

Excavation of part of a Roman settlement at Charterhouse, near Godalming, Surrey, 1994

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with contributions by

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A small excavation revealed eight archaeological features that may represent part of a fairly modest rural settlement, perhaps a small farmstead, of Roman date. The occupation of the site was relatively short-lived with pottery dating from between AD 50 and 90. Other finds include metalwork, bone, quernstone and worked flint. The subsequent watching brief revealed no deposits of archaeological significance.

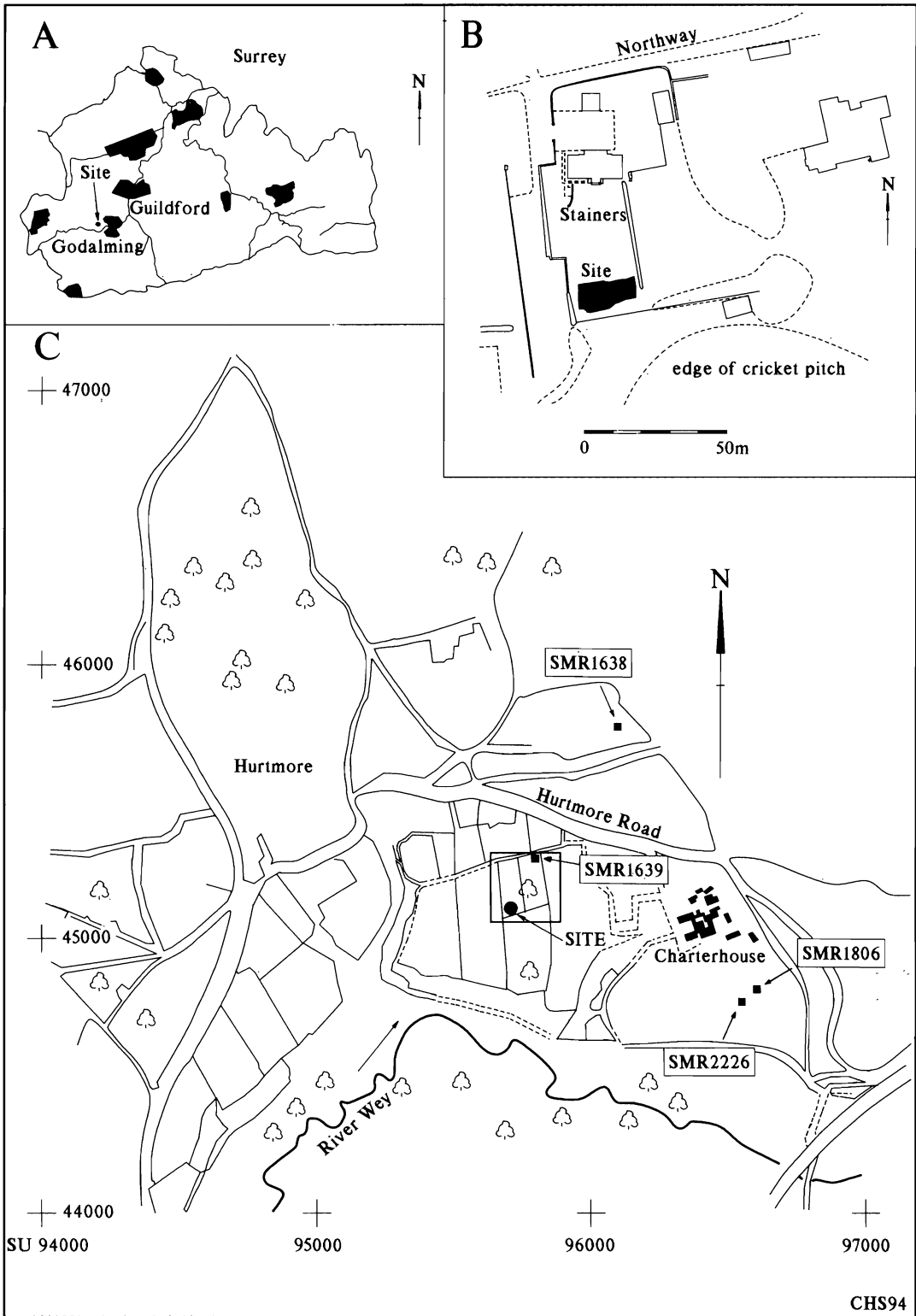
Introduction

This report describes the archaeological excavation and watching brief carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services on part of a Roman settlement at Charterhouse school, Godalming, Surrey (SU 9571 4510), in June 1994. An archaeological evaluation, which was part of the process of gaining planning permission to construct a new sports hall on the site, was previously carried out by Dr Ian Blake of Charterhouse. It revealed significant archaeological deposits in this area, and therefore a full excavation was required. The excavation was funded by Charterhouse and conformed to a specification agreed with Dr D Bird, Principal Archaeologist for Surrey County Council. The fieldwork was carried out in June 1994 and the site code is CHS94. The finds and site archive have been deposited with the Charterhouse school museum.

