SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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9.2. SOUTHERN COUNTIES (EAST)

By SADIE WATSON

BERKSHIRE

(1) **Caversham**, *177 Upper Woodcote Road* (SU 69675 76225): excavation revealed Roman occupation, including both early (first- to second-century) and late Roman (fourth-century) elements. Remains consisted of a NNW–SSE ditch surrounded by several refuse pits, an isolated post-hole and a couple of short gullies. The quantity of finds suggests significant settlement during this period in the vicinity. Besides pottery, two Roman coins were found, as well as animal bones and ceramic building material.[122]

EAST SUSSEX

(1) **Icklesham**, *land at Main Road* (TQ 8645 1623): excavation investigated ditches, gullies, pits and a cremation burial inside a square-ditched enclosure. The earliest remains date to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, with the next phase following into the early second century, after which activity on the site seems to have come to an end. A small assemblage of iron slag was recovered from within several features, but no furnaces were identified to suggest any smelting took place on site. It is not known if the excavated deposits were self-contained or part of a larger settled area. A single burial deposit of an urned cremation dated to the mid- to late first century A.D., perhaps that of a child set within a square enclosure or square barrow, is an unusual discovery.[123]

(2) **Ringmer**, *Bridge Farm, Wellingham*[124] (TQ430145): ongoing assessment of two ogival-carved timbers[125] found beneath the remains of a third- to fourth-century post-base confirmed their rarity amongst the corpus of Roman timbers from Britain, with only one other isolated example of an ogee-moulded beam-end found (in a well at Marston Park, Bedfordshire). The two Bridge Farm examples appear to be the truncated ends of timbers possibly cut across deep halving joints. The extant timbers measure: 470 mm long by 190 mm wide by 120 mm deep; 270 mm long by 155 mm wide by 105 mm deep. The larger of the two has a distinctive 25 mm-deep diagonal slot running across one face, which is thought to have been the housing for a horizontal board/soffit. This would suggest that the timber forms the end of a rafter in a roof structure pitched at *c*. 40 degrees, with the ogival moulding forming a double drip-point and the truncated halving joint being the housing for a purlin (longitudinal beam) close to the eaves (FIG. 21). Whilst none of the timbers recovered has sufficient rings to support

[122] Work by Pierre-Damien Manisse of Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS). Information provided by Steve Preston.

[123] Work by Virginia Fuentes and Sean Wallis of TVAS South. Information provided by Steve Preston.

[124] D. Millum, 'New evidence of a Romano-British settlement at Upper Wellingham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 151 (2013) 53–9.

[125] By Damian Goodburn. Specialist report: https://www.culverproject.co.uk/publications (accessed June 2021).

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dendrochronological dating, they do show marks of preparation consistent with Roman period methods.[126]

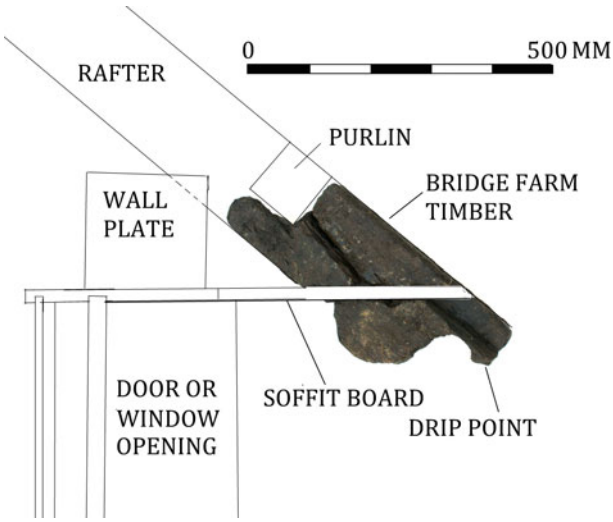


FIG. 21. Ringmer, Bridge Farm: how the timber would have sat in the roof structure when pitched at 40 degrees.

KENT

(1) **Aylesford**, *land east of Hermitage Lane* (TQ 73136 56639): an evaluation revealed features dating to the Romano-British period, concentrated in the eastern part of the site. A probable robber cut correlated with the southern side of a square geotechnical anomaly. The profile of the cut, along with the high quantity and size of the ragstone fragments recovered from its fill, suggested that this was a robbed-out wall of an enclosure. To the north of the robbed-out wall was a probable trackway or field boundary, aligned with the northern side of the probable enclosure. This feature consisted of either double ditches or re-cuts along either side and also correlated with an anomaly recorded in the geotechnical report.[127]

(2) **Chatham**, *Rochester Airport, Maidstone Road* (TQ 74560 63860): excavation found a robbed-out Roman wall which appeared to be enclosing a square area that continued beyond the eastern bounds of the area exposed. It is probable that some of the pits and post-holes recorded were also of Roman date, but this is still to be confirmed as the post-excavation analyses and assessment report are pending.[128]

(3) **Richborough** (Rutupiae) (TR 324 602): excavation was carried out to confirm the dimensions, morphology and survival of the archaeology of the Claudian timber gate previously identified and

[126] Work by the Culver Archaeological Project, directed by R. Wallace and D. Millum, who sent the information. For investigations undertaken between 2011 and 2017, see D. Millum, *Bridge Farm: The Excavation of a Romano-British Riverside Settlement: Part 1, 2011–2017* (2018) https://www.culverproject.co.uk/publications (accessed June 2021).

