A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT HIGH ST, SNODLAND, KENT

NGR: 570605 162072

Project No. 3243
Site Code: SFS08

ASE Report No. 2009050
OASIS ID – archaeol6-57274

By Giles Dawkes MIFA

With contributions by
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Edited by Dan Swift

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Abstract

This report presents the results of archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE) in advance of redevelopment at High Street, Snodland, Kent. The site was situated to the west of the scheduled ancient monument of Snodland Roman Villa. The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (EH 1991).

Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archive has indicated a provisional chronology, and enabled assessment of the potential of the site archive to measure the significance of those findings in context. This process has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication which is suggested as a concise article to be published in a relevant archaeological journal such as Britannia *or* Archaeologia Cantiana*, or as an Archaeology South-East monograph.*

Potentially, the earliest archaeological features at the site were Mesolithic pits and an Early Neolithic pit. These features contained small, although possibly residual, flintwork assemblages. Later prehistoric features included a droveway, a ditch and pits of Late Bronze Age-Late Iron Age date.

The main phases of activity at the site were Roman. During the 1st century, a Roman field system was laid out in the western part of the site and a masonry bath-house building constructed in the east. The excavation only exposed the south-west corner of the building, the rest of which lay beyond the railway line which bounds the site. The remains of the 1st century bath-house comprised of largely robbed-out masonry walls, a short portion of hypocaust flue and a large contemporary assemblage of ceramic building materials (CBM) recovered from later demolition dumps.

Whilst rare, bath-houses are known from other 1st century civilian sites: a group of palatial courtyard villas on the south coast, including the nearby Eccles, Angmering in East Sussex and perhaps the best known at Fishbourne in West Sussex. This Flavian bath-house is the earliest Roman building to have been identified in Snodland and suggests the contemporary villa belonged to this somewhat select group.

The bath-house apparently survived, with modifications, until the mid to late 3rd century when it was at least partially demolished and replaced by a larger masonry structure. This structure was apparently aisled and may have also have incorporated a bath-house, although no indicative features were identified in situ. By this period, another bath-house is known to have existed to the east and this building may have been a separate lower status bath-house. Two timber out-buildings to the north and south of the masonry building were also constructed during the rebuilding phase, and the surrounding field system was reorganised.

The mid-late 4th century saw the destruction/demolition of the masonry and timber buildings, in at least one case, by fire. This late Roman phase also saw the establishment of a small inhumation cemetery and the burying of two coin hoards. One of these, of 3,600 coins, was found during geotechnical works in 2006, before this archaeological excavation was undertaken. The other was found during the

excavation and was much smaller, consisting of only 16 coins. The Roman finds from the excavation include large assemblages of pottery, ceramic building material and metalwork including a range of tools, domestic items and glass dating from the 1st to the 4th centuries.

The identification of a 1st century bath-house is of considerable importance, as is the identified landscape of the evolving periphery of the villa complex and its agricultural land.

The site appears to have remained disused up until around the 11th century when a ditch, probably representing a land boundary, was dug across the site. The fills of this ditch contained both residual Roman and contemporaneous medieval pottery. The site appears to have remained open ground until the present day.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), part of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL, were commissioned by CgMs on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological excavation (strip, map and sample) on land at High Street, Snodland, in advance of redevelopment (NGR: 570605 162072; Figure 1). This post-excavation assessment reports on the results of the archaeological work.

1.2 The site is located towards the eastern end of Snodland, off the old High Street. It is bounded to the east by the Maidstone-Rochester railway line, to the west by the A228 West Malling-Rochester road, to the south by the sports pavilion land and to the north by private properties and scrub. The River Medway lies close by to the east. The other side of the railway line is the site of the scheduled ancient monument of Snodland Roman Villa.

1.3 The land is being considered for residential development and has outline planning consent.

1.4 A large 4th century Roman coin hoard was discovered on the site during geotechnical works in 2006 which was recorded by members of the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (HCG KCC). Following this discovery and as the site lies in an area of archaeological potential, the need for mitigation works in advance of redevelopment was set out by the HCG KCC who produced an initial specification for the works (HCG KCC, 2007). CgMs produced a subsequent and complementary specification (CgMs 2008) which was approved by HCG KCC. HCG KCC was consulted at all stages of the project.

1.5 All the works followed the standard procedures for an archaeological excavation as set out by HCG KCC in the Manual of Specifications Part B – Mitigation – Strip, Map and Sample (HCG KCC, 2007).

1.6 The strip, map and sample area excavated measured 120m north to south by 60m east to west and the excavation was undertaken between February and July 2008.

1.7 This post-excavation assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991). This document seeks to summarise the results of the archaeological work at the site and the potential for future analysis, as well as determining any future requirements for publication and archiving. The ultimate aim is to provide a framework for carrying the report through to publication, including the resources required for analysis, publication and archiving.

1.8 The site code was SFS08.

1.9 The excavations were project managed by Darryl Palmer, supervised by Clive Meaton and staffed by ASE archaeologists. Some post-excavation analysis was conducted by Clive Meaton, although the bulk of this work was undertaken by the author, Giles Dawkes. The post-excavation procedure was project managed by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 map (Sheet 272 *Chatham*) the underlying geology is Alluvium with Head along the south-west edge.

2.2 Information relating to known archaeological sites within a *c.*1 kilometre radius of the proposed development site was obtained from the Kent County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). This data is summarised below and their locations are shown on Figure 1.

1 - TQ 76 SW 39	Iron Age silver coin (40-20BC) found 1980;
2 - TQ 76 SW 16	Roman building, possibly a Mithraic temple but probably a storage cellar, discovered in 1893;
3 - TQ 76 SW 23	Roman villa *(*Scheduled Ancient Monument 23031*);*
4 - TQ 76 SW 24	Roman stone coffin found in 1933 during building work;
5 - TQ 76 SW 28	Roman cremation burial found 1923;
6 - TQ 76 SW 92	Roman ditch of 2nd - 3rd century date found during archaeological evaluation in 1998;
7 - TQ 76 SW 29	Anglo-Saxon weapons found during 19th century building works;
8 - TQ 76 SW 58	Anglo-Saxon buckle plate found before 1928;
9 - TQ 76 SW 14	St Mary's Church, Burham, 12th - 16th century (*Grade I Listed Building*);
10 - TQ 76 SW 25	All Saint's Church, Snodland, 13th - 15th century and later (*Grade I Listed Building*);
11 - TQ 76 SW 26	Site of medieval market cross in churchyard;
12 - TQ 76 SW 72	Site of medieval Court Lodge manor house;
13 - TQ 76 SW 93	Archaeological watching brief at All Saints Church, 2001, producing undated grave slabs and medieval pottery and tile;
14 - TQ 76 SW 42	16th century bronze purse mount fount in the River Medway in 1974;
15 - TQ 76 SW 69	Snodland Railway Station, built 1856 (*Grade II Listed Building*);
16 - TQ 76 SW 86	Holborough cement works, 1923-84;
17 - TQ 76 SW 87	Holborough corn mill, rebuilt 1880 on site of earlier structure.

2.3 The most relevant record concerns the villa (TQ 76 SW 23), which has been known since at least 1800 when a bath-house was discovered.

2.4 In 1844 walls and artefacts were observed in the river bank, and a tiled floor uncovered.

2.5 Further discoveries including structural remains were made during extension works to the gasworks in 1927, with more foundations and stone coffins unearthed during the construction of a factory in 1933-5.

2.6 Rescue excavations in 1964 and 1992-4, in advance of development, revealed occupation extending from the 2nd to 4th centuries. The villa comprised of three or possibly four ranges set around a central courtyard,

together with at least one free-standing ancillary structure. The main body was the north-west range with the frontage to the south-east. The buildings were multi-phased and elements of a hypocaust and a bath-house were identified (Fig 2).

2.7 The 2008 excavation area was located some 200m to the north-west of the main north-west range.

3.0 EXCAVATION AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The original research aims (ORAs) of the mitigation according to the HCG KCC Specification (HCG KCC, 2007) were:

3.2 ORA1 To clarify the presence/absence and nature of any archaeology associated with the coin hoard.

3.3 ORA2 To clarify the presence/absence of any further coin hoard or especially significant depositions within the site, similar to the 4th century coin hoard already located.

3.4 ORA3 To clarify the nature and extent of Romano-British occupation pre-dating the hoard and associated with the ditch fill and ditch the hoard was buried in.

3.5 ORA4 To clarify the nature and extent of other Romano-British remains that could pre or post-dates the hoard or the scheduled Roman villa.

3.6 ORA5 To establish the nature and extent of archaeology pre-dating or post-dating the Romano-British period surviving on the site.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 During the post-excavation analysis work most contexts have been sub-grouped, grouped and a preliminary period phase structure has been identified. The following results section has been organised into these preliminary phases and the archaeological features are referred to either by relative context, sub-group or group numbers.

4.1.2 Within the text, archaeological contexts are shown in brackets [***], sub-groups are expressed as SG** and groups by GP**. In this way, linear features, such as ditches which have been sampled in numerous archaeological interventions and therefore given numerous context numbers, are discussed as group entities, whilst other cut features such as pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are referred to within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>.

4.1.3 A full context register has been included in Appendix 5.

4.1.4 Phases of activity are referred to within the text as follows:

- Phase 1 Mesolithic
- Phase 2 Early Neolithic
- Phase 3 Later Prehistoric: Late Bronze Age - Late Iron Age
- Phase 4 Late Iron Age/ Early Roman
- Phase 5 Mid 1st century to Early 2nd century
- Phase 6 Mid/Late 2nd century to Mid/Late 3rd century
- Phase 7 Mid/Late 3rd century to Mid/Late 4th century
- Phase 8 Mid/Late 4th century
- Phase 9 Medieval

4.2 Natural

4.2.1 The natural orange brown silty clay natural [1357] was seen across the site. The natural was relatively level, located at approximately 5m OD and became progressively greyer and more alluvial to the north and east.

4.3 Phase 1: Mesolithic (Figs 3 & 4)

4.3.1 Pits [406, 412, 463, 471, 607 & 406] and gully [457] in the south-west of the site were tentatively dated to this period.

4.3.2 Pit [406] contained three pieces of flintwork of probable Mesolithic date. Pit [412] contained no finds but was cut by pit [406]. Gully [457], pit [463] and pit [471] also had finds of Mesolithic worked flints. Other finds of Mesolithic worked flints were also recovered from later features including a microlith, two two-platform bladelet cores and a small pick.

4.3.3 The negative features were mostly shallow irregular scoops filled with brown orange silty clays. It should be noted that the small flint assemblage may have been residual and does not definitively date these features.

4.4 Phase 2: Early Neolithic (Figs 3 & 4)

4.4.1 Pit [316] contained 5 pieces of worked flint, which were characteristic of earlier Neolithic flintworking, and a tiny 2g flint-tempered pottery sherd which maybe of contemporary prehistoric date (see 5.13).

4.4.2 The pit was subcircular, up to 0.2m in diameter and 0.42m deep with stepped sides and base. The pit was partially truncated by two later Roman pits. Pit fill [315] was yellow brown clay silt with occasional flint pebbles.

4.4.3 The small find finds assemblage does not definitively date this feature and it is possible that the Neolithic flintwork was residual.

4.5 Phase 3: Later Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age - Late Iron Age) (Figs 5 - 7)

4.5.1 This phase saw the first formal land-use, with an apparent droveway or trackway, aligned north-west to south-east, delineated by two parallel shallow ditches (GP3.1) and (GP3.3). Land boundary ditch (GP3.2), aligned north-east to south-west, suggests the adjacent fields were organised around this route way. A small assemblage of wheat cereal grains and weed seeds from arable land was recovered from sample <25> from ditch (GP3.2).

4.5.2 A series of pits [1227, 450, 353, 546 & 168] and gullies [SG126 & SG221] were also identified. Finds of late prehistoric pottery were recovered from these features. Residual late prehistoric flintwork, as well as a La Tène I brooch (RF<285>), two La Tène III brooch fragments (RF<100> & RF<66>) and a copper-alloy Late Bronze Age sword pommel and handle (RF<256>) were also recovered from later features.

4.6 Phase 4: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Figs 8 & 9)

4.6.1 The Phase 3 features had fallen out of use and silted-up before the land was divided by single ditch (GP4.1). This was aligned along a north-west to south-east orientation and cut through the earlier prehistoric droveway ditch (GP3.3) which was clearly no-longer visible by this phase. Pits [1249] and (SG9) were provisionally dated to this period.

4.7 Phase 5: Mid 1st Century to Early 2nd Century (Figs 10 - 19)

4.7.1 During the 1st century, a Roman field system was laid out in the western part of the site and a masonry building constructed in the east. These features cut through the earlier Phase 3 and 4 features. The excavation exposed only the south-west corner of this building, with the rest lying beneath and beyond the railway line bounding the east of the site. The structural remains of the building survived largely as robbed-out masonry walls, although a short portion of hypocaust flue remained *in situ* and a large contemporary assemblage of 1st century bath-house CBM was recovered from the Phase 7 demolition dumps. Another feature possibly related to the bath-house was a ditch apparently dug to drain water away from the baths to a nearby pond.

Bath-House Building

4.7.2 The bath-house was constructed during the second half of the 1st century and was aligned along a north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east orientation. The features indicative of the building's function was a portion of *in situ* hypocaust flu and a large associated assemblage of bath-house CBM recovered from the demolition deposits retrieved from a Phase 7 pit (GP7.1) located immediately to the west of the building (see 4.8). This included c. 500kg of such material as channelled brick, half-box flue, water-pipe, flue and voussoir, as well as mortar and *opus signinum* renders and bessalis brick used in hypocaust pila construction, all of which were indicative of a bath-house.

4.7.3 Most of the masonry walls of the bath-house have been identified by the location of later robber trenches which had removed almost all of the masonry. These robbing events date from either the later rebuilding phase (Phase 7) or the post-Roman period. However, the foundations of one wall (GP5.1) remained largely intact and contained a datable finds assemblage.

4.7.4 One external wall (GP5.2) was aligned north-west to south-east for at least 8m with a corner at the north-west end. This wall survived only as robber cut and was at least 0.55m wide and 0.28m deep. The cut was backfilled with orange brown silts with frequent flint pebbles and cobbles.

4.7.5 Parallel to wall (GP5.2) was an internal wall (GP5.1), forming a corridor approximately 1m wide. The foundation of this wall survived largely intact and was at least 6m long and 0.8m wide. The wall was trench-built with the base founded on a stiff clay layer [620 & 1022] containing finds of 1st century CBM and a large mortarium sherd dating to AD40-140. The wall foundation was constructed of unmortared and uncoursed ragstone blocks with a central rubble core of large flint cobbles and chalk blocks. These blocks were all unfaced.

4.7.6 Wall (GP5.1) abutted wall (GP5.3) to the north-west, which survived mostly as a robber cut. The fill of the robber trench [875] included occasional ragstone and chalk blocks left over from the wall robbing. Wall (GP5.3) formed the return of wall (GP5.2), aligned north-east to south-west and was at least 10.5m long and 0.7m wide.

4.7.7 A short portion of wall (GP5.3) survived *in situ* and included a contemporary tile and masonry hypocaust flue (GP5.21), 3m long, 0.5m wide and aligned north-west to south-east. The hypocaust flue vented hot air from under the floor of the room to the east to wall (GP5.21), where the hot air was vented upwards within, a now missing, box flue built into the wall. The east end of the flue had been truncated by the digging of later robbing trenches in Phase 7.

4.7.8 No *in situ* flooring was identified, having all been presumably robbed out or destroyed by later ploughing. However, situated between walls (GP5.1) and (GP5.3) were several silt clay deposits (SG128) which may represent floor make-up layers.

Field Boundary Ditches

4.7.9 The Phase 4 ditch (GP4.1) was in use for only a short period, perhaps as few as fifty years, before new rectilinear field boundaries were laid-out. These were recorded across the excavation area and were generally small, shallow ditches aligned north-west to south-east, and occasionally north-east to south-west.

4.7.10 The north-west to south-east aligned ditches were (SG10, SG11, GP5.4, GP5.5, SG12, GP5.6, GP5.7, SG13, SG14, SG19, SG186, GP5.8, GP5.9 and GP5.10). The north-east to south-west aligned ditches were (GP5.11, GP5.12, SG15) and ditches [696 & 1171]. Ditch (GP5.12) had at least two postholes [1129 & 1125] cut into the base. Macrobotanical remains recovered from samples from these (see 5.3.4) included small assemblages of cereal caryopses, such as wheat and barley, chaff, vetch/tare and weed seeds. These provide some evidence for agricultural crops plants and the associated local vegetation as well as vetch/tare which may have been used for fodder. A complete faience melon bead (RF<450>) was recovered from fill [1250] of ditch (GP5.11).

4.7.11 An increase in the number of pits dug during this period reflects the overall increase in activity on site. Most pits were filled with relatively sterile orange brown clay silts and contained small to moderate amounts of pottery and CBM fragments. A particular concentration of pits was identified in a western area of the site. The function of a few of these pits can be possibly identified, for instance, large pit [672] appears to have been a quarry.

4.7.12 Two features [1032] and (GP5.13) contained grey water-lain clay fills. The first of these may represent a man-made pond, but the latter was a large and very shallow depression and may be a natural feature, which often became flooded. Indeed, this low-lying area of the site became frequently flooded during the excavation.

4.7.13 Several later field boundaries (GP5.14, GP5.15, GP5.16, ditch [1151], GP5.17 and SG126) in the northern part of the site were aligned along a

slightly different orientation to the aforementioned field boundaries. These were all small, shallow ditches filled with sterile orange brown clay silts and contained only occasional finds of CBM and pottery. Copper alloy buckle (RF<325>) was recovered from fill [1051] of ditch (GP5.16).

Drain

4.7.14 Ditch (GP5.18) was aligned north-west from the south-west corner of the bath-house, and probably drained waste water from the bath-house to shallow pond [1032].

External Surface or Floor Foundation

4.7.15 To the north of the drain was the remains of an area of external surface or floor foundation (GP5.20). This consisted of rammed chalk, flint cobbles and pebbles with crushed CBM and pottery fragments. A copper alloy mirror disk (RF<258>) was recovered from [622] of floor foundation (GP5.20).

4.8 Phase 6: Mid/Late 2nd Century to Mid/Late 3rd Century (Figs 20 - 24)

4.8.1 This phase saw the apparent continued use of the bath-house building with modifications, mainly with the adding of a partially walled enclosure to the west and a new field system in the mid-late 2nd century.

Internal Clay–Lined Gully

4.8.2 Gully (GP6.1) was aligned along the internal side of wall (GP5.3). This was at least 10m long, 2.2m wide, 0.24m deep with concave sides and a flat base. Small postholes were dug into the base of the gully and around its edge in an irregular pattern. The gully was clay-lined and its function was not clear although it may have been used for storage, processing, or internal drainage. Samples from fills [866 & 868] were moderately rich in wood charcoal fragments, charred cereals (predominantly wheat and barley) and occasional weed seeds, including plantain. A sample from fill [873] within a re-cut of the gully was abundant in wood charcoal and a moderate quantity of wheat and oat seeds, as well as arable weeds including knotweeds/docks. The macrobotanical remains recovered from the gully were rich in wood charcoal fragments and charred wheat and barley.

West Enclosure

4.8.3 Immediately west of the bath-house was an area enclosed by a wall to the north and ditches elsewhere. North enclosure wall (GP6.2) was aligned north-west to south-east and was at least 20m long and 1m wide. It was largely unaffected by robbing and the foundations survived as uncoursed and unmortared chalk blocks [816], up to 0.4m in length with occasional fragments of CBM and flint. The construction cut backfill [815] contained finds of pottery dating to AD120-200.

4.8.4 The south-east end of this wall (SG131), nearest the building appeared to have been rebuilt or partially robbed. A near complete beaker dating to AD100-160 was recovered from the fill.

4.8.5 The north-west end of the wall did not return but appeared to have a stub end and the projected line of the wall continued as ditch (GP6.3). This ditch contained no finds, but cut ditches (GP6.4) and (GP6.5).

4.8.6 Well [1278] apparently collected the water draining from ditch (GP6.3) and was located between the end of the ditch and the end of the enclosure wall. The primary silting [1109] of the well contained a partially-complete beaker and unguentarium dated AD70-160 and may have represent some form of structured deposit. A sample taken of this primary deposit was rich in uncharred botanical remains frequently found on disturbed ground including brambles, sloe/wild cherry/plum and elder (see 5.3.9).

4.8.7 The southern and western limits of the enclosure were defined by ditch (GP6.4) and re-cut ditch (GP6.5) which together with the wall formed an enclosure c. 25m long by c. 10m wide. As discussed above in 4.7.5, these ditches were later cut by ditch (GP6.3) suggesting a modification or enlargement of the west enclosure during the latter part of the phase. The surface (GP5.20) was still in use during Phase 6.

Drain

4.8.8 Drainage ditch (GP5.18) was re-cut as (GP6.9). The re-cut ditch still respected the corner of the bath-house but no-longer drained into pond [1032] which was now backfilled. Instead ditch (GP6.9) appeared to drain into ditch (GP6.6) to the south-west. The initial ditch fills of (GP6.9) appeared to contain cess-rich silts.

Field Boundary Ditches

4.8.9 Up to five new fields, or enclosed areas, were laid-out around the building to the west and south during Phase 6. The fields were delineated by ditches (GP6.3, GP6.6, GP6.7 & GP6.8).

4.8.10 As discussed above in 4.7.8, ditch (GP6.6) and (GP6.7) appeared to drain water away from the bath-house via drainage ditch (GP6.9). These ditches reduced dramatically in size further to the south-west and had finds of pottery mostly dating from the 1st to the 3rd centuries. Ditch (GP6.8) was parallel to ditch (GP6.3) and at a right-angle to ditches (GP6.6) and (GP6.7). Wheat caryopses and glume bases were recovered from sample <12> from ditch (GP6.7).

Pits

4.8.11 Pits dated to this period were concentrated in two broad areas. These were mostly sub-circular in plan, shallow and filled with orange brown silty clays with finds of small assemblages of pottery and CBM.

Fill of Pond GP5.13

4.8.12 Pond (GP5.13) in the north, continued to accumulate fills throughout the Roman period. Fill [765] dated to Phase 6 and contained a find of a plano-convex forge bottom, demonstrating the presence of smithing activity, all be it only probably at a domestic level, on the site (see 5.11.3).

4.9 Phase 7: Mid/Late 3rd Century to Mid/Late 4th Century (Figs 25 - 32)

4.9.1 The bath-house apparently survived, with modifications, until the mid to late 3rd century when it was at least partially demolished and replaced by a larger, possibly aisled structure. Part of this building may also have contained a bath-house. Two timber out-buildings were also constructed to the south and north during this rebuilding phase, and the surrounding field system was reorganised.

4.9.2 During Phase 7 the bath-house roof and possibly walls (GP5.1, GP5.2 & GP5.3), were demolished, and the demolition material was dumped to the immediate west in large pit (GP7.1). Elements of walls (GP5.1, GP5.2 & GP5.3) may have survived into this phase, reused as internal partition walls, but the extent of the later robbing makes this uncertain. The internal floors and flues of the Phase 5 building appeared to have been all removed and at least some dumped in to pit (GP7.1).

4.9.3 The new building maintained the same alignment, but was enlarged by c. 4m to the north-west and south-west extending beyond the footprint of the old building. Enclosure wall (GP6.2) appears to have been maintained, although its south-eastern end must have been demolished to accommodate the new build.

Demolition Deposits

4.9.4 As discussed above (4.8.2), the main deposits [571, 572, 617 & 812] from pit (GP7.1) related to the demolition of the Phase 5 bath-house and included the 1st century CBM which identified the function of the building, as well as around 50 kg of AD225-250 pottery, dating the demolition of the bath-house.

4.9.5 The pit, which measured at least 8m by 10m and 1m deep, may have had a dual purpose. It was dug both to accommodate the demolition material from the bath-house and also to consolidate an area of probable soft, wet ground around the former pond [1032].

4.9.6 Other finds from the pit include the handle and pommel of a Late Bronze Age sword (RF<256>), possibly representing a curated item; over 250 iron nails; numerous iron tools including a reaping hook, a leather-working awl, spoon augur, trowel, spherical plumb bob and copper-alloy padlock-bar (see 5.9.41-5.9.51). Other finds from the demolition layers included copper-alloy suspension loop (RF<324>), iron knives, whetstones, and iron and copper-alloy furniture fittings including iron strips with decorative leaf-shaped terminals (RF<186> & RF<434>), probably from the binding of a box or casket. Samples taken from the demolition deposits were rich in charcoal and these have the potential to identify the possible timber elements of the building and perhaps the fuel used to heat the bath-house (see 5.3.19).

Robbed-out Walls

4.9.7 Bath-house walls (GP5.2) and (GP5.3) may have been robbed-out for masonry during Phase 7, no doubt to provide materials for the new building. Wall (GP5.1) was also partially robbed.

The Enlarged Building

4.9.8 The external walls of the new and enlarged building (GP7.2) and (GP7.3) were aligned north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west respectively. Like the Phase 5 building, the foundations of these walls had been almost entirely robbed-out, apart from small *in situ* remnants [747 & 538] of GP7.3. The Phase 7 walls were built in a similar method and with similar materials as the Phase 5 walls.

Internal Rooms

4.9.9 Four internal masonry wall foundations were identified (GP7.4, GP7.5, GP7.6 & GP7.7). These probably indicate the position of partition walls for internal rooms of the building which may have been set around a central courtyard. As with most other foundations and walls, these were also largely robbed-out. Where masonry did survive, however, it was found to be constructed from chalk and flint cobbles set within a clay matrix.

4.9.10 Two parallel beam-slots [576 & 578] appeared to abutt the internal face of one external wall (GP7.3), and may have formed the sills for further internal walls, perhaps of wattle and daub construction. These partitions appeared to be contemporary with the internal masonry walls discussed above (4.8.7), and may have further sub-divided the small rooms.

4.9.11 Three postholes [601, 1020 & 1023] and chalk plinth base [841] may represent roof supports of an aisle around the central courtyard. The posts may not have all been contemporary and some may represent replacements.

Inhumations

4.9.12 Two infants were interred inside the building. Infant [830] was located between beam slots [576 & 578] aligned north-west to south-east with head to the south-east. Infant [383] was interred on a *tegulae* tile between beam slot [578] and wall (GP7.6).

External Timber Structure (GP7.9)

4.9.13 Enclosure wall (GP6.2) continued to exist during Phase 7, and a post-built timber structure (GP7.9) was constructed respecting the north side. The structure was formed by at least 15 postholes set in an approximate rectangle, 17m long and 7m wide and probably represents an agricultural out-building.

External Timber Structure (GP7.10)

4.9.14 South-west of the masonry building was a second rectangular timber structure, (GP7.10), approximately 19m long by 7.5m wide. The building was aligned north-east to south-west, like the masonry building, and contemporary ditch (GP7.11) respected the south-west end. The building was built with at least 11 earth-fast posts and large chalk block post-pads, one of which [876] had a find of a worn coin dating to AD268-270 beneath the block. The building had a possible porch entrance on the north-west frontage and fence line (GP7.17) appeared to run between the corner of the masonry building and the timber structure.

4.9.15 The numerous internal postholes and pits may well relate to the use of the building. Samples of fills [113 &139] contained burnt building remains and the environmental remains were dominated by wheat grains, and occasional

chaffs and pulses (see 5.3.23) suggesting that this building was in use as an agricultural storage building when it burnt down.

4.9.16 The building burnt down during Phase 8 and finds of burnt daub were recovered from the posthole fills, indicating the use of wattle and daub in the superstructure.

Pond & Well

4.9.17 Pond [705] was re-dug, cutting through the fills of the Phase 5 pond [1032] and this suggests that this area was consistently wet and low-lying. Pond [705] was 5.5m in diameter and 0.7m deep with stepped sides and a flat base. The basal blue greenish grey clay (704) primary silting of the pond produced a large quantity of uncharred macro-plant remains including elder, brambles, buttercup, sedges, and taxa from the carrot family (*Apiaceae*) (see 5.3.21) suggesting this pond may have been in the vicinity of a vegetable garden.

5.9.18 Well [857] was 2.5m in diameter, 0.95m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The well was partially filled with grey water-lain clay [863].

Enclosure and Field System

4.9.19 The rebuilding was accompanied by another change in the layout of the surrounding field system to the west and south. Some previous ditch alignments (such as GP5.7 and GP6.7) were maintained, but other, new, alignments were also dug.

4.9.20 Ditch (GP7.11) enclosed the rebuilt masonry and timber buildings, and new fields were defined by ditches (GP7.12, GP7.13 & GP7.14). The samples of fills [77 & 256] of (GP7.11) contained wheat caryopses, knotweed/docks, possible vetch/tares and oat seeds. A square-sectioned prismatic bottle base was recovered from ditch (GP7.11). The bottle had external vertical scratches, indicating the frequent removal from a close-fitting container (see 5.5.4). Other finds from ditch (GP7.11) included 1st century Colchester Derivative brooch (RF<40>); heavy copper finger ring with a light blue glass intaglio showing a simplified figure (RF<73>); and three iron shoe lenticular cleats (RF<480>, RF<500> & RF<505>). An iron two-link snaffle-bit (RF<27>) from a horse harness was recovered from ditch (GP7.14).

4.9.21 One field measured c. 45m by c. 30m and two possible internal fence lines (GP7.15 & GP7.16) perhaps further divided the land.

Pits

4.9.22 As in the earlier Roman phases, numerous pits were identified in similar areas of concentration across the site. Pit fill [433] of pit [348] contained the glass fragments of a possible Hofheim cup.

4.10 Phase 8: Mid/Late 4th Century (Figs 33 - 38)

4.10.1 Phase 8 saw a significant decrease and change in the activity on the site. The Phase 7 masonry building was demolished and the field system fell out of use. A small enclosed inhumation cemetery was located in the south-eastern part of the site and occasional pits were dug in similar areas as in previous phases. Two coin hoards were interred in pits in the south-eastern part of the site.

Cemetery

4.10.2 Five inhumations within simple graves were identified in an area apparently enclosed by a small ditch (GP8.1). All of the graves were aligned north-west to south-east with the skull at no particular end. The inhumations were of two adults [079 & 799] and three infants [085, 807 & 825].

4.10.3 The bones of one infant [825] were very fragmentary and were found buried on a *tegulae* tile. Infant [085] appeared to have been interred in a wooden coffin with a pottery accessory vessel dated to AD250-400.

4.10.3 Adult [079] was interred with a small oxidised pottery accessory vessel in an unusual form with intricate handles, imitating known glass and metal forms, dating to AD270-400. This vessel had signs of heat-affection possibly from the burning of scented oils during the burial rite (see 5.1.11).

4.10.4 A sixth grave was out-lying some 30m to the north-west of the main cluster and cut through the remains of earlier timber building (GP7.10). This juvenile inhumation [267] had a partial tile-lining of the grave cut (Fig 31).

Coin Hoards

4.10.5 Two coin hoards of similarly date were buried within 25m of each other.

4.10.6 The larger hoard, of nearly 3,600 copper-alloy coins in a narrow-necked pottery vessel, was found during geotechnical works in 2006. The hoard was placed in a small pit (ref: MMS/06/11), which was up to 0.45m in diameter, 0.18m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. The coins were all minted between AD330-348. This pit was cut through the backfilled Ditch (GP8.1) suggesting that the cemetery may have fallen out of use by the time the hoard was hidden.

4.10.7 The much smaller hoard, consisting of 16 copper-alloy coins, was placed in a small pit [138] without a container or perhaps in a bag of perishable material. The pit was up to 1.05m in diameter, 0.34m deep with concave sides and a flat base and was dug through the burnt remains of timber building (GP7.10). All 16 coins were Nummi, mostly of the House of Constantine dated to AD330-335 but the latest coin identified was a slightly worn coin of Magnentius, AD350-353.

Ditches

4.10.8 The southern ends of two parallel north to south ditches (GP8.2 & GP8.3) were identified in the northern part of the site. These presumably formed a bivallate boundary and were located on different alignment to earlier Roman ditches.

Demolition Deposits

4.10.9 All the buildings were completely destroyed by the middle of the 4th century and various demolition deposits [007, 017, 283, 602, 618, 725, 305 & 811] sealed the area of the masonry building. Pond [705], well [860], ditches (GP7.11) and (GP7.12) were also filled-in by demolition dumps. The upper fills of the south-east portion of ditch (GP7.11) contained burnt demolition material from the timber building located to the immediate north-east. Demolition deposit [017] contained over 250kg of CBM, a large assemblage of pottery, and a worn coin dating to AD354-361.

4.10.10 Layer [305] contained finds of the fragments of a shallow convex glass bowl with the free-hand incised figure of a male head; lead off-cuts; lathe-turned bone handle; antler-working waste; iron door latch-lifter fragment (RF<433>) and white painted wall plaster. A circular leather horse harness fitting with a small glass and enamel inlayed squares (RF<25>) was recovered from layer [007].

4.10.11 The finds from fill [623] of pond [705] included complete undecorated penannular brooch (RF<264>); D-sectioned bracelet with ring-and-dot decoration; glass hairpin (RF<241>) and small stylus (RF<259>).

Pits

4.10.12 Only a few pits dating from this phase were identified reflecting the overall decline in on site activity.

4.11 Phase 9: Medieval (Figs 39 & 40)

4.11.1 The only medieval feature identified was land boundary ditch (GP9.1), broadly curving south-west to north-east. Finds from the ditch fills included late 11th/13th century pottery as well as abundant residual Roman material. This ditch characterises the continuous open agricultural land-use of the site from the immediate post-Roman period until recent times.

4.12 Topsoil and Subsoil

4.12.1 Subsoil (SG489) up to c. 0.2m thick occurred across the whole site. Finds from the subsoil included La Tène I bow and spring brooch fragment <285>, numerous Roman coins, metalwork and pottery, as well as post-medieval pottery. Above this was topsoil (SG439), up to c. 0.22m thick.

4.13 Quantification of Site Archive

Type	Description	Quantity	Notes
Context sheets	Excavation	1363	Individual context sheets
Section sheets	Excavation	42	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets
Digital Plans	Excavation	All features	Multi-context DWG plan
Photos	Excavation	All contexts	Black and white transparency Colour slide Digital
Environmental sample sheets	Excavation	58	Individual sample sheets
Context register	Excavation	All contexts	Context register sheets
Environmental sample register	Excavation	All sampled contexts	Environmental sample register sheets
Photographic register	Excavation	All contexts	Photograph register sheets
Drawing register	Excavation	All contexts	Section register sheets
Small finds register	Excavation	77	Small finds register sheets

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: QUANTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION

5.1 **The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.1.1 A large assemblage of 8970 sherds, weighing 134.77kg, and totalling 92.63 EVEs was recorded from stratified contexts. A further 228 unstratified sherds weighing 3.94kg were also scanned for material of intrinsic interest. Many of the stratified deposits date to between the 2nd quarter of the 3rd century to the early/mid 4th century. Several of these produced exceptionally large groups but these possibly relate to destruction or wall-robbing events and clearly contain substantial quantities of redeposited earlier pottery. A significant number of features should be dated to the later 1st century although these groups tend to be relatively small and poorly-dated. It is also clear that 2nd and earlier 3rd century pottery types are very well-represented, although there are fewer deposits clearly sealed during this period. Even where there is clear evidence of residuality, the pottery tends to be in good condition with fresh sherd edges and a fairly large average sherd size.

5.1.2 The stratified pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight (to the nearest 2g) and EVEs. In the absence of a regionally accepted type-series for Kent, the fabrics and forms have been recorded using the Southwark typology (Marsh & Tyers 1979). Where appropriate, concordance to other local typologies including Thompson (1982) and Monaghan (1987) is provided in the text.

Coarse wares

5.1.3 The earliest pottery from the site known prior to the current excavations dates to the late 1st century (Ocock & Syddell 1967, 209). It is therefore interesting to note that there are 67 flint-tempered sherds. A few of these are so tiny and undiagnostic that they might be of almost any date between the Early Neolithic and Early Roman periods. However, there was no clear evidence of pottery relating either the Neolithic or Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age phases, although one sherd, weighing 2 grams was found in a feature assigned to phase 2. All of the larger sherds are likely to date to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and include several diagnostic Late Iron Age/early Roman forms, chiefly bead or plain rim jars similar to Thompson's C1 and C3 forms. Snodland is on the western periphery of Thompson's ceramic zone 5 (1982, 12), where flint-tempering remained in use alongside grog-tempering until around AD60 (Lyne unpublished). The flint-tempered pottery amounts to less than 1% of the total and was never present in enough quantity in any individual context to provide an unambiguous pre-Flavian date. However, there are a number of flint-tempered sherds in context [1218], a fill of ditch (GP5.7), which is stratigraphically the earliest in a sequence of features. Ditches (GP3.1) and (GP5.11) also feature small quantities of flint-tempered fabrics, which are not demonstrably residual, in more than one intervention.

5.1.4 Shell-tempered wares make up around 10% of the total assemblage and it is assumed that most of these date to the later 1st century. As in the flint-tempered fabrics bead and plain rim forms predominate. However, shell-tempered storage jars with bead or slightly more everted rims are also common, usually with stabbed decoration. These vessels are longer-lived and, some examples may be as late as the late 2nd century (Pollard 1988,

40). The frequency of this fabric in some of the later Roman deposits is striking; for example, it makes up nearly 15% of sherds in the very large group from [572]. The overall dating of the assemblage makes it unlikely that there would be any quantity of South Midlands shell-tempered ware, which gained a market in Kent in the later 4th century (ibid, 148), and if this material is entirely redeposited, it demonstrates the extent to which early Roman deposits may have been disturbed or destroyed in antiquity.

5.1.5 Grog-tempered wares make up over a tenth of the total assemblage; however, it was often difficult to distinguish early Roman grog-tempered wares, associated with the Aylesford-Swarling tradition, from Late Roman grog-tempered fabrics, especially as the two appear together in some of the large later Roman deposits. Whilst the latter group are sometimes much higher-fired or sandier fabrics, this is not always the case and some sherds, which can be ascribed to the late Roman group on the basis of form, are indistinguishable from the early group in terms of fabric. Of the diagnostic sherds, early Roman grog-tempered wares outnumber late Roman ones by a ratio of about 2:1, and this probably roughly reflects the proportions amongst the undiagnostic bodysherds. Patch Grove style wares also make up a further 3% of the total and most of these are also probably earlier Roman but similar fabrics may have remained in use in the 2nd and 3rd centuries (ibid, 87,123).

5.1.6 The majority of forms associated with early grog-tempered wares are necked jars, mostly of a very plain type, similar to Thompson's type B1. Bead rim jars are also common including two examples with slight ledge rims (Thompson form C5-1). Although it is considered unlikely that there is any substantial pre-Flavian activity, two forms were almost certainly produced before c.AD70. One is a carinated small bowl or cup, comparable to Thompson's E1 forms, whilst the other is a base from a pedestal jar. This latter sherd appears in a late Roman group and seems to have been reused. The edges of the pedestal have been severely damaged, possibly deliberately. Four post-firing holes have been drilled through the base, and the edges of four holes in corresponding positions, 90 degrees apart, can be detected on the edge of the damaged pedestal.

5.1.7 Grey sandy wares are by far the most common fabric type in the assemblage making up around 40% by sherd count. Although, there is some variation within this broad fabric category, it seems clear that these are overwhelmingly locally-produced at the nearby Kent/Thameside industry. Fabrics categorised as BB2 make up a further 10%, although in practice the division between BB2 and some grey-wares is somewhat subjective; the two were probably produced side-by-side in North Kent using similar clay resources and only differing in some details of finishing and firing. Some atypical forms were produced in BB2-like fabrics, whereas black-burnished style forms were often produced in dark grey wares on a continuum with BB2.

5.1.8 Grey wares are present in features of all periods; however, earlier necked jars in Romanised fabrics are fairly uncommon, perhaps providing some evidence of a lower intensity of domestic activity during the early to mid 2nd century. The most common coarse ware forms are black-burnished ware derived jars, bowls and dishes and, although many of these could be Hadrianic or earlier Antonine examples, it is possibly significant that there are only four decorated examples of the 4H bowl: decorated versions of this form were common in the

2nd century but had been more or less replaced by plain versions by the start of the 3rd century (Pollard 1988, 123). Another of the very common coarse ware forms is the later bead rim (2AX) jar. Based on stylistic affinities with forms produced at Alice Holt, this could perhaps be dated to between AD100-250 (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, 45). However, it is notable that many examples of both this and the black-burnished style forms exhibit the slight russet-coloured 'scorching' considered typical of 3rd century products from north Kent (Pollard 1988, 124).

5.1.9 Although the spot-dates tell us that many deposits were sealed in the later 3rd to earlier 4th century, the proportions of the most common coarse-ware forms may suggest that the most intensive period of habitation slight predates this. For example, the rounded-rim (4H) bowl which was common until c. AD250 in Kent makes up 10% of forms (by EVE), whilst its replacement, the bead-and-flange (4M) bowl, makes up only 5% (ibid., 123). Also, amongst the common black-burnished style everted rim (2F) jars, there are relatively few examples of very strongly everted or cavetto rim types which characterise later versions of this form.

5.1.10 Coarse oxidised wares include North Kent/Thameside products as well as a few mortaria, including earlier Roman vessels from Canterbury or Colchester and later Roman ones from Oxfordshire. One probable Verulamium product features a complete stamp possibly reading FLVCVDV. There are a number of extremely coarse, thick-walled buff and orange sherds with various coarse ill-sorted inclusions, bodysherds of which can be difficult to differentiate from CBM. The forms associated with such fabrics are crudely hand-formed storage jars and dome-shaped lids. These do not necessarily form a standardised fabric group, but could represent a very unskilled and non-specialised form of production in the immediate vicinity.

5.1.11 One of the vessels of most intrinsic interest in the assemblage is a small oxidised jar from grave fill [78]. This has moulded ring handle attachments fused to the body, possibly similar to those seen on metal or glass flasks. It is also probably significant that this vessel is burnt because it seems possible that it contained scented oils burnt as part of the burial rite; glass flasks are often burnt in burial contexts (Price & Cottam, 1998, 8). This vessel is virtually without parallel but a larger vessel with similar mouldings has been found in a context dated AD270-400, during recent excavations at 14-18 Gresham Street, London (Amy Thorpe pers comm.).

5.1.12 The late Roman grog tempering tradition has been shown to begin around AD270 both in Hampshire and Canterbury (Fulford 1975; Pollard 1988) but it has been suggested that this tradition was taken up more slowly around the Medway (Pollard 1988, 132). The main chronological marker associated with this ware is its relative frequency, because it seems to have undergone a massive expansion in the mid 4th century, over-taking most of the coarse ware market. In the latest contexts, grog fabrics can constitute a maximum of around 15%, and some of this total might be residual early Roman grog. It therefore seems unlikely there was any significant activity on site post c.AD350 although 6 sherds of Portchester D ware show that a few deposits must have been sealed shortly after this date.

Amphorae (incorporating comments on the inscription by Roger Tomalin)

5.1.13 Amphorae appear to be quite common in the assemblage but this is probably distorted by the presence of one near complete Dressel 20 in demolition/dump deposit [572]. Other amphorae include a number of examples of Gauloise type amphorae, as well a few thicker-walled Gaulish bodysherds, possibly from Dressel 2-4 or London 555 types. Further research is also required on a distinctive rim sherd from a flagon/amphora type vessel possibly also of Gaulish origin, from context [572].

5.1.14 Four conjoining sherds, from the lower part of a Dressel 20 amphora, feature part of a pre-firing cursive inscription, which probably relates to administrative details of production and/or distribution. The first line probably reads 1 ID IVL…, which is part of a date, corresponding to the 14th of July in the modern calendar. The second line may be part of a Baetican place name, possibly]NCRIOVIS. Both the style of the script and its appearance on Dressel 20 forms can be dated to the mid 2nd century. Further analysis by an epigraphic specialist is required at the analysis stage.

5.1.15 Particularly of note is some unusual Late Roman amphorae. These include an Africana II olive oil amphora, in a lime-rich fabric of Tunisian origin, and a 'hollow foot' Kapitän II vessel of unknown contents, thought to derive from an Aegean source (Tomber & Dore 1998, 101; 109); both of these were found in late 3rd century contexts. Several relatively small bodysherds of a brick red fabric, with large gold mica flecks and rare/sparse fine calcareous inclusions, were also found in a number of contexts. These are assumed to be amphora from an unidentified source, and petrological analysis may help to identify this fabric. Although now possibly out of date, a survey of find-spots of the Africana II form variant recorded only five British examples (Williams & Carreras 1995, 247), the vessel from the tumulus burial at Holborough, Snodland (Cook 1954, 49) being the only one from outside a major town. However, bodysherds probably from similar cylindrical amphorae are known on a few other sites, and include four sherds from Canterbury (Arthur 1986, 252). Similarly, Tyers' (1996, 2.16) distribution of 'hollow foot' amphorae records this fabric on only 18 sites in Britain, of which Chalk and Lullingstone villas are amongst a very small minority of rural find-spots (Peacock 1977; Pollard 1987, no 47, Figure 68, 220). As few villa assemblages from the region have been published in detail, it is difficult to ascertain whether the presence of Late Roman amphora in this area is a widespread regional trend or a few isolated examples. However, the current assemblage adds to our knowledge about the supply and distribution of imported commodities in the later Roman period.

Fine wares

5.1.16 Samian makes up fewer than 2% of the total and this is in line with general trends in villa assemblages, including Lullingstone (Willis 2004, 7.2.7). The quantity of 1st century La Graufesenque samian is very low, consisting of 10 sherds from 9 undecorated vessels. All of the 1st century samian is undiagnostic except for two Dragendorff 18 platters, one with a complete stamp reading SACIR:FE which is paralleled at Colchester (Dickinson 1999,129). This vessel is also of note because conjoining sherds were found in a 1st century gully [726] and a robber trench fill, [392].

5.1.17 The vast majority of the samian is from Lezoux (dated AD120-200), and this is somewhat surprising given that there are relatively few 2nd century groups

or coarse ware forms. This could be partly explained by heirloom survivals: 2nd century samian is very commonly found in 3rd century contexts, in some cases even on sites which were founded in the later 3rd century (ibid., 5.8.3). However, amongst the diagnostic forms represented in this fabric, there is no noticeable trend for vessels dated later within the Lezoux repertoire. For example there are slightly more examples of the Dragendorff 18-31 form (dated to AD120-150), than its later 2nd century development, the Dragendorff 31. There is only one example of a Dragendorff 38 bowl and no mortaria forms, all of which are generally amongst the most common forms found in later samian assemblages. Having said this, east Gaulish samian is reasonably well-represented in the assemblage: at least 11 vessels are certainly of this source and a similar number are of uncertain central or east Gaulish provenance.

5.1.18 One samian group from context [867] is of particular interest because it has been burnt at a very high temperature whereas the coarse pottery from this group is unburnt. This could simply suggest that that the pottery is derived from different primary sources which are unrelated to use of the pit, but it also seems possible that the samian has been selectively burnt.

5.1.19 Of particular note are two graffiti on samian vessels. One is a single neat 'x' on the underside the base of a cup from [617], and the other is a much larger messier marking which may be part of a numeral, on the exterior lower wall of a dish. The principle stamps found in the assemblage are summarized in the table below. There are 14 decorated sherds and 6 legible or partially legible stamps and it is recommended that a short report on this material is completed by a samian specialist at the analysis stage.

5.1.20 Other imported fine wares mostly consist of a few Lower Rhineland (Cologne) colour-coated beaker sherds. The presence of a short funnel-necked example and the lack of rough-cast decoration in this ware probably indicate that it was mostly imported around the late 2nd to earlier 3rd century.

5.1.21 One aspect of the early Roman assemblage worth noting is the near absence of Gallo-Belgic fine wares: there is no Terra Nigra, and North Gaulish white ware is only represented by a single sherd. Furthermore there are almost no imitations of imported platters or butt-beakers, either in grog-tempered or Romanised wares. This contrasts with the assemblage from Keston villa, near Bromley where high-quality imitations of these forms were produced (Cooper & Parfitt 1991, 199-205). This absence may be partly explicable by chronological factors; there is only limited evidence of pre-Flavian activity on site, and the imported wares ceased to be produced by around AD80. However, continuing use of imitations is widespread in the South-East until the end of the 1st century. Their absence may therefore suggest that that the earliest phase of activity is of lower-status, compared with the main villa phase. This picture may be paralleled to some extent at Lullingstone: although this assemblage is not quantified, Aylesford-Swarling fine ware fabrics and forms appear rare, despite clear evidence of 1st century coarse wares (Pollard 1987, 208, 211).

5.1.22 The one exception to the general absence of Gallo-Belgic influenced fine-wares is Terra Nigra derived carinated beaker form (3G) which was very commonly produced in the 1st century the North Kent fine grey ware, and

represents the most frequently found fine ware form in the assemblage (Monaghan 1987 form 2G, 68-71). Other North Kent fine ware vessels chiefly consist of finer versions of necked jars, including a few examples in early sparsely flint-tempered fabric variants. Interestingly there are no examples of the common dish/platter forms produced in this industry between c. AD70-140.

5.1.23 Whilst the coarse ware evidence suggests some tailing off it the intensity of domestic occupation during most of the 2nd century the assemblage clearly contains fine/table wares of this period. Added to the evidence from the samian, there are at least nine examples of poppy-head beakers in north Kent fine ware, mostly with tall-flaring rims dating to c. AD100-160. There are a small number of Colchester colour-coated ware rough-cast beakers with finely moulded cornice rims, dated to c.AD120-200. Locally produced white-slipped fabrics are also fairly common but it was not thought possible to separate the 1st century 'Hoo ware' from later North Kent white slipped fabrics (Davies et al, 38-40). However there are no clear examples of 1st century forms, most examples being ring-neck cup mouth flagons dating to c. AD140-200.

5.1.24 Later Romano-British fine/table wares are quite sparsely represented and this again probably reflects the quite low intensity of activity after the mid 3rd century. Nene Valley colour-coated ware and Oxfordshire red-slipped ware each make up less than 1% of the assemblage. The North Kent industry continued to contribute a small quantity of vessels in the later Roman period, including a disc-neck flagon accompanying a burial in grave fill [84]. Also of interest is a distinctive mica-dusted fabric, presumably of quite local origin. Sherds were only found in late Roman contexts although all were undiagnostic bodysherds and may all be residual.

5.2 **The Post-Roman Pottery** by Luke Barber

Period	***No. sherds***	***Weight sherds***	***No. of fabrics***
Medieval C11th – early 13th	*4*	*35g*	*1*
Medieval mid C13th – mid 14 th	*5*	*45g*	*4*
Early Post medieval C16th -mid 18th	*1*	*7g*	*1*
Late Post-medieval Mid C18 th – early/mid 20th	*33*	*745g*	*10*
Totals	***43***	***832g***	***16***

Table 2: Chronological spread of post-Roman pottery.