The excavated area lies on a gentle north–south slope near the apex of a low hill c 99m OD, within the grounds of Charterhouse school and approximately 1.75km north-west of Godalming town centre (figs 1 and 2). Playing fields slope gently away to the south of the site, leading eventually to the steeper valley sides of the river Wey approximately 400m away. The site lies on the Bargate Beds of the Lower Greensand.

Artefacts and deposits of Roman date have previously been recorded in the vicinity of the school (fig 1), the closest to the excavation being a 1st century AD bead-rim pot and a contemporary cordoned jar found in the garden of Northbrook House just to the north of the site (Harrison 1961, 27 and fig 1, site 3; SMR 1639). A quantity of pottery, roof tile and possible hypocaust tile, most of which dated to the late 1st to 3rd centuries AD and possibly up to the 4th century, was recovered during the excavation of foundations for one of the Charterhouse accommodation blocks (Davisites House). This deposit was not associated with subsoil features and is likely to have been dumped here during the levelling of the nearby playing fields and cricket pitch (I Blake, pers comm). Almost 1km away is the site of a 1st century Roman settlement and cemetery first discovered in 1903 (Holmes 1949; SMR 1806). Further excavations in 1904 revealed urns from five burials ranging in date from the Roman conquest to not later than AD 100 (Holmes 1949). Additionally, work in the 1950s a little to the east of the earlier finds revealed a Roman ditch and Iron Age storage pit (Harrison 1961; SMR 2226). Lastly, Roman pottery of 1st and 2nd century date was found in 1917–18 to the north-east of this excavation (SMR 1638).

Two evaluation trenches had been located within the area of the excavation. One of these revealed a Roman ditch (fig 2, F3), the fill of which contained substantial quantities of pottery and some bone, while other nearby features observed during the evaluation were thought to relate to gardening activity. Sherds of Roman pottery were recovered elsewhere during the evaluation but were not accompanied by subsoil features.



Map evidence

Several maps held at the Surrey History Centre (formerly the Surrey Record Office, Kingston) have been examined to determine the more recent use of the excavated area. The site lay within the grounds of Northbrook Place for much of the last 200 years and prior to this Barn Farm was in roughly the same location (Rocque's map of Surrey, 1762). J Lindley and W Crosley's map of Surrey, 1789/90, shows simply 'barnes' in this region.

Northbrook Place first appears on H Bryant's map of Surrey of 1822/3 although no details of the grounds are shown until a 6-inch map of 1860 (Surrey Hills as surveyed by the Royal Engineers in 1858–65) shows Northbrook Place to the north-west of Godalming Wood prior to the building of Charterhouse school. This shows the excavated area in the south-west corner of what was probably a walled garden to the west of the main building.

On the 1871 OS map of the area the site is marked out in rectangular plots on the same orientation as some of the linear garden features discovered during the excavation (fig 1C) and also has several small trees or shrubs marked in this area. The 1912 OS map shows several small out-buildings nearby but there are few changes between this and the OS map of 1936, although the woodland to the east of the site has been reduced considerably by this time. More recently, a new house, 'Stainers', has been built just to the north of the excavated area, which was situated at the southern end of its garden.

The excavation (figs 2 and 3)

An area of approximately 178m² was stripped of topsoil by machine, and possible archaeological features were noted and marked as the topsoil was being removed. The whole of the stripped area was then hand-cleaned and all possible archaeological features were investigated. A minimum of 10% of the length of linear features was excavated and all other features were half-sectioned. A proportion of the ditch fills was dry-sieved to aid the recovery of artefacts, and this demonstrated that the recovery rate of small artefacts was good.

The topsoil stripping revealed the position of the two evaluation trenches (fig 2) and the course of the ditch (F3) which had been discovered in one of these. Subsequently, a total of fifteen subsoil features were investigated (table 1): two ditches (F2, F3); two pits (F4, F12); three postholes (F5, F7, F15); two small pits/postholes (F10, F17); four probable garden features (F6, F11, F14, F16); a single tree throw-hole (F13) and an animal burrow (F9).

Ditch F2 was approximately 2.5m wide at the north-west corner of the trench (fig 2). It then curved across the site towards the south, becoming narrower (1m) and apparently terminating as it reached ditch F3. The relationship between the two ditches was examined (fig 2; fig 3, sections 5, 6 and 7) and it was found that ditch F3 cut ditch F2 resulting in the truncation of its southerly terminal. Ditch F3 was c1.6m wide and began at the western end of the southern baulk, crossing the site in a north-easterly direction and terminating 0.94m beyond the more westerly of the evaluation trenches. Both ditches produced pottery of similar Roman date (AD 50/60 to 80/90) and it is likely therefore that F3 only slightly post-dates F2.

