NWSD12

Land NW of Sholden, Deal, Kent

Updated Project Design and Assessment of Results

Client: CgMs
On behalf of: Ward Homes

June 2013

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LAND NW OF SHOLDEN, DEAL, KENT

Client	CgMs on behalf of Ward Homes
National Grid Reference	TR 35589 52695
Address	Sholden New Road, Sholden, Deal, CT14 0AG
Parish	Deal
Council	Kent
Planning Application No	N/A
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Fieldwork	2nd January – 24th January 2013
Report	June 2013

CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Ward Homes commissioned Headland Archaeology to undertake an archaeological investigation at land NW of Sholden, Deal in Kent. This was in advance of construction of residential dwellings and associated groundworks. A program of archaeological trial trenching was carried out in 1993 and revealed the remains of two Roman ditches in the south-eastern part of the Development Area (DA). Due to the potential impact of the development on these remains, Kent County Council's County Archaeologist recommended to Deal District Council that a condition was placed on planning permission requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation.

Excavation of the site in January 2013 revealed evidence associated with the outskirts of a nearby Roman villa at Hull Place (HER TR35SE4). These comprised two parallel ditches forming a probable trackway leading in and out of the Roman villa and a number of pits containing discarded pottery dating to the second half of the 2nd century AD. A cremation urn burial was also revealed on the perimeter of the site.

This document presents an assessment of the archaeological remains revealed during the investigations, the data from which have the potential to address a number of regional research agendas. The document also contains proposals for further analysis and publication of the data, and the methodologies and resources required to complete the project. The end product will be the publication of the results in the county journal Archaeologia Cantiana *and the deposition of the project archive with Dover Museum.*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

Dover District Council granted Ward Homes planning permission for the construction of residential dwellings on land at Sholden New Road, Sholden, Deal, henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA). As part of the planning application, Ward Homes submitted the results of desk-base assessment (CgMs 2010) and previous trial trenching evaluation (RPS Clouston 1993). Trial trenching recorded the remains of two parallel NE-SW aligned ditches in the south-eastern part of the DA. These ditches appeared to extend from the direction of the nearby villa site at Hull Place (HER TR35SE4, Fig. 2) and contained pottery sherds dating to the Roman period.

Based on these results, Kent County Council's County Archaeologist recommended that a condition be placed on planning permission requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in mitigation of the development impacts on archaeological remains. This was to comprise archaeologically supervised stripping of overburden within a 1.15ha area of the DA, followed by mapping, excavation and recording of remains revealed (Strip, Map and Sample – SMS). Works also included a watching brief held on groundworks outside the 1.15ha SMS area.

CgMs Consulting, acting for Ward Homes commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, to undertake the work. The fieldwork was carried out prior to construction between 2nd and 24th January 2013. All works were in accordance with a WSI prepared by Headland Archaeology and CgMs (October 2012) and approved by Kent County Council's County Archaeologist prior to commencement.

On 2nd and 3rd January 2013, watching brief was carried out on groundworks for the site compound within the north-western corner of the site. No archaeological remains were present. Following the completion of the SMS area, which demonstrated that archaeological remains were confined to the south-eastern corner of the DA, the watching brief was discontinued following approval form Kent County Council's County Archaeologist.

1.2 Fieldwork Methodology

Stripping of overburden

Overburden was removed using a 360 degree type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching under direct archaeological supervision. Machine excavation was continued to the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first.

Surveying

The overall site plan was recorded digitally using a Total Station linked to a field PC running TheoLT/AutoCAD software. The site plan was linked to the National Grid. Detailed plans and sections were hand-drawn on permatrace at an appropriate scale (1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections). As part of the survey, levels were taken across the site.

Hand-excavation
A sufficient quantity of the archaeological remains to adequately characterise the site was undertaken. The level of investigation and recording was agreed with Kent County Council's County Archaeologist. Investigation involved the following:

- All features were hand-cleaned prior to excavation.
- Feature intersections were investigated to obtain site phasing.
- The cremation burial and significant pits were 100% excavated.
- Non-structural linear features were sufficiently sampled to establish form, function and chronology and provide information on adjacent activities. Slots were a minimum of 1m in width. All terminal ends were investigated.
- Non-structural discrete features were 50% excavated.

The excavation strategy was reviewed continuously throughout the duration of the investigations in order to take account of changing circumstances and information. The overall strategy was approved by Kent County Council's County Archaeologist prior to implementation.

Recording
All recording followed IfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological works and the Regional Standard for Field Archaeology (Gurney 2003). All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards. Digital photographs, 35mm colour transparencies and black-and-white prints were also be taken; a graduated metric scale will be clearly visible.

Environmental samples and artefacts
Finds were recorded by context and recorded 3-dimensionally where appropriate (ie. where their position within a context provided further significant information or the find was of particular significance). Artefacts retrieved during the project were cleaned using appropriate techniques and packaged and stored in accordance with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal 1998). All artefacts recovered during the project were cleaned, marked and catalogued.

Deposits identified as archaeologically significant were sampled for environmental material and other finds (e.g. bone, pottery etc.). Nine bulk samples were taken from selected deposits for wet sieving and floatation in order to recover any environmental material. Where sufficient material was available, bulk sample were 40 litres. All samples were processed and assessed with the results.

1.3 Site Location and Geology

The DA lies to the north-west of Sholden, Near Deal, in Kent. It is broadly rectangular in shape and is bordered to the west by London Road, to the south by Sholden New Road, residential dwellings to the east and agricultural land to the north (Fig. 1). It is centred on NGR TR 35589 52695 and covers approximately 7.3ha.

The solid geology of the DA is shown by the British Geological Survey (Dover Solid and Drift: Sheet 290) comprising of Head Brickearth deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel overlying Upper Chalk Formation (CgMs, 7, 2010). Prior to development, the

DA was open arable farmland, sloping gently downwards to the north-east, and is between c.15m and c. 5m OD.

1.4 Archaeological Background

A detailed archaeological background of a study area comprising land within a 1km radius of the DA is presented in the Desk-based Assessment (CgMs 2010). The DBA highlighted that the study area had potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods.

The DA lies adjacent to a Bronze Age ritual landscape including a probable barrow cemetery (TR 35 SW 70 / TR SE 108, 109, 113, and 114) *c.*100m south-west of the DA, and a crouched inhumation (TR 35 SE 9), *c.* 800m to the south. The area continued to be used in this way into the Iron Age and Roman periods, as demonstrated by the presence of cremation burials (TR 35 SE 8 / TR 35 SE 7). Also of significance is the Roman Villa at Hull Palace (TR 35 SE 4), *c*. 50-75m north-east of the DA which has been identified via parch marks and finds of flue tile, pottery and painted wall plaster. Between 2005 and 2007, excavations at Hull Place undertaken by Dover Archaeological Group confirmed the presence of the villa and demonstrated it was composed of two separate, successive dwellings (Parfitt 2005). Investigations also revealed that beneath the villa were the remains of pits, ditches, post-holes, gullies and ovens. These indicate that the villa developed from a pre-conquest farmstead.

A Saxon burial at Hull Place (TR SE 35 4) and find spot of a 6th-7th century comb (TR 35 SE 27) suggest a presence in this period, although there is no evidence of settlement activity. By the Middle Ages, settlement activity would have been focused around the 13th century church of St. Nicholas (TR 35 SE 3) *c*. 400m to the south and the deserted medieval village of Cottington to the north-west of the DA (TR 35 SE 472, 484). The location of these suggests that the DA would have been located within agricultural land at this time. Historic maps indicate this pattern of land-use continued in to the post-medieval period.

1.5 Purpose of this Report

This report presents an assessment of the results of all stages of the archaeological investigations. An Updated Project Design (UPD) is included, listing all the tasks that will be required to analyse, publish and archive the results of the fieldwork. The completion of these tasks will fulfil the criteria stipulated in the WSI (CgMs 2012), enabling the discharge of the archaeological planning condition by Deal District Council.

2. ORIGINAL AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION

2.1 Introduction

A series of research aims were established prior to the fieldwork taking place. These were necessary to ensure that the investigation was appropriately targeted in accordance with local, regional and national research priorities.

2.2 National Research Frameworks

At a national level, English Heritage's criteria for prioritising archaeological "sites" are evolving. It's funding criteria for rescue projects, as set out in *Exploring our past* (EH 1991), were similar to those it uses to define a "site" as being of schedulable quality. These included period, rarity, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability and potential. More recently a draft Research Agenda (EH 1997) built upon the earlier criteria, with the aim of developing an approach reflecting 'the greater determination to pursue research themes' and 'wider interests (*e.g.* in landscapes)'. These include goals such as advancing understanding of England's archaeology, supporting the development of national, regional and local research frameworks and promoting public appreciation and enjoyment of archaeology.

Although the Research Agenda was intended for projects seeking English Heritage resources, *i.e.* not those undertaken within the PPG 16 framework, its goals and objectives are relevant to the investigations occasioned by this development.

2.3 Regional and County-based Research Agendas

Broad national research priorities have been formalised by English Heritage in *Exploring our Past* (1991), updated in their draft Research Agenda: *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda* (1997). The local and regional research context will be covered by the forthcoming South East Research Framework (unpublished). Following the South-East research conference held in 2008, summary chapters of the forthcoming publication are available on the Kent County Council website (KCC 2012). These are useful tools for assessing the significance of the archaeological remains within the development area.

2.4 Original Research Objectives

A number of research objectives, both generic and period-specific, were considered relevant to these works. They are set out below.

Objective / Theme	**Research Aims/Themes**	**Source (Published or internally generated by Project Team)**

Objective / Theme	Research Aims/Themes	Source (Published or internally generated by Project Team)
1.	**What was the nature of Roman activity?** The evaluation revealed archaeological features which contained pottery dating to the Roman period and may have been associated with the nearby Roman villa. Do these features represent part of a settlement?	Project Team
2.	**What role do the ditches play in the way in which the landscape was utilised in association with the villa?** Through analysing the ditches (and any associated features) and their alignment, there is potential for investigating the relationships between the nearby Roman villa at Hull Place and trackways, field systems, settlements, enclosures and funerary site in later prehistory and history.	Project Team

Table 1: Summary of original research objectives and themes

3. PROVISIONAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS

3.1 Methodological approach to assessing contextual data

The contextual data were rapidly assessed in order to establish whether they would provide a coherent spatial and chronological framework. A total of 39 contexts were assigned to provisional Assessment Groups, *e.g.* boundary ditch, post-holes, bedding trenches, *etc*. (Table 2). The allocation of individual contexts to specific sub-groups of contexts was made on the basis of the following criteria:

- Do the contexts form a coherent spatial unit *e.g.* ditch length, pit group *etc.*?
- Do the contexts represent key positions within the stratigraphic sequence?
- Do the contexts contain suitable dating material?

Fills and cuts were then assigned to sub-groups (e.g. construction/cut of a pit or fills of a pit) and sub-groups were then assigned to a number of distinct Groups (e.g. SFB), corresponding to larger coherent and contemporaneous spatial units. These Groups were then assigned to a number of Phases or period of activity corresponding to broad, chronological periods, *e.g.* Phase 1 - Roman settlement. This phasing was based on their artefactual assemblage, character and stratigraphic position.

Period: Roman (AD43-AD410)	
Phase 5 (Roman Settlement, AD43-AD410)	
Group 1 –Ditch *(This document is generally structured at this level of the hierarchy)*	
Sub-Group – Construction of ditch or final fills of ditch	
Fill (1033) of ditch [1032] Deposits and fills represented in the text by (xx)	Cut of ditch [1032] Cuts are represented in the text by [xx]

The text which follows is structured by chronological period, and discussed by Group, and, where relevant for detail (by context and/or sub-group); where relevant for making broad interpretations, the discussion utilises Phase and Period groupings.

Period	Group	Sub-Group	Description	No. of features	No. of Contexts
Roman	1	1.1	Construction and primary fill of ditch	2	3
		1.2	Backfill of ditches		3
	2	2.1	Construction and primary fill of ditch	1	2
		2.2	Fills of ditch and associated spread		6
Roman	3	3.1	Construction of gully	1	2
		3.2	Fill of gully		2

	4	4.1	Construction of large pit	1	1
		4.2	Backfill of large pit		2
	5	5.1	Construction of pit and insertion of chalk slab	1	2
		5.2	Backfill of pit		1
	6	6.1	Construction of pits	4	4
		6.2	Backfill of pits		7
	7		Cremation urn burial	1	1
Unphased	8		Tree rooting/throw, topsoil, natural geology	1	3
			Total	**12**	**39**

Table 2: Summary of provisional phasing

3.2 Structural Illustrations

A series of illustrations are enclosed which show site location (Fig. 1) all remains by Group (Fig. 2) and detail of significant plans and sections (Figs. 3-6).

