

EXCAVATIONS AT THE ROMAN SETTLEMENT IN EWELL, SURREY

ST. MARY'S MEADOW 1977

Frank Pemberton



Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society

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Cover illustration. Trench 1 from the north, with the lion-head stud 5.19 inset.

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Background

Site location

Ewell lies some 21 kilometres south-west of London, and the site is at the entrance to the village. It lies at the southern edge of a field known at the time of excavation as St. Mary's Meadow, now as Church Meadow. It is surrounded on four sides by properties facing onto the Ewell Bypass, London Road, Church Street and the western boundary of the vicarage. The main trench, Trench 1, was aligned on a west-east line parallel to the rear northern garden boundary of the old barn at 16a Church Street (fig. 1). The field has a gentle slope from east to west towards the River Hogsmill some 250m distant. The natural geology varies from Reading Beds to Thanet Sand.

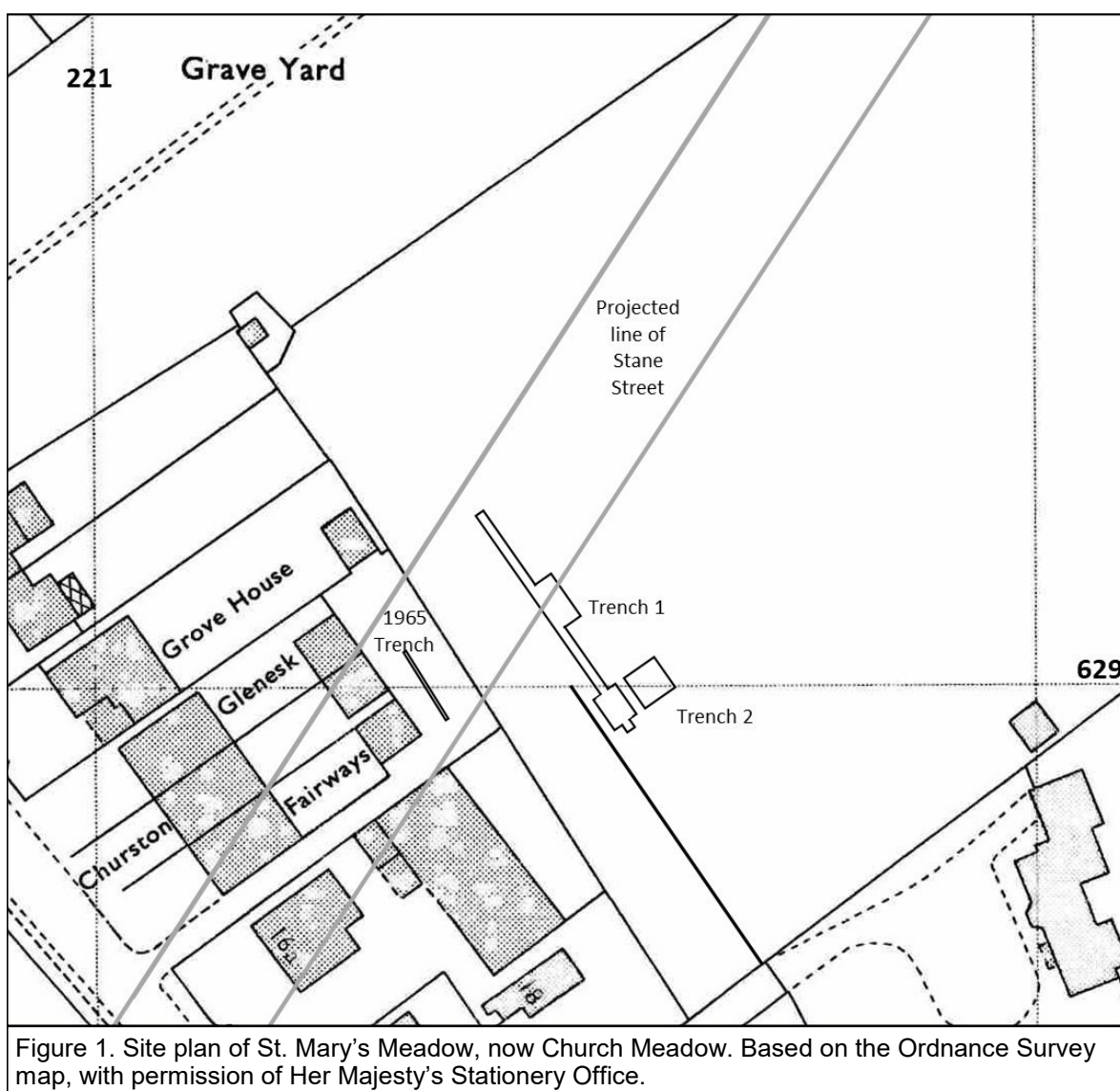


Figure 1. Site plan of St. Mary's Meadow, now Church Meadow. Based on the Ordnance Survey map, with permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Previous archaeology

Overviews of Roman sites in Ewell can be found in Abdy and Bieron (1997) and Poulton (2003). The first excavations in this part of Ewell were undertaken by A.W.G. Lowther to trace the route of Stane Street through the village. The road was found north of the site, on the section of Ewell Bypass called Castle Parade, where it was associated with Roman pottery, tile and coins (Lowther 1935: 32–5, fig. 15, pl. 8). At this time St. Mary's Church Meadow

extended uninterrupted to the back boundaries of the houses along London Road, but in 1936 a strip was laid out along its north-western flank as an extension to St. Mary's churchyard (the fourth churchyard to be opened in the village's history). In 1952 the road was found in the north-eastern corner of this new churchyard (Laird 1952).

In 1955 a drainage trench cut the western edge of the road here, and Tom Walls found three Roman brooches in it (Pemberton 2015: 39). When houses were developed at the former 18 Church Street in 1965, the site was monitored by Arthur Jenkins. His notes are archived at Bourne Hall Museum and can be supplemented by chapter 7 of his unpublished *In Search of Roman Ewell* (online at https://www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk/files/ugd/056f8e_27f488d6e4704245a7952c68996c2ba5.pdf), a talk given at the time (Jenkins 1973: 7–8) and his report to the OS (HER 1157). Jenkins reported finding three chalk floors and post holes, but these seem to have been post-Roman as they were at a depth of 1 foot 8 inches, within a topsoil layer which was up to 6 feet deep. Residual pottery dating from 70 to 150 was found, including a Samian sherd with a satyr playing a reed pipe (Oswald 1936–7 type 09), along with comb-decorated flue tile, a grey stone fragment (probably an Eifel lava quern) and a coin of Constantius Chlorus. A hollow copper alloy roundel with concentric ridged circles (now BHM Z 100) was provisionally identified as a Roman harness mount. At TQ 2211 6288 the foundation trenches cut a rubbish pit. To the north of the site, they exposed the Roman road. A cutting made by mechanical excavator, centred at TQ 2214 629, gave a section of Stane Street. (appendix 2).

In 1967 students from the Ewell Technical College (now NESOT) cut two trenches in the Church Meadow east of the churchyard. No records survive, but according to chapter 9 of *In Search of Roman Ewell*, one of the trenches located the road, although it was also found that flints from the road surface now formed a raised bank parallel to the churchyard fence. A rescue excavation was conducted in the north of the churchyard by the writer in 1970–1, which revealed four main phases of Roman activity. This began with the construction of Stane Street c. AD 60, and was followed by phases of roadside occupation, evidenced by two pits, a midden, cobbled surfaces, and a rectangular building of c. AD 80–160. Between c. AD 160 and 370 there was a hiatus in the use of the area, followed by the construction of a second building c. AD 370 (Pemberton 1973).

In 1974 excavations were conducted by the author in the far north-western corner of Churchyard no. 4 and continued by James Barfoot and Richard Temple under the auspices of the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society (now Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society). These revealed a first phase of the Roman road, c. AD 50; it had a base structure of sand and pebble, in which an as of Vespasian was found, and a silted ditch. In the following phase, a cobbled surface or yard was laid along the western side of the road; settlement debris consisted of broken pottery, tiles and charcoal, dating this phase to c. AD 70–160. A further phase from c. AD 160–350 consisted of a deep brown sandy soil with pits and hollows, some with clay linings, and containing bones, daub, charcoal, metal objects, coins and pottery with a date range of 2nd to 4th century AD. Finally, a late Roman phase was represented by a structure of three deep postholes in a north-south line near-parallel to the alignment of Stane Street, drained by a shallow gully. Dark grey soil with charcoal filled this area, with late 4th and early 5th-century pottery and many coins (Pemberton 2015).

In 1976 two trenches were opened in the grounds of Woodgate, a house backing onto the churchyard from London Road. No features were found but residual pottery from the 1st to 4th centuries included Samian, and among the small finds were the handle of a glass bottle, a copper alloy strap end and terret, and part of a gaming counter.

In 1977 the excavation now being reported was undertaken on behalf of NAS by the author and continued by Richard Temple and Dick Burch (Temple 1978).

In 1978 rescue excavation took place in the far north-western corner of Churchyard no. 4, ahead of an eastward extension of the graveyard, hoping to locate the southern wall of the building found in 1971 (Pemberton forthcoming). Geophysical surveys were undertaken in

1996 by Steve Dyer and subsequently in 2003 on behalf of Birkbeck College, London. These recorded anomalies showing the alignment of the Roman road between NRG TQ 2215 6291 and 2220 6299, suggesting that it passed the eastern side of the old church tower. In 2000 Clive Orton directed a project in the remaining open field, cutting a 1m wide trench across the alignment of Stane Street and the eastern roadside features: the archive report for this is accessible on the website of the Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society website. And in 2003, the author returned to direct a rescue along the eastern edge of the churchyard before a further churchyard extension (Pemberton forthcoming).

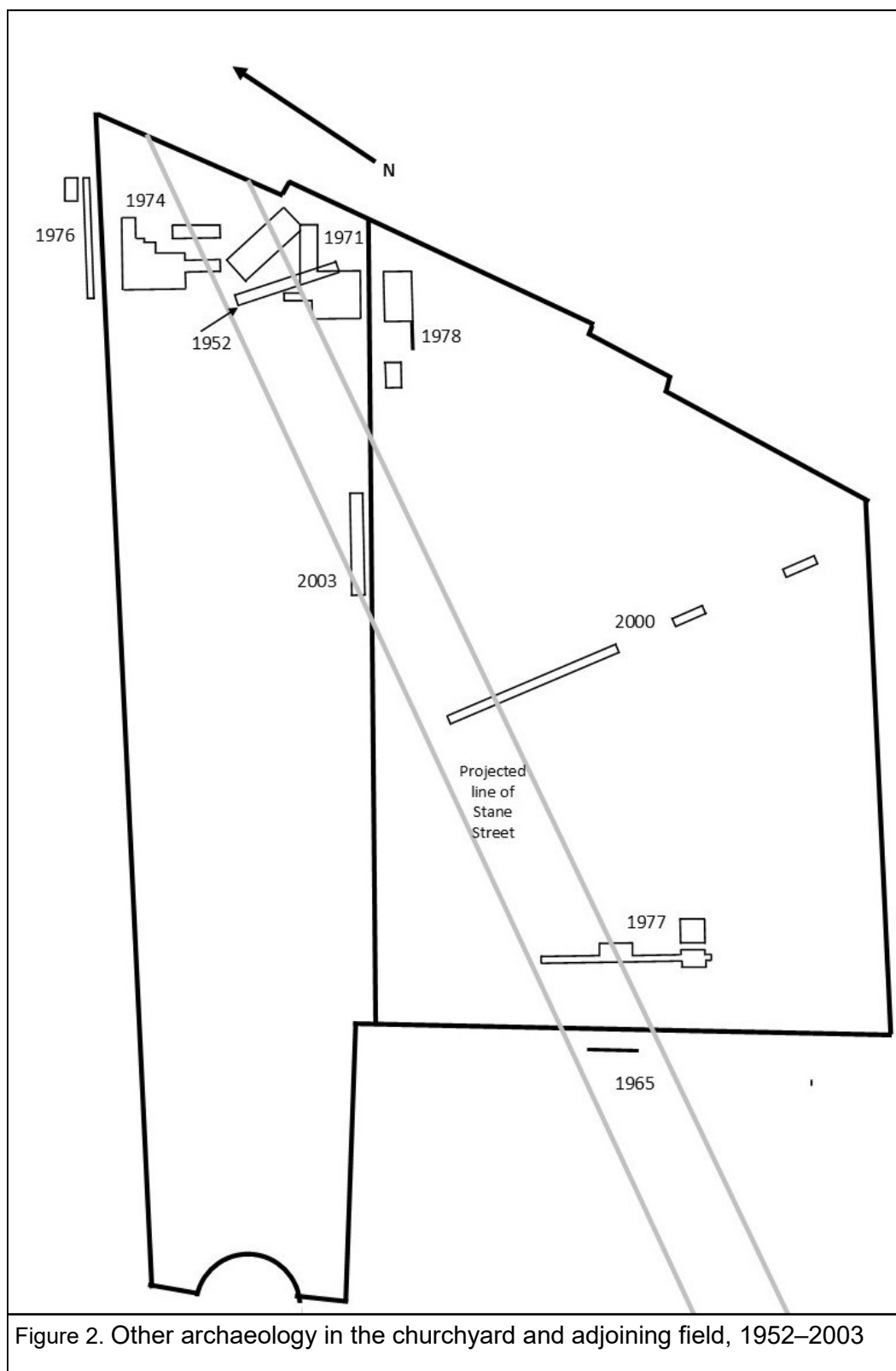
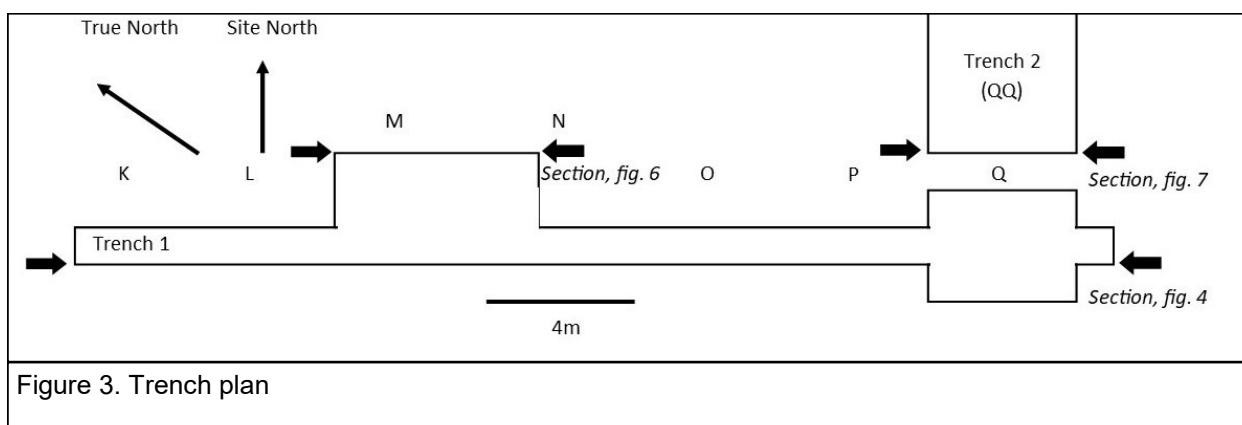