5.2.1 The excavations produced a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery: a mere 43 sherds, weighing 832g, from 11 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully quantified by context and fabric for the archive. The condition of the pottery is generally good though this is undoubtedly due to the robust nature of many of the post-medieval fabrics represented. The majority of the medieval assemblage shows signs of abrasion suggesting an element of reworking. Sherd size is usually small (under 30mm across), though a few larger pieces are present. The assemblage spans the later 11th to early/mid 20th centuries and is chronologically quantified in Table 2. No large context groups are present, the largest consisting of 14 sherds from the topsoil [1].

Period and Fabrics

5.2.2 The earliest post-Roman pottery from the site is probably of the later 11th to early 13th century. This consists of four unabraded conjoining sherds from a spouted pitcher in a medium sand tempered fabric with rare iron oxides to 1mm (ditch [688], fill [689]). Without a larger assemblage closer dating is not possible for this vessel as, although the form would be in keeping with an 11th to 12th century date, the manufacture and fabric suggests a later 12th to 13th century date range. The mid 13th to mid 14th century material from the site is all from subsoil [2]. These sherds are abraded and have clearly been extensively reworked. A range of sand-tempered fabrics are present including a couple with rare/sparse flint inclusions. With the exception of a single green glazed jug sherd in an oxidised sandy fabric, all of this assemblage appears to be from cooking pots and bowls.

The subsoil [2] was the only deposit to produce early post-medieval material: a single bodysherd in glazed red earthenware with a brown/black internal glaze, probably of mid 16th to 17th century date. The majority of the assemblage is of the late post-medieval period. Sherds of this date were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil as well as a number of features. The topsoil [1] and subsoil [2] assemblages contain a mix of domestic wares. These include fragments of 18th to 19th century jars in glazed red earthenware (4/173g), an unglazed earthenware flower pot (1/13g), a 19th century

Sunderland-type slipped redware baking dish (1/33g), a 19th century yellow ware bowl (1/19g), later 19th to early 20th century English stoneware ginger beer bottles (2/134g) and a number of tablewares. The latter include sherds from a couple of early 19th century pearlware plates with blue transfer-printing (2/11g), a late 18th to early 19th century creamware plate fragment (1/2g) and later transfer-printed wares of the mid 19th to early 20th centuries (9/232g).

5.2.3 Late post-medieval pottery from features shows a similar range of wares. Although the single late 18th to early 19th century pearlware plate sherd from [17] is probably intrusive in a Roman deposit the remainder of these sherds appear to be contemporary with the features in which they were found. Cut [23], fill [24] contained a small chip of glazed red earthenware and the top of a 19th century English stoneware spouted ink bottle and cut [25], fill [26] contained a single sherd from a Bristol glazed English stoneware ginger beer bottle of later 19th to early/mid 20th century date. Postholes [63] and [137] produced chips of pearlware, hand-painted 'china' and English porcelain and pit [116] contained a sherd of stone china with purple transfer-print (9g) and a sherd from a Bristol glazed English stoneware bottle both of the later 19th to early/mid 20th century. The only other feature to contain material of this date was service trench [887], [fill 806] which produced a chip (1g) of creamware and a fragment from a 19th century Sunderland slipped redware bowl (16g).

5.3 Macrobotanicals and charcoal from environmental samples by Lucy Allott

5.3.1 A total of 66 bulk samples were taken during archaeological works at The High Street, Snodland. Sampling aimed to retrieve environmental remains such as wood charcoal, charred botanical remains, bone and shell. This report characterises these assemblages and assesses their potential to provide information regarding the agriculture and economy of the site between the Late Iron Age and the 4th century.

5.3.2 Samples were processed in a flotation tank, the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes and were air dried. The residues were sieved at 4mm and 2mm and all fractions were hand sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix 1). Flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnification and an overview of their contents recorded (Appendix 1). Preliminary identifications are made using modern comparative material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London and in reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Abundance and preservation have been recorded to establish the potential of these samples for further analysis.

Results

Phase 3 - Late Prehistoric/Late Iron Age

5.3.3 A single sample, <25>, (522) from the fill of ditch cut [521] of field boundary ditch (GP3.1) dated to this phase has produced a small assemblage of macrobotanical remains including wheat (*Triticum* sp.) cereal grains, a single unidentified bean/pulse (Leguminosae) and occasional weed seeds from arable land including grasses (Poaceae) and bedstraws/woodruff (*Galium*/*Asperula* sp.).

Phase 5 - Late 1st century

Ditches

5.3.4 The majority of samples dated to this phase are from ditches and have produced small macrobotanical assemblages containing grass seeds, occasional cereal caryopses and chaff as well as some non-cereal crops.

5.3.5 The small macrobotanical assemblage from sample <28>, fill of ditch cut [688] of field boundary ditch (GP5.9) contains infrequent poorly preserved cereal caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.), oat/bromes (*Avena*/*Bromus* sp.) and other grass (Poaceae) seeds. The sample is dominated by land snail shells but also contains small amounts of bone and charcoal.

5.3.6 Moderate quantities of charcoal and macrobotanical remains, including wheat (Triticum sp.), grass seeds, vetch/tare (*Vicia*/*Lathyrus* sp.) and a spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume base, are present in samples <27>, (586) and <30>, (726) from field boundary ditch (GP5.5). A small amount of faunal remains, land snail and marine molluscs are also present. Samples <47> and <46> from the primary (1015) and upper (1014) fills of ditch cut [1016] of (GP6.9) were dominated by uncharred vegetation and land snail shells. Weed seeds of knotweed/docks (*Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp.), possible apple (cf. *Malus* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and grasses (Poaceae) were also present however no crops or crop waste are evident. Crop seeds and weeds in these samples provide some evidence for agricultural crops plants and the

associated local vegetation as well as plants such as the vetch/tare that may have been used for fodder.

5.3.7 Three further samples, <56>, (1165) fill of ditch cut [1166] of (GP5.4); <29>, (654) ditch cut [655] of (GP5.6) and <54>, (1086) from the fill of gully [1085] of (GP5.17) from ditches / gulleys each with single fills produced very small flots containing uncharred vegetation and small, infrequent charcoal fragments. Grass seeds, including some cereals, are also evident in sample <54> however these are infrequent and poorly preserved.

Pits

5.3.8 The primary fill of pit [1160], <55> (1162) contains small to moderate quantities of charcoal fragments, occasional microfauna and land snail shells. Macrobotanicals are infrequent and only a single cereal grain fragment is present in the flot. Samples from the fill of urn <107>, (1220) and the surrounding deposit <57>, (1214) from the fill of its cut contain small quantities of charcoal, barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and infrequent bones and molluscs.

Phase 6 - Mid-Late 2nd century to Mid-Late 3rd century

5.3.9 Macrobotanical remains from occupation Phase 6 are slightly better preserved and more abundant than in the earlier phases.

Ditches

5.3.10 Wheat caryopses, glume bases and a possible legume fragment are present in sample <12> from the single fill (145) of ditch cut [144] of (GP6.7). Samples from the primary <53>, (1088) and upper <52>, (1087) fills of gulley cut [1089] are rich in fire-cracked flint. Although a moderate quantity of charcoal is present in the residue from the upper fill very few macrobotanicals are present.

5.3.11 A series of samples <100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106> taken from (1120) the fill of ditch cut [1121] produced small charcoal fragments, occasional bone fragments and land snail shells.

Well

5.3.12 The primary fill <58> (1109) of well [1278] is rich in uncharred botanical remains frequently found on disturbed ground including brambles (*Rubus* sp.), sloe / wild cherry / plum (*Prunus* spp.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra)*. Many of these also have edible fruits. Although these remains are uncharred it is possible that they are contemporary with the occupation and have preserved preferentially in the saturated ground conditions evident in parts of the site. This requires further investigation.

Internal Gully

5.3.13 Two samples (<39>, (866) and <41>, (868) from internal clay-lined gully [842] of (GP6.1) are moderately rich in wood charcoal fragments, charred cereals (predominantly wheat and barley) and occasional weed seeds, including plantain (*Plantago* sp.). Sample <39> provides good potential to characterise the agricultural remains while also providing some information about the past vegetation.

5.3.14 The primary fill of pit [872], a re-cut of (GP6.1), sample <40>, (873), is very rich in wood charcoal and contains a moderate quantity of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.) seeds as well as arable weeds including knotweeds/docks (*Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp.). Occasional oats and wheat glume bases are also present in sample <42> from the upper fill (906) in pit cut [903]. A similar array of cereals are present in sample <22> from pit fill (391), [318] although they are very abraded and poorly preserved.

5.3.15 Samples <43>, <44> and <45> from the fills of postholes [918], [920] and [922] related to internal clay-lined gully (GP6.1), contain small to moderate amounts of charcoal and macrobotanicals. Wheat (Triticum sp.), barley (Hordeum sp.) grains and weed seeds, including grasses (Poaceae) in samples <44> and <45> are generally well-preserved and further identifications of these will assist in providing information about agricultural practices. Chaff has not been recorded although a full sort of the smallest fractions of these samples will confirm/refute this initial observation.

Phase 7 - Late 3rd century to Early 4th century

Ditches

5.3.16 Samples <1> and <3>, from fill (14) of ditch cut [13] of enclosure ditch (GP7.14) contain moderate quantities of bones (see bone report), infrequent charcoal fragments and charred macrobotanical remains including cereal grain fragments, grass seeds and some glume bases (in sample <1>). Sample <2> from fill (52) of ditch cut [51] of (GP7.13) produced a similar assemblage although no macro plant remains are present.

5.3.17 Macrobotanicals are slightly more abundant in sample <5> from the single fill (77) of ditch slot [76] and in sample <15>, (256) the fill of gulley [75], both of enclosure ditch (GP7.11). These include wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopses, knotweed/docks (*Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp.), possible vetch/tares (*Vicia*/*Lathyrus* sp.) and a single glume base. Small to moderate amounts of charcoal and faunal remains (see report) are present in sample <15>. The upper fill in ditch cut [544] of field boundary ditch (GP7.12), sample <24>, (479) contains oat (*Avena* sp.) seeds, small charcoal fragments and faunal remains.

Pit

5.3.18 Two samples, <11> and <23>, from the fill (143) of a sub-circular shallow pit have produced small quantities of charcoal a single wheat grain and a single grass seed. Although burnt material was noted in this feature while on site the samples do not reflect this observation suggesting the darkening of the deposits results from a source other than burning.

Demolition Deposits (Samples <31>, <50>, <32>, <51>, <49> and <26>)

5.3.19 On the whole samples taken from demolition deposits associated with the Roman bath house are rich in charcoal and macrobotanicals. Spelt/emmer (*Triticum spelta* / *dicoccum*) wheat, bread wheat (*T. aestivum*) and barley (*Hordeum*) are present and there is some potential to quantify and identify these further to establish the range of cereals, in particular wheat, that are present. Weed seeds and chaff are rare in these samples however further analysis is likely to reveal further remains. The charcoal from these deposits has potential to document the fuel used to heat the bath house.

Burials

5.3.20 Samples from two grave deposits <21>, (383) and <37>, (831) are dominated by uncharred vegetation, suggesting some evidence for post-depositional disturbances. They both also contain small wood charcoal fragments and a small quantity of charred cereals and weed seeds are evident. Three small bones are also present in sample <37>.

Pond

5.3.21 The basal blue greenish grey clay (704), <48> in pond [705] produced a large quantity of uncharred macro plant remains including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), brambles (*Rubus* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), sedges (*Carex* sp.), and taxa from the carrot family (Apiaceae). Apiaceae is a large family containing taxa from diverse habitats including marshy ground, disturbed ground and grassland. Although uncharred the location of these botanicals in clay and in low-lying, historically wet ground, indicates they may be contemporary with the infilling of the pond and therefore have potential to assist in characterising the vegetation during this time. Identifications to genera or species on the Apiaceae seeds will assist in this.

Phase 8 - Late 4th century

Ditches

5.3.22 Small quantities of charcoal and occasional macrobotanicals are present in samples <38, (611) backfill of gully cut [612] of tile and masonry channel GP7.18 and <8>, (105) ditch slot [106] of cemetery enclosure ditch (GP8.1). The assemblage from context (29), <7> cut [30] also from cemetery enclosure ditch GP8.1 is significantly richer in charcoal and contains well preserved wheat (*Triticum* spp.) grains. Occasional weeds are also noted and require identifying. Sample <14>, (254) contains a moderate quantity of wood charcoal.

Pits

5.3.23 Macrobotanicals are prominent in samples <9> and <10> from pit fills (113) and (139) respectively. Both samples are from deposits associated with the south timber building (GP7.10). Sample <9> is dominated by wheat grains however occasional pulses are also present. These are generally well preserved and further identifications will assist in interpreting this feature. Weed seeds are scarce in this deposit suggesting that the grain derives from cleaned crop. Cereals are less prominent in sample <10> however arable weeds including bedstraws/woodruff (*Galium*/*Asperula* sp.) and elements of chaff are also present.

5.3.24 Wood charcoal and macrobotanical remains are scarce in sample <18> from the fill (195) of finds rich pit [194]. Bones and non-environmental artefacts are common in the heavy residue from this sample. The flot from sample <13> (253), the fill of 'burnt' feature [252] was moderately rich in wood charcoal fragments.

Demolition deposits

5.3.25 Samples <19> and <20> from demolition deposits are dominated by land snail shells and uncharred vegetation which is likely to suggest post depositional disturbances and macrobotanical remains are rare, unlike the rich demolition deposits dated to Phase 7.

Burials

5.3.26 Samples from a series of graves have produced very variable assemblages of botanical remains. Many of the samples are dominated by uncharred vegetation providing evidence for post-depositional disturbances within the deposits. Macrobotanicals, predominantly wheat chaff and grains are abundant in samples <16> and <17>, (266), [268]. Charcoal is common in sample <16>, while all other samples contain very little wood charcoal. Cereals and weeds are moderately frequent in sample <33>, (800). Macrobotanical remains and charcoal fragments are scarce or absent in the remaining grave samples <6> and <35> (84), <36>, (825) and <34> (808). Bones were recovered in all of these samples.

5.4 **The Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 A small assemblage of 454 fragments (wt 9060g) was recovered from only 19 different contexts. All pieces have been recorded in detail on pro forma sheets for archive. The majority of fragments are from late 3rd early 4th century contexts (c. 376 pieces).

The Fabrics

5.4.2 Six different fabrics were established. The most common of these is Fabric 1 (298), followed by Fabric 2A (118).

Fabric 1 Sparse fine sand-tempered with occasional to moderate organic temper and occasional chalk to 5 mm. Some rare quartz to 1 mm.

Fabric 2A Sparse fine sand-tempered with rare iron oxide inclusions to 1 mm.

Fabric 2B Sparse fine sand-tempered with rare iron oxide inclusions to 1 mm and occasional organic temper.

Fabric 3 Fine silty clay.

Fabric 4A Moderate fine to medium sand-tempered with rare quartz and iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm.

Fabric 4B Moderate fine to medium sand-tempered with rare quartz inclusions to 1 mm. Occasional organic temper.

The Assemblage

5.4.3 The majority of pieces (108) are amorphous. However, 152 fragments (shallow depression [18], fill [17]; pit [138], fill [113] and pit [152], fill [139]) exhibit one or more wattle imprints, ranging in diameter between 2 and 28mm. Some of these retain, in addition, a flat surface or form corner fragments. All of these contexts also contain undiagnostic fragments, which are therefore likely to represent daub as well. Two pieces with impressions of rectangular stakes were recovered from pit [138] (fill [113]). In addition, 154 fragments exhibit one flat surface. The majority of these were located in the same contexts as the ones with wattle marks. A further 11 fragments, again from the same contexts, exhibit two parallel flat surfaces (8 to 22mm thick). The fired clay from these three features thus represents the largest groups, with in total 116 pieces from [18], 137 fragments from pit [138] (fill [113]) and a further 108 fragments from pit [152] (fill [139]). All three contexts have been dated by the pottery to the late 3rd to early 4th century.

5.5 The Vessel and Window Glass by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A small glass assemblage was recovered during the excavations. The majority of the sherds are of Roman date, with a total of 44 pieces recovered from 30 individually numbered contexts (wt 313g). A further 20 sherds from 11 different contexts (wt 137g) are post-medieval in date. All fragments have been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive. The Roman fragments have each been assigned a unique registered finds number (RF <00>).

The Roman Glass

5.5.2 Fragments are generally in good condition, although some exhibit surface weathering. Most fragments are fairly small and a close identification of the form is therefore usually not possible.

Vessels

5.5.3 Of the 18 fragments recovered, the form of three pieces can not be closer identified as the sherds are too small and nondescript. All fragments are naturally coloured blue-green, unless otherwise stated.

5.5.4 A total of ten bottle sherds were recovered from eight different contexts. These are of 1st to 2nd century date. Included are eight square to hexagonal fragments, only two of which can positively be identified as square-sectioned prismatic bottles. RF <461> from ditch [77] represents the most diagnostic fragment and consists of a dark blue-green square bottle base exhibiting vertical scratches, as well as two circles and a pontil mark on the concave base. The former indicates lifting in and out a close-fitting container (Price and Cottam 1998: 194). As this form is most common, it can be assumed that the majority of the more undiagnostic bottle sherds are also from square-sectioned bottles. Included is a neck fragment (RF <313>) exhibiting horizontal scratches, possibly from the stopper (Pit [842], fill [867]). A folded rim fragment (di120 to 160mm) was recovered as well (RF <422>; demolition layer [572]).

5.5.5 Of interest is a colourless, corrugated fragment (RF <305>) from large pond [1348] (fill [763]). The fragment is from a so-called Frontinus bottle, dated between the 2nd to 4th centuries (Shepherd 1998: 229; Price and Cottam 1998: 20-210).

5.5.6 Other vessel fragments include a base fragment (RF <415>; layer [433]), possibly from a Hofheim cup (Price and Cottam 1998: 71-72) which dates to the 1st century, a rim fragment from a beaker or cup (RF <460>; demolition deposit [571]), a colourless flask neck fragment (RF <437>; layer [617]) and a colourless fragment (RF <235>; [605]/[728], fill [812]) from a cast, wide-rimmed bowl or plate with base rim. The latter dates from the late 1st to the third quarter of the 2nd century (Price and Cottam 1998: Figure 13b, 57).

5.5.7 Of interest is a colourless, yellow-tinged fragment (RF <57>) from layer [305]. The piece is from a shallow convex bowl and exhibits a free-hand incised Figure (Price and Cottam 1998, type c, 37). The fragment shows a male head, with part of a second head, and dates to the 4th century. Fragments decorated following a similar technique were for example recovered at Chichester (Down 1979: Figure 56 no 166).

Window glass

5.5.8 A total of 25 window glass fragments were recovered from 21 individual contexts. The majority of these (20) consist of matt-glossy cast fragments, including a few straight edge pieces (i.e. pit fill [113], pond fill [763]). Most of these are in natural blue-green, although a colourless and a light green fragment were observed as well. Cast window glass generally dates to the 1st to 3rd century.

5.5.9 A further five pieces from four different contexts (i.e. [17], [647], [764] and [935]) are cylinder blown and are of 3rd to 4th century date.

Unidentified

5.5.10 A fragment from ditch [75] (fill [74]) is too small and undiagnostic to be identified as either window or bottle glass.

The Post-Medieval Glass

Vessels

5.5.11 A total of 14 vessel fragments were recovered from 11 individually numbered contexts. The earliest fragment consists of a 16th to 17th century clear base sherd from a cylindrical vessel (robber backfill [309] in Wall GP5.2) and may be intrusive.

5.5.12 Four wine bottle and one wine/beer bottle fragments were recovered. The earliest piece here consists of a late 17th to mid 18th century body sherd (demolition layer [283]). All other pieces are of mid 19th to 20th century date.

5.5.13 Four mineral water bottle fragments, mostly in aqua glass, were recovered as well (i.e. [62], [69]) and date to the mid 19th to 20th century. Other vessel fragments include two opaque white possible vase sherds of mid 19th to mid 20th century date (Pit [116], fill [117]; service pit trench [887], fill [806]) and a clear glass wine or liquor glass facetted stem fragment dating to the mid 19th to early 20th century, recovered from the topsoil.

Window Glass

5.5.14 Six clear glass mid 19th to 20th century window glass fragments were recovered from pit [116] (fill [117]) and service pit [887] (fill [806]).

5.6 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A small assemblage of 11 clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments (wt 38g) was recovered from six different contexts. All pieces have been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive.

5.6.2 All pieces consist of plain stem fragments. The earliest fragment dates to the first half of the 17th century and was recovered from shallow depression [18] (fill [17]), which appears to have contained a mixture of Roman and post-medieval finds. Other 17th century pieces include a fragment from feature [27] (fill [28]; mid 17th century) and two stem fragments recovered from topsoil [1] (second half 17th century). A piece from modern disturbance [531] (fill [530], Room 2) dates to the late 17th to mid 18th century. A further three 18th century fragments were recovered from topsoil [1]. Pieces of mid 18th to 19th century date were recovered from modern service trench [887] (fill [806]), whilst feature [27] (fill [28]) and posthole [44] (fill [43]) both contained a late 18th to 19th century fragment.

5.7 **The Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A relatively large bulk metalwork assemblage consisting of 1130 objects (wt 12252g) has been recovered from 124 individually numbered contexts. These include nails, amorphous lumps or iron concretions and metalworking/molten waste. Some of these were initially allocated registered finds numbers, but were, through X-radiography, proven to be nails or iron concretions. All are in fair condition. Both objects collected by hand and objects retrieved from the environmental samples are included. All bulk metalwork has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive.

The Nails

5.7.2 An assemblage of 1030 nails and nail fragments was recovered during the excavations. Only one general purpose copper-alloy nail was recovered. This nail was recovered from subsoil [2] and is almost certainly of post-medieval date. All other nails are of iron. A further 9 general purpose nails of definite post-medieval date were recovered (i.e. [2], [4], [28], [42] and [84]). Where they were not retrieved from the subsoil or modern features, they are intrusive, and they are not further considered in this overview. Most nails are of Roman date. Nails were recovered from contexts dated by the pottery to the 1st century, through to contexts dated to the 4th century. Although the 3rd century is best represented, this reflects mainly demolition layer [572], which contained 250 nails and nail fragments. Of Roman dated nails, 380 pieces can be identified as general purpose (GP) nails, but they are too fragmentary to make any further distinctions. An additional 35 fragments are from heavy duty (HD) nails, but again, can not be further characterized. The remaining 606 nails were categorized into seven different types, some of these further subdivided. In this, Type 1-3 corresponds to Manning Type 1 (Manning 1985:135). However, subdivisions have been based on both head dimensions and nail length rather then on nail length alone. It should be noted that these categories are arbitrary and for classification purposes alone. Other Manning types found at this site are Type 5, 9 and 10. Shanks are all square- to rectangular- sectioned.

Type 1A Rounded to sub-rectangular head measuring 8 to 14 mm in diameter. The total length varies between 26 and 44mm.

Type 1B As above with similar head dimensions but the total length varies between 47 and 85mm.

Type 2A Oval to sub-rectangular head ranging in dimensions between 17 by 14 to 19 by 19 mm. The total length varies between 27 and 45 mm.

Type 2B Head as above but the total length varies between 54 to 85 mm.

Type 3A Heavy duty nail with rounded to sub-rectangular head ranging in dimensions between 20 by 18 mm to 30 by 25 mm. Total lengths vary between 84 and 130 mm.

Type 3B As 3A but shorter with lengths varying between 63 and 67 mm.

Type 4 Nail with only slightly protruding head and rectangular-sectioned shank. Head dimensions vary between 14 by 7 to 21 by 14 mm and lengths range between 45 and 93 mm (equal to Manning 1985: Type 5).

Type 5 Short, rectangular-sectioned nail shank with very small, farrier-like head. Lengths range between 38 and 39 mm, with a head height of 5 mm and head width of 7 to 8 mm (equal to Manning 1985: Type 5).

Type 6 Hobnails. Head diameters range between 3 to 7 mm, the head heights ran between 3 and 7 mm and total lengths vary from 15 to 23 mm (equal to Manning 1985: Type 10).

Type 7 Globular head with a head diameter of 13 mm, a head height of 11 mm and a total length of 91 mm (equal to Manning 1985: Type 9).

Type	Count	Percentage
1A	16	2
1B	215	21
2A	5	<1
2B	253	25
3A	59	6
3B	17	2
4	5	<1
5	2	<1
6	33	3
7	1	<1
GP	379	38
HD	35	3
Total	*1020*	*100*

Table 3: Overview of Roman nails.

Metalworking and Molten Waste

5.7.3 Only molten waste and off-cuts are being taken in consideration; an overview of the slag can be found elsewhere. Non-ferrous molten waste could represent metalworking waste. However, more frequently they represent molten objects, often structural fittings.

5.7.4 A total of 74 lead and copper alloy off-cuts and molten waste (wt 1959g) was recovered from 11 individually numbered contexts. Of these, 58 were recovered from the subsoil. Included are 52 pieces of lead waste, four lead off-cuts and two pieces of copper-alloy molten waste. These can not be attributed to the Roman period with any certainty.

5.7.5 The remaining 15 pieces were recovered from nine individual contexts dated by the pottery to the Roman period. In this, contexts from the 1st to the 4th centuries are represented. The majority consists of lead waste, although two lead off-cuts were recovered from layer [305] and pit [138] (fill [113]) contained a piece of copper-alloy waste. However, the fill of the latter pit has

been described on site as containing burned material, and the waste is therefore unlikely to relate to metalworking.

Iron Concretions

5.7.6 A total of 23 amorphous lumps or iron concretions were recovered from ten different contexts. All of these have been X-radiographed, but none of them could be positively identified as an object. They were all recovered from Roman dated contexts, from the 1st century onwards up to the 4th century.

5.8 **The Marine Molluscs** by David Dunkin

5.8.1 The excavation at Snodland produced 56 contexts containing marine molluscs with a total weight of 9.609 kg (Table 4). Preliminary analysis indicates that the total assemblage by weight is comprised of *c.* 98% oyster remains (*Ostrea edulis*). Other species identified at this stage include the common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*); the common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*); the common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and the great topshell (*Gibbula magus*). The latter 4 species occur in very small quantities. Further work may identify other species, but if they occur they will also be statistically insignificant. Thus the bulk of the assemblage is therefore dominated by oyster.

5.8.2 The majority of the total of 56 contexts from the excavation produced statistically small assemblages. Just 7 contexts produced more than 200g by weight of marine molluscs [571, 572, 603, 617, 811, 812 & 815] (Table 4). The largest of these is context [572] with 4.810 kg comprised principally (*c*. 98%+) of oyster with very small quantities of whelk and mussel. This represents approximately one half by weight of the total assemblage from all of the contexts. Context [572] comes from a 3rd century demolition layer and contains in excess of 200 left/right valves of oyster. All 7 of the larger assemblages are from 2nd to 3rd century contexts.

* Contexts with 200 g or more by weight of marine molluscs

Context No	Period	Context Type	Weight	Species
002	-	Sub-soil	36 g	Oyster
017	3rd/4th c	Depression	56 g	Oyster
074	Late 3rd c	Ditch	18 g	Oyster
077	Late 3rd c	Ditch	56 g	Oyster
102	Late 3rd c	Ditch	14 g	Oyster
103	Late 3rd c	Ditch	135 g	Oyster
104	Late 3rd c	Ditch	178 g	Oyster
189	3rd c	Ditch	30 g	Oyster
203	Roman	Ditch	28 g	Oyster
221	1st c	Ditch	88 g	Oyster
254	3rd c	Ditch	20 g	Oyster
258	2nd/3rd c	Robber Trench	44 g	Oyster
283	2nd/3rd	Demolition Layer	109 g	Oyster/Mussel
285	2nd/3rd c	Channel	144 g	Oyster
286	2nd/4th c	Robber Trench	18 g	Oyster/Mussel
292	Roman	?	6 g	Mussel
307	3rd/4th c	Pit	50 g	Oyster
347	2nd c	Demolition Layer	52 g	Oyster
392	2nd/4th c	Robber Trench (Wall)	18 g	Oyster
515	Roman	Robber Backfill	36 g	Oyster
571*	3rd c	Demolition Layer	434 g	Oyster
572*	3rd c	Demolition Layer	4.810 kg	Oyster (98%+)/ Common Whelk/ Mussel
575	2nd c	Partition	28 g	Oyster/Mussel/ Great Top shell?
577	3rd c	Gully	190 g	Oyster
603*	Late 3rd c	Ditch	216 g	Oyster
617*	2nd/3rd c	?	564 g	Oyster/Mussel
622	2nd/3rd c	Wall base	58 g	Oyster/Mussel
720	2nd c	Pit	110 g	Oyster
726	1st c	Gully	18 g	Oyster
763	3rd/4th c	Pond	48 g	Oyster
774	3rd c	Ditch	66 g	Oyster
793	1st c	Gully	14 g	Oyster
802	2nd/3rd c	?	42 g	Oyster
811*	3rd c	Demolition Layer	202 g	Oyster
812*	2nd/3rd c	Demolition Layer	242 g	Oyster/Mussel/ Common Cockle
813	1st c	Demolition Layer	60 g	Oyster
815*	2nd c	?	730 g	Oyster
816	2nd c	Wall	42 g	Oyster
818	2nd c	Wall	74 g	Oyster
823	1st c	Ditch	26 g	Oyster
858	2nd c	Pond	22 g	Oyster
859	?	?	34 g	Oyster
890	2nd/3rd c	Hoard Trench	7 g	Great Top shell
929	?	Pit	14 g	Oyster
968	3rd c	Pit	22 g	Oyster
976	Roman	Post-hole	40 g	Oyster
997	1st/2nd c	Post-hole	104 g	Oyster
999	1st c	Post-hole	30 g	Oyster
1012	3rd/4th c	?	14 g	Great Top shell
1041	2nd c	?	34 g	Oyster
1051	Roman	Gully	20 g	Oyster
1058	Roman	?	22 g	Oyster
1062	2nd c	?	40 g	Oyster
1204	1st c	?	40 g	Oyster
MMS06/Tr2 013	-	Top-soil	28 g	Oyster
MMS06/Tr2 007	-	Top-soil	28 g Total 9.609 kg	Oyster

Table 4: Marine Molluscs

5.9 **The Registered Finds** by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 All Registered Finds have been washed and dried or air dried, after which they were packed according to IFA guidelines. Each object was assigned a unique registered finds number (RF<00>) and was recorded individually on pro forma sheets for archive. Metal objects are boxed in airtight Stewart tubs with silica gel. A large proportion of copper alloy finds, some exhibiting bronze disease, required further conservation and/or cleaning. The majority of metal objects have been X-radiographed. Both conservation and X-radiography was undertaken by the Fishbourne Conservation Laboratory.

5.9.2 An overview of the assemblage has been given below. Certain categories, such as stamped Samian and Roman vessel and window glass have been discussed with their functional type and are therefore included in the bulk finds section. In addition, a number of finds which were allocated a registered finds number proved through X-radiography to be nails or mere iron concretions, and have therefore been included in the bulk metalwork overview. The largest assemblage was recovered from demolition layer [572], which has been dated by the pottery to the second quarter of the 3rd century. Most objects are of Roman date and relate to the villa. However, a few earlier pieces, including a La Tène I brooch (RF<285>) and a copper alloy Late Bronze Age sword pommel and handle (RF<256>), were recovered as well. Finds from the subsoil date up to the early 20th century.

The Dress Accessories

Brooches

5.9.3 A total of nine brooches were recovered, six of which were located in the subsoil. None of them are complete. The earliest brooch, recovered from subsoil [2], consists of a La Tène I bow and spring fragment (RF<285>), dating to the 4th to 3rd century BC.

5.9.4 Two La Tène III brooch fragments, roughly dating to the 1st century BC to 1st century AD, were recovered as well, including a Nauheim Derivative (RF <100>) from subsoil [2]. A brooch of this type had been previously recovered from Churchfields, Snodland by Wessex Archaeology (Seager Smith 1995: 93). The second fragment was recovered from pit [321] (fill [319]), pottery from which has been dated to the late 3rd to mid 4th century.

5.9.5 Colchesters (RF<171> & RF<365>) and Colchester Derivatives (RF <12> & RF<14>) were recovered from subsoil [2] and [945]. The only stratified Colchester Derivative (RF<40>) was recovered from ditch (GP7.11) (fill [77]), dated by the pottery to the late 3rd century. The brooch itself dates to the latter part of the 1st century.

5.9.6 In addition, a complete plain and undecorated penannular brooch (RF<264>; Fowler Type C; see also Crummy 1993, 18-19 for note by Fowler on dating) was recovered from pond [705] (demolition material [623]). Pottery from this fill dates to the late 3rd to early 4th century.

Hairpins

5.9.7 Bone, iron and glass hairpins are all represented. Seven of these are complete or near complete and can therefore positively be identified as

hairpins. The only complete metal hairpin (RF<282>) was recovered from subsoil [746] and represents Cool Group IC, whereas bone hairpins include Crummy Type 1, 3 and 6. The only glass hairpin (RF<241>; Crummy 1993 Figure 25, no. 462, 28) was contained by pond [705] (fill [623]).

5.9.8 A further four bone pieces are fragmentary, consisting of only the shaft or shaft and tip (RF<68>, RF<101>, RF<175> & RF<243>) and can therefore not be positively identified as either needle or hairpin fragments. Similarly, two iron shaft and tip fragments (RF <417> & RF<436>) cannot be identified with certainty as hairpins.

5.9.9 Hairpins and possible hairpin fragments are mainly to be found in contexts dated by the pottery to the 2nd to 3rd century.

Beads

5.9.10 Only two beads were recovered from the site. A crimped, triple-segmented long bead (RF<58>) in blue, opaque glass was recovered from pit [313] (fill [306]), which was dated by the pottery to AD120 to 325. Ditch (GP5.11) (terminus [1251], fill [1250]) contained a complete faience melon bead (RF<450>). Pottery from this context dates to the second half of the 1st century.

Bracelets

5.9.11 Two decorated copper alloy bracelet fragments were recovered. (RF<333>) consists of the end of a bracelet with part of the closure and incised decoration. Although recovered from subsoil [2], the piece is most certainly of Roman date. The second fragment is from a D-sectioned bracelet with ring-and-dot decoration and was recovered from pond [705] (fill [623]), the pottery of which is of late 3rd to early 4th century date.

Finger Rings

5.9.12 A total of six Roman finger rings were recovered. Of particular interest is (RF <73>), which was recovered from ditch (GP7.11) (ditch [884], fill [883]), dated by the pottery to AD40-60. A light blue glass intaglio with simplified figure on a base line is set in a heavy copper alloy ring with oval hoop, containing a central ridge and exhibiting pronounced triangular shoulders. The piece is of typical 3rd century type (Henig 1978, Type VIII). An almost identical ring from Exeter contains a light green glass intaglio with identical figure but in this case holding a staff (Henig 1991, 241-242). A ring of the same type but with plain, lozenge-shaped raised bezel (RF<167>) was recovered from the subsoil. Other rings include a copper alloy example with plain band (RF<214>), a silver ring with lop-sided, plain bezel (RF<70>), a copper alloy ring with rope-twist decoration (RF<62>) and a copper alloy ring fragment with round, raised bezel (RF<43>). All are from 3rd century contexts.

5.9.13 In addition, an 18th to 19th century copper alloy ring with plain band (RF<441>) was recovered from the topsoil.

Belt and Strap Fittings

5.9.14 The only buckle fragment of Roman date was recovered from ditch (GP5.16) ([1052], fill [1051]). The copper-alloy frame (RF<325>) is D-sectioned and incomplete, but is likely to have been D-shaped. All other buckles were recovered from subsoil [2] and [746] and include a medieval, iron complete

buckle (RF<238>), an 18th century mixed-alloy shoe buckle frame fragment (RF<277>) and an 18th century two-piece mixed-alloy frame with iron spindle and pins (RF<440>). The latter is likely to represent a shoe or hat buckle.

5.9.15 Other fittings include a 14th century copper-alloy strap end retaining textile between the plates (RF<15>). A copper-alloy strap end consisting of folded sheeting and with traces of gilding (RF<169>) was recovered as well. The piece exhibits a coat of arms in relief and is of medieval date. Both were recovered from subsoil [2]. In addition, a Roman copper-alloy probable belt fitting with scalloped decoration was recovered from demolition layer [572], which has been dated by the pottery to the first half of the 3rd century. No parallels have been found to date and the piece remains of uncertain function, but is likely to represent a buckle plate or possibly belt chape. A possible plain rectangular sheet buckle plate, probably of medieval date (RF<9>), was recovered from the subsoil.

5.9.16 Leather mounts and studs were all recovered from subsoil [2] and include a medieval square stud with silver-plating and a Maltezer cross (RF<168>), a medieval silver-plated copper-alloy bar mount (RF<170>) and a quatrefoil copper-alloy mount (RF<334>) of medieval to early post-medieval date. A square copper-alloy mount (RF<407>) with incised decoration is of medieval or earlier date.

Shoe fittings

5.9.17 Three iron boot or shoe lenticular cleats were recovered, all from ditch (GP7.11) (RF<480>, RF<500> & RF<505>). All are from contexts dating to the second half of the 3rd century. An overview of hobnails can be found in the metalwork section 5.7.

5.9.18 In addition, layer [4] contained a curving, shallow D-sectioned strip fragments with rectangular nail hole, which may represent a post-medieval shoe strengthener (RF<300>).

Other Dress Accessories

5.9.19 A 19th century copper alloy sheet pendant with embossed decoration (RF<399>), designed to hold a picture, and a 19th to early 20th century copper-alloy locket with traces of gilt were located in the subsoil. The hook from a hook-and-eye (RF<375>; i.e. from tunic collar) was also recovered from the subsoil.

5.9.20 Post-medieval buttons were mainly recovered from subsoil [2] and [746] and include a copper-alloy convex-headed button of 17th to 18th century date (RF<368>), copper and mixed alloy buttons of 18th to early 19th century date (RF<367>), a two-piece sheet metal decorated button fragment (RF<449>) and a gilded early 19th century button (RF <366>). A button of 18th to early 19th century date (RF <32>) was also located in demolition deposit [17] and may be intrusive.

Toilet Instruments

5.9.21 Two fragments from a copper-alloy mirror disk (RF<258>) with three turned concentric grooves on the unpolished back were located in deposit [622]. Pottery from this context dates to AD120–300. Complete but undecorated

tweezers (RF<239>) were recovered from demolition layer [5]. A possible nail cleaner with suspension loop (Crummy Type 1a) was recovered from demolition layer [572]. Pottery from this context dates to the first half of the 3rd century.

5.9.22 In addition, demolition layer [572], dated to the first half of the 3rd century, contained a copper-alloy suspension loop (RF<324>), comparable to the suspension loop from a chatelaine set of similar period from Kingscote estate (Viner 1998, 165; Figure 80, 2.5).

Domestic Equipment

Handles

5.9.23 A complete, crude antler handle from a whittle-tanged knife or tool was recovered from depression [18] (demolition deposit [17]) and is likely to be of late Roman date. The pottery from this context dates to the late 3rd to early 4th century.

5.9.24 A lathe-turned bone fragment (RF<102>) from layer [305] may represent a handle fragment.

Knives

5.9.25 Six iron knife fragments were recovered during the excavations. The majority of these are from 3rd century contexts. The most complete example (RF<71>), with back and cutting edge tapering towards point and a spherical terminal on the tang, was recovered from demolition layer [572].

Whetstones

5.9.26 Two small conjoining whetstone fragments (RF<517>) in a compact fine-grain grey sandstone were located in demolition layer [572].

Quern stone

5.9.27 A grain rubber in a coarse tertiary sandstone (RF<290>) was recovered from large pond [1348] (fill [763]) and may be residual. A further two possible tertiary sandstone rotary quern fragments (RF<533>) from Roman dated layer [760] may represent mill stone fragments, with signs of possible re-use as grain rubber. A third tertiary sandstone quern fragment (RF<531>) was recovered from undated posthole [879] (fill [878]).

Miscellaneous Tools

5.9.28 A tegula flange fragment (RF<530>) exhibits rounded surfaces and has clearly been used for rubbing or polishing/smoothing a surface. The piece was recovered from shallow cut/depression [18] (fill [17]), the pottery of which dates to the late 3rd to early 4th century.

Metal Vessels

5.9.29 Four iron sheet fragments (RF<314>), including a rim, are likely to have formed part of a vessel of uncertain form. The fragments were recovered from pit [1278] (fill [1109]), the pottery from which dates to AD 70–160. In addition, large pond [1348] (fill [763]; late 3rd to mid 4th century pottery) contained a possible copper-alloy rivet repair or patch (RF<402>).

Box or Furniture Fittings

5.9.30 A number of iron and copper-alloy fragments are likely to represent bindings and decoration for furniture or boxes. Included are two iron D-sectioned strips with decorative leaf-shaped terminal (RF<186> & RF<434>), likely to represent the binding of a box or casket, were recovered from demolition layer [571] and layer [305]. Pottery from the first context dates to the first half of the 3rd century, whereas the second context has been dated to the first half of the 4th century. A number of copper-alloy sheet fragments with convex- or dome-headed rivets *in situ* are likely to represent furniture or box fittings and mounts (RF <394>, RF<401> & RF<447>; similar to Crummy 1993, 85-89) and were recovered from contexts of Roman dates.

5.9.31 In addition, a total of 13 iron or copper-alloy sheet fragments were recovered from both subsoil (RF<387> & RF<385>) and Roman contexts (RF<63> & RF<431>). No fixing holes were present in these, but they are likely to represent box or furniture fittings as well.

5.9.32 Rivets or nails probably used for upholstery were also recovered and include a copper nail with large conical head from 2nd century pit [140] (fill [141]), two copper alloy studs with convex head (RF<2> & RF<337>, the latter retaining traces of gilt) and a flat-headed lead stud or nail (RF<381>), the latter three all from the subsoil but likely to be of Roman date. An iron dome-headed stud was recovered from pit [138] (fill [113]) and has been dated by the pottery to the late 3rd to early 4th century.

Objects relating to Writing and Communication

5.9.33 Three copper-alloy styli were recovered during the excavations. Two of these (RF<69> & RF<212>) were recovered from demolition layer [572], dating to the first half of the 3rd century. Both are undecorated. (RF<212>) is complete with a spatulate flattened eraser. A small stylus (RF<259>) was recovered from pond [705] (fill [623] with pottery of late 3rd to early 4th century date). The piece is complete with moulded decoration under the eraser. Some of the iron pointed shafts mentioned under hairpins may alternatively represent styli. In addition, an iron possible eraser (RF<508>) from a stylus was recovered from subsoil [746]

5.9.34 A medieval lead seal matrix (RF<330>) was recovered from subsoil [945]. The reverse is undecorated with a lug as handle and orientation.

Objects employed in Weighing

5.9.35 A large cylindrical object (RF<518>) in a low-fired, fine sand-tempered fabric with rare chalk to 3 mm was recovered from demolition deposit [17]. No parallels have yet been found for this object, but it may represent a weight. Pottery from the same context dates to the late 3rd to early 4th century. Incomplete lead object (RF<524>) (pit [138], fill [113]) may represent a weight.

5.9.36 A post-medieval lead circular coin weight (RF<373>) was recovered from the subsoil. Also from the subsoil are four small lead annular weights with central perforation and of unknown date (RF<411>).

Objects relating to Textile Production

5.9.37 One conical (RF<408>) and two annular (RF<281> & RF<410>) lead spindle whorls were recovered from the subsoil. Unfortunately, their form and material is common throughout various periods, but as post-Roman finds from the subsoil mainly relate to loss (i.e. dress accessories, horse equipment), a Roman date seems likely.

5.9.38 A bone tube (RF<529>) was recovered from late 3rd century layer [603]. The piece is undecorated but may represent a needle case.

5.9.39 In addition, the subsoil contained an early post-medieval lead cloth seal (RF<406>) and a 17th to 18th century copper-alloy thimble (RF<405>).

Horse Equipment

5.9.40 An iron two-link snaffle-bit (RF<27>) was recovered from ditch (GP7.14) ([10], fill [9]; Manning 1985, 66-67). An object of interest is a circular leather strap decoration (RF<25>), which would have contained two lugs at the rear, only one of which survives, to slide a leather strap through. The front is decorated with small glass and enamel inlayed squares, dotted over the surface. A central perforation may have taken a rivet. The object was recovered from demolition layer [7], pottery of which dates to the 2nd century. The piece could either represent belt decoration or more likely a horse harness fitting. A roundel with similar lugs to the back and central rivet *in situ*, but undecorated, was recovered from Marlow Car Park, Canterbury, within a hoard of Roman harness fittings. In this context they were interpreted as strap-union roundels with two loops (Lawson 1995, 988-989, 997, Figure 415 no 155).

5.9.41 Apart from these two Roman objects, the subsoil contained a number of copper-alloy and iron harness buckles, including (RF<390> 19th to early 20th century, RF<483> post-Roman & RF<486> medieval).

Tools and Related Waste Material

5.9.42 Tools are all in iron. A large proportion (8 out of 24) was recovered from demolition layer [572], the pottery from which dates to the first half second quarter of the 3rd century. Only non-metal waste has been included here. An overview of metal waste can be found in the metalwork section 5.7. Two droplets of either burnt glass or glass-making debris were recovered from pit [138] (fill [113]). As the fill of this pit has been described as being burnt, the former explanation is more likely.

Metalworking

5.9.43 Several chisels or punches were recovered (RF<453>, RF<454>, RF<512>, RF<516>: Manning 1985, A23-25, 10). (RF<355>) may represent a punch as well (pit [138], fill [113]; pottery is of late 3rd to early 4th century date). A chisel or punch (RF<354>) was recovered from the same context (Manning 1985 A23-25, 10)

5.9.44 Robber backfill [520] of wall (GP5.3) contained a possible large tong handle fragment (RF<504>; Manning 1985 A11c, A13d, 8-9).

Woodworking

5.9.45 Two firmer chisels (RF<200> & RF<511>) were recovered from subsoil [746] and demolition layer [572] (Manning 1985 B31, 22). Demolition layer [572] contained a possible spoon auger (RF<452>). Demolition layer [532] contained a drill bit (RF<475>; Manning B52, 26).

Leatherworking

5.9.46 The only tool that could be identified with certainty as a leatherworking tool consists of an awl (RF<455>; Manning 1985 E17, 40). The object was recovered from demolition layer [572].

Antler working

5.9.47 A single piece of antler waste (RF<287>) was located in layer [305]. The pottery of this context dates to the 4th century, which would be in line with MacGregor's comment that antler replaces bone as the main raw material from the late Roman period onwards (MacGregor 1985, 32).

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Agricultural

5.9.48 A small reaping hook (RF<472>; Manning, 53-55, Type 2; see also Meates 1987 Figure 43, no 242, 97) was found in demolition layer [572].

Building

5.9.49 A possible trowel fragment (RF<328>, similar to Crummy 1983, 2975) was recovered from demolition layer [572] (pottery: first half of the 3rd century). A possible modelling tool fragment (RF<499>) for the shaping of clay, wax or wet plaster was located in ditch (GP7.11) (Fill [77]; similar to Manning 1985 C11, 32), dating to the late 3rd century.

5.9.50 In addition, a total of six lead plumb bobs were recovered. These vary in shape, including conical and biconical examples. Some have an integral lead suspension loop, whereas others exhibit an iron suspension loop. All of these are likely to be of Roman date and will therefore relate to on site building activities. Three examples were recovered from subsoil [746] (RF<278>, RF<279> & RF<280>). Ditch (GP7.12) (slot [452], fill [451]; pottery: AD 250–350) contained a biconical plumb bob (RF<13>); a crude conical plumb bob (RF<427>) was recovered from robber backfill [752] (Wall GP6.2; pottery dates to AD 120-150) and a spherical example (RF<418>) was recovered from demolition layer [572].

Uncertain function

5.9.51 In addition, a number of iron fragments are identifiable as tools, but too fragmentary to establish their function (RF<202>, RF<315>, RF<357> & RF<456>).

Objects relating to Animal Husbandry

5.9.52 Three copper-alloy bell fragments were recovered from the subsoil. (RF<409>) is almost certainly of Roman date. The date of the other two fragments (RF<165> & RF<284>) is uncertain.

Structural fittings and fasteners

Security Equipment

5.9.53 A copper-alloy round-sectioned, solid rod fragment (di. 5mm) with conical, grooved terminal (RF<220>) was recovered from demolition layer [572]. The piece is thought to represent the bar from a padlock case. A lock-related object with similar terminal was recovered from Kingscote estate (Viner 1998 Figure 93, no 11.63, 194).

5.9.54 A round-sectioned iron handle with looped terminal (RF<433>) probably represents a latch-lifter fragment, although the blade is missing. The fragment was recovered from layer [305], dated to the first half of the 4th century.

Hinges

5.9.55 A large iron door hinge (RF<301>) was recovered from pond [1348] (fill [763]), which is dated by the pottery to the late 3rd to mid 4th century. A second possible iron hinge fragment (RF<485>) was recovered from the subsoil.

Hooks

5.9.56 An oval sectioned iron hook (RF<312>; Manning 1985 R20, 129) was recovered from demolition layer [571] (pottery: second quarter 3rd century). A second iron hook fragment (RF<501>) was located in pit [348] (fill [307]).

5.9.57 Subsoil [945] contained a copper-alloy ring with integral hook (RF<339>) of unknown date.

Chains

5.9.58 Roman chain links include an oval loop (RF<31>), a distorted possible loop (RF<474>) and a figure-of-eight loop fragment (RF<514>).

5.9.59 Later pieces were recovered from the subsoil and include a 19th to early 20th century copper-alloy chain fragment with clip on swivel (RF<392>).

5.9.60 In addition, (RF<479>) recovered from the subsoil, consists of a large iron chain with oval links and ring terminal (visible on X-radiograph only). The chain was found folded. It cannot be dated, although a Roman date is not unlikely.

Other

5.9.61 Other structural fittings, all in iron and from 3rd century dated contexts, include three joiner's dogs (RF<423>, RF<467> & RF<503>), a split loop (RF<465>), two T-clamps (RF<481>) and a double-spiked loop (RF<473>).

Miscellaneous Objects

5.9.62 Certain objects do not fit into the main categories recovered from the site. The earliest of these is part of the handle and pommel (RF<256>) from a Late Bronze Age sword (Luke Barber pers. comm.) which was located in demolition layer [571], the pottery of which dates to the second quarter of the 3rd century.

5.9.63 Roman material includes a copper-alloy sheet convex circular boss with inverted centre and no visible means of attachment (RF<75>) and a copper-alloy decorative suspension mount fragment (RF<104>).

