

Excavation of part of a Roman building at Borden by the Kent Archaeological Field School from 2014 to 2015

Site Code: BORD/2015

NGR Site Centre: 588449 163002



Dated 15th December 2023

Kent Archaeological Field School, The Office, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

info@kafs.co.uk www.kafs.co.uk

© KAFS 2023 all rights reserved

*Excavation of part of a Roman Building at
Borden in Kent by the
Kent Archaeological Field School
from 2014 to 2015*

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Project Background	1
1.2	Timetable	
1.3	Site Description and Topography	1
1.4	Scope of Report.....	1
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
2.1	Introduction	2
2.2	Historic Environment Record (HER)	2
2.3	Overview (KCC 2020).....	
2.4	Recent investigations in the area.....	
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
3.1	General Aims	3
3.2	General Objectives	3
4	METHODOLOGY.....	4
4.1	Introduction	4
4.2	Fieldwork.....	4
4.3	Recording	5
5	RESULTS	5
5.1	Introduction	5
5.2	Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence	6
5.3	Archaeological Narrative.....	6

6	FINDS	10
6.1	Overview	10
7	DISCUSSION.....	11
7.1	Introduction	11
7.2	Archaeological Narrative.....	11
7.4	Conclusions	11
8	ARCHIVE.....	12
8.1	General.....	12
9	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	12
10	REFERENCES	12
11	APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES	

Plates

Plate 1 General view of the site	
Plate 2 Exposing a Roman wall	
Plate 3 Showing east facing external wall.....	2
Plate 4 External wall south-east corner looking north	2
Plate 5 External wall looking south.....	3
Plate 6 Recording Roman walls.....	4
Plate 7 Collapsed external east wall	4
Plate 8 South-east corner of external wall	5
Plate 9 View of section.....	6
Plate 10 View of section.....	6
Plate 11 View of Excavated section of wall.....	7

Figures

Figure 1	Site Location Plan
Figure 2	Trench Location Plan
Figure 3	Trenches
Figure 4	Trenches with potential layout of building

Summary

An archaeological evaluation by Kent Archaeological Field School as part of a research project exposed the remains of Roman foundation walls, which may be the southern 'wing' of the villa. This followed a field walking survey in 2014 that produced a large quantity of 3rd century Roman pottery. HER Number TQ 86 SE 307. Grid reference TQ 8868 6293.

From the initial field report: "Field walking two years ago identified the remains of a Roman building at Borden just to the south of Sittingbourne. An initial geophysical survey was inconclusive but a follow up archaeological evaluation exposed the remains of Roman foundation walls. The building is on the fringe of the field and because of deep ploughing most of the structure has been ploughed away and just survives below the plough zone. As a Roman villa the building should face southeast and it is possible that we have exposed the southern 'wing' of the villa with the rest of the 'winged' villa awaiting discovery to the north-east. Incidentally in an area that field walking has retrieved hundreds of sherds of Samian ware which now await dating. Artefacts retrieved by excavation and field walking include multi coloured painted plaster, hundreds of terracotta tessellated floor tiles, box flue tiles which show the building had central heating and literally tons of ceramic roof tiles, both tegula and imbrix. This may be another Roman villa along the north Kent strip of Watling Street and now takes the number of potential known Roman villas to 22 and we are sure there are others awaiting discovery."

Kent Archaeological Field School, 2016, Research News: Roman villa found near Sittingbourne, Kent UK, Summer/Autumn 2016 Newsletter from the Kent Archaeological Field School (Miscellaneous Material). SKE31814.