Figure 2. Other archaeology in the churchyard and adjoining field, 1952–2003

Excavation history

The 1977 excavation was deemed necessary since the field had been designated as a possible extension to St. Mary's Churchyard no. 4. Permission was granted by the Vicar of Ewell with the Parochial Church Council and from the Diocese of Guildford. The project had the potential to provide information on the extent of the archaeological record of the eastern side of Stane Street in this area and future decisions about archaeological response to development.

Trench 1, the principal trench, was 28m long and 1m wide, running parallel to the field boundary at the rear of 16a Church Street. The south-eastern end corner of the trench lay at TQ 2216 6288, datum point 36.208 OD, and it was divided into four-metre sectors running from K to Q, site west to east. The trench was afterwards extended one metre further eastwards, as sector R. The westernmost metre of sector K was not excavated as it was found that from that point westwards the stratigraphy had been disturbed by deep ploughing. As work proceeded, Trench 1 was extended by 2m northwards from sector N and the easternmost 1.5m of sector M. Next, sector Q was extended 1m north and south on either side of the initial trench line. Finally a new sector QQ was dug, as trench 2, a 4m square aligned with and to the north of the northern extension of sector Q.



Finds were recorded by plotting their distances from west- and south-facing sections and their depth from the land surface as well as their context number. The archive is at Bourne Hall Museum under the site code SMM 1977. A second rescue excavation was taking place in late 1978 nearby in the north-eastern corner of churchyard no. 4, and this was initially treated as part of the same site, but it has now been separated for publication under the code SMM78 (Pemberton forthcoming).

This report refers to contexts by the first number to be allocated to a layer, cut or a feature in the excavation records. These are the numbers which appear on the sections and plans. In some cases a separate number was given to what later turned out to be the same context, and the original excavation archive occasionally uses variations on a single number from the later stages of excavation; thus context 6 can also appear as 60 and 600. These variant numbers were sometimes used to mark finds.

The site evidence

Roman phase 1 mid 1st century AD

The earliest feature, 5d, consisted of cambered compacted layers of flints and pebbles scraped and redeposited from the Thanet Sand subsoil, visible in sectors M, L and K. This is the feature photographed in fig. 5, which can be seen in section at fig. 4: note that the section, being north-facing, presents the sectors R to K in reverse order to their alphabetical sequence, which was west to east. This compacted base layer of pebbles in an orange sand above the

subsoil is also known from sections cut through Stane Street at sites in both St. Mary's Churchyard and Church Meadow. On this lay a flat surface of flints and pebbles, 5c, which formed a foundation layer of round pebbles 35mm in diameter, lying in an orange sand with some gravel. A little to the east of these foundation layers in sector N was a flat-based ditch, 54, with brownish orange silty fill. Three metres to the west of this ditch were dug two substantial postholes, 52 and 55.

Stane Street appears to have been constructed between the 50s and 70s to join Watling Street in Southwark, Road 1 (Westman and Pringle 2009:60 table 4); the Watling Street continuation to London Bridge has been dated to c.AD 50 by dendrochronology (Watson et al 2001:42).

Roman phase 2 late 1st to mid 2nd century

From the late 1st century a mid to light brown sandy soil, 14, was deposited on the road surface. This had pockets of yellow sand and occasional small flint nodules, and contained inclusions of brick, mortar, pottery fragments and charcoal. It extended eastward by about 5.7m over the earlier road structure (5c and 5d), and continued up to the edge of the earlier ditch and fill (54). It covered at least one of the infilled postholes within the ditch (55).

Above this was a road resurfacing layer, 5b, about 5m wide and consisting of closely packed flint nodules with some tabular flint in compacted yellowish gravelly sandy soil. This was mostly in sector L. Contemporary with this on the east was a light grey sandy gravelly soil, 7a, including pockets of brownish sandy soil and occasional flints, and containing residual pottery and bone fragments. These contexts contained pottery of AD 50–160.

To the east of the new road surface, but west of and overlaying the edge of the original ditch (54), a second ditch had been cut. Its primary silt formed a slightly horizontal bow-shaped layer, 51, consisting of grey mottled chalk. The fill above this, 17, was a compacted chalk layer with a black soil and pea grit, above which lay another layer of fill, 16, which was brown with charcoal flecks and pieces of mortar and chalk; adjoining was a layer of yellow sandy soil with some charcoal, 19. The pottery here had a date range of AD 50–160. It may have been at this time that a second smaller posthole, 53, was dug through the sandy soil (14) and into the centre of a posthole from the earlier phase (55); if so, re-erection of a post on the same site suggests some continuity of property boundaries, although the context can also be interpreted as a smaller posthole in a larger, contemporary packing hole. A smaller stakehole or truncated posthole, 56, may belong to this phase. It is noticeable that the ditch from phase 1 (54) and that from phase 2 (51, 17 and 16) both had an alignment broadly parallel to the eastern edge of Stane Street.

On the eastern side of the road was a feature of flint nodules with pebbles, seemingly the damaged remains of a wall, which rested on the soil that had been deposited on the road surface (14). This feature ran north and south to at least the limits of the trench; if it was a wall, then it must derive from a structure built in between the second-phase ditch (51) and the road, and may be responsible for the silting of this ditch.

Lying on top of the natural subsoil in sector Q was a yellowish sandy soil, 22a, interrupted on the eastern side by a dark brownish grey oblong layer, 27, followed by a further layer of the same sandy soil, 22b. These contained second-century pottery.

The possible flint wall was gradually buried beneath subsequent layers of accumulated debris. To the west these consisted of a dark grey soil, 11, with yellow sand patches and chalk inclusions with a thin dark grey lens, surmounted at a depth of 50–70 cm by another layer, 7b, of pebbles and chalk lump inclusions of 10cm thickness, which contained pottery and fragments of brick, tile, and mortar. The pottery suggests a date up to AD 160, and there was a coin of Marcus Aurelius. To the east lay a layer of dark grey soil with charcoal, 15, surmounted by a deep brown sandy soil, 10, containing charcoal, nails, bone and fragments of mortar. In sectors M and N, to the east of the road, the same deep brown sandy soil (10) had accumulated, including charcoal lenses and chalk fragments with occasional layers or groups

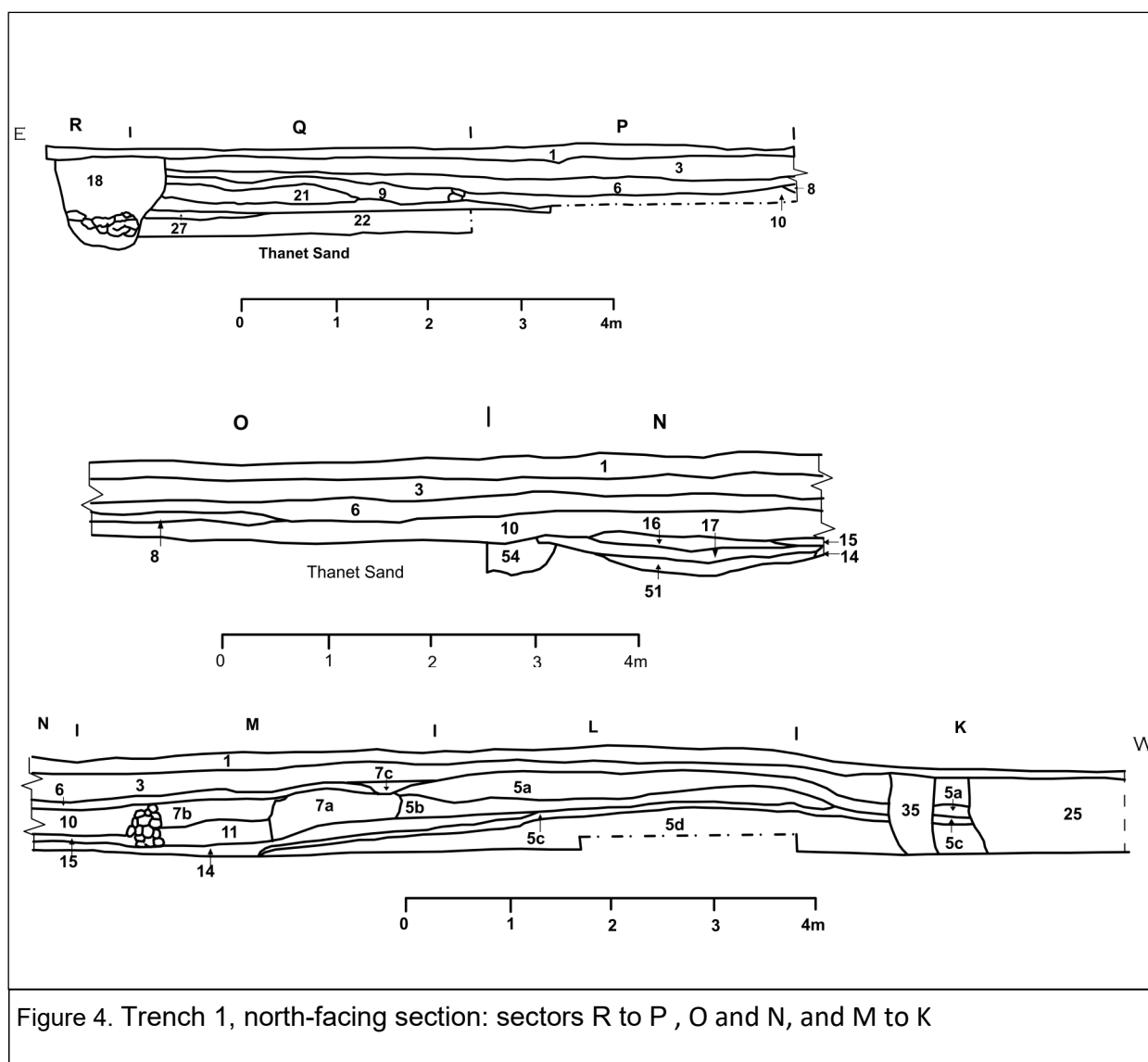


Figure 4. Trench 1, north-facing section: sectors R to P , O and N, and M to K

of flint nodules. This context contained settlement debris including metal objects, glass, oyster shells, and mortar spreads, with pottery falling between AD 120 and 160. The layer was at least 20m long and 15 cm wide extending up to the possible flint wall which it abutted on the east.

Along the northern edge of sector Q, the layer of yellow sandy soil with some charcoal (19) which had built up over the earlier and later ditches (54 and 51) was succeeded by the brown soil containing charcoal lenses and chalk fragments (10) which merged on the west with a deep brown sandy soil, 10a, with charcoal inclusions, brick, mortar, chalk, and pottery fragments including late first and early second-century Samian. This context was covered by a compacted plinth-like structure, 40, consisting of small flints and pebbles 80 cm wide, which was interpreted as a hearth.