5.9.64 The subsoil contained a wide variety of later material including a lead rolled fishnet weight (RF<289>; Roman to medieval), musket balls, an agricultural bag seal (RF<374>) and a copper-alloy end ferrule (RF<383>).

Unidentified Objects

5.9.65 A number of objects cannot be identified. Included are copper-alloy and iron strip fragments of uncertain function (RF <286>, RF<219> & RF<444>), copper-alloy and iron rod fragments of uncertain function (RF<69a> & RF<320>) and a cast, thick-walled copper-alloy fragment from a spherical object (RF<174>). Worked bone objects include (RF <528>).

5.9.66 In addition, a number of loose copper-alloy and iron rings were recovered. Their function can usually not be established and they may represent a number of things such as chain links, horse harness fittings and suspension loops. Most of these are from the subsoil and likely to be of medieval date, although a few Roman examples are represented as well (RF <185>, RF<400> & RF<521>).

5.10 The Prehistoric Flintwork by Chris Butler

5.10.1 An assemblage of 343 pieces of worked flint weighing 4.37kg was recovered during the fieldwork at Snodland, and is summarised in Table 5. In addition there were four unworked fire-fractured flints weighing 11g.

5.10.2 The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each bag, counting the number of pieces of each type of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. The flintwork was classified in accordance with Butler (2005). A hand written archive of the assemblage was produced at this stage, together with an excel database by context. Those pieces of flint that were obviously not worked were discarded during the assessment.

5.10.3 The raw material is a variety of different types. Many of the pieces are a mottled grey to black coloured flint with a dark buff coloured cortex, whilst quite a number of pieces are a light grey colour. There are also numerous mottled blue and blue-grey heavily patinated pieces with a light buff cortex. A small number of pieces are an orange to yellow-orange stained colour. A single piece of Bullhead flint was also found. These different types suggest that a number of different sources of raw material were being exploited.

5.10.4 The debitage comprises a mixture of flakes, blades and bladelets, together with numerous fragments of these types. Just over half of the debitage was hard hammer-struck, with some 47% of the debitage being soft hammer-struck. Flakes predominate with just 22 blades (11% of the debitage) and 12 bladelets recovered, although many of the flakes were blade-like in appearance. Over one quarter of the flakes, blades and bladelets (26%) had evidence for platform preparation. There were at least two axe-thinning flakes amongst the flakes. A small number of pieces of debitage were retouched. The majority of the debitage is likely to date from either the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, however it is more likely that there are pieces from both periods present. A large minority of the debitage is later prehistoric in date.

5.10.5 There were only six cores in the assemblage. These comprised a single-platform flake core, two multiple-platform flake cores, a three-platform flake and blade core, and two two-platform bladelet cores. The bladelet cores are Mesolithic, whilst the flake and blade core from [925] is either Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. One of the multiple platform flake cores is also probably early as it has been re-used in a later period. The other two flake cores are likely to be later prehistoric in date. A core rejuvenation flake and a crested blade could date from either the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

5.10.6 There were 16 implements (making up only 0.5% of the assemblage) in the assemblage. The most common type was the end scraper, of which there were eight examples. Most of these were manufactured on hard hammer-struck flakes, although some were on fragments and one was on a soft hammer-struck flake; one had been broken in antiquity. These scrapers are largely undiagnostic, but are more likely to be Neolithic, although some may be later. A single side-and-end scraper from [453] was manufactured on a soft hammer-struck blade and could be either Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

5.10.7 Other implements include a burin from [633] on a blade, a microdenticulate on a blade of Bullhead flint from [815], an utilised fragment (probably from a blade) came from [1139/41], and a small soft hammer-struck flake had a small notch at its distal end. All of these pieces could be Early Neolithic in date.

5.10.8 A small pick from [409] and a broken fragment from a microlith from [1204] are Mesolithic. The bladelet cores together with the bladelets and bladelet fragments provide some evidence for microlith production, but there are no microburins in the assemblage.

5.10.9 A final possible implement is a small cylindrical natural piece of flint pierced by a hole from [1118]. It is possible that this may have been utilised as a weight, although there is no abrasion or wear around the hole to confirm this.

5.10.10 Of the 343 pieces of worked flint, 289 pieces or 85% of the assemblage was residual and recovered from later features. The vast majority of pieces, over 98%, were recovered from archaeological negative features with very few pieces recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. The worked flint was recovered from features across the site and no particular concentrations were identified.

Type	Number
Hard hammer-struck flakes	90
Soft hammer-struck flakes	74
Hard hammer-struck blades	3
Soft hammer-struck blades	19
Soft hammer-struck bladelets	12
Flake/blade fragments	95
Bladelet fragments	9
Axe-thinning flakes	2
Chips	10
Shattered pieces	5
Core rejuvenation pieces	2
Cores	6
Scrapers	9
Utilised fragment	1
Burin	1
Notched flake	1
Microdenticulate	1
Microlith fragment	1
Pick	1
Weight	1
Total	**343**

Table 5: Prehistoric Flintwork

5.11 **The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

5.11.1 The excavations recovered 54 pieces of slag, weighing a little over 1.2kg, from 19 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on a metallurgical pro forma sheet, which is housed with the archive. The assemblage is characterised in Table 6.

Period	Undated (probably RB)	C1st – 2nd	C3rd – 4th	PM	Totals
No. contexts	*5*	*3*	*7*	*4*	***19***
Fuel ash slag	1/31g	-	30/99g	-	**31/130g**
Smithing slag	1/15g	3/355g	2/62g	11/645g	**17/1,077g**
Undiagnostic iron slag	2/23g	-	1/10g	2/11g	**5/44g**
Clinker	1/1g	-	-	-	**1/1g**
Totals	**5/70g**	**3/355g**	**33/176g**	**13/656g**	**54/1,257g**

Table 6: Characterisation of slag assemblage (No. pieces/weight in grams).

5.11.2 The most common slag type present in the assemblage (by count) is fuel ash slag. This type of slag is not diagnostic of process; it can be derived from any number of high temperature processes, including domestic hearths. Although a single piece of fuel ash slag is present in an undated deposit the remainder was all recovered from deposits of 3rd to 4th century date where two contexts accounted for all but three pieces. Demolition layer [571] produced 12 pieces (21g) while grave [86] produced 15 pieces (38g). Whether the material was a by-product of demolition fires or related to some form of burial rite cannot be ascertained. It is equally likely the material represents residual components from any number of activities.

5.11.3 Iron smithing slag is represented in small quantities in contexts of all periods. Although the majority of the assemblage is from a single post-medieval context (pit [116], fill [117] produced 10 pieces weighing 563g) it is possible this is residual. The most significant smithing slag is from pond [1348], fill [765], dated to the 2nd century by the ceramics. This produced a single (320g) plano-convex forge bottom some 80mm in diameter and 33mm thick which clearly demonstrates the presence of smithing activity, at least on a domestic level, at the site during this period. It is likely that all of the undiagnostic iron slag is derived from smithing activity.

5.11.4 The only other material consists of a single small piece of clinker, almost certainly derived from 19th century activity.

5.12 **The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.12.1 The excavations recovered 257 pieces of stone, weighing a little over 168.1 kg, from 123 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully quantified by context and stone type on geological material forms, which are housed with the archive. The assemblage is characterized in Table 7.

5.12.2 The majority of the stone occurs naturally on, or relatively close to, the site. Certainly the chalk, downland flint, iron pyrites and probably the tufa would have been close to hand and the Ragstone/Greensand would have been available only a little way to the south. Although the Medway would have been responsible for the natural transport of the eroded and water-worn Ragstone, carstone and Greensand chert adjacent the site, the larger blocks of the former would have been deliberately brought in. The source of the Tertiary sandstones is less clear. Although some may have been available locally as remnants of the eroded beds over the chalk it is probable most were brought in from the Woolwich/Oldhaven/Thanet Beds which outcrop along the north Kent coast. The few pieces of Hastings sandstone, Wealden clay ironstone and Bethersden marble could have been deposited nearby by the Medway though these pieces do not look worn and probably transport of materials out of the Weald. With the exception of the single eroded piece of granite, which probably originated from the south-west (grave [86], fill [84]), the only non-regional stone present consists of post-medieval material, most notably the coal and Welsh slate. The German lava fragments from robber trench [534], fill [536] represent the only definite imported material.

5.12.3 The nine contexts dated to the 1st century contain very little stone. Most consists of the Greensand chert pieces which the Medway may have delivered to the site naturally; certainly such pieces would have no particular use and unsurprisingly all are water-worn/weathered with no signs of human modification. The lack of stone in this period does not mean it was not being imported and used. Stone incorporated into structures at this time would not likely find its way into archaeological deposits until demolition/refurbishment later in the Roman period. Certainly there is a much greater quantity of stone in the later 1st to 2nd century deposits and a dramatic rise in those of the late Roman period. Taken as a whole, the assemblage can be divided up into three functional groups: building material, artefacts and miscellaneous unworked pieces.

Period/Stone type	**Undated (probably RB)**	**General RB**	**C1st**	**Later C1st – 2nd**	**Late C2nd-4th**	**PM**	**Totals**
No. of contexts	*27*	*13*	*9*	*15*	***27***	***5***	***123***
Flint (2 variants)	3/560g	-	-	1/206g	6/4,702g	-	**10/5,468g**
Chalk	6/7,474g	7/4,193g	4/60g	3/1,414g	35/16,637g	1/46g	**56/29,824g**
Iron pyrites	-	-	-	-	4/490g	-	**4/490g**
Kentish Ragstone (2 variants)	10/16,326g	6/5,625g	-	7/16,436g	19/35,866g	-	**42/74,253g**
?Lower Greensand	1/140g	-	-	2/938g	-	-	**3/1,078g**
Lower Greensand carstone	1/12g	1/6g	-	2/27g	12/72g	1/6g	**17/123g**
Lower	18/2,606g	6/1,334g	7/340g	9/4,733g	20/1,108g	-	**60/10,121g**

Greensand chert							
Ferruginous sandstone (?Lower Greensand Beds)	4/656g	1/350g	1/98g	3/60g	1/466g	1/16g	**11/1,646g**
Hastings Beds sandstone	-	-	-	-	1/16g	-	**1/16g**
Wealden clay ironstone	-	1/30g	-	-	-	-	**1/30g**
Bethersden Marble	-	-	-	2/927g	-	-	**2/927g**
Tufa	8/7,584g	-	-	2/9,800g	4/6,590g	-	**14/23,974g**
Tertiary (?) misc coarse sandstones (4 variants)	1/218g	2/2,695g	-	1/210g	3/3,359g	-	**7/6,482g**
Tertiary (?) misc fine sandstones (2 variants)	3/11,650g	-	-	1/700g	-	-	**4/12,350g**
Tertiay Sarsen-type	2/264g	-	-	-	1/288g	-	**3/552g**
?Tilgate-type sast	-	-	-	-	2/52g	-	**2/52g**
Shelly limestone	-	-	-	-	-	1/554g	**1/554g**
Granite	-	-	-	-	1/14g	-	**1/14g**
German Lava	-	4/70g	-	-	-	-	**4/70g**
Coal	4/5g	-	-	-	-	2/8g	**6/13g**
Welsh slate	-	1/2g	-	-	-	7/94g	**8/96g**
Totals	**61/47,495g**	**29/14,305g**	**12/498g**	**33/35,451g**	**109/69,660g**	**13/724g**	**257/168,133g**

Table 7: Characterisation of geological material by period (number of pieces by weight in grams).

5.12.4 Ragstone and chalk appear to be the most common building materials represented in the excavated assemblage. Most of the chalk from the site consists of irregular weathered pieces not obviously suitable for construction. The presence of marine burrows in at least one piece (posthole [599], fill [600]) suggests much of the chalk may be in this condition due to its being collected from the coast/estuary rather than being quarried directly. Such material may well have been collected for lime burning and post-packing but is unlikely to have been of much use for walling. However, a number of harder, less weathered, roughly shaped chalk building blocks are present in the assemblage. These would have been quarried directly close by and shaped as needed for internal walling. The only dated blocks of this type are from late 3rd to 4th century fill [349] in pit [348]: two blocks measuring 250 x 190 x 95mm and 320 x 140 x 90mm (about 6kg each). A further chalk block, from undated channel [368], fill [364], is of generally similar size: 210 x 180 x 140mm (7kg). Although some downland flint was retained only one piece (robber trench [534], fill [535], dated to the late 3rd to 4th century), shows signs of having been deliberately faced. Most, as the sample from wall [9], were used unaltered. More roughly faced blocks of Ragstone are present, again all in late, or undated, deposits. Channel [368], fill [285] produced a roughly shaped rectangular block weighing 7kg, however, the block from gully [578], fill [577] was a massive 19.5kg clearly demonstrating the much more varied sizes of the Ragstone blocks. It is likely such a large piece could have been

utilized as a post-pad as most of the samples from construction of the walls do not exceed 3.5kg (eg in wall GP5.3). The other material which was clearly used in construction was tufa. As well as chalk blocks, pit [349], fill [349] contained two roughly shaped tufa blocks measuring 285 x 175 x 70mm (2kg) and 230+ x 200 x 90mm (2.5kg). A larger block, measuring 350 x 230 x 110mm (5.1kg) was recovered from ditch [1149], fill [1146].

5.12.5 There are notably few artefacts in the assemblage. A single whetstone (two conjoining pieces) in calcareous hard fine grey Tilgate-like sandstone was recovered from 3rd century demolition layer [572]. A few quern fragments are also present but certainly not a notable assemblage. Virtually all of the querns are in one of a number of variants of non-calcareous coarse sandstones probably from one of the Tertiary beds to the north. Two examples are from 3rd to 4th century contexts. That from pond [1348], fill [763] (RF<290>) consists of a grain rubber fragment (rather than a rotary quern) with notable smoothed upper face. The other piece is from a more typically Roman rotary quern upper stone, some 55mm thick, in cut [1176], fill [1179]. The other pieces of quern from the site are from undated post-hole [879] (a small piece from a presumably late 19mm thick stone) and two conjoining pieces from layer [760]. The latter are of interest as their size and notably grooves grinding faces suggest they are from either very large hand-querns or mill-stones. Unfortunately, too little remains of these to accurately assess their original diameters. However, they show clear signs of having been reused as grain rubbers after breakage as there is a notable area of wear running at 90 degrees to the original rotary wear. Such re-use of large querns/millstones is well known on the West Sussex Coastal Plain, particularly on peasant settlements (Barber forthcoming). The only other stone definitely used for querns at the site consists of German lava but this is only present in [536]. A single fragment from a 25mm thick polished slab, possibly a table top, in a shelly limestone was recovered from the subsoil [2]. The date of this piece is uncertain – it could easily derive from a much later period.

5.12.6 The unworked stone in the assemblage is dominated by material brought to the site by natural forces such as fluvial action. The other material cannot be explained quite so easily though the numbers are never large. The material hints at contact with the inner Weald and north Kent coast as well as a tenuous link to Devon/Cornwall. How or why this material arrived at the site is impossible to tell from the current geological pieces alone.

5.13 **The Ceramic Building Material** by Sue Pringle with Sarah Porteus

5.13.1 A total of 16,539 fragments of ceramic and stone building materials weighing 2465.297 kg were examined from 398 contexts. Of these, 148 contexts are very large (> 50 fragments), and contexts [825], [571] and [572] each contain more than 1000 fragments. A further 57.404 kg (283 fragments) of unstratified material came from mixed contexts. Most of the building stone was discarded on site and the remainder passed to the stone specialist. The material is predominantly of Roman date with small quantities of medieval and post-medieval brick and tile. The total weights for each period are set out in Table 8.

Material	Sum of count	Sum of weight (kg)
Roman ceramic building materials	16417	2473.044
Medieval(?) ceramic building materials	2	0.280
Post-medieval ceramic building materials	66	6.927
Unidentified vitrified material	1	0.009
Mortar, plaster and painted wall plaster	204	36.707
Daub	88	2.619
Building stone (discarded)	44	3.155
Total	16822	2522.741

Table 8: CBM General Summary

5.13.2 All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a recording form based on that of the Museum of London (MoL). Approximately 1679 kg of the tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. Because of the very large quantity of building material, a simplified fabric analysis based on broad fabric groups was carried out on some of the largest deposits where a sample of at least 20 kg of tile had already been examined in detail. Fabrics have been identified with the aid of a binocular microscope and cross-referenced to the Canterbury Archaeological Trust and MoL building materials type series where possible. The data have been entered onto an Excel database. Of the material examined for this report, items of interest, including samples of the brick and tile fabrics, have been retained.

Roman Fabrics

5.13.3 A fairly restricted number of Roman fabrics were present, suggesting that much of the tile was made from local clay sources. The initial fabric categories were devised on site with the aid of a hand-lens, and Table 9 gives the quantities of each brick and roof tile fabric in the material which has been fully quantified by fabric type. From this it can be seen that over 50% of the tile is in orange fabric 1 and its sandier variants 1b and 1w. Fabric 1 is fairly clean with sparse to moderate black and white quartz inclusions, fabric 1b has moderate to common quartz inclusions, with a high proportion of black grains, and fabric 1w contains moderate to common coarse white quartz grains. Fabrics 2 and 3 are similar in colour to the fabric 1 group but are distinguished by their inclusions. Fabric 2 has a higher calcareous content, with inclusions of white or cream silty clays. Fabric 3 is orange-red with some quartz and silt and coarse red iron-rich balls; over 40% of the brick from the site is in this fabric. The fabric 3 sample does not contain glittery black quartz

crystals, although these were present in some fabric 3 tiles. Subsequent microscopic examination has revealed that the boundaries between these fabrics are blurred and they are likely to come from the same or similar clay sources. They all have similarities, though with perhaps fewer very coarse inclusions, to MoL fabric 3050 and CAT fabrics 11 and 17 which match tiles from Roman kilns at Doods Road, Reigate. It seems more likely that this visual similarity is the product of similar geological environments than direct trade.

5.13.4 Fabric 4 is brownish-orange with a granular matrix containing abundant very fine quartz and little else. It is similar to MoL fabric 2459 and CAT fabric 7. Fabric 5 is light orange with distinctive angular cream silt and red iron-rich inclusions.

5.13.5 Two distinctive fabrics which account for approximately 20% of the brick and roof tile assemblage are Mol fabric 2454 and a buff fabric (not given a number on site). Both these fabrics are from light brown- or light yellow-firing Gault clays. Fabric 2454 is identical to tiles produced at Eccles Roman Villa. A variant, 2454b, has sparse black inclusions. The buff fabric is light brown with variable amounts of quartz and some coarse inclusions; its source is not known but is likely to be close to chalk geology.

5.13.6 The yellow and buff fabrics appear to have been the earliest used on the site. Yellow tile in MoL fabric 2454 occurs in both London and Colchester in pre-Boudican contexts and the Snodland material probably has a similar date range, (for a discussion of the Eccles area tile production, dating and distribution see Betts 1992). Dates for the orange fabrics have not yet been established, although at this stage of analysis the earliest may be Fabric 1 which seems to be present from the later 1st century. The black sandy variant 1b appears to be more common in 2nd and 3rd century deposits. Fabrics 4 and 5 are probably present by the end of the 2nd century.

5.13.7 The flue tile fabrics are broadly similar to those described above, F1 and F3 representing approximately the range of textures in orange fabrics 1, 1b and 3. These fabrics account for c. 90% of the flue tile assemblage by both count and weight, and are likely to represent a local clay source. Of the minority fabrics, F2 and F4 are most abundant. F2 is brownish orange, slightly silty, with abundant very fine quartz, sparse coarser quartz and some red iron-rich material (similar to fabric 4). F4 is a bright orange with cream silty lensing and some darker orange-red or rounded purple inclusions. It contains very little quartz and is close to MoL fabric 3018, dated in London to AD 100-120. Tile in this fabric may have been produced at the kilns at Hartfield, East Sussex, also on the Medway (though it is not known whether the Medway was navigable as far as Hartfield). A few tiles were also present in fabrics 2454, F5, a slightly coarser version of F2, and F7, probably a coarse version of F1. See Appendix 2 for full descriptions of the Roman fabrics.

Fabric	Count	Count as % of total	Weight (kilograms)	Weight as % of total
1	4358	44.4%	593.627	38.0%
1b (black inclusions)	856	8.7%	230.274	14.7%

1w (white quartz)	396	4.0%	94.123	6.0%
2	329	3.4%	82.461	5.3%
3	638	6.5%	237.627	15.2%
4	118	1.2%	28.971	1.9%
5	7	0.1%	1.92	0.1%
MoL 2454	1337	13.6%	179.376	11.5%
2454b (black inclusions)	100	1.0%	17.284	1.1%
Buff	1674	17.1%	95.092	6.1%
Totals	9813	100.0%	1560.755	100.0%

Table 9: Relative quantities of brick and roof tile fabrics

Form	Count	Count as % of total	Weight (grams)	Weight as % of total
Tegula	5342	32.57%	1203421	48.67%
imbrex	3717	22.66%	487882	19.73%
Brick	1706	10.40%	581250	23.51%
Flue	197	1.20%	21561	0.87%
voussoir	39	0.24%	12051	0.49%
box flue	16	0.10%	2887	0.12%
water pipe	11	0.07%	48	0.00%
channelled brick	9	0.06%	5772	0.23%
half-box flue	5	0.03%	1468	0.06%
unidentified tile	5358	32.67%	156186	6.32%
Total	16400	100.00%	2472526	100.00%

Table 10: Roman ceramic brick and tile: comparative counts and weights of identifiable tile types

Brick

5.13.8 Fabrics 1, 1b, 1w, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 2454, 2454b, buff.

Bricks account for approximately 10% (by count) of the assemblage. The most common fabric groups are 1, including 1b and 1w, and 3. As mentioned above, these fabrics share a similar geology and may represent production at a single source. The other major fabric group is 2454/buff. Although most bricks are fragmentary their survival is sufficiently good to enable the identification of bricks in three standard sizes; lydion (rectangular, one by 1.5 Roman feet), pedalis (1 Roman foot square) and bessalis (2/3 Roman foot square). One possible sesquipedalis (1.5 Roman feet square) fragment in fabric 1 was noted, and the presence of some very thick brick fragments, 50mm or over, suggests that there may have been larger bricks which have not survived. The majority of the thick brick fragments are in fabrics 2454 and buff. A non-standard brick in fabric 2 was noted from a demolition dump [007/380], context [580]. The surviving fragment, 30mm thick and mould-made, has an obtuse-angled corner of c. 130 degrees. Its original size and purpose are not known. Bricks in [403] and [617], the latter a bessalis, have worn surfaces suggesting they had been used as floor tiles although the primary function of bessales was for the construction of pilae in hypocaust

systems. It may be significant that the bessales from the site appear to be smaller and thinner than those recorded from the 1992-4 excavations, i.e. 215-223mm square (2 examples) and 25-33mm thick (8 examples) compared with 'pila tiles' of 280 x 240 x 50mm from the eastern part of the villa complex (Birbeck 1996, 89). This suggests that the tiles from the present site were used in another hypocaust, possibly constructed during a different building phase.

Context	Form	Dimensions mm	Function
1017	lydion	460 x 310 x 37	base of mortared structure [848]
1017	lydion	458 x 313 x 35	base of mortared structure [848]
848	lydion	445 x 317 x 38	base of mortared structure [848]
17	bessalis	223 x 222 x 30	Demo deposit in [18]

Table 11: Bricks with complete dimensions

Roof tile

5.13.9 Tegula and imbrex comprise over 50% of the identifiable tile. Of this, approximately 70% is in the probable local fabrics 1, 1b, 1w and 3. The next largest fabric component is the 2454/buff group, which accounts for between 21% and 27% by weight and count. The ratio of tegula weight to imbrex for the whole assemblage is 2.5:1 which is what might be expected for a tiled roof or roofs (Brodribb 1987, 11-12) and it is similar for the (probable) early 2454 fabrics; however the tegula/imbrex ratio for the buff fabric is approximately 5:1. If this preponderance of tegulae was explained by selective re-use, i.e. selection of flat tiles rather than curved, it might be expected to apply equally to the tiles in fabric 2454 which appear to have similar dates on the site. It may be the case that the two early fabrics were originally used in different types of structure, or that the tiles in the buff fabric pre-date the introduction of tiles in fabric 2454.

Tegula

5.13.10 Fabrics 1, 1b, 1w, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2454, 2454b, buff

Several examples of complete or near complete tegulae have been retained from the late Roman roof destruction spread. The tiles in this spread are of similar dimensions and appearance and have the potential to provide excellent typological information for the roofing of the later Roman villa. Nail holes are a feature of the tegula assemblage, although they are not common. Of the 13 holes made before the tile was fired, seven are round in plan of which four are placed close to a flange (fabrics 1, 1b, 3) and six are square, placed centrally near top edge (fabrics 1, 1b). Additionally, nine post-firing nail holes were recorded. Measurements have been taken to enable these marks to be analysed further when more detailed phasing is available. Tegulae were used as a grave lining [271], and for baby burials [384], [825]. The tegulae associated with the baby burials are all in fabric 1, with flakes of buff tile.

5.13.11 One tegula has a pronounced lengthwise convex curve from [14]; Warry suggests that such tegula were made to be used on a curved vaulted roof

(Warry, 2006). Further analysis may show an association with the voussoir tiles which were used to construct vaulted roofs. Chips or flakes from tegula flanges, suggesting either the working of tiles for re-use or roof demolition, were noted from the following contexts: [74, 77, 283, 283/287, 285, 305, 385, 520, 571, 572, 617].

Imbrex

5.13.12 Fabrics 1, 1b, 1w, 2, 3, 4, 2454, 2454b, buff

A number of imbrices have small depressions, 'dimples', in their wider end (in fabrics 1, 1b, 1w, 1 near 3). The purpose of these unusual marks is unknown, but they seem to be characteristic of the imbrices from the later roof-tile destruction deposits.

Flue tile

5.13.13 Approximately 60% of the box tiles with keying are too abraded to be accurately attributed to any of the following categories. However, further analysis could identify keying patterns which are unique to certain types to enable more accurate identification.

Half-box flue tile

5.13.14 Fabric 2454

Contexts: 571, 572, 623, 1014

The five examples were all abraded. The tiles have lattice-scored keying on the sanded base and flanges on the smoothed face. Flanges c. 68 mm and 70-75 mm tall survive on two tiles from [572]; both have burnt opus signinum mortar on the keyed face. Three of the examples come from demolition layers in the same area [571, 572 & 623]. This type of tile was used to form a cavity wall in conjunction with a hypocaust heating system, and are usually associated with military bath-houses (Brodribb 1987, 65-7; Black 1996, 60-2). In London, half-box flue tiles in fabric 2454 have been found in pre-Boudican fire destruction deposits in the City and Southwark (Pringle 2007, 207, Figure.3), and they are the earliest type found in Canterbury (Black 1995, 1269; 1278). At Snodland most are from later Roman demolition deposits; the earliest example is from ditch (GP6.9), where it is associated with probable 1st century brick and roof tile and pottery dated AD120-150 [1014].

Box flues

15.13.15 Fabric 1, F1, F2, F4

Contexts 4, 7, 17, 72, 127, 286, 580, 623

Nine examples can be positively identified, of which half are in fabric F1. Both curved and rectangular vent types are present, the latter more frequent. Almost all the keyed faces have combed keying, the exception being a tile with knife-cut lattice keying (type 5, fabric F2, [647]). The most common keying pattern on both box flues and voussoirs in fabrics 1 and 3 appears to be crossed diagonal bands, though vertical and curved bands are also present. All the flue tile in fabric 2454 has the same type of sharply curved combing (provisionally recorded as type 3), not observed on other fabrics in the flue tile assemblage. Distinctive combing patterns were also noted on flue tiles in fabric F2; a box flue and several other fragments have broad wavy combing (type 4). Also zigzag combing [305]. Similar combing patterns occur on tegulae mammatae from 1st century contexts at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 43-4, Pl.XI nos 3 & 6). Although the SFS08 fabric F2 is not identical to the

London/Sussex fabric from Fishbourne, the similarity of the keying patterns may suggest a relatively early date for this tile.

Voussoirs

15.13.16 Fabrics F1, F3

Contexts 6, 17, 193, 283, 285, 317, 571, 572, 603, 618, 811, 812, 858, 860, 968, 999, 1012, 1344

Approximately 12 kg of box voussoir fragments were recovered. This figure is probably an under-representation of their occurrence as many of the unspecific combed fragments are probably also voussoir. The tiles appear to have combed keying on all faces, predominantly crossed diagonals, with a small round vent in the longer face. A number of complete and near complete dimensions have been recorded, and it should be possible to estimate the original dimensions of these tiles. This type of tile was used to construct arches in vaulted roofs, usually but not always in conjunction with hypocausts, and is generally not seen before the 2nd century.

Channelled brick

15.13.17 Fabric1b

Contexts: 14(?), 571, 572 (joins 603), 603 (joins 572), 858 (fragments from 571, 603 and 858 join)

Eight fragments of this unusual tile type, some conjoining, came from four contexts. A ninth curved tile, from context [14], may not be part of the group. No complete bricks were found, but the form appears to be rectangular with a semicircular channel running the length of the brick. The most complete example is 140mm high, 150mm wide and 275+ mm long; the diameter of the channel is c. 70mm and the internal height of the walls c. 85mm. Brodribb refers to an example of just such a tile from Lower Thames Street in London published, without any indication of its size, by Roach-Smith in 1849 (Brodribb 1987, 88). Brodribb suggests that this tile is clearly a drain, but the diameter of the channel in the Snodland examples appears to be too small to have served as an external drain. It seems feasible from the dimensions of the Snodland brick that it may have acted as a support for a horizontal run of fairly narrow-bore lead piping which would have formed part of the water supply system, possibly connecting water tank to boiler or leading from boiler to the point of use, or to a fountain. Further research is needed to establish whether tiles of this form occur on other British sites. Whatever their precise function, they must presumably have played some part in a water-supply or drainage system within a villa or bath-house.

Water-pipe

15.13.18 Fabric: 2454

Context: 617

Eleven fragments of a flanged wheel-made ceramic pipe in a fine, soft version of fabric 2454, were recovered from demolition deposits. Some fragments conjoin, giving an external diameter of approximately 180mm, and an internal diameter of c. 100mm. The walls are c. 40mm thick. There is a scar 16mm thick on inner edge of the flat rim where a flange has broken off; this would have fitted into a pipe with an internal diameter of 130-140 mm. Wheel-made water-pipes are less common than moulded pipes and the literature should be checked for similar objects in this fabrics.

Reduced and vitrified brick and tile

15.13.19 Vitrified and reduced tile, mainly brick and tegula came from a number of contexts. Over 50% of the reduced tile comes from [1012]; this is mainly brick, including three possible vitrified bessales, and 1 imbrex. A concentration of vitrified brick is also present in [613].

Markings on tiles by Sarah Porteus

Signature Marks

15.13.20 A total of 36 different 'signature' and tally marks were identified in the Snodland material. In some cases such as SFSB from [307] the two appear together on a tegula. The most common signature type is the semicircular arc, given the code 'arc' in the notation. A number preceding the code indicates the number of times the pattern is repeated in parallel, an 'S' or 'L' after the code indicates a smaller or larger version respectively. Where possible the marks have been related to the Warry type series (Warry 2006); where a Warry code could not be assigned a code containing 'SFS' was allocated. For ease of understanding Warry types A and S are simplified to 'arc'. The majority of 'signature' marks are variations of the semicircular arc, with 93 examples of the single semicircular arc. The arcs vary in number from one to four running parallel to each other in a 'rainbow' style. The small to medium sized semicircular single and multiple arcs account for 61 percent of all marks identified, the large wide semicircular single and multiple arcs, accounting for 17 percent with the remaining 22 per cent of marks shared between 21 different basic types (Appendix 4). The 'signatures' do not appear to be structure or fabric type specific, though the 2454 fabric is marked mostly with the wider arc. Differences may appear in comparison with fully phased contexts. Appendix 4 shows the breakdown of signature and tally marks with the count of number of fragments.

Tally Marks

15.13.21 Possible tally marks appeared on the ends of three tiles, one '\' mark and one '/\' mark both from context [572] and one 'I' mark from context [307]. There is widely believed to be a lack of tally marks from civilian sites (Warry 2006: 91), the data from the tiles at Snodland appear to follow this trend. However a number of markings observed in the upper surface of the tiles may have served a similar purpose roughly corresponding to Roman numerals and included I, V, X, L and C, these have codes of SFSG, P, X, SFSJ, and SFSH respectively. A code of 2SFSG was given where two vertical strokes were present (table 12). In four cases these possible tally marks occurred in conjunction with the arcing signature marks.

Inscription detail	Description	Count
Knife cut, on end of tile	\	1
Knife cut, on end of tile	/\	1
Knife cut, on end of tile	I	1
Finger drawn on surface of tile	I	8
Finger drawn on surface of tile	II	4
Finger drawn on surface of tile	V	1
Finger drawn on surface of tile	X	2

Finger drawn on surface of tile	L	1
Finger drawn on surface of tile	C	1
Finger drawn on surface of tile	3 arcs with X below (SFSB)	1
Finger drawn on surface of tile	2 arcs with I below (2arc + SFSG)	1
Finger drawn on surface of tile	1arc with I below	2
Finger drawn on surface of tile	half arc with I below	1

Table 12: Descriptions of possible surface tally marks with number of marked fragments.

Graffiti

15.13.22 Graffiti or decoration was present on four pieces of tile. A possible tegula fragment in fabric 2452 from context [811] (RF<536>) has been inscribed with a rounded tool with a truncated mark which looks like 'VD' with a knife scored line to one side. A second probable tegula fragment in fabric 2 from context [859] <RF536> has a series of lines scored with a blunt implement including a possible 'V' and 'D' with a faint finger drawn line below and further truncated marks. A possible tegula fragment in fabric 1 from context [764] <RF534> has two scalloped lines, one superimposed on the other, with a scored line below. This may be an example of decoration or cursive handwriting and is a shallow incised pattern made with a fine object which appears to have two side by side points, similar to a modern day fountain pen nib. The final possible graffito mark is on a tile fragment in fabric 1b from context [585] (RF<535>) and is incised lines drawn with a knife point or similar fine implement and appears to represent the eye and part of the nose of a horse wearing a bridle represented by two lines over the nose.

Other Marks

15.13.23 Brick and tile are laid out to dry before firing, and during this time animals and people occasionally tread on the wet clay leaving imprints in the upper surface. Imprints of flora and fauna were identified on 26 brick and tile fragments; by far the most commonly represented animals were dog and cat. Two hobnail shoe impressions were also identified where a person had walked over the surface; these prints are potentially datable. During the drying process leaves or twigs may also blow onto the surface and leave impressions and a hole in the upper surface of an imbrex from [765] was possibly from the tiler removing a twig prior to firing; there is a similar case with leaves from context [765]. A worm tunnel was also identified in the underside of a tegula. The number of prints identified are detailed in table 13.

Animal/Plant	Number of brick/tile affected
dog?	7
cat?	5
dog/cat	4
sheep/goat	1
unidentified animal	2
Leaf	2
Twig	1
Worm	1
'hoof'	1

hobnail (person)	2

Table 13: Accidental prints and impressions on CBM

Plaster and mortar

5.13.24 Mortar fabrics M1

Moderate to coarse sandy lime mortar light brownish yellow-white with rounded pebble inclusions. Very sparse CBM inclusions, usually none at all. First appearance is in 2nd century deposits.

5.13.25 M2

Fine to medium sandy lime mortar, white to cream, with white lime chunk inclusions up to 5mm, Sparse CBM. Perhaps render underlying wall plaster – from robber trench fills of walls (GP7.5) and (GP6.2), [517], [752]. Both M1 and M2 may have been a base layer before opus signinum mortar in some cases.

Painted wall plaster and opus signinum

5.13.26 Contexts: 285, 305, 307, 349, 447, 484, 511, 513, 571, 752

Forty-two fragments of painted wall plaster, mostly painted white, pink or red, are present. One piece has deep reddish rose pink paint over-painted with green (447, robber trench fill, wall GP7.2). Robber backfill for wall (GP7.3) produced two pieces of curved opus signinum mouldings, one of which is painted pale pink [511, 513]. The plaster is of plain quality; backing mortars are either sandy lime mortar or ops signinum in a variety of textures. It comes from demolition dumps and features associated with walls (GP7.2, GP7.3, GP5.2, GP5.1, GP7.7 & GP6.2). Two pieces of opus signinum mortar with a smooth surface were noted; the fragment from [571] is large and curved. It may have come from an internal architectural feature such as a door or window aperture or a tank or plunge pool.

Daub

5.13.27 Contexts 17, 74, 113, 285, 305, 447, 484, 760, 936, 1161, 1296

Two fabrics were noted. Most common is a light brown fine sandy fabric with moderate fine red iron-rich grains and sparse coarse quartz and flint (sample from [1296]). The second is brown with a common fine white calcareous speckle and moderate very coarse white (chalk?) inclusions and medium to coarse quartz (sample from [113]). Wattle impressions were noted on daub from [17] and [113]. The largest quantity is from [17], the demolition deposit in shallow cut/depression [18]; [113] is the fill of pit cut 138. Daub from [760] and [936] has flat surfaces, suggesting that it was wall render.

Post-Roman fabrics by Sarah Porteus

The post-Roman fabrics are described in Appendix 3.

Brick

5.13.28 Fabrics: 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 19, MoL 3033, MoL 3034

Contexts: 1, 24, 28, 100, 158, 763, 806, 890

A variety of post-medieval bricks is present in a few contexts. Fabrics include yellow/white fabrics typical of the Gault clays of the Dartford/Gravesend area of north Kent (fabrics 8, 10), orange-red fine sandy fabrics typical of the

brickearth of the London Clay deposits in the Thames Valley (fabrics 9, 19, 3033, 3034).

Peg tile

5.13.29 Fabrics: 6, 7, 11, 14, 16, 20

Contexts: 1, 6, 17, 26, 28, 208, 439, 447, 684, 763, 777, 806, 890

Twenty-seven fragments of post-Roman peg tile were recorded from 13 contexts. Most are in fine calcareous fabric 7 (MoLAS 3031, CAT7). Where present, the nail-holes are square. The next most abundant fabric is fine sandy orange fabric 14. Only one blind circular nail-hole is present. Some of this tile may be late medieval. A small number of peg fragments were noted in calcareous fabrics 6, 16 and 20 and sandy fabric 11. Of these, the tile in fabric 16 may be of medieval date, the remainder being post-medieval, with a probable date range of c. 1700-1950.

Post-medieval drain

5.13.30 A fragment of stoneware drain was recovered from [806], the fill of a modern service trench.

5.14 **Human Bone** by Lucy Sibun

5.14.1 Human bone was recovered from thirteen individual contexts. Of these, nine relate to *in situ* burials [79], [85], [267], [383], [799] (and fill [800]), [807] (and fill [808]), and [830]. In addition, human bone was recovered from four disturbed contexts ([258], [535], [572], [806]). One further feature on site was thought to represent a possible baby burial but the two fragments of bone recovered (<1 gram) were unfortunately unidentifiable.

5.14.2 Preservation of the skeletal remains varied from good to poor and a number of the burials had suffered from heavy disturbance or truncation.

5.14.3 From a preliminary assessment, two individuals appear to be adult ([79] and [799]) one appears to be juvenile ([267]), and four are infant burials ([85], [807], [830], [383]). Sex was not determined at this stage. Pathological lesions were noted in two individuals; adult [799] and infant [830].

5.15 **Animal Bone** by Gemma Driver

5.15.1 The animal bone assemblage consists of 2961 fragments recovered by hand collection and environmental sampling. The assemblage was recovered from Phases 5, 6, 7, 8 (Roman) and 9 (Medieval). The number of fragments recovered from each Phase is shown in Table 1.

Bone Group	Phase	No. Fragments
1	5	262
1	6	113
2	7	1477
3	8	1078
4	9	31

Table 14: A summary of the number of fragments recovered from each Phase.

5.15.2 The condition of the bone was mixed. Although there are a high number of small, unidentifiable fragments the assemblage also contains some complete bones and a number of juvenile bones which are normally destroyed due to their low density. A large number of fragments show signs of root etching and erosion which destroys the surface of the bone.

5.15.3 The number of identifiable fragments recovered from Phases 5 and 6 is relatively low and may not provide and useful analytical data. In order to rectify this problem, the assemblage has been further broken down into Bone Groups. Combining the Phase 5 and 6 assemblages will provide a larger data set that will produce useful and comparative results.

5.15.4 Wherever possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. The bone was identified using the in-house reference collection and Schmidt (1972). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size. The larger fragments are recorded as cattle-sized and the smaller fragments as sheep-sized.

5.15.5 In order to distinguish between sheep and goat, measurements of the distal metapoidals were taken in accordance with Payne (1969).The state of fusion has been noted and tooth wear has been recorded using Grant (1982).Where measurements were possible they have been taken using methods outlined by Von Den Driesch (1976). Digital callipers have been used for the smaller fragments and an osteometric board for complete long bones

5.15.6 Pigs have been sexed using canines as indicators and domestic fowl by noting the presence of spurs on the metatarsus. Each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

5.15.7 The bone assemblage has been quantified in the table below. Analysis will focus on comparing data from Bone Groups 1, 2 and 3. The Medieval assemblage from Bone Group 4 is too small to warrant further analysis.

	BONE GROUP							
	1		**2**		**3**		**4**	
SPECIES	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No**	**%**
CATTLE	145	63	589	65	505	65	16	84
SHEEP	55	24	209	23	154	20		
PIG	6	3	31	3	23	3		
HORSE	9	3	41	5	25	3	2	11
DEER	5	2	8	1	17	2	1	5
DOG	2	1	15	2	12	2		
CAT			2	<1	1	<1		
HARE			1	<1	3	<1		
RODENT			3	<1	6	1		
INSECTIVORE								
SMALL MAM	10	4			9	1		
BIRD			5	<1	7	1		
CHICKEN			1	<1	8	1		
GOOSE			3	<1	1	<1		
RED GROUSE								
SHREW					2	<1		
TOTAL	**232**		**908**		**773**		**19**	

Table 15: NISP counts for Bone Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Bone Group 1: (Phases 5 and 6, Mid 1st century – Mid/Late 3rd century)

5.15.8 A total of 232 identifiable fragments were recovered from 47 contexts which includes ditches and pits. The species represented during the earlier Roman occupation include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep (*Ovis/ Capra*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equidae*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) and deer (*Cervus)*. A number of small mammal bones and teeth including rodent were identified but will need comparing with the collection at the Natural History Museum to identify the species. Bird was identified through the presence of long-bone fragments.

5.15.9 The assemblage was dominated by cattle followed by sheep and then horse. The relatively high number of horse bones may be indicative of the sites possible military connection.

5.15.10 Information regarding mortality profiles can be obtained through tooth wear and epipyseal fusion. A total of one cattle, one sheep and one pig mandible provided information on tooth wear. Both unfused and fused bones have been recorded. Butchery evidence has been noted on sheep and cattle bones as well as a fragment of deer antler and a total of 18 bones from horse, cattle and sheep have provided metrical data. The assemblage contains both meat bearing and non-meat bearing bones.

Bone Group 2: (Phase 7, Mid/Late 3rd century to Mid/Late 4th century)

5.15.11 A total of 908 identifiable fragments from 59 contexts were recovered from this group. The species represented are the same as those in Bone group 1 with the addition of cat, hare (*Lepus)* and bird including chicken (*Gallus gallus*), and goose. A greater variety of animal species is often associated with higher status sites where time can be devoted to hunting as well as rearing domestic animals.

5.15.12 The assemblage is dominated by cattle, then sheep and horse. Ten cattle and sheep mandibles provided tooth wear data and fused and unfused bones were noted in the assemblage. Twenty five bones were complete enough to measure. Butchery evidence has been noted on cattle, sheep and pig bone. A shaft fragment of a horse metapoidals displays knife marks at each end. The presence of both meat bearing and non-meat bearing bones has been noted. One female and three male pig canine fragments have been recorded.

Bone Group 3: (Phase 8: Mid/Late 4th century)

5.15.13 A total of 773 identifiable fragments were recovered from 51 contexts which include pits, ditches and demolition layers. The species represented are the same as Bone Group 2. The assemblage is dominated by cattle followed by sheep and then horse and pig. A total of eleven mandibles including cattle, sheep and pig provided tooth wear data. Twenty six cattle, horse and sheep bones were complete enough to measure. Both fused and unfused bone are present and butchery marks have been noted on cattle, multiple fragments of deer antler and a fragment of horse metatarsal. One male pig canine and one male chicken metatarsus have been noted.

5.16 **The Coins** by Trista Clifford

5.16.1 A total of 209 coins, from 28 contexts were recovered during the excavations at Snodland Former Sportsfield. Of these, the majority were recovered from topsoil/subsoil deposits. The large number of coins recovered is almost certainly the result of systematic use of metal detectors during excavation of the site. For comparison, previous excavations nearby produced only two coins of 4th century date (Ocock and Syddel 1967, 216).

5.16.2 The coins have been assessed according to English Heritage guidelines (Brickstock 2004) and recorded on pro forma archive sheets. All coins have been x-rayed and a number conserved by the conservator at Fishbourne Roman Palace. A summary catalogue is included as Appendix 5.

The Roman assemblage

5.16.3 Later low denomination coinage dominates the assemblage; approximately 56% is made up of 3-4th century Nummi; 2nd -3rd century Antoninianus/ radiate coins constitute *c*.17%, with a further 5% radiate copies. Early denominations are represented in smaller numbers, around 6% of the total.

5.16.4 The pattern of coin loss is indicative of low level activity beginning during the first quarter of the 2nd century, with increasing numbers during the latter part of the 3rd century, culminating in a peak of coin loss/deposition during the first half of the 4th century, a trend which appears to broadly follow regional norms. The latest datable coin is a Siliqua of Gratian (367-83).

5.16.5 Two hoards of 4th century Nummi constituting Treasure under the Treasure Act 1996 were recovered from contexts [8] and [113]. The coins from context [8] are an addenda to the coin hoard recovered during 2006 (Abdy and Moorehead *et al*, forthcoming) and is included as Appendix 6.

The Post-Roman assemblage

5.16.6 A small number of post Roman denominations were also recovered, ranging in date from 13th – 19th century, although none were from stratified deposits. They most probably represent casual losses.

6.0 OVERVIEW & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 *The Stratigraphic Sequence*

6.1.1 Although the earlier prehistoric periods are largely represented by residual flintwork, the apparent Mesolithic and early Neolithic cut features are potentially of regional significance. The relatively few number of features and the assemblage of flintwork as a whole suggests that the site was not the location of a permanent settlement but was occasionally frequented. The environment of this location may have been significant for early prehistoric people due to its close proximity to the river as a fording point, a means of transport and as a food resource.

6.1.2 The later prehistoric droveway alignment towards the river close suggests the existence of a river crossing some 100m north of Burham Church. To the north-west away from the river, the droveway may be heading for a trackway located on the Downs. On the other side of the river to the east, earlier prehistoric activity is known, and the origins of the route of this droveway may relate to these sites (Wendy Rogers *pers.comm.*).

6.1.3 At least three phases of building could be identified from the CBM assemblage alone: the first dating to the mid 1st century; the second dating to late 1st/early 2nd centuries and the third to the 2nd/3rd centuries. The Phase 5 masonry building could belong to either of these first two building phases and the Phase 7 building belongs to the last of these phases. The relationship of the CBM assemblage to the stratigraphy is an area which needs to be examined in greater detail to refine the understanding of the buildings and the sequences of construction and demolition.

6.1.4 Based on the excavated plan and the finds, an idea of the nature of the superstructure of the Phase 5 and 6 buildings can be postulated. The walls were built of roughly-faced or split-stone ragstone and some tufa, although this was not seen *in situ*, with foundations of ragstone with a flint and chalk rubble core laid on a clay bed. The walls were punctuated by windows with glass panes. As this was a bath-house, it is likely these were full height stone walls rather than dwarf walls for supporting timber-framed walls. The raw materials of the stone, and the clay for the CBM, was available to be quarried a short distance from the site.

6.1.5 The roof of the Phase 5 and 6 buildings was tiled with tegula and imbrex supported by a timber roof frame. The heated rooms with curved vaulted voussoir roofs were also perhaps tiled in a similar manner as a tegula with a pronounced lengthways convex curve was also recovered (see 5.13.13). The only evidence for flooring was of bricks and bessalis with worn surfaces. Internally, there was evidence for an *in situ* hypocaust system as well as channelled brick to support narrow bore lead piping for the water supply system (see 5.13.19).

6.1.6 The enlarged Phase 7 late 3rd/early 4th century building may have also had a bath-house. No bath-house remains were identified *in situ*, but the later CBM assemblages did also contain material indicative of a bath-house. The large internal chalk post-pads and postholes suggest this building was aisled

structure. The location of the bath-house's furnace is perhaps suggested by the presence of infant burials within the south-west rooms. In the Roman period, infants were often interred near sources of heat such as hearths and furnaces (Dominic Perring *pers.comm*). By this period, another bath-house is known to have existed, identified in earlier excavations, further to the east (Ocock and Syddell, 1967, p192) and this Phase 7 building may have functioned as a lower status or separate bath-house for women (Dominic Perring *pers.comm.*). The majority of the painted wall plaster fragments have been provisionally identified as Phase 8, relating to the destruction of this building. Some of these finds maybe residual and relate to the earlier buildings but it does appear that this building was at least partially painted in a colour scheme of green, pink, red and white.

6.1.7 The layout of the internal walls of the Phase 7 building is not definitive due to the robbing of the majority of the masonry removing nearly all of the stratigraphic relationships. It is believed that much of the Phase 5 walls were robbed during Phase 7, but there is a possibility that elements of the earlier Phase 5 walls were retained as internal walls in the Phase 7 building with the enlargement extending out from, rather than replacing, the existing structure. The internal masonry partition walls do appear to respect the earlier Phase 5 walls although the internal timber beam slots and postholes are clearly later.

6.1.8 The evolving landscape around the buildings of field boundaries, ponds and timber buildings are not in themselves of high individual significance, but taken together as a series of well-dated phased groups, they provide a significant body of information of the periphery of the villa and of the wider agricultural land. Previous archaeological work was pre-PPG16 and concentrated by necessity on the rescue excavation of the masonry structures (Ocock and Syddell, 1967 & Birbeck, 1995) and this is the first time that this liminal area of the site has been properly investigated. Combined with the finds and environmental information, these results should provide a better framework for understanding the development and decline of the villa complex as a whole.