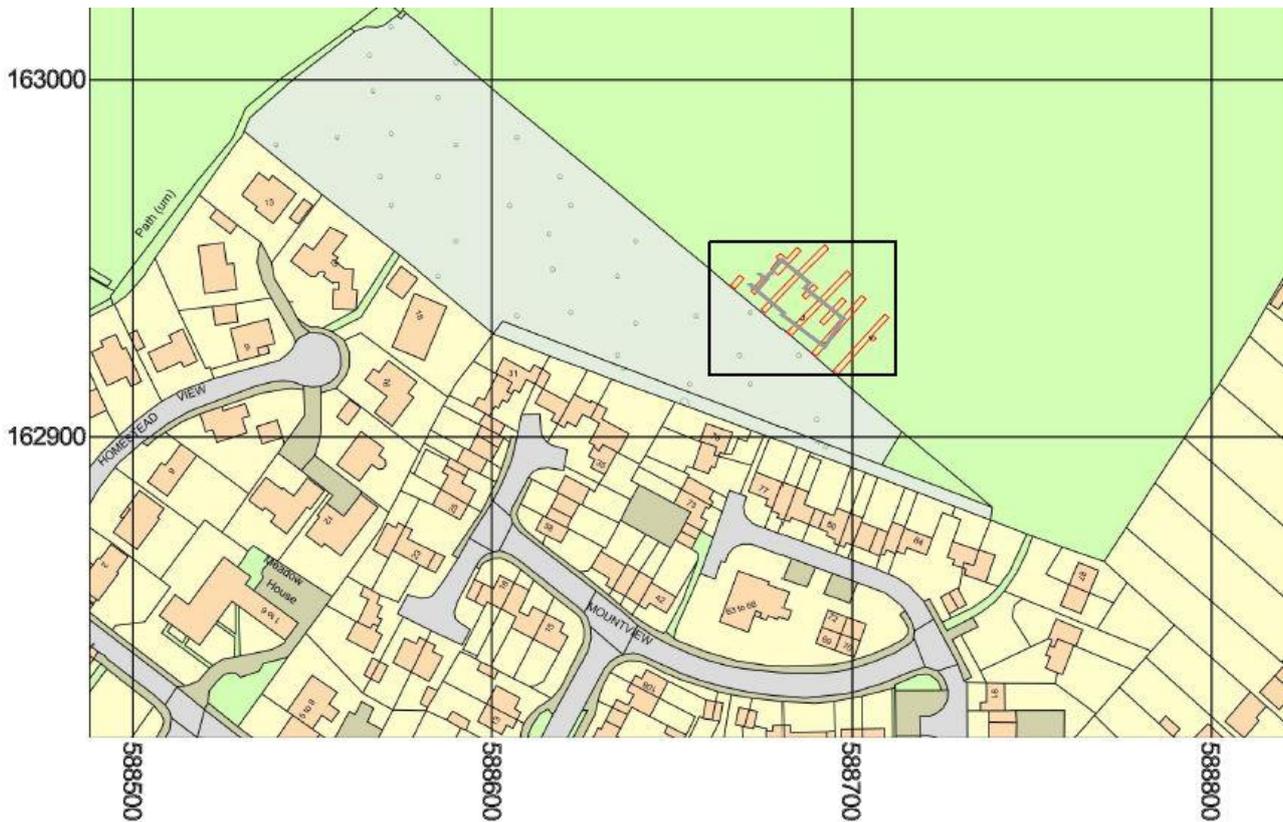


Figure 1. Location of the Roman building at NGR 588687 162942

The site is located just to the north of Mount View road in Borden and to the west of Harman's Corner and north of Hearts Delight and the OS coordinates are NGR 588687 162942 and was located through a programme of fieldwalking funded by Swale Borough Council. The work was initially undertaken by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA and the follow-on ground investigation by the Kent Archaeological Field School. The initial work was published in March 2000: *The Swale District an Archaeological Survey published in March 2000 with a Forward by Professor Alan Everitt.*

Site Code: 027 SMR TQ 86 SE 007

Sutton Baron/Borden

NGR: 8798 6191

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Building

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 65

Finds Categories: R.B.C. and pottery

Extensive field-walking was carried out in the vicinity of Sutton Baron manor house.

It is noted on earlier O.S. maps that a 'Roman building' was located in front of Sutton Baron manor house.

Historical reports suggest that at least three Roman buildings were exposed, or one Roman building was found on three separate occasions. Field-walking noted a 'halo' of Roman building ceramics around the manor house, but only one find concentration which was behind the back of the manor house on the north side.

Geophysical survey was unsuccessful but a chance meeting with the owner of Sutton Baron (1999), who showed the survey team a number of boxes full of Roman building ceramics and Roman pottery which were found when a sunken patio on the north side was built recently. We understand the pottery was processed by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, and a cursory glance suggested a date range from the early 2nd century to the late 4th.

Detailed inspection of the cellars and gardens suggest the manor house is in fact built on part of the Roman villa complex. It is worth noting there are at least three wells, one inside its own well house, and one of the wells, dug some 12 metres through chalk, shows the use of Roman brick and tile in its construction. Test pits indicate the Roman villa is under and to the west of the present farm house.

(Swale Archaeological Survey)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 The Kent Archaeological Field School (KAFS) were given permission by the landowners to investigate a cropmark of a potential Roman building on land just north of Borden in Kent (MAP 1).

1.1.2 The initial archaeological investigation comprised field-walking and the excavation by hand of an area measuring 90m in length and 50m in width (Area 1), and was carried out over the course of ten days in June 2015. The excavation was carried out in accordance with an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Dr Paul Wilkinson prior to the commencement of works.

1.2 Site Description and Topography

1.2.1 The site is centred on NGR 588687 162942 and situated on in a arable field of approximately 3,985 square metres in area, located to the east of Home Farm, north of Borden and west of Harmans Corner (MAP 1).

1.2.2 Ground levels are relatively level at a height of approximately 45m Ordnance Datum (OD). The Geological Survey of Great Britain shows that the site geology is Thanet Formation- Sand, Silt and Clay.