The fill of a small pit (F4) located next to ditch F3 (fig 2) was found to contain some charcoal flecks but no pottery. This was cut by a small pit/posthole (F17) which contained two sherds of Roman pottery (fig 2; fig 3, section 10). Its close proximity to what would have been the probable terminal of ditch F2 might suggest that this feature represented the northern side of an entrance way.

A much larger pit (F12) was cut through the very soft sand near the western baulk. This was 2.4m long, 2m wide and 1.5m deep, with steep sides. The stratigraphy recorded in the section

Fig 1 (opposite) Charterhouse, Godalming: the location of the site within Surrey and within the school grounds; also showing the location of nearby archaeological finds recorded in the county Sites and Monuments Record (SMR numbers). Map B shows the detailed location of the site and areas of recent development. (Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright MC87175M).

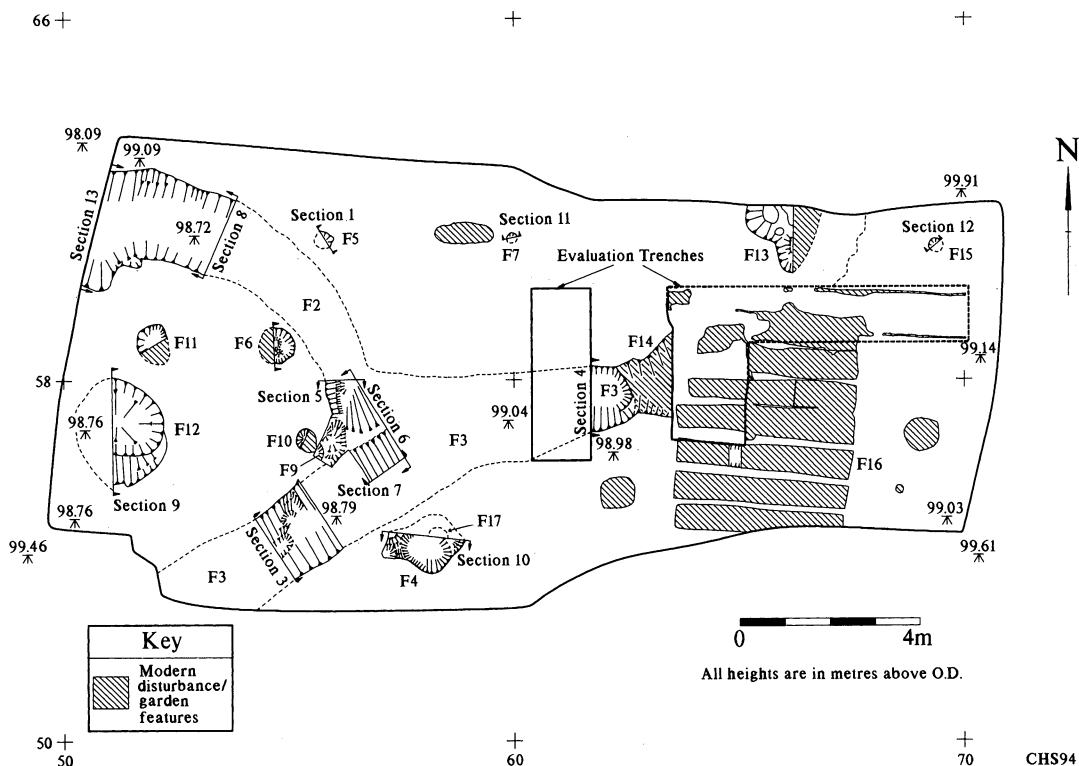


Fig 2 Charterhouse, Godalming: plan of the excavation showing the position of sections and areas of modern disturbance. Where the extent of the earlier evaluation trenches was unclear, the edges have been marked with a dashed line.

(fig 3, section 9) would appear to represent episodes of backfilling interrupted by lenses of sand (74) indistinguishable from the natural sand. The pit contained seven sherds of Roman pottery.

Posthole F5, adjacent to ditch F2, was half-sectioned and found to be 0.4m in diameter and 0.25m deep. No finds were recovered from its fills and it therefore remains undated. Posthole F7 is 4m east of F5, 0.18m in diameter and 0.19m deep and is also undated. A third posthole (F15) was located in the north-eastern corner of the site. This was 0.3m in diameter and 0.13m deep. No pottery was recovered from this posthole but the fill (72, a dark fill with many chalk flecks) was similar in character to that of several probable garden features in the area (discussed below).

On the eastern side of the site there was a group of seven parallel linear features approximately 4m long and 0.6m wide (fig 2). One of the evaluation trenches had cut through four of these and it was believed then that they were garden features, possibly cultivation trenches. A small slot was excavated through one of these (F16) and it was found to be 0.14m deep. Post-medieval pottery was found on the surface of these features, which also had chalk flecks in their fills.