6.1.9 Whilst the CBM assemblage can assist with interpretation of the function of the masonry buildings, the environmental remains perhaps hold the best potential to give an indication as to the function of the timber out-buildings and of the wider agricultural land-use. The samples from timber building (GP7.10) were dominated by wheat grains and occasional chaffs and pulses, suggesting the building had some crop-processing function. The plant remains suggest an area of disturbed ground lay close to Phase 6 well [1278] in the west enclose with brambles, sloe/wild cherry/plum and elder recovered. Some of these plants had edible fruits and these may have been deliberately encouraged around the perimeter of west enclosed area. Preliminary analysis of the plant remains from the samples of the numerous field boundary ditches, and indeed of the all samples, suggests that the area and its fields were used fairly intensively for crop-growing.

6.1.10 The large coin hoard found during geotechnical works during 2006 is clearly an exceptional find and its importance is enhanced from being archaeologically recovered from stratified archaeological deposits associated with the villa (Richardson 2006).

6.1.11 Bath-house buildings of 1st century date, whilst rare, are known from civilian sites in south-east Britain, such as Fishbourne, Angmering and the nearby Eccles villa. The earlier excavations had identified Snodland as a courtyard villa, an architectural characteristic typical of these 1st century palatial villas, and not a feature commonly found outside of the south-east in early villas. Previously the earliest date for the foundation of the villa identified was the 2nd century (Ocock and Syddell 1967; Birbeck 1995), however the existence of this bath-house strongly suggests that Snodland was founded in the 1st century and belongs to a select group of ostentatious early courtyard villas.

6.2 **The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

6.2.1 The assemblage is of clear regional importance because of its large size and the diverse range of pottery including the important Late Roman amphorae. Although several villa assemblages in the Medway and Darent valleys have previously been published, most of these are either relatively small or completely unquantified. The assemblage may therefore provide key comparative data which is not currently available in the published record.

6.2.2 The apparent disparity between the levels of 2nd century coarse and table wares is of some interest and might suggest a greater emphasis on special or placed deposits during a period of less intensive domestic occupation. Two groups of this type are seen the construction cuts associated with walls [620] and [818]. A pit fill [1109] also contains a semi-complete beaker and an unguentarium of this period.

6.2.3 As already alluded to, the very large groups may not be suitable for illustration because of their very mixed nature. However these deposits are interesting in the sense that they seem to represent more pottery than would ever be discarded in a single event, and probably more than would be expected to turn up by digging robber trenches through stratified earlier Roman deposits. Layer [572] for example contains over 37 kg and this may suggest that it was deliberately brought in as levelling material. Amongst the late Roman deposits, the fills [74], [103], [104] and [254] of ditch [75] probably form the largest well-stratified group suitable for analysis

6.3 **Post-Roman Pottery** by Luke Barber

6.3.1 The post-Roman ceramic assemblage from the site is considered to hold no potential for further analysis. The assemblage is very small and most is derived from mixed deposits such as the topsoil and subsoil with 'sealed' contexts often being prone to an uncertain element of residuality/intrusiveness. However, at a general level the assemblage demonstrates probable low level agricultural/manuring activity during the 13th and 14th centuries with a notable resumption/increase in the late 18th to 19th centuries. As such it sheds some light on land-use during these periods in that sporadic arable cultivation was probably taking place.

6.4 Macrobotanicals and charcoal from environmental samples by Lucy Allott

6.4.1 These samples have confirmed the presence of environmental remains including wood charcoal, charred macrobotanicals, bone and land snail shells. Many of the samples were also dominated by uncharred vegetation and although this suggests potential disturbances within the deposits several of the samples contain macrobotanical assemblages that are noteworthy.

6.4.2 The macrobotanical assemblage is dominated by cereal crops. Wheat appears to be prominent and the presence of glume bases and other chaff in several samples indicates there is good potential to further identify the range of species present. Initial observations suggest that spelt wheat is common however this will need to be confirmed through quantification and analysis. The ratios of chaff to grain will be documented with reference to Hillman (1989) to provide information about crop processing and the history of the remains prior to deposition. Barley and oats are also present although these are not as abundant as wheat. The samples provide some evidence for non-cereal crops such as peas and pulses and for plants that may have been cultivated for fodder. The samples have potential to contribute to our understanding of agricultural economy and practices between the 1st and 4th centuries and more specifically may provide information about activities associated with the villa. Macroremains (in particular cereals and chaff) from several of the burial/grave deposits are also of interest and will contribute information regarding funerary practices.

6.4.3 The weed/wild seed assemblage is dominated by plants common on agricultural land and many of the taxa identified so far were probably introduced to the site amongst the cereals and other crops. As a result the weed assemblage is unlikely to provide any detailed information regarding natural vegetation contemporary with these occupation phases and is more likely to assist in characterising the agricultural and land use evidence. The assemblage also contains taxa common on waste or disturbed ground that may have grown in close proximity to the site. Seeds from edible fruits are far less common than might be expected in domestic deposits. So far no small seeds from herbs and other 'garden' plants have been identified although should they be revealed during the full analysis they would provide valuable information about the diet of the site inhabitants. In two samples, <48> and <58>, seeds from edible fruits are common but as they are uncharred their antiquity needs confirming before further analysis is undertaken. Given the presence of ponds at the site and the low-lying, often wet ground it is possible that uncharred seeds have preferentially preserved in some areas of the site. It is notable however that there are relatively few taxa present that are common on wet/damp ground that would have grown around such ponds. Sample <48> contains taxa common on waste ground which are more likely to originate from vegetation present once the pond was out of use rather than during its existence. This sample and the associated column provide some potential to explore this further.

6.4.4 In a recent survey of literature, Van der Veen et al (2007) assessed the current state of knowledge regarding occurrences of botanical remains at Roman sites and laid out areas for future research. The article suggests that large scale projects in this region of Britain, where sizeable numbers of samples have been taken and analysed, are of key importance for better

understanding agricultural, industrial, domestic and ceremonial practices. The samples from Snodland fit within these criteria.

6.4.5 Small charcoal fragments are present in many of the samples however only a few samples have produced assemblages of any significant size. The charcoal assemblage therefore has limited potential to characterise the past vegetation however several deposits may provide information about specific uses of wood, whether for fuel or buildings. Samples from discrete features should be targeted during the analysis to assist in obtaining data related to short events. Charcoal assemblages from posthole samples and deposits associated with the northern timber building deposits are likely to be related to this structure and may provide evidence for the timbers used in its construction. Further data about fuel used to heat the bath house should be forthcoming from the demolition deposits. It should be noted however that these deposits may contain charcoals from a range of sources and it may be difficult to interpret the data satisfactorily. Nevertheless, as no charcoal or other botanical remains were sampled for during earlier excavations (Birbeck, 1995) at the adjacent site this limited assemblage provides the best potential for documenting fuel use at the villa. The results of this analysis should be compared with assemblages from similar sites and a literature search conducted.

6.5 **The Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

6.5.1 The assemblage is relatively small and therefore of little significance. However, three features stand out as they all contain a relatively large group of daub. All pieces exhibiting wattle impressions were recovered from these contexts. As they all date between the late 3rd to early 4th century, it is clear that in that period at least one wattle and daub structure was located on or near the site. Closer examination of the three features and their position on the site as well as their position relative to each other may provide some further indications as to the nature of the structure(s).

6.5.2 Fired clay fragments from other features are far more isolated and generally featureless, and are therefore not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

6.6 **The Glass** by Elke Raemen

6.6.1 The Roman assemblage is small and appears to consist predominantly of types commonly found on Roman villa and other sites. It is however warranted to undertake a spatial analysis to establish (lack of) any distribution patterns, as well as to compare the current assemblage with any glass found during previous excavations at the villa. A brief comparison to assemblages of other villa sites should be included, in order to put the assemblage in a wider context. However, as glass generally does not give much indication on the status of the site and as the assemblage appears to be fairly standard, this research should be fairly concise.

6.7 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

6.7.1 All pieces were either recovered from the topsoil or from disturbances of modern or mixed date. Although the fragments indicate post-medieval activity, they do not contribute anything to the site. Further, they appear to be of slightly earlier date than the post-medieval pottery, and are likely to be residual in those contexts which are otherwise of 19th century date. As most of the fragments are either unstratified, residual or from mixed contexts, they do not have any significance or potential for further analysis.

6.8 **The Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

6.8.1 The nail assemblage is of reasonable size and was recovered from a wide range of context types rather than only demolition layers. This is of particular interest if compared to the assemblage of only 33 nails from the site, all of which were recovered from the original topsoil layers of phase 1 by Wessex Archaeology during the 1995 excavations (Seager Smith 1995: 95).

6.8.2 As such it is advised to undertake a spatial analysis in order to establish any distribution patterns, which may contribute to identifying any structures. In order to retain a full picture, it is recommended to combine this analysis with other structural metalwork. The post-Roman nails are of little significance as only a small assemblage was recovered, all from the subsoil or modern features. They therefore not need consideration in the report for publication.

6.8.3 The molten waste assemblage of definite Roman date is too small to positively indicate metalworking on site. Furthermore, it cannot be established whether they represent metalworking waste or molten objects. Only two lead off-cuts of definite Roman date were recovered. It is therefore recommended to exclude all molten and non-ferrous metalworking waste from the analysis and publication.

6.8.4 The amorphous lumps are likely to represent iron concretions rather than objects and do not need further consideration.

6.9 **The Marine Molluscs** by David Dunkin

6.9.1 The Thames Estuary and North Kent coast which lie just a few miles to the north of the site, provide a suitable habitat for oyster beds with a sandy foreshore prevalent across much of the area. It is therefore apparent that during the Roman period the residents of the Snodland site were exploiting the local marine shell resource. Generally the quantities present suggest this was very much a secondary food resource. It is proposed that seven contexts be targeted for a full analysis of age differentiation, levels of infestation and statistical occurrence of left and right valves for the oyster. The ratio of the left lower valves containing the oyster meat to the right upper valve can give indications of food preparation and possible feasting (the oysters may have been served on the left valve with the right discarded elsewhere). Despite the statistically small samples from the targeted contexts (aside from context [572]) some comparison could be made with assemblages from other sites in the vicinity.

6.10 **The Registered Finds** by Elke Raemen

6.10.1 A large registered finds assemblage was recovered during the excavations, mainly of Roman date. These objects, demonstrating a variety of activities, will shed further light on the villa life at Snodland, and possibly give indications on the status of the villa owners as well as contribute to the identification of the various phases of occupation. Although the main assemblage appears to be of 3rd century date, earlier Roman objects from the 1st century onwards were also recovered, as well as a few pieces from 4th century contexts. The assemblage has several levels of potential.

6.10.2 Firstly it should be looked at within the range of the most recent excavations. In this, the emphasis should lay on the finds recovered within the demolished building, or within demolition layers that can be positively identified as being directly related to this building. As such, it may be possible to contribute to the identification of the function(s) of the building. Does, for example, the tool assemblage indicate the presence of a workshop? A spatial analysis of objects from other contexts may seem superfluous, as most are related to ditch or pond fills. However, as the surrounding grounds of the building are likely to represent parts of the garden, courtyard and/or field, it is recommended to undertake a distribution analysis, in order to establish whether any of the objects can be directly related to any activities that would take place in such grounds as well as locate any concentrations of material. Apart from foci for activities, the object distribution may also reveal a pattern of loss. Further, finds from the subsoil, positively identified as Roman need to be included where they reflect an activity otherwise not attested.

6.10.3 Secondly, the assemblage should be placed in the context of the entire villa complex. To maximise the information that can be yielded from the finds, they should be combined with all finds from previous excavations on the site. As such they may provide a more complete picture of chronology, inhabitants and their activities.

6.10.4 Lastly, the Snodland Roman Villa assemblage should be compared to other villas with a similar chronological range, in order to put the assemblage in a wider context as well as draw parallels with reference to status, activities etc.

6.10.5 Not all finds relate to the Roman villa. A few finds indicate a pre-Roman presence on or near the site and should therefore be included in the report for publication. Finds of later date are all recovered from the subsoil. Of particular interest here are the gilded strap end with coat of arms (RF <169>) and the lead seal matrix (RF <330>). Although likely to represent casually lost items, they contribute to their functional types in Kent and their origin needs to be established. A selection of other medieval and post-medieval subsoil finds should be included for publication in order to reflect the continuation of activity in the area.

6.11 **The Prehistoric Flintwork** by Chris Butler

6.11.1 A proportion of the assemblage appears to be of Mesolithic date; the bladelets, some flakes and blades, the bladelet cores and core rejuvenation piece, together with the small pick and microlith. The majority of the assemblage has the characteristics of an earlier Neolithic flintworking technology, although many pieces would also not be out of place in a Mesolithic assemblage. This group has a reasonable proportion of soft hammer-struck pieces, some platform preparation and with blades and long flakes. The earlier cores seem to be reasonably well-worked with most having two or three platforms, whilst the implements also have the characteristics of those in a Neolithic assemblage. The microdenticulate on a fragment of Bullhead flint is of importance, as it is the only piece of Bullhead flint from the site, and Bullhead flint has been utilised for implements such as microdenticulates in the Early Neolithic period, as evidenced on other Kent sites such as Ringlemere and Kingsborough (Butler 2008).

6.12 **The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

6.12.1 The small assemblage of slag does not warrant any further analysis. Low quantities of iron smithing and fuel ash slag are frequently found on Roman rural sites and simply represent sporadic domestic iron-smithing work and/or the presence of hearths and ovens. The current site has not produced the quantity of slag one would expect if the process were undertaken on any 'industrial' scale as a significant part of the site's economy.

6.13 **The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

6.13.1 Although the assemblage of geological material is quite large, it is dominated by building materials of local origin which are quite typical of the Roman period in this part of Kent. The material has been discussed above and it is not deemed necessary to undertake any further analysis on it. The artefacts such as the whetstone and querns will be dealt with under the recorded finds section; however, from a geological point of view it is felt that some further work on the source of the quernstones should be undertaken in an attempt to identify their exact source. The 'Tertiary' sandstone used obviously dominates the querns at the site and quite probably in the surrounding Roman settlements. As such a more precise origin will not only allow a better understanding of the movement of goods within the valley but may start to define a local quern industry. The unworked stone and how it may reflect trade contacts has been discussed during the assessment and it is not considered to warrant any further work. Although there are a few concentrations of stone in certain contexts on site analysis of its distribution is not considered to hold enough potential to warrant the study. This is due to the fact that most of the assemblage consists of naturally reworked material (most notable if the assemblage distribution is plotted using number of pieces) or consists of robbed/redistributed building materials (most notable if the assemblage distribution is plotted by weight). A study of chronological changes in stone sources is also not considered worth undertaking due to the total dominance of the late Roman assemblage (as well as undated) and the huge amount of residuality that must be contained within it.

6.14 Ceramic Building Materials by Sue Pringle & Sarah Porteus

Summary

6.14.1 Most of the occupation on the site is from the Roman period; post-medieval activity is limited to small quantities of brick and tile from modern service trenches or other disturbances and sporadic small-scale rubbish disposal.

6.14.2 Most of the Roman tile from the site is in variations of an orange fabric which is likely to have been made in the vicinity of the villa. As well as roof-tile and bricks, tiles in this fabric include specialised types such as box flues, voussoirs and channelled bricks.

6.14.3 Building materials brought in from other sources include tile similar to that made at the Eccles Roman villa, fabrics similar to the Thames Valley brickearth of London and Canterbury, and fabric possibly made at the kilns at Hartfield, East Sussex (also on the Medway).

6.14.4 At least three building phases are suggested by the building materials assemblage, although at assessment stage this has to be highly speculative and re-use of brick and tile slightly confuses the picture. The first building phase appears to be in the mid 1st century, characterised by the use of buff/yellow fabrics. Some new material, including the probably local orange fabrics and possibly the keyed box flue tiles, appears in the late 1st to early 2nd century; combed keying on box flues is rarely seen before the end of the 1st century. There also seems to have been widespread re-use of the earlier tile in the buff/yellow fabrics. The bulk of the tile from the site, including the roof tile from the destruction spread and the voussoirs, probably comes from one or more later structural phases which may have lasted from the 2nd to the 3rd or 4th centuries. The content of the later tile deposits suggests that the structures contained more extensive heated areas. Further analysis may be possible.

6.14.5 The tile types present in MoL fabric 2454, which appears to be one of the earliest fabrics on the site and is thought to originate from the nearby Eccles villa, are of interest. As well as brick and roof tile, half-box flue tiles and water pipes are present. Both these forms are associated with bath-houses and if, as seems likely, they are 1st century material.

Analysis of potential

6.14.6 The ceramic building materials assemblage provides broad dating evidence for the features in which it occurs.

6.14.7 The tile assemblage from the later demolition phases, particularly the roof tile and voussoir, has the potential to provide typological information for the Snodland Villa Complex of a type that has not been gathered from previous excavations of the site. The large quantity of signature marks identified within the sample provides a useful group which may potentially be compared with other Roman villa complexes. The complete assemblage will provide comparative material for local and regional villa studies.

6.14.8 The presence of non-local box flue fabrics has the potential to provide information on trading contacts in the region.

6.14.9 The presence of 1st century half-box flue tiles and other hypocaust-related tile identifies the existence of an early bath-house on the site.

Significance

6.14.10 A large assemblage of 1st century CBM including non-standard tile types such as wheel-made water pipes and the channelled bricks is of high regional significance.

6.14.11 The assemblage has local significance as an exceptionally well-recorded sample of the materials used to construct a multi-phased Roman villa within an area of intensive Roman use and occupation from the mid 1st century on. Additionally, the assemblage contains evidence of contact with the large Roman villa at Eccles on the opposite bank of the River Medway.

6.15 **The Human Bone** by Lucy Sibun

6.15.1 A complete skeletal and dental inventory will be produced for each skeleton. Age estimates will be attempted based on evidence for epiphyseal fusion (Bass, 1987; Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994) tooth development and eruption (Gustafson. & Koch, 1974), tooth wear analysis (Miles 1963) and an examination of the auricular surface where present (Lovejoy et al 1985). All sexually diamorphic traits will be recorded and combined where possible with additional post-cranial measurements with the aim of achieving sex estimates (Bass, 1987; Buikstra & Ubelaker, 1994).

Age

6.15.1 It should be possible to determine an approximate age for all of the *in situ* individuals. However in the case of [79] this may be limited to confirming that the individual was adult.

Sex

6.15.2 An estimate of sex should be possible for adult burials [79] and [799].

Metrics

6.15.3 Unfortunately, estimations of stature will not be possible due to the fragmentation of skeletal elements. However, some measurements may be possible to assist with sex estimation of the adult individuals.

Pathology

6.15.4 The pathological lesions noted in individuals [799] and [830] will be examined in detail in an attempt to provide a differential diagnosis.

Disturbed contexts

6.15.5 The human bone recovered from these contexts will be identified to bone type and any additional data recorded where possible. This will at least enable the minimum number of individuals to be recorded for the site.

6.16 **The Animal Bone** by Gemma Driver

6.16.1 This assemblage offers some potential for further analysis. A comparison of the relative proportions of the different species between this and other high-status Roman sites will highlight any significance in the quantity of horse bone found.

6.16.2 Mortality profiles, MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) and MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) counts, withers heights and butchery evidence will add to our understanding of animal husbandry regimes at high status Roman sites. Comparisons between Bone Group 1, 2 and Group 3 will highlight any changes in this regime throughout the Roman occupation and changes that coincided with the demolition of the bath house in the mid/late 3rd century.

6.16.3 The report will focus on comparing the early Roman assemblage with the later Roman assemblage. This will highlight any changes in husbandry regimes over 400 years.

6.17 **The Coins** by Trista Clifford

The Roman Assemblage

6.17.1 Like the registered finds assemblage, the Roman coin assemblage presents a valuable area of potential research both locally and regionally.

6.17.2 The assemblage represents, in conjunction with the previously excavated hoard, an opportunity for an examination of the economy of the site using statistical analysis. This should include a spatial analysis, integrated with or comparing the results of the distribution analysis of the other finds in order to further investigate possible patterns of loss or deposition. There is clearly evidence of deliberate, structures coin deposition on site, and therefore it may be possible to identify further patterns of (deliberate) deposition, in addition to the hoard, which would prove valuable to overall interpretation of the site. An analysis of wear may also prove useful to elucidate the degree of residuality present and to determine how long coins remained in circulation before deposition. These analyses should form the basis of a comparison with local/ regional villa sites, which will in turn inform a discussion of the assemblage within a national context.

6.17.3 Any analysis carried out should include coin data from previously published interventions, possibly including coins from the surrounding area recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database, to provide as full a picture as possible of the economic status of the villa within a regional context.

The Post-Roman Assemblage

6.17.4 The post-Roman coins, whilst indicative of continuity of activity beyond the life of the villa, almost certainly represent casual loss and as such no publication report beyond a brief statement and inclusion of the coins in the archive catalogue is proposed.

7.0 REVISED RESEARCH AIMS

7.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified during the excavation or assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (ORAs) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRAs) posed as questions below.

7.2 RRA1 (ORA5) Are there any known early prehistoric settlements or other sites in the environs of Snodland?

RRA2 What was the function of the early prehistoric pits? What was the significance of this environmental location? Is the Early Neolithic pit representative of periphery activity of the Neolithic enclosure on the opposite side of the river?

RRA3 (ORA5) Is there any other evidence for the continuation of the late prehistoric droveway in Snodland or on the other side of the River Medway.

RRA4 (ORA3&4) How do the Phase 5 masonry remains compare to excavated examples of 1st century bath-houses in the south-east region?

RRA5 What is the most likely source of the LBA sword handle and pommel? Are there any other examples of Roman curated objects from Kent?

RRA6 What probable activities do the metalwork finds suggest were being undertaken? Is there supporting evidence from the previous Snodland excavations? Do the distribution patterns of the finds indicate any foci for activities such as workshops?

RRA7 How do the metalwork finds compare to the assemblages from the other Snodland excavations and the villas in the vicinity, such as Eccles? Do any of the tools suggest specialised activity or do they simply reflect the day-to-day needs?

RRA8 What was the significance of the Phase 6 west enclosure wall and other features? Can a contemporary garden features, enclosure wall or ditch be identified elsewhere?

RRA9 Can the modifications in the field boundary pattern be related to a particular agricultural practise? Can the fence lines dividing up a field be related to the stock-keeping?

RRA10 What is the most likely function of the Phase 7 building? Is this a change in use or a bath-house enlargement? How does this change compare with the wider evolution of the Snodland Villa buildings? Are contemporary changes evident at the Eccles villa?

RRA11 Two main demolition phases were identified, late 3rd/early 4th centuries and mid-late 4th century. Where these localised episodes or can similar events be identified elsewhere?

RRA12 The numerous ponds suggest that the site was somewhat wet and not well-drained. Have other water features been identified and is there any evidence of water-management?

RRA13 Have any other timber buildings, particularly aisled-buildings, been excavated in Snodland? What was their probable function?

RRA14 Can any more information about the structure of timber building GP7.10 be inferred from the burnt daub?

RRA15 Have other cemeteries or burials been excavated elsewhere in Snodland? Is there any evidence for any earlier Roman burials from Snodland? Is the location of the cemetery significant?

RRA16 In all the Roman phases, the pits were mostly located in the south-west area? Is there any reason for this apparently inexplicable concentration?

RRA17 Can crop-husbandry be characterised from the environmental remains?

RRA18 How does the pottery assemblage compare with the large pottery assemblages from other villas in the region such as Eccles and the Mount, Maidstone?

RRA19 Near complete 2nd century coarse and tableware pottery vessels had been apparently deliberately placed in wall GP5.1, wall 6.2 and well [1278]. What was the significance of this and are there any regional comparisons?

RRA20 Other than the Africana II and the Kapitän II amphorae, is there any other evidence for late Roman imports?

RRA21 (ORA1&2) Is it more likely than not that the hoard owners were resident at the villa? Or was the villa just a derelict building in the later 4th century, and useful only as a landmark? Why is there a distinct lack of post-Roman activity? Is this a characteristic across the Snodland site? What was the focus of Anglo-Saxon activity at Snodland?

RRA22 Is there any evidence for any form of economic relationship with the nearby villas, such as Eccles? Are the fortunes of the surrounding villas mirrored?

RRA23 The Roman town of Rochester was approximately 5 miles down-stream from Snodland and would have been the most important market for any villa surplus. Can any relationship with the town be established from the archaeological record and are the fortunes of the villa and town at all mirrored?

RRA24 How does the marine mollusc consumption compare to other villa sites in the region?

RRA25 Can the CBM tile in the provisional early fabrics, 2454 and buff, be related 5to early features on the site? Can the later CBM assemblage be related to the form and use of the Phase 7 building?

RRA26 Do the provisional CBM tile fabrics 1, 4 and buff resemble tile from local Roman villas such as The Mount (Maidstone), The Combes (East Farleigh), and Barming?

RRA27 The CBM assemblage provides evidence for hypocaust heating and water supply systems from a bath-house, does the plan of the largely robbed-out remains of the Phase 5 and 6 masonry building lend itself to comparison with any other known bath-houses in Roman Britain or the wider Empire? Is there any further evidence for heating and water supply systems provided by the excavated features or finds?

RRA28 Can the spatial and stratigraphic distribution of the painted wall be related to particular phases and rooms?

RRA29 What can Bone Groups 1, 2 and 3 tell us about the husbandry practices at Snodland?

RRA30 Does the analysis of Bone Groups 1, 2 and Group 3 indicate that there was a change in animal husbandry practices during the Roman period?

RRA31 Does the distribution of the animal bone assemblage highlight any specialised activity areas within the site?

RRA32 Do animal husbandry practices suggest that the villa was used to supply the local town of Rochester?

RRA33 How does the bone assemblage compare with other assemblages from previous Snodland excavations and the villas in the vicinity?

8.0 METHODOLOGY: ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

8.1 *The Stratigraphic Sequence*

8.1.1 Further research and comparisons with other data sets **11 days**

Incorporate additional finds and environmental information; production of final grouping, phasing and land-use descriptions **15 days**

Write period driven narrative and publication text integrating specialist reports **15 days**

Select stratigraphic photographic images for publication **1 day**

Final text editing and proof reading **4 days**

Total **46 days**

8.2 **The Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

8.2.1 The publication will be largely based on the current assessment but further work should include:

Further discussion of key group, ditch [75] **1 day**

Discussion of possible placed deposits and further research on this practice with reference to other villa assemblages **1 day**

General comparison with all other available villa assemblages from Medway and Darenth Valleys **1.5 days**

Preparation of quantification tables **0.5 days**

Preparation of report for publication **0.5 days**

Specialist report on decorated and stamped samian **0.5 days**

Specialist report on amphora inscription **0.5 days**

Total **5.5days**

8.2.2 A large number of vessels are suitable for illustration so the final selection will be dependant on space available in the publication. However up 50 illustrations may be necessary to cover the range of forms, and the stamps, graffiti and decorated samian. If the group from ditch [75] is illustrated this would require around 30 further illustrations. **7 days**

8.3 **Post-Roman Pottery** by Luke Barber

8.3.1 It is not proposed to undertake any further analysis on the post-Roman pottery from this site or to produce a separate report on the material.

Observations of the post-Roman land-use can be drawn from the above factual statement. No pieces are proposed for illustration.

8.4 Macrobotanicals and charcoal from environmental samples by Lucy Allott

Phase 3 - Late Prehistoric/Late Iron Age

8.4.1 The assemblage from the single sample dated to the late prehistoric / Late Iron Age occupation is too small to provide detailed information regarding the agricultural economy of the site or the past vegetation and therefore holds no potential for further work.

Phases 5 to 8

8.4.2 Fully sorting and quantifying the macrobotanical remains within the following 21 samples is recommended prior to publication:
Samples <30, 46, 47> (phase 5), <44, 45, 58> (phase 6), <39, 41, 40, 42, 50, 51, 49, 21> (phase 7), <14, 9, 10, 48, 16, 17, 33> (phase 8).

8.4.3 It is recommended that charcoal fragments within the following 20 samples analysed (including identification and quantifying) prior to publication:
<30, 46, 47, 55> (phase 5), <12, 52, 43, 45> (phase 6), <39, 31, 40, 42, 50, 51, 49> (phase 7), <14, 13, 9, 10, 16> (phase 8).

8.4.4 **Time Allocation**

Macrobotanical Analysis:	**7 days**
Literature and Reporting:	**2.5 days**
Charcoal Analysis:	**6 days**
Literature and Reporting:	**2.5 days**
Total	**18 days**

8.5 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

8.5.1 All fired clay has been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive. It is recommended to include an overview of the fired clay in the report for publication, thereby putting the emphasis on the three main features. In addition, the position of these three features relative to each other as well as the site should be briefly examined. None of the fragments require illustrating.
Spatial Analysis & report for publication **0.5 day**

8.6 The Glass by Elke Raemen

8.6.1 All fragments have already been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive. Further work consists of a brief spatial analysis as well as comparison to other glass from this site and to assemblages from other Roman villas. Further parallels should be sought for the cut-figure fragment. An overview of the glass should be included in the report for publication, combined with a catalogue. Up to ten pieces are recommended for illustration.

Spatial Analysis	**0.5 day**
Comparison to other glass this site/other Roman villas	**0.5 day**
Parallels	**0.5 day**

Prepare Catalogue	**0.5 day**
Prepare Report for publication	**1 day**
Total	**3 days**
Illustration	**3 days**

8.7 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

8.7.1 The assemblage has been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive. No report for publication is deemed necessary. No further work is required.

8.8 **The Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

8.8.1 All bulk metalwork has already been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive. A spatial analysis should be undertaken of the nails as well as other structural metalwork, together with a summary of the assemblage. Molten and non-ferrous metallurgical waste is not proposed for inclusion, given their undiagnostic nature and the small size of the assemblage. Iron concretions/amorphous lumps do not contribute anything to the assemblage and do therefore not need to be included in the final report.

8.8.2 It is recommended to include an illustration of each nail type in the report for publication.

Spatial Analysis	**0.5 day**
Report for publication on the nails	**0.5 day**
Total	**1 day**
Illustrations	**1 day**

8.9 **The Marine Molluscs** by David Dunkin

8.9.1 Detailed examination of seven contexts and rapid examination and tabulating information from remaining 49 contexts. **1 day**
Report writing **0.5 day**
Total **1.5 days**

8.10 **The Registered Finds** by Elke Raemen

8.10.1 The objects have all been recorded on individual pro forma sheets for archive. Some however need closer identification and/or further parallels. Spatial analysis of the registered finds should be undertaken both for contexts relating to the building and contexts relating to the surrounding grounds. Some research on finds from earlier excavations at the villa should be conducted in order to put the current assemblage in a wider context. Villas with a similar chronology should be selected in order to enable comparisons with their finds assemblages. The report for publication should include an overview and discussion of the finds by period and by functional type, as well as a general discussion. In addition, a selection of finds reflecting previous and later presence should be briefly discussed.

8.10.2 This should be accompanied by a catalogue including all illustrated finds as well as finds which did not warrant illustration but are specifically mentioned in the text. Up to a hundred finds are recommended for illustration.

Further ID/parallels	**2.5 day**
Excel Database/pivot tables	**1 day**
Spatial analysis	**1 day**
Comparison to and integration with previous finds from villa	**1 day**
Comparison with other villa assemblages	**1 day**
Medieval seal matrix to external specialist	**1 day**
Preparing report for publication	**2 days**
Preparing catalogue	**2 days**
Total	**10 days**
Illustrations	**16.5 days**

8.11 **The Prehistoric Flintwork** by Chris Butler

8.11.1 This assemblage has some potential for further study. Most contexts across the site only produced one or two pieces of flintwork, and these are mostly residual pieces. Contexts potentially of Early Neolithic date are [315] and [925]. A more detailed analysis of the debitage, cores and implements, and comparison with other local and regional assemblages may assist in defining more closely the dating and function of this flintwork assemblage. A number of representative pieces could also be illustrated. **1 day**

Illustrations **1 day**

8.12 **The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

8.12.1 The slag was recorded on pro forma for the archive during the assessment and no separate specialist report is proposed for publication. Reference to the assemblage should be made in the site narrative/conclusions in order to demonstrate the presence of domestic smithing activity in the Roman period. This information can be extracted from the above factual statement.

8.13 **The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

8.13.1 The worked stone will be reported on in the Recorded Finds report of the final publication and is not considered further here. An overview of the assemblage and its potential sources/uses has already been given in this assessment and no separate specialist report is proposed for the final publication. Observations on the assemblage can be drawn from the assessment text for inclusion in the site narrative and general discussion. However, it is proposed to check the 'Tertiary' sandstones with a local geologist in an attempt to define their likely source. Limited further work will also be undertaken comparing other published Roman querns in the area with the current assemblage to see how common these sandstone querns are. The information from this work will be fed into the querns section of the Recorded finds report. No pieces are considered worth illustration in the final report.

Visit to local geologist, checking other Roman sites and writing notes for Recorded Finds report **1 day**
Geologist fee - £200

8.14 Ceramic Building Material by Sue Pringle & Sarah Porteus

Amalgamation of building materials data with site phasing and analysis **3 days**.

Analysis of the roofing and flue tiles to establish tile typologies for the Snodland villa **1 day**

Research on the unusual tile types; channelled bricks and possible association with lead piping; the incidence and dating of wheel-thrown water pipes, particularly in Kent **1 day**

Comparison of the tile assemblage, including tile types, fabrics and markings, with material from other sites in the Medway valley and north-west Kent **1 day**

Selection of ceramic building materials for illustration; to include examples of roofing tiles, flues and voussoirs, non-standard tile forms, signature and tally marks and graffiti **1 day**

Write publication report to required format **4 days**

Preparation for deposition in the archive
The building materials should be re-boxed in stable cardboard boxes to meet the requirements of the museum store in which it is to be deposited **0.5 days**

Conservation requirements **None**

Total **11.5 days**

Illustration requirements
Illustration time required will depend on final selection of material. Provisional estimate is: 1 page of roof-tile/shaped brick drawings (suggested scale 1:8), 1 page of flue/voussoir drawings (scale 1:4); 1 page half-box flue, channelled brick, water-pipe (scale 1:4); 2 pages tile markings/graffiti (scale as appropriate) **4 days**

8.15 The Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

Further analysis of the bone **1 day**
Reporting **1 day**
Total **2 days**

8.16 The Animal Bones by Gemma Driver

Comparison of NISP and MNI counts with those from other high-status Roman sites in the vicinity **1 day**

Identification of small mammal bones	**1 day**
Comparison of data, including mortality profiles, MNE counts, metrical data and butchery evidence, from Bone Groups 1, 2 and 3 and other high-status Roman sites	**3 days**
Analysis of large contexts from Bone Groups 1, 2 and 3 to identify activity areas	**1 day**
Discussion of results	**2 days**
Total	**8 days**

8.17 The Coins by Trista Clifford

The Roman Assemblage

A small number of coins require further refinement of identification and referencing prior to a full publication analysis being undertaken. Statistical analysis of the site assemblage, including previously published data on the villa's environs should be carried out along with a spatial analysis and comparison with the distribution of other finds. Comparison of the site assemblage with those of chronologically comparable local villa assemblages and a discussion of the assemblage within a regional and national context should also be included for publication, together with a full catalogue of the coins.

The Post-Roman Assemblage

A catalogue and brief summary statement may be included for publication.

Preparation of report for publication	**3 days**
Preparation of catalogue	**2 days**
Total	**5 days**

8.18 Publication illustration

Stratigraphic and other figures	**4 days**

8.19 Editing

Internal edit	**3 days**
External academic edit	**Fee**

8.20 Archiving

Preparation of stratigraphic, finds and environmental archive for deposition	**1 day**

9.0 PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

9.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published in a article of around 15-20,000 words, in a small monograph or relevant archaeological journal such as *Britannia* or *Archaeologia Cantiana*, or an Archaeology South-East monograph. This should present a chronological narrative and attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agenda and would follow the suggested structure:

Introduction
Dates and circumstances of fieldwork
Acknowledgements
Graphic and textual conventions
Natural geology, topography and environment
Prehistoric, Roman and later landscape

Prehistoric period
Roman phases
Dating and the finds

Comparisons, thoughts and conclusions

Bibliography

10.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

10.1 Staffing

The project team will be composed as follows:

Team Member	**Initials**	**Tasks**
Giles Dawkes	GD	Site Analysis; Report production; archive collation
Anna Doherty	AD	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery
Luke Barber	LB	Post-Roman Pottery
Lucy Allott	LA	Macroplant Remains and Charcoal
Lucy Sibun	LS	Cremated Bone
Sue Pringle and Sarah Porteus	SPs	CBM
Chris Butler	CB	Prehistoric Flintwork
Gemma Driver	GDr	Animal Bone
Elke Raemen	ER	Registered finds, fired clay, glass
Trista Clifford	TC	Coins
Justin Russell & Fiona Griffin	JR/FG	Illustrations
Nicola Bentley	NB	Archive collation & deposition
Dan Swift, Jim Stevenson or Louise Rayner	DPS, JS, LR	Post-Excavation Manager; editing

Table 16: Project Team

10.2 Resources

The resources allocated to each task are indicated below. This will enable a publication text as described above to be produced and the site archive deposited.

Task	**Team Member**	**Person Day**
Stratigraphic narrative	GD	46
Prehistoric and Roman pottery analysis & report	AD	4
Geological Material	LB + external geologists	1 + fee
Fired clay, glass & registered finds analysis & report	ER	20
CBM analysis & report	SPs	11.5
Cremated bone analysis & report	LS	2
Prehistoric Flintwork	CB	1
Marine Molluscs	DD	1.5
Animal bone analysis & report	GDr	8
Macroplant Remains and Charcoal analysis, integration & report	LA	18
Pottery & finds illustration	FG	31
Coins	TC	5
Internal editing	DPS, JS, LR	3
External/academic editing	External	1 day (fee)
Preparation of archive for deposition	NB	1
Publication Figures	JR	4
Publication Grant		Fee
Project Management	DPS, JS, LR	4 days

Table 17: Resources required for analysis and publication

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APPENDIX 1: ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

Table 1: Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) & weights in grams.

Phasing	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snails	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3	25	522	Ditch Fill	40	40			**	1							*	1			Pot**/24
5	27	586	Ditch Fill	10	10	*	1	**	1			*	2					*	1	FCF*/1 Pot*/2 CBM*/2
5	29	654	Ditch Fill	40	40	**	4	**	4	*	1									Pot*/2 CBM*/4 FCF*/20
5	28	689	Ditch Fill	40	40	*	1	**	3			**	6			*	1	**	2	FCF*/2 CBM**/176 Pot**/40
5	30	726	Gully Fill	40	40	**	5	***	3			**	4			**	5			CBM**/173 FCF*/4 Pot*/70 Fe*/4
5	46	1014	Fill of ditch	40	40	**	6	***	2	*	1	*	1			**	9			Pot */32g Metal */4g - FCF */8g - CBM */2g
5	47	1015	Ditch Fill	40	40	**	8	***	3			*	5			*	5	***	6	Fe*/2 CBM**/150 - B. Clay **/14g - Pot */16g
5	54	1086	Fill of ditch	150	40	*	<2	**	1			*	6							CBM */<1g - FCF */8g - Pot */6g
5	55	1162	Fill of Pit/Ditch	5	5	**	6	**	2			*	2							
5	56	1165	Gully fill	40	40			*	<2											
5	57	1214	Cremation cut fill	50	50	**	12	***	10			**	13			*	4	*	1	FCF **/66g - Pot */14g - B. Clay **/28g - Metal */<2g - CBM */4g
5	107	1220	cremation urn	50	20	*	<2	*	<2			*	<2							Flint */22g - Pot */8g
6	12	145	Ditch Fill	40	40	**	3	**	2	*	1	*	1							Worked Flint*/10 Pot*/4 CBM*/1 FCF*/2
6	43	919	Fill of Post Hole	10	5	*	2	**	2							*	2			
6	44	921	Fill of posthole	10	5	*	<1	*	<1					*	<1					Metal */<1g

Phasing	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snails	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
6	45	923	Fill of Post Hole	5	5	**	1	**	1											Fe*/4
6	52	1087	Fill of Pit	40	40	***	20	***	6							*	<2			CBM **/6g - FCF ***/1696g
6	53	1088	Fill of pit	40	40															FCF ****/7206g
6	58	1109	Pit Fill	20	20	**	4					*	4							Pot*/10
6	100	1120	Ditch Fill	2	2	*	4	**	2									*	<2	Pot */84g - B. Clay */22g
6	101	1120	Ditch Fill	2	2	**	4	**	1			*	6							CBM */150g - Pot */162g
6	102	1120	Ditch Fill	2	2	**	2					*	<2							FCF */4g - B. Clay */8g - Pot */30g
6	103	1120	Ditch Fill	2	2	**	6	***	4			*	<1			*	<1			CBM **/54g - Pot */8g
6	104	1120	Ditch Fill	2	2	**	4	*	1			**	1			*	1			CBM */68g - Pot */326g
6	105	1120	Ditch Fill	2	2	*	1					*	1							Pot */6g
6	106	1120	Ditch Fill	2	2	*	2	*	1							*	1			Pot */1g
7	1	14	Fill	40	40			*	1			***	462					*	1	Pot*/2 Flint*/62 Slag**/4 FCF*/1 CBM**/14 Burnt Clay*/6
7	3	14	Ditch Fill	40	40	*	1	*	1			***	262							CBM**/714 Pot*/24Fe*/12 FCF*/22 Worked Flint*/2
7	2	52	Fill	40	40	*	1	*	1			**	14	*	1					Special*/4 CBM**/6 FCF*/1 CBM*/4
7	5	77	Ditch Fill	40	40	**	6	**	8			*	10	*	5			*	1	CBM*/23 Pot*/38 Fe*/6
7	11	143	Pit Fill	10	10	*	1	*	1											
7	23	143	Pit Fill	20	10	EMPTY														
7	15	256	Ditch Fill	40	40	**	6	***	6			**	48							Pot**/34 Fe*/4
7	21	383	Grave Fill	40	40	*	1	*	1	*	1	*	14	*	1			*	1	CBM***/136 Pot*/14 Fe*/6 Glass*/6

Phasing	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snails	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
7	22	391	Pit Fill	40	40	*	2	*	2			**	44							Pot**/130 CBM*/18 Burnt Clay*/8
7	24	479	Ditch Fill	40	40	**	4	*	1	*	1	**	12							FCF*/2 CBM*/8
7	26	532	Demo Layer	40	40	*	2	**	2			*	4	*	1	*	6	**	1	Pot*/24 CBM*/142 Fe*/4
7	31	572	Dump Deposit	40	40	***	32	***	16			**	48	*	<2	***	198	*	<2	CBM**/498 Fe**/54 pot**/290 B. Clay **/80g
7	50	572	Rubble fill	40	40	***	42	****	21	*	<2	**	28	*	<2	***	226	*	<2	Pot **/434g - CBM ***/1774g - Metal */90g
7	32	720	Deposit	40	40	**	18	***	14			**	10	*	<1	**	10	*	8	Pot*/20 CBM */72g
7	51	720	Rubble fill	40	40	***	10	***	8	*	<2	*	8	*	<2	**	50	*	<2	CBM ***/458g - Pot **/76g - Metal **/34g FCF */2g
7	49	812	Rubble fill	40	40	***	9	****	9			***	48	*	<1	***	82	**	51	CBM ***/444g - Metal **/68g - Pot ***/124g Glass */<1g - FCF */2g - B. Clay **/48g
7	37	831	Baby burial - Grave fill	20	20			**	<1			**	20			*	<1			CBM */22g
7	39	866	Charcoal rich fill	50	50	****	84	****	37	*	1	***	33			**	4			B. Clay ***/426 - Pot **/130g - Metal */20g - CBM */42g - W. Flint */12g - Slag */27g -
7	41	868	Pit layer	10	10	*	2	**	<2			*	<2			*	<2			Ind debris */24g - Pot */10g - Metal */22g
7	40	875	Pit FIII	10	10	**	2	***	2			*	20			*	2			Pot**/76 Burnt Clay**/40 Fe*/14
7	42	906	Pit Fill	40	40	***	9	***	8	*	<2	**	30			***	8	***	8	Pot**/20g CBM ***/76g - FCF */2g -
8	7	29	Ditch Fill	40	40	**	6	***	14			***	32							Burnt Clay***/26 Pot**/18 Fe*/4 - Nails*/22 Flint*/1
8	4	78	Grave Fill	40	40			*	1			***	36							
8	6	84	Grave Fill	20	20							**	1							CBM**/6

Phasing	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snails	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
8	35	84	Grave Fill	100	100	*	2	*	<1	*	1	***	38							Slag */4g - CBM */2g Pot */12g - Metal */1g Glass */<1g
8	8	105	Ditch Fill	40	40			*	2	*	1	**	21							Burnt Clay*/10 CBM */74g
8	9	113	Pit/Dump Deposit	74	74	**	22	****	9	***	6	****	29	*	1					CBM***/12 Daub**/138 Fe**/91 Pot***/84 Coins x6/6 Burnt Clay***/56 Ind Debris*/1 Flint*/12
8	10	139	Pit/Dump Deposit	60	40	**	8	***	3			**	5	*	1			**	2	Pot*/12 Burnt Clay*/10 CBM*/6 cpr**/1 Fe*/26
8	18	195	Pit Fill	40	40	*	5	**	3			**	34	*	1					Pot*/2 CBM*/4 FCF*/10
8	13	253	Ditch Fill	40	40	*	4	***	5			**	15							Fe**/10 CBM***/1004 Pot**/96 Slag*/2 FCF**/12 Flint*/24
8	14	254	Ditch Fill	40	40	*	2	**	2			*	10	**	2	*	38			Pot**/18 Fe**/40 Glass*/1
8	16	266	Grave Fill	80	80	***	7	***	6	*	2	***	56	*	1	*	1			Flint**/6 Burnt Clay***/477 CBM***/10 Metal*/4 FCF**/15 Pottery**/24
8	17	266	Grave Fill	15	15			*	1			**	18							Fe*/4
8	19	307	Ditch/Pit Fill	40	40	**	16	***	9	*	1	***	44	*	1	***	126	*	1	Metal**/18 pot***/172 CBM***/1444 Wall Plaster*/2 Flint*/2 Burnt Clay**/36 Tile*/48 Mortar*/14
8	20	349	Pit Fill	40	40	**	14	***	12			****	268			***	44			Fe*/6 Glass*/1 Pot**/116 Flint*/1 Mortar*/74 CBM***/198 Pot**/88 -
8	38	611	Channel Fill	40	40	**	12	**	3			*	2			**	2			CBM**/270g Pot */10g B. Clay **/172g Metal */6g
8	48	704	Clay lining to pond feature	40	40	**	5	**	2			***	588	*	<2	*	<1	*	<2	CBM **/138g - Pot */18g B. Clay **/40g

Phasing	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snails	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
8	33	800	Grave fill	60	60			*	<1	*	<1	***	42							Slag */<1g - FCF */<1g - CBM */<1g
8	34	808	Grave Fill	30	30							***	22							FCF */<1g - CBM */2gMT Metal */4g (6 H. TEETH)
8	36	825	Grave Fill	20	20							*	4							

Table 2: Flot Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250).

Phasing	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale
3	25	522	54	65	35	60			*	**	*	*Triticum* sp., Legume	++	*	Poaceae, *Vicia* / *Lathyrus*, *Galium*/ *Asperula* sp.	+								***	
5	27	586	4	9	50	5	*	*	**	***	*	*Avena* sp.	+											**	
5	29	654	<2	2	98	1			*	*															
5	28	689	4	9	52	43				**	*	*Avena* sp., cf. *Triticum* sp., cf. *Hordeum* sp.	+	*	Poaceae, cf. *Festuca*	+								***	
5	30	726	12	55	25	15		*	**	***	**	*Triticum* sp.	++	**	Poaceae & *Vicia* / *Lathyrus* sp.	++	*	g.b. *Triticum spelta*	++				****	
5	46	1014	4	15	75	10		*	**	**				*	Polygonum/ *Rumex* sp., cf. *Malus* sp., cf. Poaceae & others	+	*	1 g.b. frag noted	+				**	

5	47	1015	6	40	92	3		*	**	***				*(*)	*Polygonum*/ *Rumex* sp., *Chenopodium* sp. & others	++							*	
5	54	1086	12	10	20	75			*	**	*	cerealia frags	+	*	Poaceae	++							**	
5	55	1162	6	12	18	12		*	***	****	*	cerealia frag	+									* (1)	*	
5	56	1165	<2	5	97	1	*			*													*	
5	57	1214	4	12	84	14			**	**	*	*Hordeum* sp.	++/ +++										**	
5	107	1220	<2	2	93	2			*	*													*	
6	12	145	8	15	75	20		*	**	**	*	*Triticum* sp., 1 cf. Legume	++				*	*Triticum spelta* g.b.	++					
6	43	919	6	10	6	3		*	***	****	*	*Triticum* sp., *Avena* sp.	++	*	to id	+							**	
6	44	921	4	8	25	15			*	***	**	*Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp.	++	*	Poaceae & others	+							*	*
6	45	923	14	40	15	1		**	****	****				**	needs sorting	++							**	*
6	52	1087	36	20	1	92			*	***	*	*Hordeum* sp.	++										*	
6	53	1088	2	7	60	30				**													*	
6	58	1109	62	275	91	4	****		*	**							*	g.b. *Triticum* sp.						