In sector QQ two postholes, 36 and 37, had been dug into natural. They were sealed by a light brown-yellow sandy soil, 46, which rested upon a sand subsoil with weathered Thanet Sand beneath. It contained glass fragments. Two postholes, 47 and 48, were dug into this soil, which was succeeded by compacted groups of flints and chalk blocks, 44, with white plaster fragments. The eastern edge of this deposit was aligned north-north-west/ south-south-east. The contexts appear to be middens or dumps from the remains of a building on the edge of Stane Street, with considerable deposition of small finds, animal bones and iron objects together with Samian and coarse ware pottery of the second century and earlier. Sherds of a



Figure 5. Trench 1, looking east along the exposed surface of Stane Street; the trench has been cleared at right for the north-facing section, fig. 4

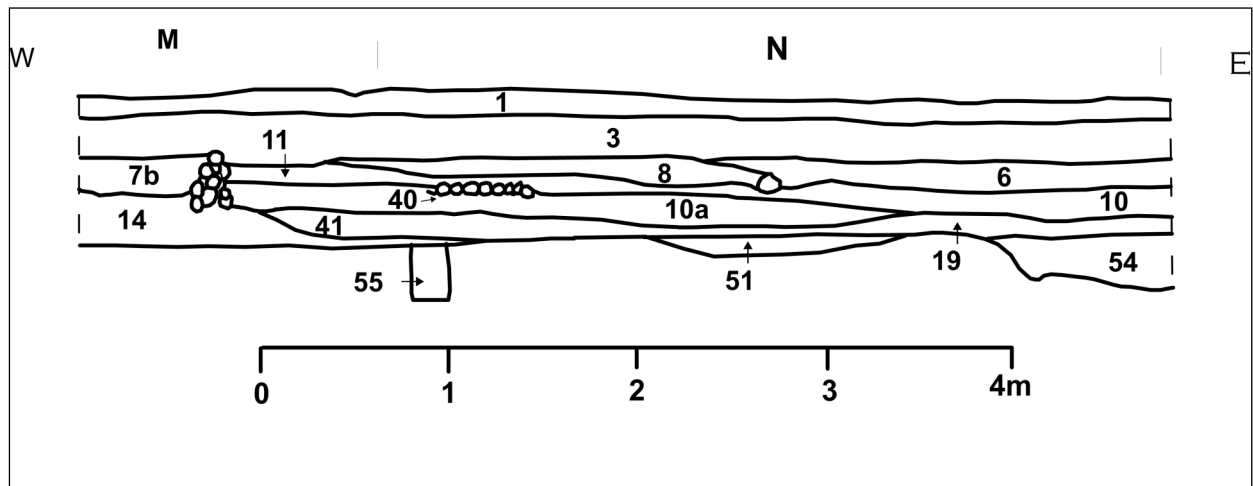


Figure 6. Trench 1, south-facing section: sectors M and N.

Samian bowl (2.06 below) were distributed through 10a, 44 and 46, with a residual fragment in 9; it dated to AD 160–95.

Roman phase 3 late 2nd to mid-3rd century

A hiatus in all activity marks this phase. The same cessation of any works to the road or roadside buildings was found in the section of Stane Street excavated in 1971 (Pemberton 1973).

Roman phase 4 late 3rd to end of 4th century

Before the end of the 3rd century, a cobbled surface, 8, was laid down with compacted flint nodules on a sandy soil base in sector O. It extended across the trench from north to south and varied in width east-west from 3 to 7.5m; pottery and fragments of building material had been trodden into it, along with a bone pin and other bone artefacts. To the east of this, a sandy brown soil, 21, was piled up in sector Q, where it was overlaid by a dark grey brownish sandy soil with charcoal flecks, 9, having an edge defined by flint nodules at a junction with 10, and containing a scatter of brick, mortar, chalk and pottery fragments. This context

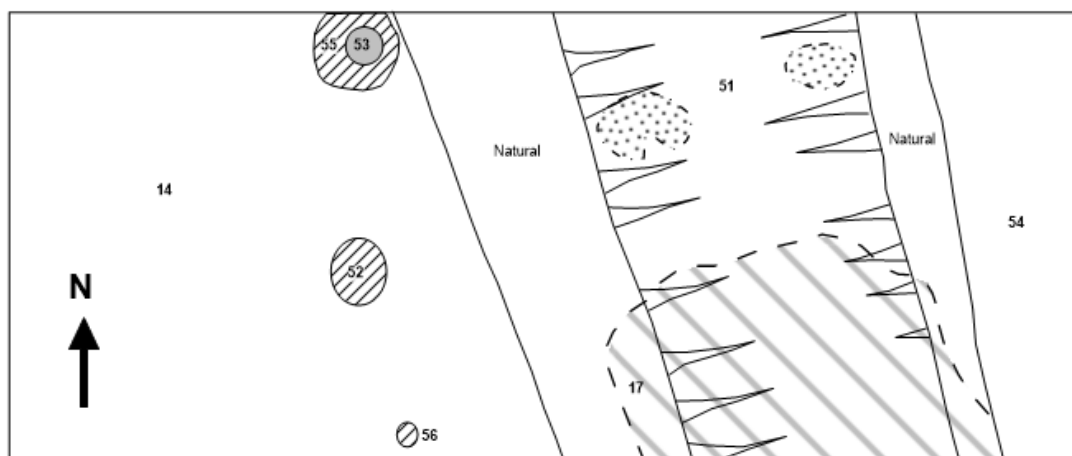
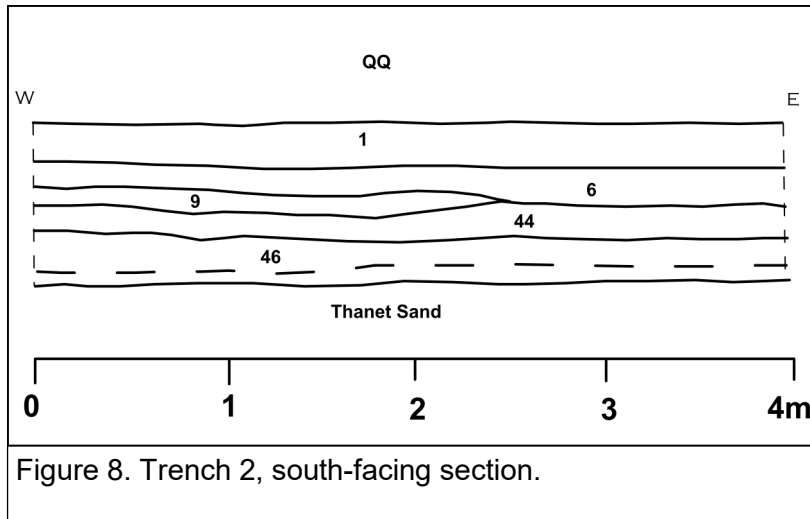


Figure 7. Trench 1, plan of the northern extension of sectors M and N, 1m below ground level. The ditch 51 is 1.4m wide.

seemed to be part of a dump or midden.; it increased in thickness from 7cm to 15cm in sector QQ, where it rested on the earlier dump of flint and chalk (44). Much of the pottery in these contexts was residual but there was one piece dating to AD 270–400.

Above both the flooring (8) and the apparent dump (9) lay a dark grey and brownish sandy soil, 6, which had charcoal inclusions and contained several small artefacts, glass and pottery together with tile fragments that had mortared surfaces. This appears to have been settlement debris accumulating after the cobbled surface was no longer in use, but while there were other occupied properties nearby. The pottery was late, mostly AD 350–400, while the coins spanned a range from 253 to 330; intrusive coins of 307–61 in earlier contexts probably derive from this phase.

Contemporary with, or a little later than the accumulated debris (6) was a final resurfacing of Stane Street, represented by a cambered road structure, 5a, with compacted large flat flint nodules and a core of small stone and fractured flints 7 cm thick and about 6m wide. The



structure stretched over previous phases of the road from sector M westwards to sector K, where it was cut by modern ploughing. A shallow ditch, 7c, was cut along the eastern edge of this later road resurfacing. It had a silty greyish brown soil with an occasional pebble fill, and was visible in sector M where it was 0.4m wide and 0.05m deep.

Post-Roman phase

During the Middle Ages, a light brown sandy soil, 3, with scatters of river-rounded flint pebbles accumulated over the final road structure (5a and 7c) and the last accumulation of Roman debris (6). It contained abraded Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval sherds and small finds. At the eastern end of the trench in sector R, a modern pit, 18, had been dug through this and all previous levels down to the subsoil in order to bury a horse. At the opposite western end, disturbed soil, 25, showed where ploughing had destroyed everything below topsoil and above natural. A thin balk of surviving layers separates the main area of damage from another almost vertical cut to the east, 35, suggesting that the damage was done by modern steam ploughing, with ploughshare blades set in parallel and running north-south. Finally a modern turf line, 1, grew over the site.

The finds

1. Roman coarse wares, by Frank Pemberton

Methodology

Identification for the Early Roman period up to AD 160 is based upon the forms and fabrics with date ranges in Davies, Richardson and Tomber (1994; referenced below as Davies), Drummond-Murray, Thompson and Cowan (2002), and Rayner and Seeley (2008: 184–193), which updates Marsh and Tyers (1978; referenced as M&T), the source previously used for assessing pottery assemblages in London and Southwark. The ubiquitous Alice Holt pottery is based upon the forms and classes in Lyne and Jefferies (1979; referenced as L&J) with the earliest Alice Holt Surrey wares also summarised by Davies, Richardson and Tomber (1994: 98–100).

The later phases of Alice Holt Farnham/Overwey wares are covered by Lyne and Jefferies (1979: 36–51) with some additions in Symonds and Tomber (1991) and recently with additional types in Birbeck *et al* (2008: 121–127) and Anelay & Timby (2014: 92–110). Other Roman pottery is based upon sources in Tyers (1996) and the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) all available on <http://potsherd.net/atlas/potsherd>.

The catalogue notes rim sherds of characteristic dated vessel types and fabrics in the contexts which yielded pottery. The abbreviations for pottery fabrics are explained in the appendix.

Catalogue: Phase 2

Contexts 7a & 14, the resurfacing of the road.

Context 7a, AD 50–160.

Jars. Necked, carinated profile and round bodied types with figure 7 rims (L&J forms 1 and 1a) in AHSU fabric.

Bowls Types with reeded rim in AHSU and FINE fabrics.

Context 14, AD 50–160.

Jars. Flat rimmed form (L&J form 3A) in AHSU fabric.

Contexts 17 and 51, ditch fills beside the road.

Context 17, perhaps AD 120–160 as mostly 50–160 with one piece 120–400.

Jar. Bead rimmed form in BBS fabric, a necked form in ERSA fabric and a round-bodied necked form in HWC ware.

Context 51, AD 50–170.

Jars. Necked in M&T form 2C1 in AHSU, OXID, SAND fabrics, rounded forms 2B1 and 2D2 in BBS, HWC, and SAND fabrics, and form 2C1 in VRG fabrics, together with AHSU fabric (L&J form 4.2).

Bowl. Flat rimmed form in OXID and LOXI wares, and ‘Atrebatic’ form in AHSU fabric.

Contexts 7b and 11, eastern roadside structures.

Context 7b, AD 40–160, probably an earlier date within this range.

Jars. Necked with shoulder cordon in SAND fabric.

Beaker. Poppy-head profile with barbotine dot decorated panels in HWC ware.

Bowl. Lid grooved rimmed bowl with moulded side, the ‘Atrebatic’ type (L&J form 5) in AHSU fabric.

Context 11, AD 50–200, predominantly 50–160.

Flagon. A continuous curved form in Verulamium Region Grey Ware (VRG).

Beaker. With short everted rim in HWC fabric (Davies: 85 no. 422).

Jars. Everted, and necked forms in AHSU fabric, with a bead rimmed in BB1, and cordoned types in BBS and ERS.

Bowls. Flat rimmed in BB1 fabric, round rimmed in LOMI and an ‘Atrebatic’ type with side moulded and grooved.

Dishes. Straight sided type in AHBB ware (L&J form 6.6) and a plain rimmed form in FMIC fabric.

Contexts 22 and 27, lower levels of a dump or midden

Context 22, mostly c.AD 100 with some apparently residual of 50–70.

Beakers. Bag shaped form 3J in CC ware, an everted rimmed type with rouletted decoration and a butt beaker both in COLCC fabric. Small poppy head form with grey slip in SAND fabric.

Jars. Bead rimmed type in BBS fabric, a necked form in ERSA ware and a rounded bodied necked form in HWC ware.

Bowls. Flat rimmed and carinated forms in SAND fabric and a flat-rimmed in AH and HWC fabrics, with an 'Atrebat' form L&J form 5.

Context 27, AD 120–400

Jar. Necked with bead rim and carinated shoulder in AHSU, BBS and SAND fabrics.

Bowl. The 'Atrebat' moulded type with lid seating rim. L&J form 5.

Context 10, land surfaces along the eastern roadside.

Context 10, mixed forms of AD 50–200 with most falling between 120 and 160.

Flagons. Ring necked, rounded rimmed in VRW, VCWS and OXID fabrics. Cupped mouthed type in VRR. A double-handled flaring rimmed and a continuous flaring rusticated body form in VRW fabric.

Beakers. Bag shaped form in CGWH, everted rim with cornice rim, (form 3C), in COLCC and CC fabrics, butt type with ovoid and everted rims in FINE fabric. Poppy headed type 3F with either short or long necks and dot decoration in HWC fabric, and a corniced form in LYON ware with rusticated decoration. Bead rimmed indented body in NVCC fabric and everted ovoid shaped form in SAND fabric.