Seven other features on the site were thought to be of a similar nature and of these four were partially or fully excavated (F6, F10, F11, F14). The rest (shown hatched in fig 2) were found to contain modern debris/artefacts when cleaned and investigated and were therefore abandoned. The small pit/posthole F10, adjacent to the junction between ditches F2 and F3, was also half-sectioned. It was 0.48m in diameter and 0.48m deep and contained a piece of modern 'china' in its fill (61). The small pit, F6, adjacent to ditch F2, was 0.8m in diameter and 0.2m deep with a very uneven base. The fill contained no artefacts or charcoal. Similarly, F11, c 2m west of F6,

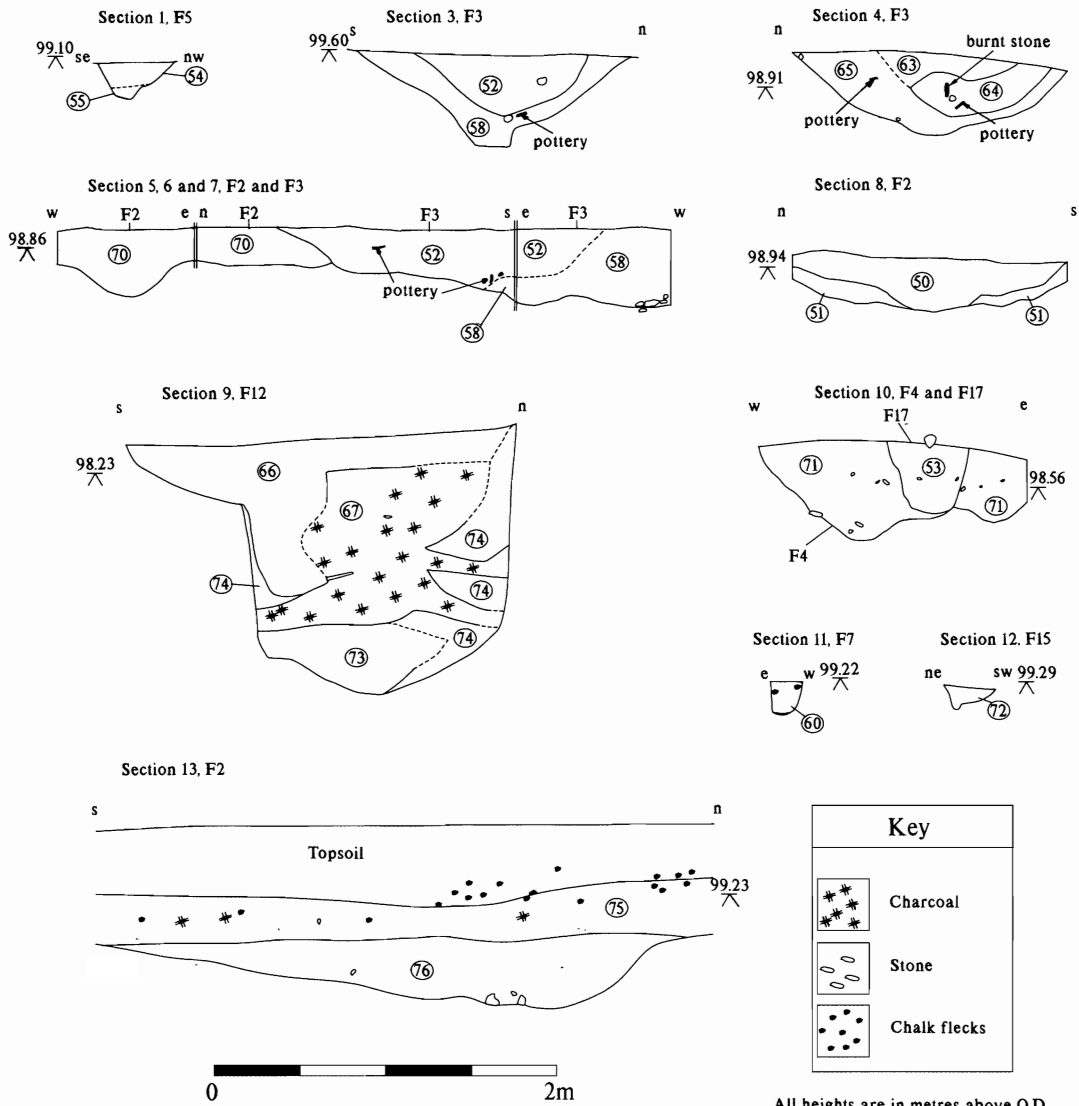


Fig 3 Charterhouse, Godalming: section drawings of features shown in figure 2. In Section 9, F12, context 74 represents a series of deposits of natural sandy soil during original infilling.

was an irregular-shaped pit, 0.9m long and 0.7m wide, which produced a single Roman potsherd. It is possible that this feature is Roman in date, but the nature of the cut and fill would seem to indicate another garden feature (perhaps a small tree or shrub throw-hole), the Roman pottery being residual. Feature 14 was fully excavated, although part of it had been removed by an evaluation trench. It was found to be a shallow feature cutting across the top of, and partly destroying, the terminal of ditch F3. No finds or charcoal flecks were seen in the fill. Feature 10 is likely to be modern and the other three (F6, F11, F14) are interpreted on the available evidence as garden features (eg shrub holes). Finally, a tree throw-hole (F13), partly obscured by the northern baulk, was half-sectioned; an animal burrow (F9), beginning at the intersection of F2 and F3 and reappearing in the side of ditch F3 further south, was partly excavated.