6	100	1120	<2	1	1	24		*1	*	**													*	
6	101	1120	<2	0.5	10	5		*1	*	*													*	
6	102	1120	4	4	0	91			*	**													*	*
6	103	1120	2	5	0	30		*	**	**												*	*	
6	104	1120	<2	1	0	75			*	**												*	*	
6	105	1120	2	1	1	94			*	**												*		
6	106	1120	<2	0.5	68	40			*	*													*	
7	1	14	10	80	71	25	*			**	*	occ cereal frags	+				*	g.b.frags	+		*		***	*
7	3	14	10	90	86	10	*			*				*	Poaceae & others	++				*			**	*
7	2	52	24	60	9	90			*	**														
7	5	77	14	25	77	15	*	*	**	**	*	*Triticum* sp., incl. twisted	+/+ +	*	*Polygonum*/ *Rumex* sp., & 1 cf. *Vicia* / *Lathyrus* sp.	++	*	1 g.b	+				**	
7	11	143	<2	4	54	45				*														
7	23	143	<2	5	92	6																		

7	15	256	10	20	35	2		*	***	***	*	occ. Cereals	+	*	Poaceae & others	+	*	g.b. *Triticum spelta*	++			*	**	
7	21	383	148	340	37	60																	***	
7	22	391	46	48	0	98																	*	
7	24	479	4	15	94	1	**		**	***	*	*Avena* sp. & indet cerealia	++											
7	26	532	14	98	92	5																	***	
7	31	572	20	105	45	25		*	****	****	*	cerealia	+										****	
7	50	572	66	180	7	25		***	****	****	**	*Triticum* spp., T. cf. *aestivum*, T. *spelta* / *dicoccum*, *Hordeum* sp.	+/++									*	***	
7	32	720	6	15	50	15		*	**	**	*	cerealia	+										***	
7	51	720	38	85	75	15		*	****	****	**	*Triticum* spp.,*Hordeum* sp.	++	*	cf. *Trifolium* sp.	++	*	g.b. *Triticum* sp. frags	+/++				***	
7	49	812	18	60	10	15		**	****	****	**	*Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* spp., incl. *aestivum*	++										***	
7	37	831	50	50	32	60																		

7	39	866	210	680	20	3		***	****	****	**(*)	*Triticum* spp.	++/ +++	*	needs sorting	++/ +++						*	
7	41	868	10	80	65	15		*	***	***	**	*Triticum* spp. some very large, *Hordeum* sp.	++	*	cf. *Plantago*, *Polygonum* / *Ru*,ex sp. & others	++						**	
7	40	873	52	135	35	15		***	****	****	**	*Triticum* sp., *Avena* sp.	+/+ +	**	*Polygonum* / *Rumex* sp. & others	+/++						**	
7	42	906	84	130	4	50		*	***	****	*	cerealia, *Avena* sp.	++				*	g.b. *Triticum* sp. frags	+			***	
8	7	29	84	215	75	20	*	*	*	***	*	*Triticum* sp. & occ cereals	+/+ +	**	Poaceae & others	++						**	
8	4	78	120	210	53	45				*										*			
8	6	84	78	185	74	25	*		*	**													
8	35	84	298	1150	78	40																	
8	8	105	16	210	98	1	*			*													
8	9	113	298	375	1	20		**	****	****	****	*Triticum* sp. dominant, Legumes	++/ +++	*	*Polygonum* / *Rumex* sp.						**		
8	10	139	8	15	35	10	*	*	**	****	**	*Triticum* so. Frags	++	*	*Galium* / *Asperula*sp.		*	g.b. & spikelets, Triticum cf. spelta	++			**	

8	18	195	22	175	96	3				**														
8	13	253	182	285	1	15		**	***	****	*	Triticum sp. frags	+											
8	14	254	106	215	30	25		**	****	****	*	cerealia					*	chaff frags, poss more to find	+		*			
8	16	266	140	250	55	35																		
8	17	266	110	110	1	96																		
8	19	307	20	65	35	4		*	**	**	*	*Triticum* sp. & *Hordeum* sp.	++										***	
8	20	349	60	110	35	55			***	****													***	
8	38	611	16	115	80	15		*	**	****	*	cerealia, *Triticum* sp.	+/++										****	
8	48	704	70	250	75	15	****	*	***	****							*	g.b. *Triticum spelta*					**	
8	33	800	36	300	96	3																	***	
8	34	808	8	70	98	1																		
8	36	825	10	75	94	3																		

APPENDIX 2: Provisional Roman Tile Fabrics

Note: initial fabric categories were drawn up on site using hand lens only. Generic codes have been used for basic quantification.

Fabric 1, (generic code 1g)
Orange to orange-red, moderate fine to medium reddish-black and clear quartz and sparse red iron-rich inclusions; poorly mixed with clean areas and sparse pale yellow silt . Medium moulding sand. All 1g fabrics have sparse coarse quartz < c.2mm. Near MoL 3050. CAT 11. A slightly coarser version of F1 with rock fragments < c. 1.5mm was called F7.

Fabric 1b, (generic code 1g)
As fabric 1 with common reddish-black quartz; near MoL 3050. CAT 11/17.

Fabric 1w, (generic code 1g)
As fabric 1 with less dark and more coarse white quartz; near MoL 3050/CAT 11.

Fabric 2, (generic code 1g)
Orange with cream bands and/or inclusions and moderate quartz; silty version of fabric 1. Medium moulding sand.

Fabric 3, (generic code 1g)
Orange-red with some quartz/silt and coarse dark red iron-rich balls. Medium moulding sand. May be MoL 3050, CAT 11/17, 'Reigate' fabric.

Fabric 4, (generic code 1g)
Orange with abundant silt-sized quartz and granular appearance (near MoL 2459); sparse medium quartz inclusions. Fine moulding sand. Near MoL 2459/ CAT 7.

Fabric 5, (generic code 1g)
Light orange/brown flecked with common dark red and moderate cream angular clay inclusions, size medium to very coarse.

Fabric 2454, (generic code 2454g)
Light orange, light brown or yellow with sparse to moderate white or rose quartz, abundant within lenses. Sparse to moderate inclusions of red iron-rich clay and white calcareous material. MoL fabric 2454, CAT 8.

Fabric 2454b, (generic code 2454g)
Near fabric 2454 but with some darker quartz; CAT 9?

Fabric buff
Light orange-brown with sparse to common inclusions of clear and rose quartz and some black grains. Ill-defined boundary with 2454, but inclusions tend to be coarser.

Fabric F1
Orange with some lighter silty streaks; common poorly sorted fine to coarse quartz, <c.1 mm. Sparse coarse calcareous and dark red iron rich fragments., Flue tile fabric. Near MoL 3028.

Fabric F2
Orange, slightly silty, with abundant v fine quartz and sparse coarser grains. Some red iron-rich specks. Box flue fabric, near fabric 4.

Fabric F3
Dark orange slightly silty matrix, common medium quartz, mainly dark-coloured, sparse dark red iron-rich inclusions. Voussoir fabric? Close to fabrics 1b and F1.

Fabric F4
Orange with cream silty lensing and sparse coarse darker orange-red inclusions; very little quartz., Box-flue. Near Mol fabric 3018.

Fabric F5

Brownish orange fabric with occasional silty lumps; abundant fine sand (coarser than F2), including white grains (flint? – coarse white flint fragment in sample), red iron-rich clays. Flue tile fabric.

Fabric F6

As fabric 2454, All examples have very wavy combing.

APPENDIX 3: Provisional Post-Roman Brick and Tile Fabrics

Fabric 6 (was J)
Orange-red sparse moderate quartz, abundant fine white speckles some fine burnt organics, sparse very coarse inclusions of cream clay up to 15mm. Post-medieval tile.

Fabric 7 (was L)
Reddish orange near J but finer fabric with no quartz inclusions and more frequent white/cream calcareous inclusions. Peg tile.

Fabric 8 (was M)
Cream/pale yellow fabric. Sparse very coarse red clay inclusions up to 4mm. Moderate to very coarse cream/yellow clay inclusions up to 18mm. Sparse moderate to coarse black iron rich inclusions and medium sanded texture. Very soft fabric. North Kent brick type? Source Dartford/Gravesend?

Fabric 9 (was H)
Orange-red to reddish orange-brown, high fired. Sparse iron rich black inclusions up to 2 mm. Sparse fine quartz. Fine sanding, well mixed fabric. Canterbury type clay. Maybe Kent production. Unfrogged brick with grey glaze.

Fabric 10 (was O)
Speckled creamy white/yellow with some pinkish patches. Soft fabric with moderate voids up to 12mm. Sparse moderate black iron rich speckles. Undated fabric. Similar to Flemish bricks, estuarine silts, later Dartford/chalk. Brick.

Fabric 11 (was P)
Orange-brown, medium sand-tempered brick with fine white clay streaking and black iron rich inclusions up to 0.5mm. Less calcareous brick type.

Fabric 13 (was I)
Pale orange brick fabric. Abundant very coarse white chalk/quartz inclusions up to 5mm, abundant coarse slag/iron rich black inclusions up to 5 mm. Poorly sorted granular texture. Victorian.

Fabric 14 (was K)
Orange fine sandy fabric, sparse moderate quartz, sparse fine calcium carbonate inclusions and sparse red iron rich inclusions. Well mixed. Peg tile fabric.

Fabric 16 (was f)
Orange, poorly mixed with moderate fine calcareous inclusions, sparse coarse iron rich inclusions and clay banding. Peg tile (context 28).

Fabric 17 (was g)
Abundant fine calcareous burnt inclusions, sparse coarse quartz grains, sparse very coarse iron-rich inclusions. Floor tile, green glaze (context 28).

Fabric 19 (was t)
Orange-red sandy fabric with sparse fine to medium calcareous inclusions and sparse medium sized quartz with sparse red and black iron rich inclusions. C19th-C20th Peg tile.

Fabric 20 (was u)
Pinkish creamy orange. Abundant cream calcareous speckling. Reduced? Lighter core sparse slag and iron rich, very coarse (up to 1.5mm) sparse medium red and black iron rich inclusions. Probably machine made with very flat sharp corners. C20th tile.

APPENDIX 4: Signature and tally mark descriptions and number of marked fragments.

Code	Description	Count	Notes
1S	1 arc	93	Including 1S+SFSGX2; 1 to left; 1 to right; 1 on top edge; 1 pointed
2S	2 arc	30	Including 1 to right.
3S	3 arc	12	Including 3S+1B
1Ss	1 small arc	3	
2Ss	2 small arc	4	
3Ss	3 small arc	1	
1A	1 wide arc	25	
2A	2 wide arc	8	Including 2A+SFSG
3A	3 wide arc	5	
4A	4 wide arc	1	
1B	1 loop	1	Including 3S+1b
2B	2 loop	1	
2Bs	2 small loops	1	
2Bl	2 large loops	2	
H	Inverted arc	3	
O	Circle	4	
P	Approximate V shape	1	
Q	Inverted loop with downturn at left side	1	
R	2 overlapping arcs side by side	2	
X	X shape	2	
H/Q	Inverted arc with slight downturn at left side	1	
SFSA	Half arc	4	including SFSA+SFAG
2SFA	2 half arcs	1	
SFSB	3 arcs over X	1	
SFSC	Arc with 1 vertical line and 1 arc across the corner.	1	
SFSD	2 crossed arcing lines	1	
SFSE	Loose ‘R’ shape	1	
2SFSE	2 loose ‘R’ shapes	1	
SFSF	Arc with small squiggle below	1	
SFSG	I vertical mark	7	Not including 2A+SFSG; 1S+SFSGx2; SFSA+SFSG
2SFSG	2 vertical marks	4	
SFSH	Backwards leaning ‘C’	1	
SFSI	Back slash \ mark	1	
SFSJ	‘L’ mark	1	
SFSK	Half arc across corner	1	
SFSL	2 horizontal marks	1	
SFSM	Half arc over loop	1	
	Total marked fragments	232	

APPENDIX 5: Coin Catalogue

SF no	Con text	Feature	Issuer	Denom	Reverse	Mint	Date	Wear	Notes
438	1	topsoil	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
1	2	subsoil	?radiate copy	Antoninianus	illeg		3rd C	C/C	
3	2	subsoil	Gordian III	Antoninianus	PA[X AETERNA]SC		238-44	VW/VW	
4	2	subsoil	?Nuremburg	Jetton	illeg		15th-17th C	C/C	
5	2	subsoil	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	EW/EW	
6	2	subsoil	Helena	Nummus	PIETAS ROM]ANA		324-341	W/W	
7	2	subsoil	James I	Penny	TVEATVR VNITA DEVS, escallop		1606-7	W/W	Second coinage
19	2	subsoil	illegible	?Dupondius/As	illeg		2-3rd C	C/C	
44	2	subsoil	Illegible	?Antoninianus	illeg			NSU	
64	2	subsoil	Crispus	Nummus	CAESARVM NOSTRORVM//P[C]ON	CON	317-326	SW/SW	
103	2	subsoil	Edward I-III	Penny	CIVITAS LONDON	London	1279-1377	W/W	
105	2	subsoil	Radiate copy	Radiate copy	illeg		3rd C	VW/EW	
106	2	subsoil	Constantius II	Nummus	FEL TEMP REPARATIO//TRP	TR	323-61	W/W	
108	2	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS//PCONST	CONST	335-41	SW/SW	
119	2	subsoil	Constantine I	Nummus	SOLI INVICTO COMITI/TF]//[P]LN	LN	307-18	W/SW	
120	2	subsoil	Severas Alexander	Sestertius	[PR]O[V]ID[ENTIA AVG]SC	Rome	222-35	W/VW	
121	2	subsoil	Illegible	Dupondius	illeg		2-3rd C	EW/EW	
122	2	subsoil	Gallienus'	Antoninianus	SECVRIT PER PET	Rome	253-68	VW/VW	
123	2	subsoil	House Constantine'	Nummus	[GLORIA EX]ERCITVS], ?1std		335-41	EW/EW	
124	2	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	Victory on prow		330-35	EW/EW	
125	2	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	wreath		318-24	VW/EW	
126	2	subsoil	House Constantine'	Nummus	Victory on prow//PL[-]		330-35	SW/SW	

127	2	subsoil	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
128	2	subsoil	House Valentinian	Nummus	FEL TEMP REPARATIO//TRP	TR	354-61	SW/W	
129	2	subsoil	Helena	Nummus	PAX PUBLICA		337-41	W/W	
130	2	subsoil	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
131	2	subsoil	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
132	2	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS/.//PLG	LG	330-35	SW/SW	
134	2	subsoil	House Constantine'	Nummus	nonsense legend		4th C	W/W	Obverse- Helmeted bust R stuck over GLORIA EXERCITAS reverse
135	2	subsoil	Trajan	As	[TR POT COS] III PP SC	Rome	98-117	VW/VW	
136	2	subsoil	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
137	2	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	Victory on prow//TR.[-]	TR	330-35	SW/SW	
138	2	subsoil	?Constans	Nummus	CAESA[RVM NOSTRORV]M//PL[N]	LN	318-24	W/W	
139	2	subsoil	Constans	Nummus	[VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN		343-48	C/C	
140	2	subsoil	?Carausius	Radiate	VIRTVS [-----]		3rd C	C/C	
141	2	subsoil	?Tetricus II	Radiate	illeg		3rd C	VW/EW	
142	2	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	VOT X CAESARVM NOSTRO[R]VM//[P]LGG	LG	318-24	SW/SW	
143	2	subsoil	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
144	2	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	[VICTORI]AE LAET[AE PRINC PERP]		318-24	W/W	
145	2	subsoil	Illegible	?Nummus	illeg		4th C	EW/EW	
146	2	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	PROVIDENTIAE CAES//STRů	Trier	324-30	SW/SW	
147	2	subsoil	Constans	Nummus	GLOR[IA EXERCITVS], 1std		330-41		
148	2	subsoil	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	

149	2	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	wolf and twins		330-35	W/W	
150	2	subsoil	?Constans	Nummus	[VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN]//[--S]		343-48	W/W	
151	2	subsoil	Radiate copy	Radiate copy			3rd C	VW/VW	
152	2	subsoil	Illegible	Radiate or Nummus	illeg		2-4th C	C/C	
153	2	subsoil	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
154	2	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	[FEL TEMP REPARATIO]//CONS	CON	348-50	W/W	
155	2	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	[GLORIA] EXER[CITVS], 1std		335-37	SW/W	
156	2	subsoil	House Valentinian	Nummus	[GLORIA ROMANORVM]		364-78	EW/EW	
157	2	subsoil	Victorinus	Antoninianus	VIRTVS A[VG]	Cologne	268-71	SW/SW	
158	2	subsoil	?radiate copy	?radiate copy	illeg		3rd C	EW/EW	
159	2	subsoil	House Valentinian	Nummus	[GLORIA ROMANORVM]		364-78	EW/EW	
160	2	subsoil	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
161	2	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	[G]LOR[IA EXERCITVS], 2std		330-35	SW/SW	
162	2	subsoil	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
163	2	subsoil	Helena	Nummus	[PAX PUBLICA]		337-41	VW/W	
164	2	subsoil	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
182	2	subsoil	Salonina	Antoninianus	IVNO RE[GINA]	Rome	253-68	W/W	
331	2	subsoil	Illegible	Sestertius	illeg		1-3rd C	C/C	
332	2	subsoil	Illegible	radiate	illeg		3rd C	EW/EW	
372	2	subsoil	n/a	lead token	grid		14-18th C		
395	2	subsoil	Illegible	Penny	illeg		post med	EW/EW	probably Victorian
448	2	subsoil	Victoria	Penny	G		1863	W/W	5 'shot' indentations on obv
11	3	cleaning layer	Faustina Snr	Denarius	[AV]GUSTA	Rome	138-61	SW/SW	
249	3	cleaning layer	Victorinus	Antoninianus	SPES PVBLICA		268-70	SW/SW	

133	5	demolition material	House Constantine	Nummus	BEATA TRANQUILLITAS VOTIS **//STR	TR	318-24	SW/SW	
250	6	cleaning layer	Decentius	Nummus	VICTORIAE DD NN AVG [ET CAE]/SV		350-3	SW/SW	
251	6	cleaning layer	Claudius II	Antoninianus	CONSE[CRATIO]	Rome	270	VW/W	
23	7	demolition layer	Trajan	As	TR POT COS III PP SC	Rome	98-117	SW/SW	
24	7	demolition layer	Gratian	Siliqua	VRBS ROMA//TRPS	Trier	367-83	SW/SW	
26	7	demolition layer	Tetricus I	Antoninianus	VIRTVS [AVG]		271-4	W/VW	
33	7	demolition layer	Maximian	Nummus	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI/II Ā//PLC		286-310	SW/SW	
35	7	demolition layer	House Constantine	Nummus	VICTORI[AE DD AVG QNN]		343-48	VW/VW	
36	7	demolition layer	radiate	radiate			2-3rd C	VW/VW	
37	7	demolition layer	Illegible	?Nummus	?Victory on prow		4th C		clipped square
61	7	demolition layer	Contemporary copy	Nummus	?Victory L with captive		4th C	EW/EW	
109	8	layer over coin hoard	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1std		335-41	EW/EW	part of 2008 T285
110	8	layer over coin hoard	Constans	Nummus	VICT[ORIAE DD AVGGQ NN]	Trier	347-8	W/W	part of 2008 T285
111	8	layer over coin hoard	Constans	Nummus	[VICTORIA]E DD AVGGQ NN	Trier	347-8	W/W	part of 2008 T285
112	8	layer over coin hoard	Constans	Nummus	VICTOR[IAE DD AVG]GQ NN/D//TRS	Trier	347-8	W/W	part of 2008 T285

113	8	layer over coin hoard	Constans	Nummus	VICTORIAE DD AVGG[Q NN]/leaf//TRS	Trier	347-8	SW/SW	part of 2008 T285
114	8	layer over coin hoard	Constantine II as Ceasar	Nummus	GLOR[IA EXERCI]TVS, 2 std		330-335	VW/EW	part of 2008 T285
115	8	layer over coin hoard	House Constantine	Nummus	Victory on prow		330-340	EW/EW	part of 2008 T285
116	8	layer over coin hoard	Constans	Nummus	VICTORIAE DD [AVGGQ NN]/M//	Trier	347-8	W/W	part of 2008 T285
117	8	layer over coin hoard	House Constantine	Nummus	Victory on prow/-//TR[-]	Trier	330-40	SW/SW	part of 2008 T285
118	8	layer over coin hoard	House Constantine	Nummus	[GLORIA EX]ERC[ITVS], 1std		347-8	W/W	part of 2008 T285
335	9	ditch fill	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS//PCONST	CONST	330-35	VW/W	
30	17	demolition deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	FEL TEMP REPARATIO		354-61	W/W	
67	17	demolition deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	bridge over river		343-48	W/W	
41	74	upper ditch fill	Victorinus'	Antoninianus	illeg		268-70	C/C	
42	77	ditch fill	Victorinus'	Antoninianus	/I*		268-71	C/C	
46	113	pit fill	Magnentius	Nummus	FELICITAS REPU[BLICAE]/A		350-3	SW/SW	part of 2009 T94
47	113	pit fill	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	part of 2009 T94
48	113	pit fill	House Constantine'	Nummus	victory on prow		330-35	VW/VW	part of 2009

									T94
50	113	pit fill	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	part of 2009 T94
52	113	pit fill	House Constantine	Nummus	victory on prow//PLG	LG	330-35	SW/SW	part of 2009 T94
53	113	pit fill	House Constantine	Nummus	victory on prow//PLG	LG	330-35	SW/SW	part of 2009 T94
172	113	pit fill	House Constantine	Nummus	wolf and twins//TRP	TR	330-35	SW/SW	part of 2009 T94
173	113	pit fill	Contemporary copy	Nummus	illeg		4th C	VW/W	part of 2009 T94
183	113	pit fill	House Constantine'	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS//TRS, 2std	TR	330-35	W/W	part of 2009 T94
184	113	pit fill	Illegible	Radiate/ Nummus	illeg		3-4th C	C/C	part of 2009 T94
488	113	pit fill	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2std		330-35	W/SW	part of 2009 T94
489	113	pit fill	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS//[---], 2std		330-35	VW/VW	part of 2009 T94
490	113	pit fill	House Constantine'	Nummus	Victory on prow		330-35	VW/VW	part of 2009 T94
491	113	pit fill	Contemporary copy	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	part of 2009 T94

492	113	pit fill	House Constantine'	Nummus	Victory on prow		330-35	VW/VW	part of 2009 T94
493	113	pit fill	House Constantine'	Nummus	Victory on prow//PLG	LG	330-35	W/W	part of 2009 T94
28	313	pit fill	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	EW/EW	
60	365	upper pit fill	radiate	Antoninianus	illeg		2-3rd C	C/C	clipped
21	385	cleaning layer	Illegible	Sestertius	illeg		1-3rd C	C/C	
20	447	robber backfill	Salonina	Antoninianus	[P]VDIC[ITIA]	Rome	253-268	C/C	
16	479	Ditch fill	Illegible	radiate copy	illeg		3rd C	W/W	
17	479	Ditch fill	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	EW/EW	
72	535	robber backfill	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS//PLG	LG	330-35	W/SW	
22	580	demolition deposit	Constantine I	Nummus	SOLI INVICTO COMITI/S[N]//MLN	LN	307-18	SW/SW	
34	623	demolition	Licinius I/II	Nummus	GENIO [POP] ROM//LT[R]	TR	308-324	SW/SW	
244	623	demolition	Illegible	As/ Dupondius	illeg		2-3rd C	EW/EW	
245	623	demolition	Constans	Nummus	[GLORIA EXERC]ITVS//RTR	TR	335-41	SW/SW	
242	647	rubble deposit	Victorinus	Antoninianus	PAX AVG/V *	Cologne	269-71	W/VW	
18	664	ditch fill	House Constantine	Nummus			?354-61	VW/VW	
187	746	subsoil deposit	Antoninus Pius	Sestertius	Victory L holding wreath	Rome	138-61	VW/VW	
188	746	subsoil deposit	Uncertain	Sestertius	SECVRITAS, seated left head in hand		2nd C	VW/VW	
189	746	subsoil deposit	Illegible	As/ Dupondius	illeg			C/C	
190	746	subsoil deposit	Illegible	As/ Dupondius	illeg			EW/EW	
191	746	subsoil	?Carausius	?Antoninianus	illeg		?286-93	W/W	

		deposit							
192	746	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS//TRS, 2 std	TR	330-41	SW/SW	
193	746	subsoil deposit	?Radiate copy	?Radiate copy	AVCC		3rd C	SW/SW	
194	746	subsoil deposit	Radiate copy	Radiate copy	illeg		3rd C	SW/SW	
195	746	subsoil deposit	?Tetricus II	radiate copy	illeg		3rd C	W/VW	
196	746	subsoil deposit	Radiate copy	Radiate copy	P[AX ---]		3rd C	W/W	
197	746	subsoil deposit	Radiate copy	Radiate copy	illeg		3rd C	SW/W	
198	746	subsoil deposit	Constantine I	Nummus	SOLI INVIC[TO COMITI/T]F//PLN	LN	307-18	SW/SW	
199	746	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
201	746	subsoil deposit	?Carausius	Antoninianus	PA[X] AVG		286-93	W/VW	
203	746	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	wolf and twins		330-35	VW/VW	
205	746	subsoil deposit		Nummus	VICTOR[IA AVGG]		343-402	VW/VW	
206	746	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1 std		335-41	W/W	
207	746	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
208	746	subsoil deposit	Constantine I	Nummus	SOLI INVICTO//PTR	TR	307-18	W/W	
209	746	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	EW/EW	
211	746	subsoil deposit	radiate	radiate	illeg		3rd C	C/C	
213	746	subsoil	House Constantine	Nummus	[GLORIA EXERCITVS], 2std		330-35	W/W	

		deposit							
215	746	subsoil deposit	illegible	radiate	illeg		3rd C	C/C	
216	746	subsoil deposit	Edward I-III	Penny	CIVITAS CANTOR	Canterbury	1279-1377	VW/W	
217	746	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Penny	illeg		1279-1489	EW/EW	
265	746	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Radiate or Nummus	illeg		3-4th C	EW/C	
266	746	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	[GLORIA EXERCITVS], 1 std		335-41	EW/EW	
267	746	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Nummus	?Victory L		4th C	EW/EW	
268	746	subsoil deposit	Constantius II	Nummus	[FEL TEMP REPARATIO]		353-61	EW/VW	
269	746	subsoil deposit	Helena	Nummus	[PIETAS ROMANA]		337-41	W/W	
270	746	subsoil deposit	Carausius	Antoninianus	PAX [AVG]		286-93	W/W	
271	746	subsoil deposit	House Constantine'	Nummus	Victory on prow//[--C]	?C	330-35	W/W	
272	746	subsoil deposit	blank flan?						possible coin weight
273	746	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	EW/EW	
274	746	subsoil deposit	Radiate copy	Radiate copy	illeg		3rd C	VW/VW	
275	746	subsoil deposit	Henry VI	Penny	clipped	York	1470-1	W/W	clipped
221	763	upper pond fill	Illegible	radiate	[----]AVG		3rd C	C/W	
223	763	upper pond fill	Radiate copy	Antoninianus	CI OP I[-]VC		3rd C	W/W	

224	763	upper pond fill	Aurelian	Antoninianus	ORIENS AVG	XXI	270-75	SW/SW	
225	763	upper pond fill	?Carausius	Antoninianus	illeg		?286-93	VW/VW	
227	763	upper pond fill	?Tetricus II	Antoninianus	[S]A[LV]S A[VG]		?270-73	VW/W	misstruck, possible radiate copy
228	763	upper pond fill	Radiate copy	Antoninianus	O[-]IS		3rd C	C/W	misstruck, sprue
229	763	upper pond fill	Radiate copy	Antoninianus	illeg		3rd C	VW/VW	?double struck
231	763	upper pond fill	Radiate copy	Antoninianus	?Salus L holding patera/sceptre		3rd C	VW/VW	misstruck
233	763	upper pond fill	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	EW/EW	
234	763	upper pond fill	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
403	763	upper pond fill	Illegible	?radiate	illeg		3rd C	EW/C	
336	876	post pad fill	Claudius II	Antoninianus	[FELI]CITAS A[VG]		268-70	W/W	
74	890	cleaning layer, same as 002	House Valentinian	Nummus	GLORIA ROMANORVM		364-78	W/W	
77	890	cleaning layer, same as 002	Illegible	?Radiate copy	illeg		3rd C	VW/VW	
292	945	subsoil deposit	Constantine I	Nummus	SOLI INVICTO COMITI/TF//PLN	LN	307-18	SW/SW	
293	945	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS//[S----]		330-35	W/W	

294	945	subsoil deposit	Carausius'	Antoninianus	[TVTE]LA AVG	?Rouen	286-93	W/W	
295	945	subsoil deposit	Illegible	radiate	illeg		3rd C	EW/EW	
296	945	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Nummus	Victory L		343+	VW/VW	
297	945	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	fragment
298	945	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Radiate or Nummus	illeg		2-4th C	C/C	
299	945	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	[GLORIA EXERCITVS]		335-41	C/C	
340	945	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Sestertius	illeg		1-3rd C	EW/EW	
341	945	subsoil deposit	Trajan Decius	Antoninianus	D[ACIA]	Rome	249-251	W/W	
342	945	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	BEATA TRANQUILLITAS VOTIS **//PTR	TR	318-24	W/SW	
343	945	subsoil deposit	Constans	Nummus	VICTORIAE [DD AVGG QNN]		343-48	W/W	misstruck
344	945	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	C/C	
345	945	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	[GLORIA EXERCITVS], 2std		330-35	SW/SW	legend clipped
346	945	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2std		330-35	SW/SW	
347	945	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	VOT[-] in wreath		318-24	C/C	
348	945	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1std		330-35	VW/VW	
349	945	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2std		335-41	EW/VW	
350	945	subsoil deposit	?Claudius II	?radiate copy	[GENIVS EXERC]I	?Rome	268-270	VW/VW	

351	945	subsoil deposit	Constantine I	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2std		330-335	W/W	
352	945	subsoil deposit	Allectus	Antoninianus	illeg		293-6	W/EW	
353	945	subsoil deposit	Quintillas/Claudius II	Antoninianus	[AP]O[LLINI CONS]/H		268-70	W/VW	
358	945	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Radiate or Nummus	?Victory		3-4th C	EW/VW	
359	945	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	EW/EW	fragment
360	945	subsoil deposit	Illegible	Nummus	illeg		4th C	EW/EW	
361	945	subsoil deposit	Tetricus I'	radiate copy	Victory L?		?271-74	W/VW	
362	945	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	[GLORIA EXERCITVS//-RP], 2std	TR	330-35	EW/EW	
363	945	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	Victory on prow/chi-rho//SCONST	CONST	330-35	SW/SW	
364	945	subsoil deposit	House Constantine	Nummus	[GLORIA EXERCITVS], 2std		330-35	SW/SW	
451	945	subsoil deposit	?Gallienus	radiate	[---D]ITAS AVG/ς		?253-68	VW/VW	
326	1051	gully fill	Illegible	radiate copy				EW/EW	
176	u/s		Edward I	Penny	CIVITAS LONDON	London	1279-1307	W/SW	Class 10ab
177	u/s		Henry V	Penny	CIVITAS EBORACI, one annulet	York G	1413-22	SW/W	local die
178	u/s		Illegible	Penny	clipped		1279-1489	EW/EW	clipped
179	u/s		Illegible	Jetton	illeg		15-17th C	C/C	
180	u/s		?Hanns Krauwinkel	Jetton	Rose/orb type		16-17th C	EW/EW	
181	u/s		?Edward III	cut quarter penny	VND	?Bury	1327-35	SW/SW	Class 15d

APPENDIX 6

Ten Roman copper alloy coins
from *Snodland, Kent*
Treasure case 2008 T285
Report to Mr R Sykes, HM Coroner, Mid Kent and Medway

Circumstances of Discovery
Found during April 2008 with a metal detector, during archaeological excavation on the site of *Former sports field, Snodland* prior to development. The coins were found in the topsoil/backfill of the area directly above the site of previous a Roman coin hoard (Treasure number 2006 T467), within an area measuring approximately 3m², to a depth of 0.5m.

Description of Find
Ten copper alloy nummi of Constans and the House of Constantine, minted between AD330 and 348.

Catalogue
1) Copper alloy Nummus of House of Constantine
Mint unclear, 335-341AD
Obverse Illegible; ?laureate bust right
Reverse [GLORIA EXERCITVS]; Two soldiers either side of one standard
?//?
Condition: extremely worn: poor

2) Copper alloy Nummus of Constans
Trier, 347-8
Obverse C[ONSTA]N[S P F AVG]; bust right
Reverse VICT[ORIAE DD AVGGQ NN]; Two victories facing each other each holding wreath, (M)//-
Condition: worn
RIC VIII, p. 151, c.f. 182

3) Copper alloy Nummus of Constans
Trier, 347-8
Obverse CONSTANS P F AVG; bust right
Reverse [VICTORIA]E DD AVGGQ NN; Two victories facing each other each holding wreath, D//[TR]S
Condition: worn
RIC VIII, p. 152, c.f. 195-6

4) Copper alloy Nummus of Constans
Trier, 347-8
Obverse CONSTAN[S PF AVG]; bust right
Reverse VICTOR[IAE DD AVG]G QNN; Two victories facing each other each holding wreath, D//TRS
Condition: worn
RIC VIII, p. 152, c.f. 195-6

5) Copper alloy Nummus of Constans
Trier, 347-8
Obverse [CON]STANS PF AVG; bust right
Reverse VICTORIAE DD AVGG [QNN]; Two victories facing each other each holding wreath, Leaf//TRS
Condition: good
RIC VIII, p. 151, c.f. 185-6

6) Copper alloy Nummus of Constantine II as Caesar

Mint unclear, 330-335
Obverse CONSTANTINVS IV [----]; bust right
Reverse GLOR[IA EXERCI]TVS; Two soldiers standing either side of two standards
Condition: worn; poor

7) Copper alloy Nummus of House of Constantine
Mint unclear, 330-340
Obverse CONSTAN[TINOPOLIS]; Helmeted bust left
Reverse Victory on prow left
Condition: worn; poor, especially reverse

8) Copper alloy Nummus of Constans
Trier, 347-8
Obverse [CO]NSTAN[S PF AVG]; bust right
Reverse VICTORIAE DD [AVGGQ NN; Two victories facing each other each holding wreath,
M//[ ]
Condition: worn
RIC VIII, p. 151, c.f. 182

9) Copper alloy Nummus of House of Constantine,
Trier, 330-40
Obverse CONSTANTINOPOLIS; Helmeted bust left
Reverse Victory on prow left
-//TR[ ]
Condition: good

10) Copper alloy Nummus of House of Constantine
Mint unclear, 347-8
Obverse Illegible [----]; bust right
Reverse [GLORIA EX]ERC[ITVS]; Two soldiers holding one standard
?//?
Condition: worn

Note
The find constitutes Treasure under the Treasure Act (1996) due to the age and number of coins recovered, i.e. ten base metal coins over 300 years old. The coins are comparable in condition and date to those found within the 2006 hoard and are therefore almost certainly addenda to the original hoard.

References
J. P. C. Kent, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol VIII* (Spink 1981)

Trista Clifford
Archaeology SouthEast
19 May 2008

Sam Moorhead
Dept of Portable Antiquities and Treasure
4 June 2008

Appendix 7: Context Register

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Section	Phase	Dating
1	Deposit			Top soil	489			u	
2	Deposit			Sub soil	489			u	
3	Layer			Cleaning layer	487	7.11		7	AD50-140
4	Layer			Cleaning layer	333	7.14		7	AD250-350
5	Layer			Demo material; prob	566			8	coin 318-24 SW
6	Layer			Cleaning layer over of postholes	567	7.10 South Timber Building		8	AD250-400; coins 270 VW & 350-3 SW
7	Layer			Demo layer; prob same as (005, 017, 380)	566			8	AD120-200; coins from 98-117 to 4thC; leather horse harness fitting
8	Layer			Layer over/around geotechnical pit	MOD			u	
9	Fill		10	Ditch Fill of cut 10	333	7.14	B5	7	cbm; coin 330-35 VW
10	Cut	9		Ditch slot	333	7.14	B5	7	snaffle bit
11	Cut	12		Ditch slot	334	7.14	A1	7	
12	Fill		11	Ditch fill of cut 11	334	7.14	A1	7	cbm
13	Cut	14		Ditch slot	335	7.14	A2	7	
14	Fill		13	Ditch fill of cut 13	335	7.14	A2	7	AD240-400
15	Cut	16		Tree throw/animal burrow	336		A2	8	
16	Fill		15	Fill of cut 15	336		A2	8	AD10-100?
17	Fill			Demo deposit	568		C1	8	AD270-300/325; cbm 93kg; coins 354-61 W & 343-48 W; burnt daub
18				VOID	VOID			u	
19	Cut	20		Ditch slot	337	7.14	A3	7	
20	Fill		19	Ditch fill of cut 19	337	7.14	A3	7	cbm

21	Cut	22		Ditch slot	343	7.13	B1	7	
22	Fill		21	Ditch fill of cut 21	343	7.13	B1	7	cbm
23	Cut	24		Modern feature, on pre-ex plan only	MOD			u	
24	Fill		23	Fill of cut 23	MOD			u	Undated; cbm
25	Cut	26		Modern feature, on pre-ex plan only	MOD			u	
26	Fill		25	Fill of cut 25	MOD			u	Undated; cbm
27	Cut	28		Modern feature, on pre-ex plan only	MOD			u	
28	Fill		27	Fill of cut 27	MOD			u	Roman; flint; pm nail
29	Fill		30	Ditch fill of cut 30	481	8.1		8	AD40-100?; flint
30	Cut	29		Ditch slot	481	8.1		8	
31	Fill		32	Fill of Geotech pit, which revealed coin hoard	MOD			u	
32	Cut	31		Cut of Geotech pit, which revealed coin hoard	MOD			u	
33	Fill		34	Ditch fill of cut 34	482	8.1	A4	8	AD270-300
34	Cut	33		Ditch slot	482	8.1	A4	8	
35	Fill		36	Ditch Fill of cut 36	351	7.11	A4	7	
36	Cut	35		Ditch slot	351	7.11	A4	7	
37	Fill		38	Ditch fill of cut 38	352	7.11	A5	7	cbm
38	Cut	37		Ditch slot	352	7.11	A5	7	
39	Cut	40		Posthole	438		A6	7	
40	Fill		39	Fill of posthole cut 39	438		A6	7	
41	Cut	42		Posthole	MOD		A7	u	
42	Fill		41	Fill of posthole cut 41	MOD		A7	u	pm nail
43	Cut	44		Posthole	564		A8	7	
44	Fill		43	Fill of posthole cut 43	564		A8	7	Undated
45	Fill		46	Fill of cut 46	46	7.14	B6	7	AD120-400

46	Cut	45		Box section	46	7.14	B6	7	
47	Fill		48	Fill of cut 48	344	7.13	B6	7	cbm
48	Cut	47		Box section	344	7.13	B6	7	
49	Cut		50	Shallow pit cut	432		B2	u	
50	Fill	49		Fill of pit cut 49	432		B2	u	
51	Cut		52	Ditch slot	345	7.13	B3	7	
52	Fill	51		Ditch fill of cut 51	345	7.13	B3	7	cbm
53	Cut		54	Ditch slot	346	7.13	B4	7	
54	Fill	53		Ditch fill of cut 53	346	7.13	B4	7	cbm
55	Cut		56	Depression or shallow truncated pit cut	437		B7	7	
56	Fill	55		Fill of cut 55	437		B7	7	
57	Layer			Cleaning layer	346	7.13		7	flint; cbm
58	Cut	59		Posthole	435		B8	7	
59	Fill		58	Fill of posthole cut 58	435		B8	7	Undated; cbm
60	Cut	61		Posthole	563		B9	7	
61	Fill		60	Fill of posthole cut 60	563		B9	7	
62	Fill		63	Fill of posthole cut 63	MOD			u	
63	Cut	62		Modern goal post, on pre-ex plan only	MOD			u	
64	Fill		65	Fill of cut 65	MOD		B10	u	flint; cbm
65	Cut	64		Probable modern feature	MOD		B10	u	
66	Cut	67		Possible posthole	440		A9	7	
67	Fill		66	Fill of cut 66	440		A9	7	
68	Cut	69		Probable modern feature	MOD		A10	u	
69	Fill		68	Fill of cut 68	MOD		A10	u	pm glass
70	Cut	71		Probable pit/posthole	441		A11	7	
71	Fill		70	Fill of 70	441		A11	7	Roman

72	Layer			Area of bioturbation	439			1	cbm
73	Void			Voided cut relating to deposit/layer 72	VOID			u	
74	Fill		75	Upper ditch fill in slot cut 75	355	7.11	A12	8	AD270-300; coin 268-70
75	Cut	74, 103, 104		Ditch slot	353	7.11	A12	7	
76	Cut	77		Ditch slot	354	7.11	B15	7	
77	Fill		76	Single fill in ditch slot 77	354	7.11	B15	7	AD270-300; coin 269-71
78	Fill		80	Fill of grave cut 80; skele. 79	510		D1	8	Roman*
79	Skeleton	80		Truncated skele. Only lower half surviving.	510		D1	8	
80	Cut	78,79		Grave cut	510		D1	8	
81	Fill		82	Fill of modern posthole	MOD		C1	u	
82	Cut	81		Modern posthole; cuts through topsoil	MOD		C1	u	
83	Deposit			Same as 760	324			7	
84	Fill		86	Fill of grave cut 86; skele. 85	511		AA5/6	8	AD250-400* (c.250-300 seems most likely)
85	Skeleton	86		Well preserved skeleton.	511		AA5/6	8	
86	Cut	84,85		Grave cut	511		AA5/6	8	
87	Cut	88		Ditch slot	347	7.13	B11	7	
88	Fill		87	Single fill in ditch slot 87	347	7.13	B11	7	
89	Cut	90		Ditch slot	348	7.13	B12	7	
90	Fill		89	Single fill in ditch slot 89	348	7.13	B12	7	cbm
91	Cut	92		Ditch slot	349	7.13	B13	7	
92	Fill		91	Single fill in ditch slot 91	349	7.13	B13	7	cbm
93	Cut	94		Elongated feature; poss.natural	433		B14	u	
94	Fill		93	Single fill of cut 93	433		B14	u	

95	Cut	96		Modern feature, on pre-ex plan only	MOD		B16	u	cbm
96	Fill		95	Fill of cut 95	MOD		B16	u	
97	Cut	98		Probable natural feature	436		B17	7	
98	Fill		97	Fill of cut 97	436		B17	7	
99	Cut	100		Probable natural feature	442		B18	7	
100	Fill		99	Fill of cut 99	442		B18	7	flint; cbm
101	Cut	102		Ditch slot	356	7.11	B19	7	
102	Fill		101	Single fill in ditch slot 101	357	7.11	B19	8	AD250-300
103	Fill		75	Possible tip line/secondary fill in ditch cut 75	355	7.11	A12	8	AD250-300
104	Fill		75	Primary fill in ditch cut 75	353	7.11	A12	7	AD270-300
105	Fill		106	Sinlge fill in ditch slot 106	480	8.1	A14	8	cbm
106	Cut	105		Ditch slot	480	8.1	A14	8	
107	Cut	108		Box section	350	7.13	A13	7	
108	Fill		107	Fill of ditch cut 107	350	7.13	A13	7	
109	Cut	110		Box section	155	6.7	A13	6	
110	Fill		109	Fill of ditch cut 109	155	6.7	A13	6	
111	Cut	112		Ditch slot	25	5.7	B20	5	
112	Fill		111	Single fill of 111	25	5.7	B20	5	Roman; 1st C CBM
113	Fill		138	Burnt fill of pit cut 138	281		E1	8	AD270-300/325; coins 350-3, 330-35x10 small HOARD; burnt daub
114	Cut	115		Possible pit or posthole	294	7.10 South Timber Building	C2	7	
115	Fill		114	Fill of cut 114	295	7.10 South Timber Building	C2	8	
116	Cut	117		Modern pit	MOD		C3	u	
117	Fill		116	Fill of modern pit cut 116	MOD		C3	u	cbm

118	Cut	119		Posthole	296	7.10 South Timber Building	C4	7	
119	Fill		119	Fill of posthole cut 118	297	7.10 South Timber Building	C4	8	flint; cbm
120	Cut	121		Probable pit or post hole	562		C5	u	
121	Fill		120	Fill of cut 120	562		C5	u	cbm
122	Cut	123		Probable posthole	284	7.10 South Timber Building	C6	7	
123	Fill		122	Single fill of posthole cut 122	285	7.10 South Timber Building	C6	8	cbm
124	Cut	125		Probable posthole	286	7.10 South Timber Building	C7	7	
125	Fill		124	Single fill of posthole cut 124	287	7.10 South Timber Building	C7	8	AD50-250
126	Cut	127		Posthole or postpad	288	7.10 South Timber Building	C8	7	
127	Fill		126	Single fill of cut 126	288	7.10 South Timber Building	C8	7	AD120-250?
128	Cut	129		Posthole or postpad	289	7.10 South Timber Building	C9	7	
129	Fill		128	Single fill of cut 128	289	7.10 South Timber Building	C9	7	cbm
130	Cut	131		Possible stake hole; adjacent to 132	290	7.10 South Timber Building	C10	7	
131	Fill		130	Single fill of cut 130	291	7.10 South Timber Building	C10	8	cbm
132	Cut	133		Possible stake hole; adjacent to 130	292	7.10 South Timber Building	C10	7	
133	Fill		132	Single fill of cut 133	MOD		C10	u	cbm
134	Cut	135		Modern posthole	MOD		C11	u	
135	Fill		134	Single fill of 134	MOD		C11	u	
136	Fill		137	Single Fill of modern posthole	MOD			u	Undated; cbm
137	Cut	136		Modern posthole in hoard trench	MOD			u	
138	Cut	113		Burnt pit cut, associated with cuts 152 & 154	280		E1/E3	8	

139	Fill		152	Single burn't fill of 152	281	7.10 South Timber Building	E1/E3	8	AD270-300/325; burnt daub
140	Cut	141		Shallow sub oval pit	210		A16/A17	6	
141	Fill		140	Single fill of pit cut 140	210		A16/A17	6	AD120-200
142	Cut	143		Sub circular shallow pit	434		C12	7	
143	Fill		142	Single fill of 142, with burn't material	434		C12	7	
144	Cut	145		Ditch slot	154	6.7	E2	6	
145	Fill		144	Single fill of 144	155	6.7	E2	6	Undated; flint; cbm
146	Cut	147		Ditch slot	24	5.7	B21	5	
147	Fill		146	Single fill of ditch cut 146	24	5.7	B21	5	AD10-150
148	Cut	149		Ditch slot	23	5.7	B22	5	
149	Fill		148	Single fill of ditch cut 148	23	5.7	B22	5	
150	Fill		151	Single fill of ditch cut 151	26	5.7	E5	5	AD10-70?
151	Cut	150		Ditch slot	26	5.7	E5	5	
152	Cut	139		Burnt pit cut	280	7.10 South Timber Building	E1/E3	7	
153	Fill		154	0	281	7.10 South Timber Building	E1/E3	8	
154	Cut	153		Channel cut, linking pits 138 and 152	280	7.10 South Timber Building	E1/E3	7	
155	Voided			Voided Number	VOID				
156	Cut	157		Ditch slot	21	5.7	A17	5	
157	Fill		156	Single fill of ditch cut 156	21	5.7	A17	5	
158	Fill		159	Single fill of ditch cut 159	27	5.7	E4	5	AD10-150?
159	Cut	158		Ditch slot	27	5.7	E4	5	
160	Cut	161		Possible tree throw; associated cut 162	443		B23	u	
161	Fill		160	Fill of cut 160	443		B23	u	
162	Cut	163		Possible rooting, sealed below 160-	443		B23	u	

				161					
163	Fill			Fill of possible rooting hollow 162	443		B23	u	
164	Cut	165		Shallow sub-circular pit cut	448		B24	u	
165	Fill		164	Single fill of 164	448		B24	u	
166	Cut	167		Elongated shallow pit	447		B25	u	
167	Fill		166	Single fill of 166	447		B25	u	Roman
168	Cut	169		Tapering, elongated pit cut	8		E6	3	
169	Fill		168	Single fill of 168	8		E6	3	flint
170	Cut	171		Short stretch of gully	463		B27	u	cbm
171	Fill		170	Fill of gully cut 170	463		B27	u	
172	Cut	173		Shallow posthole cut	465		B28	7	
173	Fill		172	Single fill of 172	465		B28	7	
174	Cut	175		Box section. Gully 174	463		B26	u	
175	Fill		174	Single fill of 174	463		B26	u	
176	Cut	177		Box section. Pit 176	462		B26	u	
177	Fill		176	Fill of pit 176	462		B26	u	
178	Cut	179		Elongated shallow pit	462		F1/F2	u	
179	Fill		178	Fill of 178	462		F1/F2	u	Roman; flint
180	Cut	181		Short linear stretch. 3 interventions 180-5	282	7.10 South Timber Building	E7	7	
181	Fill		180	Single fill of 180	283	7.10 South Timber Building	E7	8	cbm
182	Cut	183		Intervention in short linear stretch.	282	7.10 South Timber Building	E8	7	
183	Fill		182	Single fill of 182	283	7.10 South Timber Building	E8	8	
184	Cut	185		Intervention in short linear stretch.	282	7.10 South Timber Building	E9	7	
185	Fill		184	Single fill of 184	283	7.10 South Timber	E9	8	cbm

						Building			
186	Cut	187-9		Ditch slot	340	7.14	E10	7	
187	Fill		186	Upper fil in ditch cut 186	341	7.14	E10	8	AD120-325?
188	Fill		186	Secondary fill in ditch cut 186	341	7.14	E10	8	AD225-300
189	Fill		186	Primary fill in ditch cut 186	340	7.14	E10	7	AD225-300
190	Cut	191		Box section.cut 190 truncated by pit cut 194	341	7.14	E12	7	
191	Fill		190	Fill of cut 190	341	7.14	E12	7	AD150-200
192	Cut	193		Box section. cut 192 truncated by pit cut 194	340	8.1	E13	8	
193	Fill		192	Fill of ditch cut 192	340	8.1	E13	8	Roman
194	Cut	195		Finds rich pit	385		E12/13	8	
195	Fill		194	Fill of pit cut 194	385		E12/13	8	AD270-300/325
196	Cut	197		Ditch slot	28	5.7	E14	5	
197	Fill		196	Fill of ditch slot cut 196	28	5.7	E14	5	AD40-150;1st C CBM
198	Cut	199		Ditch slot	358	7.11	F3	7	
199	Fill		198	Fill of ditch slot 198	358	7.11	F3	7	Roman
200	Cut	201, 204		Ditch slot Ft.B.	342	7.14	E11	7	
201	Fill		200	Upper fill of ditch slot 200	342	7.14	E11	7	cbm
202	Cut	203		Ditch slot	479	8.1	E11	8	
203	Fill		202	Single fill of ditch cut 202	479	8.1	E11	8	Roman
204	Fill		200	Primary fill in ditch cut 200. Below 201	342	7.14	E11	7	Roman
205	Cut	206		Oval pit, cut by pit 207	461		F4	u	cbm
206	Fill		205	Fill of pit 205, same material as 210	461		F4	u	cbm
207	Cut	208		Sub circular pit, cuts 205	459		F4	u	
208	Fill		207	Fill of pit cut 207	459		F4	u	cbm

209	Cut	209		Cut in base of 205	460		F4	7	
210	Fill		209	Fill of 209, but same material as 206	460		F4	7	
211	Cut	212		Sub oval pit, cut by pit 213	446		E15/E16	u	
212	Fill		211	Fill of pit cut 211	446		E15/E16	u	
213	Cut	214		Sub oval pit, cuts pit 211	445		E17/E16	7	
214	Fill		213	Fill of pit cut 213	455		E17/E16	7	Roman
215	Deposit			Large boulder revealed in pit 207-208	459		F4	u	
216	Cut	217		Small posthole	561		F5	7	
217	Fill		216	Single fill of post hole 216	561		F5	7	cbm
218	Cut	219		Irregular shaped pit	456		A18	u	
219	Fill			Single fill of 218	456		A18	u	
220	Cut	221		Ditch slot	359	7.11	F7a	7	
221	Fill		220	Single fill of ditch slot 220	359	7.11	F7a	7	AD10-100; cbm
222	Cut	223		Ditch slot	20	5.7	F7a	5	
223	Fill		222	Single fill of ditch slot 222	20	5.7	F7a	5	
224	Cut	225,250/1		Truncated pit, cut by pit 226	298	7.10 South Timber Building	F6	7	
225	Fill		224	Fill of pit 224, below 250	299	7.10 South Timber Building	F6	8	
226	Cut	227		Pit which cuts 224 and 244	300	7.10 South Timber Building	F6/F8	8	
227	Fill		226	Single fill of pit cut 226	300	7.10 South Timber Building	F6/F8	8	AD270-350?; cbm
228	Cut	229		Poss posthole in the base of 226	301	7.10 South Timber Building	F6	7	
229	Fill		228	Fill of 228	302	7.10 South Timber Building	F6	8	
230	Cut	231		Small posthole in the base of 226	303	7.10 South Timber Building	F7	7	
231	Fill		230	Fill of 230	304	7.10 South Timber	F7	8	