3.3 Summary of Contextual data results

Period: Roman (43AD– 410AD) (Fig. 2)

G1 & G2: Parallel ditches
Two parallel ditches, approximately 8m apart, were revealed on a north-east to south-west alignment. They varied in dimensions with a width of between 0.80m and 1.70m, and a depth of between 0.10m and 0.70m. They measured approximately 33m in length from the north-eastern baulk of the excavation to the south-west where they ended. It was not entirely clear whether the ditches terminated or petered out as no defined cut edge could be established. Although parallel, the character of the ditches was quite different. Whilst the profile of G2 was a V-shaped and appeared to have been backfilled intentionally with the backfill throughout being almost identical.

G1 was generally shallower and less angular, however a slot dug in the south-western extent of the feature (Fig.. 3c) revealed an uneven profile possibly indicating up to three cuts. The lowest (1039) and uppermost (1039) fills was fairly mixed, containing patches of reddish clay within the largely grey silty clay matrix. Deposit (1038) was spread across the base of the feature and although its lay within two of the possible cuts no evidence of re-cutting was evident. In the south-eastern part of the section, the base was outlined by a dark organic deposit (1033) which may indicate re-cutting. Indeed, ditch G1 bulges out in plan at its south-western end suggesting some form of modification or disturbance at this location. . The presence of relatively abundant charcoal within the fill indicates it represents deliberate backfill. The deposit was bulk sampled (sample 1008, Fig. 3c) and was also shown to contain an assemblage of grain. Comparative bulk sampling from the north-eastern part of G1 (sample 1007, Fig. 2) indicated it was

sterile. This suggests that deposit (1033) was an isolated backfilling event, possibly associated with the overlying backfill (1039). Indeed the similarity between deposits (1038) and (1039) suggests they could be from the same source, supporting the idea that the entire sequence of backfilling occurred in a single event.

G3: Gully
A shallow gully on the same alignment as G1 and G2 measured 0.85m in width and 0.15m in depth. The feature as a whole was very unclear in plan and, like G1 and G2 appeared to peter out rather than terminate. The gully was backfilled with mid brown silt clay similar to the natural geology.

G4: Large Pit
The most substantial feature was a large pit on the eastern edge of the excavation area measuring 4.9m x 2.67m x 0.80m. It had a concave profile (Fig. 3) and contained a primary fill of mid grey brown silt clay (1004) which produced a substantial amount of high quality Roman pottery dated between *c*. AD 150 and 175. The initial purpose of the pit was unclear but the organic character of the backfill deposit suggested domestic waste has been deposited within it during the backfilling process.

G5: Chalk slab lined pit (Fig. 4)
To the south-west of G4, a shallow pit was revealed to contain a chalk slab (1022). The pit measured 2m in length by 1.50m in width and, when the slab was removed, 0.20m in depth. The slab, which looked to have broken *in situ*, seemed to originally be constructed of six rectangular slabs of varying sizes. Sealing the slab was a backfill of mid brown clay which contained fragments of chalk but gave no indication of the likely use of the pit.

G6: Small pits
Four smaller pits were recorded and on average measured 1.25m in diameter with a depth of 0.5m. Each of the pits had a regular concave profile and contained deposits of mixed mid-yellow brown silt clay. The pits produced a variety of artefacts within the backfill including pottery, bone and shell; indicating a domestic origin.

G7: Urned cremation burial (Fig. 5 & 6)
Around 20m to the south-west of the core of the activity, an urn containing cremation material was recorded. The urn itself had a diameter of 0.20m, had been placed at an acute angle when buried. It had been placed alongside a Samian plate and a small, grooved disc rim flagon. No distinct cut for the burial was visible; suggesting that the natural clay had been dug out and almost immediately redeposited when the urn was buried. This was a singular, isolated feature, quite removed from the other activity at the site.

Period: Unphased

G8:
A single tree throw hole was situated in the eastern corner of the DA. Its date could not be determined although it was thought to be of the modern era due to the presence of mixed clay and topsoil within its the fill.

4. ANALYTICAL POTENTIAL OF THE DATA

4.1 Introduction

For the following discussion, the datasets recovered during the investigations have been divided into three main classes: contextual; artefactual; and ecofactual.

- ***Contextual*** data relate to the identification of individual events such as the digging of a ditch, its primary infilling *etc*. These have been recorded as context records during the evaluation and open area excavation. All contexts have a detailed record sheet; many have a plan and section drawing along with photographs.

- ***Artefactual*** data comprise manmade objects recovered during the open area excavation. These have been divided for ease of discussion into pottery, ceramic loom weights, lithics and other artefacts (including registered artefacts and bulk finds, such as industrial residues).

- ***Ecofactual*** data comprise natural materials found within excavated deposits. These are able to yield information on the nature of past human activity and its environmental setting. They include animal bones and information obtained from environmental samples (*e.g.* plant remains).

Contextual data are discussed first in the following sections, as they have provided the framework for the preceding summary of results and the subsequent dataset discussions. The methodological approach taken with each dataset is discussed, followed by sections dealing with quantification, provenance (spatial and chronological) and also condition. All these factors are important in deciding the potential of the material for analysis.

4.2 Contextual Data

Quantity of records
Table 3 presents a breakdown of the total quantity and type of contextual records. These comprise the written description/interpretation of a deposit/feature (context sheets), a map-like drawing showing the location and inter-relationship between features, including digital mapping (a plan), a profile drawing through a feature and its fills (section), and photographs.

Contexts	Plans	Sections	Photographs
37	5	8	176

Table 3: Quantity records

Survival and condition of remains encountered
All of the significant remains identified within the DA date from the Roman Period. The remains showed evidence of truncation by ploughing in modern times. This was evident through a small amount of plough marks visible at the level at which significant archaeological remains were encountered. This was further evinced by the lack of clarity at the south-western ends of G1-3, suggesting possible truncation. The components of these landscapes that survived best were relatively deeply cut negative

features such as ditches and large pits. There was an absence of subsoil across the excavation areas which furthermore demonstrated the extensive ploughing which had taken place at the site.

The archaeological features were concentrated in the eastern corner of the DA and comprise evidence of Roman settlement activity likely to be related to the Villa at Hull place. A relatively small amount of features make up this group and it is presumed they are only a small portion of what was a much larger quantity of remains outside the boundaries of the excavation; including the Roman villa at Hull Place. Investigations have also demonstrated that any such remains were not present within the remainder of the DA, thus indicating that the parallel ditches are likely to represent the northern limits of this activity.

The distribution of artefacts (*e.g.* pottery) has assisted in identifying where settlement activity was focused and when it took place. The presence of varying artefactual data will provide further information on the use of the land in the Roman Period.

The presence of charred plant remains, charcoal and animal bone within features will assist in a reconstruction of the site's palaeoenvironmental conditions. However, conditions of preservation were generally poor, such that few remains from these data-sets were recovered, limiting the interpretive value. The cremation burial will provide information on how the community treated and buried their dead.

4.3 Artefactual Data

Pottery

A limited range of fabrics occur within the assemblage retrieved from the site. Mainly the fabrics comprise grog-tempered wares, various reduced and oxidised wares, and Central Gaulish Samian ware, together with some sherds from South Spanish amphorae, a Lower Rhineland Colour Coated beaker and possible Colchester or Kent mortaria; there are also a number of sherds in a flint-gritted ware (Appendix 3).

Typological dating for the pottery suggests a generally later 2nd century date. The largest pit assemblage (G4) provides the tightest dating and was probably deposited between c AD 150 and 175.

The main value of the pottery assemblage lies in the presence of sealed pit groups. These groups can be assumed to be broadly contemporary and thus allow close dating, good estimation of vessel numbers and an evaluation of the types of vessel in use in a rural setting at that particular time and place. There are a number of joining sherds and several complete vessel profiles. The potential of this assemblage to contribute to the original research aims is considered to be *moderate and* it is recommended that the pottery be further analysed and a number of vessels should be illustrated. Comparison with the data from excavations at Hull place will also be made.

Metalwork

The copper alloy coin survived in poor condition with heavily eroded surfaces. The ironwork is in poor and fragmentary condition. Soil and corrosion by-products encase portions of most pieces and in some cases totally encase the object.

The metalwork assemblage generally has a *low* potential to address the objective of determining and understanding the nature, function and character of settlement. This is due both to the condition of the metalwork, many pieces being detached fragments from unidentified objects, and the nature of the assemblage, comprising in the main items which cannot be dated closely on typological grounds. None however is out of place in respect of the suggested Roman date. Finds are typically domestic in nature, with nails potentially deriving from wooden structures in the vicinity.

Lithics
The lithics recovered from the site are all flint and vary in colours of grey and brown. Many are burnt and most are broken. They include two cores, three retouched pieces, 87 flakes, 28 chunks and 171 chips (pieces <10mm). None of them are particularly indicative of date by themselves but viewed as a group are most likely to date between the late Neolithic and the Bronze Age. It is likely therefore that there was prehistoric residual material in the vicinity that was disturbed by the Roman occupation. Their potential to contribute to the original research aims is considered to be *low*. No further work is recommended.

Building Materials
A few fragments of daub were recovered from two features, pit G5 and linear feature G1. They are too small to provide any diagnostic detail but may derive from structures in the vicinity. The potential of this assemblage to contribute to the original research aims is considered to be *low*. No further work is recommended.

Glass
The glass finds number two very small chips of glass of unknown date and function. These fragments are very small. They may relate to the Roman occupation, but equally may be intrusive, more recent finds. The potential of this assemblage to contribute to the original research aims is considered to be *negligible*. No further work is recommended.

Industrial Waste
The material retrieved from features within G1, G4 and G6 is very small and some of the pieces appear to be natural, magnetised stones. However, also present are possible pieces of hammerscale and flakes of corrosion. These latter items indicate some industrial activity in the vicinity. However, the small quantities negate any possibility of detailed analysis. This assemblage has *low* potential to contribute to the original objectives.

Other finds
A small ovoid, black stone bead, SF1103, was retrieved from a sample taken from pit [1023] (G6). The bead has very little trace of manufacture. Some diagonal striations may be the remains of polishing although could equally be the result of friction during use. The bead has a very straight-sided central perforation which must have been created by a fine drill or by modification of a natural hole or void. The area around the perforation is worn down at both ends on the same face which is most likely from where it was strung. It is associated with Roman finds and residual prehistoric lithics but is most likely to be Roman. The potential of this assemblage to contribute to the original research aims is considered to be *low*. No further work is recommended.

4.4 Ecofactual Data

Animal Bone

The animal bone assemblage included bone from medium and large sized mammals. It was not possible however, to identify the majority to species level due to their highly fragmented nature. The only identifiable bone was from a cat and was recovered from pit G4. The assemblage is too small and fragmentary to provide reliable information concerning diet or the relative importance of the species present making it unlikely that any further information will be gained by analysis. However, other examples of cat bone in similar contexts will be sought for comparison. The potential of this assemblage to contribute to the original research aims is considered to be *low*.

Oyster Shell

A small quantity of oyster shell was recovered from contexts in G4 and G6. Oyster was frequently consumed in Roman times and its presence is unremarkable given the proximity of Deal to the sea. The potential of this assemblage to contribute to the original research aims is considered to be *low* and no further analysis is recommended.

Charred Plant Remains

Charred plant remains were relatively rare on this site. It is unlikely the grain was directly associated with the features it was recovered from and more likely represents general settlement debris, deriving from low level processing/storage/food preparation in the general vicinity. The potential of this assemblage to contribute to the original research aims is considered to be *low*. The cereal grains offer little scope for further discussion and therefore no formal analysis should be undertaken on the assemblage recovered from the site. However, the assemblage will be reported in the final publication and comparative data from similar sites such as Hull Place will be sought.

Non-cereal

Only small quantities of botanical remains were recovered. Features contained common seeds/fruits of wild species as well as grass seeds from small and medium sized grasses. For the most part these would be consistent with being weeds of cereals fields or waste ground and offer no real insight into site activity. The potential of this assemblage to contribute to the original research aims is considered to be *low*. Therefore, due to the limited nature of the assemblage, No further work is recommended. However, the assemblage will be reported in the final publication and comparative data from similar sites such as Hull Place will be sought.

