

*Excavation of a second Roman building at
Borden, Sittingbourne in Kent by the
Kent Archaeological Field School*

Site Code: BORD/2025

NGR Site Centre: TQ 88739 62995



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Summary

An archaeological evaluation by Kent Archaeological Field School as part of a research project into the archaeology of the Swale District exposed the remains of Roman villa was carried out in 2015/16. 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 complex 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.

An interim report on archaeological investigations by KAFS in Sept 2016/25 at Borden in Kent and dated 25/01/2026

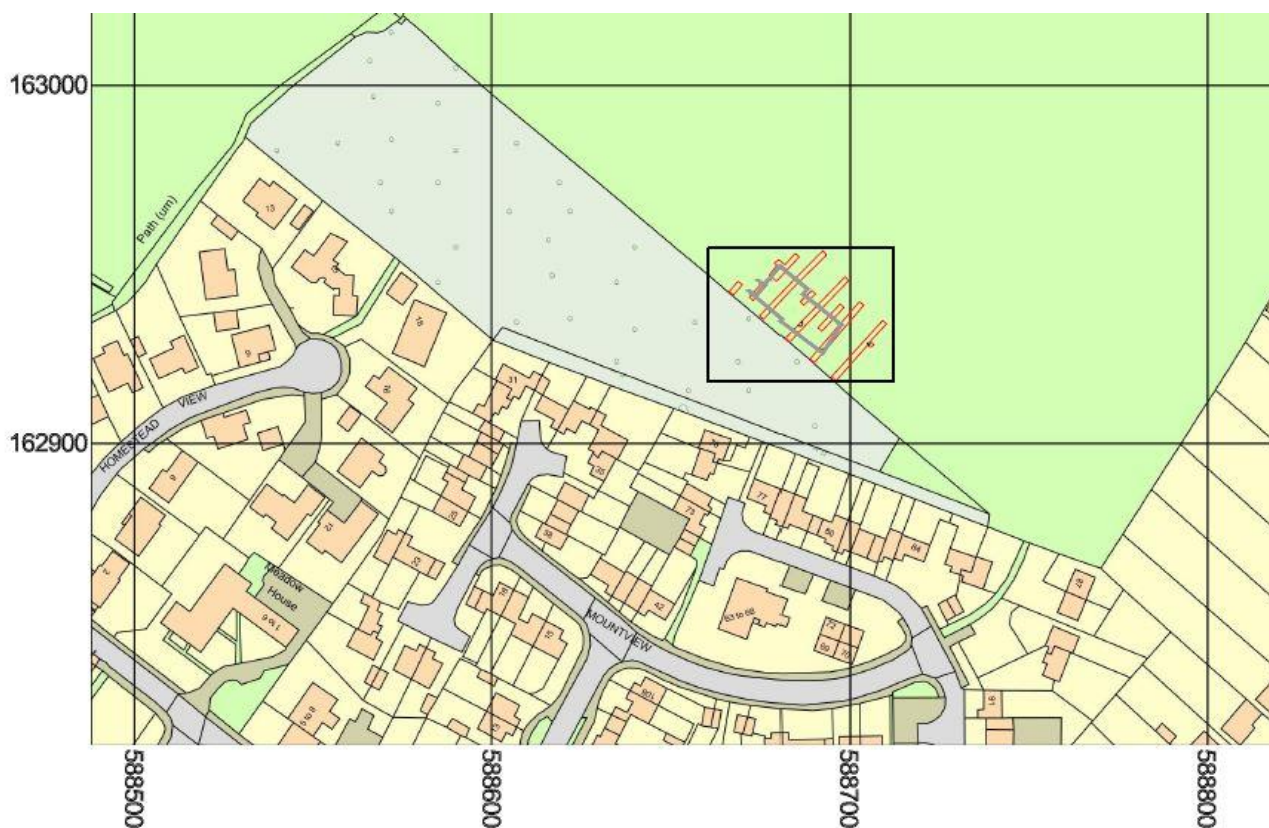


Figure 1. Location of the first Roman building and archaeological evaluation trenches in 2015 (black line)

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 cropmarks of potential Roman buildings on land just north of Borden in Kent in 2015 and 2025.