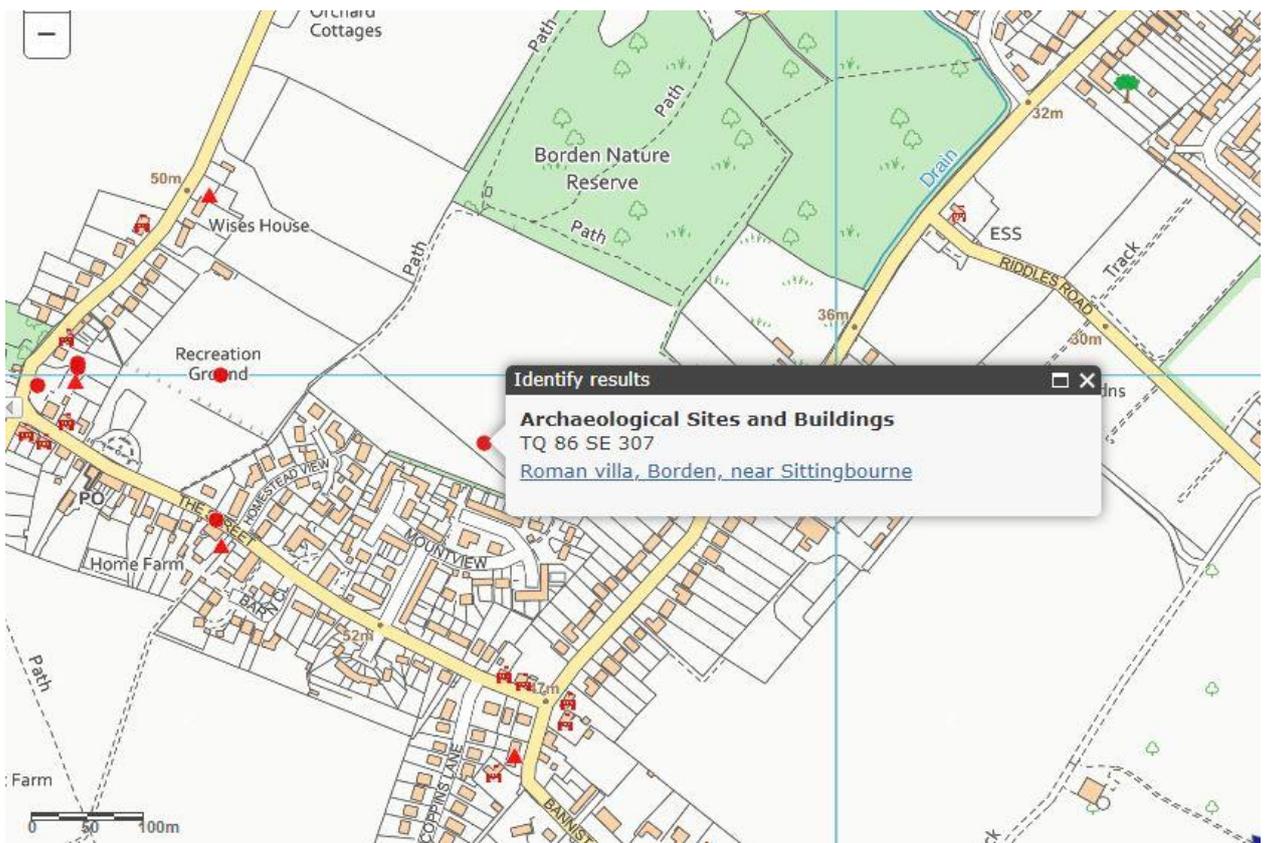
1.3 Scope of Report

1.3.1 This interim report has been produced to provide information regarding the results of the one season's archaeological investigations.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located close to a number of other archaeological sites (2.2) and this site can be identified by TQ 86 SE 307 which was added to the KCC database on information provided by the field-walking activities of the Kent Archaeological Field School.



MAP 2.

2.2 Historic Environment Record (HER)

The KCCHER records show that there are a number of designated assets that are in the vicinity of the possible Roman villa just to the north of Borden and include about 300m to the west an Iron Age ditch and rubbish pits plus four La Tene cremations discovered between 1943 and 1945 during brick earth removal (TQ 86 SE 11). About 400m to the west four late 1st century

Roman bronze vessels were retrieved in 1962 from a ditch and pit.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims

3.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (KAFS 2000) as stated below;

- The primary objective of the archaeological investigation is to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by agricultural activity. The aims of this investigation are to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular the Roman period and also any medieval, earlier and later archaeological activity.
- The programme of archaeological work should be carried out in a phased approach and will commence with field walking and evaluation through trial trenching.

(KAFS 2000: Section 6)

3.2 General Objectives

3.2.1 The general objectives of the archaeological fieldwork were therefore to;

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- Establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- Place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and

- Make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the updated Specification (KAFS 2000) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CIfA 2000).

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 A total of just one (June 2015) seasonal area of archaeological investigation has taken place. Each trench was initially scanned by a metal detector for surface finds prior to hand excavation.

4.2.2 Each trench was then hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and CIfA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots; during hand excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling.

4.2.3 Backfilling was carried out once all recording, survey and monitoring had been completed.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 A complete drawn record of the investigated areas comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and OD heights.
- 4.3.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.
- 4.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e. Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2, 201+, Trench 3, 301+, etc.).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The site, as shown on Figure 2, provides the area layout and distribution of archaeological features. Other figures illustrate the results for each individual archaeological investigation along with sections for excavated features.
- 5.1.2 Plates 1-11 consist of photographs of features and selected trenches that have been provided to supplement the text.

5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

- 5.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising topsoil sealing an intact subsoil, which overlay the natural geological drift deposits.
- 5.2.2 The topsoil generally consisted of dark brown clay silt, moderate roots, and occasional small rounded stones, topped with grass, overlying the subsoil which consisted of medium orange brown colluvial silt. Natural geology comprised mottled, brown, silty clay.

5.3 Archaeological Narrative

Trench 1 (Figure 3, Plates 2-3)

- 5.3.1 Within the southern extent of the site Trench 1 was excavated on an NNE-SSW alignment and measured approximately 19m in length and 2m in width with a maximum investigation depth of 0.35m. Two walls were exposed of about 72cm and 52cm in width and constructed of nodules of flint set in lime mortar which was used by Roman builders in a workable paste which hardens to bind building blocks of flint and stone, to fill and seal the irregular gaps between them and to spread the weight of the wall evenly. Both walls were aligned NE/SW and the outer wall was the thicker at 82cm and was the SE facing wall of the Roman building and was 28.75m in length with two corners exposed.

Trench 1A (Figure 3. Plate 7)

5.3.2 Trench 1A was excavated on an NNE-SSW alignment and measured about 7m in length and exposed the outer wall and the inner wall of about 52cm in width.

Trench 2 (Figure 3. Plate 6)

5.3.3 The south wall of the Roman building was also exposed in this area and was built of flint nodules set in an off-white mortar with small well-rounded gravel inclusions (Plate 5). The outer wall continued the NNE-SSW alignment.

Trench 2A (Figure 3. Plate 3).

5.3.4 The trench exposed a continuation of the outer wall.

Trench 3 (Figure 3. Plate 2).

5.3.5 Trench 3 was excavated on an NNE-SSW alignment and measured about 24m in length and exposed both outer walls.

Trenches 3A & 3B (Figure 3. Plate 1).

5.3.6 Excavation exposed a Roman internal wall (3A) and a hypocaust channel (3B) but much robbed out and one internal buttress built of Roman tile (Plates).

Trench 4 (Figure 4, Plates 1-4)

5.3.7 Trench 4 was located outside the central area of the site (Figure 3) and was excavated on a NNE-SWW alignment. This trench measured 2m in length, 1.20m in width and a maximum depth of 0.61m (Figure 3). Natural geological deposits were recorded at a level ranging between 48.23m OD and 48.41m OD.

