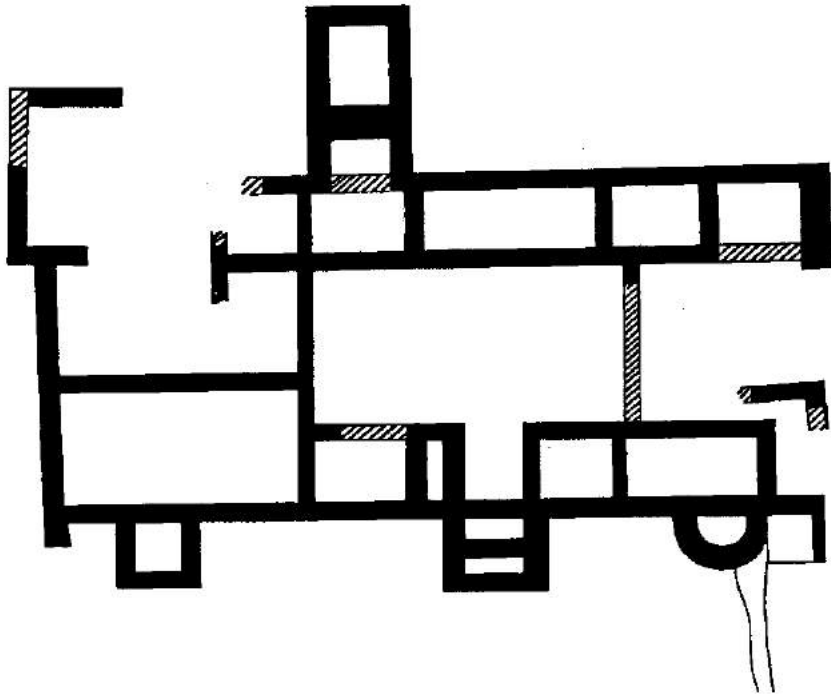


A Gazetteer of Roman Villas in Britain

Eleanor Scott



Leicester Archaeology Monographs No 1

**University of Leicester
School of Archaeological Studies
1993**

A Gazetteer of Roman Villas in Britain

Eleanor Scott



Leicester Archaeology Monographs No 1

Leicester University Archaeological Research Centre
School of Archaeological Studies
University of Leicester
Leicester, LE1 7RH

1993

© Copyright Eleanor Scott, 1993

ISBN 0 9510377 4 9

ISSN 1350-763X

Published by the School of Archaeological Studies
University of Leicester
Leicester
LE1 7RH

Tel: (0533) 522611; Fax (0533) 525005

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission.



Cover: Interim plan of Roman villa, Drayton, Leicestershire.

Reproduced by permission of Leicestershire County Council Museums, Arts and Records Service.

Designed and typeset by Dr Alan McWhirr, Leicester University Archaeological Research Centre, and produced by the Reprographic Unit of the University of Leicester.

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements.....	v
Preface.....	vi
PART 1 - DISCUSSION	
Parameters and criteria.....	1
What is a villa?.....	2
-the literary sources.....	2
-ancient and modern literary definitions.....	2
-archaeological definitions.....	3
-indicative field scatters and occupation debris.....	4
-the implications of field scatters.....	4
-known rural Roman buildings.....	5
-continuum or typology.....	6
-villas or small towns.....	6
-the effects of differing intensities of fieldwork on the known distribution of villas.....	6
Endpiece.....	7
Bibliography.....	7
PART 2 - GAZETTEER	
Abbreviations.....	11
Avon.....	13
Bedfordshire.....	19
Berkshire.....	21
Buckinghamshire.....	24
Cambridgeshire.....	31
Cheshire.....	46
Clwyd.....	46
Cornwall.....	48
Cumbria.....	48
Derbyshire.....	48
Devon.....	49
Dorset.....	50
Durham.....	56
Dyfed.....	56
East Sussex.....	58
Essex.....	60
Glamorgan.....	67
Gloucestershire.....	68
Greater London.....	78
Greater Manchester.....	80
Gwent.....	80
Gwynedd.....	81
Hampshire.....	81
Hereford and Worcester.....	88
Hertfordshire.....	91
Humberside.....	97
Isle of Wight.....	101
Kent.....	102

Lancashire.....	109
Leicestershire.....	109
Lincolnshire.....	117
Norfolk.....	129
Northamptonshire.....	139
North Yorkshire.....	149
Nottinghamshire.....	153
Oxfordshire.....	157
Powys.....	163
Shropshire.....	163
Somerset.....	165
South Yorkshire.....	172
Staffordshire.....	172
Suffolk.....	173
Surrey.....	175
Warwickshire.....	179
West Midlands.....	181
West Sussex.....	181
West Yorkshire.....	194
Wiltshire.....	196

PART 1

DISCUSSION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my gratitude to the archaeological staff of the County Councils of England and Wales, especially those who maintain the county Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs). These archaeologists responded to my visits, correspondence and telephone calls over the years with professional interest and remarkable forbearance.¹

For additional information, particularly in the latter stages of production when all SMRs were contacted again for comments, I owe thanks for an informative response to: V Baddeley (Notts), David Barrett (Derbys), Ann Bennett (Essex), David Bird (Surrey), S Bryant (Herts), Roy Canham (Wilts), Karen Chambers (Clwyd), Jill Collens (Cheshire), the Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cumbria County Council, Gareth Dowdell (Glamorgan-Gwent), Frances Griffith (Devon), David Gurney (Norfolk), M Hemblade (Humberside), I Hornbrook (Oxfordshire), Louise King (Glos), Richard Knox (Leics.), Mary Lakin (N Yorks), Neil Lang (W Midlands), Peter Liddle (Leics), R A Meeson (Staffs), David Motkin (Isle of Wight), Ros Parker (East Sussex), Andrew Pike (Bucks), Claire Pinder (Dorset), Jude Plouviez (Suffolk), Rob Poulton (Surrey), Norman Redhead (Gtr Manchester), Nesta Rooke (Cambs), Linda Smith (N Yorks), M Taylor (West Sussex), David Thompson (Gwynedd), Ruth Waller (Shropshire), Chris Webster (Somerset), Hilary White (Hereford and Worcs), Stuart Wrathmell (West Yorks) and Bob Yarwood (West Yorks).

For conversations, technical support and encouragement I wish to thank: Graham Appleton, Fiona Bayliss, Paul Bidwell, David Bird, John Casey, John Chapman, Ann Cookson, Nick Cooper, Frances Condron, Chris Gaffney, Vince Gaffney, Kevin Greene, Karen Griffiths, Ian Hodder, Nick Hodgson, Neil Holbrook, Martin Jones, Jim Kenny, Peter Liddle, Alan McWhirr, Mark Maynard, Martin Millett, Martin Oakes, Steve Parry, Rob Poulton, Richard Reece, D J Smith, Chris Webster and Tim Yarnell. The late Tony Gregory supplied a vast amount of useful material and advice.

The bulk of the compilation of this *Gazetteer* was undertaken as part of my doctoral research in the 1980s at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. I would like to acknowledge the assistance given to me by the staff of the Department of Archaeology, particularly erudite librarian Pat Southern. A postgraduate studentship and travel grants were awarded to me by the Isle of Man Government, and I wish convey my thanks to the Manx people who indirectly helped to produce this work. Further research in 1993 was facilitated by a grant from The Scouloudi Foundation in association with the Institute of Historical Research. As a result of this grant, I have been able to consult important *JRS* archives in the Ashmolean Museum, and Haverfield and Taylor's VCH papers in the Institute of Historical Research. I am also grateful for the assistance I received from the library staff of the Society of Antiquaries of London and the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Finally, I would particularly like to thank David Rhodes for his data entry and organisational skills in the final and crucial stages of collation and production. His moral support, notably at times when I thought that there had to more to life than compiling lists of Roman villas, made the *Gazetteer* happen.

1. A list of county SMRs and their addresses can be found in *The Archaeology Resource Book 1992* edited by Peter Halkron, Mike Corbishley and Gareth Binns and published jointly by English Heritage and Council for British Archaeology. ISBN 1 872414 23 0.

PREFACE

What is the Gazetteer?

I know from frustrating experience that it is probably incumbent upon me to state quite clearly at the outset that **I am not claiming that all the sites listed in this Gazetteer are necessarily villas**: many are quite clearly extremely doubtful candidates, and some entries are included only to discuss and discredit their traditional candidacy. This *Gazetteer* is a *presentation of data*, and I do not hold myself responsible for what others choose to do with it. It is a resource book, and while a valuable collation of data in its own right, it is also a guide to published sources and information held by Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs), museums and other bodies.

Why a Gazetteer?

In their important new contribution to the study of Roman Britain, *An Atlas of Roman Britain*, Jones and Mattingly observe that their book

could never have been attempted without the major contribution to the mapping of Roman Britain carried out by the Archaeological Division of the Ordnance Survey. Their publications, and most notably the 'Map of Roman Britain', remain the starting point for all serious students (1990, viii).

The OS Map of Roman Britain (1991) lists *circa* 278 'villas' and *circa* 285 'other substantial buildings' (totalling *circa* 563). The importance of the OS lists is evident in just about any published study of Romano-British villa. They were the basis of Hodder and Millett's analysis of the distribution of Romano-British villas and towns (1980), and of Jones and Mattingly's map of the overall distribution of villas in Britain (241, map 7:6, which presents *circa* 610 dots).

While I agree with Jones and Mattingly's statement in general terms, I have increasingly found that as a student of Roman villas, the OS Map of Roman Britain has become out of date - perhaps even redundant. If one looks at the county of Leicestershire for example, the OS Map of Roman Britain (1991) lists the following 'villas':

Ridgeway	SK 56 12
Leicester	SK 57 04
Thistleton	SK 90 17
Tixover	SK 98 01
West Langton	SP 71 92
Great Casterton	TF 00 09
TOTAL	6

and the following 'other substantial buildings':

Ratcliffe	SK 48 29
Ratcliffe	SK 49 30
Empingham	SK 94 07
Empingham	SK 94 08
Clipsham	SK 98 15
Sapcote	SP 49 93
Glooston	SP 75 96
Medbourne	SP 79 92
Drayton	SP 83 93
Tinwell	TF 01 06
TOTAL	10
GRAND TOTAL	16

However, even a quick glance at the *Gazetteer* entries for Leicestershire reveals quite a different

picture of villas and the countryside in this area. There are *circa* 100 entries, and although many of these are admittedly Roman pottery and tile scatters, or unsubstantiated reports, the picture which emerges is nevertheless one of fairly dense Romanised occupation, and not the thin distribution of villas and buildings in the Leicestershire landscape which the OS Map of Roman Britain suggests. Further, key sites known for many years are missing from the OS lists: Hamilton, Barkby Thorpe (LE 4), Cold Newton (LE 22) and Drayton II (LE 27), for example. Striking omissions in other counties include Maddle Farm in Berkshire (BK 27). These are not so much criticisms as statements of fact.

The other basic list of Romano-British villas to which students are traditionally directed is the 'Bibliography of individual Villas and similar Buildings' in Rivet's (ed) *The Roman Villa in Britain* (1969, 265-79). This is now - understandably - out of date.

This *Gazetteer* began life as my own card index of known villa sites, with bibliographies, which I compiled during my years as a doctoral student writing a thesis on *Aspects of the Roman Villa as a Form of British Settlement*. The *Gazetteer* is now the culmination of more structured fact-finding forays, and presents *circa* 2,500 entries. While many hundreds of these are clearly dubious sites (scatters of pottery and tile, for example), there are certainly over 1,500 fairly good villa candidates. The length of entries varies somewhat, and usually reflect the amount of available information; all are fairly terse summaries of that information.

Other available resources

I also wish to stress that this *Gazetteer* represents a first edition which, in years to come, will be reprinted incorporating corrections as well as new research and fieldwork. All amendments, additions and suggestions will be received with interest and gratitude. Ideally I would like to add information from many of newer databases of the National Archaeological Record (NAR) of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME), such as the Excavations Index and the Rapid Survey of Archaeological Archives; until such time, these databases can be consulted independently by contacting the NAR at Fortress House, London W1X 2JQ. The county SMRs will contain details of much recent fieldwork, as will most county-based archaeological journals. The annual Roman fieldwork round-up in *Britannia* is, as ever, invaluable.

Some thoughts from some County Archaeological Officers

It was clear during the compilation of this *Gazetteer* that some county council archaeologists were concerned that extremely dubious sites might become embedded in the secondary sources as 'villas'. It is indeed worrying that the uncritical use of *Gazetteers* can lead to poor scholarship, such as the production of meaningless distribution maps, but I would maintain that such inappropriate endeavours cannot be laid at my door. I do believe that used critically the *Gazetteer* may in fact provide scope for some interesting quantitative and qualitative work, because I have been explicit in the criteria used for including sites. (These are discussed below.)

One local government archaeologist commented that the *Gazetteer* gives a very unbalanced view of her county's archaeology. I agree. But, in mitigation, I would be inclined to argue that just about every archaeological database, be it the National Archaeological Record (NAR), the Monuments Protection Programme (MPP) or an SMR, presents an unsystematic sample of the total archaeological landscape. The *Gazetteer* is at least overt in what it tries to achieve; and I would argue that villas *are* an interesting category of material culture in their own right, when looked at with an archaeological rather than an art historical eye (and see below).

But by far the greatest worry is that we are in dangerous territory when we try to identify 'villas' from material on the ground. This is a point which I discuss below in some detail. It suffices to say here that rather than remove all such problematic 'sites' from the *Gazetteer* I have chosen instead to incorporate them, and would remind the reader that this difficult question raises basic issues of archaeological quantification, logic and inference. It is not the aim of this book to solve these problems, but I hope that it may, however, make a lively contribution to the debate.

Notes on grid references

Four figure grid references are being given in this *Gazetteer* to protect these sites from unscrupulous treasure hunters. Further details of site locations will be provided by county Sites and Monuments

Record staff to *bona fides* researchers. Norfolk staff have asked that 2 figure grid references only be published for their county, which indicates the extent of the problem in their region.

The *Gazetteer* exists in preliminary form as Volume II of my PhD *Aspects of the Roman Villa as a Form of British Settlement* (1988), and copies are deposited in the University Library and the Archaeology Department Library of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. Because this version of the *Gazetteer* contains mostly 8 figure grid references, the Libraries have kindly agreed to recognise the sensitive nature of the material, and the PhD is therefore on permanent restricted loan. Permission to read the thesis may be obtained from me, if research credentials are presented.

Conclusion

Those who use this *Gazetteer* would therefore be well advised to bear the following points in mind:

1. Villas were only part of the Roman rural landscape.
2. The starting point for detailed research on individual villas or groups of these sites should be the *publications*, the bulk of which are listed within the *Gazetteer*.
3. County Archaeological Officers should be consulted for specialist advice about the sites in their counties, and the available resources for local study.
4. The *Gazetteer* entries should be read thoroughly. It is often clear that these sites are dubious, perhaps known only from circumstantial evidence or comprising scanty Roman building material from secondary contexts. It is for the sake of *consistency* that all possible sites are included in the *Gazetteer*, with some explanatory text.
5. Everyone must establish their own set of parameters for deciding *what is a villa?*

Eleanor Scott

Lecturer in Roman Archaeology and History
King Alfred's College, Winchester
August 1993

PART 1: DISCUSSION

PARAMETERS AND CRITERIA

The existence of some villas can be held to be self-evident: they have been at least partially excavated and shown to be rectilinear masonry buildings, perhaps with baths, mosaics and hypocausts. However, before a site is actually excavated - or subjected to successful aerial survey, geophysical survey and/or analytical fieldwalking - it is difficult to discern its exact nature to everybody's satisfaction. Any surface appearance of Roman artefacts, particularly building debris, *may* indicate the presence of a villa, but a field scatter of Roman building material may also represent the site of a *mansio*, temple, small town, native settlement or even a manured field (below). Yet field scatters must be taken into account for the purposes of compiling a comprehensive rather than cautious *Gazetteer of Roman Villas in Britain*, because the scatters may prove to be villas, since there is a reasonable precedent for them proving so. The villa at Huntsham, Hereford and Worcester (HE 12), for example, was first detected through the chance discovery of some Roman tiles during ploughing. Such scatters are certainly likely to be indications of a settlement of some sort. The work of Ammerman (1985), Parker Pearson (pers. comm.) and Gaffney and Tingle (1985) (and see below) has demonstrated that even a light field scatter indicates a much greater amount of material below the surface.

In the preparation of this *Gazetteer* I took the decision to establish fairly wide but nevertheless *explicit* parameters for the inclusion of sites, particularly as the greater part of the information was to be collected from the invaluable county-based databases known as Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs). There is a wide range of artefacts which, being present on the surface, or being cut into in sub-surface contexts, may indicate the presence of a villa, such as Roman building stone, bricks, tiles, tesserae, tegulae, wall plaster and window glass. Even a few tesserae are significant because we might logically assume that they originate from a disturbed mosaic which must have been housed at some point in a building. Such artefacts indicate the presence of a *building*. Roman pottery and coins, however, either alone or together, do not, and I have decided that scatters of Roman pottery and other artefacts which do not constitute building materials are not enough to suggest the presence of a villa.

I have aimed for explicitness and consistency in the collection of *Gazetteer* entries for the numerous counties of England and Wales, and therefore compiled a list of 'criteria for inclusion': if the SMR entry for a site included one or more of the following terms, of the Roman period and in a rural context, it was included in the *Gazetteer*:

villa / villa? / building / building? / foundation(s) / building debris / building material / outbuilding / aisled building / agricultural building / wall(s) / masonry / brick(s) / building stone(s) / worked stone(s) / mortar / *opus signinum* / tile(s) / roof tile(s) / floor tile(s) / flue tile(s) / box flue tile(s) / hypocaust / imbrex / pilae / baths / bath suite / bath house / mosaic / tessellated pavement / tessellated floor / tessera(e) / tegula(e) / plaster / wall plaster / painted wall plaster / window glass / window grille

It should go without saying, though I notice that I often have to say it anyway, that basic *archaeological judgement* should be exercised when applying these criteria to county SMRs in northern England and parts of Wales: in other words, edit out anything described as a building which is a 'native hut' or round-house. The criteria given above are cannot establish a foolproof litmus test of 'villa-ness', and are not intended to indicate that any kind of scientific certainty can be introduced into the classification of archaeological site types. Practitioners of regional field survey will know this only too well, and usually take into account the cultural specificity of their data area by area, and present the objective *description* of a site separately from the *interpretation*.

I would again emphasise that I do not necessarily accept that all the sites listed in the *Gazetteer* are villas, but known, suspected and *possible* villas. At present it is better, I feel, to include all possible and even doubtful sites, eliminating the rogues gradually, than be afraid to tackle the project at all in case the terminological thought police are aroused from slumber. Equally, it would be facile to exclude sites from this *Gazetteer* on the basis that they just may turn out to be temples or small towns. Given that these types of sites are not as common in the landscape as villas, statistically most rural Roman building sites are more likely to be villas than not. Again, it is a question of avoiding dogma and presenting comprehensive data for future research. A further point to be made is that I have left in the *Gazetteer* discredited villa sites (duplicates, misreadings, misinterpretations etc), with explanatory text, so that they may be recognised as non-sites and hopefully eradicated from secondary sources.

The *Gazetteer* entries are listed alphabetically by county, and, within these, alphabetically by modern civil parish. The layout of each entry is as follows:

Unique *Gazetteer* entry number (incorporating county code, eg AV = Avon)
PARISH NAME, County
Site name(s) if different from parish name
National grid reference
Summary descriptive text
References (including county SMR number and NAR where relevant)

WHAT IS A VILLA?

The Literary Sources

Namque ut homines dispersi ac rudes eoque bello faciles quieti et otio per voluptates assuescerent, hortari privatim, adiuuare publice, ut templa, fora, domos exstruerent, laudando promptos et castigando segnes. Ita Honoris aemulatio pro necessitate erat (Tacitus, *The Agricola*, XXI).

(He [Agricola] encouraged individuals and assisted communities to build temples, fora, and private houses. He praised the energetic and scolded the slack. Competition for honour took the place of compulsion.)

Only one *villa* is mentioned in our ancient sources for Roman Britain, and may not even have been a villa at all. The *Villa Faustini* ('villa of Faustinus') is listed in the Antonine Itinerary but has never been located on the ground, and the reference need not necessarily refer to a villa at all, but could refer to a dependent roadside settlement. Such arrangements of villa and road station are known, for example, at Chesterford (ES 15) and Fingringhoe (ES 29) in Essex. The place names listed immediately before and after the *Villa Faustini* in the *Itinerary* are *Colonia* and *Icinus*, identified as Colchester and Caistor, and it follows logically that the *Villa* lies approximately halfway between the two. It is traditionally identified with the known Roman roadside settlement at Scole, Norfolk (TM 1478; NF 166?), and sometimes with that at Stoke Ash, Suffolk (TM 1170), both places where no recognisable villas have yet been found (Rivet and Smith 1979, 163, 499; Millett 1990, 62, 154). An intriguing development in the story occurred in November 1992. A Christian treasure hoard of *circa* AD 410 was uncovered in Hoxton, Suffolk, and was found to contain metalwork inscribed *faustine viva* ('long live Faustinus!'). This hoard could conceivably have belonged to the *Villa Faustinus*, though it is unlikely that this can ever be proved.

Ancient and Modern Literary Definitions

The *Digest* of Justinian, produced in the sixth century but containing points of law from as early as the second century AD (Percival 1976, 29), legally codified a *villa*:

By the name of *fundus* all the buildings and all the land is covered; but buildings in towns are called *aedes*, and rural ones are called *villae*. The place in a city without buildings is called *area*, and in the countryside is called *ager*. The same *ager* with a building is called a *fundus*" (L.16.211; trans Graham Appleton).

The classic definition of modern times was given by R G Collingwood, specifically with Roman Britain in mind:

'Villa' in Latin means farm. It is an economic term; it refers to the fact that the place so designated is an agricultural establishment. Any house of the Roman period may be called a villa, provided that it was the dwelling of people, somewhat Romanised in manners, who farmed a plot of land; as opposed to a town house on the one hand and a cottage on the other (1930, 113).

Collingwood's definition at first sight appears elegant, yet it presents problems of practical application. He does not properly distinguish between a 'villa' and a 'cottage', for indeed by his own definition a cottage or a hut which produces samian pottery and coins might be designated a 'villa', if imported fine wares and Roman coinage are taken as not unreasonable evidence of being 'somewhat Romanised

in manners'. Such lack of clarity is undoubtedly at odds with Collingwood's intentions, for he was clearly trying to define in villas a type of house which broke with the indigenous Romano-British vernacular building tradition of 'cottages', usually of timber, wattle, daub and thatch, and sometimes mortared rubble, themselves a development from Iron Age or 'Celtic' timber round-houses. One might expect that such a cultural change - from local huts and cottages to country houses - would be relatively easy to detect in Britain, where there is no preceding Hellenistic tradition of fine stone rectilinear architecture to muddy the waters. But, as we shall see, this is not always the case.

A further problem with Collingwood's definition is that he is not being strictly accurate when he says that a 'villa' is a farm. The *Digest* clearly stipulates that the 'villa' is the farmhouse, and the *fundus* constitutes the whole farm. A 'villa' is specifically a building or group of buildings found in a rural situation in the Roman world. And we can go further than this; it is clear from the way that the Romans built farmhouses, and encouraged their provincial subjects to build farmhouses, that the term 'villa' was intended to apply to those buildings which were constructed according to certain tenets of classical ideology: they should be rectilinear, at least partly of stone, tending toward axiality, and receptacles for Roman material culture.

The picture in Britain is complicated by the various strands of development of villas. Some villas around the Roman town of *Verulamium* (St Albans) were built in stone from their first century beginnings. Others had complete rectilinear timber phases, such as at Wherwell, Hants. (HA 101), where a corridor house was built entirely of timber in the third century; the house is probably deserving of the title 'villa', not least because it was an obvious attempt at recognised villa architecture.

The complexity of the problem is perhaps best demonstrated by the fact that the Romans themselves debated the meaning of the term. Varro, for example, makes one of his literary characters admit that 'villa' could just as much signify a humble farmhouse as a luxurious country seat (*Res Rusticae*, III, ii, 10; Smith D J 1978, 117).

One might well argue that a latin term, the precise meaning of which the Romans themselves could not agree upon, has no place in analysis of the Romano-British countryside. Reece reminds us of the inapplicability of this latin term, and of our own interpretive interference and fallibility, by using the expression 'Things Called Villas', or 'TCVs' in *My Roman Britain* (1988).

The problems for the archaeologist of the definition of 'villa', particularly for the purposes of the study of the Romano-British landscape, have been encapsulated neatly by Millett:

The term 'villa' is common in archaeological literature... although it presents difficulties and causes confusion. Ambiguities stem from the use of a latin term to describe archaeological sites with which it has no defined or direct relationship... The archaeological problem is that we cannot say which site a 'Roman' would have considered to be a villa since there are no unambiguous archaeological correlates of the Roman idea... In examining the archaeological evidence for the countryside we can identify a series of rural sites which have Romanized houses added to them at different stages. These buildings, characterized by rectangular plans, the use of stone, solid floors (sometimes with mosaics), hypocausts, and baths, are usually referred to as villas. Provided we distinguish this term from the latin (by using the anglicized form), and recognize that they need not have been known as *villae* by a 'Roman' visiting Britain, the usage is acceptable (1990, 91-92).

I am inclined to agree with Millett's pragmatic distinction between villa and *villa*, and it is used throughout the remainder of this discussion.

Archaeological Definitions

This leads us to the problems of categorisation and recognition. The first problem concerns known Roman buildings in the countryside, whose excavators are unsure of their correct designation: do some Roman buildings have enough Roman amenities to be attributed villa status? Indeed, what exactly is the level of 'Roman material culture' which constitutes a villa? The second problem concerns known field scatters of Roman building material: what materials need to be present on the surface to indicate the presence of a villa, and place it on our villa distribution maps?

The problem which faces the modern day archaeologist is summed up by Greene:

Most British archaeologists would agree about the definition of perhaps 80 per cent of supposed villa sites in Britain, and will entertain no doubts about those endowed with fine mosaic floors and bath-houses. The problem arises over borderline cases - when does a farm become a villa? (1986, 89).

The confusion is such that different county Sites and Monuments Records apply the term 'villa' to sites of varying quality, especially where unexcavated deposits and scatters of material are concerned, with some calling a 'villa' what others would call a 'Roman building' or simply 'Roman occupation' or 'Roman settlement' (or what the Ordnance Survey would call an 'Other Substantial Building'). There are inconsistencies even within some county records, a reflection of the differing judgements of the individuals who have been involved in the long-term compilations of these SMRs (and the Ordnance Survey cards on which most SMRs were initially based), and the terminology used when these sites were originally published. Thus the site of Claydon Pike, Glos. (GS 44), has been listed in the SMR as a 'Roman settlement', though its SMR entry states that it comprises an enclosure, a temple, and 'the building foundations of a villa', while the site of Eastington, Glos. (GS 105) has been listed as a Roman villa although it comprises a less impressive collection of material comprising a wall, 3 stoke-holes, a T-shaped kiln and a scatter of tesserae.

Indicative Field Scatters and Occupation Debris

When might a field scatter of Roman material reasonably indicate the presence of a villa? Some field evidence is less than convincing. Scatters of Roman pottery and tiles are commonly reported, for example, and could represent anything from a villa to the site of an ancient manure heaps. (Kitchen and farmyard debris, including broken pottery and tiles, may well have found their way onto the farmyard midden, and thence out into the fields with the rest of the midden contents as manure.) Without further investigation, it is difficult to regard them as anything other than what they are - pot and tile 'sites' - and they should appear on distribution maps as such. However, good analytical fieldwalking, which attempts to quantify densities of field scatters, can distinguish between light scatters of abraded tile, and dense and discrete scatters which may indicate the site of a building or buildings.

Also problematical is the poor field scatter which does seem to indicate the presence of some kind of structure, such as the large quantity of Roman stone and pottery found at Leckhampstead, Bucks. (BU 54), or the pottery, building stone and tile found within linear and circular cropmarks at nearby Ashfurlong, Bucks. (BU 63). These must represent some kind of building structures, but the size of these sites and the level of 'Romanisation' is unclear.

However, sometimes extremely rich Roman material is ploughed up or otherwise recovered which seems clearly indicative of the presence of a villa. At Plumpton, East Sussex (EA 20), surface indications of Roman mortar, flint and chalk are bolstered by finds of pottery, coins, flue tiles, pilae, floor tiles, roof tiles, red tesserae and painted plaster. Roman material at Driffield, Glos. (GS 37), is equally suggestive; a platform within a cropmark enclosure is strewn with tiles, tesserae, limestone blocks, an imbrex, tegulae, hypocaust tiles, brick fragments and samian. Surface finds at Wakefield Lodge, Northants. (NH 100) include Roman masonry, pilae, tesserae, glass, floor tiles and painted plaster. Many hundreds more such rich scatters are known in southern England.

Some scatters presumably indicate the presence of a mosaic or tessellated pavement, which in turn indicate the presence of a structure to house these delicate features. A fragment of tessellated pavement was found in the parish of Eastbourne, East Sussex (EA 10), for example, and Roman tesserae have been found in a field near Hastings (EA 15). More frequently tesserae are found in conjunction with other artefacts, as in the examples of rich indicative scatters given above, but also in lesser scatters, such as at Great Ellingham, Norfolk (NF 73) where tesserae, pottery, tegulae, bricks and flue tiles were found in an area *circa* 100m square, and in the parish of Snettisham, Norfolk (NF 177) where tesserae have been found on the surface associated with pottery, tegulae and imbrices.

The Implications of Field Scatters

One might wonder whether the paucity of material in such scatters argues against interpretation as a structure of any substance. It should thus be stressed here that recent archaeological experiments have

shown that even a light field scatter indicates a much greater amount of associated material beneath the surface. Experiments by Ammerman (1985) and M Parker Pearson (pers. comm.) on the relationship of surface to sub-surface artefact densities on ploughed land have demonstrated that a relatively small amount of archaeological material - as little as 2% of the total - is present on the surface at any one time.

These results have been confirmed with Roman material in Britain by Gaffney and Tingle (1985) at Maddle Farm, Berks. (BK 27) and by C Hayfield (pers. comm.) at Wharram, North Yorks. (NK 37). The point that a small and inconclusive amount of surface material can emanate from a villa can further be illustrated by examples. We have seen that the villa at Huntsham (HE 12) was first detected through the chance discovery of some Roman tiles during ploughing; this led to excavation from 1961 onwards, and the subsequent uncovering of the villa complex. At Thenford, Northants. (NH 109), surface scatters of Roman material such as pottery, tiles and bricks had been recorded since 1822, when part excavation in 1970 uncovered a villa house. At Wharram-Birdsall, North Yorks. (NK 38), fieldwalking produced a dense scatter of pottery. Subsequent magnetometer survey indicated the presence of buildings, which were later confirmed by trial trenching. Excavation uncovered villa buildings and a possible bath house, all within an enclosure. In 1978 at Garford, Oxon. (OX 26) field survey revealed a scatter of Roman pottery, tile, gravel and stone, and in the following year aerial photographs revealed a villa, showing a house of corridor plan and another building, perhaps an aisled farmhouse, nearby.

Analytical fieldwalking will identify the full nature and extent of field scatters, and this technique may also locate distinct concentrations of Roman building material, strongly reinforcing the suspicion of the presence of Roman buildings or villas. Such fieldwork in the 1970s and 1980s in Norfolk has produced fascinating results, as a few examples here will demonstrate. The Roman surface scatter at Cranworth (NF 41) has produced two extensive concentrations of pottery sherds, roof and flue tiles, brick and window glass, to the NE and SW of a gravelled yard. At Well Hall (NF 66), near the known Gayton Thorpe villa, detailed surface surveys by John Smallwood have revealed two hectares of surface finds in eight distinct concentrations. Three of these include sufficient building material to suggest substantial buildings. Seventeen concentrations of Roman material are known from an area covering 150x300m in the parish of Hethersett (NF 97), of which six have brick and mortared flint, and one has brick, mortared flint and *opus signinum*. In the parish of Loddon (NF 130) a fifty-plus acre spread of Roman pottery sherds contains within it two concentrations of tegulae and flue tiles, one with tesserae.

It is clear that we cannot simply ignore these scatters of Roman building material, because even a small amount of Roman stone, tegulae, tesserae, tiles, window glass, wall plaster and/or *opus signinum* on the surface probably indicate the presence of a substantial quantity of similar material below. A few of these sites may turn out to be a temple, small town or *mansio*, but the majority will be villas. If we accept then that a large proportion of indicative field scatters are probable villas, or Roman buildings which were copying the villa ideal, we must necessarily revise our distribution maps. It was seen above, for example, that the Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain (1991), lists 278 'Villas' and 285 'Other Substantial Buildings' - a total of 563 - and that this figure is widely accepted and quoted (frequently as 'nearly 600'). However, if we count up all these known and probable villas and the known indicative field scatters, the figure approaches 2,500. In reality this figure is likely to be much greater, for it includes only reported field scatters. There are landowners hostile to archaeological activities, and the non-reporting of finds is widespread. Added to this, of course, is the huge number of Roman sites which simply lie undisturbed, under the ground.

Known Rural Roman Buildings

When can a known rural Roman building reasonably be called a villa? We first have the problem of reconstructing the type of building suggested by the archaeological remains, and we then must decide whether the building so inferred is 'Romanised' enough for us to call it a villa.

At Ellesborough, Bucks. (BU 27), the known site consists of unmortared flint foundations, tile, coins, pottery, animal bones, brick fragments, possible *opus signinum*, nine brick tesserae and a spear head. Elsewhere in Bucks., in the parish of Haversham-cum-Little Linford (BU 43), a Roman building is known from the foundations of a building, tesserae, brick and pottery. Or at Bosted Farm, Kent (KE 92), what are we to make of the walls of flint, ragstone and tufa, which enclose small and unpaved rooms, and are associated with only early pottery?

Other sites present us with clear excavated plans of Roman buildings, but their status as villas is questionable. Bradley Hill, Somerset (SO 55), for example, comprises a set of fourth century buildings with the blue lias herringbone foundations typical of the better villas of central Somerset, but the plan of the site reveals buildings of remarkably simple plan, without the exterior masonry 'wing rooms' and internal *accoutrements* one would expect in a villa in this area in this period. The excavator also argues that the main building was still roofed and in use when 20 adults, one child and 34 infants were buried in and around it (Leech 1981), and one might reasonably wonder whether this site functioned as a villa at all.

A cautionary tale from Hertfordshire is worth repeating here. A few of their Roman building scatters, which included the classic indicators of the presence of a Roman villa, namely Roman pottery with tile, plaster and even tesserae, upon investigation turned out to be 'circular Romanised farmstead buildings', and not traditional villa sites at all (S Bryant pers. comm.). This forcefully raises the question of the appropriateness and wisdom of applying the Latin term and concept 'villa' to the archaeological data of a far-flung 'Celtic' province like Britain. If we cannot always make our data fit into our traditional typologies, then perhaps the typologies - and indeed our pictures of 'Romanisation' - need revising at a fundamental level. It is for this reason that I have been so liberal (and explicit) in my definition of the Romano-British villa within this *Gazetteer*.

Continuum or Typology?

It is difficult for modern archaeologists to distinguish between villas and other buildings both etically and emically. (*Etic* and *emic* are anthropological terms which distinguish between western twentieth century perspectives and the perspectives of the people under study.) Ideally, what was cognisable to the Romano-British as a villa should be cognisable to us as a villa, but such insights into the symbolic values of the past are relatively rare.

We might perhaps consider that villas would have been an imposing features in the landscape, setting up both physical and social barriers. The prestige value attached to villas may be why we see such a blurring of the picture, for this sort of building would have been copied at all levels. Thus we are presented with a continuum of rural site types rather than a hierarchy of discrete sets of types. However, given the distinction made earlier between villa and *villa*, it is workable if we regard all stone-footed rectilinear rural buildings as villas, or at least expressions of the villa idea.

How a villa differed economically, if at all, from a farmstead, is another question. As Martin Jones has mused (pers. comm.), why should we assume that a farmhouse with double-glazing and central heating has a *significantly* different agricultural economy from a farmhouse which has not? How much "investment" is there in a mosaic floor and a set of flue tiles?

Villas or Small Towns?

A further problem is the difficulty in distinguishing in some cases between a villa and a small town or minor settlement. The Roman 'villa' at Gatcombe, Avon (AV 53) is a case in point, for here a large number of small buildings are scattered seemingly at random within a regular trapezoidal ditched enclosure, with no signs of villa buildings *per se*. Could this have been a small industrial settlement? The large and complex site of Gestingthorpe, Essex (ES 31) has been described as both villa and town, as has Somerton. Size alone should not preclude categorisation of a site as a villa, for many British examples are known to have been extremely large. What differentiates a villa from a town, apart from details of land ownership, is the form and layout of the buildings. British villas, as we shall see, have extremely structured groupings of buildings which tend toward symmetry within a square, rectangular or trapezoidal frame. Town planning is more zonal, and depends ultimately upon the locus of the thoroughfare.

The Effects of Differing Intensities of Fieldwork on the Known Distributions of Villas

Particularly active individuals and antiquarian societies in specific regions have had a profound effect on our known distributions of Roman villas. Samuel Lysons, for example, recorded many important sites in the south of England, such as Bignor and Woodchester. His beautiful engravings, showing the full architectural contexts of mosaics, emphasised the west country and the home counties as the territories of large and impressive Roman villas.

In Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire, E T Artis discovered a veritable landscape of Roman villas and settlements, and reported these in his *Durobrivae* volume of 1828. He excavated at a number of sites, such as Ailsworth (CA 2) where he recovered mosaics, hypocausts, tile and building stone (Cambs SMR). Artis was, like Stukeley, not without his critics however; Haverfield once observed that 'Artis is not the only archaeologist who has found digging with the spade easier than describing with the pen' (1902, 168).

On a smaller scale, the Reverend N Shaw collected and recorded Roman remains in his own parish of Chichester, and discovered relics which in 1960 would finally be confirmed as Fishbourne villa or palace (WS 25) (Cunliffe 1971, 11-12), and in the 1930s a Signal Commander Gray discovered the surface remains of at least four Roman buildings, possibly villas, in the parish of Upchurch, Kent. The parish survey remains an important part of archaeological research, but the biases they can introduce to large-scale distribution maps must be recognised.

More recently, on a county basis, at least 10 amateur archaeological fieldwalking societies are active in Leicestershire at any one time. Their work, coupled with structured liaison with Leicestershire Museums, has completely transformed the distribution maps of Roman rural settlement in the East Midlands. Also aiding the build-up of the picture of the Leicestershire Roman landscape is the positive relationship between the Leicestershire County Archaeologist and metal detector users; reporting rates here of metal detector finds is high. In Lincolnshire, J B Whitwell's research and fieldwork in the 1970s have increased the number of known and published Roman buildings (e.g. Whitwell 1982), and a dramatic increase in known data followed from the late Tony Gregory's research and fieldwork in the early 1980s in Norfolk, again coupled with a positive relationship with many metal detector users (eg Gregory 1982). Such positive biases must always be borne in mind when analysing villa distributions.

ENDPIECE

It has long been my belief that Roman villas, particularly in previously un-Hellenised provinces, represent some of the most powerful untapped data we have for study of the cultural processes we call 'Romanisation'. Villas were *habitus* (Rippengal 1993, 93), the homes of living people; they comprised domestic, ritual and ideological spaces containing value-laden artefacts in social contexts which were continually transforming. Villas were houses, with agricultural facilities, gardens, workshops and ritual spaces. Yet, with honourable exceptions such as Mark Gregson's essay on Romano-British villas and cultural concepts of private property (1982, 143-91), much writing on villas has been essentially uninspiring, and devoid of the anthropological input which enlivens prehistory, ancient history, architecture and the history of art.

Part of the problem may be over-reliance on a handful of well known villas (Bignor, Chedworth, Lullingstone etc). From these have sprung a somewhat unchallenged set of ideas which have found widespread currency: the country house analogy; the 'villa estate = a parish' school of thought; the uncritical application of Varro and Columella to these British sites; and the 'Unit Theory' (Smith J T 1978; though now cf Rippengal 1993).

The *Gazetteer* is therefore an attempt on my part to put more villa data into circulation, and I hope it will provide a stimulus for more research into these fascinating sites. After all, there can be no theory, no conceptualisation of Romanisation, no 'Big Picture', without an engagement with the data.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ammerman A J 1985 'Plow-zone Experiments in Calabria, Italy' *Journal of Field Archaeology* 12 (1), 33-40
- Collingwood R G 1930 *The Archaeology of Roman Britain*, Methuen
- Cunliffe B W 1971 *Fishbourne: a Roman Palace and its Garden*. London; Thames and Hudson
- Gaffney V L and Tingle M 1985 'The Maddle Farm Project (Berks.) and Micro Regional Analysis' in Macready S and Thompson F H (eds)
- Gregson M 1982 'The Villa as Private Property' in *Young Archaeologist: collected unpublished papers, contributions to archaeological thinking and practice* edited by K Ray. Cambridge
- Greene K 1986 *The Archaeology of the Roman Economy*. London; Batsford
- Gregory T 1982 'Romano-British Settlement in West Norfolk and on the Norfolk Fen Edge' in Miles D (ed)

- Haverfield F 1902 'Roman Remains' in *Victoria County History of Yorkshire North Riding* Volume I
- Hodder I and Millett M 1980 'Romano-British villas and towns: a systematic analysis' *World Archaeology* 12 69-76
- Jones B and Mattingly D 1990 *An Atlas of Roman Britain*. Oxford; Blackwell
- Leech R H 1981 'The Excavation of a Romano-British Farmstead and Cemetery on Bradley Hill, Somerton, Somerset' *Britannia* 12
- Macready S and Thompson F H (eds) 1985 *Archaeology and Field Survey in Britain and Beyond*. Society of Antiquaries of London Occasional Papers 6
- Miles D (ed) 1982 *The Romano-British Countryside*. British Archaeological Reports British Series 103. Oxford
- Millett M 1990 *The Romanization of Britain: an essay in archaeological interpretation*. Cambridge University Press
- Reece R 1988 *My Roman Britain*. Cotswold Studies Volume 3. London; Institute of Archaeology Publications
- Rippengal R 1993 'Villas as a Key to Social Structure'? Some Comments on Recent Approaches to the Romano-British Villa and Some Suggestions Toward an Alternative' in Scott E (ed)
- Rivet A L F (ed) 1969 *The Roman Villa in Britain*. London; Routledge and Kegan Paul
- Rivet A L F and Smith C 1979 *The Place-names of Roman Britain*. London; Book Club Associates
- Scott E 1988 Aspects of the Roman Villa as a Form of British Settlement. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Newcastle upon Tyne
- Scott E (ed) 1993 *Theoretical Roman Archaeology: first conference proceedings* Worldwide Archaeology Series 4. Avebury UK
- Smith D J 1978 'Regional aspects of the winged corridor villa in Britain' in Todd M (ed)
- Smith J T 1978 'Villas as a Key to Social Structure' in M Todd (ed) *Studies in the Romano-British Villa* in Todd M (ed)
- Todd M (ed) 1978 *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*. Leicester University Press
- Whitwell J B 1982 *The Coritani* British Archaeological Reports British Series 99. Oxford

PART 2

THE GAZETTEER



ABBREVIATIONS

- A.S.S.R.(P). - Associated Architectural and Archaeological Societies Reports (and Papers)
A.Ex. - *Archaeological Excavations in...*(London HMSO)
A.N.Lincs. - *Archaeological Notes in L.A.A.S.R.P.* (succeeded in 1966 by L.H.A.)
Anth. - *Anthropology*
Antiq. J. - *Antiquaries Journal*
Arch. Ael. - *Archaeologia Aeliana*
Arch. Camb. - *Archaeologia Cambrensis*
Arch. Cant. - *Archaeologia Cantiana*
Arch. in Wales - *Archaeology in Wales*
Arch. J. - *Archaeological Journal*
Arch. Newsletter - *Archaeological Newsletter*
Arch. Rev. - CBA Groups 12 and 13 *Archaeological Review*
B.A.A. - *British Archaeological Association*
B.A.A.R.G. - *Bristol and Avon Archaeological Research Group*
B.A.J. - *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*
Banwell Soc. Arch. Newsl. - *Banwell Society Archaeological Newsletter*
B.A.R. - *British Archaeological Reports*
B.A.R.G. - *British Archaeological Research Group*
B.B.A.A. - *Bulletin of the Berkshire Archaeological Association*
B.B.C.S. - *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*
B.B.O.A.J. - *Berks., Bucks. and Oxon. Archaeological Journal*
B.D.A.S. - *Berkshire and District Archaeological Society*
Beds. Arch. J. - *Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal*
Beds. Mag. - *Bedfordshire Magazine*
B.I.A.L. - *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology, London*
B.N.F.A.S. - *Bulletin of the Northamptonshire Federation of Archaeological Societies*
Carm. Ant. - *Carmarthenshire Antiquarian*
CBA - Council for British Archaeology
C.R.A.A.G.S. - Council for Research in Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset
C.V.A.H.S. - *Chess Valley Archaeological and Historical Society*
D.A.J. - *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*
DMV - *Deserted Medieval Village*
E.A.A. - *East Anglian Archaeology*
E.M.A.B. - *East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin*
E.R.A.S.T. - *East Riding Antiquarian Society Transactions*
Essex Archaeol. Hist. - *Essex Archaeological History*
G.D.A.R.G. - *Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group*
G.D.A.R. Group Rev. - *Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group Review*
HBMC - *Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission*
HBMC Arch. Rep. - *HBMC Archaeological Report*
Herts. Archaeol. - *Hertfordshire Archaeology*
Herts. Arch. Rev. - *Hertfordshire Archaeological Review*
HMSO - Her Majesty's Stationery Office
H.T.N.R.Y. - *History and Topography of the North Riding of Yorkshire*
J.B.A.A. - *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*
J.N.N.H.S. - *Journal of the Northamptonshire Natural History Society (Field Club)*
J.R.A. - *Journal of Roman Archaeology*
J.R.A.F.C.C. - *Journal of the Royal Air Force Collection, Cranwell*
L.A.A.S.R.P. - *Lincolnshire Architectural Society Reports and Papers*
L.D.A.S.B. - *Loughborough and District Archaeological Society Bulletin*
L.H.A. - *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*
Lincs. Mag. - *Lincolnshire Magazine*
Med. Arch. - *Mediaeval Archaeology*
MOW - Ministry of Works
NMR - National Monuments Record
Northants. Arch. - *Northamptonshire Archaeology*
O.A.H.S.N.S. - *Oxford Archaeology and History Society News Sheet*
Ordnance Note Book Ordnance Survey
P.A.I. - *Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute*
P.B.N.H.A.F.C. - *Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*
P.C.A.S. - *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society*
P.I.W.N.H.A.S. - *Proceedings of the Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeological Society*
P.L.D.L.H.S. - *Proceedings of the Leatherhead and District Local History Society*
P.L.P.L.S. - *Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society*
P.P.S. - *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*

P.P.S.E.A. - Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia
Proc. B.B.S.A.N.H.S. - Proceedings of the Bath Branch of the Somerset Archaeology and Natural History Society
Proc. Brit. Archaeol. Ass. at Winchester - Proceedings of the British Archaeological Association at Winchester
Proc. Cambs. Arch. Soc. - Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Society
Proc. Devon. Arch. Soc. - Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society
Proc. Dorset Antiq. Fld. Club - Proceedings of the Dorset Antiquarian Field Club
Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Arch. Soc. - Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History Archaeological Society
Proc. Hants. F.C. - Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club
Proc. S.A.N.H.S. - Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society
P.S.A. - Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London
P.S.A.S. - Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
P.S.D.A.N.H.S. - Proceedings of the Scarborough and District Archaeology and Natural History Society
P.T.R.S.L. - Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London
P.U.B.S.S. - Proceedings of the University of Bristol Spelaeological Society
RCHM(E) - Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (England)
R.M.H.R. - Rutland Magazine and Historic Review
R.R.S.A. - Research Reports of the Society of Antiquaries of London
S.A.C. - Surrey Archaeological Collections
S.A.S.B. - Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletin
S.C.M. - Sussex Collector's Magazine
SMR - Sites and Monuments Record
S.N.L. - Shropshire Newsletter (of the Shropshire Archaeological Society)
Staffs. Records Soc. (Hist. Colls. Staffs.) - Staffordshire Records Society History Collections of Staffordshire
Sx.A.C. - Sussex Archaeological Collections
Sx.A.S.N. - Sussex Archaeological Society News
T.A.M.S. - Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society
T.B.G.A.S. - Transactions of the Bristol and Glos. Archaeological Society
T.B.W.A.S. - Transactions of the Birmingham and Wolverhampton Archaeological Society
T.C.A.S.F.C. - Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society Field Club
T.C.S.V.F.C. - Transactions of the Cradoc and Severn Valley Field Club
T.D.D.A.S. - Transactions of the Dartford and District Antiquarian Society
T.E.A.S. - Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society
T.E.H.A.S. - Transactions of the East Hertfordshire Archaeological Society
T.H.N.H.S. - Transactions of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society
T.H.S.C. - Transactions of the History Society of Carmarthen
T.H.S.F.N.C. - Transactions of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club
T. Lancs. Ches. A.S. - Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Archaeological Society
T.L.A.H.S. - Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society
T.L.M.A.S. - Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society
T.N.D.F.C. - Transactions of the Newbury and District Field Club
T.P.B.A.S. - Transactions and Proceedings of the Birmingham Archaeological Society
Trans. Cardiff Naturalists' Society - Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society
Trans. Devon Assoc. - Transactions of the Devon Association
T.R.H.S. - Transactions of the Romney Historical Society
T.S.A.H.A.A.S. - Transactions of the St. Albans, Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society
T.S.A.S. - Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society
T.T.S. - Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire
T.V.A.R.C. - Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee
T.V.A.S. - Test Valley Archaeological Society
T.W.A.S. - Transactions of the Worcester Archaeological Society
T.W.N.F.C. - Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club
VCH - The Victoria History of the Counties of England
V.E.H.S.R.R. - Vale of Evesham Historical Society Research Report
W.A.M. - Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine
W.D.A.S.N. - Wolverton and District Archaeology Society Newsletter
W.M.A.N.S. - West Midlands Archaeological News Sheet
W.S.W.H.A.S.B. - Watford and South-West Hertfordshire Archaeological Society Bulletins
W.S.W.H.A.N.S. - Watford and South-West Hertfordshire Archaeological News Sheet
Y.A.J. - Yorkshire Archaeological Journal
Y.A.R. - Yorkshire Archaeological Register

AVON

AV 1 ABBOT'S LEIGH, Avon.

Avon View

ST 53 73

Rough stone foundations enclosed by a bank. The evidence suggests an enclosed settlement replaced in the late first century by a more substantial (though probably unsophisticated) building which itself was abandoned by AD 150.

1. SMR 844
2. *Proc. S.A.N.H.S.*, 103, 1958-9, 15.

AV 2 ALVESTON, Avon.

Tockington / Tockington Park

ST 62 85

Villa excavated in 1887-8. Thirty-two rooms uncovered, many with mosaics. A denarius of Carausius (AD 287-293) found in Room 10. The main house appears to have had a corridor. Extensive hypocaust system and large baths. There was an aisled farmhouse and an enclosed courtyard.

1. SMR 1472
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 12, 1888, 159-169.
3. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 13, 1889, 196-202.

AV 3 BADMINTON, Avon.

ST 80 83

John Aubrey is said to have noted a mosaic pavement here c. 1686. A building was excavated by the Duchess of Beaufort and Lord Albert Conynham c. 1846, but there is no record of the structure. Finds include pottery, and coins of 'the lower Empire'.

1. SMR 2140
2. RCHM 1976, *I.A.R.B.M.G.C.*, 6.

AV 4 BANWELL, Avon.

Chapel Leases, Winthill / Banwell Hill

ST 40 57

Discoveries here include foundations, bones, sherds, box flue tile, burial and coins of the first to fourth centuries.

1. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 307.
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 1, 1966, 22.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 2, 1967, 16.
4. *Banwell Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 1973.

AV 5 BANWELL, Avon.

Old Yeo Rhyne / Riverside

ST 38 60

Pottery, box flue tile and possible Roman brick.

1. SMR 214
2. *Banwell Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 1975.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 2, 1967, 16.

AV 6 BATHEASTON/ST CATHERINE'S, Avon

Charmy Down/Hollies Lane

ST 77 69

Construction work revealed part of a Roman villa in 1990, set on an artificial terrace. Plastered walls survived to a height of 1.9m; a large room with a repaired *opus signinum* floor had one side open to an adjoining room or courtyard. Associated pottery suggests fourth century date.

The building lies uphill from a possible 'corn drier' and building debris discovered in 1970.

1. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 278
2. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 296

AV 7 BITTON, Avon.

ST 71 70 area

The Avon SMR claims a Roman villa reported here by Scarth, yet he reports only a Roman camp on the Via Julia.

1. SMR 1992
2. Scarth, H.M. 1864, *Notices of Roman Bath*, map facing 106.

AV 8 BANWELL, Avon.

ST 39 59 area

The buried remains of a villa include bath house, pottery, mosaic and hypocaust. Surveyed only. No features now visible above ground.

1. SMR 97

AV 9 BATH, Avon.

ST 76 62

A Roman villa and a burial. A hypocaust and several rooms reported. The County Council reports that a survey only was conducted here; they also report that no features are now visible.

1. SMR 1814
2. Scarth, H.M., 1864, *Notices of Roman Bath*, 117.
3. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 309.

AV 10 BATH, Avon.

Upper Weston Farm

ST 73 67

Material spread on the surface as a result of badger activity. Pottery, window glass and pennant sandstone. The sherds are of the third and fourth centuries.

1. SMR 2323

AV 11 BATHFORD, Avon.

Horselands Field

ST 78 66

Remains of hypocaust and pavement.

1. SMR 1739
2. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 3.

AV 12 BATHFORD, Avon.

Waverleigh Lodge Farm.

ST 78 65

Room, pavement, tiles and pipes.

1. SMR 1742
2. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 301.

AV 13 BITTON, Avon.

Cheyney Court Farm

ST 69 69 area

The remains of a villa discovered in 1813 near Upton Cheyney, an area where colris and pottery were commonly found on the surface and still are. Nothing left of this villa by 1864.

1. SMR 1255
2. Scarth, H.M., 1864, *Notices of Roman Bath*, 119.

AV 14 BITTON, Avon.

ST 67 69?

Bath house found in 1862. Made of large slabs and mortared over.

1. SMR 1237
2. Scarth, H.M., 1864, *Notices of Roman Bath*, 125-6.

AV 15 BITTON / WICK AND ABSON, Avon.

Beach

ST 70 70?

Ploughed out walls, pillars, fine wares and coins. Should this be identified with site at Wick (AV 81)?

1. SMR 2018
2. *P.B.N.H.A.F.C.*, 1, 1868, 2, 1-16.

AV 16 BRISTOL, Avon.

Brislington

ST 61 70

Fourth century corridor type villa similar to that at King's Weston (AV 21) discovered 1899. Mosaics, hypocausts. Well found to contain a great deal of building debris, including tesserae and building stone, as well as pewter vessels and human and animal skeletal material. Has been cited by Professor Branigan (ref 4) as evidence for attack during the 'Barbarian Conspiracy' of A.D. 367; but see ref 5 for interpretation as ritual deposit.

1. SMR 1390
2. Barker, W.R., 1901. *Account of Remains of a Roman villa discovered at Brislington, Bristol, December 1899.*
3. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 304.
4. *Proc. S.A.N.H.S.*, 116, 1972, 78-85.
5. Poulton, R., and Scott, E., in Scott E., (ed) 1993 *Theoretical Roman Archaeology* 118-22.

AV 17 BRISTOL, Avon.

ST 57 73

Tiles, bricks, pottery and coins. Suggested as site of villa in 1789.

1. SMR 892
2. Barrett, I., 1789, *Antiquities of the City of Bristol*, 10.

AV 18 BRISTOL, Avon.

ST 55 78

Traces of masonry buildings and a stone-lined pit yielding pottery including samian.

1. SMR 775

AV 19 BRISTOL, Avon.

ST 54 78

Mosaic pavement found, it is claimed, in 1850. However the Ordnance Survey are cynical as this area was either a marsh or underwater in the Roman period.

1. SMR 770

AV 20 BRISTOL, Avon.

ST 54 78 area

Roman remains include masonry and pottery. Found in 1948.

1. SMR 764

AV 21 BRISTOL, Avon.

King's Weston / Kingsweston Park

ST 53 77

Villa assigned to the period c. AD 270 - 367/8. Corridor villa, last excavated 1950. Here the internal court, with gravel floor, in which was a large, well built cooking hearth, is thought by D J Smith to invite re-interpretation as a 'kitchen-cum-living room'. The winged-corridor frontage was an original attribute of the house. Tesserae manufacturing here. Several mosaics, though of inferior character, and bath suite. Votive sheep burial was found buried at main entrance to villa house. Little to be seen of this now.

1. SMR 744
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 69, 1950, 5-58.
3. Smith, D.J., in Todd, M., (ed) 1978 *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 139

AV 22 BRISTOL, Avon.

ST 53 77 area

C. 600 m from King's Weston villa - late pottery, walling, poss. flagged floor and roof tile. Some 30 m along road to villa is poss. Roman lime kiln.

1. SMR 746

AV 23 BRISTOL, Avon.

Bedminster Down

ST 57 69 area

Remains of a Roman villa indicated by walls, plaster, stone tiles, samian, coins and iron. Site now built over and destroyed. Also a lead coffin found c. 1876 during quarrying on Bedminster Down.

1. SMR 651
2. *P.U.B.S.S.*, 2, 1923-5, 89, 298.

AV 24 BUTCOMBE, Avon.

ST 50 63

Described by Branigan as a 'native' farmstead, but it has been assigned villa status by Chris Webster (pers. comm.). The site has revealed round houses, certainly, but also rectangular stone-footed buildings. First to fourth century pottery, and late third century coins in quantity.

1. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 87-88.
2. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 311.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 7, 1973, 36.

AV 25 CHARLCOMBE, Avon.

ST 73 68

Three-roomed building excavated.

1. SMR 1676
2. *Proc. B.B.S.A.N.H.S.*, 1909-13, 184.

AV 26 CHARLCOMBE, Avon.

Little Down Field

ST 72 70 area

Six buildings excavated, 250 coins of the third and fourth centuries, seven stone coffins, pottery, 'pen-like earthworks' and evidence of smelting.

1. SMR 2008

AV 27 CHARLCOMBE, Avon.

Upper Langridge Farm.

ST 73 69

A building indicated by a wall corner and floor.

1. SMR 1666
2. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 30.

AV 28 CHEW MAGNA, Avon.

ST 58 64?

Spread of pottery and tile over a wide area. Aerial photographs show scattered rectangular marks suggestive of foundations at ST 57 64. This site has proved difficult to relocate on the ground, no doubt because of the confused grid reference.

1. SMR 704

AV 29 CHURCHILL, Avon.

Langford House

ST 45 62

Tessellated pavement and foundation of wall.

1. P.U.B.S.S., 1970, 12.

AV 30 CLEVEDON, Avon.

Clevedon Court

ST 42 71

Skeletons, third to fourth century coins, walls.

1. SMR 509
2. Gardiner, K.S., 1953, *Guide to Clevedon*, 34, 107.

AV 31 CLEVEDON AND TICKENHAM, Avon.

ST 43 71

Coins, bone, iron and pottery including samian with a floor some 5 m across paved with stone slabs.

1. SMR 511

AV 32 COMBE HAY, Avon.

Laporte Industries

ST 73 61

Wood building superceded by stone.

1. SMR 1792
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 4, 1969, 46.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 7, 1972, 36.

AV 33 COMPTON DANDO, Avon.

Burnett, Corston.

ST 66 64

A Roman villa discovered before 1834. A pavement and several rooms revealed; two coins of Tetricius, pottery and tiles scattered around. Dressed stone still visible in field.

1. SMR 1301
2. Scarth, H.M., 1864, *Notices of Roman Bath*, 126.

AV 34 CONGRESBURY, Avon.

Taylor's Wood

ST 44 64

Two small buildings, one with bath and hypocaust. Much samian.

1. SMR 394

AV 35 CONGRESBURY, Avon.

Clarence Court

ST 43 63

Buried remains and mosaic.

1. SMR 405

AV 36 CROMHALL, Avon.

ST 69 91

Roman pavement once reported. No further information.

1. SMR 1587

AV 37 CROMHALL, Avon.

Priest Wood

ST 68 89

A raised platform is visible from the air. Much pottery on ground. Winged-corridor villa with masonry outbuildings.

1. SMR 1505
2. P.S.A., 23, 1910, 20-3.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 8, 1973-4.
4. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 278

AV 38 DODINGTON, Avon.

ST 74 79

There is no evidence for the existence of this site; its basis is in legend.

1. SMR 1957
2. B.A.R.G., 2, 5.

AV 39 DOXTON, Avon.

Congrove / Coney Grove / Beach Farm / Uxton Field / Coffin Tining

ST 71 71

Scarth reported that two villa sites had been reported, but the Avon SMR has collated them into one. The sites he reported were at Congrove (also known as Coney Grove, on Beach Farm) and Uxton Field in Coffin Tining. It appears, however, that no building materials were actually dug up from either of these places, only finds such as pottery and fibulae.

1. SMR 1989
2. Scarth, H.M., 1864, *Notices of Roman Bath*, 125.

AV 40 DOYNTON, Avon.

ST 73 74

Small-scale excavation here revealed tiles and pottery.

1. SMR 2009

AV 41 ENGLISHCOMBE, Avon.

Inglespatch

ST 71 61

On a very hot and dry summer day the outline of buildings can be seen. Local legends call it a villa.

1. SMR 1775
2. P.B.N.H.A.F.C., 4, 1878-81, 285-6.

AV 42 HANHAM ABBOTS, Avon.

Hanham Green

ST 64 70 area

"At Hanham Green, three miles beyond Bitton on the line of the Via Julia, a villa seems to have existed since Roman pottery and tiles were found in sinking a well in an orchard."

1. SMR 1411
2. Scarth, H.M., 1864, *Notices of Roman Bath*, 125.

AV 43 HAWKESBURY, Avon.

ST 80 90 area

Large quantities of pottery on the surface here. In 1977 an aerial photograph of this cropmark enclosure showed a rectangular building in the centre.

1. SMR 2141

AV 44 HINTON CHARTERHOUSE, Avon.

Fiford Plantation

ST 79 58

Bath house and mosaic excavated here.

1. SMR 1635
2. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 363.

AV 45 HINTON CHARTERHOUSE, Avon.

ST 79 57

The owner of the land reports a villa, having collected a large amount of material comprising pottery, brooches and other metal objects, but nothing to suggest building material.

1. SMR 2639

AV 46 IFORD, Avon

Dogkennel farm

ST 79 58

Resistivity and magnetometer surveys suggest the presence of several separate buildings; trial trenching confirmed a villa.

1. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 278-9

AV 47 KELSTON, Avon.

Kelston Church

ST 69 66

Pieces of Roman fluted tile found in church ground. Also coins.

1. SMR 1261
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 8, 1883-4, 45.

AV 48 KEYNSHAM, Avon.

Durley Hill

ST 64 69

A large and elaborate villa with three corridors around a courtyard 68 m x 66 m approx. underlying the cemetery and the road embankment. Excavation 1922-24. Tessellated pavement removed and walls under graveyard destroyed. Coin series 265-375. Little is now visible at the site. See plates.

1. SMR 1208
2. *Archaeologia*, 75, 1926, 109-35.

AV 49 KEYNSHAM, Avon.

Chocolate Factory / Somerdale

ST 65 69

Buildings, burials, altar and bath house excavated in 1922. One km from the Keynsham graveyard villa, thus too far away to be its bath house as has been suggested.

1. SMR 1214
2. *Archaeologia*, 75, 1926, 136.
3. Collingwood, R.G., 1926, *The Archaeology of Roman Britain*, 135.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 11, 1921, 210-4.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 14, 1924, 234.

6. *Antiq. J.*, 2, 1922, 371.

AV 50 KEYNSHAM, Avon.

ST 65 69

Flue tile, key, slag, pottery and cremation.

1. SMR 1218

AV 51 KEYNSHAM, Avon.

ST 65 68

Inc. 1957 a wall said to be Roman was found in a garden.

Photographs in the Avon SMR file verify this.

1. SMR 1220

AV 52 LOCKING, Avon.

ST 36 60

Timber 'barn' superseded by stone. Bath block, stone floor. Second building c. 50 m away. A villa or a substantial building.

1. 206
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 48, 1958, 146.

AV 53 LONG ASHTON, Avon.

Gatcombe

ST 52 69

An unusual walled settlement, interpreted as a villa by Branigan. He postulates that the buildings he excavated are villa outbuildings, and that the main house lies underneath nearby railway lines. However, it must be noted that the 'outbuildings' are scattered, and not axially planned. Finds including coins of the second to fifth centuries.

1. SMR 627
2. Branigan, K., 1977 *Gatcombe: the excavations and study of a Romano-British villa estate 1967-78* BAR 44.
3. Greene, K., 1986 *The Archaeology of the Roman Economy*, 92-5

AV 54 LONG ASHTON, Avon.

Yanley Farm

ST 54 69

Pottery scatters occur at several places within 400 m of Yanley Farm. In 1791 Collinson referred to the foundations of ancient buildings, supposedly Roman.

1. SMR 2399
2. Gardiner, K., 1976, *Gatcombe Roman Villa*, 168 and 172.

AV 55 LOXTON, Avon.

Court Farm

ST 27 55

Pottery, building stone and a possible building platform in the centre of a field.

1. SMR 95
2. *Banwell Soc. Arch. Newsl.*, 1973.

AV 56 MARSHFIELD, Avon.

Ironmongers Piece

ST 79 76

Villa constructed over circular buildings. Excavated 1982.

1. *Britannia*, 14, 1983, 317.
2. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 302.
3. *Britannia*, 17, 19486, 415.

4. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 343.
5. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 471.

AV 57 MARSHFIELD, Avon.

The Hams

ST 78 73

Flanged roofing tiles, fragments of pennant sandstone tiles and second to fourth century sherd found in ploughsoil, covering a marked platform 33 m x 18 m approx. and half a metre high. Similar material scattered along the valley east for about 70 m. Also here was a drain made of limestone slabs.

1. SMR 2051
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 4, 1969, 41.
3. RCHM, 1976, *I.A.R.B.M.G.C.*, 80.

AV 58 MARSHFIELD, Avon.

Harcombe Farm

ST 77 75

Roofing materials (pennant and oolite slabs with nail holes) and worked stone. Fieldwalking results suggest two buildings at right-angles, roofed with pennant, with the north-south building being domestic.

1. SMR 3657

AV 59 NEWTON ST. LOE, Avon.

Turnpike Road

ST 71 65

A villa was discovered here in 1937 during the construction of the Great Western Railway from Bath to Bristol. Two distinct buildings were traced. One measured c. 18 m x 34 m and had a long corridor with a mosaic, and rooms opening off it which had hypocausts. Other finds included painted wall plaster, window glass, tiles, sherds, lead, nails and a few coins of Macrinus, Constans, Valentinian and Honorius.

1. SMR 1661
2. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 302-3.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 26, 1936, 43-6.
4. *Proc. S.A.N.H.S.*, 112, 1968, 104-5.

AV 60 NORTH STOKE, Avon.

Manor Farm

ST 71 69

Excavated walls, bricks, tiles and pottery.

1. SMR 1643
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 21, 1931, 240.

AV 61 NORTH STOKE, Avon.

Church Farm

ST 70 69

Bricks, tiles and a capital found here.

1. SMR 1638
2. *Proc. B.B.S.A.N.H.S.*, 9, 1898, 50.
3. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 302.

AV 62 NORTON RADSTOCK, Avon.

ST 65 54

Brick, pottery and coins.

1. SMR 1163
2. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 365.

AV 63 PAULTON, Avon.

ST 64 56

Rectangular stone building 13 m x 7 m approx., of very substantial construction with wall footings up to 1.25 m thick. Floor destroyed before investigation. It contained a cremation. Mausoleum?

1. SMR 1113
2. *P.U.B.S.S.*, 8, 1957, 1, 40.

AV 64 PAULTON, Avon.

ST 67 56

Two adjacent corridor type villas approx. 40 m x 23 m. Excavated in 1818. The eastern building was better built with a hypocaust and painted wall plaster. Traces of other buildings to the north and south. The site is now under pasture and nothing is visible.

1. SMR 1135
2. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 315-6.
3. *Proc. S.A.N.H.S.*, 95, 1948-50, 177-8.

AV 65 PORTISHEAD, Avon.

Woodhill

ST 46 77

Sherds and fragmentary walling.

1. SMR 429

AV 66 PORTISHEAD, Avon.

High Street

ST 46 76

Well, clay floors, post holes. Possible timber longhouse. SMR 433

AV 67 PORTISHEAD, Avon.

St. Mary's Lane

ST 46 75

Hypocaust tiles visible at site of an alleged villa, reported by the Portbury District Historical Research Group.

1. SMR 439
2. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 303.

AV 68 SODBURY, Avon.

ST 72 82

Tegula, tiles, sherds and Iron Age coin.

1. SMR 2100
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 44, 1954, 109.
3. RCHM, 1976 *I.A.R.B.M.G.C.*, 103.

AV 69 SODBURY, Avon.

Chessels

ST 75 82

Field names 'Great' and 'Little Chessels' possibly indicate Roman building site?

1. SMR 2108
2. RCHM, 1976, *I.A.R.B.M.G.C.*, Appendix A: lii

AV 70 STONEY-SUTTON, Avon.

Chew Park Lake

ST 56 59

Timber house superceded by stone. Third century iron smelting and lime burning. Well produced writing tablets.

1. Rahtz, P. and Greenfield, E., 1976, *Excavations at Chew Valley Lake*.

AV 71 TICKENHAM, Avon.

Limebreach

ST 46 72

Coin hoard of 168 coins found in 1821. The coins were small copper, a few washed over with white metal. It included coins of Gallienus to Diocletian and some of Maximian (AD 253-286). Seyer adds that building foundations of 'old buildings' existed here. Possibly a Roman building such as a villa or temple.

1. SMR 581
2. Seyer, S., 1821, *Memoirs of Bristol*, 162.
3. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 367.

AV 72 TICKENHAM, Avon.

Church Lane

ST 45 71

A stone wall associated with third century pottery.

1. SMR 536

AV 73 TYTHERINGTON, Avon.

Pendicks Farm and Mill Farm

ST 68 88 and 67 87

Foundations of walls, pottery and the remains of a tessellated pavement reported at Pendicks Farm 1979. Spread of pottery, pennant Sandstone slabs and other building material including hypocaust fragments reported at Mill Farm in 1986.

1. SMR 1604
2. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 343

AV 74 WELLOW, Avon.

ST 72 57

A large villa with walled courtyard. The main house had two corridors, mosaics, hypocausts and baths. Outbuildings flank the house on two sides, enclosing the courtyard. Late coins. Aisled farmhouse?

1. SMR 1604
2. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 312-14.

AV 75 WELLOW, Avon.

Position unknown.

"In 1846 the vicar, the Rev. C. Paul, traced foundations, pavements and other signs of permanent Roman occupation...Neither the position of this building nor the details of its plan and contents have been recorded." Stone sculpture and denarius of Augustus found.

1. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 314-15.
2. *Gentlemen's Magazine*, 2, 1846, 633.

AV 76 WELLOW, Avon.

Eckwick Farm

ST 71 57

Local antiquarian Mr Skinner, whose manuscripts are at 'the Institution of Bath', recorded Roman foundations, coins and pottery here.

1. SMR 1615
2. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 315.

AV 77 WELLOW, Avon.

White Ox Mead

Mr Skinner recorded Roman foundations, coins and pottery here. He was a local historian and his manuscripts are

reported by VCH to be in 'the Institution at Bath'.

1. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 315.

AV 78 WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Avon.

Knightstone Road

ST 31 61

A building of timber construction superceded by stone structure.

1. SMR 126

AV 79 WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Avon.

Rectory

ST 31 61

Dry stone walling and unenclosed paved areas.

1. SMR 127

AV 80 WHITCHURCH, Avon.

Lyons Court Farm

ST 60 67

Roman settlement, possibly a farm which developed into a villa. Occupation from early second century, and it became the site of a counterfeit coin manufactory in the late third century. Burials.

1. SMR 1192
2. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 368.

AV 81 WICK AND ABSON, Avon.

Wick, Coldharbour Farm, Tracy Park

ST 70 71

Fourteen floors uncovered, two with hypocausts. Much pottery and tiles.

1. SMR 1984
2. *P.B.N.H.A.F.C.*, 1(2), 1868, 1-22.

AV 82 WICK AND ABSON, Avon.

Farmer's Field

ST 71 71

Small room excavated, floor uncovered, bricks, tiles, coins, bones and fibula. Field reportedly strewn with Roman brick.

1. SMR 1987
2. Scarth, H.M., 1864, *Notices of Roman Bath*, 125.

AV 83 WINSCOMBE, Avon.

The Down, Sidcot

ST 43 57

Roman building, flue tile.

1. SMR 246

AV 84 WINSCOMBE, Avon.

ST 43 57

Burials, pottery, coins, Roman building and flue tiles, a broken quern and part of a stone sarcophagus.

1. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 29, 1929, 106-7.

AV 85 WRAXHALL, Avon.

Birdcombe Farm

ST 47 71

Until recently this villa was visible as a parch-mark, but a vast quantity of topsoil has been dumped on the site since. Pottery and fourth century coins are still found, however. This villa was occupied from c. 250 to c. 325.

1. SMR 560
2. *Proc.S.A.N.H.S.*, 105, 1961, 37-51.

AV 86 WRINGTON, Avon.

Lye Hole

ST 50 62

Walls traced in 1876. Sherds, roof tiles, pilae, bone, wall plaster and burnt wood. In 1959 site rediscovered by probing and geophysical survey. Site now under pasture. No surface finds but parchmarks visible in dry weather.

1. SMR 667
2. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 308.
3. *P.U.B.S.S.*, 9, 1959-60, 33-5.

AV 87 YATE/WICKWAR, Avon.

Hall End Farm

ST 70 87

Sherds and mortar disturbed by quarrying.

1. SMR 2056
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 2, 1967.

AV 88 YATTON, Avon.

Wemberham.

ST 40 65

Remains of a building with baths, mosaics, hypocausts and a tessellated floor. Coins of c. AD 250-360.

1. SMR 286
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 43, 1887, 353-62.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 216.
4. VCH Soms., 1, 1906, 306-7.
5. *P.S.A.N.S.*, 31, 1886, 1-9, 64-73.
6. *P.S.A.N.S.*, 74, 1928, 122-43.

BEDFORDSHIRE

BD 1 ASTWICK, Beds.

TL 21 38

Rectilinear cropmarks. Ten samian bowls from the parish may be related.

1. SMR 3550
2. VCH Beds., 2, 1908, 4-5.

BD 2 BEDFORD, Beds.

Newnham

TL 07 49

The Newnham villa was partly destroyed in the mid-fifties, but was excavated by Angela Simco in 1972-5 before final destruction. It was badly robbed and ploughed, but some material survived including stone footings, the bottom layers of a hypocaust and painted wall plaster.

1. SMR 986
2. *Beds. Arch. J.*, 1, 1955-6, 92-4.
3. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 296.
4. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 256.
5. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 335.
6. *CBA Grp. 9 Newsletter*, 3, 1973, 17-18.
7. *CBA Grp. 9 Newsletter*, 4, 1974, 9.
8. *CBA Grp. 9 Newsletter*, 6, 1976, 17.
9. *A. Ex.*, 1972, 41.
10. *A. Ex.*, 1975, 49.

BD 3 BEDFORD, Beds.

Castle Lane

TL 05 49

A discovery of 'Roman bricks, fragments of flues and tessellated work' has found its way into the literature as a villa site. Extensive rescue excavations on the site, however, in 1970-1, turned up only a handful of residential Roman sherds. The original discovery might well have been Mediaeval or later?

1. VCH Beds., 2, 1908, 5.

BD 4 BIDDENHAM, Beds.

TL 01 50

Stone-lined well, containing refuse and building material, including sculpture fragments (human torso, bird, 'altar'). Discovered 1857. Suggests a substantial building in the vicinity, but no other evidence reported.

1. SMR 307
2. *A.A.S.R.*, 4, 1858, 283-90.

BD 5 BLETSOE, Beds.

TI 02 58

Excavations in 1930s and 1968-70 (unpublished). Reports of tesserae. Inhumation cemetery, possibly mid-Saxon.

1. SMR 307

BD 6 CARLTON, Beds.

SP 94 55

Cropmarks with surface scatter including dressed masonry and flue tile.

1. SMR 1781
2. *Northants. Arch.*, 8, 1973, 6.

BD 7 DUNSTABLE, Beds.

TL 11 29?

An unproven villa. Villa at Dunstable reported in Luton News at the turn of the century, claims editor of the Bedfordshire Magazine. No further information.

1. *Beds. Mag.*, 8, 1961-3, 203.

BD 8 EDWORTH, Beds.

TL 22 41

Reference to a mosaic pavement found under the Rectory. The Ordnance Survey Archaeology Record reports Roman occupation in the area. Site unconfirmed, but local inquiries suggest there may have been something which was discretely buried again.

1. SMR 522
2. Larkman, S., 1950, *Bedfordshire*, 30.

BD 9 EYEWORTH, Beds.

TL 25 45

Surface finds including mosaic fragments. Vertical photographs show faint positive rectangular cropmarks, which may be a building outline. Wrong grid reference given when published.

1. SMR 517
2. *Beds. Arch. J.*, 8, 1973, 143.

BD 10 FELMERSHAM, Beds.

Radwell

TL 01 57

Salvage excavation at gravel quarry. Roman occupation with field ditches. Finds of flue tile and window glass suggest a villa just outside of the quarried area.

1. SMR 1797
2. *Beds. Arch. J.*, 8, 1973, 67-91.

BD 11 GREAT BARFORD, Beds.

TL 12 51

Rectilinear cropmarks, but no dating evidence.

1. SMR 596

BD 12 HEATH AND REACH, Beds.

SP 93 29

Large quantities of pottery, tile and stonework found over long period in quarry. Stone-lined well excavated, but no structures identified.

1. SMR 1170
2. *Beds. Arch. J.*, 6, 1971, 71-2.

BD 13 HOUGHTON REGIS, Beds.

Bidwell

TL 01 25

Small masonry building, much robbed, 8 x 6.3m, walls 1.1m wide. Much of the building material had been brought from some undiscovered building furnished with a hypocaust.

1. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 453.

BD 14 KEMPSTON, Beds.

TI 00 50

'Farmhouse' excavated 1937. Report of 'tiles, tesserae, hearthstone, etc.' lodged with Bedford Museum.

1. SMR 245

BD 15 KENSWORTH, Beds.

Kensworth Common

TL 03 17

Branigan lists this as a villa at TL 02 18 but there is no known authority for his grid reference. The finds, from claypits, imply the presence of a settlement.

1. SMR 107
2. *VCH Beds.*, 2, 1908, 8.
3. *Arch. J.*, 124, 1967, 153.

BD 16 KNOTTING AND SOULDROP, Beds.

TL 00 63

Local fieldwalker, Martin Booth, reported a villa 'building debris, colour-coated ware, and tile' in 1976.

1. SMR 392

BD 17 LUTON, Beds.

Limbury

TI 07 24

In 1928 a local builder reported that he has found a 'lovely floor, with a head in the centre of a different colour' in an area of extensive Roman occupation. The 'Roman villa at Sundon' referred to by J Dyer in the *Bedfordshire Magazine* is that at Limbury; it originally lay in the parish of Sundon.

1. SMR 115
2. *Beds. Mag.*, 8, 1961-3, 203.
3. Dyer, J., 1964, *The Story of Luton*, 30.

BD 18 LUTON, Beds.

Farley Farm

TL 07 21

Surface scatter of floor and flue tiles.

1. SMR 204
2. Auston, W., 1928, *History of Luton*, (i), 25.

BD 19 MAULDEN, Beds.

Ruxox Farm

TL 05 36

Extensive Roman occupation almost certainly has a villa at the centre. No building has yet been identified, but there are rich finds including tesserae, painted wall plaster and figurines.

1. SMR 918
2. *Beds. Arch. J.*, 1969-1972 (summary reports).
3. *CBA Grp. 9 Newsletter*, 2, 1972, 20.

BD 20 MELCHBOURNE AND YIELDEN, Beds.

TL 00 36

Excavation in 1881 on a site which had produced pottery and tesserae after steam ploughing revealed foundations. They were said to be very fragmentary and no plan was recovered.

1. SMR 340
2. *A.A.S.R.*, 16, 1882, 263.

BD 21 ODELL, Beds.

SP 97 59

Scatter of dressed building stone, roof tile and pottery. Further unpublished finds include flue tiles.

1. SMR 2669
2. *Beds. Arch. J.*, 7, 1972, 10.

BD 22 PAVENHAM, Beds.

TL 01 55

Double rectangular enclosure revealed by aerial photographs. Ordnance Survey Archaeology Record reports Roman sherds. Stuart Piggot relates it to a Romano-Celtic temple, but with dimensions of 150 m x 125 m it is surely far too large.

1. SMR 1819
2. Piggot, S., 1974, *The Druids*, 181.

BD 23 PODINGTON, Beds.

SP 93 62

'Roman villa, tile, stone and sherds' reported, but it would be situated on limestone geology, so villa identification may be unjustified.

1. SMR 848
2. *Beds. Arch. J.*, 3, 1966, 5.

BD 24 SANDY, Beds.

TL 19 47

Square enclosure revealed by aerial photographs. Rivet (Ordnance Survey Archaeology Record) reported 'a good many lumps of sandstone...some of which may have been dressed'. Minor but unpublished excavations.

1. SMR 446
2. *Beds. Arch. J.*, 9, 1974, 51.

BD 25 SHARNBROOK, Beds.

TL 01 59

Local story (unconfirmed) of a 'tessellated pavement'.

1. SMR 1989
2. Viatores, 1964, *Roman Road in the South-East Midlands*, 246.

BD 26 SHEFFORD, Beds.

TL 13 38

Rich cemetery excavated in 1820s. The foundations of a 'temple' were re-excavated in 1940 and shown to be a hypocaust. Information from Bedford Museum.

1. SMR 379

BD 27 SOUTHILL, Beds.

Stanfordbury

TL 14 41

Belgic cremation burials have occasionally been referred to as a villa, but with no apparent justification.

1. SMR 457
2. *Archaeologia*, 63, 1911, 9-12.
3. *Archaeologia*, 101, 1967, 55-6.

BD 28 TEMPSFORD, Beds.

TL 16 52

Excavations in 1961-2 produced building materials including dressed stone, tesserae and marble wall-facings.

1. SMR 801
2. *Beds. Arch. J.*, 2, 1964, 78.

BD 29 TODDINGTON, Beds.

TL 02 29

In 1883, a 'Saxon skeleton' was found lying on a 'bed of concrete 4-6 inches thick, and not less than 9 feet square'. *Opus signinum?*

1. SMR 101
2. VCH Beds., 1, 1904, 185.

BD 30 TOTTERNHOE, Beds.

SP 98 20

Classic courtyard villa. Mosaics, hypocausts and painted wall plaster. Excavated mid-fifties.

1. SMR 534
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 47, 1957, 214-5.
3. Matthews, C.L., 1963, *Ancient Dunstable*, 61-64.

BD 31 WILLINGTON, Beds.

TL 11 48

Extensive settlement cropmarks revealed by aerial photographs, with some Roman pottery reported. The cropmarks become very rectilinear towards the western end.

1. SMR 1861

BERKSHIRE

BK 1 BASILDON, Berks.

SU 60 72

During road widening a Roman building was revealed, the main features being two walls, fragments of imbrex and tegula, bones and pottery. Further building remains with

associated pottery observed on the opposite side of the road. Romano-British pottery found over a wide area.

1. SMR 1077
2. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 63, 1967-8, 65.

BK 2 BASILDON, Berks.

SU 60 79

During railway construction the probable remains of a villa were found. Two tessellated pavements (now destroyed) found, but no other evidence of structures. Approximately fifty metres away two skeletons and a sword found, a metre of wall and about twenty 'flint pavements, 6 to 8 feet long', with associated bones. Pottery and tiles found in abundance here, but no surface indications of this building remains.

1. SMR 1052
2. VCH Berks., 1, 1906, 203.

BK 3 BASILDON, Berks.

SU 60 79

Tiles, flue tiles, bricks and pottery concentrated here.

1. SMR 1947

BK 4 BEEDON, Berks.

SU 47 78

Flint wall, chalk floor, pottery, tiles, well and walls of a circular building.

1. SMR 1266
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 17, 1861, 290-1.
3. VCH Berks., 1, 1906, 210.

BK 5 BEENHAM, Berks.

SU 60 67

Late Roman bath house excavated by Reading Museum in 1976. Hypocaust. Pottery of third to fourth centuries.

1. SMR 2856
2. *Current Archaeology*, 54, 1976, 221.
3. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 69, 1977-8, 1-36.

BK 6 BEENHAM, Berks.

SU 60 68

Cropmarks of possible villa. Roman tiles, bricks, mortar, wall plaster, glass, bones, pottery, robbed walls. Associated enclosures.

1. SMR 1865

BK 7 BOXFORD, Berks.

SU 43 72

Almost certainly the site of a Roman building. Tiles and pottery from field in Reading Museum.

1. SMR 2894

BK 8 BOXFORD, Berks.

SU 44 71

Large Roman building, probably a villa. Foundations, tiles, pottery, brick and flanged roofing tiles.

1. SMR 1245
2. VCH Berks., 1, 1906, 23 and 45.
3. *T.N.D.F.C.*, 1, 1870-1, 208.

BK 9 BOXFORD, Berks.

SU 43 70

Site of Roman building. Field visits have shown flint walling, pottery, tiles, mortar and lead fragments over a wide area. A cropmark is visible in summer.

1. SMR 1247
2. *T.N.D.F.C.*, 1, 1870-1, 208.

BK 10 BRADFIELD, Berks.

SU 60 72

Roman bricks and tiles found between 1842-1858 and brick and rubble finds still occur during ploughing.

1. SMR 1083

BK 11 BRAY, Berks.

SU 91 77

Human remains and foundations of buildings supposed to be Roman were discovered in garden west of Dunn Place. Roman coins.

1. SMR 350
2. Peake, H., 1931, *Archaeology of Berkshire*, 99 and 182.

BK 12 BRAY, Berks.

SU 91 78

Pottery and tile.

1. SMR 383/384
2. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 60, 1962, 118.
3. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 61, 1963-4, 103.

BK 13 BRIMPTON, Berks.

SU 55 64

Hypocaust found built into Brimpton Church. Farmer noticed brick and tile when the field was ploughed in 1962.

1. SMR 968
2. *VCH Berks.*, 4, 1924, 54.

BK 14 BUCKLEBURY, Berks.

Birch Farm, Marlston

SU 52 73

Buildings covering nearly an acre. Flue and floor tiles, tesserae, sherds and animal bones. It has been suggested by Rivet that this account is a confused reference to the Hermitage-Well House villa (BK 22). No surface indications of site.

1. SMR 948
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 16, 1860, 290-1.
3. *VCH Berks.*, 1, 1906, 205.

BK 15 CHADDLEWORTH, Berks.

SU 41 75

Roman pavement found in field near to Poughley Priory. reported by H. Peake in 1931.

1. SMR 2546

BK 16 COMPTON, Berks.

SU 52 81

Vast number of coins, mainly third to fourth centuries, together with bricks, tiles, pottery, a square chalk floor, tesserae and a quern.

1. SMR 872
2. *VCH Berks.*, 1, 1906, 205.

BK 17 COMPTON, Berks.

Roden Downs

SU 53 81

"An enclosure measuring about 800 feet square, with a ditch about 3 feet deep between two banks" (ref. no. 1). Within it were two small rectangular enclosures also with ditches between two banks. The large enclosure may define a Roman farm/settlement. Roman nails, pottery, coins and burials. Iron Age material also. Entrance on the west side. This site is probably a cemetery, not a habitation site?

1. SMR 875
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 36, 1946, 144.
3. *T.N.D.F.C.*, 9, 1948, 10-62.8

BK 18 FAWLEY, Berks.

SU 39 80

Cropmark of a building shows on aerial photographs. Samian sherds and a first century brooch found. Nothing visible on the ground.

1. SMR 1587

BK 19 FINCHAMPSTEAD, Berks.

SU 79 63

West of church, Roman road runs close to a quadrangular area in a ploughed field with an abundance of brick and pottery. Marks of a villa or building. Information held on Reading Museum index card.

1. SMR 3389

BK 20 FINCHAMPSTEAD, Berks.

SU 76 NE

Large quantities of Roman brick and pottery found in a quadrangular area in a ploughed field by a Roman Road. Reported by Peake in 1931.

1. SMR 1672

BK 21 HAMPSTEAD NORRIS, Berks.

SU 57 NW

Roman buildings traditionally held to be on the common.

1. SMR 933

BK 22 HERMITAGE, Berks.

Well House/Birch Farm?

SU 52 72

Found 1827-1833. Tessellated pavements, heating flues, skeletons, coins, wallings, pottery and animal bones. Nothing visible now. Formerly in Hampstead Norris.

1. SMR 946/948?
2. *VCH Berks.*, 1, 1906, 209.
3. *J.B.A.A.*, 17, 1861, 336.
4. *J.B.A.A.*, 19, 1863, 60-63.

BK 23 HURLEY, Berks.

Knowl Hill

SU 82 79

Tiles and pottery. No surface indications of a building.

1. SMR 266/267

BK 24 HURLEY, Berks.

SU 84 80

Much pottery and tiles found in a garden, along with

several pits, post-holes, second to fourth century pottery and an iron band from a wheel hub.

1. SMR 48
2. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 62, 1965-6, 73.
3. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 65, 1970, 57.

BK 25 KINTBURY, Berks.

SU 39 67

Complete foundations of a small Roman bath house. Flint and fourth century pottery.

1. SMR 1661
2. *B.B.A.A.*, 31, 1950, 2.
3. *B.B.A.A.*, 41, 1951, 1.

BK 26 LAMBOURN, Berks.

SU 34 81

In 1887 the foundations of probable Roman villa found, covering an area approx. sixty metres square. Stone, roof tiles, tesserae, pottery and coin of Constantine found. Some excavations post 1972.

1. SMR 1648
2. *T.N.D.F.C.*, 1, 1870-1, 207.
3. *P.S.A.*, 2, 1885, 410-11.

BK 27 LAMBOURN, Berks

Maddle Farm

su 32 78

This Roman settlement was first identified as a villa in the 1970s, when a building scatter was observed. This site and a nearby settlement became the focus of analytical field survey and test excavation under the auspices of the Maddle Farm Project in the 1980s. Extensive field survey was carried out over *circa* 1800 ha., and the presence of pottery in small quantities over much of this area was interpreted as evidence of the spreading of manure from stalled or corralled cattle. This is an important study of a villa economy. There seems to be a slight emphasis on late first to second century pottery.

1. Richards, J., 1978, *The Archaeology of the Berkshire Downs: An Introductory Survey*.
2. Gaffney, V.L. and Tingle, M. 1989, *The Maddle Farm Project: An integrated survey of Prehistoric and Roman Landscapes on the Berkshire Downs*. BAR 200.
3. Fulford, M., 1989, 'Economy of Roman Britain' in Todd (ed) *Research on Roman Britain 1960-89*, 187.

BK 28 MAIDENHEAD, Berks.

SU 88 81

Foundations of large Roman building excavated in 1886. Furnace, hypocaust, baths, pottery and coins.

1. SMR 169
2. *B.B.O.A.J.*, 30 1926, 76.
3. *Maidenhead and Taplow Field Club 8th Annual Report*, 1890-1, 50-2.

BK 29 MAIDENHEAD, Berks.

SU 88 80

Supposed Roman villa site. No further information.

1. SMR 224

BK 30 MAIDENHEAD, Berks.

Cox Green/Altwood Bailey?

SU 86 79

A villa of c. thirty metres in length and of four main periods, from early Antonine to the mid-fourth century. Beginning as a simple oblong house, it received a winged-corridor facade, a bath-suite, a workshop containing iron slag, and a detached outbuilding. A ditched enclosure was traced on both sides.

1. SMR 403
2. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 59, 1961, 24.
3. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 60, 1962, 62-91.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 48, 1958, 99.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 50, 1960, 232-3.

BK 31 NEWBURY, Berks.

SU 46 66

Foundations of two walls, tiles, painted wall plaster, pottery, coin of Carausias and hypocaust and roofing tiles.

1. SMR 1466
2. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 49, 1946, 55.

BK 32 NEWBURY, Berks.

Newbury Bypass

SU 44 66

Survey of the proposed route for the Newbury Bypass noted a possible villa site in 1991.

1. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 304

BK 33 PANGBOURNE, Berks.

Maidenhatch

SU 61 73

Roman villa excavated by Reading Museum. Hypocaust, aisled farmhouse, 'corn driers' in yard, fourth century hoard of c. 6000 coins. Villa occupied from first to fourth centuries.

1. SMR 1110
2. *Berkshire Joint Archaeology Committee Newsletter*, 2, 1971, 7-8.
3. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 65, 1970, 57.
4. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 284.

BK 34 READING, Berks.

SU 71 71

Traces of building with tesserae, pottery and a quern found by the River Kennet.

1. SMR 468

BK 35 SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON, Berks.

SU 47 68

Possible Roman structure. Pottery, coins, fragments of quern stones and flue tiles.

1. SMR 1442

BK 36 STANFORD DINGLEY, Berks.

SU 57 71

Flint wall with no mortar, sixty cm wide. Roof tiles, one flue tile and pottery.

1. SMR 2465
2. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 69, 1977-8, 46.

BK 37 STANFORD DINGLEY, Berks.

SU 57 71

Roman tiles in the bank by road. The collection includes many roof and flue tiles.

1. SMR 1910

BK 38 STREATLEY, Berks.

SU 59 82

Many foundations of buildings, pottery and coins are continually being ploughed up.

1. SMR 889
2. VCH Berks., 1, 1906, 214.

BK 39 SUNNINGDALE, Berks.

SU 92 66

Possible Roman building site reported in 1924.

1. SMR 331

BK 40 SUNNINGDALE, Berks.

SU 94 67

Tessellated pavement found when railway was built.

1. SMR 330
2. Hughes, G.M., 1892, *History of Windsor Forest and Sunninghill*, 358-73.

BK 41 THEALE, Berks.

SU 63 70

Possible site of villa reported on a Reading Museum index card. No further information.

1. SMR 3388

BK 42 TILEHURST, Berks.

SU 65 72

Pottery, tiles, bricks and a coin of Domitian found.

1. SMR 1037
2. VCH Berks., 1, 1906, 215.
3. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 63, 1967-8, 71.

BK 43 UFTON NERVET, Berks.

SU 61 69

Villa identified from aerial photograph by Richmond.

Photograph in Reading Museum.

1. SMR 3387

BK 44 WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, Berks.

SU 83 26

Quantity of pottery, imbrex and tegulae.

1. SMR 3108
2. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 65, 1970, 58.

BK 45 WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, Berks.

SU 82 77

'Amorphous' flint and chalk structure with pottery, tiles, 'pot boilers' and gullies cut into natural clay.

1. SMR 144
2. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 49, 1946, 58.

BK 46 WARGRAVE, Berks.

SU 81 79

Site of a basilica villa or an aisled building associated with an undiscovered house. Excavated in 1931-4. Occupation probably first and second centuries. Samian.

1. SMR 147

2. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 36, 1932, 28-36.

3. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 38, 1934, 75-84.

4. *Arch. J.*, 120, 1963, 9, 10 and 29.

5. *P.P.S.*, 1950, 28.

BK 47 WHITE WALTHAM, Berks.

Feens Farm

SU 84 79

Immense amount of fragments of brick and tile on a large raised area. Third and fourth century coins and large quantities of pottery from the mid-first century onwards have been collected. It is clear from Thomas Hearne's diaries that the 'great stones' he dug up came from here. Foundations are visible as cropmarks, and they impeded ploughing. Such ploughing broke up walling of mortared flint. Still scatter of flint and tile visible.

1. SMR 134

2. *Berks. Arch. J.*, 30, 1926, 155.

BK 48 WHITE WALTHAM, Berks.

Berry Grove

SU 86 77

Many Roman tiles found near parish church. Probable site of villa known as Berry Grove and rediscovered by Stuart Piggot. Coins also found.

1. SMR 400

2. *Antiquity*, 2, 1928, 359.

BK 49 WRAYSBURY, Berks.

TQ 00 73

Roof tiles and finds suggest a Roman building.

1. SMR 2024

2. *CBA Grp. 9 Newsletter*, 7, 1977, 15.

BK 50 YATTENDON, Berks.

SU 53 75

Large quantity of tile and pottery. Also a piece of wall observed.

1. SMR 1924

BK 51 YATTENDON, Berks.

SU 53 75

1893 discovery of remains of villa while ploughing, including tessellated pavement, hypocaust, pottery, bones, floor and roof tiles.

1. SMR 919/918

2. *J.B.A.A.*, 36, 1863, 148-9.

3. *J.B.A.A.*, 36, 1880, 27-9.

4. VCH Berks., 1, 1906, 210.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BU 1 AMERSHAM, Bucks.

SU 94 98

Tessellated pavement discovered in 1753 now believed to lie under a lake. See Drake's papers in the Bucks. Record Office.

1. SMR 1450

BU 2 AMERSHAM, Bucks.

SU 94 97

Pottery, flue and roofing tiles, coins and floor tiles. Belgic sherds? Also second to fourth century pottery. Extensive excavations here revealed Roman agricultural building, 'corn drier', cobbled yards, roads and iron working activity. Finds suggest date of second to mid fourth century.

Possibly connected with BU 1?

1. SMR 0292
2. *Arch. J.*, 124, 1967, 157.
3. *South Midlands Archaeology*, 14, 1984, 11-13.
4. *South Midlands Archaeology*, 15, 1985, 25-26.

BU 3 AMERSHAM, Bucks.

SU 96 96

Site badly eroded by plough and water action, but some wall foundation-packing remains. Finds included Roman floor and roof tiles, painted plaster, walling-brick, glass, tesserae, charcoal and animal bones. A thin scatter of Belgic pottery indicates first century occupation. Samian and third century pottery also found.

1. SMR 372
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 19, 1971-3, 93 and 345.
3. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 436.
4. *C.V.A.H.S., Newsletter*, 1973, 7.
5. *Bucks. Examiner*, 6 April 1973.

BU 4 AMERSHAM, Bucks.

SU 96 98

According to Mr L.E. Pike, this mosaic was Victorian, transported here from the demolished Hotel Cecil, London. Ordnance Survey antiquity no. SU 99 NE 44.

1. SMR 1452

BU 5 BLEDLOW-CUM-SAUNDERTON, Bucks.

Saunderton Mill/Hemley Hill

SP 79 01

Close by St. Mary's Church. Villa. House first occupied in late first century and reconstructed more than once. House built in chalk and flints, approx. 37 x 16 m. Earliest occupation level includes chalk tesserae. Hypocaust. Three skeletons of new-born infants, close to south and east walls appear to have been buried when the house was built. Reconstruction at end of third century; number of rooms reduced from ten to four. *Graffiti*. Connected with BU 6 and BU 7?

1. SMR 364
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 13, 1940, 398-426.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 28, 1938, 185.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 29, 210-11, 288-9.
5. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 18, 261-276.

BU 6 BLEDLOW-CUM-SAUNDERTON, Bucks.

Silo Pit

SP 79 01

Just to the south of the church is an Iron Age and Roman settlement. There are considerable quantities of Roman roof and flue tiles, wall-plaster, tesserae and imported first and second century pottery. A rubbish pit contained pottery, plaster, tiles and 'small finds'. Also a solid floor of coloured flue tile and eight pieces of Purbeck Marble.

Connected with BU 5 and BU 7?

1. SMR 0366
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 18, 1969, 262 ff.
3. Head, J.F., 1955, *Early Man in South Bucks.*, 114 and 165.

BU 7 BLEDLOW-CUM-SAUNDERTON, Bucks.

Saunderton

SP 79 01

Bricks, hypocaust tiles, pottery and floor tiles found *in situ* in pink Roman mortar, coins, 'corn oven', roof tile, flue tile and oyster shells. Date range of second to fourth centuries. Near church. Connected with BU 5 and BU 6?

1. SMR 0498
2. *P.S.A.*, 31, 1918-19, 67-8.
3. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 18, 1969, 262, 274.

BU 8 BLEDLOW-CUM-SAUNDERTON, Bucks.

Saunderton Lee

SU 79 99

A large villa of basilican plan with compactly arranged rooms identified from air photograph. Site on chalk. This Roman farmhouse lies near the north-east corner of a trapezoidal enclosure ditch. Wings added to give house an H-shaped plan. The air photographs show villa and enclosure within bigger enclosure. Scheduled.

1. SMR 0878
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 88.
3. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 17, 1965, 410.
4. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 254 and 258.

BU 9 BLETCHLEY, Bucks.

SP 86 34 to 86 34

Flue tiles, tegulae, imbrex, enclosure ditch, a 'corn drier' and a strong scatter.

1. SMR 3100
2. *CBA Grp 9 Newsletter*, 4, 1974, 33.
3. *Milton Keynes Journal*, 3, 1974, 14-22.
4. Mynard, D.C. (ed.), 1987, *Roman Milton Keynes*, 39-40.
5. Carstairs, P., et al, 1992, *An Archaeological Evaluation at Bletchley Park, Buckinghamshire*.

BU 10 BLETCHLEY, Bucks.

Holme Chase

SP 86 33

Two buildings, one with corridor; ditches, burnt daub, coins and pottery.

1. SMR 3045
2. Mynard, D.C. (ed.), 1987, *Roman Milton Keynes*, 30-32.

BU 11 BLETCHLEY, Bucks.

Shenley Road

SP 95 34

Indications of a substantial building within an enclosure; tile, wall plaster and a 'corn drier' found.

1. SMR 3046
2. Mynard, D.C. (ed.), 1987, *Roman Milton Keynes*, 32-34.

BU 12 BRADWELL, Bucks.

Wood Corner

SP 84 39

Suggested as a 'proto-villa'. Building stone, hearths, wall plaster and hypocaust tile found.

1. SMR 3064
2. Mynard, D.C. (ed.), 1987, *Roman Milton Keynes*, 52-60.

BU 13 BRILL, Bucks.

SP 64 15

Pottery and broken decorated tiles. Lumps of iron slag.

1. SMR 0571
2. RCHM Bucks., 1, 1912, 62.

BU 14 BRILL, Bucks.

Chilton Park Farm

SP 66 12 approx.

Quantity of Roman pottery, roof and flue tile, one imbrex and other tile. Allegedly the site showed a clear grid pattern under crop in 1966, but aerial photographs and field visit did not pick this up. Tile came mainly from SP 66 12, and pottery scatter spreads within this area.

1. SMR 487

BU 15 BRILL, Bucks.

SP 64 15

Roman pottery, incised tiles and slag indicates a dwelling-house on this site.

1. SMR 0571
2. RCHM Bucks., 1, 1912, 62.
3. *Oxoniensia*, 8, 1944, 193.
4. *Oxoniensia*, 10, 1945, 96.

BU 16 BUCKINGHAM, Bucks.

SP 72 33

Dense scatter of pottery and tile including flue tile, imbrex, tegulae and ridge tiles.

1. SMR 2167

BU 17 CHALFONT ST. GILES, Bucks.

SU 98 94?

Pieces of tegula, possibly tesserae or small tile, fragments, sherds and a Roman 'oven', later shown to be a prehistoric 'burnt mound'.

1. SMR 1597
2. *B.A.A.J., News Sheet*, 24, 1918, 279.

BU 18 CHALFONT ST. PETER, Bucks.

TQ 00 89

Trinovantian coin, Roman coins and 'other remains' found on a gentle slope by a river, a suitable site for a villa. No further information.

1. SMR 0831
2. *VCH Berks.*, 1, 1906, 192.
3. *Arch. J.*, 124, 1967, 157.

BU 19 CHEDDINGTON, Bucks.

SP 92 16

Roman roof and flue tile.

1. SMR 1268
2. *Surrey Archaeological Society Research Papers*.

1, 1947

BU 20 CHENIES, Bucks.

Mount Wood

TQ 02 98

Hypocaust, sherds, roof tiles and infant burial. See ref 2 for a full excavation report.

1. SMR 1416
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 27, 1985, 107-118.
3. *Journal of the Chess Valley Arch. & Hist. Soc.*, 1987, 12-22.

BU 21 CHENIES, Bucks.