Jars. In AHSU bead, cordoned, everted rimmed, necked form and figure 7 flat-rimmed types. BB1 beaded with high shoulder, cavetto and everted rimmed types. A cavetto styled rim in AHBB fabric. BBS wares in everted, upright and necked versions. COLCC necked form. Cordoned and necked types in ERMS fabrics. Vessels in HWC ware include rounded body with everted rim, short and necked with cordons types. An unguent type in VRW fabric. SAND fabric types shoulder and bead and everted rimmed types.

Bowls. Rounded, bead and incipient rimmed forms, and the 'Atrebat' type all in AHSU fabrics. Flat rimmed (L&J form 3A), a carinated flaring wall shaped example in OXID fabric. Reeded and reeded hemispherical forms in AHBB fabric. Rounded rimmed in BB1 ware and BB2 carinated flaring upper body type. Sherd of Essex stamp type 2 WSEL ware. Rounded body type in FMIC fabric. Long Aoste Mortaria-like rimmed form in FINE fabric. Body sherds of FLIN tempered fabric. Flanged, flat-rimmed with vertical body and a round shouldered types in LOMI ware (Davies: 53 nos. 736 & 821). Hemispherical forms in Dr 29, 30 and 37 in LONW ware. Flat lid seated rimmed and flaring wall forms in OXID fabric. Plain rimmed form in PRW. Flat thickened rim with constricted profile forms in SAND, VRW, VRG and NVCC ware body sherds.

Dish. Straight sided simple rim type (L&J form 6A) in AHSU and a BB1 ware version. A plain rounded rim in VRG fabric with a mica dust (M&T form 5J).

Lid. Rounded and squared edged in AHSU (L&J form 7.9) and another in SAND.

Amphorae. Upper body sherd and plain top rim.

Mortaria. Hooked and flanged (7HOF) in VRW ware and sherds in COLCC fabric.

Tazza. A rouletted pedestal base.

Amphora. DR20, RHOD (Rhodian) and R527 (Richborough) fabric sherds.

Contexts 44 and 46, a dump or midden containing waste from buildings beside the road.

Context 44, mixed forms of AD 70–300 with most falling between 100 and 150.

Flagons. Ring necked cupped mouth in VCWS ware (form 1B10) and in VRW form 1B5, as well as the short expanding ring type in NKWS ware form 1B7-9 and a 1B in SAND fabric.

Beakers. In NVCC ware as a tall necked and ovoid shaped (form 3C). A poppy head type (forms 3F1 and 3F5) in HWC and FINE fabrics, with a rounded shaped in VRW in form 3B1. Everted rimmed beaker (form 3C) in FINE and OXID wares, as well as a bulbous form 3 that has roughcast decoration and a rouletted decorated vessel.

Jars. Bead rimmed (L&J classes 4.6–8) and a large storage jar in AHSU and SAND fabrics.

Everted type in SAND (form 2F6) and AHSU fabric (L&J forms 3A–B). Necked forms (2C and 2D) in AHBB and AHSU fabrics, whilst figure 7 rimmed with cordon occur in AHSU fabric. Cavetto rim in AHSU (L&J classes 1.14, 1.20 and 1.7), also in BB2 wares in (forms 2F7–9) and FLIN in (form 2L). Flat and triangular rimmed occur in AHSU ware, whilst hooked rimmed forms are in AHFA fabric and necked types are (L&J class 1A). BB1 ware is in cavetto rim type (form 2F6) and narrow necked form. Meanwhile BBS type occur in (forms 2E, 2F and 2F7–8).

Bowls. Bead rimmed in OXID fabric, and a moulded 'Atrebat' form (form 4K and/or L&J class 5.10). Rounded rim in BB1 and BB2 wares in (form 4H), incipient flanged type (form 4G22) and angular shaped rimmed both in AH ware (L&J class 5A1). BBS vessel with folded down and flat rims (forms 4H and 4G). Flanged in AHFA fabric and a triangular rim type (form 4M).

Dishes. Straight-sided in Alice Holt (AH) ware (L&J classes 6A1, 6A3–4), and a convex sided (L&J class 6A6).

Lids. In BBS and SAND fabrics.

Mortaria. Flaring hooked flanged with undercut internal bead (Gillam form 238). Davies: 66–7 fig. 54 no. 309.

Amphora. Handle base sherd in DR20 fabric.

Strainer. In AH fabric.

Context 46, mixed forms of AD 70–300 with mostly falling between 100 and 150

Flagon. Ring necked type, form (1B9) in VRW fabric and (1B2) in VCWS fabric.

Beakers. A poppy head profile form (3C) in HWC fabric, and an AHSU ware with moulded wall (L&J form 5).

Jars. Bead rimmed, everted, necked with cordon and figure '7' forms in AHSU fabric (L&J forms 4.2, 4.6, 4.10 and 3B.12), with VRW fabric types 2C and 2D.

Dish. Plain type from 5A in PRW3 ware.

Mortaria. Bead and flange (7BEF) form in VRG fabric and a body sherd in COLWW (Colchester) ware.

Amphora. Sherd of the two-handled type, form 1J.

Catalogue: Phase 4

Contexts 21 and 9, wider midden or dump spread and settlement debris.

Context 21, AD 50–300 with earlier material of AD 150–200.

Flagon. Ring necked in VRW fabric M&T form 1B3 (Davies: 43 no. 150).

Beaker. Tall necked type form 3F3 in CCRB ware.

Jars. Bead and cordoned necked forms (L&J form 1.7), flat-rimmed and necked in forms 2E & 2G2 in HWB fabric and everted rimmed in HWC ware in form 2C and rounded bodied forms in AHBB fabric in form 2D1.

Bowls. Flat rimmed version 4F3 in HWB ware and the 'Atrebat' moulded with lid seated rim L&J form 5 in AHSU.

Context 9, one piece AD 270–400 with mixed forms of AD 50–150

Flagon. Continuous curved body type (form 1H1) in SAND fabric, and a flask sherd in AH grey ware.

Beakers. Poppy head type (form 3F) with an applied panel of barbotine dots in HWC ware and a bulbous shaped form (form 3K) in FINE ware.

Jars. Bead, cordon necked and figure 7 forms in AHSU, a round body necked type in HWC fabric (Davies no. 402), a necked form in NKWS and an everted form in LOXI mica dusted, figure 7 rimmed form (L&J form 3A) curved everted (L&J form 3B8), large cordoned storage type probably (form 2PD) and a plain necked version in NKSH fabric.

Bowls. A reeded flat rim in AHBB fabric and an 'Atrebat' form (L&J form 5) in AHSU fabric. Rounded rim in BBS ware, flat and flanged types in AHBB and AH grey wares (L&J forms 5A and 5B8), flanged type in AHFA fabric (L&J form 5B8). Body sherd with rouletted and thumb impression decoration in OXRC Oxfordshire ware (Young 1977). Flanged form in AHFA ware (L&J form 6).

Dishes. Rounded rim folded back to body in BB2 ware (form 4A6). c. AD120–150). Shallow rimless (form 4) in AHBB fabric, a straight sided form in AHFA fabric (L&J form 6).

Context 6, soil accumulating after the last resurfacing of the road

Context 6, all late from AD 180–400 with most falling between 350 and 400.

Jars. AHFA storage forms and cavetto rimmed of L&J forms 3B, 3B2 and 3B12, and triangular rimmed types (L&J class 3C13), PORD fabric wall sherds, flat rimmed BBS ware form and OXRC ware body sherds.

Bowls. Elongated short flanged type in AHFA fabrics (L&J form 5), BB ware rounded rimmed (form 4H1), BBS fabric rounded rimmed (form 4H6) and Oxfordshire (OXRC fabric) Young 1977 form C85.

Dish. Convex sided (L&J form 6A1).

Lid. Bead rimmed type in Oxfordshire OXRC ware.

Strainer. Vessel (L&J form 5C2).

Mortaria. Body sherds of OXRC and OXWW fabrics, probably Young 1977 type M14.2.

Catalogue: Phase 5, Post-Roman

Context 3, lower plough soil.

Beakers. Small flat base in OXRC fabric, and a basal fragment in NVCC ware with applique decoration.

Jars. Hooked rimmed in AHFA fabric (L&J form 1A13), with a cable shaped rim in AHFA (L&J form 10), upright everted type in AHFA fabric (L&J form 3C2).

Bowls. Triangular folded rim type form 4H4), stubby flanged type in AHFA ware (L&J form 5B2), triangular-rimmed type in AHFA fabric (L&J form 5A).

Fabrics

In all, 113.20kg of Roman pottery was recovered from the site and sorted by fabric (as defined in appendix 1). Much of this material was residual, so that quantification by phase would give misleading results; analysis is therefore based on a cumulative total for all periods.

Coarse wares in the narrowest sense of the term – wares typically used for jars and other cooking vessels – made up 73% by weight of all the pottery found; the commonest of these wares came from the Alice Holt potteries (38%). The only other significant wares were SAND (20%) and OXID (11%); there were also Black-Burnished wares (3%) and some FLINT (2%), while CCGW, ERGS, ERMS, ERS, GROG, HW, LOXI, NFSE, NKSH, NKWS, PATCH, PORD, PRW, SHELL, VEGE and VRG accounted for less than 1% each. Amphorae made up 15% of the pottery, the identifiable forms mostly coming from type Dr. 20, the south Spanish olive oil container, though the RIC 527 type from the Bay of Naples (thought to have contained dried fruits) and Rhodian wine amphorae from Crete were also represent (Davies 1994: 9–11, 23–27). Fabrics specifically associated with mortaria constituted 1%, mostly from Oxfordshire (OXWS and OXWW), with COLWW and NGWH. Those typically used for flagons made up 4%, almost all of this white wares from the Verulamium region (VRMI, VRR and VRW) with some HOO.

Of the table-wares, fabrics typically used for bowls made up 2%, and those typically used for beakers 2%. Most of the bowls were Samian, while FG, FINE, LONW, OXPA, OXRC, RWS, VCWS and WSEL accounted for less than 1% each among the bowls, and CCIMP, CCRB, CGBL, CGOF, CGWH, COLCC, FMIC, GCC, KOLN, LOMI, MICA, MOSL, NKGW, NVCC, OXCC, OXRC, OXWC, RDBK, RUST, SGCC, TN and UPCFR similarly among the beakers.

Forms

Rim sherds were sorted by vessel form: in all there were 79.45 estimated vessel equivalents. When measured by EVE, amphorae constituted only 0.8% of the total – a much lesser proportion than the 15% which they made up by weight. Mortaria when measured by EVE constituted 1.4% of the total, as against 1% by weight. Flagons made up 7.5% of the EVEs, and beakers 7.1%, in both cases a higher proportion than that calculated from the measuring of fabric by weight. 52.2% of EVEs came from jars and 2.5% from lids, while bowls and dishes (mostly for the kitchen rather than the table) constituted 28.4%.

2. Samian, by Martin Dearne and Frank Pemberton

Abbreviations: CG=Central Gaulish; EG=East Gaulish; O=Oswald 1936–7; Rogers=Rogers 1974 and 1999; S&S=Stanfield and Simpson 1958; SG=South Gaulish. Decorated sherds are illustrated in figs. 6 and 7.

Decorated Samian pottery, by Martin Dearne

- 2.01. SG (La Graufesenque), Dr. 37. Basal zone with wavy line divider including a boar (? O 1672 used by Passienus) and the fan known for M. Crestio (Dannell 1999: 21 no. 245). c. AD 75–90. Context 10a.
- 2.02. SG, Dr. 37 Rouletted and stirrup-leaf decoration close to Hermet 1934 pl. 11 no. 12, c. AD 70–85. Context 44. (Not illustrated).
- 2.03. CG (Les Martres de Veyre), Dr. 37. Six joining sherds giving the complete base and profile of a smallish vessel in the style of potter X-13 (or X-12). Some elements blurred/indistinct including a small double bordered ovolo with straight corded tongue ending in a rosette (perhaps S&S pl. 41 no. 1) and delimited by a bead line. Basal wreath of striated buds flanked by corded leaves (as e.g. S&S pl. 40 no. 462 or pl. 44 no. 513 and presumably Rogers G31) between bead rows. Panel decoration with (in some cases finer) bead row dividers, including the tripod Rogers Q21; the Vulcan O 66; the Neptune O 13; a quartered panel with (above) blurred left and right cupids (not in O; cf. e.g. S&S pl. 46 no. 534 and pl. 42 no. 489) flanking a beaded ring (Rogers C293) on the divider and (below) the warrior O 691 (or similar – ? the right leg longer) and an ibis (?O 2214A); and part of a panel with a (finer) bead row saltire and Rogers K12 on an astragalus used in each quadrant. Many of the figure types/motifs were used by later potters, but all the elements are on S&S pls. 36–49 (their *loenalis* and *Donnaucus* styles). O 13 and O 691 are only on sherds therein which Rogers assigned to X-12, but all the others are on sherds Rogers gives to X-13 and the left and right cupids flanking the ring (cf. S&S pl. 46 no. 534) and use of Rogers K12 in saltire panels especially suggest the work of X-13. c. AD 100 to 125. Contexts 10a and 41.
- 2.04. CG (Les Martres de Vere), Dr. 30. In the style of potter X-2. The ovolo is S&S p7 fig. 3 with the finer wavy line divider shown there. The design includes the column Rogers P85 (= S&S p7 fig. 3 no. 8) and the thoughtful man (S&S pl. 3 no. 20; pl. 8 no. 108). Vessel may well be mould-identical to the first of these, c. AD 100–125. Context 10a.