Overview

- 5.3.8 With both at Borden and Abbey Fields the aisled buildings have a similar width of 15.40m. Anthony King suggests (King 1996, 66) this correlates to 50pm (Roman feet, the *pes monetalis* of 296mm length) although it is probably closer to 52pm. However, the measurement of 15.40m has been used for laying out a large number of Roman buildings ranging from the Temple of Jupiter at Split to the width of the aisled barn at Wingham, Kent, also at Petersfield, Stroud, and the width of Roman Building I at Rivenhall. King suggests, after much study, that the optimum height for the Meonstoke aisled building would have been about 40pm (11.84m), with a roof angle, which survived in the archaeological record, of 47/48 degrees from horizontal, thus giving an apex angle of 90 degrees. The roofing material used at Meonstoke was sub-hexagonal stone slates with peg holes on the steeper nave roof and standard ceramic tegulae and imbrices on the two aisle roofs with their shallower pitch.
- 5.3.9 At Borden only tegulae and imbrices seem to have been used and subsequently it may have been necessary to nail or peg the initial courses of tiles to the nave roof. It is apparent that modules of Roman feet are used when the detailed site plans of both buildings are looked at and that a unit expressed in Roman feet (ie the *pes monetalis* of 296mm length) can be applied to the structure of both aisled buildings. This unit can be applied more or less exactly in many cases, but allowance must be made for variations in measurement.
- 5.3.10 It is a feature of Roman buildings that measurements are not quite exact for a number of reasons. A Roman surveyor setting out a building would be using a module based on the distance of an intercolumniation, but the use of a linear length, ie the Roman foot, were commonly used to round off

lengths and distances that may have been established by proportional means. Roman surveyors would have used both arithmetic and geometric proportions in the setting out of aisled buildings. Vitruvius worked with arithmetic proportions, and these continued to be important in columnar orders and in the overall design.

- 5.3.11 Geometric proportions are usually manifested in the ratio of width and length of a room or building, and/or either of these measures in proportion to its height, and were based on irrational relationships in pure geometry, e.g. the ratio of the side of a square to its diagonal. Such methodology is apparent in the basilican buildings at Hog Brook and Abbey Fields, and indicates a high level of design sophistication.
- 5.3.12 Roman builders were aware of the principle of structural redundancy, or statical indeterminacy (Mainstone 1998, 31-46). All standing buildings are in equilibrium; that is they bear their loads by means of a complex mesh of stress lines. A building with the minimum number of elements to accommodate stress is said to be statically determinate: It is safe under stable conditions, but if any element should fail you will have complete collapse. Thus statical indeterminacy was a necessity for buildings, and Roman architects designed with these structural margins of error.
- 5.3.13 A typical Roman arch, with stone voussoirs such as found at Hogbrook and Abbey Fields can illustrate this point well. The line of pressure of an arch is not semi-circular but parabolic in shape. At each springing of the arch the stress tangents are never vertical, they project downward and outward. All arches have an outward thrust as well as a downward thrust. The weight and stiffness of the piers supporting the arch must be adequate to counteract the outward thrust. At Abbey Fields the rectangular shape of the

piers counteracted the outward thrust until the point was reached when the two end walls- the bookends- weakened and the building collapsed.

- 5.3.14 The total weight of the roofing at Borden was considerable. The average weight of a complete tegulae found in excavation was 13.6 lbs (29.98 kg) each, and the average weight of an imbrices was 5.6 lbs (12.34 kg). The roof covering is about 290 sq metres and would require 3042 tegulae. The weight of these would be 90.8 metric tonnes. The number of imbrices used would have been 2940 weighing 36.30 metric tonnes. The weight of these roofing tiles would be 126.80 metric tonnes. To this would be added the weight of the ridge tiles and mortar used in the fixing.
- 5.3.15 Studies elsewhere such as Fishbourne (43000 tegulae), Beauport Park (1100 tegulae) and Caerleon (25400 tegulae) indicate that the required number of roofing tiles calculated for Borden is approximately correct.

6 FINDS

6.1 Overview

The building is on the fringe of the field and because of deep ploughing most of the structure has been ploughed away and just survives below the plough zone. As a Roman villa the building should face south-east and it is possible that we have exposed the southern 'wing' of the villa with the rest of the 'winged' villa awaiting discovery to the north-east. Incidentally in an area that field walking has retrieved hundreds of sherds of Samian ware which now await dating. Artefacts retrieved by excavation and field walking include multi coloured painted plaster, hundreds of terracotta tessellated floor tiles, box flue tiles which show the building had central heating and literally tons of ceramic roof tiles, both tegula and imbrices.

6.1.1 Archaeological finds include Roman artefacts and include bone hair pins, bone stylus plus large amounts of Roman pottery which has been assessed by Malcolm Lyne who found very little pottery pre-dating c.AD 150 and that most of the material is of 3rd century date with no clear evidence for post 350 AD activity (Appendix 1).

6.1.2 Roman coins amount to just seven coins dating from the 3rd century (Appendix 2).

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation on land just north of Borden in Kent has succeeded in identifying a stone built Roman building which seems to be part of a Roman villa, either the main house or one of the surrounding agricultural buildings.

7.2 Archaeological Narrative

7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in identifying the location of a Roman building.

7.3 Conclusions

7.3.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Landowner of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 General

8.1.1 The Site archive, which will include: paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics. The Site Archive will be retained at SWAT Archaeology offices until such time it can be transferred to a Kent Museum.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

9.1.1 The Kent Archaeological Field School would like to thank the landowners for commissioning the project.

10 REFERENCES

Adam J. P. 1994 Roman Buildings: Materials & Techniques

Applebaum S. 1972 'Roman Britain' in Camb Ag Hist I/ii Ausonius

D. M. Parentalia trans Slavitt 2006

Branigan K. 1971 Latimer, Belgic, Roman, Dark Age and Early Modern Farm buildings

Brodribb G. 1987 Roman Brick and Tile

Black E. W. 1985 'The dating of relief-patterned flue-tiles' in Oxford J. of

Arch, Vol 4, 3 Boys J. 1796 A General View of the Agriculture of the County

of Kent Cato M. P. De Agri Cultura trans Hooper W. D. 1934 Loeb

Clarke J. 1991 The Houses of Roman Italy 100BC-AD250

Cleary S. E. The Ending of Roman Britain

Cuppers H. 2005 Die Romer in Rheinland-Pfalz

Collingwood R. G. & Richmond I. A. 1969 The Archaeology of Roman Britain

Collingwood R. G. 1930 The Archaeology of Roman Britain

Columella L. I. M. De Re Rustica trans Harrison B. A. 1941 Loeb

Detsicas A. 1987 The Cantiaci

Dilke O. A. 1985 The Roman Land Surveyors

Everitt A. 1986 Continuity and Colonization: The Evolution of Kentish Settlement

Finberg H. P. 1955 Roman and Saxon Withington

Fouet G. La villa gallo-romaine de Montmaurin

Greene K. 1986 The Archaeology of the Roman Economy

Hadman J. 1978 Aisled Buildings in Roman Britain, in Todd 1978

Hingley R. 1989 Rural Settlement in Roman Britain

Johnston D. 1978 Villas of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, in Todd 1978, 71-92