1.1.2 The initial archaeological investigation comprised field-walking and a geophysical survey (Figure 1). 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 excavations were 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 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 updated report has been produced to provide information regarding the results of both season's (2015 & 2025) 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.

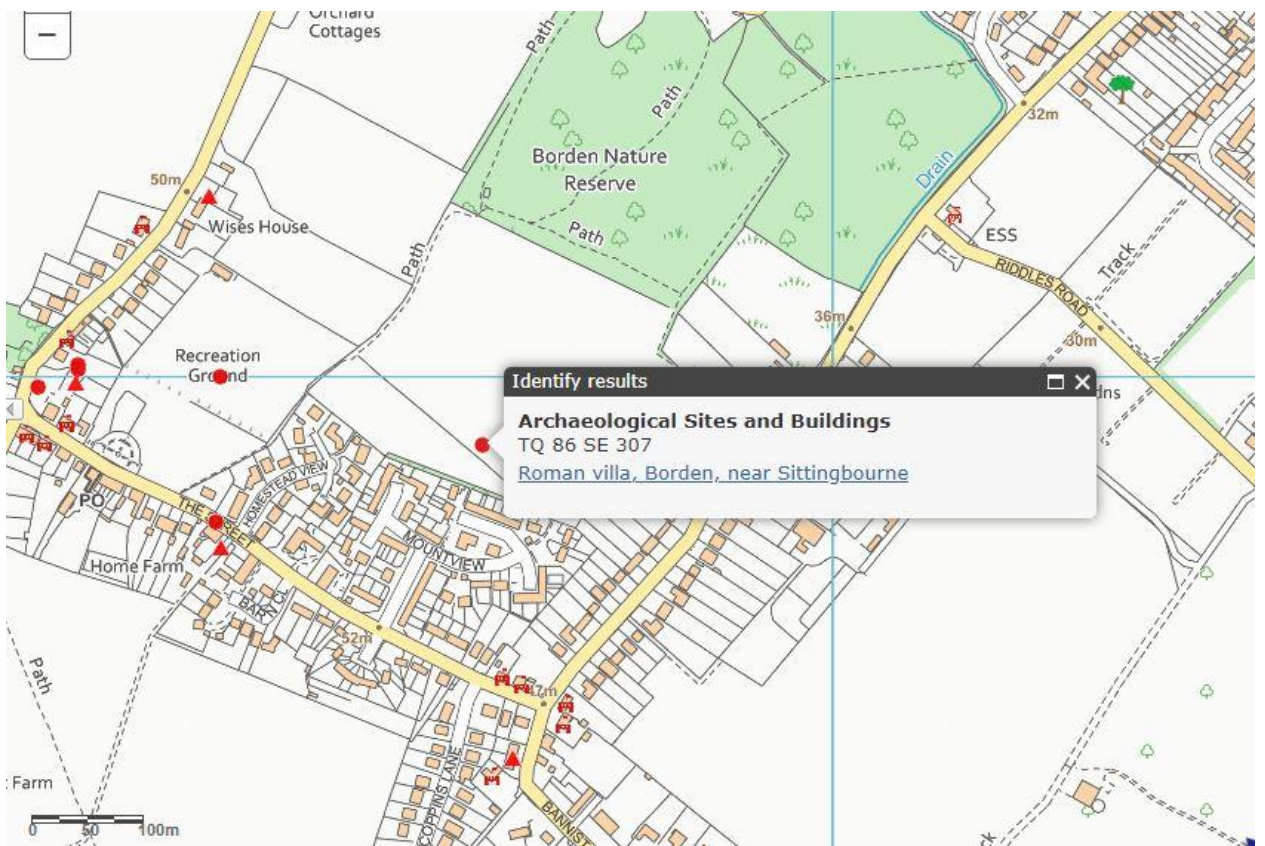


Figure 2. KCCHER mapping

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 2016) as stated below;

- The primary objective of the archaeological investigations was 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 works 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.

4.3 **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.