Latimer

SU 99 98

Foundation date of c. 150-160 proposed for this villa, although there is a substantial timber building of mid to late first century date associated with Belgic pottery. Villa fell into partial disrepair (abandonment?) in the mid fourth century. 'Cruck building' of late or sub-Roman date reported.

1. SMR 400
2. Branigan, K., 1971, *Latimer: A Belgic, Roman, Dark Age and Early Modern Farm*.
3. *Mediaeval Archaeology*, 11, 1967, 263.
4. *Mediaeval Archaeology*, 12, 1968, 1-11.
5. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 19, 1973, 340-343.

BU 22 CHEPPING WYCOMBE, Bucks.

Turnpike Gate

SU 89 95 approx.

Arch and other pieces of walling, tiles, pottery and coins. Possibly the hypocaust of a house.

1. SMR 1193
2. RCHM Bucks., 1, 1912, 209.

BU 23 COLD BRAYFIELD, Bucks.

SP 92 52

Head of spring. Sherds and roof tiles scattered fairly extensively.

1. SMR 1280
2. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Journal*, 2, 1969, 10.

BU 24 EDLESBOROUGH, Bucks.

Dagnall

SP 99 16

Roman sherds; platform noted here and villa suspected.

1. SMR 2131

BU 25 ELLESBOROUGH, Bucks.

Boxwoods, Beacon Hill

SP 83 06 to SP 83 06

Tile and pottery scatter extends down both sides of the hill. Fourth century coin. Soil contains small tile fragments and cement. Tegulae, imbrices, nails, coloured wall-plaster, oyster shells, coarse pottery and samian of the second century onwards.

1. SMR 1210
2. *Arch. J.*, 124, 1967, 151.

BU 26 ELLESBOROUGH, Bucks.

SP 83 05

Piece of tessellated paving consisting of marble tesserae in cement. Also indications of rectangular enclosure on aerial photographs.

1. SMR 0923

BU 27 ELLESBOROUGH, Bucks.

SP 83 08

Flint foundations, but with no mortar, enclosed an area of tile, coins, pottery, animal bones, brick fragments, possible *opus signinum*, nine brick tesserae and a spearhead.

1. SMR 0902
2. RCHM Bucks., 1, 1912, 137.
3. *Arch. J.*, 124, 1967, 151.

BU 28 FARNHAM ROYAL, Bucks.

SU 96 82

Roman water pipe or drain pipe found, similar to those at Brading villa on the Isle of Wight (IW 2).

1. SMR 1629
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 9 1909, 449.

BU 29 FLEET MARSTON, Bucks.

SP 77 15

Building visible as cropmark on aerial photographs near St. Mary's church. Possible villa associated with Roman settlement adjacent (Bucks. SMR 1025).

1. SMR 5303

BU 30 FOSCOTT, Bucks.

SP 72 35

Villa of considerable size with baths, a tank, tessellated pavements, tesserae, flue tiles, roof tiles, floor tiles, coins of the fourth century and samian. General scatter of building material visible.

1. SMR 0773
2. RCHM Bucks., 2, 1913, 115

BU 31 GAYHURST, Bucks.

SP 85 46

Roofing tiles, tesserae and two rectangular enclosures. Two circular buildings with stone foundations, later to become rectangular house with tessellated floor. Tegulae, pottery and mortar.

1. SMR 1346
2. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 268.
3. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 17, 1965, 411.

BU 32 GREAT AND LITTLE KIMBLE, Bucks.

SP 82 06 centred

This site was discovered in 1855, in a field c. 50 m. west of Little Kimble church. A Roman tessellated pavement was dug up, as well as loose tesserae, mortar, fragments of tiles, oyster shells, bones, pieces of coloured stucco and a solid mortar foundation laid upon rag stone and yellow sand. Large quantities of stone said to have turned up in the fields adjoining. Spearhead.

1. SMR 0925
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 1, 1848-55, 39 and 140.
3. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 2, 1857, 48.

4. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 14, 1946, 316.

5. Head, J.F., 1955, *Early Man in South Bucks.*, 160.

6. Allen, D.F., 1958, *Origins of Coinage in Britain*, 220, in Frere, S.S., (ed.), *Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain*.

BU 33 GREAT AND LITTLE KIMBLE, Bucks.

Little Kimble

SP 82 06

South-east of Little Kimble churchyard, finds denote a house of considerable size: foundation stone, tessellated floors, wall-plaster, tiles, samian and coins. A bath house is indicated by area yielding fine tesserae, wall-plaster, window glass and samian sherds. Possible dates from early second to late fourth centuries.

1. SMR 0901
2. RCHM Bucks., 1, 1912, 165.
3. *Arch. J.*, 124, 1967, 151.
4. Thomson, R.D., 1957, *The Roman Villa Site at Little Kimble*, report lodged with Bucks. County Museum.
5. Allcroft, A.M., 1908, *Earthworks of England*, 476.

BU 34 GREAT LINFORD, Bucks.

Stantonbury

SP 84 41

An excavated villa with baths. Third century circular stone building, and stone-walled yards, also examined.

1. SMR 3306
2. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 344-5.
3. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 10, 1980.
4. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 12 1982, 78-81
5. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 337-8.
6. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 6, 1976, 41 ff.
7. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 12, 1982, 78-81.
8. Mynard, D.C. (ed.), 1987, *Roman Milton Keynes*, 97-104.

BU 35 GREAT MISSENDEN, Bucks.

Cobblers Hill

SP 87 03

Scatter of Roman material including fragments of querns, slag, tiles and pottery. The pottery range is Belgic to fourth century, and includes samian.

1. SMR 1005
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 17, 1964, 228-31.
3. *Arch. J.*, 124, 1967, 156-7.

BU 36 HAMBLEDEN, Bucks.

Mill End

SU 78 84

Roof tiles and cropmark. The plan of a Roman villa was discerned when drought caused the foundations to be visible in the grass in 1921. 'E-shaped' villa, c. 35 x 20 m. A few bricks in nearby hedgerows could be Roman. The National Monuments Record holds a good aerial photograph. Scheduled. This building possibly began as an aisled farmhouse.

1. SMR 0788
2. *Britannia*, 1983, 256-9.

BU 37 HAMBLEDEN, Bucks.

Yewden

SU 78 85

Pre-mid to end of fourth century. Homestead enclosed by flint walls on north, south and east but no indications of wall on west. Main house c. 32 x 27 m with two long parallel corridors and two wings. Burials near to east wall of house, including 97 infant burials. Baths and hypocausts. Two aisled buildings. Occupied until at least end of fourth century.

1. SMR 0868
2. *Archaeologia*, 71, 1921, 141-98.
3. *Arch. J.*, 124, 1968, 152.
4. *Britannia*, 14, 1983, 256-9.

BU 38 HAMBLEDEN, Bucks.

Flint Hall Farm

SU 77 89

Tiles and pottery found in 1921.

1. SMR 0795
2. *Arch. J.*, 124, 1968, 158.

BU 39 HANSLOPE, Bucks.

Ringcell Field

SP 81 48

Much Roman pottery, tesserae, tegulae, imbrex and flue tile and small limestone fragments found in ploughsoil within an area of 80 x 80 m.

1. SMR 4769

BU 40 HARDMEAD, Bucks.

SP 93 46

Much Roman pottery and tile. Slight cropmarks from aerial photographs suggest a building aligned north to south. Series of ditches to west of building.

1. SMR 1491

BU 41 HAVERSHAM-CUM-LITTLE LINFORD,

Bucks.

SP 84 43

Dense scatter of pottery, mortar and roof tiles.

1. SMR 1638
2. *Milton Keynes Journal*, 1, 1972, 16.

BU 42 HAVERSHAM-CUM-LITTLE LINFORD,

Bucks.

Mill Pasture Field

SP 83 43

Coins, quern, roof tiles, flue tiles, hypocaust bricks, oyster shells and pottery of the second to fourth centuries.

1. SMR 1695
2. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 4, 1959.
3. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 6, 1961.

BU 43 HAVERSHAM-CUM-LITTLE LINFORD,

Bucks.

SP 82 42

Tesserae, brick, pottery and the foundations of a building.

1. SMR 1696
2. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 6,

1961.

BU 44 HAVERSHAM-CUM-LITTLE LINFORD,

Bucks.

SP 82 42

Pottery, construction, stone, roof tile, flue tile and hypocaust pilae.

1. SMR 1702
2. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 9, 1965, 11.

BU 45 HAVERSHAM-CUM-LITTLE LINFORD,

Bucks.

SP 83 44

Coins, pottery, roof tile, flue tile, much plaster, dressed stone and walls.

1. SMR 1708
2. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 3, 1958.
3. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 6, 1961.
4. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 11, 1923, 218-9

BU 46 HIGH WYCOMBE, Bucks.

SU 87 92

Some red tesserae of a Roman floor found.

1. SMR 0608
2. *RCHM Bucks.*, 1, 1912, 194.

BU 47 HIGH WYCOMBE, Bucks.

SU 86 93

Tessellated pavements (early) and Roman well found.

1. SMR 0604
2. *VCH Bucks.*, 2, 1908, 194.

BU 48 HIGH WYCOMBE, Bucks.

SU 82 94

Reputed Roman villa.

1. SMR 4464
2. Harman, H., 1934, *Notes on West Wycombe*, 15.

BU 49 HIGH WYCOMBE, Bucks.

SU 87 92 approx.

Double-corridor villa house with enclosure wall containing a gate house. Large detached bath house, embellished further in the fourth century. An outbuilding of uncertain purpose also found. Dates from c. 150-325. Excavated by Brian Hartley. Mosaics, painted plaster and hypocausts.

1. SMR 380
2. *VCH Bucks.*, 2, 1908, 17-18
3. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 16, 1959, 227-57.

BU 50 HUGHENDEN, Bucks.

SU 86 95

Pipe-laying uncovered fragments of Roman flue tile, tegula, imbrex, pottery (including that of the late third century) and a mortarium. River bank nearby contains a great deal of tile.

1. SMR 1192

BU 51 LAVENDON, Bucks.

SP 90 52

Scatter of Roman pottery and building materials including tegulae and imbrex. Buried structures are indicated under the soil. Pottery of the second to fourth centuries.

1. SMR 1950
2. *Milton Keynes Journal*, 2, 1973, 10.
3. *Milton Keynes Journal*, 3, 1974, 5.

BU 52 LAVENDON, Bucks.

SP 93 53

Small scatter of masonry stone, pottery and roof tile in ploughsoil.

1. SMR 4771

BU 53 LAVENDON, Bucks.

SP 90 54 centred

Ploughed field surface has yielded Roman sherds, tiles and tesserae, including some Belgic sherds. Samian. Tiles include tegulae, imbrex, hypocaust and square decorated fragments. Also one can see lines of walls of a villa in the plough soil. Coins and many bronze items, fragments of coloured glass and a possible pottery kiln. Rectangular enclosure visible on aerial photograph.

1. SMR 1284
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 18, 1967, 166.
3. Swan, V., 1984, *The Pottery Kilns of Roman Britain*. HMSO (RCHME Supp Series), 134 and fiche.
4. *Wolverton and District Arch.Soc.Journal*, 1, 1968, 7.
5. *Wolverton History Journal*, 1970, 61.

BU 54 LECKHAMPSTEAD, Bucks.

SP 72 38

Roman building evidenced by stone scatter and pottery in quantity which is dated to the late second to fourth centuries.

1. SMR 4436
2. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 8, 1978, 20.

BU 55 LITTLE MISSENDEN, Bucks.

SU 92 98

Small plateau and Roman coin finds suggest a villa here.

1. SMR 1449
2. *Archaeological Journal*, 124, 1967, 156-157.

BU 56 LOUGHTON, Bucks.

Wymbush

SP 82 38

Limestone rubble, scatter of roof tile, pottery and coins. Two buildings excavated, and an *opus signinum* floor in the central room. The second building was an 'open-fronted barn' measuring 6 x 13 m.

1. SMR 3211
2. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 373
3. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 10, 1980, 60-4.
4. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 30, 1988, 111-116.
5. Mynard, D.C. (ed.), 1987, *Roman Milton Keynes*, 82-90.
6. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 298

BU 57 MARSWORTH, Bucks.

SP 93 14

Roman foundations, well, 'ovens', animal bones and pottery of the second to fourth centuries.

1. SMR 1520
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 18, 1970, 440.

BU 58 MARSWORTH, Bucks.

SP 92 15

Roman building site. Large quantity of roofing tile, including imbrices and tegulae scattered over a field with wall footings. Stone, pottery and fragments of hypocaust tile found.

1. SMR 1269
2. Head, J.F., 1955, *Early Man in South Bucks.*, 161.

BU 59 MURSLEY, Bucks.

SP 83 29

Second and third century pottery, fragments of roof and floor tile and building stone. The area of finds extends over 0.8 hectares and is rectangular in shape.

1. SMR 1730

BU 60 MURSLEY, Bucks.

SP 83 30

Badly robbed in the fourth century AD Roman villa of corridor type, with at least two tessellated floors. Cobbled courtyard. A great deal of tegulae here.

1. SMR 1651
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 19, 1973, 346.
3. *Milton Keynes Journal*, 1, 1972, 17.

BU 61 NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE, Bucks.

SP 91 51

Cropmarks and enclosures visible on aerial photograph. Dense scatter of Roman material including tegulae, imbrex, box flue tile, coarse and fine pottery, and a building stone.

1. SMR 1953

BU 62 NEWTON LONGVILLE, Bucks.

SP 84 32

Building stone and tegulae of second century. Roman pottery including samian. Small building by stream.

1. SMR 0733
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 18, 1967, 167.

BU 63 OLNEY, Bucks.

Ashfurlong A

SP 89 52

Second to fourth century scatter of pottery; building stone and tile found. Cropmarks include circle and linear features.

1. SMR 1128
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 17, 1964, 305.
3. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 2, 1861, 188-9.

BU 64 OLNEY, Bucks.

Ashfurlong B

SP 89 52

Field full of Roman pottery and coins close to Ashfurlong B, where building stone and tile was found.

1. SMR 1133

2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 2, 1861, 188-9.
3. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 17, 1964, 305.

BU 65 OLNEY, Bucks.

Ashfurlong C
SP 89 52

Coin and stone walls.

1. SMR 1129
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 17, 1964, 305.
3. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 11, 1967, 64-6.

BU 66 OLNEY, Bucks.

Ashfurlong D
SP 89 52

Sherds, roofing tile, box flue tile, coins and quern fragment.

1. SMR 1132
2. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Journal*, 2, 1969, 10-11.

BU 67 OLNEY, Bucks.

Ashfurlong E
SP 89 52

Building material and hypocaust evidence collected from 'field 4'. Enclosures and circles visible on aerial photographs. Two walls, one destroyed in second century AD.

1. SMR 1134
2. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 11, 1967, 7, 9 and 64-6.
3. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Journal*, 2, 1969, 11.

BU 68 PITSTONE, Bucks.

Moneybury Hill
SP 97 13

Tiles, walling, tesserae and coins. Near to a barrow, which is the only reason for the SMR's 'temple' interpretation. Mr C L Matthews, present at the excavation, gave this interpretation.

1. SMR 1457

BU 69 RAVENSTONE, Bucks.

SP 84 50

A pipeline exposed foundations of a Roman building. Tiles, brick, walls, hypocaust, coins and fourth century pottery.

1. SMR 1112
2. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 10, 1966, 38-9.

BU 70 RAVENSTONE, Bucks.

SP 84 51

Two rectangular enclosures visible on aerial photograph. Spread of Roman pottery and roof tiles over two acres, suggesting several buildings.

1. SMR 1113
2. *Milton Keynes Journal*, 3, 1974, 4-5.

BU 71 SHENLEY BROOK END, Bucks.

Dovecote Farm
SP 83 35

30

Roman villa indicated by pottery, tile, coins, bricks and portions of tessellated pavement.

1. SMR 3074
2. *VCH Bucks.*, 2, 1908, 4.
3. *RCHM Bucks.*, 2, 1913, 254.
4. *The Antiquary*, 37, 1901, 342.

BU 72 SHERINGTON, Bucks.

SP 89 47

Extensive scatter of Roman sherds, flue tile, roof tile and building stone.

1. SMR 1321
2. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Journal*, 2, 1969, 11.

BU 73 STANTONBURY, Bucks.

SP 83 42 approx?

Mosaic or tile floor.

1. SMR 1700

BU 74 STANTONBURY, Bucks.

SP 84 43

Four to six stone buildings of 'villa quality' and a well, all extensively robbed. Elaborate bath building. Pottery of Belgic to late fourth century AD. Mosaics, lead coffin, tegula, rib vault vousoir tiles etc. Full report in ref 3.

1. SMR 1701
2. *Antiq. J.*, 61, 1981, 335-6.
3. *Archaeological Journal*, 146, 1989, 135-278.

BU 75 STOKE GOLDINGTON, Bucks.

SP 82 49

Heavy debris comprising much roof tile, pottery and heavy stone.

1. SMR 0055
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 17, 1963, 205.
3. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, 8, 1964, 14-15.

BU 76 TINGEWICK, Bucks.

SP 66 33

Villa and bath house excavated in 1860-2. 'Several wheelbarrows' full of pottery. Probably a corridor villa. Coins of early third to late fourth century.

1. SMR 87
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 2, 1862, 33-50.

BU 77 TYRINGHAM, Bucks.

SP 86 48

Roman pottery, fragments of tegulae, imbrex, flue tiles, tesserae, building stone and a stone wall *in situ*.

1. SMR 1313
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 17, 1963, 204.

BU 78 WALTON, Bucks.

SP 88 36

Building stone, pottery, coins, animal bones and roof tile. Possible timber building has been postulated.

1. SMR 3090
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 20, 1977, 351-83.
3. Mynard, D.C. (ed.), 1987, *Roman Milton Keynes*, 37.

BU 79 WATER STRATFORD, Bucks.

SP 65 34

In 1847-8 extensive Roman building dug up in railway construction, with pottery and querns.

1. SMR 0214
2. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 7, 1891, 116.

BU 80 WESTON UNDERWOOD, Bucks.

SP 85 52

Much pottery of fourth century type including a cheese press. Roof tile and sandstone building material.

1. SMR 4542
2. *Northants. Archaeology*, 9, 1974, 101.

BU 81 WESTON UNDERWOOD, Bucks.

SP 86 49

Limestone masonry in quantity, indicating one wall. Much roof tile and pottery.

1. SMR 4595

BU 82 WESTON UNDERWOOD, Bucks.

SP 86 52

Roman pottery, tegulae, box flue tiles, coins, jewellery and unclassified tiles.

1. SMR 1115

BU 83 WOOLSTONE-CUM-WILLEN, Bucks.

SP 86 39

Large stones, flagstones, roof tiles, pottery, quern, scatter of stone and tile fragments, pits and ditches.

1. SMR 3109
2. *Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Journal*, 1, 1968, 8.
3. Mynard, D.C. (ed.), 1987, *Roman Milton Keynes*, 79-82.

BU 84 WOLVERTON, Bucks.

Bradwell/Bancroft

SP 82 40

Two villa buildings found and excavated. In 1973 the upper levels of a winged-corridor house were explored, and parts of three mosaics (two with plain geometric patterns and a third showing a swastika pattern) were found, together with a cockerel in Italian marble. These levels were of fourth century date. Later work examined the site of scattered building debris at 82 40, and three rooms, all with mosaics, were found in a building perhaps 100 m in length. Human bones; one female skull cut into. Coins of AD 260-348. Enclosure wall. Three stone and one timber outbuilding also found. Confusing descriptions in light of plan.

1. SMR 3105
2. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 381-83, 436.
3. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 257.
4. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 337.
5. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 400.
6. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 303.
7. *CBA Grp. Newsletter*, 5, 1975, 14.
8. *CBA Grp. Newsletter*, 7, 1977, 79-85.
9. *CBA Grp. Newsletter*, 9, 1979, 67 ff.
10. *Milton Keynes Development Corporation Occasional Papers in Archaeology*, 1, 1975.

11. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, 25, 1983, 171.
12. *South Midland Archaeology*, 15-17, 1985-1987.
13. Mynard, D.C. (ed.), 1987, *Roman Milton Keynes*, 60-79.
14. *Britannia*, 15, 1984, 302.
15. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 290-3.
16. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 399-401.
17. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 327.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CA 1 ABBOTS RIPTON, Cambs.

TL 20 78

Dense scatter of Romano-British pottery and other debris. Trenching revealed two areas of ?burnt soil c. 4 m diameter, 0.4 m deep. Also areas of blacker soil nearby, full of tree roots. Coins of fourth century. Pottery of first to fourth century. Roof tiles, box flue tiles, tegulae, ridge tile, amphora sherd, stone mortar, querns, and whetstone. Suggestive of large building or settlement.

1. SMR 02065
2. British Gas, *The Southern Feeder, The Archaeology of a Pipeline*, 1984, 14-15.

CA 2 AILSWORTH, Cambs.

TL 10 97

Building with fifteen rooms excavated by E.T. Artis. Mosaics, hypocausts, tile and building stone were recovered. Air photographs show that the courtyard villa is more extensive than this.

1. SMR 01583
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1: Artis' Survey map.
3. *Arch. J.*, 30, 1873, 132.
4. *VCH Northants.*, 1, 1902, 174.
5. *P.N.H.A.S.*, 1421, 29.
6. RCHM Peterborough New Town, 1969, 17.

CA 3 AILSWORTH, Cambs.

TL 10 97

Cropmarks of a possible villa. Many Roman 'finds' reported from this area. Linear ditches (?enclosure) and tracks reported but now under cultivation.

1. SMR 00266
2. RCHM Peterborough New Town, 1969, 17.

CA 4 AILSWORTH, Cambs.

Sutton Fields

TF 12 02

Three buildings have been identified by field survey.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 5 AILSWORTH, Cambs.

TL 11 98

Roman buildings and kilns located by Artis. Nene Valley sherds, tiles and limestone rubble, roof and box tiles, and bricks found in ten other places in the same area on both sides of Ermine Street.

1. SMR 09099
2. RCHM Peterborough New Town, 1969, 17.
3. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*.

4. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 250-253.
5. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 332-334.

CA 6 ALCONBURY WESTON, Cambs.

Cogs Ground

TL 19 78

Romano-British pottery and daub with marks of wattle found in rubbish pit in Cobb Ground. The farmer could not recall any finds but noted three areas with a heavy stone scatter.

1. SMR 00837
2. *T.C.H.A.S.*, 6, 1946, 203-208.

CA 7 ALWALTON, Cambs.

TL 13 95

In 1754 a stone coffin containing a skeleton, 4 glass unquentaria, brass seal, jet and bronze pins and coins including some of Nero, a Faustian, Gordian and Constantinian. More recently, masonry, buildings, cobbled spread and colour-coated pottery found nearby.

1. SMR 01881
2. *Arch. J.*, 36, 1879, 93.
3. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 431-33.

CA 8 ALWALTON, Cambs.

TL 13 95

Traces of stone structures with Roman pottery. Heavy machinery damage.

1. SMR 02109

CA 9 ARBURY, Cambs.

Cambridge I

TL 45 60

Roman villa excavated.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 10 ARBURY, Cambs.

Cambridge II

TL 45 61

An 'other substantial building' according to the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division.

1. *Ordnance Survey of Roman Britain*, 4th Edition.

CA 11 BABRAHAM, Cambs.

TL 50 53

Cropmarks of superimposed or remodelled enclosures and Roman finds on the ground.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 12 BABRAHAM, Cambs.

Babraham Common

TL 49 51

Stone and clunch foundations seen after ploughing. Scatter of pottery, other finds.

1. SMR 04328

CA 13 BARNACK, Cambs.

TF 08 06

Timber building with ten parallel trenches 11 m long. May have been a stone house, raised floor, supported on a timber framework, a Roman arched villa or a timber store building.

1. SMR 00083a

2. *Britannia*, 5, 1974.

CA 14 BARNACK, Cambs.

TF 08 06

Timber buildings, rectangularly shaped, excavated by Gavin Simpson. Two large aisled buildings, whose aisles were not detected from air photographs. The associated 'dwelling-house' lies further to the north-west in the same field; it is curious that it has not yet yielded intelligible cropmarks.

1. SMR 00083b
2. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 255.

CA 15 BARNACK, Cambs.

TF 08 06

There is some confusion about the location of these cropmarks. The aisled house excavated by Gavin Simpson, which still yields cropmarks is CA 13. Ref 3 has details of aerial photographs. Digging revealed third century Roman villa or farm of timber and stone. Outbuildings, driveway and five small enclosures. Corn-drying ovens associated with two phases c. 250-300 and 300-370. Earlier occupation shown by ash and iron slag from a small iron smelting furnace.

1. SMR 00083c
2. *CBA Research Report*, 7, 1966, 21-3.
3. *Antiquity*, 47, 1973, 145-6.

CA 16 BARNACK, Cambs.

TF 05 06

"A small stone building having four or five rooms, recorded on the river gravels of the Welland" (ref 2). The building lies amongst a system of enclosures and field boundaries defined by ditches. The SMR notes "clear cropmarks of a small aisled house standing in a field system which may date from prehistoric times".

1. SMR 00036f
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 88.

CA 17 BARRINGTON, Cambs.

Lower Mill

T1 39 49

Portions of a frieze of clunch built into foundations of Lower Mill. Adjacent to numerous Roman ashpits.

1. SMR 03373
2. Fox, C., *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, 1923, 185-6, 228, 236.
3. *C.A.S. Rep.* 44, 1886, 116-7.
4. *C.A.S.* 10, 1904, 434-440.

CA 18 BARTLOW, Cambs.

TL 58 44

A small (48 x 43 ft) Roman building was excavated in 1852. Large flanged roofing tiles and scored tiles with mortar, flint stones with frescoes. Piers supporting pavements show rooms were heated. Furnace built from tiles was linked by lead pipe to baths or cisterns. Some pottery, coin hoard (including Hadrian, Domitian and Decentius), bronze, iron and glass. Enclosed by very substantial ditches, and has been described as an example of 'domestic fortification'.

1. SMR 06164

2. *Antiq. J.*, 17, 1937, 138.
3. *Arch. J.*, 10, 1853, 14, 17-21.
4. Fox, C., *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, 1923, 185.
5. RCHM Essex, 1, 1916, 24.

CA 19 BARTLOW, Cambs.

TL 58 44

Roman burial barrows (tumuli) with many finds. In 1934 a cropmark promoted investigation of the space between barrows II and IV which revealed a flintwork foundation. Among the flints was a small bronze coin of Valens. Later, about 100 yards east of the barrows, ancient foundations were reported by railway workmen. These foundations may be connected with the Bartlow villa excavated by Neville (CA 18).

1. SMR 09838
2. RCHM Essex, 1, 1916, xxiv-xxv, 4-5.
3. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 39-45.
4. *Archaeologia*, 25, 1834, 1.
5. *Archaeologia*, 26, 1835, 310, 463.
6. *Arch. J.*, 19, 279.
7. *Society of Antiquaries*, Minutes, 36, 1832-1840, 203, 506.
8. *Society of Antiquaries*, Minutes, 37, 1832-1840, 285.
9. *Society of Antiquaries*, Minutes, 38, 1832-1840, 66.
10. *Illustrated London News*, 13/02/1847.
11. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 20/02/1834.
12. *Arch. J.*, 21, 178.
13. *Arch. J.*, 10, 17.
14. *J.B.A.A.*, 19, 249, 252.

CA 20 BLUNTISHAM, Cambs.

Barleycraft Farm

TL 36 73

Large sherds of pottery including samian, colour-coated and coarse ware. One tegula. Finds maps in Norris Museum, St. Ives.

1. SMR 03534

CA 21 BLUNTISHAM, Cambs.

Barleycraft Farm

TL 36 73

Soil stripping revealed an L-shaped wall, two ash-filled pits, an undefined feature producing third-fourth century pottery, and blocks of dressed stone.

1. SMR 06687

CA 22 BOTTISHAM, Cambs.

TL 58 58

Surface finds from a building including third to fourth century pottery.

1. SMR 06835a
2. VCH Cambs., 7, 1978, 46.

CA 23 BOTTISHAM, Cambs.

TL 55 60

Excavation in April 1992 in advance of pipeline work located sill beam slots indicating possibly two concentric rectilinear structures. Geophysical survey located a small

rectangular building with a ditched enclosure. Third to fourth century pottery recovered. The gated entrance was aligned with a causeway in the inner enclosure ditch.

1. SMR 10396

CA 24 BOTTISHAM, Cambs.

TL 55 60

Roman building marked on an old Imperial map. Scatter of clunch, roof and flue tile, a tessera and pottery found.

1. SMR 09989

CA 25 BOTTISHAM, Cambs.

TL 57 58

Roman settlement consisting of rectangular ditched enclosure around a probable hut site visible on APs. Sherds of pottery including mortaria. Under arable.

1. SMR 06834
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 45, 1955, 89.
3. RCHM NE Cambs., 1972, 13.

CA 26 BURWELL, Cambs.

TL 59 66

Roman building material found beneath Saxon cemetery; now quarried.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 27 BURWELL, Cambs.

TL 60 69

Tile imbrices, box tile, one fragment of stone tile with nail hole, tesserae and other small finds.

1. SMR 07962

CA 28 CAMBRIDGE, Cambs.

TL 46 56

Roman pottery and building materials.

1. SMR 04735
2. CBA Group 7, Annual Report, 1970.

CA 29 CAMBRIDGE, Cambs.

Arbury Road

TL 45 61

Excavations in 1951-52 revealed roofing and flue tiles, red and white tesserae, painted wall plaster and robbed chalk foundations. Third century pottery and coins AD 168-9 found. Building originally aisled barn later converted by adding a corridor facade and wings. Tessellated floor and heated rooms exposed in the main block. Eleven fourth century shallow pits, containing animal bones and finely sifted ash in hollows lined with hexagonal roof tiles; possibly ritual.

1. SMR 05411
2. RCHM Cambs., 1, 1959, 6.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 209.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 57, 1967, 189.
5. Ross, A., *Studies in Ancient Europe*, 1968, 255-285.
6. VCH Cambs., 7, 1978, 43-4.

CA 30 CAMBRIDGE, Cambs.

Manor Farm, Arbury Road

TL 45 61

1951-2 excavations showed structural remains and debris

extending over area 120 x 50 ft, 200 yards SE of the Roman road. Roofing and flue tiles, red and white tesserae, painted wall plaster, robbed chalk foundations, and pottery of third to fourth century. Second occupation phase, a rectangular building with aisles formed by square columns, was constructed partly in stone. Later building, occupied in second to third centuries, re-used some of limestone blocks and had ?religious use. In late third to fourth century it was adapted for use as a house with two suites of rooms around a hall or court. Well containing carved limestone blocks and six human skulls.

1. SMR 05424
2. RCHM Cambs., 1, 1959, 6.
3. VCH Cambs., 7, 1978, 43-4 & 67-8.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 209.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 57, 1967, 11.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 59, 1969, 223.
7. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 43, 1953, 120.
8. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 44, 1954, 93.

CA 31 CAMBRIDGE, Cambs.

Edmundsoles

TL 43 53

Post holes, foundation trenches and pits associated with a circular fourth century building. To the east, a chalk block foundation of a second century winged corridor building.

1. SMR 05112
2. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 447.

CA32 CAMBRIDGE, Cambs.

TL 45 61

Fragments of plaster, brick and tile have been ploughed up.

1. SMR 05433

CA 33 CAMBRIDGE, Cambs.

TL 44 59

Second and third century Roman pottery found in ditch or rubbish pit.

1. SMR 05069

CA 34 CAMBRIDGE, Cambs.

Arbury Road

TL 45 61

Excavations in 1951-2 revealed structural remains and debris extending over 120 ft x 50 ft. Fragments of roofing and flue tiles, coarse red and white tesserae, painted wall plaster and traces of robbed chalk foundations. Cropmarks suggest field system. Excavations 1965-7 found Roman earthworks, stone structure, iron object, tile, pit, tesserae, coins, inhumations, leather and pewter objects, plaster, wooden structure and skeletons.

1. SMR 05421
2. RCHM Cambs., 1, 1959, 6.
3. Alexander et al, *Preliminary Report on Excavations at Mount Pleasant and Avebury*, 1965-7.

CA 35 CAMBRIDGE, Cambs.

Montgomery Road

TL 45 60

Stone structure, baked clay, pottery, pit/well, quern found during building work.

1. SMR 05426
2. *P.C.A.S.*, 52, 1959, 69-72.

CA 36 CAMBRIDGE, Cambs.

Drake's Spring

TL 44 59

Roman earthwork and stone structure found during contractor's work in 1804.

1. SMR 05084

CA 37 CASTOR, Cambs.

TL 12 97

Artis recorded four buildings here. Now under plough but a fairly heavy scatter of Roman building material seen including tegulae, roof tile, tesserae, mortar and coarse pottery sherds.

1. SMR 00935

CA 38 CASTOR, Cambs.

TL 12 98

Roman building with mosaics partially excavated by Artis.

1. SMR Cambs
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1: Artis' Survey Map.

CA 39 CASTOR, Cambs.

Elmlea

TL 12 98

Excavation revealed Roman flooring in private gardens.

1. SMR 00646a
2. *P.N.H.A.S.*, 1972, 13-18.
3. *Northants. Arch.*, 1975.

CA 40 CASTOR, Cambs.

Normangate Field

TL 11 98

Buildings concerned with pottery and iron working, six circular cropmark features and a mausoleum (fourth century). Small second century aisled barn. Pottery and other finds.

1. SMR 01872
2. RCHM Hunts., 1926, 52-54.
3. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*.
4. *Durobrivae*, 2, 1974, 7-9.
5. *Northants. Arch.*, 11, 1976, 186.
6. Hartley, B.R., *The Roman Pottery Industry in the Nene Valley*, 1960.
7. *Arch. J.*, 131, 1974, 160-165.
8. RCHM Peterborough New Town, 1969, 17-18, 22-24, 27.
9. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 323-4.

CA 41 CASTOR, Cambs.

TL 12 97

Roman building shown on Artis' plan. No surface evidence now.

1. SMR 01868
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1: Artis' Survey Map.

CA 42 CASTOR, Cambs

TF 13 01

Three buildings identifiable from stone scatter; probably part of a large settlement. Nothing on APs.

1. SMR 02161
2. CBA Group 9, Newsletter, 7, 1977, 26.

CA 43 CASTOR, Cambs.

TL 11 97

Finds from excavations 1902-3 on supposed villa and temple sites included 350 coins, pottery, glass, tesserae and small finds.

1. SMR 02365
2. RCHM Peterborough New Town, 1969, 24.
3. Peterborough Museum Annual Report, 33, 1904, 35.

CA 44 CASTOR, Cambs.

Mill Hill

TL 12 97

Four large buildings excavated by Artis with mosaics and hypocausts. One of the buildings 25 x 67 ft with seven rooms may have been a detached bath block. Interpretation of site varies between Artis' and those made from aerial photographs which seem to show buildings arranged around a courtyard. Samian, floor, roof and box tiles and limestone rubble.

1. SMR 01875
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, 16-22.
3. RCHM Peterborough New Town, 1969, 25-26.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 43, 1953, 93.

CA 45 CASTOR, Cambs.

Castor Village

TL 12 98

Interpretation of the site at first was of a number of substantial Roman buildings of the villa type with heated rooms and mosaics of the Durobrivan school; also, baths and a temple, erected on the terraces of a hillside. Finds of much pottery, painted wall plaster and tile. Later investigation would support the view that it is one huge building (the complex site is 270 x 140 m). Possibly a palace built c AD 300?

1. SMR 01873
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, plates iii-vii, xi-xii, xiii (plan).
3. Lewis, M.J.T., *Temples in Roman Britain*, 1966, 61.
4. Rivet, A.L.F., *Town and Country in Roman Britain*, 1958, 114.
5. *Arch. J.*, 131, 1974, 152, 164-5.
6. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 243-289.
7. *Britannia*, 3, 1972, 320-322.
8. *Britannia*, 5, 1974.
9. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 332-334.
10. *Durobrivae*, 9, 1984, 22-25.

CA 46 CASTOR, Cambs.

TL 12 98

Two aisled barns, possibly part of the palace (CA 46). One is substantial. Fragment of Alwalton marble and tile. Two parallel ditches, presumably flanking access to the palace; one produced hoard of 50 fourth century coins.

1. SMR 10395

2. N.V.R.C., Annual Report, 1989-90, 7-8.

CA 47 CASTOR, Cambs.

Durobrivae

TL 11 98

Roman building with a ?kiln found in 1967 within an area some thirty metres square of limestone rubble, Nene Valley sherds, roof and box flue tiles, baked clay and kiln supports. Found and surveyed by RCHM.

1. SMR 01821
2. RCHM Peterborough New Town, 1969, 27.

CA 48 CASTOR, Cambs.

TL 11 97

Roman building. A length of walling 8 ft long and one and a half ft high, samian and part of a quern found nearby.

1. SMR 01901f
2. RCHM Peterborough New Town, 1969, 24.

CA 49 CASTOR, Cambs.

TL 11 97

Roman settlement between the driveway to Castor village and the Roman Peterborough road. A series of long 'closes' bounded by ditches. Some pottery and rubble.

1. SMR 01901d
2. RCHM Peterborough New Town, 1969, 24.

CA 50 CASTOR, Cambs.

TL 11 97

Roman buildings revealed by magnetometer survey. Pits, two wells and three hearths. Finds included pottery, domestic ironmongery and evidence of smelting.

1. SMR 01901g
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 135.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 54, 1964, 164.
4. RCHM Peterborough New Town, 1969, 24.

CA 51 CHATTERIS, Cambs.

Langwood Farm

TL 41 85

Sherds, over 200 coins from minimi to sestertius in size, and over 100 artefacts. Much building stone and tile.

Occupation probably first century onwards.

1. SMR 07977
2. *Cambridgeshire Times*, 27/08/1983, 08/01/1982.
3. British Museum Occasional Paper 58, 6, 1986.

CA 52 CHATTERIS, Cambs.

TL 41 85

Cropmarks of rectangular stone building.

1. SMR 09472

CA 53 CHERRY HINTON, Cambs.

War ditches

TL 48 55

A Roman aisled building excavated here. Its dimensions were 10.62 x 7.62 m. It was burnt down, probably in the second century. Outer walls of timber, probably infilled with wattle and chalk. No trace of internal walls or roof tiles. This building possibly belonged to a villa estate.

1. Morris, P., 1979, *Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain*, 130.

2. *Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, 56, 1962, 30-41.

CA 54 CHESTERTON, Cambs.

TL 13 95

Masonry building indicated by a spread of rubble.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 55 CHESTERTON, Cambs.

TL 12 96

Roman buildings south of Great North Road.

1. SMR 02073

CA 56 CHESTERTON, Cambs.

TL 12 96

This site is described by the Ordnance Survey Archaeological Division as an 'other substantial building'.

1. *Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain*, 4th Edition.

CA 57 COLNE, Cambs.

Colne Camp Ground

TL 37 78

Has been referred to as a possible villa, but all the evidence suggests a community involved in fishing and hunting, owning some domestic animals, living during the Roman period on dry gravel land near the Fens: digging has revealed no traces of durable building material. The site is under plough and there are no surveyable remains.

1. SMR 01820
2. VCH Hunts., 1, 1926, 255.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 15, 288.

CA 58 COMBERTON, Cambs.

TL 38 54

Roman building found in 1842 in a quarry. Walls of Ketton stone, chalk marl and flints, fragments of glass, pottery and other finds including coins of Vespasian to Gratian. The rooms included a hexagonally shaped one. Painted plaster.

1. SMR 03462
2. Babington, C.C., *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, 1880, 22-24.
3. RCHM West Cambs., 1968, 55.
4. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 8, 1842, 526.
5. *Arch. J.*, 6, 1849, 210.

CA 59 COTTENHAM, Cambs.

TL 47 68

Four coins of 330-375 found at Church End in 1956-7. Now arable; pottery ploughed out includes second century coarse ware, a mortarium and late third and fourth century colour coated ware.

1. SMR 05237

CA 60 COTTENHAM, Cambs.

TL 44 70

Cropmarks, pottery and deep ditches in grass. Tile fragments, second century samian and coarse ware and fourth century Nene ware.

1. SMR 05743

CA 61 CROYDON, Cambs.

TL 30 48

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. SMR 09516
2. RCHM West Cambs., 1968, 78.

CA 62 CROYDON, Cambs.

TL 32 48

Villa buildings and artefacts recovered in excavations 1973-4. Ditches, pits and cobbled floors of possibly five buildings, at least one tessellated. Animal coins, pottery, pillar fragments.

1. SMR 09185

CA 63 EARTH, Cambs.

TL 39 76

Ditches, pottery, skeleton. Excavation in 1963 and 1965 produced second and early third century pottery, and sherds associated with tiles and building stone. Third century flood layer. Other pottery found near female skeleton with bronze ring, bangle and coin of Constantius II.

1. SMR 02645
2. *P.C.A.S.*, 60.

CA 64 EDMUNDSOLES, Cambs.

Haslingfield

TL 43 53

Salvage excavation revealed a complex area of post-holes, foundation-trenches and pits, most of which were associated with an approximately circular fourth century building represented by a gully c. 1 m wide. To the east were found the chalk-block foundations of a possibly second century winged-corridor villa, aligned north-east to south-west, with a wing at the south corner and a corridor along the south-east side. There was a doorway on the north side. A boundary ditch probably contemporary with the building was traced.

1. SMR Cambs
2. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 447.

CA 65 ELTON, Cambs.

TL 11 94

Cropmark of a small rectangular building.

1. SMR 07817

CA 66 ELTON, Cambs.

TL 12 94

Stone building of Roman period, approx. third to fourth century.

1. SMR 01601
2. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 243-289.

CA 67 EYE, Cambs.

TF 21 02

Tegulae, hypocaust and tiles found in brick pits.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 68 EYE, Cambs.

TF 23 02

Roman occupation, kilns, field boundaries and buildings dated mid second to late fourth century.

1. SMR 02967

CA 69 EYNESBURY, Cambs.

TL 18 59

Pottery, tile and tesserae ploughed up in 1964. Pottery and tile of Roman period, as are tesserae.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 70 FEN DRAYTON, Cambs.

TL 33 70

Low mound - timber buildings, pits and ditches. Fourth century remains.

1. SMR 03647a
2. CBA Group 7, Bulletin 2, 1955.

CA 71 FENSTANTON, Cambs.

TL 32 69

Thick scatters of building material: limestone, roof tile, hypocaust tile. Associated with earthwork?

1. SMR 03443

CA 72 FENSTANTON, Cambs.

TL 32 68

Quantity of samian and coarse ware. 28 coins including Carausius, Constantine, Julian II and Valens. Building materials reported.

1. SMR 03460

CA 73 FORDHAM, Cambs.

Block Farm

TL 60 70

Building materials and many Roman finds. Tesserae, flint and tiles. Much pottery including third century coarseware, querns and limestone blocks. Small bronze finds. Spread of pottery carries on some distance away from the cropmark site.

1. SMR 02087
2. Cambs. Arch. Unit, Rec. No. 6070, 57.

CA 74 FORDHAM, Cambs.

TL 63 68

Building material, including painted plaster and hypocaust found in 1971.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 75 FOXTON, Cambs.

Hoffers Brook Farm

TL 41 49

Cropmarks of a building. Roman building debris, including tile, brick and stone, found on ground, also post holes, pottery, and linear and parallel ditches.

1. SMR 04181
2. VCH Cambs., 7, 1978, 46.

CA 76 FOXTON, Cambs.

TL 41 48

Large quantity of pottery, and some bones and oyster shells. Rooms with tiled passages; a smooth concrete floor made of fine broken brick and mortar.

1. SMR 04006
2. P.C.A.S., 6, 1885, apx. p ix.

CA 77 GAMLINGAY, Cambs.

TL 24 52

Dutter End

Traces of buildings visible on RAF APs, probably associated with the Med Manor house of Avenels. No trace of internal features within the almost destroyed moat.

1. SMR 02337
2. VCH Cambs., 7, 1978, 46.

CA 78 GIRTON, Cambs

TL 42 60

Large quantities of worked and rough oolite blocks, brick, hypocaust and roof tiles and pottery. Rubbish pit with Roman pottery on top and fragments of stone at the bottom, sculpture and 2-3 cremations, each in wooden box with glass vessels, samian and coarse ware and iron hanging lamp-holder.

1. SMR 05274a
2. VCH Cambs., 7, 1978, 82.

CA 79 GLINTON, Cambs.

TF 14 03

Roman buildings covering c. 1 acre were located by draining occupations. Trial holes produced Nene Valley pottery with roof tile, oyster shells and bone.

1. SMR 02246
2. *Northants. Arch.*, 10, 1975, 154.

CA 80 GODMANCHESTER, Cambs.

Rectory Farm

TL 25 71

Excavated 1963, 1968-9. Corridor villa with aisled house and bath house. Casual finds of the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages. Aerial photographs show the rectangular building with enclosures extending to the south-west. Situated on a slight natural rise. The bath house was apparently destroyed and robbed before the end of the Roman period. The villa had mosaics, hypocausts, painted plaster and arches. Second to fourth century pottery. Enclosure ditch. Excavation in 1990 showed that many of the enclosures and trackways were laid out in the second century. By third century, some ditches were infilled and buildings erected. One building had 23 ovens, another 9; no evidence of metal working.

1. SMR 02546
2. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 340.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 45, 1955, 89.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 48, 1958.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 58, 1968.
7. *P.C.A.S.*, 61, 1968, 19-43.
8. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 256.

CA 81 GODMANCHESTER, Cambs.

TL 25 72

Buildings and kiln noted during quarrying.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 82 GODMANCHESTER, Cambs.

TL 24 70

A July 1991 investigation at The Parks found Roman pits and quarry ditches containing pottery and building debris including glass and painted plaster. Evidence for horn

working may indicate the demolition of a fine house.

1. SMR 10136

CA 83 GODMANCHESTER, Cambs.

TL 24 70

Roman burials including copper bangles of fourth century date. Second and third century pits and ditches, containing domestic refuse, and a foundation trench for a masonry building of probable Roman date.

1. SMR 10487

CA 84 GODMANCHESTER, Cambs.

Granary Close

TL 24 70

In 1975 work was carried out on the site of an aisled building found in 1974. Three main phases of occupation: period 2, later first century to early second, had a 1.5 m diameter well and two rectilinear huts. They lay below the aisled barn of periods 3 & 4 (second and third century). It was substantial, with masonry walls 0.625 m wide and concrete floors. Four bays found with timber aisle posts 0.3 m square set in masonry lined foundation pits at 2.6 m centres. May have formed part of the *mansio* adjoining, with which it shared the same service road from Ermine Street. The *mansio* was destroyed c. 300, and an articulated arm and bones from a rubbish pit outside the barn have led to speculation of a 'massacre'. Aisled building rebuilt during late fourth century forming the nucleus of a sub-Roman occupation.

1. SMR 01536

CA 85 GRANTCHESTER, Cambs.

TL 43 55

An 'other substantial building', according to the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division.

1. *Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain*, 4th Edition.

CA 86 GRANTCHESTER, Cambs.

Tartar's Well

TL 43 51

The upper part of a Doric column of Northamptonshire oolite was found in 1917-18. Roman bricks and flue and roof tiles found nearby, possibly destroyed by coprolite digging in World War I.

1. SMR 04509
2. VCH Cambs., 7, 1978, 45.
3. *P.C.A.S.*, 22, 1921, 125.

CA 87 GRANTCHESTER, Cambs.

TL 43 54

Remains of stone and timber buildings noted in World War I. Stone, roof tiles, painted plaster and *opus signinum*.

1. SMR 04392
2. VCH Cambs., 7, 1978, 45.

CA 88 GREAT ABINGTON, Cambs.

Abington Park Farm

TL 51 46

Roman coins found in a field called 'Sunken Church Field' - a name indicative of the tradition of a buried building. Cropmarks of enclosure visible on AP. Fieldwalking

produced pottery, including samian, and some tile.

1. SMR 00193
2. Palmer, W.M., *The Neighbourhood of Hildersham and Abington*, 1924, 37.

CA 89 GREAT SHELFORD, Cambs.

TL 44 52

A Roman building was excavated here by Alison Taylor of Cambs. County Council.

1. SMR Cambs.

CA 90 GREAT STAUGHTON, Cambs.

Rushey Farm

TL 13 63

Excavated in 1958. Two fourth century corridor houses with mosaics and painted plaster. Second and third century buildings also. The houses were 'about 200 ft.' apart.

1. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 49, 1959, 118.
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 50, 1960, 224-5.

CA 91 GREAT WILBRAHAM, Cambs.

TL 54 56

Cropmark site, traces of building debris and three Roman coins.

1. SMR 06258

CA 92 GREAT WILBRAHAM, Cambs.

TL 55 57

A trench stripped for construction of a water pipe cut through two rooms of a Roman building, one with chalk floor, massive flint foundations; the other had had timber posts and wall slots. A circular pit cut into a square chalk platform with a Roman altar was found nearby, with other finds including tile and pottery.

1. SMR 05796
2. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 256.

CA 93 GREAT WILBRAHAM, Cambs.

TL 55 57

Roman pottery scatter including samian and colour-coated ware. 130 coins including Denarius of Vespasian and semis of Nerva. Many bronze fittings and ornaments. Lead vat fragment decorated with chevrons and one circle found 10 cm above a good cobbled floor.

1. SMR 06279

CA 94 GULDEN MORDEN, Cambs.

TL 27 40

Cropmarks photographed by David Wilson indicate as many as three visible buildings. A small Roman villa of winged corridor type; the wings face a small stream. Cropmarks of earlier field boundaries. Double walls may indicate multi-period site?

1. SMR 00748
2. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 254.
3. *Antiquity*, 63, 1973, 245.
4. *Antiquity*, 45, 1971, 225.

CA 95 HADDON, Cambs.

TL 14 93

Resistivity survey and fieldwalking have identified the site of probable Roman buildings associated with pottery of the

late third century onwards.

1. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 286.

CA 96 HARLTON, Cambs.

TL 37 52

The OS map records a villa at Harlton, close to the Wheatsheaf Inn. Roman pot, and second to fourth century tile.

1. SMR 03439
2. Fox, C., *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, 1923, 186.

CA 97 HARSTON, Cambs.

TL 44 50

Excavations 400 m along the line of the M11 found E-W ditches and later parallel series cutting the earlier ones.

Pottery. Traces of iron working. Foundations of a large building seen. Occupation c. second to fourth century. ?Potter's workshops of timber found but not excavated.

1. SMR 05074
2. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 445-448.

CA 98 HELPSTON, Cambs.

Roman villa north of Oxey Wood

TF 12 04

Mosaic found in 1827 and copied but building not explored.

Excavations in 1964 indicated a large settlement with stone buildings and mosaics. More recently excavated by volunteers (unreported). Six tessellated pavements exposed, strong stone walls, and heavy pottery scatter; tegulae, imbrices, stone roofing and brick. Courtyard villa with ?ancillary quarters. Now in state of decay.

1. SMR 00620
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1.
3. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 189.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 58, 1968, 188-9.
5. CBA Rept. 7, 1966, 21-23.
6. *Durobrivae*, 3, 1975, 6 & 22-23.

CA 99 HILDERSHAM, Cambs.

Dovehouse Meadow

TL 54 48

Roman building debris found in 1924. Roman foundations, coins and fragments of Roman pottery reported, but little or no trace now, possibly due to recent quarrying.

1. SMR 06126
2. Palmer, W.M., *The Neighbourhood of Hildersham and Abington*, 1924, 13.

CA 100 HISTON, Cambs.

TL 43 62

Signs of rectilinear enclosures.

1. SMR 05187
2. VCH Cambs., 7, 1978, 50.

CA 101 HUNTINGDON, Cambs.

TL 24 71

Fragmentary remains of a Roman building, probably a villa of corridor type, excavated, including a kiln. Six rooms uncovered; one room was built five feet below the level of the others. Hearths and thick deposits of ash and rubbish may indicate industrial use, but adjoining room had mosaic

floor. First phase of occupation in first century; second phase, a timber building on flint foundations; third, built in Barnack limestone with a corridor; fourth phase demolished some partition walls and erected others making small rooms in dark brown sandstone. Pottery, Nene valley and samian finds, tiles and wall plaster.

1. SMR 02545a
2. CBA Group 7, Bulletin 14, 1967, 3.
3. *Med. Arch.*, 12, 1968.

CA 102 ICKLETON, Cambs.

TL 49 43

A Roman winged-corridor villa 87 x 66 ft with seventeen rooms and baths at the rear excavated in 1848. Two rooms had hypocausts and two had coarse paving. Painted wall plaster. The additional building was 56 x 23 ft. In the lower part of the field a basilican building (interpreted by Neville as a temple) 81 x 41 ft of cruder construction was found.

1. SMR 04168/04153
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 4, 1849, 356-68.
3. *Arch. J.*, 6, 1849, 14-26.
4. Fox, C., *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, 1923, 183.

CA 103 ISLEHAM, Cambs.

TL 62 73

Roman building.

1. SMR 10326

CA 104 ISLEHAM, Cambs.

The Temple

TL 63 73

Building debris and mosaic floor. Pottery and pottery mould, roof tiles, box tiles, tesserae and large quantity of painted plaster. The 'temple' site was a chalk pit in Roman times, filled with debris including elaborately painted plaster and frescoes indicating building/s of some importance. Also hypocaust tiles. Many different tesserae types, possibly showing a number of separated rooms or buildings?

1. SMR 05704
2. *P.C.A.S.*, 37, 1937, xiii-xiv.
3. *P.C.A.S.*, 41, 79.
4. VCH Cambs., 2, 1948, 33.

CA 105 LINTON, Cambs.

TL 57 46

Much pottery and building material found in pits and ditches, probably of a villa robbed to build the priory on the opposite side of the stream.

1. SMR 06197

CA 106 LINTON, Cambs.

TL 55 47

Pits and ditches recorded. One feature produced Roman building material, including mortar and painted wall plaster.

1. SMR 10186c

CA 107 LINTON, Cambs.

TL 57 46

Corridor villa with a bath suite projecting to form an 'L'

shape, first identified in 1846. Finds of samian, glass, coin of Gallienus, Constantine, Victorinus and Valentinian. Tessellated pavements over the hypocausts; painted wall plaster. The OS found the site to be marked by tegulae, imbrices, box flue tiles, red brick tesserae and flint nodules. In 1990 further buildings located c. 50m away.

1. SMR 09841
2. RCHM, Essex., 1, 1916, 143.
3. *Arch. J.*, 8, 1851, 27-55.
4. *P.C.A.S.*, 49, 1951, 13-14.
5. *VCH Essex*, 3, 1963, 135-136.
6. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 2, 1850, 418.
7. *Archaeologia*, 32, 352.
8. *Arch. J.*, 7, 389.
9. *Arch. J.*, 10, 64, 227.
10. *Arch. J.*, 14, 63.
11. *P.C.A.S.*, 3, 23.
12. *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, 1, 91, 147, 193.
13. *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, 2, 62.
14. *P.S.A.*, 1, 171.
15. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 257.

CA 108 LINTON, Cambs.

TL 55 47

Cropmarks could indicate a possible Roman building.

1. SMR 10171

CA 109 LITLINGTON, Cambs.

TL 31 42

A courtyard type villa said to have contained thirty rooms and a bath. This villa had at least one mosaic pavement and, according to Kempes' map of 1836, it was a developed courtyard type with rooms on all four sides, being 'not less than 500 by 300 feet'. Roman buildings nearby reported in 1850, 1881, 1883 and 1913. A field inspection in 1975 indicated that most of this site now lies under a pig farm and arable land. Roman tomb has been found here.

1. SMR 03186
2. *Gentlemen's Magazine*, 1, 1829, 546.
3. Babbington, 1883, *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, 60-2.
4. *Archaeologia*, 26, 1836, 376.
5. *P.C.A.S.*, 19, 1915, 4.
6. *Arch. J.*, 25, 1868, 32.
7. Fox, C., *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, 1923, 184-185.
8. *Ancient Cambs.*, 1883, 37 & 60-62.

CA 110 LODE, Cambs.

TL 54 63

Roman pottery and pewter found in 1969. Building material, flue tiles and coin of Constantine I found in 1971.

1. SMR 06615

CA 111 MADINGLEY, Cambs.

TL 40 60

Cropmark of ?building, but no finds.

1. SMR 09536

CA 112 MARCH, Cambs.

TF 39 00

Building stone and sherds, late second to early fourth centuries.

1. SMR 08199

CA 113 MARHOLM, Cambs.

TF 12 02

Roman building material. Scatter in raised area of dark soil, roughly dressed oolitic limestone, shell gritted, grey and colour coated pottery.

1. SMR 02157
2. *Northants. Arch.*, 8, June 1973, 8.

CA 114 MAXEY, Cambs.

Lolham Hall

TF 11 07

Spread of late Roman sherds and building stone over c. 4 acres.

1. SMR 02151
2. *Nene Valley Report*, 1979-80.

CA 115 ORTON LONGUEVILLE, Cambs.

Orton Hall Farm, Peterborough

TL 17 95

Roman buildings, including aisled farmhouses. The site was first recognised when the farmer took pottery from its surface into Peterborough Museum, having broken his plough on one of the buildings. Excavations uncovered buildings and ditches, including enclosures. Prehistoric and later Saxon occupation. The earliest Roman finds were of AD 60-70. The buildings, some with "corn driers", were grouped around a courtyard. Could run into the fifth century.

1. MacKreth, D.F., in Todd, M. (ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 209-223.
2. Morris, P., 1979, *Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain*, 137.

CA 116 ORTON LONGUEVILLE, Cambs.

Lynch Farm

TL 14 97

Roman buildings, including aisled structures. Same as CA 118?

1. Morris, P., 1979, *Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain*, 138.
2. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 257.

CA 117 ORTON LONGUEVILLE, Cambs.

TL 16 96

Stone basilican barn, excavated in 1959.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 118 ORTON LONGUEVILLE, Cambs.

TL 14 97

Iron Age and Roman settlement. Fourth century aisled barn, temple stone, painted plaster and timber buildings. Same as CA 118?

1. SMR Cambs

CA 119 ORTON LONGUEVILLE, Cambs.

TL 15 92

Tesserae, tiles and third century black indented urn found in 1861.

1. SMR 01615
2. RCHM Hunts., 1926, 195.

CA 120 ORTON WATERVILLE, Cambs.

TL 14 97

Timber framed aisled workshop, corn driers, drainage channels and a stone revetted basin 13 m x 35 m. Metal working furnaces within workshop. V-shaped ditches may indicate military connection. Rectangular building located by fieldwalking, and excavations revealed footings of a Roman Celtic temple. Painted wall plaster, *opus signinum* and tile pieces.

1. SMR 09820

CA 121 ORTON WATERVILLE, Cambs.

Alwalton

TL 13 96

Various verbal reports of Roman bricks and ramparts, possibly associated with 1833 finds of two burials, samian, coin and bronze bangles. Nothing visible now.

1. SMR 00912
2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 175.
3. VCH Hunts., 1, 1926, 248.

CA 122 ORWELL, Cambs.

TL 35 48

Extensive scatters of Roman pottery and building debris.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 123 PAMPISFORD, Cambs.

TL 49 47

Cropmarks and dense finds scatters. Building foundations visible. Finds of Roman period.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 124 PETERBOROUGH, Cambs.

TF 16 03

Cropmarks of an enclosure. Tile and rubble found of the Roman period.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 125 PETERBOROUGH, Cambs.

TF 16 04

Long rectangular building of basilican type, 77 x 34 ft excavated 1961-5. Eight post holes in two parallel rows of four inside. Four troughs and four depressions on the floor, all containing blackened earth and red ash. Nene valley ware and coins date it to the fourth century. Samian, floor and roof tiles. Enclosure 460 yards SSE of Roman building, trapezoidal, with sides 190 x 150 ft long, with no internal features or entrances. APs apparently show two parallel ditches about 30 feet apart running NE-SW. Now under arable and subject to development.

1. SMR 00596
2. RCHM Peterborough New Town, 1969, 13-14.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 135.

CA 126 PETERBOROUGH, Cambs.

Horsey Toll Road

TL 22 96

Building stone, flue tiles and first to third century pottery.

1. SMR 04015

CA 127 PETERBOROUGH, Cambs.

TL 15 98

Several acres of Romano-British pottery and building stone.

1. SMR 01384
2. *Northants. Arch.*, 10, 1975, 155.
3. CBA Group 9, 1975, 28.

CA 128 PETERBOROUGH, Cambs.

Thorpe Hall

TL 17 98

Building with mosaic discovered in 1720.

1. SMR 01410e
2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 189.
3. RCHM Peterborough New Town, 1969, 11.

CA 129 REACH, Cambs.

TL 57 65

Substantial Roman building, with finds of Roman pottery, box tiles, roofing tiles, mortar and flint.

1. SMR 06781
2. RCHM NE Cambs., 1972, 88.

CA 130 REACH, Cambs.

Cropmarks excavated in 1892. Mosaic and hypocausts found.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 131 REACH, Cambs.

TL 57 65

Iron Age and Roman settlements, with finds of Roman pottery, roof tiles and painted wall plaster indicate Roman building in the same area.

1. SMR 06760a
2. RCHM NE Cambs., 1972, 88.

CA 132 SACREWELL, Cambs.

TF 07 00

No further information available on this Roman building.

CA 133 ST. IVES, Cambs.

TL 31 71 approx.

Roman villa found c. 1890 (Neil Holbrook, pers. comm.).

CA 134 ST. IVES, Cambs.

TL 3 7

Roman building material, stone rubble, roof tile and hypocaust tile found in river Ouse.

1. SMR 08110

CA 135 ST. NEOTS, Cambs.

Conygeare

TL 07 99

In 1967 a Roman building was discovered while sectioning a circular mound near site of two superimposed Roman camps. A large room with hypocaust found, with stoke holes of two periods, and in foundation of first period hole was an infant burial. Finds included Castor ware and coarse native wares of third and fourth centuries, glass, Roman coins and two bronze bracelets. Site is on arable land and there are now no significant surface remains.

1. SMR 00396A
2. CBA Group 7, Bulletin 14, 1967.

CA 136 ST. NEOTS, Cambs.

Conygeare

TL 18 59

Building, burial, pottery, glass, coin, and tesserae associated with this site.

1. SMR 00396
2. CBA Group 7, Bulletin 11, 1974.
3. CBA Group 7, Bulletin 14, 1967.
4. *T.C.H.A.S.*, 5, 266.

CA 137 ST. NEOTS, Cambs.

TL 17 58

Aerial photograph shows outlines of Roman courtyard villa.

1. SMR 04253
2. CBA Group 7, Bulletin 15, 1968, 2.

CA 138 ST. NEOTS, Cambs.

TL 17 59

Roman pottery, tiles and tesserae, possible villa site, though nothing on aerial photographs.

1. SMR 00684

CA 139 SHEPRETH, Cambs.

TL 39 48

Excavations in 1968-72 found a Romano-British house comprising four rooms and a hut. A second building nearby is probably a villa. Associated 5 ft square cobbled floor was "...a bath house and latrine". Tile fragments, painted plaster, tesserae and window glass found. Rubbish pits yielded pottery, querns, a burnt oak door and sardonxyx.

1. SMR 03364
2. *P.C.A.S.*, 6, 1885, 60-61.
3. Fox, C., *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, 1923, 185.

CA 140 SIBSON CUM STIBBINGTON, Cambs.

TL 07 98

Roman buildings and ironworking shown on Artis' plan.

1. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1.
2. RCHM Hunts., 231.

CA 141 SIBSON CUM STIBBINGTON, Cambs.

TL 07 97

Roman building located by Artis. Now quarried. Buildings and potteries shown on plan (ref 2).

1. SMR 00119
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1.
3. RCHM Hunts., 1926, 231.

CA 142 SIBSON CUM STIBBINGTON, Cambs.

TL 08 98

Buildings, pottery kilns and cemetery. Identified by Artis and visited by Graham Webster. Third and fourth century material. Excavated by Brian Hartley in 1957. Two kilns with a common stoke hole producing colour-coated wares of late third to fourth century. Building complex of kilns, a workshop, a well and a large rubbish pit.

1. SMR 00170
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1.
3. RCHM Hunts., 1926, 231.
4. *Arch. J.*, 114, 1957, 10-27.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 48, 1958, 139.

6. *Britannia*, 1, 1970.

CA 143 SIBSON CUM STIBBINGTON, Cambs.

TL 07 98

Artis' plan shows buildings and ironworkings. Area has produced Roman material but now under arable and housing.

1. SMR 00122
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*.
3. RCHM Hunts., 1926, 231.

CA 144 SIBSON CUM STIBBINGTON, Cambs.

TL 08 98

Roman buildings on east edge of A1.

1. SMR 05650

CA 145 SIBSON CUM STIBBINGTON, Cambs.

TL 09 97

Roman buildings and potteries shown on 100 yd diameter mound on plan.

1. SMR 00213
2. Artis, E.T., *Durobrivae*, 1828, plate 1.

CA 146 SNAILWELL, Cambs.

TL 65 66

Cropmarks indicate Roman building site.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 147 SOHAM, Cambs.

TL 61 73

Sandy marl roof tile.

1. SMR 07688

CA 148 SOHAM, Cambs.

East Fen

TL 60 73

Cropmark of a building. Excavations found hypocaust tiles, still in mortar, with ash and charcoal. Much pot and bone, and one rubbish pit. Coins and bronze fragments.

1. SMR 07578

CA 149 SOMERSHAM, Cambs.

TL 37 78

'Finds' reported which indicate presence of a Roman building.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 150 SOMERSHAM, Cambs.

TL 36 80

Pieces of Roman tile including hypocaust.

1. SMR 07705

CA 151 STANGROUND, Cambs.

TL 21 98

A square building with another inside, standing in an irregular enclosure made of a ditch with a ?wall inside it. Possibly temple?

1. SMR 10152

CA 152 STAPLEFORD, Cambs.

TL 49 51

Roman building material found under Girton College.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 153 STAPLEFORD, Cambs.

TL 49 51

Heavy scatter of building material including Roman roofing tile and unmortared flint in corner of ploughed field. A few pottery sherds including grey coarse ware and samian. Roman "shackles" reported.

1. SMR 04849
2. CBA Bulletin 6, 1959.
3. Fox, C., *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, 1923, 185.

CA 154 STOW-CUM-QUY, Cambs.

Quy Hall

TL 51 61

Roman box and roof tiles and pottery found in gardens.

1. SMR 06363b
2. RCHM NE Cambs., 1972, 95.

CA 155 STRETHAM, Cambs.

TL 52 73

Cropmarks with many Roman finds indicating the site of a Roman building.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 156 SUTTON, Cambs.

TL 09 98

Building stone, tile and pottery.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 157 SUTTON, Cambs.

Sutton Heath

TL 08 00/09 01

A number of Roman buildings located by fieldwalking. Much Roman pottery in good condition found by C Taylor of RCHM Cambs. Related field system. Later investigations have found very little. Now under arable.

1. SMR 04389

CA 158 SWAFFHAM BULBECK, Cambs.

TL 55 61

Piece of Castor ware, four of grey ware, part of box tile, *opus signinum* and pottery.

1. SMR 06634

CA 159 SWAFFHAM BULBECK, Cambs.

TL 52 67

Roman remains found in 1942 including pottery and masonry - blocks of dressed Barnack limestone, probably from a barge which grounded here before the river was bypassed, are similar to stone coffins in East Anglia.

1. SMR 06533
2. RCHM NE Cambs., 2, 1972, 112.

CA 160 SWAFFHAM PRIOR, Cambs.

Devil's Ditch, Reach to Wooditton

TL 57 65

In 1924 sections were cut near to Cambridge-Mildenhall railway, where a Roman house stood 300 yds in front of the dyke. Roman potsherd rubbish found on old surface under the bank, so the house must have predated the dyke.

1. SMR 07801a

CA 161 TEVERSHAM, Cambs.

Hinton Fields Site B

TL 49 57

Excavation in 1978 revealed buildings (foundations and disturbed floors) and ditches. Finds of pottery sherds, coins, quern stones, carbonised grain, tesserae, brick, roof and floor tiles, plaster, mortar and clunch blocks. Many small finds. Mosaic pavement of three colours. Two building phases, one on top of the other. The CBA reported that in 1986 excavation took place on the site of a villa at Teversham (TL 49 58) which had been cut through by a new road.

1. SMR 05099
2. RCHM NE Cambs., 1972, 138.
3. VCH Cambs., 7, 1978, 58.
4. White, C., 1982, *The Roman Sites at Hinton Fields, Manor Farm, Teversham, Cambs.*, 11-24.
5. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 450.
6. *CBA Archaeology in Britain 1986*.
7. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 296.

CA 162 THORNHAUGH, Cambs.

TL 04 99

Roman building located by Artis, and 'ironworks' marked on his plan. Report (ref 4) of two bowl-shaped iron-ore roasting furnaces 7 ft in diameter, in land now being quarried. Filling excavated included furnace lining, slag, samian and Nene valley pottery (C2-3).

1. SMR 00115
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1: Artis' Surve map.
3. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 189-90.
4. CBA Group 7, Bulletin 12, 1965, 2.
5. *Northants. Federation of Archaeol. Socs.*, Bulletin, 1, Dec 1966, 12.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 206.

CA 163 THORNHAUGH, Cambs.

TL 04 99

Roman building on Artis' plan, and 'ironworks'. Now under afforestation and no evidence of Roman occupation.

1. SMR 00113
2. Artis, E.T., *Durobrivae*, 1828, 'Plate 1': Artis' Survey Map

CA 164 THORNHAUGH, Cambs.

Middle Ground field

TF 07 00

Roman building excavated in 1928 by the Oundle School. It produced 'many finds', including a small clay head, probably from a statuette, of late second to third century date.

1. SMR 01973
2. *Durobrivae*, 2, 1974, 17.

CA 165 THORNHAUGH, Cambs.

TF 07 00

Parts of two rooms and corridor of a house dug out by Oundle School in 1928. Pottery and coins of second to fourth centuries, and much wall plaster.

1. SMR 00059a
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 19, 1929, 193.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 39, 1949, 104.
5. Collingwood, R.G. and Wright, R.P., *Roman Inscriptions of Britain*, I, 1965, 76.
6. *Humaniora*, 8, 1929, 78-80.
7. *Britannia*, 6, 1975.

CA 166 THORNHAUGH, Cambs.

TF 04 00

This Roman building was recorded by E.T. Artis.
"Extensive Roman building of the second class" on plan.
No visible remains at the indicated site.

1. SMR 00012
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1. Artis' Survey Map.
3. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 189.

CA 167 UPTON, Cambs.

TF 09 00

Roman building and potteries reported by Artis. Examined by County Archaeologist and confirmed. 1969 OS report site under corn stubble.

1. SMR 00095
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1. Artis' Survey Map.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 54, 1964, 164.

CA 168 WALTON, Cambs.

TF 16 02

Building stone and tile found in a ditch, but it is not clear whether this the result of excavation or salvage.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 169 WANSFORD, Cambs.

Waggon Hovel Field

TL 07 99

Site of Roman building, reported by E.T. Artis. 1963 excavation revealed Roman building with hypocaust and a Roman quarry. Finds included wall-plaster, tegula, imbrex and box tiles, samian and coarse ware, glass, coin and bones. Dated late second to fourth century.

1. SMR 01991
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1. Artis' Survey Map.

CA 170 WATER NEWTON, Cambs.

TL 11 96

Roman building with mosaics and hypocausts partly excavated by Artis. The pavements (in plan, ref 2) are those mentioned by Morton as a road which led from Water Newton to Normangate Field.

1. SMR 09094
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 34.
3. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 174
4. RCHM Hunts., 1926, 285.

CA 171 WATER NEWTON, Cambs.

TL 11 97

Building with mosaics and hypocausts partly excavated by Artis.

44

1. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1. Artis' Survey Map

CA 172 WATER NEWTON, Cambs.

TL 10 96

Roman building with mosaic planned and excavated by Artis. Tessellated pavements, both mosaic and rubble floors. Hypocausts. Now under pasture.

1. SMR 04457
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 1. Artis' Survey Map.
3. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 174.

CA 173 WATER NEWTON, Cambs.

TL 11 96

Roman building excavated by Artis in 1826. Frescoed walls, mosaics and hypocausts found. Now under pasture.

1. SMR 01710
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, Plate 34.
3. VCH Hunts., 1, 1926, 230.
4. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 174.

CA 174 WATER NEWTON, Cambs.

Durobrivae

TL 10 96

Excavation report of Roman house; not on Artis' map.

1. SMR 01876
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *Durobrivae*, plate 1. Artis' Survey Map.
3. VCH Hunts., 1, 1926.

CA 175 WATER NEWTON, Cambs.

TL 11 97

Villa reported by E Greenfield (ref 2).

1. SMR 09692
2. RCHME, PRN 19, Excavations Index 18625.

CA 176 WERRINGTON, Cambs.

TF 16 04

Excavated Roman building.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 177 WEST WICKHAM, Cambs

TL 61 50

Field survey has identified the site of a villa in 1991. Marked by mortared sandstone, limestone and flint debris, hypocaust tiles, tesserae and pottery.

1. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 286.

CA 178 WHITTLESEY, Cambs.

TL 22 99

Cropmarks of small square enclosure indicative of a villa.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 179 WHITTLESFORD, Cambs.

Chronicle Hills

TL 45 46

Cropmarks of enclosures and building debris scatter 34 m in diameter. Excavation finds include tesserae, samian pottery, glass and tile, suggesting substantial Roman building.

1. SMR 04311

2. Cambridge University Committee for Aerial
Photography APs 01/06/1973 BMS 53-55.

CA 180 WHITTLESFORD, Cambs.

Chronicle Hills

TL 45 47

Building debris; tegulae, sandstone and limestone tiles,
tesserae and coarse ware.

1. SMR 04312

CA 181 WHITTLESFORD, Cambs.

Chronicle Hills

TL 45 47

Tegulae, drainpipes, decorated wall plaster, samian,
Horningsea and coarse ware.

1. SMR 04309

CA 182 WHITTLESFORD, Cambs.

Chronicle Hills

TL 45 47

Decorated tiles, tegulae, hypocaust tiles, tesserae,
drainpipes, roof tiles, wall plaster, window glass, coarse
ware, Castor and Horningsea ware, mortaria, coin of
Antonius Pius, animal teeth and oyster shells. Substantial
Roman building suggested.

1. SMR 04308

CA 183 WHITTLESFORD, Cambs.

Chronicle Hills

TL 45 47

Tegulae, tesserae, hypocaust tiles, roofing tiles, colour
coated Horningsea ware, samian and coarse wares, and
mortaria.

1. SMR 04310

CA 184 WHITTLESFORD, Cambs.

Chronicle Hills

TL 45 46

Building debris including tegulae, hypocaust tiles, tesserae,
quernstones, nails, Horningsea ware, Castor ware, red
mortaria and samian.

1. SMR 04313

CA 185 WICKEN, Cambs.

Hall Farm

TL 57 70

Roman coins found here in 1878 including Constantine the
Great AD 323, and Julius Caesar 51 BC. Cropmarks of a
rectangular Roman building.

1. SMR 07071

CA 186 WICKEN, Cambs.

TL 54 72

A villa, recently disturbed enclosures, ring ditch, driveway
and headland noted on APs.

1. SMR 10525

CA 187 WILLINGHAM, Cambs.

TL 41 71

Roman sherds, second to third century masonry.

1. SMR 05781a

2. *Antiquity*, 19, 1945, 145-154.

CA 188 WILLINGHAM, Cambs.

TL 42 70

Ditch and small enclosures or building not on present
alignment of fields, and which pre-date them. Possible
villa. Roman sherds found 1954.

1. SMR 09511

CA 189 WILLINGHAM, Cambs.

Glebe Farm

TL 43 71

Quern and sherds found in 1951. Deep ploughing in 1953
produced soilmarks.

1. SMR 05789

2. VCH Cambs., 7, 1978, 48, 68.

CA 190 WILLINGHAM, Cambs.

TL 39 71

Roman settlement. Three groups of rectangular enclosures,
each with minor ditches, possibly farms and stock yards.

Largest complex comprises two-period farm enclosure
containing house and other buildings, associated with small
fields. Second and fourth century pottery.

1. SMR 03638

2. VCH Cambs., 7, 1978, 47.

CA 191 WIMBLINGTON, Cambs.

TL 44 93

Much building debris.

1. SMR Cambs

CA 192 WIMBLINGTON, Cambs.

Harding's Drain

TL 45 93

Cropmarks of substantial building. Sporadic finds of
pottery sherds and tile fragments but no concentrations.

1. SMR 06310

2. P.C.A.S., 58, 1965, 26.

CA 193 WIMPOLE, Cambs.

TK 33 48

Roman pottery, iron work, coins of Tetricus and Valens and
other finds in private garden. Foundations of clunch and
large stones at 3 ft depth indicate an occupation site.

1. SMR 03334

2. CBA Group 7, 17, 1970, 2.

CA 194 WIMPOLE, Cambs.

TL 33 51

Possible remains of villa or agricultural outbuilding seen as
parchmark and earthwork.

1. SMR 09584

CA 195 YARWELL, Cambs.

TL 06 99

An 'other substantial building' according to the Ordnance
Survey Archaeology Division.

1. *Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain*, 4th
Edition.

CHESHIRE

CH 1 EATON-BY-TARPORLEY, Cheshire.

SJ 87 65

A small but well-constructed villa excavated by David Mason of the Grosvenor Museum (David Mason, pers. comm.).

CH 2 GRAFTON, Cheshire.

Grafton Estate/Bovium?

SJ 45 51

Roman settlement at Grafton along Watling Street obtained on several different occasions, showing the zone of occupation lay south of the road, with ribbon development along road to west. Settlement covered at least 4 hectares. Roman sherds found during field survey along Roman road and in 1980 trial section uncovered substantial foundations of building. At the east end of settlement, the corner of a possible bath suite was revealed. Alongside road, a large ditch 4.2 m and 0.9 m deep found. Suggested this represents defensive ditch and berm of early fort, which had stone-footed rampart and intervallum road. Ditch and rampart of several phases. At some time the rampart was slighted and Watling Street built over. In late third century a V-shaped channel constructed within ditch to serve possibly as an aqueduct. Near the end of the fourth century, the area was levelled and timber buildings erected alongside Watling Street. Finds include sandstone altar dedicated to Genius Loci and Polden Hill type fibula. Pottery of the second and third centuries and some fourth century ware. Settlement suggested as Bovium of the Antonine Itinerary.

1. SMR 1768
2. *Britannia*, 15, 1984, 255-257.
3. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 333.
4. VCH Cheshire, 1, 1987, 236.
5. *Britannia*, 14, 1983.

CH 3 RUSHTON, Cheshire.

Eaton Villa

SJ 57 63

Excavations by David Mason in 1980-82 uncovered a Roman winged corridor villa, consisting of a main range 8.2 m wide x 19.3 m long, fronted on north east side by a 2.5 m wide portico with a 4 m wide wing at either end projecting out for at least 6 m beyond the front wall of the main range. Walls were constructed of sandstone and limestone blocks and roofing materials included clay tiles, sandstone shingles and slates. Phase one to two postholes belonged to a large timber building, possibly of aisled plan, c. 9 x 22 m, with a stone hearth. Probably destroyed by fire. Drainage ditches on the north & west were associated with large pits, which were possible emplacements for wooden tanks. System was designed to convey water from the spring on the hillside to the north west. Phase three comprised a single storeyed winged-corridor building 26 m x 14 m. South wing formed a bath suite. Main range contained five rooms decorated with wall plaster, *opus signinum* or mortared pebbled floors. One room had a hypocaust and another a hearth. North wing contained three rooms, two being heated. A colonnade ran along the

east front, between the two projecting wings. In the fourth phase the house was reconstructed with some hypocausts removed but the south wing still continued as a bath suite. Colonnade now converted into rooms, with *opus signinum* floor and painted wall plaster. A second storey was probably added to the main range and possible corn drying kilns were added to two rooms. Phase one may have been of a temporary nature only. Phase two may only have had a life of thirty years. Of phase three, the original stone villa was probably built c. AD 170-200 while in phase four, the reconstruction of the stone villa dates to the late third or early fourth century. The site is now conserved and displayed. Some stone column bases and drainage troughs have been imported from the Hunter Street excavations in Chester.

1. SMR 882
2. *Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin*, 8, 1982, 49-52.
3. *Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin*, 9, 1983, 67-73.
4. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 333.
5. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 353-4.
6. VCH Cheshire, 1, 1987, 210-1.

CLWYD

CL 1 CORWEN, Clwyd.

SJ 07 43

A building of great antiquity is said to have been found in Corwen in 1909 during construction behind the Midland Bank. Also found was a Roman bust of Greek marble which was destroyed by enemy action of 1939-45; remains in Liverpool Museum.

1. SMR 4224
2. *Llangollen Advertiser*, 25.2.1910.

CL 2 FLINT, Clwyd.

Pentre Farm

SJ 25 72

Excavations in 1976-7 and 1981 revealed an early second century timber villa building with partitioned courtyard. Later rebuilt in stone. Abandoned by mid-third century. Associated lead workings and burial with lead cover.

1. SMR 116
2. *Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Review*, 1981, 10.
3. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 302-3.

CL 3 FLINT, Clwyd.

Castle Works

SJ 24 73

Taylor says Roman tiles and bricks were found here in the early nineteenth century. In about 1700 a Roman hypocaust was found presumably at the same site which is now covered by a factory.

1. SMR 301
2. Taylor, H., 1883, *Historic Notices of Flint*, 9.
3. Davies, E., 1949, *The Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Flintshire*, 144.

CL 4 HANMER, Clwyd.

Blackhurst Cropmark

SJ 46 34

Complex cropmark adjacent to road. Consists of an outer enclosure mark with a smaller rectangular mark inside it in the north-east corner. It looks very Roman and may be a *mansio*. Nothing visible on the ground.

CL 5 HANMER, Clwyd.

Bettisfield Old Hall.

SJ 462 359

Two fragments of what the RCAHM say were almost certainly Roman tiling fragments, were found in the meadow fronting the old hall in 1910.

1. SMR 4231
2. RCAHM 1912, Flintshire, 107.

CL 6 HANMER, Clwyd.

Croxton Farm

SJ 45 41

M.H. Lee in 1988 reported that some Roman bricks were found in 1866 when digging a hole to bury cattle beside Croxton farmhouse. There is no further information.

1. SMR 182
2. Davies, E., 1949, *The Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Flintshire*, 180.

CL 7 HOLT, Clwyd.

SJ 40 54

Adjacent and just to the east of the Holt bath house, and near to the Holt barracks, another building was uncovered. It is thought to be a small dwelling house roughly L-shaped in plan with a hypocausted room and long corridor to south-east.

1. SMR 1177c
2. RCAHM Flintshire, 1914, 72-4.
3. Davies, E., 1949, *The Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Flintshire*, 143-55.

CL 8 HOPE, Clwyd.

Ffrith

SJ 28 55

A vast quantity of Roman building material and finds has arisen from this village over the last four centuries. The material includes flue tile, glass, roof tiles, floor tiles, animal bone and a cremation. The settlement is probably civil although the quantity of XX LEG. tiles suggests some sort of military connection. Site now nearly destroyed. See also CL 9, CL 10, CL 11, CL 12, CL 13 and CL 14, which are possibly related.

1. SMR 19
2. *Britannia*, 3, 1972, 361.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 58, 1968, 176.
4. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 416.

CL 9 HOPE, Clwyd.

Ffrith Building A

SJ 28 55

Camden in 1586 reports the discovery of a hypocaust in Ffrith with brick pillars and tiled floor. Some tiles had XX LEG. stamps. See also CL 8, CL 10, CL 11, CL 12, CL 13 and CL 14 which are possibly related.

1. SMR 19A
2. Camden, W., 1586, *Britannia*, 394-5.

CL 10 HOPE, Clwyd.

Ffrith Building B

SJ 28 55

In 1870, whilst cutting foundation trenches, another hypocaust was discovered in the angle of the High Road and that leading to the Blue Bell. See also CL 8, CL 9, CL 11, CL 12, CL 13 and CL 14, which are possibly related.

1. SMR 19B
2. RCAHM Flintshire, 1912, 55-6.

CL 11 HOPE, Clwyd.

Ffrith Building C

SJ 28 55

In 1874 the remains of walls strongly cemented with hard mortar were found; samian and other pottery found also. See also CL 8, CL 9, CL 10, CL 12, CL 13, and CL 14, which are possibly related.

1. SMR 19C
2. Davies, E., 1949, *The Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Flintshire*, 226-38.

CL 12 HOPE, Clwyd.

Ffrith Building D

SJ 28 55

In 1910 whilst digging foundations for Arosfa House a Roman plastered wall was found. Subsequent excavations in its back garden revealed the foundations of a circular room 10.6 m in diameter plus other walling, possibly Laconium. XX LEG. tile. See also CL 8, CL 9, CL 10, CL 11, CL 13 and CL 14 which are possibly related.

1. SMR 19D
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 58, 1968, 176.
3. *Britannia*, 3, 1972, 361.

CL 13 HOPE, Clwyd.

Ffrith Finds A

SJ 28 55

In 1708 a probable Roman flue tile was found. In 1893 probable Roman remains were found whilst digging foundations of cottages near Offa's Dyke. See also CL 8, CL 9, CL 10, CL 11, CL 12 and CL 14, which are possibly related.

1. SMR 19E
2. Davies, E., 1949, *The Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Flintshire*, 226-38.

CL 14 HOPE, Clwyd.

Ffrith Finds B

SJ 28 55

Cyril Fox in 1926 found Roman tile, glass, samian and coarse pottery not later than second century. Two hollows full of charcoal were also found. See also CL 8, CL 9, CL 10, CL 11, CL 12 and CL 13 which are possibly related.

1. SMR 19F
2. Davies, E., 1949, *The Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Flintshire*, 266-38.

CL 15 LLANRHAIADR YN GINMERCH, Clwyd.

Segrwyd Cropmark

SJ 04 64

A G.D.B. Jones air photograph shows a vague sub-rectangular cropmark which has evidently yielded Roman

artefacts, including pottery and tile, during fieldwalking.

CL 16 MELIDEN, Clwyd.

Penisadre Farm

SJ 06 82

A slate inscribed CXXXI believed to be Roman; possibly it has come from a nearby Roman building.

1. SMR 2233
2. Nash-Williams, V.E., 1954, *The Roman Frontier in Wales*, 21.

CL 17 ST. ASAPH, Clwyd.

Bryn Polyn Mawr

SJ 04 73

In 1978 some pieces of Roman tile and pottery were found in topsoil on a flat top of ridge close to an alleged Roman road line.

1. SMR 4225
2. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 269.

CL 18 WHITFORD, Clwyd.

Crown Farm.

SJ 12 76

Fragment of samian and base of second to third century thumb-pot, and a fragment of pipe - possibly Roman - found at Crown Farm in 1925.

1. SMR 2394
2. Davies, E., 1949, *The Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Flintshire*, 398.

CL 19 ST. ASAPH, Clwyd.

SJ 03 74

Small quantity of Roman coarse pottery and tile fragments found during housing development west of A541 road.

1. SMR 4419
2. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 269.

CORNWALL

CO 1 MAGOR, Cornwall.

Illogan

SW 63 42

This site is marked on the Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain (2nd edition) as an 'other substantial building', but fieldwork has shown that it is quite clearly a winged-corridor villa. Mid-second century pottery belongs to the first phase of building, which ends c. AD 240. The villa house continued in use into the fourth century.

Geophysical survey carried out by English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory in 1985 revealed that the villa appears to be situated within a double ditched circular enclosure. The enclosure is likely to be an earlier Iron Age settlement site.

1. *Antiq. J.*, 12, 1932, 71-2.
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 39, 1933, 117-75.
3. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 21, 34, 49, 122.

CO 2 LOWER ROSEWARNE, Cornwall.

SW 64 40

In the garden of a cottage at Lower Rosewarne, the cutting

of a trench for a water pipe disturbed what Mr Douch of the R.I.C. Museum, Truro, described as two chunks of tessellated pavement similar to that from Magor Villa (CO 1), i.e., tesserae attached to a concrete base. Mr Douch saw these fragments in 1980. Professor Charles Thomas has also seen the objects and visited the site. Information from Peter Rose of the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology.

CUMBRIA

CU 1 WINDERMERE, Cumbria.

Belle Isle

During the building of a house on Belle Isle in 1774, workmen found a tessellated pavement when levelling an area north of the house. In the basement of the house is a well, said to be Roman.

1. SMR 2047
2. *Country Life*, 88, 1940, 98.
3. Nicolson, J. and Burns, R. 1777, *History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland*, Vol. 1, 625.

DERBYSHIRE

DB 1 ALDWARK, Derbyshire.

Hilltop Farm

SK 22 57

An extensive area of disused quarrying and enclosure banks incorporating a complex of small paddocks and a platform. Dated to the Roman period.

1. SMR 114
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 5, 1962.

DB 2 BRUSHFIELD, Derbyshire.

Brushfield

SK 16 71

A series of rectilinear enclosures making up an apparent settlement, possibly of Roman date. The remains comprise a series of low stone walls, grassed over. These features were revealed on the RCHM's NAR Air Photograph: 16/4/1948:SK 1672/1.

1. SMR 2710

DB 3 CARSINGTON, Derbyshire.

SK 24 51

Site first discovered in 1964 when pottery, tiles, tegulae, imbrices, flue tiles and other hypocaust material were discovered. Probing revealed a solid surface of gritstone and tile over half of the field. The field was ploughed for several years prior to 1974, and large quantities of Roman tile were turned up, as well as pottery and coin. The farmer removed several tons of gritstone and suggests there were areas of ash and burnt clay. Excavation took place at SK 24 51, where burnt clay, tegulae and flat building tiles turned up. This revealed a stone villa building with several other phases of building in the area. Excavations and geophysical survey in 1990-1 revealed the building to be within a ditched enclosure. Also evidence of timber buildings.

1. SMR 3222
2. *D.A.J.*, 101 1979-80, 58-87.

DB 4 CHELMORTON, Derbyshire.

Burrs Farm

SK 10 71

Roman farmstead complex with adjacent small fields. Wall foundations and buildings centred at SK 10 71. Pottery and quern fragments found. Pottery includes samian.

1. SMR 3802
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1962.

DB 5 KNIVETON, Derbyshire.

Close Farm

SK 20 50

Roman period ditch discovered during excavation of facilities for caravan site. Ditch of V-section, with pottery of the early second to fourth centuries, tesseræ, daub, glass, quern fragments, lead, iron and a coin of Arcadius (c. 400). This suggests the presence of a nearby Roman building with tessellated pavements.

1. SMR 9036

DB 6 SHIREBROOK, Derbyshire.

Stubbin Wood

SK 52 68

An aisled farmhouse, partly excavated here. It measured 24.7 x 9.1 m and was of the early third century. Pottery, coins, a brooch and hearth found inside.

1. SMR 12505
2. *D.A.J.*, 71, 1951, 79-80
3. *D.A.J.*, 76, 1956, 1-9.
4. Morris, P., 1978, *Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain*, 140.

DEVON

DE 1 AXMINSTER, Devon.

Woodbury

SY 29 97

This site was excavated by RJ Silvester in 1981-2. During the course of this, later Roman finds were made indicating a site of some affluence, though the exact nature of the site was unclear. In their report, Silvester and Bidwell thought the site to be a *mansio* replacing a first century fort rather than perhaps a villa. Further work at the site has indicated that it is potentially both a *mansio* and - more positively - a *vicus*, possibly the site of *Moridunum*. Site has been damaged in recent years, eg by insertion of slurry tank and South West Water main. Scheduled in part in 1988.

1. *Proc. Devon Arch. Soc.*, 42, 1984, 33-57.
2. *Exeter Museum's Archaeological Field Unit Report*, 87.06.
3. *Exeter Museum's Archaeological Field Unit Report*, 91.14.
4. *Exeter Museum's Archaeological Field Unit Report*, 91.18.
5. *Britannia*, 22, 1991.

DE 2 AXMINSTER, Devon.

Newenham Abbey

SY 28 97

Roman tile residual in Mediaeval layers.

1. NAR SY 29 NE 14/4
- DE 3 BARNSTAPLE, Devon.
SS 55 33 approx.

Roman pottery found during excavation here, and possibly some tile.

DE 4 CLYST HONITON, Devon.

Hayes Farm

SX 99 94

Excavations uncovered a pair of intersecting enclosures. The square enclosure contained a substantial volume of Romano-British pottery and some tile; the curvilinear enclosure which cut it proved to be post-Roman in date.

1. NAR SX 99 SE 3
2. *Proc. Devon Arch. Soc.*, 47, 1989, 1-28.

DE 5 CREDITON, Devon.

Crediton Vicarage

SS 83 00

One fragment of Roman tile residual in Mediaeval context (Neil Holbrook, pers. comm.).

DE 6 CREDITON, Devon.

A Roman villa has been clearly revealed by aerial photography, and is now scheduled.

1. *Proc. Devon Arch. Soc.*, 46, 1988, 137-142.
2. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 473.

DE 7 DARTINGTON, Devon.

Dartington Hall

SX 79 62

Roman tile and pottery found during excavations.

1. NAR SX 76 SE 3

DE 8 EXMOUTH, Devon.

SY 00 80

Roman pottery and tile, including *pilae* and box-tile suggestive of hypocausted building, found during excavations at Exmouth. Residual in Mediaeval layers.

1. NAR SY 08 SW 213
2. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 415

DE 9 HATHERLEIGH, Devon.

Hatherleigh Moor

SS 55 03

Two pieces of Roman tile found here. Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, access no. 35/1943 (Neil Holbrook, pers. comm.).

DE 10 MEMBURY, Devon.

ST 26 04

Possible villa site reputedly excavated in 1914. Field scatter of pottery and a little tile. Air photograph shows a series of enclosures. Status of site uncertain therefore.

1. NAR ST 20 SE 24
2. *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 60, 1928, 169.
3. *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 81, 1949, 88.
4. Hoskins, W.G., 1954, *Devon*, 537.

DE 11 MEMBURY, Devon.

ST 26 03

Roman tile scatter north of Membury Court.

1. NAR ST 20 SE 12

DE 12 OKEHAMPTON, Devon.

Okehampton Castle

SX 58 94

Roman pottery and tile residual in Mediaeval layers.

1. NAR SX 59 SE/7

DE 13 OTTERTON, Devon.

Otterton Point

SY 07 81

After discovery of tile and pottery during fieldwalking, trial excavations revealed two Roman buildings. Large pieces of box tile suggest presence of hypocaust.

1. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 350.

DE 14 PLYMOUTH, Devon.

Woolster Street

SX 48 53

Roman tile residual in Mediaeval layers. Also Roman pottery found.

1. NAR SX 45 SE 223

DE 15 SEATON, Devon.

Honeyditches

SY 23 90

Described by Stukely in 1724 as a 'castle'. Excavated in the nineteenth century by Trevelyan, in 1920 by Wright, 1959 by Pollard, 1969 by Miles and 1978 by Silvester.

This site has yielded sound evidence of a second century foundation. A villa building with stone foundations was built at the beginning of the second century, and a large free-standing bath house was added shortly after. Pre-Roman occupation here.

1. NAR SY 29 SW 161
2. *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 2, 1868, 379-80.
3. *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 17, 1885, 277-280.
4. *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 24, 1892, 76.
5. *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 54, 1922, 66-68.
6. *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 102, 1970, 247-8.
7. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 11, 1921, 211.
8. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 51, 1961, 188.
9. *Arch. J.*, 49, 1892, 180.
10. *Britannia*, 1, 1970, 297.
11. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 326.
12. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 107-148.
13. *Proc. Devon Arch. Soc.*, 39, 1981, 37-87.
14. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 474.

DE 16 THORVERTON, Devon.

SS 93 02

Ditched enclosure discovered from air photograph. Small excavation suggests a late second/third century date. The excavation produced Roman tile.

1. NAR SS 90 SW 78

DE 17 TOTNES, Devon.

Totnes Castle

SX 80 60

50

Roman tile.

1. NAR SX 86 SW 20/3

DE 18 TOTNES, Devon.

Fore Street

Roman pottery and tile recovered from Fore Street excavations (Neil Holbrook, pers. comm.).

DE 19 UPLYME, Devon.

Holcombe

SY 31 92

The pre-Roman settlement here consisted of two circular huts inside a V-shaped ditched enclosure. Re-occupied c. AD 70; four rectangular timber-framed houses built. In c. AD 200, aisled house built. (Fourth century was period of villa's greatest prosperity). Rebuilding of aisled house and villa house in the latter half of the century. Latest coins of AD 375, but fine wares have date range extending into the fifth century.

1. NAR SY 39 SW 8
2. *Arch. J.*, 11, 1854, 49-51.
3. *Archaeologia*, 45, 1877, 462-5.
4. *P.S.A.*, 2, 1852, 265.
5. *Britannia*, 1, 1970, 297.
6. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 278-9.
7. *Britannia*, 3, 1972, 344.
8. *Antiq. J.*, 53, 1973, 16-41.
9. *Proc. Devon Arch. Soc.*, 32, 1974, 59-161.

DORSET

DO 1 ASKERSWELL, Dorset.

Spyway

SY 52 93

Ploughed field revealed Roman pottery of the third and fourth centuries, a quantity of roof tiles and some flue tiles, all in fragments. Mortarium rim and rim of bowl of Collingwood's form 30. Found in 1956.

1. SMR 1 004 024
2. *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 78, 1956, 91.

DO 2 BRADFORD ABBAS, Dorset.

Bradford Abbas 1, East Farm

ST 59 15

Barn and 'corn drying ovens'? Herring-bone foundations of Roman building examined in 1958. Building c. 27 m x 8 m. Dressed floor paving slab, coins of the third and fourth centuries, late pottery and jewellery. Flue in south-east corner.

1. SMR 1 013 001
2. RCHM Dorset, 1, 1952, 30.
3. *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 80, 1958, 98.
4. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 2, 1878, 53-58.
5. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 72, 1950, 77.
6. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 77, 1955, 146.

DO 3 BRADFORD ABBAS, Dorset.

Bradford Abbas 2, by Yeovil Golf Club

ST 57 15

Foundations of Roman building investigated in 1958. A building of some 23 m in length uncovered; width c. 7 m. Buttressed in one corner. An occupation layer existed outside of the building, comprising pottery, bones and small stones; also coins of Lucilla, c. AD 164, and Gratian, c. 378-383.

1. SMR 013 017
2. *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 80, 1958, 99.
3. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 72, 1950, 77.

DO 4 CASTLETON, Dorset
Sherborne Park/Pinford Lane
ST 65 17

A Roman villa where some relatively simple buildings have been excavated. A native settlement was located close to this villa; Branigan describes them as being 'almost alongside one another' (see ref. 5).

1. SMR 1 023 001B
2. RCHM Dorset, 1, 1952, 63.
3. *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 80, 1958, 95-96.
4. *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 78, 1956, 88-9.
5. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 19, 29.
6. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 72, 1950, 76.
7. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 77, 1955, 145-146.

DO 5 CHARLTON MARSHALL, Dorset
ST 90 03

Roman villa foundations reported by Hutchins within a quarter of a mile of Charlton Barrow at ST 90 03. Finds from the site included samian and coarse ware, two amulets and bronze brooches. Numerous coins from allotments in the parish.

1. SMR 2 009 011
2. RCHM Dorset, 3, 1, 1970, 59.
3. Hutchins, J., 1861, *History of Dorset*, 3, 522.

DO 6 CHARMINSTER, Dorset.

Wall's Coppice/Walls Field
SY 66 94

Partly excavated Roman villa site; excavations took place in 1960. This site had a possible Iron Age predecessor.

1. SMR 1 028 029
2. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 82, 1966, 86-7.
3. RCHM Dorset, 3, 1, 1970, 72.
4. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, 28, 1961, 7-10.
5. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 13, 1891, xxii.
6. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 17, 1896, xxv.
7. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 21, 1900, 84.

DO 7 CHURCH KNOWLE, Dorset.

East Creech
SY 93 82

Excavated villa site now in a very poor condition.

1. SMR 6 006 057
2. RCHM Dorset, 3, 1970, 595.
3. Hutchins, J., 1774, *History of Dorset*, 1, 3rd ed., 716.

4. Warne, C., 1872, *Ancient Dorset*, 282.

DO 8 CORFE CASTLE, Dorset.

Brenscombe

SY 97 82

A villa which may have been involved in the working of Kimmeridge shale. It produced a shale disc which is not certainly a discarded core from lathe working.

1. SMR 6 008 229
2. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 84, 1962, 113-14.
3. RCHM Dorset, 3, 3, 1970, 598.
4. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 84.
5. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 85, 1963, 103.
6. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 88, 1966, 120.
7. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 89, 1967, 144.
8. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 91, 1969, 192.
9. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 97, 1975, 67.

DO 9 CORFE CASTLE, Dorset.

Bucknowle Farm

SY 95 81

A villa built after AD 250, with tessellated pavements and heated rooms. There was a bath-suite lying to the east of the main range and it was approached by the verandah fronting the building. Extensive plant remains preserved by waterlogging include some of the earliest examples of *cannabis sativa*.

1. SMR 6 008 268
2. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 459-462.
3. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 326.
4. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 389.
5. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 359.
6. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 97, 1975, 66.
7. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 98, 1976, 54.
8. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 103, 1981, 88.
9. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 106, 1984, 116-7.
10. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 107, 1985, 164.
11. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 99, 1977, 120.
12. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 100, 1978, 112.
13. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 101, 1979, 133.
14. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 102, 1980, 88.
15. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 104, 1982, 183.
16. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 105, 1983, 146.
17. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 108, 1986, 181.
18. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 109, 1987, 129.
19. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 110, 1988, 151-152.
20. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 111, 1989, 107.
21. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 112, 1990, 117-119.
22. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 113, 1991, 173-174.
23. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 306.
24. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 417.
25. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 345-6.
26. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 474.
27. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 314.
28. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 350.
29. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 282-4.
30. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 297.

DO 10 CORSCOMBE, Dorset

Norwood Farm

ST 53 05

Roman tegulae found in 1920. Roofing tiles and fragments of flue tile found in 1937. Spread out over c. 100 m.

1. SMR 1 039 025
2. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 77, 1955, 136.
3. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 42, 1921, lvi.

DO 11 DEWLISH, Dorset.
SY 76 97

Excavated in 1969 and in 1978. This villa appears to be an oblong block of rooms fronted by a corridor, with baths, including a plunge bath. The latest coins, of Honorius, have been found in association with cooking hearths built directly onto patterned, tessellated floors.

1. SMR 1 040 011
2. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 92, 1970, 146-7.
3. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 93, 1971, 157-160.
4. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 95, 1973, 89-91.
5. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 315.
6. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 453.
7. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 277.
8. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 360.
9. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 91, 1969, 186-187.
10. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 94, 1972, 81-86.
11. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 96, 1974, 59-62.
12. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 97, 1975, 54-57.
13. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 98, 1976, 54-55.
14. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 99, 1977, 120.
15. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 100, 1978, 113-114.

DO 12 DORCHESTER, Dorset.

Olga Road
SY 68 90

A Roman mosaic measuring c. 13 m x 6 m was found here in 1899. The central portion was surrounded by a broad border of plain red tesserae. The tessellation appears to represent the floors of three rooms communicating by two wide doorways.

1. SMR 1 041 212
2. *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 21, 1900, 162 and 163.
3. *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 22, 1901, 28-29.
4. *RCHM Dorset*, 3 (3), 1970, 570.

DO 13 FIFEHEAD NEVILLE, Dorset.

ST 77 11

Large and elaborate villa. The coin series begins with Gallienus (AD 253-268) and includes several other late third century issues. The winged corridor house is associated with a complex of substantial masonry buildings. The winged corridor building is combined with an oblong block of rooms set at right angles to it, producing a dwelling of L-shape.

1. SMR 2 018 013
2. *P.S.A.*, 8, 1881, 543-5.
3. *P.S.A.*, 9, 1883, 66-70.
4. *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 24, 1903, 74-6, 172-7.
5. *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 50, 1928, 92.
6. *RCHM, Dorset* 3 (1), 1970, 93-4.

DO 14 GOATHILL, Dorset.

ST 67 17

A second century building with samian lying on an earth floor. Economic evidence from this site includes peas. Excavated in 1958; little now survives.

1. SMR 1 049 003
2. *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 80, 1958, 97-98.

DO 15 GRIMSTONE, Dorset.

SY 63 95

'Roman villa' found. Information from Miss M. Willoughby given to Dorset County Council archaeology section. It is in the SMR but they have almost no firm information about it.

1. SMR 1 108 032

DO 16 HALSTOCK, Dorset.

Common Lane

ST 53 07

Excavations of this villa have produced a coin series beginning in AD 260. It may have had a Christian mosaic. Its outbuildings include an aisled house. Many houses on this site, grouped around a courtyard.