Wood Charcoal

Charcoal recovered from the site included small-size range fragments which suggested they were more likely to relate to background burning than any *in-situ* conflagration events. Further larger charcoal fragments were present in G6 and G2 and most likely relate to the incidental deposition of settlement debris. The potential of this assemblage to contribute to the original research aims is considered to be *low*. Due to the limited nature of the charcoal assemblage, No information would be gained from further work. Although some of the fragments are suitable for radiocarbon dating, this is unlikely to significantly contribute to the site narrative, given the clarity of the pottery dates. However, the assemblage will be reported in the final publication and comparative data from similar sites such as Hull Place will be sought.

4.5 Cremated Human Remains

The initial assessment of the cremated bone assemblage suggested the interment of a single individual who was an adult male. The potential of this assemblage to contribute to the original research aims is considered to be *moderate* and it would warrant further analysis. Further work may allow for a more accurate estimation of age at death. Also analysis may offer clues as to the position of the body on the pyre, how the bones were collected and the possible presence of clothing or adornment on the corpse as some of the bone is copper-stained and indicates the presence of a Cu object.

4.6 Potential of Datasets to Address Original Research Objectives

The most significant attributes of the investigation results are the contextual and in particular ceramic assemblage as they are most able to contribute to the original project objectives. These will provide the principal information for analysis phase. For those data sets not suitable for analysis, the results of assessment will be included in the publication text. The potential of each dataset to contribute to the project's original research objectives is summarised in Table 5.

	Objective	Contextual	Pottery	Metalwork	Other artefacts (inc. industrial waste, glass and lithics)	Cremated Human Remains	Animal Bone	Plant Remains	Charcoal	Other ecofacts
1	What was the nature of Roman activity?	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low
2	What role do the ditches play in the way in which the landscape was utilised in association with the villa?	Low	-	-	Low	-	Low	-	-	Low

High	Dataset is able to contribute direct, significant data which can expand our knowledge in this area.
Moderate	Dataset can contribute direct data which will be relatively standard for this chronological period and region.
Low	Dataset has a relatively low potential to augment our knowledge of this subject. It may be of only minor relevance to the research aim, or may help to add to a database of 'less significant evidence' which, when combined, is useful in recognising patterns, e.g. pottery assemblages, settlement types.
-	Dataset has no potential to provide useful information on this subject.

Table 5: Potential of recovered datasets to address the original research objectives

5. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES FOR ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

Following assessment of the various datasets, it has been possible to refine and add to the original objectives (Table 5). The ways in which these research objectives will be addressed are listed below, with reference to national and regional research frameworks.

5.2 Revised research objectives

Table 6 summarises the potential (Low, Moderate, High) of each dataset to contribute to the revised research objectives for analysis.

What is the nature and extent of Roman activity in the area and specifically, what evidence is there for association with the nearby villa?

Further analysis of contextual (moderate), artefactual data (moderate) - particularly pottery - would provide useful identification and dating information for evidence of the type of Roman settlement discovered at Sholden. Analysis will provide valuable dating evidence and also allow inferences about the nature and status of the settlement. The associated Roman metalwork (low) will add a further dimension to this interpretation also. Comparison of the contextual and artefactual data with similar sites nearby in the region will place the finding in their wider context within that region.

What information can be gained from the cremation burial and what does it tell us about how the dead were treated in this community?

Although only one urned cremation burial was found during the excavation, analysis of the cremated material may provide an insight into who the individual was and how they were treated in death. Analysis of the less fully burned parts of the skeleton may offer clues as to the position of the body on the pyre, while proportions of the various areas of the skeleton may indicate the order in which bone was gathered for interment. Study of the copper-stained bone may indicate the presence of clothing or adornment on the corpse; giving more clues to the deceased.

How does the Roman activity in this landscape compare with contemporary sites in the surrounding area?

Analysis will aim to establish how contemporary settlements in the region interacted throughout the period. Comparator sites will be sought and these sites will be used to look for patterns of similarity and areas of difference. This will aim to contribute to the collation and analysis of the many sites that have been excavated in recent years in the region. A first stage in our analysis will be designed to approach the Kent HER and other organisations working in that area in order to seek out useful ‘type sites’. Contextual (high), artefactual (moderate), ecofactual (low) and cremated human remains (low) data will aid in these various analyses.

Objective	Contextual	Pottery	Metalwork	Other artefacts (inc. industrial waste, glass and lithics)	Cremated Human Remains	Animal Bone	Plant Remains	Charcoal	Other ecofacts
• What is the nature and extent of Roman activity in the area and specifically, what evidence is there for association with the nearby villa?	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low
• What information can be gained from the cremation burial and what does it tell us about how the dead were treated in this community?	Moderate	Low	-	-	Moderate	-	-	-	-
• How does the Roman activity in this landscape compare with contemporary sites in the surrounding area?	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low

High	Dataset is able to contribute direct, significant data which can expand our knowledge in this area.
Moderate	Dataset can contribute direct data which will be relatively standard for this chronological period and region.
Low	Dataset has a relatively low potential to augment our knowledge of this subject. It may be of only minor relevance to the research aim, or may help to add to a database of 'less significant evidence' which, when combined, is useful in recognising patterns, e.g. pottery assemblages, settlement types.
-	Dataset has no potential to provide useful information on this subject.

Table 6: Research objectives for analysis and potential of datasets

6. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Introduction

This section provides a task list for the analysis, publication and archiving programme. Table 7 provides a description of the tasks associated with analysing each dataset and summarises the tasks associated with publication, archiving and overall project management. Table 8 describes the project team and lists their initials, and Table 9 details the proposed timescale for completion of each key stage in the project.

6.2 Publication Synopsis

An article will be submitted to the editors of *Archaeologia Cantiana* for inclusion in that journal. It will contain the following sections and will focus on the contextual information and ceramic assemblage, with supporting information from the remaining, less significant datasets. These are derived from the Revised Research Objectives in Section 5.2, Table 6 (this document). Analysis and the written report which is the product of this work is an iterative task, therefore, the following outline is subject to change as ideas evolve and new ideas are generated.

Section	**Pages**	**Illus**
Introduction		
• Project background	¼	
• Site location and description	¼	1
• Archaeological and historical background	½	
Results of investigation		
• Roman remains		2
○ Settlement activity	1	
▪ Pottery	2	12
▪ Metalwork	½	
▪ Human Remains	½	1
Discussion	2	
Conclusions	½	
Acknowledgements	¼	
References	2	

Table 7: Summary of all tasks associated with Analysis, Publication and Archiving

Task Names divided by Key Stage	Description of Task	Title/ Organisation initials	Person Days
Structural analysis liaison/meetings	On-going discussion will take place between the principal members of the project team throughout the analysis and publication stages. These will involve discussion over the nature of the work required, as well as commissioning the work and addressing any queries that arise during the course of the analysis.	PO/HA	1
Analysis of HER and historical maps	The Kent Historic Environment Record will be approached to provide background information on archaeological sites in the vicinity. The focus will be on Roman sites. All relevant maps, photographs and other documents will be examined.	PO/HA	½
Contextual, Sub-Group and Group analysis	Assessment structural phasing will be reviewed for analysis. Each context will be assigned to a single Sub-Group, consisting of one or more (usually several) contexts that are closely related both stratigraphically and interpretatively. The Sub-Group to which each is assigned will be determined by analysis of the primary contextual information, specifically context sheets and sections/plans that were produced on site. The fills of features will be assigned to separate Sub-Groups from their cuts. The only exceptions to this are for deposits interpreted as packing or lining, and for primary fills that formed only a short time after the feature was constructed. For deep features that may have filled up over a long period of time, more than one Sub-Group will be used in order to separate their lower and upper fills. However, to ensure that their spatial location is easily identifiable, they will be issued a Sub-Group number comprising a decimal point of the 'containing' Sub-Group. For example, the non-primary lower fills of enclosure SG7 would be assigned to SG7.1, and the upper fills to SG7.2. When assigning contexts to Sub-Groups, the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage recovered from each context will be considered. This will identify any that contained significant assemblages which may need to be referred to in detail in the descriptive section of the publication text. Such contexts will also be separated out at Sub-Group level. Groups will be composed of Sub-Groups that are stratigraphically similar, and which combine to form a coherent unit of contemporary activity. Sub-Groups containing non-primary fills may be assigned to separate Groups, in order to reflect the possibility that they are considerably later in date than the construction/primary fill Sub-Groups, and would therefore need to be analysed separately. However, to ensure that their spatial location is easily identifiable, they will be issued a Group number comprising a decimal point of the 'containing' Group. For example, the non-primary fills of pits G6 would be assigned to G6.1.	PO/HA	½

Task Names divided by Key Stage	Description of Task	Title/ Organisation initials	Person Days
Phase analysis	Each Group will be assigned to a higher level of interpretation known as a Phase, which may contain one or more Groups. Each Phase will represent a chronological period. A plan will be produced for each Phase, with the location of all relevant Groups marked. The following example allows us to tell the *story* of some postholes which were created to hold timbers for a building in use in an Iron Age settlement. That building was abandoned and the postholes became in-filled during the early Roman Period, when the land was part of an arable field. To tell that story means that fills and cuts unified within one, and more, postholes need to be divided according the Period they were created and the Phase of activity which caused that. In order to achieve those, it was necessary to divide them amongst different Groups and sub-groups. This system has the flexibility to discuss Features where that is useful and to separate elements of those same Features and discuss those where that adds value to our *story*.	PO/HA	¼
Assistance with structural analysis	The Project Manager will discuss the process of contextual analysis (Sub-Grouping, Grouping, Phasing) with the PO on a regular basis in order to ensure this iterative process benefits from a range of ideas/experiences brought in from other projects.	PM/HA	¼
Pottery liaison & transportation		HA	¼
Site phasing and finds spot dating	Liaison with specialists over site phasing, and groups, establishing site stratigraphy and spatial distribution of finds.	FM & PO/HA	¼
Pottery quantification and recording	Amendments to quantification, identification and dating of pottery completed at assessment stage.	FS/ Freelance	½
Metalwork quantification and recording	Amendments to quantification, identification and dating of metalwork completed at assessment stage	FS/ Freelance	½
Human Remains quantification and recording	Amendments to quantification, identification and dating of human remains completed at assessment stage	Freelance	½
Keystage 1: completion of analysis			
Structural	Once the final phasing has been established, the various specialists will be informed. Each will receive detailed	PO/HA	¼

Task Names divided by Key Stage	Description of Task	Title/ Organisation initials	Person Days
phasing/publication liaison	phasing information, the required format of their publication text, and any other information that they may require.		
Artefacts publication liaison		FM/HA	¼
Pottery publication text (Roman)	The pottery assemblage will be compared with that recovered by the Dover Archaeological Group during excavations at the Hull Place Villa site.	FS/ Freelance	2
Pottery illustration	At least 12 vessels appear suitable for illustration	GD/HA	3
Metalwork publication text		FS/Freelance	1
Human Remains phasing/publication liaison	Direction given on overall phasing of the site and publication layout.	Freelance	¼
Human Remains publication text	Any references to be added to place site in wider context and how this information ties in with research frameworks within the area. Publication text and tables to be written as to direction given above.	Freelance	1
Faunal and Ecofactual publication text	Assessment results will be presented in the article and comparative data sought for the faunal and ecofactual assemblages.	FS	½
Keystage 2: completion of all specialist text			
Structural illustration	Plans will be produced to show all features in each Phase with Groups identifiable.	PO & GD/HA	1
Assistance with structural illustration	The Project Officer will advise and assist the Graphics team in order to ensure illustrations are as helpful to the reader and integrated with the text as is possible.	PO/HA	¼
Production of site narrative and integration of all specialist publication reports to create site narrative report	The site narrative will form the basis of the descriptive section of the publication text. It will be organised by Period, Phase, Group and, where appropriate, Sub-Group and context number. A report will be submitted to the AO that is suitable for inclusion in an approved archaeological journal, in this case *Archaeologia Cantiana*. The chronological phased development of the site will provide the basic structure for the site narrative. Within each Phase text will be organised by Group, with artefactual and ecofactual information and comparative data integrated into the text as appropriate. Evidence from documentary, cartographic and photographic sources will be integrated into this chronological framework.	PO/HA	3
Assistance with site narrative report	The Project Manager will assist the Project Officer where necessary. Input may be given by other individuals with experience of similar sites etc.	PM/HA	½

Task Names divided by Key Stage	Description of Task	Title/ Organisation initials	Person Days
Amendments and queries in consultation with specialists during article preparation	The Project Officer will work in consultation with specialists in integrating reports into the article. The synthetic narrative of the article will set the tone and direction with specialist contributions serving this aim. Certain technical data may be saved to the project archive rather than appear in print in order to ensure an un-cluttered and interesting narrative.	PO/HA	1
Production of synthesis	The assessment demonstrates that the discussion will concentrate on the evidence from the Roman period. In particular, it will focus on the pottery assemblage retrieved from the site. The outline of the publication should be considered as only a guideline, and may be altered during the analysis and pre-publication stages if the results warrant it.	PO/HA	1
Editing publication text		PO & PM/HA	1
Keystage 3: completion of 1st Draft			
Headland's refereeing process		-	½
Keystage 4: Submission to journal			
Submission to *Archaeologia Cantiana*			
Amendments resulting from editor's comments		PO/HA	1
Proof reading		-	½
Printing		-	-
Archive preparation (Structural)	On publication of the final report the archive of materials (subject to the landowner's permission) and accompanying records will be deposited with Dover Museum.	PO/HA	1
Archive preparation (Artefacts)		FS/HA	½
Archive preparation and liaison with Museum		PO/HA	½

Task Names divided by Key Stage	Description of Task	Title/ Organisation initials	Person Days
Archive microfiching		-	-
Archive transfer (storage costs)	TBC	-	-
Archive transfer		-	½
Project management (Headland)	The management of the project includes monitoring the task budgets, programming tasks, checking timetables, and liaising with all members of the project team.	PM/HA	½
Keystage 5: end of project			

6.3 The Project Team

To ensure a consistency of approach, the same specialists will be used (as far as possible) who have been involved in the assessment stage of the project.