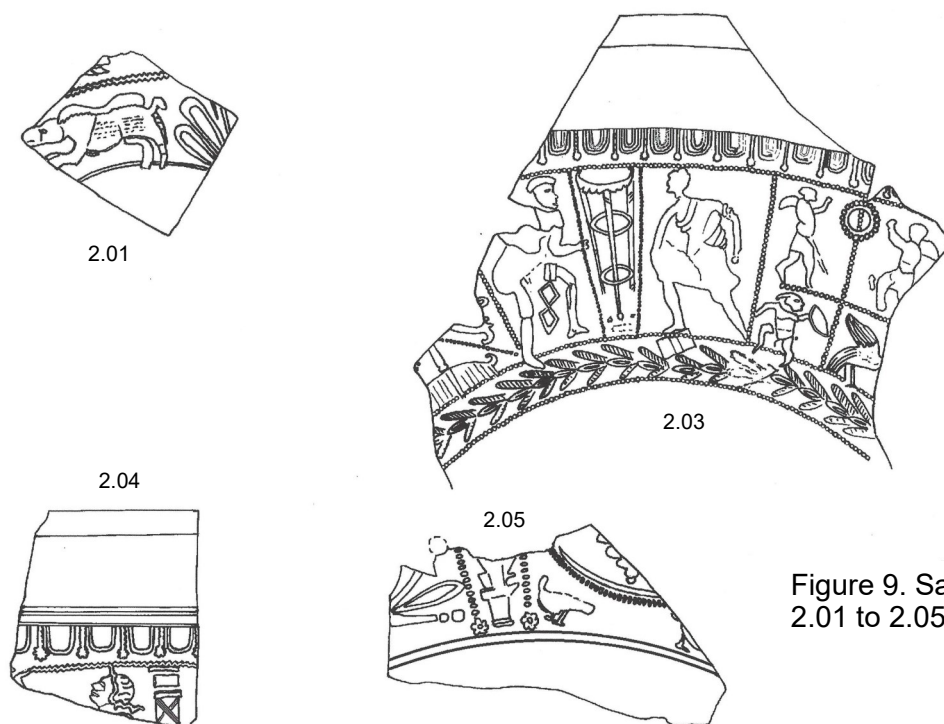


Figure 9. Samian,
2.01 to 2.05

- 2.05. CG (Lezoux), Dr. 37. In the style of Criciro. Broken across a drilled hole for a repair clamp. Base of panel decoration with beaded line dividers with six petalled rosette terminals (as S&S pl. 117 no. 6) including a caryatid (similar to O 1205 and to S&S pl. 117 no. 11, but not certainly either), the trifid terminal Rogers G67 and the ornament Rogers K22 in the lower part of the double medallion Rogers E2 with left and right facing birds (perhaps O 2298 and a retrograde version) flanking the base of the medallion. The scheme is like S&S pl. 117 no. 11. c. AD 135 to 70. Context 44.
- 2.06. CG (Lezoux), Dr. 37. In the style of Paternus V (or Justus). Five large sherds, including two joining pairs give much of the fairly blurred upper part of a bowl and four much crisper joining sherds give the complete base and part of the lower part of the decoration. The ovolo is probably Rogers B234 demarked with a bead row (?Rogers A36). Panel decoration with bead row (Rogers A36) dividers with small rosette terminals with central holes where well impressed. The whole scheme is likely a repeating sequence of a double medallion with a leaf (?Rogers J146) on a tendril and (the forelegs of) an animal, with ring(s) flanking the base of the medallion (with a small panel below; only traces of contents); a double medallion with only the front part of a goat (closest to O 1851) impressed and infilled with (multiple) half leaves, with a column (Rogers P3) used horizontally below the medallion with rosette(s); the caryatid (blurred but appearing to be O 1207A); and a double festoon enclosing the cupid O 440 who is flanked by leaves (Rogers J146) on a tendril and infilled with small rosettes (and an unrepresented panel below). O 440, Rogers J146 and P3, the rings, bead row and ovolo are all in the signed work of Paternus (e.g. S&S pls 104–8). O 1207A is only recorded for Divixtus (who did use a similar small rosette as bead row terminals); the goat is too blurred to be sure, but O 1851 is only recorded for Austrus. The style is not that of Divixtus or Austrus, though. It generally matches that of Paternus V, but the half leaves are characteristic of the contemporary Justus who again used small rosettes with central holes (S&S pp199ff and fig. 31 no. 1 and no. 6). S&S pl. 111 no. 18 shows the same use of the half leaf to infill a partially impressed animal figure and they (p202) suggest that this vessel should be assigned to their Paternus II (Paternus V). The Ewell vessel then likely belongs to Paternus V or Justus, with the former (or an associate) being the more likely. c. AD 160 to 95. Contexts 6, 9, 10a and 44.
- 2.07. EG (Rheinzabern) Dr. 37. In the style of Comitalis VI. Double medallion containing the column Ricken and Fischer 1963: 250, O 223, which was also used by others, but here there is a trace of the winding tendril to the left as on a bowl assigned to Comitalis VI in Ricken 1948 taf. 106 no. 17. Later second/early third century. Context 44.

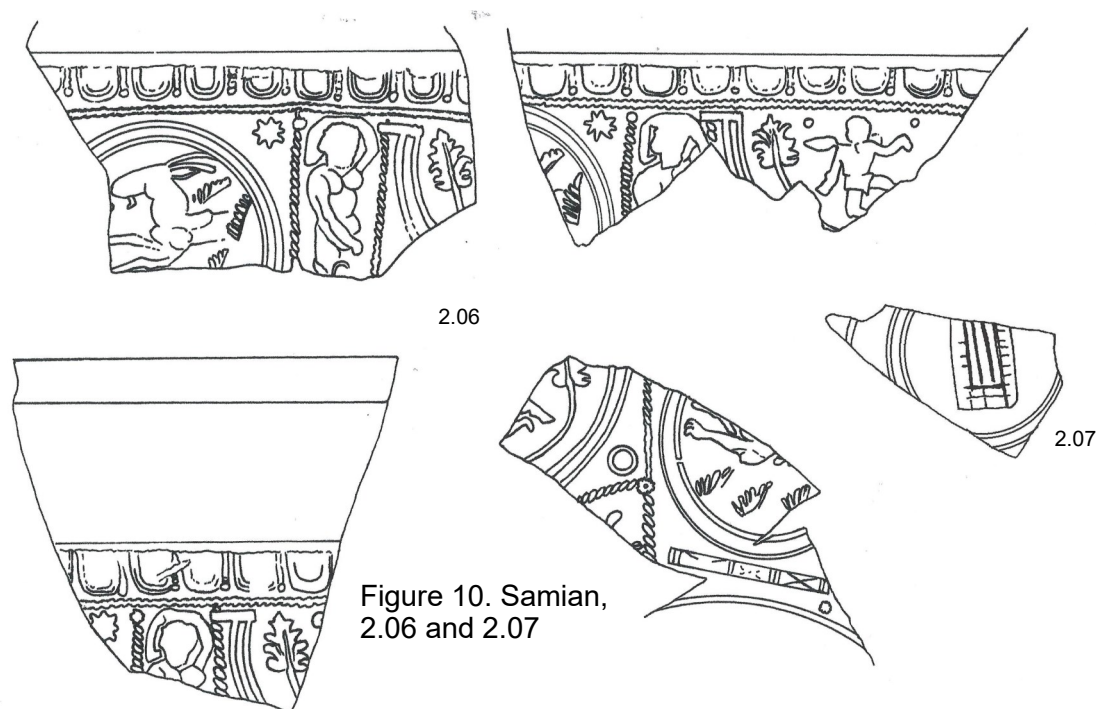


Figure 10. Samian, 2.06 and 2.07

Plain Samian pottery, by Frank Pemberton

Phase 2

Context 7b.

SG (La Graufesenque): two dishes Dr. 18.

Context 10.

SG (La Graufesenque): dishes Dr. 18, Dr. 36 (with barbotine decoration).

CG (Les Martres de Vere) fabric 2: bowl Dr. ?.

Context 10a.

SG (La Graufesenque): dish Dr. 35/35 (with barbotine decoration).

CG (Les Martres de Vere) fabric 2: dish Dr. 18/31.

CG (Lezoux): dishes Dr. 18/31, Dr. 35/36; cups Dr. 27, Dr. 33.

Context 11.

SG (La Graufesenque): dish Dr. 36 (with barbotine decoration).

Context 15.

SG (La Graufesenque): cups Dr. 27, Dr. 33.

Context 19.

SG (La Graufesenque): dish Dr. 18; cup Dr. 27.

Context 44.

SG (La Graufesenque): bowl Dr. 38; cup Dr. 27.

CG: bowl Dr. 38; eight dishes Dr. 31; three cups Dr. 33 and Dr. ?.

EG: two bowls Dr. 31; dish Dr. 31R (with barbotine decoration); cup Dr. 33.

Context 46.

SG (La Graufesenque): dishes Dr. 18, Dr. 31.

Residual in phases 4 and 5

Context 6.

SG (La Graufesenque): bowl Dr. ?; dishes Dr. 18 and Dr. 18/31, two cups Dr. 33.

CG (Lezoux): dish Dr. 18/31.

EG: dish Dr. 18/31, mortarium Dr. 45.

Context 8.

SG (La Graufesenque): two dishes Dr. 18.

CG (Lezoux): bowl Dr. ?

Context 9.

SG (La Graufesenque): dishes Dr. 18, Dr. 36 (with barbotine decoration).

CG: cup Dr. 33.

Context 18.

CG: cup Dr. ?.

Context 21.

CG: dishes Dr. 36 (with barbotine decoration), Dr. ?.

Context 25.

SG (La Graufesenque): cup Dr. 27.

Context 35.

CG: bowl Dr. ?.

3. Building material, by Frank Pemberton

Methodology

In all, 71.27kg of Roman ceramic material were recovered from the site, of which 43.79kg could be identified and quantified.

Roofing

Tegula and *imbrex* tiles were designed to cover roofs. Sometimes a *tegula* is known to have had a nail passed through a circular nail hole 12mm in diameter near the top centre of the tile. The curved *imbrex* sealed *tegula* joints, with the joint sometimes made good with mortar (Brodrigg 1987, Betts 2015, Warry 2006).

Tegula made up 21% by weight of the identified tiles. From context 6 came tiles with side wall flanges 12–22mm thick, and from context 10 an upper end with upper cutaway 32mm thick. Several edge pieces had looped, semi-circular and a single finger signature marks on tiles 22–25mm thick, with context 9 having pieces with batch marks; these have been discussed in Warry 2006: 91–92. Fragments of oval shaped *tegula* with scored marks occurred in context 10. One fragment from context 9 had an accidental dog's paw mark.

Imbrex made up 10% of the identified tiles. They were thin at 18–22mm, with some having traces of mortar, suggesting that they were fixed over tile joints. The only undisturbed context to show a predominance of *imbrex* over *tegula* was 44, where they were twice as common.

Flooring

Brick or floor tiles made up the great majority of identified ceramic building material, at 58%. Half of this came from a single context, 44; variety in brick types was most noticeable here, and the fragments of tiles were largest, suggesting a dump. Among the few brick forms that could be identified were examples of *bessalis* (35mm thick) and *pedalis* (38–44mm thick). The *bessalis* was used elsewhere to form pillars supporting the floor of a hypocaust above with a *pedalis* as base and cap for the pillar.

Pieces of *opus signinum* floor mortar with crushed fragments of tile occurred in the upper contexts 6, 9, 10 and 21. This compound of mortar and broken pieces of ceramic building material was used to create polished surfaces on floors and on walls. Most of the fragments found were in context 9; one piece 40mm thick may have been a wall base section.

Two examples of *tessera* were found, in contexts 6 and 44. The one from 6 was 21mm x 11mm, probably made from of a tile, and that from 44 was in a reddish-brown fabric, perhaps cut out of an amphora sherd. Both had been set to the top of a lime mortar floor, probably fixed in the border of a room or corridor. Possible examples of stone *tessera* were found in 9 and 44.

Walling

Flue tiles were used in bath-house hypocaust heating systems; they were made with relief patterns and have been defined by Lowther 1948 and reviewed by Betts, Black and Gower 1997, with combed or scored keyed box flue tiles interpreted by Betts 1993. These made up 11% of the identified tiles. End and side pieces were found in a mix of patterns – roller relief, combed and scored keying – mostly from context 6, which included eight fragments of a single tile.

The box fragments are of the horizontal foot box end and appear to be the Lowther die 4 or 5, of the 'W Chevron' Group 1 (Lowther 1948: 25). Flue tiles of die 4 are also known elsewhere in Ewell at Purberry Shot (Lowther 1949), on the western side of Stane Street in St. Mary's Churchyard (Likeman 1960) and outside the core settlement at Reigate Road (Valcarcel 2016: 111). The distribution of box tiles with a die 4 pattern has been plotted along Stane Street (Betts, Black & Gower 1997: 30 fig. 14). Box tiles of the Chevron group dies 4 and 5, which is like die 66, are known at the Ashted villa and tile works (Bird 2004: 126).