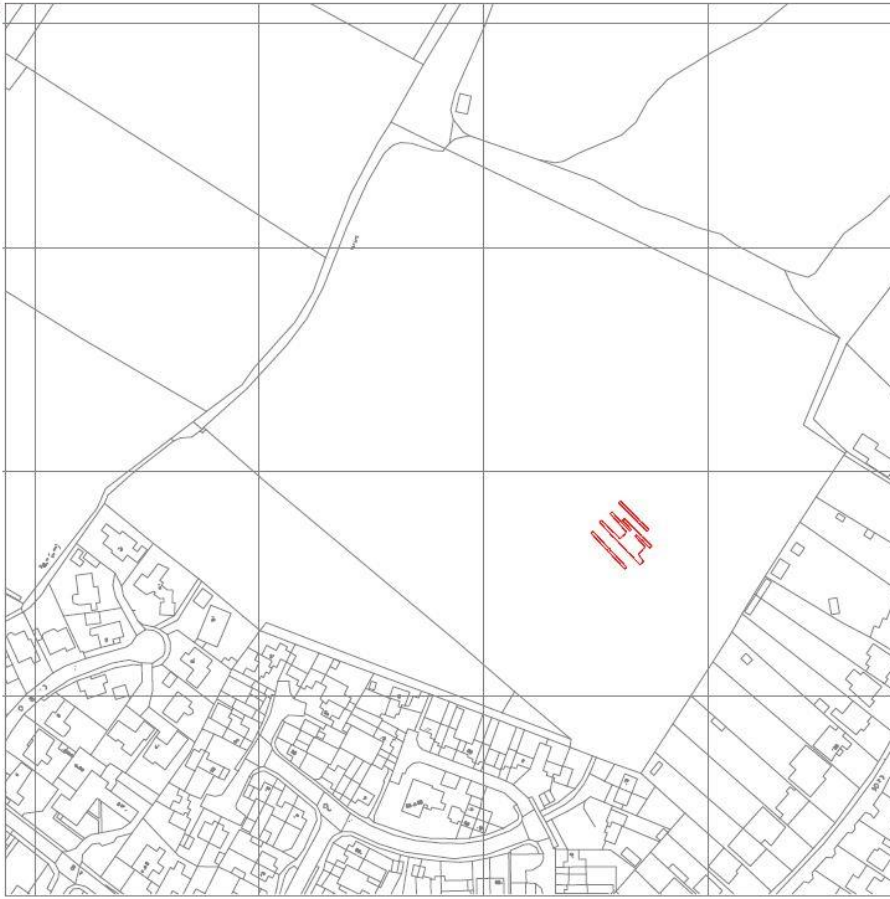
4.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e. Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2, 201+, Trench 3, 301+, etc.).

5 **RESULTS OF THE AUGUST 2025 INVESTIGATION**

5.1 **Introduction**

5.1.1 The site, as shown on Figure 4, provides the location. Other figures illustrate the results for each individual archaeological investigation along with sections for excavated features (Figure 5).