Task	**Organisation, Title and Name**	**Initials of Title**
Daily management	Headland Archaeology (HA), Project Manager, James Newboult and Project Officer, Nuala Woodley	PM/PO
Structural analysis	HA, Project Officer, Nuala Woodley	PO
Pottery analysis (Roman)	Freelance, Finds Specialist, Rob Perrin	FS
Metalwork analysis	Freelance, Finds Specialist, Holly Duncan	FM
Human Remains	Freelance, Human Remains Specialist, David Henderson	Freelance
Illustration	HA, Graphics Department	GD
Archiving	HA, Project Officer, Nuala Woodley	PO

Table 8: The project team

6.4 Timetable

Following acceptance by the client and CAO of the assessment and Updated Project Design, Headland would like to proceed with analysis and publication of the results. This would ensure that project momentum is maintained.

Table 9 sets out the five key stages within the analysis and publication programme. An indication of the time required to reach the first three key stages is indicated, and these could serve as appropriate monitoring points, if required.

Task	Anticipated date of completion
Structural Analysis	August 2013
Quantification and recording by specialists	September 2013
Completion of KEY STAGE 1	
Compilation of specialist reports	November 2013
Completion of KEY STAGE 2	
Compilation of 1st draft	January 2014
Completion of KEY STAGE 3	
Refereeing	February 2014
Completion of KEY STAGE 4	
Publication of report*	Early-mid 2014
Deposition of archive	Late-2014
Completion of KEY STAGE 5	

Table 9: Provisional timetable to complete the project

*Publication, and therefore deposition of the archive with Dover Museum, will be dependant on the publication timetable of *Archaeologia Cantiana*

7. Bibliography

CgMs 2010, *Archaeological Desk-Based assessment: Land to the North-West of Sholden, Near Deal, Kent.*

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KCC 2012, *South East Research Framework Conference agenda documents* http://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure_and_culture/heritage/south_east_research_framework/serf_agenda_conference_docs.aspx (accessed 03/10/2012)

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APPENDIX 1: Assessment of Environmental data

L. Bailey

Introduction

This report presents the results of an assessment of samples taken during the course of excavation at Land NW of Sholden Deal. Nine bulk soil samples were processed for environmental assessment from features including the various fills of pits [1005], [1012] and [1023], together with 5 samples from the fill of an urned cremation burial (1007). Hand collected animal bone was also received for assessment.

Method

The samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 μm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted and any material of archaeological significance removed.

The aim of the animal bone assessment was to provide a basic quantification of the available data, to characterise the assemblage as far as possible and to help identify the focus for any further analysis. Identifications are provisional and will need confirmation at analysis stage if necessary.

Results

Results of the assessment are presented below in Tables 10 (Retent Samples), 11 (Flot samples) and 12 (Animal bone). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables. However, given the quality of the ceramic assemblage, radiocarbon dates are unlikely to provide additional information to the site narrative.

Charred Plant Remains

Charred plant remains were relatively rare on this site and not present in all samples. The majority of charred plant remains were recovered from the flots with a much smaller quantity recovered from the retents. Low numbers of cereal grains were recovered from the retents of 5 samples and from the flots of 7 samples (see Table 11). Many of these were badly abraded and, in view of their small number, were identified wherever possible. In cases where the cereal was too highly abraded to identify to species level it was recorded as indeterminate cereal grain. Grains of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum)*, emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum)*, spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta)* and probable spelt (*Triticum.* cf. *spelta*) were identified.

The largest grain assemblage came from fill (1033) of ditch G1. However, given the presence of pottery, daub and burnt bone within the ditch, it is unlikely that the grain was directly associated with this feature and is likely to represent general settlement debris, deriving from low-level processing/storage/food preparation in the general vicinity. Similarly, there is no evidence to suggest that the cereal grains within the other features directly relate to any activity going on within them. The grains that have survived have probably done so purely because they became incorporated into negative features where they were protected from further disturbance. The cereal grains offer little scope for further discussion other than in the most general terms.

Non-cereal

Only small quantities of botanical remains were recovered. A number of samples contained common seeds/fruits of wild species such as dock (*Rumex* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and cleavers (*Galium* sp.). Grass seeds from small and medium sized grasses were also recovered. For the most part these would be consistent with being weeds of cereal fields or waste ground and offer no real insight into site activity.

Wood Charcoal

Charcoal fragments were recovered from all the samples, with the exception of Spit 2 from Cremation G7 and the fill (1031) of Ditch G1 (see Tables 10 and 11). Charcoal was identified as oak/non-oak where possible. The majority of charcoal fragments recovered from the samples were in the small-size range (<1cm) suggesting they are more likely to relate to background burning than any *in-situ* conflagration events. Larger charcoal fragments (1-1.5cm) were present in the fills (1024) and (1036) of Pit [1023] (G6) and ditch G2 respectively and may relate to the incidental deposition of settlement debris within these features, which also contain a mix of probable domestic waste (Fe nails, oyster shell and cereal grain) (Table 10). The majority of identifiable charcoal was oak (*Quercus* sp.).

Animal bone

The animal bone consisted of hand-collected animal bone and bone recovered from the retent (Table 3) and collectively amounted to 140 fragments (185g). The preservation of the surface was fair to poor. The bone was very fragmented and both ancient and modern breaks were visible.

The largest amount of bone (76 fragments) recovered was from the fill (1004) of a large pit G4 located on the eastern edge of the excavation and belonged to a cat (*Felis catus*). The material represents the articulated "loin" area of a young (<18 month old) cat, all the vertebrae from the 2nd lumbar to the 7th caudal, along with fragments of five rib bodies (D Henderson pers. comm.) Of note is that the first caudal vertebra articulates with the left transverse process of the sacrum, indicating a trauma to the tail at an early age, possibly the result of the cat being picked up by the tail.

The assemblage also included bone from medium and large sized mammals but it was not possible to identify the majority to species level due to its fragmented nature. The assemblage is too small and fragmentary to provide reliable information concerning diet or the relative importance of the species present.

Oyster shell

A small quantity of oyster shell was recovered from the retents of samples taken from pits G4 and G6. Oyster was frequently consumed in Roman times and its presence is unremarkable given the proximity of Deal to the sea.

DISCUSSION

The environmental evidence corresponds well with peripheral activity in the vicinity of the Roman Villa at Hull Palace. The charred cereal grain, plant, charcoal, oyster shell and animal bone all suggest incidental deposition of domestic/settlement waste. The cat remains were found within a large pit containing a large assemblage of Samian ware suggesting that it is a deliberately backfilled pit associated with the nearby villa.

As it stands, the recovered assemblage offers *low potential* to address key research agenda discussion points from the South Eastern Research Framework for this part of Kent. The limited grain, charred plant and charcoal assemblage add low level information on species present that broadly contributes to 'Economy: artefacts and environment' (SERF 2008). However, the paucity of animal bone, oyster shell and grain assemblages offer little information on 'Diet: artefact studies and environmental evidence'. In spite of this the overall assemblage offers some low level data that relates to 'the characterisation of non-villa settlement: in terms of: Agricultural economy- structural aspects; animal and plant remains.' No further work is recommended. However, the assemblage will be reported in the final publication and comparative data from similar sites such as Hull Place will be sought.

REFERENCES

SERF 2008 https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/Leisure-and-culture/heritage/serf-research-agenda-conference/serf-conference-topic-roman.pdf

Table 10: Retent Sample Results

Context Number	Sample Number	Feature	Group	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic			Stone	Glass	Metal	Industrial Waste	Burnt bone	Unburnt bone	Shell	Charred plant	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinders	Coal	Comments
					Pottery	CBM	Other ceramic									Quantity	Max Size (cm)				
					Roman	Daub		Lithics		Fe object	Mag res			Marine							
1003	1001	Fill of Pit [1005]	4	30	+++	+		+++			+		+		+	+	<0.5	Unburnt bone +			Charred seed present. Charcoal not retained
1004	1002	Fill of Pit [1005]	4	40	+++	+		++		+	+		+++	+++	+			Unburnt bone ++		+	Oyster shell and Charred Cereal Grain fragments present. Coal not retained
1004	1003	Fill of Pit [1005]	4	40	++			+++		+	+		+	++		+	0.8	Unburnt bone +			Oyster shell present- charcoal non-oak
1007	spit 1	Cremation urn burial fill	7									+++						Burnt bone			Retents retained
1007	spit 2	Cremation urn burial fill	7									+++						Burnt Bone ++			Retents retained
1007	spit 3	Cremation urn burial fill	7									++++				+	0.5	Burnt bone			Retents retained- charcoal too small to identify
1007	spit 4	Cremation urn burial fill	7									++++				+	0.5	Burnt bone	+		Charcoal oak
1007	spit 5	Cremation urn burial fill	7									++++						Burnt bone	+		Retents retained
1013	1004	Fill of Pit [1012]	5	40	+	+++		+++		+			+			+	0.8	Unburnt Bone +, Charcoal +			Fe nails present, charcoal oak
1024	1005	Fill of Pit [1023]	6	40	+++	+		++	+	+	+	+	+++	+	+	++	1.3	Unburnt bone +, Charcoal +			Fe nails and bead present. Burnt Bone not retained. Oyster shell and Cereal Grain present. Charcoal oak and non-oak
1025	1006	Fill of Pit [1023]	6	40	+++	+		+++		+	+		++			+	1.0	Unburnt bone +, Charcoal +			Charcoal oak
1031	1007	Fill of Ditch [1030]	1	40	+			+++	+		+	+			+			Charred Cereal Grain +	+	+	Charred cereal grain present.Burnt bone, cinder and coal not retained
1033	1008	Fill of Ditch [1032]	1	40	+	+++		+++			+	+++			+++	+	<0.5	Burnt bone +, Cereal Grain ++			Charred Cereal Grain present. Charcoal not retained
1036	1009	Fill of [1026] Slot 5	2	40	+	+	+	+++				+			++	+	1.5	Burnt bone +, Cereal Grain ++, Charcoal +			Charred Cereal Grain present -poor condition- abraded/ fragmented. Charcoal oak

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Table 11: Flotation Sample Results