Areas of whitish lime and light brown mortar were present on the corners and surfaces of lumps and pieces of bricks in contexts 6 and 44. Pieces and fragments of daub with an orange-brown sandy clay fabric, fine quartz and mica inclusions occurred most often in context 44 and also in context 9. Both contexts contained a few burnt pieces retaining round wattle impressions from when the daub was originally pasted against a wattle panel. Some pieces showed impressions of lighter organic material such as hay or straw.

Discussion

The *imbrex*, floor tile and daub in context 44 were evidently dumped from the demolition of a building not far away by the roadside. The brick or floor tiles may have been used for a plinth supporting timber framing with wattle and daub panels, as this seems to have been the normal style of building in Ewell. A roof could be made of *imbrex* tiles alone.

Other building material such as the two examples of a *tessera* do not seem representative of local building. The use of *tegula* does not necessarily imply a tiled roof as they were also employed for flooring, kerbs, and hearths. Certainly the flue tiles, although carefully imported and often surviving substantially intact, cannot have come from a hypocaust; they may have been used as flues for ovens or grain driers.

No rubble stone was found from foundations, and there was little sign of the freestones (either sandstone and limestone) that were used elsewhere for paving, roofing, and decorative work. A few fragments of what may have been building stone were found in contexts 6 and 9, with pieces of a distinctive red gritty sandstone in 10 and 11. Fragments of squared chalk blocks were present and these may have substituted for better quality material. Despite Ewell's position on Stane Street there was no ready supply of quarried stone from outside the area.

4. Stone small finds, by Ruth Shaffrey and Frank Pemberton

Querns, by Ruth Shaffrey

Querns were found on the site in fragments varying from 27 to 807g. All were of Eifel Rhineland Lava (Crawford & Röder 1955).

- 4.01. Fragment from the upper rotary stone of a flat-topped type. The edges are straight with vertical grooves. The grinding surface is of a slight angle, pecked but smooth, and the other surface has diagonal grooves. 470 by 42mm thick. Context 44.
- 4.02. Fragment from the upper rotary stone of a kerbed type. The edges are straight with vertical grooves, The grinding surface is of a slight angle, pecked but smooth, and the other surface has diagonal grooves. 470 x 57mm thick. Context 44.
- 4.03. Fragment with one flat face, grooved. Context 9.
- 4.04. Fragment with one flat face, pecked. Context 9.
- 4.05. Fragment with one flat face, worn smooth. Context 44.
- 4.06. Fragment with one flat face, worn smooth and slightly sloped. Context 44
- 4.07. Fragment from a flat disc type. The edges have vertical grooves. One face is flat and grooved face, the other flat and roughly worked. Context 11.

These identifications are taken from a review of querns from Roman sites in Ewell (Shaffrey 2017) in which it was concluded that most grain processing was done by rotary querns in households, with some ground at a watermill on the Hogsmill river.

Whetstones, by Frank Pemberton

- 4.08. Middle fragment with square cross-section, in sandstone. 18mm square. Context 6.
- 4.09. End fragment with rectangular cross-section. 30 x 25mm. Context 22.
- 4.10. Smoothed lozenge-shaped whetstone with D-shape cross-section, in ironstone. 115mm long. Context 9.

5. Metal small finds, by Frank Pemberton

Finds are listed by the functional categories set out in Crummy 1983.

Copper alloy

Objects of personal adornment and dress: brooches

- 5.01. Small Colchester two-piece bow brooch, with short crossbar having a raised crest. Mid bow and catch plate missing. Hull type 92 (in the late Mark Hull's unpublished corpus of brooches in Roman Britain): up to c. AD100. Compare Colchester (Crummy 1983: 92 no. 50, Bayley and Butcher 2004: 87 fig. 66 no. 187). Context 10a.
- 5.02. Miniature Colchester two-piece bow brooch with narrow spring cover, with the spring threaded through upper lug, with a raised bow crest and incised edging. Corroded. Hull type 93A. 113mm long. Context 19.
- 5.03. Crossbar and spring coil fragments of a crested Colchester two-piece bow brooch type. Hull type 93 (Crummy 1983: 11 no. 53). Context 10a.
- 5.04. Triangular shaped Colchester derivative bow brooch catch plate with oval perforation. Context 1.
- 5.05. Dolphin-shaped Colchester derivative brooch with an arched profile bow having its spring in a cylindrical cover with ridge astragaloid decoration. A pronounced bow crest ends as a triangular catch plate with triangular piercing. Hull type 94A (in Bayley & Butcher 2004); compare similar type at the Walbrook, London (S123 in Wardle 2011: 498). 52mm long, the crossbar 33mm long. Context 44.
- 5.06. Brooch pin. Context 10.
- 5.07. Short brooch pin with rounded cross-section. Tip broken. Context 10a.

Objects of personal adornment and dress: hair pins

- 5.08. Tapering hair pin with round cross-section. Tip missing. Compare Crummy 1983: 30–31. 1.5mm diameter, 77mm long. Context 9.
- 5.09. Hair pin with conical head and tapering shaft. Crummy type 1, resembling bone pin heads, assigned to the 2nd century. Compare Colchester (Crummy 1983: 28–29) and Winchester (Rees et al 2008: 48). 64mm long. Context 10a.

Objects of personal adornment and dress: armlets and bracelets

- 5.10. Fragment of a large plain armlet with round cross-section. Compare Colchester (Crummy 1983: 38, 40 fig. 42). 100mm diameter. Context 10.

Objects of personal adornment and dress: rings

- 5.11. Ring with round cross-section expanding to form a bezel (8mm diameter) set with dark blue engraved glass. The form is typical of the late 1st and early 2nd century. The setting, slightly damaged, is engraved with the figure of Bonus Eventus, for which see Martin Henig (1978), and for London examples (2008). Context 44.
- 5.12. Small ring with flat outer surface and rounded edge. 17mm diameter. Context 44.

Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments

- 5.13. Part of a cosmetic set on a chatelaine suspension ring, comprising a plain bladed tweezer (50mm long, 3mm wide) and a grooved narrow leaf-shaped nail cleaner (50mm long). Context 10.

Objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles.

- 5.14. Long needle. Tip missing and eye broken. 140 mm long, 4mm diameter. Context 11.

Objects used for or associated with written communications

- 5.15. Stylus, the shaft (88mm long) having a point moulding near one end and a long stubby eraser terminal (15mm long, 2mm wide). Manning type 4 (1985). Context 9.

Fasteners and fittings

- 5.16. Stud with convex hollow head (13mm diameter) and round cross-section shaft. Compare Winchester (Rees et al 2008: 160). Context 44.

- 5.17. Furniture upholstery nail with bun-shaped head (10mm diameter) and round cross-section shaft. (Crummy 1983: 115 no. 2995). Unstratified from sector QQ.
- 5.18. Flat disc stud with faint moulding on the under surface and faint decoration on the raised rimmed edge. 26mm diameter. Unstratified from sector QQ.
- 5.19. Lion head stud with conventional eyes, nose and mouth, surrounded by a surface representing a mane. Compare Skeleton Green, Hertfordshire (Partridge 1981: 314 fig.119a, 314–21). Lion head studs, fixed on the inside by iron rivets, are found as decoration on small boxes such as cremation caskets. 75 casket burials are known in the South East and East Anglia, from the latter 1st century; they have been found with rosette brooches. However the context here seems domestic rather than funerary. 15mm outer diameter. Context 10a.

Tin alloy

Objects of personal adornment and dress: hair pins

- 5.20. Hair pin with flattened head and tapering shaft. 80mm long. Context 44.
- 5.21. Hair pin with round cross-section (3mm diameter) and crooked head bent in a circle (of 9mm diameter). 114mm long. Unstratified from sector QQ.

Lead

Objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles.

- 5.22. Spindlewhorl. 25mm diameter. Unstratified from sector M or N

Iron

Objects of personal adornment and dress: rings

- 5.23. Ring with circular cross-section. Compare Crummy 1983: 162 fig. 197. 18mm diameter. Context 10.

Objects used for or associated with written communications

- 5.24. Stylus with thickened mid-rounded shaft (4mm wide), spatula end and eraser terminal. Type 2 in Manning (1985): mid 1st to 2nd century. 115mm long. Context 44.
- 5.25. Stylus with shaft (5mm diameter) tapering to a point. Shaft broken and eraser end missing. 90mm long. Context 10.

Building and services

- 5.26. Long triangular knife blade with straight edge to the handle tang. Knife type 11A in Manning (1985): late 1st to early 2nd century. 220mm long. Context 10a.
- 5.27. Slightly curved knife or razor blade, riveted. Knife type 7B in Manning (1985). 100mm long, 1.5mm thick. Context 44.
- 5.28. Section of a knife blade, riveted. 18mm wide. Context 6.
- 5.29. Ring (5mm thick, 9mm diameter) ending in a hook (45mm long). Context 10.
- 5.30. Split-headed nail. Type 6 in Manning (1985). Context 44.
- 5.31. Split-headed nail. Type 6 in Manning (1985). Context 51.
- 5.32. Cleft nail. Context QQ44.
- 5.33. Bolt socket with ovoid end, tapering in section (from 6 to 1mm). Context 44.
- 5.34. Rectangular thin plate with three rivets. 80 mm long, 2 mm thick. Context 10.

Tools

- 5.35. Slicker with a metal blade. Compare Manning 1985: 40 pl. 15 E1 and E2. These slickers are thought to have been used by leatherworkers to clean and prepare skins. 45mm long, 4mm thick. Context 10.

Fasteners and fittings

- 5.36. Structural fitting ring (47mm diameter) with a spiked looped fitting ring (22mm diameter). Context 9.

Objects associated with metal working

5.37. Square punch tapering in section (from 8 to 12 mm). The point is battered. Compare Manning 1985 pl. 6. 123mm long. Context 21.

The commonest iron artefacts were nails. In all, 287 of these were recovered from the site, and quantified by the types defined by Manning 1985: 134–5. The proportions were:

Type 1a, square-sectioned, tapering stem with conical or pyramidal head, 11%, mostly in context 44.

Type 1b, square-sectioned, tapering stem with flat, sub-rectangular or rounded head, 2%.

Type 2, flat, rectangular-sectioned, tapering stem with rounded head, 2%.

Type 3, stem no wider than the small T-shaped head, with stout arms, 11%.

Type 4, stem no wider than the L-shaped head, 17%, mostly in context 10.

Type 5, spike with no head, 9%.

Type 6, stout round-sectioned stem with chisel edge and round domed head, 11%.

Type 7, short stem with wide discoidal head (often called tacks), 8%.

Type 8, short stem with hollow domed head, 5%.

Type 9, stem of varying length with globular head, 4%, mostly in context 6.

Type 10, hobnails from sandals or boots with short stems and small domed or pyramidal heads, 20%, mostly in context 6.

The manufacture of nails has been summarised by Sim and Ridge 2002, based on the Inchtuthil hoard. It is suggested that the nails between 30 and 70mm which are commonly found on Roman sites, often corroded, were used with small wooden objects, whereas those between 70 and 150mm come from timber structures. Most of the nails found in the excavation were bent over, suggesting they were wrenched from wooden objects and furniture, whilst the number of hobnails and sandal studs can be expected from accidental loss on the edge of the road.

6. Glass small finds, by Frank Pemberton

Glass was recovered in three metals: colourless, blue-green and pale green, as described in Price and Cottam 1998:14–16. Colourless glass seems to have been used for delicate small vessels with fine bead rims during the 2nd and 3rd centuries. A group of 30 fragments (1.5mm thick) was found in context 37, one of them having an external facets design. Apart from this, colourless glass made up about 20% of the total. The more prolific blue-green and pale green were used for jugs. These were robust utilitarian vessels and continued to be made up to the 4th century (Cool and Price 1995:9-10). Blue-green made up about 60%, and pale green 20%, of the total.

The identifiable vessel forms were:

Colourless glass.

6.1. Small rounded bead rim (the bead of 3mm diameter). Context 6.

Blue-green glass

6.2. Part of a bottle neck with a ribbed handle (26mm wide). 3mm thick. Context 10.

6.3. Bead rim (the bead of 3mm diameter). Context 10.

6.4. Part of a necked cylindrical or square-bodied bottle with an angular handle. Compare Price and Cottam 1998:191–195. Context 10a.

6.5. Rounded folded rim. 110mm diameter. Context 46.

Pale green glass.

6.6. Part of a possible bottle with diagonal folded rim. Compare Price and Cottam 1998: 23, fig. 1.4. Context 6.

6.7. Part of a small jug with out-turned bead rim. 27mm diameter. Context 10a.

6.8. Small bead rim (the bead of 3mm diameter). 1mm thick. Context 44.

7. Worked bone small finds, by Frank Pemberton

There appears to have been a tradition of working organic materials on site, for a horn core was found in context 6, cut off flat at the base and with a second cut 5mm up, probably to strip off the horn. Context 6 also yielded an antler tip, cut off at a length of 120mm and whittled round the base.