1. SMR 1
2. *RCHM Dorset*, 1, 1952, 121.
3. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 88, 1967, 125-6
4. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 92, 1970, 134, 146-51.
5. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 93, 1971, 143-6.
6. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 94, 1972, 77-8.
7. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 98, 1976, 56-57.
8. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 316.
9. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 455.
10. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 277.
11. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 362.
12. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 416.
13. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 462.
14. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 327.
15. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 390.
16. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 259.
17. *Arch. Rev.*, 1972, 26.
18. *CBA Calendar Summaries* 1976.
19. *Current Archaeology* 64, 1978, 162.
20. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 36, 68, 80, 101.
21. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 106, 1984, 116-8.
22. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 107, 1985, 63-64.
23. Morris, P., 1979, *Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain*, B.A.R., 134.
24. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 77, 1955, 151-152.
25. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 89, 1967, 125-126.
26. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 91, 1969, 180-181.
27. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 94, 1972, 78-80.
28. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 95, 1973, 91.
29. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 96, 1974, 57-58.
30. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 97, 1975, 91.
31. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 99, 1977, 122-124.
32. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 100, 1978, 114-115.
33. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 101, 1979, 137.
34. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 102, 1980, 88-90.
35. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 103, 1981, 123.
36. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 104, 1982, 183-184.

37. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 105, 1983, 146.
38. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 306.
39. *Britannia*, 15, 1984, 320.
40. *Britannia*, 14, 1983, 327.
41. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 417.

DO 17 HINTON PARVA, Dorset

Stanbridge
SU 00 03

Roman pottery, remains of a rubble wall, stone roof tiles, tegulae, imbrices, fragments of plaster.

1. SMR 3 011 003
2. *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.*, 71, 1949, 66.
3. RCHM, *Dorset V*, 1975, 32.

DO 18 HINTON ST. MARY, Dorset

ST 78 16

Villa with famous Chi Rho monogram on a mosaic pavement, the bust depicted being possibly of Christ or Constantine. The coins almost all belong to c. 270-400. This villa produced a stone table top.

1. SMR 2 026 020
2. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 85, 1964, 116-21.
3. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 86, 1965, 150-4.
4. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 87, 1966, 102-3.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 54, 1964, 7-14.
6. *B.M. Quarterly*, 32, 1967, 15-35.

DO 19 IWERNE MINSTER, Dorset

Iwerne

ST 85 13

Roman buildings were first excavated here in 1897 by Pitt-Rivers. This villa's building B appears to have had a granary tower projecting from its north wall. This building was on a building platform and had painted wall plaster. The site was occupied from the early Iron Age until the fourth century AD. A possible aisled byre.

1. SMR 2 029 015B
2. *Arch. J.*, 104, 1947, 48-62.
3. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 54, 1933, 23.
4. RCHM, *Dorset V*, 1972, 40-41.

DO 20 IWERNE MINSTER, Dorset

ST 96 14

Roman buildings discovered in 1868, about 15-20 cm below the surface. Tiles, coloured plaster, tesserae, Roman coins and foundations of hewn green sandstone. Not in the county SMR; possibly the same as DO 20?

1. Hutchins, J., 1861, *History of Dorset*, 3, 547.

DO 21 MAIDEN NEWTON, Dorset

Frampton

SY 61 95

Villa with mosaics displaying a verbal description of Neptune and Cupid respectively adding to their visual illustration on the floor. Also evidence of Christianity in the form of a Chi-Rho monogram on apse mosaic. Mosaics of the fourth century Durnovarian School (see ref. 5).

1. SMR 1 069 001
2. Lysons, S., 1813, *Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae*, 3, 1-6.

3. RCHM Dorset, 1, 1952, 150.

4. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 78, 1957, 81-3.

5. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 106, 1984, 143-6.

6. Smith, D.J., in Rivet, A.L.F.(ed.), 1969, *The Roman Villa in Britain*, 109-118.

DO 22 OWERMOIGNE, Dorset

Moigne Court

SY 77 85

Partly excavated in 1972; poor survival of site. The excavation of a Tudor yeoman house-platform revealed traces of Roman occupation *in situ*, and building debris, including painted wall plaster and pegged roof tiles, apparently used as make-up for the later building. A trench 100 m to the south-east yielded more Roman building debris and third to fourth century pottery.

1. SMR 1 086 039A
2. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 95, 1973, 101.
3. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 455.

DO 23 PAMPHILL, Dorset

King Down/Bradford Down

ST 97 04

Two small rooms may have been in use in the second century. A possible bath house and four other buildings, including one with a corridor and painted plaster, were dated post AD 200, and were probably erected in the early third century.

1. SMR 3 016 070B
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 3, 1968, 14.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 4, 1969, 36-7.
4. *Arch. Rev.*, 7, 1972, 28.
5. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 36.
6. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 94, 1972, 76.
7. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 76, 1954, 98.
8. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 90, 1968, 171.
9. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 91, 1969, 189.
10. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 92, 1970, 151.
11. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 94, 1972, 76.
12. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 104, 1982, 71-92.

DO 24 PIDDLETRENTHIDE, Dorset

Dole's Ash Farm

ST 72 00

Surface finds of building debris indicative of a Roman villa.

1. SMR 1 088 041
2. RCHM Dorset, 3, 1970, 219.
3. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 70, 1948, 62.
4. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 111, 1989, 107.

DO 25 RAMPISHAM, Dorset

ST 56 04

It is reported that a pavement was found about a mile N.N.W. of the church in nearly perfect state. It was subsequently broken up by treasure-seekers. According to Hutchins, it was about 4.5 m x 3.25 m and composed of tesserae about 5 cm square. There were no remains of walls seen. The design, reproduced in Hutchins, consisted of a broad border enclosing a large twelve-petalled floral ornament overlying a striped pattern in concentric circles, with similarly striped quadrants at the four corners.

1. SMR 1 097 001
2. RCHM Dorset, 1, 1952, 191.
3. Hutchins, J., 1861, *History of Dorset*, 2, 692.

DO 26 SHAPWICK, Dorset.
ST 94 02

The Roman fort at Shapwick was identified following the examination of aerial photographs taken by J Boyden in 1975 and 1976 (NMR ST9402/3-6). They show details of many other cropmarks in the vicinity. They have been interpreted as settlement features dating to the Iron Age and early Romano-British periods (see ref 3). The villa site was identified following the ploughing of the field in October 1990 (see ref 5). A small evaluation excavation was carried out in August 1991 to determine the survival of deposits. Two trenches 30 m long and 2 m wide were excavated parallel to each other, 110 m apart and aligned with the south-east field boundary. Both crossed concentrations of building debris and the north-west trench (B) was centred on a scatter of tesserae. The plough soil was 0.2-0.24 m deep and the finds within it were abraded indicating that they had been disturbed by the plough on numerous occasions. Both trenches crossed a low ridge and plough damage was most severe on the lee slopes of the ridge. An abandonment silt up to 0.3 m deep survived here and contained occasional sherds of mediaeval pottery mixed with Romano-British material. This lay above building debris of the second to fourth centuries. In trench B, at the north-east end, was the robber trench for another flint wall. This cut deposit of tesserae and painted plaster; the plaster included fragments of red, blue, yellow and black designs. The evidence indicates that the site was extensively robbed in the mediaeval period. The finds confirm that the occupants of the building in the vicinity of trench B lived 'in some style'. Industrial activity is indicated by the presence of slag in the vicinity of trench A but numerous tesserae were also found here. The trenches and small finds were plotted using an EDM as were the scatters of building debris revealed after the autumn ploughing. The site is affected by metal detector activity and night patrols have been organised by the National Trust to deter this.

1. SMR Shapwick 81
2. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 77, 1955.
3. Bowen, H.C., 1990, *The Archaeology of Bokerley Dyke*, RCHM.
4. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 112, 1990, 117.
5. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 113, 1991, 172-173.
6. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 112, 1990.

DO 27 SHERBORNE, Dorset.
Lenthay Green
ST 62 15

Villa with mosaics which depict specific episodes from classical mythology.

1. SMR 1 101 002
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 1, 1846, 57.
3. *Arch. J.*, 22, 1865, 360-1.
4. RCHM Dorset, 1, 1952, 199-200.
5. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 72, 1950, 79.
6. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 73, 1951, 111-112.
7. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 98, 1976, 60.

DO 28 SHIPTON GORGE, Dorset.

Chesils/Chisels

SY 48 91

Possibly a villa on a hill. Flue tiles found here suggest a bath house. Quern. The pottery and other evidence indicates a Durotrigian occupation site, which may have been established before the Roman occupation, with substantial stone and timber buildings, until at least the fourth century. All evidence recovered after ploughing.

1. SMR 1 102 014
2. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 78, 1956, 87.
3. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 79, 1957, 114-115.
4. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 73, 1951, 101-102.
5. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 102, 1980, 104.

DO 29 TARRANT HINTON, Dorset.

Barton Field

ST 92 11

Buildings surround a courtyard on three sides at least. At least two ranges of rooms are dated to the fourth century, but coins from Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180) onwards suggest that an earlier building may have existed here, and this is probably confirmed by two fragments of stone cornice found incorporated into the walls of one of the fourth century buildings.

1. SMR 2 058 017C
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 5, 1970, 20.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 7, 1972, 28.
4. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 94, 1972, 86-7.
5. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 95, 1973, 91-3.
6. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 316.
7. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 455.
8. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 278.
9. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 391.
10. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 359.
11. *Current Archaeology*, 80, 1981, 260.
12. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 36.
13. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 106, 1984, 118.
14. RCHM, *Dorset IV*, 1972, 99.
15. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 91, 1969, 189-90.
16. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 92, 1970, 151-152.
17. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 96, 1974, 64-66.
18. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 98, 1976, 61-62.
19. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 99, 1977, 124-125.
20. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 100, 1978, 117-118.
21. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 101, 1979, 140-141.
22. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 102, 1980, 90-91.
23. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 104, 1982, 184-186.
24. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 105, 1983, 146-148.

DO 30 THORNFORD, Dorset.

ST 51 39

A small villa which has produced a succession of three floors, on the lowest of which lay a coin of Caracalla (AD 198-217). Other coins show occupation up to the period c. AD 370. This villa began as a small rectangular block of rooms, which was subsequently developed into a winged corridor house.

1. SMR 1 113 001
2. *Proc. Dorset Antiq. Fld. Club.*, 1, 1877, 41-9.
3. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 87, 1965, 104-107.

4. RCHM, *Dorset* I 1952, 149.
5. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 77, 1955, 147.
6. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 98, 1976, 64-65.

DO 31 WEYMOUTH, Dorset.

Newberry Road
SY 67 78

The corner of a mosaic floor was found in 1902 and removed to Dorset County Museum. The surviving pattern of five colours, c. 3.5 m by 1.6 m, is unusual. A coarse border of two red lines on a white ground encloses a finer triple border consisting of black and white chevrons, guilloche in black, brown and red, and chequers in white, red, grey and brown. Remains of a centre panel consist of a white ground divided apparently into triangular spaces by three oblique lines of guilloche. The only find recorded here was a Saxon *sceatla* allegedly on the floor. Farrar (ref. 5 below) believes that the reported finds from the much re-named Newberry Road/Newberry Terrace/Newberry Gardens/Dorset Place and Spring Lane/Spring Terrace are from the site, a view with which the County SMR concurs. See also DO 32 and DO 33.

1. SMR 4 002 439
2. RCHM Dorset, 2, 3, 1970, 615.
3. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 44, 1923, 39-40.
4. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 85, 1963, 96-8.
5. *P.D.N.H.S.*, 85, 1963, 96-98.

DO 32 WEYMOUTH, Dorset

Spring Terrace
SY 67 78

Tessellated pavement reported found in 1835. No further information. See DO 31 and DO 33, which may be the same site?

1. RCHM Dorset, 2, 3, 1970, 615.

DO 33 WEYMOUTH, Dorset.

Newbury Road
SY 67 78

Finds of Roman building material suggestive of the presence of a villa. See DO 31 and DO 33, which may be the same site?

1. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 85, 1963, 96-8.

DO 34 WEYMOUTH, Dorset.

Preston
SY 70 82

Villa only c. 700 m from Jordan Hill temple. This villa has produced coins of the mid-third century and later.

Furniture fittings from this villa include table legs and arm-rests.

1. SMR 4 002 447
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 28, 1872, 94-96.
3. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 10, 1889, 28-29.
4. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 21, 1900, 205-9.
5. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 54, 1933, 21-34.
6. RCHM, *Dorset* II Pt. 3, 1970, 618.

DO 35 WIMBORNE, Dorset.

Wimborne Minster
SZ 01 99

The pavement from this site has recently been re-

interpreted as being Anglo-Saxon. In 1961 tesserae were rediscovered from underneath the nave of the minster. Original discovery made in 1857. Red and white tesserae, assumed to have been Roman.

1. SMR 3 025 089
2. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 84, 1962, 106-9.
3. Keen, L., in Haslam, J.(ed.), 1984, *Anglo-Saxon Towns in Southern England*, 207.

DO 36 WITCHAMPTON, Dorset.

Abbey Mead?
ST 99 06

An excavated villa site of which building foundations still remain. Excavated in 1905. Circular stone building and rectangular stone building uncovered. Excavated by Heywood Sumner. The remains consist of a group of rectangular buildings, evidently an agricultural settlement and the circular structure may be a small shrine? Trial trenching to the south-west of these revealed fallen building debris and an oven or kiln. Coins of Gallienus, Constantine and Valens, and pottery found. A well built rectangular building of uncertain date was uncovered 40' south of the earlier structure. A coin of Henry II and mediaeval pottery found. Interpretation of the circular building is of a temple with an added annexe (as at Pagan's Hill, Somerset or Frilford, Oxon); the cult of a water deity might explain the low-lying situation. Finds in Poole Museum. The rectangular building was probably mediaeval, perhaps part of the same complex as the old manor house (SAM 136).

1. SMR 3 027 023
2. NAR ST 90 SE 7
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 12, 1922, 268.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 14, 1924, 235.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 15, 1925, 238.
6. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 119.
7. RCHM Dorset V, 1975, 110.

DO 37 WITCHAMPTON, Dorset.

Hemsworth/Wall's Field
ST 96 05

Villa with baths, eventually destroyed by fire, seemingly by the end of the fourth century? Plan shows winged-corridor facade. Discovered in 1831. The site is now heavily ploughed. The 1905 excavation records are unclear, but suggest that a main block, perhaps 250 ft long orientated ENE to WSW, had wings projecting SE at each end; apparently it was connected by a north-south passage to another wing 60 ft to the south-east. At the north-east end, four mosaic pavements and a hypocaust indicated five rectangular rooms. The largest mosaic, 13 ft square, contained a circular panel with the bust of an apparent sea or river god surrounded by concentric decorative borders. To the west of this pavement was a plunge bath, nearly 6 ft square and two and a half ft deep, with a pelta pattern in black and white on its mosaic floor. Three other pavements were found. One apparently had a pattern including three large roundels, the other two were 15 ft square, one with a chequer design formed by alternate grey limestone and Kimmeridge shale, the other of 'bluish pebbles'. A large apsidal pavement, 16 ft deep by 12 ft wide, with a figure of Venus, and a hexagonal floor 9 ft across also found. A

group of rooms exposed 40 ft to the south-west included a large hypocaust with fallen debris of a mosaic, including many yellow tesserae, and wall plaster. Another 'pebble' pavement nearby. The walls of the building were of flint, and the roofs of lozenge-shaped stone slabs. Traces of boarded floors. Many signs of burning suggested destruction by fire. Few finds included coin of Tetricus I, Constantine I and Gratian. A rubbish pit near the Venus pavement contained pottery and tiles. Inhumation burials were reported from the adjoining field. The roundel with the sea god, the floor of the bath, tesserae, wall plaster and small finds are in the Dorset County Museum; the Venus pavement is in the British Museum.

1. SMR 3 027 022
2. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 30, 1909, 1-12.
3. RCHM, *Dorset V*, 1975, 109.
4. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 29, 1908, lxxxvii-lxxxviii.
5. *P.D.N.H.A.S.*, 51, 1929, 87, 102, 104.
6. *P.B.N.S.S.*, I, 1908-9, 63-64.

DO 38 WYNFORD EAGLE, Dorset.
SY 57 95

Roman building material partly excavated here which suggested the site of a Roman villa.

1. SMR 1 137 001
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 20, 1864, 273.
3. RCHM Dorset, 1, 1952, 269.

DURHAM

DU 1 DURHAM, Durham.
Old Durham
NZ 28 41

A Roman villa and bath house to the east of Durham city. Two circular stone buildings were uncovered in 1948, one being c. 11 m in diameter, and there was no trace of mortar; there was, however, lime slurry used by builders to provide lime for plastering. Pottery possibly of late second century date. In 1951 further remains of stone buildings were found in the form of paved areas, but it is thought that the main house was destroyed before 1940 by gravel-quarrying. The site continued into the fourth century. Finds in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne (Lindsay Allason-Jones, pers. comm.). Site now largely destroyed. Most northerly known villa of Empire.

1. *Arch. Ael.*, 22, 1944, 1-21.
2. *Arch. Ael.*, 29, 1951, 203-12.
3. *Arch. Ael.*, 31, 1953, 116-26.
4. Scott, P.R., 1973, *Roman Villas in the North of England*, unpublished M.A. dissertation, University of Durham.

DU 2 MANFIELD, Durham.
Holme House/Piercebridge
NZ 22 15

Cropmarks of rectangular ditched enclosure. Excavations revealed villa house and adjacent circular building. The first phase house was dated from c. AD 100 to the end of the second century. Bath suite. Further excavation revealed extensive ancillary buildings and later Roman occupation. Mosaics.

1. NAR NZ 21 NW 28
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 41, 1951, 51.
3. *MOW Excavations*, 1969, 51-2.
4. *MOW Excavations*, 1970, 58.
5. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 251-2.

DYFED

DY 1 AMBLESTONE/CASTLEBYTHE, Dyfed.
Castell Flemish
SN 00 26

A sub-rectangular enclosure which contains buildings of civilian disposition. Clay and stuccoed floors, brick, flue tiles, samian and pre-Antonine coarse wares, glass and stone.

DY 2 AMROTH, Dyfed.
Trelissey
SN 17 07

Circular bank and ditch enclosure on a gentle slope with view of bay. One masonry rectangular building was excavated in 1950-1. Finds include samian and coarse pottery, tiles, spindle whorls, iron slag, late third century radiate coins, fragments of lead and a possible samian inkwell. Also a rubble spread which may indicate a further building. Area of cobbling. Finds in Tenby Museum. A dowser has reputedly located a bath house of the Flavian period; the fields called 'The Rounds' and 'Stoney Park' have produced samian pottery during ploughing (Fiona Bayliss, pers. comm.).

1. SMR 3664
2. *B.B.C.S.*, 18, 1958-60, 295-303.
3. *B.B.C.S.*, 20, Part 2, 1963, 192.
4. Nash-Williams, V.E., 1954, *The Roman Frontier in Wales*, 87.
5. Wainright, G.J., 1967, *Coysan Camp*, 66.
6. Savory, H.N., in Moore, D (ed.), 1964, *The Land of Dyfed*, 15.
7. *Carm. Ant.*, 7, 1971, 6.
8. *Arch. Camb.*, 121, 1972, 107.

DY 3 CASTLEMARTIN, Dyfed.
Castlemartin Burrows
SR 89 97

Floor tiles, bead, spindle whorl, bronze ornament, brooch, intaglio and samian found here.

1. SMR 517
2. *Arch. Camb.*, 7th Series, 81, 1926, 192.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 46, 1956, 150.
4. *B.B.C.S.*, 3, 1926-7, 157.

DY 4 CYNWYL GAE0, Dyfed.
SN 65 40

Tessera, brick, samian of late Flavian to Antonine date, box flue tiles, wall plaster and food debris such as bone and oyster shells. Military?

1. SMR 1945
2. *Arch. Camb.*, 100, Part 1, 1948, 143.
3. *T.C.A.S.F.C.*, 4, No. 172, 1908-9, 8-10.

DY 5 CYNWYL GAE0, Dyfed.
SN 70 42

Field observation in 1974, 1976 and 1977 of a building, probably Roman. A scheduled ancient monument on National Trust land.

1. SMR 6228
2. *Carm. Ant.*, 6, 1970, 101-3.

DY 6 HAYSCASTLE, Dyfed.
SM 94 26

Surface irregularities at 66 m above sea level. Bricks, flue tile, roof tile, tegula and lamp found. Enough flue tile to indicate substantial hypocaust.

1. SMR 2384
2. Fenton, R., 1811, *A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire*, 333-4.
3. Laws, E., 1888, *Little England Beyond Wales*, 39.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 51, 1961, 131.
5. Laws and Owen, 1908, *Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey*, 113-6.
6. *B.B.C.S.*, 4, Part 3, 1928, 267, 269.
7. *T.H.S.C.*, 1908-9, 113.
8. *T.C.A.S.F.C.*, 22, 1931, 82.
9. RCAHM Pembrokeshire, 1925, 116-7.

DY 7 LLANDDEWI BREFI, Dyfed.
SN 64 56

Partly excavated by J.L. Davies in 1970-71. Bath house of two phases with painted wall plaster and window glass. Military?

1. SMR 5999
2. *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, 5, 1888, 304-10.
3. *Arch. in Wales*, 10, 1970, 15.
4. *Arch. in Wales*, 11, 1971, 16.
5. *Archaeologia*, 93, 1949, 6, 17, 25.

DY 8 LLANDDOWROR, Dyfed.
Cwmlwrwyn
SN 25 12

Oval enclosure on hill that is univellate with a simple entrance. Buildings, 'corn driers', baths, pottery, querns, spindle whorl, tweezers, windows glass, lead, whetstone and fragments of red roofing tile. Late third century coarseware. Scheduled ancient monument.

1. SMR 3900
2. RCAHM Carmarthenshire, 1917, 58-60.
3. *Arch. Camb.*, 6th Series, 7, 1907, 175-212, 226-30.
4. Nash-Williams, V.E., 1954, *The Roman Frontier in Wales*, 83-7.
5. *T.C.A.S.F.C.*, 1, 1905, 84, 97, 98.
6. *Antiq. J.*, 17, 1937, 138.

DY 9 LLANDOVERY, Dyfed.
Vicarage House
SN 76 35

Amphora fragments, samian, Upchurch ware, flue tile, mortarium, hilt of iron dagger and whetstone found here.

1. SMR 11658
2. *T.C.A.S.F.C.*, 11, 1916-17, 81.

DY 10 LLANDOVERY, Dyfed.
SN 76 35

Quern stone, tile and brick found here.

1. SMR 10409

DY 11 LLANFAIR-AR-Y-BRYN, Dyfed.
SN 80 39

Pottery and seal stones. Surface indications?

1. SMR 6271
2. *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, 4, 1873, 122-125.
3. *B.B.C.S.*, 4, Part 3, 1928, 253.

DY 12 LLANGADOG, Dyfed.
Llys Brychan/Dyffryn Ceidrych?
SN 70 25

Villa at 83 m above sea level. Partly excavated by M.G. Jarrett in 1961-2. Coins suggest occupation from c. 200 to late fourth century. Hypocaust, roof slate, tiles and pottery. A scheduled ancient monument.

1. SMR 4047
2. *Carm. Ant.*, 4, 1962, 2-8, 79-82.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 125.
4. *Carm. Ant.*, 15, 1979, 23.
5. *Arch. Camb.*, 124, 1975, 10.

DY 13 LLANDYFAELOG, Dyfed.
Abercyfor
SN 42 17

Tessellated pavement and coins found here. Site now lost.

1. SMR 1654
2. Collinson, J., 1779, *Beauties of Antiquity*, 136.
3. Lloyd, J.E.(ed.), 1935, *History of Carmarthenshire*, 1, 105, 108.
4. *Carm. Ant.*, 10, 1967, 117.
5. *Carm. Ant.*, 15, 1979, 23.
6. Davies, E.M., 1953, *The Story of Llandyfaelog Parish*.

DY 14 LLANDYFAELOG, Dyfed.
Dan Y Graig
SN 42 16

Cropmark which indicates a villa. Altitude 90 m OD.

1. SMR 8921
2. *Carm. Ant.*, 7, 1964, 5.
3. *Carm. Ant.*, 10, 1964, 115-7.
4. Davies, E.M., 1953, *The Story of Llandyfaelog Parish*.
5. James, T.A., 1980, *Carmarthen: An Archaeological and Topographical Survey*, 16.

DY 15 LLANDYFEISANT, Dyfed.
Dynevor Park
SN 62 22

Roman stone foundations here. Not to be confused with non-existent temple site.

1. SMR 7367
2. *Carm. Ant.*, 2, Part 3, 1951, 64.

DY 16 NEWCHURCH, Dyfed.
Tafarn Pwcca
SN 35 19

'Roman remains' are said to have been found at Tafarn Pwcca, but there are no further details.

1. SMR 2148
2. *T.C.A.S.F.C.*, 3, 1907-8, 23-24.

DY 17 ST. DAVID'S, Dyfed.

Yr Hen Eglwys/Menapia

SM 73 27

Stone foundations. Roman coin found when building sea wall, possibly associated with foundations, thought by locals to be a church founded by St. David.

1. SMR 2632
2. Fenton, R., 1811, *An Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire* (1903 Edition), 24-6.
3. Camden, W., 1695, *Camden's Britannia*, edited by Gibson, Col., 756.
4. *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Series, 2, 1851, 333.
5. Laws and Owen, 1908, *Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey*, 13.
6. *T.H.S.C.*, 1908-9, 161-2.
7. RCAHM Pembrokeshire, 1925, 981.

DY 18 ST. LAWRENCE, Dyfed.

SN 93 27

Field observation in 1973; Roman tile and pottery reported by the local vicar to the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey as being associated with promontory fort at SN 93 27.

1. SMR 2358
2. Laws and Owen, 1908, *Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey*, 113.
3. *B.B.C.S.*, 4, Part 3, 1928, 269.
4. *T.H.S.C.*, 1908-9, 110.

DY 19 STACKPOLE ELIDOR, Dyfed.

SR 98 94

Field observation of samian, glass and fragments of mortar or *opus signinum*.

1. SMR 623
2. *Arch. Camb.*, 7th Series, 6, 1926, 192.
3. *B.B.C.S.*, 4, Part 3, 1928, 270.

EAST SUSSEX

EA 1 ARLINGTON, East Sussex.

TQ 53 06

Considerable quantity of Roman pottery, some flue tiles and a few Mediaeval sherds found.

1. NAR TQ 50 NW 6
2. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 7, No. 8, 1939, 245-6.

EA 2 ARLINGTON?, East Sussex

TQ 53 06

Much pottery of the second to fourth centuries, tiles, glass and the remains of walling. The glass seems to be window glass. Coins and other finds. Postulated as a 'possible corridor-type villa'.

1. NAR TQ 50 NW 3
2. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 7, 1938-9, 245-6.
3. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 16, 1966, 288.

EA 3 BARCOMBE, East Sussex.

TQ 41 14

Surface finds of unbraided roof tiles and other pottery by the East Sussex Archaeology Project team suggests this may be the site of a substantial Roman Building.

1. East Sussex SMR.

EA 4 BEDDINGHAM, East Sussex.

Preston Court

TQ 45 07

Corridor villa and associated outbuildings, bath-house and ?temple. Occupation evidence from first to fourth century AD. Excavated by David Rudling of the Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University College, London from 1987-1992.

1. *Sussex Archaeological Society Newsletter*, 53.
2. *Sussex Archaeological Society Newsletter*, 57.
3. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 353.
4. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 481.
5. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 319.
6. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 358-9.
7. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 289.
8. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 306.

EA 5 BODHAM, East Sussex.

TQ 78 25

Roman pottery, metalwork, glass, tiles, bricks, roofing tiles and other traces of building material of c. second century.

1. NAR TQ 72 NE 5
2. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 104, 1966, 88-102.

EA 6 BRIGHTON, East Sussex.

Preston Park, Springfield Road

TQ 30 05

Corridor villa and adjacent burials. Foundations, walls, pavements, tiles, pottery, glass, cremations and skeletons. The villa was of the second to third centuries; there was a fire in the late third.

1. NAR TQ 30 NW 6
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 220.

EA 7 BRIGHTON, East Sussex.

TQ 28 06

Roman pottery and tiles reported here by curator of the Lewes Museum.

1. NAR TQ 20 NE 23

EA 8 BUXTED, East Sussex.

Howbourne Farm

TQ 51 24

Bloomery at this location. Samian and coarse pottery, window and vessel glass (all of probably second century date), mortared stone wall remains and bloomery slag. A house with associated bloomery industry.

1. NAR TQ 52 SW 7
2. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 111, 1973, 115.

EA 9 EASTBOURNE, East Sussex.

TV 61 99

Villa and bath house indicated a short distance to the south-east of Trinity Church. Long corridor, coins, bones, tiles, bricks, bronze objects, pottery, mortar, baths and tessellated pavement.

1. NAR TV 69 NW 9
2. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 2, 1848, 257-8.
3. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 24.

EA 10 EASTBOURNE, East Sussex.

TV 61 99

Fragment of a tessellated pavement found here.

1. NAR TV 69 NW 42
2. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 54.

EA 11 EASTBOURNE, East Sussex.

V 58 96

A site of the first to third centuries, with the remains of a field system. Visible on air photographs. Pottery, tile, coins, bronze objects and traces of round huts. Information from R. Bradley given to East Sussex County Council archaeology section.

1. NAR TV 59 NE 71

EA 12 EASTBOURNE, East Sussex.

TQ 60 00

Basal foundations of ancillary buildings discovered by Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society and East Sussex's County Archaeologist during road building in 1991. The presence of box-flue tiles, fine pottery and coins suggest a substantial villa.

EA 13 EWHURST, East Sussex.

Cow Field

TQ 78 25

Roman brick and tile including pieces of tegulae and box flue tile as well as some sizeable pieces of flooring tile found in Cow Field. Brick and tile also found nearby; these pieces smaller and abraded and not found in such close concentration, and were possibly deposited via manuring. They are found at TQ 78 23 - TQ 78 24. Also a bloomery site is in the field adjoining to the west. Surveyed by the Robertsbridge District Archaeological Society Field Survey Group.

1. NAR TQ 72 SE 17
2. *Recologia*, 6, No. 1, 1977.

EA 14 HARTFIELD, East Sussex,

TQ 44 31

Probable Roman villa on an erstwhile Iron Age hill-fort. Excavated by J.H. Money, who found a Roman bath house and evidence of iron workings.

1. NAR TQ 43 SW 8
2. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 108, 1970, 39-49.
3. *Current Archaeology*, 41, 1973, 185-8.
4. Money, J.H., 1980, *Interim Report on the Excavations at Hartfield*.
5. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 321.

EA 15 HASTINGS, East Sussex.

TQ 83 09

Hastings Museum report that Roman tesserae have been said to have been found here, but that this find has yet to be confirmed.

1. NAR TQ 80 NW 31

EA 16 NEWHAVEN, East Sussex.

TQ 44 01

Flint foundation wall c. 65 cm thick, roof and flue tiles, animal bones, pottery including samian, nails and coins.

1. NAR TQ 40 SW 32

2. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 61.

EA 17 NEWHAVEN, East Sussex.

TQ 44 01

Site enclosed by a ditch. Sleeper wall, mortared flints, tiles, cement flooring, window glass, painted plaster, native and imported pottery and an 'aisled hall'. Outbuildings. The site covered c. 24,000 sq. ft. There was pottery of the second century, and the site was probably abandoned by the fourth.

1. NAR TQ 40 SW 41
2. *Sussex Archaeological Society Newsletter*, 9, 3.1973, 36.
3. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 321.

EA 18 PENHURST, East Sussex.

TQ 70 16

A Romano-British settlement which could be a villa or town site.

1. NAT TQ 71 NW 3
2. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 40, 1896, 267.

EA 19 PLAYDEN, East Sussex.

TQ 92 21

A probable villa complex validated by finds of Roman pottery and roof tiles with attached mortar. Discovered by Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group.

EA 20 PLUMPTON, East Sussex.

TQ 35 14

Flue tiles, pilae, floor tiles, roofing tiles, red tesserae, painted plaster, pottery and coins. Surface indications are mortar, flint and chalk. Pottery of late first to late third (at least) centuries. Coins of second and third centuries. Information from S. Garrett given to East Sussex County Council archaeology section.

1. NAR TQ 31 SE 81

EA 21 PORTSLADE, East Sussex.

TQ 25 06

Coins, samian, key; Roman bricks, tiles and tesserae in large quantities, a pavement and bone awls.

1. NAR TQ 20 NE 57
2. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 62.

EA 22 PORTSLADE, East Sussex.

TQ 24 09

Roman pottery, roof and flue tiles, with a field system. The site is thickly strewn with pottery.

1. NAR TQ 20 NW 15
2. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 56.

EA 23 SOUTH MALLING, East Sussex.

TQ 42 11

Lewes Museum report Roman pottery and tiles found in a drainage ditch. A site may be on higher ground in a ploughed field to the south-east.

1. NAR TQ 41 SW 15

EA 24 SOUTH MALLING, East Sussex.

TQ 42 11

Roman pottery and tiles discovered in a drainage ditch. See EA 19.

1. NAR TQ 41 SW 79

EA 25 WEST BLATCHINGTON, East Sussex.
TQ 27 07

A well-known villa site excavated by N.A. Norris. An aisled farmhouse here, measuring c. 35 x 15 metres, of third century date. There was a door c. 1.22 m wide in the centre of its long west wall, and the north end was divided into rooms. Two of these rooms had *opus signinum* floors.

1. NAR TQ 20 NE 7
2. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 89, 1950, 1-56.
3. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 90, 1952, 221-240.
4. Morris, P., 1978, *Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain*, B.A.R., 142.

EA 26 WILMINGTON, East Sussex.

Endlewick Manor House

TQ 54 06

Roman pottery, and a key which is possibly Roman. Coin of Nero.

1. NAR TQ 50 NW 24
2. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 25, 1873, 230-1.
3. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 67.

ESSEX

ES 1 ALPHAMSTONE, Essex.

TL 87 35

Villa partly under a churchyard. No plan is available. First century pottery found. Rodwell's no. 19.

1. SMR 9317
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 35.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 2 ALRESFORD, Essex.

Alresford Lodge

TM 06 19

A winged-corridor villa excavated in the nineteenth century. Finds include window glass, roller-stamped flue tiles, pottery and coins of Commodus and Faustina. The walls had been almost entirely robbed out, but tessellated pavements survived. The plan in ref. no. 1 shows two outbuildings, one a small square building which had a tessellated floor and may have been a shrine. Rodwell's no.

- 10.
1. SMR 2115
2. *T.E.A.S.*, 3, 1885, 136-9.
3. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 37.
4. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 29.

ES 3 ARKESDEN, Essex.

Chardwell Farm

TL 46 34

Pottery, tile and tesserae scatter indicates a Romano-British building. Finds included Romano-British flint, stone,

building rubble and mortar. Pottery of samian grey wares, black burnished, platters, mortaria. Tegula, roof tile and combed hypocaust. Also tessera and bone shell.

1. SMR 3938
2. *Essex Archaeology and History*, 8, 1976, 156.
3. Artefact in Saffron Walden Museum.

ES 4 ASHDON, Essex.

TL 57 43

Rodwell's no. 40. Bath house of probable villa complex excavated and planned; little else known.

1. SMR 4760
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 44.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 31.

ES 5 BARTLOW, Essex.

Church Field

TL 58 45

Roman villa. Small dwelling in Church Field c 100 yards north east of the Bartlow Hills, excavated by Neville in 1852.

1. SMR 4750
2. Fox, C., 1923, *Archaeology of the Cambridgeshire Region*, 185.
3. *Archaeological Journal*, 10, 1853, 17-21.
4. RCHM, *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Essex*, 1, 1916, xxiv.

ES 6 BOREHAM, Essex.

Great Holts Farm

TL 75 11

Large amount of Roman tile suggesting the presence of a villa or farmstead.

1. SMR 6049
2. *Essex Archaeology and History*, 23, 1992, 100.

ES 7 BOREHAM, Essex.

TL 75 09

Rodwell's no. 23. Various badly reported finds, indicating a villa. No plans or details. First century pottery.

1. SMR 5716
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 51.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 8 BRAINTREE, Essex.

TL 78 24

Rodwell's no. 21. Surface indications suggest the presence of a villa.

1. SMR 6234
2. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 9 BRIGHTLINGSEA, Essex.

Brightlingsea 1

TM 08 17

Rodwell's no. 7. One or more substantial buildings. No plan.

1. SMR 2133
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 57.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in*

ES 10 BRIGHTLINGSEA, Essex.

Brightlingsea 2

TM 07 18

Rodwell's no. 8. Villa under church. No plan. Few finds. Observed by Rodwell.

1. SMR 2129
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 57.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 29.

ES 11 BRIGHTLINGSEA, Essex.

Brightlingsea 3

TM 05 18

Rodwell's no. 9. A substantial villa; but no details or plan survive.

1. SMR 2116
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 57.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 29.

ES 12 BROOMFIELD, Essex.

TL 69 11

Rodwell's no. 26. Surface indications of villa. No plan.

1. SMR 1013
2. T.E.A.S., 1, 1965, 264.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 13 CASTLE POINT, Essex.

Thundersley/Dawes Heath

TQ 81 88

Roman villa clearly defined in aerial photographs taken in the summer of 1976. Roman pottery and tesserae have been found in the same field, and pottery, tegulae and flue tiles found on the surface of the adjoining field. The site is scheduled.

1. SMR 9568
2. HBMC, *DOE Scheduled Ancient Monuments*, Part 4, 1985.

ES 14 CASTLE POINT, Essex.

Thundersley

TQ 80 89

Reputed Roman villa.

1. SMR 9674

ES 15 CHESTERFORD, Essex.

Great Chesterford

TL 50 43

A Roman villa excavated close to a 'Roman station' in the nineteenth century. The building examined was a double-corridor, double-wing house with one hypocausted wing room. Another wing room contained the remains of a tessellated pavement. Coins of first to fourth centuries.

Roman town at TL 50 42.

1. SMR 4915
2. J.B.A.A., 4, 1849, 356-78.

ES 16 CHIGNALL ST. JAMES, Essex.

Chignall

TL 66 10

Rodwell's no. 25. Large courtyard villa in a polygonal enclosure, c. 42 hectares. Part excavated in advance of gravel extraction. Villa was of several phases, the first probably dating to the late first century. Field systems to either side, and smaller enclosures in the vicinity.

1. SMR 1040
2. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 263.
3. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 406.
4. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 449.
5. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.
6. *E.A.A.*, 33, 1987, 70-71.
7. *E.A.A.*, 34, 1988.

ES 17 CHIGWELL, Essex.

TQ 45 96

Bath house excavated by the West Essex Archaeological Group. Burials, Roman features, building debris.

1. SMR 4057
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 88.
3. *Essex Journal*, 15, 1980-3.
4. *Essex Journal*, 16, 1981, 4.
5. *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*, 11, 1979, 102.

ES 18 COGGESHALL, Essex.

St Peter's School

TL 84 23 to 85 22

Settlement revealed by clearances may be part of a villa estate (or *mansio*?). Tesserae, tiles and wall plaster.

1. SMR 9961
2. *Essex Archaeology and History*, 19, 1988, 261.
3. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 295.
4. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 458.
5. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 261.

ES 19 COLCHESTER, Essex.

Colchester - St Runwald Street

TL 99 25

Site 189 allocated by Hull to the eastern of two marks on the OS 1:500 map of 1878 marked "the supposed site of ROMAN VILLA". Both were under the vegetable market and are now under Victoria Chambers and the street south of them. No account of discovery in SMR.

1. SMR 12490
2. Hull, M.R., 1958, *Roman Colchester*, 151.

ES 20 COLCHESTER, Essex.

Colchester - Long Wyre Street

An account in Wire's diary notes that during sewage works in Long Wyre Street extensive remains of a Roman villa were discovered. "Two hypocaust flues entire were found at a depth of 6 ft but it appears that more remains are under the footpath and houses on the east side of the street."

Observation was difficult as the method of trenching involved sinking trenches 3 ft wide at 4 ft intervals and tunnelling through the intervening thickness. It produced large quantities of Roman roof tiles, fragments of bricks, septaria and mortar. The remains reached the passage leading to Smith's buildings where some fragments of embossed samian ware were found associated with charred wood. Flue tiles were discovered close to three hypocaust

arched fire places, built of tile. They were covered up again "except the last which was partly destroyed by trying to get the tiles out for me."

1. SMR 13051
2. Hull, M.R., 1958, *Roman Colchester*, 204.
3. Wire, W., *Wire Diary*, 23 August 1848.
4. *J.B.A.A.*, 5, 1850, 87.
5. *T.E.A.S.*, 5, 1873, 157.
6. RCHM, *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Essex*, 3, 1922, 27.

ES 21 COLCHESTER, Essex.

TM 01 25

Possible Roman villa site. Circumstantial evidence.

1. SMR 2495

ES 22 COLCHESTER, Essex.

TM 01 25

Villa said to show as cropmark in very dry weather.

1. SMR 2549

ES 23 COPFORD, Essex.

TL 93 23

Villa probable from surface indications. Rodwell's no. 16.

1. SMR 11903
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 123.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 24 EAST MERSEA, Essex.

Mersea Island 2

TM 05 14

Reputed Roman villa.

1. SMR 2121
2. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 21.

ES 25 FEERING, KELVEDON, Essex.

TL 86 20

Roman building found by M J Campden in 1958.

Quantities of Roman building material, tesserae and half the drum of a pillar found in the field. Possible villa site.

According to the 1976 OS field report, the siting was confirmed by Mr H Bennett, an associate of Campden's. Excavation in 1958 revealed robbed wall trenches of second century date, but the complete building was not investigated. The site is marked by a heavy scatter of Roman debris including flue and roof tiles, tesserae and pottery over an area of c 30 m diameter at a density of nearly 6 sherds/sq m.

1. SMR 8671

ES 26 FELSTED/LITTLE DUNMOW, Essex.

TL 66 21

Rodwell's no. 31. Very limited excavation in probable villa complex yielded finds from first century onwards. No plan of buildings published.

1. SMR 1247
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 126.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 31.

ES 27 FINCHINGFIELD, Essex.

Finchingfield 1

TL 66 33

Rodwell's no. 34. Excavations of unrecorded extent failed to yield a plan of the villa. Finds from the second century onwards.

1. SMR 1588
2. *T.E.A.S.*, 21, 1937, 219-29.
3. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 129-30.
4. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 31.

ES 28 FINCHINGFIELD, Essex.

Finchingfield 2

TL 69 32

Rodwell's no. 35. Excavations of unrecorded extent. No plans. Finds from second century onwards.

1. SMR 1493
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 130.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 31.

ES 29 FINGRINGHOE, Essex.

TM 04 19

Rodwell's no. 11. Three masonry buildings, all probably part of one major complex. On the site of Belgic occupation. An early villa near to a Claudian supply base. Large range of finds from the early first century onwards. Fragmentary but unpublished plan recovered. *Opus sectile* of Purbeck marble; fragments found. These are probably in Colchester Museum.

1. SMR 2113
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 131.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 29.
4. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 211.
5. Liversidge, J., in Rivet, A.L.F. (ed.), 1969, *The Roman Villa in Britain*, 153.

ES 30 FORDHAM, Essex.

Fordham Hall Farm

TL 93 27

Excavation following the location of a lead coffin by metal detector revealed two Roman burials. Condition of burials and nature of grave goods suggests the likely existence of a fairly prosperous Roman villa with its own cemetery. Pottery sherds and fragments of tiles including hypocaust flue tiles were found as a result of exploratory fieldwork in the same field.

1. SMR 11951
2. *Colchester Archaeological Group Annual Bulletin*, 27, 44.

ES 31 GESTINGTHORPE, Essex.

TL 82 38

Rodwell's no. 37. A large and complex site which, he suggests, may be a villa rather than a minor town. Apsidal masonry building known. Occupation runs from the Iron Age through the entire Roman period. Roller-stamped flue tiles found. No published details or plan.

1. SMR 9953
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 133.

3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 31.

4. E.A.A., 25, 1985.

ES 32 GREAT CHESTERFORD, Essex.

TL 53 44

Circular and linear cropmarks. Said to be a "villa site dug by Cambridge". Nothing visible on APs. A few sherds of Roman tile on a ploughed south facing slope, but there is no concentration to indicate the site of a building. The supposed excavations are not known to the residents of Crave Hall, and not mentioned in the Cambridgeshire SMR. In 1991 a Roman building was discovered at TL 51 42, comprising foundations of chalk and gravelly soil, c. 6.3 x 10.3m.

1. SMR 4783

2. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 290.

ES 33 GREAT TEY, Essex.

TL 88 25

Rodwell's no. 18. Villa partly excavated on two occasions. Partial plan unpublished. Finds apparently from the first century onwards, including roller-stamped flue tiles.

1. SMR 8709

2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 186.

3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 34 GREENSTEAD GREEN/HALSTEAD RURAL, Essex.

TL 82 29

Roman settlement. Building excavated nearby had hypocaust, tile *pilae* and pottery dated to the third or fourth century. Second building with second century pottery and mortar.

1. SMR 8606

2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 137.

3. *Colchester Archaeological Group Annual Bulletin*, 5, 1962, 91-103.

4. Lindsay, J., 1958, *The Discovery of Britain*, 40.

ES 35 HADSTOCK, Essex.

TL 57 46

Rodwell's no. 42. Villa partly excavated; incomplete plan published. Finds from at least second century onwards, although there may also be Belgic material from the site.

1. SMR 4747

1. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 135.

2. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 32.

ES 36 HARLOW, Essex.

Felmongers

TL 44 09 approx.

A possible villa site, not yet published. There are now no structural remains (Richard Bartlett, pers. comm.).

ES 37 HARLOW, Essex.

Latton Common

TL 46 07

A presumed villa site, partially excavated many years ago but not published in detail (Richard Bartlett, pers. comm.).

1. SMR 3753

ES 38 HARLOW, Essex.

Tylers Cross

TL 44 09 approx.

A presumed villa site, partially excavated many years ago but not published in detail (Richard Bartlett, pers. comm.).

ES 39 HARLOW, Essex.

Gilden Way

TL 47 11

Site of a Roman building is indicated by finds from fieldwalking. AP evidence suggests a villa. (Bartlett, pers. comm.).

1. SMR 3600

2. Bartlett, R., in Gilman, P. (ed.), 1991, *Excavations in Essex 1990*, 22, 154-5.

ES 40 HARLOW, Essex.

Water Lane, Great Parndon

TL 43 81/42 08

Roman building materials indicate a site, but nothing noted during watching briefs in the area.

1. SMR 3751/3790

ES 41 HARLOW, Essex.

Potter Street

TL 48 09

Romano-British farmstead revealed during topsoil stripping pre development.

1. SMR 9962

2. *Essex Archaeology and History*, 23, 1992, 106.

ES 42 HARWICH, Essex.

TM 26 31

Stone foundations and tessellated floor. There is no plan available of this site. Rodwell's no. 4.

1. SMR 3396

2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 135.

3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 29.

ES 43 HEMPSTEAD, Essex.

TL 64 39

Rodwell's no. 39. Surface indications suggest a villa. Mr Rodwell obtained his information from J.D. Hedges.

1. SMR 1548

2. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 31.

ES 44 HENHAM, Essex.

TL 55 23

Spread of flint rubble and Roman tile indicating a Roman building here.

1. SMR 9960

2. *Essex Archaeology and History*, 19, 1988, 261.

ES 45 INGATESTONE, Essex.

TL 64 01

Rodwell's no. 24. Surface indications of villa. A few finds of the second century and later.

1. SMR 660

2. *T.E.A.S.*, 2, 1970, 335. Third Series.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 46 LANGFORD, Essex.
TL 83 09

Aerial photographs suggest the presence of a villa here; the double-ditched enclosure contains a smaller cropmark c. 25 x 25 m, and post-holes are visible.

1. SMR 7872
2. *Essex Archaeol. Hist.*, 12, 1980, 80-81.

ES 47 LITTLE HALLINGBURY, Essex.
TL 49 16

Rodwell's no. 29. Villa found in limited excavations. No plan available. Later Roman pottery and Belgic burials found here. Trial trenching in 1990 revealed cement floor.

1. SMR 3589
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 136.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 31.
4. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 262-3.

ES 48 LITTLE LAVER, Essex.
TL 54 09

Rodwell's no. 28. Villa found by trenching. No plan. Belgic and early Roman pottery.

1. SMR 4114
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 153.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 49 LITTLE OAKLEY, Essex.
TM 22 29

The plan of this villa was partly recovered but it remains unpublished. This site has yielded finds from the Belgic period onwards. Rodwell's no. 5.

1. SMR 3313
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 164.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 29.
4. *E.A.A.*, 34, 1988.

ES 50 LOUGHTON, Essex.

Long Shaw
TQ 44 97

A Roman building is indicated by finds in the topsoil of tegulae, imbrices, fragments of local quartz-gritted ware, mortaria fragments, fine orange ware and two fragments of Niedermendig lava quern.

1. SMR 139
2. Scheduled Ancient Monument, Essex 204.

ES 51 MAGDALEN LAVER, Essex.

Church of St Mary Magdalen
TL 51 08

Roman brick reused in the walls of the church and in the west doorway of the nave.

1. SMR 4130
2. RCHM, *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Essex*, 2, 1921, 168.
3. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 153.

ES 52 MALDON, Essex.

Maldon Hall

TL 83 06

Possible Roman villa in the grounds of Maldon Hall. OS card 1976 reports that 'present' owners knew nothing of any Roman finds. No significant features were seen in the surrounding fields.

1. SMR 7777

ES 53 MAYLAND, Essex.

TL 90 03

The cliff section was measured in May 1978. The top 32 cms consisted of very clayey, light brown topsoil over mostly London clay. Oysters and Belgic and Romano-British pottery were embedded here. The beach is also strewn with such pottery, bones and oysters. A quernstone was also found. Roman roof tiles occur on the beach a few metres to the south of the section measured and indicate a Roman building, possibly a villa, on the elevated ground here.

1. SMR 12077
2. Vincent, S.W., and George, W.H., 1980, *Some Mesolithic sites along the Rivers Blackwater and Crouch, Essex*, 4.

ES 54 MESSING, Essex.

TL 89 19

Rodwell's no. 17. Building, possibly a bath house, partly revealed.

1. SMR 8137
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 162.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 55 PANFIELD, Essex.

TL 73 26

Rodwell's no. 36. Surface indications suggest a villa. Finds include roller-stamped flue tiles. Mr Rodwell obtained his information from P.J. Drury.

1. SMR 6247
2. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 31.

ES 56 PEBMARSH, Essex.

TL 84 32

Roman settlement discovered after ploughing in 1979. In 1962, more substantial work revealed part of a timber building, carbonised wood marking the position of a ?beam with two post holes nearby. Pottery suggested third century occupation. Tiles indicated a roof. A ditch was found to the north - dug by AD 50, with a large ash deposit 60-100. Surface finds included hypocaust tile and a very late mortarium fragment. Site may have been near a hypothetical Roman road.

1. SMR 9356
2. *T.E.A.S.*, 1, 1964, 171-8.
3. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 166.

ES 57 PLESHEY, Essex.

TL 65 14

Rodwell's no. 27. Surface indications and early discoveries suggest a large courtyard villa. First century pottery from

the site includes Arretine ware. A 'paterna and ewer' burial suggest Celtic influences.

1. SMR 1170
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 166.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 58 RAYNE, Essex.
Rayne-Braintree Bypass (R122)
TL 71 22

Excavation in advance of bypass construction revealed traces of a Romano-British rural settlement. At least three phases of occupation from Flavian to early fourth century. A large quantity of roller-stamped flue tile from a rubble make-up layer suggests the presence of a substantial villa in the vicinity.

1. SMR 9014
2. *Essex Archaeology and History*, 19, 1988, 266.
3. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 459.

ES 59 RIDGEWELL, Essex.
TL 73 40

Rodwell's no. 38. A colonnaded villa for which a partial plan survives. Finds from the first century onwards, including roller-stamped flue tiles.

1. SMR 6975
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 170.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 31.

ES 60 RIVENHALL, Essex.
TL 82 17

Rodwell's no. 20. Flavian and later complex partly under churchyard. Two masonry buildings. Finds from later Iron Age onwards. Partial plans. Porphyry and Purbeck marble fragments.

1. SMR 8059-8091
2. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 115-27, 305.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 11-32.
4. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 444.
5. *A. Ex.*, 1972, 51.
6. *CBA Research Report*, 55, 1986.
7. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 211.

ES 61 ST. OSYTH, Essex.
TM 11 16

Rodwell's no. 6. At least two masonry buildings, which may be part of a large complex. Finds from the locality from the Belgic period onwards.

1. SMR 2885
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 176.
3. *T.E.A.S.*, 1, 1961-5, 259. Third Series
4. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 29.

ES 62 ST. OSYTH, Essex.

St Osyth Priory Park

TM 11 16

Roman building found in 1902 by Blake during gravel digging. Wall foundations of septaria 9 ft 3 ins x 10 ft, tegulae and mortar. Pottery and flue tile.

1. SMR 2890
2. *T.E.A.S.*, 1, 1961-5, 259-61. Third Series.
3. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 459.

ES 63 STANSTEAD MOUNTFITCHET, Essex.
TL 52 24

Rodwell's no. 30. Villa under churchyard. No plan. Small quantity of later Roman pottery.

1. SMR 4558
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 181.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 31.

ES 64 STANWAY, Essex.
TL 95 22

Villa reported but no details. Rodwell's no. 15.

1. SMR 11726
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 182.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 65 STEBBING, Essex.

Stebbing 1

TL 68 23

Rodwell's no. 32. Various unrecorded excavations have left no plan or details of this villa, except that it had tessellated floors which probably included a pavement of black and white tesserae.

1. SMR 1238
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 183.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 31.

ES 66 STEBBING, Essex.

Stebbing 2

TL 67 24

Rodwell's no. 33. A complex of masonry buildings, including a bath house, is probably a courtyard villa. Extensive digging seems not to have produced a plan. Finds from first century onwards.

1. SMR 1259
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 183.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 31.

ES 67 TAKELEY, Essex.

Church of Holy Trinity

TL 55 21

Roman tile in the fabric. A few tiles, apparently Roman, in the walls. Jambs of a blocked window are of brick and tiles. Bricks and lava querns in the fabric of the church. A rich Roman burial is known nearby. The isolation of the church might imply a villa site.

1. SMR 4594
2. RCHM, *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Essex*, 1, 1916, 299.
3. Pevsner, N., *Buildings of England*, 1954, 345.
4. DOE, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest: Uttlesford*, 1981, 27.
5. CBA Res. Rep., 19, 119-20.

ES 68 THAXTED, Essex.

TL 61 33

Rodwell's no. 45. Surface indications suggest villa.

1. SMR 1472
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 187.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 32.

ES 69 THEYDON BOIS/THEYDON GARNON, Essex.

Abridge/Hill Farm

TQ 47 97

This site is scheduled as a Roman villa. Burials and building debris.

1. SMR 135
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 188.
3. *Essex Journal*, 1977, 51-66.

ES 70 TOLLESBURY, Essex.

TL 95 10

Roman building under the churchyard. No plan. Rodwell's no. 13.

1. SMR 11477
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 192.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 71 TOLLESBURY, Essex.

TL 96 09

Alleged site of Roman villa, recorded by Laver in 1928 and marked on Colchester Museum Map.

1. SMR 12135

ES 72 TOLLESBURY, Essex.

TL 96 08

A villa with tessellated pavements is said to lie in the field west of Mill Creek. Noted in Laver's diary, May 19 1928.

OS card notes nothing visible on APs.

1. SRM 12126
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 192.

ES 73 TOLLESHUNT KNIGHTS, Essex.

TL 92 14

Tessellated pavements recorded. No other details.

Rodwell's no. 14. On SMR as two sites - but they are probably the same one.

1. SMR 11447/11494
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 192.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 74 WANSTEAD, Essex.

Wanstead Park

TQ 41 87

Excavation in 1983 to locate a villa site recorded in 1715 yielded tesserae, roof and flue tiles, a column base and painted plaster, but no structural remains.

1. VCH Essex 3, 1963, 198
2. *Essex Archaeology and History*, 16, 1984-5, 132.
3. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 461.
4. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 305.

ES 75 WENDENS AMBO, Essex.

TL 50 36

Rodwell's no. 44. Extensive house partly excavated and planned in the last century, and a further part examined recently. Distinct butchery areas isolated by use of intra-site spatial analysis. Occupation from the Iron Age onwards.

1. SMR 169
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 199.
3. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 444.
4. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 265.
5. *Colchester Archaeological Group Annual Newsletter*, 17, 1974, 53.
6. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 32.

ES 76 WEST MERSEA, Essex.

Mersea Island 1

TM 00 12

Rodwell's no. 12. At least two masonry buildings and associated mausoleums, the latter probably of first century date. This major villa is the only one in Essex where mosaics are known to survive intact. Walls, tessellated pavements and several mosaic floors are known to have been exposed many times over the last two centuries. The principal building block is situated on an eminence; a second building block lies 250 m inland to the north.

1. SMR 2214
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 158-9.
3. Crummy, P.J., 1975, *Not Only a Matter of Time*.
4. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 29.
5. *T.E.A.S.*, 6, 1898, 173-4.

ES 77 WHITE NOTLEY, Essex.

TL 78 18

Rodwell's no. 22. Major complex with finds from at least mid-first century onwards. Masonry building, possibly first century. Sporadic excavations. No plans. SMR has this as two sites; they are probably just one.

1. SMR 5989/5922
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 164.
3. Rodwell, W., in Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 30.

ES 78 WICKFORD, Essex.

Beauchamps Farm

TQ 76 93

Excavations by the Rodwells 1966-71 revealed multi-period occupation including, in the second century AD, a villa within an earthwork enclosure built upon virgin ground to the east of the farm. The villa was burnt down c. 200, rebuilt, and was burnt down again and abandoned in the fourth century. At least one hypocausted wing. Little of villa excavated. Some grass-tempered pottery suggests occupation into early fifth century (Nick Wickenden, pers. comm.).

1. SMR 7536
2. *A. Ex.*, 1971, 58.
3. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 176, 273.
4. *Britannia*, 3, 1972, 335.

ES 79 WRITTLE, Essex.

Sturgeon's Farm

TL 66 06

Possible Roman villa site. No traces found by fieldwalking.

1. SMR 703
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 203.
3. *Essex Naturalist*, 1, 1887, 92.

GLAMORGAN

GL 1 CARDIFF, Glamorgan.

Pen-y-lan

ST 19 78

'Roman building' (David Robinson, pers. comm.).

1. SMR 7365

GL 2 ELY, Glamorgan.

Cardiff

ST 14 76

A villa of several phases, dated AD 135-325. The initial phases of stone building began in the first half of the second century. During the early third century alterations were undertaken. Third century decline; no recovery in fourth. *Opus sectile* of the early second century. Substantial enclosure ditch.

1. *Cambria*, 9, No. 1, 1982, 17.
2. RCHM Glamorgan, 1, 1976, ii, 111-9.
3. *Trans. Cardiff Naturalists Society*, 26, 1895, 125-8.
4. *Trans. Cardiff Naturalists Society*, 50, 1920, 24-44.
5. *Trans. Cardiff Naturalists Society*, 55, 1925, 19-45.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 11, 1921, 67.
7. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 211.
8. *Antiq. J.*, 17, 1937, 138.

GL 3 LLANBETHERY, Glamorgan.

ST 03 70

Probable villa which appears to extend from the late second century to the fourth.

1. *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, 17, 1956-8, 293-6.
2. RCAHM Glamorgan, 1, 1976, ii, 114.

GL 4 LLANDOUGH, Glamorgan.

ST 16 73

The initial phases of stone building began in the first half of the second century. During the early third century extensive additions were made to this villa. Occupation ended in the first quarter of the fourth century. An elaborate construction. Environmental samples recovered from this site indicate a mixed agricultural economy based on stock and corn production. An early Christian church on this site.

1. *Cambria*, 9, No. 1, 1982, 17-19.
2. Robinson, D.M., 1980, *Cowbridge: The Archaeology and Topography of a Small Market Town*, 27-32.
3. Robinson, D.M. (ed.), B.A.R., 1988, *Biglis, Caldicot and Llandough - Three Late Iron Age*

and Romano-British Sites in South-East Wales, Excavations 1977-79.

GL 5 LLANTWIT MAJOR, Glamorgan.

SS 95 69

A villa of the second to fourth centuries, but probably earlier Romano-British occupation and may extend back to the late Iron Age. Winged-corridor facade. The first stone construction began modestly in the mid-second century. The period of maximum prosperity, with the maximum extent of buildings, began c. AD 340-50. The date of final demise in late fourth century? Aisled farmhouse of c. AD 300-350.

1. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 225-50.
2. *Cambria*, 9, No. 1, 1982, 17.
3. *Arch. Camb.*, 5, 1888, 413-17.
4. *Arch. Camb.*, 102, 1953, 89-163.
5. Morris, P., 1979, *Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain*, B.A.R., 136.

GL 6 MONKNASH, Glamorgan.

New Mill Farm

SS 91 69

Possible villa with second to third century pottery and building rubble.

1. *Archaeology in Wales*, 16, 1976, 34.

GL 7 MOULTON, Glamorgan.

ST 07 69

Probable villa of the second to fourth centuries, with late Iron Age antecedents. No large scale excavation as yet, but it has been elucidated to be an example of a transition from late prehistoric farmstead to stone villa.

1. RCAHM Glamorgan, 1, 1976, ii, 114.

GL 8 NEWTON NOTTAGE, Glamorgan.

Porthcawl

SS 84 78

Nineteenth century discoveries suggest a probable villa. Fourth century occupation indicated. Limited excavation and geophysical survey definitely indicate the presence of a substantial villa complex.

1. *Arch. Camb.*, 4, 1853, 90-98.
2. RCAHM Glamorgan, 1, 1976, ii, 111.
3. *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, 1990, 37.
4. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 304.

GL 9 OYSTERMOUTH, Glamorgan.

ST 08 71

Villa site under an early Christian church? Tessellated pavement found (David Smith, pers. comm.).

1. *Cambria*, 9, No. 1, 1982, 19.
2. Robinson, D.M., 1980, *Cowbridge: The Archaeology and Topography of a Small Market Town*, 27-32.

GL 10 TY BRYN, Glamorgan.

Clemenstone

SS 91 73

Romano-British sherds and tile found within enclosure.

1. *Archaeology in Wales*, 16, 1976, 35.

GL 11 WHITTON, Glamorgan.

ST 08 71

Villa emerging from a late Iron Age farmstead about AD 30, and lasting until about AD 340. Environmental samples indicate a mixed agricultural economy. The use of wool is indicated by the presence of spindle-whorls and weaving-bobbins. Several ranges of stone buildings, with timber building continuing into the Roman era, and in the early second century the site was transformed into ranges of rectangular stone constructions around a central courtyard. No tessellated pavement or bath house.

1. Jarrett, M.G. and Wrathmell, S., 1981, *Whitton: An Iron Age and Roman Farmstead in South Glamorgan*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

GS 1 ALDSWORTH, Glos.

Cocklebarrow Farm/Westchestle

SP 14 10

The site is probably to be equated with the lost, pre-Enclosure name 'Westchestle'. Evidence of several buildings; the main one, with imbrices and tegulae, can be seen by a stone scatter. Pottery includes samian.

1. SMR 2432

GS 2 AMPNEY ST. PETER, Glos.

SP 09 00 marginal

Possibly remains of Roman villa, in the form of traces of a building of Roman masonry.

1. SMR 2020
2. P.S.A., 3 (2nd series), 1864-7, 203.

GS 3 ASHLEY, Glos.

ST 92 93

Second to fourth century pottery, fourth century coins, roof tiles and Old Red Sandstone tiles. Two bronze brooches.

1. SMR 3875
2. Collingwood, R.G. and Richmond, I., 1969, *The Archaeology of Roman Britain*, 286-303.

GS 4 ASHLEY, Glos.

ST 93 93

Second to fourth century pottery and stone wall footings c. 50 m from Fosse Way. Fragments of tiles. Concentration of loose broken limestone ploughed up, indicating foundations of building?

1. SMR 3876

GS 5 ASHLEY, Glos.

ST 93 93

Surface finds of pottery and building debris reported by A. Saville.

1. SMR 3948
2. CRAAGS Survey, 5, 1980, 15.

GS 6 ASHLEY, Glos.

ST 92 94

Surface finds of pottery and building debris.

1. SMR 3947
2. CRAAGS Survey, 5, 1980, 15.

GS 7 BADGEWORTH, Glos.

Dryhill

SO 93 16

Twelve roomed villa with hypocaust and stone debris. Excavated in 1849. Painted plaster, ?baths, *opus signinum*.

1. SMR 450
2. RCHM 1976 *Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds*, 5-6

GS 8 BARNESLEY, Glos.

Barnsley Park

SP 08 06

Winged corridor villa with bath house, large barn and occupation debris found. There was also a field wall abutting one of the structures which was dated to c. 360; it was a large masonry structure to which the north-west rooms had been added. A pit with the bones of three sheep in it was found in the earlier levels of the Roman site (ref 12).

1. SMR 1
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 41, 1951, 135.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 143 and 164.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 54, 1964, 171.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 216.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 212.
7. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 86, 1967, 74-87.
8. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 307.
9. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 446.
10. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 271.
11. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 352.
12. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 455.
13. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 318.
14. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 99, 1982, 121-78.
15. *Current Archaeology*, 72, 1980, 11.
16. *Arch. Rev.*, 1973, 26.

GS 9 BARNESLEY, Glos.

SP 07 04

A settlement site yielding a surface scatter of pottery, roof and box tiles.

1. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 465.

GS 10 BARRINGTON, Glos.

Barrington Park

SP 20 13

Walls, tiles, bath house found here.

1. SMR 365
2. VCH Glos., 6, 1965, 17.

GS 11 BARRINGTON, Glos.

Great Barrington

SP 21 13

Mosaic, tiles and walls plaster.

1. SMR 364
2. Liversidge, J., 1948, *Roman Villas in Britain*, Vol. 1, 47.

GS 12 BIBURY, Glos.

Bibury Mill

SP 12 06

Tessellated pavement and baths. Earthworks suggest ranges of buildings

1. SMR 366
2. Witts, 1883, *Archaeological Handbook of Glos.*, 55.
3. Gough, R., 1789, *Camden's Britanni I*, 282.
4. RCHM 1976 *Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds.*, 14-5.
5. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 465.

GS 13 BISLEY WITH LYPIATT, Glos.

Lillyhorn
SO 91 04

29 rooms, stones, tiles and hypocaust of Roman date were uncovered here.

1. SMR 383
2. *Archaeologia*, 19, 1821, 178-183.

GS 14 BLOCKLEY, Glos.

SP 15 34

Stone and roof tiles. Roman occupation levels and possible building. First to fourth century pottery, brooches, bracelet and coins.

1. SMR 2737
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 88, 1969, 74.

GS 15 BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, Glos.

SP 16 20

A building of four main periods dating from c. AD 120 to c. AD 270. The building was then repaired c. AD 390.

1. SMR 2205
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 57, 1935 (plan).

GS 16 BROADWELL, Glos.

Broadwell Church

SP 19 28

Not strictly an excavation. In 1923, a Mr D.T. Rice unaided dug out some rooms of a villa in a field north-east of the angle made by the Foose Way and the road to Broadwell, near to the church. The owner of the field had dug here in 1913 and found tesserae, tiles, pottery and nails. Much had been destroyed, but Mr Rice traced 'for some 30 ft.' the walls of at least two rooms. Finds included tiles, painted wall plaster (red and white), iron nails, tesserae of blue and white limestone, many oyster shells, wood ashes and pottery.

1. SMR 237
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 12, 1922, 262.

GS 17 BROOKTHORPE WITH WHADDON, Glos.

SO 83 12

A second to third century settlement, perhaps a villa, discovered during M5 motorway construction in 1969. A building c. 16 m x 25 m, plus tesserae, *opus signinum*, more walls, hypocaust tiles and tegula fragments. Bricks and tiles can be seen built into the chancel of the parish church.

1. SMR 3852
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 4, 1969, 16.

GS 18 BOUGHSPRING, Glos.

SO 56 97

In 1972 a previously unknown villa was identified in woodland from tesserae and fragments of hypocaust tiles

associated with lines of walling. In 1980 excavation showed a villa house c. 30 x 16 m. *Opus signinum*, hypocaust, mosaic, painted wall plaster, stone roof tiles and pottery of third to fourth century date.

1. SMR 20
2. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 307.
3. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 354.
4. *Glevensis*, 7, 1973, 8.
5. *Glevensis*, 14, 1980, 31-2.
6. *Arch. Rev.*, 1973, 33.
7. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 337-8.
8. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 191-7.
9. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 274.

GS 19 CHEDWORTH, Glos.

SP 05 13

The site of a Roman building occupies a small knoll, perhaps partly artificial, about 210 m east of Chedworth Villa (GS 22). Building debris can be seen on the knoll after ploughing.

1. SMR 2138
2. RCHM 1976, *Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Glos. Cotswolds*, 28.

GS 20 CHEDWORTH, Glos.

Chedworth Woods

SP 06 13

Buildings and finds c. 230 m south of the Chedworth temple.

1. SMR 2137
2. *P.S.A.S.*, 6, 1866, 283.

GS 21 CHEDWORTH, Glos.

SP 05 12

Tesserae and pottery found in a garden. Also, bronze dividers were found in this area.

1. SMR 2133
2. RCHM 1976, *Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Glos. Cotswolds*, 24.

GS 22 CHEDWORTH, Glos.

SP 05 13

Large excavated villa of the courtyard type. The site is open to the public and the foundations are well-preserved. The villa reached its greatest extent in the fourth century. Imported marble from the Mediterranean, e.g. Mount Pentelicus in Greece. Villa in Chedworth Woods was discovered by chance in 1864. Soon after discovery the extensive remains were exposed by James Farrer, and later they were partly built up and roofed over by Farrer's nephew, Lord Eldon. Much patched, they are now in the care of the National Trust. Some rebuilt walls differ slightly in position or structure from the original elements, and ground levels notably in the courtyard are in places very different from those of Roman times. The 'Fulling establishment' which was once thought to occupy the west of the north range is now interpreted as a much altered bath house. The north and west ranges of the villa stand on artificial terraces partly recessed into the hillside; the south wing is set lower, near the valley floor. Small excavations carried out in 1958-65 by Sir Ian Richmond and others date site from the early second to the late fourth centuries with

evidence of fire in early and late phases. The early structures, three separate blocks, formed three sides of a triangle open on the east. Subsequently the villa was enlarged and the earlier buildings integrated into a single complex. In its final form the villa covered at least 0.8 hectares, but the east limits have not yet been determined. It was arranged in tiers, with steps joining the different levels and leading to rooms with floors raised above ground level hypocausts. The corridor beside the final east extension of the north range represents the widening of an earlier version; at the east end it is built above earlier Roman levels. The later masonry incorporates much re-used stone; an infant burial was found in a Blue Lias slab cist, inserted in rubbish spanning the second to fourth centuries. Fire in the last Roman phase is indicated by the discovery of 67 lbs of melted lead in a room of the north range. The villa has suffered from extensive stone robbing and much stone, including calcined fragments of sculpture, has been found in and around a lime-kiln on the terrace 20 yds north of the north range. Tessellated floors of the fourth century exist or existed in at least 15 rooms and over most of the west and north corridor. All of the mosaics except those of rooms 5 & 10 are recognisably of the Corinthian school. Painted plaster was extensively used inside, and there was also some marble facing; externally there was cement rendering. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

1. SMR 547
2. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 318.
3. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 384.
4. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 355.
5. Goodburn, R., 1972, *The Roman Villa: Chedworth*, National Trust Publication.
6. *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1865 (i), 595.
7. *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1865 (ii), 302-3.
8. *Numismatic Chronicle*, 5, 1865, 175-9.
9. *J.B.A.A.*, 24, 1868, 129-35.
10. *J.B.A.A.*, 25, 1869, 215-27, 400-5.
11. *P.S.A.S.*, 6, 1865-6, 278-83.
12. *J.B.A.A.*, 26, 1870, 251-2.
13. *Arch. J.*, 44, 1887, 322-36.
14. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 14, 1889-90, 214-5.
15. Witus, G.B., 1883, *Archaeological Handbook of the County of Gloucester*, 57-8.
16. *Archaeologia*, 59, 1905, 207-32.
17. *Arch. J.*, 78, 1921, 451-5.
18. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 12, 1922, 262-3.
19. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 45, 1923, 285.
20. Buckman, J. and Hall, R.W., c. 1870, *Notes on the Roman Villa at Chedworth*.
21. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 14, 1924, 231.
22. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 25, 1935, 217.
23. *Proceedings of the Cotswold Naturalists' Field Club*, 25, 1935, 244-5.
24. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 45, 1955, 139, 149 no. 27.
25. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 76, 1957, 160-4.
26. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 78, 1959, 5-23, 162-5.
27. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 50, 1960, 230.
28. Toynebee, J.M.C., 1964, *Art in Britain Under the Romans*, 266-8.
29. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 215-6.

30. Richmond, I.A., 1966, *Chedworth Roman Villa*.
31. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 212.
32. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 200-2.
33. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 298.
34. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 337-9.
35. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 465.
36. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 309-10.
37. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 274.
38. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 294.

GS 23 CHEDWORTH, Glos.

Listercombe Bottom

SP 07 11

In 1930 Mr C.E. Key, with Cheltenham Grammar School boys, opened up a small portion of an extensive villa at Listercombe Bottom, about one and three-quarter miles from the well-known Chedworth villa (GS 22) further up the valley. Mr Key found among other things a fragment of tessellated pavement, a stone-built wall, '90 ft. long', pierced by water conduits, a flagged corridor and a small pillared hypocaust, which had been opened in 1760 and bricks from which (probably still in Cirencester Museum) were stamped ARVERI. On one tile had been scratched a bird's head.

1. SMR 548
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 21, 1931, 240.

GS 24 CHERINGTON, Glos.

ST 90 96 marginal

A Roman building excavated at Cherington by S. Lysons in 1795, on a site where coins are often ploughed up. Local tradition says that there was once a town here.

1. SMR 3869

GS 25 CIRENCESTER, Glos.

Hailey Wood

SO 97 03 marginal

The site of a Roman building in Hailey Wood with tesserae and pottery is reported by Richard Reece. Access to the site has been refused by the landowner, Lord Bathurst. Mr J.C.P. Lloyd, land agent to Lord Bathurst, denied all knowledge of the site.

1. SMR 3676
2. RCHM 1976, *Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Glos. Cotswolds*, 99.

GS 26 CIRENCESTER, Glos.

Barton Farm

SP 01 02

This winged-corridor villa produced the famous Orpheus Mosaic which now is in the Corinium Museum, Cirencester. Occupation of the area by modern farm buildings has hampered investigation. A 'Saxon' burial was found below the Orpheus mosaic.

1. SMR 2092
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 33, 1910, 67-77.

GS 27 CLEARWELL, Glos.

Clearwell Farm

SO 57 08

Aerial photography revealed a twelve-roomed building c. 21 x 11m, with outbuildings. A trial excavation yielded

pottery of the second to fourth centuries. Site lies close to large deposits of iron ore.

1. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 467.

GS 28 COBERLEY, Glos.

Crickley Hill

SO 93 16

Finds of samian, iron slag and tesserae from later ramparts. Traces of stone foundations, perhaps a house.

1. SMR 3813
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 83, 1964.

GS 29 COLEFORD, Glos.

High Nash

SO 57 10

Emergency excavation on the site of a new road recorded the robbed remains of a rectangular building 14m wide, with an apse at the west end. To the east lay a second masonry building, c. 5m square.

1. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 467.

GS 30 COLESBOURNE, Glos.

Stockwood/Combe End Farm

SO 98 11

Probable large courtyard villa discovered in 1779 by labourers digging for stone, who found the remains of walls and two tessellated pavements, one measuring c. 18 x 4.5 m. Rooms and hypocausts later revealed. Fourth century and earlier pottery.

1. SMR 3728
2. *Archaeologia*, 9, 1789, 319-22.
3. *Archaeologia*, 18, 1817, 112-13.

GS 31 COMPTON ABDALE, Glos.

Compton Grove

SP 04 16

Roman building platforms, building foundations, occupation debris and finds.

1. SMR 2150
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 22, 1931, 214.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 45, 1955, 72

GS 32 COMPTON ABDALE, Glos.

SP 04 16

Enclosure, building platform, traces of buildings, pottery of the second to fourth centuries and fragments of *opus signinum*.

1. SMR 2153

GS 33 CONDICOTE, Glos.

SP 15 28

Roman sherd scatter, and possible building site indicated by scatter of stone.

1. SMR 531

GS 34 COWLEY, Glos.

Medlip

SO 92 14

Roman building site suggested by remains of walls, painted wall plaster, a hypocaust tile, samian and a coin hoard.

Discovered 1917-1918. Disturbed platform recognised in 1986. Some masonry fragments survive in garden.

1. SMR 3738
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 145, 1923, 294-5.
3. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 154, 1932, 327-8.
4. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 337.

GS 35 COWLEY, Glos.

SO 93 14

Scatter of hypocaust flue tile and pottery. Surveyed by RCHM. Manuscript in Gloucester City Museum.

1. SMR 3739

GS 36 DEERHURST, Glos.

Odda's Chapel

SO 86 29

Terracotta head of Jupiter Ammon displayed inside church. Church excavated 1971-4. The earliest finds, apart from a few flint flakes, are of Roman date; these have been found in small quantities in all cuttings. They include pila tiles fragments of imbrices, tegulae, flue-tiles and brick, pennant roof-slates and floor slabs, and a few sherds. There may be substantial Roman buildings not far away; two spreads of burnt material with Roman tile and pottery were seen during levelling operations in the field by Odda's Chapel in 1972. Also two cinerary urns and a coin of Victorinus found under the church.

1. SMR 457
2. *Antiq. J.*, 55, 1975, 351-3.
3. Butterworth, G., 1887, *Deerhurst, a Parish of the Vale of Gloucester*, 10, note 1.

GS 37 DRIFFIELD, Glos.

SP 08 00

Site of Roman building and enclosures. The building is marked by a platform strewn with tiles, tesserae and limestone blocks. Cropmarks indicate that it lay within a roughly rectangular ditched enclosure of c. 0.5 hectares. Finds include imbrex, tegulae, hypocaust tiles, brick fragments and a little pottery which includes samian.

1. SMR 2024
2. RCHM, 1976, *Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Glos. Cotswolds*, 45-7.
3. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 412.

GS 38 DUNTISBOURNE ABBOTS, Glos.

SO 98 08

The remains of Roman building excavated in 1923. Wall, tiles, pottery, and coins recovered.

1. SMR 3644
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 45, 1923, 295.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 14, 1924, 231.

GS 39 DUNTISBOURNE ROUSE, Glos.

Stancombe

SO 99 07

Settlement covering c. ten acres, with c. five acres of fields visible. Buildings with tessellated pavements, flue tiles, pilae, sandstone slates, mosaic and pottery. Surveyed by RCHM.

1. SMR 3645

GS 40 EASTLEACH, Glos.

Sheepbridge Barn

SP 18 06

Eleven stone columns, said to have been taken from a Roman villa excavated nearby, support the roof of a farm building at Sheepbridge Barn. The owner believes the villa may be under the Barn as early foundations of a building were discovered while converting the barn into a house. Also three similar pillars at SP 17 02 (Glos. SMR No. 2488).

1. SMR 2458
2. Verey, D., 1970, *Building of England: Glos. Vol. 1*, 236.

GS 41 EBRINGTON, Glos.

The Grove

SP 18 39

White marble fragments, presumably imported from the Mediterranean, are reported to have been found at this villa site.

1. SMR 368
2. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 210.
3. RCHM, 1976, *Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Glos. Cotswolds*, note 3, 52-3.

GS 42 ELKSTONE, Glos.

Slutwell

SO 98 12

Scatter of material over two acres. At least three concentrations of building debris with pottery and tiles. Further north, aerial photographs indicate two or more buildings, one of which is c. 16 x 10 m. Building debris is scattered over much of this area. Surveyed by RCHM.

1. SMR 3720

GS 43 FAIRFORD, Glos.

Farhill Farm

SP 17 02

Much pottery including samian and tile, including one piece of flue tile. Two or three buildings may be indicated by stone, pottery and tile scatters.

1. SMR 3330

GS 44 FAIRFORD, Glos.

Claydon Pike

SU 19 99

Enclosure, building foundations of villa, temple, occupation debris.

1. SMR 520
2. Miles, D., 1982, *Figures in a Landscape*, 15.

GS 45 FARMINGTON, Glos.

SP 13 16

Aerial photographs show several small buildings.

1. SMR 2571
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 82, 1963, 215.

GS 46 FARMINGTON, Glos.

SP 13 15

Classed in SMR as 'possible Roman villa', but without supporting evidence.

1. SMR 2568
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 88, 1969, 36.

GS 47 FARMINGTON, Glos.

SP 12 16

Walling stone and flue tile. Surveyed by RCHM.

1. SMR 2570

GS 48 FARMINGTON, Glos.

SP 13 15

Roman paving and wall debris.

1. SMR 2564
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 5, 1970, 21.

GS 49 FARMINGTON, Glos.

Clear Cupboard

SP 13 15

A corridor type of villa with wings and baths. Occupied in the fourth century.

1. SMR 2562
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 88, 1969-70, 34-67.

GS 50 FROCESTER, Glos.

Frocester Court

SO 78 02

Roman villa with mosaics, bath suite, hypocaust and a room for wool-processing identified. Winged-corridor facade. Not earlier than c. AD 275. This villa is not the only building which stands inside a ditched enclosure (with at least one right-angle).

1. SMR 5198
2. *Britannia.*, 7, 1976, 357.
3. *Britannia.*, 8, 1977, 413.
4. *Britannia.*, 9, 1978, 455.
5. *Britannia.*, 10, 1979, 319.
6. *Britannia.*, 11, 1980, 384.
7. *Britannia.*, 12, 1981, 355.
8. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 77, 1959, 23-30.
9. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 50, 1960, 230.
10. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 52, 1962, 182.
11. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 143.
12. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 54, 1964, 183.
13. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 216.
14. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 212.
15. *Current Archaeology*, 21, 1976, 285.
16. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 89, 1970, 15-86.
17. *Glevensis*, 11, 1977, 24.
18. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 300.
19. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 412.
20. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 339.
21. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 469.
22. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 275.

GS 51 GREAT RISSINGTON, Glos.

SP 18 16

Hypocaust, roof tiles, tesserae and window glass.

1. SMR 2554
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 87, 1968, 20.

GS 52 GREAT WITCOMBE, Glos.

Buckholt Wood

SO 90 13

Roman pottery and tile fragments extending over an area of c. half an acre. Low mounds in the area appear to conform to a rectilinear pattern, but, though these contain pottery, no

Buildings were found by trial trenching in 1962. Linear ditches and terraces up to point known as Tile Well (SO 89 13). Buildings may have been robbed or of timber. Pottery in Gloucester City Museum.

1. SMR 3765

GS 53 GREAT WITCOMBE, Glos.

Witcombe

SO 89 14

Roman corridor villa attached to a courtyard excavated by Samuel Lysons. He found a large octagonal room, baths, mosaics and heated rooms. The villa appears to comprise at least two ranges of rooms, possibly separate house units, joined by a corridor, these components forming three sides of a courtyard. Pottery from the corridor of late first to early second century. At a later stage some rooms were blocked off, and hearths and ovens superimposed.

1. SMR 423

2. *Archaeologia*, 19, 1821, 178-83.

3. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 73, 1954, 5-69.

4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 51, 1961, 186.

5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 141.

6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 212.

GS 54 HARESCOMBE, Glos.

Haresfield

SO 84 09

Large number of tesserae have been found here, with two columns 'lately' used as garden rollers. Reported finds of broken roof tiles, flue tiles, pottery, coin and coloured plaster. It was also reported by a Mr Niblett that tons of stone had been carted away from the villa to mend the parish roads. Site later confirmed by examination.

1. SMR 3584

2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 83, 1965, 14.

GS 55 HARESFIELD, Glos.

SO 81 11

Building material and second to third century pottery in an open area of banks and shallow depressions.

1. SMR 3849

2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 90, 1971, 53.

GS 56 HAWLING, Glos.

SP 09 21

Roman pottery and roof tiles.

1. SMR 2284

GS 57 HORSLEY, Glos.

ST 85 97

Extensive scatter of Old Red Sandstone, large limestone slabs, pottery and fragments of brick.

1. SMR 3393

GS 58 HORSLEY, Glos.

ST 85 97

Villa site indicated by the discovery of third and fourth century pottery, two coins of third to fourth centuries, roof tiles, tesserae and fiddle key nails, all within an area of c. 150 x 100 m. Finds preserved in Stroud Museum.

1. SMR 3394

2. RCHM 1976, *Iron Age and Romano-British*

Monuments of the Glos. Cotswolds, 65.

3. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 87, 1968, 204.

GS 59 HUCCLECOTE, Glos.

SO 87 17

Corridor villa with a bath house, a mosaic and wall plaster. One piece of wall plaster seems to be a *graffito* sketch of a timbered building on stone footings, possibly the villa, and is a valuable insight into the construction of Roman rural buildings especially in the light of the discovery recently of an actual piece of such construction *in situ* in the Middlesex area (Jon Cotton, pers. comm.). The mosaic is also interesting. A worn coin of Theodosius (AD 395) in the mortar bedding of the mosaic shows that the mosaicists were still at work at the very end of the fourth century, and probably into the early fifth. Assessment trenching in 1989.

1. SMR 468

2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 55, 1933, 323-76.

3. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 79, 1961, 159-73.

4. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 80, 1962, 42-49.

5. Liversidge, J. in Rivet, A.L.F. (ed.), 1969, *The Roman Villa in Britain*, 146.

6. Smith, D.J. in Rivet, A.L.F. (ed.), 1969, *The Roman Villa in Britain*, 79.

7. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 347.

GS 60 KEMBLE, Glos.

SU 00 97

Roman flue tiles found in field, now under pasture, in c. 1932.

1. SMR 2350

GS 61 KINGSCOTE, Glos.

The Chessalls

ST 80 96

An extensive site of at least twenty hectares, and in 1975-6 one building was partially excavated which appeared to be a winged-corridor villa. It dated possibly to the late second century, and superceded two earlier masonry phases and was itself enlarged by three heated rooms, one of which contained a figured mosaic upon which fallen wall plaster was lying. Bronze seal found.

1. SMR 325

2. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 413.

3. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 456.

4. Kingscote Archaeological Association, 1981, *The Chessalls Excavation, Kingscote 1975-80*. (Stroud).

5. *Current Archaeology*, 69, 1979, 294.

GS 62 KINGS STANLEY, Glos.

St. George's Church

SO 81 04

Tessellated pavement, pottery, a tile and coins known from the churchyard. Also much Mediaeval material. See GS 63.

1. SMR 3468

2. *Bristol Archaeological Research Group Bulletin*, 13 (4), 1969, 85-7.

GS 63 KINGS STANLEY, Glos.

SO 82 03

Timber superceded by stone. Stone foundations and occupation debris remain. Semi-circular column base and pottery of third and fourth centuries. Glos. County Council (pers. comm. 1993) believe this to be a duplication of GS 62 and state that the two SMR numbers 3468 and 3885 have been combined.

1. SMR 3885
2. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 448, 450.
3. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 456.
4. *Stroud News and Journal*, 20.9.1973.
5. *Glevensis*, 11, 1977, 26.
6. *Glevensis*, 23, 1989, 33-42.
7. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 347.

GS 64 LECHLADE, Glos.
SU 23 98

Roman pottery and some worked stone in the form of limestone slabs.

1. SMR 2440

GS 65 LECHLADE, Glos.
SP 21 60

Alleged Roman baths excavated c. 1800.

1. SMR 2442
2. Defoe, D., 1742, *A Tour Through South Britain*, 244.

GS 66 LECHLADE, Glos.
SU 19 99

Second century well and building foundations found during gravel extraction. From the well fill came sandstone roofing tiles and second century pottery. Also from a ditch came fragments of parchment, the sole of a leather shoe and wooden writing tablets, associated with second century pottery. Other pottery from the site is of the second to fourth centuries.

1. SMR 3191

GS 67 LECHLADE, Glos.
Roughground Farm
SP 21 00

Villa and enclosures known from excavation. Tesserae and painted wall plaster recovered. First to early fifth centuries? Hypocausts. One building c. 26 m long. At least two buildings. Some Belgic material and 'corn drier'.

1. SMR 3209
2. RCHM 1976, *Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments of the Glos. Cotswolds*, 73-5.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 48, 1958, 144.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 52, 1962, 179-80.
5. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 276.

GS 68 LECHLADE, Glos.
Great Lemhill Farm

Occupation debris, roof tiles and bricks in badger holes.

1. SMR 311

GS 69 LEIGH, Glos.
Cheltenham Grammar School
SO 88 26

Paving, walls and tiles of the Roman period.

1. SMR 5549

GS 70 LONG NEWNTON, Glos.
ST 91 94

Second to fourth century pottery and fragments of red roofing tiles appear after ploughing.

1. SMR 3880

GS 71 LOWER SLAUGHTER, Glos.
Bourton Bridge
SP 16 21

Winged building, walls and paved floor of the Roman period.

1. SMR 345

GS 72 LYDNEY, Glos.
Park Farm
So 62 01

Part of a villa 1km east of the temple site was excavated in the late 50s but not published. The plan shows a small tripartite house containing tessellated and flagged floors together with three outbuildings. Pottery of second and third centuries.

1. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 469.
2. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 310.

GS 73 MISERDEN, Glos.
SO 88 08

The site of a possible Roman building is indicated by the discovery of a fourth century coin and flue tiles in a field which contains stone foundations. Finds now in Stroud Museum.

1. SMR 3618
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 87, 1968, 204.

GS 74 NAUNTON, Glos.
SP 11 24

Earthwork, ploughed out. Considerable quantity of Roman pottery and tiles over area c. 200 x 70 m. Coins and burial.

1. SMR 525
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 86, 1967, 193-4.

GS 75 NORTH CERNEY, Glos.
Ditches/Woodmancote
SO 99 09

Settlement inside the Iron Age hillfort (Glos. SMR 4684) can be identified from patches of limestone blocks, some of them squared, associated with other building debris and pottery in the southern area of the fort. Pottery mostly of third and fourth centuries. Trackways defined by parallel ditches. Surveyed by RCHM.

1. SMR 3648
2. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 300.
3. *Britannia*, 17, 1989, 412.

GS 76 NORTHLEACH-WITH-EASTINGTON, Glos.
Norbury Camp/Farmington?
SP 12 15

Occupation debris extending over 2.5 hectares in the north-east corner of a hillfort. Pottery of the first to fourth centuries, roof and flue tiles, dressed stone and wall foundations are reported. This could be the 'Farmington villa' mentioned by Witts in 1883.

1. SMR 523

Witts, G.B., 1883. *Archaeological Handbook of
Glos.*, 37.

GS 77 NORTON, Glos.

SO 85 24

Scattered occupation debris, roof tiles and limestone.

1. SMR 5602

GS 78 PAINSWICK, Glos.

Highfold Painswick

SO 85 10

Irregular courtyard type of villa, with tessellated floor, wall
plaster and bath house.

1. SMR 443

2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 27, 1904, 156.

GS 79 PRESTON, Glos.

SP 05 01

A spread of Roman pottery, coins, stone, tile and other
debris. 23 Roman coins found by the Wyvern Metal
Detector Group near this grid ref., plus Roman pottery.

1. SMR 3176

GS 80 POULTON, Glos.

Poulton Church

SP 09 00

This occupation material covers at least three acres, and is
of the second to fourth centuries. It includes pottery, tile
fragments, limestone flags and briquetage. Its dispersal
pattern suggests three or four buildings. Other finds
include oyster shell, iron nail, seven animal bones and a
coin of Constans.

1. SMR 2017

2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 2, 1877-8, 25.

GS 81 RODMARTON, Glos.

Rodmarton

ST 94 98

Tessellated pavement, tripartite corridor plan. Cropmarks.

1. SMR 4018

2. *Archaeologia*, 18, 1817, 113-116.

GS 82 RUARDEAN, Glos.

The Park, Great Howe Farm

SO 61 18

Third to fourth century pottery, tile and tesserae reported.

1. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 469.

GS 83 SANDHURST, Glos.

Handleywood

SO 83 24

Roman stone, hypocaust, mosaic and pila found here.

1. SMR 4341

2. *G.A.D.A.R.G.*, 1, 1968, 5.

GS 84 SAPPERTON, Glos.

SO 94 01

Seventy coins and skeleton. St. Clair Baddeley is alone in
stating that a Roman villa was found and totally destroyed
when the railway tunnel was made.

1. SMR 3649

2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 51, 1929, 105.

3. *Arch. J.*, 2, 1845, 45.

GS 85 SHERBORNE, Glos.

SP 17 16

Scattered building stone and cropmarks.

1. SMR 2552

GS 86 SHERBORNE, Glos.

SP 16 17

Building debris and rubble walls.

1. SMR 2551

GS 87 SIDDINGTON, Glos.

Worms Farm

SU 04 99

Roman pottery of the second to fourth centuries, tegula and
imbrex fragments and linear ditches.

1. SMR 2358

2. RCHM 1976, *Iron Age and Romano-British
Monuments in the Glos. Cotswolds*, 102-3.

GS 88 SIDDINGTON, Glos.

SU 02 98

Site identified by Richard Reece. Marked by a
concentration of building debris and pottery covering an
area of c. five and a half acres on a low limestone ridge
between two brooks. Pottery of the late first to fourth
centuries, a coin and a white tessera.

1. SMR 2365

2. RCHM 1976, *Iron Age and Romano-British
Monuments in the Glos. Cotswolds*, 102.

GS 89 SIDDINGTON, Glos.

Dryleaze Farm

SU 03 97

Possible enclosure shown as cropmarks. Two or more
Roman buildings on hilltop can be identified from stone
and tile scatter, including flue tile. Also pottery, burnt
stone and flint.

1. SMR 3015

GS 90 STANWAY, Glos.

SP 04 31

Roman building indicated by the presence of Roman
pottery, stone and animal bones.

1. SMR 2294

2. *Arch. Rev.*, 4, 1969, 42.

GS 91 STINCHCOMBE, Glos.

Stancombe Park

ST 74 97

Tessellated pavement, hypocaust, atrium and stones.
Surveyed by RCHM.

1. SMR 2806

GS 92 STROUD, Glos.

Cashe's Green

SO 82 05

Coins of the third to fourth centuries, glass bead and
building materials.

1. SMR 3563

2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 87, 1968, 204.

GS 93 STROUD, Glos.

New Vicarage

SO 85 05

Box flue tile, tegulae, sandstone tile and plaster found in churchyard during the building of the new vicarage. No pottery. Redeposited material?

1. SMR 3588
2. *Glevensis*, 11, 1977, 30.

GS 94 SUDELEY, Glos.

Sudeley Lanes Farm

SP 03 26

Tesserae found in garden of Sudeley Lanes Farm.

1. SMR 2177
2. Dent, E., 1877, *Annals of Winchcombe and Studeley*, 15.

GS 95 SUDELEY, Glos.

SP 02 26

Roman buildings. Pottery sherds continue further up the hill and may represent further buildings.

1. SMR 2173
2. *G.D.R. Grp. Rev.*, 3, 1969, 15.

GS 96 SUDELEY, Glos.

Spoonley Wood

SP 04 25

Discovered and excavated in 1882. It measured 55 m x 61 m and was a good example of a courtyard villa. The best preserved mosaics had huts erected over them after the excavations, but these mosaics were later removed (possibly to Sudeley Castle) and modern mosaics substituted. The huts had become ruinous by 1945. The remains of a basilican-type building, thought to be a barn or granary were found 15-18 m away to the north west of the villa. It measured 16.45 m x 9.96 m according to Professor Middleton, but Mrs O'Neil described it as 18 m x 12 m with an annexe 6.4 m wide. On the west side about 18 m to the east of the villa a substantial bank and ditch, possibly defensive, ran from a stream north along bank of villa and round the south-east corner. At the junction of two streams running either side of villa are remains of stone revetting and it seems probable that the road to the villa ran in this direction. Finds include a silver-plated bronze bowl, coins from Tetrus to Constantine and a marble statue of Bacchus, from a grave, now in British Museum. The villa is situated in woodland on a gentle north-west facing slope but all walls are clearly visible, most being only 0.4 m high. The basilican-type building 20 m west measures 16 m east to west by 10.3 m north to south, internally. The foundations of an adjoining annexe at the west end can just be seen. To the east of the villa the 'substantial ditch' is 0.5 m deep and it appears to be a drainage hood. Nothing can be seen of the stone revetting, although it is likely to be overgrown. Excavated and preserved by Mrs Emma Dent of Sudeley Castle. Walls of oolite, mortar largely disintegrated; baths in south-west wing. Tessellated, flagged and *opus signinum* floors, hypocausts (but none in north east wing which is attributed to slave quarters) window glass, etc; a wooden upper storey assumed, verandah with stone columns on a dwarf wall, roof of Stonesfield slates.

1. SMR 43

2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 71, 1952, 162-6.
3. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 14, 1889, 208.
4. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 32, 1909, 300.
5. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 33, 1910, 12.
6. *J.B.A.A.*, 138, 1882, 215.
7. *Arch. J.*, 47, 1890, 420-1.
8. *Winchester and Sudeley Record*, 14, 201-221 (& plate).
9. *P.C.N.F.C.*, 18, 1886, 102-3.

GS 97 SUDELEY, Glos.

Wadfield

SP 02 26

First discovered during ploughing in 1863. A tessellated pavement, in perfect condition, found at that time was removed to Sudeley Castle, but not before a large portion of it had been robbed. It may have been destroyed soon after 1900. Excavations by Loftus Brock about 1895 revealed almost the whole ground plan of a courtyard villa, including remains, beyond the villa, of massive but irregular walls and a roughly paved courtyard. Finds preserved at Sudeley Castle include coins of Domitian and Arcadius. A mosaic floor very badly restored in the late nineteenth century is still accessible at the villa beneath a wooden shed, in grossly neglected condition. Area visible on air photographs of 1946 masked by trees. Denarius of Hadrian and AE4 - House of Valentinian - found in 1927. Both in Glos. City Museum. Site was filled in after the first found but reopened in 1894 under Brock's direction when the earlier plan was considerably added to. Three wings around a courtyard 34 ft wide with one side open making a block about 100 m square, with additions, not fully explored on north. The baths lay in the south wing and there was also a hypocaust in one of the central rooms in the west wing. Tessellated floors, painted wall plaster and evidence of moulded stonework though the site had been badly robbed. Excavated in 1863 under supervision of Mrs Emma Dent of Sudeley Castle. Recent excavation found a building 49 m to south of copse around villa. Loftus Brock noted that the villa was built in more than one phase. The foot of a stone statuette had been found in 1863. Apart from pilae there were few tiles; some stone 'slates' were found.

1. SMR 42
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 90, 1971, 124.

GS 98 SUDELEY, Glos.

SP 03 27

An oil pipeline cut through two buildings of a villa in 1985. Fragments of a mosaic and a coin of Constantine noted.

1. *The Past in the Pipeline* (Trust for Wessex Archaeology) 1985.
2. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 414.

GS 99 SWELL, Glos.

Lower Swell

SP 18 26

Three rooms, building debris and other walls uncovered.

1. SMR 238
2. Liversidge, J., 1948, *Roman Villas in Britain*, 47.

GS 100 TETBURY-UPTON, Glos.

Tetbury

ST 87 95

Roman walling, hypocaust and at least three rooms.

1. SMR 2993
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 6, 1971, 28.

GS 101 TEWKESBURY, Glos.

Tewkesbury Park

SO 83 SE 8 map

Tiles and tesserae.

1. SMR 5523
2. *Glevensis*, 10, 1976, 30.

GS 102 TIDENHAM, Glos.

Palace Cottage

ST 55 97

Tessellated tiles, hypocaust tiles and wall lines.

1. SMR 20

GS 103 UPPER SLAUGHTER, Glos.

New Court Ground

SP 13 23

A cropmark of a villa. Also a scatter of Roman sherds, bricks and tiles.

1. SMR 93
2. Grundy, G.B., 1935, *Saxon Charters of Glos.*, 172-175.

GS 104 WESTON SUBEDGE, Glos.

SP 13 40

Roman building stone reported by G.R. Malkin to the Glos. SMR.

1. SMR 2794

GS 105 WHITMINSTER, Glos.

Eastington

SO 77 06

In 1977 trial trenches were cut. One revealed a wall of three periods and three stoke-holes. Re-used rectangular worked stones found in possible T-shaped 'kiln'. A scatter of tesserae suggests a main dwelling c. 15 m north or north-west of the 'kiln'. Pottery from early second to fourth centuries.

1. SMR 5237
2. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 457.
3. *Glevensis*, 11, 1977, 23.

GS 106 WHITTINGTON, Glos.

Whittington Court

SP 01 20

Roman remains were first noted in 1947 by Mr T K Young. Excavations under direction of Mrs H E O'Neil commenced in 1948. The earliest structure found was a bath building, probably second century. Its existence presupposes the presence of a house close by, but not yet located. At a date not earlier than the second quarter of the fourth century the bath building was incorporated into a small house with a corridor and three rooms, all having tessellated pavements. Later in the fourth century, extensions and alterations were made and a large room was erected east of the house, connected to it by a corridor, the

tessellated pavement of which was found in perfect condition. Occupation continued into the fifth century when the villa appears to have fallen into gradual decay and a squatter's hearth has been found in one of the rooms. The Mediaeval village of Whittington later grew up round the ruins, which must have been robbed for building material and the site ploughed over. Finds included coins from Antoninus Pius and Theodosius and other Roman, Saxon and Mediaeval material. Walls possibly of Roman date were detected just south-west of the villa. Earthworks to the south-west have an alignment with the later settlement, in particular the bank where there was probably a structure. Now represented by overgrown excavation spoil heaps and a scatter of building stone. The RCHM interpretation of the bank alignment cannot at present be substantiated by ground evidence. It seems more likely to have formed part of the deserted Mediaeval village. Position of Roman villa is visible on aerial photographs; best prints are AMK 51 & AWH 87-8. The RAF aerial photographs gave no clear earthwork indications. Stretches of walling of villa visible as well as some loose dressed stone fragments and spoil heaps from 1948 excavations. Site in stable condition under grass for sheep grazing. Even where earthworks did exist there may have been problems of interpretation where Mediaeval and Roman remains are intermixed. The Saxon or Mediaeval village street cuts across the Roman site. Second century buildings occur.

1. SMR 51
2. RCHM, 1971.
3. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 71, 1952, 13-87.
4. RCHM, 1976, *Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Glos. Cotswolds, passim.*

GS 107 WILLERSEY, Glos.

SP 09 40

Abundant pottery, fragments of fire and roof tiles and other building debris recorded from plough soil.

1. SMR 2332

GS 108 WITHINGTON, Glos.

Withington Woods

SP 03 14

Roman villa with tripartite corridor, hypocaust, baths and mosaics of the Corinthian School. Became Saxon estate?

1. SMR 31
2. *Archaeologia*, 43, 1817, 118-21.
3. Finberg, H.P.R., 1955, *Roman and Saxon Withington: a Study in Continuity.*
4. Smith, D.J. in Rivet, A.L.F.(ed.), 1969, *The Roman Villa in Britain*, 97-101.

GS 109 WITHINGTON, Glos.

Wall-Well

SP 03 14

Hypocaust and other tiles and pottery, by a spring. The name of this place is 'Wall-Well'. The presence of a settlement may account for the name, or alternatively this place may be the result of dumping from the neighbourhood of the villa at Withington Woods (GS 108).

1. SMR 2146

GS 110 WOODCHESTER, Glos.

SO 84 03

Huge villa of courtyard type with mosaics and outbuildings. Described by Richmond as "perhaps the most splendid" in Britain. At least two aisled farmhouses. Marble fragments. Three courtyards uncovered. Bath house to north?

1. SMR 300
2. Richmond, I., 1969, in Rivet, A.L.F.(ed.), 1969, *The Roman Villa in Britain*, 62.
3. Lysons, S., 1797, *An Account of Roman Antiquities Discovered at Woodchester in the County of Gloucester*.
4. *T.B.G.A.S.*48, 1927, 75-96.
5. *T.B.G.A.S.*74, 1956, 172-5.
6. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 451.
7. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 197-228.

GS 111 WOOLASTON, Glos.

Woolaston Station

ST 59 98

Large villa with tripartite corridor, outbuildings and bath house.

1. SMR 16
2. *Arch. Camb.*, 93, 1938, 93-125.
3. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 277-8.

GS 112 WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, Glos.

Thatched Cottage, Worthley/Wortley

ST 76 91

Tesserae, mosaic, plaster and flue tiles recovered from hole dug for a fence post. Information from Bristol University's Spelaeological Society. Excavations in 1980s of villa.