[127] Work by Guy Seddon of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd for Orion Heritage on behalf of Croudace Homes Ltd. Information provided by M. Małecka.

[128] Following earlier evaluation. Work by Guy Seddon of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd for Orion Heritage on behalf of Croudace Homes Ltd. Information provided by M. Małecka.

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excavated by J.P. Bushe-Fox.[129] The gate was based upon four posts, 300 mm square, set in post-pits measuring 1.86 by 1.10+ m in plan and 1.01 m deep. The distances between the centres of the post-pits were 3.1 m east–west and 3.8 m north–south, giving the dimensions of the gate. Bushe-Fox had emptied three of the four post-pits, but the south-western feature remained sealed by an unexcavated Antonine pit. Bushe-Fox back-filled the pits edging them with flints and marked the post positions with slender timbers, the base of one of which survived (FIG. 22). This was doubtless done during the excavation to demonstrate the structure to visitors.[130]



FIG. 22. Richborough: excavation area from the east, showing three post-pits edged with flints by Bushe-Fox.

(4) **Wootton**, *Lydden Hill race circuit* (TR 2400 4700): evaluation revealed Roman ditches, gullies and pits. One cremation burial was also found. A fair amount of pottery was recovered, suggesting the proximity of a settlement, possibly related to the Roman road connecting Canterbury to Dover, although the road itself was not evident in the geophysical survey or the trenches.[131]

SURREY

(1) **Near Guildford**: a hoard was found by Archaeology South-East during an archaeological evaluation. It consists of 14 radiates: Gallienus (sole reign) 2; Divus Claudius II 1; Victorinus 1; uncertain emperor 5; irregular 5 (prototypes of the Tetrici). Deposited *c.* A.D. 275–85 or later.[132]

[129] J.P. Bushe-Fox, *Fourth Report on the Excavation at the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 16 (1949) 11–13.

[130] Excavation for the English Heritage Trust carried out by the Historic England Archaeological Projects Team, directed by Tony Wilmott. Information provided by M. Jecock.

[131] Work by Odile Rouard and Kyle Beaverstock of TVAS South, following a geophysical (magnetometer) survey in September 2020. Information provided by Steve Preston.

[132] BM reference: 2019 T581. Recovered using a metal-detector from the topsoil and spoil heap of a single evaluation trench and identified as a possible dispersed hoard during post-excavation analysis. The same trench also produced a small group of pottery dated to *c.* A.D. 270–350. Three fourth-century nummi were also recovered from the trench, but are not thought to have formed part of the hoard. Information provided by Trista Clifford.

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(2) **Tongham**, *Manor Farm* (SU 88498 48539): excavation revealed Romano-British archaeology in two distinct phases (second century and later third to fourth century). In total 11 linear features were identified; eight date to the second century, of which four may be remnants of a trackway whilst others are identified as possible boundary or drainage ditches. The remaining three features date to the later third/fourth century and are thought to be boundary ditches. Fourteen pits were also identified, with all but five dated to the late third/fourth century. There is no clear indication of their purpose, although it is possible that they represent rubbish pits. Although the Roman pottery recovered from the site is likely to be domestic waste, there is no direct evidence of occupation on the site. However, the presence of this material along with a small piece of quernstone and fragments of Roman tile indicates that settlement was located nearby. The nature of the settlement is impossible to define from the finds assemblage recovered; whilst the pottery is largely low-status-type material, including utilitarian cooking jars, the presence of small quantities of Roman era brick and tile would seem to suggest that there may have been a tiled masonry building (or buildings) of the period somewhere nearby.[133]

WEST SUSSEX

(1) **Petworth**: a hoard of two solidi, seven miliarenses, 53 siliquae and two gold finger-rings. Solidi: A.D. 378–88, 1 (Milan); A.D. 388–95, 1 (Trier). Miliarenses: A.D. 367–75, 4 (Trier 3; Siscia 1); A.D. 378–88, 1 (Trier); A.D. 367–95, 2 (uncertain mint). Siliquae: A.D. 361–63, 1 (eastern mint); A.D. 364–67, 1 (Rome); A.D. 367–75, 8 (Trier); A.D. 375–79, 6 (Trier 4; Aquileia 2); A.D. 378–88, 7 (Trier 6; uncertain mint 1); A.D. 388–95, 5 (Trier 2; Lyon 2; uncertain mint 1); A.D. 395–402, 14 (Milan); 11 fragments of uncertain date. Deposited *c.* A.D. 395–402 or later. The hoard was found with two gold rings, one with a glass or gemstone intaglio and one with an empty bezel, plus a fragment of a bezel frame.[134]

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[133] Work by Dominic McAtominey and Maisie Marshall of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd for RPS Consulting. Information provided by M. Małecka.

[134] BM reference: 2019 T1136; PAS reference: SUSS-93EC49. Disposition: to be determined. Information provided by Richard Abdy.

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