						Building			
232	Fill		233	Fill of pit cut 233	560	7.10 South Timber Building	H4	8	AD10-100*; cbm
233	Cut	232		Sub rectangular shaped pit	559	7.10 South Timber Building	H4	7	
234	Cut	235		L-shaped feature	458	7.16	E18	7	
235	Fill		234	Single fill of cut 234	458	7.16	E18	7	cbm
236	Cut	237		L-shaped feature, see also 234 & 238	458	7.16	E19	7	
237	Fill		236	Single fill of 236	458	7.16	E19	7	
238	Cut	239		L-shaped feature, see also 234 & 236	458	7.16	E20	7	
239	Fill		238	Single fill of 238	458	7.16	E20	7	
240	Cut	241		Small posthole	457		E21	u	
241	Fill		240	Single fill of 240	457		E21	u	
242	Fill		243	Single fill of 243	308	7.10 South Timber Building	H1	8	
243	Cut	242		Elongated pit, 1 of 2 interventions	307	7.10 South Timber Building	H1	7	
244	Fill		245	Single fill of 245	308	7.10 South Timber Building	H2	8	
245	Cut	244		Elongated pit, 1 of 2 interventions	307	7.10 South Timber Building	H2	7	
246	Fill		247	Poss small posthole	306	7.10 South Timber Building	H3	8	
247	Cut	246		Single fill of 246	305	7.10 South Timber Building	H3	7	
248	Cut	249		Heavily truncated by pit 226	298	7.10 South Timber Building	F6	7	
249	Fill		248	Single fill of 248	299	7.10 South Timber Building	F6	8	
250	Fill		224	Upper fill of 224, over 225 and 251	299	7.10 South Timber Building	F6	8	
251	Fill		224	Same as 225	299	7.10 South Timber Building	F6	8	
252	Cut	253		Burnt feature	483		I1	8	
253	Fill		252	Burnt fill in elongated pit 252	483		I1	8	AD50-100/120; 1st C cbm
254	Fill		75	Same as 74	355	7.11		8	AD270-300; cbm

255	Fill		75	Same as 103	355	7.11		8	
256	Fill		75	Same as 104	353	7.11		7	AD50-120?
257	Cut	258		Robber cut for Wall 7.3	236		O1	8	
258	Fill		257	Robber fill in Wall 7.3	236		O1	8	AD150-250; cbm
259	Cut	260-1		Irregular based oval pit, cut by 262	393		H5/H6	7	
260	Fill		259	Primary fill in pit cut 259	393		H5/H6	7	
261	Fill		259	Upper fill in pit cut 259	393		H5/H6	7	Roman; cbm
262	Cut	263		Sub-circular pit, cuts both 259 and 264	394		H5	7	
263	Fill		262	Single fill of 262	394		H5	7	Roman; flint; cbm
264	Cut	265		Truncated pit, cut by pit 262	558		H5	7	
265	Fill		264	Fill of pit cut 264	558		H5	7	
266	Fill		268	Grave fill, cut 268, skeleton 267	512		D2-5	8	Roman
267	Skeleton		268	Almost complete skeleton	512		D2-5	8	
268	Cut	266/8, 271		Grave cut for skeleton 267	512		D2-5	8	
269	Cut	270		Shallow dished feature, clips large pit 259	392			7	
270	Fill		269	Fill of dished cut 269	392			7	AD250-400; cbm
271	Structure	268		RB tile lining to grave, skeleton 267 laid on tile	512		D2-5	8	cbm
272	Cut	273		Ditch slot	360	7.11	I1	7	AD120-150
273	Fill		272	Single fill of 272	360	7.11	I1	7	
274	Cut	275		Disturbance	19	5.7	I1	5	
275	Fill		274	Fill of 274	19	5.7	I1	5	flint
276	Cut	277		Small stakehole in the base of 252	22		I1	8	

277	Fill		276	Fill of small stakehole, same material as 253	22		I1	8	
278	Fill		436/534	Robber backfill in Wall 7.2	223		R1	8	AD100-350; cbm
279	Fill		438	Fill of 438	47	5.5	R1	5	
280	Layer			Demolition/floor layer	569		R1	7	Roman; cbm
281	Cut	282		Post hole	MOD		L3	u	
282	Fill		281	Fill of post hole cut 281	MOD		L3	u	Roman
283	Layer			Demolition layer	565		L3/4	8	AD120-300; cbm 83kg
284	Layer				491		L3	7	
285	Fill		368	Fill of channel cut 368	491		L3/4	7	AD120-300; cbm 89kg
286	Fill		369	Fill of poss robber cut for Wall 5.1	125		L3/4	8	AD120-325; cbm
287	Deposit		Sub soil same as 002		489		L3	u	AD120-325
288	Structure	619	Probable rubble core to Wall 5.1		121	5.1	L3/4	5	Roman; cbm
289	Cut	290-1		Irregular shaped pit/poss tree throw	309	7.10 South Timber Building	F9	7	
290	Fill		289	Primary fill of cut feature 289	310	7.10 South Timber Building	F9	8	
291	Fill		289	Upper fill of cut feature 289, above 290	310	7.10 South Timber Building	F9	8	cbm
292	Fill		438	Upper fill of 438	47		R1	5	Roman*; cbm
293	Cut	294		Small post hole, west of 211/213	444		F10	7	
294	Fill		293	Single fill of 293	444		F10	7	cbm
295	Cut	296/7		Pit cut, truncates 298 to the south	391		H9	7	
296	Fill		295	Upper fill of pit cut 295; over 297	391		H9	7	Roman; cbm
297	Fill		295	Primary fill of pit cut 295; below 296	391		H9	7	
298	Cut	299/300		Pit cut, oldest in sequence here	94		H8/H9	5	

299	Fill		298	Upper fill of pit cut 298, over 300	94		H8/H9	5	cbm
300	Fill		298	Primary fill of pit cut 298	94		H8/H9	5	
301	Cut	302/3		Irregular pit, truncates 298 to the east	93		H7H8	5	
302	Fill		301	Sinlge fill of pit 301; same as 303	93		H7/H8	5	AD10-100; flint
303	Fill		301	Single fill of pit 301; same as 302	93		H7/H8	5	AD10-100
304	Layer			Cleaning layer over grave; see 266/9	512		D2-5	8	AD70-160
305	Layer			Below 007, generated for recovery of finds	274			8	AD300-350/375; cbm
306	Fill		312	Single fill of pit 313, intercut pit sequence	20		J2/3	6	AD120-325?
307	Fill		348	Upper demolition rich deposit in pit 348	207		L2/O1	8	AD270/300-325; cbm102kg
308	Cut	309		Robber cut for Wall 5.2	119		L3/4	7	
309	Fill		308	Robber backfill in Wall 5.2	119		L3/4	7	AD40-100; flint; cbm
310	Deposit			Large Ragstone boulder, see also 215	311	7.10 South Timber Building		7	
311	Deposit			Bioturbated natural	439		L3/4	1	c.3rd-4thC?
312	Cut	306		Partially truncated pit	207		J2/3	6	
313	Fill		314	Fill of pit cut 314	380		I2	7	Roman; cbm; coin 4thC
314	Cut	313		Pit cut on south edge of L-shaped sequence	380		I2	7	
315	Fill		316	Single fill of pit cut 316	1		I2/3	2	Prehistoric; Eneo flint
316	Cut	315		Truncated pit cut in L-shaped sequence	1		I2/3	2	
317	Fill		318	Single fill of pit cut	381		I2/5	7	AD270-350; cbm

				318 (same as 391)					
318	Cut	317, 391		Pit cut in L-shaped sequence	381		I2/5	7	
319	Fill		320	Single fill of pit cut 321	382		I4/5	7	AD270-350; cbm
320	Cut	319		Latest pit cut in L-shaped sequence	382		I4/5	7	
321	Fill		322	Single fill of 322	95		I5	5	AD10-100?; cbm
322	Cut	321		Part of L-shaped sequence	95		I5	5	
323	Fill		619	Upper fill/matrix of Wall 5.1	121	5.1	L2/3	5	
324	Fill		326	Upper fill in large irregular pit 326	92		H10/11	5	AD10-100?; cbm
325	Fill		326	Primary fill in 326	92		H10/11	5	
326	Cut	324-5		Large irregular pit cut	92		H10/11	5	
327	Fill		328	Single fill of 328	557		H10	6	
328	Cut	327		Small pit cut, truncates larger pit 326 to east	557		H10	6	
329	Fill		330	Single fill of pit 330	315	7.10 South Timber Building	J1	8	
330	Cut	329		Irregular shaped cut, poss natural/tree throw	314	7.10 South Timber Building	J1	7	
331	Cut	332, 365		Large pit	209		J2/5	6	
332	Fill		331	Primary fill of pit cut 331; below 365	209		J2/5	6	Roman; cbm
333	Cut	334		Pit cut	452		J3	u	
334	Fill		333	Single fill of pit 333	452		J3	u	
335	Cut	335		Small pit	453			u	
336	Fill		336	Singl fill of pit 335	453			u	Roman
337	Cut	338		Truncated pit	89		J2	5	
338	Fill		337	Single fill of pit 337	89		J2	5	
339	Cut	340		Elongated pit	208		J3	6	
340	Fill		339	Single fill of 339	208		J3	6	AD10-100; flint; cbm

341	Cut	342		Sub circular pit	91		J5	5	
342	Fill		341	Single fill of pit cut 341	91		J5	5	AD10-100; cbm
343	Voided			Voided Number	VOID				
344	Voided			Voided Number	VOID				
345	Cut	346		Sub circular pit	454		J4	u	
346	Fill		345	Single fill of pit cut 345	454		J4	u	
347	Deposit			Demolition layer/deposit	274		L2/O1	8	AD120-150; cbm
348	Cut	307,349,433-4, 529		Prob rubbish pit	273		L2/O1	7	
349	Fill		348	Demo material, poss recut into pit	207		L2/O1	8	AD270-300/325; cbm
350	Fill		351	Single fill of cut 351	556		F11	8	cbm
351	Cut	350		Small pit, or posthole	555		F11	7	
352	Fill		353	Single fill of pit cut 353	7		I6	3	flint
353	Cut	352		Shallow oval pit cut	7		I6	3	
354	Fill		355	Single fill of pit cut 355	455		I8	u	cbm
355	Cut	354		Elongated pit cut	455		I8	u	
356	Fill		357	Single fill	490	5.7	I8	5	
357	Cut	356		Ditch cut 357	490	5.7	I8	5	
358	Fill		359	Single fill of 359; same as 354	455		I7	u	Roman; cbm
359	Cut	358		Elongated pit cut, same pit as 355	455		I7	u	
360	Fill		361	Single fill of cut 361	554		K1	u	
361	Cut	360		Posthole or small pit	554		K1	u	
362	Fill		363	Single fill of 361	313	7.10 South Timber Building	K2	8	cbm
363	Cut	362		Posthole/pit	312	7.10 South Timber Building	K2	7	
364	Fill		368	Chalk rich fill of channel 368	491		L3/4	7	

365	Fill		331	Upper fill of large pit 331	209		J2/4 & 5	6	cbm; coin 2-3rdC
366	Voided			Voided Number	VOID				
367	Voided			Voided Number	VOID				
368	Cut	284, 364		Channel/elongated pit cut	491		L3/4	7	
369	Cut	286		Prob robber cut for Wall 5.1	125		L3/4	7	
370	Fill		371	Single fill of 371	317	7.10 South Timber Building	K3	8	
371	Cut	370		Sub circular cut, prob posthole	316	7.10 South Timber Building	K3	7	
372	Fill		373	Single fill of 373	319	7.10 South Timber Building	K4	8	
373	Cut	372		Sub circular posthole, poss alignment 370-77	318	7.10 South Timber Building	K4	7	
374	Fill		375	Single fill of 374	321	7.10 South Timber Building	K5	8	Roman; cbm
375	Cut	374		Sub circular posthole, poss alignment 370-77	320	7.10 South Timber Building	K5	7	
376	Fill		377	Single fill of 377	323	7.10 South Timber Building	K6	8	Roman; cbm
377	Cut	376		Sub circular posthole, poss alignment 370-77	322	7.10 South Timber Building	K6	7	
378	Fill		379	Single fill of pit cut 379	90		J3	5	
379	Cut	378		Truncated pit	90		J3	5	
380	Layer			Demo material	569			7	AD120-200
381	Fill		382	Single fill of pit cut 382	395		K7	7	AD225-300; cbm
382	Cut	381		Shallow oval pit cut	395		K7	7	
383	Deposit			baby burial on a single complete tegula	499		L1	7	Roman; cbm
384	Deposit			Tegual on which baby burial poss placed	499		L1	7	cbm

385	Layer			Cleaning layer	370	7.11		7	AD40-160?; cbm; coin 1-3rdC
386	Layer			Cleaning layer	149	6.6		6	Roman; cbm
387	Fill		388	Upper fill of ditch	370	7.11	W4	7	AD50-120; flint; cbm
388	Cut			Ditch slot	369	7.11	W4	7	
389	Fill		390	Single fill of ditch cut 390	149	6.6	W4	6	AD40-160?
390	Cut	389		Ditch slot	149	6.6	W4	6	
391	Fill		318	Same as fill 317, generated for secure sample	381			7	AD270/300-400?; cbm
392	Fill		393	Robber backfill of Wall 7.3	230		N1	8	AD160-325; cbm
393	Cut	392		Robber cut of Wall 7.3	230		N1	8	
394	Fill		388	Secondary fill	369	7.11	W4	8	AD40-160; cbm
395	Fill		396	Single fill of cut 396	449		I7	u	Meso flint; cbm
396	Cut	395		East terminal cut slot	449		I7	u	
397	Fill		398	Single fill of cut 398	449			u	
398	Cut	399		Central cut slot	449			u	
399	Fill		400	Single fill of cut slot 400	449		I8	u	
400	Cut	401		West terminal cut slot	449		I8	u	
401	Fill		402	Single fill of pit cut 400	88		M1	5	
402	Cut	401		Pit cut	88		M1	5	
403	Fill		404	Single fill of 404	383		M1	7	c.3rdC?; cbm
404	Cut	403		Late pit	383		M1	7	
405	Fill		406	Single fill of pit cut 406	3		M1/4	2	Meso flint
406	Cut	405		Partly truncated pit	3		M1/4	2	
407	Fill		408	Single fill of pit cut 408	384		M2/3	7	cbm
408	Cut	407		Late pit in intercut pit	384		M2/3	7	

409	Fill		410	Single fill of pit cut 410	87		M1/2	5	AD120-350; cbm
410	Cut	409		Pit	87		M1/2	5	
411	Fill		412	Single fill of pit cut 412	2		M4	2	
412	Cut	411		Heavily truncated pit	2		M4	2	
413	Fill		414	Single fill of pit 414	86		M3, G4	5	
414	Cut	413		Shallow pit	86		M3, G4	5	
415	Fill		416	Single fill of pit cut 416	386		M3, G4	7	Meso flint; cbm
416	Cut	415		Tapered oval pit	386		M3, G4	7	
417	Fill		418	Single fill of pit cut 418	492			7	
418	Cut	417		Small pit cut, sealed beneath fill deposit 419	492			7	
419	Fill		422	Upper fill of 422, above 420	493		M4/1, G4	8	
420	Fill		422	Secondary fill of pit cut 422, below 419	493		M4/1, G4	8	flint; cbm
421	Fill		422	Primary fill in pit cut 422	493		M4/1, G4	8	Meso/Eneo flint
422	Cut	419-21		Oval pit	493		M4/1, G4	8	
423	Fill		424	Fill of ditch slot 424	153	6.7	M1/3	6	cbm
424	Cut	423		Ditch slot	153	6.7	M1/M3	6	
425	Fill		426	Fill of ditch slot 426	152	6.7	M4	6	
426	Cut	425		Ditch slot	152	6.7	M4	6	
427	Fill		428	Single pit fill	387		M4	8	AD120-200; cbm
428	Cut	427		Sub circular pit	387		M4	8	
429	Fill		430	Fill of oval pit cut 430	484		M4/5	8	
430	Cut	429		Oval pit	484		M4/5	8	
431	Fill		432	Fill of cut 432	387		M5	8	
432	Cut	431		Poss truncated pit/linear	387		M5	8	
433	Fill		348	Lower fill in pit 348,	273		L1	7	1C glass

				poss contemp with 434					
434	Fill		348	Lower fill in pit 348, poss contemp with 433	273		L1	7	
435	Layer			Deposit recorded in section below 307	204		L1	8	
436	Cut	278		Robber cut of Wall 7.2	223		R1	8	
437	Fill		844	Fill of robber trench for Wall 5.2	120		L3/S1	7	
438	Cut	279, 292		Ditch slot	47	5.5	R1	5	
439	Fill		440	Robber backfill of Wall 7.4	238		N1	8	AD270-325; cbm
440	Cut	439		Robber cut of Wall 7.4	238		N1	8	
441	Structure	442	Chalk block footings for Wall 7.4		237	7.4	N1	7	
442	Cut	442, 507		Construction trench for Wall 7.4	237	7.4	N1	7	
443	Fill		446	Upper fill of 446	222	5.5	K8	5	
444	Fill		446	Secondary fill of 446, below 442	222	5.5	K8	5	
445	Fill		446	Primary fill of 446	222	5.5	K8	5	
446	Cut	443-445		Ditch slot	222	5.5	K8	5	
447	Fill		448	Robber backfill of Wall 7.2	224		K8	8	AD120-350; cbm
448	Cut	447		Robber cut in Wall 7.2	224		K8	8	
449	Fill		450	Fill of pit 450	6		I9	3	flint
450	Cut	449		Truncated pit	6		I9	3	
451	Fill		452	Fill of ditch slot 452	367	7.12	I9	7	AD250-350; cbm
452	Cut	451		Ditch slot	367	7.12	I9	7	
453	Fill		455	Upper fill in ditch slot 455	494	6.7	I9	6	AD270/300-350
454	Fill		455	Secondary fill in ditch slot 455, below 453	494	6.7	I9	6	
455	Cut	453-4		Ditch slot	494	6.7	I9	6	

456	Fill		457	Fill of terminal gully slot 457	4		I9	2	Meso flint
457	Cut	456		NE-SW aligned gully	4		I9	2	
458	Fill		459	Fill of small pit 459	451		I10	u	
459	Cut	458		Small pit	451		I10	u	
460	Layer			Layer	569		N1	7	cbm
461	Layer			Layer	439		N1	1	
462	Fill		463	Fill of stakehole	450		M6	2	
463	Cut	462		Cut of stakehole in base of 465	450		M6	2	
464	Fill		465	Fill of posthole 465	450		M6	2	Undated; Meso flint
465	Cut	464		Small oval posthole	450		M6	2	
466	Fill		467	Fill of posthole/rooting patch	553		M7	u	
467	Cut	466		Possible posthole/natural rooting	553		M7	u	
468	Fill		469	Fill of ditch slot	365	7.12	M8	7	Roman
469	Cut	468		Ditch slot	365	7.12	M8	7	
470	Fill		471	Fill of pit 471	184		M8	2	Meso flint
471	Cut	470		Truncated pit	184		M8	2	
472	Fill		474	Upper fill	484		G5	8	
473	Fill		474	Primary fill to cut 474; below 472	484		G5	8	Roman
474	Cut	472-3		Oval pit	484		G5	8	
475	Fill		476	Fill of ditch cut 476	253	3.1	R1	3	Roman
476	Cut	475		Ditch slot	253	3.1	R1	3	
477	Layer			Upper layer	569		R1	7	AD40-120; Meso/Eneo flint
478	Layer			Layer	439		R1	1	flint
479	Fill		544	Upper fill	364	7.12	P1	7	AD40-300; flint; coins 3-4thC
480	Fill		481	Fill of cut 481	466		G6	u	

481	Cut	480		Probable modern feature	466		G6	u	
482	Fill		483	Fill of pit cut 483	467		G7	u	
483	Cut	482		Small sub-rectangular pit	467		G7	u	
484	Fill		485	Robber backfill of Wall 7.7	239		R1	8	AD200-300; cbm
485	Cut	484		Robber cut of Wall 7.7	239		R1	8	
486	Layer			Upper layer	569		N1	7	
487	Layer			Upper layer	569		N1	7	
488	Layer			Bioturbated layer	439		N1	1	
489	Layer			Bioturbated layer	439		N1	1	
490	Fill		491	Fill of posthole cut 491	552		R1	5	
491	Cut	490		Posthole hole	552		R1	5	
492	Fill		497	Upper fill in pit 497, above 496	389		K11	7	Roman; flint; cbm
493	Fill		564	Upper fill in pit 564, above 494	388		K12	7	Roman; cbm
494	Fill		564	Secondary fill in pit 564; below 493	388		K12	7	Roman;cbm
495	Fill		564	Primary fill of pit 564, below 494	388		K12	7	cbm
496	Fill		497	Secondary fill in pit 497, below 492	389		K11	7	Meso flint; cbm
497	Cut			Large irreg-sub oval pit	389		K11	7	
498	Fill		499	Single fill of truncated pit 499	485		K11	7	flint; cbm
499	Cut	498		Truncated pit in elongated sequence	485		K11	7	
500	Fill		565	Upper darker fill of pit 565	204		K12	6	Roman; cbm
501	Fill		565	Secondary fill of pit 565; below 500	204		K12	6	flint; cbm
502	Fill		565	Primary fill of pit 503	82		K12	5	
503	Cut	502, 566		Truncated pit	82		K12	5	

504	Fill		497	Primary fill of pit 497	389		K11	7	AD10-100; flint
505	Fill	575		Single fill of ditch slot 574	366	7.12	K12	7	Undated; flint; cbm
506	Layer			Upper layer	569		N1	7	cbm
507	Structure		Chalk block footings for Wall 7.4		237	7.4	N1	7	cbm
508	Fill		509	Fill of poss posthole/shallow pit	396		N2	7	c.AD200-300?
509	Cut	508		Poss posthole or rooting/tree throw	396		N2	7	
510	Structure	1011	Remnant chalk footings in Wall 7.7		240	7.7	R1	7	
511	Fill		512	Robber backfill of Wall 7.3; NE end	231		K10	8	cbm
512	Cut	511		Robber cut of Wall 7.3, NE end	231		K10	8	
513	Fill		514	Robber backfill of Wall 7.3, NE end	232		K9	8	AD120-300; cbm
514	Cut	513		Robber cut of Wall 7.3, NE end	232		K9	8	
515	Fill		516	Robber backfill of Wall 7.2	225		J6 & J7	8	Roman; cbm
516	Cut	515		Robber cut of Wall 7.3, SE end	225		J6 & J7	8	
517	Fill		518	Robber backfill of Wall 7.5	228		J6	8	AD40-120?; cbm
518	Cut	518		Robber cut in Wall 7.5	228		J6	8	
519	Cut	520		Robber trench cut in Wall 5.3	127		O1	7	
520	Fill		519	Robber backfill of Wall 5.3	127		O1	7	cbm
521	Cut	522		Ditch slot	252	3.1	O1	3	
522	Fill		521	Fill of ditch cut 521	252	3.1	O1	3	AD40-100?; flint
523	Layer			Upper layer in Demo area	128		O1	5	cbm
524	Layer			NATURAL	439		O1	1	
525	Layer			Upper layer	569		O1	7	Roman; cbm
526	Layer			NATURAL	439		O1	1	

527	Layer			Layer	274		O1	8	
528	Layer			Layer	274		O1	8	AD120-300/325
529	Fill		348	Primary fill of pit 348	273		O1	7	
530	Fill		531	Fill of rooting.stake hole	MOD			u	
531	Cut	530		Modern disturbance	MOD			u	
532	Layer			Demo material/cleaning layer	569		R1	7	AD120-140; cbm
533	Layer			Layer of mortar, chalk rich material	569		R1	7	
534	Cut	535-6		Robber trench of Wall 7.2 & Wall 7.3	226		N3	8	
535	Fill		534	Upper robber backfill in cut 535	226		N3	8	AD270-300/350; cbm; coin 330-35 W
536	Fill		534	Primary fill of 534	226		N3	8	Roman; cbm
537	Fill		1009	Clay matrix for Wall 7.3	233	7.3	N3	7	roman
538	Fill		1009	Chalk/flint/ragstone footings Wall 7.3	233	7.3	N3	7	
539	Fill		540	Fill of cut 540	227			8	cbm
540	Cut	539		Poorly defined cut ?robbing of Wall 7.5	227			8	
541	Cut		542	Robber trench cut for Wall 7.6	235		R1	8	
542	Fill	541		Robber backfill for Wall 7.6	235		R1	8	AD40-170; cbm
543	Fill		544	Primary fill in cut 544	364	7.12	P1	7	
544	Cut	479, 543		Cut slot	364	7.12	P1	7	
545	Fill		546	Single fill of gully cut 546	549		P1	3	flint
546	Cut	545		Curvilinear gully, terminates within slot	549		P1	3	
547	Fill		549	Upper fill in pit cut 549	551		P1	8	

548	Fill		549	Primary fill in pit cut 549, below 547	551		P1	8	flint
549	Cut	547,548		Irregular pit at SW of elongated pit sequence	551		P1	8	
550	Fill		551	Single fill of pit cut 551	550		P1	8	
551	Cut	550		Partially revealed pit	550		P1	8	
552	Fill		553	Single fill of gully cut 553	32	5.9	P2	5	
553	Cut	552		Gully terminal	32	5.9	P2	5	
554	Fill		553	Gully fill of cut 555	31	5.9	P3	5	
555	Cut	554		Slot	31	5.9	P3	5	
556	Fill		558	Upper fill for pit cut 558	205		P3	6	cbm
557	Fill		558	Primary fill for pit cut	205		P3	6	later prehistoric; flint
558	Cut	556-557		Irreg. pit in elongated sequence	205		P3	6	
559	Fill		560	Single fil of 559	83		P3	5	AD10-100
560	Cut	559		Pit cut in elongated sequence	83		P3	5	
561	Fill		562	Single fill of 562	84		P3	5	
562	Cut	561		Tuncated pit in elongated sequence	84		P3	5	
563	Fill		565	Primary fill of 565	204		K12	6	
564	Cut	493-5		Late pit in elongated sequence	388		K12	7	
565	Cut	500-1, 563		Pit in elongated sequence	204		K12	6	
566	Fill		503	Upper fill of pit cut 503	82		K12	6	flint; cbm
567	Fill		568	Single fill of 568	206			6	
568	Cut	567		Pit cut	206			6	
569					VOID				

570					VOID				
571	Layer			Demolition deposit	146	7.1 Demolition pit	X	7	AD225-250; cbm 202kg; handle and pommel of a LBA sword
572	Fill			Demo layer	146	7.1 Demolition pit	X	7	AD225-250?; cbm 172kg; 250 nails; iron tools inc reaping hook, leatherworking awl, spoon augur, trowel, spherical plumb bob, copper alloy padlock bar.
573	Fill			Bioturbated natural	439			1	
574	Cut	505		Ditch slot	366	7.12	K12	7	
575	Fill		576	Fill of partition cut 576	271		R1,W7a	8	AD150-200; cbm
576	Cut	575, 810		Partition slot	269		R1,W7a	7	
577	Fill		578	Fill of gully 578	272		R1	8	AD200-250; cbm
578	Cut	577		Late gully cut	270		R1	7	
579	Structure		Mortared structure		247	5.21	S4/7	5	
580	Deposit			Rubble dump, in demo material 007/380	404			7	AD270-300; cbm; coin 307-18 SW
581	Cut	582-4		Slot	143	6.9	Z1,R1, X1	5	
582	Fill		581	Primary fill of ditch cut	143	6.9	Z1,R1, X1	5	cbm
583	Fill		581	Secondary fill of ditch cut 581	143	6.9	Z1,R1, X1	5	AD40-100?; flint; 1st C cbm
584	Fill		581	Upper fill of cut	143	6.9	Z1,R1, X1	5	AD40-100?; 1st C cbm
585	Cut	586		Gully cut	43	5.18		5	cbm
586	Fill		585	Fill in cut 585	43	5.18		5	AD40-160
587	Fill		588	Single fill in cut 588	30	5.9	I11	5	cbm
588	Cut	587		Gully cut	30	5.9	I11	5	

589	Fill		590	Single fill in cut 590	29	5.9	I12	5	cbm
590	Cut	589		Slot	29	5.9	I12	5	
591	Fill		593	Upper fill of pit 593	85		I12	5	
592	Fill		593	Primary fill of pit 593	85		I12	5	
593	Cut	591-2		Trunacted pit against baulk	85		I12	5	
594	Cut	595		Remnant feature	270			7	
595	Fill		594	Fill of truncated cut 594	270			8	
596	Fill		597	Single fill	408	9.1	I13	9	cbm
597	Cut	596		Ditch slot	408	9.1	I13	9	
598	Fill		599	Fill of post pipe 599, in posthole 601	244		P4-5	8	Meso flint; cbm
599	Cut	598		Post pipe	244		P4-5	8	
600	Fill		601	Post packing in posthole cut 601	243		P4-5	8	AD40-160; flint
601	Cut	600		Cut give for postpacking	243		P4-5	8	
602	Deposit			Below 007/380	570		X1	8	flint; cbm
603	Fill			Demo Fill	145	7.1 Demolition pit	X1	7	AD270-300; cbm 53kg
604	Fill		728?	Demo Fill	145	7.1 Demolition pit	W4	7	
605	Cut	571-2,603-4,		Demolition cut, same as 728	142	7.1 Demolition pit	T1, BB1	7	
606	Fill		607	Single pit/linear fill	185		P8	2	flint
607	Cut	606		Pit or short connective linear	185		P8	2	
608	Structure		Mortared structure	247	5.21	S4/7	5	AD120-200	
609	Structure	610	Flint wall footing of Wall 5.3	123	5.3	S3	5		
610	Cut	609		Construction trench for Wall 5.3	123	5.3	S3	5	
611	Fill		612	Fill of gully cut 612	248		S4-5	8	c.AD200-300?
612	Cut	611, 845 & 853		Gully cut	247	5.21	S4-5	5	

613	Fill		614	Fill of posthole cut 614	542		P6	6	AD40-200; cbm
614	Cut	613		Posthole	542		P6	6	
615	Cut		616	Ditch cut	242	6.9	R1	5	
616	Fill	615		Single fill of ditch slot 615	242	6.9	R1	5	AD40-100; flint; 1st C cbm
617	Layer			Below 007, SE of 622	162		BB1	7	AD170-225; cbm 75kg
618	Layer			Below 007, NW of 622	571		BB1	8	AD270-300/325; cbm 49kg
619	Cut	620		Construction cut for Wall 5.1	121	5.1	L3-4, S1	5	
620	Fill		619	Clay matrix for Wall 5.1	121	5.1	L3-4, S1	5	AD70-120; cbm
621	Layer			Probably bioturbated natural	439		R1	1	cbm
622	Deposit			Chalk floor deposit	162	5.20 Floor	BB1	7	AD120-300; cbm
623	Fill		705	Demolition material, slumped into pond cut	332		T3	8	AD270-300/325; cbm; coin 308-324 SW
624	Fill		672	Upper fill in large homogenous pit	81		U1-3	5	AD40-100; cbm
625	Fill		672	Secondary fill in large homogenous pit	81		U1-3	5	Meso flint; cbm
626	Fill		672	Primary fill in large homogenous pit	81		U1-3	5	AD40-100; flint; cbm
627	Cut	628		Slot	495	5.18	R1	5	
628	Fill		627	Single fill of ditch cut 627	495	5.18	R1	5	AD40-100; flint; cbm
629	Fill		630	Singl fill of cut 630	368	7.12	P7	7	AD270-300/325; cbm
630	Cut	629		Cut	368	7.12	P7	7	
631	Fill		632	Single fill of ditch cut 632	151	6.7	P7	6	AD40-250; cbm
632	Cut	631		Cut slot	151	6.7	P7	6	
633	Fill		634	Fill of shallow cut/spread 634	80		P7	5	Roman; cbm
634	Cut	633		Shallow cut for spread material	80		P7	5	

635	Fill		636	Single pit fill of 636	79		P7	5	AD40-120; cbm
636	Cut	635		Pit, truncated by spread 634	79		P7	5	
637	Fill		638	Single fill of gully cut 638	45	5.18	T1	5	AD40-170; cbm
638	Cut	637		Slot parallel and cut by Demo cut 605/723	45	5.18	T1	5	
639	Fill		641	Primary fill of pit 641	219		T1	6	cbm
640	Fill		641	Upper fill of 641, over 639	219		T1	6	cbm
641	Cut	639-40		Pit, truncated by demo cut 605/723	219		T1	6	
642	Fill		644	Upper fill of 644	141	6.9	T1	5	
643	Fill		644	Primary fill of 644	141	6.9	T1	5	
644	Cut	642-4		Slot cut by pit 641	141	6.9	T1	5	
645	Fill		646	Single fill of 646 gully	548			2	flint
646	Cut	645		Irregular gully, also slotted at 457	548			2	
647	Fill		705	Rubble deposit in pond cut 705	332		T3	8	AD270-300/325; cbm; coin 269-71 VW
648	Fill		649	Single fill of pit cut 649	390		P9	7	cbm
649	Cut	648		Sub rectangular shaped pit	390		P9	7	
650	Fill		651	Fill of cut slot 651	13		P9-10	5	
651	Cut	650		Cut slot through ditch/gully	13		P9-10	5	
652	Fill		653	Single fill of cut 653	165	6.8	P9-10	6	flint; cbm
653	Cut	652		Cut slot	165	6.8	P9-10	6	
654	Fill		655	Single fill	57	5.6	K13	5	flint
655	Cut	654		Slot through ditch cut 655	57	5.6	K13	5	
656	Fill		657	Single fill through cut 657	411	9.1	K14	9	cbm
657	Cut	656		Slot through ditch	411	9.1	K14	9	

				cut 656					
658	Fill		659	Single fill through cut 659	56	5.6	K20	5	cbm
659	Cut	658		Box section	56	5.6	K20	5	
660	Fill		659	Single fill of cut 661	412	9.1	K20	9	flint; cbm
661	Cut	660		Box section	412	9.1	K20	9	
662	Fill		663	Single fill of ditch cut 663	55	5.6	K16	5	AD40-160; 1st C cbm
663	Cut	662		Ditch cut 662	55	5.6	K16	5	
664	Fill		665	Single fill of ditch cut 665	410	9.1	K15	9	Roman; cbm; coin?354-61 VW
665	Cut	664		Ditch cut	410	9.1	K15	9	
666	Fill		667	Single fill of pit 667	77		K18	5	AD40-100?; flint
667	Cut	666		Curving elongated pit	77		K18	5	
668	Fill		669	Fill of posthole 669	468		K19	u	
669	Cut	668		Small posthole, next to pit cut 667	468		K19	u	
670	Fill		671	Single fill of cut slot 671	54	5.6	K17	5	
671	Cut	670		Ditch cut	54	5.6	K17	5	
672	Cut	624-6		Large pit cut	81		U1-4	5	
673	Cut	674		Sub circular pit cut through large pit 672	78		U6	5	
674	Fill		673	Fill of pit cut 673	78		U6	5	cbm
675	Cut	676		Pit located across narrow gully 679	202			6	
676	Fill		675	Flint rich fill of pit 675	202			6	AD40-250; cbm
677	Cut	678		Pit	203		U5	6	
678	Fill		677	Flint rich fill of 677	203		U5	6	
679	Cut	680		Gully	15		U5	5	
680	Fill		679	Fill of shallow gully 679	15		U5	5	
681	Cut	682		Pit	161		U1-2	5	

682	Fill		681	Upper fill of pit 681, over 692	161		U1-2	5	
683	Cut	684,697		Cut slot	167	6.8	U4, U7	6	
684	Fill		693	Upper fill of 683, 697	167	6.8	U4, U7	6	AD225-300/325; cbm
685	Cut	686,698		Cut slot	166	6.8	U3	6	
686	Fill		685	Upper fil of 685, over 698	166	6.8	U3	6	
687	Deposit			Shallow irregular spread of material, below 702	439		V1/V2	1	
688	Cut	689		Ditch slot	498	5.9	V1	5	
689	Fill		688	Fill of ditch cut 688	498	5.9	V1	5	Medieval
690	Cut	691		Ditch slot	409	9.1	U1	9	
691	Fill		690	Single fill of cut 690	409	9.1	U1	9	
692	Fill		681	Primary fill of pit cut 681	161		U1-2	5	AD40-170
693	Cut	694		Narrow short gully	14		U3	5	
694	Fill		693	Single fill of gully 693	14		U3	5	
695	Fill		696	Fill of gully 696	72		T2	5	
696	Cut	695		Gully, cut by and running perpendicular to 679	72		T2	5	
697	Fill		683	Basal fill of ditch cut 681	167	6.8	U4 & 7	6	
698	Fill		685	Basal fill of ditch cut 685	166	6.8	U3	6	
699	Deposit			Layer	489		U7	u	
700	Cut	701		Truncated pit	547		U1	6	
701	Fill		700	Single fill of pit cut 700	547		U1	6	AD40-200
702	Deposit			Spread of material over 687, and below the subsoil	489		V1	u	cbm
703	Fill		705	Tertiary pond fill, fibrous organic material	332		T3	8	AD40-160?; cbm

704	Fill		705	Basal blue greenish grey clay in pond, below703	332		T3	8	AD250-300/325; cbm
705	Cut	623,647,703-4		Pond cut	331		T3	7	
706	Fill		711	Fill	214	6.9	T3	5	cbm
707	Fill		710	Bioturbation around the edge of the pond	1357		T3	1	AD40-100?; cbm
708	Fill		709	Fill of gully	496	5.18	T3	5	
709	Cut	708		Gully cut	496	5.18	T3	5	
710	Cut	707		bioturbated material around pond	1357		T3	1	
711	Cut	706		Cut	214	6.9	T3	5	
712	Layer			Cleaning layer over 714 and 717	469			u	AD40-100; cbm
713	Fill		714	Fill of shallow pit 714	469		W1	u	cbm
714	Cut	713		Shallow sub oval pit, adjacent to 717	469		W1	u	
715	Fill		717	Upper fill in shallow pit	201		.	6	AD120-200; cbm
716	Fill		717	Basal fill in pit 715	201		W2	6	AD40-100; cbm
717	Cut	715-6		Large, irregular shallow spread	201		W2	6	
718	Deposit			Bioturbated natural	1357		X1	1	
719	Deposit			Bioturbated natural	1357		X1	1	Roman; 1st C cbm
720	Fill		605/728	basal layer	142	7.1 Demolition pit	X1/BB1	7	AD120-200; cbm
721	Fill		749	Fill of 749	215	6.9	X1, W3	5	
722	Fill		605/728	over 720	142	7.1 Demolition pit	X1	7	
723	Fill		749	Fill of 749	215	6.9	X1,W3	5	
724	Deposit		demo deposits		571	7.1 Demolition pit	X1	8	
725	Layer			Cleaning layer	250			7	Meso flint
726	Fill		727	Single fill of gully cut 727	42	5.18	W3	5	AD40-100; cbm
727	Cut	726		Slot	42	5.18	W3	5	

728	Cut	see 605		Demo	142	7.1 Demolition pit	X1,BB1	7	
729	Fill		730	Fill of posthole 730	546			6	
730	Cut	729		Posthole	546			6	
731	Fill		732	Single fill of gully cut 732	48	5.5	U8	5	AD40-200; cbm
732	Cut	731		Gully cut	48	5.5	U8	5	
733	Fill		734	Single fill of gully cut 734	49	5.5	U9	5	cbm
734	Cut	733		Gully cut	49	5.5	U9	5	
735	Fill		736	Single fill of gully cut 736	50	5.5	U10	5	cbm
736	Cut	735		Gully cut	50	5.5	U10	5	
737	Fill		738	Fill of cut 737	545			u	
738	Cut	737		Probable tree bole	545			u	
739	Fill		740	Single fill of ditch cut 740	147	6.6	U12	6	AD40-120; cbm
740	Cut	739		Ditch cut	147	6.6	U12	6	
741	Fill		744	Upper fill in ditch cut 744	372	7.11	U11	8	AD40-200; cbm
742	Fill		744	Secondary fill in ditch cut 744	371	7.11	U11	7	cbm
743	Fill		744	Primary fill in ditch cut 744	371	7.11	U11	7	Roman; cbm
744	Cut	741-3		Ditch cut	371	7.11	U11	7	
745	Deposit		Topsoil		489			u	
746	Deposit			Subsoil	489			u	AD120-300; cbm
747	Structure	757	Wall footings in NE end of Wall 7.3		229	7.3	?	7	AD40-150; cbm
748	Cut	750		cut for buttress against Wall 7.3	234	7.3		7	
749	Cut	721,723		Cut	215	6.9	X1, W3	5	
750	Structure	748	Ragstone blocks in buttress cut 748		234	7.3		7	
751	Cut	752		Robber cut Wall 6.2	330			8	
752	Fill		751	Robber backfill of wall 6.2	330			8	AD120-150; cbm

753	Fill		751	Robber backfill of wall 6.2	330			8	
754	Cut	542, 754		Stone sockets in construction cut	241			7	
755	Fill		754	Same as 542	235			7	
756	Structure	610	Flint footings in Wall 5.3	124	5.3		5		
757	Cut	747		Construction cut fo Wall 7.3	229	7.3		7	
758	Cut	756,611		Construction cut for Wall 5.3	124	5.3		5	
759	Cut			Construction cut for Wall 6.2	130	6.2		6	
760	Deposit			Remannt chalk post pad (same as 083)	324	7.10 South Timber Building	C1	7	Roman; cbm
761	Deposit			Remannt chalk post pad, next to 760	325	7.10 South Timber Building		7	Roman; cbm
762	Fill		388	Basal fill in 388	369	6.6	W4	6	
763	Fill		1348	Upper fill in large pond cut 1348, over 764	521	5.13 Pond	NN3	8	AD270-325/350; cbm 95kg; coins 3rd & 4thC; frontinus bottle
764	Fill		1348	Secondary fill in large pond cut, over 765	521	5.13 Pond	NN3	8	AD270-325/350; cbm
765	Fill		1348	Tertiary fill in large pond, over 1349	520	5.13 Pond	NN3	6	AD150-200; cbm
766	Fill		769	Upper fill in ditch cut 769	374	7.11	W5-6	8	AD225-300/325; cbm
767	Fill		769	Secondary fill in ditch cut 769	374	7.11	W5-6	8	AD250-300/325; cbm
768	Fill		769	Basal fill in ditch cut 769	373	7.11	W5-6	7	Roman; cbm
769	Cut	766-69		Ditch cut	373	7.11	W5-6	7	
770	Fill		771	Single fill in posthole 771	544		W6	u	
771	Cut	770		Posthole	544		W6	u	
772	Cut	773		Post hole	543		Z1	7	
773	Fill		772	Flinty fill in posthole 772	543		Z1	7	

774	Fill		776	Upper fill in ditch cut 776	362	7.11	Z3	8	AD270-300/325; cbm
775	Fill		776	Primary fill in ditch cut 776	361	7.11	Z3	7	AD40-160?; cbm
776	Cut	774-5		Box section	361	7.11	Z3	7	
777	Fill		778	Single fill of ditch cut 778	150	6.7	Z4	6	AD40-150; 1st C cbm
778	Cut	777		Box section	150	6.7	Z4	6	
779	Fill		780	Single fill in ditch cut 780, Ft.O	363	7.12	Z3-4	7	AD220-350; cbm
780	Cut	779		Box section	363	7.12	Z3-4	7	
781					VOID				
782					VOID				
783					VOID		X1		
784					VOID				
785					VOID				
786	Fill		787	Single fill of poss pit/spead 787	541			5	
787	Cut	786		Shallow pit, probably same as 789	541			5	
788	Fill		789	Fill of poss pit/spread	541		CC1	5	
789	Cut	788		Shallow pit	541		CC1	5	
790					VOID				
791					VOID				
792					VOID				
793	Fill		794	Single fill in gully cut 794	44	5.18	CC1	5	AD40-100
794	Cut	793		Ditch slot	44	5.18	CC1	5	
795	Fill		796	Fill of posthole; same as 613	542			6	
796	Cut	795		Posthole recorded twice; same as 614	542			6	
797	Fill		798	Fill of pit cut 798	540		CC1	5	
798	Cut	797		Pit	540		CC1	5	

799	Skeleton	801	Badly truncated skeleton	513		AA1-2	8		
800	Fill		801	Grave fill	513		AA1-2	8	
801	Cut	799-800		Grave cut in hoard trench	513		AA1-2	8	
802	Fill		803	Fill of cut 803	218	7.1 Demolition pit	CC1	7	AD120-250; cbm
803	Cut	802		Probably same as 605/728	218	7.1 Demolition pit	CC1	7	
804	Fill		805	Fill of posthole 805	486		W7	u	cbm
805	Cut	804		Post hole	486		W7	u	
806	Fill		887	Fill of modern service pit trench	MOD			u	Roman; cbm
807	Skeleton	809	Very truncated/disturbed skeleton	514		AA3-4	8		
808	Fill		809	Grave fill	514		AA3-4	8	
809	Cut	807-8		Grave cut	514		AA3-4	8	
810	Fill		576	Demo backfill	271		W7a	8	cbm
811	Fill		605/728	Upper layer in demo cut	571		BB1-2	8	AD270-300; cbm
812	Fill		605/728	Layer in demo cut, below 811	146		BB1-2	7	AD150-250; cbm
813	Fill/Dep		605/728	Packed chalk deposit	163	5.20 Floor	BB1	5	AD40-100; 1st C cbm
814	Deposit			Robbing walls 5.2 & 5.3 at junction	125			7	
815	Fill		817	Matrix containing footing blocks	130	6.2	GG10	6	AD120-200; cbm
816	Structure	817	Wall footing of Wall 6.2	130		6.2	GG10	6	cbm
817	Cut	815-6		Wall footing cut	130	6.2	GG10	6	
818	Fill		821	Fill in cut 821	131	6.2		6	AD100-160; cbm
819	Structure	821	later disturbance	131		6.2		6	cbm
820	Strucutre	821	Large pieces of mostly tile	131		6.2		6	cbm
821	Cut	818-820		Cut	131	6.2		6	
822	Fill		824	Upper fill in ditch cut 824	216	6.9	CC1	5	

823	Fill		824	Basal fill in ditch cut 824, below 822	216	6.9	CC1	5	AD40-100; cbm
824	Cut	822-3		Ditch cut	216	6.9	CC1	5	
825	Deposit			Poss tile lined baby burial	508		AA7-8	8	Roman; cbm
826	Deposit			Bioturbated natural	439		BB1	1	
827	Fill		605/728	Redeposited natural	163		BB1	1	
828	Fill		829	Fill of posthole	478		AA9	7	AD250-350
829	Cut	828		Posthole cut	478			7	
830	Skel	832	Baby burial cut		509		AA10-11	7	
831	Fill		832	Grave fill	509		AA10-11	7	
832	Cut	830-1		Grave cut for baby burial 830	509		AA10-11	7	
833	Fill		834	Single fill	255	3.1	Z4	3	Middle/Late Iron Age-c.AD60
834	Cut	833		Cut of ditch Ft.N	255	3.1	Z4	3	
835	Fill		837	Chalk blocks in possible post pad	326	7.10 South Timber Building	Z5	7	cbm
836	Fill		837	Lower fill in possible post pad	326	7.10 South Timber Building	Z5	7	Roman; cbm
837	Cut	835-6		Cut of possible post pad	326	7.10 South Timber Building	Z5	7	
838	Fill		840	Probable chalk post packing	278	7.10 South Timber Building	Z6	7	cbm
839	Fill		840	Post pit in posthole 840	279	7.10 South Timber Building	Z6	8	
840	Cut	838-9		Post hole cut, next to 837	278	7.10 South Timber Building	Z6	7	
841	Cut	864		Substantial post pad	246		DD2	7	
842	Cut	865-71		Linear pit with burnt halo	249	6.1 Internal Gully	DD1-2	6	
843	Cut	875		Narrow gully interfacing with linear pit 842	126		Z13	3	
844	Cut	437		Construction cut for Wall 5.2	120	5.2	L4, S2	3	
845	Fill		612	Fill in gully linking mortared structure	248	5.21	S4-5	5	AD120-200

846	Fill		847	Fill of stakehole 847	539		S6	6	
847	Cut	846		Cut of small stakehole	539		S6	6	
848	Structure	849	Mortared structure	247	5.21	S7	5	cbm	
849	Cut	608;579;848		Cut for mortared structure	247	5.21	S7	5	
850	Voided			Voided Number	VOID				
851	Fill		852	Single pit fill	276	7.10 South Timber Building	Z7	8	AD120-200; cbm
852	Cut	851		Sub oval pit cut	275	7.10 South Timber Building	Z7	7	
853	Fill		612	Primary gully fill in 612	248	5.21	S5	5	
854	Fill		849	Packing material in mortared structure 849	247	5.21	S7	5	
855	Cut	859		Ditch cut	148	6.6	EE1-2	6	
856	Cut	858		Cut of pond	524		EE1-2	7	
857	Cut	860-3		Cut of pit/well feature	522		EE1-2	7	
858	Fill		856	Fill of pond	524		EE1-2	7	AD120-50; cbm
859	Fill		855	Fill of cut 855	148	6.6	EE1-2	6	flint; cbm
860	Fill		575	Upper, demo rich deposit in pit/well	523		EE1-2	8	AD250-300; cbm
861	Fill		575	Tertiary fill in pit/well	523		EE1-2	8	AD120-300; cbm
862	Fill		575	Secondary fill in pit/well	522		EE1-2	7	cbm
863	Fill		857	Primary fill in pit/well	522		EE1-2	7	Roman; cbm
864	Fill		841	Chalk dense packing material in post pad	246		DD2	7	
865	Fill		842	Upper fill in 842	250	6.1 Internal Gully	DD1-2	7	
866	Fill		842	Fill in 842, below 865	250	6.1 Internal Gully	DD1-2	7	AD40-160; cbm
867	Fill		842	Burnt fill in 842, below 866	250	6.1 Internal Gully	DD1-2	7	AD150-200; cbm

