and the floor of the newly exposed *tepidarium*. The latter was extended to the west, with the new space eventually replacing it functionally in the late third or fourth century, with its furnace fired from the east, within the remains of the abandoned *tepidarium*. An early, apparently stand-alone structure next to the Inner Earthwork ditch was further explored; the eastern side of the brick-built structure found beneath the robbed out northern wall of the late *tepidarium* re-excavated in 2018 was revealed, both sides flanked by a wood-lined water channel, the northern side supported by a later buttress. This structure is possibly Claudian in date, but it was apparently retained through the lives of the later bath-houses, and was only demolished and robbed late in the fourth century. A coin from the backfill of the robber trench gives a *terminus post quem* of A.D. 388+ for the construction of the late hypocaust. The Inner Earthwork ditch was bottomed at a depth of 4.8 m below the present ground surface. Finds from a Claudio-Neronian but basal deposit include a complete human skull lying on a wooden stretcher-like structure. At a slightly lower depth were three dog skulls and the mandible of a fourth.[154]

(4) **Winchester**, *63 Tower Street* (SU 47894 29825): an evaluation and subsequent watching-brief revealed tipped deposits thought to form part of the Roman rampart sequence.[155]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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9.2. SOUTHERN COUNTIES (EAST)

By SADIE WATSON

BERKSHIRE

(1) **Caversham**, *Mapledurham Playing Fields* (SU 6985 7563): a large D-shaped Roman enclosure was found on the eastern side of the site.[156] Inside the enclosure were a gully and two post-holes which produced Iron Age pottery. The enclosure ditches contained pottery dating from the first to second century. The presence of a Samian ware mortarium fragment suggests a date after *c.* A.D. 170, implying several phases of occupation and potential industrial activity. An evaluation in 1998 uncovered similar Roman features *c.* 250 m north-west of the site, and rectangular cropmarks suggest that this site could have been part of a substantial late Iron Age/Roman rural settlement.

(2) **Lambourn**, *Collingridge Farm* (SU 32886 78906): ditches, pits and post-holes were recorded. The remains were more concentrated in the northern higher area and are likely to represent parts of a multi-phased settlement, which is dated to A.D. 150–250 on the basis of pottery.[157]

[154] Excavation by the University of Reading. M. Fulford sent information.
[155] Work by J. Bannister and O. Farmer of Pre-Construct Archaeology for Dan Rivers. T. Vitali sent information.
[156] Trench evaluation by Jim Mumford, report by Kirsty Smith of Oxford Archaeology for Reading Borough Council. K. Smith sent information.
[157] Excavation by Ben Slader and Joakim Thomasson of Oxford Archaeology for Racing Welfare. K. Smith sent information.

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EAST SUSSEX

(1) **Ringmer**, *Bridge Farm, Wellingham* (TQ430 144): the base of the eastern road (to Pevensey) was partially extant for 10 m in the south-eastern corner of the trench and comprised hard-packed flint gravels and silty sand.[158] The edge of the road heading west could be traced via several post-holes adjacent to its north-eastern edge. One of the larger post-holes had a large fragment of German lava quern at its base, either a post pad or slipped packing. Other significant features in this area were large pits, some intercutting and many with areas of burnt clay and charcoal-rich layers suggesting multi-phase, high-temperature activity. In the eastern corner of the site, 850 disturbed plain tile tesserae were collected from an area adjacent to a deposit of fired clay within a surround of chalk and fire-cracked flint (FIG. 26). The tesserae could be the remains of a floor or the result of nearby manufacture. A large pottery assemblage of 28,475 sherds appears to have a higher percentage of finewares than the areas excavated in previous years,[159] including Samian and colour-coated white wares. Metal artefacts include the remains of 18 fibulae, nine pins and nine finger-rings. Twenty-nine coins were recovered, most of which date from the second century.

(2) **Stone Cross**, *land at Uplands Farm, Rattle Road* (TQ 62520 04260): Romano-British activity was found at the south of the site[160] where two areas of salt-working were excavated, confirmed by fragments of briquetage. Two small smithing-hearth bottoms were recovered from the west of the site, which hint at possible metal-working. No evidence of settlement activity was encountered.

KENT

(1) **Canterbury** *(Durovernum Cantiacorum)*: (a) *Former HM Prison, Longport* (TR 1569 5784): excavation within the former prison buildings revealed deep and extensive clay-quarry pits. Further work revealed a cremation burial of second- to third-century date, part of a cemetery situated against the road to Richborough.[161] Several large pits were also recorded.[162]

(b) *Rhodaus town* (TR 1490 5733): excavation[163] recorded a further 211 inhumation burials in an extensive cemetery immediately south-east of the town walls.[164] Preliminary results indicate that most of the burials date to A.D. 260–411, with some potentially dating to the mid-fifth century. The majority appear to have been contained within timber coffins, demarcated by stains from decomposed timbers and iron coffin nails. A small proportion of individuals was buried with personal items such as belt buckles, bracelets, necklaces, pins and shoes. A number of burials might be classified as 'deviant', exhibiting either decapitation, placement of objects in the mouth (including coins), placement face down or multiple burials within a single grave.

[158] Excavation by Culver Archaeological Project directed by R. Wallace and D. Millum, who sent information. For investigations undertaken between 2011 and 2017, see D. Millum, *Bridge Farm 2011–17: The Excavation of a Romano-British Defended Riverside Settlement: An Interim Report* (2018) at https://www.culverproject.co.uk/ (accessed June 2020).

[159] D. Millum, 'New evidence of a Romano-British settlement at Upper Wellingham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 151 (2013), 53–9; R. Wallace and D. Millum, 'The 2013 excavations of the Romano-British settlement at Bridge Farm, Wellingham', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 155 (2017), 81–96.