Context Number	Sample Number	Feature	Group	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain:	*Avena*sp. (oat)	*Hordeum vulgare (Barley)*	*Triticum*sp. (wheat)	*Cereal* indet.	Other plant remains	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max size (cm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
1003	1001	Fill of Pit [1005]	4	50	+			+		Rumex sp. +	++	0.01	cereal	
1004	1002	Fill of Pit [1005]	4	10	+				+	Chenopodium/atriplex sp.+, small grass seed +	++	0.01	cereal	Cereal- poorly preserved
1004	1003	Fill of Pit [1005]	4	25	+				+	Rumex sp. +	+++	0.01	cereal	Cereal highly abraded
1007	Spit 1	Cremation urn burial fill		0.25							+	0.01		
1007	Spit 2	Cremation urn burial fill		-										Sterile
1007	Spit 3	Cremation urn burial fill		0.25						Galium aparine +	+	0.01	-	
1007	Spit 4	Cremation urn burial fill		0.25							+	0.01	-	
1007	Spit 5	Cremation urn burial fill		0.25							+	0.01	-	
1013	1004	Fill of Pit [1012]	5	25	+			+		Chenopodium/ atriplex sp.+, Galium aparine +, Legume +	+++	0.01	cereal	Triticum spelta c.f +, Triticum aestivium
1024	1005	Fill of Pit [1023]	6	25	+				+	Montia sp. +, Medium sized grass seed +	+++	0.01	cereal	
1025	1006	Fill of pit [1023]	6	50	+						++	0.5	cereal	
1031	1007	Fill of Ditch [1030]	1	50										Sterile
1033	1008	Fill of Ditch [1032]	1	25	+			+	+++	Medium sized grass ++, Matricaria sp. + Rumex sp., Ranunculus sp+, legume indet+	++++	0.01	cereal	Includes Triticum aestivum +, Triticum dicoccum+ and Triticum spelta +
1036	1009	Fill of [1026] Slot 5	2	50	+				+	Rumex sp. +	+++	0.01	cereal	

Key: + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Table 12: Animal bone assemblage

Context	Sample	Feature	Condition	Weight (g)	No. of fragments	Large Mammal (e.g. cow/horse)	Medium sized mammal (e.g. pig/sheep/goat)	Small animal (e.g. /dog/ cat/ rabbit)	Very small animal (eg. bird/ amphibian/ mouse)	Comments (fragmentation, diversity cutmarks and other observations re. bone type)
1003	-	Fill of Pit [1005]	Good	4	1			1		Hand collected
1003	-	Fill of Pit [1005]	Poor	2	8					Indeterminate- very fragmented and poorly preserved (Hand collected)
1003	1001	Fill of Pit [1005]	Poor	1	4					Very fragmented
1004	-	Fill of Pit [1005]	Poor	62	1	1				Vertebrae (Hand collected)
1004	-	Fill of Pit [1005]	Good	9	3			3		Long bone fragments (Hand collected)
1004	1002	Fill of Pit [1005]	Good	13	73			73		Rib and vertebrae fragments c.f. cat
1004	1003	Fill of Pit [1005]	Poor	6	4	4				Very fragmented
1013	1004	Fill of Pit [1012]	Poor	2	3				2	2 very small animal bones and 1 medium to large mammal bone fragment (very fragmented so not clear whether it derives from a medium or large mammal.)
1024	1005	Fill of Pit [1023]	Poor	4	21		12		9	Very fragmented
1025	-	Fill of Pit [1023]	Poor	80	7		7			Long bone fragments (Hand collected)
1025	1006	Fill of pit [1023]	Poor	2	15		10		5	Bone very fragmentary- small animal bones are possibly mouse and include remains of skull and teeth
Total				**185**	**140**	**5**	**29**	**77**	**16**	

APPENDIX 2: Assessment of the cremated Human Remains

D. Henderson

The assemblage

A quantity of cremated human remains was recovered from a single context (1007) – G7. The material was excavated in five spits and sieved at 10, 5 and 2 mm mesh sizes. The total weight of bone recovered was 961 g.

Initial assessment of the assemblage did not reveal any obviously duplicate elements, suggesting the interment of a single individual. On first inspection it was estimated that the individual was an adult male; sufficient identifiable material such as tooth-roots and fragments of ilium, as well as many skull fragments with partially fused sutures, may allow a more accurate estimation of age at death. Certain skeletal elements (particularly from the hands and feet, the lower vertebrae and the legs) appeared to be under-represented in the assemblage. No immediately obvious pathological lesions were observed. Most of the bone was fully calcined (i.e. heated to remove almost all the organic component of the bone, so that the remains were white in colour) indicating sustained temperatures of over about 650°C. One fragment (to be anatomically identified) was stained green, indicating contact with a Cu object.

Further investigation

The assemblage has potential to yield further information through analysis and is of sufficient intrinsic value to undertake the following: As far as possible a complete identification and catalogue of the material will be carried out; all pathology, age- and sex-indicators will be recorded and significant identified traits will also be recorded as digital photographs. Analysis of the less fully burned parts of the skeleton may offer clues as to the position of the body on the pyre, while proportions of the various areas of the skeleton in the different excavated spits may indicate the order in which bone was gathered for interment. As the total weight of bone recovered is quite low for the cremated remains of an adult male and some areas of the skeleton appear to be under-represented, it is probable that not all the remains were interred on site. Roman law allowed for a portion of citizen's remains to be returned to the city for burial. Study of the copper-stained bone may indicate the presence of clothing or adornment on the corpse, this will perhaps be made clearer on fuller investigation.

APPENDIX 3: Assessment of Finds

Introduction

This report identifies, quantifies and interprets the hand-collected and wet-sieved finds from the site. A complete table of all the finds is included at the end. A summary of the assemblage is shown in Table 13.

Table 1 Summary of the finds assemblage by phase and group, quantified by number of finds (unless otherwise stated)

Phase	Group	Pottery	Metalwork	Industrial Waste	Daub	Glass	Lithics	Other	Dating
1	1	24	-	2	94g	1	107		Roman
1	2	32	3				35		Roman
1	3	8	-						Roman
1	4	822	19	3			64		c AD 150-175
1	5	64	7		74g		27		c AD 150-200
1	6	138	13	2		1	38	1 stone bead	c AD 120-200
1	7	93	-				20		Roman
2	8	11	-						Roman
Total		**1192**	**42**	**7**	**168g**	**2**	**291**	**1**	

Methodology

Hand-collected and wet-sieved finds were processed and recorded on an Access database. The pottery was recorded by context, fabric and vessel form and quantified by number of sherds (NoSh), weight and rim EVE. The finds were quantified by sherd count, though joining sherds from the same artefact were counted as one. Natural flint was discarded, only pieces which were likely to have been knapped were kept. The finds were labelled and packaged appropriate to their material types.

Results

Pottery

The pottery assemblage numbers 1192 sherds, weighing 25.4kg with a rim EVE of nearly 24 vessels. These derive chiefly from pits; particularly pit G4 which accounts for over two-thirds of the entire assemblage.

Table 13: Pottery quantification by feature

Phase	Group	Feature	NoSh	% total	Weight (g)	% total	Rim%	% total
1	1	Ditch 1030	15	1.3%	176	0.7%	24	1.0%
1	1	Ditch 1032	9	0.8%	120	0.5%	25	1.0%
1	2	Spread 1035	13	1.1%	292	1.2%	9	0.4%
1	2	Ditch 1026	19	1.6%	220	0.9%	7	0.3%
1	3	Gully 1014	7	0.6%	40	0.2%	-	-
1	3	Ditch 1016	1	0.1%	1	0.0%	-	-
1	4	Pit 1005	822	69.0%	19524	77.0%	1682	70.1%
1	5	Pit 1012	64	5.4%	906	3.6%	26	1.1%
1	6	Pit 1023	131	11.0%	2686	10.6%	408	17.0%
1	6	Pit 1008	6	0.5%	100	0.4%	-	-
1	6	Pit 1020	1	0.1%	4	0.0%	-	-
1	7	Cremation 1007	93	7.8%	1282	5.1%	220	9.2%
2	8	Natural 1002	11	0.9%	20	0.1%	-	-

		Total	**1192**	**100%**	**25371**	**100%**	**2401**	**100%**

A limited range of fabrics occur, mainly comprising grog-tempered wares, various reduced and oxidised wares, and Central Gaulish Samian ware, together with some sherds from South Spanish amphorae, a Lower Rhineland Colour Coated beaker and possible Colchester or Kent mortaria; there are also a few sherds in a flint-gritted ware.

The closed nature of the principal features allows a reasonably accurate estimation to be made of the numbers of vessels present. Jars are the most common form, with numbers of bowls, flagons and dishes and cups and a few beakers, mortaria and lids.

Several sherd joins were noted across contexts. A BB2 vessel from pit G4 has a joining sherd in pit [1023] (G6) and there are flagon sherds from these two features which may also be from the same vessel. Mortaria sherds from pit G4 and ditch G1 may be from the same vessel; though the latter is darker in colour, this could, however, be the result of differing soil conditions in the two features. The two amphora handles in pits G4 and G5 are similar in appearance and may be from the same vessel.

Typological dating for the pottery suggests a generally later 2nd century date. The largest pit assemblage provides the tightest dating and was probably deposited between c AD 150 and 175.

Metalwork

The assemblage numbered 21 registered finds, comprising 42 individual objects. Ironwork accounted for 41 of these finds, with a single copper alloy coin. The copper alloy coin survived in poor condition, surfaces quite heavily eroded. The ironwork is in poor and fragmentary condition. Soil and corrosion by-products encase portions of most pieces and in some cases totally encase the object.

The metalwork assemblage is summarised in Table 14 by material and group number; all of the assemblage was recovered from Phase 1 (Roman) deposits. The majority of objects were recovered from pit fills, in particular two large pits, G4 and G5. None of the assemblage can be closely dated.

Table 14: Metalwork assemblage by group number and material

Phase	Group	Feature	Material	Object	Quantity
1	2	Spread 1035	Fe	Sheet fragment	3
1	4	Pit 1005	Fe	Ladle	1
1	4	Pit 1005	Fe	Bucket mount	1
1	4	Pit 1005	Fe	Nails	7
1	4	Pit 1005	Fe	Blade fragment – reaping hook?	1
1	4	Pit 1005	CuA	Coin	1
1	4	Pit 1005	Fe	Nails	4
1	4	Pit 1005	Fe	Sheet fragment	3
1	4	Pit 1005	Fe	Fragment	1
1	5	Pit 1012	Fe	File	1
1	5	Pit 1012	Fe	Nail	6
1	6	Pit 1018	Fe	Nail	1
1	6	Pit 1023	Fe	Nail	4
1	6	Pit 1023	Fe	Strap fragment	1
1	6	Pit 1023	Fe	Nail	7

The metalwork assemblage generally has a low potential to address the objective of determining and understanding the nature, function and character of settlement. This is due both to the condition of the metalwork, many pieces being detached fragments from unidentified objects, and the nature of the assemblage, comprising in the main items which cannot be dated closely on typological grounds. None however is out of place in respect of the suggested Roman date. Finds are typically domestic in nature, with

nails potentially deriving from wooden structures in the vicinity. A file may relate to either woodworking or metalworking.

Lithics
In total there are 291 lithics, all recovered from sample retents and all residual in Roman contexts. They were found in seven features with concentrations in the G1 linear features and pit G4. The lithics are all flint and vary in colours of grey and brown. Many are burnt and most are broken. They include two cores, three retouched pieces, 87 flakes, 28 chunks and 171 chips (pieces <10mm). None of them are particularly revealing of date by themselves but viewed as a group are most likely to date between the late Neolithic and the Bronze Age. It is likely therefore that there was prehistoric activity in the vicinity that was disturbed by the Roman occupation.

Building Materials
A few fragments of daub were recovered from two features, pit G5 and linear feature G1. The assemblage totals 168g. They are too small to provide any diagnostic detail but may derive from structures in the vicinity.

Glass
The glass finds number two very small chips of glass of unknown date and function. One is clear glass, found in ditch G1, and the other is light green and found in pit [1023] (G6). These fragments are very small. They may relate to the Roman occupation, but equally may be intrusive, more recent finds.

Industrial Waste
The industrial waste comprises small quantities, 7g, of magnetic residues which were all retrieved during sample processing. They were found in features within G1, G4 and G6. The material retrieved is very small and some of the pieces appear to be natural, magnetised stones, however, also present are possible pieces of hammerscale and flakes of corrosion. The small quantities negate any possibility of detailed analysis.

Other Finds
A small ovoid, black stone bead, SF1103, was retrieved from a sample taken from pit [1023] (G6). The bead has very little trace of manufacture. Some diagonal striations may be the remains of polishing although could equally be the result of friction during use. The bead has a very straight-sided central perforation which must have been created by a fine drill or by modification of a natural hole or void. The area around the perforation is worn down at both ends on the same face which is most likely from where it was strung. It is associated with Roman finds and residual prehistoric lithics but is most likely to be Roman.

Summary
The finds all point towards a Roman date for the site, though with some evidence for disturbed prehistoric activity. Finds were concentrated in a single large pit G4. Finds of pottery and metalwork suggest general domestic occupation. The pottery suggests a later 2nd century AD date for the Roman occupation and the other finds are not inconsistent with this.