TABLE 1 Charterhouse, Godalming: summary of features and fills

Feature No	Fill No	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Description
2	50, 51, 57, 70, 75, 76	1.60	0.32	—	Ditch
3	52, 58, 63–65	1.60	0.48	0.54	Ditch
4	71	1.30	0.59	—	Pit, cut by F17
5	54, 55	0.60	0.25	—	Posthole
6	56	0.80	0.20	—	Pit/garden feature
7	60	0.18	0.19	—	Posthole
9	59	—	—	—	Animal burrow
10	61	0.48	0.48	—	Small pit/posthole
11	62	0.70	—	0.90	Pit/garden feature
12	66, 67, 73, 74	2.00	1.50	2.40	Large pit
13	68, 69	1.60	—	—	Tree throw-hole
14	—	1.20	—	—	Pit/garden feature
15	72	0.30	0.13	—	Posthole
16	77	0.50	—	4.00	Garden feature
17	53	0.48	0.40	—	Small pit/posthole cuts F4

Watching brief

Observations were made during the construction of the access road to the site of the proposed sports centre during September 1994. The length of the 5m-wide access road was examined after excavation by machine for the ground works, but only material of post-medieval date was recovered. That part of the road which passed approximately 30m to the east of the Roman site was carefully examined but no finds of Roman or any other date were located in this area. A single post-medieval pit was discovered in the region of the new roundabout 40m or so south-east of the excavation. This was partly excavated and found to contain a clay pipe stem of 17th century date or later.

The finds

THE POTTERY, by Jane Timby

In total, 298 sherds of pottery were recovered from the excavation, the majority dating to the early Roman period. A further 184 sherds recovered from the earlier evaluation were also examined. The material was, for the most part, in relatively good condition with several large sherds from single vessels. Approximately 8% of the sherds date to the post-medieval/modern period, mainly flower-pots and glazed red earthenwares. The remaining assemblage was remarkably homogeneous representing a fairly short period of occupation, possibly ranging from *c* AD 50/60 to 80/90. The group thus complements material already recovered from the immediate area, in particular that from a small cremation cemetery (Holmes 1949) and from previous excavations (Harrison 1961). The material was sorted into broad fabric groups and quantified by sherd count. Full details are housed with the site archive. The small size of the group precluded further detailed analysis. Examples of representative sherds are illustrated in figure 4.

Fabrics

The Roman material was sorted into fifteen fabric types on the basis of the main inclusions present in the paste. The majority of these were sandy wares coming from the local Alice Holt/Farnham potteries (fabrics S1–5). A small number of other miscellaneous sandy wares were also present, suggestive of relatively local sources (S6–8). The remaining fabrics which can be divided into flint-tempered (F1–5) and grog-tempered wares (G1, GS1) are also likely to be of relatively local origin and

can be paralleled with material from other sites of comparable date, in particular Neatham, Hampshire, close to the Alice Holt/Farnham kilns (Millett & Graham 1986) and Silchester (Timby forthcoming).

BRIEF FABRIC DESCRIPTIONS

Sandy wares:

S1: Medium to fine black sandy ware. Alice Holt/Farnham.

- S2: Medium to fine grey sandy ware with a red-brown to grey core. Sparse red iron inclusions. Alice Holt/Farnham.
- S3: Sandy fabric characterized by a moderate scatter of ill-sorted rounded quartz sand. Generally used for larger vessels. Alice Holt/Farnham.
- S4: Hard black, granular sandy ware. Alice Holt/Farnham.
- S5: Slightly coarser version of S2.
- S6: Fine orange micaceous ware with a grey core and a white slip.
- S7: Miscellaneous grey wares.
- S8: Miscellaneous fine to medium sandy oxidized wares.

Flint-tempered wares

- F1: Similar to Silchester ware. Dense calcined flint-tempered handmade ware (cf Timby 1989, 85).
- F2: Hard black ware with sparse angular flint and occasional grains of macroscopically visible quartz sand.
- F3: A sandy fabric containing a moderate frequency of well-sorted rounded quartz sand and coarse flint gravel inclusions.
- F4: A brownish-grey sandy micaceous ware with sparse angular flint.
- F5: Hard black granular sandy ware (as S4) with sparse angular flint.

Grog-tempered wares

- G1: Brown soapy handmade ware with a moderate to sparse temper of sub-angular to rounded grog/clay-pellets.
- GS1: A medium sandy ware with a sparse scatter of fine grog fragments.