588486.749
163208.752

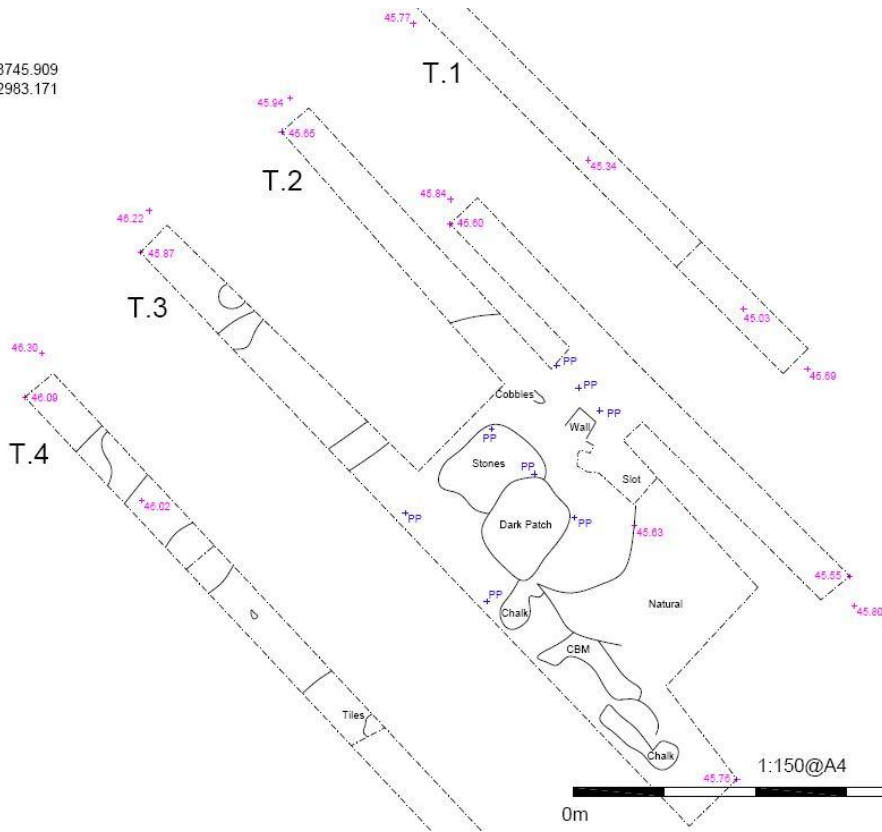


588884.242
162811.259

1:2500@A4



588745.909
162983.171



588777.415
162962.734

1:150@A4



Figures 5 & 6. Location of the 2025 trenches (Trenches 1-4)

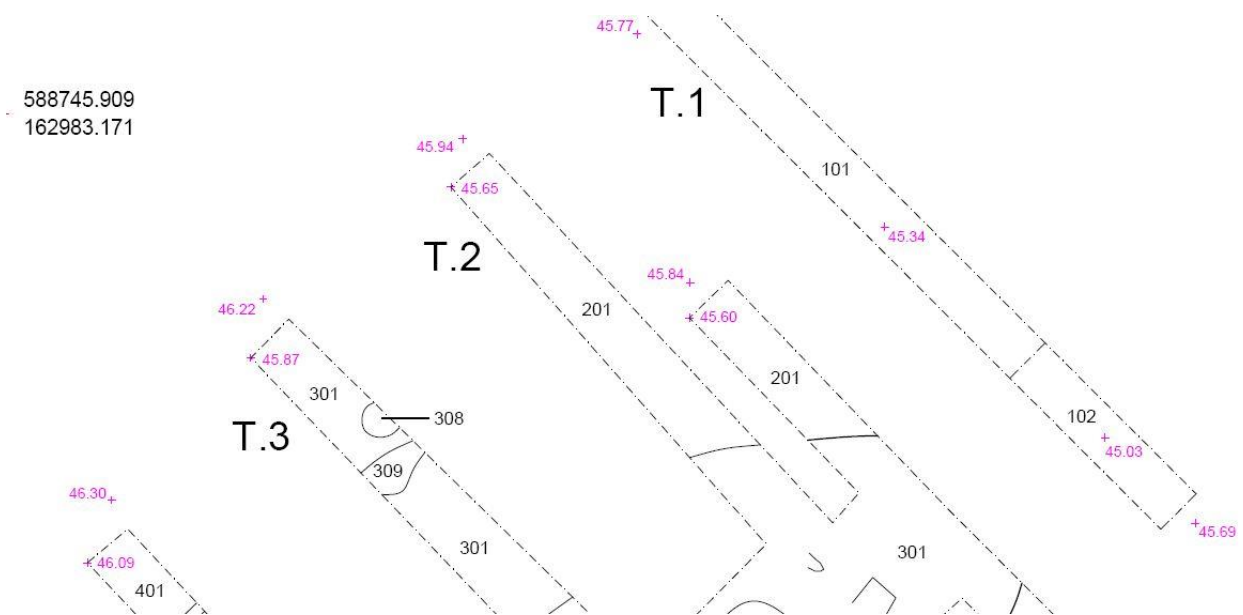


Plate 2. View of 2025 Site (Looking North-West)

5.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

5.3 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.

5.4 The topsoil generally consisted of dark brown clay silt and occasional small rounded stones, overlying the subsoil which consisted of medium orange brown colluvial silt. Natural geology comprised mottled, brown, silty clay.