Recommendations
The main value of the pottery assemblage lies in the presence of sealed pit groups. These groups can be assumed to be broadly contemporary and thus allow close dating, good estimation of vessel numbers and an evaluation of the types of vessel in use in a rural setting at that particular time and place. There are a number of joining sherds and several complete vessel profiles survive. It is recommended that the pottery be further analysed and published and a number of key vessels should be illustrated.

The poor condition and lack of distinctive finds in the metalwork assemblage means that it is of limited value in itself. However, a short report on metalwork should be included in the publication based on the assessment results.

The remaining finds are of limited value. The lithics are clearly residual and lack any distinctive pieces. The glass, daub and metalworking debris are too scarce and fragmentary to provide any insight into strictures of activity on site. The stone bead is of some interest, though largely undiagnostic, it was found in a secure Roman context and can be assumed to be of that date. A brief note on it should be included in the publication. No further work is recommended for these finds.

Finds Catalogues

Table 15: Pottery

Phase	Group	Sub-Group	Feature	Context	Fabric Group	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	NoSh	Wgt (g)	Rim%	Form(s)	Comments
2	8		1002	1002	Flint	Flint gritted, black, oxidised s'ce		11		11	20			
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Amphora	Amphora		1		1	110			light red, thin
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Amphora	Amphora		1		1	240			Reddish yellow. Poss same vessel 1013
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Browns	Pale brown, dark grey core		45	1	46	518		BKRER	1 vessel. Globular, traces of rouletting. Complete base
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Buff	Buff reddish yellow	1	5	3	9	48	2	F?	
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Buff	Buff, pink core	1	1		2	58	76	F	1-hdl.
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Buff	Buff	1			1	340	27	MBFL	Flint grits. ?? Same vessel 1031
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Dark greys/black	Dark grey, sandy, oxidised core edges	1			1	26	7	D/BBR	
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Dark greys/black	Dark grey, sandy		1		1	18		J?	Lattice decoration. Prob joins 1004
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Dark greys/black	Dark grey, sandy		1	1	2	34			
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Greys	Grey brown, oxidised core	1	34	2	37	332	6	JBKRCR	1 vessel, neck cordon, traces of rouletting. ? Wash
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Greys	Grey brown, dark grey core	5	14		19	158	67	J/BER	1 vessel, neck cordon, traces of panels of barbotine dots - Poppy-head
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Greys	Grey brown, oxidised core edges		4		4	24			Core showing through. Prob joins 1004

Phase	Group	Sub-Group	Feature	Context	Fabric Group	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	NoSh	Wgt (g)	Rim%	Form(s)	Comments
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Greys	Grey brown, oxidised core		2		2	32			Core showing through. Prob joins 1004
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Greys	Grey brown, s'wich core	1	11	2	14	78	10	J?	Core showing through. Prob joins 1004
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Greys	Grey brown, sandy, grey core		4	1	5	10		B?	Prob same vessel 1004
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Grog	Grog, grey brown	1			1	74	8	B/JCR	Oxidised in places
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Grog	Grog		27		27	258			
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Grog	Grog, grey buff	1			1	42	9	B/JCR	
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Grog	Grog, grey brown	1			1	54	7	JCR	Joins 1004
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Grog	Grog, grey brown, oxidised core edge	1			1	28	6	B/JCR	
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Grog	Grog, grey brown, oxidised core edge	1			1	34	8	B/JCR	Joins 1004
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Grog	Grog, grey brown, oxidised core edge, black slip	10	55	2	67	554	65	BCR	1 vessel. Globular. Friable. Joins 1004
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Grog	Grog, grey brown, oxidised core edge	1	8		9	626	33	BCR	2/3 of 1 vessel. Globular. Core showing through.
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Grog	Grog, reddish yellow ext, grey brown	1	12		13	1355	33	JST	curvilinear above vertical combing; impressed comb creating band of horizontal lozenge decoration; 1 vessel, joins 1004

Phase	Group	Sub-Group	Feature	Context	Fabric Group	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	NoSh	Wgt (g)	Rim%	Form(s)	Comments
						int								
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Grog	Grog, reddish yellow, grey core			1	1	174			traces of burnt out organic inclusions
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	LRCC	LRCC	1	3	1	5	26	7	BKRCR	Small. Joins 1004
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Reddish yellow	Reddish yellow, coarse			1	1	66			
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Reddish yellow	Reddish yellow, coarse		7	2	9	76			Prob joins 1004
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Samian	CGS	1	1		2	14	7	18 or 18/31	
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Samian	CGS	1			1	22	13	35/36	
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Samian	CGS			1	1	22		27?	
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Samian	CGS			1	1	36		33	stamp
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Samian	CGS		2	1	3	84		18/31	
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Samian	CGS			2	2	30		18/31	stamp
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Samian	CGS	1			1	40	18	33	
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Samian	CGS	1			1	16	13	33	
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	Samian	CGS	1			1	42	21	33	
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Amphora	Amphora?		3		3	6			
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	BB2?	Dark grey/BB2	6	3	1	10	478	69	BBR	1 vessel, b'shed wavy line. Joins 1025
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Browns	Brown, sandy, grey core			3	3	206		D/B	1 complete base
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Buff	Buff		20		20	82		F	neck, hdl only
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Buff	Buff, reddish yellow core	1	9		10	124	35	FGR	neck only. Prob same vessel 1024

Phase	Group	Sub-Group	Feature	Context	Fabric Group	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	NoSh	Wgt (g)	Rim%	Form(s)	Comments
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Buff	Buff, reddish yellow		1		1	18			
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Dark greys/black	Dark grey, sandy		7	2	9	172		J?	Lattice decoration. Prob joins 1003
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Greys	Grey light reddish brown, dark grey core	1	15	2	19	274	85	JER	1 vessel, complete base. Poppy-head. Panels of barbotine dots
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Greys	Grey, oxidised core edges	3	15	1	19	280	27	JCR	1 vessel, globular. Core showing through
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Greys	Greyish brown, dark grey core	7	15	3	25	324	45	JCARCR	Over half 1 vessel, complete base
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Greys	Grey, paler core edges	4	29	3	36	528	100	JCR	Much of 1 vessel, complete base. Globular
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Greys	Grey light reddish brown, dark grey core		58		58	110			
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog, reddish yellow ext, grey brown int	2	11		13	2339	40	JST	curvilinear above vertical combing;impressed comb creating band of horizontal lozenge decoration; 1 vessel, joins 1003
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog, dark grey, oxidised core edges	2			2	222	32	JCR	1 vessel. Core showing through. Joins 1003; Close lattice above shoulder grooves, open lattice below
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog, grey brown	1	7	1	9	456	13	JCR	1 vessel, complete base. Joins 1003.
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog			4	4	362			3 bases, 2 complete, poss belong to rims
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog, grey brown	1			1	32	8	JCR	Joins 1003
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog, dark grey,	4			4	244	52	JER	1 vessel

Phase	Group	Sub-Group	Feature	Context	Fabric Group	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	NoSh	Wgt (g)	Rim%	Form(s)	Comments
						oxidised core edges								
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog, dark grey, oxidised core edges	1			1	34	5	JCR	
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog, grey brown, oxidised core edge, black slip		2		2	58			1 vessel. Globular. Friable. Joins 1003
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog, grey brown, oxidised core edge, black slip	7	3		10	162	44	BCR	1 vessel. Globular.
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog, dark brown grey, oxidised core edges	1			1	34		JCR	
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog, dark brown grey, oxidised core edges	1	2	4	7	386	22	JCR	1 vessel. Wipemarks on lower body and base
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog, dark brown grey, oxidised core edges	1			1	174	22	JCR	1 vessel. Wipemarks on lower body and base
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Grog	Grog		137		137	886			
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	LRCC	LRCC		3		3	6		BKR	Joins 1003
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Reddish brown	Light reddish brown, dark grey core		26	4	30	792		J	1 vessel, complete base, tall, neck cordon
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Reddish brown	Light reddish		9		9	368		JCAR	1 vessel

Phase	Group	Sub-Group	Feature	Context	Fabric Group	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	NoSh	Wgt (g)	Rim%	Form(s)	Comments
						brown, dark grey core								
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Reddish brown	Light reddish brown, dark grey core	3	8	2	13	422	71	JCARBR	Half of 1 vessel. Darker red in places
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Reddish yellow	Reddish yellow		1		1	24		F	hdl
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Reddish yellow	Reddish yellow	1	1		2	248	100	JNMSQ	V large, tall, neck cordons, neck only
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Reddish yellow	Reddish yellow		1		1	52		F	neck only
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Reddish yellow	Reddish yellow		2		2	40			
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Samian	CGS	8	3	1	12	452	100	18/31	1 vessel, near complete, stamp. Graffito under base
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Samian	CGS	3	5		8	86	57	33	1 vessel, Joins 1003
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Samian	CGS	2			2	114	100	33	Complete, stamp
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Samian	CGS	6	4	1	11	822	70	37	1 vessel, freestyle animal scene, stamp in decoration
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Samian	CGS	1			1	122	16	37	1 vessel, figured
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	Samian	CGS		2	1	3	118		37	1 vessel, figured
1	7		1007	1007	Flint	Flint gritted, black brown		1		1	6			
1	7		1007	1007	Grog	Grog, dark grey brown, oxidised core edges		42	4	46	894	100	J	Complete base, no rim
1	7		1007	1007	Reddish yellow	Reddish yellow	1	35	2	38	74	20	F	Small, ?grooved disc rim, friable
1	7		1007	1007	Samian	CGS	6	2		8	308	100	36	Complete. Slip flaking
1	6	6.1	1008	1008	Dark greys/black	Dark grey		1		1	2			Burnished. GBTN or plastic!

Phase	Group	Sub-Group	Feature	Context	Fabric Group	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	NoSh	Wgt (g)	Rim%	Form(s)	Comments
1	6	6.1	1008	1008	Grog	Grog, reddish yellow, grey core		2		2	60			
1	6	6.2	1008	1011	Grog	Grog, reddish yellow, grey core		3		3	38		JST	bs similar vessel/decoration to 1003/1004
1	5	5.2	1012	1013	Amphora	Amphora		2		2	432			hdl, poss same vessel 1003
1	5	5.2	1012	1013	Greys	Grey brown, paler core edges			1	1	36		J	small
1	5	5.2	1012	1013	Greys	Grey, oxidised core edges, sandy	3	46	2	51	288	26	JER	1 vessel, friable, surface abraded with core showing through
1	5	5.2	1012	1013	Grog	Grog, dark grey, oxidised core edges	1			1	54		JCR	short neck
1	5	5.2	1012	1013	Grog	Grog, reddish yellow, grey core		1		1	56			
1	5	5.2	1012	1013	Grog	Grog, dark grey, oxidised core edges		4		4	20			
1	5	5.2	1012	1013	Reddish yellow	Reddish yellow		4		4	20			
1	6	6.2	1020	1021	Flint	Flint gritted, black, oxidised s'ce		1		1	4			
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	Buff	Buff, oxidised core	3	10		13	54	34	FGR	Grooved disc rim. Hdl. Prob same vessel 1003

Phase	Group	Sub-Group	Feature	Context	Fabric Group	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	NoSh	Wgt (g)	Rim%	Form(s)	Comments
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	Greys	Grey, paler core edges		3		3	10			
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	Greys	Grey brown, oxidised core		1	1	2	96		J/BKR	complete base, same vessel 1025?
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	Grog	Grog, dark grey, oxidised core edges	1			1	48	32	JCR	Globular
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	Grog	Grog, dark brown grey	2		1	3	320	42	L	
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	Grog	Grog, dark grey, oxidised core edges	1			1	70	16	JCR	Large
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	Grog	Grog reddish yellow, brown int, grey core	1			1	84	17	JCR	close horiz rilling girth and below?
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	Grog	Grog reddish yellow, grey core		1		1	34			same vessel 1025
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	Grog	Grog, grey brown		5		5	26			
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	Grog	Grog, grey brown, oxidised core edge, black slip	2	7		9	524	50	JCR	1 vessel. Globular; Close lattice above shoulder grooves, open lattice below
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	Grog/Grey?	Grog? Grey brown	1			1	14	23	J/BKRER	Inclusions visible on s'fce. Wavy line dec. Same vessel 1025
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	BB2?	Dark grey/BB2	1			1	88	20	BBR	1 vessel, b'shed wavy line. Joins 1004
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Buff	Buff, oxidised core, sandy		1		1	12		F	hdl

Phase	Group	Sub-Group	Feature	Context	Fabric Group	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	NoSh	Wgt (g)	Rim%	Form(s)	Comments
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Greys	Grey brown, grey core		1	1	2	32			complete base
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Greys	Grey brown, oxidised core		3		3	52		J/BKRCAR	complete base, same vessel 1024?
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Greys	Grey brown		3		3	12			carinated
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Greys	Grey brown, oxidised core	1	5		6	16	23	J/BKR	
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Grog	Grog, dark grey, oxidised core edges		1		1	52			close horiz rilling
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Grog	Grog, grey brown, oxidised core edges	3	3	1	7	268	28	JCR	
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Grog	Grog, reddish brown, grey core	1			1	112	20	JCR	
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Grog	Grog reddish yellow, grey core	1	11	1	13	224	9	JCR	same vessel 1024. Prob once grey s'fce
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Grog	Grog reddish yellow, grey core		1		1	10			rilling
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Grog	Grog, grey brown, oxidised core edge, black slip	4	22	1	27	316	50	JCR	1 vessel. Globular. Close lattice above shoulder and girth grooves, open lattice below
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Grog	Grog, dark grey, oxidised core edges		6	1	7	100		L?	