Forms

The majority of the sherds are wheel-made grey sandy wares, products of the local Alice Holt industry (Lyne & Jefferies 1979). The majority of the vessels comprise jars, dishes and platters. The jars include examples of large

storage vessels (*ibid*, type 9), smaller necked jars and beaded-rim forms, several with a burnished finish (*ibid*, types 1 and 4). The dishes include examples of the classic 'Surrey bowl' (*ibid*, type 5) and the platters broadly imitate imported Gallo-Belgic moulded forms (*ibid*, type 6). Lids and beakers are also present in the Alice Holt fabrics. The only fineware present is a single ring-necked flagon not typical of the Alice Holt repertoire but probably locally made. The grog and flint-tempered sherds are mainly from handmade or wheel-turned vessels.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

- 1 Large handmade storage jar. Fabric S3. 70E 58N. Lyne & Jefferies 1979, class 9.
- 2 Reeded-rim flagon with a hole cut through the upper neck prior to firing. Fabric S2. 70E 58N. Lyne & Jefferies 1979, class 7.
- 3 Necked jar with a short everted rim. Decorated with burnished chevrons on the shoulder. Fabric S5. Unstratified. Lyne & Jefferies 1979, class 1.6.
- 4 Necked, cordoned jar. Fabric S1. F2 spit 1, 56E 57N. Lyne & Jefferies 1979, class 1.18.
- 5 Sharply everted rim wide-mouthed jar. Fabric S3 with an oxidized exterior. 50E 56N. Lyne & Jefferies 1979, class 1.9.
- 6 Beaded-rim jar with a burnished rim and shoulder. Fabric S1. Unstratified. Lyne & Jefferies 1979, class 4.
- 7 Beaded-rim jar. Fabric S2. F3 (64). Lyne & Jefferies 1979, class 4.
- 8 Beaded-rim jar decorated with a single burnished wavy line. Fabric S1. 55E 53N. Lyne & Jefferies 1979, class 4.
- 9 Bowl. Fabric S5. Unstratified. Lyne & Jefferies 1979, class 5.
- 10 Platter. Fabric S2. 69E 57N. Lyne & Jefferies 1979, class 6.2.
- 11 Beaded-rim platter. Fabric S2. 68E 57N. Lyne & Jefferies 1979, class 6.
- 12 Platter imitating a moulded form. Fabric S1. 56E 58N. Lyne & Jefferies 1979, class 6.2.

Conclusions

The small group of wares recovered suggest a fairly modest rural establishment, such as a small farmstead. Imported fine tablewares were noticeable by their absence, the assemblage being more domestically orientated, with cooking and storage vessels. Locally produced platters may have served as tablewares in lieu of finer products. The typological range suggests a fairly short-lived period of occupation. Although some grog and flint-tempered wares are present these are very much in the minority and do not necessarily suggest a pre-conquest origin for the site although a phase of earlier occupation is suggested from previous work (Harrison 1961, 24). The precise origins of the Alice Holt industry are not clearly known although there are some indications from its occurrence at Silchester, that potting may have started by the mid-1st century, if not earlier. The more standardized grey and black sandy wares, typical of those represented here, were clearly in production by AD 60 (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, 20). This is also supported by the platters showing Gallo-Belgic influence and at least one greyware butt beaker; both types becoming completely devolved by the later 1st century.

The group of material from the recent archaeological work complements that from earlier investigations, in particular the vessels recovered from a small cremation cemetery at Charter-

house at the turn of the century, reported on by Holmes (1949). This group of material also appears mainly to comprise Alice Holt products and includes beaded-rim and necked, cordoned jars, platters (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, classes 1, 4 and 6) and a flagon (Holmes 1949, figs 5–6). The cemetery is thus contemporary with the more recently recovered settlement evidence. Earlier excavations within the settlement area (Harrison 1961) produced both later prehistoric pottery and material belonging to the 1st century AD. Again the repertoire of Roman forms is very similar and appears mainly to comprise products of the Alice Holt/Farnham area with no obvious imports.

Recently published sites from Surrey have produced little stratified evidence for a similar complement of wares. Alice Holt/Farnham products were reaching Staines from the Flavian period (Crouch & Shanks 1984, 53), but published finds do not include beaded-rim vessels, or moulded platters suggestive of an earlier date. Similarly, Flavian and later occupation from below the sites at Rapsley villa, near Ewhurst (Hanworth 1968, 39ff) and Wanborough temple (Bird 1994, 133ff), associated with a few sherds of pre-Flavian/Flavian samian, do not reflect the same complement of wares as seen at Charterhouse.

Of those sherds illustrated, just two come from features (fig 4, 4 & 7); site grid co-ordinates which correspond to the grid shown in figure 2 are given for the remainder.