[160] Strip, map and sample excavation by W. Santamaria and M. Kendall for Wessex Archaeology. L. Lichtenstein sent information.

[161] *Britannia* 29 (1998), 431.

[162] Work by D. Boden and A. Gollop of Canterbury Archaeological Trust, commissioned by Hamilton Architects for Canterbury Christ Church University. Jane Elder sent information.

[163] Work by R. Helm of Canterbury Archaeological Trust for Canbury Holdings Ltd. Jane Elder sent information.

[164] For excavations between 2006 and 2009, see R. Helm, *Outside the Town: Roman Industry, Burial and Religion at Augustine House, Rhodaus Town, Canterbury*, Canterbury Archaeological Trust Occasional Paper 10 (2014); *Britannia* 47 (2016), 355–6.

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FIG. 26. Ringmer: deposit of fired clay with chalk and flint surround, view to south-west.



FIG. 27. East Farleigh: fifth-century vessel used as a votive cessation deposit in a 'corn-dryer'.

Several animal burials might relate to associated funerary activities. A funerary shaft extended to a depth of 7.70 m; a potential organic (?leather) container was block-lifted for analysis and conservation.

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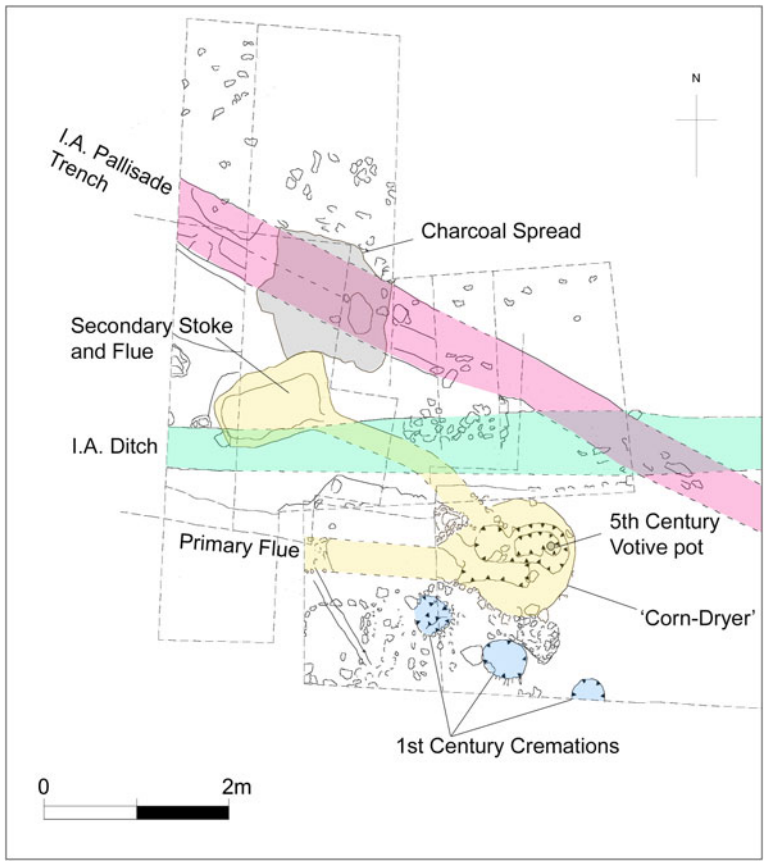


FIG. 28. East Farleigh: partial trench plan showing features.

(c) *54 Northgate* (TR 1518 5827): borehole sampling[165] recorded potential metallings of the road from *Regulbium* (Reculver), just 110 m north-east of the Northgate.

(2) **Chatham**, *Rochester Airport, Maidstone Road* (TQ 74560 63860): evaluation revealed features suggesting Romano-British structures with possible boundary ditches running between them.[166] A construction cut with a post-hole was associated with a robber cut containing a number of iron nails which had been bent when deliberately pulled out of wood. This indicates that the structure was at least partially timber framed, with a dwarf wall. A post-trench was recorded towards the south-west suggesting the presence of another structure in this area. Additionally, a high quantity of abraded Roman building material, including *imbrices* and *tegulae*, has been recovered from across the site from both contemporary and later deposits and features. A possible contemporary quarry pit was recorded to the north of the possible buildings.

(3) **East Farleigh**, *land at Gallants Farm, Lower Road* (TQ 72850, 53550): a corn-dryer feature was found, with a fifth-century votive vessel deposit buried beneath the chamber (FIG. 27) and with

[165] Work by S. Pratt of Canterbury Archaeological Trust, commissioned by Torran Projects. Jane Elder sent information.
[166] Work by Guy Seddon of Pre-Construct Archaeology for Medway Council. T. Vitali sent information.

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a second replacement flue.[167] Three first-century cremation burials were found with grave goods (FIG. 28).

WEST SUSSEX

(1) **Chichester**, *4 Velyn Avenue* (SU 86687 04695): a watching-brief revealed activity likely to represent part of the tail of the nearby amphitheatre earthworks. Six sherds of Dressel 20 amphorae and a fragment of a rotary quernstone were recovered and dated to the first to second century.[168]

(2) **Lancing**, *New Monks Farm* (TQ 1904 0527): evaluation revealed a significant number of archaeological features, including ditches, gullies and pits. These features suggest activity during the Roman period, with the features in the western part of the site indicating the presence of a settlement.[169]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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[167] Excavation by Maidstone Area Archaeological Group, continuing from 2018, when trenches were dug to explore magnetometry anomalies. Stephen Clifton sent information.
[168] Work carried out by Dominic McAtominey of Pre-Construct Archaeology for Jen O'Shaughnessy-Beal. T. Vitali sent information.
[169] Work by Sean Wallis of Thames Valley Archaeological Services South. Steve Preston sent information.

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