Phase	Group	Sub-Group	Feature	Context	Fabric Group	Fabric	Rim	Body	Base	NoSh	Wgt (g)	Rim%	Form(s)	Comments
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Grog/Grey?	Grog? Grey brown		1	2	3	30		J/BKRER	Inclusions visible on s'fce. Same vessel 1024
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Reddish yellow	Reddish yellow		2		2	10			
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Reddish yellow	Reddish yellow, sandy	1	8		9	32	20	F	Small, ?grooved disc rim, friable. hdl
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Samian	CGS	2	1		3	34	21	18/31	
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	Samian	CGS	1			1	6	3	37	ovolo

Table 16: Finds

Phase	Group	Sub-group	Feature	Context	SF	Sample no	Material	Object	No	Wgt (g)	Description
1	4	4.2	1005	1003		1001	Industrial Waste	mag res		1	
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	1001		Iron	ladle	1		Ladle. Iron. In 3 main pieces (plus numerous small detached fragments). Fragmented rounded bowl of ladle, no evidence of handle survives. Estimated breadth c. 85mm, depth greater than 20mm, thickness c. 3.5mm. Encased in corrosion by-products and soil. Examples from Higham Ferrers (Scott 2009, fig. 5.42 nos. 355-56), Baldock, Herts.(Manning and Scott 1986, fig 67 nos. 544 and 545), Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, fig. 60, 55), Verulamium (Manning1984, fig. 40 no. 72 and fig. 41 no. 73
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	1002		Iron	bucket mount	1		Bucket mount. Iron. In 3 main pieces (two joining). Bucket side mount. Comprising small portion of strap with a circular perforation (5mm diameter), strap narrows and is bent round to form terminal loop. Length 72mm; width terminal 30mm; width strap c. 33mm; thickness c. 7mm. A detached portion of strap was also found associated. Length 59mm; width 25mm; thickness c. 4mm. Parallels include Westhawk Farm, Ashford, Kent (Scott 2008, fig. 5.12 no.16); Gorhambury (Wardle 1990, fig. 134 nos. 545) and Verulamium (Manning 1984, fig. 41 nos. 75-76).
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	1003		Iron	fragment	1		Uncertain. Iron. Fragment of sheet, x-ray indicates fractures/ tears in the sheet and reduction in thickness to one side, suggesting it was part of a triangular sectioned blade. The possible blade back has a slight shoulder, the back straight to break. The back is partially bent over before the break. The line of the blade edge is unclear due to extensive corrosion and damage. Possibly part of a blade and start of a flange from a reaping hook, but the damage is too extensive to be certain. Length 118mm; maximum width (from x-ray) c. 40mm; blade back thickness 4mm, blade edge 2mm. Extensive corrosion by-products at end of blade.
1	4	4.2	1005	1003	1107		Iron	nail	7		Nail. Iron. Seven pieces, representing at least three nails. Three square, flat headed nails, retaining upper portions of square sectioned shanks(7mm by 7mm; 6mm by 6mm and 4mm by 4mm - dimensions from x-ray). Lengths: 22mm; 41mm; 24mm. Four pieces of square-sectioned tapering shanks (5mm by 5mm; two fragments 4mm by 4mm and one 3mm by 3mm). Lengths 46mm; 35mm (bent); 12mm and 24mm
1	4	4.2	1005	1003		1001	Lithics	Debitage	26		Grey flint. Chunk (1), flakes (14) and chips (11). Hard hammer platform reduction. Many fragmentary and seven are burnt

Phase	Group	Sub-group	Feature	Context	SF	Sample no	Material	Object	No	Wgt (g)	Description
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	1004		Copper alloy	coin	1	9	Coin. Copper alloy. AE1, obverse illegible legend, bust facing right. Reverse illegible. Diameter 27.5mm. As or dupondius?
1	4	4.2	1005	1004		1003	Industrial Waste	mag res		1	
1	4	4.2	1005	1004		1002	Industrial Waste	mag res		1	
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	1100		Iron	fragment	1		Fragment. Iron. Small, curved sheet fragment of rectangular cross-section, no original edges. Length 18.5mm; width 10.5mm; thickness 3mm
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	1105		Iron	nail	2		Nail. Iron. Two pieces. One nail retains flat squared head and upper portion of square-sectioned shank (4mm by 4mm - dimensions from x-ray). Length c. 23mm. The second piece comprises a fragment of square-sectioned lower shank (3mm by 3mm dimensions taken from x-ray) possibly from the same nail (no clear joins however). Length 20mm
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	1106		Iron	fragment	2		Fragment. Iron. Two small fragments encased in soil and corrosion by-products. One could possibly be part of the head of a hobnail, but unclear on x-ray. Dimensions (taken from x-rayy): 1) 7mm by 6mm; 2) 5mm by 3mm
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	1112	1003	Iron	nail	2		Nail. Iron. Short portions of two nail shanks, broken both ends, of square cross-section (dimensions 3mm by 3mm and 2mm by 2mm). Lengths 17.5mm; 18.8mm
1	4	4.2	1005	1004	1111	1002	Iron	fragment	1		Fragment
1	4	4.2	1005	1004		1002	Lithics	Core and Debitage	18		Brown flint. Core (1), chunks (2), flakes (10) and chips (5). Many broken distal or proximal fragments, also some corticated pieces. The core is a thick flaek from the edge of the platform whose ventral surface has then been reduced by bipolar reduction
1	4	4.2	1005	1004		1002	Lithics	Debitage	20		Grey/grey-brown flint. Chunks (5), flakes (2) and chips (13). Many broken, three burnt. Some light patination
1	7		1007	1007			Lithics	Debitage	11		Chips
1	7		1007	1007			Lithics	Debitage	1		Chips
1	7		1007	1007			Lithics	Debitage	4		Chips
1	7		1007	1007			Lithics	Debitage	3		Chips
1	7		1007	1007			Lithics	Debitage	1		Chips
1	5	5.2	1012	1013			Daub	fragments	27	74	fragments

Phase	Group	Sub-group	Feature	Context	SF	Sample no	Material	Object	No	Wgt (g)	Description
1	5	5.2	1012	1013	1102		Iron	file	1		File? Iron. Short rectangular sectioned tang, set close to midline of 'blade', blade back and edge straight, tapering to rounded squared end. Rectangular cross-section. Length 199mm; width 22mm (from x-ray); thickness 6mm. Soil and corrosion products adhere. Although in outline this object has similarities to Manning type 16 knife blades, the rectangular cross-section of the 'blade' argues against this identification. It is probably a rectangular, as opposed to square, file as per example from Gorhambury (Wardle 1990, fig. 131 no. 368). No teeth evident/survive on the Sholden example however.
1	5	5.2	1012	1013	1113	1004	Iron	nail	5		Nail. Iron. Five pieces representing at least two nails. Two fragments retain flat heads, of rectangular outline, and upper portions of square-sectioned shanks (5mm by 5mm, lengths 25mm; 37mm). Three fragments of square sectioned shanks, broken both ends (two 4mm by 4mm and one 3mm by 3mm). The narrower fragment (length 23mm) has mineralised wood adhering on one end. Lengths remaining fragments 19mm; 15mm
1	5	5.2	1012	1013	1116		Iron	nail	1		Nail. Iron. Two joining pieces. Flat, square head, tapering square sectioned shank (7mm by 7mm tapering to 5mm by 5mm), shank just starting to curve before break. Second piece comprises portion of lower shank of square-section (5mm by 5mm tapering to 4mm by 4mm), bent in to roughly L-shape. Total length c. 118mm
1	5	5.2	1012	1013		1003	Lithics	Debitage	27		Grey flint. Chunks (2), flakes (15) and chips (10). Patinated. Hard hammer platform and possibly freehand reductions
1	6	6.2	1018	1019	1108		Iron	nail	1		Nail. Iron. Two joining pieces, forming flat square headed nail and tapering square sectioned shank (5.5mm by 5.5mm), tip damaged. Length 57mm
1	6	6.2	1023	1024		1005	Glass	Fragment	1		fragment of light green glass
1	6	6.2	1023	1024		1005	Industrial Waste	mag res		1	
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	1109		Iron	nail	1		Nail. Iron. Nail shank of tapering rectangular cross-section (7mm by 6mm), broken both ends. Length 37mm
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	1110		Iron	nail	1		Nail. Iron. Short portion of square sectioned shank (c. 10mm by 10mm), encased in soil and corrosion by products. Length estimated c. 14mm
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	1114	1005	Iron	nail	2		Nail. Iron. Two pieces. One tapering square-sectioned shank (4mm by 4mm), broken both ends. Length 35mm. Second piece is square-sectioned (4mm by 4mm) before starting to flare to form the head? Length 18mm
1	6	6.2	1023	1024		1004	Lithics	Tool and Debitage	18		Grey and brown flint. Retouched flake (1), chunks (2), flakes (4) and chips (11). The retouched pieces is a is a lightly patinated hard hammer flake with alternate abrupt retouch to the medial laterals. Direct to the right and inverse

Phase	Group	Sub-group	Feature	Context	SF	Sample no	Material	Object	No	Wgt (g)	Description
											on the left
1	6	6.2	1023	1024	1103	1005	Stone	Bead	1		black, smooth, shiny, stone. Ovoid with oval section and centrally positioned, straight side longitudinal perforation. At both ends of the perforation and on the same face the bead is worn down towards the centre. Some faint diagonal lines may be from polish or wear
1	6	6.2	1023	1025		1006	Industrial Waste	mag res		1	
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	1005		Iron	fragment	1		Fragment. Iron. Tapering strap fragment (two joining pieces), broken both ends, rectangular in cross-section.No diagnostic features. Length 89mm; width 23mm; thickness 5.5mm
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	1104		Iron	nail	5		Nail. Iron. Five pieces, some joining, forming remains of up to three nails. Two survive only as portions of rectangular sectioned (7.5mm by 6mm) tapering shanks, broken both ends. Two join to form a rectangular flat-headed nail (Manning type 1b - 1985, 134-5) with portion of tapering square-sectioned shank (7mm by 7mm), tip missing (Length 91mm).
1	6	6.2	1023	1025	1115	1006	Iron	nail	2		Nail. Iron. Two pieces. One comprising a flat, rectangular head with short portion of upper shank (7mm by 7mm). Length 19mm. Second piece is part of a lower shank of square cross-section (5mm by 5mm), broken both ends. Length 21mm
1	6	6.2	1023	1025		1005	Lithics	Debitage	20		Grey and brown flint. Chunks (3), flakes (8) and chips (9). Many pieces broken and three burnt
1	1	1.2	1030	1031		1007	Glass	Fragment	1		fragment of clear glass
1	1	1.2	1030	1031		1007	Industrial Waste	mag res		1	
1	1	1.2	1030	1031		1006	Lithics	Tool and Debitage	25		Grey and brown flint. Retouched piece (1), chunks (2), flakes (8) and chips (14). The retouched piece is a large hard hammer, platform flake with abrupt direct retouch to the distal edge, medial to right.
1	1	1.2	1032	1033			Daub	fragments	13	94	fragments
1	1	1.2	1032	1033		1008	Industrial Waste	mag res		1	
1	1	1.2	1032	1033		1007	Lithics	Debitage	82		Grey and brown flint. Chunks (8), flakes (18) and chips (66). Most flakes are broken fragments. There are also 9 burnt pieces
1	2	2.2	1035	1035	1101		Iron	fragment	3		Fragment. Iron. Three small fragments of sheet(?), all encased in soil and corrosion by-products, no original edges or diagnostic traits. Dimensions (from x-rays): 1) 20mm by 13mm by 3mm; 2) 24mm by 20mm by 3mm; 3) 9mm by