1. SMR 2867
2. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 341.
3. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 470.
4. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 312.
5. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 278.
6. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 295-6.

GS 113 WYCK RISSINGTON, Glos.

SP 19 20

Limestone blocks scattered around. Surveyed by RCHM.

1. SMR 2648

GS 114 YANWORTH, Glos.

SP 06 13

Occupation debris and building stone which represent at least two buildings.

1. SMR 2136
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 47, 1925, 77.

GS 115 YANWORTH, Glos.

Stowell Park

SP 08 13 marginal

Remains suggestive of a Roman villa were found on the Yanworth property of Lord Eldon.

1. SMR 2131
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 78, 1959, 5.
3. *Arch. J.*, 78, 1921, 453.

GREATER LONDON

GT 1 BEDDINGTON, Greater London.

Park Farm Sewage Plant

TQ 29 65

In 1736 Roman foundations, pottery and stone were discovered here during ploughing. In 1871 it was recognised as a villa, and has been excavated on a number of occasions since. The site was occupied from possibly the late Iron Age through to the fourth century. A corridor villa with a bath house. Romano-British and Saxon burials nearby. Outbuildings 300 m to south.

1. Whimster, D.C., 1931, *The Archaeology of Surrey*, 154.
2. *S.A.C.*, 6, 1874, 117-121.
3. *S.A.C.*, 60, 1963, 37-44.
4. *S.A.S.B.*, 84, 1971.
5. *VCH Surrey*, 4, 1912, 358.
6. *P.S.A.*, 5, 1870-3, 149-50.
7. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 298.
8. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 375-6.
9. *Britannia*, 14, 1983, 312-3.
10. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 409-10.
11. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 337.
12. Adkins, L., and Adkins, R.A., 1986 *Under the Sludge: Beddington Roman Villa*.
13. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 464.
14. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 273.

GT 2 BEDDINGTON, Greater London.

TQ 29 66

The foundations of two rooms about 2 m wide were uncovered in 1889 with what was thought to be the remains of a hypocaust. They were found near the villa at Beddington sewage farm (GT 1).

1. *VCH Surrey*, 4, 1912, 359.
2. *S.A.C.*, 60, 1963, 40.

GT 3 BEDDINGTON, Greater London.

TQ 29 65

Near to the site of other Roman buildings GT 1 and GT 2, 'a newly discovered site' appears on the map of Keulemans but no further information could be gained. Site 3 on Keulemans map (see ref. no. 1).

1. *S.A.C.*, 60, 1963, 38.

GT 4 CHEAM, Greater London.

Cuddington

While engaged in the construction of a bunker for the new golf course, the workmen unearthed a skeleton and some Roman pottery which were lying on a bed of flint approximately 65 cm below the surface. They also found quantities of Roman flue tiles, roofing tiles and a number of pieces of metal and stone. A possible villa nearby. The British Museum says that the tiles were used to cover the bodies and that the burial was probably AD 250-400. The villa from which the tiles were taken is probably nearby.

1. *S.A.C.*, 37, 1927, 242-3.
2. *S.A.C.*, 56, 1959, 146.

GT 5 HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, Greater London.

Havering Park

TQ 50 93

Excavations in 1972 and 1975 located a wide area of agricultural and industrial activity, largely dating to the third and fourth centuries. A considerable amount of building rubble, consisting of knapped flints, roof and hypocaust tiles was also recovered. Their presence seems to indicate a Roman building in the area (Patricia Wilkinson, pers. comm.).

1. SMR 060098

GT 6 KESTON, Greater London.

Lower Warbank

TQ 41 63

Excavation revealed Iron Age, Roman and Saxon occupation. Main villa house, aisled building measuring c. 30 x 20 m, three substantial 'corn driers', enclosures and gullies found. The aisled building dates to the second and third centuries. On the west side of the Roman site a circular pit c. 4 m deep contained, as primary fill, a sheep, a small dog of unusual species, and fragments of glass vessels and pottery of c. 180-200. Mausoleum with many burials surrounding it. The villa house had a timber predecessor.

1. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 459.
2. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 471-2.
3. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 366.
4. *A. Ex.*, 1976, 91.
5. Philip, B., 1973, *Excavations in West Kent 1960-1970*, 94-8.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 58, 1968, 205.
7. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 59, 1969, 232.

GT 7 LEYTON, Greater London.

Leyton Grange

TQ 37 86

In 1718, in enlarging the garden of the Grange, old foundations were found with Roman bricks and medals. Whilst digging a horse-pond a large arched gate with mouldings discovered of Consular to Julian date. In many of the foundations Roman brick was mixed with more modern material, probably Mediaeval. In 1978 excavations to the south-west of the Grange site produced pottery, coins and various agricultural features of fourth century date. Pieces of tile fragments of possible building stone and a piece of mortar were also found.

1. SMR 060724
2. *Essex Journal*, 14, no. 3, 1978.
3. *VCH Essex*, 3, 1963, 155.
4. *RCHM Essex*, 2, 1921, 166-7.

GT 8 MITCHAM, Greater London.

Mitcham Grove

TQ 27 67

An excavation was carried out here in 1974. A few fragments of Roman roof tile and part of a fourth century bowl were found but they were not associated with any features. They were mixed up with finds of other periods.

1. *S.A.S.B.*, 114, 1975.
2. *S.A.C.*, 71, 1977, 284-5.

GT 9 ORPINGTON, Greater London.

Fordcroft, Bromley

TQ 46 67

Two rooms of a villa and part of a third (containing an apse and hypocaust) were excavated in 1973 by Orpington Museum. In 1974 several rooms of a bath-suite were nearby. Three cremations discovered nearby. This may be a villa or a *mansio*.

1. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 446.
2. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 270.
3. *CBA Calendar Summaries*, 1973, 9.
4. *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 88, 1973, 233.
5. *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 89, 1974.

GT 10 PUTNEY, Greater London.

Felsham Road, Putney

A gravel surface and a ditch. Possible property boundary ditch and a small timber-framed structure. Saxon pottery dated to fifth century also found.

1. *London Archaeologist*, 3, 1976, 2, 39.
2. *Wandsworth Historical Society Newsheet*, 132, 1977.

GT 11 PUTNEY, Greater London.

The Platt, Putney

TQ 23 25

Excavation here by Wandsworth Historical Society, 1967-68. The Roman remains uncovered include roof tile and fourth century pottery and a coin of Valens. Ditches, possible 'hut floor', and coins from the late first century.

1. *Wandsworth Historical Society Newsheet*, 1 and 2, 1967.

GT 12 PUTNEY, Greater London.

Silver Hill, Putney Vale/Halfway House

TQ 21 72

The foundations of a Roman building discovered by a contractor and reported to his nephew, an Ordnance Survey officer.

1. NAR TQ 27 SW 2

GT 13 RAINHAM, Greater London.

Moor Hall Farm

TQ 54 81

Excavation of multi-period cropmark site, the main component of which originated in the late Iron Age. Ditches and other agricultural features of the Roman period were also found. Roof tiles and flint blocks indicate the possibility of a building outside the area of excavations.

1. *London Archaeologist*, 4, no. 7, 1972.

GT 14 ROMFORD, Greater London.

TQ 54 93 approx.

In laying out a new road near Noak Hill, during the enclosure of Romford Common in 1814, fragments of Roman tile were discovered. The tile fragments covered a stretch of 300 paces.

1. SMR 060038
2. *VCH Essex*, 3, 1963, 175.

GT 15 TOOTING, Greater London

Park Hill Estate

TQ 27 71

Alleged Roman villa found here. A Mr Gordon S. Maxwell reported in 1924 the finding of a pavement, 4 x 3 m, of Roman bricks under a house of Park Hill Estate, and Roman bricks under Park House, close to the road.

1. *Evening News*, June 13 1924.
2. Winblit, S., 1936, *With a Spade on Stane Street*, 184.

GT 16 WANSTEAD, Greater London.

Wanstead Park

TQ 41 87

IN 1715 a tessellated pavement of 'divers' colours was found. It had a red border and a central motif of a riding male. Roof and flue tiles, pottery and coins of Valens. Brick foundations were discovered c. 300 m to the south of this. In 1746, close to the site of the mosaic, were found tiles, pottery, calcined bones, human teeth and coins including Urbs Roma, Constantine and Valens. In 1846 similar finds were made to the north of the site of Wanstead House. Investigations and site watchings in the 1960s produced Roman tile, brick and pottery, predominantly red tesserae, a fragment of dark red wall plaster and a coin of Constantine.

1. SMR 060237
2. VCH Essex, 3, 1963, 198.
3. *Essex Review*, 7, 1898, 213-4.
4. Tufts, J.E., 1963, *A First Report on the Re-discovery of the Roman site in Wanstead Park*, privately printed.

GREATER MANCHESTER

GU 1 HALE, Greater Manchester.

Manor House

SJ 79 85

Finds of coin, tile and pot sherds came from the site of two farms incorporated into the 'Manor House' in the 1880s. During alterations to his house, Dr Leigh claimed that a number of small red tiles, 7.5 ins square, a piece of Samian, enclosed with vine leaves, some coins and a small bronze statue were found. These finds were subsequently lost and were never authenticated. Manor House was destroyed in the war. Tarbolton, visiting the site in 1904, was shown some of the tiles and formed the impression that they were of comparatively modern manufacture.

1. SMR 363
2. Dore, R.N., 1972, *A History of Hale, Cheshire*, 144-145.
3. Tarbolton, A., 1922, *Manchester City News*.

GU 2 HALE, Greater Manchester.

Wall Field

SJ 78 85

Reputedly, the foundations of Roman villa. Samian and tiles were dug up here c. 1880. Decorated samian and hundreds of tiles.

1. SMR 1261/1172
2. Watkin, W.T., 1886, *Roman Cheshire*, 306-7.
3. *Manchester City News*, November 1927.

GU 3 HALE, Greater Manchester.

Great and Little Wall Fields

SJ 78 86

The field names (ref 2) may denote a Romano-British settlement. Hibbert Ware believes he saw a filled-in ditch and a drop of six feet - presumably deliberate terracing on the top part of the field. Two thirds of field now built on and no discernable earthworks. Finds claimed to be Roman but now lost came from a quarter of a mile away at the Manor House (ref 3).

1. SMR 363
2. *Tithe Map of Hale*, 1838.
3. Dore, R.N., 1972, *A History of Hale, Cheshire*, 144-145.

GU 4 SALFORD, Greater Manchester.

Lower Broughton

SD 82 00

One flint flake, a bit of black ware and a piece of Roman fresco have been found at Albert Park, Lower Broughton, indications of a Roman villa. Small piece of painted plaster from 'Villa Lower Broughton'. Now in Heaton Park Museum.

1. SMR 512
2. *T. Lancs. Ches. A.S.*, 10, 1892, 251.
3. *T. Lancs. Ches. A.S.*, 25, 1912, 86.

GU 5 STOCKPORT, Greater Manchester.

Park Street

SJ 89 80

Tiles were found in the neighbourhood of Garrick's Head, Park Street. They were reputedly Roman and made from clay which exists in large quantities nearby. A Roman bath or tile factory?

1. SMR 1111
2. *Cheshire Notes and Queries*, 1, 1896-7, 143.

GWENT

GW 1 CAERWENT, Gwent.

Whitewell Brake/Castle Tump/Dinham

ST 47 91

The remains of a Roman building, with box tile, roof tile, a tessellated pavement, mortar and tumbled stone, probed by Mr G. Colston. The building may be an aisled farmhouse, as an aisle appears to be visible on the rough plan held by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. The land is currently occupied by the U.S.A.F.

1. SMR 152
2. *Archaeologia*, 62, 1911, 406.

GW 2 CALDICOT, Gwent.

ST 48 87

A Roman site on the coast. Occupation seems to have started in the very late Iron Age. The site continued in use for the majority of the Roman period. The buildings appear to have remained in timber. Fine wares and jewellery.

1. *Archaeology in Wales*, 17, 1977, 35-6.
2. *Cambria*, 9, no. 1, 1982, 15.

GW 3 MONMOUTH, Gwent.

**Hadnock/Little Hadnock/Dixton Newton
SO 53 15**

Excavation by Monmouth Archaeological Society followed the ploughing up of a massive Roman sill stone. Large complex of second to third century buildings indicate a substantial villa, with at least one dwarf wall with colonnade. The site is on a gentle slope on the south side of the River Wye.

1. SMR 195
2. *Archaeology in Wales*, 17, 1977, 36 (no. 69).
3. *Cambria*, 9, no. 1, 1982, 15.
4. *Ancient Monuments and Buildings in Wales 23rd Annual Report*, 1976, 8.

GW 4 PORTSKEWETT, Gwent.

**Potskewett Hill
ST 49 88**

The remains of a Roman building was found by a farmer in 1923, comprising a length of walling, roof tiles, bones of a young child, painted wall plaster, samian, coins of the fourth century and pieces of iron slag. There are now no visible remains except for scattered stones.

1. SMR 19
2. *Antiq. J.*, 3, 1923, 374.
3. *Arch. Camb.*, 91, 1936, 130.
4. *B.B.C.S.*, 1, 1921-3, 340.
5. *B.B.C.S.*, 4, 1927-9, 265.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 12, 1922, 243.
7. Wheeler, R.E.M., 1925, *Prehistoric and Roman Wales*, 293.

GWYNEDD

GY 1 TREMADOC, Gwynedd.

SH 55 40

A Roman bath house which has been interpreted as having a military connection, but which C.M. Daniels has demonstrated to be more likely to be civilian, for reasons of positioning, size and design. This is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

1. *Bulletin of Celtic Studies*, 23, 1969, 187-190.

HAMPSHIRE

HA 1 ABBOTTS ANN, Hants.

SU 31 41

Mosaics, foundations, pottery, foreign marble, coins of AD 37-350 and many other finds.

1. NAR SU 34 SW 4
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 300
3. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 211.

HA 2 ALTON, Hants.

SU 71 39

Mosaic and Roman coins found here. In 1988 at Lady Place Gardens, Alton, a large pit was noted in section on a building site. It yielded much Roman tile, including roof, flue and pilae, together with third to fourth century pottery. A trench dug in the adjoining Public Gardens located two

insubstantial Roman buildings and a cobbled surface.

1. NAR SU 73 NW 4
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 306.
3. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 287.

HA 3 AMPFIELD, Hants.

Wooley Green Farm

SU 39 24

Aerial photograph shows a rectangular building, and trial trenching revealed substantial flint and mortar foundations. There is Roman pottery in the vicinity, and c. 55 m to the north-west is a concentration of Roman tiles, flint and Black Burnished ware.

1. NAR SU 32 SE 13
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 6, 1971, 29.

HA 4 AMPFIELD, Hants.

SU 39 24

Substantial foundations of a Roman building have been found by trial trenching in two fields, comprising large flints set in mortar. An extensive scatter of tile plaster and building debris covers the whole site.

1. NAR WU 32 SE 27
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 6, 1971, 29.

HA 5 AMPFIELD, Hants.

SU 39 25

Fieldwalkers have found Roman sherds, tile brick and a millstone or quern.

1. NAR SU 32 NE 30

HA 6 ANDOVER, Hants.

SU 34 46

Scattered here are fragments of brick and tile (some flanged), pottery including samian and the footings of a beaten chalk floor. Excavated by the Andover Archaeology Society.

1. NAR SU 34 NW 19
2. *Hampshire Field Club Newsletter*, 1, No.4, 46.

HA 7 ANDOVER, Hants.

SU 36 49

Roman tiles, pottery, brick, tesserae and a rude tessellated flooring.

1. NAR SU 36 49
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 304.

HA 8 ANDOVER, Hants.

SU 39 46

A 'basilican' villa of the third to fourth centuries. Two rows of seven posts, mortared flint walls and coins of the third to fourth centuries. Another small building c. 85 m to the west, yielding pottery and coins of Constantine, is marked by a scatter of Roman building material.

1. NAR SU 34 NE 23
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 302-3.

HA 9 ANDOVER, Hants.

SU 39 45

Cement and tiles indicating a Roman building reportedly dug up here.

1. NAR SU 34 NE 30

2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 303.

HA 10 APPLESRAW, Hants.

Redenham?

SU 30 47

Roman building and bath house with fourth century pewter hoard and Roman coin hoard. Two of the pewter vessels bore Christian symbols, the fish and the Chi Rho. A scatter of building material marks the site of this building. A bath house is c. 80 m away.

1. NAR SU 34 NW 7
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 9, 1920-4, 215-6.

HA 11 BASINGSTOKE, Hants.

SU 63 52

Roof tiles, nails, paving and ridge tiles, flue bricks, samian, fragments of glass and part of an iron tool.

1. NAR SU 65 SW 26
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 305.

HA 12 BAUGHURST, Hants.

SU 57 58

Surface finds of Roman brick, tile and second to fourth century pottery.

1. NAR SU 55 NE 7

HA 13 BEAUWORTH, Hants.

SU 56 26

Roman tiles and building material found.

1. NAR SU 52 NE 26

HA 14 BINSTED, Hants.

Wyck

SU 75 39

Roman building discovered in 1818. It is a small three-roomed bath-house with stoke-hole, attached to an enclosure wall. Re-examined in 1975-6. Three periods of construction, dating from second to late fourth century. The NGR given in *Britannia* appears to be incorrect.

1. NAR SU 73 NE 2
2. *Arch. J.*, 1, 1845, 393.
3. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 319.
4. *Proc Hants F.C.*, 44, 1988, 25-39.

HA 15 BISHOPS WALTHAM, Hants.

Upham

SU 53 19

Red and white and black and white mosaics, roof tiles and a flint wall c. 60 cm to 1 m thick. Information provided by M.J. Shelton. Manuscript notes with Hants. County Council Planning Dept.

1. NAR SU 51 NW

HA 16 BISHOPS WALTHAM, Hants.

SU 55 18

Scatter of Roman tile and brick fragments and Roman coins. The find spot indicates the site of a Roman building.

1. NAR SU 51 NE 4

HA 17 BISHOPS WALTHAM, Hants.

Locks Farm

SU 55 16

82

Tile kiln and 'villa' reported here.

1. NAR SU 51 NE 19
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900.

HA 18 BRAISHFIELD, Hants.

SU 38 26

Roman pottery, brick, numerous roofing slabs of Purbeck stone and a number of large flints occur together at a point where there is a natural 'shelving' of the slope.

1. NAR SU 32 NE 9
2. *Antiq. J.*, 14, 1934, 247.

HA 19 BRAISHFIELD, Hants.

SU 38 26

Roman villa with bath house. Coins of the fourth century.

1. NAR SU 32 NE 17

HA 20 BRAMDEN, Hants.

Woodcote Estate

SU 62 28

Seven rooms and a corridor uncovered. Two mosaics, painted walls, two hypocausts and coins of the first century to Constantine II.

1. NAR SU 62 NW 6
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 307-8.

HA 21 BRAMDEAN, Hants.

SU 61 27

Roman mosaic found here.

1. NAR SU 62 NW 24
2. Green, M.J., 1976, *The Religions of Civilian Roman Britain (B.A.R.)*, 74.

HA 22 BROUGHTON, Hants.

SU 29 33

Approximately a mile west of the church, a Roman villa is said to have been found but is unlocatable now. Seven exploratory pits dug in 1972 to try to trace it; they revealed a short length of possible collapsed walling, a little samian, coarse wares, an imbrex, fragments of tiles, bricks, mortar and animal bones.

1. NAR SU 23 SE 12
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 312.

HA 23 BUCKHOLT, Hants.

SU 29 31

Roman pottery, field system, a piece of tile keyed for plaster and two small lumps of iron.

1. NAR SU 23 SE 13
2. Colt Hoare, R., 1821, *Ancient Wiltshire: North*, Map 60.

HA 24 BUCKHOLT, Hants.

SU 28 31

Roman sherds and tiles.

1. NAR SU 23 SE 10

HA 25 BULLINGTON, Hants.

Titbury Hill

SU 46 42

Possible fourth century courtyard villa. Two Roman buildings are visible within the hill-fort here. Each is c. 33

m long. They seem to be an aisled farmhouse and a separate main villa house.

1. NAR SU 44 SE 4
2. Williams-Freeman, J.P., 1915, *Field Archaeology As Illustrated by Hampshire*.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 43, 1953, 94.

HA 26 BULLINGTON, Hants.

SU 46 40

A substantial Roman building discovered in 1935. A great deal of mortar, stucco, pottery, nails, tile, roof slabs and pilae.

1. NAR SU 44 SE 18
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 27, 1937, 243.

HA 27 BURGHCLERE, Hants.

SU 48 60

Roman foundations, stone roofing tiles, combed roofing tiles, flue tiles, large bricks and hypocaust pilae.

1. NAR SU 46 SE 2

HA 28 CHILTON CANDOVER, Hants.

Stanchester Field

SU 58 41

Foundations, pottery, tiles, wall plaster, glass, first to fourth century pottery, abundant flint and pieces of stone. The tiles include roof and hypocaust tiles.

1. NAR SU 54 SE 17
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 306.

HA 29 CORHAMPTON, Hants.

SU 57 21

It is said 'several tons' of flint and Isle of Wight stone had been carted away from this site c. 1849. The walls could still be traced. One wall was at least c. 40 m long and turned at an obtuse angle and continued for at least 50 m. Another wall was traced for c. 26 m. Samian, flanged tiles and coins.

1. NAR SU 52 SE 10
2. *Arch. J.*, 6, 1849, 396-7.
3. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 309.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 34, 1944, 84.

HA 30 CORHAMPTON, Hants.

SU 57 20

Very extensive flint and mortar foundations. Pieces of freestone from Binstead or similar Isle of Wight quarries. Samian, coarse ware and tile.

1. NAR SU 52 SE 31

HA 31 CRONDALL, Hants.

SU 79 47

Mosaic and Roman tiles found here.

1. NAR SU 74 NE 7
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 305.

HA 32 CURDRIDGE, Hants.

SU 52 11

Roman tiles and rough tessellated pavement found in 1889. Also the foundations of a building, possibly a hypocaust, were found.

1. NAR SU 51 SW 15

2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 310.

3. *Arch. Rev.*, 1972, 35.

HA 33 EAST DEAN, Hants.

Holbury

SU 28 27

Aisled farmhouse and also indications of nearby dwelling house: much window glass, Portland roof slates, animal bones, oyster and snail shells, pottery, metal objects and nearly 200 coins, mostly of the fourth century. Excavations by the Reverend G.S. Master 1869-70.

1. NAR SU 22 NE 17
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 312.

HA 34 EASTLEIGH, Hants.

SU 45 16

Much-robbed villa. Excavated c. 1924? Excavations revealed the wall foundations of Isle of Wight limestone, samian sherds and two broken tiles with mortar on them (probably from the pile of hypocaust).

1. NAR SU 41 NE 8
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 9, 1920-5, 290-1, 398-9.

HA 35 EAST TYTHERLEY, Hants.

Holbury

SU 28 27

Stone, 298 coins, tile, wall plaster, pottery including much fineware, harness fittings, spindle whorls and iron implements.

1. NAR SU 22 NE 18
2. *W.A.M.*, 13, 1872, 33-41, 276-9.

HA 36 FAREHAM, Hants.

SU 58 06

Finds here include Roman pottery, fragments of tegulae and imbrex, glass and fragments of waterlogged timber.

1. NAR SU 50 NE

HA 37 FYFIELD, Hants.

Great Copse

SU 29 48

Roman pottery, tiles and coins have been and can still be found all over the wood. In 1882, 'traces of a small hut with a rude hypocaust' found. This 'hut' is probably an area of disturbed ground. Fragmentary lynchets nearby but not traces of the large field system postulated by Applebaum in 1951.

1. NAR SU 24 NE 26
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 295.

HA 38 FYFIELD, Hants.

SU 29 50

Villa excavated in 1830 by John Pollen. Hypocaust, tesserae, pottery and coins.

1. NAR SU 25 SE
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 294-5.

HA 39 FYFIELD, Hants.

SU 29 50

In 1899, the Reverend G. Engleheart excavated a detached farm building on the opposite side of the lane from Fyfield (HA 38). It was c. 47 m x 17 m with flint walls, c. 65 cm

thick, with a double gateway. It was largely timber built and had internal rooms. It was probably an aisled farmhouse and belonged to the villa house near to it (see HA 38).

1. NAR SU 25 SE
2. *Archaeologia*, 56, 1897, 2.

HA 40 FYFIELD, Hants.

SU 29 48

Pottery, coins, tiles and the foundations of a 'Roman round tower under an earthen bank'.

1. NAR SU 24 NE 27
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 295.

HA 41 GRATELEY, Hants.

SU 27 41

Foundations, tessellated pavements, painted wall plaster, coin of Gallienus (AD 253-268), roofing slabs, other foreign stone, large flints and a rectangular cropmark.

1. NAR SU 24 SE 20
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 6 (part 4), 1907-10, 341-2.

HA 42 HAMBLEDON, Hants.

SU 64 14

This Roman building could be part of a courtyard villa. Flint and mortar walls c. 33 cm wide, coloured plaster, stone roofing tiles, bones and nails.

1. NAR SU 61 SW 4
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 34, 1944, 83-4.

HA 43 HAMBLEDON, Hants.

SU 64 13

Probable foundations, sherds, Purbeck roof slabs, box flue tiles, flanged tiles, imbrex, a quern fragment and a Barbarous Radiate. Information from Southsea Castle Museum.

1. NAR SU 61 SW 12

HA 44 HAVANT, Hants.

Langstone Avenue

SU 71 05

Remains of a large villa, plans and detailed notes of which are in the Haverfield Library, Oxford.

1. NAR SU 70 NW 10
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 12, 1922, 273.

HA 45 HAVANT, Hants.

SU 69 07

Found in 1925 and excavated by local schoolmaster.

Foundations of walls, apse, furnace, coloured wall plaster, stamped tiles, samian and coarse pottery of the late first to early fourth centuries.

1. NAR SU 60 NE 1
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 16, 1926, 232-3.

HA 46 HAVANT, Hants.

Crookhorn Farm/Crookhorn Lane

SU 68 07

The site produced bonding tiles, tegulae, imbrices, box flue tiles and pilae. A villa or aisled farmhouse. Site dated to second to fourth centuries.

1. NAR SU 60 NE 22

2. *South Hants. Archaeological Research Group Newsletter*, 12, 1974, 2-5.

HA 47 HOUGHTON, Hants.

SU 34 33

Roman tiles and pottery found. The site is now under pasture; it is just below the crest of a ridge, a position typical of Roman building sites in this area.

1. NAR SU 33 SW 6

HA 48 HURSTBOURNE, Hants.

SU 44 49

Stone, roof tiles, stucco and pottery. Masonry includes slab for door-post, and capital of a column resembling those at Redenham. White tessellated pavement.

1. NAR SU 44 NW 7
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 345.

HA 49 ITCHEN STOKE AND OVINGTON, Hants.

SU 58 35

Building material, fragments of imbrex, flue tile, floor tile, samian and a fragment of mortarium.

1. NAR SU 53 NE 21

HA 50 ITCHEN VALLEY, Hants.

Itchen Abbas

SU 52 34

Excavated in 1878. Mosaics, building debris, pottery, coins, bones and oyster shells. Air photographs show possible Iron Age site, a predecessor of the villa.

1. NAR SU 53 SW 4
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 34, 1878, 233-4, 504.
3. *J.B.A.A.*, 35, 1879, 109-10, 209.

HA 51 KIMPTON, Hants.

SU 27 48

Roman building, scatter of tile, brick fragments, pot boilers and a floor paved with mortar or concrete.

1. NAR SU 24 NE 28
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 295.

HA 52 KIMPTON, Hants.

SU 28 47

Roman building and other Roman walls found in 1927.

Roman and Mediaeval coins. It would appear that the large Roman building was on the site of an earlier structure.

Ditches contained third and fourth century pottery including one complete samian bowl. The later building is thought to have been a granary by the compiler of this SMR entry but it is difficult to see what evidence there is for this interpretation.

1. NAR SU 24 NE 19

HA 53 KIMPTON, Hants.

SU 26 46

Sandstone slab fragments, probably used for roofing, pottery, coins, brick and tile. The number of stone tile fragments suggests a Roman building of some substance. Cropmarks of pits.

1. NAR SU 24 NE 7
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 304.

HA 54 KINGCLERE, Hants.

SU 51 62

Excavations revealed sleeper trenches of wooden building. Also pieces of flue tile, roofing tile, coins, pottery and part of a quern.

1. NAR SU 56 SW 3

HA 55 KINGS SOMBOURNE, Hants.

SU 36 33

Roman pottery, scatter of tile and brick and part of a stone (roofing?) slab spread over a small area. Positioned below the crest of a ridge, typical of such sites in the district.

1. NAR SU 33 SE 3

HA 56 KINGS SOMBOURNE, Hants.

SU 40 31

Roman bricks, perforated roof tiles of Purbeck stone, large flints, coins, pottery and flue tile.

1. NAR SU 43 SW 19
2. *Geographic Journal*, 1923, 342 (end map).

HA 57 KINGS WORTHY, Hants.

Woodham's Farm

SU 48 33

Hypocaust, tessellated floors, pottery and coins. Site visible on air photographs kept at Winchester Museum. Fieldwork in 1990-1 determined that the villa site adjoins an Iron Age banjo enclosure, and fieldwalking yielded third and fourth century pottery.

1. NAR SU 43 SE 6
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 15, 1925, 243.
3. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 288.
4. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 302.

HA 58 LONGSTOCK, Hants.

Stockbridge

SU 34 36

Villa excavated in 1922. Three or more buildings, one a bath house, uncovered, and also part of a possible enclosure wall. The main building appears to have been a corridor house. Its floors were of cement, no trace of tesserae being found, but there was red fresco in two rooms. The other building contained two rooms with cement floors and had a predecessor. Under the east wall was the complete skull of an ox and a hole filled with potboilers. Finds include a millstone, samian, late BBI, coins of AD 253-361 and a small spear-head.

1. NAR SU 33 NW 41
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 9, 1920-4, 288-90, 388, 398.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 12, 1922, 270-3.

HA 59 MEONSTOKE, Hants.

Shavards Farm

SU 61 21

Foundations and dense concentration of Roman tiles and brick. Excavations in 1984-7 uncovered parts of four rooms of a second century building. There was some rebuilding in the third century. Perhaps early in the fourth century there was some demolition. Interpreted as multi-storied aisled house in 1987.

1. NAR SU 62 SW 21
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 8 (part 3), 1935-7, 294.

3. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 308-10.

4. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 347-8.

5. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 476.

6. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 355, 357.

7. *JRA*, 3, 1990, 195-204.

HA 60 MICHELDEVER, Hants.

SU 50 37

Roman building indicated by pottery, including samian, tile, brick and building stones. Overlies late Iron Age settlement.

1. NAR SU 53 NW 7
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 63, 1973, 246.

HA 61 MICHELDEVER, Hants.

SU 55 42

Coins, tiles, roof stones, hypocaust tiles, ?bronze weight, oyster shells and late pottery.

1. NAR SU 54 SE 3
2. *Arch. J.*, 6, 1849, 194.

HA 62 MONK SHERBORNE, Hants.

SU 60 54

Roman tiles, tesserae and sherds. The tiles include hypocaust tiles, imbrex, flanged and ordinary wall tiles.

1. NAR SU 65 SW 1
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 15, 1941-3, 243.
3. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 18, 1952-3, 136.

HA 63 NORTH WALTHAM, Hants.

SU 55 46

Abundant fragments of roofing material, both of foreign stone and tile, pseudo-samian sherd and quern fragment.

1. NAR SU 54 NE 17
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 14, 1940, 398.
3. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 15, 1941-3, 241.
4. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 18, 1952-3, 138.

HA 64 NORTH WALTHAM, Hants.

SU 55 45

Roman tile, pottery, tegulae, chalk rubble and tesserae.

1. NAR SU 54 NE 21
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 15, 1941-3, 241.

HA 65 NORTH WALTHAM, Hants.

SU 56 95

Extensive foundations, probably of a villa, with tiles, tesserae, marble fragments, pottery and coins.

1. NAR SU 54 NE 27
2. *Arch. J.*, 1849, 193-4, 404.

HA 66 NUTLEY, Hants.

SU 59 42

Roman tiles, tesserae and pottery scattered here.

1. NAR SU 54 SE 14
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 15, 1941-3, 240.

HA 67 OAKLEY, Hants.

SU 58 48

Material includes tiles, pottery of the first to fourth centuries (including samian), bronze objects and coins.

1. NAR SU 54 NE 12

2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 15, 1941-3, 241.
3. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 18, 1952-3, 127, 129, 137.

HA 68 ODIHAM, Hants.

SU 73 52

Hypocaust and bath house.

1. NAR SU 75 SW 9
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 10, 1926-30, 225 ff.

HA 69 OLD ALRESFORD, Hants.

SU 58 33

Foundations of Roman villa indicated by lines of parched turf and by trial trenching. Flint walling and tessellated pavement have been exposed. Samian, roof tiles, box flue tiles, painted plaster, oyster shells, tesserae and flints, enclosed in a sub-rectangular ditch, as shown by air photographs.

1. NAR SU 53 SE 12
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 15, 1941-3, 108.
3. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 17, 1949-52, 136.

HA 70 OLD ALRESFORD, Hants.

SU 62 36

Tiles, tessellated pavement, hypocaust tiles, horse bones and pottery of the first to fourth centuries. In 1968 there were still fragments of pottery and brick strewn about the surface.

1. NAR SU 63 NW 13
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 306.

HA 71 OVER WALLOP, Hants.

SU 30 39

Burials, 'grain store', Purbeck stone roofing slab, tile or brick fragments, oyster shell, pot boiler and pottery.

1. NAR SU 33 NW 8
2. Crawford, O.G.S., 1929, *Air Photography for Archaeologists*, 18.
3. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 17, 1949-52, 60-3.

HA 72 OWSLEBURY, Hants.

SU 53 23

Site indicated by finds of building material, tesserae, a fragment of a quern and both Roman and late Iron Age pottery.

1. NAR SU 52 SW 16.

HA 73 PENTON GRAFTON, Hants.

Clanville

SU 31 48

Partially excavated in 1897. A possible aisled farmhouse with two ranges of outbuildings around a yard. The aisled farmhouse may be a subsidiary building to a small unexcavated domestic range. Coins of the first to fourth centuries. Inscription which may be a milestone.

1. NAR SU 34 NW 1
2. *Archaeologia*, 56, 1897-8, 1-20.
3. *Arch. Newsletter*, 7, No. 2, 1955, 34.
4. *Arch. J.*, 120, 1963, 29.
5. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 196.

HA 74 PENTON GRAFTON, Hants.

SU 31 47

Scatter of stone roof slabs, roof tiles and other material.

1. NAR SU 34 NW 12
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 9, 1920-5, 216-7.

HA 75 PENTON MEWSEY, Hants.

SU 33 48

The surface of this site is littered with fragments of Roman brick, tile, combed tile, flints with adherent mortar, samian and other pottery and Binstead stone roofing tile, indicating a substantial building. There is still a dense scatter of debris here.

1. NAR SU 34 NW 4

HA 76 PENTON MEWSEY, Hants.

SU 33 49

A stretch of flint walling here. Associated finds include Roman brick, plain, flanged and combed tile, slabs of both Binstead and ironstone, samian and coarse ware. A substantial Roman building is suggested.

1. NAR SU 34 NW 5

HA 77 PETERSFIELD, Hants.

Stroud

SU 72 23

A villa which is unusual in that the main villa house is an aisled farmhouse, and built with wings. Mosaics and outbuildings. Lead coffin. Enclosure wall.

1. NAR SU 72 SW 1
2. *Arch. J.*, 65, 1908, 58-60.
3. *Arch. J.*, 66, 1909, 33.

HA 78 POPHAM, Hants.

SU 55 42

Roman foundations, tile, pottery, a fourth century coin and an early fifth century buckle plate.

1. NAR SU 54 SE 2
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 9, 1920-5, 287.

HA 79 ROCKBOURNE, Hants.

West Park

SU 12 17

A large and rich villa adjacent to the present village. It existed at least through the fourth century. An enclosure some distance to north with 'corn driers' may be associated. Purbeck stone roof over the corridor. Fragments of painted wall panels survive. Probable sideboard fragment found.

1. NAR SU 11 NW 11
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 33, 1943, 75.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 35, 1945, 88.
4. Morley Hewitt, A.T., 1960, *Roman Villa, West Park, Rockbourne, near Fordingbridge, Hants: Interim Report*.
5. Morley Hewitt, A.T., 1962, *Ditto, Second Interim Report*.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 150, 164.
7. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 217, 228.
8. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 214, 219-20, 225.
9. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 394.
10. Morley Hewitt, A.T., 1971, *Roman Villa, West Park, Rockbourne*.

HA 80 ROWLANDS CASTLE, Hants.

SU 73 09

Bath house with stucco fresco. Another building adjoining was strewn with charcoal and pottery.

1. NAR SU 70 NW 76
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 310.

HA 81 ROWLANDS CASTLE, Hants.

SU 73 11

Mosaic, tile, brick of the Roman period. Also Anglo-Saxon finds. Air photographs in the National Monuments Record library (NMR SU 73 11/1). Information from G. Soffe.

1. NAR SU 71 SW 17

HA 82 ST. MARY BOURNE, Hants.

Binley

SU 42 54

Stone roof tiles, nails, coins, glass, flint floor and flue tiles. Air photographs show one large and two small rectangular buildings.

1. NAR SU 45 SW 7
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 9, 1920-4, 290.

HA 83 ST. MARY BOURNE, Hants.

Upper Wyke

SU 40 50

Piece of rude tessellated flooring. Now in Andover Museum.

1. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 304-347.

HA 84 ST. MARY BOURNE, Hants.

SU 41 47

Roman building indicated by Roman roof tiles, brick and pottery.

1. NAR SU 44 NW 1
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 35, 1879, 93.

HA 85 SHALDEN, Hants.

SU 69 41

Mosaic, tile, large flints and coins of Commodus to Constantius I.

1. NAR SU 64 SE 4
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 346.

HA 86 SHERBORNE ST. JOHN, Hants.

SU 62 54

Roman tiles, tesserae and pottery.

1. NAR SU 65 SW 3
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 18, 1952-3, 136.

HA 87 SHERFIELD ENGLISH, Hants.

Awbridge House

SU 32 24

E.A. Rawlence postulated a villa site here as Roman coins and potsherds were frequently dug up in the garden, but there is no other evidence. Rawlence was probably only making an inference.

1. NAR SU 32 SW 4
2. Rawlence, E.A., *Record 6*". Refer to Hants. County Council Planning Dept.

HA 88 SMANNELL, Hants.

SU 37 50

Brick and tile, including flue tiles. Roman tesserae and other material also at SU 36 50.

1. NAR SU 35 SE 17
2. *T.V.A.S.*, 29, 1.

HA 89 SMANNELL, Hants.

SU 36 49

Roman building debris, including fragments of brick, roofing tile, tesserae, flue tile and pottery including samian and Caister ware.

1. NAR SU 34 NE 7
2. *Andover Arch. Committee Report*, 1973.

HA 90 SMANNELL, Hants.

SU 39 48

Fourth century Roman building excavated by J. Stevens in 1871. A 'T' shaped building of six rooms, each with paved floor and plastered walls, and a cobbled, roofed courtyard which overlay two rubbish pits. Fourth century child cremation in building. Finds include coins of first to fourth centuries; 52 iron spearheads, nails, tools, punches, keys, knives, forge slag and clinker all in one room, presumably a workshop. Finds in Reading Museum.

1. NAR SU 34 NE 16
2. Stevens, J., 1888, *A Parochial History of St. Mary Bourne*.

HA 91 SOBERTON, Hants.

Bottom Copse

SU 62 15

Dense scatter of Roman brick and tile, with flint and mortar walling c. 30 cm wide revealed by trenching. Nearby, further flint and mortar were seen, and two tesserae were found.

1. NAR SU 61 NW 20

HA 92 SPARSHOLT, Hants.

Moor Court Farm

SU 43 31

Tessellated pavement and other Roman remains reportedly recovered.

1. NAR SU 43 SW 5
2. Moody, H., 1846. *Sketches of Hampshire*, 83.

HA 93 SPARSHOLT, Hants.

SU 41 30

Villa believed to be occupied in the third and fourth centuries. Mosaics. Infant foundation burials. Various domestic and agricultural buildings grouped round a yard. Aisled farmhouse was first building here.

1. NAR SU 43 SW 18
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 312.
3. *Current Archaeology*, 12, 1969, 14-18.
4. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 318.
5. *A. Ex.*, 1972, 1973, 10.
6. *Arch. Rev.*, 1972, 35.
7. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 288.

HA 94 SWANMORE, Hants.

Woodlands, Mislingford Road

SU 58 14

Fragment of mosaic pavement: red, black and white tesserae set into *opus signinum*. Probably an intrusive find. Information gained in 1978 from A. Holmes of the South Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group.

1. NAR SU 51 SE 48

HA 95 THRUXTON, Hants.

SU 29 46

Temple? Or basilican villa with inscribed pavement. The building contains a mosaic of Bacchus, now in the British Museum, roofing slates and wall plaster. No trace of other buildings.

1. NAR SU 24 NE 16
2. *Archaeologia*, 22, 1829, 49.
3. Royal Archaeological Institute, 1951, *Salisbury*, 241-5.
4. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 299.

HA 96 THRUXTON, Hants.

SU 26 44

Destroyed walling, tile, brick, pottery and alien stone. Discovered in 1922.

1. NAR SU 24 SE 1
2. Crawford, O.G.S., 1923, *O.N.B.*, 32.

HA 97 TWYFORD, Hants.

SU 48 24

A villa of the courtyard type and a bath house found in 1889-91. The site was occupied from the Flavian period to the early fifth century.

1. NAR SU 42 SE 12
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 309-10.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 49, 1959, 131.

HA 98 UPHAM, Hants.

SU 54 22

Oblong structure c. 12 x 41 m. The walls stood to c. 1.66 m high in 1849, and were plastered in stucco, coloured green, red and yellow. Much pottery and bronze and iron objects. Foundations also noted leading into copse where there is said to be an old well. The site has extensive scatter of Roman tile, brick and pieces of roofing slabs.

1. NAR SU 52 SW 15
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 5, 1850, 376.
3. *Arch. J.*, 6, 1849?, 397.

HA 99 WEST MEON, Hants.

SU 63 24

Small courtyard villa. Three out of the sixteen rooms had mosaics and three others were paved with tesserae. Three had hypocausts. A peculiarity of this villa is a lack of corridors. Finds in Winchester Museum.

1. NAR SU 62 SW 6
2. *Arch. J.*, 64, 1907, 1-14.

HA 100 WEST TYTHERLEY, Hants/Wilts.

West Dean/Hotbury

SU 25 27

Roman villa on the county boundary between Hants. and Wilts. Two buildings, one aisled, one of courtyard type. Part of a third building also discovered. No plan available.

Painted wall plaster, pottery, glass, tiles, roofing slates, marble fragments, piece of mosaic and coins of AD 205-353.

1. NAR SU 22 NE 14
2. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 311-2.
3. VCH Wilts., 1(i), 1957, 119.
4. *W.A.M.*, 22, 1885, 243-50.

HA 101 WHERWELL, Hants.

SU 37 40

Late third to early fourth century corridor villa. It had been constructed entirely of wood, or wattle and daub, as the impressions of the balks of timber, used as foundations, remained clearly visible in the soil.

1. NAR SU 34 SE 18
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 12, 1922, 39.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 21, 1931, 242.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 54, 1964, 174.

HA 102 WHITSBURY, Hants.

SU 12 19

Romano-British pottery found near to church. No coins. Also found were a rubbish pit which contained samian and a quern fragment, and a hypocaust with flint walls. The lining material of the latter was made of a stone foreign to the district which may have belonged to a former building of importance. Reported by Major Currie in 1938. Manuscript report and plan in Salisbury Museum.

1. NAR SU 11 NW 1

HA 103 WOODMANCOTT, Hants.

SU 56 43

Hypocaust and other tiles, roof stones, wall plaster and samian of the first and second centuries.

1. NAR SU 54 SE 10
2. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 8, 1917-19, 252.

HA 104 WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE, Hants.

SU 61 53

Fragments of Roman tile, pottery and window glass. Samian of first to second centuries. Air photograph suggests a rectangular building. Also probable Mediaeval field boundaries.

1. NAR SU 65 SW 9
2. *Antiquity*, 10, 1936, 477 ff.
3. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 13, 1939, 294.
4. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 15, 1941-3, 243.
5. *Proc. Hants. F.C.*, 18, 1952-3, 134.

HA 105 WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE, Hants.

Balchester

SU 58 55

Red and white tesserae, samian, plaster, pottery and stone tiles.

1. NAR SU 55 NE 19
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 12, 1922, 273.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

HE 1 ALLDINGTON, H & W.

SP 06 43

'Roman remains found'.

1. SMR 2739

HE 2 BADSEY, H & W.

Fox Hills

SP 06 43

Eleven skeletons, pottery including samian, fibulae, quern fragments, flue tiles, roofing tiles, a bone pin, pot boilers and walls just below surface found. Some Iron Age pottery. Coins of Commodus to Manentius. Whereabouts of these finds now unknown. The walls lay just below the surface.

1. SMR 2727
2. *V.E.H.S.R.R.*, 1, 1967, 15.
3. May, G., 1845, *A Descriptive History of the Town of Evesham*, 244.
4. *VCH Worcs.*, 1, 1901, 218.
5. *VCH Worcs.*, 2, 1906, 353.
6. Allies, J., 1852, *Antiquities and Folk Law of Worcestershire*, 88.

HE 3 BADSEY, H & W.

Badsey Fields

SP 08 43

Finds include one early British coin (an Evans F.4) and Roman coins of Nerva to Allectus. Also a skeleton, pottery including samian, flue tiles, fibulae, an oculist's stamp and quern fragments.

1. SMR 2721
2. *V.E.H.S.R.R.*, 1, 1967, 15.
3. Taylor, R., 1979, *Art in the Roman West Midlands*, exhibition handlist, Birmingham Museum, 22.
4. Evans, J., 1864, *Ancient British Coins*.

HE 4 BECKFORD, H & W.

Nettlebed Field

SO 97 37

Excavation in Nettlebed field in 1924-5 revealed undated wall foundations and rectangular enclosures revealed by aerial photograph, held at Birmingham University EML. In 1987 beside track on the east side of field, a small concentration of unabraded Romano-British brick and tile, one imbrex and one possible tegula suggested bricks are part of string course or hypocaust. Associated finds suggest a Romano-British date. Mr P James reported discovery of Minerva weight to R Jackson. He has a number of finds from the site. Reports mention mosaic having been seen in this field 'near road c. 300 yds on edge below bank'.

1. SMR 07342
2. *T.B.G.A.S.*, 47, 1925, 350.
3. *West Midlands Archaeology*, 1987.

HE 5 BISHOPSTONE, H & W.

New Rectory

SO 41 43

Roman villa discovered during excavation for the foundation of a new rectory in 1812. The full size was not ascertained but the building included at least one mosaic, 9 m square, and it is evident from the contemporary descriptions that parts of it remain buried.

1. *VCH Hereford*, 1, 1908, 191.
2. *RCHM Herefordshire*, 3, 1934, 17.

3. *T.W.N.F.C.*, 43, 1980, 153.

HE 6 BRETTFORTON, H & W.

Womans Piece

SP 09 43

Skeleton, pottery and dressed stone of the Roman period found here.

HE 7 CHILDSWICKHAM, H & W.

Murcot

SP 06 40

Flue tiles, a small area of paved floor, measuring 2.74 x 1.21 m, pottery including samian, pot boilers and a spindle whorl. An irregular enclosure also (H & W SMR no. 2722); Roman pottery found in 1938 c. 200 m. South of this enclosure (H & W SMR no. 2724). Pottery in Almonry Museum, Evesham.

1. SMR 2726
2. *V.E.H.S.R.R.*, 1, 1967, 16.

HE 8 CHILDSWICKHAM, H & W.

Hinton Road

SP 05 39

Pottery including samian, fibulae and roofing tiles. Finds in Almonry Museum, Evesham.

HE 9 DROITWICH, H & W.

Bays Meadow/Vines Lane

SO 89 63

Roman villa with associated metal working extending over a large area; main dwelling house with hypocaust located here. A ditch predates the villa. Winged-corridor villa built in late second or early third century. Villa lay within a double ditch system, constructed c. 275. The inner ditch was V-shaped, the outer one flat bottomed. Main building had central aspidal room, at least four rooms with hypocausts, mosaics and elaborately painted wall plaster. Villa destroyed by fire at end of third century.

1. SMR 678/2328/2330/2331/2332/2333/4906/677
2. *T.P.B.A.S.*, 51, 1928, 35-8.
3. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 10, 1968, 7.
5. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 14, 1972, 17-19.
6. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 15, 1973, 17-18.
7. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 16, 1974, 12-13.
8. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 17, 1975, 49-50.
9. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 18, 1976, 58.
10. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 19, 1977, 42 ff.
11. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 20, 1978, 52 ff.
12. *T.W.A.S.*, 1925, 176.
13. *T.P.B.A.S.*, 75, 1959, 1-3.

HE 10 ECKINGTON, H & W.

SO 92 41

Roman 'other substantial building' reported by the Ordnance Survey.

1. *Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain*, 4th Edition.

HE 11 ECKINGTON, H & W.

Gypsies Corner, Hinton on the Green

SP 03 42

Pottery, including samian, roof and flue tiles.

1. SMR 2701
2. *V.E.H.S.R.R.*, 1, 1967, 16.

HE 12 GOODRICH, H & W.
Huntsham
SO 56 17

The chance discovery of some Roman tiles during ploughing led to the excavation from 1961 onwards of this site which extends over about 8.4 hectares (21 acres). The foundations of an aisled building 19.8 x 13.7 m have been found, also those of a 'corn drier', a washing tank, the main dwelling, a separate small house and a boundary wall. Occupation extended from the second to the late fourth century. Excavated by N.P. Bridgewater.

1. SMR 823
2. *T.W.N.F.C.*, 37, 1962, 179-91.

HE 13 KENCHESTER, H & W.
The Weir, New Weir, Hereford
SO 43 41

In 1977, Philip Rahtz reported a Roman wall, with tesserae and flue tiles in its destruction debris. Since excavated by the City of Hereford Archaeology Committee and found to be a Roman villa. Mosaics, masonry and octagonal cistern uncovered. A resistivity survey suggests ranges of rooms grouped around a courtyard. Pottery, brick, hypocaust tiles, roof tiles, box flue tiles, seven nails, glass, plaster and mortar also found. The site was trial pitted, not excavated. Surveyed in 1991.

1. SMR 718
2. *T.W.N.F.C.*, 43, 1980, 135-154.
3. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 283-4.

HE 14 KENCHESTER, H & W.
Field Barn Farm, Broadhall
SO 44 42

Supposed Romano-British temple site discovered by aerial photographs. Excavation in advance of quarrying revealed an Iron Age hut, a series of Romano-British buildings - it was suggested one may be granary of official type. Replaced by corridor type villa with mosaic floors. Evidence of ironworking.

1. SMR 00119

HE 15 NORTH LITTLETON, H & W.
Blakes Hill
SP 09 47

Pottery including samian, roofing tiles, tegulae, imbrex, stone roof tile, foundations of wall, flooring, fragments of quern and a stone mortarium. Partly excavated by Dr G.R. Malkin, but abandoned. Pottery in Almonry Museum, Evesham.

1. SMR 2803
2. *V.E.H.S.R.R.*, 1, 1967, 16.

HE 16 OFFENHAM, H & W.
Debden
SP 05 45

Flue tiles, pottery including samian, a quern fragment and coins of Trajan and Constans. Surface finds of skeletons found nearby (H & W SMR no. 2872).

1. SMR 2827

2. *V.E.H.S.R.R.*, 1, 1967, 16.

HE 17 PUTLEY, H & W.
Old Rectory
SO 64 37

Excavation in 1954 revealed two open drains running north-south about eleven metres apart, and yielded some flue tiles, daub, and third to fourth century pottery.

1. SMR 3228
2. *T.W.N.F.C.*, 36, 1958, 84-7, 143-5.

HE 18 PUTLEY, H & W.
Putley Church
SO 64 37

A quantity of Roman remains, including pottery, was found near the church wall during alterations.

1. *T.W.N.F.C.*, 1882, 258.

HE 19 STOKE PRIOR, H & W.
Blackwardine, Leominster
SO 53 56

In 1881, when the Leominster to Bromyard railway was being built, near its crossing of the north-south Roman road, a considerable number of Roman remains were found including pottery and querns. Another description refers to coins apparently found with human burials, and a hypocaust. Finds made over a wide area suggest a possible parallel with the villa site at Huntsham (HE 12). Coins indicate occupation throughout the Roman period. Rectangular enclosure visible as cropmark, but in a different part of the site from the known villa building.

1. SMR 737
2. *VCH Hereford*, 1908, 195.
3. *T.W.N.F.C.*, 1922, 54-7.
4. *RCHM Herefordshire*, 3, 1934, 187.
5. *T.W.N.F.C.*, 1885, 340.

HE 20 WELLINGTON, H & W.
SO 50 48

Roman stone building located by contractors in 1987. MSC evaluation followed which identified late Iron Age occupation; Roman occupation of the villa dated from the late second century to the fourth, and an undated post Roman phase comprising linear cut features. Finds included a bone-handled iron knife. Salvage recording in 1989 identified an infield zone characterised by boundary ditches; a wattle and daub building; iron smithing slag and two stone features. Further salvage recording during 1989 identified two ring ditches but with no trace of central burials. Two Roman ditches also located. Geophysical survey in the area to the south of the villa identified an enclosure and other features. This area was also used to assess other means of site location under alluvium as part of EH funded Herefordshire Valleys Project. Further salvage in 1990 recorded an area of peaty waterlogged material, probably Mesolithic in date; two inhumations, possibly Iron Age; further Roman field boundaries and more of the undated post Roman phase.

1. SMR 05522
2. Edwards, R.E., 1989, *Salvage Recording at Wellington Quarry*, HWCC Report 27.

HE 21 WHITCHURCH, H & W.

SO 54 17

Tessellated pavement discovered which is supposed to have been part of a Roman bath and several Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. On boundary where two parishes join in meadow on right hand side of road to Monmouth, where surface presents considerable inequality, traces of a Roman villa have been reported to have been seen, but this has not been explored. Quitting Lestone locality pointed out in field at bottom of hill of discovery of some Roman tessellated pavement and still nearer Whitchurch, the site of an ancient bloomery as testified by discoveries of smelted iron ore. Original building was destroyed in the war, but site has been consistently published at this grid ref in the first and subsequent editions of O.S. and must represent authoritative local opinion in the late nineteenth century. In 1956 Bridgware probed the site without success; the swampy ground led him to suggest that the site had been wrongly identified. Lumsdaine investigated site in 1958 and was of the same opinion. He made nine borings with auger to a depth of 7 ft and found no evidence of building.

1. SMR 08494
2. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1, 1852, 122.
3. VCH Herefordshire, 1, 1900, 197.
4. RCHM, 1931, 253.
5. *Arch. J.*, 34, 1877, 363.
6. Lewis, S., 1845, *Topographical Dictionary*, 4, 537.
7. *T.W.N.F.C.*, 1882, 258.
8. *T.W.N.F.C.*, 1900-2, Field Meeting May 31st.

HE 22 WICKHAMFORD, H & W.

SP 06 41

Finds of Roman pottery and limestone walling indicated the site of a Roman building which was later partially excavated in 1967. The pottery found indicated a third to fourth century date for this site. Other finds include wall plaster, flue tiles, roofing tiles, fibulae, silver and bronze coins of the third and fourth centuries, coarse wares and 'corn drier'.

1. SMR 2734/2736/2737/2738
2. *V.E.H.S.R.R.*, 3, 1971, 11-18.
3. *V.E.H.S.R.R.*, 1, 1967, 16.

HE 23 WICKHAMFORD, H & W.

SP 06 42

Roman flue tiles found here, perhaps from the Roman villa at SP 06 41 (HE 22).

1. SMR 2735

HERTFORDSHIRE

HT 1 ABBOTS LANGLEY, Herts.

Kings Langley

TL 07 02

Site found in 1825. Excavated in 1981-2. Revealed plan of a masonry building of second century with tessellated pavement, hypocaust in one room, bath house, coins and pottery. Five phases all dating to the second century.

1. SMR 510

2. VCH Herts., 4, 1914, 147.

3. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 369.

4. *Archaeologia*, 53, 1893, 253.

5. Wardle, A., 1982, *Kings Langley's Roman Villa, Herts*, 20-22.

HT 2 ABBOTS LANGLEY, Herts.

TL 08 02

Cropmark of a rectilinear grid resembling a small Roman villa. Situated 200 yards NW of Verulamium-Silchester Roman road.

1. SMR 0924
2. *W.S.W.H.A.S.B.*, 1973, 14.

HT 3 ALBURY, Herts.

Moneybury Hill

SP 96 13

C. 6 m length of wall, floor tiles, tesserae etc. Also found were 118 coins, metal fragments, two bronze fibulae, pottery and animal bones. Possibly part of a villa, but its location on the site of a prominent hill, and the existence of a known villa nearby suggest it could be a temple.

1. SMR 6068
2. *B.D.A.S.*, 1978.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 28, 1938, 185.

HT 4 ALBURY, Herts.

Shaw Wood/Stocks Field

TL 46 25

Roman pottery and building debris reported in 1979. Stocks Field nearby contains the foundations of a Roman building (villa?) found in 1928.

1. SMR 2837
2. *T.E.H.A.S.*, 10, 1928, 240.

HT 5 ALDENHAM, Herts.

Netherwylde Farm/Colney Street

TL 14 01

Roman villa excavated in 1941, and again in 1960-1967. Aisled building here, not thought to have been for residential purposes. Bath building, barn and tile kiln found but not the villa house.

1. SMR 91
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 32, 1942, 112.
3. *W.S.W.H.A.S.B.*, 16, 1960, 1.
4. *W.S.W.H.A.S.N.*, 2, 1965, 3.
5. *W.S.W.H.A.S.N.*, 3, 1966, 6.
6. *W.S.W.H.A.S.N.*, 5, 1967, 2.
7. *W.S.W.H.A.S.N.*, April 1970, 3.
8. Morris, P., 1978, *Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain*, *B.A.R.*, 136.

HT 6 ALDENHAM, Herts.

Nr. Netherwylde Farm, Bricket Wood.

TL 15 01

Trial trench revealed Romano-British walls, indicating a building of some size, possibly a villa.

1. SMR 341
2. *CBA Group 10 Newsletter*, 12, 1962.

HT 7 ALDENHAM, Herts.

Munden House

- TL 13 00
Villa site, limited excavation here in 1957.
1. SMR 741
 2. *W.S.W.H.A.S.B.*, 1971.
- HT 8 ALDENHAM, Herts.
Aldenham Church
TQ 13 98
Roman brick in Aldenham Church.
1. SMR 733
 2. *W.S.W.H.A.S.B.*, 1971.
- HT 9 ALDENHAM, Herts.
Letchmore Heath
TQ 15 97
Scatter of Roman tile.
1. SMR 2049
- HT 10 ALDENHAM, Herts.
TL 14 01
Fragments of box flue and other tiles found here in 1951.
1. SMR 749
 2. *W.S.W.H.A.S.B.*, 1971.
- HT 11 ASHWELL, Herts.
Ashwell End
TL 25 40
Ploughing produced well-defined concentrations of building debris and other Roman material indicating a sizeable villa with several buildings arranged round a courtyard. Excavated 1972-3, and possible villa uncovered; Roman buildings certainly.
1. SMR 1912
 2. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 268.
- HT 12 ASHWELL, Herts.
Pricem's Field
TL 25 40
Well-defined building debris concentration found in 1970 indicating a sizeable villa with several buildings arranged around a courtyard. Excavations in 1972-3 found wall foundations, coins and pottery.
1. SMR 1912
 2. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 268-9.
- HT 13 ASHWELL, Herts.
Claybush Hill
TL 26 38
Cropmark of a square enclosure 125 m long surrounded by a field system.
1. SMR 1681
- HT 14 ASTON, Herts.
TL 27 24
Evidence of Roman occupation indicating the site of a villa. Information from the Welwyn Archaeology Society.
1. SMR 0796
- HT 15 BENINGTON, Herts.
Benington Church
TL 29 23
Burnt Roman tiles, including imbrex, in south-west angle of
- church porch.
1. SMR 382
- HT 16 BERKHAMSTED, Herts.
Berkhamsted Castle
SP 99 08
Roman building material found to the north of the castle. Two flint and tile walls, coin of Constantinopolis (330-346 AD).
1. SMR 2716
- HT 17 BERKHAMSTED, Herts.
Berkhamsted/Frichsden
TL 00 09
Roman walls and tessellated pavements found here.
1. SMR 1337
 2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 1901, 96.
 3. *T.S.A.H.A.S.*, 1938, 300.
- HT 18 BISHOPS STORTFORD, Herts.
Bishops Stortford Castle
TL 49 21
Tegulae, some with flanges, found in 1950 in the masonry of the castle.
1. SMR 6033
- HT 19 BRAUGHING, Herts.
Mentley Farm
TL 38 24
Fourteen rooms uncovered during excavations in 1971-3 by the East Herts. Archaeological Society. Several rooms had plain tessellated floors, and one had a geometric mosaic. Coins and pottery of the late third to mid-fourth centuries.
1. SMR 4222
 2. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 299.
 3. *Stort Valley Area Study Group Newsletter*, 7, May 1973, 12.
 4. Rodwell, R. & Rowley, T., (Eds) *The 'Small Towns' of Roman Britain* B.A.R., 15, 1975, 152.
- HT 20 BRAUGHING, Herts.
Haven End Field
TL 39 24
Flue tiles found in 1960.
1. SMR 1388
 2. *CBA Group 10 Newsletter*, 1962, 13.
 3. *T.E.H.A.S.*, 1958-61.
- HT 21 BUNTINGFORD, Herts.
Layston Church
TL 36 30
Some Roman tiles in north wall of nave.
1. SMR 1347
 2. *RCHM Herts.*, 1910, 138.
- HT 22 BYGRAVE, Herts.
St. Margaret's Church
TL 26 36
Roman tiles built into the north-east and south-east angle quoins of twelfth century St. Margaret's Church.
1. SMR 4056
 2. Pevsner, N., 1953, *Buildings of England and*

HT 23 CHORLEYWOOD, Herts.

Solesbridge Mill

TQ 04 96

Excavations in 1988 revealed a series of yard surfaces and a large rubbish dump. The finds including tesserae and large quantities of roof tile suggest the site is part of a villa estate. Finds date site first to fifth centuries.

1. SMR 1854
2. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 338.
3. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 259.

HT 24 CLOTHALL, Herts.

TL 26 32

Roman roof tile fragments found in the 1970s in plough soil. Tile in Letchworth Museum.

1. SMR 4825

HT 25 ELSTREE, Herts.

Elstree Church

TQ 17 95

Roman tile built into one of the walls of Elstree Church.

1. SMR 792
2. *W.S.W.H.A.S.B.*, 1971.

HT 26 ELSTREE, Herts.

St. Nicholas Church

TQ 17 95

Tile fragments found near the Victorian wall, east of the chancel of the church, in 1979.

1. SMR 6459

HT 27 FLAMSTEAD, Herts.

St. Leonard's Church

TL 07 14

Tiles in structure of St. Leonard's Church.

1. SMR 1372

HT 28 FLAUNDEN, Herts.

Flaunden Bottom

TQ 00 99

Roman brick and tile found here.

1. SMR 1373
2. *W.S.W.H.A.S.B.*, April 1970, 6.

HT 29 GRAVELEY, Herts.

TL 23 29

Cropmarks of possible Roman villa.

1. SMR 4423

HT 30 GREAT GADDESSEN, Herts.

Gt. Gaddesden Church

TL 02 11

The large quantity of Roman tiles built into the church suggest the existence of large building in vicinity.

1. SMR 509
2. RCHM Herts., 1910, 100.

HT 31 HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts.

Gadebridge

TL 04 08

Excavated by David Neal, 1963-8. Winged-corridor villa with outbuildings, stockade, bath house and enclosure ditches. Earliest timber buildings date to c. AD 70; occupation may have extended into fifth century.

1. SMR 186
2. *HMSO Excavation Reports 1968*.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 59, 1969, 221.
4. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 464.
5. Neal, D.S., 1974, *The Excavation of the Roman Villa in Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead, 1963-8*.

HT 32 HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts.

Boxmoor House

TL 03 05

Villa of five phases:

1. Late first century timber house;
2. Mid-second century building, larger than but similar to its predecessor;
3. Late second century house, possibly with pavements;
4. Third century rebuilding;
5. Early fourth century internal reorganisation. Reduced to half original size. Occupation up to the mid-fourth century.

Coloured wall plaster, window glass, pottery including imitation samian and a hypocaust. In 1969-70, David Neal uncovered the whole plan of the house. Now no visible remains.

1. SMR 72
2. VCH Herts., 4, 1914, 154.
3. *Britannia*, 1, 1970, 156-6.
4. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 270.
5. *Herts. Arch. Rev.*, Spring 1970.
6. *Herts. Archaeol.*, 4, 1974-6, 53-110.
7. *P.S.A.*, 19, 1902?, 191, 211, 290.
8. *Arch. J.*, 10, 1853?, 4.
9. *Arch. J.*, 34, 1877?, 394.
10. *Arch. J.*, 35, 1878?, 56.

HT 33 HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts.

Boxmoor Railway

TL 04 05

Roman building excavated by David Neal, and later in 1967 by John Collis. The building possessed painted wall plaster, a well, pit, a coin of Nero and pottery including samian of the first to second centuries. Possible boundary wall found. Also excavated in 1851.

1. SMR 517
2. VCH Herts., 4, 1914, 155.
3. *MOW Excavations 1967*, 15.
4. *Archaeologia*, 34, 1852, 394-7.
5. *Archaeologia*, 35, 1853, 56.
6. *P.S.A.*, 1849, 53.

HT 34 HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts.

St. Mary's Church

TL 05 07

Roman brick in St. Mary's Church

1. SMR 4093
2. RCHM Herts., 1910, 109.

HT 35 HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts.

Gadebridge Park

TL 04 08

Villa found in 1962 during road construction. First century timber building and bath house. Winged corridor villa built AD 140-60. Additional wings added late second to early third century. Bathing pool added by 325. Demolished by mid fourth, though some occupation until early fifth century.

1. SMR 0088
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 208.
3. *Archaeologia*, 34, 315, 397.
4. *Herts. Arch. Rev.*, 1971, 71.

HT 36 HITCHIN, Herts.

St. Mary's Church

TL 18 29

Roman bricks in St. Mary's Church tower.

1. SMR 4391
2. VCH Herts., 4, 1914, 290.

HT 37 LANGLEY, Herts.

Minsden Chapel

TL 19 24

Site of possible villa shown as cropmarks. Much tesserae recovered from area.

1. SMR 1094

HT 38 NORTHCHURCH, Herts.

Northchurch Common, Berkhamsted

SP 97 09

Site excavated in 1973 by David Neal in advance of threatened development. The site is low-lying near river. Early bath house, timber buildings, evidence of occupation c. AD 70. Winged-corridor building of Antonine period showed evidence of later reconstruction. Ten rooms uncovered. Abandoned 170 AD and rebuilt and reoccupied 339 AD with additional bath suite. Coin hoard c 270 AD.

1. SMR 1859
2. HMSO *Excavation Reports*, 1973.
3. *Herts. Archaeol.*, 4, 1974-6, 1.
4. *Herts. Archaeol.*, 8, Christmas 1973, 148-9.
5. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 438 and 464.

HT 39 NORTHCHURCH, Herts.

Norcott Court

SP 96 10

Cropmarks of a possible villa.

1. SMR 1861

HT 40 NORTHCHURCH, Herts.

Rails Copse

SP 97 11

Traces of buildings visible from APs and a concentration of Iron Age and Roman finds including tile, pottery and a ruined flint floor. An earthwork to the north may be part of this site.

1. SMR 2534

HT 41 NORTHCHURCH, Herts.

Dudswell Rise

SP 96 09

Roman hypocaust discovered during construction of tennis court. Examination of garden produced no further evidence. Previous discoveries in 1922 included rough flint floor, coins of Constantine, Carausius and Tetricus, quern, roof tiles, samian and castor ware and Meadiaeval sherds.

1. SMR 1334
2. *Antiq. J.*, 2, 1922, 379-80.

HT 42 NORTHCHURCH, Herts.

Berkhamsted Golf Course

TL 00 09

Well preserved earthworks of Roman building and enclosures. 1954 excavation revealed foundations, tesserae, tile and pottery.

1. SMR 1337
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 19, 1929, 196.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 28, 1938, 185.
4. *Berkhamsted Parochial Review*, 1971, 94 no. 9.

HT 43 NORTHCHURCH, Herts.

Cow Roast Inn

SP 95 10

Excavation in an orchard between the line of Akeman Street and modern A41 has yielded building debris, a ditch and some deep pits. Coin of Tasciovanus, and jewellery of second century. Dug by Berkhamsted and District Archaeological Society, 1973-4. Human skeleton found in 1976. Associated with known nucleated settlement and therefore extremely unlikely to be a villa in the traditional sense (S. Bryant of HCC, pers. comm.).

1. SMR 1874
2. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 438.
3. *B.D.A.S.*, 1978.

HT 44 PIRTON, Herts.

Bury Field

TL 14 31

Floor of Roman building and Flavian pottery excavated 1955.

1. SMR 1478

HT 45 RADWELL, Herts.

TL 23 35

Air photographs reveal villa. Dwelling house lies on the right bank of the Ivel with a second house at right angles to it and two simple barns, all in an area 200 x 250 m. Finds from the site in Letchworth Museum.

1. SMR 1724

HT 46 REDBOURN, Herts.

TL 10 14

Possible building, located by ploughing in 1966.

1. SMR 0678
2. Verulamium Museum Maps.

HT 47 RICKMANSWORTH, Herts.

Tolpits House

TQ 08 94

Evidence of Roman building found during dredging operations in 1965. *Opus signinum*, painted wall plaster and Roman pottery.

1. SMR 4932

HT 48 RICKMANSWORTH, Herts.

Moor Park

TQ 08 93

A Roman building with five rooms, and two hypocausts of different dates, and pottery of the first to fourth centuries. Excavated in 1956. Villa built c 130 AD and deserted c 200 AD. Reoccupied in fourth century.

1. SMR 82
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 47, 1957, 214.
3. Millard, A., 1956, *Interim Report on the Excavation of a Roman Building at Moor Park, Rickmansworth*.
4. *W.S.W.H.A.S.B.*, 5, 1956, 5, 6.
5. *T.S.A.H.A.S.*, 1938, 308.

HT 49 ST. ALBANS CITY, Herts.

Verulamium

TL 13 07

Cropmark of a possible building.

1. SMR 4994
2. Verulamium Museum AP, 1976.

HT 50 ST. MICHAEL RURAL, Herts.

Childwickbury

TL 13 10

Villa, apparently of winged corridor type within an enclosure, shown by cropmark. Air photograph in Verulamium Museum.

1. SMR 655
2. Neal, D., et al, 1990, *Excavation of the Iron Age Roman & Mediaeval Settlement at Gorhambury*, 92.

HT 51 ST. MICHAEL RURAL, Herts.

St Michaels

TL 12 08

Cropmark of a building.

1. SMR 4999
2. Verulamium Museum AP, 1976.

HT 52 ST. MICHAEL RURAL, Herts.

Gorhambury

TL 11 08

Roman villa which has been fully excavated by David Neal. Iron Age timber building phase which continued into the Roman period. An aisled building on the site has been dated by Neal to the Belgic period. Multi-period dwelling house, ultimately of winged-corridor design, with cellar and bath house, within enclosures. Complex of estate buildings.

1. SMR 504
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 51, 1961, 180-182.
3. Neal, D., 1980, *Gorhambury Excavations*.
4. *CBA Newsletter*, 1, 1983, 20.
5. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 299.
6. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 437.
7. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 258.
8. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 339.
9. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 401-2.
10. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 445.
11. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 305-6.
12. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 373-4.
13. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 345.

14. *A. Ex.*, 1972, 54-5.

15. *A. Ex.*, 1975, 61.

16. *Current Archaeology*, 8 (4), no. 87, 1983, 115-121.

17. Neal, D., et al, 1990, *Excavation of the Iron Age Roman & Mediaeval Settlement at Gorhambury*.

HT 53 ST. MICHAEL RURAL, Herts.

Potters Crouch

TL 11 05

K. Branigan suggests this site as one of a possible villa: coin and pottery found.

1. SMR 505
2. *Viatores*, 1964, *Roman Roads in the south east Midlands*, 138.

HT 54 ST. STEPHEN, Herts.

Park Street

TL 14 03

Began c. AD 65 as a simple range of rooms and was later given a winged-corridor facade. This house had a cellar and bath house. Burial grounds. Excavated in 1944 and 1972.

1. SMR 1469
2. *Arch. J.*, 102, 1945, 21-110.
3. *Arch. J.*, 118, 1961, 100-35.
4. *W.S.W.H.A.S.B.*, 4, 1956, 2.
5. *T.E.H.A.S.*, 1945-6, 50.

HT 55 ST. STEPHEN, Herts.

Old Parkbury Farm

TL 16 02

Romano-British building material found in the banks of flooded gravel pits by J Ayto in 1950. It comprised a layer of brick, roof and flue tile c 6 m below the surface. A drawn section is in St Albans Museum.

1. SMR 2929
2. CBA Group 10, *Newsletter*, February 1963, 10.

HT 56 ST. STEPHEN, Herts.

Bricket Wood

TL 13 01

Watford and South West Herts. Arch. Soc. refer to "the site of Roman Buildings" in Bricket Wood.

1. SMR 4264
2. *W.S.W.H.A.S.B.*, 3, 1955, 2.

HT 57 ST. STEPHEN, Herts.

Harper Lane

TL 16 02

A tile kiln and evidence of a large ?aisled house, four clay-puddling pits and a well, recovered from excavation.

1. SMR 4838
2. *W.S.W.H.A.S.B.*, 18, 1973, 12-13.

HT 58 SARRATT, Herts.

Newhall Farm

TQ 05 99

Roof tile and brick found in 1960s. In 1989 investigation found spread 18 m in diameter, which contained a high density of roof tile, flue tile and brick. A trench revealed evidence of a masonry building with flint and chalk rubble

walls.

1. SMR 0993
2. *W.S.W.H.A.S.*, 1972, 15.
3. Hunn, J., and Dick, A., 1990, *The Roman Site at Newhall Farm, Near Sarratt, Herts.*, 19-22.

HT 59 SARRATT, Herts.

Church Field
TQ 02 99

Roman masonry building associated with finds of pottery, flue tile, pilae tile and coins dated 97-423. Rectangular structure 37 x 55 ft excavated in 1907. Geophysical survey in 1975 revealed further evidence of building.

1. SMR 893
2. VCH Herts., 4, 1914, 163.
3. *Report of Geophysical Survey at Church Field, Sarratt, Herts.*, 1975, University of Bristol.
4. *T.S.A.H.A.A.S.*, 1909, 172.

HT 60 SAWBRIDGEWORTH, Herts.

Spellbrook Farm
TL 48 17

Building materials, coins and pottery. Coins dated 300-330 AD.

1. SMR 6581

HT 61 STANDON, Herts.

Braughing
TL 38 24

Excavation revealed large part of a villa that had been damaged by ploughing. Fourteen rooms uncovered, several with tessellated floors and one with a geometric mosaic. Occupation from late third to mid fourth century.

1. SMR 4222
2. Rodwell, R. & Rowley, T., (Eds) *The 'Small Towns' of Roman Britain* B.A.R., 15, 1975, 152.

HT 62 STANDON, Herts.

Youngsbury
TL 36 17

Tessellated pavement found in 1756; structural remains found in 1890. There may be an attached bath house by the river at TL 37 17. No visible remains now.

1. SMR 1101
2. VCH Herts., 4, 1914, 164.

HT 63 STANDON, Herts.

TL 40 22

A possible villa appears on an air photograph: rectangular enclosure with building inside, possibly a villa or temple complex.

1. SMR 4223
2. Rodwell, W. and Rowley, T., 1975, *The Small Towns of Roman Britain*, B.A.R., 152.

HT 64 THORLEY, Herts.

East of Thorley Hall
TL 48 18

Ploughed mortar floors of rectangular timber buildings. Attached long narrow building possibly outhouses? Mostly fourth century pottery, coins of Constantine and ?Probus, flint and mortar and much roof tile.

1. SMR 1526
2. CBA Group 10 *Newsletter*, 22, 1964, 13.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 44, 1954, 96.

HT 65 WALLINGTON, Herts.

TL 28 33

Large scatter of pottery (third century?). Heavy scatter of Roman roof and brick tile within an area of dark earth.

1. SMR 1771

HT 66 WATTON-AT-STONE, Herts.

Bardolphs Farm
TL 31 19

Red tesserae not *in situ*. Information from Hertford Museum.

1. SMR 2068
2. *Hertford Museum Catalogue*.

HT 67 WATTON-AT-STONE, Herts.

Frogmore Farm
TL 28 21

Spread of Roman occupation including roof tile, flue tile, pottery and fourth century coins. Information from the Welwyn Archaeology Society.

1. SMR 0509

HT 68 WELWYN, Herts.

Lockleys
TL 23 16

A mid-first to late fourth century villa, overlying a small Iron Age roundhouse. Excavated by J.B. Ward-Perkins. Villa rebuilt after mid second century with addition of corridor and wings, destroyed by fire early fourth century. A new building erected in late fourth century whose remains are now destroyed by ploughing. Close by Dicket Mead villa (HT 69).

1. SMR 1566
2. *Antiq. J.*, 18, 1938, 339-76.
3. *Antiquity*, 14, 1940, 317-20.
4. *T.S.A.H.A.A.S.*, 1937.
5. Ward-Perkins, J.B., *Lockleys Roman Villa*.

HT 69 WELWYN, Herts.

Dicket Mead
TL 23 16

Roman enclosure and villa. Fourth century finds. Two large buildings, which could be aisled houses, inside an enclosure, one side of which measured c. 107 m. One of the buildings was provided with a bath suite and was deliberately demolished c. 300. There may have been a detached bath house in the large enclosure. Lockleys villa (HT 68) is close by.

1. SMR 99/1913
2. *Current Archaeology*, 27.7.71., 106.
3. *Britannia*, 1, 1970, 289.
4. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 269-270.
5. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 331.
6. *Herts. Arch.*, 9, 1987, 79-165.

HT 70 WELWYN, Herts.

Rectory Manor House
TL 22 16

Flint walls forming an angle, a rubbish pit, samian, castor ware, glass, bronze and iron objects. Coins of c. 80 to 380. The site is associated with a nucleated settlement and it is therefore extremely unlikely to be a villa in the traditional sense (S. Bryant of HCC, pers. comm.).

1. SMR 1556
2. VCH Herts., 4, 1914, 166-8.
3. *Antiquity*, 47, 1911, 7-9.
4. *T.E.H.A.S.*, 1, 1901, 167-8.
5. *Herts. Arch.*, 9, 1987, 108.

HT 71 WESTON, Herts.

Windmill Hill

TL 26 32

Cropmark of rectangular enclosure c. 60 x 35 m. No apparent entrance. Straight-sided with angled corners.

1. SMR 4780

HT 72 WESTON, Herts.

Lammas Field

TL 27 30

Roman pottery and building debris over an area 150 x 50 ft, including red tesserae, flanged roof and flue tiles, flints and colour coated sherd. Third to fourth century pottery.

1. SMR 1588

HT 73 WHEATHAMPSTEAD, Herts.

TL 16 13

Cropmark of ?Roman building.

1. SMR 6010
2. Verulamium Museum AP, 1976.

HT 74 WIGGINTON, Herts.

SP 94 10

Roman tiles and coins found here may indicate the presence of a building.

1. SMR 1599
2. VCH Herts., 4, 1914, 169.
3. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1, 1811, 388.

HT 75 WYMONDLEY, Herts.

Great Wymondley/Ninesprings

TL 20 29

This villa was excavated in 1884 and in 1921-2. Seven rooms, three hypocausts and baths were uncovered. Also painted plaster, coins of 193-392 AD, samian of the second century, castor and coarse wares were found. Additional features were discovered by aerial photography. Further buildings to the north of the villa are indicated by the presence of pottery, tile and building material. Also a ploughed strip to the west of the villa has produced Roman brick and coins.

1. SMR 467
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 12, 1922, 256.
3. *T.H.N.H.S.*, 4, 1886, 43-46.

HT 76 WYMONDLEY, Herts.

St. Mary's Church

TL 21 28

Roman tile in mortar joints of nave walls of St. Mary's Church. The church is twelfth century with later additions.

1. SMR 2896

2. RCHM Herts., 1910, 105.
3. VCH Herts., 3, 1912, 181.

HUMBERSIDE

HU 1 BISHOP BURTON, Humberside.

SE 98 39 marginal

Two Roman tessellated pavements found in 1722 while ploughing in Bishop Burton, two miles from Beverley. Fourth century coin found in same area. The pavements may have come from one of the cropmark sites to the south of Bishop Burton (Humberside SMR no's. 6221-3). The pavements were reportedly made of tesserae about one inch square, which were red, white and blue. The fields and the site cannot be traced and there is no local tradition of the pavement.

1. SMR 3028
2. Clark, M.K., 1935, *A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire*, 67.
3. *Y.A.J.*, 38, 1955, 259.
4. Thoresby, 1715, *Ductus Leodiensis*, 558.
5. *Beverlac*, 1, 1829, 16.
6. *Gent*, 1733, *History of Ripon*, 77.
7. *E.R.A.S.T.*, 14, 1907, 60.

HU 2 BRANTINGHAM, Humberside.

Cockle Pits

SE 93 28

First discovered in 1941 when two mosaics found at Cockle pits stone quarry. These were recorded and reburied, and removed to Hull Museum in 1948. One disappeared. The discovery of further mosaic remains 70 m to the north in 1961 resulted in excavations the following year. These recovered the remains of an exceptionally large room with a tessellated floor, 11.13 m x 7.77 m, a corridor and the remains of four other rooms, three of which had tessellated floors. Several hut circles visible. A double-ditched linear feature runs north-east to south-west. One mosaic in Hull Museum.

1. SMR 725
2. Loughlin, N. and Miller, K.R., 1979, *A Survey of the Archaeological Sites in Humberside*, 24.
3. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 84-106.
4. *Y.A.J.*, 35, 1943, 424-5.
5. *Y.A.J.*, 37, 1951, 514-20.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 41, 1951, 126.
7. Sheppard, T., 1941, *Pamphlets*.
8. *Hull Daily Mail*, 27.9.41.
9. *Yorkshire Post*, 29.9.41.
10. Norman, A.F., 1960, *The Romans in East Yorkshire*, 25.
11. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 99.
12. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 32, 1942, 110.
13. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 131.
14. *Y.A.J.*, 41, 1966, 4.
15. *Y.A.J.*, 36, 1947, 463.
16. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 154-6.

HU 3 GLANFORD, Humberside.

Messingham Churchyard

SE 89 04

A tessellated pavement is said to have been found during the excavation of a grave. Pottery found in the 1940s north of churchyard included 'sherds from a domestic site' as well as wasters from the kilns.

1. SMR 2164
2. Stead, L.M., 1976, *Excavations at Winterton Roman Villa and other sites*, 99.

HU 4 GRINDALE, Humberside.

TA 13 71

Fragments of a tessellated pavement were found in 1839, and in 1858 foundations of a Roman building were uncovered, apparently of considerable magnitude. These finds may or may not relate to the same site. On the site to the east are the cropmarks of five small enclosures stretching eastwards, the easternmost three being conjoined.

1. SMR 4036
2. Clark, M.K., 1935, *Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire*, 85.
3. *Y.A.J.*, 38, 1955, 259.
4. *Bulmer's Directory*, 1892, 268.
5. *Malton Messenger*, March 23, 1889.
6. *Kelly's Directory*, 1893, 485.
7. *VCH Yorks.*, II, 1974, 87.

HU 5 HARPHAM, Humberside.

Crosstrod Field

TA 09 63 centred

Traces of a mosaic and masonry remains uncovered in Crosstrod field in c. 1904, indicating the existence of a villa. Excavated by Collier and Sheppard in 1905 when three mosaics were found together with wall plaster, but little structural remains. Re-excavated in 1951 and 1955 when an E-shaped building of three wings connected by a corridor was found. The corridors appear to have been floored with mosaics. A coin of Constantine, AD 305, in mint condition was found below one of the mosaics, indicating a fourth century date for the villa. Fragments of earlier buildings also present, associated with third century pottery and other items suggestive of an Iron Age date.

1. SMR 956
2. *E.R.A.S.T.*, 13, part 2, 1907, 141-52.
3. Clark, M.K., 1935, *A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire*, 87.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 31, 1941, 125.
5. *Y.A.J.*, 38, 1955, 117-18.
6. *Y.A.J.*, 39, 1958, 55.
7. *E.R.A.S.T.*, 12, 1904, xxi.
8. *P.S.A.*, 20, 1903-5, 215-9.
9. *T.H.S.F.N.C.*, 3, part 2, 1904, 173-9.
10. *T.H.S.F.N.C.*, 4, 1907-18, 11.
11. *E.R.A.S.T.*, 24, 1921-2, 68-72.
12. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 98, 121.
13. *Athenaeum*, Feb. 1905, 250.
14. *Antiquary*, 40, 1904, 322-3.
15. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 41, 1951, 126.
16. *E.R.A.S.T.*, 14, 1907, 59, 74.
17. Norman, A.F., 1960, *The Romans in East Yorkshire*, 25.
18. *VCH Yorks.*, 2, 1974, 223.
19. *Y.A.J.*, 44, 1972, 37.

HU 6 HIBALDSTOW, Humberside.

Castle Hills/Staniwells Farm/Castle Fields

SE 96 03

Surface finds here included glass, tile fragments, pottery, metalwork, second to fourth century coins, iron slag and building stone. Limited excavation found limestone walls and foundations in 1975; these buildings perpendicular to Ermine Street. Surface finds found over a very wide area, and this site is perhaps more likely to be a roadside settlement than a villa - recorded on SMR as such.

1. SMR 2354
2. *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, 11, 1976, 58.
3. *Arch. J.*, 91, 1935, 169.
4. *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, 12, 1977, 74.
5. *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, 13, 1978, 78.
6. Whitwell, J.B., 1970, *Roman Lincolnshire*, 67-8.
7. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 324-5.
8. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 389.
9. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 433.
10. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 278.

HU 7 HORKSTOW, Humberside.

Horkstow Hall

SE 98 19

Presumed villa site discovered in 1797, when three mosaics, including the famous 'Chariot Race' pavement now in the British Museum, were found. Also Roman coins found.

1. SMR 1652
2. Loughlin, N. and Miller, K.R., 1979, *A Survey of the Archaeological Sites in Humberside*, 201.
3. Dudley, H.E., 1949, *Early Days in North-West Lincolnshire*, 164-6.
4. Lysons, S., 1813, *Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae*, 1, 1-4.
5. Trollope, E., 1872, *Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhurn*, 61-62.
6. Rivet, A.L.F.(ed.), 1969, *The Roman Villa in Britain*, 84-86, 89, 90, 102-7, 122, 272.

HU 8 HOTHAM, Humberside.

SE 88 33

Apparent large building, with six compartments; smaller buildings to the west may be part of the same complex. Possible Roman villa under pasture; from unidentified aerial photographs.

1. SMR 2842

HU 9 KILHAM, Humberside.

TA 08 65

North of Tuft Hill Farm, linear NNE/SSW minor Roman road or trackway, visible as a double ditch with medial surface running towards the Rudston Villa complex. Rectilinear enclosures lie west and east of the road with other field ditches; the whole may represent another villa complex.

1. SMR 4026
2. RCHM York, 1974.

HU 10 KIRTON IN LINDSEY, Humberside.

Gravel Pit Farm

SK 93 96

Villa site first reported in 1957 (ref 2). Debris concentrated over an area 100 x 300 ft? - but possibly beyond. Dressed stone, tegula imbrex and box flue tiles found throughout the main area with tesserae and fragments of painted wall plaster, also window glass. In 1989 a line of stone painted plaster and tesserae was discovered; the farmer is still removing all large stones from the site. A track to the north of the site appears to have existed before enclosure; the field to the north of the track contains a few dressed stones, tile and greyware, but no obvious concentrations. There is a possibility that two other small buildings may have existed beyond the main site. Many small finds. Geophysical survey by English Heritage in 1989 detected intense activity compatible with remains of villa.

1. SMR 6531
2. *Scunthorpe Evening Telegraph*, 24.8.1957.
3. Allbone, P., 1989-90, *Kirton in Lindsey: Roman Villa*, unpublished manuscripts in SMR.

HU 11 KIRTON IN LINDSEY, Humberside.

Mount Pleasant Farm

SE 93 00

Roman villa recorded on the Humberside SMR. Building debris, dressed limestone blocks, rubble, roof and flue tile in ploughsoil over wide area N and S of tree-lined avenue (2 ha or more). Tessellated pavement exposed in corner of orchard. Surface finds from area include greywares, samian, bronze brooch and fourth century coins.

1. SMR 688

HU 12 MILLINGTON, Humberside.

SE 83 52

Site first located in first half of eighteenth century and investigated in 1745. Re-examined in mid nineteenth century. Consists of foundations of circular stone building, with two oblong buildings to south, and another building to east. Circular building is 13.7 m in diameter with wall foundations 1.5 m thick. Two column bases and a fragment of a pillar were found. Fragments of tessellated pavement, tiles, coins (of Titus and Gratian), animal bones and pottery have been found at various times. Much pottery has been recovered from the area. Various earthworks are extant north of the Millington Beck. Has been supposed to be the site of a Roman settlement, town and temple, but in view of the structures and location, is more likely to be a villa.

1. SMR 4168
2. Clark, M.K., 1935, *A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire*, 109-11.
3. *P.T.R.S.L.*, 1745, 479.
4. *P.T.R.S.L.*, 1747, 483.
5. *P.T.R.S.L.*, 1756, 1245-54.
6. *P.T.R.S.L.*, 9, 1809, 352.
7. Gough's *Camden*, 3, 1789, 71.
8. Hinderwell MSS, 1825, in possession of Scarborough Philosophical Society.
9. *Beverlac*, 1, 1829, 18.
10. *Topographical Dictionary of England*, fifth edition, 3, 1845, 305.
11. *P.A.I.*, 1846, York meeting, cat. 9.

12. *York and the East Riding*, 2, 1856, 562.
13. Mortimer, J.R., 1905, *40 Years' Researchers*, 170-1.
14. Bulmer, T., 1892, *History and Directory of East Yorkshire*, 683.
15. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 101-2.
16. Lewis, M.J.T., 1966, *Temples in Roman Britain*, 86.
17. Loughlin, N. and Miller, K.R., 1979, *A Survey of the Archaeological Sites in Humberside*, 119.
18. *The Antiquary*, 22, 1890, 109.

HU 13 NEWBALD, Humberside.

Hotham Lane, South Newbald

SE 90 35

In 1939 Roman pottery was found here. Further discoveries were made in adjoining fields. The site was found to be extensive, with buildings extending at least 20 m south of Hotham Lane and 30 m north of it. Stone built walls, laid floors, roof tiles, box wall flues, tesserae and coloured wall plaster indicate a considerable house. Three coins were found, dated AD 235-6, 270-3 and 320-4. Other objects include bone pins, glass vessels, bronze objects. The pottery is mainly third to fourth century and includes samian. Occupation would seem to have lasted from 220 to 370.

1. SMR 7524
2. *P.L.P.L.S.*, 5, 1941, 231-8.
3. *Antiq.J.*, 20, 282.
4. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 100.
5. Sheppard, T., 1940, *Pamphlets*.
6. Norman, A.F., 1960, *The Romans in East Yorkshire*, 25.
7. *Antiq. J.*, 56, 1976, 47.
8. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 30, 1940, 166.
9. *Y.A.J.*, 35, 1943, 82.
10. *Y.A.J.*, 38, 1955, 259.
11. *Y.A.J.*, 39, 1958, 335.
12. *Antiq. J.*, 31, 1951, 159.

HU 14 ROWLEY, Humberside.

Fishpond Wood

TA 01 35

Scatter of mostly fourth century pottery, some samian, and other artefacts from field-walking. Tile fragments, querns and signs of iron-working reported by Mr P Didsbury.

1. SMR 9751
2. *Britannia*, 15, 1984, 283.
3. Didsbury, M.P.T., 1990, *Aspects of Late Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in the Lower Hull Valley*, Vol 2, 52. Unpublished MPhil thesis, University of Durham.

HU 15 ROXBY CUM RISBY, Humberside.

West of Ermine Street

SE 94 17

Aerial photographs show cropmarks of Roman villa site. Probable Iron Age enclosures on same site.

1. SMR 7717
2. Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography, AGC 37, 38.

HU 16 ROXBY CUM RISBY, Humberside.

Roxby
SE 92 16

Roman building and mosaics found in Roxby village. First pavement discovered in 1699. In 1873 V.D.H. Cary-Elwes dug extensively on the site. Unstratified finds from the topsoil covering a pavement include sherds, tile fragments, tesserae, mediaeval and post-mediaeval sherds.

1. SMR 2016
2. Loughlin, N. and Miller, K.R., 1979, *A Survey of the Archaeological Sites in Humberside*, 210.
3. Gough's *Camden*, 2, 1806, 376.
4. *Publications of the Surtees Society*, 54, 1869, 212.
5. *P.S.A.*, 6, 1876, 114-5 (1874?).
6. *P.T.R.S.L.*, 3, 1716, 422-3.
7. *Stukely's Letters*, 2, 253-4.

HU 17 RUDSTON, Humberside.

TA 08 66

A third to fourth century courtyard villa. In the east range are mosaic floored and baths. Just north of the modern road, finds of two mosaic floors and a Roman building define the line of the north range. Other notable finds are roof tiles and painted wall plaster. Coins extend from Domitian (81-96) to Constantine I (306-37). Under the villa, three sides of a first to second century ditched and stockaded rectangular enclosure were found with the east side below the bath house, together with traces of a timber gateway and timber buildings. Iron Age ditches and circular huts underlay the site. Large Roman granary.

1. SMR 4139
2. *Y.A.J.*, 31, 1934, 366-76.
3. *Y.A.J.*, 32, 1936, 214-20.
4. *Y.A.J.*, 33, 1938, 81-86, 222-4, 320-38.
5. Richmond, I.A., 1963, *The Roman Pavements from Rudston*.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 130-1.
7. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 281.
8. *A. Ex.*, 1972, 12.
9. *Yorkshire Archaeology 1973*, 6.
10. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 54, 1964, 156.
11. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 204.
12. Stead, L.M., 1980, *Rudston Roman Villa*.

HU 18 SCAWBY, Humberside.

Sturton/Sturton-by-Scawby/Sturton Farm
SE 96 04

Foundations of a Roman bath and two tessellated pavements discovered in the early nineteenth century. Also from Sturton, found on a new housing estate, an Antonine enamelled trumpet brooch.

1. SMR 2398
2. Loughlin, N. and Miller, K.R., 1979, *A Survey of the Archaeological Sites in Humberside*, 214.
3. White, W., 1882, *Directory of Linc.*, fourth edition, 657.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 300.
5. Trollope, E., 1872, *Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhurn*, 57-58.
6. Dudley, H.E., 1931, *History of Scunthorpe*, 33.

HU 19 SCAWBY, Humberside.

SE 95 05

Roman building debris and slag, though the SMR does not record it as a villa.

1. NAR 90 NE 13
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 300.

HU 20 SKIDBY, Humberside.

South of Norwood Farm

TA 02 34

Reports of sandstone tesserae set in mortar, and possible trace of rectangular ditch/building on (RAF?) AP. However field visit in 1964 found only oyster shells, and no material on ground visible during several field visits by Mr P Didsbury 1984-85.

1. SMR 6598
2. Loughlin and Miller 1979, 34.
3. Didsbury, M.P.T., 1990, *Aspects of Late Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in the Lower Hull Valley*, Vol 2, 54. Unpublished MPhil thesis, University of Durham.

HU 21 SOUTH CAVE, Humberside.

SE 92 31

While excavating Market Place for gas pipes in 1913, workmen found a pavement extending across the road at a depth of two feet. A similar pavement was found c 10 yards from this. Possibly part of the Roman road from Brough. A square of the pavement was of identical design to a panel from the Roman villa at Greetwell.

1. SMR 3166
2. Clark, M.K., 1935, *A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire*, 74-5.

HU 22 WELTON, Humberside.

Welton Wold

SE 97 27

Iron Age occupation and Roman villa, overlaid by rig and furrow. A simple native farmhouse was demolished c. AD 100, and a small Roman corridor house built, 13.4 x 19.4 m. It was demolished c. AD 340, but since occupation continued on the site until at least 400, there may be another house as yet undiscovered. Other associated buildings found were timber aisled barns, animal shelters and a circular hut. Twenty-five scattered burials, extending from the late Iron Age to the fourth century, were also found. A complex of buildings and enclosures, covering about twenty acres, surround the main enclosure. Thirteen 'corn driers'.

1. SMR 2872
2. *Y.A.J.*, 42, 1967, 8.
3. *A. Ex.*, 1971, 24.
4. *A. Ex.*, 1972, 69-70.
5. *A. Ex.*, 1973, 63-4.
6. *Y.A.J.*, 44, 1972, 218.
7. *Y.A.J.*, 46, 1974, 145.
8. *Y.A.J.*, 47, 1975, 4.
9. *Y.A.J.*, 49, 1977, 7.
10. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 100.
11. *Britannia*, 3, 1972, 311.
12. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 281.
13. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 251.

14. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 237.
15. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 317.
16. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 383.
17. CBA Grp. 4 *Newsletter*, 1973, 9.

HU 23 WETWANG, Humberside.
SE 94 60

Soil mark reported of a suggested Romano-British occupation site visible as a rectangular ditch c 300 ft by 350 ft with rounded corners. According to Brewster mosaics were reported to have been found in the 19th century by the vicar. Brewster had also uncovered Roman walling. Excavations of Wetwang Slack by J S Dent, revealed Bronze Age barrows, part of a large Iron Age cemetery and a Romano-British farmstead, which consisted of rectangular ditched enclosures 79 x 44 m, divided into three equal parts by cross ditches. First century finds, and pottery dated before the mid second century.

1. SMR 3914

HU 24 WINTERTON, Humberside.
SE 91 18

Excavations in advance of quarrying began under J.M. Stead in 1958, and are continuing under R. Goodburn. Excavations revealed the foundations of three circular huts with post-holes followed by a group of second to fourth century stone-built aisled houses arranged round three sides of a yard. One winged-corridor building. Stone circular building. Famous 'Orpheus mosaic' from this site. Field system also being examined.

1. SMR 2103
2. *Antiq. J.*, 46, 1966, 72-84.
3. Loughlin, N. and Miller, K.R., 1979, *A Survey of the Archaeological Sites in Humberside*, 223.
4. Stead, I.M., 1976, *Excavations at Winterton*.
5. *Archaeologia*, 40, 1866, 231, 241.
6. *Arch. J.*, 10, 1853, 71.
7. *J.B.A.A.*, 38, 1882, 307-8.
8. *Antiq. J.*, 40, 1975, 405.
9. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 59, 1969, 213, 242, 243, 245.
10. *A. Ex.*, 1968, 1969, 17-18.
11. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 245-6, 287.
12. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 390.
13. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 295.
14. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 366.
15. *A. Ex.*, 1972, 11.
16. *A. Ex.*, 1974, 12.
17. *A. Ex.*, 1975, 65.
18. *A. Ex.*, 76, 39.
19. *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, 14, 1979.
20. Todd, M.(ed.), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 95.
21. *Britannia*, 16, 1986, 281.
22. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 387.

ISLE OF WIGHT

IW 1 BOWCOMBE, Isle of Wight.

SZ 46 86

Roman occupation site excavated at SZ 47 86. Midden

with Roman material (roof tiles, ash, charcoal, pottery, glass, bone, oyster shell and gaming counter) excavated 1958 onwards by J.D. Jones. The quantity of material excavated and found on surface suggests substantial Roman building, possibly a villa, not yet located.

1. SMR 459
2. *P.I.W.N.H.A.S.*, 3, 1944, 431.
3. Basford, H.V., 1980, *The Vectis Report*, 123.

IW 2 BOWCOMBE, Isle of Wight.

SZ 47 86

A Roman building was located in ploughing in 1988.

1. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 319.

IW 3 BRADING, Isle of Wight.

Morton

SZ 59 86

Excavated from 1880 onwards. Three sets of buildings grouped around a courtyard. Mosaics, burials and a well. Two 'corn driers'. The central block of villa - the winged-corridor house - is preserved and open to the public. Aisled farmhouse.

1. SMR 1017
2. Price and Price, 1881, *A Guide to the Roman Vila at Morton*.
3. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 313-16.
4. *Antiq. J.*, 23, 1943, 153.
5. Basford, H.V., 1980, *The Vectis Report*, 123.
6. Tomalin, D.J., 1987, *Roman Wight, a guide catalogue*, 19-28.
7. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 145-53.

IW 4 BRIGHSTONE, Isle of Wight.

Rock

SZ 42 84

Corridor villa is ploughed fields, partly excavated in 1974. Discovered in c. 1831, when a hypocaust and the remains of ten or twelve rooms were supposedly found. Burial in grave constructed of stone slabs was also claimed. Site now under grass.

1. SMR 277
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 12, 1856, 159-160.
3. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 377-8, 369.
4. Basford, H.V., 1980, *The Vectis Report*, 123.

IW 5 BRIGHSTONE, Isle of Wight.

Grange Chine

SZ 42 81

Roman pottery and roof tile found in eroding cliff edge.

1. SMR 271/272/1873
2. *P.I.W.N.H.A.S.*, 2, (7), 1936.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 19, 1937, 208.
4. Basford, H.V., 1980, *The Vectis Report*, 71, 123.

IW 6 CARISBROOKE, Isle of Wight.

SZ 48 88

Aisled building discovered in 1859, with mosaic and tessellated floors. Now badly preserved in private grounds. Some finds in County Archaeological Collection. Minor excavations in 1944 showed walls and floors to be disintegrating.

1. SMR 503

2. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 7, 1859, 399-401.
3. Basford, H.V., 1980, *The Vectis Report*, 123.

IW 7 CLATTERFORD, Isle of Wight.

SZ 47 87

Traces of a substantial Roman building exist beneath fields in a river valley. The quantity of Roman tile is considerable and the foundations of buildings are traceable by air photography. Geophysical survey carried out by David Tomalin, County Archaeologist, confirms site classification.

1. SMR 496
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 12, 1856, 160-1.
3. Basford, H.V., 1980, *The Vectis Report*, 123.
4. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 319.

IW 8 COMBLEY, Isle of Wight.

SZ 53 87

Roman villa found here in 1910. Re-excavated by L.R. Fennelly 1968-1979; prolonged exposure to weather without a cover building caused some deterioration of site's condition. Bath house, aisled building and other building debris uncovered with mosaics and tessellated floors. Also footings of a wall which appears to post-date the villa.

1. SMR 883
2. *P.I.W.N.H.A.S.*, 6, (4), 1969, 271-82.
3. *P.I.W.N.H.A.S.*, 6, (6), 1971, 420-30.
4. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 456.
5. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 364-6.
6. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 393.
7. Basford, H.V., 1980, *The Vectis Report*, 123.
8. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 289.

IW 9 GURNARD, Isle of Wight.

SZ 47 95 area centred

A row of three small rooms - all that remained of a Roman villa - were excavated in 1864 by E.J. Smith. The remainder of villa had been eroded by sea. Tessellated floors, hexagonal roofing stones and coins of Augustus and Vespasian to fourth century.

1. SMR 1483
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 22, 1866, 351-68.
3. *P.I.W.N.H.A.S.*, 3, 1944, 425-6.
4. Lockhart, C.S.M., 1870, *Guide to the Isle of Wight*, 44.
5. VCH Hants., 1, 1900, 317-8.
6. Basford, H.V., 1980, *The Vectis Report*, 123.
7. *P.I.W.N.H.A.S.*, 10, 1991, 139-147.
8. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 477.

IW 10 NEWCHURCH, Isle of Wight

SZ 55 86

Mid fourth century 'corn-drying' kiln revealed during ploughing in 1982. Excavated by Dr Tomalin, County Archaeological Officer. Subsequently dismantled and re-erected for permanent display in the grounds of Newport Roman Villa (IW 11)

1. SMR 1257
2. *P.I.W.N.H.A.S.*, 8, 1989, 43-55.

IW 11 NEWPORT, Isle of Wight

Shide

SZ 50 88

Third century villa of winged-corridor type overlying first to second century habitation site, excavated by P.G. Stone in 1926. Villa open to public; principal rooms including bath suite protected by cover building. Small site museum.