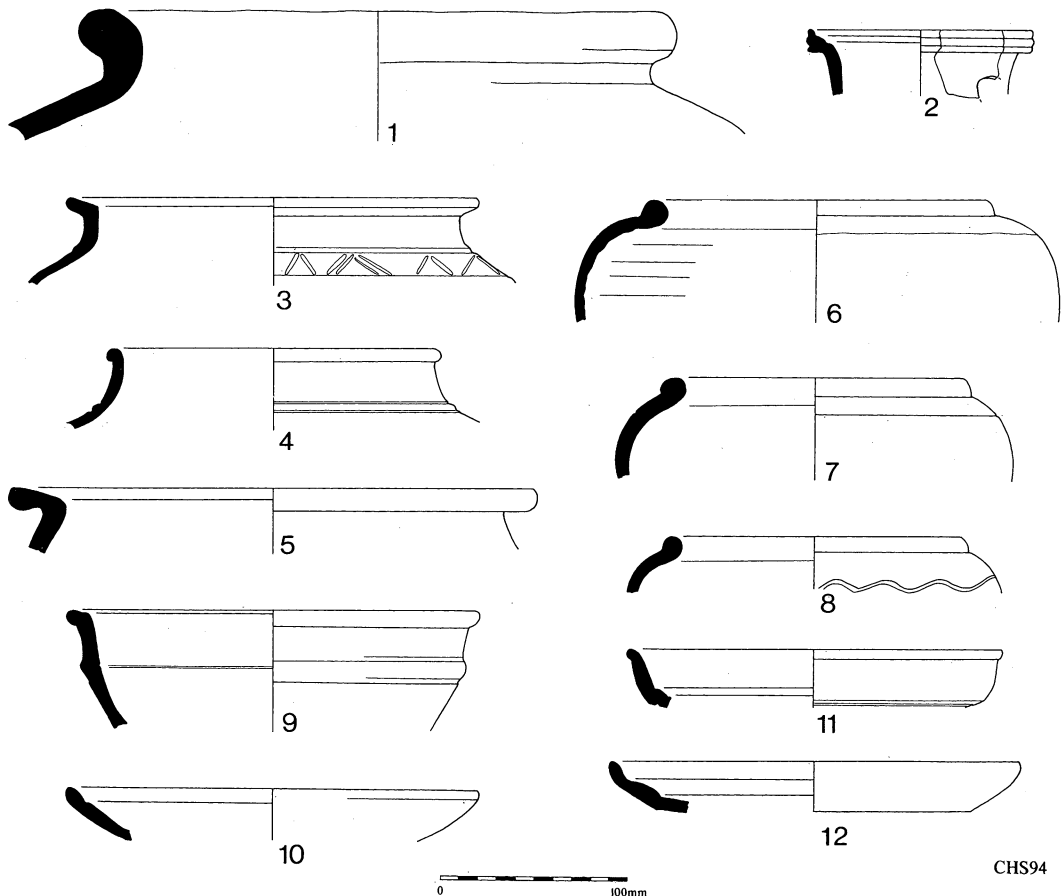


Fig 4 Charterhouse, Godalming: illustrations of representative pottery sherds (1:4).

FAUNAL REMAINS, by Kevin Rielly

Nineteen bones were recovered during the excavation and a further six during the previous evaluation. This report concentrates on the bones from the later excavation which were found in ditches F2 and F3 (seven and eight bones respectively) and pit F12 (two bones).

All the bones are in a poor state of preservation and the assemblage is highly fragmented. The state of the bone is undoubtedly related to the acid nature of the sandy fills. The species represented and their abundance is as follows: cattle twelve bones; sheep/goat four bones; and pig one bone. In addition there are two cattle-size fragments. Tooth fragments comprise the vast majority of the overall assemblage (fifteen bones). These are usually single teeth with the exception of three sheep/goat maxillary teeth (F2) and six cattle mandibular tooth fragments (F3) which may represent near complete tooththrows. The comparative abundance of teeth is a clear sign of poor preservation of the other bones.

Most of the teeth could be aged. Out of the four or five cattle represented, three or four are adult and one is mature, while the single sheep/goat and pig individuals represented are both at least mature.

In conclusion, the usefulness of this assemblage is clearly limited by the preservation conditions. Any observations on species abundance and skeletal part representation, or indeed age structure, are obviously untrustworthy. However, it can be shown that cattle, sheep/goat and pig were used by people in this area and that some of these animals were allowed to reach full maturity.

THE METALWORK, by David Richards

Four metal objects were recovered from the excavation and evaluation. Three iron objects were found: two hooks, which are of forms found in other Roman collections (although as utilitarian objects they are present up to the medieval period); and an iron ring small enough to be a crude finger ring.

Catalogue

- 1 Iron hook from F3, fill 65 (length 42mm). A tapering, rectangular section strip, bent at the narrow end to a semi-circular hook. Open hooks of this form are not unknown in Roman and Saxon assemblages, although their exact purpose is unknown.
- 2 Iron hook from evaluation trench (length 40mm). A square shank, widening into a rather crude half-circle hook.
- 3 Iron ring found on the surface at 67E 57N (diameter c18mm). An open ring of circular section, small and neat enough to be a finger-ring (although it could be a holding-ring from the handle of a small knife or other implement).
- 4 Foil from evaluation trench (F3). A small (c15mm) piece of curved silvery foil and an irregular detached piece of similar material recovered during the evaluation was found to be modern tin-foil when tested.