Johnson D. E. 1980 Roman Villas

Morris P. 1979 Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain BAR 70

McConnell P. 1922 The Agricultural Note-Book

Vitruvius L. P. De Architectura

Percival J. 1976 The Roman Villa

Pearse J. L. D. 1974 The Organisation of Roman Building during the Late Republic and Early Empire Ph.D. thesis

Sear F. Roman Architecture

Smith J. T. 1963 'Romano-British aisled houses' in Archaeol J. 120

Smith J. T. 1997 Roman Villas

Slicher Van Bath B. H. 1963 The Agrarian History of Western Europe AD 5

Taylor R. 2003 Roman Builders

Taylor M. V. 1927 'Romano-British Kent' in VCH Kent III

Theodosius Codex Theodosius trans

Harrison 1941 Loeb Todd M. (ed) 1978 Studies in the Romano-British Villa
Varro On Farming trans
Hooper W. D. 1934 Loeb
Wilmott T. 1997 'Birdoswald' English Heritage Archeological Report 14
Wilkinson P. 2000 The Swale Archaeological Survey
Wilkinson P. 2009 An archaeological investigation of the Roman aisled
stone building at Hog Brook, Deerton Street, Faversham, Kent 2004-5
White K. D. Country Life in Classical Times
Zupko R. E. 1977 British Weights & Measures

11 APPENDIX 1

11.1. Statement of potential

The archaeological excavations at Borden have confirmed the presence of an important Roman stone-built building constructed originally in the late 2nd to 3rd century and continuously occupied for over 200 years. With the archaeological investigation of the adjacent Roman villa, and the other Roman buildings known in the vicinity it seems a substantial Roman villa estate was established very soon after the conquest in AD43 and continuously occupied until at least the early 6th century. Fieldwork in the environs of the villa estate show that the landscape was laid out with Roman field measurements and if preserved from ploughing destruction further investigation is available for future archaeologists. Unfortunately, the site is at risk from modern farming and development activity.

11.2. Conclusions

The archaeological investigations at Borden have been carried out in accordance with a written Research Design and Method Statement. Archaeological remains present within the Study Site have been assessed and reported, enabling preservation by record. A wealth of important data on the establishment and design of a Roman agricultural building set in its landscape has been retrieved, and an opportunity realised to teach a future generation of archaeologists the importance of Roman building technology and landscape interpretation.

11.3. Acknowledgments

The Kent Archaeological Field School would like to thank the Landowner and family for allowing access to the site. Thank's are also extended to Pawel Cichy for digitising the field drawings and students past and present who carried out the archaeological fieldwork with Dr Paul Wilkinson.

11.2. Ceramic assemblage

A full programme of spot-dating has been carried out by Malcolm Lynne. An interim assessment can be found in Appendix 1.

11.3. Roman Building Ceramics (RBC)

A comprehensive assessment of the RBC assemblage from Mount View, Borden will be carried out as part of the post-excavation programme.

However, an initial report on the nearby Roman villa at Deerton Street was carried out by Dr Ian Betts of the Museum of London Specialist Services.

Dr Betts report states: "A sample of six crates of ceramic tile was examined from Deerton Street Roman villa. This comprises 215 fragments weighing 56.83 kgs. All the material was recorded by form and fabric type. A total of 16 different fabric types were identified, a number of which are also found in London. This does not mean that there were 16 different kiln sources, it is known from London that fabrics 4, 5 and 6 are from the same production source, although there were differences in the clays used. What is certain is that material was coming into the site from various tileries situated in different localities, although it is yet unclear how many. This is the first ceramic tile from Deerton Street to be classified by fabric type, these fabric divisions may be defined and modified in light of further fabric analysis of more of the tile assemblage".

11.4 Summary of the Site Archive

In addition to the artefact assemblages mentioned above, the Site Archive includes: Correspondence, 28 digital photographs, eight permatrace site drawings of plans and sections. Context register and sheets, site notebooks.

APPENDIX 1

BORDEN COIN FINDS – 2012

Item Reference No CF01
Context Villa B
Obv. description Bust to R. No beard. Laureate
Obv. legend VALENS
Rev. description Victory to l. with wreath
Rev. legend Illegible
Ruler/Mint Valens
Period/Date 364 - 378
Material Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation Fair
Diameter 18mm

Item Reference No CF02
Context Villa B
Obv. description Head to R. Short beard. Radiate
Obv. legendRI....NUSPFEG
Rev. description Deity facing L with palm
Rev. legend Illegible
Ruler/Mint VICTORINVS
Period/Date 268 - 270
Material Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation Poor
Diameter 19mm

Item Reference No CF03
Context Villa B
Obv. description Illegible
Obv. legend Illegible
Rev. description Single figure

Rev. legend Illegible
Ruler/Mint Unknown
Period/Date Unknown
Material Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation Poor
Diameter 17mm

Item Reference No CF04
Context Villa B
Obv. description Head to R. Radiate.
Obv. legend Illegible
Rev. description Illegible
Rev. legend Illegible
Ruler/Mint Unknown
Period/Date 238 – 296
Material Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation Poor
Diameter 15m

Item Reference No CF05
Context T3 Villa A
Obv. description Head to R. Radiate
Obv. legend IMPCRA.....VG
Rev. description PAX to L. with olive branch & sceptre
Rev. legend PAX AVG ('X' above R arm)
Ruler/Mint CARAVSIVS
Period/Date 290 - 293
Material Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation Poor
Diameter 22mm

Item Reference No CF06 – CF09
Context Villa B. Unstrat
Obv. description
Obv. legend
Rev. description Totally Illegible
Rev. legend

Ruler/Mint
Period/Date
Material Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation Poor
Diameter

Item Reference No CF10
Context Villa B
Obv. description Head to R. No beard. Laureate
Obv. legend Illegible
Rev. description 2 soldiers, 1 standard
Rev. legend Nil
Ruler/Mint Minim
Period/Date 330 - 348
Material Copper alloy
Wear/Preservation Fair
Diameter 08mm

APPENDIX 2

SPOT-DATING OF THE POTTERY FROM BORDEN, KENT

By Malcolm Lyne

Fabrics

Roman

B2/R1. Transitional 'Belgic' Grog-tempered/'Native Coarse Ware'.