1. SMR 855
2. *Antiq. J.*, 9, 1929, 141-51, 345-71.
3. Basford, H.V., 1980, *The Vectis Report*, 123.
4. Tomalin, D.J., 1987, *Roman Wight - a guide catalogue*, 14-18.

IW 12 NEWPORT, Isle of Wight.

Avondale Road

SZ 50 88

Signs of a Roman hypocaust found when laying a gas main, about 100 m from east wall of IW 11, indicating presence of an outbuilding, possibly an aisled farmhouse, as the main building had its own extensive and complete bath-suite.

1. SMR 856
2. *Antiq. J.*, 9, 1929, 146.

IW 13 NEWPORT, Isle of Wight.

Watergate

SZ 50 87

Stoke hole with tile stacks and associated walling observed in drainage ditch by J D Jones and examined by D J Tomalin in 1979. Roman pottery recovered included a sherd of local coarseware (Vectis Ware) bearing the *graffito* ALATUCCA, presumed to be a personal name.

1. SMR 926
2. *Britannia*, 12, 1991, 303-304.

KENT

KE 1 ADDINGTON, Kent.

TQ 65 59

Roman tiles and a fragment of samian. The site is now a sandpit and there is no further information available.

KE 2 ALDINGTON, Kent.

TR 08 35

Ragstone wall foundations and small marble tesserae found by the Ashford Archaeological Society.

KE 3 ALLINGTON, Kent

Museum of Rural Life

TQ 74 58

In small scale excavations at the Museum of Rural Life, in 1986, much pottery of the second to fourth centuries was found, together with roofing tiles and tesserae; but no structures were located.

1. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 354.

KE 4 ASH, Kent.

TR 32 59

Remains of a Roman building, suggestive of a dwelling house or baths, destroyed by railway.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 34.

KE 5 ASH-CUM-RIDLEY, Kent.

TQ 60 65

Rectangular walled enclosure c. 94 x 17 m with dwelling rooms. Features include a sunken bath lined with plaster. Samian, oyster shells, mortarium, a scatter of roofing tile and some large flints with mortar still adhering to some. Other Roman foundations have been suspected close by.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 103-4.
2. Haverfield, F., 1915, *Roman Britain in 1914, British Academy Supplemental Papers*, 3.

KE 6 AYLESFORD, Kent.

Eccles
TQ 72 60

Remains of Roman villa, also foundations, bricks and tiles at TQ 71 60 and 72 60 reported. The villa of Eccles is large and well-known and has produced fragments of a figured and partly coloured mosaic of c. AD 65, even earlier than the pavements of Fishbourne.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 78, 1963, 125-41.
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 158.
3. *Arch. Cant.*, 79, 1964, 121-35.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 54, 1964, 177.
5. *Arch. Cant.*, 80, 1965, 69-91.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 220, 224 and 226.
7. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 217 and 224.
8. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 322.
9. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 459.

KE 7 AYLESFORD, Kent.

TQ 73 60

Various Roman buildings indicated by an extensive scatter of foundations, tile and brick. It has been suggested that this site may be a village.

1. *J.B.A.A.*, 4, 1849, 81 ff.

KE 8 BARMING, Kent.

TQ 72 54

The site of this small villa is marked by a hollow. Walls of stone and lime, numerous small rooms and hypocausts found.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 104.

KE 9 BARMING, Kent.

TQ 72 53

Floor paved with tiles and walls built of ragstone and tufa bonded with tile. More than one building. Tiles, mortar, nail and animal bones. Described as a villa.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 104.

KE 10 BIRLING, Kent.

Oxfield, Birling Church

TQ 68 60

In Oxfield, adjoining the churchyard, many foundations have been turned up by the plough from time to time.

1. *History of Kent*, 4, 1798, 474.

KE 11 BORDEN, Kent.

TQ 87 61

Roman foundations, mortar, tile, pottery, coins, oyster shells, hypocaust, nails, door hinges, bone pins and a burial.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 105.

KE 12 BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA, Kent.

TQ 78 51

Ragstone, brick, tile, pottery and an abundance of stone turned up by farmworkers here.

KE 13 BOXLEY, Kent.

Maidstone By-Pass

TQ 75 58

Coarse pottery, roof tiles, oyster shell, nails and bits of iron turned up by bulldozers during construction of the Maidstone By-Pass. Finds in Maidstone Museum.

KE 14 BOXLEY, Kent.

Boxley Abbey

TQ 76 58

'Roman debris' was reputedly found all over this area, according to G. Payne in c. 1898. Nothing now visible.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 66, 1953, 49.

KE 15 BOXLEY, Kent.

St. Mary's and All Saint's Church

TQ 77 58

Roman tiles found in churchyard.

KE 16 BURHAM, Kent.

TQ 72 61

Small compact Roman house, c. 20 x 11 m, with hypocaust at south-west corner. Stone roofing tiles, flue tiles, pottery, coloured plaster, animal bones, oyster shells and mortar. Also the wall of another Roman building on the site has been traced for c. 10 m, and other walls known.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 34, 1920, 155.

KE 17 CHART SUTTON, Kent.

TQ 80 49

Roman building c. 20 x 9 m comprising corridor and three small rooms with two hearths. Coins of Hadrian to Constantine, iron slag and pottery found. Air photographs show a building lying on the south side of a rectangular enclosure of many acres. Twelve Roman miles from Rochester.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 63, 1950, 156.

KE 18 COBHAM, Kent

Cobham Park

TQ 67 68 approx

Corridor house, built c. AD 70.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 76, 1961, 88-109.
2. Philp, B., 1968, *Excavations at Faversham*, fig 22.

KE 19 CRUNDALE, Kent.

Crundale Church

TR 08 48

Brickwork and foundations found in c. 1908 while digging graves in the churchyard.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 111.

KE 20 DARENTH, Kent.

TQ 56 70

Villa with fulling plant. Buildings surrounded yard, giving the villa plan dimensions of c. 120 x 135 m. Baths, outbuildings, tessellated pavement, painted wall plaster,

window glass etc. Site now overgrown. The large aisled farmhouse measured 48.8 x 17.64 m.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 22, 1897, 49-84.
2. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 111-13.
3. Morris, P., 1979, *Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain*, B.A.R., 132.

KE 21 DARENTH, Kent.

TQ 56 70

Roman villa excavated in 1969. The site was back-filled and the soil was seen to contain concentrations of Roman brick, tile, flints, stone, sherds and oyster shells.

1. *Kent Archaeological Review*, 18, 1969.

KE 22 DARTFORD, Kent.

TQ 54 74

Traces of Roman foundations and fragments of six tiles, each of red ware and containing straw.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 55, 36.

KE 23 DARTFORD, Kent.

TQ 54 74

Pottery, coins, building foundations and a pavement of plain red tesserae.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 18, 1889, 312.

KE 24 DARTFORD, Kent.

Tenters Hall Field

TQ 54 73

Photographs of Roman foundations exposed in 1895 in Dartford Library. The villa was relocated in 1979, when the eastern end of a tripartite building was uncovered. The remainder had been eroded. Villa thought to have been demolished in late third century.

1. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 291.

KE 25 DARTFORD, Kent.

TQ 58 75

Roman walls claimed to have been observed during building work on 1896.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 22, 1897, 51-2.

KE 26 EAST FARLEIGH, Kent.

The Coombes

TQ 72 53

Extensive Roman buildings in a quadrangular shape. Now all that is visible is a slight concentration of Roman brick, stone and tile.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 51, 1939, 204.
2. Smith, J., 1839, *Topography of Maidstone*, 57.

KE 27 EAST FARLEIGH, Kent.

TQ 75 52

Foundations of building, samian and a cinerary urn found here.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 113.

KE 28 EAST MALLING, Kent.

TQ 70 56

C. 100 m due south of St. James' Church were found the burnt tesserae of a possible wall mosaic, heavy stone foundations, tiles, pottery, animal bones, a coin and

decorated wall plaster. In addition, there are traces of Roman building materials in the church at East Malling. The Roman material is of the first to fourth centuries.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 69, 1955, 208.
2. *Arch. Cant.*, 71, 1957, 228.

KE 29 EYNSFORD, Kent.

Lullingstone

TQ 52 65

Belgic occupation. First to fifth century villa quite well-preserved. Mosaics, mausoleum/temple, circular shrine, a tannery, large winged house and a granary nearly 30 m long. The 'Deep Room' constructed c. AD 80-90 as a storage cellar. Occupation until early fifth century when it was destroyed by fire. Some interesting features include the deposit of an ox skull by the north wall of the house, under the floor, and two infant burials. One of the infant inhumations was found occupying the inside corner of the kitchen building at the north-west. The other burial occurs in the main house, in the last period of occupation, when a grave was cut through the concrete floor. The grave was 1.67 m west of the east wall of the villa, and lay over an earlier wall so was very shallow. Not all of the infant's bones were present, just the skull, some ribs, with a few fragments of the arm and leg bones. The burial was accompanied by four minimi, two minimi, a fragment of a bronze vessel, a sherd of pottery and a handful of carbonised wheat.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 63, 1950, 1-49.
2. *Arch. Cant.*, 65, 1952, 26-78.
3. *Arch. Cant.*, 66, 1954, 15-36.
4. Meates, G.W., 1955, *Lullingstone Roman Villa*.
5. *Arch. Cant.*, 70, 1956, 249-50.
6. *Arch. Cant.*, 72, 1958, xlvi-1.
7. Meates, G.W., 1979, *The Roman Villa at Lullingstone, Kent, Volume 1-The Site*.
8. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 426.

KE 30 FARNINGHAM, Kent.

Franks

TQ 55 67

Belgic occupation. Roman villa occupied into the fifth century. The site had a flint boundary wall. A Saxon 'sunken-hut' was located 100 m east of the villa house. In this area pits containing third century rubbish, and a tiled oven, were located. Site now scheduled. Other features found 1975-6 include an extensive area of metallurgy sealing a filled-in water channel.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 61, 1948, 181-2.
2. *Arch. Cant.*, 76, 1961, 1-lxxii.
3. *Arch. Cant.*, 78, 1963, 55.
4. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 376.
5. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 424.
6. *A. Ex.*, 1975, 66.
7. *A. Ex.*, 1976, 85.

KE 31 FARNINGHAM, Kent.

Manor House

TQ 54 66

First to fourth century winged-corridor type villa, c. 53 x 15 m. Tessellated floors. It had one 'truncated wing', and another from which a corridor led to a separate bath house.

on the west bank of the river. Three phases of construction identified, with the first phase being dated to the later first century. The site continued well into the fourth century.

Close to the church.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 61, 1948, 180-1.
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 39, 1949, 110.

KE 32 FARNINGHAM, Kent.

TQ 54 66

Roman villa excavated by the Dartford and District Antiquarian Society. Baths, two rooms and part of corridor revealed. Also coins of late third century and samian found.

1. *T.D.D.A.S.*, 1, 1931, 67-73.

KE 33 FARNINGHAM, Kent.

Poss. TQ 54 67 approx.

Site now lost. It was a building of masonry, mortar and tiles. A lead pipe and sherds found.

1. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1, 1866, 817.
2. *VCH Kent*, 3, 1932, 113.

KE 34 FAVERSHAM WITHOUT, Kent.

Blacklands, Ewell

TR 03 60

Thought to be the site of a Roman villa destroyed by fire. Only one find, a medal of the younger Faustina.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 9, 1874, 72.

KE 35 FAVERSHAM, Kent.

TR 03 61

Chalk floor, tiles with raised edge, iron fragments, pottery, oyster shells and animal bones.

1. *VCH Kent*, 3, 1932, 93.

KE 36 FOLKESTONE, Kent.

East Cliffe

TR 24 37

Substantial villa. Occupation material of the first century to c. 350. *Opus sectile* in the form of fragments of marble slabs and triangular pieces.

1. Winbolt, S.E., 1925, *Roman Folkestone*, 109.
2. *VCH Kent*, 3, 1932, 114.
3. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 211.
4. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 325.

KE 37 FOLKESTONE, Kent.

TR 22 37

Roman pottery and a fragment of tessellated pavement. Also large cinerary urn.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 10, 1876, 41.

KE 38 GILLINGHAM, Kent.

TQ 76 68

Foundations of three rooms, painted wall plaster, tiles, pottery, glass, coins and traces of inurned cremations.

1. *VCH Kent*, 3, 1932, 110.

KE 39 GRAVESEND, Kent.

Northfleet

TQ 61 74

Excavated in advance of road works. Roof and flue tile,

painted plaster, tesserae, pottery and a coin of 268 were quickly revealed. Further excavations found tanks and a water-pipe, and a bath building with mosaics and wall plaster showed two phases and was used into the fourth century.

1. *VCH Kent*, 3, 1932, 122 and 128.
2. *Kent Archaeological Review*, 50, 1977, 240 ff.
3. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 472.
4. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 336.
5. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 368.
6. *Kent Archaeological Review*, 56, 1979, 140.

KE 40 HALSTEAD, Kent.

TQ 49 61

Floor and roof tiles, and pottery fragments.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 41, 1929, 48.

KE 41 HARTLIP, Kent.

TQ 82 64

Group of buildings of third and fourth centuries.

1. *VCH Kent*, 3, 1932, 117-8.

KE 42 HARTY, Kent.

TR 01 66

Roofing tiles, samian, coins of Constantine and a quern.

1. *VCH Kent*, 3, 1932, 118.

KE 43 HIGHAM, Kent.

TQ 70 75

Briquetage, tile and late second century pottery, including rim of mortarium, washed from area close to creek.

KE 44 HOO, Kent.

TQ 78 72

Foundations of buildings, flue tile and pottery.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 31, 1915, 288.

KE 45 HORTON KIRBY, Kent.

TQ 55 68

Salvage excavation 1972-3 examined this villa complex comprising two or more buildings. There was a large storehouse-granary by the river, more than 30.5 m long by c. 18.3 m wide and had substantial foundations. A main storage area with raised floor supported on parallel lines of dwarf walling was surrounded by rows of smaller rooms, some of which also had raised floors, while at least two others had tessellated floors. The building may have been of aisled construction, with the central nave area given over to grain storage. The pottery was of the second and third centuries. To the south-east of this building, traces of what may be the main villa house were identified in 1973.

1. *A. Ex.*, 1972, 57-8.
2. *Kent Archaeological Review*, 29, 1972.
3. *Kent Archaeological Review*, 30, 1972-3, 301-5.
4. *Kent Archaeological Review*, 34, 113.
5. *Arch. Cant.*, 83, 1973, 215.
6. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 322-3.
7. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 459.
8. *Current Archaeology*, 38, 1973, 89 ff.

KE 46 ICKHAM AND WELL, Kent.

Church Ure Field

TR 22 58

Walls of solid concrete, flue and roof tiles, coloured wall plaster, pottery, quern and pink Roman cement.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 119.

KE 47 LEEDS, Kent.

TQ 82 53

Roman pottery, foundations of buildings and coin unearthed. Excavated by V. Newbury of The Old Forge, Upper Hollingbourne, Kent.

KE 48 LOWER HALSTOW, Kent.

TQ 86 67

Roman building debris found c. 200 m east of Lower Halstow Church. Possibly connected with KE 49.

1. *Archaeologia*, 29, 1842, 226.

KE 49 LOWER HALSTOW, Kent.

Lower Halstow Church

TQ 85 67

Adjoining the church, this site has yielded many tile fragments and a hypocaust. Vast quantities of Roman material are re-used in the church. Sepulchral remains to west. Possibly connected with KE 46.

1. *J.B.A.A.*, 2, 1847, 139-40.

KE 50 LOWER WARBANK, Kent.

Keston

TQ 41 63

Villa house excavated in 1968-9, dating to the second and third centuries. Pits, ditches and gullies relating to a first-century farmstead, and boundary ditches relating to the villa complex, were recorded in 1977.

1. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 58, 1968, 205.
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 59, 1969, 232.
3. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 459.
4. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 471-2.
5. *Kent Archaeological Review*, 49, 1977, 215-8.
6. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 366-8.
7. *Arch. Cant.*, 78, 1963, li
8. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 426.

KE 51 LUDDENHAM, Kent.

Elverton Lane

TQ 98 62

Foundations, tesserae, coins, pottery, plaster, animal bones and coins of Constantine.

1. *The Reliquary*, 13, 1872-3, 143.

KE 52 LUDDENHAM, Kent.

TQ 97 62

Masonry walls and tessellated pavement. Early third to early fourth century coins.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 94.

KE 53 LUDDENHAM, Kent.

Buckland Farm

TQ 97 62

Foundations, tesserae and coins.

1. *The Reliquary*, 13, 1872-3, 144.
2. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 2, 1866, 758.

KE 54 LYMINGE, Kent.

Lyminge Church

TR 16 40

Traces of a Roman building suggestive of a bath house of a dwelling house found under church. Also much Roman material has been worked into the church walls.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 123.

KE 55 LYMPNE, Kent.

TR 09 35

While digging drain, great quantities of Roman tiles were found.

1. *T.R.H.S.*, 18, 1904, 107.

KE 56 MAIDSTONE, Kent.

The Mount

TQ 75 56

Extensive villa excavated in 1843. In 1970 excavations again took place. The south wing which was uncovered in 1843 was shown to extend northwards along the right bank of the River Medway. Subsequent excavation on the line of the Maidstone Inner Relief Road proved a minimum north-south dimension of 67 m and distinguished several structural periods.

1. *J.B.A.A.*, 2, 1846, 86-8.
2. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 99.
3. *A. Ex.*, 1972, 58.
4. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 323.

KE 57 MAIDSTONE, Kent.

Loose Road

TQ 76 54

Excavated in 1870. Plan suggestive of a courtyard type.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 10, 1876, 163-72.
2. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 99-100.

KE 58 MAIDSTONE, Kent.

Allington Castle

TQ 75 57

Four large tiles of a hypocaust pillar and Roman 'objects' recovered from area close to Allington Castle.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 103.

KE 59 MAIDSTONE, Kent.

TQ 74 56

Foundations of an apparently extensive villa observed when planting an orchard in c. 1835. Further pottery and tiles are recorded as having been found.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 99.

KE 60 MAIDSTONE, Kent.

TQ 75 55

Roman foundations discovered during drain digging in 1893. Also pottery found. Reported to Maidstone Museum.

KE 61 MAIDSTONE, Kent.

TQ 77 52

Roman foundations and tiles found here and reported to Maidstone Museum.

KE 62 MARGATE, Kent.

TR 31 67

Air photographs revealed crop marks which may indicate a villa.

1. St. Joseph, J.K., 1953, *Cambridge University Aerial Photographs Catalogue*, 4, 165.

KE 63 MARGATE, Kent.

TR 32 68

Air photograph reveals a ditched enclosure with traces of buildings near the middle. No evidence to be seen on the ground.

1. St. Joseph, J.K., 1953, *Cambridge University Aerial Photographs Catalogue*, 4, 210.

KE 64 MARGATE, Kent.

TR 35 70

Walls of four rooms, coloured fresco, hypocaust tiles, pottery and a first century brooch. Site now built over.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 122.

KE 65 MARGATE, Kent.

TR 37 70

Roman foundations and pottery found in 1925.

KE 66 MARGATE, Kent.

TR 32 70

Roman coins, urns and pavement reputedly found here. Artefacts now lost.

KE 67 MINSTER, Kent

TR 31 64

Much building debris was discovered at the site of a villa discovered by aerial photography in 1979. Excavation in 1991 revealed several floors in an area extending 30m E-W, and an internal masonry wall over 4m long.

1. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 307.

KE 68 NEWINGTON, Kent.

Boyse's Hill

TQ 86 64

Urn burial, coins, pottery, patterned flue and floor tiles and bricks.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 161.

KE 69 NORTHBOURNE, Kent.

Broad Dike

TR 34 52

Fieldwalking in 1989 south-east of Broad Dike revealed a localised scatter of roof tile and pottery, suggesting the presence of a building.

1. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 364.

KE 70 NORTH CLAY, Kent.

Stable Meadows

TQ 48 72

Recovery of pottery and tile, including a box flue tile, suggests a Roman building in the vicinity. Found in 1989.

1. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 364.

KE 71 ORPINGTON, Kent.

TQ 45 65

In 1988 further excavation took place at this "ill-recorded" site. At least 10 rooms were examined, five with hypocausts and two with tessellated floors.

1. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 326.
2. *Kent Arch. Review*, 94, 1988, 75-8.

KE 72 OSPRINGE, Kent.

TQ 99 60/99 61

Urns, samian, coin, hearth, animal bones and flint wall foundations.

1. *Arch. J.*, 86, 1929, 300-301.

KE 73 OTFORD, Kent.

Otford Church

TQ 53 59

To the south-east of Otford Church, sherds, oyster shells, glass, wall plaster, flue and hypocaust tiles.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 47, 1935, 236-7.

KE 74 OTFORD, Kent.

TQ 52 59

Simple farm building, possibly a cow byre, dismantled sometime post-200. Pottery dated AD 100 to 200. Coin of Commodus (AD 191-2).

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 68, 1954, 44-5.

KE 75 OTFORD, Kent.

TQ 53 60

Roman pottery and tiles.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 61, 1948, 182.

KE 76 PLAXTOL, Kent.

Sedgebrook

TQ 61 53

Stone foundations, hypocaust, pottery, inscribed box-tiles, apsidal rooms and a bath house with what is probably a latrine. Samian of the first to mid-second century, and other artefacts date the site up until the fourth. Examination of this small winged corridor villa continued in 1986-7.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 122, 123 and 163, plate 26.
2. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 359.
3. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 484.
4. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 326.

KE 77 PLAXTOL, Kent.

TQ 61 53

Roman tiles and pottery ploughed up on a slight platform on crest of a slope, together with a scatter of large ragstone blocks. Reported to Maidstone Museum.

KE 78 RAMSGATE, Kent.

TR 36 65

Air photograph shows a small villa within an enclosure surrounded by two ditches. No evidence on the ground.

1. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 48, 1958, 99.

KE 79 RAMSGATE, Kent.

TR 39 66

Roman coins, pottery and wall. Wall now washed away.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 166.

KE 80 RODMERSHAM, Kent.

TQ 92 61

Small corridor villa, badly damaged by the plough, examined in 1985. The hypocaust of a robbed bath house lay at the north end having a furnace and apsidal bath with tessellation. Building with cellar nearby. Pottery of first to third centuries.

1. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 427.

KE 81 SALTWOOD, Kent.

TR 14 35

Roman foundations, bricks and tiles.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 124.

KE 82 SANDWICH, Kent.

TR 31 57

A winged-corridor villa was found in 1978 during road construction. No floor levels survived. Pottery of first to fourth centuries. A third or fourth century gully cut through the slight foundations of the verandah.

1. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 337.
2. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 368.
3. *Kent Archaeological Review*, 60, 1980, 232-48.
4. *Kent Archaeological Review*, 63, 1981, 56.
5. *Arch. Cant.*, 94, 1978, 191-4.

KE 83 SHOLDEN, Kent.

Hull Place

A Roman building has been reported here.

1. *Kent Archaeological Review*, 85, 1986, 104-5.
2. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 364.
3. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 307.

KE 84 SHOREHAM, Kent.

TQ 52 62

Much hypocaust tile, red tesserae, mortar, pottery, a quern and the foundations of a building c. 40 m long. No visible remains now.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 61, 1948, 181.

KE 85 SITTINGBOURNE AND MILTON, Kent.

Milton Churchyard

TQ 90 65

Substantial foundations found under churchyard. Pottery and coin also found. Bricks or tiles built into the foundations of church.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 12, 1878, 428-9.

KE 86 SITTINGBOURNE WITH MILTON, Kent.

Murston

TQ 92 64

Large Roman building, roof tiles and wall plaster.

1. Maidstone Museum, *Archaeological Gazetteer Manuscript*.
2. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 307.

KE 87 SNODLAND, Kent.

Church Field, Snodland Church

TQ 70 62

Walls, tesserae, roof and flue tiles, pottery and coins.

Nineteenth century tradition of baths near river. The walls of the church contain many Roman tiles. The bath house

was discovered in 1965. In further work in the 1980s, a boundary wall on the south side of the villa was traced for 30m; it ended at three open-fronted rooms which faced an area paved with chalk. The chalk overlay remains of stone a sarcophagus. East of the bath house a room 4m square overlay the disused stoke-hole. North of this lay a range of rooms whose walls had been robbed.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 124.
2. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 427.
3. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 326.
4. *Arch. Cant.*, 46, 1934, 202-3.
5. *Arch. Cant.*, 82, 19647, 192-217.

KE 88 STONE, Kent.

TQ 58 71

Tiles and burnt earth continually ploughed up. Also a hearth found.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 70, 1956, 261-2.

KE 89 SUTTON-AT-HONE, Kent.

TQ 54 68

Roman building debris and pottery.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 51, 1939, 47.

KE 90 TESTON, Kent.

TQ 69 53

Coins, pottery, bone pin, glass and the foundations of a bath house found. Also nearby a scatter of Roman pottery and tiles found.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 125-6.

KE 91 THURNHAM, Kent.

TQ 79 57

Occupation material of the first to fourth centuries. House with three apsidal rooms and tessellated floors.

Outbuilding. The main dwelling house may yet remain to be found.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 74, 1960, 162-70.

KE 92 UPCHURCH, Kent.

Boxted Farm

TQ 85 66

Walls of flint, ragstone and tufa c. 30 cm thick. Rooms mostly small and unpaved. Villa may have comprised two or more separate structures. Occupation seems to have begun and ended early. Well. Cheese-press of sandy red pottery. No extant remains of this villa now.

1. VCH Kent, 3, 1932, 106-8.

KE 93 UPCHURCH, Kent.

TQ 85 70

Roman building material and pottery sherds seen in the 1930s. Reported by Sgn. Cdr. Gray.

KE 94 UPCHURCH, Kent.

TQ 85 70

Pottery, including samian, of the first and second centuries. Also a considerable quantity of roofing tiles, and masonry visible. Reported by Sgn. Cdr. Gray.

KE 95 UPCHURCH, Kent.

TQ 84 70

Roman coin, pottery, bricks and tiles. Reported by Sgn. Cdr. Gray.

KE 96 UPCHURCH, Kent.
TQ 84 67

Roman coins, pottery and pavement, reportedly in possession of Mr C. Goaden.

1. *J.B.A.A.*, 21, 1865, 230.

KE 97 UPCHURCH, Kent.
TQ 84 69

Roman coin, brick tile, briquetage and roofing tile fragments. Reported by Sgn. Cdr. Gray.

KE 98 WHITSTABLE, Kent.
TR 12 64

First to second century pottery in a Roman cellar, whose walls were built of broken tiles (wasters?). Tiles also found, with painted plaster from upper storey.

1. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 52, 1962, 190.

KE 99 WILMINGTON, Kent.
TQ 54 72

Numerous tiles and extensive foundations showing wide rooms with narrow passages, with coins of Roman date. The villa site was rediscovered in 1975 at Trafalgar Road. Aisled building and indications of channelled hypocaust noted.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 18, 1889, 312.
2. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 292.

KE 100 WORTH, Kent.
TR 33 55

Roman coins, tiles and pottery.

KE 101 WYE, Kent.
TR 04 46

Rectangular building with a hypocaust, with later additions at each end.

1. *Arch. Cant.*, 87, 1972, 233.

LANCASHIRE

LA 1 WALTON-LE-DALE, Lancashire.

The Plump, Winery Lane
SD 55 28

In 1855, workmen digging for stones in a mound called The Plump uncovered first and second century Roman coins, pottery and a foundation wall. Excavations by Pickering revealed two phases of timber buildings. There is nothing to suggest military workmanship.

1. SMR 11
2. Watkin, W.T., 1883, *Roman Lancashire*, 202-5.
3. *T.L.C.H.S.*, 8, 1856, 127-40.
4. *T.L.C.H.S.*, 10, 1857, 352.
5. *T.L.C.H.S.*, 109, 1957, 1-46.
6. Shotton, D.C.A., 1973, *Roman Lancashire*, 57-8.

LEICESTERSHIRE

LE 1 AB KETTLEBY, Leics.

St James Church

SK 72 22

Roman tesserae found in churchyard.

1. SMR SK 72 SW AA

LE 2 ASFORDBY, Leics.

Near Welby Grange?

SK 72 21?

Roman villa? Oral evidence only.

1. SMR 72 SW V

LE 3 BARKBY, Leics.

Spring Grange, North

SK 65 09

Fieldwalking has located finds suggestive of a villa. Finds with Leicestershire Museums. Associated with LE

1. SMR SK 60 NE A

LE 4 BARKBY THORPE, Leics.

Hamilton

SK 64 07

Buildings with possible bath house and approach road. Excavations on small scale in 1955 and 1976 found stone, brick, tegulae, imbrices, tesserae, slate, a cement floor, walls, wall plaster, first to fourth century pottery, coins, slate and a chimney pot. Air photographs show a rectangular enclosure to north of villa.

1. NAR 60 NW BH
2. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 28, 1952, 47.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 39, 1949, 104.
4. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 32, 1956, 94-5.
5. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 50, 1974-5, 59-60.
6. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 51, 1976, 58-9.
7. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 52, 1977, 87-8.

LE 5 BARKBY THORPE

Abbots Spinney, West

SK 63 08

Roman pottery and tile found here. The area was examined as part of the Leicester University / Leicestershire Museums Landscape project.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 63, 1989, 117.
2. SMR SK 60 NW N

LE 6 BARROW ON SOAR, Leics.

SK 57 16?

Iron Age and Roman occupation site debris including Roman slates, roof slates and granite and limestone building material. Also Saxon material.

1. *L.D.A.S.B.*, 1, 10-12.
2. SMR SK 51 NE AN?

LE 7 BARROW ON SOAR, Leics.

Barrow Marina

SK 58 16

Grey ware, tile fragment, metal fragments, coin and dolphin spatula found in 1976 when digging for new marina.

1. SMR SK 51 NE H

LE 8 BEEBY-BARKBY, Leics.

Spring Grange, North

SK 65 08

In 1959 and 1968, Roman sherds were found here. In 1978, fieldwalking produced a scatter of Roman stone and box flue tile.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 52, 1976-7, 98.
2. SMR SK 60 NE A

LE 9 BELVOIR-KNIPTON, Leics.

SK 82 31

Roman structural remains with pottery. Stone walls c. 15 cm thick with floors of red clay (hypocausts?), fourth century pottery, slag and fragments of flue and roof tile.

This material was seen during a watching brief, and some finds were retained by Leicestershire Museums.

1. SMR SK 83 SW U

LE 10 BITTESBY, Leics.

SP 49 85

Old newspaper says that workmen found a building of considerable dimensions with a tessellated pavement and remains of a bath. This could possibly be exaggeration and refer to DMV.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 18, 1935, 47.
2. SMR SP 48 NE AP

LE 11 BREEDON-ON-THE-HILL, Leics.

Staunton Harold / Scotlands Farm, East

SK 39 22

In 1969-72 foundations of rectilinear buildings and a possible byre were unearthed. Also found were large storage jar, samian, second century coarse ware, tesserae (tile fragments?), Charnwood slates, voussoir tile and box flue tile.

1. NAR SK 32 SE C
2. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 47, 1971-2, 66.

LE 12 BRINGHURST, Leics.

Church, East

SP 84 92

Scatter of Roman pottery, tile, tesserae and wall plaster reportedly found here since 1981. Great Easton Fieldwork Group subsequently reported a Roman villa, indicated by a compact scatter of Roman pottery, stone, tile, tesserae and slate. Finds with the Group.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 60, 1986, 91.
2. SP 89 SW AH

LE 13 BROUGHTON AND OLD DALBY, Leics.

Durham Ox / Six Hills

SK 64 20

Two mounds and scatter of Roman pottery, including samian and grey ware, and tile. Also tile from SK 64 21.

LE 14 BURBAGE, Leics.

Park House, South

SP 44 94

Roman finds seen during watching brief suggestive of villa. Finds with Leicestershire Museums.

1. SMR SP 49 SW U

LE 15 BURTON OVERY, Leics.

SP 67 96

Scatter of Roman pottery and a piece of tile. Layer of pebbles also found below surface with pottery rims.

1. SMR SP 69 NE L

LE 16 CASTLE DONINGTON, Leics.

Donington Hall, SW

SK 41 26

Hill top site in slight hollow. Pottery, stone, quern fragments, horse shoes and pieces of lead turned up in plough soil.

1. SMR SK 42 NW D

LE 17 CATHORPE, Leics.

Buildings and road? The Roman road here cannot be Watling Street. Traces of 'very old buildings', perhaps Roman, found by workmen.

LE 18 CHARLEY, Leics.

Charley Mt. St. Bernard / Tin Meadow

SK 45 15

Much Roman pottery and suggestions of a road or track. Coin hoard, quern stone and pieces of roofing tiles.

1. VCH Leics., 1, 214.
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 7, 1-5.
3. *Numismatics Chronicle*, 1841, 67.
4. Potter, T.R., 1942, *Charnwood Forest*, 42-3, 50.
5. SMR SK 41 NE AA

LE 19 CLAYBROOKE MAGNA, Leics.

Mount Pleasant, SW

SP 48 88

Report of the discovery of a Roman villa site. Roman pottery of second to fourth century, tesserae, tile, stone, slate, lead and coin.

1. *T.Leic. A.S.*, 56, 1980-81, 116-20.
2. SMR SP 48 NE AA

LE 20 CLIPSHAM, Leics.

Black Piece

SK 98 15

First examined during quarrying c. 1926, and excavated by Mr. Tabor from 1936 to 1980. Fragments of a building, much Roman pottery, tile fragments, oyster shells, two lead weights, two steelyards and slag. Partial plan. P. Liddle saw the walls in the 1980s. All finds came to Leicestershire Archaeological Unit.

1. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 16, 1926, 223.
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 19, 1929, 193.
3. *Antiq. J.*, 20, 385.
4. SMR SK 91 NE B

LE 21 COALVILLE, Leics.

SK 40 11

Roman pottery was found during fieldwalking which appears to correspond to a rectangular cropmark. Pieces of granite found under a hedge may come from this site.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 59, 1984-85, 89.
2. SMR SK 41 SW A

LE 22 COLD NEWTON, Leics.

Cold Newton Farm / Lowesby Station, East
SK 73 06

Rectangular site shown on air photograph. Roman pottery of second to fourth centuries, tile, building stone and slate found. Site is Roman with rectangular boundary c. 65 m by 75 m enclosing at least two buildings. The boundary is of stone, up to a metre wide in places. There may be an outer enclosure also. A resistivity survey has been conducted, confirming the site as a villa. This is the only earthwork villa in the county.

1. *T.Leic. A.S.*, 55, 1979-80, 95-97.
2. SMR SK 70 NW N

LE 23 COSSINGTON, Leics.

SK 61 13

Roman pottery and tile reported here. Fieldwalked finds deposited with Leicestershire Museums.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 60, 1986, 92.
2. SMR SK 61 SW C

LE 24 CROXTON KERRIAL, Leics.

SK 85 29

Scatter of pottery and coins found in 1967 dating to the third and fourth centuries. In 1979 a stone scatter was located, but this may be natural.

1. *T.Leic. A.S.*, 43, 1967-8, 62.
2. SMR SK 82 NE Y

LE 25 DESFORD, Leics.

Park House Farm

SK 49 03

Roman pottery, burnt daub, tiles, ditch and a cobble courtyard. The burnt daub may be from dome of a kiln. Dated second to fourth centuries. Material seen during watching brief, and some finds with Leicestershire Museums.

1. *T.Leic. A.S.*, 45, 1969-70, 76.
2. SMR SK 40 SE B

LE 26 DRAYTON, Leics.

Drayton I / Prestgrave Field / Prestgrave Village

SP 83 93

In 1971, adjoining Prestgrave DMV, stone footings, tessellated flooring, plaster, roof tiles and box flue tiles were found. Pottery including samian and mortaria. Local coarse ware of the late third century. In c. 1987 the Great Easton Fieldwork Group re-walked the villa site, and they found a mass of Roman pottery, tile and tesserae. Resorting of earlier finds revealed a group of Early Saxon material.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 47, 1971-2, 68.
2. *Leicestershire History*, 2, no. 5, 1974, 8-11.
3. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 62, 1988, 90.
4. SMR SP 89 SW C

LE 27 DRAYTON, Leics.

Drayton II

SP 81 91

Extensive scatter of Roman building debris including tesserae, tiles, stone and pottery, and a V-shaped ditch c. 2 m wide found, containing Roman tile and pottery, noted in

1970s. Excavations which confirmed villa site were carried out in 1980s, and excavations continue into the 1990s, conducted by Leicestershire County Council Archaeological Unit and University of Leicester. Five rooms were examined in 1990, at least two of which contained mosaics. Three rooms contained hypocausts. The site yielded Iron Age, Roman and Saxon pottery.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 52, 1976-77, 98.
2. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 55, 1979-80, 95-97.
3. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 63, 1989, 7-17.
4. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 64, 1990, 101.
5. SMR SP 89 SW Q
6. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 286.
7. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 245.

LE 28 EATON, Leics.

Piper Hole 1

SK 75 26

Scatter of Roman pottery, and building stone, some burnt.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 57, 1981-2, fieldwork round-up.
2. SMR SK 72 NE AD

LE 29 EMPINGHAM, Leics.

SK 94 07

Excavations revealed a series of Roman buildings, including an aisled building, on terraces. Shed containing a well, a small L-shaped building and a cobbled yard dating from the late second to the fourth centuries. Excavations currently being written up.

1. *A. Ex.*, 1969, 59.
2. *A. Ex.*, 1970, 69.
3. *Britannia*, 1, 1970, 286.
4. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 258.
5. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 60, 1986, 1-6.
6. SMR SK 90 NW N

LE 30 EMPINGHAM, Leics.

SK 94 08

Roman house with hypocaust and painted plaster, facing other Roman farm buildings. Excavated 1969-71.

Excavations currently being written up.

1. *Britannia*, 3, 1972, 316.
2. *CBA Calendar Summaries*, 1971, 10.
3. SMR SK 90 NW P

LE 31 ENDERBY, Leics.

SP 54 99

Roman pottery scatter with tegulae fragments. Second to fourth centuries. Probable kiln site (P. Liddle pers. comm.).

1. SMR SP 59 NW AF

LE 32 ESSENDINE, Leics.

Essendine Lodge Farm

TF 05 11

Roman pottery and tiles found on field surface. Cropmark.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 8, 1965, 34.
2. SMR TF 01 SE B

LE 33 FREEBY, Leics.

SK 78 19 c

Roman pottery and tile scatter, and bead.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 61, 1987, 98.

2. SMR SK 71 NE BH

LE 34 FREEBY, Leics.

SK 81 21

Sherds and piece of tile found. Soil marks indicate rectangular and L-shaped outlines of buildings.

1. SMR SK 82 SW AL

LE 35 FREEBY-SAXBY, Leics.

SK 82 19

Ditch digging revealed a wall in section and a 'feature' 40 m long. Roman pottery and tile fragments including tegulae and decorated flue tile. Tesserae recovered in 1979. The site was visited, and some finds retained, by Leicestershire Museums.

1. SMR SK 81 NW C

LE 36 GLEN PARVA, Leics.

Kirkdale Close

SP 58 98?

Mortarium and part of a square flue tile, found c. 1872.

1. SMR SP 59 NE H

LE 37 GLOOSTON, Leics.

Glooston Wood, SSW

SP 75 96

The Market Harborough Archaeological Society dug some trial trenches and located several walls, plaster, tiles, tesserae and other Roman building debris.

1. *T.Leic. A.S.*, 28, 1952, 47.
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 36, 1946, 142.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 38, 1948, 89.
4. SMR SP 79 NE AR

LE 38 GREAT CASTERTON, Leics.

TF 00 09

Roman villa with its final phase dated to AD 364-383. Romano-Saxon pottery from the villa and its associated buildings in Oakham Museum. Mosaics of Durobrivan school. Aisled farmhouse containing 'corn-drier' and hearth.

1. Corder, P.(ed.), 1951, *The Roman Town and Villa at Great Casterton: First Interim Report*.
2. Corder, P.(ed.), 1954, *The Roman Town and Villa at Great Casterton: Second Interim Report*.
3. Corder, P.(ed.), 1961, *The Roman Town and Villa at Great Casterton: Third Interim Report*.
4. Morris, P., 1979, *Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain*, B.A.R., 133.
5. SMR TF 00 NW C

LE 39 GREAT GLEN, Leics.

Playing Fields, Recreation Ground

SP 65 98

Roman pottery, including possible wasters, tesserae and box flue tile found on the playing fields here.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1962, 10.
2. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 47, 1971-2, 69.
3. SMR SP 69 NE AM

LE 40 GROBY, Leics.

SK 53 08

Scatter of Roman pottery, Charnwood stone and tiles. Large amount of roofing material in the form of slates and tiles. In 1979 a substantial amount of kiln furniture was recovered. Proton magnetometer and resistivity surveys undertaken, and one of the anomalies indicated may be a kiln.

1. SMR SK 50 NW V

LE 41 GUMLEY, Leics.

Holloway Spinney, NW

SP 66 90

Roman roofing tile and pottery, all much abraded, found in field on a gentle slope to the north-west. A spring is just above the site to the south-east.

1. SMR SP 69 SE H

LE 42 HALLATON, Leics.

SP 78 97

During ploughing, Roman pottery, tile and window glass was revealed. Site is on a prominent ridge.

1. SMR SP 79 NE T

LE 43 HINCKLEY, Leics.

Near Priory Barn

SP 43 94

Roman pottery, glass bottle and parts of tessellated pavement.

LE 44 HINCKLEY-BARWELL, Leics.

High Close, Barwell

SP 44 96

Much Roman building material and pottery in a layer of dark loam above neolithic levels: brick, tesserae, tegulae, semi-circular floor tiles and other tiles.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 18, 1935, 178-84.
2. SMR SP 49 NW AF

LE 45 HINCKLEY-BURBAGE, Leics.

Park House, South

SP 44 94

Roman pottery, tile, tesserae and quern fragment.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 57, 1981-2, fieldwork round-up.
2. SMR SP 49 SW U

LE 46 HOUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL, Leics.

Sewage Works, ESE

SK 67 03

Scatter of Roman pottery, a reported tessera (which was not subsequently identified as a tessera), and 3 tile fragments found by Houghton Fieldwork Group.

1. SMR SK 60 SE T

LE 47 ILLSTON-ON-THE-HILL, Leics.

SP 71 99

Roman pottery, tile fragments and a quern fragment. Pottery dated third to fourth centuries.

1. SMR SP 79 NW W

LE 48 KETTON, Leics.

Ketton Post Office

SK 98 04

Roman tessellated pavement found in 1902 while digging cottage foundations close to Ketton post office.

1. VCH Rutland, 1, 1908, 90.
2. P.S.A., 19, 1905, 194-5.
3. SMR SK 90 SE H

LE 49 KETTON, Leics.

Ketton Pipeline

SK 99 05

Small Roman stone building observed c. 1990 during watching brief which could be a villa (P. Liddle pers. comm.).

1. SMR SK 90 NE AS
2. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 245.

LE 50 KIBWORTH HARCOURT, Leics.

Westfield, NE

SP 67 95

Area of pebbles with much Roman pottery, fragments of querns, roof and flue tiles in ploughed field. Samian found in ditch. In 1968-9, further excavation exposed a length of the ditch underlying the pebbled area. Cob building?

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 43, 1967, 64.
2. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 45, 1969-70, 76.
3. SMR SP 69 NE AN

LE 51 LEICESTER, Leics.

Norfolk Street

SK 57 04

First excavated in 1851, and then again from 1975 onwards. The main occupation dates to late third and early fourth centuries, but several building phases recognised. Mosaics, water-tanks, hearths, post-holes and pits. A winged-corridor villa.

1. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 327.
2. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 367.
3. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 337.
4. *A. Ex.*, 1975, 68.
5. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 55, 1979-80, 83.
6. *Current Archaeology*, 81, 1981, 314.
7. VCH Leics., 1, 1907, 196.
8. SMR SK 50 SE GC

LE 52 LEICESTER, Leics.

Western Park

SK 55 04

Roman pottery, tile, flint scrapers and flakes.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 57, 1981-2, fieldwork round-up.

LE 53 LEICESTER, Leics.

General Hospital, NW, Coleman Ward

SK 61 04

Roman finds suggestive of a villa. Finds with Leicestershire Museums.

1. SMR SK 60 SW BX

LE 54 LOCKINGTON-HEMINGTON, Leics.

Lockington / Ratcliffe Lane Farm

SK 48 29

Large complex of features including a villa. Trenches dug in 1962-3 revealed plan of main block. Much tesserae, wall

plaster, coins and samian. Air photographs. In c. 1983-84, plough damage to the villa was examined, and some surface finds were deposited with Leicestershire Museums.

1. *Antiquity*, 42, 1968, 46-7, plate xi.
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 51, 1961, 133-4.
3. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 59, 1984-85, 89.
4. SMR SK 42 NE A

LE 55 LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics.

SK 53 19

Sherds, reportedly Roman, found with traces of earlier buildings - beaten clay floor with remains of stone wall indicating structure c. 2.3 m wide - but these are now thought to be medieval, specifically sixteenth century (P. Liddle pers. comm.).

LE 56 LUBBESTHORPE, Leics.

SK 54 00

Roman tile c. 75 cm deep found in excavation for new pylon. Pottery and iron slag nearby.

LE 57 LUTTERWORTH, Leics.

Moorbarns Farm, East

SP 53 83

Finds suggestive of a Roman villa.

1. SMR SP 58 SW BP

LE 58 MARKET BOSWORTH, Leics.

Barton Road / Bosworth Hall, NW

SK 40 03

Quantities of Roman pottery, roof and flue tiles (down to fourth century) found in garden of 48 Barton Road, Market Bosworth. Later part of a tessellated pavement found. A resistivity survey on the site of the presumed villa showed large ditch with three structures east of it. Test section confirmed ditch and found pottery of the first to fourth centuries.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 9, 1966.
2. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 42, 1966-7, 87.
3. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 45, 1969-70, 77.
4. SMR SK 40 SW BA

LE 59 MARKET HARBOROUGH, Leics.

The Ridgeway, Great Bowden

SP 74 88

'Small town' rather than villa? A large spread of Roman material here, of such a density and extent as to suggest perhaps the site of a small town. Some tesserae reported from Bowden Road.

LE 60 MARKET OVERTON, Leics.

Lodge Farm / The Lodge, North

SK 89 16

Roman remains found by W.H. Wing in 1903, reportedly comprising Roman masonry, mortar, bricks, tiles, pottery and coins, and also some burnt wood.

1. VCH Rutland, 1, 1908, 84.
2. *R.M.H.R.*, 1, 136.
3. *R.M.H.R.*, 4, 163.
4. SMR SK 81 NE AB

LE 61 MARKET OVERTON, Leics.

Fountains Row

SK 88 16

Roman occupation site. A row of very large regular stones blocks and Roman pottery was seen c. 1980.

1. SMR SK 81 NE BQ

LE 62 MEDBOURNE, Leics.

SP 79 93

Large Roman villa. Early excavations revealed villa with mosaics of the early Durobrivan school, revealing simple geometric designs of c. 350-375. In c. 1985, Roman material was found in a garden (part of the former Bentley's Orchard where a mosaic was found in the 19th century) including tesserae, tiles and pottery. Watching brief c1990 saw Roman buildings down by the stream, and excavations some 100m away by LCC, under the auspices of the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit, in 1992-93 also detected the villa (P. Liddle pers. comm.).

1. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1, 1801, 1182-3.
2. VCH Leics., 1, 1907, 214, pl. vii.
3. *Arch. J.*, 68, 1911, 218-20.
4. Kendrick, T.D., 1938, *Anglo-Saxon Art to AD 900*, pl. xix, 2.
5. Smith, D.J., 1969, in Rivet, A.L.F.(ed.), *The Roman Villa in Britain*, 107, 108, 122.
6. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 60, 1986, 93.
7. SMR SP 79 SE A
8. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 246.

LE 63 MELTON MOWBRAY, Leics.

Scalford Brook

SK 75 20

Villa found here recently (P. Liddle pers. comm.).

1. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 246.

LE 64 MOUNTSORREL, Leics.

Mountsorrel Hill

SK 57 14

Granite quarrying revealed Roman structures in 1979-83. The main feature was a Roman well, containing structural material indicating the nearby presence of a substantial Roman building, such as tiles and tesserae. Also noted were plastered chambers, possibly burials.

1. SMR SK 51 SE G

LE 65 NARBOROUGH, Leics.

Red Hill School

SP 53 97

This site found in 1983 during school construction and later excavated. Stone building, tesserae, tiles, wall plaster, 'drier', hearth, metal objects, coins, industrial activity and slate roof tiles. The stone building was 6 m to the west; this extension included an oven.

1. SMR SP 59 NW AU
2. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 58, 1983, 75-7.
3. *Britannia*, 15, 1984, 290.

LE 66 NEVILL HOLT, Leics.

'Bradley Park' / Presgrave

SP 83 93

Tessellated pavement said to have been found in 'Bradley

Park'. The exact location has not been established, and may be a confused reference to a medieval pavement from Bradley Priory (P. Liddle pers. comm.).

1. NAR 89 SW C

LE 67 NEVILL HOLT, Leics.

Clarks Close

SP 83 93

Small Roman tile, stone and pottery scatter found c. 1981. This seems to be a small stone building, or more likely the site of a stone dump, for there does not seem to be enough material for a villa, although the stream may have cut away part of the site (P. Liddle pers. comm.).

1. NAR 89 SW BA

LE 68 NEVILL HOLT, Leics.

SP 83 93

In 1985 the Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Survey Team fieldwalked immediately north of Roman villa discovered in 1971. The scatter was found to continue into Nevill Holt parish.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 47, 1971-72, 68.
2. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 60, 1986, 94.

LE 69 NEVILL HOLT, Leics.

SP 83 93

Tight scatter of Roman pottery and tile, including roof and box flue fragments found in 1986. Two years later, Roman pottery and tile (roof and flue) were again noted in this area.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 61, 1987, 98.
2. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 63, 1989, 119.

LE 70 NORMANTON, Leics.

Church, NNE

SK 93 06

Roman structures seen during watching brief, suggestive of a villa.

1. SMR SK 90 NW CD

LE 71 OSBASTON, Leics.

SK 42 03

Pottery scatter associated with tesserae, box flue tiles and tegulae, found during fieldwalking.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 54, 1978-9, 79-81.
2. SMR SK 40 SW AV

LE 72 PEATLING MAGNA, Leics.

Manor Farm, East

SP 59 92

Gaspip operations uncovered Roman gulleys, pits, ovens, post-holes and a T-shaped 'oven' or 'corn-drier'. The 'drier' contained Roman material, such as pottery and fragments of box flue tiles, which may have been shovelled in from the immediate area (P. Liddle pers. comm.).

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 55, 1979-80, 95-7.
2. SMR SP 59 SE AP

LE 73 PECKLETON, Leics.

Alder Hall, West

SK 48 01

Aerial photograph shows cropmark of possible villa.

1. SMR SK 40 SE AR

LE 74 POTTERS MARSTON, Leics.

Clarks Sand Pit

SP 50 97

Air photograph shows villa in the corner of a field here, now covered with M69 spill. Nearby at SP 49 97, in Clarks Sand Pit, Roman pottery and hearths found.

1. SMR SP 59 NW P

LE 75 ROTHLEY, Leics.

Rothley Station, East

SK 56 12

Between 1722 and 1903 much Roman building material was found: walls c. 65 cm thick, a pavement of red and white tesserae, pottery, tiles, wall plaster and a shale table leg. Also coins and querns. Burials near here also.

1. T.L.A.H.S., 9, 1904, 157-8.
2. VCH Leics., 1, 1907, 217.
3. SMR SK 51 SE AR

LE 76 ROTHLEY, Leics.

There is a second alleged Rothley site, but this is a misreading of a secondary source. This 'non-site' is sometimes also referred to as being in Wanlip (P. Liddle pers. comm.).

LE 77 RYHALL, Leics.

Borderville, West

TF 03 08

Cropmark suggestive of Roman villa site.

1. SMR TF 00 NW N
2. C.U.C.A.P.

LE 78 SAPCOTE, Leics.

SP 49 93

Well-attested villa with many seasons of excavation.

Painted wall plaster survived showing corner of panel.

Plans and finds with Leicestershire Archaeological Unit.

1. Throsby, J., 1792, *Select Views in Leicestershire*, 2, 231.
2. Nichols, J., 1811, *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, 4, 898.
3. VCH Leics., 1, 1907, 217.
4. T.L.A.H.S., 18, 1935, 157-94.
5. T.L.A.H.S., 45, 1969-70.
6. T.L.A.H.S., 47, 1971-2.
7. T.L.A.H.S., 49, 1973-4.
8. T.L.A.H.S., 50, 1974-5.
9. SMR SP 49 SE F

LE 79 SCALFORD, Leics.

Wycomb

SK 78 25

Fieldwork suggests a villa here. Roman pottery, many tesserae, tile and slate. Site fieldwalked and the shape of the scatter was seen to suggest a villa of courtyard or winged-corridor type (refs 1 & 2). In 1970, the owner of the land reported the discovery of limestone 'walls'. The area was examined in 1979 by the Trent Valley Group, and subsequently by the Melton Group in 1985. The Melton Group reported Roman finds of box flue tile from

hypocausts, pottery, brick and slate (ref 3).

1. T.L.A.H.S., 54, 1978-79, 79-81.
2. T.L.A.H.S., 55, 1979-80, 95-97.
3. T.L.A.H.S., 63, 1989, 111-13.
4. SMR SK 72 NE V

LE 80 SHANGTON, Leics.

Conduit Spinney, SW

SP 71 96

Dense scatter of building material, perhaps suggestive of a villa, and Roman pottery on ridge between two small streams. Finds with Leicestershire Museums.

1. SMR SP 79 NW P

LE 81 SHANGTON, Leics.

Hardwick

SP 72 96

Roman occupation material, including tile, observed during fieldwalking.

1. SMR SP 79 NW CB

LE 82 SPROXTON, Leics.

Vicarage, East

SK 86 24 c

Behind the vicarage, Roman material found: piece of wall, pottery of mostly fourth century, mortarium and a tile fragment.

1. SMR SK 82 SE C

LE 83 SPROXTON, Leics.

SK 87 24

Iron Age and Roman pottery and part of a beehive quern. More Roman material to the north with possible hearth and stone wall.

1. SMR SK 82 SE T?

LE 84 SPROXTON-STONESBY, Leics.

Stonesby

SK 82 23

Very heavy scatter of Roman pottery and building material and sestertius of Antoninus Pius. Farmworkers say that until World War II the site was an earthwork (P. Liddle pers. comm.). Paved floor reported.

1. SMR SK 82 SW E

LE 85 SYSTON, Leics.

Wanlip Gravel Pit

SK 60 11

Roman pits and structures suggesting a possible villa. Both samian and coarse ware found here.

1. VCH Leics., 1, 1907, 218.
2. Nichols, J., 1811, *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, 1, 4.
3. SMR SK 61 SW R

LE 86 THISTLETON, Leics.

Thisleton Dyer / Thistleton Gap, South

SK 90 17

Villa site excavated by E. Greenfield in advance of quarrying in 1958-60. Note that only Greenfield uses the name 'Thistleton Dyer', and that there is no local authority for this name (P. Liddle pers. comm.). J.T. Smith has

identified two villa buildings and fan-shaped courtyard. P. Morris has identified within this site an aisled house of the third to fourth centuries, with mosaics and a hearth in big nave room; a room projects at east end of the nave. Full excavation write-up now in progress.

1. Greenfield in *Journal of Roman Studies*, 51, 1961, 176.
2. Smith, J.T., in Todd, M., (ed), 1978, *Studies in the Romano-British Villa*, 168, 169, 178.
3. Morris, P., 1979, *Agricultural Buildings in Roman Britain*, 141.
4. SMR SK 91 NW D

LE 87 THURCASTON, Leics.

SK 55 11 c

Roman pottery scatter, plus tile (wall, tegula and box flue). Pottery of third to fourth century.

1. SMR SK 51 SE BV

LE 88 TINWELL, Leics.

TF 01 06

Roman building with mosaic pavement found c. 1869, and c. 50 m south of this, Roman burials were found in 1868. There is a photograph of a cropmark which might support the identification of a villa.

1. *T.L.M.A.S.*, 3, 1863-70, 500.
2. SMR TF 00 NW F

LE 89 TIXOVER, Leics.

Tixover Grange, North

SK 98 01

Excavated by Winbolt in 1932, and University of Leicester in 1958-59. Two mosaics uncovered. Second century samian and much Nene Valley ware. Site lies under the present spinney on a gravel terrace. Finds in Peterborough and Oakham Museum.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 46, 1970-1, 1-8.
2. SMR SK 90 SE A

LE 90 TIXOVER, Leics.

SK 97 01

Scatter of Roman pottery, stone spread and slag, probably from a Roman occupation site.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 57, 1981-2, fieldwork round-up.
2. SMR SK 90 SE Z

LE 91 TUR LANGTON, Leics.

Sheepthorns Farm, South

SP 69 93

Roman occupation site producing tile discovered during fieldwalking in 1987.

1. SMR SP 69 SE BM

LE 92 TUR LANGTON, Leics.

Sheepthorns Farm, South

SP 70 93

Roman occupation site producing tile discovered during fieldwalking in 1987.

1. SMR SP 79 SW A

LE 93 TUR LANGTON, Leics.

Manor House, West

SP 70 94

Dense scatter of Roman pottery and tile, including imbrex, tegula and box flue.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 61, 1987, 99.
2. SMR SP 79 SW AU

LE 94 WANLIP, Leices.

See ROTHLEY, Leics.

LE 95 WEST LANGTON

SP 71 92

Villa site excavated in 1974. At least two main blocks and outbuildings uncovered along with roof and flue tiles. Pottery including samian. The west block, running north-south, was c. 20 m wide and at least 48 m long, and the north one, running east-west, was at least 46 m long and varying in width from 12 m to 33 m. There was much plough damage to the site and there had also been extensive robbing, but evidence survived of painted wall plaster, tessellated pavements, and a metalled road c. 6 m wide.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 47, 1971-2, 75.
2. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 50, 1974-5, 61-2.
3. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 246.
4. SMR SP 79 SW G

LE 96 WHISSENDINE, Leices.

SK 81 12

The discovery of a substantial villa site has been reported in a ploughed field. Roman pottery, tesserae, roof and box flue tile, coins and brooches have been noted, in several discrete concentrations.

1. *T.Leices.A.S.*, 66, 1992, 191.

LE 97 WHITWELL, Leics.

SK 92 08

Excavation ahead of Rutland Water produced Iron Age gullies and pits, and Roman stone and aisled buildings. Rescue excavations carried out by LCC and Nottingham University. The area around was examined and no other buildings were uncovered.

1. SMR SK 90 NW BU
2. Todd, M., 1981, *The Iron Age and Roman Settlement at Whitwell*.

LE 98 WILLOUGHBY ON THE WOLDS, Leics.

Six Hills

SK 64 24

Roman coins and other Roman finds including a pavement described as being of 'red flints laid with the smoothest side upwards on a bed of gravel', about a mile to the south of Willoughby village.

1. VCH Leics., 1, 1907, 217.
2. VCH Notts., 2, 1910, 17.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 337.

LE 99 WYMONDHAM, Leics.

Gann's Close

SK 84 18

Portions of pavement and human bones found in 1797. Other fragments of pavement and painted wall plaster seen at rectory. In 1936 a well was found which contained Mediaeval pottery and what was probably part of a Roman

shackle.

1. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 3, 1874, 87.
2. Nichols, J., 1811, *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, 2, 889.
3. Throsby, J., *Select Views in Leicestershire*, 2, 149.
4. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 56, 1980-81, 116-120.
5. SMR SK 81 NW V

LE 100 WYMONDHAM-EDMONDTHORPE, Leics.
Pottery and stone scatter near to coin hoard or hoards.

LINCOLNSHIRE

LI 1 AISBY, Lincs.

TF 01 38

Mosaic reputedly found here.

1. NAR TF 03 NW G
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 182.

LI 2 AMBER HILL, Lincs.

TF 21 49

Roman building debris found here. Pottery scatter at TF 22 44.

1. NAR TF 24 NW 1
2. *A.N.Lincs.*, 1955-6, 10.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 183.

LI 3 ASWARBY AND SWARBY, Lincs.

TF 08 40

Roman pottery, tesserae, building debris, coins of Valentinian I, iron finds and other finds. The site may have been enclosed by an earthwork and been 7 to 10 acres in size.

1. NAR TF 03 NE 29
2. *A.N.Lincs.*, 1961, 21.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 186.

LI 4 AUNSBY AND DEMBLEBY, Lincs.

TF 03 38

Pottery scatter and building debris of Roman period. Also at TF 03 39.

1. NAR TF 03 NW 11
2. *A.N.Lincs.*, 1959, 6.
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1959, 8.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 187.

LI 5 BARHOLM AND STOWE, Lincs.

TF 09 11

Air photographs and excavation reveal timber building, road and pottery of Roman period.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1963
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 189.

LI 6 BARKSTONE/HONINGTON, Lincs.

SK 93 43

Pottery scatter and building debris of Roman period found here.

1. NAR SK 94 SW 6
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 189.

LI 7 BARROW-ON-HUMBER, Lincs.

TA 05 19

Roman pottery, coins and building debris excavated, indicating site of possible villa.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 22.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 190.

LI 8 BARROW-ON-HUMBER, Lincs.

TA 06 22

Roman pottery, building debris and other finds.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 22.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 190.

LI 9 BARTON-ON-HUMBER, Lincs.

TA 00 22

Roman pottery, brooch, worked bronze artefact and building debris here.

1. *L.H.A.*, 7, 1972, 7.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 191.

LI 10 BECKINGHAM, Lincs.

SK 86 51

Roman pottery scatter and building debris.

1. *A.N.Lincs.*, 1968.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 192.

LI 11 BIGBY, Lincs.

TA 04 08

Roman pottery, building debris and possibly a mosaic found here.

1. NAR TA 00 NW C
2. *A.N.Lincs.*, 1965.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 193.

LI 12 BIGBY, Lincs.

TA 05 06

Possible villa indicated by finds of mosaic and coin.

1. SMR TA 00 NE 3
2. Dudley, H.E., 1949, *Early Days in North-West Lincolnshire*, 167.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 193.

LI 13 BILSBY, Lincs.

TF 46 76

Tesserae and stone sculpture reported from here.

1. NAR TF 47 NE G
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 194.

LI 14 BISHOP NORTON, Lincs.

SK 97 92

Roman pottery scatter and building debris found here.

1. NAR SK 99 SE 1
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 195.

LI 15 BLYBOROUGH, Lincs.

SK 91 94

Roman building debris, pottery, mosaic and possible bath house.

1. NAR SK 99 SW 9
2. *Directory of Lincs.*, 3rd Edition, 1872, 15.
3. Dudley, H.E., 1949, *Early Days in North-West Lincolnshire*, 181.

4. Dudley, H.E., 1949, *Early Days in North-West Lincolnshire*, 181.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 195.

LI 16 BLYBOROUGH/WILLOUGHTON, Lincs.
SK 92 93

Roman pottery, building debris and other finds, including a bronze libra. One of "several unrecorded Roman villa sites in North Lincolnshire" located by Mrs E.H. Rudkin of Willoughton in the years 1930-33.

1. NAR SK 99 SW 11
2. *Lincs. Mag.*, 3, 1936-8, 91-2.
3. *Antiq. J.*, 13, 1933, 57-58.
4. Dudley, H.E., 1949, *Early Days in North-West Lincolnshire*, 181.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 195.

LI 17 BOSTON, Lincs.

TF 28 45

Roman pottery, coin and possible building debris reported here.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1958.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 196.

LI 18 BOTTESFORD, Lincs.

SE 89 07

Roman building debris. Pottery scatter.

1. SMR SE 80 NE 8
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 197.

LI 19 BOURNE, Lincs.

TF 08 19

Roman pottery, building debris and tesserae.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 197.

LI 20 BOURNE, Lincs.

TF 09 20

Roman pottery, building debris and tesserae.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1966.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 197.

LI 21 BOURNE, Lincs.

TF 09 21

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. NAR TF 02 SE 4
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1961, 21.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 197.

LI 22 BOURNE, Lincs.

TF 09 19

Coins, coin hoard, mosaic, possible burial and possible villa reported here.

1. NAR TF 01 NE 2
2. Marratt, W., 1814, *History of Lincolnshire*, 3, 79, 81.
3. *Arch. J.*, 22, 1865, 337.
4. *L.H.A.*, 15, 1980, 5-8.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 197.

LI 23 BOURNE, Lincs.

TF 09 20

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. NAR TF 01 NE 4
2. *A.A.S.R.P.*, 22, 1889-90, 10.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 197.

LI 24 BRACEBRIDGE HEATH, Lincs.

SK 97 67

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 1, No. 4, 1969, 105.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 198.

LI 25 BRANSTON, Lincs.

TF 00 66

Roman pottery, building debris, inscription and tesserae.

1. NAR TF 06 NW 8
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 199.

LI 26 BRANSTON AND MERE, Lincs.

Branston

TF 00 66

Roman pottery, quern and building debris excavated here.

1. SMR 7759
2. *A.N.Lincs.*, 1967.
3. *L.H.A.*, 1, 4, 1969, 105.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 199.
5. *E.M.A.B.*, 10, 1974, 18.

LI 27 BRANSTON, Lincs.

TF 00 65

Roman pottery and building debris, now in Lincoln Museum.

1. NAR TF 06 NW 2
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 199.

LI 28 BRANSTON, Lincs.

TF 00 65

Roman pottery and building debris, now in Lincoln Museum.

1. NAR TF 06 NW 2
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1961, 21.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 199.

LI 29 BRANSTON, Lincs.

TF 05 68

Roman pottery scatter and building debris.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 23.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 199.

LI 30 BRANSTON, Lincs.

TF 05 67

Roman pottery scatter and building debris.

1. NAR TF 06 NE 1
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 199.

LI 31 BRANT BROUGHTON, Lincs.

SK 90 52

Roman pottery and possible building debris.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 23.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 199.

LI 32 BRATTLEBY, Lincs.

SK 93 81

- Roman pottery, lead objects and building debris.
1. *L.H.A.*, 7, 1972, 8.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 200.

LI 33 BRATTLEBY, Lincs.
SK 94 80

- Roman pottery and building debris.
1. *L.H.A.*, 1, 5, 1970, 7.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 200.

LI 34 BRIGG, Lincs.
TA 01 07

- Roman pottery and building debris.
1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1963.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 201.

LI 35 BROUGHTON, Lincs.
SE 96 09

- Roman building debris.
1. NAR SE 90 NE 5
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 202.

LI 36 BURGH ON BAIN, Lincs.
TF 20 88

- Roman pottery and building debris.
1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 23.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 204.

LI 37 BURTON, Lincs.
SK 96 74

- Possible villa site. Building debris, mosaic, aqueduct and other finds. Material in Lincoln Museum.
1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1966.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 204.

LI 38 BURTON, Lincs.
SK 96 74

- Roman pottery, mosaic and building debris, now in Lincoln Museum.
1. NAR SK 97 SE 98
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 204.

LI 39 BURTON, Lincs.
SK 96 74

- Roman pottery and building debris. Also cemetery found 1864-1870.
1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1964.
2. *Arch. J.*, 91, 1935, 162.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 204.

LI 40 BURTON ON STATHER, Lincs.
SE 88 17

- Roman pottery and building debris.
1. NAR SE 81 NE 4
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 204.

LI 41 BUSLINGTHORPE, Lincs.
TF 07 86

- Roman pottery and building material.
1. *L.H.A.*, 1, 5, 1970, 7.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 205.

LI 42 BUSLINGTHORPE, Lincs.
TF 07 85

- Roman pottery and building debris.
1. *L.H.A.*, 1, 5, 1970, 7.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 205.

LI 43 BUSLINGTHORPE, Lincs.
TF 08 86

- Roman pottery and building debris.
1. *L.H.A.*, 1, 5, 1970, 7.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 205.

LI 44 CAMMERINGHAM, Lincs.
SK 94 82

- Roman pottery and building debris now in Lincolnshire Museum.
1. NAR SK 98 SW 12
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 206.

LI 45 CANWICK, Lincs.
SK 98 69

- Mosaic found in 1814 under a church. Roman pottery scatter.
1. NAR SK 96 NE 8
2. *Arch. J.*, 91, 1935, 163.
3. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1955.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 206.

LI 46 CASTLE BYTHAM, Lincs.

- Castle Bytham Farm
SK 99 18
Roman building, pottery, coins, tesserae and building debris.
1. SMR 6688
2. *English Historical Review, Local History*, 22, 1939, 5.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 207.

LI 47 CAYTHORPE, Lincs.

- Possible Roman building debris here.
1. NAR SK 94 NE G
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 208.

LI 48 CLAXBY, Lincs.

- Claxby-By-Lincoln
TF 11 94
Roman villa with mosaics and an associated tile kiln which was probably in production in the third century. Kiln located at TF 10 96.
1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1965.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 135, 210.
3. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 421.

LI 49 CLAXBY, Lincs.

- TF 11 93
Roman pottery and building debris.
1. NAR TF 19 SW H
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 210.

LI 50 CLAXBY (BY ULCEBY), Lincs.

- TF 45 71
Roman coin, pottery and building debris reported here.

1. NAR TF 47 SE 1
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 211.

LI 51 CLAXBY/NETTLETON, Lincs.
TF 10 90

Roman pottery, building debris, coin and possible iron furnace.

1. NAR TF 19 NW 1
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 211.

LI 52 CRANWELL AND BYARD'S LEAP, Lincs.
TF 02 48

Roman pottery, building debris and other finds.

1. NAR TF 04 NW 5
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 216.

LI 53 DENTON, Lincs.
SK 87 30

Roman villa. Bath house and well at SK 87 31 (?). Late mosaics dated by D.J. Smith to c. AD 370. Aisled building erected in fourth century. The well contained much building debris and, nearer the bottom, cattle bones; pieces of buckets found in the well. The pottery at the top of the well filling is of c. 350-400. A sawn piece of Red Deer antler tine came from the south wall trench of the bath house. 'Saxon burials' found intact in the villa house, and 'broken up' bodies found in the bath house remains, perhaps representing three individuals.

1. SMR 6663
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1959-60.
3. *L.H.A.*, 1, (6), 1971, 29-57.
4. *Arch. Newsletter*, 2, 1949-50.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 40, 1950-1, 100.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 50 1960, 221, 222.
7. *Archaeologia*, 22, 1829, 28.
8. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 10, 2, 1964, 75-104.
9. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 220.
10. *Arch. Rev.*, 3, 1968, 179.
11. Allen, T.H., 1834, *History of Lincolnshire*, 2, 215.
12. Camden, W., 1586, *Britannia*, 2, 251.
13. *E.M.A.B.*, 2, 1959, 8.
14. *A.N. Lincs.*, 7, 1961, 69-70.
15. *A.N. Lincs.*, 6, 1960, 267.

LI 54 DENTON, Lincs.
SK 85 32

Roman pottery and building debris, now in Lincoln Museum.

1. NAR SK 83 SE 3
2. *Arch. J.*, 91, 1935, 112.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 112.

LI 55 EASTON, Lincs.
SK 93 26

Roman pottery, iron slag and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 7, 1972, 7.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 226.

LI 56 EDLINGTON, Lincs.
TF 24 73

Roman building debris, pottery and other finds, now in Lincoln Museum.

1. NAR TF 27 SW 8
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 228.

LI 57 FILLINGHAM, Lincs.
SK 91 84

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. NAR SK 98 SW 18
2. *Lincs. Mag.*, 3, 1936-8, 91-92.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 231.

LI 58 FILLINGHAM, Lincs.
SK 95 86

Roman building debris and possible bath house. This material may be in Lincoln Museum.

1. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 231.

LI 59 FRAMPTON, Lincs.
TF 28 41

Roman pottery, quern and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 1, 4, 1969, 102.
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1966.
3. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1968.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 234.

LI 60 GEDNEY HILL, Lincs.
TF 33 11

Roman coin and ?building debris.

1. NAR TF 31 SW 24
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 235.

LI 61 GLENTHAM, Lincs.
SK 98 90

Roman pottery, including a first century rim, and building debris, now in Lincoln Museum.

1. NAR SK 99 SE 2
2. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 6, n.s., 1955-6, 10.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 236.

LI 62 GLENTHAM, Lincs.
TF 00 91

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 237.

LI 63 GOLTHO, Lincs.
TF 11 77

Excavation of a manor site within the deserted Mediaeval village revealed a Romano-British site beneath Anglian levels. This was occupied c. 50-200 and was surrounded by a timber palisade. A sequence of three circular houses was revealed. No building of the late Roman period was found, but pottery, coins, flue and roof tiles and a section of stone pillar indicated that there had been a substantial building of the third and fourth centuries close by.

1. *Current Archaeology*, 56, 1977, 265-6.
2. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 244-5.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 238.

LI 64 GREAT HALE, Lincs.
TF 16 42

Roman building debris, pottery and quern.

1. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 8.

2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 240.

LI 65 GREAT HALE, Lincs.

TF 16 42

Roman pottery, enclosure and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 8.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 240.

LI 66 GREAT HALE, Lincs.

TF 16 42

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 8.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 240.

LI 67 GREAT PONTON, Lincs.

SK 92 30

Roman pottery, building debris, mosaic and other finds.

1. NAR SK 93 SW 8
2. Gough, R., 1789, *Camden's Britannia*, 358, 376.
3. *Arch. J.*, 22, 1829, 29.
4. Allen, T.H., 1834, *History of Lincolnshire*, 316.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 241.

LI 68 GREETWELL, Lincs.

SK 99 71

Roman villa excavated just outside of Lincoln. Wall plaster survives showing petalled flowers and fragments of lettering. Similar blossoms found in Holland at Plasmolen, Kloosterberg.

1. Rivet, A.L.F.(ed.), 1969, *The Roman Villa in Britain*, 145, 152.
2. *A.A.S.R.*, 21, 1891, 48-52.
3. *Arch. J.*, 48, 1891, 187.
4. *Arch. J.*, 49, 1892, 259-62.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 242.

LI 69 GUNBY AND STAINBY, Lincs.

Stainby

SK 92 22

Air photograph shows Roman villa. Finds from site include mosaic, building debris and coins.

1. NAR SK 92 SW 8
2. *Archaeologia*, 22, 1829, 29, site plan 27.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 244.

LI 70 HACCONBY, Lincs.

TF 07 24

Road, building debris, pottery, quern and coins.

1. NAR TF 02 SE 1
2. Trollope, E.A., 1872, *Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhurn*, 37.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 244.

LI 71 HACCONBY, Lincs.

TF 14 25

Roman pottery and building debris visible here.

1. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 244.

LI 72 HACKTHORN, Lincs.

SK 99 81

Roman pottery and building debris, now in Lincoln Museum.

1. NAR SK 98 SE 3

2. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 9, n.s., 1961, 21.

3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 244.

LI 73 HAGWORTHINGHAM, Lincs.

TF 34 69

Roman pottery and building here. Also reports of same nearby.

1. NAR TF 36 NW 10
2. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 7 n.s. 1957-8, 16.
3. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1956.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 245.

LI 74 HARLAXTON, Lincs.

SK 87 35

Roman pottery, building debris and other finds.

1. NAR SK 87 35
2. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 8, n.s., 1960, 17.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 246.

LI 75 HARLAXTON, Lincs.

SK 87 35

Roman pottery, worked bronze, quern and building debris. Pottery, coins and building debris also.

1. NAR SK 83 SE G
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1958.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 246.

LI 76 HARLAXTON, Lincs.

SK 88 34

Roman coins of Tetricus, Allectus and Licinius, pottery, building debris, quern and other finds, now in Lincoln and Grantham Museums.

1. NMR 83 SE 19
2. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 8 n.s., 1960, 17.
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1959, 8.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 246.

LI 77 HARLAXTON, Lincs.

SK 88 34

Roman building debris, worked bronze, pottery and quern.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1958.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 246.

LI 78 HECKINGTON, Lincs.

TF 14 44

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 8.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 248.

LI 79 HECKINGTON, Lincs.

TF 15 45

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 248.

LI 80 HECKINGTON, Lincs.

TF 16 45

Roman pottery and building debris visible.

1. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 248.

LI 81 HECKINGTON, Lincs.

TF 17 44

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 8.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 248.

LI 82 HEIGHINGTON, Lincs.

TF 05 69

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. NAR 06 NE 2
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 249.

LI 83 HELPRINGHAM, Lincs.

TF 15 40

Roman coins, pottery and building debris. Also Iron Age coin and pottery.

1. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 8.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 249

LI 84 HEMINGBY, Lincs.

TF 24 76

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 1, 4, 1969, 105.
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1968.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 249.

LI 85 HEYDOUR, Lincs.

TF 01 37

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. NAR TF 03 NW 4
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 250.

LI 86 HEYDOUR, Lincs.

TF 01 37

Roman tesserae were reported, in 1929, to "have in the past been turned up by the plough, indicating a...villa-site" (ref. no. 2). Whitwell also records Roman building debris here.

1. NAR TF 03 NW 4
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 19, 1929, 193.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 250.

LI 87 HOLBEACH, Lincs.

Holbeach

TF 34 15

Roman building excavated in 1968 by D. Kaye.

1. SMR 7983
2. *L.H.A.*, 4, 1969, 101.
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 11, 1977, 12.

LI 88 HOLBEACH, Lincs.

TF 31 11

Roman pottery, daub and building debris.

1. NAR 31 SW 16
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 251.

LI 89 HOLBEACH, Lincs.

TF 35 20

Roman pottery, quern, building debris and other finds.

1. NAR TF 31 SE 8
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 251.

LI 90 HONINGTON, Lincs.

SK 94 44

Roman pottery and ?building debris.

1. NAR SK 94 SW 8
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 253.

LI 91 HONINGTON, Lincs.

SK 95 43

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1963.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 253.

LI 92 HORBLING, Lincs.

TF 13 35

Roman pottery, building debris and iron artefacts. Further building debris, pottery and possible pottery kiln at TF 13 34.

1. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 8.
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 24.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 254.

LI 93 HOUGH ON THE HILL, Lincs.

Lovedon Hill

SK 90 45

Roman building material and Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The upper part of a column from a Roman building was used to cover a double inhumation of the Saxon period.

1. *A.A.S.R.P.*, 38 1927, 313-20.
2. *Med. Arch.*, 3, 1959, 297.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 256.

LI 94 HOUGHAM, Lincs.

SK 91 43

Roman pottery, other finds and ?building debris reported here.

1. NAR SK 94 SW 1
2. *L.H.A.*, 1, 5, 1970, 8.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 256.

LI 95 IRBY, Lincs.

TA 20 03

Roman pottery, coin of Hadrian, iron fragments and building debris.

1. NAR TA 20 SW 2
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1963.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 258.

LI 96 KIRKMOND-LE-MIRE, Lincs.

TF 18 93

Probable villa, Roman pottery and building debris excavated. Corridor mosaic exposed, c. 2.6 m wide, with coarser tesserae for guilloche border, and finer tesserae for four black birds set at each corner of a square. Much stone and tile around obvious building platform.

1. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 325.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 262.

LI 97 KIRKMOND-LE-MIRE, Lincs.

TF 18 91

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. NAR TF 19 SE A
2. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 8.

3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 262.

LI 98 KIRTON, Lincs.

TF 21 49

Roman building debris.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1957.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 262.

LI 99 LEGSBY, Lincs.

TF 12 86

Roman pottery and building debris found here, now in Lincoln Museum.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1968.
3. *L.H.A.*, 1, 4, 1969, 106.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 264.

LI 100 LEGSBY, Lincs.

TF 13 86

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 1, 4, 1969, 106.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 265.

LI 101 LENTON, KEISBY, OSGODBY AND IRNHAM, Lincs.

TF 01 28

Large scatter of Roman roofing tile and other building debris with no pottery scattered over ten to fifteen acres; concentration over three acres.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 24.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 265.

LI 102 LITTLE PONTON AND STROXTON, Lincs.

SK 91 32

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 8.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 266.

LI 103 LONDONTORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT, Lincs.

SK 93 35

Roman pottery, building debris and coins.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 25.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 266.

LI 104 LONDONTORPE AND HARROWBY WITHOUT, Lincs.

SK 94 37

Roman and Iron Age pottery, and Roman building debris.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 26.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 266.

LI 105 LONG BENNINGTON, Lincs.

SK 84 43

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. NAR SK 94 SW 2
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 267.

LI 106 LUDFORD MAGNA, Lincs.

TF 20 89

Roman villa reported here. Roman pottery, coins and stamped tiles in Lincoln Museum.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1952-3.

2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 268.

LI 107 LUDFORD MAGNA, Lincs.

TF 21 89

Roman pottery and building debris here?

1. NAR TF 28 NW C
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 268.

LI 108 MAIDENWELL, Lincs.

Walaby

TF 34 76

Roman villa and cemetery with Saxon cemetery excavated 1965-66 by G.C. Knowles. Finds in Scunthorpe Museum; excavation notes with excavator.

1. SMR 8040

LI 109 MARSTON, Lincs.

SK 88 43

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. NAR SK 84 SE 14
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 272.

LI 110 NAVENBY, Lincs.

Highfield House

SK 99 57

Roman building excavated in 1965 by local schoolmaster.

1. SMR 7148
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 8, 1965, 17.

LI 111 NETTLEHAM, Lincs.

SK 99 75

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 278.

LI 112 NETTLEHAM, Lincs.

SK 99 75

Roman pottery, coins and building debris.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1968.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 278.

LI 113 NETTLEHAM, Lincs.

SK 99 74

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1968.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 278.

LI 114 NETTLEHAM, Lincs.

SK 99 75

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 278.

LI 115 NETTLEHAM, Lincs.

SK 99 74

Roman pottery, building debris, coins and worked bronze.

1. *L.H.A.*, 1, 4, 1969, 104.
2. *L.H.A.*, 1, 5, 1979, 8.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 278.

LI 116 NETTLEHAM, Lincs.

TF 01 75

Roman pottery, building debris, coins and inscription here. Further building debris at nearby locations. A further inscription nearby. Finds in Lincolnshire Museum. One inscription gave the first instance of Mars Rigonemetos in Britain. It means 'King of the Grove' or 'King of the Sanctuary'.

1. NAR TF 07 NW 12/7
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
3. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1964.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 52, 1962, 192.
5. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1962.
6. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 278.

LI 117 NEWTON AND HACEBY, Lincs.

Haceby

TF 01 36

Excavated villa with mosaics. Visible remains. Excavated in 1818 and again 1928-9. The latter excavation was undertaken by the cadets of the R.A.F. College at Cranwell. The part which they examined appeared to be a bath wing of a corridor villa.

1. SMR 7712/J7789
2. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1, 1818, 634.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 19, 1929, 193.
4. *Archaeologia*, 22, 1829, 28-9.
5. *J.R.A.F.C.C.*, 9 (2), 1929, 140-3.
6. *Antiquity*, 3, 1929, 486.

LI 118 NORMANBY BY SPITAL, Lincs.

TF 01 88

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 280.

LI 119 NORMANBY LE WOLD, Lincs.

TF 11 96

Roman pottery and building material.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1963.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 280.

LI 120 NORMANTON, Lincs.

SK 93 46

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. NAR SK 94 NW 18
2. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 6, N.S., 1955-6, 10.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 280.

LI 121 NORTH KELSEY, Lincs.

TA 06 01

Roman building, debris, pottery and other finds.

1. NAR TA 00 SE 3
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 282.

LI 122 NORTH KELSEY, Lincs.

TA 07 01

Roman building debris, coins and pottery.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1974, 24.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 282.

LI 123 NORTON DISNEY, Lincs.

Potter Hill

SK 85 60

A winged-corridor villa house with a large aisled farmhouse, joined by a bath-suite; the buildings are surrounded by ditches, which led the excavator to call it a 'fortified villa' (ref. no. 2). Excavated by A. Oswald 1933. 7. Three burials found, one over a threshold and two by walls. The first buildings, c. 70-110, were of timber and a number of pottery wasters found. A small stone structure in the dwelling-house area c. 120-180. First buildings in stone c.200. The villa burnt down five times, the last time in the second half of the fourth century.

1. SMR 7144
2. *Antiq. J.*, 17, 1937, 138-178.
3. *Arch. J.*, 91, 1935, 112-176.
4. *L.H.A.*, 7, 1972, 10.
5. *Arch. J.*, 120 1964, 12, fig. 1.
6. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 282.

LI 124 OLD SOMERBY, Lincs.

SK 95 34

Roman pottery and ?building debris.

1. NAR SK 93 SE A
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 284.

LI 125 OSBOURNBY, Lincs.

TF 06 38

Roman pottery, quern and building debris, now in Lincoln Museum.

1. NAR TF 03 NE 4
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1959, 9.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 285.

LI 126 OSBOURNBY, Lincs.

TF 08 39

Roman pottery, quern and building debris.

1. NAR TF 03 NE 19
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1959, 9.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 285.

LI 127 OSGODBY, Lincs.

TF 03 91

Roman pottery, building debris and other finds.

1. NAR TF 09 SW 3
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 286.

LI 128 OSGODBY, Lincs.

TF 07 91

Roman pottery, building debris, ?mosaic and other finds, now in Lincoln and Scunthorpe Museums.

1. NAR TF 09 SE 6
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 286.

LI 129 RAND, Lincs.

TF 09 78

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 9.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 292.

LI 130 RAND, Lincs.

TF 09 78

Roman pottery, building debris, quern and possible road.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 292.

LI 131 REEPHAM, Lincs.

TF 04 73

Roman pottery, coins, bronze and iron objects, quern and building debris; some of these finds in Lincoln Museum.

1. NAR TF 07 SW Q
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1964
3. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 294.

LI 132 RISEHOLME, Lincs.

SK 98 76

Roman building debris.

1. NAR SK 97 NE 6
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 295.

LI 133 ROPSLEY AND HUMBY, Lincs.

SK 964 34

Roman pottery, building debris, quern and other finds.

1. NAR SK 93 SE 1
2. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 5, n.s., 1953-4, 80.
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1960.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 295.

LI 134 ROPSLEY AND HUMBY/BRACEBY AND SAPPERTON, Lincs.

TF 01 32

Roman coins, building debris, pottery, other finds and possible mosaic. Coins of Nerva to Urbs Roma. Finds now in Grantham Museum.

1. NAR TF 03 SW 3
2. *Arch. J.*, 14, 1857, 75.
3. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, 5, 1896-8, 116-7.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 19, 29, 193.
5. Trollope, E.A., 1872, *Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhurn*, 45.
6. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 295.

LI 135 ROWSTON, Lincs.

TF 07 56

Roman ?building debris reported.

1. NAR TF 05 NE Q
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 296.

LI 136 ROXBYP CUM RISBY, Lincs.

SE 92 16

Roman mosaic uncovered here.

1. *L.H.A.*, 8, 1973, 41.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 296.

LI 137 ROXBYP CUM RISBY, Lincs.

SE 92 17

Roman villa with mosaics. Finds in Scunthorpe Museum.

1. NAR SE 19 NW 11
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 296.
3. Gough's Camden 2, 1806, 376.
4. *Publications of the Surtees Society*, 54, 1869, 212.
5. *P.S.A.*, 6, 1876, 114-115.

LI 138 RUSKINGTON, Lincs.

TF 08 49

Roman pottery and ?building debris.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1964.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 297.

LI 139 SAPPERTON, Lincs.

c. TF 01 32

Roman pottery and building found here, close to the major Roman settlement.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 298.

LI 140 SAXBY, Lincs.

TF 00 86

Roman ?building debris reported.

1. NAR TF 08 NW F
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 298.

LI 141 SCAMPTON, Lincs.

SK 95 78

Roman villa with mosaics and burials. Relief-pattern flue tiles found at villa site. Excavated in 1795 by C. Illingworth and in 1973 by D. Walker. The excavations were made in advance of destruction by road-works of the southern part of this scheduled site. The southern edge of the villa enclosure was noted and much wall-plaster found. A child burial was also recovered. One piece of wall plaster carried a *graffito*.

1. SMR 6958/6969
2. Illingworth, C., 1808, *Topographical Account of the Parish of Scampton*, 3-13.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 3, 1968, 183.
4. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 7, n.s., 1957-8, 106.
5. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 21.
6. *L.H.A.*, 9, 1974, 21.
7. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 299.

LI 142 SCAMPTON, Lincs.

SK 95 78

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1968.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 299.

LI 143 SCAMPTON, Lincs.

SK 95 78

Roman pottery and possibly building debris in the form of a column base.

1. *L.H.A.*, 1, no.4, 1969, 106.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 299.

LI 144 SCUNTHORPE, Lincs.

SE 90 10

Roman pottery, slag and building debris.

1. NAR SE 91 SW 16
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 301

LI 145 SILK WILLOUGHBY, Lincs.

TF 04 42

Roman mosaic.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 27.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 305.

- LI 146 SKEGNESS, Lincs.
TF 52 61
Roman pottery and ?building debris, now in Lincoln Museum.
1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1968.
 2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 305.
- LI 147 SLEAFORD, Lincs.
TF 07 45
Iron Age mint of the Coritani. Whitwell reports Roman coins, pottery, building debris, road, possible inhumation and a 'corn drier'.
1. *P.P.S.*, 27, 1961, 348.
 2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1959-60.
 3. Evans, J., 1864, *Ancient British Coins*, 65.
 4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 305.
- LI 148 SLEAFORD, Lincs.
TF 07 45
Roman well, road, pottery, building debris and 'corn drier'.
1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1961.
 2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 305.
- LI 149 SOUTH RAUCEBY, Lincs.
SK 99 45
Roman pottery and building debris.
1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1964.
 2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 308.
- LI 150 SOUTH RAUCEBY, Lincs.
TF 00 44
Roman pottery and building debris, now in Lincoln Museum.
1. NAR TF 04 SW 1
 2. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 9, n.s., 1961-2, 105.
 3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 308.
- LI 151 SOUTH RAUCEBY, Lincs.
TF 00 44
Roman pottery, quern, possible inhumation and building debris, now in Lincoln Museum.
1. NAR TF 04 SW 1
 2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 308.
- LI 152 SOUTH RAUCEBY, Lincs.
TF 01 44
Roman pottery, building debris, quern and ?inhumation, now in Lincoln Museum.
1. NAR TF 04 SW 1
 2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 308.
- LI 153 SOUTH WITHAM, Lincs.
SK 92 19
A Roman cemetery of at least twenty inhumations and pottery found during operations conducted by the Stanton and Holwell Ironstone Company between 1920 and 1925. The inhumations were close to a well, nearly square in section, over 9 m. deep, near which a coin of Claudius Gothicus was found. Close by was the foundation of a small building and bronze finds.
1. NAR SK 91 NW 5
 2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 15, 1925, 227-8.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 309.
- LI 154 SPROXTON, Lincs.
SK 85 24
Roman mosaic here, close to the border with Denton parish. Pottery also.
1. NAR SK 82 SE 6
 2. Nichols, J., 1811, *The History and Antiquity of the County of Leicester*, Vol. 4, part 2, 1045.
 3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 220.
- LI 155 STAINFIELD, Lincs.
TF 07 24
Roman pottery and building debris.
1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
 2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 311.
- LI 156 STAMFORD, Lincs.
TF 03 07
Roman pottery, coin possibly of Sev. Alexander, and ?building debris, now in Stamford Museum.
1. NAR TF 00 NW 52
 2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1958.
 3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 312.
- LI 157 STAMFORD, Lincs.
TF 02 07
Roman mosaic, now in the Spalding Gentlemen's Museum.
1. NAR TF 00 NW 47
 2. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 12, 1839, 527.
 3. *Arch. J.*, 91 1935, 182.
 4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 312.
- LI 158 STOKE ROCHFORD, Lincs.
SK 91 27
Roman building debris, coins and possible mosaic.
1. NAR SK 92 NW 9
 2. *Surtees Society*, 76, 1883, 323.
 3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 314.
- LI 159 STOKE ROCHFORD, Lincs.
SK 92 27
Roman pottery, building debris and bath house excavated.
1. SMR 7164
 2. *Archaeologia*, 23, 1831, 385-7.
 3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 314.
 4. *Archaeologia*, 22, 1829, 26-32.
- LI 160 STOKE ROCHFORD, Lincs.
SK 93 28
Roman pottery, building debris, burial and bath house excavated. Finds in Lincoln Museum.
1. SMR 7163
 2. *Archaeologia*, 22, 1829, 26-32.
 3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 314.
 4. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 9, n.s., 1961-2, 16.
 5. *Archaeologia*, 23, 1831, 385-7.
- LI 161 STOKE ROCHFORD, Lincs.
North Stoke
SK 93 28
Roman bath house uncovered, 1959-60.

1. SMR 6691
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1959-60.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 314.
4. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 9, 1961, 16.
5. *E.M.A.B.*, 2, 1959, 9.

LI 162 STOW, Lincs.
SK 88 82

Roman coins and ?building debris.

1. NAR SK 88 SE B
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 314.

LI 163 STURTON BY STOW, Lincs.
SK 87 80

Roman pottery and building debris reported here by Whitwell. In 1928 a tessellated pavement was discovered when the farmer picked up tesserae and subsequent probing by the City and County Museum of Lincoln revealed "what appeared to be the pavement of a corridor 4 and a half ft. wide, in three colours". As the pavement was being destroyed by the plough, the tesserae were taken to the museum and put together in their original order.

1. NAR SK 88 SE 6
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 18, 1928, 199.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 315.

LI 164 SUTTON ST. EDMUND, Lincs.
TF 31 SE 7

Roman coin and building debris reported by William Stukely but in no detail.

1. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 316.

LI 165 SWATON, Lincs.
TF 14 38

Roman pottery, bronze object and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 9.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 317.

LI 166 SWAYFIELD, Lincs.
SK 98 22

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 27.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 317.

LI 167 TALLINGTON, Lincs.
TF 09 08

Roman pottery and other finds, and a possible timber building.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1956.
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1957.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 318.

LI 168 THORESWAY, Lincs.
TF 15 97

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 320.

LI 169 THORESWAY, Lincs.
TF 17 96

Roman pottery, coins, cremation, other finds including bronze object and building debris.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
2. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 11.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 320.

LI 170 THORESWAY, Lincs.
TF 17 96

Roman pottery, building debris, quern, possible road and other finds.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
2. *L.H.A.*, 6, 1971, 9-10.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 320.

LI 171 THREEKINGHAM, Lincs.
TF 07 36

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. NAR TF 03 NE 7
2. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 9, n.s., 1961, 21.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 322.

LI 172 TORKSEY, Lincs.
SK 83 78

Roman coins, building debris and possible mosaic.

1. NAR SK 87 NW 8
2. *A.A.S.R.P.*, 28, 1906, 456.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 324.

LI 173 TORKSEY, Lincs.
SK 83 78

Roman ?building debris.

1. NAR SK 87 NW M
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 324.

LI 174 WADDINGHAM, Lincs.
SK 98 96

Roman pottery and ?building debris.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 28.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 326.

LI 175 WADDINGTON, Lincs.
SK 97 63

Roman pottery and building debris, now in Lincoln Museum.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1966.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 326.

LI 176 WADDINGTON, Lincs.
SK 97 65

Roman pottery, building debris, coins and bronze object.

1. *L.H.A.*, 1, no.4, 1969, 106.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 326.

LI 177 WADDINGTON, Lincs.
SK 97 66

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 1, no.4, 1969, 106.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 326.

LI 178 WADDINGTON, Lincs.
SK 97 66

Roman pottery, coin and building debris, now in Lincoln Museum. Also air photograph.

1. NAR SK 96 NE R

2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 326.

LI 179 WALESBY, Lincs.

TF 14 92

Roman villa reported to have been discovered here.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1965.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 327.

LI 180 WALESBY, Lincs.

TF 14 92

Roman villa with possible pottery kiln and well. Querns, lead tank, pottery, building debris and other finds in Lincoln Museum.

1. SMR 7922
2. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 6, 1861-2, 135-8.
3. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, 8, 1905, 194.
4. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 8, n.s., 1959-60, 16-17.
5. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 28.
6. *L.H.A.*, 13, 1978, 84-5, plate 3.
7. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 327.
8. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 10, n.s., 1861, 683.
9. Jewitt, L. 1878, *The Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, 59-61.

LI 181 WELBOURNE, Lincs.

SK 97 53

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. NAR SK 95 SE 1
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 329.

LI 182 WEST WILLOUGHBY, Lincs.

SK 96 43

Roman pottery, building debris, coins and bronze object.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1959.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 322.

LI 183 WHAPLODE, Lincs.

TF 31 13

Roman pottery, building debris, altar and coins. The O.S. notes that several local people have minor finds (single coins or potsherds) from the immediate vicinity of the church, generally from new graves. Coins of Vespasian and Antonius Pius included in finds.

1. NAR TF 31 SW 14
2. *A.A.S.R.P.*, 1, 1850-1, 340-1.
3. *A.A.S.R.P.*, 6, 1861-2, 21.
4. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 9, n.s., 1961-2, 104-5.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 333.

LI 184 WILDMORE, Lincs.

TF 25 53

Roman quern and building debris.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1967.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 336.

LI 185 WILLOUGHBY WITH SLOOTHBY, Lincs.

TF 46 72

Roman pottery, coins and building debris. The enormous quantity of roofing and flue tiles and soil mixed with black and red earth suggest possibility of tile production, but many other finds made, such as bronzes, shell and bone may indicate domestic occupation.

1. NAR TF 47 SE 2

P.S.A., 11, 1885-7, 65.

Lincolnshire in Roman Times, 1902, 49-50.

Arch. J., 91, 1935, 185.

5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 337.

LI 186 WILLOUGHTON, Lincs.

SK 94 92

Roman pottery, quern, building debris and other finds.

1. NAR SK 99 SW 13
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 337.

LI 187 WILLOUGHTON, Lincs.

SK 94 93

Roman pottery, quern, building debris and other finds.

1. NAR SK 99 SW 12
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 337.

LI 188 WILSFORD, Lincs.

SK 99 42

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *L.H.A.*, 1, no.4, 1969, 107.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 337.

LI 189 WILSFORD, Lincs.

SK 99 62

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1974, 27.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 338.

LI 190 WORLABY, Lincs.

TA 01 14

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1965.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 341.

LI 191 WORLABY, Lincs.

TA 01 14

Roman villa indicated here by excavated finds of pottery, building debris, tesserae and burial. Finds now in Scunthorpe Museum.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1965.
2. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1966.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 341.

LI 192 WRAWBY, Lincs.

TA 01 07

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *A.N. Lincs.*, 1965.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 341.

LI 193 WYVILLE WITH HUNGERTON, Lincs.

SK 88 29

Roman pottery, building debris, quern and slag. The O.S. note that many Roman coins have been found in the parish and quantities of refuse of an iron smelting furnace have been found. Slag noted here also.

1. NAR SK 82 NE 10
2. *L.A.A.S.R.P.*, 9, n.s., 1961, 19, 61, fig. 2.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 342.

NORFOLK

NF 1 ALBY WITH THWAITE, Norfolk.

TG 13

Air photo of ditched enclosure c. 50 m square. Not investigated. Villa or signal station?

1. SMR 17208

NF 2 ALDEBY, Norfolk.

TM 49

Second to third century sherds with tegulae.

1. SMR 15615

NF 3 ASHILL, Norfolk.

Moat Farm

TG 80

50,000 sq. m scatter of Roman sherds and building material including tesserae and flue tiles. There are four concentrations of pottery, three with building material. The pottery is late first to fourth century. Grid-walked in 1982.

1. SMR 4709

NF 4 ASHILL, Norfolk.

Robin Hood's Garden

TG 90

Rectangular enclosure with late first century wells.

Contains later buildings and fourth century pottery, with coins up to AD 375-8.

1. SMR 8712

2. *East Anglian Archaeology*, 5, 1977, 9-30.

NF 5 ATTLEBOROUGH, Norfolk.

Cakes Hill

TM 09

Wall of Roman bricks found, also loose bricks, flue tiles, and tegulae.

1. SMR 9095

NF 6 AYLHAM, Norfolk.

Botwick Hall

TG 22

Extensive area of Roman finds including pilae, flue and roof tiles. Flint footings traced in unpublished excavations; painted plaster, opus signinum and one 8 x 3 m two-roomed building.

1. SMR 7586

NF 7 AYLHAM, Norfolk.

TG 22

Roof tiles of the Roman period.

1. SMR 7587

NF 8 BACONSTHORPE, Norfolk.

TG 13

Roman bricks.

1. SMR 6560

NF 9 BANHAM, Norfolk.

TM 08

Roof tiles, hypocaust pilae, coins, pottery and *opus signinum*, found during building works in 1988, suggest the

site of a villa.

1. SMR 24627

2. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 300.

NF 10 BARTON BENDISH, Norfolk.

TF 70

Extensive concentration of second to fourth century pottery and building material.

1. SMR 18849

NF 11 BARTON BENDISH, Norfolk.

TF 70

Extensive concentration of second to fourth century pottery and tiles.

1. SMR 11975

2. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 300.

NF 12 BARTON BENDISH, Norfolk.

TF 70

Roman pottery, tiles and aerial photographs of trackways.

1. SMR 17212

NF 13 BARTON BENDISH, Norfolk.

TF 70

Tegula fragment found in Mediaeval scatter.

1. SMR 19099

NF 14 BARTON BENDISH, Norfolk.

TF 70

Roman sherd concentration with Roman tile.

1. SMR 20390

NF 15 BARTON BENDISH, Norfolk.

TF 70

Roman flue tile fragment found in Mediaeval scatter.

1. SMR 20399

NF 16 BAWBURGH, Norfolk.

TF 10

Second to third century pottery and building material.

1. SMR 9293

NF 17 BAWBURGH, Norfolk.

TG 10

Sherds and tegula fragment of the Roman period.

1. SMR 14271

NF 18 BAWSEY, Norfolk.

Mintlyn

TF 61

Scatter of coarse sherds and flue tile fragments of the Roman period.

1. SMR 16987

NF 19 BEESTON REGIS, Norfolk.

TG 14

First to second century sherds and wall plaster fragment found in sandpit.

1. SMR 6346

NF 20 BERGH APTON, Norfolk.

TG 30

Gravel quarrying revealed sherds, predominantly third to fourth century, tegulae, imbrices, flue tile fragment, bricks, daub and wall plaster.

1. SMR 10316

NF 21 BILLINGFORD, Norfolk.

TG 0 2

Small area of sherds and tile of the Roman period.

1. SMR 4378

NF 22 BIRCHAM, Norfolk.

TF 7 3

Roman tegula in Mediaeval scatter.

1. SMR 6062

NF 23 BRAMPTON, Norfolk.

TG 2 2

Sherds and building materials of the Roman period.

1. SMR 7604

NF 24 BRANCASTER, Norfolk.

TF 7 4

Sherds and roof tiles of the Roman period.

1. SMR 19120

NF 25 BRETENHAM, Norfolk.

TL 8 8

First to fourth century sherd concentration with tegulae, flue tiles and bricks.

1. SMR 5653

NF 26 BRETENHAM, Norfolk.

No grid ref. available

Roman tile.

1. SMR 5960

NF 27 BROOME/DITCHINGHAM, Norfolk.

TM 3 9

Extensive first to fourth century scatter of sherds and brick.

1. SMR 18529/10613

NF 28 BRUNDALL, Norfolk.

TM 3 0

Concrete rubble foundations with bricks, flue tiles and roof tiles. First to third century pottery.

1. SMR 10227

2. *Arch. J.*, 46, 1889, 354-5.

NF 29 BURNHAM NORTON, Norfolk.

TM 8 4

Roman sherd scatter with flint rubble and tiles.

1. SMR 20343

NF 30 BURNHAM THORPE, Norfolk.

TM 8 4

Sherds of the first and second centuries and tile in a scatter of material including Mediaeval artefacts.

1. SMR 13771

NF 31 CAISTER-ON-SEA, Norfolk.

TG 5 1

Third and fourth century pottery with tile fragments.

1. SMR 13228

NF 32 CAISTER-ON-SEA, Norfolk.

TG 5 1

Tegula fragment.

1. SMR 13229

NF 33 CAISTER-ON-SEA, Norfolk.

TG 5 1

Foundations, pits, a well and Roman coins.

1. SMR 8692

NF 34 CANTLEY, Norfolk.

TG 3 0

Aerial photograph of rectangular ditched enclosure, with possible Roman building inside.

1. SMR 10270

NF 35 CASTLE ACRE, Norfolk.

TF 8 1

Tessellated floor.

1. SMR 12362

NF 36 CAWSTON, Norfolk.

TG 1 2

Reported ?Roman building. No dating evidence.

1. SMR 7427

NF 37 CHOSELEY, Norfolk.