868	Fill		842	Light whitish grey fill in 842, below 867	250	6.1 Internal Gully	DD1-2	7	AD120-200
869	Fill		842	Thin clay layer/lens in 842	249	6.1 Internal Gully	DD1-2	6	
870	Fill		842	Possibly same as 867	250	6.1 Internal Gully	DD1-2	7	
871	Fill		842	Natural interface layer	249	6.1 Internal Gully	DD1-2	6	
872	Cut	873-4		Recut at SW end of linear pit	251	6.1 Internal Gully	DD1-2	7	
873	Fill		872	Primary fill in 872	251	6.1 Internal Gully	DD1-2	7	AD120-250; cbm
874	Fill		872	Upper fill in 872	251	6.1 Internal Gully	DD1-2	7	
875	Fill		843	Fill of narrow gully 843	126		Z13	3	Cbm
876	Fill		877	Fill of post pad 877	277	7.10 South Timber Building	DD3	7	AD250-350; cbm; coin 268-70 W
877	Cut	876		Post pad	277	7.10 South Timber Building	DD3	7	
878	Fill		877	Fill of post hole 879	327	7.10 South Timber Building	DD4	7	Cbm
879	Cut	878		Posthole/pad	327	7.10 South Timber Building	DD4	7	
880	Fill		881	Fill of post hole 881	329	7.10 South Timber Building	DD5	8	cbm
881	Cut	880		Modern posthole?	328	7.10 South Timber Building	DD5	7	
882	Fill			Cleaning at interface between wall 6.2 & ditch	139			6	AD40-100; cbm
883	Fill		864	Fill of cut slot 884	487	7.11	AA12	7	AD40-160; cbm
884	Cut	883		Ditch cut	487	7.11	AA12	7	
885	Fill		886	Fill of cut slot 886	488	5.7	AA13	5	cbm
886	Cut	885		Ditch cut	488	5.7	AA13	5	
887	Cut	806		Very modern cut for blue plastic service pipe	MOD			u	
888	Layer			Cleaning layer	487			7	AD250-300; cbm
889	Layer			Cleaning layer	488			5	AD120-200; cbm

890	Layer			Cleaning layer	489			u	AD120-250; cbm;
891	Cut	892		Oval feature	258		DD9	3	
892	Fill		891	Single fill of 891	258		DD9	3	
893	Cut	894		Shallow feature, truncated by 899	257		DD7	3	
894	Fill		893	Single fill of 893	257		DD7	3	
895	Cut	896		Small shallow oval cut	525		DD10	5	
896	Fill		895	Single fill of 895	525		DD10	5	cbm
897	Cut	898		Terminal slot	111	5.16	DD8	5	
898	Fill		897	Single fill of cut 897	111	5.16	DD8	5	cbm
899	Cut	900		Sub circular shallow pit, truncates 893	538		DD7	5	
900	Fill		899	Single fill of 899	538		DD7	5	cbm
901	Cut	902		Pit cut, truncated by 903	397		DD6	7	
902	Fill		901	Single fill of pit cut 901	397		DD6	7	Roman; cbm
903	Cut	904-6		Sub-circular pit, truncates 901	398		DD6	7	Roman
904	Fill		903	Primary fill in pit cut 903	398		DD6	7	Roman; cbm
905	Fill		903	Secondary fill in pit cut 903, below 906	398		DD6	7	Roman; cbm
906	Fill		903	Upper fill in pit cut 903	398		DD6	7	AD220-300?; cbm
907	Cut	908		Terminal slot	254	3.1	DD12	3	
908	Fill		907	Fill of gully cut 907	254	3.1	DD12	3	cbm
909	Cut	910		Rubbish pit?	472		DD11	u	
910	Fill		909	Single fill of 909	472		DD11	u	cbm
911	Cut	912-3		Slot	37	4.1	DD13	4	
912	Fill		911	Primary fill in ditch cut 911	37	4.1	DD13	4	flint
913	Fill		911	Upper fill in ditch cut 911	37	4.1	DD13	4	Roman
914	Cut	915		Posthole cut	537		Z8	6	

915	Fill		914	Single fill of posthole 914	537		Z8	6	
916	Cut	917		Posthole in edge of burnt halo linear feature	536		Z9	6	
917	Fill		916	Burnt fill of posthole 916	536		Z9	6	AD120-200; cbm
918	Cut	919		Posthole in base of burnt halo feature	535		Z10	6	
919	Fill		918	Single fill of posthole 918	535		Z10	6	
920	Cut	921		Semi circular post hole	534		Z11	6	
921	Fill		920	Single fill of 920	534		Z11	6	
922	Cut	921		Post in base of burnt hal feature 842	533		Z12	6	
923	Fill		922	Fill of posthole 922	533		Z12	6	
924	Cut	925		Cut slot	256	3.1	Z14	3	
925	Fill		924	Single fill of linear	256	3.1	Z14	3	later prehistoric; flint
926	Fill		956	Upper fill of cut 956	477	4.1	DD14	4	flint
927	Fill		928	Single fill of ditch cut 928	33	3.3	DD14	3	
928	Cut	927		Truncated ditch slot	33	3.3	DD14	3	
929	Fill		930	Single fill of pit 930, truncated by 934	191		DD15	6	AD40-250; cbm
930	Cut	929		Irreg shaped pit, truncated by 934	191		DD15	6	
931	Fill		932	Single fill of pit 930	193		DD15	6	AD120-200; cbm
932	Cut	931		Shallow pit, truncated by 934 to the SW	193		DD15	6	
933	Fill		934	Single fill of 934	192		DD15	6	AD150-250; cbm
934	Cut	933		Late pit	192		DD15	6	
935	Fill		936	Chalk rich fill of posthole 936	174	7.9 North Timber Building	DD16	7	Roman; glass 3/4thC
936	Cut	936		Cut of posthole	174	7.9 North Timber Building	DD16	7	cbm

937	Fill		939	Fill of posthole/stone socket	532			6	
938	Cut	937		Possible posthole/impact socket?	532			6	
939	Fill		940	Fill of Posthole	180	7.9 North Timber Building	Z15	7	cbm
940	Cut	939		Posthole	180	7.9 North Timber Building	Z15	7	
941	Fill		942	Single fill of pit 942	189		Z16	6	AD120-300; cbm
942	Cut	941		Pit	189		Z16	6	
943	Fill		944	Single fill of pit942	75		Z17	5	AD40-100; flint; cbm
944	Cut	943		Irregular pit	75		Z17	5	
945	Deposit			Subsoil	489			u	Roman; cbm
946	Fill		947	Fill of posthole	531		GG1	7	AD120-300; cbm
947	Cut	946		Posthole in alignment parallel to wall EE	531		GG1	7	
948	Fill		949	Single fill of posthole 949	182		GG2	7	cbm
949	Cut	948		Posthole	182		GG2	7	
950	Fill		952	Upper fill in posthole 952	952	7.9 North Timber Building	GG3	7	AD70-160
951	Fill		952	Primary fill on 949	952	7.9 North Timber Building	GG3	7	cbm
952	Cut	950-1		Posthole	952	7.9 North Timber Building	GG3	7	
953	Fill		955	Upper fill in posthole 955	179	7.9 North Timber Building	GG4	7	cbm
954	Fill		955	Primary fill in posthole 955	179	7.9 North Timber Building	GG4	7	
955	Cut	953-4		Posthole	179	7.9 North Timber Building	GG4	7	
956	Cut	926		Slot	477	4.1	DD14	4	
957	Deposit			Ragstone boulder, sits in cut 140	210			6	
958	Fill		959	Single fill of ditch slot 959	34	3.3	HH11	3	flint

959	Cut	958		Slot	34	3.3	HH11	3	
960	Fill		961	Single fill of posthole 961	170	7.9 North Timber Building	HH3	7	
961	Cut	960		Small posthole	170	7.9 North Timber Building	HH3	7	
962	Fill		963	Single fill of ditch cut 963	38	4.1	HH11	4	
963	Cut	962		Ditch slot	38	4.1	HH11	4	
964	Fill		965	Fill of posthole	530		HH1/5	5	
965	Cut	964		Posthole	530		HH1/5	5	
966	Fill		967	Fill of truncated pit	529		HH1	5	
967	Cut	966		Very trunacted	529		HH1	5	
968	Fill		969	Single fill of cut pit 969	400		HH1,5 & 9	7	AD250-300; cbm
969	Cut	968		Shallow large pit	400		HH1,5 & 9	7	
970	Fill		971	Single fill of post hole	172	7.9 North Timber Building	HH1	7	
971	Cut	970		Post hole cut through shallow pit 969	172	7.9 North Timber Building	HH1	7	
972	Fill		973	Single fill of posthole cut 973	171	7.9 North Timber Building	HH9	7	
973	Cut	972		Posthole sealed beneath pit 969	171	7.9 North Timber Building	HH9	7	
974	Fill		975	Single fill of pit cut 975	183		HH9-10	7	cbm
975	Cut	974		Elongated pit, cuts 969, 988, cut by 977	183		HH9-10	7	
976	Fill		977	Single fill of pit 977	402		HH9 & 12	7	Roman
977	Cut	976		Pit continues into baulk	402		HH9 & 12	7	
978	Fill		979	Single fill of pit	188		HH12	6	AD120-300;cbm
979	Cut	978		Pit, cut through by pit 983, baulk section	188		HH12	6	
980	Fill		983	Primary fill of pit 983	403		HH12	7	
981	Fill		983	Secondary fill 983	403		HH12	7	

982	Fill		983	Upper fill of 983	403		HH12	7	Roman; cbm
983	Cut	980-3		Late pit in sequence, cut through 979	403		HH12	7	
984	Fill		985	Single fill of post hole	176		HH10	7	
985	Cut	984		Posthole, cuts heavily truncated pit 988	176		HH10	7	
986	Fill		988	Primary fill of pit 988	401		HH10	7	
987	Fill		988	Upper fill of pit 988	401		HH10	7	
988	Cut	986-7		Pit cut truncated to both north and south	401		HH10	7	
989	Fill		990	Single fill of 990	173	7.9 North Timber Building	HH8	7	Roman
990	Cut	989		Posthole/rooting? In base of 969	173	7.9 North Timber Building	HH8	7	
991	Fill		992	Fill of cut 992	178	7.9 North Timber Building	HH7	7	
992	Cut	991		Links pits 975 and 979, probably rooting?	178	7.9 North Timber Building	HH7	7	
993	Fill		994	Single fill of posthole	177	7.9 North Timber Building	HH3	7	
994	Cut	993		Posthole/bioturbation in base of 979	177	7.9 North Timber Building	HH3	7	
995	Fill		996	Single fill of posthole	175	7.9 North Timber Building	HH4	7	cbm
996	Cut	995		Small posthole/bioturbation cut	175	7.9 North Timber Building	HH4	7	
997	Fill		1000	Upper fill of defined pit in sequence	399		HH1	7	AD70-200; cbm
998	Fill		1000	Secondary fill of pit, below 997	399		HH1	7	AD70-200; cbm
999	Fill		1000	Primary fill of 1000, below 998	399		HH1	7	AD40-100?; flint; cbm
1000	Cut	997-9		Well defined pit in sequence	399		HH1	7	

1001	Fill		1002	Fill of posthole	169	7.9 North Timber Building	HH1	7	
1002	Cut	1001		Possible posthole on north edge of 1000	169	7.9 North Timber Building	HH1	7	
1003	Fill		1004	Fill of large pond feature/spread	118	5.13 Pond	HH1	5	Roman
1004	Cut	1003		Interface of large pond feature and 1000,1002	118	5.13 Pond	HH1	5	
1005	Fill		1006	Fill of cut 1006	112	5.16	GG5	5	cbm
1006	Cut	1005		Slot, at interface with pit 1008	112	5.16	GG5	5	
1007	Fill		1008	Fill of pit cut 1008	195		GG5	6	Roman; cbm
1008	Cut	1007		Shallow pit	195		GG5	6	
1009	Cut	537-8		Construction cut for Wall 7.3 at SE end	233	7.3	Z1,O1	7	
1010	Cut			Construction cut for Wall 7.6	241	7.6	R1	7	
1011	Cut	510		Construction cut for Wall 7.7	240	7.7	R1	7	
1012	Layer			Cleaning layer	431	9.1		9	AD270-300/350; cbm 67kg
1013	Deposit			Cleaning number	431	9.1		9	Roman; cbm
1014	Fill		1016	Upper fill in cut 1016	140	6.9	GG8	5	AD120-150; cbm
1015	Fill		1016	Primary fill of 1016	140	6.9	GG8	5	
1016	Cut	1014-5		Ditch slot	140	6.9	GG8	5	
1017	Structure	848		Tiles base of mortared structure	247	5.21	S7	5	cbm
1018	Cut	1019		Gully in courtyard area	221		GG6	3	
1019	Fill		1018	Single fill of gully	221		GG6	3	flint
1020	Cut	1021		Posthole, cuts gully 1018	245		GG7	7	
1021	Fill		1020	Fill of gully 1020	245		GG7	7	AD40-120; cbm
1022	Fill		619	Construction matrix for Wall 5.1	122	5.1		5	AD40-140; 1st C cbm
1023	Cut	1024		Possible post pad	220		L3	7	

1024	Fill		1023	Post pad fill	220		L3	7	AD40-250; cbm
1025	Cut	1026		Possible, early, heavily truncated feature	122	5.1		5	
1026	Fill		1025	Fill of 1025	122	5.1		5	
1027	Fill		1028	Fill of small pit 1028	200		GG9	6	
1028	Cut	1027		Small pit, cuts spread 1032	200		GG9	6	
1029	Fill		1030	Fill of ditch slot 1030	497	6.6	GG9	6	cbm
1030	Cut	1029		Slot at junction with spread 1032	497	6.6	GG9	6	
1031	Fill		1032	Grey waterlain clay fill of pond	116		GG9	5	flint; cbm
1032	Cut	1031		Pond cut	116		GG9	5	
1033	Fill		1034	Fill in Wall 6.2	129	6.2	GG11	6	AD120-250; cbm
1034	Cut	1033, 816		Cut for wall 6.2	129	6.2	GG11	6	
1035	Fill		1038	Upper fill in ditch cut 1038	375	7.11	JJ1	7	AD40-160; cbm
1036	Fill		1038	Secondary fill in ditch cut 1038	375	7.11	JJ1	7	AD40-100; cbm
1037	Fill		1038	Primary fill in ditch cut 1038	375	7.11	JJ1	7	cbm
1038	Cut	1035-7		Slot	375	7.11	JJ1	7	
1039	Fill		1040	Fill of cut 1040	528	7.1 Demolition pit	II1	7	cbm
1040	Cut	1039		Back edge of demo cut?	528	7.1 Demolition pit	II1	7	
1041	Fill		1042	Fill if irreg pit 1042	196		II1	6	AD120-200; cbm
1042	Cut	1041		Irregular pit	196		II1	6	
1043	Fill		1044	Single fill of cut slot 1044	113	5.16	II1	5	
1044	Cut	1043		Cut through ditch	113	5.16	II1	5	
1045	Fill		1047	Single fill of pit/posthole	476		II3	u	
1046	Cut	1046		Shallow pit/posthole, next to 1048	476		II3	u	
1047	Fill		1048	Single fill of pit	76		II4	5	AD40-120?; cbm

				1048					
1048	Cut	1047		Sub-square shallow pit	76		II4	5	
1049	Fill		1050	Single fill of pit 1050	474		II5	u	Roman; cbm
1050	Cut	1049		Squarish pit	474		II5	u	
1051	Fill		1052	Single fill of gully cut 1052	114	5.16	II2	5	Roman; cbm
1052	Cut	1051		Slot through gully	114	5.16	II2	5	
1053	Fill		1054	Fill of irregular spread	164		II2, X1	6	AD120-300; cbm
1054	Cut	1053		Shallow, iregualr spread	164		II2, X1	6	
1055	Fill		1057	Upper fill in 1057	413	9.1	KK1	9	Roman; cbm
1056	Fill		1057	Bioturbation	413	9.1	KK1	9	
1057	Cut	1055-6		Ditch slot	413	9.1	KK1	9	
1058	Fill		1060	Upper fill	414	9.1	KK2	9	Roman; cbm
1059	Fill		1060	Bioturbation/slumping in 1060, below 1058	414	9.1	KK2	9	
1060	Cut	1058-9		Ditch slot	414	9.1	KK2	9	
1061	Cut	1062		Sub oval shallow pit	197		II6	6	
1062	Fill		1061	Single fill of 1061	197		II6	6	AD120-200
1063	Cut	1064		Sub circular post hole, or small pit	96		II6	5	
1064	Fill		1063	Single fill of 1063	96		II6	5	cbm
1065	Cut	1066		Small post or stake hole	527		II7	u	
1066	Fill		1065	Single fill of 1065	527		II7	u	Roman
1067	Cut	1068		Slot through gully	71	5.12	II8	5	
1068	Fill		1067	Single fill of gully cut 1067	71	5.12	II8	5	
1069	Cut	1070		Slot through gully	70	5.12	II8	5	
1070	Fill		1069	Single fill of gully cut 1069	70	5.12	II8	5	Roman; 1st C CBM
1071	Cut	1071		Slot through gully	69	5.12	II8	5	

1072	Fill		1071	Single fill of gully cut 1071	69	5.12	II8	5	
1073	Cut	1074		Slot through gully	68	5.12	II9	5	
1074	Fill		1073	Single fill through gully cut 1073	68	5.12	II9	5	
1075	Cut	1076		Slot through gully	67	5.12	II13	5	
1076	Fill		1075	Single fill through cut 1075	67	5.12	II13	5	
1077	Cut	1078		Box section	106	5.17	II14	5	
1078	Fill		1077	Single fill of 1077	106	5.17	II14	5	
1079	Cut	1080		Box section	110	5.15	II14	5	
1080	Fill		1079	Single fill of 1079	110	5.15	II14	5	
1081	Cut	1082		Sub circular pit	1081		II12	6	
1082	Fill		1081	Single fill of pit 1081	1081		II12	6	Roman
1083	Cut	1084		Slot through gully	105	5.17	II12	5	
1084	Fill		1083	Single fill of 1083	105	5.17	II12	5	AD40-100; 1st C cbm
1085	Cut	1086		Slot through gully	104	5.17	JJ6	5	
1086	Fill		1085	Single fill of gully 1085	104	5.17	JJ6	5	AD40-100; 1st C cbm
1087	Fill		1089	Upper fill in 1089	199		JJ4	6	AD120-300
1088	Fill		1089	Primary fill, rich with fire cracked flint	199		JJ4	6	
1089	Cut	1087-8		Sub circular pit, with burnt material/flints	199		JJ4	6	
1090	Cut	1091		Posthole	526		II11	u	
1091	Fill		1090	single fill of cut 1090	526		II11	u	Roman
1092	Cut	1093		Small circular pit	473		II10	u	
1093	Fill		1092	Single fill of cut 1092	473		II10	u	
1094	Fill		1095	Single fill of gully cut 1095	52	5.4	KK3	5	Undated
1095	Cut	1094		Slot through gully	52	5.4	KK3	5	

1096	Fill		1099	Upper fill in ditch slot cut 1099	159	6.5	JJ2	6	AD120-200; cbm
1097	Fill		1099	Secondary fill in ditch cut 1099	159	6.5	JJ2	6	
1098	Fill		1099	Primary fill in ditch cut 1099	159	6.5	JJ2	6	
1099	Cut	1096-8		Ditch cut slot	159	6.5	JJ2	6	
1100	Fill		1103	Upper fill in ditch cut 1103	46	6.4	JJ3	6	AD150-200; cbm
1101	Fill		1103	Secondary fill in ditch cut 1103	46	6.4	JJ3	6	
1102	Fill		1103	Primary fill in ditch cut 1103	46	6.4	JJ3	6	
1103	Cut	1100-2		Ditch cut slot	46	6.4	JJ3	6	cbm
1104	Fill		1105	Spread of material, same as 1031	116		JJ3	5	
1105	Cut	1104		Shallow cut/spread, same as 1032, uncertain relations with 1103	116		JJ3	5	
1106	Fill		1278	Upper fill in pit cut 1278	139		LL2	6	AD120-325; cbm
1107	Fill		1278	Fill in 1278, over 1108	139		LL2	6	cbm
1108	Fill		1278	Fill in 1278, over 1333	139		LL2	6	AD150-230; cbm
1109	Fill		1278	Primary fill in 1278, below 1333	138		LL2	6	AD70-160; cbm
1110	Fill		1111	Single fill in gully 1111	51	5.4	JJ5	5	AD40-100; flint
1111	Cut	1110		Gully fill	51	5.4	JJ5	5	
1112	Fill		1113	Single fill in gully	12		JJ6	5	AD50-120; flint
1113	Cut	1112		Short stretch of gully with single intervention	12		JJ6	5	
1114	Fill		1115	Single fill of pit cut 1115	259		KK4	3	flint; cbm intru?
1115	Cut	1114		Lozenge shaped cut feature	259		KK4	3	
1116	Fill		1115	Single fill of pit cut 1117	260		KK5	3	

1117	Cut	1116		Shallow lozenge shaped pit	260		KK5	3	
1118	Fill		1119	Single fill of gully/ditch 1119	62	5.11	KK6	5	AD40-100; flint
1119	Cut	1118		Cut of gully/ditch	62		KK6	5	
1120	Fill		1121	Single fill of ditch cut	132	6.3	KK7	6	cbm
1121	Cut	1121		Ditch slot	132	6.3	KK7	6	
1122	Fill		1122	Single fill of ditch cut box section 1123	133	6.3	KK8-9	6	cbm
1123	Cut	1122		Box section	133	6.3	KK8-9	6	
1124	Fill		1125	Fill of posthole cut 1125	65		KK8-9	5	
1125	Cut	1124		Posthole	65		KK8-9	5	
1126	Fill		1126	Single fill of ditch slot 1127	63	5.11	KK9	5	
1127	Cut	1126		Box section	63	5.11	KK9	5	
1128	Fill		1129	Fill of posthole cut 1129	64		KK9	5	
1129	Cut	1128		Posthole	64		KK9	5	
1130	Cut	1131		Southern terminal end	102	5.14	II15	5	
1131	Fill		1130	Fill of slot cut 1130	102	5.14	II15	5	AD40-160?
1132	Cut	1133		Slot	101	5.14	II16	5	
1133	Fill		1132	Fill of slot cut 1130	101	5.14	II16	5	Roman; 1st C cbm
1134	Cut	1135		Box section	100	5.14	II17	5	
1135	Fill		1134	Single fill of cut ditch slot 1134	100	5.14	II17	5	Roman
1136	Cut	1137		Box section	103	5.17	II17	5	
1137	Fill		1136	Single fill of ditch cut 1136	103	5.17	II17	5	Roman
1138	Cut	1139		Box section	99	5.14	II18	5	
1139	Fill		1138	Single fill at box section of ditch cut 1138	99	5.14	II18	5	AD40-100
1140	Cut	1141		Box section	66	5.11	II18	5	

1141	Fill		1140	Single fill at box section, of ditch cut 1140	66	5.11	II18	5	
1142	Fill	1143		Single fill of ditch cut 1143	158	6.5	KK10	6	
1143	Cut		1142	Ditch cut, truncates top of ditch cut 1145	158	6.5	KK10	6	
1144	Fill	1145		Single fill of ditch cut 1145	157	6.4	KK10	6	AD40-100; cbm
1145	Cut		1144	Ditch cut	157	6.4	KK10	6	
1146	Fill		1149	Upper fill in ditch cut 1149	377	7.11	KK10	7	flint; cbm
1147	Fill		1149	Secondary fill in ditch cut 1149	377	7.11	KK10	7	AD225-350; cbm
1148	Fill		1149	Primary fill in ditch cut 1149	377	7.11	KK10	7	
1149	Cut	1146-8		Ditch cut	377	7.11	KK10	7	
1150	Fill		1151	Single fill of gully	115		JJ8	5	
1151	Cut	1150		Short gully stretch	115		JJ8	5	
1152	Fill		1153	Single fill if ditch cut 1153	217	6.5	JJ8	6	AD40-200; cbm
1153	Cut	1152		Ditch cut, possibly same as 1143/1099	217	6.5	JJ8	6	
1154	Fill		1155	Single fill of ditch cut 1155	156	6.4	JJ8	6	AD120-200; cbm
1155	Cut	1154		Ditch cut, possibly same as 1145/1103	156	6.4	JJ8	6	
1156	Fill		1159	Upper fill of ditch slot 1159	376	7.11	JJ8	7	Roman; cbm
1157	Fill		1159	Secondary fill in ditch slot 1159	376	7.11	JJ8	7	AD200-300?; cbm
1158	Fill		1159	Primary fill in ditch slot 1159	376	7.11	JJ8	7	AD40-100; cbm
1159	Cut	1156-8		Slot, truncates parallel ditch 1155	376	7.11	JJ8	7	
1160	Cut	1161-2		Sub oval pit, next to large pond feature	73		II19	5	
1161	Fill		1160	Upper fill in pit 1160	74		II19	5	AD40-140; cbm
1162	Fill		1160	Primary fill in pit	73		II19	5	Roman

				1160					
1163	Cut	1164		Cut for large pond feature, next to pit1160	117	5.13 Pond	II19	5	
1164	Fill		1163	Fill of large pond feature/spread	117	5.13 Pond	II19	5	
1165	Fill		1165	Single fill of ditch cut 1166	53	5.4	KK11	5	AD40-160
1166	Cut	1165		Cut slot	53	5.4	KK11	5	
1167	Cut	1168		Cut slot	415	9.1	KK12	9	
1168	Fill		1167	Single fill of ditch cut 1167	415	9.1	KK12	9	Roman; cbm
1169	Cut	1170		Possible posthole cut	416		KK13	9	
1170	Fill		1169	Single fill of posthole 1169	416		KK13	9	
1171	Cut	1172		Narrow gully	518		KK14	5	
1172	Fill		1171	Fill of 1171 gully cut	518		KK14	5	Roman; cbm
1173	Cut	1174-5		Shallow cut fo rubble wall dump	407		KK15	7	
1174	Fill		1173	Primary fill in 1173, below 1175	407		KK15	7	
1175	Fill		1173	Rubble fill in 1173	407		KK15	7	AD40-100?; cbm
1176	Cut	1177-9		Shallow cut of rubble wall dump	405		KK16	7	
1177	Fill		1176	Primary fill in 1176, redeposited/silted natural	405		KK16	7	
1178	Fill		1176	Secondary fill in 1176, below rubble 1179	405		KK16	7	
1179	Fill		1176	Rubble deposit	405		KK16	7	AD120-300?; cbm
1180	Cut	1181, 1210-11		Chalk filled post hole	168	7.9 North Timber Building	II20	7	
1181	Fill		1180	Upper fill in posthole cut 1180	168	7.9 North Timber Building	II20	7	cbm
1182	Cut	1183		Shallow pit cut	470		JJ9	u	
1183	Fill		1182	single fill of 1182	470		JJ9	u	
1184	Cut	1185		Small pit or	475		JJ10	u	

				posthole					
1185	Fill		1184	Single fill of 1184	475		JJ10	u	flint; cbm
1186	Fill		1187	Fill of irregular pit spread, close to large pond feature	515		II21	5	Roman; cbm
1187	Cut	1186		Irregular pit spread, cut by large pond feature 1190, & pit 1189	515		II21	5	
1188	Fill		1189	Fill of pit 1189	516		II22	5	Roman; cbm
1189	Cut	1188		Sub-circular pit	516		II22	5	
1190	Fill		1191	Fill of large pond feature/spread	517	5.13 Pond	II21/22	5	AD100-140; cbm
1191	Cut	1190		Cut of large pond feature/spread, cuts pit 1187 here	517	5.13 Pond	II21/22	5	
1192	Fill		1193	Fill of posthole 1193	98		KK17	5	
1193	Cut	1192		Truncated posthole	98		KK17	5	
1194	Fill		1195	Fill of ditch cut 1195	97	5.14	KK17	5	
1195	Cut	1194		Box section	97	5.14	KK17	5	
1196	Fill		1197	Fill of ditch cut 1197	134	6.3	KK17	6	AD40-100; 1st C cbm
1197	Cut	1196		Box section	134	6.3	KK17	6	
1198	Fill		1199	Fill of stakehole	419			9	
1199	Cut	1198		Stakehole	419			9	
1200	Fill		1291	Fill of gully cut 1201	262	3.1	KK18	3	
1201	Cut	1200		Box section	262	3.1	KK18	3	
1202	Fill		1203	Fill of narrow gully 1203	421	9.1	KK18	9	AD40-100?; cbm
1203	Cut	1202		Narrow linear gully cut	421	9.1	KK18	9	
1204	Fill		1205	Fill of ditch cut 1205	418	9.1	KK18	9	AD40-100; cbm
1205	Cut	1204		Box section	418	9.1	KK18	9	
1206	Fill		1207	Fill of posthole	36		KK19	4	

1207	Cut	1206		Posthole cut	36		KK19	4	
1208	Fill		1209	Fill of linear cut 1209	35	4.1	KK19	4	flint
1209	Cut	1208		Slot	35	4.1	KK19	4	
1210	Fill		1180	Chalk packing in posthole	168	7.9 North Timber Building	II20	7	
1211	Fill		1180	Clay matrix sealing chalk structure	168	7.9 North Timber Building	II20	7	
1212	Fill		1213	Single fill of 1213	417	9.1	GG12	9	AD350-400; cbm
1213	Cut	1213		ditch slot	417	9.1	GG12	9	
1214	Fill		1215	Backfill	500		GG12	5	
1215	Cut	1214		Cut of shallow pit	500		GG12	5	
1216	Fill		1217	Fill of ditch cut 1217	501	7.11	GG12	7	cbm
1217	Cut	1216		ditch cut	501	7.11	GG12	7	
1218	Fill		1219	Fill	213	5.8	GG12	5	AD40-100; 1st C cbm
1219	Cut	1218		ditch	213	5.8	GG12	5	
1220	Pot			Pot	500		GG12	5	AD40-120
1221	Fill			Fill of pot	500		GG12	5	
1222	Cut	1223		Poss ditch terminal	18		JJ11	3	
1223	Fill		1222	Single fill of linear cut 1222	18		JJ11	3	
1224	Cut	1223		Partially exposed linear	17		JJ12	3	
1225	Fill		1224	Single fill of 1223	17		JJ12	3	
1226	Fill		1227	Upper fill of pit/tree bole	5		JJ12	3	
1227	Cut	1226, 1228		Bioturbated feature, probably tree bole	5		JJ12	3	
1228	Fill		1227	Primary rooted fill of 1227	5		JJ12	3	
1229	Cut	1230		Partially exposed linear	16	3.2	JJ13	3	
1230	Fill		1229	Singl fill of 1229	16	3.2	JJ13	3	
1231	Deposit			Bioturbation alongside 1229	439		JJ13	1	

1232	Cut/Fill			Small triangle of fill	517		II22	5	
1233	Fill		1234	Pit fill	506			4	
1234	Cut	1233		Pit	506			4	
1235	Deposit			Possible alluvial deposit, below sub soil 747	489		LL1	u	
1236	Fill		1237	Single fill of ditch cut	211	5.8	LL1	5	
1237	Cut	1236		Baulk slot through Ft.GG	211	5.8	LL1	5	
1238	Fill		1240	Upper fill in 1240	136	6.3	LL1	6	
1239	Fill		1240	Primary fill in linear cut 1240	136	6.3	LL1	6	
1240	Cut	1238-9		Baulk slot through linear	136	6.3	LL1	6	
1241	Deposit		Poss alluvial deposit below 1235		489		LL1	u	
1242	Fill		1243	Fill of 1242	507		LL1	4	
1243	Cut	1242		Partially exposed feature in baulk slot	507		LL1	4	
1244	Fill		1246	Upper fill in gully	261	3.1	GG13	3	
1245	Fill		1246	Primary fill in gully	261	3.1	GG13	3	
1246	Cut	1244-5		South east terminal of gully	261	3.1	GG13	3	
1247	Fill		1276	Single fill of linear feature	39	4.1	GG14	4	
1248	Fill		1249	Fill of pit cut 1249	40		GG14	4	
1249	Cut	1248		Pit, sealed beneath 1276 & 1251	40		GG14	4	
1250	Fill		1251	Single fill of gully terminus	61	5.11	GG14	5	LIA-c.AD60
1251	Cut	1250		Intersection	61	5.11	GG14	5	
1252	Fill		1253	Bonding matrix for Wall 6.2	130	6.2	GG15	6	cbm
1253	Cut	1252, 816		Footing cut for north enclosure wall 6.2	130	6.2	GG15	6	
1254	Fill		1255	Fill of gully cut 1255	264	3.1	II23	3	

1255	Cut	1254		Slot	264	3.1	II23	3	
1256	Cut	1257		Box section	429	9.1	GG16	9	
1257	Fill		1256	Single fill of cut 1256 at box section	429	9.1	GG16	9	cbm
1258	Cut	1257		Box section	427	8.3	GG16	8	
1259	Fill		1258	Single fill of cut 1258 at box section	427	8.3	GG16	8	
1260	Cut	1261		Slot	426	8.3	GG17	8	
1261	Fill		1260	Single fill of 1260	426	8.3	GG17	8	cbm
1262	Cut	1263		Box section	423	8.2	GG18	8	
1263	Fill		1262	Single fill of cut 1262 at box section	423	8.2	GG18	8	AD250-350; cbm
1264	Cut	1265		Box section	59	5..10	GG18	5	
1265	Fill		1264	Single fill of 1264 at box section	59	5..10	GG18	5	
1266	Cut	1267		Gully	60	5..10	GG19-20	5	
1267	Fill		1266	Box section at pit/gully junction	60	5..10	GG19-20	5	
1268	Cut	1269		Gully	267	3.1	GG19-20	3	
1269	Fill		1268	Fill of gully at box section	267	3.1	GG19-20	3	
1270	Cut	1271		Pit, earliest in sequence at this junction	9		GG19-20	4	
1271	Fill		1270	Fill of pit cut 1270	9		GG19-20	4	
1272	Cut	1273		Same as 1255	266	3.1	GG19-20	3	
1273	Fill		1272	Same as 1254	266	3.1	GG19-20	3	
1274	Cut	1275		Same pit intervention as 1270	9		GG19-20	4	
1275	Fill		1274	Same as 1271	9		GG19-20	4	
1276	Cut	1247		Box section	39	4.1	GG14	4	
1277	Cut		882	Intersection	137	6.3	LL3 & 7	6	
1278	Cut	1106-9, 1333		pit	138		LL2 & 7	6	
1279	Fill		1280	Single fill of 1280	58	5..10	MM1	5	

1280	Cut	1279		Box section	58	5..10	MM1	5	
1281	Fill		1282	Fill of shallow pit 714	194		MM1	6	AD40-140
1282	Cut	1281		Shallow pit	194		MM1	6	
1283	Fill		1284	Single fill of cut 1284	41	4.1	MM1	4	cbm
1284	Cut	1283		Box section	41	4.1	MM1	4	
1285	Fill		1286	Upper fill of cut 1286	135	6.3	LL4	6	
1286	Cut	1285, 1287		Slot	135	6.3	LL4	6	
1287	Fill		1286	Primary fill of cut 1286	135	6.3	LL4	6	Roman
1288	Cut	1289		Slot	212	5.8	LL5	5	
1289	Fill		1288	Single fill of 1288	212	5.8	LL5	5	Roman
1290	Cut	1291		Slot	263	3.1	MM1	3	
1291	Fill		1290	Single fill of 1290 at intersection	263	3.1	MM1	3	
1292	Fill			Same as 1291	263	3.1		3	
1293	Cut	1294		Slot through linear	1293	6.5	MM1	6	
1294	Fill		1293	Single fill of 1293	1293	6.5	MM1	6	cbm
1295	Cut	1296-7		Slot	378	7.11	MM1	7	
1296	Fill		1295	Upper fill in 1295	378	7.11	MM1	7	AD40-250; cbm
1297	Fill		1295	Primary fill in 1295	378	7.11	MM1	7	
1298	Cut	1299		Pit	504		MM2	5	
1299	Fill		1298	Single fill f pit	504		MM2	5	
1300	Cut	1301		Linear	503	6.5	MM2	6	
1301	Fill		1300	Single fil of linear 1300	503	6.5	MM2	6	Roman; cbm
1302	Cut	1303-4		Slot	379	7.11	MM2	7	
1303	Fill		1302	Upper fill in cut slot 1302	379	7.11	MM2	7	AD40-100; cbm
1304	Fill		1303	Primary fill in 1302	379	7.11	MM2	7	
1305	Cut	1306		Terminal slot	107	5.17	II25	5	
1306	Fill		1305	Single fill in 1305	107	5.17	II25	5	

1307	Cut	1308		Terminal slot in northern terminal end of 1307	108	5.15	II26	5	
1308	Fill		1307	Singl fill in 1307	108	5.15	II26	5	
1309	Cut	1310		Slot through gully	109	5.15	II26	5	
1310	Fill		1309	Single fill of 1309	109	5.15	II26	5	
1311	Fill		1312	Single fill in cut 1312	422	8.2	MM2	8	
1312	Cut	1311		Baulk slot	422	8.2	MM2	8	
1313	Fill		1314	Single fill in 1314	425	8.3	MM2	8	
1314	Cut	1313		Baulk slot	425	8.3	MM2	8	
1315	Fill		1316	Fill of 1316	428	4.1	MM2	4	
1316	Cut	1315		ditch cut	428	4.1	MM2	4	
1317	Deposit			Probable fluvial deposit below sub soil 945	489		MM2	u	
1318	Deposit			Rubble wall deposit	406		LL6	7	AD40-100; cbm
1319	Fill		1319	Fill of 1320	268	5.8	LL6	5	AD40-250
1320	Cut	1319		ditch cut	268	5.8	LL6	5	
1321	Fill		1322	Fill of 1322	424	8.2	LL6	8	flint; cbm
1322	Cut	1321		ditch cut	424	8.2	LL6	8	
1323	Fill		1324	Fill of cut 1324	505		LL6	7	
1324	Cut	1323		Disturbance	505		LL6	7	
1325	Cut	1326		ditch cut	420	9.1	MM5	9	
1326	Fill		1325	Single fill of 1325	420	9.1	MM5	9	Roman; cbm
1327	Cut	1334, 1328		Large sub cirular pit	190		MM4-5	6	
1328	Fill		1327	Primary fill in pit 1327	190		MM4-5	6	AD120-160?
1329	Cut	1330		T-shaped junction, uncertain realtion	186		MM3	5	
1330	Fill		1329	Single fill of 1329	186		MM3	5	
1331	Cut	1332		pit	187		MM3	3	
1332	Fill		1331	Single fill of 1331	187		MM3	3	

1333	Fill		1278	Lens between 1108 and 1109	139		LL2	6	
1334	Fill		1327	Upper fill in 1327	190		MM4-5	6	AD120-160?
1335	Fill		1336	Fill of 1336	11		LL8	5	AD40-160; 1st C cbm
1336	Cut	1335		Poss recut in the top of 1338	11		LL8	5	
1337	Fill		1338	Fill of cut 1338	10		LL8	5	AD50-120; cbm
1338	Cut	1337		Linear feature, unclear relationships here	10		LL8	5	
1339	Fill		1340	Single fill of 1340	265		LL8	3	
1340	Cut	1339		Linear, truncated on SW side by 1338	265		LL8	3	
1341				VOID	VOID		LL9		
1342				VOID	VOID		LL9		
1343				VOID	VOID		LL9		
1344				VOID	VOID		LL9		
1345				VOID	VOID		LL9		
1346				VOID	VOID		LL9		
1347				VOID	VOID		LL9		
1348	Cut	763-5, 1349-50		Cut of large pond feature/spread, baulk section	519	5.13 Pond	NN3	5	
1349	Fill		1348	Silty alluvial deposit, below 765	519	5.13 Pond	NN3	5	Roman; cbm
1350	Fill		1348	Below colluvial type deposit in baulk section	520	5.13 Pond	NN3	8	
1351	Cut	1352		Oblique baulk section through ditchditch as it cuts pond deposits	430	9.1	NN3	9	
1352	Fill		1351	Fill of linear cut 1351	430	9.1	NN3	9	AD270-350; cbm
1353	Cut	1353		Unexcavated feature in base of large pond feature,	517			5	

				close to baulk					
1354	Fill		1353	Unexcavated fill of 1353	517			5	
1355	Fill		1356	Fill of cut 1356	431	9.1	OO1	9	AD250-350; cbm
1356	Cut	1355		ditch cut	431	9.1	OO1	9	
1357	Deposit			Natural	439			1	
1358	Deposit		Colluvium		489		NN3	u	
1359				VOID	VOID				
1360	Fill		1361	Baby grave fill	499			7	
1361	Cut	1360; 384; 383		grave cut	499		X1, CC1	7	
1362	Fill		1363	Grave fill	508			8	
1363	Cut	1362; 825		Grave cut	508			8	

MMS/06				Watching Brief					
Context	**Type**	**Filled By**	**Fill Of**	**Comments**	**Sub-group**	**Group**	**Section**	**Phase**	**Dating**
1	Deposit			Topsoil Trench 3	489			u	
2	Deposit			Topsoil Trench 4	489			u	
3	Deposit			Subsoil Trench 4	489			u	
4	Fill		5	Pit/Ditch fill Trench 4	574			u	
5	Cut	4		Pit/Ditch Trench 4	574			u	
6	Deposit			Natural Trench 4	439			1	
7	Deposit			Topsoil Trench 2	489			u	
8	Deposit			Subsoil Trench 2	489			u	
9	Deposit			Redeposited natural? Trench 2	439			1	
10	Fill		11	Hoard pit fill	572			8	
11	Cut	10		Hoard pit cut	572			8	
12	Fill		14	Upper ditch fill	573	8.1		8	
13	Fill		14	Lower ditch fill	573	8.1		8	
14	Cut	12; 13		Ditch	573	8.1		8	
15	Fill		16	Modern service trench fill	MOD			u	
16	Cut	15		Modern service trench	MOD			u	
17	Deposit			Natural Trench 2	439			1	

OASIS ID: archaeol6-57274

Project details

Project name High Street Snodland

Short description of the project

The earliest evidence at the site came in the form of numerous residual Mesolithic to Early Neolithic worked flints. The earliest archaeological features at the site were a possible Mesolithic pit and several Early Neolithic pits, and a later prehistoric droveway, ditch and pits of Late Bronze Age-Late Iron Age date. The main phases of activity at the site were Roman. During the 1st century, a Roman field system was laid out in the western part of the site and a masonry bath-house building constructed in the east. The excavation only exposed the south-west corner of the building, the rest of which lay beyond the railway line which bounds the site. The remains of the 1st century bath-house comprised of largely robbed-out masonry walls, a short portion of hypocaust flue and a large contemporary assemblage of ceramic building materials (CBM) recovered from later demolition dumps. Whilst rare, bath-houses are known from mid 1st century civilian sites, a group of palatial courtyard villas on the south coast, including the nearby Eccles, Angmering in East Sussex and perhaps the best known at Fishbourne in West Sussex. This bath-house is the earliest Roman building to have been identified in Snodland and suggests the contemporary villa belonged to this somewhat select group. The bath-house apparently survived, with modifications, until the mid to late 3rd century when it was at least partially demolished and replaced by a larger masonry structure. This structure was apparently aisled and may have also have incorporated a bath-house, although no indicative features were identified in situ. By this period, another bath-house is known to have existed to the east and this building may have been a separate lower status bath-house. Two timber out-buildings to the north and south of the masonry building were also constructed during the rebuilding phase, and the surrounding field system was reorganised. The mid-late 4th century saw the destruction/demolition of the masonry and timber buildings, in at least one case, by fire. This late Roman phase also saw the establishment of a small inhumation cemetery and the burying of two coin hoards. One of these, of 3,600 coins, was found during geotechnical works in 2006, before this archaeological excavation was undertaken. The other was found during the excavation and was much smaller, consisting of only 16 coins. The Roman finds from the excavation include large assemblages of pottery, ceramic building material and metalwork including a range of tools, domestic items, jewellery and glass dating from the 1st to the 4th centuries.

The identification of a 1st century bath-house is of considerable importance, as is the identified landscape of the evolving periphery of the villa complex and its agricultural land. The site appears to have remained disused up until around the 11th century when a ditch, probably representing a land boundary was dug across the site. The fills of this ditch contained both residual Roman and contemporaneous medieval pottery. The site appears to have remained open ground until the present day.