B6. North Kent shell-tempered ware

B9. Coarse-sanded carbon-soaked fabric

R1. 'Native Coarse Ware'

R13. BB1

R14. Cliffe BB2

R16. North Kent Fineware

R17. Hoo St Werbergh oxidised version

R43. Central Gaulish Samian

R46. East Gaulish Samian.

R63. Colchester Whiteware mortarium fabric

LR1.1. East Kent Siltstone-Grog-Tempered ware

LR2.1. Fine-sanded Thameside greyware

LE2.2. 'Scorched' fine-sanded Thameside greyware

LR2.3. Coarse-sanded late Thameside greyware

LR2.4. 'Scorched' coarse-sanded Thameside greyware

LR5. Alice Holt/Farnham greyware

LR10. Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat

LR13. Hadham Oxidised ware.

LR22. Oxfordshire Whiteware

Medieval.

M1. Very-fine-sanded greyware fired rough orange with splashed external green glaze.

Post-Medieval

PM1. Earthenware

PM2. China

PM3. Salt-glazed stoneware

Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Wt in gm	Comments
Bord T. 4	LR2.3	Necked-jar	c.300-370	1	10	
F/W	MISC	Open form	?Post Med	1	29	
				2	39	
					g	
Bord	B2/R1	Storage jar	c.50-200	3	31	
T.3A Villa	B6	Jar	c.43-80	2	17	
B F/W	B9	Bowl	c.43-100	1	10	
	R1	Jar	c.170-300	5	92	
	R13	90 degree	c.180-220	2	26	
	R14	lattice	c.170-250			
		Ev rim jar	c.150/70-			
		Class 5C	250	15	194	
	R16	bowlsx4	c.130-270	9	26	
	R17	Class 5F dish	c.150-250	4	51	
	R43	Jar				
		Unguentarium	c.120-200			
		Dr 30	c.150-200			
		Dr 31	c.120-200			
		Dr 37	c.140-200	17	159	
	R46	Dr 38	c.170-200	2	29	
	R63	Dr 46	c.170-230	1	29	
	LR1.1	Dr 46	c.170-240	2	18	
	LR2.1	Mortarium				

		Ev rim jar	c.270-			
		Misc jarsx5	400+	47	395	
	LR2.2	Class 5C	c.150-270	7	60	
	LR5	bowlsx2	c.150/70-	2	16	
	LR10	Beaded-and-fl	250	1	5	
	LR22	bowl	c.240-370	1	27	
	MISC	Jars	c.180-370	20	172	
	PM1	Jar	c.270-	2	11	
	<i>Tile</i>		400+	5	72	
		Mortarium	c.240- 400+			
		Flower pot	c.240- 400+			
			19 th c <i>Roman</i>			
			Mainly 3 rd c. No Roman needs to be later than 300	143	1368 g	
T.2	M1	Jugs	c.1250- 1350	3	10g	
T.3A	PM1	Closed form	c.17 th -19 th c	1	3g	
100 topsoil	LR2.1	Closed	c.150-370	1	1	
	PM1			2	12	

	PM2		c.1600-	1	1	
	Tile		1900	1	3	
	Glass	Vessel glass	c.1750-	1	4	
	Slate		1900	1	2	
	Clinker			1	2	
			post-med 18 th -19 th c			
			c.1700-	4		
			1900		14g	
T.1A	LR2.1	Jars	c.150-370	4	12	
	LR2.4	Jars	c.270-370	2	21	
			c.150-370	6		
					33g	
T. 1A	R14	Closed	c.130-350	1	1	
	LR2.1	Closed	c.150-370	2	3	
			c.150-370	3		
					4g	
T. 3	R14	Ac latticed jar	c.130-200	1		Abraded
Above the wall					10g	
T. 2	R16	Trimmed jar	c.150-200	1	46	
26/11/15	LR2.3	base Jar	c.270-370	3	52	1 pot used as paint pot with internal pale blue paint

			c.270-370	4	98g	
Plough	B2/R1	Combed jar	c.50-150	1	3	
Zone	R16	Beaker	c.43-300+	1	1	
	R43		c.120-200	1	4	
	R71	Jars		3	7	
	LR2.1	Jar	c.150-370	5	14	
	LR2.3	Hook-rim jar	c.300-370	1	21	
	MISC			1	9	
	PM1		c.1700-	1	7	
	PM2	Transfer	1900 T/S	2	16	
	PM3	printed	c.1780-	2	16	
	<i>Glass</i>	Bottle	1900 T/S	1	1	
	<i>Tessarae</i>		c.1700-	1		
		<i>Chalk mosaic</i>	1900 T/S	1		
		<i>tessera</i>	Post Med	1		
	<i>Tile</i>	<i>Pot mosaic</i>	T/S	1	6	
		<i>tessara</i>	<i>Roman</i>			
		<i>Tile tessera</i>	<i>Roman</i>			
			<i>Roman</i>			
			<i>Roman</i>			
			Wide ranging	18	98g	

There is very little pottery pre-dating c.AD.150. Most of the material is 3rd c. in date with no clear evidence for post AD.350 activity.