TF 7 4

Second to fourth century sherds, two late third century coin hoards and building material including flue tiles.

1. SMR 1323

NF 38 CHOSELEY, Norfolk.

TF 7 4

Roman tile fragment.

1. SMR 1385

NF 39 COLTISHALL, Norfolk.

TF 2 1

Aerial photograph of rectangular enclosure containing Roman and Mediaeval sherds.

NF 40 CONGHAM, Norfolk.

TF 7 2

Robber trenches, floors of 'cement', flue and roof tiles, coins of Postumus to Valentinian I, and painted wall plaster found in 'an excavation of sorts'. Within 250 m of the building Claudio-Neronian brooches and Pagan and Middle Saxon occupation have also been discovered.

1. SMR 3560

2. Gregory, T., 1982, in *The Romano-British Countryside*, ed D Miles B.A.R., 103 (2)

NF 41 CRANWORTH, Norfolk.

Woodrising

TF 9 0

Second to fourth century sherds, two extensive scatters of roof and flue tiles and brick to the north-east and south-west of gravelled yard. Total area 250 x 200 m. Window glass.

1. SMR 8798
- NF 42 CREAKE NORTH, Norfolk.
Shammer House
TF 8 3
Sherds and roof tiles of Roman period.
1. SMR 1913
- NF 43 DENVER, Norfolk.
TF 5 0
Second to fourth century pottery, roof tiles and briquetage.
1. SMR 4240
- NF 44 DILHAM, Norfolk.
TG 32 25
Roman pottery and flue tiles found during fieldwalking in 1984.
1. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 294.
- NF 45 DISS, Norfolk.
TM 1 8
Reputed Roman villa.
1. SMR 7926
2. *P.P.S.E.A.*, 1, 323
- NF 46 DOCKING, Norfolk.
TF 7 3
Extensive scatter of Roman sherds and other material which the finder claimed as a villa, though no more information is forthcoming.
1. SMR 13827
- NF 47 DOWNHAM WEST, Norfolk.
TF 5 0
Heavy Roman sherd scatter with roof and flue tiles, along Fen Causeway.
1. SMR 4235
- NF 48 DUNTON, Norfolk.
Toftrees
TF 9 2
Footings on roadside of Roman date.
1. SMR 7112
- NF 49 EAST DEREHAM, Norfolk.
TG 0 1
15 x 15 m scatter of sherds and bricks. Roman.
1. SMR 19014
2. *Britannia*, 16, 19485, 294.
- NF 50 EAST TUDDENHAM, Norfolk.
TG 0 1
Roman sherds, roof tiles, flues, bricks and *opus signinum*.
1. SMR 7304
- NF 51 EAST WALTON, Norfolk.
TF 7 1
15 m x 8 m approx. scatter of third century sherds and roof tiles.
1. SMR 3951
- NF 52 EAST WALTON, Norfolk.
TF 7 1
300 m x 150 m scatter of Roman sherds and tile.
1. SMR 19639
- NF 53 EAST WALTON, Norfolk.
TF 7 1
Scatter of Roman sherds and red brick tesserae.
1. SMR 19109
- NF 54 FELTWELL, Norfolk.
TL 7 9
Bath house and other building remains over area 300 m east to west. Third to fourth century sherds. Immediately to north of St. Nicholas' Church. Well.
1. SMR 4921
2. *E.A.A.*, 31, 1986.
3. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 369.
- NF 55 FELTWELL, Norfolk.
Little Oulsham Drove.
TL 7 9
Rectangular house and detached bath house. Third to fourth century. Also a sword was found which may be late Roman or early Saxon.
1. SMR 5205
2. *E.A.A.*, 31, 1986.
3. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 369.
- NF 56 FELTWELL, Norfolk.
TL 6 9
Stone and brick footings of Roman date.
1. SMR 5208
- NF 57 FELTWELL, Norfolk.
Kettles Lane
TL 7 9
Roman tile floor excavated.
1. SMR 5210
- NF 58 FELTWELL, Norfolk.
Leonard's Lane
TL 7 9
Chalk floors in rectangular enclosures. Bricks and tegulae. Sherds of second and third centuries.
1. SMR 5212
- NF 59 FELTWELL, Norfolk.
Den Beck Wood
TL 7 9
Reputed remains of Roman buildings.
1. SMR 14229
- NF 60 FINCHAM, Norfolk.
TL 6 0
Sherds and flue footings. Roman.
1. SMR 15480
- NF 61 FLITCHAM, Norfolk.
Den Black Wood, Appleton
TF 7 2
Three buildings of flint, brick and carrstone. Wall plaster

and window glass. Coins of Vespasian to Magentius. Excavations by the Norfolk Research Committee in 1947-8 investigated the two northernmost buildings, then represented by scatters. A building was represented by a wall with scraps of a tessellated floor while to the west lay a cobbled yard and three small lean-tos. Sherds of Pagan Saxon pottery found.

1. SMR 3481
2. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 360-362.

NF 62 FLITCHAM, Norfolk.

TF 7 2

Scatter of Roman sherds and flue tiles.

1. SMR 3486
2. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 362.

NF 63 FORNCETT, Norfolk.

TM 1 9

Two concentrations of Roman sherds, tile and daub. Coins of mid-third century to 375-8.

1. SMR 10029/10030

NF 64 FRING, Norfolk.

TF 7 3

Aerial photographs of rectangular enclosure with internal buildings, perhaps of timber. Sherds, tile fragments and coins of Marcus Aurelius to Magnentius. First to third century sherds. The hexagonal structure in the central area cannot be identified with any confidence and Gregory feels it is unlikely to be a Romano-Celtic temple, based on Edward's comments.

1. SMR 1659
2. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 360.
3. *E.A.A.*, 5, 1977, 236.

NF 65 FRING, Norfolk.

TF 7 3

Second to third century sherds, flue and roof tile. Probable findspot of tessellated floor c. 1790.

1. SMR 1661
2. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 360.

NF 66 GAYTON, Norfolk.

Well Hall

TF 7 2

Eight separate pottery scatters, three with flint, brick and roof slate; all material of Roman date. Spread of sherds and tile of Roman date. Detailed surface surveys by John Smallwood have revealed about two hectares of surface finds in eight distinct concentrations to the north of the spring where the Gayton River rises. Three of these include sufficient building material to suggest substantial buildings. The pottery is overwhelmingly late in date, with a bias towards third century types.

1. SMR 16121
2. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 362.

NF 67 GAYTON THORPE, Norfolk.

TF 7 1

Two contiguous buildings with mosaics. Two other buildings, one a bath house. Second to fourth century. Cropmarks. Finds include painted wall plaster and marble

vener. Finds of late Saxon and Mediaeval pottery from surrounding cropmarks and complex of enclosures.

1. SMR 3743
2. *Norfolk Archaeology*, 23, 1928-9, 166-209.
3. *E.A.A.*, 5, 1977, 235-6.
4. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 362, 364.

NF 68 GAYTON THORPE, Norfolk.

TF 7 1

Roman pottery and tile in a 2 acre Mediaeval pottery scatter. Cropmarks of linear and rectilinear features, some possible enclosures.

1. SMR 17792

NF 69 GAYTON THORPE, Norfolk.

TF 7 1

'Roman pot and stones' reported.

1. SMR 17792

NF 70 GOODERSTONE, Norfolk.

TF 7 0

Two buildings of oolite and tiles. Third to fourth century sherds.

1. SMR 4575

NF 71 GREAT DUNHAM, Norfolk.

East House Farm

TF 8 1

250 m square pottery scatter, mainly third century, with 100 x 50 m flint and tile (including flue tiles) concentration.

1. SMR 4188

NF 72 GREAT ELLINGHAM, Norfolk.

TM 0 9

Spread of sherds, bricks, tegulae and flue tiles.

1. SMR 9082

NF 73 GREAT ELLINGHAM, Norfolk.

TM 0 9

Late second to third century sherds, tegulae, bricks, flue tiles and tesserae, in area c. 100 m square.

1. SMR 9083

NF 74 GREAT SNORING, Norfolk.

TF 9 3

250 m across, scatter of sherds and roof tile of the third to fourth century.

1. SMR 2048

NF 75 GREAT SNORING, Norfolk.

TF 9 9

50 m across, scatter of tegulae, imbrices, flue tiles and second to fourth century sherds.

1. SMR 2121

NF 76 GREAT SNORING, Norfolk.

Thorpland Hall

TF 9 3

Extensive scatter of bricks, tiles and second to fourth century sherds.

1. SMR 2123

NF 77 GREAT WALSINGHAM, Norfolk.
TG 9 3
Concentrations of flint in second to third century. Roman
sherd scatter.
1. SMR 2024

NF 78 GREAT WALSINGHAM, Norfolk.
TF 9 3
Sherds, tegulae and imbrices.
1. SMR 12617

NF 79 GREAT WALSINGHAM, Norfolk.
TF 9 3
Roman brick and flue tiles.
1. SMR 17543

NF 80 GRESHAM, Norfolk.
TG 1 3
Scatter of fourth century sherds, tegulae and flue tiles c.
100 m across.
1. SMR 17395

NF 81 GRIMSTON, Norfolk.
TF 7 2
The fragmentary remains of this villa were excavated by
Major Bale in 1906. Sufficient remained to suggest that he
had uncovered just one corner of a well-appointed
courtyard villa. Seven tessellated floors found, and also a
bath suite uncovered. Undated.
1. SMR 3575
2. *Norfolk Archaeology*, 16, 1907, 219-27.
3. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 362.

NF 82 GRIMSTON, Norfolk.
TF 7 2
Tegulae and flue tiles east of the Grimston courtyard villa
(NF 81).
1. SMR 3579
2. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 330.

NF 83 GRIMSTON, Norfolk.
Vong Farm
TF 7 2
A perhaps suspect report of Roman sherds and tesserae.
For a similar report see NF 83.
1. SMR 3599

NF 84 GRIMSTON, Norfolk.
TF 7 2
Sherds and tesserae reported, but this report is also
considered suspect. For a similar report see NF 82.
1. SMR 3600

NF 85 GRIMSTON, Norfolk.
TF 7 2
Tegula fragment.
1. SMR 14170

NF 86 GRIMSTON, Norfolk.
TF 7 2
Roman tile.
1. SMR 17000

NF 87 GUNTHORPE, Norfolk.
Bale
TG 0 3
Second to fourth century sherds, flue and roof tiles, wall
plaster and late third century hoard.

NF 88 HAINFORD, Norfolk.
TG 2 1
Coins of Vespasian to Valentinian I, sherds and tegula
fragment over area of 300 x 300 m.
1. SMR 16738

NF 89 HALES, Norfolk.
TM 3 9
Second to fourth century sherds, flue tiles and tegulae.
1. SMR 18135

NF 90 HEACHAM, Norfolk.
TF 6 3
Pit, containing sherds and tegulae.
1. SMR 1425

NF 91 HEACHAM, Norfolk.
TF 6 3
Rectangular cropmark with Roman sherds and roof tile
fragment.
1. SMR 1427

NF 92 HEACHAM, Norfolk.
TF 6 3
Red clay floors, tiles and sherds of the second to fourth
centuries.
1. SMR 1438

NF 93 HELHOUGHTON, Norfolk.
TF 8 2
Sherds, tegulae and imbrices.
1. SMR 2358

NF 94 HELHOUGHTON, Norfolk.
TF 8 2
'Building etc.,' reported. No further details, but reported to
be of Roman date.
1. SMR 2360

NF 95 HEMPNALL, Norfolk.
TM 2 9
Tegula fragment, Roman, Saxon and post-Mediaeval
sherds.
1. SMR 15909

NF 96 HEMPNALL, Norfolk.
TM 2 9
Roman sherds and tegulae.
1. SMR 19361

NF 97 HETHERSETT, Norfolk.
TG 1 0
Area 150 m x 300 m: seventeen concentrations of which six
have brick and mortared flint, and one has brick, mortared
flint and *opus signinum*. Coins range from AD 69 to 378.
1. SMR 9270

NF 98 HILBOROUGH, Norfolk.

TF 8 0

Report of sherds and 'red mortar', *opus signinum* and Oxon. mortarium.

1. SMR 2706

NF 99 HOCKWOLD, Norfolk.

TL 7 8

Possible small town with possible temple. A site with red tile tesserae and other tiles spread over it.

1. SMR 5587

2. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 369-70.

NF 100 HOCKWOLD, Norfolk.

TL 7 8

One area of tiles in cropmarks. Sherds of second to early third centuries.

1. SMR 5316

2. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 369.

NF 101 HOCKWOLD, Norfolk.

TL 7 8

One stone and brick building. Mid-second to mid-fourth century finds.

1. SMR 5351

2. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 369.

NF 102 HOCKWOLD, Norfolk.

Enefer's Field

TL 7 8

Chalk rubble and mortar on Romano-British earthworks.

1. SMR 5455

NF 103 HOLME HALE, Norfolk.

TF 8 0

Approximately 10 m long area of Roman footings, flue tiles and sherds.

1. SMR 4613

NF 104 HOLME HALE, Norfolk.

TF 8 0

Roman tiles.

1. SMR 4617

NF 105 HOLME-NEXT-THE-SEA, Norfolk.

TF 7 4

Roman sherds, 'building material' and Mediaeval sherds reported.

1. SMR 1077

NF 106 HOLT, Norfolk.

TG 0 4

Small area of Roman sherds, tegulae and flue tiles.

1. SMR 15024

NF 107 HORSTEAD, Norfolk.

TG 2 1

Roman flint wall footings and sherds.

1. SMR 8033

NF 108 HOWE, Norfolk.

TM 2 9

Scatter of Roman sherds and building material with seven concentrations. Dated to mid-second to mid-fourth centuries.

1. SMR 15195

NF 109 HOWE, Norfolk.

TM 2 0

Roman sherds and brick.

1. SMR 17461

NF 110 HUNSTANTON, Norfolk.

TF 6 4

Roman sherds and building with tiled floor in walled enclosure.

1. SMR 1271

NF 111 HUNSTANTON, Norfolk.

TF 6 4

Footings, tessellated floor, flue tiles and first to fourth century sherds.

1. SMR 1275

NF 112 HUNSTANTON, Norfolk.

TF 6 4

Tiles and late Roman sherds.

1. SMR 16374

NF 113 HUNSTANTON, Norfolk.

TF 6 4

First to second century sherds with Barnack fragments.

1. SMR 12841

NF 114 INGOLDISTHORPE, Norfolk.

TF 6 3

Cropmarks of enclosures and tracks with large area of Roman sherds and tiles measuring approx. 200 m x 300 m.

1. SMR 11829

NF 115 INGOLDISTHORPE, Norfolk.

TF 6 3

Extensive scatter of Roman sherds with a few brick fragments.

1. SMR 17626

NF 116 INGWORTH, Norfolk.

TG 1 2

Tesserae and remains of buildings found in gravel pit.

1. SMR 7385

NF 117 KELLING, Norfolk.

TG 0 4

First to fourth century sherds, roof tiles, flue tiles and lozenge-stamped daub.

1. SMR 6228

NF 118 KENNINGHALL, Norfolk.

TM 0 8

Scatter of badly worn Roman tiles and sherds, which probably represent manuring debris arising out of the economy of a nearby settlement.

1. SMR 10858

NF 119 KENNINGHALL, Norfolk.
TM 0 8
Scatter of floor tile, roof tile, pottery, coins and metalwork.
1. SMR 24207

NF 120 KING'S LYNN, Norfolk.
No grid ref. available
Seventeenth century report of "Roman pavement and urns found at a depth of 20 feet".
1. SMR 5514

NF 121 KIRBY BEDON, Norfolk.
TG 2 0
Mosaic said to have been found pre-1914.
1. SMR 9676

NF 122 KIRBY CANE, Norfolk.
TM 38 92
Observations of a pipe trench revealed a scatter of Roman pottery and tile over an area of 400 x 300m, in 1987. A pit cut by the trench yielded painted plaster, building rubble and fourth century sherds.
1. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 456.

NF 123 KISTEAD, Norfolk.
TM 3 9
Flint footings and scatter of second century sherds.
1. SMR 10449

NF 124 LEZIATE, Norfolk.
TF 7 1
Fifty acre spread of Roman sherds, roof and flue tiles and walls.

NF 125 LITCHAM, Norfolk.
TF 8 1
Third to fourth century sherds and tegulae in extensive surface scatter measuring c. 300 x 50 m.
1. SMR 1106

NF 126 LITCHAM, Norfolk.
TF 8 1
Sherds and tiles of Roman period found here.
1. SMR 13545

NF 127 LITTLE MELTON, Norfolk.
TG 1 0
Surface scatter of sherds and tiles of Roman period.
1. SMR 17036

NF 128 LODDON, Norfolk.
TM 3 9
Roman tiles and sherds in cropmarks of enclosures.
Mediaeval sherds also.
1. SMR 13009

NF 129 LODDON, Norfolk.
TM 3 9
Roman tile with Mediaeval sherds.
1. SMR 13496

NF 130 LODDON, Norfolk.
TM 3 9
Two concentrations of tegulae and flue tiles, one with tesserae, in fifty-plus acre spread of Roman sherds.
1. SMR 17184/17808

NF 131 LODDON, Norfolk.
TM 3 9
Scatter of pottery and tile of Roman period.
1. SMR 17976

NF 132 LODDON, Norfolk.
TM 3 9
Scatter of sherds, tegulae, imbrices and flue tiles. Some tiles have the appearance of being over-fired and may represent a bath house.
1. SMR 17982

NF 133 LODDON, Norfolk.
TM 3 9
Roman sherds, tiles and flue tiles in a Mediaeval scatter.
1. SMR 20377

NF 134 LODDON, Norfolk.
TM 3 9
Sherds and tiles of Roman period.
1. SMR 20378

NF 135 LONG STRATTON, Norfolk.
TM 1 9
Tegulae and imbrices in surface scatter with first to fourth century and coins up to AD 360.
1. SMR 12513

NF 136 LYNFORD, Norfolk.
TL 8 8
Scatter of second to fourth century sherds and tiles, extending over a very large area.
1. SMR 5659

NF 137 LYNG, Norfolk.
TG 0 1
Roman flue tile and imbrex close to Mediaeval nunnery.
1. SMR 3048

NF 138 GREAT MASSINGHAM, Norfolk.
TF 8 2
Flint, brick and clunch walls, hypocaust and painted plaster. Pottery of the first, third and fourth centuries.
1. SMR 3669

NF 139 GREAT MELTON, Norfolk.
TG 1 0
Fourth century sherds and a tegula fragment.
1. SMR 15277

NF 140 MERTON, Norfolk.
TL 8 9
Finds scatter 300 m x 150 m. Coins of Nero to AD 378 and a red tessellated floor.
1. SMR 5061

NF 141 METHWOLD, Norfolk.

TL 7 9

Stone building with three rooms, one with hypocaust, one tiled, one with concrete floor. Third to fourth century coins.

1. SMR 4780
2. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 369.

NF 142 MORNINGTHORPE, Norfolk.

TM 2 9

Scatter of sherds, coins, tiles, flints and *opus signinum*.

1. SMR 10178

NF 143 MUNDFORD, Norfolk.

TL 7 9

Sherds and tile fragments of the Roman period.

1. SMR 4989

NF 144 MUNDFORD, Norfolk.

TL 7 9

Flue tile fragments and sherds of the Roman period.

1. SMR 14330

NF 145 NARBOROUGH, Norfolk.

TF 7 1

Building material, roof and flue tiles, possible hypocaust, third to fourth century sherds and coins.

1. SMR 3907

NF 146 NARFORD, Norfolk.

TF 7 1

Eighteen hectares of tile and sherds. Possible square buildings. Sherds of third to fourth centuries.

NF 147 NEWTON FLOTMAN, Norfolk.

TG 1 9

Roman tiles and possible remains of Mediaeval church.

1. SMR 10088

NF 148 NORTH LOPHAM, Norfolk.

TM 0 8

Two buildings, chalk tesserae, flue, roof and floor tiles, and second to third century pottery.

1. SMR 10870

NF 149 NORTH PICKENHAM, Norfolk.

TF 8 0

Cropmarks of winged villa, ?temple, ?cist tombs and ?walled enclosure.

1. SMR 29034

NF 150 OVINGTON, Norfolk.

TF 9 0

Late second to fourth century sherds, bricks and flue tile.

1. SMR 8745

NF 151 OXBOROUGH, Norfolk.

TF 7 0

10 m x 15 m approx. flint footings, with first century pottery including samian.

1. SMR 11408

NF 152 PENTNEY, Norfolk.

TF 7 1

Tiles and occupation level of the Roman period.

1. SMR 15170

NF 153 PENTNEY, Norfolk.

TF 7 1

Third to fourth century sherds, flue tiles and mortared flints.

1. SMR 20443

NF 154 PULHAM MARKET, Norfolk.

TM 1 8

Area 80 m across, second to fourth century sherds, brick and tile.

1. SMR 16009

NF 155 RINGLAND, Norfolk.

TG 1 1

Aerial photograph of possible winged-corridor building. Roman sherds found on the surface.

1. SMR 11711

NF 156 RINGSTEAD, Norfolk.

TF 7 8

Sherds and roof tiles of the Roman period.

1. SMR 1586

NF 157 REEDHAM, Norfolk.

TG 4 0

Circular building foundation with sherds and first to third century coins, possibly associated with other buildings.

1. SMR 10418

NF 158 RINGSTEAD, Norfolk.

TF 7 4

Aerial photograph of enclosures. Roman sherds and tiles found on surface.

1. SMR 13067

NF 159 ROUDHAM, Norfolk.

TG 9 8

Roman tile fragment in a Roman-Mediaeval pottery scatter.

1. SMR 6000

NF 160 ROUGHAM, Norfolk.

TF 8 2

250 m x 100 m scatter of third to fourth century sherds, imbrices, tegulae and bricks.

NF 161 ROUGHAM, Norfolk.

TF 8 2

A few Roman sherds and tegulae in early Mediaeval and Mediaeval scatter.

1. SMR 16177

NF 162 SALTHOUSE, Norfolk.

Gramborough Hill

TG 0 4

Sherds of the third and fourth centuries, coins of the late second century to AD 310-313, and bricks.

1. SMR 6214

- NF 163 SALTHOUSE, Norfolk.
TG 0 4
Tegulae, bricks and Roman sherds.
1. SMR 6215
- NF 164 SANDRINGHAM, Norfolk.
TF 6 2
Bath house with painted wall plaster, tile, *opus signinum* and floors excavated in scatter of building material. Third to fourth century sherds. The scatter of occupation material covers almost two hectares, and is close to the source of a stream.
1. SMR 3254
2. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 360.
- NF 165 SAXLINGHAM NETHERGATE, Norfolk.
TM 2 9
Three scatters of flint, flue tile and bricks. Third to fourth century pottery.
1. SMR 10099
- NF 166 SCOLE, Norfolk.
TM 1 7
Building material and stone buildings of the Roman period.
1. SMR 1007
- NF 167 SEDGEFORD, Norfolk.
TF 6 3
Sherds and roof tiles of the Roman period.
1. SMR 1469
- NF 168 SEDGEFORD, Norfolk.
TF 7 3
Tegulae, flue tiles and Roman sherds.
1. SMR 1598
- NF 169 SEDGEFORD, Norfolk.
TF 7 3
Wall plaster, flue tiles and third to fourth century sherds.
1. SMR 1603
- NF 170 SEDGEFORD, Norfolk.
TF 7 3
Tegulae and sherds of the Roman period.
1. SMR 1605
- NF 171 SEDGEFORD, Norfolk.
TF 7 3
Flue tiles and sherds of Roman period.
1. SMR 1607
- NF 172 SEDGEFORD, Norfolk.
TF 7 3
Tiles and sherds of Roman period.
1. SMR 1610
- NF 173 SHERNBORNE, Norfolk.
TF 7 3
Roman sherds, a few tiles and large mortared flints on cropmark site.
1. SMR 1684
- NF 174 SHOULDHAM, Norfolk.
Abbey Farm
TF 6 0
Flue tiles on third to fourth century kiln site. Possibly building connected with pottery production.
1. SMR 4282
- NF 175 SHOULDHAM, Norfolk.
TF 6 0
Two concentrations of tiles, buildings materials and pottery.
1. SMR 28645
- NF 176 SNETTISHAM, Norfolk.
TF 6 3
Roof tile fragments and sherds of Roman period.
1. SMR 1476
- NF 177 SNETTISHAM, Norfolk.
TF 6 3
Sherds, tesserae, tegulae and imbrices. The sherds are of the second to fourth centuries.
- NF 178 SNETTISHAM, Norfolk.
Park Farm
TF 6 3
Flint and brick walls and tessellated floors of Roman period.
1. SMR 1514
2. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 357, 359.
- NF 179 SNETTISHAM, Norfolk.
TF 6 3
'Roman pavement' reputedly found here.
1. SMR 16501
- NF 180 SOUTHACRE, Norfolk.
TF 8 1
15 m wall of limestone and flint. Probably Mediaeval, but there are some Roman sherds present.
1. SMR 18184
- NF 181 SOUTHERY, Norfolk.
TL 6 9
100 m x 50 m of second to fourth century sherds and tile fragments.
1. SMR 14549
- NF 182 SOUTH WALSHAM, Norfolk.
Mill Hill
TG 3 1
Flint wall footings. Second to fourth century sherds.
1. SMR 8506/8514
- NF 183 SOUTH WOOTTON, Norfolk.
TF 6 2
Scatter of sherds and tile fragments of the Roman period, including tegulae and flue tile.
1. SMR 19715
2. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 404.
- NF 184 STANHOE, Norfolk.
TF 8 3

Extensive scatter of flue and roof tiles, stone roof-shingles, painted plaster, walls, third to fourth century pottery and coins of Vespasian to the fourth century.

1. SMR 1903

NF 185 STANHOE, Norfolk.

TF 8 3

Sherds and roof tiles of the Roman period.

1. SMR 1905

NF 186 STIFFKEY, Norfolk.

Warborough Hill

TF 9 4

Tegulae, imbrices, bricks, mortared stone and second to fourth century sherds.

1. SMR 1863/5

NF 187 STIFFKEY, Norfolk.

Long Meadow

TF 9 4

Roof tiles, flue tiles, bricks and second to fourth century sherds.

1. SMR 1867

NF 188 STOW BARDOLPH, Norfolk.

TF 6 0

'Wall plaster' reported from here. No further information.

1. SMR 17976

NF 189 STRUMPSHAW, Norfolk.

TG 3 0

Cropmark of rectangular enclosure. One sherd of Roman period.

1. SMR 11865

NF 190 SWAFFHAM, Norfolk.

TF 7 0

First to fourth century sherds with tegulae, flue tiles and bricks.

1. SMR 15346

NF 191 TACOLNESTON, Norfolk.

TM 1 9

200 m x 200 m scatter of sherds with eight concentrations.

One has flue tile fragments. Pottery of third to fourth century and coins of Carausius to Julian.

1. SMR 16780

NF 192 THETFORD, Norfolk.

St. Helen's Well

TL 8 8

First to fourth century sherds, imbrices, tegulae, bricks, flue tiles and wall plaster.

1. SMR 5683

NF 193 THETFORD, Norfolk.

TF 8 8

Sherds, brick, tile and coins of Claudius to Arcadius.

1. SMR 17397

NF 194 THORNHAM, Norfolk.

TF 7 4

Flue tile fragments.

1. SMR 1313

NF 195 TITCHWELL, Norfolk.

TF 7 4

Third to fourth century sherds and tegulae fragments.

1. SMR 18500

NF 196 TIVETSHALL, Norfolk.

TM 1 8

200 m long spread of flint walls, flue tiles, painted plaster, coins, tiled floors, tesserae of chalk and brick, and sherds of the third and fourth centuries.

1. SMR 11008

NF 197 TOPCROFT, Norfolk.

TM 2 9

Scatter of first and second century sherds and coins of Domitian to AD 360. Flue tiles, tegulae, imbrices and tesserae.

1. SMR 10194

NF 198 TOTTENHILL, Norfolk.

TF 6 1

Roof tiles, and first to third century sherds.

1. SMR 2268

NF 199 WARHAM, Norfolk.

TF 9 4

Extensive spread 500 m x 100 m of second to fourth century sherds, imbrices, tegulae, flue tiles and painted plaster.

1. SMR 1826

NF 200 WEASENHAM ST. PETER, Norfolk.

TF 8 2

Opus signinum and tiles.

1. SMR 3678

NF 201 WEASENHAM ST. PETER, Norfolk.

TF 8 2

Third to fourth century sherd scatter and tegulae, imbrices and flue tiles.

1. SMR 3961

NF 202 WEETING, Norfolk.

TL 7 8

At least one flint and brick building of the fourth century, and evidence for earlier richer structure with tesserae and marble, as the floor of the building was raised on a layer of 'make-up' including flue and roof tiles and fragments of marble veneer. Excavated by Tony Gregory.

1. SMR 5636

2. Gregory, T., 1982, *B.A.R.*, 103 (2), 371.

NF 203 WESTACRE, Norfolk.

TF 7 1

Nine acre enclosure revealed by aerial photographs; third to fourth century sherds and stone roof shingle on the ground.

1. SMR 3879

- NF 204 WEST DEREHAM, Norfolk.
TF 6 0
Four concentrations of building material with second to fourth century sherds and hypocaust fragments.
1. SMR 4390
- NF 205 WEST DEREHAM, Norfolk.
TF 6 0
Second to third century sherds with flue tiles and tegulae.
1. SMR 4391
- NF 206 WEST DEREHAM, Norfolk.
TF 6 0
Footings with Roman sherds.
1. SMR 4393
- NF 207 WEST WINCH, Norfolk.
Setchey
TF 6 1
Roman tiles and sherds in Roman well.
1. SMR 2262
- NF 208 WHISSONSETT, Norfolk.
TF 9 2
Second to fourth century sherd scatter with tegulae, imbrices and bricks.
1. SMR 7169
- NF 209 WICKLEWOOD, Norfolk.
Crownthorpe
TG 0 0
Tesserae, bricks and wall plaster.
1. SMR 8897
- NF 210 WICKLEWOOD, Norfolk.
TG 0 0
Area 15 m x 15 m of tile, brick tesserae, pottery and metalwork.
1. SMR 29106
- NF 211 WICKLEWOOD, Norfolk.
TG 0 0
Tesserae reported though this was not confirmed by fieldwalking.
1. SMR 8910
- NF 212 WIGHTON, Norfolk.
TF 9 3
Flue tiles, bricks, tegulae in scatter over late/sub-Roman enclosure. May constitute part of a major Roman settlement along with the other Wighton sites NF 213 and NF 214 (Tony Gregory, pers. comm.).
1. SMR 1113
2. E.A.A., 2.
- NF 213 WIGHTON, Norfolk.
TF 9 3
25 acre scatter of second to third century sherds and tegulae. May be part of a major Roman settlement along with NF 212 and NF 214 (Tony Gregory, pers. comm.).
1. SMR 2098

- NF 214 WIGHTON, Norfolk.
TF 9 3
350 m x 400 m spread of second to fourth century sherds, flue tiles and window glass. May be part of major Roman settlement along with NF 212 and NF 213 (Tony Gregory, pers. comm.).
1. SMR 3980
- NF 215 WINFARTHING, Norfolk.
TM 1 8
Sherds, flue tiles and bricks of the Roman period.
1. SMR 4251
- NF 216 WIVETON, Norfolk.
TG 0 4
Sherds and tiles of Roman period.
1. SMR 6140
- NF 217 WORMEGAY, Norfolk.
TF 6 1
Scatter of tile of Roman period.
1. SMR 17286

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

- NH 1 ALDWINCLE, Northants.
TL 00 81
Cropmarks of enclosure ditches known from air photographs. Fieldwalking has discovered surface scatter of Roman pottery, stone, roof and flue tiles, painted wall plaster and coin of the fourth century.
1. SMR 1683
2. RCHM Northants., 1, 1975, 5.
3. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 6, 38-9.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 182.
- NH 2 ALDWINCLE, Northants.
SP 99 82
Roman pottery and ?building debris.
1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 39.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 182.
- NH 3 APETHORPE, Northants.
TL 02 94
Excavation, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and air photographs have produced a courtyard plan c. 75 x 78 m. Hypocausts, geometric mosaics, baths, wells, ditches, tiles, part of stone column and coins of Septimus Severus and Constantinian.
1. SMR 1733
2. RCHM Northants., 1, 1975, 8.
3. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 191-2.
4. *A.A.S.R.P.*, 5, 1859, 97-107.
5. Smith, C.R., 1868, *Collectanea Antiqua* (6), 280.
- NH 4 ASHLEY, Northants.
Ashley Crossing
SP 78 91
Preliminary excavation of the villa in 1963 revealed several phases of stone construction of the second to fourth centuries, preceded by a timber building and by early

ditches. Iron Age quern fragment found. The building close by (NH 5) is probably related.

1. SMR 812
2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 134, 193.
3. RCHM Northants., 2, 1979, site 1.
4. Nichols, J., 1795, *History and Antiquities of Leicestershire*, vol. 1, part 1, 154.
5. *T.L.A.H.S.*, 6, 1882-7, 42.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 54, 1964, 164.
7. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 58, 1968, 191-2.
8. M.P.B.W., 1983, 11.

NH 5 ASHLEY, Northants.

SP 79 91

Excavation in a field adjacent to NH 4 in 1970 exposed building debris, including fragments of mosaic and of a limestone column, sandwiched between the cobbled floors of a sequence of outbuildings of stone. Iron Age pottery, and pottery of the late third and early fourth centuries.

Ditches. This site is probably related to NH 4.

1. SMR 812A
2. RCHM Northants., 2, 1979, site 1.
3. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 5, 1971, 5-6.
4. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 266.
5. *A. Ex.*, 1970

NH 6 ASHTON, Northants.

TL 04 89

Samian, roof tiles, stone and timber rectangular buildings, iron working and a road. Extent of the finds indicates a large settlement, probably a small town or a villa estate.

1. SMR 1621 A
2. RCHM Northants., 1, 1975, 11, site 4.
3. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967 to *B.N.F.A.S.*, 8, 1973.
4. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 397.

NH 7 AYNHO, Northants.

Lower Aynho Ground farm

SP 50 31

Construction of the M40 motorway in 1988 cut cobbled areas, foundations and ditches related to a recently discovered villa close by.

1. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 290.
2. Oxford Archaeological Unit *Archaeological News*, xvi.3, 1988, 6.

NH 8 BADBY, Northants.

SP 55 59

Roman pottery, coins, quern and building debris.

1. *Northants. Arch.*, 12, 1977, 211.
2. *Northants. Arch.*, 14, 1979, 105.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 188.

NH 9 BAINTON, Northants.

TF 10 05

Roman building debris.

1. *A.A.S.R.P.*, 1868, 9, 156.
2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 189.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 188.

NH 10 BARNWELL, Northants.

TL 07 83 area

Excavated building probably only an outbuilding of a larger complex. Trial excavation in 1973 and surface scatter produced Roman masonry, brick, tiles, painted plaster, hypocaust, stone and timber buildings and pottery of the third and fourth centuries.

1. SMR 1688
2. *Northants. Arch.*, 9, 1974, 86.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 190.
4. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 5, 1971, 6.
5. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967, 7.
6. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 3, 1969, 6.

NH 11 BARNWELL, Northants.

North Lodge Farm

TL 05 85

Excavations in 1973 revealed part of the bath-suite of a villa which is dated to the fourth century. Excavations continued in 1980s.

1. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 434.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 190.
3. *Peterborough Citizen and Advertiser*, 13.11.73.
4. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 324.
5. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 450-2.
6. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 290.
7. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 332.

NH12 BARNWELL, Northants.

Hemington Water Tower

TL 07 84

Roman buildings examined in 1990.

1. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 252.

NH 13 BENEFIELD, Northants.

SP 96 86

Roman pottery, quern and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 5, 1971, 6.
2. *Northants. Arch.*, 11, 1976, 185.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 193.

NH 14 BILLING, Northants.

Overstone

SP 80 62 approx.

Roman stone circular building, similar to that from Bozeat and the villas at Ringstead and Wollaston. Also here is building debris, a cobbled yard, glass, a quern, flints, pottery, coins and other finds. Three main constructional phases, the first two of timber and the third in stone. Nothing visible on the air photograph, RAF 1948. Same as NH 92?

1. SMR 991
2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 7, 1972, 3.
3. *Northants. Arch.*, 11, 1976.

NH 15 BOZEAT, Northants.

SP 89 59

Circular stone Roman building of the second century of the sort known from Billing, and the Ringstead and Wollaston villas, which may be significant in this area, and which may possibly relate to a villa.

1. SMR 887

2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 209-10.

NH 16 BRACKLEY, Northants.

SP 59 37

Minor excavations in 1970s produced walls, a stone covered gully, stone, roof and flue tiles, tesserae, plaster, coins, pottery, a cobbled area and a road.

1. SMR 2962
2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 8, 1973, 5
3. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 5, 1971, 6.
4. *Northants. Mercury and Herald*, 21.12.72., 8.
5. *Northants. Mercury and Herald*, 16.11.72., 5.
6. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 294.
7. RCHM Northants., 4, 1982, site 1.

NH 17 BRACKLEY, Northants.

SP 59 37

Limestone footings, pottery, flue tile and roof tile.

1. SMR 2962C

NH 18 BRAFIELD, Northants.

Oxpath

SP 81 58

Roman pottery, coins of the first to fourth centuries, flue tiles, building stone, roof tiles, slag, kiln fragments and animal bones.

1. SMR 845
2. *Antiq. J.*, 49, 94.
3. RCHM Northants., 2, 1979, site 2.

NH 19 BRIXWORTH, Northants.

SP 74 71

Roman villa and bath-suite excavated here. Finds include hearth, ditches, flints, crucibles, bronze objects, pottery, wall plaster and flue tiles. Roman tile found in nearby Saxon church. Founded in second century with later additions.

1. SMR 738
2. *Northants. Museum and Art Gallery Journal*, 1, June 1967, 4-28
3. *CBA Group 9 Newsletter*, 2, 9.
4. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967, 7-8.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 207.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 57, 1967, 186.
7. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 58, 1968, 192.
8. *VCH Northants.*, 1, 1902, 200.
9. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 201.

NH 20 BUGBROOKE, Northants.

SP 68 56

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *Northants. Arch.*, 11, 1976, 186.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 202.

NH 21 BURTON LATIMER, Northants.

SP 89 74

Roman and Iron Age pottery, Roman building debris, ditches and pit.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 40.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 204.

NH 22 BURTON LATIMER, Northants.

SP 89 74

Roman pits, ditches, pottery and building debris, now in the Westfield Museum, Kettering.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 6-7.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 204.

NH 23 BURTON LATIMER, Northants.

SP 90 74

Roman pottery of the third and fourth centuries, stone, tesserae, brick fragments, roof tile, iron slag, animal bones and a coin hoard. now in Northampton Museum.

1. SMR 1387
2. RCHM Northants., 2, 1979, site 8.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 204.

NH 24 BYFIELD, Northants.

SP 50 54

Winged-corridor villa 25 x 20 m. Colour coated pottery, roof tiles and walls excavated in 1851 or 1863. The plans suggest that the villa was only partially excavated, possibly after plough disturbance.

1. SMR 3502
2. RCHM Northants., 3, 1981, 1.

NH 25 CASTLE ASHBY, Northants.

SP 85 60

Trial trenching and surface observations here accumulated evidence of villa: building stone, roof tiles, black patches, walls, stone area, tesserae, pottery, coin of early fourth century and samian pottery.

1. SMR 1059/1733?
2. RCHM Northants., 2, 1979, site 7.
3. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 1, 1966, 7.
4. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 3, 1969, 7.
5. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 6, 1971, 5, site 2.

NH 26 CHIPPING WARDEN, Northants.

SP 51 48

Stone walls and Roman finds excavated. Stone and pottery of Roman date have been ploughed up in the adjacent fields, indicating site of large villa or small town.

1. SMR 95
2. Morton, J., 1712, *Natural History of Northamptonshire*, 526.
3. *J.B.A.A.*, 5, 1850, 83, 168.
4. Beesley, J., 1841, *History of Banbury*, 27.

NH 27 COGENHOE, Northants.

SP 83 60

Iron Age and fourth century coins, glass, stone, flue tiles, roof tiles and tesserae.

1. SMR 836
2. RCHM Northants., 2, 1979, site 5.

NH 28 COSGROVE, Northants.

SP 79 42

Partial excavation in 1957-9 and complete excavation of villa complex in 1969. Several separate buildings were grouped round an irregular courtyard on the left bank of the River Ouse, 0.5 km south-east of the church. The main house was erected c. 100 and used until c. 300, and had

corridors back and front, good mortar floors and painted wall plaster. The known bath house was added c. 150 and given up before 300. A less sophisticated building, with two wings, was occupied c. 100-150. About 300 a small temple was built, possibly on the site of earlier buildings of the same kind, and continued in use until the early fifth century. Late enclosing wall and a large stone flagged building erected on the site of a second century structure attested by post-holes. Latter may have been aisled building?

1. SMR 533
2. *W.D.A.S.N.*, 4, 1959, 7.
3. *W.D.A.S.N.*, 7, 1962, 2.
4. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 1, 1966, 7.
5. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 7-8.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 48, 1958, 140.
7. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 49, 1959, 115.
8. *Britannia*, 1, 1970, 288.
9. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 214.

NH 29 COTTERSTOCK, Northants.

TL 03 91

Exceptionally large double-courtyard villa complex, partially excavated after plough damage. Fine mosaics. Coins of the fourth century. An air photograph shows this extensive site well.

1. SMR 1729
2. VCH Northants., 1902, 192.
3. *Northants. Arch.*, 12, 1977, 211-2.
4. *Durobrivae*, 5, 1977, 24-5.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 214.
6. RCHM Northants., 1, 1975, 32, site 2.
7. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 252.

NH 30 COTTESBROOKE, Northants.

SP 70 75

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *Northants. Arch.*, 9, 1974, 89.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 215.

NH 31 COTTINGHAM, Northants.

SP 84 90

Roman pottery, building debris, coins and 'corn drier'; finds in Northampton Museum.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 60.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 215.

NH 32 CROUGHTON, Northants.

SP 5 3

Parts of two mosaics have been found. One of them, of the late fourth century, shows a scene of Bellerophon within a star of eight points formed by two overlapping squares.

1. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 285.

NH 33 DAVENTRY, Northants.

Borough Hill

SP 58 83

Roman villa partially excavated in 1823 and 1852. Bath block, mosaics, foundations, coins of third to fourth centuries, fragments of marble, window glass, samian and pewter objects.

1. SMR 223

2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 195.
3. *Archaeologia*, 35, 1853, 383-95.
4. Smith, C.R., 1848, *Collectanea Antiqua*, 1, 113.
5. Smith, C.R., 1854, *Collectanea Antiqua*, 3, 208.
6. Edgar, W., 1913, *Borough Hill*, 40.
7. Barker, G., 1830, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton*, 2 vols., 1, 345.
8. *J.N.N.H.S.*, 26, 1932, 177.
9. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 219.

NH 34 DEANSHANGER, Northants.

SP 76 39

In 1957 a "tiled, timber-framed house on stone walls, with verandah in front and corridor at back, and measuring 150 ft. by 50 ft." was excavated, together with other buildings, all standing within a walled enclosure "some 250 ft. by 200 ft." It was dated to the mid-second century and succeeded an earlier settlement of the late first century. It continued in use until the middle of the fourth century at least. In 1972 further excavation examined the field system and circular houses of c. AD 60-240. Another structure was third century barn, c. 21.8 x 13.2 m.

1. SMR 490
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 48, 1958, 140-1.
3. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 294.
4. *Northants. Arch.*, 11, 1976, 191.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 219.
6. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 452.

NH 35 EARLS BARTON, Northants.

SP 84 62

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967, 9.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 224.

NH 36 EASTON MAUDIT, Northants.

SP 89 58

Surface scatter of stone, tesserae and painted plaster.

1. SMR 904

NH 37 EASTON NESTON, Northants.

Blisworth?

SP 72 51

Iron Age and Roman pottery and stone. A distinct, large rectilinear building with probable wings visible on air photographs.

1. SMR 1850
2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 13.
3. RCHM Northants., 4, 1982, site 1.

NH 38 EVENLY, Northants.

SP 59 35

Surface scatter of tesserae and stone. Stone walls also observed. Pottery of the second to fourth centuries.

1. SMR 52
2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 3, 1969, 9.
3. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 5, 1971, 16-7.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 230.

NH 39 FARTHINGHOE, Northants.

SP 52 38

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *Northants. Arch.*, 10, 1975, 154.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 231.

NH 40 FINEDON, Northants.

SP 91 70

Roman building debris, now in the Westfield Museum, Kettering.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967, 9-10.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 232.

NH 41 FINEDON, Northants.

SP 92 71

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 8, 1973, 6.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 232.

NH 42 FINEDON, Northants.

SP 93 73

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 8, 1973, 6.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 232.

NH 43 FINESHADE, Northants.

Fineshade Abbey

SP 97 97

Much roofing tile, building stone and plaster found in 1987 in evaluation trenches west of the stables, suggesting the proximity of a large Roman building. Tegulae found in 1988.

1. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 452.
2. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 290.

NH 44 FOTHERINGHAY, Northants.

TL 07 94

Cropmarks and trial excavations in the 1970s indicate enclosures and possible aisled farmhouse. Finds include pottery mainly of the third and fourth centuries, glass, tesserae, painted plaster, tile and stone floors.

1. SMR 2360
2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 217.
3. *P.C.A.S.*, 52, 1906, 69
4. *P.C.A.S.*, 56, 1910, 94-5.
5. *P.C.A.S.*, 58, 1912, 109.
6. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 5, 1971, 17.
7. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 234.

NH 45 GAYTON, Northants.

SP 71 53

In the nineteenth century, labourers dug out walls, but paid little attention to floor levels. Finds of second to fourth century coins, pottery, tile, a bronze statue of Cupid and a "portico with four column bases". In 1990, ditches, a 'corn drier' and other signs of occupation were noted near the villa at SP 71 54, during construction of a by-pass.

1. SMR 574
2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 217.
3. *Archaeologia*, 30, 1844, 125-131.
4. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 252.
5. RCHME, 1982, *South-West Northants*, 58-9.

NH 46 GEDDINGTON, Northants

SP 90 85

Roman pottery, quern and building debris.

1. *Northants. Arch.*, 10, 1975, 154.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 235.

NH 47 GLAPTHORN, Northants.

TL 01 91

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *Northants. Arch.*, 14, 1979, 105.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 236.

NH 48 GLAPTHORN, Northants.

TL 02 90

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *Northants. Arch.*, 14, 1979, 105.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 236.

NH 49 GLAPTHORN, Northants.

TL 03 90

Roman villa reported here. Mosaic, coins, pottery and building debris.

1. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 192-3.
2. Artis, E.T., 1828, *The Durobrivae of Antonius*, plate 9.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 236.

NH 50 GREAT ADDINGTON, Northants.

SP 94 75

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 1, 1966, 8.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 239.

NH 51 GREAT DODDINGTON, Northants.

SP 87 63

Cropmarks show a range of five rooms, a courtyard and circular outbuildings. A surface scatter of tesserae, stone, tile and samian colour coat.

1. SMR 1058
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 51, 1961, 134.
3. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 251-6.
4. RCHM Northants., 2, 1979, site 5.
5. Foard, G., 1976, M.A. Dissertation, University of London.

NH 52 GREAT DODDINGTON, Northants.

SP 88 65

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *Northants. Arch.*, 10, 1975, 154.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 240.

NH 53 GREAT HARROWDEN, Northants.

SP 87 70

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 5, 1971, 18.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 241.

NH 54 GREAT OAKLEY, Northants.

SP 88 86

The stone foundations of an aisled barn, c. 36 x 13 m with two rows of fourteen posts, were revealed in 1966, and dated to the first half of the second century. In the second

half of the century a roughly circular hut with six post-holes, measuring c. 5 m in diameter, was erected over the south-west corner of the barn; the heavy metalling of the floor contained broken millstones as well as pottery and ironwork. Three infant burials probably belonged to this phase.

1. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 57, 1967, 186.

NH 55 GRENDON, Northants.

SP 87 61

Roman Pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 1, 1966, 8.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 242.

NH 56 GRETTON, Northants.

SP 87 92

Roman pottery, building debris and slag.

1. *Northants. Arch.*, 9, 1979, 89.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 242.

NH 57 GRETTON, Northants.

SP 90 92

Roman building debris, now in the Westfield Museum, Kettering.

1. NAR SP 99 SW 7
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 242.

NH 58 HACKLETON, Northants.

Piddington

SP 79 54

First to fourth century villa, currently being extensively excavated by amateur society. Finds include marble, tesserae and tiles. The site may be the same as an earlier one recorded in 1781 and 1784, and unlocated (SMR no. 862). Here a tessellated pavement was discovered along with an inhumation containing a spear and a gold ring.

1. SMR 585/862?
2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 198.
3. *Northants. Arch.*, 14, 1979, 106.
4. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 8, 1973, 14-15.
5. RCHM Northants., 2, 1979, site 11.
6. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 342.
7. *Current Archaeology*, 82, 1982, 348.
8. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 452.
9. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 290-2.
10. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 332-3.

NH 59 HACKLETON, Northants.

SP 80 55

Surface scatter of Roman tesserae and Iron Age pottery.

1. SMR 637

NH 60 HARLESTONE, Northants.

SP 68 63

Part excavation of large Roman stone building in 1927. Roman pottery of the second to fourth centuries, tile, possible enclosure wall and 814 coins of the second to fourth centuries. No visible remains.

1. SMR 421
2. *Arch. J.*, 90, 1933, 282-305.
3. *A.A.S.R.P.*, 40, 1933, 299-300.

NH 61 HARPOLE, Northants.

SP 68 59

Villa of the second to fourth centuries excavated in 1840 and again in 1966. Baths, fine mosaic and possibly a shrine uncovered. 1966 excavations by Mrs G. Brown. A metallised surface on the north side contained two cleft ox heads, each accompanied by a pair of hooves (ref 6).

1. SMR 350
2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 197/
3. *J.B.A.A.*, 2, 1847, 364.
4. *J.B.A.A.*, 5, 1850, 375.
5. *J.B.A.A.*, 6, 1851, 126.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 57, 1967, 186.
7. *J.N.N.H.S.*, 11, 1901-2, 7-8.
8. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 246.

NH 62 HARPOLE, Northants.

SP 69 62

Villa of fourth century excavated in 1846, when a tessellated pavement was found. Surface scatter of tesserae observed.

1. SMR 422
2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967, 11.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 246.

NH 63 HARRINGWORTH, Northants.

SP 93 98

In 1973 a probable barn (aisled house?) was excavated in advance of limestone quarrying. There was evidence of internal partitions and remains of a pitched stone floor. A number of ovens and 'corn driers' were revealed nearby. The building partly overlay traces of others, the plans of which could not be fully recovered.

1. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 434.
2. *Northants. Arch.*, 9, 1974, 90.
3. *Northants. Arch.*, 13, 1978, 181.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 246.
5. *CBA Grp. 9 Newsletter*, 4, 1974, 10.

NH 64 HAVERSHAM, Northants.

SP 82 42

Roman pottery, building debris.

1. *Northants. Arch.*, 12, 1977, 212.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 247.

NH 65 HIGHAM FERRERS, Northants.

SP 95 68

Roman building debris, burial and pottery excavated.

1. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 218.
2. MPBW, 1961, 9
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 250.
4. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 252.

NH 66 HIGHAM FERRERS, Northants.

SP 95 69

Roman Doric capital and pottery.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967, 12.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 250.

NH 67 HIGHAM FERRERS, Northants.

SP 96 70

Roman building debris.

1. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 250.

NH 68 HIGHAM FERRERS, Northants.

SP 96 70

Roman pit, pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967, 12.

2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 250.

NH 69 IRTHLINGBOROUGH, Northants.

SP 95 70

Finds of tesserae, floor and roof tiles and pottery. SMR card adds: "a reputed Romano-British villa in the gardens of Dr. Robb's House." Excavated by G. Brown.

Unpublished.

1. SMR 1405.

NH 70 IRTHLINGBOROUGH, Northants.

SP 94 69

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 7, 1972, 21.

2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 258.

NH 71 IRTHLINGBOROUGH, Northants.

SP 94 69

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 7, 1972, 21.

2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 258.

NH 72 ISHAM, Northants.

SP 88 73

Iron Age and Roman pottery, tesserae, tile and ditch excavated by J. Fox.

1. SMR 1137

2. *Med. Arch.*, 13, 1968, 273.

3. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967, 12.

4. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 3, 1969, 25-6.

5. RCHM Northants., 2, 1979, site 2.

6. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 258.

NH 73 KETTERING, Northants.

Blandford Avenue

SP 87 80

Dark surface features, pits, tile, plaster, coins, pottery, stone scatter and horseshoe.

1. SMR 1208A

2. *Northants. Arch.*, 9, 1974, 90.

3. *Northants. Arch.*, 12, 1977, 212-3.

NH 74 KETTERING, Northants.

SP 87 80

Hearths, pits, pottery, coins and a stone scatter which includes fragments of collapsed masonry.

1. SMR 1208B

2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967, 12-13.

3. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 1, 1966, 16.

NH 75 LITTLE ADDINGTON, Northants.

SP 96 74

Cropmarks show a rectangular range of rooms, outbuildings and field ditches. Surface scatter of Roman pottery, tesserae, painted plaster, floor and roof tile.

1. SMR 1426

2. RCHM Northants., 1, 1975, site 6, fig. 15.

3. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967, 13.

NH 76 LITTLE HOUGHTON, Northants.

SP 81 58

Surface scatter of tesserae, roof tile, samian and colour coat pottery.

1. SMR 824

NH 77 LITTLE HOUGHTON, Northants.

SP 80 59

Finds of tesserae here.

1. SMR 838

NH 78 LITTLE HOUGHTON, Northants.

SP 81 59

Surface scatter of tesserae, wall plaster, coins of the first to fourth centuries and stone.

1. SMR 842

NH 79 LITTLE HOUGHTON, Northants.

SP 81 59

Concentration of kilns, plus roof tiles, wall plaster, pits, gullies, ditch and pottery.

1. SMR 823

2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 8, 1973, 6.

3. *Northants. Arch.*, 11, 1976, 192.

4. *Northants. Arch.*, 10, 1975, 155.

5. *Northants. Arch.*, 9, 1974, 91.

6. *Antiq. J.*, 49, 1969, 93-4.

NH 80 LOWICK, Northants.

SP 96 80

Mosaic excavated in 1736.

1. SMR 1497

2. *VCH Northants.*, 1, 1902, 194.

3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 268.

NH 81 LOWICK, Northants.

SP 96 79

Roman pottery, building debris, ?road and ?mosaic.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 1, 1966, 12.

2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 268.

NH 82 MAIDWELL, Northants.

SP 72 76

Roman villa reported here, indicated by building debris.

1. *Northants. Arch.*, 11, 1976, 192.

2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 269.

NH 83 MARSTON TRUSSELL, Northants.

SP 69 85

Finds of Roman pottery, stone, flue tile and tesserae, partly within graveyard. Also Iron Age pottery.

1. SMR 469

NH 84 MEARS ASHBY, Northants.

SP 85 65

Cropmarks show enclosures. Surface scatter of tesserae, samian, stone and tiles.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 10.

2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 273.

NH 85 NETHER HEYFORD, Northants.

SP 66 58

Excavated in 1699 and 1780. Samian and fourth century pottery, painted plaster and a mosaic.

1. SMR 349
2. Morton, J., 1712, *Natural History of Northants.*, 572.
3. Baker, G., 1830, *Northamptonshire*, 191.

NH 86 NOBOTTLE, Northants.

Great Brington/Sharrah

SP 68 63

Roman building and a coin hoard excavated in 1927-8. The building yielded semi-circular roof tiles, burnt cement and mortar and a bowl of third century date.

1. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 17, 1927, 202.
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 19, 1929, 193.
3. *A.A.S.R.(P.)*, 40, 1931, 29, 9.
4. *Arch. J.*, 90, 1933, 282.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 280, 239?
6. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 186, 195, 203.

NH 87 NORTHAMPTON, Northants.

Booth Rise

SP 78 64

Finds of painted plaster, column base, tessellated pavement, pottery of the first to fourth centuries and coins of Valentinia, Constantine the Second and Antonius Pius.

1. SMR 665

NH 88 ORLINGBURY, Northants.

SP 85 72

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967, 14.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 284.

NH 89 ORLINGBURY, Northants.

SP 86 72

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 3, 1969, 16.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 284.

NH 90 OUNDLE, Northants.

TL 04 89

Roman pottery, building debris and an eagle-headed bronze handle.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 2, 1967, 17-8.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 286.

NH 91 OVERSTONE, Northants.

SP 80 64

Roman buildings and round house c. 12.5 m in diameter. The rectangular buildings and the round house were ranged around a cobbled yard. The rectangular buildings went through two timber phases before receiving stone foundations. The remains were badly damaged by ploughing. The site is dated from the late first to the fourth centuries. The round house continued in use until the fourth century also.

1. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 294.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 287.

NH 92 OVERSTONE, Northants.

SP 80 64

Roman building debris and 'hut'. Same as NH 14?

1. *Northants.Arch.*, 11, 1976, 100-133.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 287.

NH 93 OVERSTONE, Northants.

SP 79 67

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *Northants.Arch.*, 10, 1975, 158.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 287.

NH 94 OVERSTONE, Northants.

SP 79 67

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *Northants.Arch.*, 10, 1975, 158.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 287.

NH 95 PAULERSPURY, Northants.

SP 71 44

Roman pottery and building debris; suggested villa.

1. *Northants.Arch.*, 9, 1974, 95.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 288.

NH 96 PAULERSPURY, Northants.

SP 71 44

Roman pottery and building debris; suggested villa.

1. *Northants.Arch.*, 9, 1974, 95.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 288.

NH 97 PILTON, Northants.

SP 99 86

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 41.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 289.

NH 98 POLEBROOK, Northants.

TL 08 84

Roman pottery and building debris. Air photograph shows enclosure.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 8, 1973, 15.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 290.

NH 99 POLEBROOK, Northants.

TL 08 85

Roman and Iron Age pottery, Roman quern and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 8, 1973, 15.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 290.

NH 100 POTTERSBUURY, Northants.

Wakefield Lodge

SP 73 92

Finds here include masonry, pilae, tesserae, glass, floor tile and painted plaster.

1. SMR 520/3120
2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 220.
3. *J.B.A.A.*, 7, 1852?, 3.
4. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 1, 1966, 12.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 51, 1961, 176.
6. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 291.

NH 101 QUINTON, Northants.

SP 77 53

Rectangular stone building with associated rich finds including mirror, bronze objects, *intaglio*, coins, pottery of the first to fourth centuries, animal bone, a circular building and iron furnace.

1. SMR 519B
2. *Northants. Arch.*, 9, 1974, 95.
3. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 7, 1974, 30-31.

NH 102 RAUNDS, Northants.

SP 97 71

Villa of probable winged-corridor plan, with outbuildings. Pottery of Iron Age, and Roman pottery including samian and colour coat. This villa the subject of major fieldwalking project, a magnetometer survey and trial trenching, as this villa is now under quarry threat. Trial trenches show the villa to be in reasonable condition, although the mosaics show evidence of plough damage and one of the walls had been partially robbed. Ploughing has consistently scattered Roman material on the surface (Steve Parry, pers. comm.).

1. SMR 2303

NH 103 RINGSTEAD, Northants.

SP 97 74

Corridor villa and at least one circular outbuilding. This site was part excavated in the 1970s as a response to quarry threat. The main building had five rooms and the circular building had a tessellated floor. Further outbuildings preserved under pasture. Belgic pottery, Roman pottery and coins of the first to fourth centuries. The hut and villa replace earlier timber buildings.

1. SMR 2001
2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 1972, 7, 32.
3. *CBA Group 9 Newsletter*, 2, 1972, 14.
4. *Britannia*, 3, 1972, 322.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 294.

NH 104 RINGSTEAD, Northants.

SP 97 74

Roman column shaft found here. Now in Northampton Museum.

1. *Northants Arch.*, 11, 1976, 193.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 294.

NH 105 STANWICK, Northants.

Redlands Farm

SU 95 70

A Roman mill converted to a winged villa with rear corridor, in mid-second to third century. It contained a tessellated floor and a hypocausted room with painted plaster. Examined in 1989-90.

1. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 333.
2. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 253-5.
3. *Current Archaeology*, xi.2 No 122, 1990, 52-5.

NH 106 STANWICK, Northants.

SP 97 71

This villa under investigation by the Northants. Unit and HBMC. Associated settlement. Much building debris has been scattered over a wide area. Excavation has revealed

rectilinear and circular stone buildings, plus a walled enclosure with two turret-like rooms projecting from its two eastern angles. Mosaics. Trapezoidal field systems.

1. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 396-7.
2. *Rescue News*, 37, 1985, 9.
3. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 452-3
4. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 149-68, 292.
5. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 333.
6. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 252-3.
7. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 285.

NH 107 STOKE BRUERNE, Northants.

SP 75 50

Double corridor villa and outbuildings on three sides of a courtyard. Flue tile, tesseræ and samian recovered. Also Iron Age pottery found. Air photographs of site.

1. SMR 588
2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 12-13.
3. *Britannia*, 1, 1970, 288.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 314.

NH 108 STOKE DOYLE, Northants.

TL 00 86

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 42.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 314.

NH 109 THENFORD, Northants.

SP 52 41

Part excavation in 1970, which uncovered the villa house only. The site dates from the Iron Age to the fifth century. Excavation finds include tesseræ, tiles, painted plaster, pottery, coins, bricks, quern and mosaic. Surface scatters of Roman material have been recorded from the area since 1822.

1. SMR 124
2. *VCH Northants.*, 1, 1902, 201.
3. *Britannia*, 3, 1972, 325.
4. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 294.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 320.
6. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 434.
7. *A. Ex.*, 1972, 62.
8. *CBA Group 9 Newsletter*, 3, 1973, 17.
9. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 8, 1972, 17.

NH 110 TITCHMARSH, Northants.

TL 01 80

Roman coins, pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 43.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 324.

NH 111 TITCHMARSH, Northants.

TL 03 79

Roman material found here; suggested villa.

1. *Northants Arch.*, 13, 1978, 182.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 324.

NH 112 TOWCESTER, Northants.

Mileoak

SP 66 47

Belgic features and Roman villa of the first and second centuries. Villa house only excavated; one trench sunk

outside of area of the villa house and this produced a cobbled floor, with associated Mediaeval pottery.

1. SMR 300
2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 198.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 46, 1956, 134.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 47, 1957, 214.

NH 113 TOWCESTER, Northants.

SP 68 46

Multi-period villa site, and one of the most complete (in terms of the area uncovered) excavations of a villa in Northants. Finds include pottery of the first to third centuries, including first century Gaulish, tesserae and carbonised grain.

1. SMR 301
2. *Northants. Arch.*, 12, 1977, 218-23.
3. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 277-8.
4. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 255.
5. CBA Group 9 Newsletter, 5, 1975, 17.

NH 114 WEEKLEY, Northants.

SP 88 81

Tessellated pavement, foundations, Roman and Saxon coins (?) recorded from the area. Walls and floor levels now badly damaged by ploughing. Now part of a quarry.

1. SMR 2660
2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 194.
3. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 5, 1971, 26.
4. *Northants. Arch.*, 11, 1976, 194.
5. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 266.
6. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 329

NH 115 WELDON, Northants.

Great Weldon

SP 92 89

Winged-corridor villa and outbuildings round a courtyard. Pottery of the second to fourth centuries, and fourth century mosaics. Rescue excavation by Dr. D.J. Smith in 1954 in advance of ironstone quarrying; excavation report published c. 1988. The main house burnt down c. 200 and was rebuilt. Barn.

1. SMR 1439
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 44, 1954, 93-5.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 45, 1955, 135.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 46, 1956, 131.
5. *T.A.M.S., N.S.I.*, 1953, 74-6.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 47, 1957, 213-4.
7. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 62.
8. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 329.

NH 116 WELLINGBOROUGH, Northants.

SP 88 65

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 1, 1966, 15.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 330.

NH 117 WHITTLEBURY, Northants.

Holton Copse

SP 73 44

Possible winged-corridor plan villa house and bath block, around two courtyards. Mosaics, painted plaster, column base, tile of LEG XX VV and hypocaust standing to a good

height excavated in 1850. Pottery and stonework has continually been ploughed up since the site was first recorded. In 1956 trial trenching revealed walls. Date of site unknown.

1. SMR 518
2. VCH Northants., 1, 1902, 199-200.
3. *Antiq. J.*, 18, 1938, 45.
4. *J.B.A.A.*, 6, 1851, 736.
5. *J.B.A.A.*, 7, 1852?, 107.

NH 118 WOLLASTON, Northants.

SP 90 65

This site dates from the Iron Age. Cropmarks show circular outbuildings, a small corridor villa and up to three enclosures. Surface scatter of tesserae, masonry, painted plaster, samian, flue and roof tile.

1. SMR 1315
2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 6, 1971.
3. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 7, 1972, 38.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 340.

NH 119 WOLLASTON, Northants.

Wollaston Bypass

SP 90 62

Excavation during bypass construction in 1984 revealed rectangular enclosure, within which lay a bath house of third to fourth century date.

1. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 288.

NH 120 WOODFORD, Northants.

SP 97 75

Surface scatter of flue tiles, stone, tesserae and samian.

1. SMR 1370
2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 14.

NH 121 WOODFORD, Northants.

SP 98 77

Surface scatter of flue tiles, colour coat, tesserae, painted plaster and samian.

1. SMR 1380
2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 4, 1970, 45-6.

NH 122 WOODNEWTON, Northants.

TL 03 93

Surface scatter in ploughed field of tesserae and Roman pottery.

1. SMR 4538

NH 123 WOOTTON, Northants.

Hunsbury/Wootton Hill

SP 73 58

Trial trenching after plough damage revealed part of a bath suite, pottery, tegulae, tesserae, plaster and stone. The site had been badly damaged, the floor levels having been ploughed out.

1. SMR 2103
2. *Northants. Arch.*, 9, 1974, 101.
3. *Northants. Arch. Soc. Newsletter*, October 1979 to May 1980, 3.
4. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 434.
5. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 372.
6. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 342.

7. CBA Group 9 *Newsletter*, 4, 1974, 22.
8. CBA Group 9, 1979, *A Review of Archaeology in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire* 10, 22.

NH 124 YARWELL, Northants.

TL 06 97

Site dates from Iron Age through to the fourth century. A large building, tile, plaster and a stone capital excavated in 1953. Cropmarks of field ditches. Photographs show the building to be of considerable size, divided into a number of rooms.

1. SMR 1706
2. *Northants. Arch.*, 11, 1976, 178.
3. *Oundle School Commemorative Book*, June 1927, 38 ff.

NH 125 YARWELL, Northants.

TL 06 99

Finds of hypocaust and paved floors, said to be 'late Roman'. Large building found in 1934.

1. SMR 1711
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 27, 1937, 234.
3. RCHM Northants., 1, 1975, 114, site 5.

NORTH YORKSHIRE

NK 1 BEADLAM, N. Yorks.

SE 63 84

Earthworks survived in permanent pasture until 1964 when the field was first ploughed. Trial excavations in 1966 uncovered a villa with walls up to c. 65 cm high. The villa ranges formed three sides of a square. Geometric mosaic pavement in centre of central building. Several phases, through third and fourth centuries. Further excavations in 1969 and 1970s. Finds include wall plaster, mosaics, hypocausts and *opus signinum*.

1. SMR 00560
2. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 52, 09, 91, 96, 106.
3. *Britannia*, 1, 1970, 277-9.
4. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 334.
5. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 381.
6. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 321.
7. *Yorkshire Archaeology* 1972, 1973, 5.
8. *Yorkshire Gazette and Herald*, 24.6.76.
9. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 57, 1967, 179.
10. *Ryedale Historian*, 3, 1967, 10-11.
11. *Y.A.J.*, 43, 1971, 178-86.
12. *Y.A.J.*, 45, 1973, 201.
13. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 30.

NK 2 BURYTHORPE, N. Yorks.

SE 78 65

NMR photographs show a complex of rectilinear groups of enclosures at or near this grid ref., with fields extending away from these. Fragments of tegulae and fourth century sherds have been found on the surface (Herman Ramm, pers. comm.).

1. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 90, 106.

NK 3 CATTERICK, N. Yorks.

Bainesse Farm

SE 24 97

Excavations since the eighteenth century have uncovered Roman buildings, including a block of small rooms, a square arched vault built of bricks, pottery of the first to fourth centuries, coins, querns, bones, nails and stone-lined drain. Pagan Anglian burials. Cropmarks in field to south of farm shows rectangular enclosure with internal divisions. Close to Cataractonium.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 28-29.
2. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 314.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 19, 1929, 190.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 30, 1940, 166.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 33, 1943, 52.
6. *Y.A.J.*, 38, 1955, 241-5.
7. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 277.

NK 4 CAWOOD, N. Yorks.

SE 56 38

Before 1932, third and fourth century pottery and roof tile was found. In 1933 a section of the ditch was excavated, and finds included pottery of the second to fourth centuries, roof tiles, querns and wasters. In 1934 further ditches examined and more roof tiles found. Site now destroyed. It could have been a villa but evidence is insufficient.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 37.
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 23, 1933, 135.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 25, 1935, 206.
4. *Y.A.J.*, 31, 1934, 384-5.
5. *Y.A.J.*, 32, 1936, 333-8.

NK 5 CLIFFE, N. Yorks.

Holmes House

NZ 22 16

In 1969, Harding excavated in a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure. Circular building, c. 15 m across, with rough masonry walls, was in the centre. To the north was a rectangular masonry house of three phases. This house had baths, and there was possibly an earlier timber structure. Coin of Trajan from round house, with fourth century structures elsewhere on site. Later excavations by Peter Scott.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 60.
2. *Britannia*, 1, 1970, 279-80.
3. *Britannia*, 2, 1971, 251-2.
4. *Britannia*, 5, 1973, 280.
5. *Y.A.J.*, 44, 1972, 220.

NK 6 COLD KIRBY, N. Yorks.

SE 53 84

Finds of Roman tile, pottery, mortar and spindle whorls made somewhere around Cold Kirby. Exact location cannot be defined.

1. SMR 01152

NK 7 CRAYKE, N. Yorks.

Hypocaust box tile found here.

1. SMR 01081

NK 8 DRAX, N. Yorks.

Scurff Hall Farm
SE 68 26

In 1961-4, K. Wilson excavated a five roomed building with verandah, outbuilding and storage pit, of c. AD 250. A second-phase corridor was added and a wall around courtyard. Abandoned c. 370-400. In 1990 the site was examined for signs of plough damage, but none were apparent. Pottery finds were made of the third and fourth centuries

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 47.
2. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 240-1.
3. *Y.A.J.*, 41, 1966, 670-86.

NK 9 EAST NESS, N. Yorks.

SE 69 78

It has been suggested that a villa is the most probable type of site to have produced the inscribed stone coffin R.I.B. 720 and the numerous coins found in the locality. It is not likely to be a military site. The area was famous in the nineteenth century for its fertility. In local tradition the site is conflated with finds of Mediaeval coffins by the site of a former chapel (Herman Ramm, pers. comm.).

1. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 87, 106.
2. Clark, M.K., 1935, *A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire*, 79.

NK 10 GARGRAVE, N. Yorks.

Kirk Sink
SD 93 53

In 1808 a tessellated pavement was found, and excavations since then have uncovered a villa within a ditched enclosure, and with a field system. Two circular huts pre-date the villa which emerges in the second century and continues until the fourth. Stone range with mosaics and heated rooms, but also evidence of timber buildings. Bath house, possibly of second century.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 52-53.
2. *Britannia*, 1, 1970, 280-281.
3. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 317-8.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 59, 1969, 207.
5. *Y.A.J.*, 46, 1974, 144.
6. Whitaker, T.D., 1878, *History of Craven*, 3rd edition, 229.
7. *Bradford Antiquary* (New Series), 3, 1912, 353-68.
8. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 238.
9. *Yorkshire Archaeological Register* 1974, 1975, 3.

NK 11 GATENBY, N. Yorks.

SE 30 86

In c. 1806, large foundations of buildings, brick pavement, two or three pillars, moulded base and stones taken up. Possibly a *mansio* site, as beside Dere Street. Quite substantial remains.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 54.
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 33, 1943, 52 (note 27).

NK 12 GREAT BUSBY, N. Yorks.

Roman pottery, hypocaust tiles and burial.
1. SMR 01521

NK 13 HOOD GRANGE, N. Yorks.

SE 49 81

Occupation is indicated by Roman pottery and a quern and that this is likely to be a substantial settlement is suggested by foundations, cobbling, a coffin and parch marks on aerial photographs showing a large building.

1. SMR 00172
2. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 88, 106.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 47, 1957, 228.
4. *Y.A.J.*, 40, 1960, 298.
5. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 61.

NK 14 HOVINGHAM, N. Yorks.

Hovingham Park

SE 66 75

In 1747 a tessellated pavement, bath and hypocaust found, in grounds of Hovingham Hall. Range of rooms with decorated mosaic. Coins and pottery found from time to time in area of site. Also cobbled yard found.

1. SMR 00314
2. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 62.
3. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 87, 89, 90, 106.
4. Drake, 1736, *Eboracum*.
5. *Publications of the Surtees Society*, 80, 1885, 354-6.
6. Clark, M.K., 1935, *A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire*, 88-92.

NK 15 HUTTON-LE-HOLE, N. Yorks.

SE 71 88

A quantity of finds including quern fragments, two socket stones, iron slag and portion of a circular column may indicate presence of site in the vicinity. Roman rectangular enclosures, one containing a smaller enclosure, lie at SE 71 89, and may be significant (N. Yorks SMR no. 02093).

1. SMR 02107

NK 16 HUTTONS AMBO, N. Yorks.

Roughborough Farm/Rowborough

SE 76 70

A tessellated pavement is said to have been found at a farm called Roughborough though no further details were given. Nothing has been found on the site since the nineteenth century, and the farmer reported in 1950 that the soil was uniform light grey clay. There is no reason to disbelieve the report of a pavement, though it may be that the mosaic reported from Mosley Bank (NK 17) was in fact from here.

1. SMR 01963
2. *H.T.N.R.Y.*, 2, 1859.
3. Clark, M.K., 1935, *A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire*.
4. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 71, 79.
5. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 88.

NK 17 HUTTONS AMBO/MIDDLETON, N. Yorks.
Mosley Bank
SE 76 70

The existence of a villa is indicated by the discovery of a mosaic floor in the early nineteenth century which was within 'strong foundation walls'. No subsequent finds, however. Confused with NK 16?

1. SMR 01962
2. *H.T.N.R.Y.*, 2, 1859.
3. *Archaeologia*, 27, 1838, 404.
4. Clark, M.K., 1935, *A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire*.
5. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 71, 79.
6. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 88.

NK 18 LANGTON, N. Yorks.

Langton villa, East Farm
SE 81 67

In 1899, Mortimer and Abbott excavated under flag floor. Wood, bone, tiles, tesserae, pottery and coin of Trajan. In 1926 Collier re-excavated the hypocaust and excavated a room to the east, part of another hypocaust and a piece of tessellated pavement. In 1930-31 Kirk and Corder excavated in same area. Main house was of three phases. The first saw an oblong house, the second a corridor house on a different alignment with hypocausts, and the third corridor house with alterations and two more hypocausts. To east bath suite within end of earlier oblong building. Circular building c. 5 m in diameter. Corder originally interpreted this site, with its rectangular ditched enclosure, as a fortlet.

1. SMR 03000.071/03000.075
2. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 38, 71-4.
3. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 45, 65-66.
4. Corder, P. and Kirk, J.L., 1932, *A Roman Villa at Langton, near Malton, East Yorkshire*. *Y.A.J.*, 44, 1972, 32-7.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 16, 1926, 221.
7. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 21, 1931, 222.
8. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 22, 1932, 255-8.

NK 19 LANGTON, N. Yorks.

Middle Farm
SE 81 67

In 1863 a tessellated pavement found here. A wall, extensive foundations, a mosaic, tiles, pottery and ash all indicate some sort of building here. Its nature, extent and relationship to the Langton villa (NK 18) is unknown. The Rev. Collier dug in the presumed area and found a ditch recorded as SMR no. 03000.07450. The mosaic was of the fourth century.

1. SMR 03000.077
2. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 74, 76.
3. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 65-66.

NK 20 LANGTON, N. Yorks.

Whin Fields/Dale Bottom
SE 82 67

Two small rectangular enclosures. Identified by Ramm as a

late first to middle second century farmstead. This site is contemporary with Langton villa's phase one (NK 18) and was integrated into the complex by the late second century.

1. SMR 03000.072
2. Ramm, H., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 74-76.

* NK 21 LUTTONS/WEAVERTHORPE, N. Yorks.
SE 96 70

Multi-period set of ditched enclosures. RCHM recorded rectangular buildings on air photographs, but this has not been confirmed by N. Yorks. SMR. Site immediately south of the Gypsy Race.

1. SMR 02855

NK 22 MIDDLEHAM, N. Yorks.

SE 13 87

Rooms with hypocaust, painted walls, tiles and pottery cleared. Baths.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 70.
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 31, 1941, 131.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 47, 1957, 208.
4. *Y.A.J.*, 7, 1882, 459-64.
5. *Y.A.J.*, 35, 1943, 226.

* NK 23 MIDDLETON, N. Yorks.

Old Angel Inn

SE 78 71

Roman walls - some burnt - and Roman coins found during the construction of cellars after the demolition of the Old Angel Inn, at a depth of about 3 m. Found in 1791.

1. SMR 01861

* NK 24 NEW EARSWICK, N. Yorks.

SE 60 54

In 1926, workmen found traces of walling and a quantity of pottery. Between 1926 and 1928, schoolboys traced two sides of a ditch, presumably surrounding Roman settlement. They found pottery of the second to fourth centuries, querns, tiles, bricks (one stamped VI LEG) and a small terra-cotta figure. Site destroyed.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 72.
2. Clark, M.K., 1935, *A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire*.

NK 25 NORTH MILFORD, N. Yorks.

Kirkby Wharfe

SE 50 40

In c. 1700, a tessellated pavement was seen some '120 yards south of the church by Fothergill'. In 1711, excavations found only tesserae.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 64.

NK 26 NORTH STAINLEY, N. Yorks.

Castle Dykes

SE 29 75

After the discovery of a Roman coin in 1864, excavations in 1866 uncovered a bipartite villa without corridor, a detached building with two heated rooms, and mosaics. All

within 'fortified' enclosure. In 1929 road widening revealed foundations presumably connected with the villa.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 33.
2. *Arch. J.*, 32, 1875, 134-54.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 11, 1921, 83.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 18, 1928, 197.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 19, 1929, 190.
6. *Y.A.J.*, 38, 1955, 257-9.

NK 27 OULSTON, N. Yorks.

Pond Head Farm/Burton House Farm

SE 56 74

In 1736, wall plaster and pieces of tessellated pavement found. In 1854, Gill found tessellated pavement and a series of about six rooms, possibly a corridor and an apse. Pottery, bricks, tiles and flues found. Soil marks could be a stockade. The mosaic pavement was moved to Yorkshire Museum.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 76.
2. Clark, M.K., 1935, *A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire*.
3. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 87, 90-2.
4. *H.T.N.R.Y.*, 2, 1839.
5. *Gentleman's Magazine*, January 1855, 60.
6. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 16 December 1863, 722.
7. Whellan, 1859, *North Riding*, volume 2, 660.
8. Rainey, A., 1973, *Mosaics in Roman Britain*, 127-8.

NK 28 POTTER BROMPTON, N. Yorks.

Pottery Brompton Wold

SE 98 75

A small rectangular building, approximately 5 m x 10 m. Either stone or stone-footed construction. It surely belongs to the group of such small rectangular buildings described by Raymond Hayes (see ref. no. 3) in 1958 (Herman Ramm, pers. comm.). Inside enclosure.

1. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 69, 71, 72, 91.
2. *P.S.D.A.N.H.S.*, 1, 1958, 26.

NK 29 RICCALL, N. Yorks.

SE 62 37

In 1971, G. Firth found that Roman roof tiles, second to third century pottery and stone wall foundations had come up with the plough. A ditched field system is clearly visible on air photographs.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 78.
2. *Y.A.J.*, 44, 1972, 220.

NK 30 RIPON, N. Yorks.

Deanery

SE 31 71

In 1838, tesserae were found; possibly part of a mosaic pavement of which a sketch is said to have been made. In 1955, Baggs excavated the area and found pieces of a tessellated pavement. It is possible that the tesserae do not relate to a Roman site at all but to the seventh century church of Wilfrid. Against this is a report that a stone in the roof of the Saxon crypt is of Roman origin.

1. SMR 3094
2. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 46.
3. *Ripon Archaeological Institute Paper*, 1846.
4. *Y.A.J.*, 31, 1934, 74-96.
5. Hallett, C., 1901, *The Cathedral Church of Ripon*.
6. *Y.A.J.*, 22, 1913, 3.
7. *Y.A.J.*, 20, 1909, 185.

NK 31 SCAMPSTON, N. Yorks.

East Knapton

SE 88 76

Roman coins, pottery and wall foundations found. Pottery includes Knapton ware, which peaked in the third century. Perhaps a kiln site.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 8, 48.
2. Clark, M.K., 1935, *A Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire*.
3. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 117.

NK 32 SEAMER, N. Yorks.

Crossgates

TA 03 83

In 1947, Roman pottery and implements were discovered during gravel working. In 1947-56, Rutter and Duke excavated ditched rectangular enclosure, discovering a timber building dating from the first century. Occupation continued in the form of stone circular huts to the end of the fourth century. Anglian settlement of fifth and sixth centuries to west. Site destroyed. Not a classic villa site.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 3, 45.
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 38, 1948, 86.
3. *Scarborough and District Archaeological Society Research Report*, 1, 1958.

NK 33 SETTRINGTON, N. Yorks.

SE 82 70

In 1928 a trench was dug and a floor of rammed chalk covered by burnt layer crossed by two wall footings. Also found at this time were fourth century pottery, a coin of Constantinus 2, and another floor which was possibly a road line. In 1972-3, fieldwalking produced Roman pottery from an area of cropmarks. A survey was performed of rectangular enclosures, trackway, pit alignment, circular and rectangular buildings.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 82.
2. *Antiquity*, 2, 1928, no. 5, 77.
3. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 76, 86.

NK 34 SPAUNTON, N. Yorks.

SE 72 89

Aisled house and circular building excavated here (described as basilican?). The aisled building had a two rows of post holes, a cobbled floor, flues, pits and pillars indicating a hypocaust. Pottery of the second to (mainly) fourth centuries, several flat rotary querns and coin of Allectus. The site is now visible as a low disturbed mound. Slag, tesserae and wall plaster can be picked up. Trackways visible on air photographs.

1. SMR 02062
2. *Ryedale Historian*, 3, 1967, 12-25.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 57, 1967, 179.
4. *Y.A.J.*, 41, 1966.
5. *Y.A.R.*, 1962.
6. *Y.A.R.*, 1963.
7. *Y.A.R.*, 1964.
8. *Y.A.R.*, 1965.
9. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 85.

NK 35 THORPE, N. Yorks.

Snape
SE 26 84

Cropmark site. Field system with house enclosure and rectilinear building. A trackway to the north-east, and a holloway to west on slope of hill. In 1978, D.A. Mackay found tesserae here.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 83.
2. *Y.A.J.*, 50, 1979, 5.

NK 36 WELL, N. Yorks.

SE 26 81

In 1859, a tessellated pavement found at Mill Garth and removed to church. In 1876, a pavement was uncovered by Lukis, as well as painted plaster walls. Over the pavement were infant bones, adult vertebra, roof slates and a hypocaust pillar block. In the twentieth century, a bath block, a courtyard and the corridor of probable dwelling house found. Occupied at least until end of fourth century. In 1943 a piece of tessellated pavement was found at Langwith House, 2 miles from here, and may have come from here, being transported as metalling for track. In 1980, two trial trenches were sunk, and rubble, bones and pottery were found.

1. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 89-90.
2. Gilyard-Beer, R., 1951, *The Romano-British Baths at Well*.
3. *Y.A.J.*, 7, 1882, 284-5.
4. *Y.A.J.*, 34, 1939, 342-9.
5. *Y.A.J.*, 35, 1943, 226.
6. *Y.A.J.*, 36, 1947, 250, 465-6.

NK 37 WHARRAM, N. Yorks.

Wharram Le Street
SE 86 66

A recently discovered large villa complex. Geophysical survey has indicated extent of site, and trial trenching has proved existence of features. Extensive fieldwalking also. Mosaics and wall plaster. Site dated to fourth and fifth centuries. A complex of ditches and geophysical survey, and some may relate to prehistoric occupation on the site and to second and third centuries Roman occupation. Stone buildings with ?mosaic and wall plaster suggest a site of some importance.

1. SMR 03028
2. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 363.
3. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 329.
4. David, A., 1978, *Ancient Monuments Lab. Report, Geophysics G 36/78*.

5. Rahtz, P., 1979, *Wharram Interim Excavation Report*.
6. Tyler, A., 1980, *Survey of Roman Sites in North Yorkshire*, 92.
7. Ramm, H., 1978, *The Parisi*, 86.

NK 38 WHARRAM/BIRDSALL, N. Yorks.

SE 84 65

Fieldwalking produced a dense scatter of Roman pottery. A magnetometer survey suggested the presence of buildings which were located by trial trenching. Excavation suggests two ranges of buildings, a possible bath house and domestic buildings. The villa is within an enclosure. Possible field system. This information compiled by SMR in 1984.

1. SMR 00984

NK 39 WHARRAM/BIRDSALL, N. Yorks.

Field 96

SE 85 65

A group of cropmark enclosures have produced quantities of Roman pottery and a scatter of daub suggestive of a rectangular building of some scale. It could be a villa or a farmstead.

1. SMR 03036

NK 40 WHARRAM, N. Yorks.

SE 84 61

The RCHM note 3 adjoining rectangular enclosures, and suggest they are associated with Roman material found c. 60 m to the south in 1871. They also note that marks in the south-west enclosure may represent a 'rectangular hut'. There are further, indistinct, cropmarks to the north.

1. SMR 04028

NK 41 WHORLTON, N. Yorks.

NZ 48 02

Roman foundation uncovered. They formed a rectangle from within which a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. Just to west of churchyard.

1. SMR 00271

NK 42 YEARSLEY, N. Yorks. — same as

Burton House

SE 56 73

In 1857 Mr Gill investigated site of finds of tesserae and wall plaster on a site 'south of Yearsley lake'. He revealed a corridor villa of at least six rooms, an apse, and a mosaic floor which was removed to York. Site location is confused but reference to lake would suggest Burton House.

1. SMR 01076.
2. *P.S.A.*, 3, 1855, 135.
3. Gill, T., 1852, *Vallis Eboracensis*, 149, 152, 155.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NT 1 BARTON IN FABIS, Notts.

Glebe Farm

SK 52 31

Roman villa excavated. Mosaics, coins and pottery recovered dating this very disturbed site from the late first century to the fourth.

1. SMR 00441
2. *Arch. J.*, 43, 1886, 31.
3. VCH Notts., 2, 1910, 23.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 40, 1950, 101.
5. *T.T.S.*, 55, 1951-3, 3-20.
6. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1856, 506.
7. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 191.

NT 2 BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD, Notts.

SK 51 34

Roman pottery, tile, and building debris.

1. SMR 05246
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1963, 14.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 192.

NT 3 BILBOROUGH, Notts.

SK 52 42

Roman building debris, possibly a hypocaust.

1. SMR 05265
2. NAR SK 54 SW 5
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 193.

NT 4 CAR COLSTON, Notts.

SK 71 42

Air photographs have revealed a villa of corridor plan. A corridor villa is also recorded at Car Colston at SK 72 42; it is uncertain whether the villa recorded at SK 71 42 is the same site but it seems likely.

1. SMR 01466
2. *T.T.S.*, 73, 1969, 72.
3. *T.T.S.*, 74, 1970, 63-4.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 207.

NT 5 CAR COLSTON, Notts.

SK 72 41

Presumably the same site as recorded in *E.M.A.B.*, 1977, 50 with a similar N.G.R. This site is known from a very large scatter of building debris and pottery, which indicate that this site included at least one stone building.

1. SMR 01561
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1977, 50.
3. *Britannia*, 1, 1970, 125, footnote 75.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 207.
5. *T.T.S.*, 73, 1969, 71-2.

NT 6 COSTOCK, Notts.

Roman pottery, tile and building debris.

1. SMR 00031
2. NAR SK 52 NE 4
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1959, 12-13.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 213.

NT 7 CROMWELL, Notts.

SK 80 62

Air photographs and small-scale excavation have revealed a Roman villa. Site enclosed by two ditches c. 10 m apart. The house was over c. 33 m long with a projecting wing at each end, with another building parallel to it to the north-east. Pottery and roof tiles found. Complex series of ?garden ditches seen from air.

1. SMR 04282
2. NAR SK 86 SW 6

3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 40, 1950, 101-2.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 51, 1961, 133.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 217.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 43, 1953, 94-5.

NT 8 EAST STOKE, Notts.

SK 74 49

Stone foundations and Roman pottery in gas pipe laying.

1. SMR 01541

NT 9 EAST STOKE, Notts.

SK 76 48

Quantities of pottery, also tegulae and tesserae.

1. SMR 01440

NT 10 EPPERSTONE, Notts.

SK 66 49

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. SMR 01828
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1962, 21.
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1977, 51.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 229.

NT 11 EPPERSTONE, Notts.

SK 67 49

Possible Roman villa and bath house reported here. Also timber building, burial, iron forge and coin hoard.

1. SMR 01848
2. NAR SK 64 NE 3 (2)
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1959, 13-14.
4. *E.M.A.B.*, 1960, 11.
5. *E.M.A.B.*, 1961, 14.
6. *E.M.A.B.*, 1963, 15.
7. *E.M.A.B.*, 1964, 25.
8. *E.M.A.B.*, 1966, 40-1.
9. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 323.
10. *T.T.S.*, 65, 1961, 6.

NT 12 FLAWBOROUGH, Notts.

SK 78 42

Roman buildings revealed by quarrying.

1. SMR 05632

NT 13 GRINGLEY ON THE HILL, Notts.

SK 73 89

Roman pottery, building debris, slag and coal.

1. SMR 04980
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1964, 25.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 243.

NT 14 HAYTON, Notts.

SK 73 85

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. SMR 04971
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1963, 15.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 248.

NT 15 HAYTON, Notts.

SK 73 86

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. SMR 04972, 04973
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 248.

3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1963, 15.

NT 16 HAYTON, Notts.

SK 73 86

Roman pottery, building debris, coins and bronze object.

1. SMR 04974
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 248.
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1963, 15.

NT 17 HOLBECK, Notts.

SK 55 72

Finds of tiles only.

1. SMR 05371
2. NAR SK 57 SE 3
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 252.

NT 18 HOLME PIERREPONT, Notts.

SK 62 37

Roman coins and building debris. Finds of pottery and one fragment of tile.

1. SMR 00800
2. NAR SK 63 NW 2
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 253.

NT 19 LANGAR, Notts.

SK 72 33

Roman pottery, tesserae and a possible timber building have been excavated here.

1. SMR 01211a
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1961, 14.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 263.

NT 20 LAXTON, Notts.

SK 74 66

Roman pottery, tegulae and building debris.

1. SMR 05725
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1977, 51.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 264.

NT 21 LAXTON, Notts.

SK 70 67

Finds of pottery, metalwork and building materials.

1. SMR 04154

NT 22 MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, Notts.

Northfield

SK 52 64

Winged corridor villa and a large aisled farmhouse set at right-angles. Separate latrine. Mosaics in the corridor house, and baths and hypocausts in both the corridor house and the aisled farmhouse. Mosaics are of the Durobrivan School, dated to c. 450-475.

1. SMR 04001
2. *Archaeologia*, 8, 1787, 363-76.
3. VCH Notts., 2, 1910, 28.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 29, 1939, 206.
5. *T.T.S.*, 53, 1949, 1-14.
6. *Arch. J.*, 43, 1886?, 28 ff.
7. *Antiq. J.*, 18, 1938, 176-8.
8. *P.P.S.*, 5, 1939, 187, 192.
9. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 270.

NT 23 NEWARK, Notts.

SK 80 54

Roman coins, ditch and building debris.

1. SMR 03690
2. NAR SK 85 SW 1
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 39.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 279.

NT 24 NORTH COLLINGHAM, Notts.

SK 83 62

Roman pottery has frequently been found, and supposedly Roman stones are worked into the walls of cottages and gardens. In about 1840 a large number of skeletons were found between the railway line and Potter Hill, and according to one report there were Roman coins with them. Roman bead also found in the vicinity. SMR 05851 refers to the finds in the village at the above grid ref. The cemetery, probably Anglo Saxon, was at SK 84 61, SMR 8461.

1. SMR 05851/8461
2. NAR SK 86 SW 16
3. *J.B.A.A.*, 41, 84.
4. VCH Notts., 2, 1910, 24-25.
5. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 281.

NT 25 PLUMTREE, Notts.

SK 59 33

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 290.

NT 26 RATCLIFFE ON SOAR, Notts.

SK 49 30

Roman pottery, building debris and coins.

1. SMR 00541/00542
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 292.

NT 27 RATCLIFFE ON SOAR, Notts.

SK 49 30

Roman pottery and building debris. A complex site with multiple references and including a Roman temple.

1. *E.M.A.B.*, 1974, 43.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 293.

NT 28 RUDDINGTON, Notts.

SK 59 33

Roman tesserae and pottery.

1. SMR 00806b
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1962, 22.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 296.

NT 29 RUDDINGTON, Notts.

Flawford Church

SK 57 33 approx.

In 1973 the discovery of Roman wall foundations and a coin of Constantius II was reported.

1. SMR 00806b
2. NAR SK 53 SE 1
3. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 426.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 296.
5. *Nottingham Evening Post*, 22.11.73.
6. *E.M.A.B.*, 1978, 46.

NT 30 SCREVEYTON, Notts.

SK 73 42

Air photograph of cropmark, 'suggestive of a villa'.

1. SMR 01487
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 300.
3. T.V.A.R.C. records.

NT 31 SHELFORD, Notts.

SK 69 41

Tesserae and Roman building debris.

1. SMR 01827
2. NAR SK 64 SE 7
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 303.
4. *Britannia*, 1, 1970, 124-5.
5. *T.T.S.*, 73, 1969, 12.

NT 32 SIBTHORPE, Notts.

SK 77 45

Pottery, building stones, wall plaster and roof tiles.

1. SMR 01571

NT 33 SOUTH MUSKHAM, Notts.

SK 79 56

Roman pottery and building debris.

1. SMR 03127
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1963, 16.
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 307.

NT 34 SOUTH MUSKHAM, Notts.

SK 79 56

Stone foundations and a wall revealed by quarrying.

1. SMR 02996a

NT 35 SOUTH SCARLE, Notts.

SK 84 64

Building foundations found in the village.

1. SMR 04322

NT 36 SOUTHWELL, Notts.

Bishop's Palace

SK 70 53

Roman villa with bath-suite and the remains of four mosaics. Occupation began in the late first or early second century. Pottery runs into the latter half of the fourth century, and then stops until the use of a Saxon urn, c. 500. Probably a courtyard villa of some considerable size. Skeletons carefully laid over mosaic. Site NT 32 is connected with this large villa (cf. ref. 7: Whitwell has it as a separate site).

1. SMR 03069
2. *VCH Notts.*, 2, 1910, 34.
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1959, 13, 14.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 50, 1960, 223-4.
5. *T.T.S.*, 70, 1966, 13-54.
6. *Archaeologia*, 9, 1789, 199-200.
7. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 308, 309.

NT 37 SOUTHWELL, Notts.

SK 70 53

Roman building debris and mosaic. Saxon pottery on mosaic. Part of NT 36, though Whitwell has it as a separate site.

1. NAR SK 75 SW 2
2. *Archaeologia*, 9, 1789, 199-200.
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1959, 14.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 309.
5. *T.T.S.*, 5, 1901, 58-9.
6. *T.T.S.*, 71, 1967, 13-17.
7. *T.T.S.*, 79, 1975, 14.

NT 38 SOUTHWELL, Notts.

SK 70 53

Quantities of pottery and roof tiles found while digging foundations.

1. SMR 05711

NT 39 STANFORD ON SOAR, Notts.

SK 54 22

Roman pottery and mosaic.

1. SMR 00019
2. NAR SK 52 SW 1
3. *T.T.S.*, 14, 1910, 8-9.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 312.

NT 40 STYRUPP WITH OLDCOTES, Notts.

Oldcoates

SK 59 88

Roman villa with mosaics, one of which depicts Theseus with Minotaur. Portions of a human figure survived on painted wall plaster.

1. SMR 04750
2. NAR SK 58 NE 3
3. *Arch. J.*, 28, 1871, 66-67.
4. *Arch. J.*, 43, 1886, 32-34.
5. *VCH Notts.*, 2, 1910, 34-35.
6. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 315.
7. *T.T.S.*, 58, 1954, 29.

NT 41 THRUMPTON, Notts.

SK 51 31

Roman pottery, one piece of tile and building debris.

1. SMR 00482
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1960, 11.
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1963, 17.
4. *E.M.A.B.*, 1965, 29.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 323.

NT 42 THURGARTON, Notts.

Wood Meadow

SK 67 49

Excavated villa, with Iron Age pottery recovered from early ditches. The stone house here shows 'some affinities with aisled houses' (ref. no. 6), having 'aisles' comprising narrow ranges of rooms. One room was heated and a small bath-suite was inserted into the north aisle at the north-east corner. The building was over c. 30 m in length.

1. SMR 01759
2. *E.M.A.B.*, 1961, 14-15.
3. *E.M.A.B.*, 1963, 15.
4. *E.M.A.B.*, 1964, 25.
5. *E.M.A.B.*, 1966, 40-1.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 134.
7. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 207.
8. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 229.

9. *E.M.A.B.*, 1959, 13-14.
10. *T.T.S.*, 58, 1954, 15.
11. *T.T.S.*, 65, 1961, 6.

NT 43 TUXFORD, Notts.

SK 70 69

Roman pottery, building debris and quern, now in Newark Museum.

1. SMR 04628 or 04152
2. NAR SK 76 NW 5
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 325.

NT 44 TUXFORD, Notts.

SK 70 69

Roman pottery, quern and building debris.

1. SMR 04152 or 04628
2. NAR SK 76 NW 2
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 325.

NT 45 TUXFORD, Notts.

SK 71 69

Roman villa postulated after discovery of Roman pottery, quern, building debris and earthworks.

1. SMR 04223a
2. NAR SK 76 SW 1
3. *T.T.S.*, 43, 14.
4. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 325.

NT 46 WELBECK, Notts.

SK 55 73

Roman building debris.

1. SMR 05372
2. NAR SK 57 SE 4
3. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 252.

NT 47 WILFORD, Notts.

Red Hill, Trent Lock

SK 56 37 approx.

A collection of Roman pottery, coins, brooches and flue tiles were found here, and given to the Long Eaton Public Library. The grid ref may be incorrect; 'Red Hill' may refer to the site at Ratcliffe on Soar.

1. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 23, 1933, 196.
2. Whitwell, J.B., 1982, *The Coritani*, 336.

NT 48 WILLOUGHBY ON THE WOLDS, Notts.

SK 64 25

Two timber buildings excavated.

1. SMR 00371a

OXFORDSHIRE

OX 1 ABINGDON, Oxon.

The Vineyard

SU 49 97

Iron Age and Roman settlement. In the second century, in the south-east corner of the site, a masonry building was constructed. This was examined in 1989. It yielded painted plaster, several hearths, a 'corn-drier', fine wares and evidence of tessellation.

1. *Oxoniensia*, 40, 1975, 5-58.

2. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 333-5.

3. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 257.

4. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 286-7.

OX 2 ADDERBURY, Oxon.

SP 47 34

Roman pottery, roof and flue tiles and dressed stone. The pottery is of the second to third centuries.

1. SMR 3380
2. *B.N.F.A.S.*, 3, 1969, 2.

OX 3 ASCOTT-UNDER-WYCHWOOD, Oxon.

SP 29 19

Tesserae, pottery (some fourth century), mortaria, roof tile, wall plaster, bronze brooch and a coin of Constantine I. Information supplied to SMR by Oxfordshire County Museum.

1. SMR 5559

OX 4 ASTHALL, Oxon.

Worsham

SP 30 11

Tessellated floor, baths, room, pottery mainly of third to fourth centuries and coins found here. There was Roman pottery on the surface of field after ploughing in 1967.

1. *VCH Oxon.*, 1, 1939, 319-21.

OX 5 ASTHALL, Oxon.

SP 29 11

Cropmarks visible one dry summer showed ranges of buildings south-east of Akeman Street. Late first to fourth century pottery, rough rubble floors, stone walling, possible pottery kiln, tesserae and a brooch depicting a bird of prey. Possibly a *mansio*?

1. SMR 2255
2. *CBA Grp. 9 Newsletter*, 12, 1982, 139.

OX 6 BECKLEY/ELSFIELD, Oxon.

SP 54 08

A fragment of a Roman house, with massive walls of solid masonry, but much robbed, was excavated in 1849. Human skeleton found. Cropmark visible.

1. SMR 3626
2. *VCH Oxon.*, 1, 1939, 320-22.

OX 7 BECKLEY WITH STOWOOD, Oxon.

SP 56 11

Remains of a small house discovered and destroyed in 1862. Nothing to be seen on the ground now. The site was dug into, and tessellated pavements, stone slates, roof tiles, colour plaster, pottery and coins found, although this was probably not strictly an excavation. The pottery was of the third to fourth centuries and is now in the Ashmolen Museum, Oxford.

1. SMR 1355
2. *O.A.H.S.N.S.*, 1, 1860-4, 186 ff.
3. *Arch. J.*, 20, 1863, 73.
4. *VCH Oxon.*, 1, 1939, 320.

OX 8 BICESTER, Oxon.

South Farm

SP 58 24

Fieldwork in 1988 is reported to have discovered finds suggestive of the presence of a villa. They include enamelled brooches, an intaglio ring and a smith's hoard of iron scrap which contained a collection of spear heads. It is not, however, clear if Roman building debris was seen.

1. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 297.

OX 9 BURCOTT, Oxon.

SP 55 96

Roman house excavated c. 1876, but no details are recorded.

1. SMR 1916
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 333.

OX 10 CASSLINGTON/YARNTON, Oxon.

SP 46 11 approx.

Fields called 'Black Patch' and 'Chissells Ground' imply discolouration of soil, possibly due to past human occupation. Possibly remains of tessellated pavement found here.

1. SMR 11978
2. Oxfordshire History Society's *Oxfordshire Field Names Survey*, 24, 1893, map.

OX 11 CHARLBURY, Oxon.

SP 37 19

Triple enclosing ditches. Internally c. 18 m square; externally c. 72 m square. Sherds of the second to fourth centuries. Linear cropmarks to the north-east at Lees Farm may be related.

1. SMR 1288
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 313.
3. *Antiquity*, 7, 1933, 296.

OX 12 CHESTERTON, Oxon.

SP 57 20

In 1841 traces of stone foundations were visible.

1. SMR 3059
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 282.

OX 13 CHILSON, Oxon.

SP 31 19

Ploughing here has revealed roof tiles of clay and Stonesfield slate, wall stones, hypocaust tiles, pottery and a coin of Magnetius. These traces of buildings occur over a wide area.

1. SMR 5654
2. *Oxoniensia*, 37, 1972, 238.

OX 14 CHILSON, Oxon.

SP 31 19

Ploughing has supposedly revealed building stone and coarse Roman pottery in 1972. In 1974 air photography revealed the site of a villa, possibly of courtyard type. Information given to SMR by D.F. Allen, Grenna House, Chilson.

1. SMR 5655

OX 15 CHINNOR, Oxon.

SP 74 01

Roman sherds, coin of Hadrian and tesserae found by Dr W.O. Hassall.

1. SMR 2825
2. *Oxoniensia*, 17-18, 1952-3, 216.

OX 16 CUDESODON, Oxon.

SP 59 03

Roman house partly excavated in 1916-21. Site on a hill. Hypocaust, eight coins, two brooches and pottery mainly of the third to fourth centuries also found.

1. SMR 1853

OX 17 DEDDINGTON, Oxon.

SP 47 30

Scatter of stone slabs and small pieces of Roman pottery and tesserae ploughed up. Excavated by Banbury Historical Society in 1969-71, when they found walls and a mosaic pavement.

1. SMR 4607
2. *Cake and Cockhorse*, 4, 44 and 78.
3. *Cake and Cockhorse*, 5, 44.

OX 18 DORCHESTER, Oxon.