5.5 Archaeological Narrative

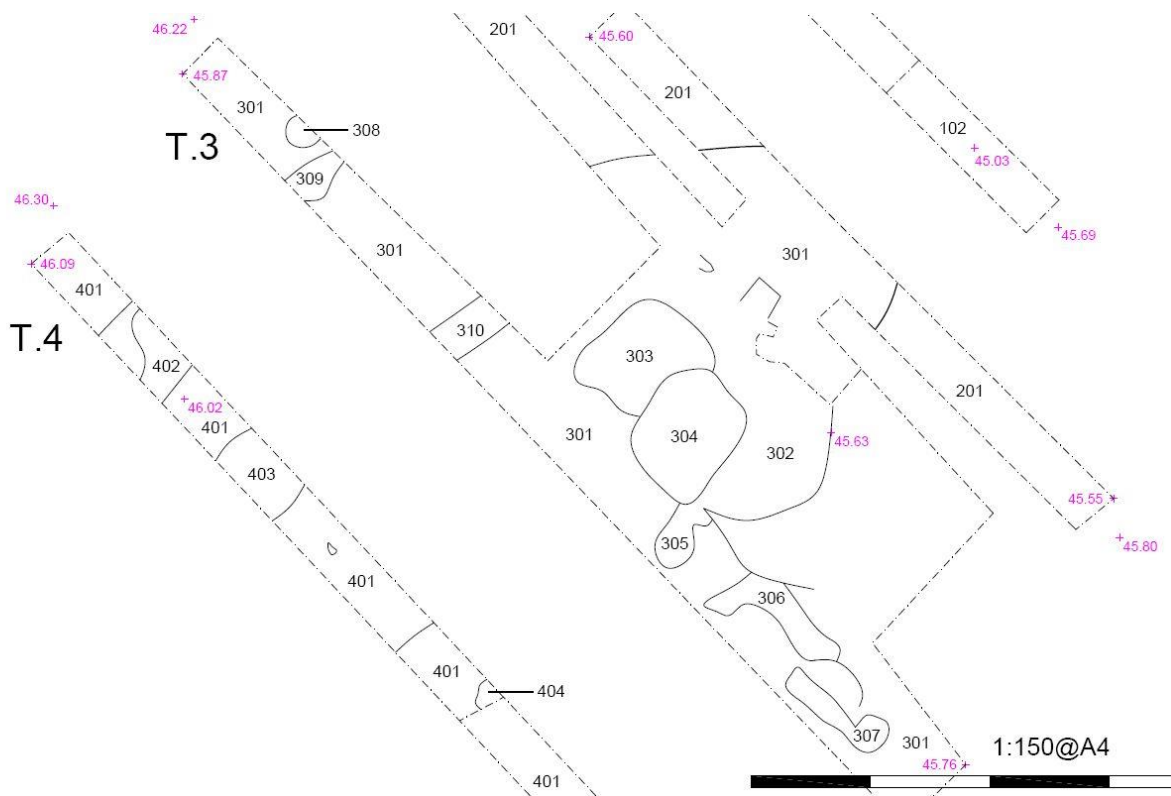
Trench 1 Figure 7 (above)

- 5.5.1 Within the northern extent of the site Trench 1 was excavated on an NNE-SSW alignment and measured approximately 7m in length and 45cm in width with a maximum investigation depth of 0.35m (Plate 3). One wall was exposed between Contexts 101 and 102 of about 76cm in width and constructed of nodules of flint set in lime mortar. The wall was aligned NNW/SSE at an OD height of 45.28

Trench 2 Figure 7 (above)

- 5.5.2 The trench was a double trench aligned NNE-SSW and the north areas of the trenches were void of archaeology but the central area Context 301 exposed a large area of Roman building material from the demolished Roman building (Plate 4) including three large pits (302, 203, 304, 305) containing Roman building material and fragments of painted plaster.

5.6



Trench 3 Figure 8 (Above).

- 5.6.1 Trench 3 was about 10m in length and exposed the natural (301) but cut by a rubbish pit (308) and truncated linears (309, 310) and demolition deposits of Roman building material (305, 306).

Trench 3 Figure 8 (Above).

- 5.6.2 Trench 4 was excavated on an NNE-SSW alignment and measured about 10m in length and exposed both outer walls (401, 402).

Trench 4B Figure 8 (Above).

- 5.6.3 On all four trenches the natural geological deposits were recorded at a level ranging between 45.77m OD and 46.06m OD.