All identifiable organic artefacts were of bone:

Objects of personal adornment and dress: hair pins

- 7.01. Fine hair pin with head formed by three incised grooves. Tip broken. Type 2 in Crummy (1983): up to AD 200. Compare Colchester (Crummy 1983: 21 fig.18 no.162), and London Walbrook (Seeley & Drummond-Murray 2005: 78 fig.119). 3.5mm diameter. Context 3.
- 7.02. Point of hair pin. 3mm diameter. Context 6.
- 7.03. Lower end of hair pin. 4mm diameter. Context 6.
- 7.04. Mid-shaft of hair pin. 3mm diameter. Context 6.
- 7.05. Mid-shaft of hair pin. 5mm diameter. Context 6.
- 7.06. Short hair pin with head formed by one incised groove. 3mm diameter. Context 8.
- 7.07. Point of hair pin. Context 9.
- 7.08. Mid-shaft of hair pin. Context 9.
- 7.09. Hair pin with rounded globular head (5mm diameter) and polished shaft with a typical mid-shaft swelling (from 3 to 4mm). Lower end and tip missing. Type 3 in Crummy (1983): date range up to AD 150. Compare Colchester (Crummy 1983: 22 fig.19 no. 252) and Winchester (Rees *et al* 2008: 48 fig. 23 no.139), with a post-200 date. Context 9.
- 7.10. Head of hair pin, faceted. Type 3 in Crummy (1983): up to AD 150. Context 10a.
- 7.11. Point of hair pin. Context 10a.
- 7.12. Long tapering hair pin with bulbous bead head comprising a reel and pointed end. Type 6 in Crummy (1983): mid 3rd to 4th century. Compare Colchester (Crummy 1983: 25 fig. 22 no. 425) and Winchester (Rees *et al* 2008: 45 no.118). 85 mm long. Context 44.
- 7.13. Head of hair pin, faceted. 50mm long. Context 44.
- 7.14. Mid-shaft of hair pin, tapering (from 6 to 2mm). 60mm long. Context 44.

Toilet, surgical, or pharmaceutical instruments,

- 7.15. Section of the plate of a comb. The teeth (3 x 1mm in section) have broken off the body of the comb (17mm wide) Context 6.
- 7.16. Teeth of a comb. 16mm long. Context 35.

Objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles.

- 7.17. Head of a sewing needle with flat spatula head (4mm wide) and rectangular eye. Compare Colchester type 2 (Crummy 1983: 66 fig. 70 no. 1982) and Winchester (Rees *et al* 2008: 75 fig. 41 no. 355): late 1st to early 2nd century. Sewing needles of this type were deposited in the London Walbrook river deposits (S32 in Hill and Rowsome 2011: 337). 20mm long. Context 6.

Tools

- 7.18. Waisted knife handle with design of four incised chevrons, retaining a corroded iron tang which runs the length of the handle to a corroded blade. Compare Colchester (Crummy 1983: 108. fig. 110 no. 2932). 110mm long, 20 mm wide. Context 6.

8. Coins, by Norman Clarkson

8.01. An as of Domitian, 81–96

Obv: Laureate bust right.

Rev: Victory fixing a shield to a trophy.

Context 9.

8.02. A sestertius of Domitian, 81–96 [as Van Metor 104 1/20]

Obv: [IMP CÆS DOMIT AVG] GERM P M TR P VII CENS PER P P, bust right.

Rev: COS XIII LVD SÆC FEC, Domitian sacrificing over altar with lyre player and flute player, S C in exergue.

Context 10a.

8.03. A sestertius of Marcus Aurelius, 161–180.

Obv: Bust right.

Rev: Male figure advancing right.

Context 11.

8.04. A denarius of Julia Domna, wife of Severus Septimius 193–211.

Obv: IVLIA [AU]GUSTA, draped bust right

Rev: VESTA, Vesta seated left on stool with patera and sceptre.

Unstratified

8.05. A Greek imperial issue of the early to mid 3rd century

Context 6.

8.06. A barbarous antoninianus of Gallienus, 253–268.

Obv: [GAL]LIENVVS, radiate head right.

Rev: LIB[ERTAS] AVG, Libertas carrying cap of liberty.

Context 6.

8.07. A barbarous antoninianus of Gallienus, 253–268

Obv: GALLIENVVS AVG, radiate head right.

Rev: Figure (Salus?) advancing left with branches in each hand.

Context 6.

8.08. A barbarous antoninianus of Claudius II Gothicus, 268–270.

Obv: Radiate head right.

Rev: Laetitia standing holding cornucopia in her left hand.

Context 6.

8.09. A barbarous antoninianus of Claudius II Gothicus, 268–270.

Obv: Radiate head right.

Rev: Eagle rising from altar.

Context 6.

8.10. A barbarous antoninianus, probably of Victorinus, 268–270.

Obv: Radiate bust right.

Rev: Mars standing right.

Context 6.

8.11. A barbarous antoninianus of Tetricus I, 270–273.

Obv: [IMP C TETRICVS P F AVG], radiate bust right

Rev: Spes hitching skirt and holding branch, walking left.

Context 6.

8.12. A barbarous antoninianus of Carausius, 286–292.

Obv: [IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG], radiate draped cuirassed bust right.

Rev: [PAX AVG], Pax standing left holding olive branch and sceptre.

Context 6.

8.13. A barbarous antoninianus.

Obv: illegible.

Rev: Victory holding a wreath walking left.

Context 6.

8.14. An AE4 of Theodora, wife of Constantius I Chlorus 305–306.

Obv: F L MAX [THEODORÆ AVG], bust right

Rev: [PIETAS] ROMANA, Pietas standing right holding a child, TRP in exergue.

Mint of Trier.

Unstratified.

8.15. An AE3 or AE4 of Constantine I, 307–337.

Obv: CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, laureate head right.

Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS, two soldiers standing on either side of two standards.

Context 10.

8.16. An AE3 of Constantine I, 307–337.

Obv: CONSTAN[TINUS P F AVG]

Rev: VICTORIAE [LAETAE PRINC PERP]; two Victories standing facing one another, together holding shield inscribed VOT PR on altar.

Context 25.

8.17. An AE3 of Constantine I, 307–337, issued 330.

Obv: VRBS ROMA, helmeted bust of Roma left.

Rev: Wolf and twins under a wreath between two stars, possibly TRP in exergue.

Mint of Trier.

Context 6.

8.18. An AE4 possibly of Constantine I, 307–337.

Obv: Diademed draped bust right.

Rev: [GLORIA EXERCITVS], two soldiers standing on either side of a standard, TRP in exergue.

Mint of Trier

Unstratified.

8.19. An AE4 of Constantine I, 307–337.

Obv: [CON]STANTINVS MAX AVG, diademed cuirassed bust right.

Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS, two soldiers standing on either side of two standards.

Context 10.

8.20. An AE3 of the house of Constantine, 307–364.

Obv: Laureate bust right.

Rev: Illegible.

Context 46.

8.21. A barbarous AE4 of the house of Constantine, 307–364.

Obv: Diademed draped bust right.

Rev: Fallen horseman.

Context 46.

8.22. An AE3 of the house of Constantine, 307–364.

Obv: Diademed head right

Rev: [GLORIA] EXERCITVS, two soldiers standing on either side of two standards.

Unstratified.

8.23. An AE3 of Constantine II, 337–340

Obv: CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C, draped laureate bust right

Rev: [CÆSARVM NOSTRORVM], VOT X within a wreath, PLON in exergue.

Mint of London
Context 3.

8.24. An AE3 of Constantine II, 337–340.
Obv: Diademed cuirassed laureate bust right.
Rev: [GLORIA EXERCITVS], two soldiers standing on either side of a standard.
Context 9.

8.25. An AE3 of Constantius II, 337–361.
Obv: FLAVIVS IVLIVS, laureate and cuirassed bust right.
Rev: [GLORIA] EXERCITVS, two soldiers standing on either side of a standard.
Context 21.

8.26. A barbarous AE3 of Constantius II, 337–361.
Obv: [CONSTAN]TIVS P F AVG, diademed and cuirassed bust right.
Rev: FEL TEM[P REPARATIO], fallen horseman, CPLG in exergue.
Mint of Lyons.
Context 45.

8.27. An AE3 or AE4 of Gratian, 367–383.
Obv: D N GRATIANVS P F AVG, diademed bust right.
Rev: VOT XV MVLT XX within wreath.
Context 25.

8.28. An AE3 of Valentinian I, 364–375
Obv: Diademed bust right.
Rev: [GLORIA ROM]ANORUM, emperor drags captive while holding labarum.
Context 3.

8.29. An AE3 of Valentinian I, 364–375.
Obv: D N VALENTINIANVS PF AVG, diademed head right
Rev: SECVRITAS REIPVBLICÆ, Victory advancing left, CON in exergue
Mint of Arles (or possibly Constantinople).
Context 25.

8.30. An AE4 of Valentinian II, 374–392.
Obv: D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, diademed draped and cuirassed bust right.
Rev: Victory advancing left carrying trophy and dragging captive.
Unstratified.

8.31. A minim of the late 4th century.
Context 6.

8.32. An AE3 illegible coin.
Context 3.

8.33. An AE3 illegible coin.
Context 6.

8.34. An AE3 illegible coin.
Unstratified.

Discussion

The coins identified most were found in context 6, in the accumulated settlement debris derived from activity along the eastern edge of the Roman road; others came from residual contexts. All but a few were identified with enough accuracy, to place them in the Reece periods (Reece 1993 and 1995) using the methodology in Hammerson (2002:233–5).

Reece period	Date	Coins
4	AD 69–96	2
8	161–180	1
10	193–222	1
12	238–260	3
13	260–275	4
14	275–296	2
15	296–317	9
17	330–348	4
19	364–378	3
21	388–402	1

Coin losses can provide an insight into the periods when intensity of use occurs, as coins are lost, mislaid or simply dropped. Analyses have been published for the King William IV site (Orton 1997:114 table 6), the 1974 St. Mary's Churchyard excavation (Pemberton 2015:25), and Ewell in general (Abdy & Bierton 1997:139 Table 1). Analysis has also been undertaken for the coins that may have been deposited as votive offerings in the river, now the lake, at Bourne Hall (Harte & Waterhouse 1992).

Coin loss throughout the settlement could equate to Reece's 'Eastern good towns' category (Orton 1997:114) as set out in Reece (1993:865). This category includes towns at each end of Stane Street at Southwark and Chichester. However, at least 500 coins have been found during the 2012–2014 excavations in the open trench along the western side of Church Meadow (Cowlard 2012–5). The analysis of these coins could be profound in understanding coin loss during shopping and other roadside activities on both sides of the road Stane Street in Ewell. Other sites outside the roadside area including Hatch Furlong (Cotton & Sheldon 2006 & 2010) and – at a distance from the settlement – the Nescot site in Reigate Road (PCA report 2015) where coins were mostly identified for the period AD 69–96 and AD 330–348.

More recent overviews of coins from Ewell sites have followed the national Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) between 2008 and 2011 and those coins recorded by PAS in Surrey up to 2016.

It seems that, except for a few coins lost in the invasion years after AD 43, when barter could have taken place until the full adoption of money (Walton & Moorhead forthcoming), most coin loss seems to have occurred in the 2nd century during the so-called Antonine peak of 138 to 161. From about 260 to 296 a high number of radiate coins were lost in Surrey, reflecting the increasing debasement of the currency after 215 with ratios of 50% bronze to 1% silver. Coin loss in Surrey from 330 to 348 was not high when compared to the average in Britannia. It seems that the known coin loss in northern Surrey (including Ewell) had much in common with the Greater London hinterland.

10. Animal bones and oyster shells

Animal bones.

The animal bones from the site were assessed by Rose Jones (2008) along with those from the 1971 and 1974 excavations; animal bone from the 1974 excavation is specifically analysed in Pemberton 2015: 26–29.

Overall, calculating by estimated carcasses for the three principal domestic species, the most frequent was sheep at 55%, with cattle at 38%, and pig only 7%. This follows a known pattern at Roman sites where cattle and sheep are well represented, typical of most rural areas of a new Roman economy. Jones found that butchery marks were common on the extremities of animals, especially sheep and cattle, but not on the bones that held the most meat.

The ages of animals, reflected in the fusion of bones and wear of teeth of the cattle, sheep and pig bones, revealed that most cattle were above 3 years old at the time of slaughter and some were even 6 years old. By contrast sheep had ranges of 6–12 months or 12–14 months, suggesting that lambs and yearlings were targeted for slaughter, whilst pigs were bred to full weight before being killed.

Carcasses seem to have been butchered on site with the best joints transported elsewhere or traded. Cattle that were older than 3 years had lived beyond the usual age for slaughter. It is likely that cows were kept for milk and bullocks for ploughing, being slaughtered only after they had outlived their working use.

The presence of older sheep suggests that they were kept for a local wool industry. Both wool and meat must have played their part in a mixed economy supplying the nearby market of London.

Oyster shells

Oyster shells were recorded in contexts 6, 9, 10, 10a, 21, 44 and 51, mostly in settlement debris. In 1929, oyster shells associated with a tile or floor structure were found east of the site at TQ 22116286. It is probable that the oysters were brought from beds off the south coast, probably Kent. Given the numbers found, it seems that the trade was well organised. Given that oysters are known to survive up to three days out of water they could have been transported in wooden barrels. A review of research has been carried out by Cool (2006: 107).