SU 57 94

In 1869 a Roman rubbish pit was found which contained pottery, a tessera, twelve great burnt stones, coins, 30 entire jawbones of *Bos Longifrons*, other animal bones and animal ashes. The tessera and stones presumably came from a nearby villa.

1. SMR 1926
2. *Oxoniensia*, 17-18, 1952-3, 223.

OX 19 DUCKLINGTON, Oxon.

SP 36 07

Collection of Roman pottery found in 1973 by fieldwalkers from Witney Archaeology Group in ploughed field. Air photographs show cropmarks. Trial excavation revealed ditches, fired tiles, pits, pottery, animal bones and a bronze plaque. Mechanical trenching by the Oxford Archeological Unit revealed many ditches, pits, postholes and other occupation debris from the first or early second century to the fifth century.

1. SMR 5991
2. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 5, 1975, 41.
3. *Oxoniensia*, 40, 1975, 171-200.
4. Benson and Miles, 1974, *Upper Thames Survey*, 42.
5. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 436.
6. *Oxford Times*, 3 August 1973.

OX 20 DUCKLINGTON, Oxon.

Gill Mill Farm

SP 38 07

Large area of settlement examined here in 1988-1990. Ditches and inhumations found. Mortared tesserae in a pit suggest the presence of a substantial building in the vicinity. Much of the area sealed beneath alluvium. Date range thought to be second to fourth century. Large number of coins and presence of damaged altar may indicate presence of rural temple nearby.

1. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 297.
2. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 258.

OX 21 ENSTONE, Oxon.

Ditchley
SP 39 20

Remains of Roman villa of considerable size in field under plough. Excavated in 1935. Winged-corridor building surrounded by ditched enclosure.

1. SMR 1574
2. *Oxoniensia*, 1, 1936, 24-69.
3. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 311.
4. *Antiquity*, 9, 1935, 472.

OX 22 FAWLER, Oxon.

SP 37 16

Roman villa with tessellated pavement with hypocaust beneath. Another pavement was destroyed in making a railway line. Several later Roman coins. Further examination in 1986

1. SMR 1295
2. *Antiquity*, 1, 1927, 478-9.
3. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 318.
4. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 13, 1983, 127.
5. *Britannia*, 18, 19487, 324-5.
6. Oxford Archaeological Unit *Newsletter* xiv.4, 1986, 5.

OX 23 FAWLER, Oxon.

Oaklands Farm

SP 37 16

Roman villa site located on ridge above River Eventode; has been air photographed. Thin pottery scatter around villa area, mostly of first and second centuries.

1. SMR 1294
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 319 and Plate 23.
3. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 13, 1983, 127.

OX 24 FRILFORD, Oxon.

SU 42 97

Roman villa marked on Reading Museum's Record Map.

1. SMR 7115

OX 25 FRINGFORD, Oxon.

SP 59 25

Remains of tessellated pavement, an underground chamber with two or three steps leading down to it, pottery, coins and two skeletons found in 1860. One coin of Domitian.

1. SMR 1623
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 320.

OX 26 GARFORD, Oxon.

SU 43 95

In 1978 fieldwork revealed an area of Roman pottery and tile scatter including first to fourth century pottery and flue tiles. The site of a possible villa marked by a particularly dense area of pottery, tile, gravel and stone, c. 18 x 12 m. Coin of Constantinian also found. In 1979 air photographs revealed the villa, showing a house of corridor plan and another building at SU 42 97.

1. SMR 12136
2. NMR SU 4395/16/136 for 1978 fieldwork of R.Hingley.
3. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 9, 1979, 128.

OX 27 GREAT TEW, Oxon.

Beaconsfield Farm

SP 40 27

Geometric tessellated pavement ploughed up here. Remains of part of a bath house, pottery, coins, inhumations, altar, courtyard, corridor, plinths of column and wall plaster. Air photographs show a range of buildings.

1. SMR 2336
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 310-11.
3. *Oxoniensia*, 31, 1966, 153.

OX 28 HANWELL, Oxon.

The Town Grounds

SP 42 43

Remains of a villa and its outbuildings covering some ten acres in two fields called 'The Town Grounds'. Remains include hypocaust, flues, stairs, heating furnace, pottery, coins, burned stones and skeletons. Traces of a trench or embankment may be part of a surrounding enclosure.

1. SMR 1768
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 308.

OX 29 HARPSDEN, Oxon.

SU 75 80

Bath building with hypocaust, with fragments of wall plaster. Pottery and coins found. Excavations in 1951 revealed flint walls banded with thick red clay tiles. Roof tiles found also. Some metal objects reported. Roman pottery said to have been found in large quantities, with the enlargement of the golf course's 16th tee to the north west of the site. Information from Jill Greenaway of the Reading Museum.

1. SMR 2190

OX 30 HENSINGTON WITHOUT AND TACKLEY, Oxon.

Sansom' Platt

SP 45 18

Roman coins, brooches and pottery were found here over a wide area c. 1972 during fieldwalking. In 1972 a gas pipeline cut through stone walls of Roman building - finds included much pottery, wall plaster, flue tiles, stone roof tiles and coins of Constans, Constantine and Agrippa.

1. SMR 1263
2. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 3, 1973, 37.
3. *Oxoniensia*, 43, 1978, 43-7.
4. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 279.

OX 31 ISLIP, Oxon.

SP 53 13

Air photograph clearly shows a villa here comprising an east-west range with small side wings. Two circular enclosures also visible as a complex within rectangular enclosure wall; other walls visible beyond this. A limited trial trench yielded Roman pottery, in 1962. In 1978 fieldwalking produced other Roman pottery and three flint flakes.

1. SMR 1330
2. St. Joseph Air Photograph no. BCJ 17.
3. *Britannia*, 6, 1975.

OX 32 KIDLINGTON, Oxon.
Blenheim/Begbroke, Woodstock.
SP 45 16

Complex of rectangular enclosures including a range of negative cropmarks indicating stone buildings, almost certainly a villa. Large quantities of Roman pottery subsequently found here by Tom Hassall. The building site is on a stone-covered platform, littered with tile and late Roman pottery, and was suffering from the effects of ploughing when walked by David Miles in 1980.

1. SMR 9413
2. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 12, 1982, 140.
3. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 398-9.

OX 33 KING'S SUTTON, Oxon.
Blacklands
SP 43 NE 1

Soil here is unusually dark and finds include Roman pottery, foundations and coins of the second to fourth centuries. Fragments of Roman pottery noted about the surface of the site.

1. SMR 2335
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 17, 1861, 70.

OX 34 KINGSTON BAGPUIZE, Oxon.
Kingston Hill Farm
SU 40 99

Roman pottery of the first to fifth centuries, stone, concrete floor, tesserae, tile, animal bones and coin found when trench dug for water pipe in 1975.

1. SMR 10604
2. *Oxoniensia*, 41, 1976, 65-69.
3. *Oxoniensia*, 44, 1979, 96-97.

OX 35 LITTLE MILTON, Oxon.
Ditchend Barn
SP 62 00

Roman villa known from air photographs. It is a corridor villa, c. 25m long.

1. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 40, 1950, Plate VI, 2 and 102.
2. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 253-4, 257.

OX 36 LITTLE WITTENHAM, Oxon.
SU 56 92

A Roman building with an area of c. 30 m square overlying an early Iron Age hut. Excavated in 1947. The type of building was not determined, but it could have been part of a villa site. The pottery ranged from the early first to early fifth centuries.

1. SMR 3161
2. *Oxoniensia*, 13, 1948, 18-31.

OX 37 LONG WITTENHAM, Oxon.
SU 55 95

Part of a complex pattern of cropmarks. Several wells and V-shaped ditches of a number of enclosures; also pits, Roman pottery, human and animal bones. The contents of the well include timber, wattle and daub, leather, wickerwork, bones and pottery of the Roman period.

1. SMR 3172
2. VCH Berks., 1, 1906, 220-1.

3. *P.S.A.*, 18, 1899-1901, 10-16.

OX 38 MAPLE DURHAM, Oxon.
SU 70 75

Roman foundations, coins and pottery have supposed site of Roman villa, centred here.

1. SMR 1991

OX 39 MIDDLETON STONEY, Oxon.
SP 53 23

Rectangular Roman building. The rectangular enclosure formerly called 'the bailey of the castle' may be associated with this. Also found here was a coin of Constantius II, minted AD 341-6.

1. SMR 3309
2. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 4, 1974, 12.

OX 40 MOULSFORD, Oxon.
SU 59 83

A possible villa site consisting of a large ring and rectangle, sited near the old chalk pit at Moulford, opposite findspot of Roman coins. The air photograph was taken in July 1959 and resides at Reading Museum.

1. SMR 3148

OX 41 NORTH LEIGH, Oxon.
SP 39 15

Large villa first excavated in 1813. Mosaics, baths, tiles and pottery found. The west and north wings were re-excavated by Haverfield in 1910-11. The villa was probably of one storey, and partly of timber. Its first phase began in the second century and the villa was occupied until the start of the fifth. It was apparently more prosperous in the first half of the fourth century. Recently excavated again.

1. SMR 1314
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 316-8.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 34, 1944, 81.
4. Hakewill, H., 1826, *An Account of Roman Villa Discovered at Northleigh*.
5. *Oxoniensia*, 1943, 197-8.
6. *Oxoniensia*, 1958, 133-4.
7. *Oxoniensia*, 1959, 13-21.
8. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 337.
9. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 400.
10. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 444.
11. *Britannia*, 11, 1980, 372.
12. *A. Ex.*, 1975, 15.
13. *A. Ex.*, 1976, 20.
14. Wilson, D.R. and Sherlock, D., 1980, *North Leigh Roman Villa*, HMSO.

OX 42 NORTH LEIGH, Oxon.
Shakenoak
SP 37 13

Rectangular tiles, mortar, pillars of hypocaust found. Excavated in 1961, and there were many finds. A building of c. 33 x 23 m indicated by foundations of local stone. Twenty rooms. Furnace with several pounds of melted lead. Coins of Vespasian, Trajan and the fourth century. Seven post-Roman skeletons. Burnt grain and a hypocaust also discovered. Bronze Age, Iron Age and Saxon material.

Aisled farmhouse.

1. SMR 1500/8021/8020
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 319 and 341.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 52, 1962, 175.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 54, 1964, 166.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 210.
6. *Oxoniensia*, 35, 1970, 107.
7. *Med. Arch.*, 11, 1967, 268.
8. *Med. Arch.*, 14, 1970, 162.
9. *Oxoniensia*, 33, 138.
10. *Antiquity*, 1962, 219.
11. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 297.
12. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 436.
13. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 3, 1973, 16.
14. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 4, 1974, 9.
15. Hands, A.R., 1968, *Excavations at Shakenoak*, printed privately, Dr. A.R. Hands, Exeter College, Oxford.

OX 43 NORTH LEIGH, Oxford.

East End Farm

SP 39 14

Roman pottery, roof tile and floor tile found here.

1. SMR 3964

OX 44 NORTH LEIGH/RAMSDEN, Oxon.

SP 36 15

Site of finds only - coins, pottery, animal remains and traces of stonework found in quantity.

1. SMR 1297
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 344.

OX 45 RADLEY, Oxon.

Barton Court Farm, Abingdon

SU 50 97

A small villa of the third to fourth centuries, of stone and herringbone foundations, much robbed. Rectangular plan, with corridor. Tessellated floor and cellar. The villa house was enclosed by a palisade and ditch. The enclosure ditch cut through a corn drier of the early fourth century.

Another fourth century building c. 37 m east of the villa house. Well containing barley, spelt, club wheat, flax, Celtic beans and vetch. Infant burials.

1. SMR 8376
2. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 3, 1973, 26.
3. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 5, 1975, 39-41.
4. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 6, 1976, 64-5.
5. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 8, 1978, 106-8.
6. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 7, 1977, 64-7.
7. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 456.
8. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 279.
9. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 419.
10. *A. Ex.*, 1974, 61-2.
11. *A. Ex.*, 1975, 74.
12. *A. Ex.*, 1976, 95.
13. *Current Archaeology*, 30, 1972, 332.
14. Benson, D., and Miles, D., 1974, *The Upper Thames Valley: an Archaeological Survey of the River Gravels*, 87-90 and 101.
15. Miles, D., 1986, *Archaeology at Barton Court Farm, Abingdon, Oxon.* CBA Research Report 50.

OX 46 RAMSDEN, Oxon.

Brize's Lodge

SP 33 15

Roman tile and pottery, scattered over a broad area. Also a bronze bird, probably an eagle, of Roman date was found here. Thought to be the remains of a villa.

1. SMR 12388
2. CBA Grp. 9 *Newsletter*, 11, 1981, 138.
3. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 399.

OX 47 ROUSHAM, Oxon.

SP 46 24

Underground vault discovered in 1658. Roman coins, coloured pavement and traces of baths also reported. Site cannot now be located?

1. SMR 1749
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 266 and 309.

OX 48 SOULDERN, Oxon.

SP 52 31 approx.

Roman tesserae, bronze figurine and coins.

1. SMR 2772
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 342.

OX 49 SOUTH STOKE, Oxon.

SU 60 85

Part of plan of two buildings has been recorded. Main outside walls are visible at one of the buildings, which is 30 m or more in length. Pits and ditches are also in evidence. The site is clearly ancient because it underlies a lane forming a division in the long-established field system here.

1. SMR 9770
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 88.

OX 50 STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE, Oxon.

SU 32 95

Site fieldwalked by David Miles and J. Rose. Newly ploughed old pasture showed a complex of stone wall foundations and tile. Large worked stone dumped by farmer at edge of field. Roman pottery. Site returned to pasture in 1979.

1. SMR 12754

OX 51 STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE, Oxon.

SU 31 95 centred

A thin scatter of pottery and two flint tools on a gentle hill. A 'Roman villa' was reported in 1966 in a letter from D.W. Harding, then assistant keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. Field investigation confirmed a Roman-British occupation site here. The pottery thought to be second to third century. Fine yellow sandy subsoil. Air photographs indicate two areas of stone scatter.

1. SMR 9237

OX 52 STANTON ST. JOHN, Oxon.

Woodperry/Woodbury

SP 57 10

Roman artefacts found among the foundations of a Mediaeval church and village. They include pottery, coins, jewellery, stamped tiles, well, furnace or fireplave and a La Tene brooch. Pottery of the first to fourth centuries, and coins of Domitian and Hadrian through to those of

Constantine. There were also many tiles, some with mortar on them, and some large stone tesserae.

1. SMR 1357
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 343.
3. *Arch. J.*, 3, 1846, 116-129.

OX 53 STONESFIELD, Oxon.

Callow Hill

SP 40 19

Rectangular earthwork. Air photographs show a considerable building at the west end, a smaller one in the middle of the north side and a large building outside the north-east corner. Surface material includes fragments of brick, flue tiles and pottery of the Roman period.

1. SMR 1226
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 315.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 41, 1951, 130.

OX 54 STONESFIELD, Oxon.

Chesthill Acres/Stunsfield

SP 40 17

Building platform in two fields. A large house with hypocausts, baths and mosaics uncovered in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Finds included window glass, vessel glass, slates, pottery, a little lead and coins of Vespasian to the lower Empire. One of the mosaics featured Bacchus with a panther.

1. SMR 1232
2. Gough's *Camden*, 2, 1806, 15.
3. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 315-6.
4. *Oxoniensia*, 6, 1941, 1-8.
5. *Archaeologia*, 11, 1794, 37.
6. *Archaeologia*, 37, 1857, 434-5.

OX 55 SUTTON COURTENAY, Oxon.

Penn Copse

SU 52 94

Cropmarks of rectangular enclosures and parallel lines recorded in 1961. Clearance of Penn Copse revealed Roman sherds. Limited excavations in 1962-3 revealed buildings, stone-lined well or storage pit, a first century brooch and pottery of the first to fourth centuries.

1. SMR 2852
2. Benson, D. and Miles, D., 1974, *The Upper Thames Valley: An Archaeological Survey of the River Gravels*, 63.

OX 56 SUTTON COURTENAY, Oxon.

Hulgrove Farm

SU 49 93

Stone foundations have been ploughed up with large quantities of Roman bricks, tiles and pottery. Also two tessellated floors and a mosaic floor of smaller coloured tesserae were found, and then covered up by the farmer. A considerable scatter of stone, brick and tile to the south of this spot indicates the existence of building. Also much pottery and three coins found by the farmer, Mr Fiddler; the coins were of the second century.

1. SMR 1857
2. *B.A.J.*, 60, 1962, 118.
3. *Daily Telegraph*, 15.8.66.

OX 57 SWALCLIFFE, Oxon.

SP 38 38

Occupation area over 50 acres indicated by dark soil c. one metre deep. Bricks, foundations, tiles, slates, pottery and coins. Tessellated pavement found in 1926. Burials. Tesserae found in 1960, with substantial amounts of pottery. Well.

1. SMR 2444
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 308-9.
3. *The Bloxhamist*, 66, no.477, 1960.

OX 58 SWINBROOK AND WIDFORD, Oxon.

SP 27 12

A fragment of a tessellated pavement in the chancel of Widford church, apparently of box pattern and therefore late, possibly. It may have underlain the church or been imported into the church from one of the numerous buildings in the region. However, it is reported that fragments have been found in the churchyard, and that the neighbouring field contains obvious signs of structures.

1. SMR 1480
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 320.
3. Monk, W.J., 1902, *Walks and Drives Round Burford*, 3.

OX 59 SWINBROOK AND WIDFORD, Oxon.

Asthall Barrow Farm

SP 27 11

Stonefield slates roof tiles, stone foundations, ironwork, three Roman coins and pottery found during ploughing. Reported by the farmer, Mr Walker.

1. SMR 5301

OX 60 WENDLEBURY, Oxon.

The Castle

SP 56 20

Tessellated pavement and hypocaust found in 1776. Considerable walls found in association with the pavement and hypocaust. Site is on an amorphous mound. A rectangular feature is clearly visible on air photographs.

1. SMR 1585
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 283-4.

OX 61 WEST CHALLOW, Oxon.

SU 37 87

In 1876 it is reported that the remains of a villa and coins were uncovered. In 1970 a wall was uncovered, along with a chalk floor, a rubbish pit, Roman and pre-Roman pottery, and this is indicated on the Reading Museum Record Map.

1. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 211.
2. VCH Oxon., 4, 222.
3. *B.A.J.*, 65, 57.
4. *B.A.J.*, 66, 130-131.

OX 62 WHEATLEY, Oxon.

SP 60 04

Excavated in 1845. Bath building fully investigated, and other walls found. Other finds include plaster floors, coloured plaster walls, nails, iron objects, coins, millstone, fine and coarse pottery.

1. SMR 2760

OX 63 WHITCHURCH, Oxon.

SU 64 78

Flat house-type platform, on which much Roman wall plaster has been found. The information was supplied to the Oxon. SMR by Jill Greenaway of the Reading Museum.

1. SMR 3230

OX 64 WIGGINGTON, Oxon.

SP 39 33

This villa was discovered in 1824 when a small house and at least two rooms with tessellated pavements were found. It was excavated by Greenfield in 1965-66.

1. Beesley, A., 1848, *History of Banbury*, 41-3.
2. VCH Oxon., 1, 1939, 309.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 208.
4. *Oxoniensia*, 29, 1964.
5. *Oxoniensia*, 30, 1965, 193.

OX 65 WIGGINGTON, Oxon.

SP 39 33

Roman coins, pottery, painted plaster, glass and tesserae revealed during ploughing, c. 150 m north-west of the known villa site at SP 39 33 (OX 61), also in the parish of Wiggington.

1. SMR 4086
2. *Oxoniensia*, 29-30, 1964-5, 193.

OX 66 WOOLSTONE, Oxon.

SU 29 87

Excavation here revealed three tessellated pavements, baths and a corridor bounding a courtyard. Three skeletons were found in the corridor. Large quantities of tiles, tesserae and pottery have been found throughout neighbouring fields. A very heavy scatter of pottery, brick and tesserae lies over a wide area centred on the above grid reference.

1. SMR 7316
2. VCH Berks., 1, 1906, 222.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 46, 1956, 144.

OX 67 WOOTTON, Oxon.

SP 43 21/SP 42 SW 9

Possible Roman villa.

1. SMR 2440

POWYS

PO 1 LLANFRYNACH, Powys.

Maes Derwen

SO 06 25

This site comprises the remains of a bath house which are probably associated with a villa which is as yet undiscovered. Although it cannot yet be proved, a military association for this bath house seems unlikely. Coins indicate third and fourth century occupation. Information provided by Chris Martin.

1. SMR 610
2. NAR SO 02 NE 2
3. *Archaeologia*, 7, 1785, 205-10.
4. Jones, T., 1930, *History of Brecon*, part 4, 38 and plate 15.
5. *Bulletin of Celtic Studies*, 13, part 2, 1949, 105-8

SHROPSHIRE

SH 1 ACTON SCOTT, Shropshire.

SO 45 89

Site discovered in 1817 during alterations to the parish road and excavated in 1844. Building of rectangular plan 42 ft x 112 ft, with extensions to the south and west, with nine or ten rooms. Possible baths in south-west corner. Room C with painted wall plaster and sunk concrete floor. Pavement of small pebbles at B. Earlier trench running east from Room G. Concrete floor in A. Finds include sandstone pillar, roof and flue tiles, oyster shells, bones, pottery, Iron work and wall plaster. Greek coins from 700 BC to 300 BC which may not be linked to the site itself. An enclosure was revealed by aerial photography in 1978 as the villa site. The building probably originated as an aisled barn which was later partly converted into a dwelling house. The heated rooms in the south west are probably the remains of a bath house, presumably robbed and subjected to drastic alterations. The angled extension also to the southwest remains an anomaly. Decorative and bordered wall plaster and a sandstone pillar suggests a house in the vicinity with a colonnaded verandah which may have been demolished when the barn was converted. The wall plaster is in the Shrewsbury Museum. Other earthworks in the park clearly indicate further buildings.

1. SMR 168
2. VCH Shropshire, 1, 1908, 259-61.
3. *Archaeologia*, 31, 1846, 340-45.
4. Webster, G., 1975, *The Cornovii*, 84-5 (plan).
5. *P.S.A.S.*, 1, 73.
6. *Numismatic Chronicle*, 7.

SH 2 BAYSTON HILL, Shropshire.

Weir Meadow, Whitley

SJ 45 09

Ploughing in 1976 revealed Roman building material, and excavations showed that the majority of the features visible were post-Mediaeval field drains incorporating Roman material, possibly from Whitley (SH 3). Also found was a cobbled area with associated late Roman pottery.

1. SMR 352
2. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 19, 1976, 70.

SH 3 BAYSTON HILL, Shropshire.

Chapel Field, nr. Whitley

SJ 45 09

This site, north-east of Whitley, was excavated in 1893, which revealed the foundations of a building 34.5 ft long by 31 ft wide. The building materials were red sandstone and tiles of Roman type as well as stone roof tiles, some still containing nails. At the east end of the interior were several horizontal layers of charcoal. The building was orientated NE/SW. Those reporting the 1893 excavation considered it to be a mediaeval chapel because of the name of the field. Toms and Jenks conducted field work over a number of years and in 1976 the site of the building was exactly located. Although Roman tile and worked blocks are found over a large area of the east half of the field, in one area 20 m square there was an intensive concentration of sandstone, tile and stone roof slabs on the surface.

Excavations in the adjacent Weir Meadow field (SH 2), in 1976 showed that nineteenth century drains there had been filled with Roman material, probably from this site. Excavations in Weir Meadow - but within 100 m of this site - revealed a surface of small stone and cobbles covering at least 35 m square in which were embedded more than one hundred sherds of late Romano-British pottery.

1. SMR 62
2. *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, 1893, 42 & 45.
3. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 19, 1976, 70.
4. *T.S.A.S.*, 64, 1985, 13-16.

SH 4 CONDOVER, Shropshire.

Grove Farm

SJ 48 05

Narrow rectilinear structure about 100 m in length and with at least one internal division.

1. SMR 4457
2. *Catographical Services*, 1983, 1099, no. 7011.

SH 5 HARLEY, Shropshire.

Yarchester

SJ 60 00

Corridor villa, part of a large complex of buildings ranged around a courtyard, excavated 1955-62 by W A Silvester. Dating evidence shows occupation by AD 200 and pottery of the mid-fourth century, also a coin of Constantius II. Mosaic from apse paralleled at Verulamium, these dated to AD 360+. Building, possibly of five rooms, 30 m x 9 m, and mosaic flooring.

1. SMR 302
2. *S.N.L.*, 2, 1957, 1.
3. *S.N.L.*, 4, 1958, 1.
4. *VCH Shropshire*, 1, 1908, 261.
5. *T.C.S.V.F.C.*, 53, 1961-7, 70.
6. *T.C.S.V.F.C.*, 15, 1957-60, 42, 54-55. 66-67 and 81.
7. *Shropshire Magazine*, July 1962, 24-5.
8. Webster, G., 1975, *The Cornovii*, 84 (plan).

SH 6 MORE, Shropshire.

Linley

SO 34 92

Roman building remains found over a wide area. The best recorded were a small part of a large dwelling partly excavated in 1856. Building 32 ft x 14 ft running NE/SW with three rooms having pillared hypocausts. Aqueduct traced for 880 ft and a drain and a number of lengths of wall 240 ft long and 150 ft long were also recorded. The exact character of this site remains uncertain. The thick walls 4 - 6 ft indicates enclosures around a dwelling or a very substantial residence. The area over which the walls extend is about 12 acres, and the remains might conceivably be a village with one or two considerable buildings. It may be presumed that they stood in some relation to the lead mines. Two sections of mosaic pavement, said in a notice in More Church to have come from this site, have been placed in the church on either side of the font. The area indicated by the plan of the excavations is now crossed by a number of drainage ditches. The pavement in More Church has been examined by Dr Graham Webster who pronounced it Roman mosaic

of excellent quality and presumably from the neighbouring Linley Villa as tradition avers. Mrs Jasper More of Linley Hall says that other excavations were carried out on the Roman site and the mosaic probably came to light during these family diggings.

1. SMR 1226
2. *VCH Shropshire*, 1, 1908, 257.
3. *T.C.S.V.F.C.*, 15, 1957-60, 81.
4. Wright, T., 1872, *Uriconium*, 257-8.
5. HBMC, 1983, Nat No 13158.
6. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1856, 2, 500.
7. Webster, G., 1975, *The Cornovii*, 100-2.
8. *The Illustrated London News Supplement*, October 4, 1856, 352-3.

SH 7 PITCHFORD, Shropshire.

Stanchester

SJ 53 05

The name Stanchester means stone fortification, and a possible villa has been sited here by Wood where 'many unnatural mounds' may be observed.

1. SMR 2712
2. *T.S.A.S.*, 57, 1961-4, 13-16.

SH 8 PONTESBURY, Shropshire.

Lea Cross

SJ 41 08

Several rooms of a Roman villa opened in the eighteenth century; no plan drawn but a geometrically patterned mosaic overlying a hypocaust was found and later drawn by Telford. Later investigations by Houghton and Toms found what was possibly a later agricultural building overlying a two phase structure, possibly a bath house. Toms considered that since they were on the flood plain of the Rea Brook, they were but adjuncts to a substantial residential building higher up the hill. The villa site was ploughed up during 1987 without Scheduled Monument Consent. A dense scatter of Roman tile and mortar fragments were noted, centred on the grid ref. where Roman buildings were found in 1956, 1969 and 1970 excavations.

1. SMR 1057
2. *Gentleman's Magazine*, November 1793.
3. *S.N.L.*, 1970, 39.
4. Webster, G., 1975, *The Cornovii*, 83.
5. *T.C.S.V.F.C.*, 1905, 4, 36.
6. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 1969, 12, 26-7.
7. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 1970, 13, 36-7.
8. Rickman, 1838, *Atlas to life of Thomas Telford*, plate IV.
9. *VCH Shropshire*, 1908, 1, 258.
10. *S.N.L.*, 1971, 40, 7-10 (plan).

SH 9 PONTESBURY, Shropshire.

Cruckton

SJ 43 10

Small Roman building of four rooms, perhaps with additional structures in the area. The construction of the group of council houses known as Church Close in 1949 led to the discovery of this site which was excavated in 1950 by Sladdin. This demonstrated the existence of walls, floors and a hypocaust of Roman date. The extent and

location of these remains is not known as the excavation has never been published. In 1991 the Archaeology Unit of Shropshire County Council carried out a watching brief during the excavation of trenches for a gas main to serve the housing estate at Church Close. No archaeological features or deposits were observed. This suggested that the construction of the housing estate had removed all sub surface deposits down to natural boulder clay. This in turn means that significant archaeological deposits are only likely to have survived within the area of open ground in the centre of Church Close.

1. SMR 112
2. Webster, G., 1975, *The Cornovii*, 83.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 41, 1951, 130.
4. *T.S.A.S.*, 56, 1957-8, 26-7.
5. Watson, M.D., 1992, *Cruckton, Shropshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief*.

SH 10 RUYTON XI TOWNS, Shropshire

Lawn Farm/Blackbow Hill

SJ 38 24

A group of rectilinear cropmarks with two main elements: a large single ditched (?) rectangular enclosure on the west; and a complex containing at least one small rectangular plot lying to the north of an irregular double ditched feature. Wet clay soil. A few nineteenth century sherds. Reported to SMR by C Musson in 1976-7.

1. SMR 689

SH 11 SHREWSBURY, Shropshire.

SJ 51 11

Complex of at least three sub-rectangular features. Two in line running NNE-SSW and a third perhaps with side wings - a possible villa? - running east to west.

1. SMR 18

SH 12 STOWE, Shropshire.

Church Field

SO 30 73

The site of the villa is in 'church field'. Excavations in 1924 exposed a range of rooms c. 60 ft long and 27 ft at its greatest width and aligned roughly north-south, apparently consisting of three rooms with a smaller chamber to west and east of the southernmost room and a room, with a floor 3 ft 6 in 'below the general level' on the east side of the north room. This had a drain at its south east corner and a floor of 'finely broken brick concrete'. The south and south-east chambers were apsidal. The walls are of local rubble, mortared and 30 to 36 ins thick. The walls were plaster covered, and blue and red plaster with spiral ornament was found, as well as paving, roofing and flue tiles of Roman type. No pottery or other dating evidence. The site probably extends further to the north and west and another building is supposed to be present in the same field. Also reported were a 'shaft leading to some kind of tunnel' and a well in an adjoining field 'filled up in recent times'. Investigation by G Toms suggested that the villa excavated lies at SO 30 73 although 'church field' lies immediately to the north-west and traces of a building were also seen elsewhere within SO 30 73. Stonework struck by the plough within this grid ref; possibly the site of the original church or of further Roman buildings. The exact location is

uncertain. The eight figure grid ref. location of the Ordnance Survey symbol may more probably be elsewhere in SO 30 73 on level ground. The plans made in 1925 and seen at Stanage Park in 1929 are now lost. The records of the excavation are with Rev J C Williams, Letton, Hereford. This may be part of a villa, but it seems too far from Leintwardine to have had military connections.

1. SMR 1776
2. *T.S.A.S.*, 4th series, 10, 1925-6, iv-vi.
3. Bird, 1977, *History on the Ground*, 128-9.
4. Webster, G., 1975, *The Cornovii*, 86.

SH 13 UPPINGTON, Shropshire.

Siwaldston

SJ 59 08

A complex earthwork, probably of mediaeval date, but with earlier accounts of Roman pottery and tessellated floors having been found. Excavation failed to date this site, which consists of a roughly D-shaped enclosure with an outer bank to the north. Total area c. 3.75 acres. Thirteenth century pottery found unstratified in the centre of the enclosure. It has been suggested that this was the site of the 'Churches of Bassa' referred to by Llywarch Hen as existing in Shropshire in the sixth-seventh century, but this seems improbable. The site has also been identified with the village of Siwaldston, but the latter is now thought to be in the vicinity of Charlton Hill. Hollow ways approach the site from NE and SSE.

1. SMR 65
2. *T.S.A.S.*, 5, 1882, 92.
3. *T.S.A.S.*, 56, part 2, 1959, 158-63.

SH 14 WENTNOR, Shropshire.

Parlour Furlong

SO 38 92

'Parlour Furlong', a field near Wentnor, is probably so called from the discovery in an earlier period of old walls 'which may have been popularly supposed to have surrounded a parlour'. Watkin interprets this as meaning the site of a villa but gives no further information (ref. 3).

1. SMR 1885
2. Wright, T., 1872, *Uriconium*, 36.
3. *T.S.A.S.*, 2, 1879, 343.

SH 15 WHITCHURCH, Shropshire.

Tilstockroad Farm

SJ 54 39

The Whitchurch Area Archaeological Group holds a box of Romano-British pottery collected over the years by the late occupant of Tilstockroad Farm. This may indicate the site of a Roman building in this area.

1. SMR 4460

SOMERSET

SO 1 BAWDRIP, Somerset.

Churchie Bushes

ST 35 39

In 1966 a few trenches were dug in an attempt to locate a possible Roman villa found in the seventeenth century. This resulted in the discovery of a Roman building and,

beneath this, a circular Iron Age round house of wattle and daub set in a V-shaped trench, with entrance and porch supported by tree trunks. To the west lay a building of unknown length, c. 14 m wide, possibly with aisles. This building eventually burnt down in the fourth century and contained in its later period three "corn driers"; it was built over an earlier second century building.

1. SMR 10041
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 47, 1957, 221.
3. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 329.
4. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, 27, 1955-60, 93-5, 105-8.

SO 2 BAWDRIP, Somerset.

ST 32 40

Many traces of Roman buildings including a paved area, tesserae, pottery of the first to fourth centuries, coins, sherds from big storage jars and amphorae (c. 25 kg. of these); in all, some 300 m sq. of Romano-British material.

1. SMR 10039
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 35, 1945, 86.

SO 3 BRATTON SEYMOUR, Somerset.

ST 66 29

Buildings of at least four phases with a tessellated pavement. The site has produced coins and pottery from the early third century onwards, and may have a foundation date of the early third century.

1. SMR 53569
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 320.
3. Whitfield, M., 1974, *In Praise of Bratton St. Maur*, 7-9.
4. *Arch. Rev.*, 3, 1968, 19.
5. *Arch. Rev.*, 6, 1971, 32.

SO 4 BRUTON, Somerset.

Discone

ST 69 33

Tessellated pavement said by a Mr Collinson to have been found at Discone in 1711. Enquiries by Haverfield were negative.

1. SMR 53605
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 320.

SO 5 BRYMPTON, Somerset.

Lufton

ST 51 17 centred

Late corridor house discovered 1945, excavated 1946-52. Elaborate baths with an octagonal room and a pyramid roof; they contained a plunge bath and mosaics. Surrounding living quarters also excavated.

1. SMR 53634
2. Pevsner, N., 1958, *The Buildings of England. South and West Somerset*, 225.
3. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 92, 1946, 41-3.
4. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 97, 1952, 91-112.
5. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 116, 1972, 59-77.

SO 6 CHARD, Somerset.

South Chard

ST 32 05

Coins, tesserae and tiles dug up in garden in 1843.

Buildings found some years earlier were destroyed. Trench dug across the garden revealed a tessellated pavement in 1965; it had a white geometric pattern on a red ground. Further tesserae regularly found in garden topsoil.

1. SMR 53159
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 332-333.

SO 7 CHARLTON MACKRELL, Somerset.

Lytes Cary/Kingsdon II

ST 53 29

A possible villa noticed by Colt Hoare; separated by the one in Kingsdon Parish (SO 35) by the River Cary, and the remains of an ancient road can be seen between them. A hypocaust is said to have been found. No surface finds or indications. Branigan calls this villa 'Kingsdon II' and places it at ST 53 27.

1. SMR 53686
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 326.

SO 8 CHARLTON MACKRELL, Somerset.

Bull Lawn Lane

ST 53 29

Roman coins and skeletons (Christian burials?) with foundations of two buildings to the east. Both had large lias tiles and herring-bone walls. Coins and pottery of mostly fourth century.

1. SMR 53684
2. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, 26, 1954, 221-4.

SO 9 CHARLTON MACKRELL, Somerset.

Windmill Hill Wood

ST 51 29

Roman villa described by Colt Hoare as having herring-bone walls, angular tiles and coins of Claudius Gothicus. Cropmarks may indicate location as no ground surface indications now.

1. SMR 53689
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 323.
3. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 96, 1951, 48.

SO 10 CHEDDAR, Somerset.

Cheddar Vicarage

ST 45 53

Excavations revealed villa building debris and pottery of late third to fourth century date.

1. SMR 11441
2. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 42, 120.
3. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 110, 1966, 52-84.
4. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 117, 1973, 65 ff.

SO 11 CHEDDAR, Somerset.

ST 46 50

Discovered in 1977. Excavations revealed cobbled layers and possible building foundations.

1. SMR 10418
2. CRAAGS *Gazetteer of Roman Sites*.

SO 12 CHEDZOY, Somerset.

ST 44 37

Pottery and remains of a stone hypocaust.

1. SMR 10426
2. Leech, R., 1977, *Romano-British Rural Settlement in South Somerset and North Dorset*, Ph.D Thesis, University of Bristol.

SO 13 COMBE ST. NICHOLAS, Somerset.

Wadeford

ST 30 10

Considerable villa was discovered in 1810 and partially excavated in 1861. Possibly of courtyard type. Seven mosaics, hypocaust, tiles, wall plaster, pottery and coins of Galiens. The field is now under pasture but contains well-defined stony banks up to 0.5 metres high.

1. SMR 53187
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 333-4.

SO 14 COMPTON DUNDON, Somerset.

Littleton/Bradley Spring

ST 49 31

Excavated by a Mr Hassell in 1827; the report is with Somerset County Council Planning Department. This site yielded a second century building of 'H' plan, and evidence of fourth century occupation. Some native and first century occupation material found by Raleigh-Radford in 1951.

1. SMR 53765
2. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 96, 1951.
3. Colt Hoare, R., 1831, *The Pitney Pavement*, No. 11.
4. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 323-4.
5. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 2, 1827, 113-4.

SO 15 COMPTON DUNDON, Somerset.

Littleton Orchard

ST 49 30

In 1822 Mr Hassell found in his orchard what appeared to be three distinct villa houses, which could represent one very large villa site of c. 30 acres. Walls of herring-bone, bricks, tiles, coins and tesserae reported. Haverfield 'thought this was an exaggeration'. It is now impossible to check as the area is covered by modern building. The farmer has found nothing.

1. SMR 53764
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 323.

SO 16 CURRY RIVEL, Somerset.

Fair View House

ST 39 24

Pottery, a piece of dark glass, a bronze toilet appliance and first or second century fibula. Finds in Taunton Museum.

1. SMR 53850
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 329.

SO 17 DINNINGTON, Somerset.

Northfield

ST 40 13

Surface finds of tesserae, roofing slates, pottery, coins and a small bronze dog. Cropmarks noticed in 1976.

1. SMR 53887
2. *Proc. S.A.N.H.S.*, 121, 1977, 113.

SO 18 DITCHEAT, Somerset.

East Hill/Castle Cary

ST 64 34 area

A large roughly rectangular enclosure within which could be a corridor villa, revealed by aerial photographs.

1. SMR 23379
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 320.

SO 19 DRAYTON, Somerset.

Broadwell

ST 40 24

Walls, plaster, paving, coins and skeletons found here; principal finds in Taunton Museum. During a drought in 1921 the lines of a Roman building were observed.

1. SMR 53902
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 329.

SO 20 EAST BRENT, Somerset.

Lakehouse Farm

ST 35 50

Considerable Roman building remains visible in M5 spoilheaps east of Lakehouse Farm. Dressed stone slabs and blocks, sandstone roofing tiles, tegulae, imbrices, box flue tiles, pilae, painted wall plaster, window glass, coarse pottery and samian. The amount of material indicates a fairly extensive settlement.

1. SMR 10479
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 5, 1970, 9.

SO 21 EAST BRENT, Somerset.

ST 34 51

Rubbish pit, blocks of stone and a great deal of pottery.

1. SMR 10484
2. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 2, 1851, 13.

SO 22 EAST COKER, Somerset.

Chessell's Field

ST 54 13

Remains of villa discovered in 1753. Several rooms distinguished. Figured mosaic laid over a hypocaust. Other mosaics, bricks, tiles, bones, iron objects, plaster, pottery and coins.

1. SMR 53911
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 329-31.
3. *Collectanea Antiqua*, 2, 1852, 51-52.
4. Radford, C.A.R. and Dewar, H.S.L., 1954, *The Roman Mosaics From Low Ham and East Coker*, 5-6.

SO 23 EAST HUNTSPILL, Somerset.

ST 33 46

Pottery, briquetage and accumulations of lias blocks and cobbles.

1. SMR 10492

SO 24 EVERCREECH, Somerset.

Chesterblade

ST 66 41

Foundations of a Roman building and several coins.

1. SMR 23485
2. Leech, R., 1977, *Romano-British Rural Settlement in South Somerset and North Dorset*, Ph.D. thesis, University of Bristol.
3. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 319.

SO 25 HAM HILL, Somerset.

Hamden Hill/Bedmore Barn

ST 49 16

Roman villa inside the confines of an Iron Age hillfort. A villa house is known and is probably part of a larger complex, to the south of which lies an extensive and apparently contemporary settlement of unknown character, while to the north-west numerous coin finds and several groups of burials were discovered during nineteenth century quarrying operations. The interior of the hillfort is large - 85 hectares - and the soil is well-drained and productive.

Aisled house?

1. SMR 55112
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 295-298.
3. Burrow, I.C.G., 1979, in Casey, P.J., *The End of Roman Britain*, B.A.R., 214.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 3, 1913, 127-33.
5. *Arch. Rev.*, 5, 1970, 28.
6. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 25, 39, 40, 45.

SO 26 HEMINGTON, Somerset.

Upper Row Farm/Blacklands

ST 76 54 area

Roman pottery, nails, glass, flue tiles, roofing slates in a field called 'Blacklands' because of its dark earth.

Excavations in nineteenth century revealed a pavement but no foundations. The field is now featureless.

1. SMR 23654

SO 27 HEMINGTON, Somerset.

Laverton

ST 76 53

An exploratory trench uncovered a Roman building with substantial walls. Tiles, pottery and wall plaster were found, but the precise date of the building is uncertain. The site lies at the junction of three fields, two of which retain traces of earthworks, probably belonging to the enclosure wall of the villa site, and the surrounding field system.

John Prescott has found Roman tiles and Romano-British pottery including Samian and a range of coarse wares, now in Taunton Museum. This may be true site of Skinner's 'Blacklands' building (SO 26). It is unlikely that two separate Roman buildings as substantial as the evidence suggests would be within 500 m of each other and Skinner's siting is vague. Rectilinear banks can be seen in the Emost field. A mound produces stone and tile when ploughed.

1. SMR 23655
2. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 122.
3. *Proc. S.A.N.H.S.*, 121, 1977, 113.

SO 28 HEMINGTON, Somerset.

Chickwell Farm

ST 75 54

Legend of a Roman 'floor'. Iron Age and Romano-British pottery found here. Information from J. Prescott of the Somerset County Council Planning Department.

1. SMR 23681

SO 29 HIGH HAM, Somerset.

ST 42 29

Roman villa above the 60 metres contour. Drawings of two mosaics in Taunton Museum, as well as pottery, roof tiles and slates. No surface indications in ploughed field now. Some bones also found as well as a few coins of Allectus, Chlorus and Constantine.

1. SMR 53971
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 328.

SO 30 HIGH HAM, Somerset.

Low Ham

ST 43 28

An L-shaped dwelling house with verandahs and a courtyard, 'reception' rooms with heated mosaic floors, and a bath block. Extensions were made in the late third century and final reconstructions of c. AD 330. A further range of buildings to the east together with a well. Pottery of c. AD 200 to 367 reported; now in Taunton Museum. Also there are foundations of another building nearby. This villa visible as parchmarks, which show buildings grouped irregularly around three sides of a courtyard c. 70 m x 40 m.

1. SMR 53980
2. *Proc. S.A.N.H.S.*, 92, 1946, 25-28.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 36, 1946, 142.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 37, 1947, 173.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 39, 1949, 109.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 44, 1954, 99-100.
7. Radford, C.A.R. and Dewar, H.S.L., 1954, *The Roman Mosaics From Low Ham and East Coker*.
8. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, 25, 1950, 1-6, 61-4, 141-3.
9. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, 27, 1961, 58-61.

SO 31 HOLCOMBE, Somerset.

Glebe Fields

ST 67 50

Roman rectangular building foundations, tiles, pottery, various finds including coins and whorl.

1. SMR 23688
2. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 121.

SO 32 HUTSH EPISCOPI, Somerset.

Wearne/Brooklands

ST 42 27

Building stone, roof and flue tiles, wall plaster, tesserae, pottery of the third to fourth centuries, including samian, skeletons and sling stones observed in 1946 by a Mr L. Walrond. It was further noted that Mr Walrond had collected "information of at least six sites with a possibility of more" (ref. no. 3).

1. SMR 54039
2. *Proc. S.A.N.H.S.*, 120, 1976, 45.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 37, 1947, 173.

SO 33 ILCHESTER, Somerset.

Ilchester Mead

ST 51 22

The remains of a winged villa discovered in 1950. Painted

wall plaster, pottery, bone pins and spindle found. Continued work in 1970-2 exposed the west range of the villa, originally a block measuring 21 by 30 m, but reduced in the late third century to half its width, when space formerly used as rooms was incorporated into the courtyard. At least three tessellated floors and one polychrome figured mosaic much damaged, the central panel being totally destroyed. Occupation of the site mid-second to fourth centuries.

1. SMR 53104
2. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 313.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 1972, 27.
4. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries.*, 27, 1956-8, 80-81, 205-6.
5. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries.*, 28, 1967, 329.
6. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries.*, 29, 1970, 121-3.
7. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries.*, 30, 1974, 1-9.

SO 34 ILCHESTER, Somerset.

Sock Dennis

ST 51 21

Possible Roman settlement indicated in this area.

Information from Roger Leech, though site previously known.

1. SMR 53102
2. Leech, R., 1977, *Romano-British Rural Settlement in South Somerset and North Dorset*, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Bristol.
3. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries.*, 25, 1948, 109.

SO 35 KINGSBURY EPISCOPI, Somerset.

Chessels

ST 42 18 centred

Place name evidence only: the fields known as Chessels may indicate a Roman villa site, as at East Coker ('Chessel's Field', SO 22). Chessels is a very good indicator of Romano-British activity - it refers to tesserae.

1. SMR 54079

SO 36 KINGSDON, Somerset.

Kingsdon I

ST 52 27

Site excavated in 1885. Many tesserae and samian sherds uncovered. In 1950 a quern fragment, pottery and Devon slate found. Rectangular enclosures and indistinct features visible.

1. SMR 54097
2. *Procs. S.A.N.H.S.*, 96, 1951, 50.

SO 37 KINGSWESTON, Somerset.

ST 53 31

Alleged site of Roman villa, but there are no records of visible signs. Originally marked here by Kingsweston estate owner c. 1845.

1. SMR 54125

SO 38 KINGSWESTON, Somerset.

Copley Wood

ST 50 31

Coins of Constantine, pottery, fibulae and tiles.

1. SMR 54127

SO 39 LAMYATT, Somerset.

ST 65 35

Romano-British pottery and tesserae indicate settlement here.

1. SMR 23730
2. Leech, R., 1977, *Romano-British Rural Settlement in South Somerset and North Dorset*, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Bristol.

SO 40 MONTACUTE, Somerset.

The Warren Field

ST 48 16

Excavations in 1907-12 revealed low stone walls, coins, bracelets, samian, window glass, nails, red tesserae and clay tiles.

1. SMR 55112
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 5, 1970, 28.

SO 41 NORTON ST. PHILLIP, Somerset.

Rowley Farm

ST 80 58

Rev Skinner reported Roman foundations and sherds.

Possibly he saw Rowley DMV. Also a tessellated pavement was found in 1683 in this locality; mentioned by Aubrey and Stukely.

1. SMR 23877

SO 42 NORTON ST. PHILLIP, Somerset.

Farleigh Hungerford

ST 79 58

The Ordnance Survey have this site annotated on the six inch map (1961) of Roman Britain as a villa site with third and fourth century coins. A Roman villa has been found in Temple Field half a mile north of Farleigh Hungerford near the farm road to Iford, 250 yards from the River Frome and close to the boundary of Hinton parish. It was partly excavated by the Rev J Skinner in 1822 and was reopened between 1850 and 1860. No plan of it seems to exist. It is described as a structure measuring 33 ft x 114 ft in extent containing a well constructed bath and tessellated pavements. Coins of Tetricus, Magnetius and Constantine family have been discovered. The OS siting agrees with the VCH description. The area is under permanent pasture. No trace of the villa and no knowledge of the coins.

1. SMR 23890
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 300 & 362.
3. British Museum Skinner Manuscript 1820 33656, 151, 236.

SO 43 NORTON-SUB-HAMDON, Somerset.

Blackbarrow Field

ST 46 15

A field called Blackbarrow has yielded sherds, bones, querns, a bronze fibula, tesserae and then a mosaic.

1. SMR 54363
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 331.
3. Pevsner, N., 1958, *The Buildings of England: South and West Somerset*, 264.

SO 44 NORTON-SUB-HAMDON, Somerset.

ST 48 14

Possible Roman settlement here indicated by Roger Leech.

1. SMR 54368
2. *CRAAGS Gazetteer of Roman Sites.*

SO 45 NUNNEY, Somerset.

Whatley Coombe/Chessils Field

ST 74 46

Roman corridor villa found in 1837 in 'Chessils Field'. Examined in 1837, 1848 and 1958. This villa appears to have fallen into disuse from the third quarter of the fourth century.

1. SMR 23900
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 317.
3. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 114, 1970, 37-47.
4. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1, 1838, 435.
5. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 2, 1839, 77.

SO 46 PITNEY, Somerset.

Pitney I

ST 45 30

Third and fourth century villa with courtyard. Baths c. 100 m east of villa, in the ruins of a small building, were tiles, fragments of inscriptions, pieces of lachrymatories, human skeletons and coins.

1. SMR 54407
2. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 11, 1863, 23-24.
3. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 326-7.
4. Colt Hoare, R., 1831, *The Pitney Pavement.*

SO 47 PITNEY, Somerset.

Pitney II

ST 44 29

Wall foundations c. 65 cm high and c. 65 cm thick, pottery and roof tiles. Hearth found at this grid ref. also.

1. SMR 54410
2. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 11, 1863, 22.
3. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 326-8.

SO 48 PRIDDY, Somerset.

North Hill

Excavation in 1964 revealed traces of walling c. 13 m x c. 7 m, samian, glass and hypocaust tiles. A scheduled ancient monument. This site lies just to the east of church.

1. SMR 3502
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 3, 1968, 20.

SO 49 PURITON, Somerset.

Cricket Field

ST 31 41

Stone paving and a stone wall-footing. Pottery of the Iron Age and Roman periods. Three undated ditches. Observed during M5 construction. Pottery includes coarse, samian and mortaria.

1. SMR 10713

SO 50 RODNEY STOKE, Somerset

Butts Lane

ST 48 50

Over a thousand Roman sherds, together with many pieces of Pennant tile, were found in a newly ploughed field.

Several large sherds of Iron Age pottery were also recovered.

1. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 279.

SO 51 SEAVINGTON ST. MARY, Somerset.

Crimbleford Knap

ST 40 13

Found and excavated in 1861-62. Several rooms with mosaics and hypocausts laid open. Painted stucco, roof tiles, oyster shells, pottery and human skeletons. In 1949 concrete walls and boundary walls were revealed, as were tiles and hundreds of tesserae.

1. SMR 53394
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 332.
3. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, 25, 1949, 239-40.

SO 52 SHEPTON MALLET, Somerset.

ST 62 42

In 1887 the remains of a Roman building were discovered, comprising walling c. 13 m long, roof slates, nails, a well or pit 5 m deep, pottery, over 300 fibulae, and coins. The finds are in Shepton Mallet and Taunton Museums.

Excavations in 1990 revealed a small town.

1. SMR 25160
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 318.
3. *Proc. S.A.N.H.S.*, 134, 1990, 47-56.

SO 53 SHIPHAM, Somerset.

Star

ST 43 58

A rectangular block of rooms without any fronting corridor. Evidence for both sheep rearing and corn production. There is dispute about the date of this villa's foundation; it probably originated in the second century.

1. SMR 10757
2. Branigan, K., 1976, *The Roman Villa in South-West England*, 41, 49, 76.
3. *P.U.B.S.S.*, 9(i), 1959-60, 30-2.
4. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 108, 1963-4, 45-93.

SO 54 SOMERTON, Somerset.

Catsgore

ST 50 25

Roman flue tiles and masonry found. The occupation debris indicates third to fourth century occupation, and a range of buildings at least 70 m long with mosaic(s) and tessellated floors is indicated.

1. SMR 54503
2. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 96, 1951, 41-77.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 6, 1971, 33.
4. Leech, R.H., 1982, *Excavations at Catsgore 1970-1973. A Romano-British Village.*

SO 55 SOMERTON, Somerset.

Bradley Hill

ST 48 30

Roman villa site with a complex of blue lias herring-bone foundations of different periods, typical of the better villas of central Somerset, together with late pottery possibly of the fourth century. Further excavation by Roger Leech has uncovered four buildings and many Romano-British burials

which form a fourth century cemetery. Of the 55 burials associated with the buildings, ten were adult males, ten adult females, one a female child and 34 were infants. 67% of those born died before the age of four. The physical characteristics of the bones suggest a degree of inbreeding, with two possibly incoming males.

1. SMR 54501
2. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 311.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 1972, 37-9.
4. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 177-252.

SO 56 SOMERTON, Somerset.

Melbury Villa

ST 47 27

Remains of hypocaust, tiles and pottery found in the scheduled area. Area now divided by three owners. Only obvious feature is a water filled dipping well approached by steps. Much stone litters the fields with two marked concentrations.

1. SMR 54489
2. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 96, 1951, 47.
3. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, 25, 1949, 238-9.
4. Leech, R., 1977, *Romano-British Rural Settlement in South Somerset and North Dorset*, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Bristol, gazetteer xvi Update.

SO 57 SOMERTON, Somerset.

Hurcot

ST 51 29

Villa site 'excavated' 1969-70. Some photographs seen by Roger Leech.

1. SMR 54534
2. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 96, 1951, 47.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 8, 1973-4.

SO 58 SOMERTON, Somerset.

Etsome Farm

ST 48 31 area

A villa site found by Samuel Hassell in the early nineteenth century. It is now believed that the villa is below the peat level and cannot be found. Hassell's finds include an iron fibula and a piece of bone inscribed 'Aprilis'.

1. SMR 54483

SO 59 SOMERTON, Somerset.

Bancombe Hill

ST 47 29

Building foundations and building debris. Pottery, including samian. Coin of Gordian III.

1. SMR 54486

SO 60 SOMERTON, Somerset.

ST 49 29

R. Colt Hoare mentions a villa c. 1 km north-east of Somerton village. Hassell excavated and found tiles, flue tiles and coins, and the foundations of tessellated floors.

All indicates third to fourth century occupation.

1. SMR 54485
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 324.

SO 61 SOUTH PETHERTON, Somerset.

Jailers Mill

ST 44 17

Remains of Roman buildings, coins, urns and paterae dug up here.

1. SMR 53422
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 332.

SO 62 SOUTH PETHERTON, Somerset.

Watergore

ST 43 15

A pavement indicating a Roman villa is reported to have been excavated in 1673.

1. SMR 53421

SO 63 SPAXTON, Somerset.

Roughmoor Farm

ST 24 36

Destroyed site of villa. Three rooms, each with a tessellated floor. A plan completed in August 1977 shows the extent of excavations and indicates a range of rooms aligned east-west, one with an elaborate mosaic with a floral motif, and a possible north-south building range running north; plan held by Somerset County Council Planning Department. Finds in Taunton Museum.

1. SMR 10802
2. Grinsell, L.V., 1970, *The Archaeology of Exmoor*, 96.

SO 64 STOKE TRISTER, Somerset.

Riding Gate/Chesils Copse

ST 74 21 area

Fieldwork in 1975 revealed a villa just off the line of the Wincanton by-pass. The name 'Chesils Copse' may be significant. Information by M Aston.

SO 65 STREET, Somerset.

ST 48 34

Site of an extensive villa. Coins of Gothicus and Claudius, samian, fragments of tiles and dressed blue lias stone.

Appears to be joined to a Roman road at the north-west corner. Scheduled ancient monument.

1. SMR 24708
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 43.
3. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 96, 1951, 43.

SO 66 TINTINHULL, Somerset.

Bearley Farm

ST 49 22

Alleged tesserae; possible Roman villa, notes the SMR. No further information.

1. SMR 54619
2. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 367.
3. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 96, 1951, 51.

SO 67 WEDMORE, Somerset.

ST 45 47

Sherds and stone mortar found in ploughed field c. 1944. Some finds in Wells Museum.

1. SMR 10888
2. Leech, R., 1977, *Romano-British Rural Settlement in South Somerset and North Dorset*, Ph. D.

SO 68 WEST COKER, Somerset.

Chessels

ST 52 13

Discovered in 1861. Pre-Roman occupation and Roman stone foundations, wall plaster, tiles and other finds.

1. SMR 54658
2. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 61, 162-5.
3. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 77, 1931, 112-4.
4. *J.B.A.A.*, 18, 1862, 392-5.
5. *J.B.A.A.*, 19, 1863, 322.
6. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 312, 331.
7. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 49, 1959, 130.
8. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 313.

SO 69 WHITESTAUNTON, Somerset.

ST 28 10

Living and bath rooms revealed, as were hypocausts, mosaics, flue tiles, painted wall plaster, roof slates, window glass, pottery, coins, lead balls and iron slag.

1. SMR 53262
2. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 29, 1929, 98-103.
3. VCH Somerset, 1, 1906, 334.

SO 70 WINCANTON, Somerset.

New Bams

ST 70 28

Remains of a Roman villa, consisting of ornamented stone and column, portions of tessellated pavement, tesserae, a stone tile with nail and pottery.

1. SMR 54698
2. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 16, 1871, 14-16.

SO 71 WOOLAVINGTON, Somerset.

Coombe

ST 35 41

Aerial photographs and ground observations of a Roman building. Finds from the area include fibula, pottery, loose blocks and slabs of stone.

1. SMR 10947
2. Stradling, W., 1839, *The Priory of Chiltern Polden*, 12.
3. Leech, R., 1977, *Romano-British Rural Settlement in South Somerset and North Dorset*, Ph. D. Thesis, University of Bristol.

SO 72 YEOVIL, Somerset.

Westland

ST 54 15

A Roman courtyard villa or a small town. The site appears to have been occupied from the second to fourth centuries. It was originally published as a villa but has been re-interpreted by Roger Leech as a small town.

1. SMR 54751
2. *Procs.S.A.N.H.S.*, 74, 1928, 122-143.
3. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 358.
4. Leach, P.J., 1980, *CRAAGS Westlands Roman Villa: Interim Report*.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

SR 1 STANCIL, South Yorkshire.

SK 60 95

The villa at Stancil was excavated to some extent in 1938-9. The area is scheduled but the exact location of the site within the scheduled area is unknown.

1. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 30, 1940, 167.
2. *Y.A.J.*, 1940-3, 261.

STAFFORDSHIRE

ST 1 ACTON TRUSSELL, Staffs.

SJ 93 17

Amateur archaeologists are excavating a Roman building, the foundations of which project from beneath the parish church. An 'apse' apparently belongs to a structure on the same alignment as the church. Romano-British pottery and coins and an *opus signinum* have been found.

1. SMR 6/01/4003
2. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 390-1

ST 2 ACTON TRUSSELL, Staffs.

Teddesley Hall

SJ 94 16

A significant number of Romano-British artefacts have been reported. A cluster of finds within this grid ref. may indicate the site of a building.

1. SMR 6/01/4340

ST 3 ALREWAS, Staffs.

SK 18 14

Ditched enclosures of two phases excavated by T.V.A.R.C. Second and third century pottery, and timber buildings indicated by post-holes and foundations slots.

1. SMR 1390

ST 4 BURTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD, Staffs.

SK 18 18

Fieldwork by A Cooke, followed by geophysical survey, has identified the site of a Roman building. Finds include tesserae, stone, tile, nails, slag, a hand quern, two coins of Vespasian and Trajan, brooches and pottery.

1. SMR 5/10/4094
2. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 287.

ST 5 BREWOOD, Staffs.

Engleton

SJ 89 10

A large winged-corridor villa which had deep wings with bow fronts, in the Mediterranean manner, later modified as rectangular rooms. Bath suite with two hypocausts.

1. SMR 217
2. *Historical Collections, Staffordshire*, 1938, 267-93.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 28, 1938, 183-4.

ST 6 KINVER, Staffs.

SJ 86 84

Quadrilateral cropmark enclosure and other features

suggest site of Roman building, possibly a villa.

1. SMR 1724

ST 7 TYRLEY, Staffs.

Hales

SJ 72 33

Roman villa partly excavated in the 1920s. Later excavations in the 1960s and 1970s uncovered walls up to four courses high. Bath house located.

1. SMR 165
2. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 426.

ST 8 WALL, Staffs.

SK 10 06/09 06

Group of Roman buildings west of Forts at Wall, including baths and building formerly described as a villa or mansion. 'The Butts', a large area north of these buildings, is also scheduled.

1. SMR 33
2. *A. Ex.*, 1975, 18.
3. CBA Grp 8. *West Midland Archaeological Newsletter*, 22, 1979, 49.
4. *A. Ex.*, 1976, 23.

ST 9 WALL, Staffs.

SK 10 06

Site of Roman building on north side of Watling Street and three buildings on south side of street.

1. SMR 1726

SUFFOLK

SU 1 ALPHETON, Suffolk.

TL 87 49

A trial trench in 1989 revealed a mortar floor and indications of wall trenches.

1. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 341.

SU 2 BARDWELL, Suffolk.

TL 96 71

In 1989 fieldwork located a probable villa site with building debris, pottery and coins of the third to late fourth century.

1. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 341.

SU 3 BRANDON, Suffolk.

TL 74 86

Trial trenched in 1948, surveyed in 1979 by the Suffolk Archaeology Unit. Limestone, *opus signinum* and columns. Pottery of the second to fourth centuries, with coins of the Iron Age to the fourth century (over one hundred of them). Tesserae.

1. SMR BRD 007/008

SU 4 BURGH, Suffolk.

Castle Field

TM 22 52

Partial excavations in the 1950s at various locations within a late Iron Age defensive enclosure. A square hypocaust, c. 3 m square, a flint wall, foundations and *opus signinum* were found. Coins of first and second centuries, and pottery of the Iron Age to the fourth century. Painted wall

plaster and tesserae.

1. SMR BUG 002
2. *East Anglian Archaeology*, 40, 1988.
3. Moore, I.E., 1988, *The Archaeology of Roman Suffolk*.

SU 5 CAPEL ST. MARY, Suffolk.

Windmill Hill

TM 08 38

Observation of building operations from the 1920s to the 1950s. Tesserae, flint wall foundations, glass, *opus signinum*, representing several structures. Coins of the second century, and pottery of the first to second centuries.

1. SMR CSM 002
2. Moore, I.E., 1988, *The Archaeology of Roman Suffolk*.

SU 6 CAVENDISH, Suffolk.

TL 80 46 approx.

Surface finds of *opus signinum* and painted wall plaster.

1. SMR CAV 015

SU 7 CREETING ST. MARY, Suffolk.

TM 10 54

Surface finds of painted wall plaster, tesserae, flint and limestone debris.

1. SMR CSM 003

SU 8 ERISWELL, Suffolk.

TL 77 79

Trial trenched in 1953, and painted wall plaster and *opus signinum* found, with coins of second and third centuries, and pottery of the third to fourth centuries.

1. SMR ERL 032

SU 9 EXNING, Suffolk.

Landwade

TL 61 67

Excavated 1959. Timber aisled building of early second century, rebuilt in stone with accommodation in the second to third centuries. Mosaic. Hypocaust in bath house. Destroyed c. early fourth century.

1. SMR EXG 012
2. *P.C.A.S.*, 11, 1907, 210.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 50, 1960, 228.
4. *P.C.A.S.*, 76, 1987, 41-66.
5. Moore, I.E., 1988, *The Archaeology of Roman Suffolk*.

SU 10 FARNHAM, Suffolk.

TM 37 58

Excavated in 1971. Bath house with hypocaust and foundations of coralline crag. Other buildings not located but further debris noted nearby. Coins of the late third to fourth centuries. Possibly painted wall plaster.

1. SMR FNM 001
2. Moore, I.E., 1988, *The Archaeology of Roman Suffolk*.

SU 11 HALESWORTH, Suffolk.

TM 38 77

A scatter of building material including roof and floor tiles together with samian sherds was reported in 1986.

1. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 332.

SU 12 HAVERHILL, Suffolk.
TL 68 44

Observation of building operations in 1975 by the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group produced reports of painted wall plaster, tesserae, coin of the second century and pottery dating from the late Iron Age to fourth century (but with a gap in the first century).

1. SMR HVH 008

SU 13 IPSWICH, Suffolk.
Castle Hill, Whitton
TM 14 46

Excavated 1929-32 and 1946-50. A large villa complex of many buildings of the second to fourth centuries uncovered. Finds included tesserae and painted wall plaster. Further excavations 1988-9 to the south of the previous area. Timber aisled building with earth floors and clay ovens, small section rebuilt with flint foundations and mortar floor. Bath-house, extensively robbed with c. three heated and three unheated rooms.

1. SMR IPS 015, IPS 200
2. *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 21, 1933, 240-62.
3. Moore, I.E., 1988, *The Archaeology of Roman Suffolk*.
4. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 301.
5. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 341.

SU 14 IXWORTH, Suffolk.
TL 93 69

Excavations in 1849 and 1948. Hypocaust, possibly belonging to a bath house, painted plaster, flint wall foundations. A coin of the fourth century, and pottery of the ?second to fourth centuries, and possibly some Saxon pottery also.

1. SMR IXW 004

SU 15 HEMINGSTONE, Suffolk.
TM 14 53

Surface finds of coarse tesserae, tile, pottery, coins of the second to fourth century. Small test trench revealed areas of tessellated floor (red and white tesserae). Examined in 1988.

1. SMR HMG 007
2. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 301.

SU 16 KEDINGTON, Suffolk.
TL 70 45

Field survey between 1978-80. Finds of tesserae, limestone and flint wall foundations, coins of the late third to fourth centuries, and pottery of the second to fourth centuries.

1. SMR KDG 007

SU 17 KEDINGTON, Suffolk.
TL 71 44

Field survey between 1982 and 1983 by the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group. Tesserae and pottery dating from the Iron Age to the fourth century (no first century

pottery, however).

1. SMR KDG 011

SU 18 LIDGATE, Suffolk.
TL 73 57

Winged-corridor villa with a buttressed barn revealed by fieldwork and aerial survey.

1. SMR LDG 001
2. *Britannia*, 7, 1976, 342.
3. *A. Ex 1975*, 76.

SU 19 LONG MELFORD, Suffolk.
TL 86 44

Aerial and field survey in 1979 by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit revealed a possible winged building, and a small subsidiary building. A Roman date is indicated both by plan and by finds of pottery of the first to third centuries AD. Ditches excavated in 1989.

1. SMR LMD 042
2. Moore, I.E., 1988, *The Archaeology of Roman Suffolk*.
3. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 341.

SU 20 NEWTON, Suffolk.
TL 93 40

Roofing and flue tiles, mortar and a lava quem were found in 1985 during drainage work.

1. CBA Group 6, *Bulletin*, 30, 1985, 35.
2. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 404.

SU 21 PAKENHAM, Suffolk.
Redcastle
TL 90 69

Excavated by Inskip in 1953. Winged building with later extension. Finds include painted plaster, tesserae and pottery of the mid second to fourth centuries. Anglo-Saxon pottery found nearby.

1. SMR PKM 009
2. Moore, I.E., 1988, *The Archaeology of Roman Suffolk*.

SU 22 ROUGHAM, Suffolk.
TL 90 61

Field survey between 1975-9 revealed a villa site of a winged or courtyard arrangement. Painted plaster, tesserae, coins of the third to fourth centuries and pottery dating from the Iron Age through to the fourth century.

1. SMR RGH 009
2. Moore, I.E., 1988, *The Archaeology of Roman Suffolk*.
3. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 295.
4. CBA Group 6 *Bulletin*, 29, 1984, 15-6.

SU 23 STANNINGFIELD, Suffolk.
TL 87 56

Field survey between 1978 and 1980 yielded finds of tesserae, *opus signinum* and pottery of the first to third centuries.

1. SMR SNN 005

SU 24 STANTON, Suffolk.
Stanton Chair

TL 95 74

Excavations 1935-9 of a large villa complex. Iron Age material, with coins and pottery right through the Roman period; also Anglo-Saxon pottery. Painted plaster.

1. SMR SNT 001
2. *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 22, 1936, 339-41.
3. Moore, I.E., 1988, *The Archaeology of Roman Suffolk*.

SU 25 STONHAM ASPAL, Suffolk.

TM 13 59

Excavation 1962-5 revealed bath house with hypocaust and painted plaster. Pottery of the third to early fourth centuries. No other building located.

1. SMR SAL 001
2. Moore, I.E., 1988, *The Archaeology of Roman Suffolk*.

SU 26 STOWUPLAND, Suffolk.

TM 07 59

Pottery of the first to fourth centuries and roof and flue tiles recorded in 1985.

1. CBA Group 6, *Bulletin*, 30, 1985, 35.
2. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 405.

SU 27 WEST ROW, Suffolk.

Mildenhall

TL 67 76

Excavation in 1932 revealed a hypocaust.

1. SMR MNL 064

SU 28 WHATFIELD, Suffolk.

Castle Field

TM 01 46

Field survey in 1975 yielded one glass tessera and Roman pottery of ?first to third centuries. Also some Iron Age pottery.

1. SMR WHA 004

SURREY

SY 1 ABINGER, Surrey.

TQ 10 47

Four rooms with tessellated floors, 11 coins of Hadrian to the late fourth century, brick, tile and pottery including samian.

1. SMR 32
2. *S.A.C.*, 28, 1915, 41.
3. *S.A.C.*, 29, 1916, 154.

SY 2 ABINGER, Surrey.

TQ 12 37

Roman pottery and fragment of Roman glass, found when digging foundations near Oakwood Churchyard.

1. SMR 709
2. *S.A.C.*, 35, 1924, 124.

SY 3 ASHTEAD, Surrey.

Ashtead Common

TQ 17 60

Roman villa and bath house of the first and second centuries. Complex of Roman buildings associated with an adjacent tile manufactory. Approached by a branch road from Stane Street. Excavated by the celebrated local archaeologist, A.W.G. Lowther. Some archive material in Guildford Museum.

1. SMR 270
2. *S.A.C.*, 37, 1929, 144-63.
3. *S.A.C.*, 38, 1930, 1-17, 132-48.

SY 4 ASHTEAD, Surrey.

St. Giles Church

TQ 19 58

Roman tiles and brick built into east and south walls of church. The material has possibly been robbed from the Roman building found to the north of site SY 5.

1. SMR 2027
2. *VCH Surrey*, 3, 1902-12, 250-1.
3. *S.A.C.*, 42, 1934, 84.

SY 5 ASHTEAD, Surrey.

TQ 19 58

Roofing tile and white and green wall plaster. Roman walls robbed to build nearby church (SY 4?).

1. SMR 149
2. *S.A.C.*, 42, 1934, 84.

SY 6 BANSTEAD, Surrey.

TQ 24 59

Masonry building, apparently dated by Roman coin, investigated by E.A. Baxter. At TQ 25 59 is a Roman sarcophagus, Roman pottery and coin (Surrey SMR no. 949).

1. SMR 942

SY 7 BLETCHINGLEY, Surrey.

Caccus Field

TQ 34 50

Thick tiles, of Roman description, found by labourer in Caccus Field c. 1880.

1. SMR 1217

SY 8 BLETCHINGLEY, Surrey.

TQ 31 52

Hypocaust, full of Roman tiles, found in 1813. Not explored further.

1. SMR 1218
2. Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, at Minet Library, Camberwell; contains original MS letters and plans.

SY 9 CHIDDINGFOLD, Surrey.

SU 97 36

Tesserae, brick, tile and foundations found here. Plan of site in Guildford Museum. Scheduled as a Roman villa.

1. SMR 1534
2. *VCH Surrey*, 4, 1912, 360.
3. *S.A.C.*, 75, 1984, 57-83.

SY 10 COBHAM, Surrey.

TQ 08 59

Roman bath house of the fourth century excavated by S.

Frere in 1942. The excavation revealed four rooms, a stoke-hole and furnace. The site is now a scatter of Roman brick, tile and cement fragments, and no traces of building material are visible in the field above. The site is by a river, and it is thought likely that the main building has been cut away by the waters.

1. SMR 490
2. S.A.C., 50, 1949, 73-98.

SY 11 COMPTON, Surrey.

SU 95 47

A double-corridor type villa of the second to fourth centuries. Baths at eastern end. Scheduled as a Roman villa.

1. SMR 1630
2. S.A.C., 28, 1915, 41-50.

SY 12 CRANLEIGH, Surrey.

Rapsley Farm, Ewhurst.

TQ 08 41

Roman villa excavated by, among others, Rosamond Hanworth. Mosaic and heated rooms. Dates from second century.

1. SMR 447
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 151.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 218-19.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 214-16.
5. S.A.S.B., 1966.
6. S.A.S.B., 1967.
7. S.A.S.B., 1968.
8. S.A.C., 65, 1968, 1-70.

SY 13 CRANLEIGH, Surrey.

TQ 08 40

Roman tile kiln, probably of the second century, which could belong to an as yet undiscovered villa producing its own tile like Ashted (SY 3)? Finds include Roman brick, tesserae, roof tiles, flue tiles and a dense scatter of tile debris centred at this grid ref. Usually thought to be on Rapsley villa estate (SY 12).

1. SMR 448
2. S.A.C., 45, 1937, 74-95.

SY 14 CROWHURST, Surrey.

TQ 38 46

This site is under crop and nothing is visible. The farmer knows nothing about it.

1. SMR 1334

SY 15 CUDDINGTON, Surrey.

TQ 24 62

Roman pottery, including samian, and tile. Area now developed.

1. SMR 1104

SY 16 DOCKENFIELD, Surrey.

SU 82 40

Roman tile kiln produced floor, imbrex and tegula tiles; on west slope of field below brow of hill. On south slope of hill, scatter of Roman pottery and roof tiles, possibly originating from site on wooded rise to south of field. Finds in Farnham Museum.

1. SMR 2146

SY 17 DORKING, Surrey.

Friends' Provident Life Offices

TQ 17 50

In 1976 a trench dug for a waterpipe revealed a quantity of tile including at least one tegula and two box flue tiles with chevron marking, pottery, flint rubble and mortar. Coins previously found. In 1649 this site was part of a field known as 'Stone Hern'.

1. SMR 178
2. S.A.S.B., 126, 1976.

SY 18 DUNSFOLD, Surrey.

SU 99 36

Report by J.L. Gower of discovery of a fragment of box flue tile near Dunsfold Church in 1967. No other Roman material found.

1. S.A.S.B., 198.
2. S.A.C., 77, 1986, 222.

SY 19 EAST CLANDON, Surrey.

TQ 05 52

Coin of second century, large quantity of coarse pottery and 'roof tiles etc.'

1. S.A.S.B., 83, 1971.

SY 20 EFFINGHAM, Surrey.

TQ 10 54

Roman bricks, tiles and pottery found during excavation of moated manor house by A.T. Ruby and A.W.G. Lowther in 1952-3. Finds not thought to have been stratified however, and were considered to have come from a Roman site elsewhere.

1. SMR 2006
2. P.L.D.L.H.S., 1 no. 9, 1955, 4-17.

SY 21 EGHAM, Surrey.

Bakeham House

SU 99 69

Roman building foundations, coins and 'other remains' found here.

1. SMR 1877
2. VCH Surrey, 4, 1912.
3. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1, 1836, 535-53.

SY 22 EPSOM, Surrey.

Epsom Court Farm

TQ 20 61

In a letter of 1711, Toland refers to 'Roman remains' at Epsom Court Farm.

1. SMR 1108

SY 23 FARNHAM, Surrey.

Six Bells

SU 85 47

Roman villa with associated pottery works and aqueduct. Villa comprises two third to fourth century buildings, a house and a bath house. Photographs taken during excavation are in Guildford Museum.

1. SMR 1715
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 37, 1946-7, 175.

3. S.A.C., 54, 1953-4, 47-57.

SY 24 FARNHAM, Surrey.

SU 83 46

Tile fragment, of third to fourth century, having every appearance of Roman brick, impressed with 'Saxon' rosettes. In Guildford Museum.

1. SMR 1696

SY 25 FARNHAM, Surrey.

SU 83 47

Roman earthenware water pipes found. The discovery falls within a developed area of Farnham. No further information, but these pipes presumably supplied water to a substantial Roman building? Possibly connected with SY 26.

1. SMR 1681

SY 26 FARNHAM, Surrey.

SU 83 46

Roman roofing tiles found here. Site occupied by modern factory buildings. No further information. Connected with SY 25?

1. SMR 1685

SY 27 FETCHAM, Surrey.

TQ 15 53

In a field under corn crop there are definite signs of disturbance in growth, approximately rectangular in shape. Roman pottery sherds found here.

1. SMR 2012/2011/205

SY 28 FETCHAM, Surrey.

St. Mary's Church

TQ 14 55

There are Roman bricks and tiles in the walls of the nave and chancel of St. Mary's Church, said to be from a Roman villa, but there is no substantiation of this.

1. SMR 2049

2. S.A.C., 19, 1906, 206.

3. S.A.C., 20, 1907, 12, 14.

SY 29 FRENHAM, Surrey.

Frensham Manor

SU 84 40

Fieldwalking led to identification of a concentrated area of coarse pottery and occasional fragments of floor tile at Frensham Manor. Late first to second century pottery, which is in Farnham Museum.

1. SMR 2117

SY 30 FRENHAM, Surrey.

SU 84 42

Only one Roman coin certainly and pottery reported here (though SMR suggests reporter's 'pottery' was in fact ironstone), and a stone wall a metre deep, of which a photograph was taken.

1. SMR 2130

SY 31 GATTON, Surrey.

TQ 27 52

Roman tiles and a bronze ring which may have been part of

horse tack.

1. SMR 1050

SY 32 GODALMING, Surrey.

Binscombe

SU 96 45

Traces of building picked up on resistivity meter. Also rubbish in ditch, including pottery of the second to fourth centuries, animal bones, building materials, roof and flue tiles. Some tiles had cracked in the firing, indicating a possible tile kiln nearby.

1. SMR 1636

2. S.A.C., 57, 1960, 45-6.

3. S.A.C., 71, 1980, 13-42.

SY 33 HEADLEY, Surrey.

TQ 20 54

Roman tile and pottery found here. The Surrey Archaeological Society excavated here?

1. SMR 984

2. S.A.C., 39, 1931, 12.

3. S.A.S.B., 243, 1989.

SY 34 HOLMWOOD, Surrey

TQ 16 44

Rectilinear cropmarks, a scatter of local sandstone and some tile. Site under pasture.

1. SMR 19

SY 35 LEATHERHEAD, Surrey.

TQ 15 57

Roman tiles, bricks and coins found.

1. SMR 162

2. P.L.D.L.H.S., 1, no. 1, 1947, 6-11.

SY 36 LEATHERHEAD, Surrey.

Pachenesham Magna Manor

TQ 15 57

Roman tiles found during excavation of Pachenesham Magna Manor House, a manor of the twelfth to fourteenth centuries.

1. SMR 1983

2. P.L.D.L.H.S., 1, no. 1, 1947, 6-11.

3. P.L.D.L.H.S., 1, no. 2, 1948, 5-10.

SY 37 PUTTENHAM, Surrey.

SU 91 47

Probably first to second century Roman remains found in 1870, comprising pavements, querns, bronze fibula and pottery.

1. SMR 1484

2. S.A.C., 12, 1895, 149, 154.

3. S.A.C., 57, 1960, 46-47.

SY 38 REIGATE, Surrey.

TQ 26 50

Considerable number of Roman tiles found here. Perhaps a tiliary or, as J.R. Hooper believes, a Roman villa? In 1878 a quantity of red wall and roofing tiles were found at Doods Farm in a field. Box flue tiles as made for hypocausts, embossed with the same design as those used in the Roman villas at Walton Heath (SY 51) and Ashted (SY 3), and

laid lengthwise to form a drain, were traced in the adjoining field. Later further quantities of flat and hypocaust tiles came to light with what was thought to be the foundation of a kiln. A villa whose building material came from the Roman brickworks at Ashted (SY 3) perhaps.

1. SMR 1054
2. *Arch. J.*, 6, 288.
3. Hooper, W., 1945, *Reigate: Its Story Through The Ages*, 16-17.

SY 39 REIGATE, Surrey.

Colley Farm

TQ 24 50

Roman wall and brick seen in the foundations of Colley Farm, apparently *in situ*. Fragments of amphora and grey-ware pottery found.

1. SMR 998
2. *P.S.A.*, 8, 1879, 212-3.

SY 40 REIGATE, Surrey.

TQ 27 48

'Six apartments with a paved Atrium'. D. Bird of SCC (pers. comm.) suspects this may be medieval, for the foundations sound rather odd.

1. SMR 847
2. *VCH Surrey*, 4, 1912, 366.

SY 41 SEALE AND TONGHAM, Surrey.

SU 88 48

Foundations, tiles, pavements, Roman coins and pottery dug up in hedgerows at Tongham, near Farnham.

1. SMR 1730
2. *VCH Surrey*, 4, 1912, 369.

SY 42 SHACKLEFORD, Surrey.

SU 95 44

Sherds of fourth century pottery, fragments of Roman roofing tile and brick and later material. Some dispute as to whether air photographs show two rectangular cropmarks.

1. SMR 1815

SY 43 SHEPPERTON, Surrey.

TQ 07 67

The remains of Roman tessellated pavements found here.

1. SMR 544
2. Sharpe, M., 1932, *Middlesex in British, Roman and Saxon Times*, 173.

SY 44 SHERE, Surrey.

TQ 08 47

Probable second century sherds, a piece of box flue tile and part of a quern found when gravel digging.

1. SMR 362
2. *S.A.C.*, 44, 1936, 152.

SY 45 STANWELL, Surrey.

TQ 05 74

Roman tile fragment found here, although subsequent extensive excavations have found no other Roman material.

1. SMR 647

SY 46 STOKE D'ABERNON, Surrey.

Stoke D'Abernon Church

TQ 12 58

Large quantities of Roman bricks, with their original mortar, are built into the church. Series of linear features nearby (probably a network of drains; see ref 3).

1. SMR 89
2. *S.A.C.*, 20, 1907, 10-1.
3. *S.A.S.B.*, 248, 1990.

SY 47 TITSEY, Surrey.

TQ 40 54

Tripartite corridor villa with tessellated pavements.

1. SMR 1344
2. *S.A.C.*, 4, 1869, 214-37.
3. *Archaeologia*, 59, 1905, 214-18.
4. *VCH Surrey*, 4, 1912, 367-9.

SY 48 WALTON-ON-THAMES, Surrey.

TQ 09 64

Roman pottery found when digging the foundations of a house between Oatlands Church and Oatlands Chase.

Bronze objects, a piece of ceramic drainpipe and many other Roman remains (?of a building) were said to have been found in the allotments, but they cannot now be traced.

1. SMR 722
2. Whimster, D.C., 1931, *Archaeology of Surrey*, 147, 238.

SY 49 WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, Surrey.

Walton Heath

TQ 23 53

Roman villa, with pottery of the first to fourth centuries. Tessellated pavements, hypocaust, possible corridor, scatter of brick and tile. Cropmarks plotted from air photographs.

1. SMR 979
2. *S.A.C.*, 2, 1849, 1-13.
3. *VCH Surrey*, 4, 1912, 369.
4. *S.A.C.*, 51, 1950, 65-81.

SY 50 WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, Surrey.

TQ 22 55

Roman villa excavated by A.W.G. Lowther. First to fourth centuries. Complex of walling, ditches, tripartite corridor villa and bath building. There is nothing now to be seen on the ground.

1. SMR 900
2. *S.A.C.*, 51, 1950, 65 ff.

SY 51 WANBOROUGH, Surrey.

SU 93 48

Roman building said to be sited here. This may be the same site as the subsequently discovered temple.

1. SMR 1464
2. *S.A.C.*, 11, 1893, 248.
3. *VCH Surrey*, 4, 1912, 370.

SY 52 WINDLESHAM, Surrey.

South Farm, Lightwater

SU 92 62

Evidence of bronze and iron working in late Iron Age and

Roman periods. Two post-built structures excavated in 1985. The presence of tesserae, flue tile and building stone suggest that there are more substantial buildings in the vicinity.

1. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 424.
2. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 354.
3. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 289.

SY 53 WOKING, Surrey.
TQ 02 56

Concentrations of samian and coarse pottery, flue tile, brick, burnt daub, two ditches, pits, quern, whorl and nails.

1. SMR 480
2. *S.A.S.B.*, 91, 1972.
3. *S.A.C.*, 75, 1984, 161-175.

SY 54 WORPLESDON, Surrey.

Broadstreet Common
SU 96 51

Roman villa of the corridor type, excavated in 1829, and dated to the third and fourth centuries. Dimensions of corridor house c. 20 x 7 m. Five rooms. A mosaic pavement was removed to Clendon Park. Now no trace of this building or the mosaic, which are under pasture.

1. SMR 1843
2. *Archaeologia*, 23, 1831, 398-403.
3. *S.A.C.*, 49, 1946, 108-109.

WARWICKSHIRE

WA 1 ALCESTER, Warwicks.

SP 09 56

Quantity of pottery, including samian, tiles and nails revealed during pipeline working, suggesting a building in the vicinity, and an approximate occupation date of third to fourth century.

1. SMR 508
2. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 20, 1977, 69.

WA 2 ASHOW, Warwicks.

Glasshouse Wood
SP 31 71

The site consists of a series of trackways and banks surrounding a house platform on the edge of Glasshouse Wood. Excavation revealed timber buildings with associated ditch dating to mid or late first century. Replaced in early second century by stone-based buildings enclosing at least two sides of a yard. Site appears to have been abandoned in late third/early fourth century. Possibly associated with farm site at Crewe Farm (WA 11)? Pottery shows the sites were occupied simultaneously. Finds include coins, pottery, both samian and coarse, tegulae, animal bones and tiles (floor tiles or possibly pilae). The wood contains field system like that connected with the Brading villa on the Isle of Wight (IW 2).

1. SMR 02594
2. *T.P.B.A.S.*, 88, 1976-7, 72-81.

WA 3 BAGINTON, Warwicks.

SP 34 74

Post-holes, dry walls, robbed out walls, and possibly a

sequence of wattle walls. Roman pottery, slag and personal adornments.

1. SMR 2691
2. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 6-10, 1963-67.

WA 4 BRAILES, Warwicks.

SP 31 40

Large quantities of Roman pottery, including samian, oyster shells, animal bones, glass fragments and a curved bronze object.

1. SMR 2318
2. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 17, 1974, 54.

WA 5 BRAILES, Warwicks.

SP 31 39 (a) & (b)

Area (a) has yielded a large number of pottery sherds, a floor of rough cobble, metalwork, coins and glass fragments. Area (b) yielded samian and coarseware, tile fragments, animal bones, brooches, bronze pins, iron nails, decorated glass fragments and two human mandibles.

Large amounts of Roman pottery continue to be recovered from the surface of these finds.

1. SMR 2319
2. Blunt, B., *A Romano-British Settlement at Brailes, South Warwickshire*.

WA 6 BRAILES, Warwicks.

SP 30 39

Roman coins, pottery and tiles found here. There were two ditches revealed but these were without dating evidence.

1. SMR 2322

WA 7 CHESTERTON AND KINGSTON, Warwicks.

Ewe Field Farm

SP 35 58

Roman pottery found in 1922 when water pipes were laid here. The excavation was extended several yards, and although no pavement was found in position, often three or four tesserae were found together. The tesserae were of white and grey limestone and red tile. Coarse pottery also found in quantity. Report of Roman chance finds from nearby field in 1980, including tegulae and pottery.

1. SMR 00782
2. *T.P.B.A.S.*, 49, 1923, 90.
3. *T.P.B.A.S.*, 90, 1980, 83.

WA 8 ETTINGTON, Warwicks.

Thorton DMV

Roman building and samian sherds at site of DMV.

1. SMR 1257
2. *T.P.B.A.S.*, 1945-46, 97.

WA 9 GAYDON, Warwicks.

SP 36 53

The site overlooks a shallow valley. Visited by G. Webster who identified the following finds: pottery, imbrex, tegula roof tiles, a piece of flue tile, brooch, two fragments of rotary quern, slag and animal bones. Also Dr Webster identified two ranges of buildings from quantities of building stone. Finds extend over eight acres.

1. SMR 00687

WA 10 HUNNINGHAM, Warwicks.

SP 39 67

Roman pottery sherds found during ploughing. The field was fieldwalked and a considerable amount of pottery and tile was found. More such material was also found along the edge of the adjacent field as well as on the edge of the field on the opposite side of the river. A small trench was dug and more pottery found, but as conditions were very wet the excavation was abandoned.

1. SMR 02532
2. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 24, 1981.

WA 11 KENILWORTH, Warwicks.

Crewe Farm

SP 31 72

Substantial rectangular timber building which produced many sherds of Roman pottery. This building replaced an earlier circular structure which had been deliberately dismantled. Later structure also dismantled and site was seen to be transversed by cart-tracks which had been packed by gravel at various stages, sealing in them fragments of Roman pottery. This may indicate the presence of a third, later building within the enclosure. Site of second to fourth centuries. The site is close to the site at Glasshouse Wood (WA 2).

1. SMR 3241
2. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 14, 1971, 14.

WA 12 LEEK WOOTTON, Warwicks.

SP 29 70

W. Ford's Index (Warwicks. Museum) lists a possible Roman villa at this grid reference, but nothing visible on ground or aerial photographs. Could not be fieldwalked because of crops.

1. SMR 2570

WA 13 LIDTHORNE, Warwicks.

Hill Farm

SP 33 56

Circular and rectilinear cropmarks, pottery of the third and fourth centuries in considerable quantity, coins of the fourth centuries and fragments of quern stone.

1. SMR 2299
2. *R.I.C.*, 8, no. 270, 158.

WA 14 LONG ITCHINGTON, Warwicks.

Snowford Bridge

SP 39 67

Aerial photographs revealed a large villa situated 250 m from east bank of the River Itchen. Site consists of central group of buildings set around a courtyard, the main element being a building of winged-corridor type. Outside main group were five or six ancillary buildings, with a boundary wall visible on the northern and southern sides. Few surface finds; tile and pottery. Fieldwalking to the south has produced evidence for a further occupation site.

1. SMR 1648
2. Wilson, P.R., 1979, *Parish Survey*, 9.
3. *VCH Warwicks.*, 1, 1904, 238.
4. *T.P.B.A.S.*, 90, 1980, 80-82.

WA 15 NUNEATON, Warwicks.

SP 34 89

A scatter of tile and pottery fragments surrounds an area of building stone in a ploughed field.

1. SMR 1791

WA 16 PRINCETHORPE, Warwicks.

SP 40 70

By Fosse Way, Roman buildings possibly of fourth century. Also ditch containing late first century pottery, box flue tile and coins. The site is now under crops and there are no surface indications.

1. SMR 3105
2. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 2, 1959, 4.
3. *W.M.A.N.S.*, 3, 1960, 4.

WA 17 RADFORD SEMELE, Warwicks.

Pounce Hill Farm

SP 34 62/43 62

Scatters of stone suggested a complex of buildings accompanied by outbuildings and yards to the east and west of the main complex. Surface finds include roof and flue tile, tesserae with mortar and pottery of the second to fourth centuries. 1976 excavations revealed poorly preserved remains of a Roman villa, probably of courtyard type, with stone and timber buildings, pits and ditches.

1. SMR 1905
2. *T.P.B.A.S.*, 88, 1976-7, 113 ff.
3. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 431.
4. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 249.

WA 18 SAMBOURNE, Warwicks.

SP 08 61

Sherds of Roman pottery of the third to fourth centuries. The building material suggests a solidly built house with a small bath suite or at least some heated rooms of third to fourth century date. Finds made in 1981.

1. SMR 3748

WA 19 SHREWLEY, Warwicks.

Shrewley Common

SP 21 67

Small excavation carried out here after the diggings for new house foundations had uncovered Roman pottery. The main trench revealed a cobble surface with tile, pottery, slag and nails. Pits produced some pieces of limestone building stone, pottery, roof tiles and tile fragments. In the second trench was a gully which could have been a beam slot for a timber wall. Third trench revealed pottery of third and fourth centuries and an abundance of tile which would suggest a substantial building, 'probably a moderate-sized villa'.

1. SMR 1773
2. *T.P.B.A.S.*, 89, 1979, 163-6.

WA 20 STRETTON ON FOSSE, Warwicks.

Cherry Orchard

SP 22 38

Evidence for an occupation layer containing roofing and box flue tiles, pottery and a substantial stone wall. Associated with complex of settlement and cemeteries found immediately to west?

1. SMR 3002
2. *T.B.W.A.S.*, 90, 1982, 1-36.

WEST MIDLANDS

WM 1 BIRMINGHAM, West Midlands.

Black Lands

SP 06 80

'Black lands' is a field name often associated with Roman remains. Field system here of probable Roman date. "At Brandwood End, part of the land at Brandwood End House, corner of lane to Kings Norton and Kings Heath and lane to Dawberry Fields, Roman Field Name" (Birmingham Museum SMR).

1. SMR 3267

WM 2 DUDLEY, West Midlands.

Wychbury Hillfort

SO 91 81

Roman masonry is claimed to have been found in the environs of Wychbury Hillfort by the Wychbury Hill Archaeological Society (Neil Lang, pers. comm.). However there is no record on the SMR of Roman remains. A Roman coin hoard found close by, just over the border with Hereford & Worcester (SMR no. 2709).

1. SMR 2707
2. Nash T., 1799, *History of Worcestershire*, 1, 485.

WEST SUSSEX

WS 1 ANGMERING, West Sussex.

TQ 05 04

A Roman villa and subsidiary buildings have been partially excavated in a meadow between Angmering and Poling. A ditched site, with earlier Iron Age occupation. The main bath building was built at the beginning of the Flavian period and lasted until the mid-second century. Trial trenching has revealed the foundations of one or more buildings nearby which may have been of timber. Building G resembles a small Romano-Celtic temple but lacks the usual surrounding wall. There was a second, inferior, bath house. Marble fragments found in the bath house. The finds are in Littlehampton Museum, some on display. Excavation heaps and trenches visible on RAF APs taken in November 1946. Black describes and re-evaluates excavation reports, and believes that tiles of c. 75-80 A.D. indicate the presence of an earlier bath building nearby.

1. SMR 2243
2. NAR TQ 00 SE 8
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 79, 1938, 3-44.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 80, 1939, 88-92.
5. *Sx. A.C.*, 84, 1944-5, 82-107.
6. *Sx. A.C.*, 86, 1947, 1-21.
7. Cartwright, E., 1832, *Rape of Arundel* 2, 172-3.
8. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1, 1832, 577-9.
9. *S.C.M.*, 12, 1938, 405-410.
10. *S.C.M.*, 16, 1942, 336.
11. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 87-9, 152.
12. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 211.

13. RAF APs CPE/UK 1843 4050 & 4051

WS 2 ANGMERING, West Sussex.

Ham Manor Golf Course

TQ 05 03/04

'Roman building debris' was found on Ham Manor Golf Course during the construction of a bunker. A possible Roman building is also mentioned in the Littlehampton Museum Records in 1949, but the grid ref. suggests that this site may be the same as SMR no. 2168?

1. SMR 4929
2. NAR TQ 00 SE 66

WS 3 ANGMERING, West Sussex.

Highdown Hill

TQ 08 04

Excavations in 1936-8 revealed a late first or second century Roman bath house which went out of use about the end of the third century (though some fourth century sherds were found). A 'hot room', not attached to the main bathhouse, may be contemporary and may be part of wooden corridor. It was perhaps a double-T type 'corn drying oven'. Iron Age pottery may have been intrusive from an adjacent site (SMR no. 2238). The main villa buildings seem to lie further west; there is a wide scatter of flints and tile fragments in a ploughed field. A stamped tile of c. 90-110 implies an early villa nearby?

1. SMR 2237
2. NAR TQ 00 SE 3
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 80, 1939, 63-87.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 152.

WS 4 ANGMERING, West Sussex.

TQ 06 04

Uncertain site of Roman baths. Roman tile and low mound.

1. NAR TQ 00 SE 28

WS 5 ANGMERING, West Sussex.

Butler's Field

TQ 06 06

J. Wildman reports that a scatter of Roman brick and tile appears annually during ploughing. Pottery sherds are grey and sandy, and no samian has been observed. A burnt flint layer was also noted nearby.

1. SMR 4485
2. NAR TQ 00 NE 68

WS 6 ANGMERING, West Sussex

Harrow Hill

TQ 07 09

A rectangular earthwork, visible on the ground and on APs, has produced Roman pottery of second to fourth centuries. Some Roman building materials have also been found in the area.

1. SMR 2082
2. NAR TQ 00 NE 26
3. RAF 541-504 4137-8
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 110, 1972, 127.

WS 7 ANGMERING, West Sussex.

Decoy Close

TQ 06 05

During house construction, Roman horizons revealed containing pottery, brick and tile fragments. Finds in Littlehampton Museum.

1. SMR 4983
2. NAR TQ 00 NE 82
3. Littlehampton Museum accession no. A496 & 1027
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 129, 1991, 245-46.

WS 8 APPLIEDRAM, West Sussex.

Donnington

SU 84 01

A Roman site, including a ditch, found at Whophams Lane, Donnington. Roof tiles and tesserae found.

1. SMR 0665
2. NAR SU 80 SW 36
3. *Sussex Archaeological Society Committee Minutes*, 1968, 87.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 153.

WS 9 APPLIEDRAM, West Sussex.

SU 83 02

Roman roof tiles in quantity.

1. NAR SU 80 SW 7
2. Copley, G.J., 1958, *An Archaeology of South-East England*, 298.

WS 10 ARUNDEL, West Sussex.

TQ 01 06

A Roman pavement and tiles were found at the west end of Tarrant Street, Arundel, in c. 1896, and they are in Lewes Museum. Traces of a heated room, possibly late 1st or early 2nd century, were found in a roadworks trench. Other accidental discoveries include a black and white mosaic, flue tiles and roof tiles. In 1983 excavations by the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit located a post-mediaeval house and well overlying the south end of a first century villa. When SEGAS inserted a pipeline along the whole length of Tarrant Street in 1984, a wall was found running north-south through the trench. It was faced with plaster and associated with much broken tegulae and imbrices. Tiles of c. 75-80 A.D. and c. 90-110 A.D. were found during the excavation.

1. SMR 2002
2. NAR TQ 00 NW 36
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 40, 1896, 283-4.
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 152.

WS 11 ASHINGTON, West Sussex.

North-West of Spring Copse

TQ 12 15

Bricks and roofing tiles, pottery, glass, vitrified flints and a coin of Constantine found in 1947, and excavated by the Worthing Archaeological Society. Trial holes showed the north-east corner of a substantial flint and mortar building. Within were tiles of a fallen roof, and outside were found a number of small Roman coins and second century greyware sherds, which were passed to Worthing Museum. No further work allowed on site.

1. SMR 3363
2. NAR TQ 11 NW 1
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 153.

WS 12 BARLAVINGTON, West Sussex.

SU 96 16

Roman pottery, bones and a piece of tile.

1. SMR 1591
2. NAR SU 91 NE 20
3. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 13, 1950-3, 87-8.

WS 13 BEPTON, West Sussex.

Linch Farm

SU 86 18 approx.

Black's villa no. 114. The reference he gives (Cunliffe) is to a sketch map of villa distribution. The map is of very small scale and individual sites are not named. There is one site shown in the Bepton area, though it is not referred to in the text. There are no known suitable sites on the West Sussex SMR (James Kenny, pers. comm.). M Taylor of WSCC (pers. comm.) adds that there is doubtful evidence for this site, and if one compares Cunliffe's fig. 39 with the distribution map shown earlier as fig. 13 there does appear to be a discrepancy in the location of the 'Bepton' villa; this doubtful villa has however become embedded in the secondary sources as an accepted site.

1. Cunliffe, B., 1973, *The Regni*, 104, fig. 39.
2. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*.

WS 14 BERSTED, West Sussex.

SU 91 00

Scatter of burnt flint, possibly from a wall foundation, oyster shells and late Roman pottery, found on the surface of a ploughed field in 1974. Finds in Chichester District Museum.

1. SMR 1434
2. NAR SU 90 SW 25
3. Chichester District Museum accession no. 88/73

WS 15 BIGNOR, West Sussex.

SU 98 14

Bignor Roman villa was found by George Tupper in 1811 and excavated by Samuel Lysons between 1811 and 1818. Lysons recorded a large courtyard villa with adjacent farmyard containing farm buildings. The villa was re-buried and re-excavated by S. E. Winbolt in 1925, when he repaired to cold bath. Two descriptions of the villa were subsequently published. In 1929 the Venus mosaic was re-laid and between 1956 and 1962 excavations were carried out by S. S. Frere, who was able to demonstrate several phases of construction. Iron Age pottery and a lynchet pre-date the villa. The villa had many fine mosaics, heated rooms and baths. The earliest recognisable building was a timber-framed building of c. 200, replaced in c. 225-250. The villa continued in use until the fifth century. One of its outbuildings was an aisled farmhouse, and the site was enclosed by a rectangular or trapezoidal masonry enclosure wall. Excavations undertaken in 1985 modified the overall plan of the villa, supporting suggestions earlier mooted by E. Black, and discovered a ditched field system underlying

the south-east corner of the farmyard enclosure. Black notes that a piece of relief-patterned flue tile may indicate the presence of a villa with baths of the late first to early second century nearby. S. Applebaum has made suppositions about the economy of the villa (see ref 15). Continuing excavations by the Field Archaeology Unit of University College, London.

1. SMR 1674
2. Lysons, S., 1813, *Relequiae Britannico-Romanae*, Volume 3.
3. Herbert, G., 1927, *Notes on the Roman Villa at Bignor, Sussex*. MS.
4. *Archaeologia*, 18, 1817, 203-21.
5. *Archaeologia*, 19, 1821, 176-7.
6. Winbolt, S.E. and Herbert, G., 1934, *The Roman Villa at Bignor*.
7. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 22.
8. Steer, F.W.(ed.), 1966, *The Letters of John Hawkins and Samuel and David Lysons 1812-1830*.
9. *Sx. A.C.*, 67, 1926, 84-88.
10. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 53, 1963, 155-6.
11. *Britannia*, 5, 1974, 457.
12. *West Sussex Gazette*, 26.7.1973.
13. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 135-195.
14. *Sx. A.C.*, 121, 1983, 203-8.
15. *Britannia*, 6, 1975, 118-132.
16. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 2., No. 1, 1983, 93-107.
17. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 153.
18. NAR SU 91 SE 1
19. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 421-3.
20. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 351-3.
21. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 478-9.
22. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 289-90.
23. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 320-1.

WS 16 BILLINGHURST, West Sussex.

TQ 08 25

Roman coins, ranging from Vespasian and Commodus to Constantine, pottery and tesserae were found c. 1819, "by the roadside near the Dissenter's Chapel" close to a still existing spring opposite the chapel at Billinghamurst. The Dissenters' Chapel is at TQ 08 25 and the probable findspot "by the roadside" is nearby. The present whereabouts of the finds is unknown.

1. SMR 2898
2. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 50.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 11, 1859, 145.
4. NAR TQ 02 NE 2

WS 17 BOSHAM, West Sussex.

Mill House

SU 80 03

Material received by Chichester District Museum (receipt no. G31) from excavations in 1968 in the gardens of Mill House included a few sherds of Roman pottery and tile and at least one tile tessera. Bosham Church (SMR no. 0645) has Roman tile built into it, and it is claimed to be built on Roman foundations. Also Mediaeval finds from Mill House. Other, possibly connected, Roman remains in

Bosham, include the Roman 'footbath' (SMR no. 0640) discovered in Bull's Garden, adjoining Bosham Churchyard, prior to 1855.

1. SMR 4411
2. NAR SU 80 SW 71
3. VCH Sussex, 1953, 185-7.
4. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 13, 1950-3, 109-110.
5. *J.B.A.A.*, 39, 1933, 230-1.

WS 18 BOSHAM, West Sussex.

Bosham Churchyard

SU 80 03

A small Roman foot bath found adjoining Bosham churchyard.

1. NAR SU 80 SW 19
3. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 50.

WS 19 BOSHAM, West Sussex.