Project dates	Start: 01-02-2008 End: 31-07-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SFS08 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	3243 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	PITS Mesolithic
Monument type	PITS Early Neolithic
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	BATH-HOUSE Roman
Monument type	VILLA Roman
Monument type	ENCLOSED FIELD SYSTEM Roman
Monument type	CEMETERY Roman
Significant Finds	COIN HOARD Roman

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT TONBRIDGE AND MALLING SNODLAND Church Fields High Street Snodland
Postcode	ME6 5
Study area	7200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 706 620 51.3309217972 0.449113470650 51 19 51 N 000 26 56 E Point

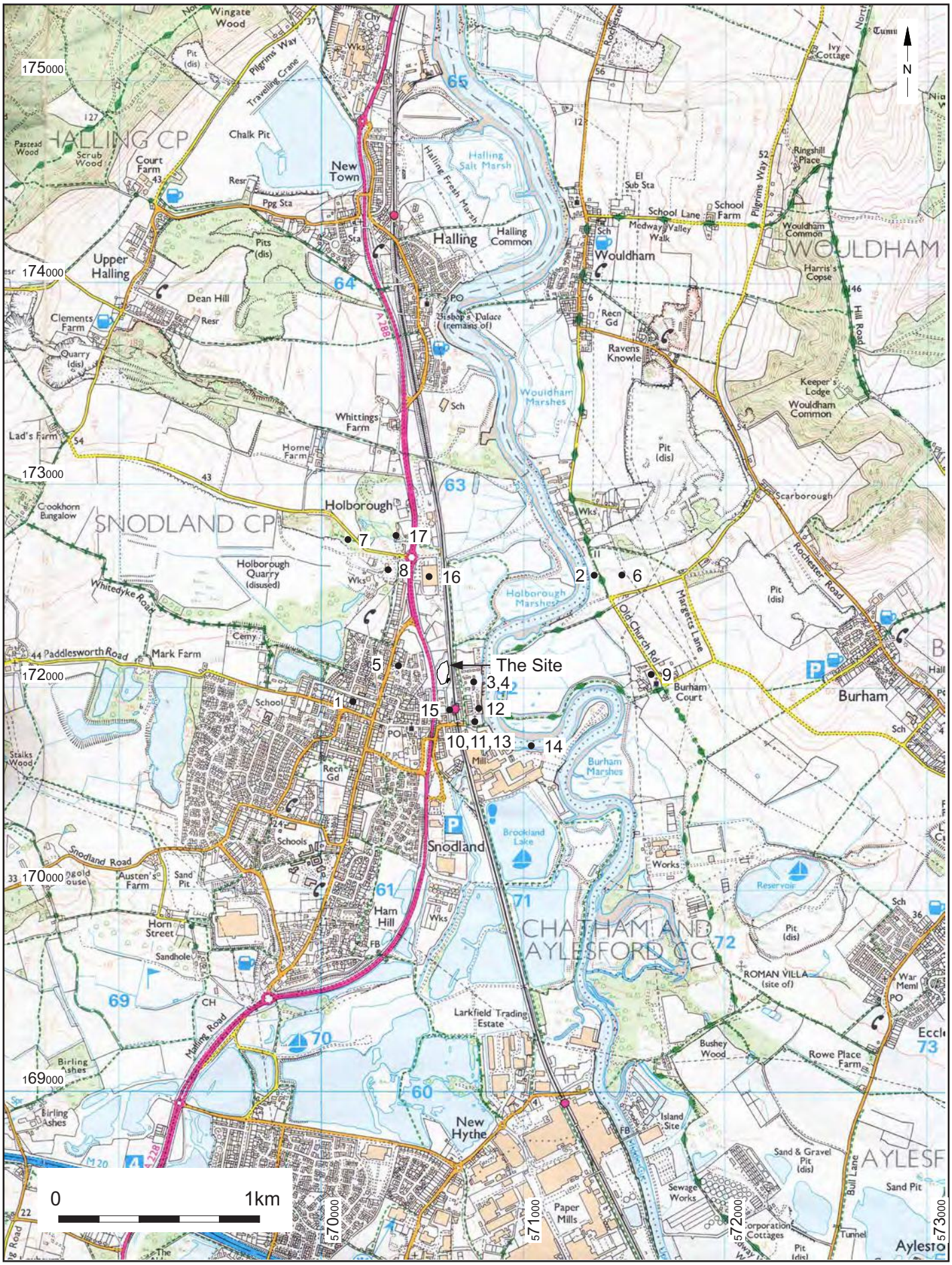
Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Giles Dawkes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	MAIDSTONE MUSEUM
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Human Bones','Industrial','Metal','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive recipient	MAIDSTONE MUSEUM
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Human Bones','Industrial','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient	MAIDSTONE MUSEUM
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Human Bones','Industrial','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '
Entered by	Giles Dawkes (giles.dawkes@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	24 March 2009



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Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Site Location Plan	
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N

2008 ASE excavation

Location of masonry and robbed walls

Previously excavated masonry structures of the villa

162100

162000

161000

570600

570700

0 20m

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Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR		

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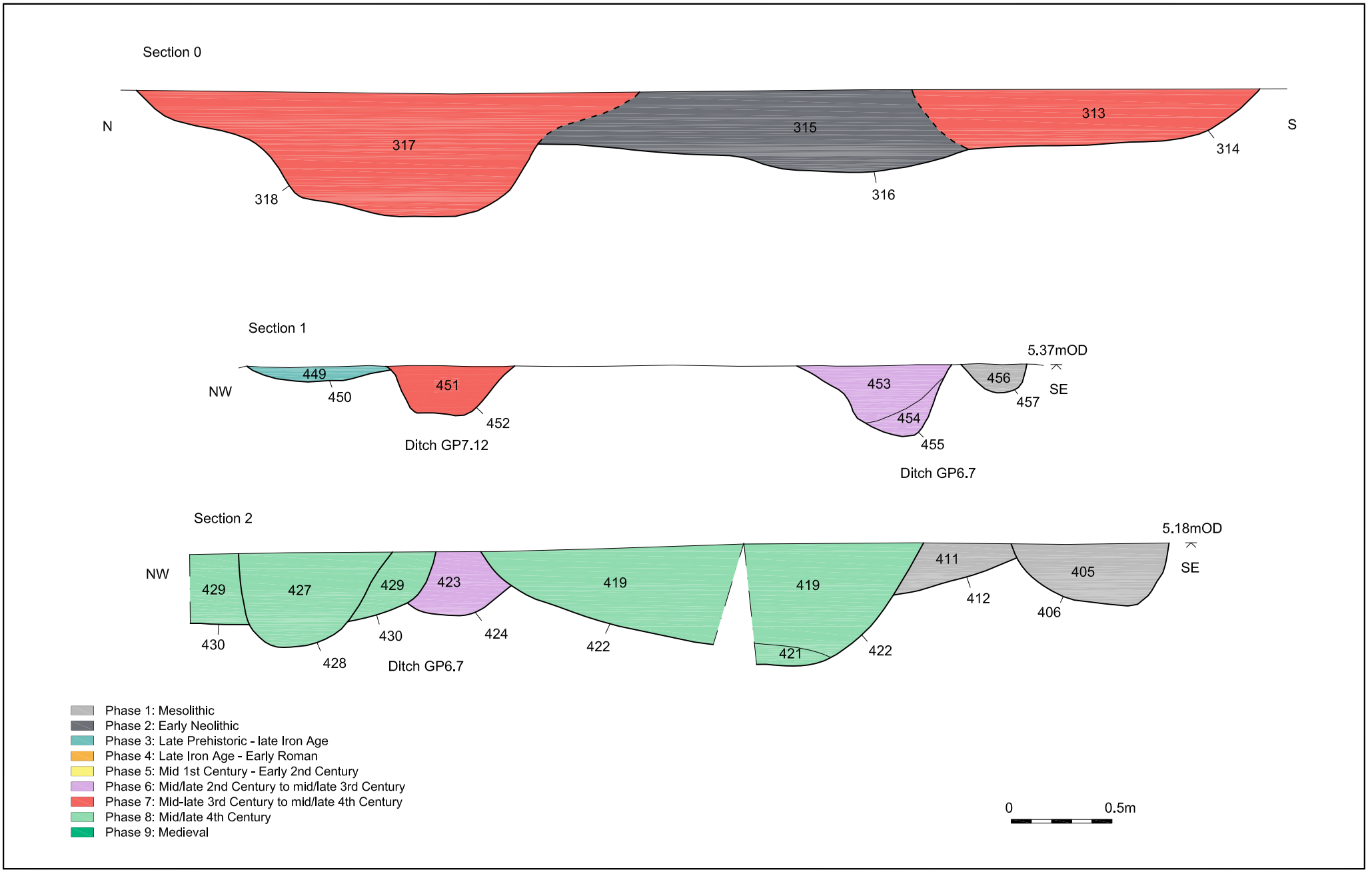
Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 2 Plan: Early Prehistoric	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR		



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Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 2 Sections: Early Prehistoric	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR/FG		

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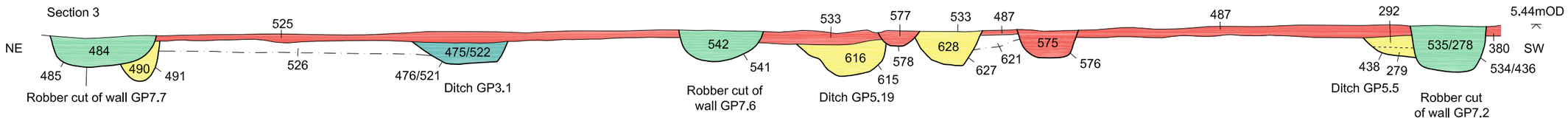
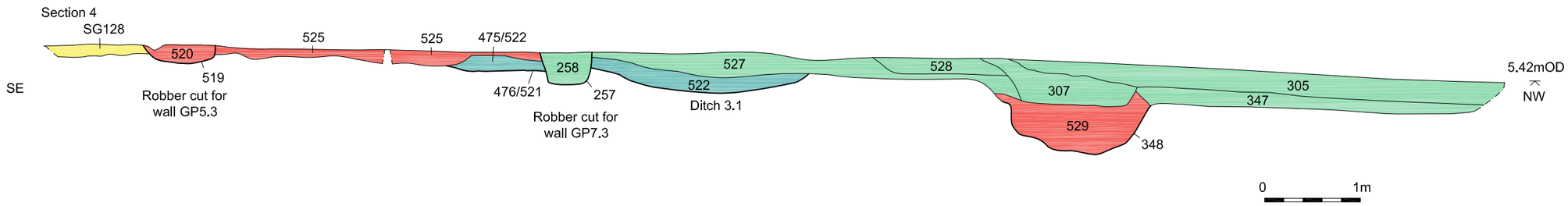
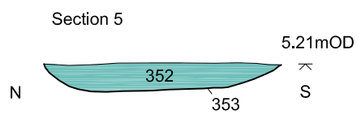
Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 3 Plan: Later Prehistoric	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR		







Phase 2: Early Prehistoric
Phase 3: Later Prehistoric
Phase 4: Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Phase 5: Mid 1st Century - Early 2nd Century
Phase 6: Mid/late 2nd Century to mid/late 3rd Century
Phase 7: Mid-late 3rd Century to mid/late 4th Century
Phase 8: Mid/late 4th Century
Phase 9: Medieval

		Snodland	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 3 Sections: Later Prehistoric	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JLR		

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Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 3 droveway ditch GP3.3 and later features facing north-west	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JLR		

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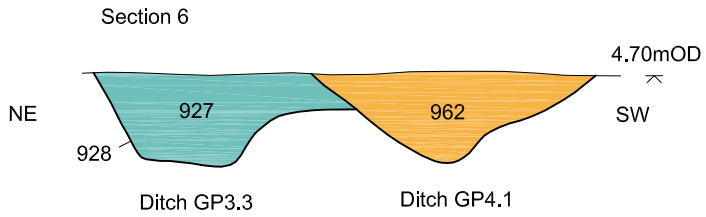
Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 4 Plan: Late Iron Age/Early Roman	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR		



- Phase 2: Early Prehistoric
- Phase 3: Late Prehistoric - late Iron Age
- Phase 4: Late Iron Age - Early Roman
- Phase 5: Mid 1st Century - Early 2nd Century
- Phase 6: Mid/late 2nd Century to mid/late 3rd Century
- Phase 7: Mid-late 3rd Century to mid/late 4th Century
- Phase 8: Mid/late 4th Century
- Phase 9: Medieval

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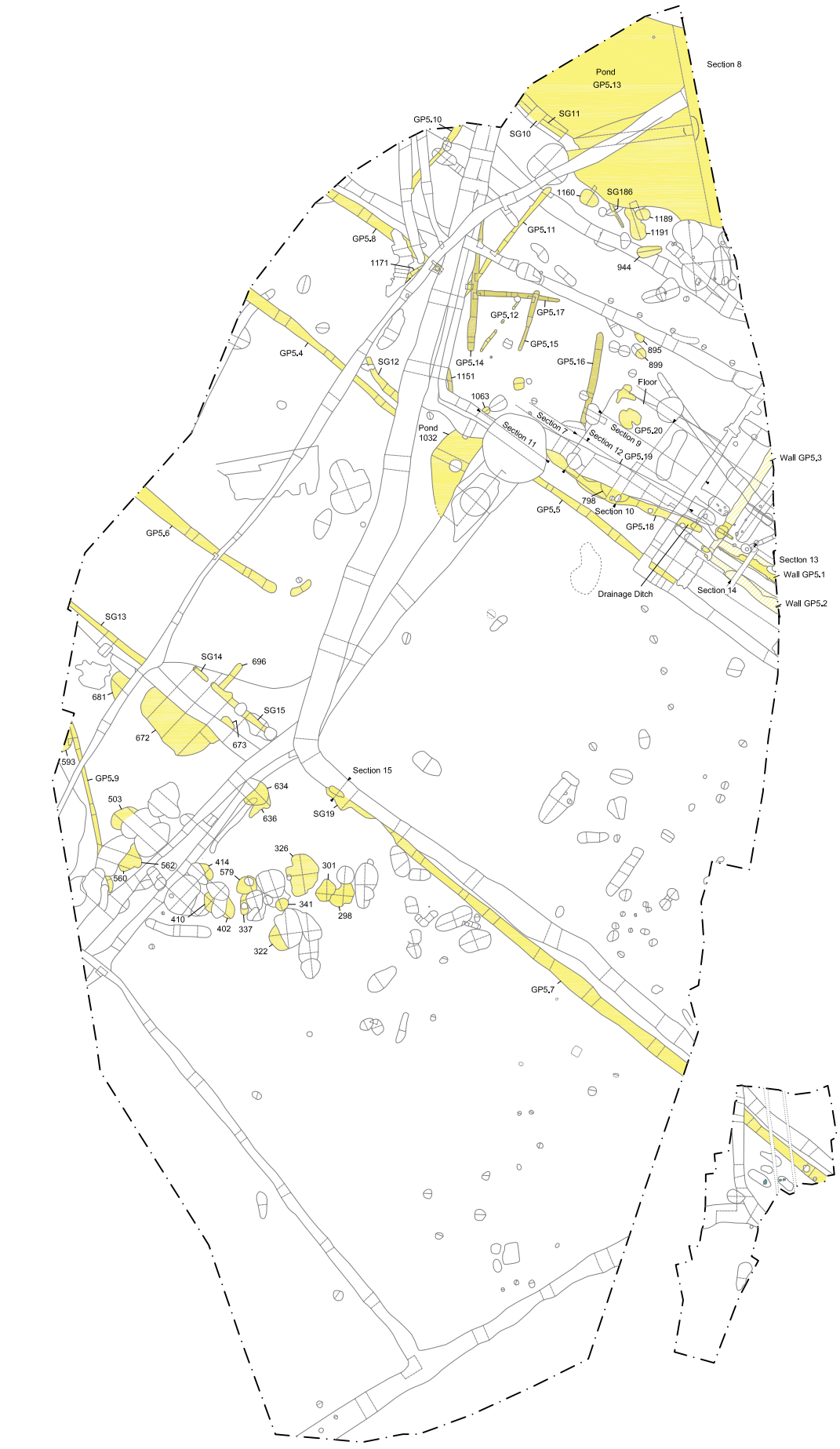
Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 4 Section: Late Iron Age/Early Roman	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR/FG		



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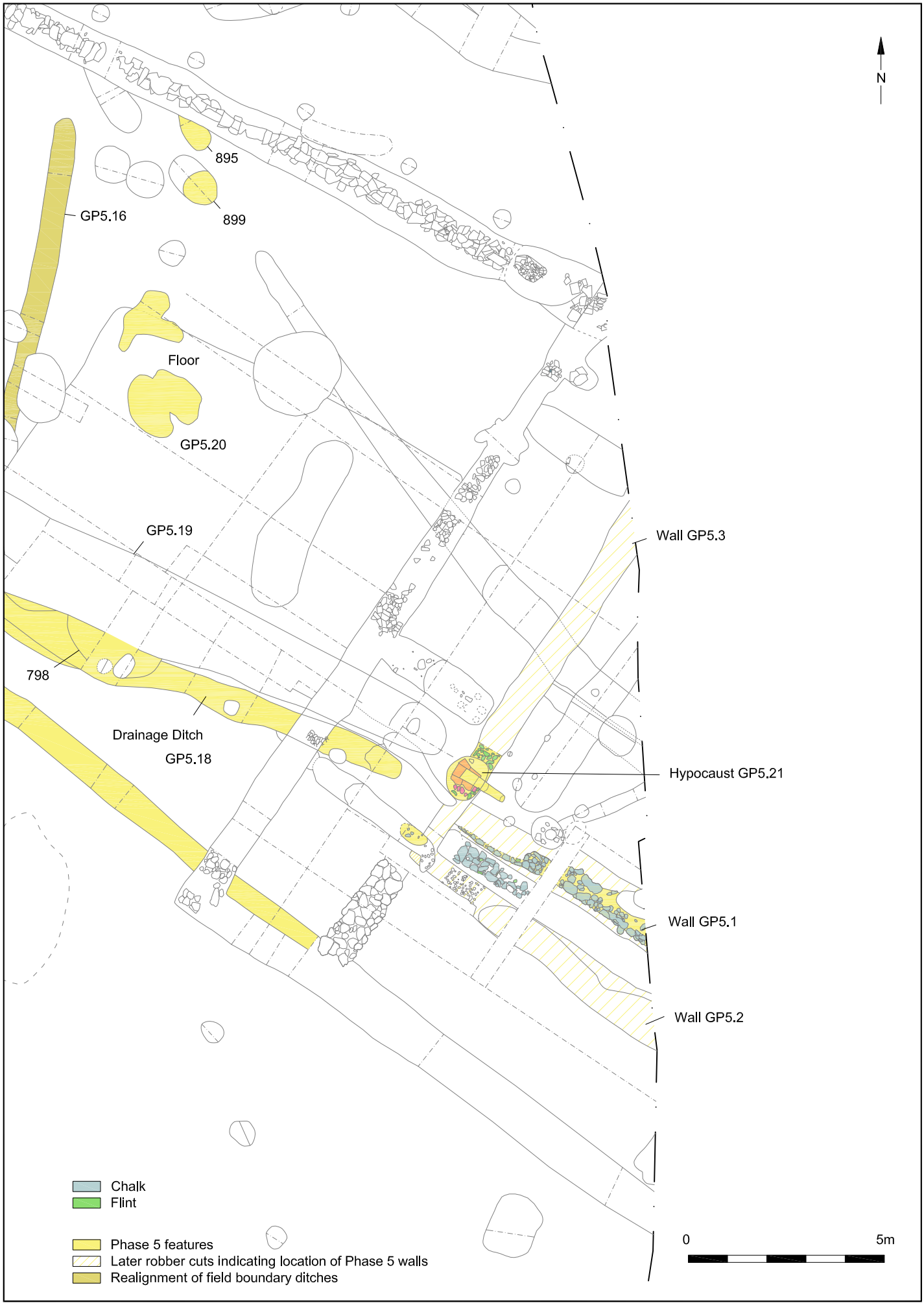
Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 5 Plan: Mid 1st Century AD to Early 2nd Century AD	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR		



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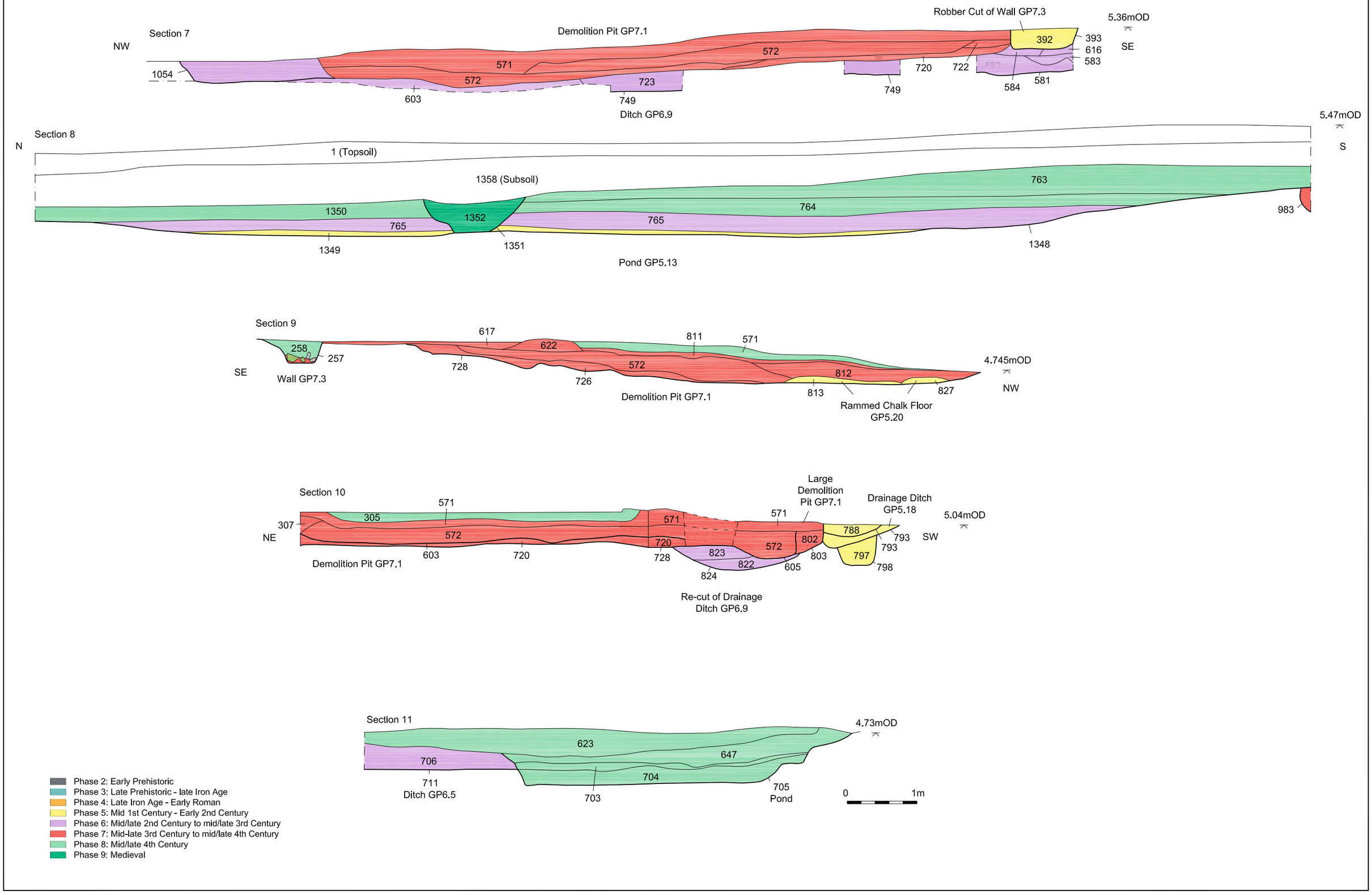
Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 5 Plan: Bath-House	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR		



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Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 5 Sections: Late 1st Century AD to Early 2nd Century AD	
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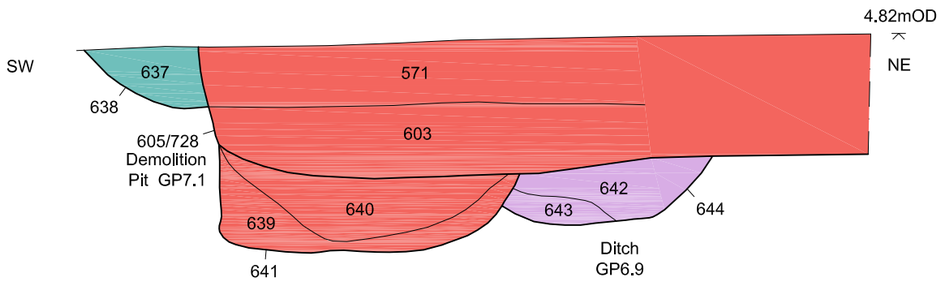
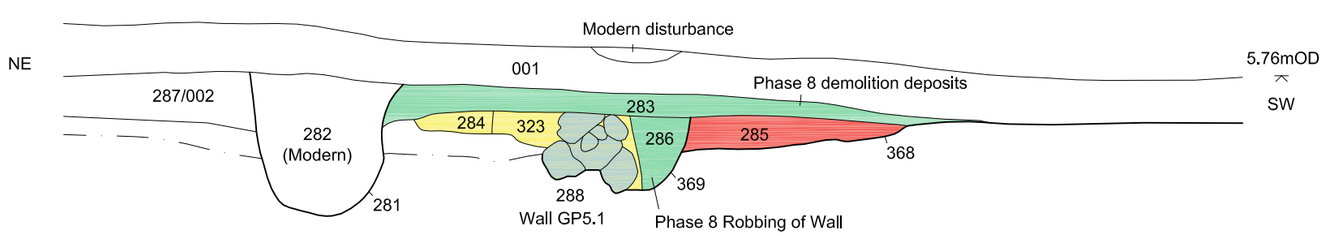
Section 12



Section 13



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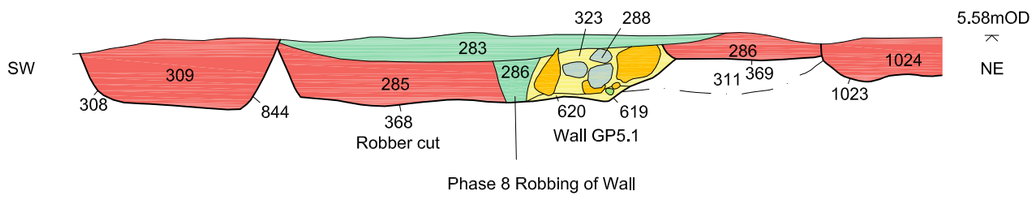

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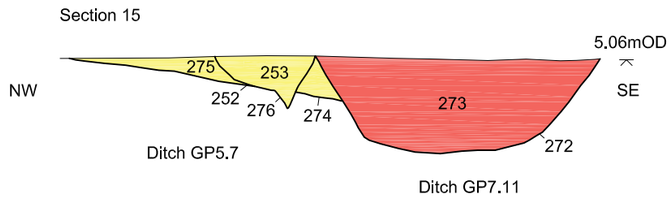

0 0.5m

Phase 2: Early Prehistoric
Phase 3: Late Prehistoric - late Iron Age
Phase 4: Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Phase 5: Mid 1st Century - Early 2nd Century
Phase 6: Mid/late 2nd Century to mid/late 3rd Century
Phase 7: Mid-late 3rd Century to mid/late 4th Century
Phase 8: Mid/late 4th Century
Phase 9: Medieval

Chalk
Flint
Ragstone

Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Snodland	Fig. 13
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JLR	Phase 5 Sections: Late 1st Century AD to Early 2nd Century AD	

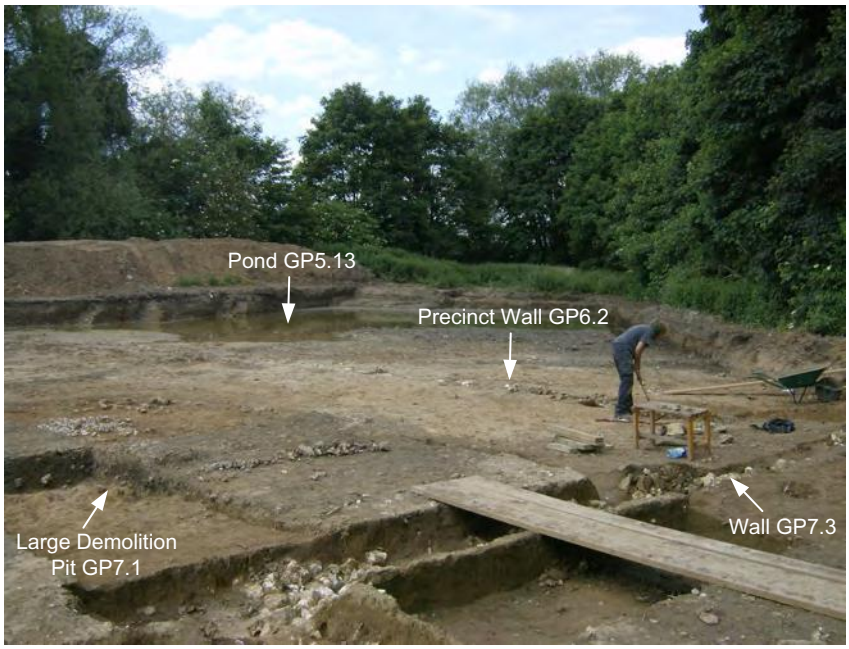

Fig. 14: Phase 5 Pond GP5.13, Large Demolition Pit GP7.1 and Wall GP7.3, facing north-west

Fig. 15: Phase 5 Wall GP5.3 and Phase 7 Tile and Masonry Channel GP5.21, facing south

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Fig. 16: Phase 5 Rammed Chalk Precinct Floor [813] and Large Demolition Pit GP7.1, facing east

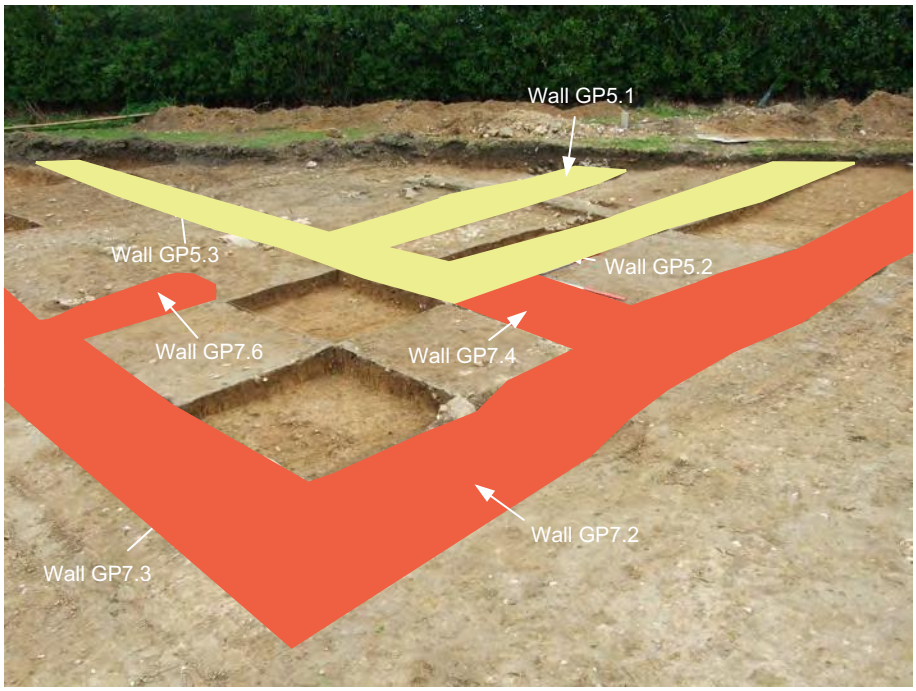

Fig. 17: Phase 5 Detail of Phase 5 and 7 Buildings, facing north-east

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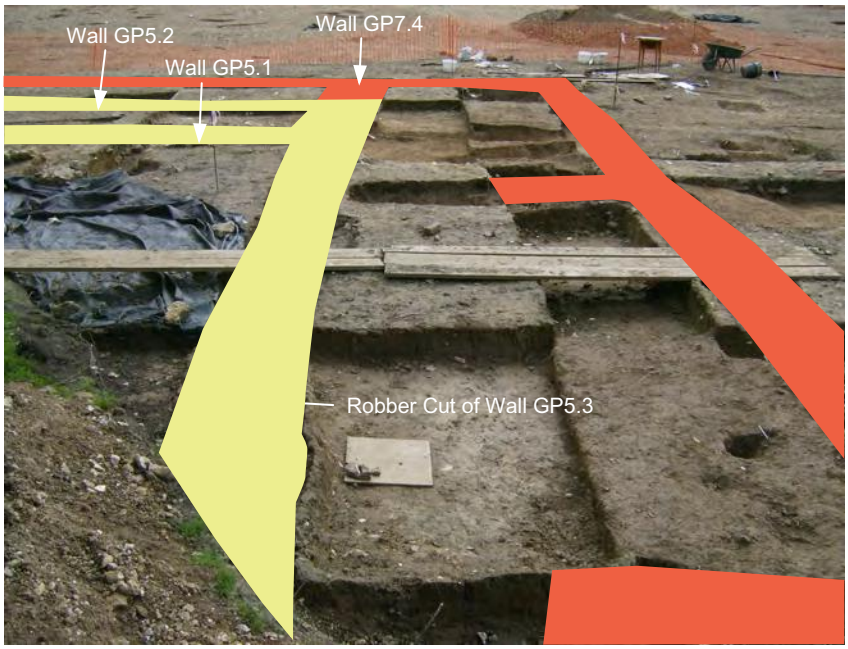

Fig. 18: Phase 5 Detail of Phase 5 and 7 Buildings facing south-west

Fig. 19: Phase 5 Walls GP5.1 and GP5.2 under excavation, facing west. Note the difference between *in situ* masonry of Wall GP5.1 and the robbed fill of Wall GP5.2

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Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 6 Plan: Bath-House	
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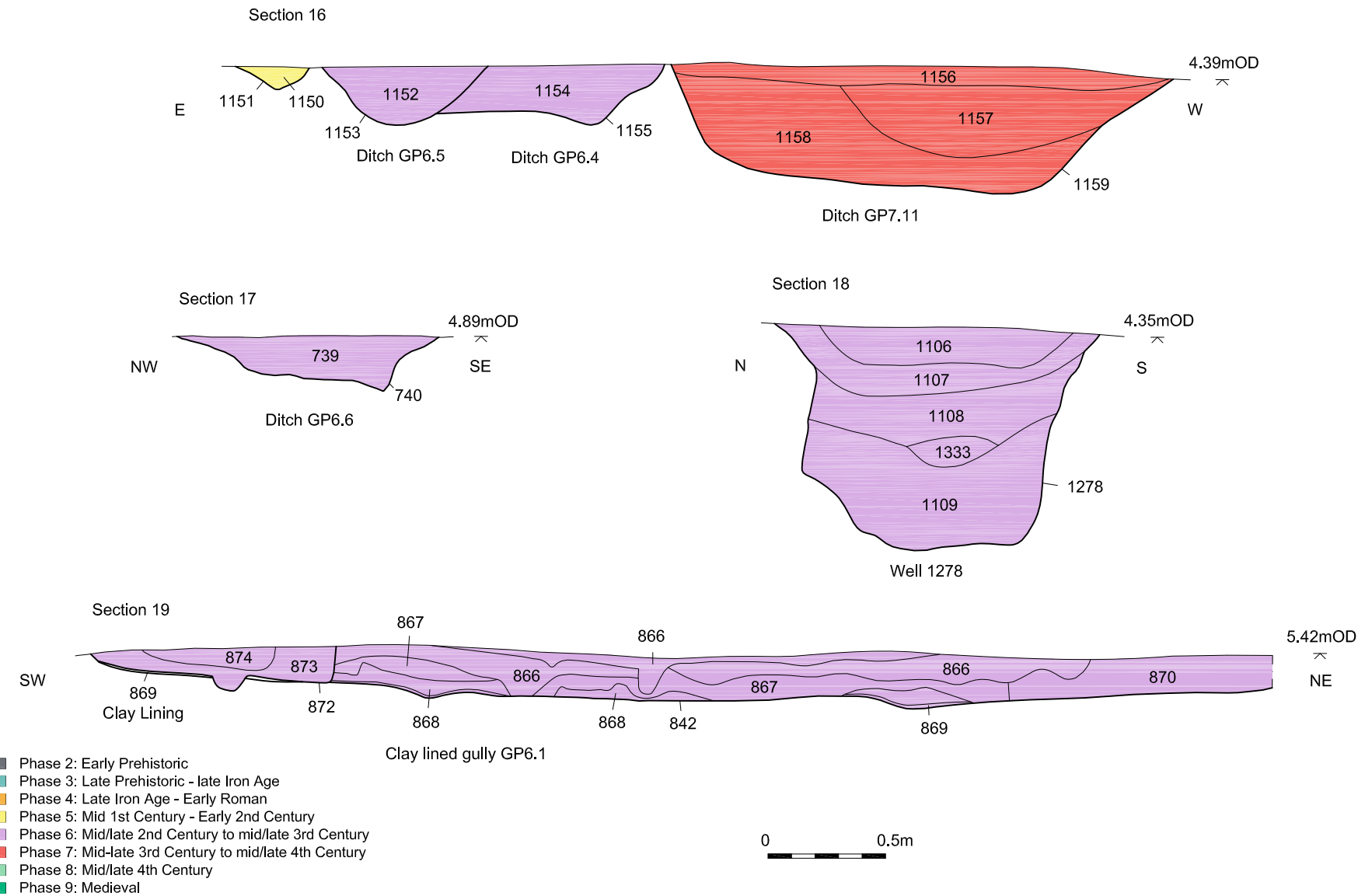

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Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 6 Sections: Mid/Late 2nd Century AD to Mid/Late 3rd Century AD	
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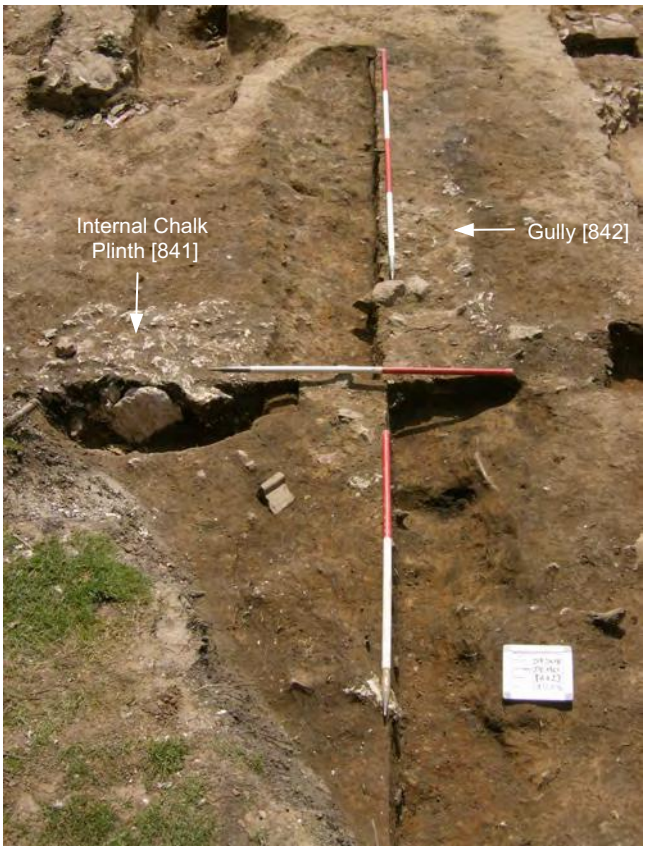

Fig. 23: Phase 6 Internal Clay-Lined Gully [842] and Phase 7 Internal Chalk Plinth [841], facing south

Fig. 24: Phase 6 Enclosure North Wall GP6.2 facing west

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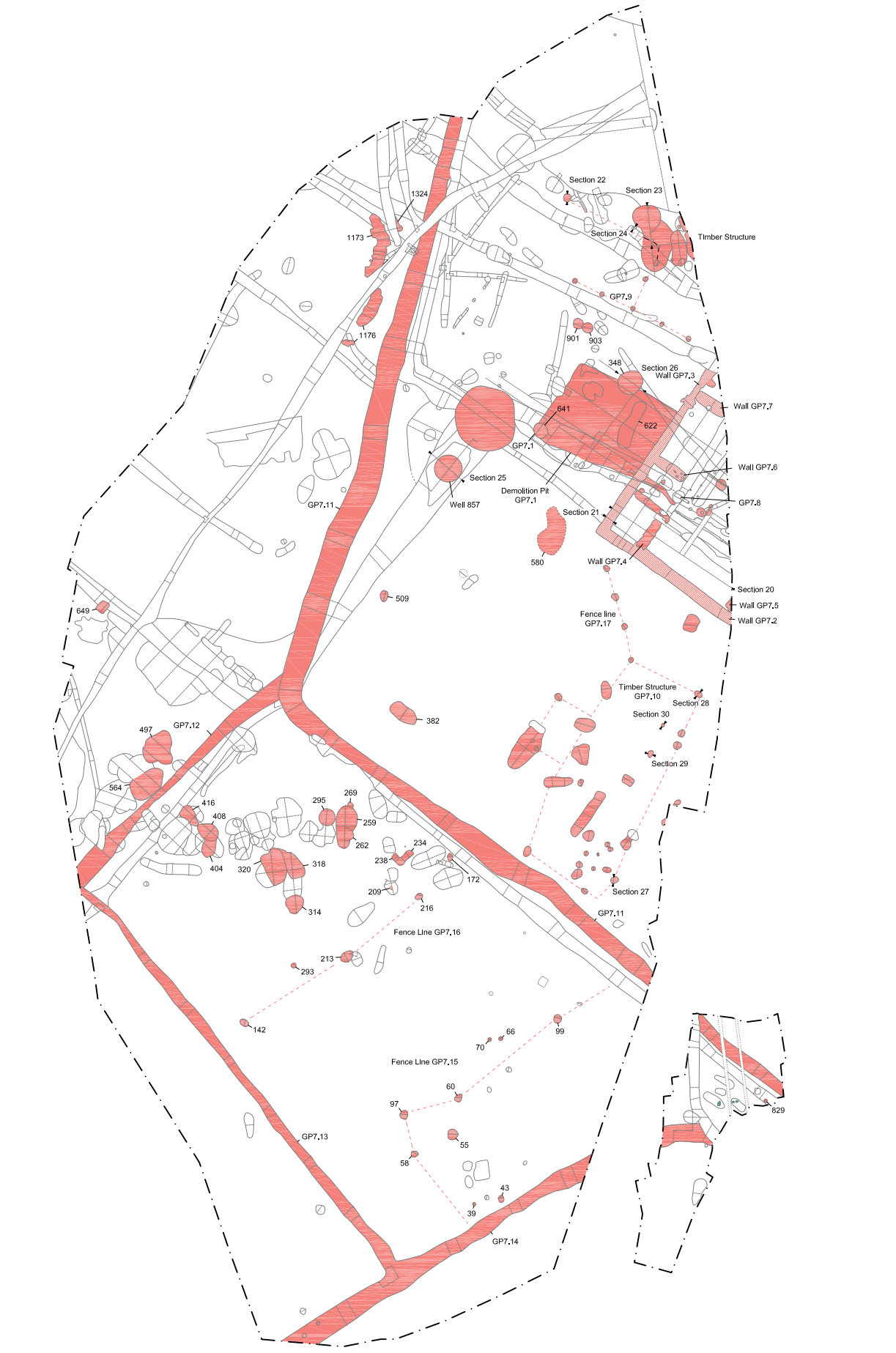

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Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 7 Plan: Mid/Late 3rd Century AD to Mid/Late 4th Century AD	
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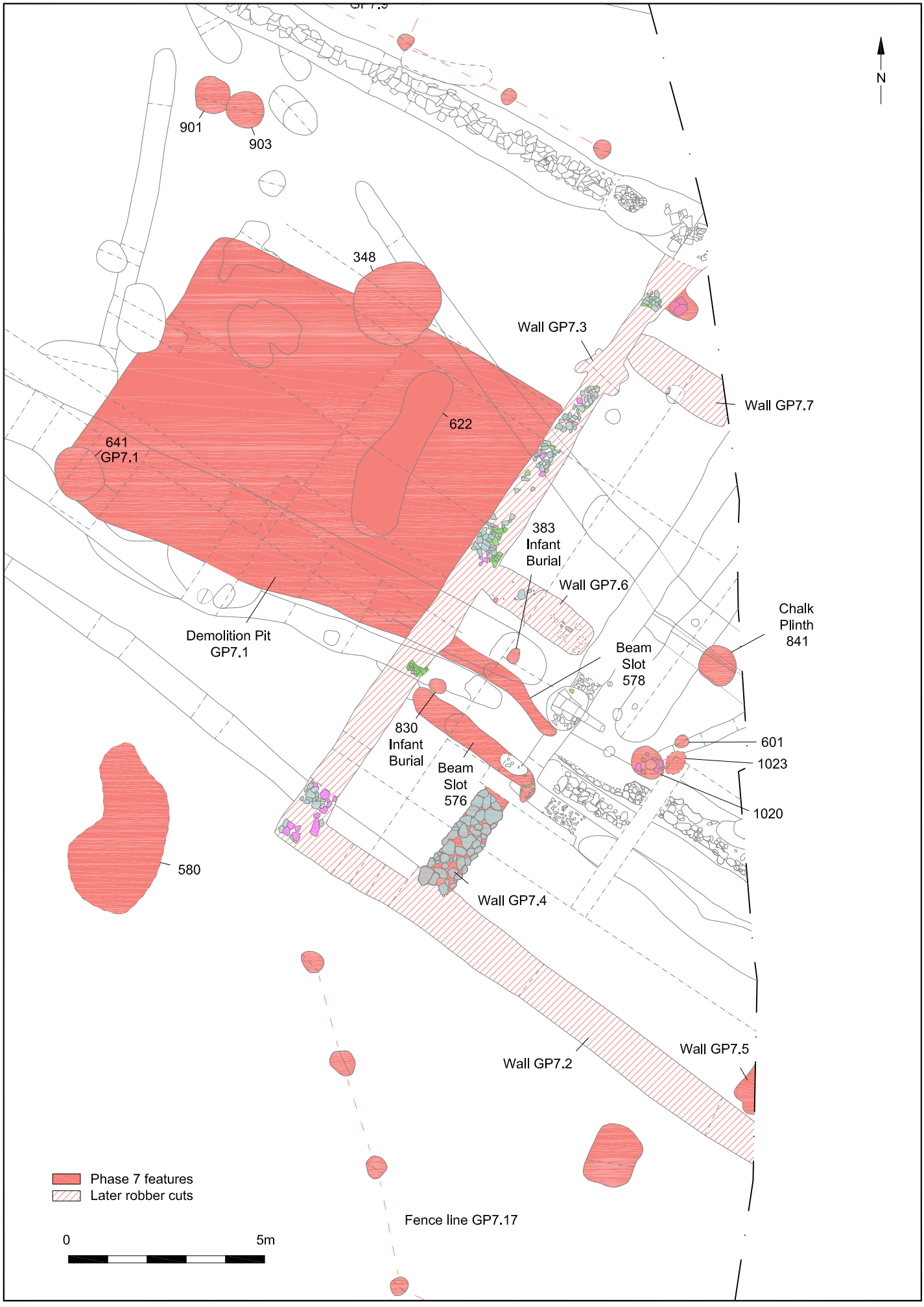
Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 7 Plan: Mid/Late 3rd Century AD to Mid/Late 4th Century AD	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR		



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Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 7 Plan: Building	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR		

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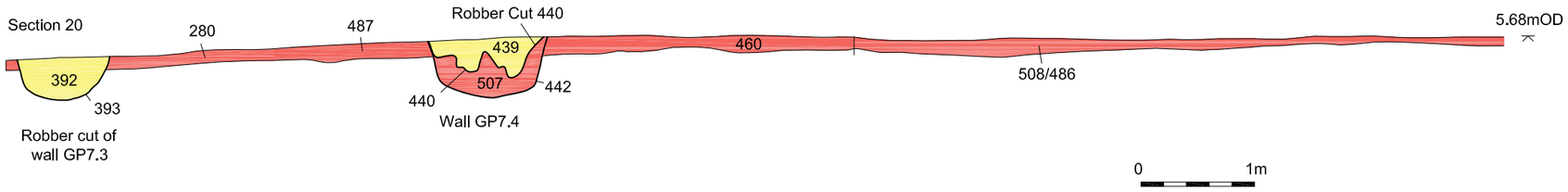
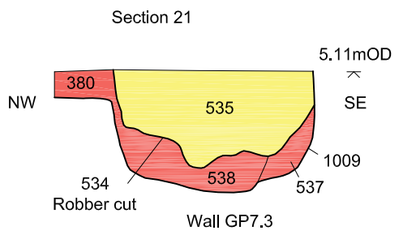
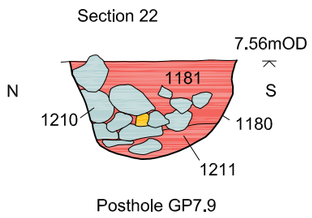
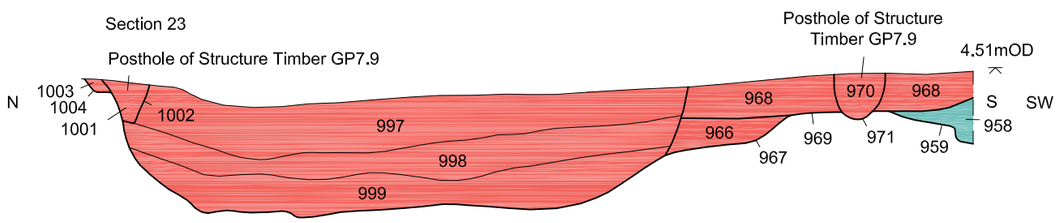
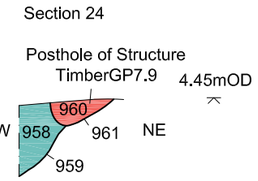
Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 7 Plan: Timber Structure GP7.10	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR		

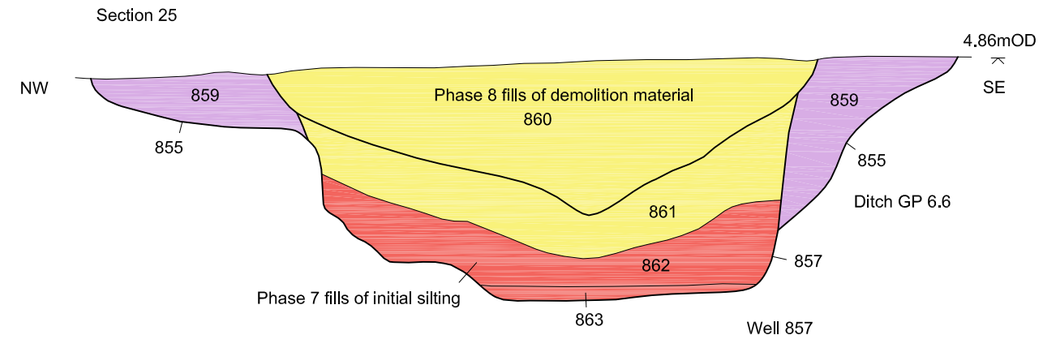


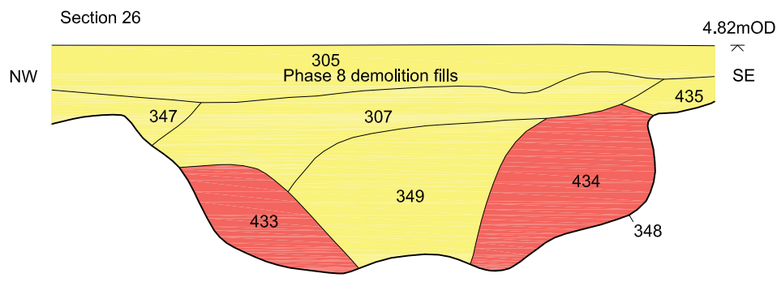






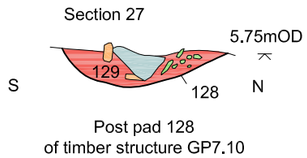


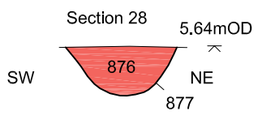


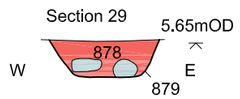


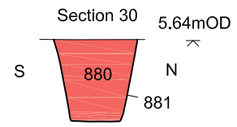
Chalk
Flint
Ragstone

Phase 2: Early Prehistoric
Phase 3: Late Prehistoric - late Iron Age
Phase 4: Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Phase 5: Mid 1st Century - Early 2nd Century
Phase 6: Mid/late 2nd Century to mid/late 3rd Century
Phase 7: Mid-late 3rd Century to mid/late 4th Century
Phase 8: Mid/late 4th Century
Phase 9: Medieval









0 0.5m

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Project Ref: 3243 | April 2009
Report Ref: 2008190 | Drawn by: JLR
Phase 7 Sections: : Mid/Late 3rd Century AD to Mid/Late 4th Century AD

Fig. 30: Phase 7 Detail of Internal Partition Wall GP7.4

Fig. 31: Phase 7 Pit [224/226] and Postholes [230] and [228] of Timber Building GP7.10, cut by Phase 8 Skeleton [267] facing south-west

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Fig. 32: Phase 7 Demolition Pit GP7.1 facing south-west

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Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR		

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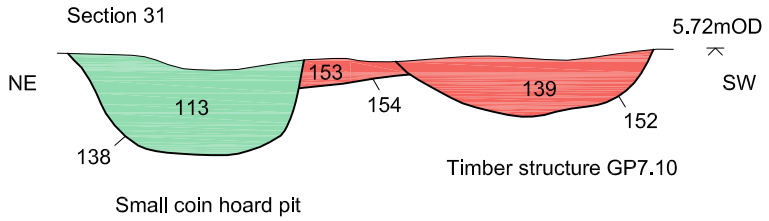
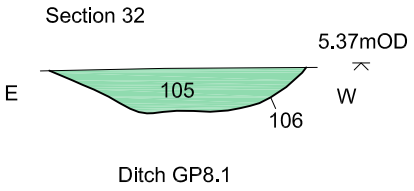
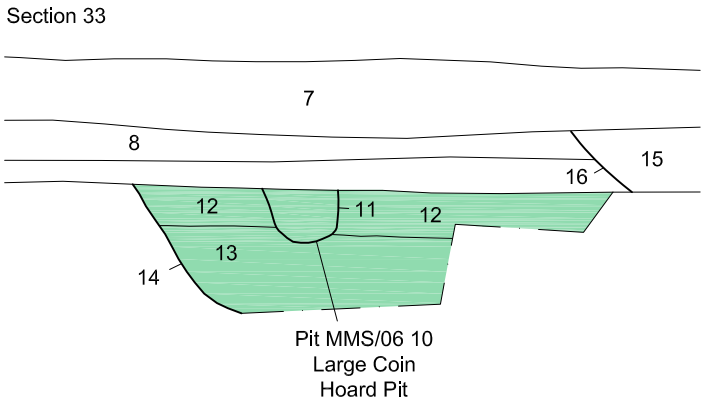
Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 8 Plan: Grave 288	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: HF/JR		

© Archaeology South-East		Snodland	Fig. 35
Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 8 Plan: Graves 80, 86, 801, 809 and 825	
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: HF/JR		







Phase 2: Early Prehistoric
Phase 3: Late Prehistoric - late Iron Age
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Phase 5: Mid 1st Century - Early 2nd Century
Phase 6: Mid/late 2nd Century to mid/late 3rd Century
Phase 7: Mid-late 3rd Century to mid/late 4th Century
Phase 8: Mid/late 4th Century
Phase 9: Medieval

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Project Ref: 3243	April 2009	Phase 8 Sections: : Mid/Late 4th Century AD	
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Fig. 37: Phase 8 Skeleton [085] and Accessory Vessels, facing west

Fig. 38: Phase 8 CBM rich Demolition Dumps under excavation, facing west

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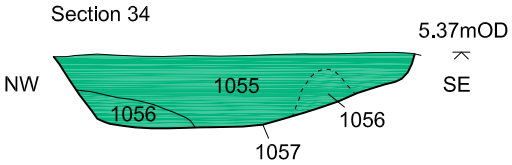
Report Ref: 2008190	Drawn by: JR		



Ditch GP9.1

0 0.5m

- Phase 2: Early Prehistoric
- Phase 3: Late Prehistoric - late Iron Age
- Phase 4: Late Iron Age - Early Roman
- Phase 5: Mid 1st Century - Early 2nd Century
- Phase 6: Mid/late 2nd Century to mid/late 3rd Century
- Phase 7: Mid-late 3rd Century to mid/late 4th Century
- Phase 8: Mid/late 4th Century
- Phase 9: Medieval

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