Phase	Group	Sub-group	Feature	Context	SF	Sample no	Material	Object	No	Wgt (g)	Description
											5mm by 3mm
1	2	2.2	1026	1036		1009	Lithics	Tool and Debitage	35		Grey and brown flint. Retouched piece (1), core (1), chunks (3), flakes (8) and chips (22). Multi platform core and retouched flake with left lateral, concave, abrupt retouch from medial to distal point

Figure 1
Site location and plan

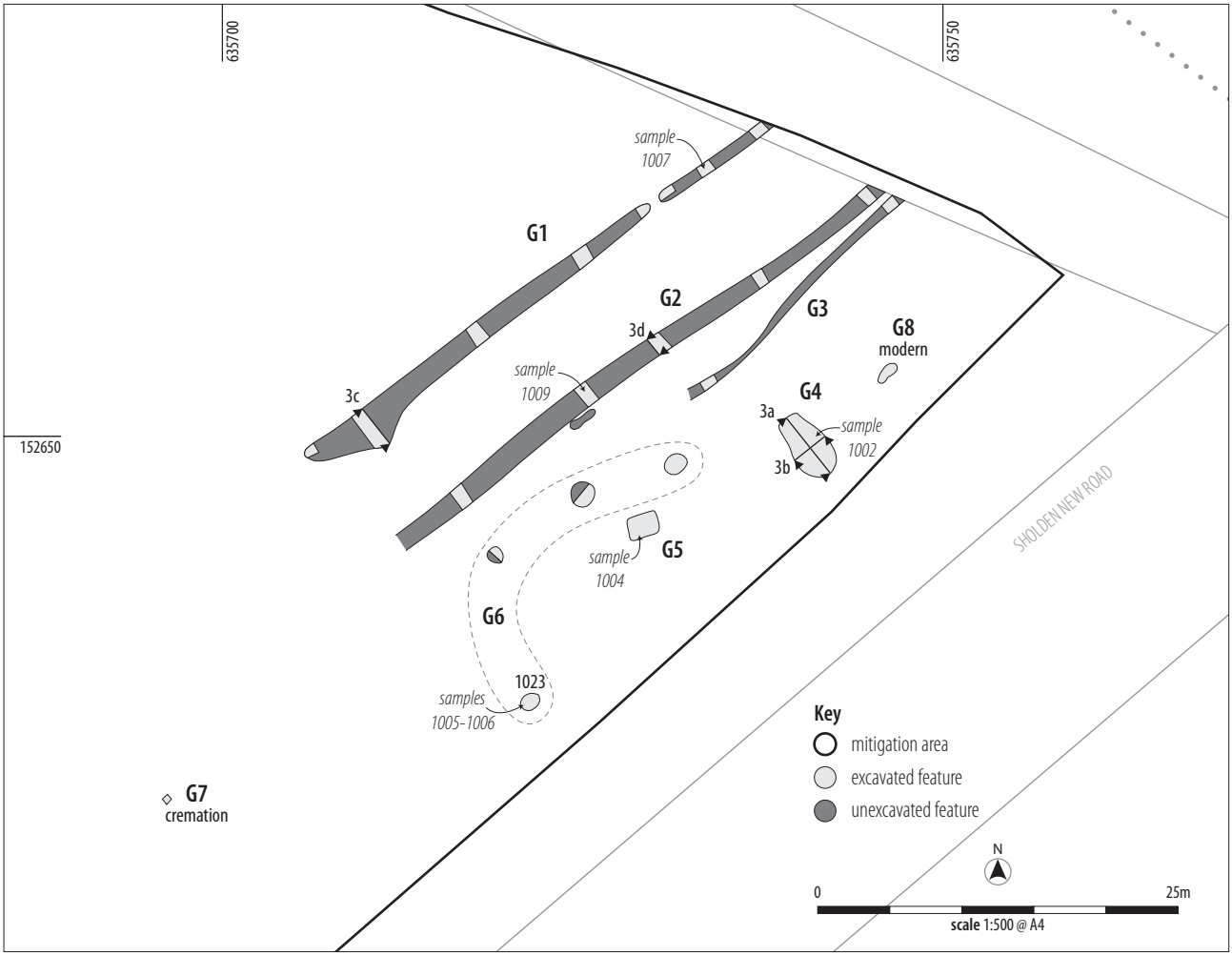

Figure 2
Roman remains recorded during investigation

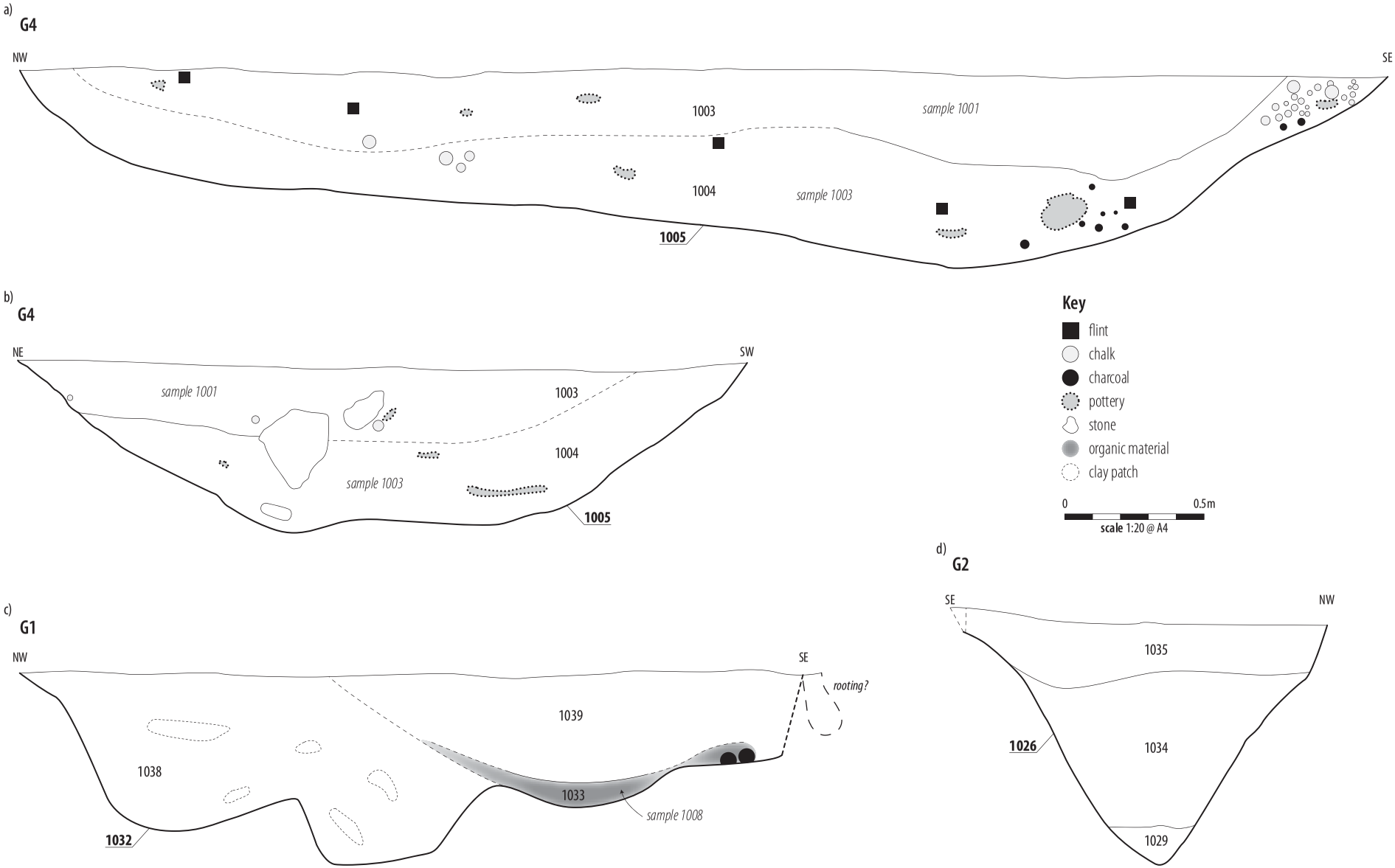

Figure 3
Sections

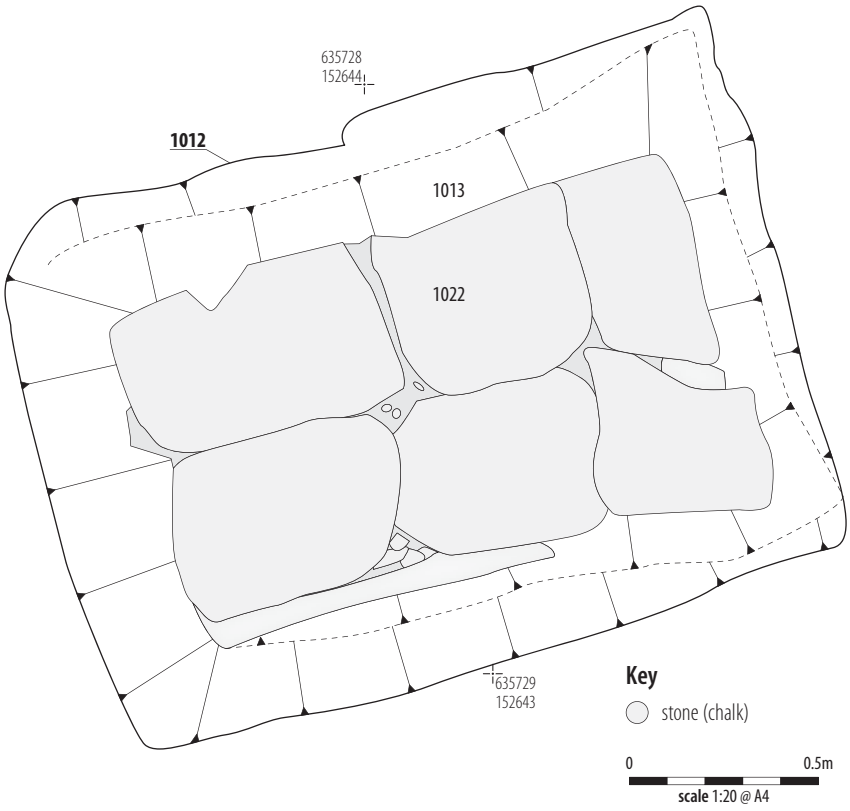

Figure 4
Post-excavation plan of pit (G5) containing chalk slab

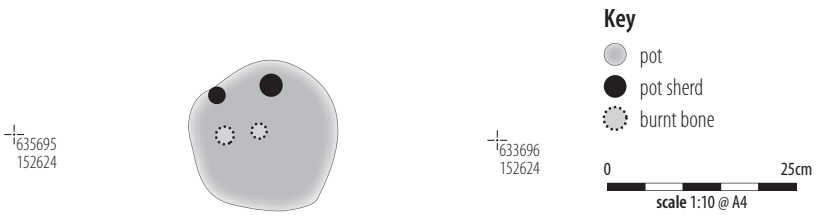

Figure 5
Pre-excavation plan of cremation burial (G7)

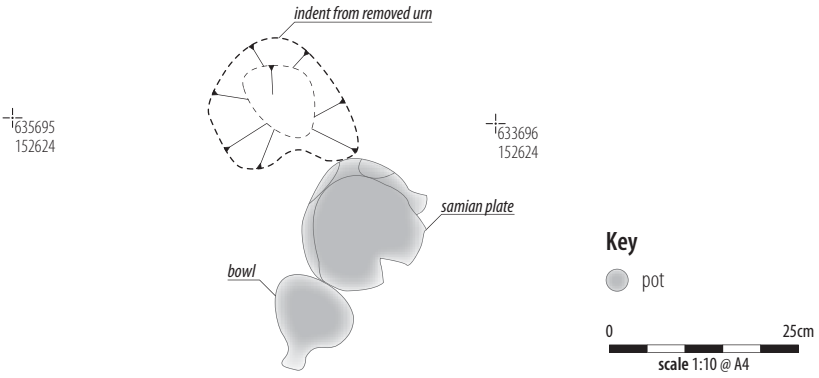

Figure 6
Post-excavation plan of cremation burial (G7)

Plate 1

Pit G4 during excavation

Plate 2

Pit G4 quarter section

Plate 3

Pit G5 with chalk slab

Plate 4

Ditch G1 section 3c

Plate 5

Ditch G1

Plate 6

Ditches G1 and G2 facing south-west

Plate 7

G4 samian ware

Plate 8

G7 Samian plate