Plate 1. Initial investigations in Trench 1



Plate 2. Roman external wall exposed in Trench 3



Plate 3. Roman external wall exposed in Trench 4



Plate 4. Roman external wall



Plate 6. Roman external wall



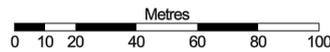
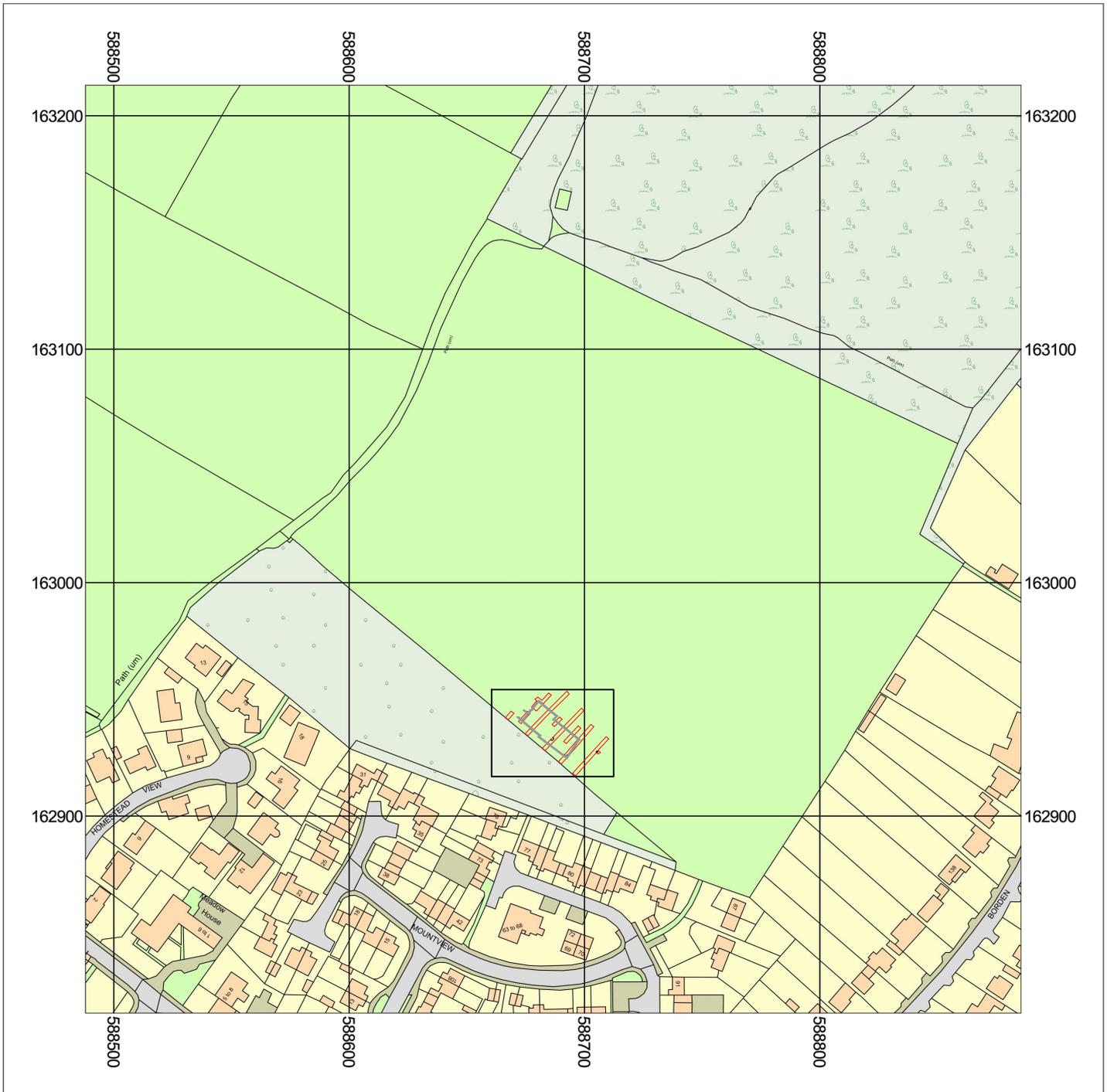
Plate 7. Section in Trench 1



Plate 8. Section in Trench 1



Plate 9. Section 2 in trench 1 dated 28 June 2015



Scale: 1:2500

Borden, Kent



Supplied by: National Map Centre
 License number: 100031961
 Produced: 14/09/2016
 Serial number: 1734070

Plot centre co-ordinates: 588687,163014
 Download file: swat.zip
 Project name: borden

Figure 1: Trench location and projected walls in relation to OS map, scale 1:2500