Discussion

Stane Street

The route of Stane Street through Ewell was outlined by Lowther (1935) and Winbolt (1936), and confirmed by Margary (1965). The northern limb of Stane Street runs on the line of the present London Road or A24; at a point just beyond Church Street, probably now marked by the medieval church, its route twists slightly eastwards and the southern limb of the road continues on this alignment towards Epsom. Although the road was not found on the expected alignment in the King William IV site (Orton 1997), its western edge was located at the Grove Cottage site (Pemberton & Harte 2011). A series of excavations along the presumed route through Ewell and into Epsom was conducted by Alan Hall and the author (Hall and Pemberton 2005, 2006 and Hall 2008).

Excavations to the east of the northern limb of the road took place in 2000, directed by Clive Orton (an excavation report can be found on the website of the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society) and subsequently in 2003 (Pemberton forthcoming). Excavations in 1970–1 and 1974–5 followed both sides of the road in this area (Pemberton 1973, 2015), and more recently it has been traced in a large open-area excavation directed by Nikki Cowlard (Cowlard 2012, 2013 & 2015).

The road runs through Church Meadow and past the western end of the old barn. The section cut during the 1965 building works at Church Street, centred at TQ 2214 6290, was 28 feet long and some 4 feet deep. Sections by Lowther in 1952, by Jenkins in 1965 (fig. 11) and by the present author in 1971 and 1974 can be compared with the section through the primary construction of Stane Street and its later resurfacing layers in the present excavation (fig. 4). These sections suggest that the road was constructed with an agger providing a level drainage surface and ditches on each side; the ditches may have provided some of the flints and pebble metalling when first constructed. The width of the road structure is difficult to gauge – it probably changed over time, with use and with the appropriation of space by roadside settlement – but the average width of principal roads such as Stane Street has been estimated in Britain at 25 *pedes* (7.4m) (Davies 2002: 75).

There were other routes as well as Stane Street: some of them spurs linking to the first-century road, others surviving from the pre-Roman network. A road running south-east out of the settlement was located at Hatch Furlong (Cotton & Sheldon 2010: 2–3). Another running south-west from the outskirts of the settlement, towards the present area of Epsom, was identified at Purberry Shot (Lowther 1949).

The settlement

Evidence from the 1977 excavations confirms the existing picture of settlement in Ewell. Phase 2, in which the contexts have a date range from the late 1st to the mid 2nd century, corresponds to a phase identified on the other (eastern) edge of Stane Street when it was located in the middle of Church Meadow during Clive Orton's excavation. The road continued to be important in the second century, when it was resurfaced (5b) and the ditch recut (51). Material in the silting of the ditch (17, 16 and 19) reflects activity on site and postholes 53 and 56 must represent buildings or rebuildings on the site of earlier properties. A wall to the east of the road (overlying 14) reflects development after the resurfacing of the road. A hearth (40) is associated with settlement debris, and other features (10 and 10a) contained settlement debris rich in personal items of the late 1st and early 2nd century. A large midden (44) contained enough building material to suggest that it have been the remains of a demolished dwelling, possibly timber-framed on a brick plinth. Decorated Samian pottery and an array of small personal artefacts show the quality of the domestic fittings, and the stylus fragments testify to the literacy of its occupants; the rubble was deposited some distance away from the roadside, and the building may have stood in an enclosure. All these can be compared to similar roadside features found in the 2000 excavation, contexts 110 and 105. Other developments of this period may be represented by the late 2nd and 3rd century phase at Hatch Furlong (Cotton & Sheldon 2006: 4).

In phase 4, which follows the hiatus of the 3rd century and dates from the late 3rd to the end of the 4th, a cobbled surface (8) was laid down to the east of the road. Otherwise the evidence for roadside structures comes from features such as 9 with a scatter of chalk blocks with brick and mortar, and the land surface contexts such as 6 and 9 which contain late Roman material. These resemble the dumps and settlement debris found in phase 2 of the 2000 excavation.

This phase concluded at the end of the 4th century AD with a final resurfacing of Stane Street in context 5a, accompanied by a shallow recut ditch 7, probably continuous with the later resurfacing and ditch found at the St. Mary's Churchyard excavations of 1971 and 1974. Ewell evidently recovered from the crisis of the 3rd century to be a thriving settlement until the end of the Roman period.

Appendix 1: Roman Pottery Fabric Definitions

The most common source of domestic wares in Roman Ewell was the Alice Holt/Farnham group of potteries. The Alice Holt Surrey variety (AHSU) is the earliest, c. AD 50–160, having a light grey sandy core fabric with a darker margin and surfaces, examples being given by Lyne and Jefferies (1979: 20–33), Lyne (2012), and Davies, Richardson and Tomber (1994: 97–101). Some vessels in a light grey sandy fabric continued beyond c. AD 160 up to c. AD 250, such as various jars with lattice decoration, bowls with triangular rims and incipient flanges; some being in Alice Holt black burnished ware (AHBB).

The later Alice Holt Farnham ware (AHFA) dated c. AD 250–400, which also became widespread in London and the south-east, has a finer mid-grey reduced fabric often with off-white to bluish grey slip and/or black slip giving the appearance of black burnishing, in a wide range of closed and open vessels, such as those listed in Lyne and Jefferies (1979: 20–33).

The last phase of the AHFA potteries appears to have been identified at the nearby Overwey kilns (Clark 1950 and Hall 1999), where hooked-rimmed jars and bowls were produced in a buff fabric, the jars having all-over horizontal body rilling. These vessels had, however, been identified elsewhere in the south east at Portchester as Portchester D (Fulford 1975) as well as nearby at Leatherhead (Hall & Stanley 2008), with a date range of c. AD 325 to the start of the 5th century.

Verulamium wares are discussed in Davies 1994: 40–60.

The fabric codes are those used by the Museum of London Archaeology (MoLA), supplemented by Symonds and Tomber 1991, Tyers 1996 and the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998).

- AMPH Amphora vessel fabrics (Peacock and Williams 1986).
- BB1 Black burnished handmade fabric, having a shiny surface often with an acute angled lattice decoration. Normally everted jar and flat-rimmed bowl with rounded base edges c. AD 120–400. (Davies, Richardson & Tomber 1994: 107–111).
- BB2 A popular wheel made ware with highly burnished ‘silky’ surface sometimes with acute latticed decoration on curved everted rim jar or triangular rim bowl/dish with chamfered base. AD 120–250. (Davies, Richardson & Tomber 1994: 111–116).
- BBS A black burnished styled ware, with sandy fabric, the surface often with a fine acute lattice. Everted rim jars and flat/plain rimmed bowl/dishes, c. AD 120–400. (Davies, Richardson & Tomber 1994: 110).
- CC Unsourced colour-coated ware
- CCGW Copthall Close Grey Ware. AD 70–150.
- CCIMP Unsourced imported colour-coated ware
- CCRB Unsourced colour-coated ware
- CGBL Central Gaulish/Lezoux black colour-coated ware. AD 150–250.
- CGWH Central Gaulish/Lezoux colour-coated ware (white fabric). AD 50–130.
- COLCC Colchester colour-coated ware. Mostly beaker forms. AD 50–250. (Davies, Richardson & Tomber 1994: 122 and Symonds & Wade 1999: 264–274).
- COLWW Colchester white ware. AD 50–250.
- ERGS Early Roman sandy ware with grog/iron oxides. AD 50–70.
- ERMS Early Roman micaceous sandy ware. AD 50–100.
- ERS Early Roman sandy (undifferentiated).
- ERSA Early Roman sandy ware A. AD 50–70.
- FINE A range of open vessels in fine unsourced micaceous reduced fabric, up to AD 160.
- FLIN Misc. flint tempered wares, c. AD 50–200.
- FMIC Fine micaceous reduced ware. AD 50–120.
- CC Misc. colour coated wares, c. AD 50–400.
- GROG Grog tempered handmade ware vessels, c. 40 AD + (Davies, Richardson & Tomber 1994: 168).
- HWB Highgate Wood ware B. AD 40–100.

HWC	Highgate Wood C sandy ware, with a reddish-grey core fabric. Appears in necked or everted jars, poppy head and everted rim beakers and round-bodied bowls/dishes. c. AD 70–160) (Davies, Richardson & Tomber 1994: 82–88).
KOLN	Beakers with a dark colour coat, having barbotine and other decoration, distributed from the lower Rhineland. AD 75–250. (Tyers 1996: 146–8).
LOMI	Local mica-dusted wares in fine grey fabric with brown or yellowish surfaces. Beakers and flagons. AD 70–140. (Davies, Richardson & Tomber 1994 136–139).
LONW	London ware. AD 70–120.
LOXI	Local oxidised wares. Flagon, bowls and lids. AD 120–160.
LYON	Lyon colour-coated ware. AD 50–70.
MOSL	Trier black-slipped ware (Moselkeramik). Motto beakers. AD 175–250.
NKFW	North Kent fine ware. AD 60–160.
NKGW	North Kent grey ware. AD 100–150.
NKSH	North Kent shell-tempered ware. AD 50–150.
NKWS	North Kent white-slipped ware. AD 100–200.
NVCC	Nene Valley colour coated ware in white or orange, with grey core fabric. Vessels are tall beakers with raised 'hunt scenes', or rouletting, and shallow round 'castor' boxes. AD 150–400. (Howe, Perrin & Mackreth 1980; Perrin 1999: 87–100).
OXID	Oxidised wares.
OXMOB	Oxfordshire burnt white ware. AD 240–400.
OXPA	Oxfordshire parchment ware. AD 240–400.
OXRC	Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated ware with grey core. Bowls normally copy Samian forms. AD 270–400. (Young 1977).
OXWW	Oxfordshire white ware, usually mortaria. AD 180–400. (Young 1977).
PORD	Portchester yellow/brown buff ware, with rilled surfaces on hooked rim jar and a plain bowl/dish. Distribution southern Britain and London. AD 325–400. (Tyers 1996: 195; Symonds & Tomber 1991).
PRW	Pompeian red ware. AD 50–150.
PRW3	Pompeian red ware 3. AD 50–150.
RDBK	Ring-and-dot beaker fabric. AD 50–100.
SAND	Sand tempered grey/buff/brown fabric wares, from c. AD 50–400.
SGCC	South Gaulish colour-coated ware. AD 50–70.
SHEL	Shell-tempered ware.
TN	Terra nigra. AD 40–80.
VCWS	Verulamium region coarse white-slipped wares on a red fabric in flagon types. AD 70–200.
VRG	Verulamium region grey ware. AD 50–200.
VRR	Verulamium region red wares with white slip in collared flagons. c. AD 50–160.
VRW	Verulamium region white ware has the most prolific products. The main ranges are every flagon type, beakers with raised ring and dot decoration, moulded rim bowls. c. AD 50–160.
WSEL	West Stow/Essex/London stamped ware. AD 70–120.

Appendix 2: Section of Stane Street, 1965

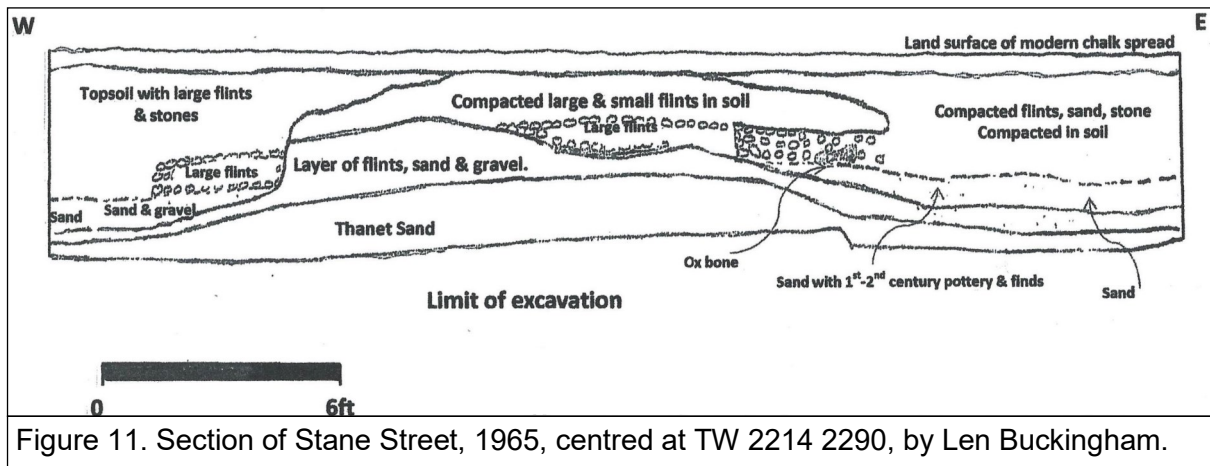


Figure 11. Section of Stane Street, 1965, centred at TW 2214 2290, by Len Buckingham.

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Excavations in 1977 shed further light on Stane Street, the Roman road which formed the spine of the early settlement of Ewell. Repair and neglect, neglect and repair characterised the history of the highway linking London to Chichester from the first to the fourth century. Analysis of the material culture from nearby houses shows that Ewell was a commercial centre with evidence for literacy, a taste for fine tableware and an endearing fondness for lucky charms. This is a glimpse of life in a Roman wayside settlement with trading links across the north-west provinces.