THE STONE, by David Williams

A small fragment of an upper quernstone from around the central food chute was recovered from the top of ditch F2 (57E 57N). This was made of dark grey medium-coarse glauconitic sandstone identical to quern material from Lodsworth, West Sussex, where stone from the Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand was used for making quernstones from the late Bronze Age to the Roman period (Peacock 1987).

THE WORKED FLINT, by Steve Ford

Nine pieces of struck flint were recovered during the evaluation and excavation. Some of the pieces are patinated and both flinty and cherty material has been used. Four pieces were recovered from ditch F2, comprising a core and three flakes. From elsewhere on the site five flakes and a spall (a piece 20 × 20mm) were recovered from unstratified contexts. There are no retouched items within the collection and none of the pieces are diagnostic. Only a broad date range of Mesolithic to early Iron Age can be suggested for these finds.

Discussion

Charterhouse is located on the edge of the Lower Greensand belt of the Weald, close to the alluvial deposits of the river Wey. It is relatively near to a network of known and postulated Roman roads, being approximately halfway between the main routes from London to Chichester (Stane Street) and London to Silchester and presumably not far from the suggested route of the London to Winchester road, which has so far been traced no further than the Farnham area. The site is also quite near to the Roman road which leaves Stane Street at Rowhook near Alfoldean, runs towards Winterfold Heath and probably continues on, via Farley Heath, to Albury and the North Downs (Margary 1955, 67). This proposed route takes it towards the probable posting station at Wickham Bushes, near Bracknell (Bird 1987, 166). The network of Roman roads in this region would have acted as a stimulus for development of Roman occupation sites in the vicinity. Also, with the increased population pressure of the Iron Age and Roman periods areas less well suited to arable activity were increasingly cleared for farming, although unfortunately there is little environmental data from the Lower Greensand to support this (MacPhail & Scaife 1987, 47).

The small excavation at Charterhouse has revealed features which probably constitute part of a fairly modest rural settlement, such as a small farmstead, with a relatively short-lived period of occupation from AD 50–90. It is likely that life in the countryside remained for the most part unchanged after the conquest, apart from perhaps the introduction of Roman-style pottery and other items. Relatively few non-villa Roman occupation sites have been studied in any detail within Surrey and more is known about the lifestyle within the Romanized villa sites. Even so, evidence for the latter is most often inadequate or out of date (Bird 1987, 165).

Pottery evidence indicates that occupation at the Charterhouse site spans a relatively short period of time, between 20 and 40 years (AD 50/60–80/90). However, just three of the fifteen subsoil features investigated can be securely dated to the Roman period: ditches F2 and F3 both produced substantial quantities of Roman pottery (89 and 68 sherds respectively) and the large pit F12 produced six sherds of a similar date. Two sherds of Roman pottery were also retrieved from the small pit/posthole F17, which cut into the middle of pit F4. Other finds from the site add little more in the way of dating evidence: an iron hook found in ditch F3 is of a type known from both Roman and Saxon assemblages; and the small fragment of upper quernstone found in the top of F2 has only a broad date range from the late Bronze Age to the Roman period (Peacock 1987).

Little evidence has been retrieved which will shed light upon the nature of the economy of the site. It has been shown that cattle, sheep/goat and pig were used here and that a proportion of these were allowed to reach full maturity. The small amount and low quality of bone recovered is probably due to poor preservation resulting from the acidity of the soil. The fragment of upper quernstone recovered from the top of ditch F2 suggests the processing of grain on or near the site.

The few items of struck flint from the site point to a low level of prehistoric activity in the area but little more can be said from such a small and loosely dated assemblage.

The excavation produced very little in the way of building material and no deposits that could be identified as being structural. However, the quantity of pottery found (especially from the linear features) is more than would be expected from field ditches located some distance from an occupation site, which would seem to indicate more substantial occupation in the near vicinity. On the limited evidence available, and taking into account the lack of imported fine tablewares in the pottery assemblage, it is likely that this site is part of a fairly modest rural settlement, such as a small farmstead, which had a relatively short-lived period of occupation from AD 50–90. There is little archaeological evidence for sites of this date within Surrey (Bird 1987, 165), although early cremation cemeteries have been discovered a little less than 1 km from this site at Charterhouse itself (Holmes 1949), at Haslemere to the south (Holmes 1949) and Tilford to the west (Millett 1974). This evidence attests to the presence of further early Roman occupation sites in the area, despite the current paucity of direct evidence for settlements of this

date. The fact that the occupation of this site terminated before the 2nd century reflects the dating evidence for the nearby cemetery at Charterhouse, which contained a small group of individuals who died *c* AD 40–100.

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Editors' note: Points of concern have been raised regarding the presentation of illustrations in this report which the authors have been unwilling to address. A decision has been taken to publish the report as it stands in order to make the material publicly available.