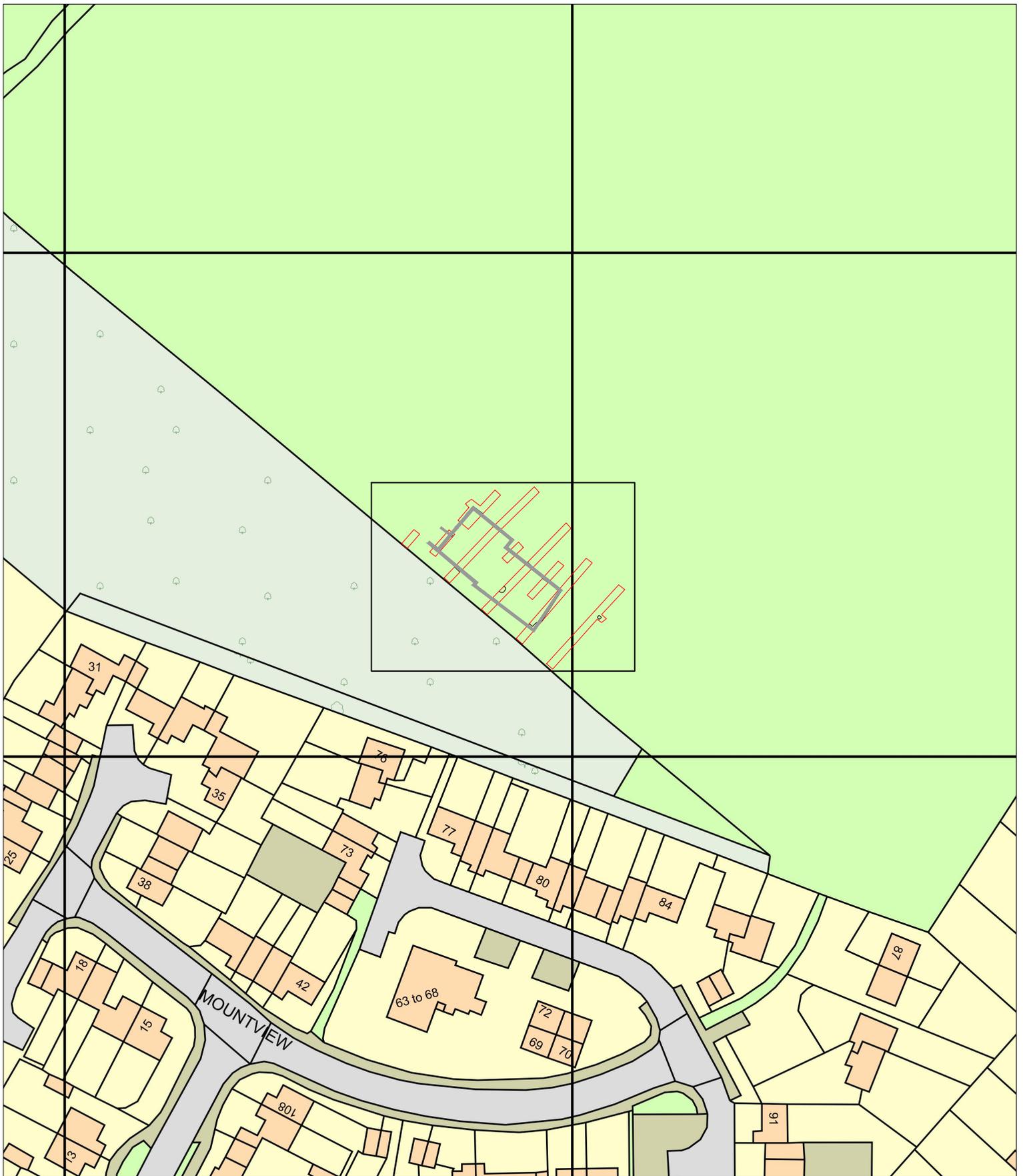


Figure 2: Trench location and projected walls in relation to OS map, scale 1:1000



588665.0mE
162950.0mN

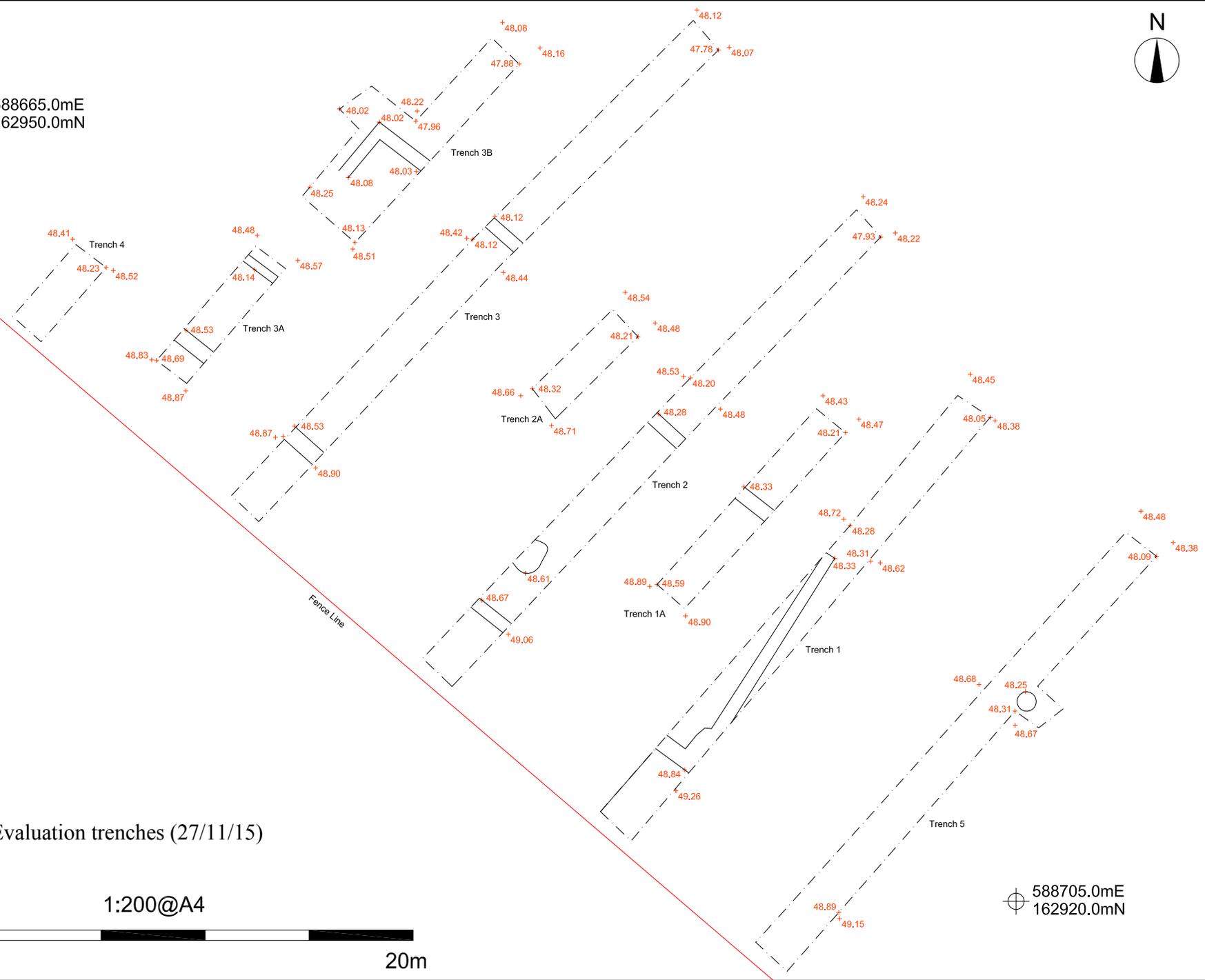


Figure 3: Evaluation trenches (27/11/15)

1:200@A4



588705.0mE
162920.0mN



Figure 4: Evaluation trenches and projected walls (27/11/15)