Overview of the 2016 and 2025 excavations

- 5.6.4 At Borden and previous KAFS excavations such as 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.

5.6.5 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.

5.6.6 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.

- 5.6.7 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.
- 5.6.8 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.
- 5.6.9 A typical Roman arch, with stone voussoirs such as found at Borden 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.

- 5.6.10 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.
- 5.6.11 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 Roman buildings investigated at Borden in 2016 and 2025 are on the fringe and centre of the field and because of deep ploughing most of the structures has been ploughed away and some just survive 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 this is 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 (Plate 3) which show the building had central heating and literally tons of ceramic roof tiles, both tegula and imbrices.



Plate 3. Roman hypocaust tile fragments from 2025 investigations

- 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.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluations in 2016 and 2025 on land just north of Borden in Kent has succeeded in identifying two stone built Roman building which seems to be part of a Roman villa complex, 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 two Roman buildings (Figure 4).

7.3 **Conclusions**

7.3.1 The archaeological evaluation of 2015 and 2025 has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specifications 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.

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11.1. Statement of potential

The archaeological excavations at Borden have confirmed the presence of two important Roman stone-built buildings constructed originally in the late 2nd to 3rd century and continuously occupied for over 200 years. With the archaeological investigation of the Roman villa, and the other Roman buildings it seems a substantial Roman villa estate was established very soon after the conquest in AD43 and continuously occupied until at least the early 5th 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. A big thankyou is also extended to Andy Stephney for masterminding the two phases of archaeological investigation 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 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, 79 digital photographs, 24 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 I. 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. legend RI....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	c.270-			
		Ev rim jar	400+			

		Misc jarsx5	c.150-270	47	395	
	LR2.2	Class 5C	c.150/70-	7	60	
	LR5	bowlsx2	250	2	16	
	LR10	Beaded-and-fl	c.240-370	1	5	
	LR22	bowl	c.180-370	1	27	
	MISC	Jars	c.270-	20	172	
	PM1	Jar	400+	2	11	
	<i>Tile</i>		c.240-	5	72	
		Mortarium	400+			
			c.240-			
		Flower pot	400+			
			19 th c			
			<i>Roman</i>			
			Mainly 3 rd	143		
			c. No		1368	
			Roman		g	
			needs to			
			be later			
			than 300			
T.2	M1	Jugs	c.1250-	3		
			1350		10g	
T.3A	PM1	Closed form	c.17 th -19 th	1		
			c		3g	
100	LR2.1	Closed	c.150-370	1	1	
topsoil	PM1		c.1600-	2	12	
	PM2		1900	1	1	
	<i>Tile</i>			1	3	

	<i>Glass</i>	<i>Vessel glass</i>	c.1750-	1	4	
	<i>Slate</i>		1900	1	2	
	<i>Clinker</i>			1	2	
			<i>post-med</i> <i>18th-19th c</i>			
			c.1700- 1900	4	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 Above the wall	R14	Ac latticed jar	c.130-200	1	10g	Abraded
T. 2 26/11/15	R16	Trimmed jar	c.150-200	1	46	
	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	



Plate 4. Initial investigations in 2016. Phase 1-Trench 1



Plate 5. Roman external wall exposed in Trench 3 (Phase 1)



Plate 6. Roman external wall exposed in Trench 4 (Phase 1)



Plate 7. Roman external wall (Phase 1)



Plate 8. Roman external wall (Phase 1)



Plate 9. Section in Trench 1 (Phase 1)



Plate 10. Section in Trench 1 (Phase 1)



Plate 11. Section 2 in trench 1 dated 28 June 2015 (Phase 1)



Plate 12. Phase 2 Roman wall dated 18th September 2025 (Phase 2)



Plate 13. Phase 2 Roman pit (308)



Plate 14. Phase 2 Roman demolition layer (301)



Plate 15. Phase 2 Robbed out Roman wall (Looking NW)



Plate 16. Phase 2 Roman debris material



Plate 17. Phase 2 Roman roofing tile (Tegula)



Plate 18. Phase 2 Roman silver spoon



Plate 19. Phase 2 Roman coins



Plate 20. Phase 2 Roman small find