Fishbourne Creek/Fishbourne Harbour/Chichester Harbour
SU 83 04

Roman building material was noted being eroded from the sea wall on the west side of Fishbourne Creek in 1974. Foundations were encountered during drainage operations prior to ploughing in 1982. The site was excavated in 1982-3. Excavation revealed two successive buildings contemporary with Fishbourne Palace in Chichester parish. The earlier building was of timber and daub, 12.7 m by the least 22 m with traces of an internal cobbled courtyard and had an east to west axis. It was built in the first century and destroyed in the second to be replaced by the next building, an aisled structure, probably an aisled farmhouse as the discovery of flue tiles indicate a hypocaust, here to heat a domestic room. These flue tiles are of a type not found at the Palace and show that construction was being carried out here after the destruction of the Palace. The aisled farmhouse was destroyed at the end of the third century. See also SMR no. 0657 for further Roman material found in Fishbourne Creek at SU 83 03. The 'Home Farm' of the Palace (see WS 25)?

1. SMR 0656
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 112, 1974, 159.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 124, 1986, 51-77.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 154.
5. NAR SU 80 SW 30

WS 20 BOSHAM, West Sussex.

Swan Inn, Broadbridge

SU 81 05

The Rev Mitchell reported (ref. no. 2) that 200 yards north of a possible temenos building discovered in 1832, partly in the garden of the Swan Inn and partly in the adjoining field, were discovered "considerable foundations" in which a coin of Honorius was found embedded. The Ordnance Survey grid reference has varied over the years, but the original one, given here, is probably correct. No further finds reported. Black comments on the coin from this site in his discussion of the 'temenos' buildings further south.

1. SMR 0534
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 18, 1866, 1-2.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 119, 1981, 214-16.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 123, 1985, 255-56.

5. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 50.
6. NAR SU 80 NW 24

WS 21 BOXGROVE, West Sussex.

Hat Hill
SU 90 10

The site of a Roman building on a freshly ploughed south-east facing slope of Hat Hill was indicated by a heavy concentration of large flints extending over an area some 30 m across, adjacent to woodland into which it may extend further. Among the flints was a dense scatter of Roman pottery sherds, also quantities of fragments of tile, brick and of limestone (from at least six miles distant). A piece of basaltic lava (from beyond southern England) was also found. Large quantities of burnt flints also littered the area. Field system (SMR no. 1664).

1. SMR 1663
2. NAR SU 91 SW 30

WS 22 BRAMBER, West Sussex.

TQ 18 09

Roman bricks and pottery found near St. Botolph's Church.

1. NAR TQ 10 NE 62
2. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 51.

WS 23 BURPHAM, West Sussex.

Wepham Down
TQ 05 10

Roman tile and pottery, including samian, and other Roman finds, found on the surface of field. They were donated to Worthing Museum by the finder in 1970.

1. SMR 2619
2. NAR TQ 01 SE 62
3. Worthing Museum Card Index accession no. 1970/200-226, 259

WS 24 BURY, West Sussex.

Grevatts Copse
TQ 00 15

During drainage work on a millstream north-east of Grevatts Copse much Roman pottery and 'hewn' stone was found, together with indications of Roman pottery and brickfield. Black lists this tile working site as a villa.

1. SMR 4852
2. NAR TQ 01 NW 31
3. Martin, P.J., 1859, *Some Recollections of a Part of the Stane Street Causeway...*
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*.

WS 25 CHICHESTER, West Sussex.

Fishbourne Roman Palace
SU 83 04

This elaborate early structure is often called a villa but could probably more accurately be called a palace (by popular tradition, the seat of Cogidumnus). For its 'Home Farm', see the Fishbourne Creek site in Bosham parish (WS 19). The excavations at the Fishbourne Palace by, among others, Barry Cunliffe, have been published extensively. Black argues that the Period 2 palace should be dated c. 90-110, some 20 years later than previously thought. Many finds in Chichester Museum, including imported marble.

See also SMR no. 4793 for recent finds in drainage ditch.

1. SMR 0648
2. Cunliffe, B., 1971, *Excavations at Fishbourne* (Volumes 1 and 2).
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 123, 1985, 256-259.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 84-6.
5. *Antiq. J.*, 42, 1962, 15-23.
6. *Antiq. J.*, 43, 1963, 1-14.
7. *Antiq. J.*, 44, 1964, 1-8.
8. *Antiq. J.*, 45, 1965, 1-11.
9. *Antiquity*, 39, 1965, 177-83.
10. *Antiq. J.*, 46, 1966, 26-38.
11. *Antiq. J.*, 47, 1967, 51-59.
12. *Britannia*, 4, 1973, 321.
13. *Britannia*, 13, 1982, 211.
14. NAR SU 80 SW 5
15. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 423-4.
16. *Britannia*, 18, 1987, 353.
17. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 481.
18. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 320-2.
19. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 360.
20. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 290-1.

WS 26 CHICHESTER, West Sussex.

Little Oldwick Copse
SU 84 07

Included in Black's list of villas. A Romano-British site was revealed by topsoil stripping prior to gravel extraction in 1985. Several patches of burnt earth were reported. One compromised an area of approx 2 m x 2 m, containing burnt earth and clay in association with Roman pottery and animal bone. In 1986 finds included Roman pottery and nails which came from a black layer. During a site visit several ditches were noted, with a widespread scatter of pottery including samian ware.

1. SMR 0642
2. NAR SU 80 NW 45
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 159.

WS 27 CHICHESTER, West Sussex.

Broyle
SU 85 06

A large number of pottery sherds were found under Broyle Road in 1910 during construction of a railway cutting. An unidentified newspaper cutting of 1848 apparently reported the presentation of a piece of Roman tessellated pavement dug up in the Broyle to the Chichester Museum.

1. SMR 4839
2. NAR SU 80 NE 61
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 153.

WS 28 CLAYTON, West Sussex.

Rectory Garden
TQ 30 13

Remains of a figured mosaic and a Roman bath found c. 1810 in the Rectory garden at Clayton. Remains reburied and reopened subsequently, but whereabouts now unknown.

1. SMR 4149

2. NAR TQ 31 SW 5
3. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 53.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 153.

WS 29 CLAYTON, West Sussex.

Hassocks
TQ 29 15

Between the Roman cemetery and Roman road at Hassocks were found foundations of a small Roman building.

Associated with nearby cemetery? Also two wells of first to second centuries A.D. The area is now developed with housing, and no recent finds are known.

1. SMR 3779
2. NAR TQ 21 NE 13
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 66, 1925, 34.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 56, 1914, 197-98.

WS 30 COCKING, West Sussex.

SU 87 17

A Roman building was found in Cocking in 1960 when a new bungalow was being built. Finds included pottery and a polychrome mosaic. Information supplied to the SMR by A. Down and D.G. Rayson.

1. SMR 0874
2. NAR SU 81 NE 39

WS 31 COCKING, West Sussex.

Cocking Down
SU 86 16

Roman occupation debris found on Cocking Down in 1840, when it was first ploughed. It may be related to a site to the east (see SMR no. 0864). The material includes some tile and brick, foreign stone, oyster shells and pottery. Roman sherds were found in topsoil in 1964.

1. SMR 0861
2. NAR SU 81 NE 25
3. Chichester Museum Record Card 1964

WS 32 COMPTON, West Sussex.

Watergate Hanger, West Marden
SU 77 12

Roman villa discovered in 1895 and excavated by Dr. Talfourd Ely between 1907 and 1910. Ely's plan (ref 3) includes nine rooms, some with mosaic floors, and he describes walls standing up to three feet high (c. one metre). A further building was found to the east and described as a 'nymphaeum'. Excavations in 1984 by James Kenny, for West Sussex County Council, recovered the plan of the building - a three roomed 'cottage villa' to which a circular rooms of uncertain function had been added. Rectangular wing rooms and a corridor were later added and further rooms were also built on. See SMR no. 0231 for possible Roman burial mound in the area.

1. SMR 0230
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 40, 1896, 283.
3. *Arch. J.*, 70, 1913, 11-16.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 157.
5. NAR SU 71 SE 8
6. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 314.
7. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 424.

WS 33 COMPTON, West Sussex.

Pitlands Farm, Upmarden
SU 79 12

Excavations 1966-69. Most of the site is either under farm buildings or ploughed away, but a bath suite of five principal rooms was found which had been altered several times, probably after the late third century. Also found were signs of an enclosure wall which enclosed a rectangular area within which were at least two more buildings. Pottery suggests Flavian to fourth century occupation, though the actual structures found could be no earlier than third century. Three pieces of stamped tile of c. 90-110. Some early Mediaeval pottery found, as well as tanged and barbed flint arrowhead. Excavated by A. Down, who suggests the site to be part of a large villa.

1. SMR 0263
2. NAR SU 71 SE 12
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 154.

WS 34 COMPTON, West Sussex.

SU 75 14

Roman pottery and tile fragments.

1. NAR SU 71 SE 17
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 7, 1972, 36.

WS 35 COMPTON, West Sussex.

West Marden
SU 77 13

Possible Roman sherds, a brick, jewellery and a spindle whorl found in a garden in West Marden.

1. SMR 4442
2. NAR SU 71 SE 35
3. Chichester Museum Record Card

WS 36 DUNCTON, West Sussex.

SU 96 16

Flue tiles and other Roman debris were found in 1812 "140 yards north-east of the site of Duncton old church" and excavations later revealed a hypocaust in two divisions with six flues. The building appears to have extended further to the north and west. An earthwork, comprising a lynchet slope with an apparent ditch or hollow way on one side, extending east and then south from Church Farm was noted in 1975. A dense scatter of flint, chalk and Roman brick and tile indicated the site of a building, presumably the bath house. Near here there was a dense concentration of Roman and mediaeval building material which may indicate the site of buildings.

1. SMR 1579
2. NAR SU 91 NE 9
3. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 24.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 154.

WS 37 EAST DEAN, West Sussex.

SU 90 12

A Roman building and coins were found at a depth of about 1.6 m in the garden of a house in East Dean village during drainage operations. A note concerning a mediaeval site (SMR no. 1671; and see Chichester Excavation Committee correspondence) at Pond Cottage suggests that the Roman

site was c. 100 yards upstream. Roman coins (found in Mr Kurzen's garden on a calcined flint floor were donated to Chichester Museum in 1963) found near this grid ref.

1. SMR 1651
2. NAR SU 91 SW 21
3. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 15 (8), 1961, 280.

WS 38 EAST DEAN, West Sussex.

Lamb Lea
SU 91 15

The scanty and mangled remains of an apparent villa of simple type were found c. 1953. Under the westernmost room a T-shaped 'corn drying' furnace had been inserted. It was c. 5 m long and the drying floor end c. 2.6 m square. It contained wheat, spelt wheat, barley, oats and rye. It had then been dismantled and filled in, probably in the fourth century, and was then covered with a solid floor on which were fragments of rotary and saddle querns.

1. SMR 1530
2. NAR SU 91 NW 28
3. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 14 (67), 1954-7, 109.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 45, 1955, 143.

WS 39 EAST DEAN, West Sussex.

North of Droke
SU 92 12

In 1960 drainage work north of Droke revealed a substantial layer of burning mixed with Roman building debris, including painted wall plaster, on top of a heavily burnt layer of flints which may have been a house platform or floor surface. Coins of Trajan and the Antonine dynasty found.

1. SMR 5001
2. NAR SU 91 SW 53
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 128, 1990, 249.

WS 40 EASTERGATE, West Sussex.

Eastergate Church
SU 94 04

Many fragments of Roman pottery, tegulae, animal bones and oyster shells were found on the surface of a ploughed field south of Eastergate Church. Roman tile has also been found in the ploughed field immediately to the north. Further finds of tile were made in 1971, together with some mediaeval pottery. A cropmark on an air photograph indicates a possible villa site. Crops in the area show poor growth, suggesting buried foundations. Eastergate Church has Roman tile built into the south wall of the nave, including apparently complete tegulae.

1. SMR 1406
2. NAR SU 90 SW 6
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 154.

WS 41 ELSTED, West Sussex.

SU 81 19

The existence of a Roman farmstead or villa was suggested by field survey in 1974. Some cropmarks were visible on air photographs. Excavations by Sussex Archaeological Field Unit in 1975 revealed part of the courtyard a Romano-British farmstead of the first to third centuries, represented by a number of pits and postholes within an

enclosing ditch and apparently associated with a rectangular building to the north which was detected by aerial infra-red photography and confirmed by resistivity. According to Black, it would appear to be a very simple masonry house of the third century.

1. SMR 0817
2. *B.I.A.L.*, 12, 1975, 58-66.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 118, 1980, 197-229.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 154.
5. NAR SU 81 NW 38

WS 42 FINDON, West Sussex.

Muntham Court

TQ 11 09

Roman villa, nearly entirely destroyed by ploughing, with well. Well excavated and report is forthcoming. A farmstead noted by Dr Densham in 1958 comprised a circular depression, c. 13 m across, containing jet-black earth which was full of late Roman pottery, tile, brick and oyster shells. It was considered to be but one of a group of Roman buildings set around the well. The well was filled in about the end of the third century or early in the fourth, largely with burnt debris of the farm buildings. Air photographs taken by Mr M. Macey show a large rectangular enclosure and probable buildings on the slope to the west of the well. Quantities of building material and pottery collected when area recently ploughed. See SMR no. 4314 for Roman temple in area.

1. SMR 4315
2. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 15 (7), 1961, 250.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 110, 1972, 126.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 154.
5. NAR TQ 10 NW 39

WS 43 FINDON, West Sussex.

TQ 12 09

Fragments of Roman tile and pottery (including samian) found during housing redevelopment.

1. SMR 2993
2. NAR TQ 10 NW 25
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 101, 1963, 20-22.

WS 44 FINDON, West Sussex.

Findon Place

TQ 11 08

Surface finds of Roman pottery, tiles and oyster shells noted in 1956 as a small concentration within a freshly ploughed field close to a footpath at Findon Place.

1. SMR 2994
2. NAR TQ 10 NW 26

WS 45 FINDON, West Sussex.

Canada Bottom

TQ 14 08

Roman site found in Canada Bottom c. 1948. Pottery fragments (no samian), tile fragments, mussel and oyster shells. Position of site seems confused, so OS 1951 grid ref. given here.

1. SMR 2988
2. NAR TQ 10 NW 19

3. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 12, 1948-49, 103.

WS 46 FULKING, West Sussex.

Black's villa no. 131. The reference (VCH Sussex) indicates that the site is in East Sussex and therefore cannot be in the Fulking parish.

1. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 54.
2. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*.

WS 47 FUNTINGTON, West Sussex.

Funtingdon Orchard

SU 79 08

A mosaic fragment, on a hard base, from 'Funtingdon Orchard (Aerodrome)' is recorded by Chichester Museum.

1. SMR 4860
2. NAR SU 70 NE 40
3. Chichester Museum Enquiry Book, 0507.

WS 48 FUNTINGTON, West Sussex.

SU 82 09

Roman statue, coins and tiles. Information supplied to West Sussex SMR by the Chichester Museum.

1. NAR SU 80 NW 29

WS 49 FUNTINGTON, West Sussex.

West of West Stoke Church

SU 82 08

Squarish earthwork and a local tradition of a Roman villa.

A Roman pipe and tile fragments were found during ploughing c. 1959.

1. SMR 0541
2. NAR SU 80 NW 30
3. Bradley R, Chichester Museum Record Map

WS 50 GRAFFHAM, West Sussex.

SU 92 18

Tile working site? Roman tiles, brick and pottery found in quantity in the brook north of Graffham.

1. SMR 1491
2. NAR SU 91 NW 12
3. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 4, 1932, 3, 125.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 128, 1990, 117-39.

WS 51 HARTING, West Sussex.

Harting Rectory

SU 78 19

Tessellated pavement, wall and hewn stone, possibly Roman, found in the rectory garden c. 1874.

1. SMR 0179
2. NAR SU 71 NE 30
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 39, 1894, 226.

WS 52 HARTING, West Sussex.

SU 79 19

Roman pottery including samian, tiles, coins of Constantine, nails and a hoe found in Lopper's Ash c. 1938. Now in Lewes Museum.

1. SMR 0150
2. NAR SU 71 NE 12
3. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 7, 1938-9, 66-8.

WS 53 HOUGHTON, West Sussex.

Houghton Forest

SU 98 12

A Roman site in Houghton Forest on land under the plough was reported in 1969. Roof tile fragments and fourth century pottery found in 1969 suggest the site of a Roman building. E.W. Black reports that a box marked 'Houghton Forest Villa site' in Worthing Museum contained tile fragments including one certain tegula fragment. For other pottery find in the area see SMR no. 1741.

1. SMR 1740
2. NAR SU 91 SE 46
3. *Sussex Archaeological Society Committee Minutes*, 88, 1969.

WS 54 HUNSTON, West Sussex.

SU 86 01

In a ploughed field to the south-west of Hunston Manor House was found a heavy scatter of tegulae fragments and oyster shells, as well as some sherds of coarsware and samian. A 'dark trench' was found during the digging of drainage ditches in c. 1955 in the area.

1. SMR 0730
2. NAR SU 80 SE 30

WS 55 HURSTPIERPOINT, West Sussex.

Danny

TQ 28 15

A Roman pavement with a hypocaust at its south end was uncovered in 1857-8 approximately one metre below ground in a field about a quarter of a mile north-west of Danny, on the summit of some rising ground. Pavement mainly of red brick tesserae, one inch square, with a few smaller ones of grey stone but without any artistic arrangement. The pavement covers an area divided into rooms by flint walls on chalk foundations. Site rediscovered in the 1940s by B French, who found 1st and 2nd century pottery in association with the red brick pavement. Excavations in 1950s revealed sandstone hearth, iron work, samian and small pieces of tile brick. The general lie of the ground suggests a building of some size. Nothing visible on RAF APs of 1946 and 1948 or on ground.

1. SMR 4374
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 10, 1858, 210.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 14, 1862, 176-187.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 155.
5. NAR TQ 21 NE 11

WS 56 KINGSTON, West Sussex.

TQ 07 02

First century pottery and Roman tiles.

1. NAR TQ 00 SE 19
2. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 15, no. 1, 1958, 35.

WS 57 LANCING, West Sussex.

North Lancing

TQ 18 05

Finds of glass and other objects of Roman period date have been made in a garden in North Lancing, possibly indicating a villa.

1. SMR 3184
2. NAR TQ 10 NE 37
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 81, 1940, 169.

WS 58 LAVANT, West Sussex.

Lavant Caves
SU 86 09

Bronze objects, rings, pins, an enamelled pendant and a mask showing a face of Roman character were found with Roman pottery and tesserae in the Lavant Caves (see SMR no. 0583).

1. SMR 0584
2. NAR SU 80 NE 25

WS 59 LITTLEHAMPTON, West Sussex.

TQ 03 02

Excavations on the site of Ford Naval Air Station housing estate at the east end of Gosden Road, Littlehampton, unearthed the remains of Roman burials and a Roman pit containing finds such as tile fragments, tesserae, Roman pottery and Iron Age pottery. The site was excavated in 1949 and a plan of a small corridor-type villa of the first to third centuries. Ditches of an earlier farmstead also shown on the plan. The Ordnance Survey siting of the site is probably wrong, house number changes being perhaps to blame. Plans in Worthing and Littlehampton Museums. Finds, including burial urns together with a plan, are in the latter. For a nearby Roman settlement site see SMR 2174.

1. SMR 2142
2. *Archaeological News Letter*, 2, 1949-50, 207.
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 155.
4. NAR TQ 00 SW 4

WS 60 MADEHURST, West Sussex.

SU 96 09

Roman tile found here.

1. NAR SU 90 NE 76

WS 61 MIDDLESTON, West Sussex.

Bilsham

SU 97 01

A Roman site was discovered at Bilsham corner in 1963 during road works. There were traces of a ditch, flint walling, rubbish pits and first to third century pottery. An exploratory excavation revealed a probable Roman farm. The finds and further fieldwork details are in Chichester Museum.

1. SMR 1459
2. NAR SU 90 SE 18
3. *Joint Archaeol Committee Bulletin*, 13, 1963, 3.

WS 62 NORTH MUNDHAM, West Sussex.

SU 87 03

Roman roofing tiles, two massive blocks of stone and pottery of the early first century were dredged out of Heaver's gravel pit. Six fragments of coarse heavy-rimmed dish, said to come from site of Roman bath in Peckham's Copse, are in Chichester Museum.

1. SMR 0735
2. NAR SU 80 SE 34
3. Chichester Museum Accessions Register no. 4304

WS 63 PAGHAM, West Sussex.

Newlands Nursery

SU 89 01

Roman pottery and tile were found in 1970, during ploughing, south-east of Newlands Nursery. Fragments of white tesserae, probably from a mosaic border, were found near the glasshouses and handed to A. Down.

1. SMR 4845
2. NAR SU 80 SE 7
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 155.

WS 64 PARHAM, West Sussex.

TQ 06 16

Roman building remains, pottery and roof tiles found on a farm near Wigginholt. The SMR notes that this is a reference to finds made on Lickfold Farm (see SMR no. 2369).

1. SMR 2387
2. NAR TQ 01 NE 22
3. *Worthing Museum Quarterly Report*, November 1962.

WS 65 PULBOROUGH, West Sussex.

Borough Farm

TQ 06 20

Originally designated a 'Roman Station' by the OS, this Roman villa was discovered and excavated in 1817, and rediscovered in 1909. In 1817 the "foundations of a quadrangle 150 feet by 196 feet were discovered surrounded by a series of small rooms from 12 to 16 feet square". Finds from both excavations included tiles, painted wall plaster, tesserae, coins (mainly first century), a first century brooch, an Iron Age urn, samian and coarse pottery, glass fragments (of vessels and windows), samian moulds and samian 'wasters'. The exact siting of the villa is currently a matter of discussion. A new farm structure was erected in 1983, but no trace of any Roman building was seen in the eight 0.9m square holes dug for footings, though the soil appeared to have been disturbed and contained a piece of Roman tile to the full depth of the holes at about 0.9m. Black notes that 'half box' flue tiles reused in the hypocaust indicate the presence of a pre-75-80 A.D. villa.

1. SMR 4310
2. *P.S.A.*, 23, 1909-11, 121-9.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 11, 1859, 142, map opp. 127.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 112, 1974, 101.
5. *VCH Sussex*, 3, 1935, 25.
6. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 155.
7. NAR TQ 02 SE 3

WS 66 PULBOROUGH, West Sussex.

Homestreet Farm

TQ 06 18

Foundations of two Roman buildings found during digging in 1859, 1900 and 1910. Other finds included a drain, bricks, tiles, tesserae, pottery and coins of Vespasian and Constantine I. Some of the walls found may have been enclosure walls or part of a temple. Another report (see ref. 7) states that Roman building foundations were found c. 70

years previously during the grubbing up of waste land on an eminence overlooking Homestreet Farm. To the west on lower ground in 1910 Roman foundation walls were unearthed. The finds are in Lewes Museum. Recent resistivity surveys and excavations have confirmed the presence of Roman buildings, one a temple. The temple was excavated in the 1970s prior to redevelopment.

1. SMR 2365
2. *P.S.A.*, 2 (8), 1899, 294-6.
3. *P.S.A.*, 2 (23), 1909, 377-8.
4. *VCH Sussex*, 3, 1935, 63.
5. *Sx. A.C.*, 75, 1934, ix, Ixii.
6. *Sx. A.C.*, 11, 1859, 142.
7. *Sussex County Magazine*, 8, 1934, 677-8.
8. *Sussex Archaeological Society Research Committee Minutes*, 93 and 95, 1970.
9. *Sx. A.C.*, 112, 1974, 101.
10. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 156.
11. NAR TQ 01 NE 1

WS 67 PULBOROUGH, West Sussex.

Nutbourne

TQ 07 18

Fragments of a Roman building and a Roman coin of Agrippa were found half a mile east of Huddleston, at Nutbourne, in the nineteenth century. The precise site of the building is not known but it could be the same as the Roman building in Nutbourne turned up in 1940 when part of a hypocaust was cut through whilst laying a water pipe to Ebsworth Cottage. Some of the pillars were erect and intact but most had collapsed. The exact site is under a lawn and is marked by a slight depression.

1. SMR 2367
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 11, 1859, 143, 127.
3. *VCH Sussex*, 3, 1935, 64.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 112, 1974, 101.
5. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 156.
6. NAR TQ 01 NE 3

WS 68 PULBOROUGH, West Sussex.

Pulborough Churchyard

TQ 04 18

Pieces of heavy Roman flanged roof tiles found in the churchyard.

1. NAR TQ 01 NW 25
2. *VCH Sussex*, 3, 1935, 63.

WS 69 PULBOROUGH, West Sussex.

Beedings

TQ 07 20

Roman cremation burial found in 1899, and finds of Roman bricks and pottery, including fine wares, were frequently made in this area.

1. SMR 3047
2. NAR TQ 02 SE 5
3. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 18, 1899-1901, 22-23.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 43, 1900, 84-87.

WS 70 ROGATE, West Sussex.

Durford Abbey

SU 77 23

Flue tile fragments reused in Durford Abbey (SMR nos. 0285-7) are in Basingstoke Museum.

1. SMR 4854
2. NAR SU 72 SE 6
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 156.

WS 71 RUSTINGTON, West Sussex.

Barn Nursery

TQ 05 03

A Roman 'hut' site which has produced some tile, as well as pottery, a spindle whorl and metalwork.

1. SMR 4992
2. NAR TQ 00 SE 70
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 128, 1990, 1-19.

WS 72 SELSEY, West Sussex.

Halton/Selsey Bill

SZ 86 92 to 85 92

Hoard of 975 coins of c. AD 220-270 found here in pot in 1932. A large number of pottery fragments have also been found nearby. Two parallel flint walls, c. 45 m apart and c. 43 cm below the surface, were discovered. Associated with them was a flint rubble path c. 1.4 m wide. Forty silver coins from the hoard are in Lewes Museum. The SMR notes that it 'is probably the site of a villa'.

An area at the former Pontin's Broadreeds Camp was excavated in 1988-9 (SZ 85 92), and a large earthwork found of Iron Age date.

1. SMR 0460
2. NAR SZ 89 SE 52
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 74, 1933, 140-163.
4. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 322.
5. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 360.

WS 73 SELSEY, West Sussex.

Church Norton

SZ 87 95

A quantity of Roman combed and flanged tiles and pottery, including samian ware, was found in 1911 during excavations on the early Norman ringwork (SMR no. 0338). A single rimsherd is in Chichester Museum.

1. SMR 0341
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 55, 1912, 56-62.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 119, 1981, 217-221.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 156.
5. NAR SZ 89 NE 15

WS 74 SELSEY, West Sussex.

SZ 85 94

Roman pottery, roofing tiles, vase, 14 sherds of Belgic ware and highly glazed fragments probably from hypocaust furnace.

1. NAR SZ 89 SE 9
2. *Antiq. J.*, 14, 1934, 40-52.

WS 75 SELSEY, West Sussex.

SZ 86 93

Roman coins and roofing tiles.

1. NAR SZ 89 SE 46
2. Heron-Allen, E., 1911, *Selsey Bill, Historic and Prehistoric*, 86, 296.

WS 76 SHOREHAM, West Sussex.

TQ 21 05

Roman pottery, pits, charcoal and general occupation debris revealed in a cable trench. Subsequent proton gradiometer survey indicated extent of site in Connaught Avenue area.

Also some tile fragments found.

1. SMR 3709
2. NAR TQ 20 NW 61
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 106, 1968, 135.

WS 77 SHOREHAM, West Sussex.

Mill Hill

TQ 21 06

Roman 'corn drying kiln' uncovered by rescue excavation in Mill Hill in 1968, and also fragments of tegulae, querns and pottery found on the site. Iron Age ditch to south of kiln.

1. SMR 3716
2. NAR TQ 20 NW 68

WS 78 SHOREHAM, West Sussex.

TQ 23 05

Roman occupation site. Finds include pottery, coins, skeleton and quernstone fragments, and also a tile-paved platform with mortar footings, possibly 'some sort of oven'. Investigations in area produced no direct evidence for a villa.

1. SMR 4348
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 94, 1956, 1-3.
3. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 1, 1927, 185-86.
4. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 2, 122-23.
5. NAR TQ 20 NW 4

WS 79 SHOREHAM, West Sussex.

Old Shoreham

TQ 21 05

Roman well uncovered in 1971 in Southdown Road. It contained sherds of first to fourth century pottery and small fragments of tegula, which are in store in Brighton Museum. Site indicated within the private garden in Southdown Road. Well may have been filled in during mid-third century. Included in Black's list of Roman villas on basis of tesserae found in the well.

1. SMR 3718
2. *Sx. A.S.N.*, 5, 1972, 19-20.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 116, 1978, 393-396.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 156.
5. NAR TQ 20 NW 69

WS 80 SIDLESHAM, West Sussex.

SZ 85 97

A Roman building excavated in 1951-5 proved to be a bath house of two periods of construction. It contained two suites of five rooms with a connecting room. Pottery and other finds indicated the existence of a larger complex of buildings on the site, and excavations in 1954 showed a villa which had been rebuilt three times and that an earlier

ditch lay under the site. Pottery from this ditch was probably of Claudian date. Coins went up to 325. Another ditch found yielded Belgic pottery, but the layer sealing the ditch, which predated the villa, included Roman first century pottery.

1. SMR 0321
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 111, 1973, 1-19.
3. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 1954, 67.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 93, 1955, 76.
5. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 156.
6. NAR SZ 89 NE 1

WS 81 SIDLESHAM, West Sussex.

SZ 85 98

Roman pottery, building material, oyster shells and a second century Roman coin.

1. NAR SZ 89 NE 5
2. Copley, G.J., 1958, *An Archaeology of South-East England*, 307.

WS 82 SIDLESHAM, West Sussex.

SZ 85 96

Possible Roman drain of sandstone slabs, oyster shells and sherds. Possible bath house?

1. NAR SZ 89 NE 14

WS 83 SLINDON, West Sussex.

Slindon Park

SU 95 08

Roman tiles found in Slindon Park, followed by excavations in 1875. A large number of tiles were found, apparently 'portions of a pavement', over a wide area, as well as moulded bricks and pottery. A scatter of Roman tile fragments was found on ploughed land in Slindon Park in 1971. Trial excavations have been carried out.

1. SMR 1318/1319
2. NAR SU 90 NE 10
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 26, 1875, 267-8.

WS 84 SLINDON, West Sussex.

SU 95 10

Roman building material and pottery sherds, including samian, were found in 1971 on ploughed land of two adjacent fields west of Warren Barn, Slindon. Tile fragments and pottery were found here, and more pottery at SU 96 11.

1. SMR 1703
2. NAR SU 91 SE 20

WS 85 SLINDON, West Sussex.

SU 95 10

A Roman villa site reported in fields north of Slindon. Finds included building material and tesserae. A ditch was observed during the construction of a new farm building in 1974.

1. SMR 1745
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 114, 1976, 327.
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 156.
4. NAR SU 91 SE 48

WS 86 SLINDON, West Sussex.

SU 95 11

Roman occupation site indicated by quern and tile fragments, north of Slindon.

1. SMR 1756
2. NAR SU 91 SE 59
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 114, 1976, 328.

WS 87 SOUTHBOURNE, West Sussex.

SU 76 05

Black's villa no. 150. The reference he gives (Cunliffe) is to a sketch map of villa distribution. The map is of very small scale and individual sites are not named. The site referred to is possibly NAR no. SU 70 NE 12, a find of Roman pottery and roofing tile in a private garden (James Kenny, pers. comm.). M Taylor of WSCC (pers. comm.) regards this as a doubtful villa site which has become embedded in secondary sources as an accepted site.

1. NAR SU 70 NE 12?
2. Cunliffe, B., 1973, *The Regni*, 104, fig. 39.
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*.
4. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 3, 31.

WS 88 SOUTH STOKE, West Sussex.

Arundel Park

TQ 01 08

An Iron Age and Roman settlement. Earthworks are now barely visible, but Roman building debris is regularly ploughed up. Black claims that 'half box' tiles (pre-75) indicate the presence of a pre-Flavian or Flavian villa. Other significant finds include large flints on daub, samian, a chalk floor, tegula and tiles. In the Iron Age this site possessed imported continental pottery and other artefacts. Celtic fields and a series of ditches here.

1. SMR 1975
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 77, 1936, 223-43.
3. *P.P.S.*, 20, 1954, 23.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 64, 1923, 201.
5. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 152.

WS 89 SOUTH STOKE, West Sussex.

Arundel Park

TQ 01 09

Roman pottery and tile fragments, and other Roman finds, ploughed up here in 1982.

1. SMR 3174
2. NAR TQ 00 NW 69

WS 90 SOUTH STOKE, West Sussex.

South Wood

TQ 01 10

Roman and Medieval occupation, including Roman pottery, coins, tiles and Roman 'floors' of clay and tile laid on flint.

1. SMR 2449
2. NAR TQ 01 SW 10
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 63, 1922, 54 & 66.
4. *Proc Littlehampton Nat Science*, 1926, 17-23.

WS 91 SOUTHWICK, West Sussex.

TQ 24 05

Roman villa, combining corridor and courtyard types.

Discovered in 1815 and excavated at various times. A set of baths existed in the north-west corner and others in the south-east corner. Separate workshop was identified. Finds indicated occupation of c. 100 to 350, with some La Tene material. Some finds in Hove Museum. No visible remains of villa. Excavations indicate villa constructed before end of first century. Black believes the original house was a copy of the period 2 palace at Fishbourne.

1. SMR 4344
2. VCH Sussex, 3, 1935, 25, 70.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 56, 1966, 214.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 73, 1932, 13-32.
5. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 5, 1934-5, 90.
6. *Sx. A.C.*, 1938-9, 118.
7. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 16, 1966, 280-1.
8. *Sx. A.C.*, 123, 1985, 73-84.
9. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 102-4.

WS 92 STEYNING, West Sussex.

Cherrytree Rough

TQ 16 13

Fragments of Roman flue tile, portions of tegulae, pieces of brick and fragment of Roman glass found. Probing in area produced negative results. The siting falls in ploughed land upon the crest of a ridge 350 m north-east of a tile kiln site (SMR no. 3477). The local farmer could offer no further information.

1. SMR 3498
2. NAR TQ 11 SE 22

WS 93 STEYNING, West Sussex.

Steyning Churchyard

TQ 17 11

Fragments of Roman pottery, brick and oyster shells found in Steyning Churchyard, which are on display in the church. Exact findspot unknown.

1. SMR 3502
2. NAR TQ 11 SE 26

WS 94 STEYNING, West Sussex.

TQ 16 10

Roman pottery, including samian, and pieces of brick found.

1. NAR TQ 11 SE 28

WS 95 STORRINGTON, West Sussex.

Kithurst Hill

TQ 08 12

A Roman site discovered here in 1919. Finds consisted of probable second century samian ware, Roman brick tiles, flue tiles, burnt flint nodules, potboilers and fragments of bone. A coin of Domitian has since been found. The finds are in Littlehampton Museum. The area is still littered with Roman pottery, including a little samian, as well as some oyster shells and some brick and tile fragments. Five shallow, circular depressions 10-18 m in diameter and up to 0.3 m deep are situated in a very flinty field. There is a general scatter of sherds with a heavier concentration within the easternmost depression. All five depressions contained a dark parch of soils at their centres. The flue

tiles may have come from the same, nearby site as those possibly found at site WS 96.

1. SMR 2549
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 63, 1922, 222.
3. *VCH Sussex*, 3, 1935, 59.
4. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 157.
5. NAR TQ 01 SE 15

WS 96 STORRINGTON, West Sussex.
Chantry Bottom/Middle Brow?/North Hill?
TQ 07 11

A "rectangular enclosure 240 feet by 120 feet bounded by two banks with an intervening ditch adjoins the field way on its west side". It is divided into two or more or less equal parts by a faint lynchet. Pottery from the earthwork showed it to be Roman. There appears to be an entrance in the middle of the west side. By 1970 the site had been ploughed out, but a large patch of flinty black earth remained, with some large faint depressions. A relief-patterned flue tile of c. 150-180 in the British Museum from 'Middle Brow' is presumably from the site, and may originally have come from the same villa as that found at site WS 95. Field system (SMR 2557).

1. SMR 2607
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 64, 1923, 22-5.
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 157.
4. NAR TQ 01 SE 52

WS 97 STORRINGTON/PARHAM, West Sussex.
Lickford, Wigginholt
TQ 06 17

A Roman building was excavated in 1937 and 1939 and appeared to be a bath house. There is no evidence of occupation of the site prior to AD 100 and the building was probably constructed c. 125. Alterations seem to have taken place c. 175 and c. 300, and it was destroyed by fire soon after 364. There were definite indications in the soil of three other Roman buildings. Recent resistivity surveys have indicated rubbish pits and a kiln to the west of the road, and extensive foundations near Lickfold Farm which may be villa buildings. Because of the kiln and other industrial ventures such as metal working, the site has been interpreted by Black as a 'roadside village', the bathhouse being perhaps a commercial enterprise built by some local villa owner, but the presence of industry does not preclude the site being a villa; many British villas had industrial functions (Angela Hodgkinson pers. comm.; and see ref. no. 15).

1. SMR 2369
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 78, 1937, 13-36.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 81, 1940, 55-67.
4. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 3, 1930-31, 37.
5. *VCH Sussex*, 3, 1935, 64.
6. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 19, 1929, 209.
7. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 7, 1938-9, 13-14.
8. *Antiq. J.*, 23, 1943, 155-7.
9. *Sx. A.C.*, 101, 1963, 20-22.
10. *Sx. A.C.*, 104, 1966, 103.
11. *Ministry of Works Excavations Annual Report*, 1964, 10.

12. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 220.
13. *Sx. A.C.*, 112, 1974, 97-151.
14. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 64.
15. Hodgkinson, A., 1981, *Industry in Romano-British Villas*, Unpublished Undergraduate Dissertation, University of Southampton.
16. NAR TQ 01 NE 5

WS 98 TORTINGTON, West Sussex.
SU 99 06

Fragments of pottery and glass (one triangular piece being leaded), many thick tiles of brickwork and flat roof tiles.

1. NAR SU 90 NE 19

WS 99 TREYFORD, West Sussex.
Batten Hanger, Elsted
SU 81 15

A concentration of flints and Roman tile indicated the site of a villa in a valley south of Hooksway. When the adjoining woodland was cleared in 1975 a flint wall was found. The site had first been noted in 1971 when the field was ploughed for the first time. Several large sandstone blocks were hit by the plough, and part of a flint wall seen. Other finds included pottery, tegulae and Horsham roofing slabs. The site is regularly ploughed, with a wide scatter of Roman material, as above but including fragments of combed flue tile and large red tesserae.

Excavations in 1989-90 revealed west wing 75m long, together with part of aisled building. Traces of an earlier building adjoined part of the west wing, and a later building overlay the eastern excavated part of the aisled building.

1. SMR 0825
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 117, 1979, 252.
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 157.
4. NAR SU 81 NW 45
5. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 320.
6. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 359.
7. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 290.

WS 100 WEST CHILTINGTON, West Sussex.
Oldhouse Farm
TQ 10 22

This Roman site lies to the south-west of Coolham, and was found during World War II. Surface finds included samian pottery and tesserae. Site indicated by I.D. Margary during the war. Relevant correspondence in the West Sussex SMR.

1. SMR 3597
2. NAR TQ 12 SW 13

WS 101 WEST DEAN, West Sussex.
Chilgrove 1 / Wellmeadow, Brick Kiln Farm
SU 83 12

Finds of Roman occupation debris and a stone column in a field called Wellmeadow on Brick Kiln Farm, Chilgrove, in 1963, and the cropmark of a long rectangular building seen from the air, led to excavations by the Chichester Excavations Committee from 1963 to 1970. Four phases of occupation of the site traced, from first to fourth centuries. In the fourth century the bathhouse was modified and the

mosaics and hypocausts added. In the late fourth century the bath house was robbed for building stone and one of the rooms given over to iron working for a time before the villa was totally abandoned.

1. SMR 0970
2. Down, A., 1979, *Chichester Excavations 4*.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 54, 1964, 177.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 55, 1965, 219.
5. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 153.
6. NAR SU 81 SW 59

WS 102 WEST DEAN, West Sussex.

Chilgrove 2
SU 84 13

Finds of Roman occupation debris in Cross Roads Field near Warren Down resulted in the excavation of a Roman villa between 1964 and 1970 by the Chichester Excavations Committee. Five phases of occupation were traced. The earliest phase was represented by two timber buildings surrounded by a ditched enclosure dated to the second century. In the late fourth century the floors became patched and worn and the aisled building was occupied for a time before being destroyed by fire. Occupation on the site continued on a small scale into the fifth century.

1. SMR 0973
2. Down, A., 1979, *Chichester Excavations 4*.
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 153.
4. NAR SU 81 SW 60

WS 103 WEST DEAN, West Sussex.

Weald and Downland Open Air Museum
SU 87 12

A Roman building was found in 1974 when a pond was being constructed near to the blacksmith's workshop at the museum. Excavations revealed a fragment of wall foundation aligned roughly east to west, with some indications of a hearth. The absence of large quantities of material might suggest a small building. Pottery included fourth century colour-coated wares.

1. SMR 1026
2. NAR SU 81 SE 43

WS 104 WEST DEAN, West Sussex.

West Dean Park
SU 86 12

Excavations in West Dean Park in 1910 revealed foundations, several Roman tiles and pieces of pottery.

1. SMR 1025
2. *P.S.A.*, 2, 1909-11, 23.
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 156.
4. NAR SU 81 SE 30

WS 105 WEST DEAN, West Sussex.

Binderton
SU 84 10

Roman pottery and tiles found at Binderton before 1870s. Possible Roman occupation noted in 1930s north-east of Welldown Cottages. However no traces have been noted since.

1. SMR 0954
2. NAR SU 81 SW 64

WS 106 WEST HAMPNETT, West Sussex.

Westhampnett Church
SU 88 06

A sketch of the chancel area of the church (SMR no. 0575) made before its restoration in 1867 seems to show it was built entirely of Roman tiles. Black notes that 'half box' tiles indicate a villa of pre-75 to 80, and that stamped tiles of c. 90-110 may indicate an alteration to the same villa.

1. SMR 4853
2. *J.B.A.A.*, 24, 1868, 209-18.
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 13, 209-18.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 21, 1869, 33-43.
5. NAR SU 80 NE 17

WS 107 WEST HAMPNETT, West Sussex.

The Valdoe
SU 88 08

During fieldwork in 1967 by Bradley on the line of Chichester Entrenchment, surface finds suggested the existence of a Roman building. Roman features (SMR no. 1940), apparently cutting the earthwork, may have been boundaries associated with the building.

1. SMR 4426
2. NAR SU 80 NE 6
3. Bradley, R., 1969, *A Field Survey of the Chichester Entrenchment*, 32-6.

WS 108 WEST LAVINGTON, West Sussex.

Pendean Farm
SU 88 19

Roman tile and roofing slabs, together with a few sherds and building stone, have been found in a ploughed field south of Dunford Hollow.

1. SMR 0867
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 112, 1974, 159.
3. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 155.
4. NAR SU 81 NE 31

WS 109 WEST THORNEY, West Sussex.

SU 75 02

Large quantity of Roman pottery of second to third century date found here, plus Roman tiles, burnt material and possible road. Some of these finds are in Thorney Church.

1. SMR 0080
2. NAR SU 70 SE 1
3. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 6, 1936-7, 215-7.

WS 110 WISTON, West Sussex.

Bunton
TQ 14 13

On the north slope of a hill north of Chactonbury, an area c. 40 m square is littered with fragments of Roman roof tiles, flint nodules, etc. Some fragments of Roman pottery including a piece of samian ware, and a portion of Roman brick were found in 1921. The site is indicated by a scatter of large flints. Much pottery, including samian, and patterned tiles, now in Worthing Museum, have been found

during ploughing over the years. The site is now under crops.

1. SMR 3386
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 63, 1922, 221.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 76, 1935, 25.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 104, 1966, 105.
5. Black, E.W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 157.
6. NAR TQ 11 SW 3

WS 111 WISTON, West Sussex.

TQ 14 14

Roman tiles, with others built into Buncton Chapel, 400 m to the south.

1. NAR TQ 11 SW 56
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 2, 1849, 315.

WS 112 WORTHING, West Sussex.

Goring, Northbrook College

TQ 10 03

Footings of a Roman building, measuring 20 m north-south by 14 m east-west, found during building operations in 1978. To the east a ditch was seen running north-south and to the south-east were several 'corn drying ovens'. Further excavations by the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit and the Field Archaeology Unit, University College, London, in 1980s.

1. SMR 3314
2. NAR TQ 10 SW 89
3. *Britannia*, 15, 1984, 328-9.
4. *Britannia*, 19, 1988, 481.

WS 113 WORTHING, West Sussex.

TQ 13 02

Roman milestone inscribed to Constantine the Great found with Roman flue tiles, brick fragments, roof tile, flints which seem to belong to flint foundations, quern, millstones and pottery fragments including samian. Found in 1901 in a piece of land adjoining Herschel Lodge, on the east side of the Avenue, c. 300 m from the high water line of the coast. The milestone may have been reused in a masonry wall.

1. SMR 3239
2. *Sussex Notes and Queries*, 15 (3), 1959, 105.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 46, 1903, 155-62.
4. NAR TQ 10 SW 17

WS 114 WORTHING, West Sussex.

TQ 14 03

Roman tiles, bricks, tesserae, pottery and four Roman ditches found in Chapel Street and Chapel Road area of Worthing, near the railway station, between 1900 and 1963, mostly during drainage work and pipe-laying operations. Several buildings seem to be indicated. A watching brief undertaken by West Sussex County Council in 1990 just to the west of Worthing Central Library at TQ 14 02 proved negative.

1. SMR 4321
2. NAR TQ 10 SW 48
3. *VCH Sussex*, 3, 1935, 68.
4. *Sx. A.C.*, 98, 1960, 25.
5. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 50, 1960, 234.

6. *Sx. A.C.*, 101, 1963, 20-22.

7. Black, E. W., 1987, *The Roman Villas of South-East England*, 157.

WS 115 WORTHING, West Sussex.

TQ 16 02

Roman coins and pottery found in East Worthing. The area was bonded on the east side by a well built flint wall.

1. SMR 4323
2. *Sx. A.C.*, 1, 1853, 26-27.
3. *Sx. A.C.*, 103, 1965, 85-86.
4. NAR TQ 10 SE 23

WS 116 WORTHING, West Sussex.

Vineyard Hill

TQ 14 07

Roman brick tiles and a few small coins were found on Vineyard Hill in the 1890s.

1. SMR 2977
2. NAR TQ 10 NW 5

WS 117 YAPTON, West Sussex.

SU 97 02

A Roman occupation site was indicated by a scatter of pottery and tile "off the end of Mill View Road, Yapton, where a ditch has been culverted". Finds included coarse ware, a fragment of flue tile, several loom weights and coins of the first to third centuries. The finds are retained by the finder.

1. SMR 1467
2. NAR SU 90 SE 27

WS 118 YAPTON, West Sussex.

SU 97 01

Roman pottery of the first to third centuries, ditch, flint walling and rubbish pits.

1. NAR SU 90 SE 18
2. *Joint Archaeological Committee Bulletin*, 13, 1963, 3.

WEST YORKSHIRE

WY 1 ACKWORTH, West Yorks.

Low Ackworth

SE 44 17

Mr Saywell reported that during his curacy of 1884-7, a supposed Roman bath and a Roman gold coin were unearthed in Low Ackworth.

1. SMR 2307
2. Green, W.A., 1910, *Historical Antiquities of Ackworth*, 7.

WY 2 ALVERTHORPE WITH THORNES, West Yorks.

Snapethorpe Hall, near Ossett

SE 30 20

Two independent witnesses remembered having seen some Roman tessellated patterned pavements just beneath the surface of a field. One witness cleaned up part of one pavement with his cloth cap "to look more particularly at their pattern". Now a housing estate, and no traces.

1. SMR 2116

2. Walker, J.W., 1934, vol. 1, *Wakefield, Its History and People*, 22-23.
3. Faull, M.L. and Moorhouse, S.A.(eds.), 1981, *West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD 1500*, 147.

WY 3 COLLINGHAM, West Yorks.

Dalton Parlours

SE 40 46

The remains of the villa walls stood above ground until 1806 when the stones were removed to build outhouses nearby. Partly excavated in 1854 when an apsidal-ended building containing pavements, one of which is now in the Yorkshire Museum in York, and the remains of two hypocausts and a water system, possibly part of a bath house. The 1848 6 inch O.S. map, sheet 189, marks the villa as lying within a rectangular enclosure with rounded corners, some 2.8 hectares in extent; however the plans in ref. 10, in particular the cropmark landscape (fig. 155), are more illuminating. Following the dry summers of 1975 and 1976 ploughing of the site brought up quantities of tesserae, roof tiles, wall plaster and coins of the third and fourth centuries. Recent excavations undertaken by West Yorks. County Archaeology Service in light of this plough damage threat. Recent excavations are now published; see refs 10 and 11 below.

1. SMR 1972
2. *Proceedings of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society*, 1849-1854, 270-81.
3. *Y.A.J.*, 37, 1949, 237-9.
4. Faull, M.L. and Moorhouse, S.A. (eds.), 1981, *West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD 1500*, 147.
5. *Britannia*, 8, 1977, 384.
6. *Britannia*, 9, 1978, 428.
7. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 288.
8. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 330.
9. *A. Ex.*, 1976, 102.
10. Wrathmell, S. and Nicholson, A.(eds.), 1990, *Dalton Parlours Iron Age Settlement and Roman Villa*, Yorkshire Archaeology 3.
11. Sumpter, A.B., 1988, Iron Age and Roman at Dalton Parlours, in Price, J. and Wilson, P.R.(eds.), *Recent Research in Roman Yorkshire*, B.A.R. 193, 171-96.

WY 4 DARRINGTON, West Yorks.

SE 47 18

Roman site identified as a possible rectangular farmhouse (or half of a marching camp?) by infra-red photographs. However, SMR staff have not seen these infra-red APs, and believe the evidence rather suspect as quoted. The grid refs quoted by E Houlder seem to be (i) SE 487 178 for a possible 'marching camp', and (ii) SE 483 179 for an enclosure and pottery, roof tiles etc. Aerial reconnaissance for fifteen years by D.N. Riley and B. Yarwood (for the West Yorks Archaeology Service) has produced an extensive cropmark landscape on the plateau above Wenthill (incorporating grid refs. (i) and (ii) above). Site (i) above is not substantiated by AP evidence in the SMR - there is a blank in the cropmark at the grid ref. sited. Site (ii) probably refers to a small sub-rectangular enclosure at

the edge of the plateau at SE 482 179. The associated cropmark landscape of fields or land divisions suggests that there is nothing special about this site. Although nearly all cropmark enclosures are individually unique in some way, the general form and context of the one here is repeated many times in the cropmarks of the region. Yarwood has visited this site in 1974-5 and recalls low earthworks still visible in the ploughsoil; also a relatively dense pottery scatter.

1. SMR 4473
2. *Pontefract Archaeological Journal*, 1975.

WY 5 FERRY FRYSTON, West Yorks.

SE 46 26

Traces of a Roman settlement extending over c. four hectares. Traces noted of at least two small stone buildings, one containing a level of charred grain, though ref 3 notes that "the absence of any tesserae or painted wall plaster prevents this being suggested as a possible villa site." A number of V-shaped ditches yielded quantities of Roman pottery. Coins and pottery indicate early second to late fourth century occupation. The stone wall-footings and roofing tile fragments point to the presence of substantial buildings. Only one small area of settlement has so far been observed. Perhaps villa spreading material (pottery) over c. four hectares through manuring.

1. SMR 2182
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 47, 1957, 209-10.
3. Faull, M.L. and Moorhouse, S.A. (eds.), 1981, *West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD 1500*, 151.

WY 6 GAWTHORPE, West Yorks.

SE 26 21 approx.

It is recorded that a tessellated pavement was seen at 'Gawthorpe near Bingley' during building operations in 1945. Unfortunately the informant died before a precise location could be obtained for the SMR. As the area is now under modern housing, the villa, if there was one, has probably been destroyed.

1. Faull, M.L. and Moorhouse, S.A. (eds.), 1981, *West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD 1500*, 147.

WY 7 GOMERSAL, West Yorks.

Birstall

SE 22 26

Remains of a tessellated pavement and coins of Severus (AD 193-211) are reported as having been found near Birstall Recreation Ground. The recreation ground is now covered by a housing estate. Information about pavement supposed to have come from local journalist.

1. SMR 1775
2. Faull, M.L. and Moorhouse, S.A. (eds.), 1981, *West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD 1500*, 147.

WY 8 HAREWOOD, West Yorks.

Biggin Farm

SE 34 43

Possible villa site. Altar found c. 1864 in Wike and only tentatively linked with Biggin. Finds include roofing and

hypocaust tile, a stone capital, two sandstone pineapples, stone guttering, querns, and (mainly) fourth century pottery. A trial section by M Thackrah proved unproductive. More recent observations of 1970s generally failed to find the substantial material implied by the earlier reports. The cropmarks (SMR 715) add nothing to the interpretation of the site. Hartley's interpretation as a Roman villa seems reasonable; villa sites commonly produce a low density of occupation material and the nature of the debris recorded here implies that the structures may be suffering because of plough damage. The significance of the site rests in the paucity of villas in West Yorks; apart from Dalton Parlours (WY 3), other suspected villas at Bingley, Birstall and Snapethorpe are all covered by modern housing. Biggin lays claim to further investigation by geophysical survey and possible rescue excavation if preservation appears better than at Dalton Parlours. The site is 6 km west south-west of Dalton Parlours, 2 km north of the east-west Roman road from Ilkley to Tadcaster and only 400 m north of the probable course of a parallel but undesignated minor Roman road. The position of Biggin on the millstone grit west of Collingham Beck closely mirrors that of Dalton Parlours on the magnesian limestone east of Collingham Beck. Might this geological distinction be reflected in the site economies?

1. SMR 1318

WY 9 WETHERBY, West Yorks.
SE 40 48

An interesting cemetery, with finds of the first to fourth centuries, suggests settlement nearby. The burial cists are made of worn roofing tiles which suggests substantial buildings in the neighbourhood.

1. SMR 1945
2. *Y.A.J.*, 31, 1934, 171-84.

WILTSHIRE

WZ 1 ALDBOURNE, Wilts.

Upper Upham
SU 22 77

Probable site of bath house recorded by A.D. Passmore.

1. SMR SW 302
2. *W.A.M.*, 41, 1920-1, 389.

WZ 2 ALDBOURNE, Wilts.

Wanborough
SU 23 79

A concentration of sherds which may mark the site of a building identified previously by Bryn Walters. Sherds seen by A. Sewell.

1. SMR NW 303
2. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 135.

WZ 3 ALDBOURNE, Wilts.

Woodsend
SU 22 75

Extensive settlement marked by a scatter of finds including coins, bracelet, slag, flue tiles and a pond.

1. SMR NW 309
2. *W.A.M.*, 74-5, 1979-80, 205.

WZ 4 ALDBOURNE, Wilts.

Aldbourn Gorse
SU 26 73

Site of substantial villa enclosed by a ditch, excavated in 1975 by Bryn Walters.

1. SMR SE 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 63, 1968, 119.
3. *W.A.M.*, 70-1, 1975-6, 134.

WZ 5 ALDBOURNE, Wilts.

Ewins Hill
SU 25 73

Tile fragments and fourth century sherds, found in 1976 by the Swindon Arch. Soc.

1. SMR SE 304

WZ 6 ALDBOURNE, Wilts.

Ewins
SU 25 73

Hypocaust tile.

1. SMR SE 306

WZ 7 ALDBOURNE, Wilts.

Stock Lane
SU 23 74

Sandstone roofing tiles and pottery.

1. SMR SW 308
2. *W.A.M.*, 67, 1972, 173.

WZ 8 ALLINGTON, Wilts.

SU 20 38

Excavations revealed corridor villa with three building phases of late third to fourth century dates. Finds include infant burials, sherds, coins and Chilmark stone tiles.

1. SMR NW 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 65, 1970, 209.
3. *W.A.M.*, 66, 1971, 190-1.

WZ 9 ALTON, Wilts.

SU 12 63

Sherds and box flue tile fragment found to the east of Workway Drove in 1975.

1. SMR SW 311

WZ 10 ALTON, Wilts.

All Saints
SU 10 62

Box tile fragments found in 1959.

1. SMR SW 312

WZ 11 ALTON, Wilts.

Knap Hill
SU 12 63

Settlement remains within enclosure. Possible 'corn drier' or flue, sherds, iron slag, nails and building stone.

1. SMR SW 301
2. *Anth.*, 1930, 23.
3. *W.A.M.*, 37, 1911-2, 42.

WZ 12 ALTON, Wilts.

SU 13 61

Substantial chalk wall with pillar of square tiles, flue tiles,

stone roof tiles, coins and second to fourth century sherds.

1. SMR SW 307
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 504-5.
3. *W.A.M.*, 65, 1970, 207.
4. *W.A.M.*, 66, 1971, 74 and 198.
5. *W.A.M.*, 67, 1972, 173.
6. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 26.

WZ 13 AMESBURY, Wilts.

Earls Farm Down
SU 18 42

Pottery and foundations found by Percy Farrar.

1. SMR SE 308
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 173.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 30.

WZ 14 AMESBURY, Wilts.

Boscombe Airfield
SU 17 40

Sherds and box flue tile found during excavation of bell barrow in 1930.

1. SMR SE 315
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 432-58.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 207.

WZ 15 AMESBURY, Wilts.

Earls Down Farm
SU 18 41

Pottery, oyster shell and tile fragments found during the excavation of a barrow indicate some first to fourth century occupation in this general area.

1. SMR SE 306
2. *W.A.M.*, 59, 1964, 39.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 151.

WZ 16 ASHTON KEYNES, Wilts.

Rixon's gate, Cleveland Farm
SU 04 94

Fieldwork in 1991 examined earthworks extending over 1ha, which appeared to be the site of a villa. Trenching revealed boundary ditches and building rubble including *opus signinum* in the banks.

1. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 297.

WZ 17 ATWORTH, Wilts.

ST 85 66

This L-shaped corridor villa was excavated by Mellor and Goodchild in 1937 and 1938, and more recently by J. Erskine in the 1970s. It spans the years AD 200-400.

Aerial photographs show an aisled building beyond the excavations.

1. SMR NE 302
2. *W.A.M.*, 48, 1937-9, 459-61.
3. *W.A.M.*, 46, 1932-4, 95.
4. *W.A.M.*, 66, 1971, 189.
5. *W.A.M.*, 67, 1972, 173.
6. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 131.
7. *W.A.M.*, 70-1, 1975-6, 142.
8. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 30.

WZ 18 AVEBURY, Wilts.

SU 10 68

Interment in shallow grave found in 1964. Fill contained sherds, flint flakes, oyster shells, a fragment of roofing tile and boot nails, indicating this fill had originated from an area of occupation.

1. SMR NW 302
2. *W.A.M.*, 61, 1966, 97-8.
3. *W.A.M.*, 62, 1967, 135.
4. *W.A.M.*, 67, 1972, 173.

WZ 19 AVEBURY, Wilts.

SU 08 70

Building with mosaic pavement, bronze fittings and roof tiles.

1. SMR SE 305
2. *W.A.M.*, 42, 1922-4, 359-61.
3. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 13, 1923, 268.

WZ 20 AVEBURY, Wilts.

SU 08 70

Four mortared chalk walls and a chalk floor found here.

1. SMR SE 306

WZ 21 BERWICK BASSETT, Wilts.

SU 07 74

Third to fourth century sherds and sandstone tiles.

1. SMR SE 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 132.

WZ 22 BERWICK ST. JOHN, Wilts.

Rotherley Down
ST 94 19

Circular enclosure opening into rectangular enclosure.

Excavated by Pitt-Rivers in 1885. House foundations, corn drying furnace, granaries, and eighteen out of seventy pits Roman. Many small finds.

1. SMR NW 300
2. *Arch. J.*, 104, 37-42.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 39.

WZ 23 BISHOPSTONE, Wilts.

SU 25 81

Intra-mural yard villa excavated in 1972. Two rooms were uncovered, both with traces of mosaics. Channelled hypocaust fired from stoke-hole. Pottery of second to fourth centuries.

1. SMR SE 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 41, 1920-1, 390.
3. *W.A.M.*, 44, 1927-9, 24.
4. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 176.
5. *W.A.M.*, 48, 1937-9, 390.
6. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 132.
7. *W.A.M.*, 74-5, 1979-80, 40-55.

WZ 24 BISHOPSTONE, Wilts.

SU 27 80

A site yielding chalk walls, first to fourth century sherds, nails, animal bones, roof and flue tiles, rubbers and a quernstone. Associated field system.

1. SMR SE 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 132.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 272.

WZ 25 BLUNSDON ST. ANDREW, Wilts.

Groundwell Farm

SU 15 89

Second century sherds and tile fragments.

1. SMR NE 321
2. *W.A.M.*, 76, 1981,176.

WZ 26 BLUNSDON ST. ANDREW, Wilts.

SU 16 91

Corner of a building, sherds, coin and tile fragment found in 1973 by Swindon Arch. Soc.

1. SMR SE 303

WZ 27 BLUNSDON ST. ANDREW, Wilts.

SU 16 90

An occupation layer containing sherds, tile fragments and burnt clay discovered in 1973 by Swindon Arch. Soc. Probably associated with the building at SU 16 91 (WZ 26).

1. SMR 304

WZ 28 BOX, Wilts.

Cheney Court

ST 81 69

Villa site found in 1813, and coins in orchard.

1. SMR NW 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2,18.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 45.

WZ 29 BOX, Wilts.

ST 82 68

North of Box Church. Several excavations in the nineteenth century revealed this villa site. Between 1967 and 1968 H. Hurst uncovered over 40 rooms. This is a courtyard type of villa which includes a bath-suite.

1. SMR NW 301
2. *Arch. J.*, 61, 1.
3. *W.A.M.*, 33, 1903-4, 236.
4. *W.A.M.*, 43, 1925-7, 335.
5. *W.A.M.*, 63, 1968, 109.
6. *W.A.M.*, 64, 1969, 123-4.
7. *W.A.M.*, 66, 1971, 194 and 197.
8. *W.A.M.*, 57, 1958-60, 104 and 422.
9. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 44-5.

WZ 30 BOX, Wilts.

Hazelbury House

ST 83 68

Possible villa site reported 1710-1, 184 feet long (c. 56 m). Tessellated pavement, sherds, stone and tiles fragments concentrated in small area.

1. SMR NW 302
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 7, 43.
3. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 177.
4. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 45.

WZ 31 BOX, Wilts.

The Hermitage

ST 82 68

Box flue tile fragment, mortarium sherd and a coin of Constantine.

1. SMR NW 308
2. *W.A.M.*, 69, 1974,185.

WZ 32 BRADFORD-ON-AVON, Wilts.

ST 81 61

Buildings were excavated in 1976. A villa house itself was not found, but a bath-suite and adjacent outbuildings were uncovered.

1. SMR SW 309

WZ 33 BRATTON, Wilts.

ST 90 50

Fragment of flanged roof tile and three sherds of pottery.

1. SMR SW 311
2. *W.A.M.*, 70-1, 1975-6, 134.

WZ 34 BRITFORD, Wilts.

St. Peter's Church

SU 16 28

Roman bricks used in archways to the north and south of nave, and fourth century coins were found during restoration of the church in 1873.

1. SMR NE 303
2. *W.A.M.*, 57, 1958-60, 212-6.

WZ 35 BROMHAM, Wilts.

ST 99 64

A bath house has been discovered here.

1. SMR SE 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 35, 1907-8, 441.
3. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 178-9.
4. *W.A.M.*, 63, 1968, 102.
5. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 180.
6. *W.A.M.*, 74-5, 1979-80, 205.
7. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 51.

WZ 36 BROMHAM, Wilts.

ST 99 64

A settlement is visible as a large L-shaped cropmark. Surface finds include brick, pottery and slag.

1. SMR SE 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 60, 1965, 129-30.

WZ 37 BROMHAM, Wilts.

Chittoe Heath Plantation

ST 96 66

Supposed site of villa located by W. Cunnington c. 1800.

1. SMR NE 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2,183
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 51.

WZ 38 BROMHAM, Wilts.

Silver Street Lane

ST 95 66

Site of 'Roman residence' discovered by W. Cunnington before 1821. Record of pottery and flues extending over three or more fields.

1. SMR NE 308
2. *Ancient Wiltshire's Roman Era*, 124.

WZ 39 BROMHAM, Wilts.

ST 97 66

This villa was excavated by Baynton before 1810, by Hoare in 1810, by Money in 1840 and by others in 1880. The results show that this villa building had c. seven rooms and

was c. 40 m long.

1. SMR NE 309
2. *W.A.M.*, 6, 1859, 260.
3. *W.A.M.*, 74-5, 1979-80, 186.
4. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 51.

WZ 40 BROMHAM, Wilts.

House of Horn

ST 97 67

Tile, tesserae, pottery, coins and bronze jewellery found in this area.

1. SMR NE 328
2. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 205.

WZ 41 BROUGHTON GIFFORD, Wilts.

ST 87 62

Building foundations. Coins of Valentinian and Constantine. Burials found which remain undated.

Fieldwalking in 1982 produced more coins.

1. SMR SE 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 5, 1859, 280.
3. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 179.
4. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 52.

WZ 42 BROUGHTON GIFFORD, Wilts.

ST 87 62

Building stone fragments, tile fragment, many sherds and various finds including twenty-two coins.

1. SMR SE 303

WZ 43 CALNE, Wilts.

Studley

ST 98 70

Studley villa was excavated in 1753, when the remains of baths with a cistern, a hypocaust, and many small finds were discovered.

1. SMR SE 302
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 180.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 54.

WZ 44 CALNE, Wilts.

ST 98 70

Sherds of pottery found during the course of backfilling an oil pipe trench. This is also the site of a building plotted by the O.S. in 1975.

1. SMR SE 306

WZ 45 CALNE WITHOUT, Wilts.

ST 97 67

Tesserae, tiles and pottery found by N. Aves.

1. SMR NE 307

WZ 46 CALNE WITHOUT, Wilts.

Bowood Villa

ST 97 69

This site was examined in 1779. A tessellated pavement c. 6 x 5 m, small finds and six skeletons were found. The exact position of this site is unclear, and the O.S. grid reference is given here.

1. SMR NE 313
2. *W.A.M.*, 24, 170.
3. *W.A.M.*, 42, 1922-4, 37.

4. *W.A.M.*, 44, 1927-9, 58.
5. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 181.
6. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 54.

WZ 47 CALNE WITHOUT, Wilts.

Nuthills Villa

ST 96 68

This site was partially excavated in 1924-6, revealing a probable winged-corridor villa with a 5 m square room, sandstone slab flooring, roof tiles and small finds.

1. SMR NE 314
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 181.
3. *W.A.M.*, 46, 1932-4, 49-58.
4. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 54.

WZ 48 CASTLE EATON, Wilts.

SU 16 96

Finds from west of Kempsford Church include first to fourth century sherds, tile fragments and coins.

1. SMR NE 302
2. *W.A.M.*, 76, 1981, 176.

WZ 49 CHARLTON ST. PETER, Wilts.

SU 10 56

Quantities of pennant sandstone and box flue tiles. Third to fourth century pottery.

1. SMR NW 302
2. *W.A.M.*, 70-1, 1975-6, 135.

WZ 50 CHARLTON ST. PETER, Wilts.

Charlton Down

SU 08 52

Sherds, brick and utilised stone.

1. SMR SE 307
2. *W.A.M.*, 74-5, 1979-80, 205.

WZ 51 CHERHILL, Wilts.

St. James Church

SU 03 70

Roman tessellated pavement found in 1913 in front of the churchyard gate. The mosaic had a guilloche border and floral decoration.

1. SMR SW 302
2. *W.A.M.*, 38, 1913-4, 222.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 55.
4. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 308.

WZ 52 CHISELDON, Wilts.

Plough Inn

SU 19 80

Construction work uncovered a Roman occupation layer which yielded a possible hypocaust, a stone wall, sherds, coins, nails and animal bone.

1. SMR SE 303
2. *W.A.M.*, 46, 1932-4, 101.
3. *W.A.M.*, 74-5, 1979-80, 205.

WZ 53 CHISELDON, Wilts.

Berricot Lane, M4

SU 19 80

This is an extensive villa complex with a bath suite which was first occupied c. AD 50-60 and lasted into the fourth

century.

1. SMR SE 304
2. *W.A.M.*, 57, 1958-60, 24-9.
3. *W.A.M.*, 67, 1972, 174.
4. *W.A.M.*, 69, 1974, 185.
5. *W.A.M.*, 74-5, 1979-80, 91-110.
6. *Arch. Rev.*, 5, 9.

WZ 54 CHISELDON, Wilts.

Badbury, M4

SU 19 80

Chalk block foundations running 10 m north to south and 14 m west to east. Much pottery.

1. SMR SE 306
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 5, 9.
3. *W.A.M.*, 74-5, 1979-80, 110-1.

WZ 55 CHISELDON, Wilts.

South Farm

SU 19 76

Air photographs and the pattern of surface debris indicate a villa site comprising four buildings.

1. SMR NE 303
2. *W.A.M.*, 49, 1940-2, 117.
3. *W.A.M.*, 70-1, 1975-6, 135.
4. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 37, 1947, 249.

WZ 56 CHISELDON, Wilts.

South Farm

SU 19 77

The Swindon Archaeological Society report first to fourth century pottery and building debris.

1. SMR NE 304

WZ 57 CHISELDON, Wilts.

Burderop Down

SU 16 77

Extensive settlement site indicated by traces of square rough stone floor tiles, greyware and iron slag over a large area.

1. SMR NE 305
2. *W.A.M.*, 46, 1932-4, 101.
3. *W.A.M.*, 49, 1940-2, 117.
4. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 57.

WZ 58 CLYFFE PYPARD, Wilts.

Cuffs Corner

SU 08 76

A large villa building of the second to fourth century is reported here by county archaeologists.

1. SMR NE 304

WZ 59 COLERNE, Wilts.

ST 79 70

Two sherds and a stone fragment of a probable roofing tile.

1. SMR SE 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 69, 1974, 185.

WZ 60 COLERNE, Wilts.

Colerne Park

Roman building indicated by two lengths of Roman wall, tiles, pottery and coins of Constantine.

1. SMR SW 305
2. *W.A.M.*, 57, 1958-60, 268.

WZ 61 COLERNE, Wilts.

ST 83 71

Masonry buildings covering area of c. six hectares.

Building stone, flue and roof tiles, stone flooring, samian pottery and coins from second to fourth century.

1. SMR SW 304
2. *W.A.M.*, 55, 1953-4, 283-4.
3. *W.A.M.*, 57, 1958-60, 78 and 240-1 and 268.
4. *W.A.M.*, 63, 1968, 119.

WZ 62 COLERNE, Wilts.

ST 81 71

This Roman villa was found in 1838 and excavated in 1854.

There were twelve tessellated floors, a hypocaust, painted plaster, tiles, coins of Constantine and two stone coffins.

All under modern airfield.

1. SMR SW 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 3, 1856, 14.
3. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 184.
4. *Arch. J.*, 13, 328-32.
5. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 59.

WZ 63 COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON, Wilts.

Inham Down

SU 22 56

A few broken tiles and sherds found by Shimon Applebaum in 1951 within a 'kidney-shaped' enclosure.

1. SMR NW 308
2. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 60.

WZ 64 CRICKLADE, Wilts.

High Street

SU 09 93

Numerous second to fourth century sherds, wall plaster, tesserae and tile fragments.

1. SMR SE 310
2. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 205.

WZ 65 CRICKLADE, Wilts.

The Forty

SU 09 93

Second to fourth century sherds and building debris.

1. SMR SE 311
2. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 205.

WZ 66 CRICKLADE, Wilts.

Kingshill Farm

SU 11 92

Foundations of building including a hypocaust and stoke-hole, second to fourth century sherds and coins, nails, a whetstone and part of a quern.

1. SMR SW 303
2. *W.A.M.*, 55, 1953-4, 349.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 61.

WZ 67 CRICKLADE, Wilts.

ST. Mary's Church

SU 10 93

Roman tile.

1. SMR SW 308
2. *W.A.M.*, 12, 128.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 61.

WZ 68 CRICKLADE, Wilts.

Thames Lane

SU 10 93

Two ditches containing sherds. To the west was an area of tiles, second to fourth century sherds and bronze artefacts.

Excavated by J. Heath.

1. SMR SW 311
2. *W.A.M.*, 74-5, 1979-80, 205.
3. *W.A.M.*, 76, 1981, 176.

WZ 69 DEVIZES, Wilts.

Cards Lawns

SU 01 60

Box flue tile fragment.

1. SMR SW 330
2. *W.A.M.*, 59, 1964, 206.

WZ 70 DONHEAD ST. MARY, Wilts.

Burltons Garden

ST 90 24

Pottery and foundations.

1. SMR SW 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 186.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 64.

WZ 71 DOWNTON, Wilts.

SU 18 21

The Ministry of Works excavated this villa in 1955. It has seven rooms, a bath house, a mosaic floor and a 'corn drying' furnace. The finds indicate a fourth century date.

1. SMR SE 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 55, 1953-4, 176-8.
3. *W.A.M.*, 58, 1961-3, 303-41.
4. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 64.

WZ 72 DURNFORD, Wilts.

SU 14 36

A building was discovered during excavation of oval cropmark. Flint wall footings, pottery of the first to fourth centuries and a coin of Constantine found.

1. SMR NW 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 56, 1955-6, 245.
3. *W.A.M.*, 57, 1958-60, 173-5.

WZ 73 EAST KENNET, Wilts.

SU 12 66

Roofing tiles from area of oval and circular patches in grass of clover field.

1. SMR NW 320

WZ 74 EDINGTON, Wilts.

Lower Baynton

ST 93 55

Box flue tiles, tesserae and fourth century pottery frequently found. The farmer has noted parchmarks of buildings c. 10 m long, with an apsidal wall to north.

1. SMR NW 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 69, 1974, 186.

WZ 75 EDINGTON, Wilts.

ST 92 52

Wall plaster, pottery, coins, iron fragment, colour coated mortaria, neck of flagon, finger ring and other bronze fragments.

1. SMR SW 307
2. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 133.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 7, 43.

WZ 76 EDINGTON, Wilts.

Timhead Hill

ST 93 52

Tile fragments, white tesserae and late pottery.

1. SMR SW 310
2. *W.A.M.*, 70-1, 1975-6, 135.

WZ 77 ENFORD, Wilts.

SU 09 51

Pottery and what appears to have been a hypocaust found here by the military.

1. SMR SE 302
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 187.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 69.

WZ 78 ENFORD, Wilts.

Compton

SU 13 51

Length of mortared chalk wall foundation found in 1966, along with New Forest ware sherds, lead cistern, glass, nails and samian.

1. SMR SW 310
2. *W.A.M.*, 62, 1967, 126-7.

WZ 79 ENFORD, Wilts.

SU 14 52

Sherds found on reputed possible villa site.

1. SMR SW 308
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 187.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 70.

WZ 80 ENFORD, Wilts.

Compton

SU 13 52

An 1966 trenching uncovered sherds, lead sheeting, glass fragments, metal objects, roofing tiles and animal bones.

1. SMR SW 303
2. *W.A.M.*, 62, 1967, 135.
3. *W.A.M.*, 63, 1968, 119.

WZ 81 FIGHELDEAN, Wilts.

SU 15 46

Roman pottery and foundations probably exposed by quarrying.

1. SMR NE 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 188.

WZ 82 FITTLETON, Wilts.

SU 18 51

Settlement excavated in 1894 yielding roofing tiles, brick, tiles, paving stones, sherds and oyster shells.

1. SMR SE 311
2. *W.A.M.*, 28, 1894-6, 172.

3. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 71.

WZ 83 FROXFIELD/RAMSBURY, Wilts.

Rudge Farm

SU 27 69

This villa was found in 1725, and relocated in 1976. Finds include four or five human skeletons, coins of 'the lower Empire', a stone statuette of Atys, tesserae and the Rudge Cup.

1. SMR NE 303
2. *Archaeologia*, 8, 98.
3. *W.A.M.*, 53, 1950, 332.
4. *W.A.M.*, 54, 1951-2, 361-2.
5. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 71-2.
6. *W.A.M.*, 46, 1932-4, 108-9.
7. Hoare, C., 1819, *Roman Aera*, 121.

WZ 84 FROXFIELD, Wilts.

Froxfield Farm

SU 2 6

Tessellated pavement found in 1725.

1. SMR NE U06
2. *Archaeologia*, 8, 98.

WZ 85 FROXFIELD, Wilts.

SU 28 68

An aerial photograph has revealed villa plan comprising house and barn in a double ditched square enclosure. On the surface here are pottery sherds, reported by the Swindon Arch. Soc.

1. SMR NE 304

WZ 86 FYFIELD, Wilts.

Fyfield House

Roman pavement recorded by Colt Hoare. Sherds, sandstone tile fragments, flue tile and tesserae.

Rediscovered in 1975.

1. SMR NW 312
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 189-90.

WZ 87 GRAFTON, Wilts.

SU 26 61

Tile and sherds.

1. SMR SE 302
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 190.
3. *W.A.M.*, 34, 1905-6, 308-9.
4. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 7 and 72.

WZ 88 GREAT BEDWYN, Wilts.

Castle Copse

SU 28 62

Courtyard villa with a mosaic pavement; finds include jewellery, pottery and coins. Excavations in 1980s.

1. SMR SE 304
2. *W.A.M.*, 1, 1854, 352.
3. *W.A.M.*, 6, 1859, 253.
4. *W.A.M.*, 35, 1907-8, 406.
5. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 174.
6. *W.A.M.*, 48, 1937-9, 318-20.
7. *W.A.M.*, 56, 1955-6, 183.
8. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 73.
9. *Britannia*, 16, 1985, 308.

10. *Britannia*, 17, 1986, 419-20.

WZ 89 GREAT BEDWYN, Wilts.

Tottenham House

SU 24 63

'Villa site' noted in the SMR.

1. SMR SW 302
2. *W.A.M.*, 19, 16 and 29.
3. *W.A.M.*, 3, 1856, 14.

WZ 90 GRIMSTEAD, Wilts.

East Grimstead

SU 23 27

Excavations by Heywood Sumner 1914-24 revealed a corridor villa with three bath houses. The pottery was of the third and fourth centuries.

1. SMR NW 301
2. Sumner, H., 1924, *Excavations of East Grimstead*.
3. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 75.

WZ 91 GRITTLETON, Wilts.

The Grove

ST 84 79

Alleged site of Roman building, but nothing found on site when visited by O.S. in 1976.

1. SMR NW 303
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 190.
3. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 75.

WZ 92 GRITTLETON, Wilts.

In ST 88 SE

Lead coffin containing inhumation and coins found in 1852, with traces of building in adjoining ground.

1. SMR SE U02
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 190.
3. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 75.

WZ 93 HAM, Wilts.

Wood Copse

SU 34 62

'Possible villa site' noted in the SMR.

1. SMR SW 550

WZ 94 HANNINGTON, Wilts.

Hannington Wick

SU 18 95

This well-attested villa was excavated in 1890. Finds included parts of a red and white tessellated pavement, wall plaster, oyster shells, samian and a coin of the Constantinian era.

1. SMR NE 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 15, 190.
3. *W.A.M.*, 25, 232-4.
4. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 133.
5. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 205.
6. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 75.

WZ 95 HAYDON WICK, Wilts.

SU 16 91

A building excavated in 1934 had coral rag walls, ploughed out floors, stone roofing tiles, nails and pottery. A further building was indicated by fieldwalking in 1973 by the

Swindon Arch. Soc.

1. SMR SE 307
2. *W.A.M.*, 47, 1935-7, 117-8.

WZ 96 HAYDON WICK, Wilts.

Cloverlands

SU 13 87

Small stone building and at least one timber building, tiles, second to fourth century pottery and fourth century coins.

1. SMR NW 309
2. *W.A.M.*, 74-5, 1979-80, 206.

WZ 97 HEDDINGTON, Wilts.

Heddington Wick

ST 9 6

Foundations extending over a quarter of a mile. Also many coins and a pot full of coins. The extent of the foundation argues against an isolated temple, but rather a larger settlement.

1. SMR NE U05
2. *W.A.M.*, 69, 1974, 179.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 75.

WZ 98 HEDDINGTON, Wilts.

ST 97 67

Sewer pipe trenches revealed building debris, tile fragments and pottery.

1. SMR NE 318
2. *W.A.M.*, 69, 1974, 186.

WZ 99 HIGHWORTH, Wilts.

SU 19 92

Walls of building and associated debris: second to fourth century sherds, a glass vessel, coins, tiles, tesserae and a shale pendant found.

1. SMR SE 315
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 3, 36.
3. *W.A.M.*, 57, 1958-60, 268.
4. *W.A.M.*, 64, 1969, 135.
5. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 133.

WZ 100 HIGHWORTH, Wilts.

SU 20 93

Foundations, second to fourth century sherds, pits, ditches, nails, ring, tiles and inhumations.

1. SMR SW 305
2. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 205.

WZ 101 HIGHWORTH, Wilts.

Priory Green

SU 20 92

Four stone buildings linked by paths. First to fourth century sherds, tile fragments and second century coins.

1. SMR SW 309
2. *W.A.M.*, 76, 1981, 176.

WZ 102 HIGHWORTH, Wilts.

Eastrop

SU 20 92

Part of a double ditched enclosure of a type known to be associated with villas in this area (e.g. WZ 84) observed from the air by Swindon Arch. Soc. Sherds were found at

the centre of this feature.

1. SMR SW 311
2. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 205.

WZ 103 HIGHWORTH, Wilts.

Eastrop

SU 20 92

Pottery and tiles around a springhead.

1. SMR SW 312
2. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 205.

WZ 104 HIGHWORTH, Wilts.

Wade Hill

SU 19 92

Large scatter of second to fourth century sherds, coins and tiles.

1. SMR SE 332
2. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 133.

WZ 105 HIGHWORTH, Wilts.

Hampton Hill

SU 19 92

Dense scatter of worked stone, tiles and second to fourth century pottery.

1. SMR SE 327
2. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 205.

WZ 106 KILMINGTON, Wilts.

ST 80 36

Traces of Romano-British settlement reputedly found, though there are no obvious indications of occupation. The field is called 'Blackland'.

1. SMR NW 304
2. *Ancient History of South Wiltshire.*

WZ 107 KILMINGTON, Wilts.

ST 76 35

One pottery tessera.

1. SMR NE 301

WZ 108 LACOCK, Wilts.

Lacock

ST 9 6

Traces of 'a villa' are reported to have been found in this area.

1. SMR NW U04
2. *W.A.M.*, 43, 1925-7, 503.
3. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 194.
4. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 80.

WZ 109 LANGLEY BURRELL WITHOUT, Wilts.

Poor Lains Coppice

ST 93 76

Surface finds comprise pennant sandstone, stone tiles, pottery tiles, rubble and third to fourth century pottery. This site was discovered by fieldwalking in 1978.

1. SMR NW 305

WZ 110 LATTON, Wilts.

Field Barn

SU 09 95

Reports exist of a Roman building found in 1676.

1. SMR NE 303
2. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 80.

WZ 111 LATTON, Wilts.

SU 09 95

Pits containing the debris of a building, including second to fourth century pottery, colt stone, daub, glass and ox bones.

1. SMR NE 304
2. W.A.M., 72-3, 1977-8, 206.

WZ 112 LATTON, Wilts.

SU 09 95

The Swindon Archaeology Society reports a Roman building (1974).

1. SMR NE 305

WZ 113 LATTON, Wilts.

SU 09 94

Sherds and tile fragments found in 1974 by the Swindon Archaeological Society.

1. SMR SE 303

WZ 114 LIDDINGTON, Wilts.

Medbourne Lane

SU 19 80

Tile fragments, painted wall plaster and sherds revealed by M4 construction.

1. SMR SE 336
2. W.A.M., 74-5, 1979-80, 113.

WZ 115 LIMPLEY STOKE, Wilts.

ST 77 61

Foundations of a settlement site and many small finds, including much pottery, now in a garden area.

1. SMR SE 300
2. *Archaeology of Somerset*, 1931.

WZ 116 LIMPLEY STOKE, Wilts.

ST 78 61

Probable R-B masonry walling exposed in gas main trench. Photographs held in Devizes Museum show two sections of two courses of squared blocks at right-angles to the trench.

1. SMR SE 301

WZ 117 LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL, Wilts.

Hill Deverill

ST 86 40

Roman pottery and flue tiles found near earthworks.

1. SMR SE 302
2. *Archaeology of Wiltshire*, 1, 49.

WZ 118 LYDIARD TREGOZE, Wilts.

Basset Down House

SU 11 79

Traces of chalk walls, sherds and part of quern stone.

1. SMR NW 303
2. W.A.M., 38, 1913-4, 282 and 635.
3. W.A.M., 45, 1930-2, 196.
4. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 83.

WZ 119 MARLBOROUGH, Wilts.

Summerfield

SU 18 69

Building found during construction of tennis court: pottery, roof tile, cement, oyster shells, nails and sestertius of Trajan.

1. SMR NE 314
2. W.A.M., 74-5, 1979-80, 56-9.

WZ 120 MARLBOROUGH, Wilts.

Browns Farm

SU 19 67

Field survey indicates winged villa. Finds include tiles, tesserae and second to fourth century sherds.

1. SMR NE 317

WZ 121 MALMESBURY, Wilts.

ST 93 87

Hypocaust found in 1887.

1. SMR NW 300
2. *Arch. J.*, 44, 53.

WZ 122 MANNINGFORD, Wilts.

Manningford Bruce Churchyard

SU 14 58

Chalk wall foundations and a line of tessellated flooring was revealed during gravedigging operations in the churchyard. Re-examined in 1985-7.

1. SMR NW 304
2. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 84.
3. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 354.
4. W.A.M., 82, 1988, 84-91.

WZ 123 MILDENHALL, Wilts.

SU 21 69

First to fourth century sherds and a fragment of flue tile found in 1955.

1. SMR NW 301
2. W.A.M., 56, 1955-6, 182 and 194.

WZ 124 MILDENHALL, Wilts.

Forest Hill Farm

SU 20 68

Earthworks, a cremation and a villa discovered here.

1. SMR NW 303
2. W.A.M., 56, 1955-6, 191-2 and 198.
3. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 88.

WZ 125 MILTON LILBOURNE, Wilts.

Milton Hill

SU 19 58

A great deal of domestic building material has been found here between 1958 and 1973: samian, New Forest and coarse wares, fragments of saddle querns, brick, stone roof tile and imbrex.

1. SMR NE 300
2. W.A.M., 69, 1974, 186.

WZ 126 MILTON LILBOURNE, Wilts.

SU 19 59

Twenty sherds and fragment of box flue tile.

1. SMR NE 309

WZ 127 MINETY, Wilts.

Old Mill

SU 00 90

Surface finds of pottery, tesserae and tile fragments.

1. SMR SW 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 206.

WZ 128 NETHERAVON, Wilts.

Netheravon House

SU 14 48

Bath house found in 1907. Finds include roof tiles, coarse black ware, red ridge tiles and six coins. Part of a tessellated floor was uncovered in 1936 in coal yard.

1. SMR NW 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 490-1.
3. *W.A.M.*, 47, 1935-7, 538.

WZ 129 NORTH TIDWORTH, Wilts.

SU 2 5

"Some remains of good masonry being part of a hypocaust" found by Cunningham in 1972 near Sidbury Hill, but no grid reference was supplied.

1. SMR SW U07
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 205.
3. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 92.

WZ 130 NORTH WRAXALL, Wilts.

Truckle Hill

ST 83 76

Villa 180 x 36 feet (c. 55 x 11 m) with sixteen rooms and baths. Finds include coins, pottery and ornaments.

Cemetery of four burials to the west, with occupation to the south-west.

1. SMR NW 304
2. *W.A.M.*, 7, 1862, 59-74.
3. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 206.
4. *W.A.M.*, 74-5, 1979-80, 206.
5. Lewis, 1913, *North Wraxall*.
6. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 57, 92-3.
7. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 2, 1860, 157-9.

WZ 131 OGBOURNE ST. GEORGE, Wilts.

Chase Woods, Ogbourne Hill

SU 21 75

Blocks indicating a structure and subsidiary building, a filled-in pond, sherds, quern fragments and chalk blocks found during fieldwalking operations by A. Sewell and B. Phillips 1977-8.

1. SMR NW 329
2. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 204.

WZ 132 OSBOURNE ST. ANDREW, Wilts.

Southend

SU 19 73

Slight mound produced sandstone roofing tiles and flint.

1. SMR SE 309

WZ 133 PEWSHAM/CALNE WITHOUT, Wilts.

Studley Hill

ST 96 71

Piece of mosaic floor uncovered under road when sewer trench was dug.

1. SMR SE 307

WZ 134 PITTON AND FARLEY, Wilts.

Farley Farm

SU 23 29

Various finds around this farm include stone tiles, a horseshoe, nails, sherds and a coin of Antonius Pius.

1. SMR NW 300
2. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 96.

WZ 135 PITTON AND FARLEY, Wilts.

SU 21 30

A reputed earthwork which could be a villa or camp. No inspection has recently been made.

1. SMR SW 313

WZ 136 POTTERNE, Wilts.

ST 99 59

Habitation site marked by stone roof, tiles, lead and bronze fragments, coins and pottery.

1. SMR NE 307
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 200.
3. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 96.

WZ 137 PRESHUTE, Wilts.

Barton Down

SU 17 70

A settlement associated with rectangular earthworks yielded much painted plaster and tiles.

1. SMR SE 305
2. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 97.

WZ 138 PURTON, Wilts.

Dodgridge

SU 08 87

Pottery kilns and wasters found with the traces of a substantial stone building. Scatters of second to fourth century sherds.

1. SMR NE 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 70-1, 1975-6, 135.
3. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 51-8.
4. *W.A.M.*, 76, 1981, 177.

WZ 139 PURTON, Wilts.

SU 09 89

Area of foundations with pottery and coins.

1. SMR NE 302
2. *W.A.M.*, 38, 1913-4, 311.
3. *W.A.M.*, 41, 1920-1, 393.
4. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 98.

WZ 140 PURTON, Wilts.

Dogridge

SU 08 87

Second to fourth century sherds, tesserae, tiles and box flue tiles.

1. SMR NE 303
2. *W.A.M.*, 67, 1972, 174.
3. *W.A.M.*, 69, 1974, 186.
4. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 130.

WZ 141 PURTON, Wilts.

SU 08 87

Remains of tessellated pavement found in 1896, along with coins of Claudius, Constantine, Magnentius and Decentius.

1. SMR NE 305
2. *W.A.M.*, 41, 1920-1, 393.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 97-8.

WZ 142 RAMSBURY, Wilts.

Littlecote Park

SU 29 70

An excavated villa with mosaic floors. The south and east ranges were examined in 1987-8. In the south range a masonry barn was built c. A.D. 240, and a bath-suite was added to it at the west end but not completed. In the fourth century the barn was further sub-divided and a small bath-suite inserted in its north side. In the eastern range, c. A.D. 300 a buttressed building of three bays was built.

Excavations completed 1991.

1. SMR SE 300
2. Lysons, S., 1813-1819, *Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae*, part 4, plates 9 and 10.
3. Hoare, R.C., 1819, *Roman Aera*, 117-21.
4. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 98.
5. *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 329.
6. *Britannia*, 12, 1981, 360.
7. Wallers, B., and Phillips, B., *Archaeological Excavations in Littlecote Park, Wiltshire, 1978* (Littlecote 1979).
8. Wallers, B., and Phillips, B., *Archaeological Excavations in Littlecote Park, Wiltshire, 1978 and 1980* (Littlecote 1981).
9. *Britannia*, 16, 1988, 308.
10. *Britannia*, 20, 1989, 315-7.
11. *Britannia*, 21, 1990, 353-4.
12. *Britannia*, 23, 1992, 301.

WZ 143 SALISBURY, Wilts.

Old Sarum

SU 13 32

Possible Romano-British walls and a pebble floor below castle mound. Also wall plaster, tiles, samian and coarse ware, coins and brooch. This has been suggested as the possible site of Sorviodunum town.

1. SMR SW 304
2. *W.A.M.*, 39, 1915-7, 22-9.
3. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 203-4.
4. *W.A.M.*, 57, 1958-60, 352-70.
5. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 110.
6. *RCHM Wilts.*, 1980, 1-15.

WZ 144 SALISBURY, Wilts.

Pauls Dene Estate

SU 14 32

An area of dense Romano-British refuse on surface, and found beneath surface during development work. Roof tiles, pottery, baked clay and coins. Pottery is of first to fourth centuries, though most is late fourth.

1. SMR SW 305
2. *W.A.M.*, 56, 1955-6, 102-126.
3. *W.A.M.*, 57, 1958-60, 181 and 187.

WZ 145 SALISBURY, Wilts.

Stratford Sub Castle

SU 13 31

Building foundations on edge of Romano-British road and over a wide area. Superimposed chalk floors, cobble yards, pots, coins of first to fourth centuries and shell. Town of Sorviodunum?

1. SMR SW 309
2. *W.A.M.*, 60, 1965, 138.
3. *W.A.M.*, 61, 1966, 106.
4. *W.A.M.*, 65, 1970, 208.
5. *Arch. Rev.*, 2, 18.
6. *Arch. Rev.*, 4, 49.
7. *Arch. Rev.*, 1, 26-7.
8. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 110.

WZ 146 SALISBURY, Wilts.

Netheravon Road

SU 14 31

Small late Romano-British settlement partially excavated 1941-8. Hearths, glass, pottery, roof tile, coins, iron slag and a sandal.

1. SMR SW 312
2. *W.A.M.*, 52, 1947-8, 394-9.
3. *W.A.M.*, 53, 1949-50, 258.
4. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 102.

WZ 147 SHALBOURNE, Wilts.

SU 31 63

Sherds and tile fragments.

1. SMR SW 300

WZ 148 SOUTH NEWTON, Wilts.

Camp Hill Reservoir

SU 11 33

Settlement revealed in 1933 during reservoir construction. Artefacts discovered include sherds, painted plaster, a rotary quern and the remains of a small oven with a flue.

1. SMR SW 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 46, 1932-4, 389.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 106.

WZ 149 SOUTH WRAXALL, Wilts.

ST 82 65

Tile fragments, samian and coarse ware sherds.

1. SMR NW 307

WZ 150 SOUTH WRAXALL, Wilts.

ST 81 66

Possible villa site with building material and pottery.

1. SMR NW 303
2. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 30, 1940, 17.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 90.

WZ 151 STANTON FITZWARREN, Wilts.

SU 17 90

This excavated villa has several tessellated pavements and a bath house dating to the third century. Excavated in 1969 by Swindon Arch. Soc.

1. SMR SE 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 38, 1913-4, 322.
3. *W.A.M.*, 41, 1920-1, 394.

- WZ 152 STANTON FITZWARREN, Wilts.
SU 18 90
Sherds and a packed stone layer; found 1969 by the Swindon Arch. Soc.
1. SMR SE 301
- WZ 153 STANTON FITZWARREN, Wilts.
SU 17 90
Large quantity of coral rag building stone with associated pottery covering area c. 50 m x 110 m.
1. SMR SE 326
2. *W.A.M.*, 76, 1981, 177.
- WZ 154 STANTON ST. QUINTIN, Wilts.
Stanton Park South
ST 89 79
Assorted finds, coins and pottery. Building stone.
1. SMR NE 303
- WZ 155 STANTON ST. QUINTIN, Wilts.
Stanton Park
ST 89 79
This probable Roman villa and settlement was excavated in 1910 and 1939. Surface finds more recently include tesserae, tiles, coins, pottery and other finds.
1. SMR NE 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 215.
3. *W.A.M.*, 63, 1968, 119.
4. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 134.
5. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 107.
- WZ 156 STEEPLE LANGFORD, Wilts.
Yarnbury Castle
SU 03 40
Pottery, tiles, coins and burials found between 1800 and 1932. Constantine I coin.
1. SMR SW 300
2. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 38.
- WZ 157 STOCKTON, Wilts.
Stockton Earthworks
ST 97 36
Settlement amid earthworks. Various features including possible streets and reports from 1833 indicate that masonry is possibly present. Many small finds. No stratigraphy available.
1. SMR NE 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 43, 1925-7, 389.
3. *W.A.M.*, 53, 1949-50, 254.
4. *W.A.M.*, 56, 1955-6, 109.
5. *W.A.M.*, 67, 1972, 174.
6. *W.A.M.*, 70-1, 1975-6, 136.
7. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 206.
8. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 109.
- WZ 158 SUTTON VENY, Wilts.
Pit Meads, West Site
ST 90 43
Winged-corridor villa with bath-suite. The details of this villa are difficult to separate from the villa WZ 159.
1. SMR SW 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 204.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 110-111.
- WZ 159 SUTTON VENY, Wilts.
Pit Meads
ST 90 43
Villa. See comments in record WZ 158. Ditches.
1. SMR SW 302
2. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 204.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 110-111.
- WZ 160 SWINDON, Wilts.
Playing Fields
SU 12 86
Sherds, brooch and pilae tile fragments found during pipe trench digging.
1. SMR NW 301
2. *W.A.M.*, 70-1, 1975-6, 136.
- WZ 161 SWINDON, Wilts.
SU 14 86
Coin of Licinius, sherds and box tile found to the S.W. of Rodbourne Cheney Church.
1. SMR NW 305
- WZ 162 SWINDON, Wilts.
Broome Manor Lane
Su 16 82
Ditches exposed during golf course construction and examined in 1973. Two linear ditches contained second to fourth century pottery, and buildings and wells are reported.
1. SMR SE 313
2. *Arch. Rev.*, 7, 45.
3. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 134.
- WZ 163 SWINDON, Wilts.
Downs View Road
SU 16 82
Stone wall, pottery and coins reported by the Swindon Archaeological Society.
1. SMR SE 315
- WZ 164 SWINDON, Wilts.
Coate Water
SU 17 82
Sherds of second to fourth centuries. Foundations reported by the Swindon Arch. Soc.
1. SMR SE 317
- WZ 165 SWINDON, Wilts.
Queens Park
SU 15 84
Wall foundations and pottery.
1. SMR SE 320
2. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 112.
- WZ 166 SWINDON, Wilts.
High Street
SU 15 83
Traces of buildings and well.
1. SMR SE 324
2. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 206.

WZ 167 SWINDON, Wilts.

Westlecot Road

SU 14 83

Building with 'intra-mural yard', stone and tile fragments, plus sherds.

1. SMR SW 300
2. W.A.M., 30, 1898-9, 217-221.
3. W.A.M., 61, 1966, 110.
4. W.A.M., 68, 1973, 135.
5. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 112.

WZ 168 SWINDON, Wilts.

SU 12 83

Dark soil, ditches and a stone structure reported by the Swindon Arch. Soc.

1. SMR SW 309

WZ 169 SWINDON, Wilts.

Lydiard Park

SU 10 84

Tile fragments and stone discovered during fieldwalking.

1. SMR SW 318

WZ 170 TEFFONT, Wilts.

Upper Holt

ST 98 31

Floor and foundations partly underlie a mound. 225 coins found on floor c. 1920, with sherds, so this site may be religious?

1. SMR SE 302
2. W.A.M., 38, 1913-4, 329.
3. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 113.

WZ 171 TOCKENHAM, Wilts.

SU 03 79

Tesserae, rubble, chalk and pottery.

1. SMR NW 301
2. W.A.M., 70-1, 1975-6, 136.

WZ 172 UPTON LOVELL, Wilts.

ST 96 44

Site yielding painted stucco, 'corn driers', brick, flue tiles and samian.

1. SMR SE 307
2. W.A.M., 63, 1968, 119.
3. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 79.

WZ 173 WANBOROUGH, Wilts.

SU 20 84

Pipe trench cut through black occupation layer. Near centre were remains of building, comprising chalk walls and floors. Second century sherds.

1. SMR SW 301
2. W.A.M., 67, 1972, 174.

WZ 174 WANBOROUGH, Wilts.

SU 21 83

Swindon Arch. Soc. report 'building material debris', second to fourth centuries, indicative of a villa site.

1. SMR SW 300

WZ 175 WANBOROUGH, Wilts.

SU 18 85

Rhomboidal shaped enclosure including a wall, samian and coarseware.

1. SMR NE 304
2. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 117.

WZ 176 WANBOROUGH, Wilts.

St. Pauls Drive

SU 19 84

Second to fourth century sherds and a stone layer noted.

1. SMR SE 337
2. W.A.M., 76, 1981, 177.

WZ 177 WESTBURY, Wilts.

Westbury Ironworks

ST 86 52

Evidence of wall foundations and a well. Finds include samian ware and other pottery, coins of the first to fourth centuries, brooches, querns, loom weights and a skeleton.

1. SMR SE 300
2. W.A.M., 45, 1930-2, 483.
3. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 76 and 119.

WZ 178 WESTBURY, Wilts.

ST 86 49

Box flue tile fragments found in the bed of the River Biss, presumably washed there from nearby Roman building site, probably a villa.

1. SMR NE 302
2. W.A.M., 62, 1967, 135.

WZ 179 WEST DEAN, Wilts/Hants.

Hoolyflower Field.

SU 25 27

Very large site, which multiple excavations have shown to contain buildings, baths, hypocausts and mosaics.

1. SMR NE 300
2. W.A.M., 13, 33-5.
3. W.A.M., 22, 243-50.
4. W.A.M., 45, 1930-2, 185.
5. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 119.

WZ 180 WEST KNOYLE, Wilts.

Willoughby Hedge

ST 87 33

Roman pavement found during road widening. Information from Hugh Shortt, Salisbury Museum.

1. SMR SE 301

WZ 181 WEST LAVINGTON, Wilts.

Littleton Pannell Manor House

SU 00 54

Rough paved floor, wall plaster, animal bones and coin of Constantine I.

1. SMR SW 301
2. W.A.M., 41, 1920-1, 222-4.
3. *Dauntseys School Arch. Soc. Report*, 1, 1945.
4. *Dauntseys School Arch. Soc. Report*, 2, 1946.
5. *Dauntseys School Arch. Soc. Report*, 3, 1947.
6. VCH Wilts., 1, 1957, 120.

WZ 182 WESTWOOD, Wilts.

ST 80 59

Roof and flue tile, wall plaster, samian and other pottery, bronze pin and a stone coffin containing the skeleton of a child. In 1990, geophysical survey suggested the presence of two stone buildings and a large number of ditches. Trial trenching confirmed the existence of one of the buildings and a large ditch.

1. SMR NW 300
2. *W.A.M.*, 38,1913-4, 3.
3. *W.A.M.*, 41,1920-1, 171.
4. *W.A.M.*, 45, 1930-2, 208.
5. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 121.
6. *Britannia*, 22, 1991, 287.

WZ 183 WESTWOOD, Wilts.

Tessellated pavement dug up in 1683.

1. SMR NW U01
2. *VCH Somerset*, 1, 1906, 362.

WZ 184 WHITEPARISH, Wilts.

Abbotstone Farm

SU 24 23

Box flue tile.

1. SMR SW 303
2. *Salisbury Museum Annual Report*, 1933-4, 1.

WZ 185 WILCOT, Wilts.

SU 14 63

Two buildings c. 160 m apart, possible hypocaust at centre of one, stone roof tile, sherds, nails and tesserae.

1. SMR SW 308
2. *W.A.M.*, 44, 1927-9, 270.
3. *W.A.M.*, 65, 1970, 206-7.
4. *W.A.M.*, 66, 1971, 71-5.
5. *W.A.M.*, 67, 1972, 175.
6. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 78.

WZ 186 WILCOT, Wilts.

Sunnyhill Lane, Bethnal Green

SU 16 62

Building visible as soilmark. Wall uncovered by probing, along with sandstone roofing tiles and pottery.

1. SMR SE 303
2. *W.A.M.*, 68, 1973, 135.
3. *Arch. Rev.*, 1972, 45.

WZ 187 WINTERSLOW, Wilts.

SU 23 32

A possible villa was recorded by L.V. Grinsell in 1949. No further information.

1. SMR SW 318

WZ 188 WINTERSLOW, Wilts.

SU 22 32

Building to the west of All Saints Church. Finds include coins, key, pottery, coins of third to fourth century and fragments of bronze and lead.

1. SMR SW 317
2. *W.A.M.*, 72-3, 1977-8, 207.

WZ 189 WROUGHTON, Wilts.

SU 14 76

Wall foundations within an enclosure, sherds and coin of Tetricus I. Excavated by N.S. Masklyne in 1886.

1. SMR NW 306
2. *W.A.M.*, 23, 182-3.
3. *VCH Wilts.*, 1, 1957, 129.