duration of each of the buildings is unclear, but the artefactual evidence suggests a date range from the second to fourth centuries A.D., with an emphasis on the late Roman period. The buildings may have been constructed using a combination of stone and timber, with the stone elements providing the foundation for the timber elements. The function of the buildings is unclear, in part hampered by the truncated nature of the remains. It is possible that these buildings may have served a variety of agricultural functions, perhaps being used on a seasonal basis. One phase of the site is associated with small-scale iron-working. Large quantities of industrial waste were recorded from two of the buildings, one of which was associated with a probable bowl furnace. An east–west ditch that appears to be contemporary could suggest the division of the area west of the boundary ditch into smaller plots. The identified buildings could define part of a wider complex of Roman buildings extending beyond the limit of excavation. Alongside the structural remains a series of ditches were recorded. These include the L-shaped section of ditch which could reflect the remains of a small pen or enclosure. Other small ditches may represent shallow drainage gullies.[113]

DEVON

(1) **Kingsteignton**, *land east of Penn's Mount* (SX 87715 72792): excavation revealed parts of a Roman enclosure occupying a plateau overlooking the Teign estuary. The southern extent of the enclosure had previously been excavated and contained a crop-processing oven.[114] The enclosure was rectangular, with right-angle corners, and was defined by two concentric steeply cut V-shaped ditches. Pottery from the ditch fills dates to the second to fourth centuries. The form of the enclosure is not consistent with a Roman military site, and it was probably a farmstead. Internal features within the northern part of the enclosure were restricted to a well and two possible pits.[115]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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9.1. SOUTHERN COUNTIES (WEST)

By JOHN P. SALVATORE

SWINDON

(1) **Foxbridge**, *Wanborough Road* (SU 1982 8447): an evaluation saw 31 trial trenches located in the northern half of a proposed mixed development area.[116] Five trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies interpreted as the continuation of *Durocornovium* Roman small town, a scheduled ancient monument located to the north of the site.[117] The remains comprised rectilinear enclosures, pits and post-holes but no *in situ* structural remains were identified. The

[113] Work by L. Hayes and P. James of Headland Archaeology UK Ltd. L. James sent information.
[114] AC Archaeology, *Land at Penns Mount, Kingsteignton, Devon*: AC report ACD907/2/0 (2016).
[115] Work by Cotswold Archaeology. J. Hart sent information.
[116] Evaluation works took place in 2019.
[117] National Heritage List entry 1004684.

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activity was contained within a 50 m wide strip that runs parallel to the Wanborough Road, which forms the eastern site boundary, and is delimited to the west by a large enclosure ditch.

The finds assemblage comprises 396 sherds of Roman pottery, ceramic building material, glass and metal objects, worked flint, animal bone and stone. The assemblage suggests the activity within the site occurred predominantly in the middle Roman period with none of the contexts dated to earlier than the second century A.D. However, the pottery assemblage does contain sherds dating to the late Roman period, suggesting activity within the site continued into the fourth and early fifth centuries. This is supported by the metal-work assemblage which includes six late Roman coins. Although no *in situ* building remains were present, several fragments of roof tile and unworked limestone were recovered and suggest the presence of structures within the vicinity. Similarly, the recovery of metal-working slag suggests industrial activities occurred within the area, but no evidence was recorded within the trenches.[118]

HAMPSHIRE

(1) **Brockenhurst**, *New Copse Inclosure* (SU 3200 0250): excavation continued in 2021 on the site investigated in 2019.[119] The simple rectangular building explored in 2018/2019 was found to consist of two rooms, one tessellated and the other with an earth floor, separated by a beam-slot. The outer wall was also of wood, which had partly survived as a charred timber. Another trench nearby revealed a short section of ditch filled with charcoal and other debris of first- to second-century date, including animal bone. The presence of bone was unusual for the acidic soil conditions prevailing in the New Forest, and the predominance of ovicaprid bones may indicate an aspect of the animal economy that has so far been missing from our knowledge of the Roman period in the region.[120]

(2) **Silchester** (*Calleva Atrebatum*), *Insula XXXIII* (SU 6430 6240): excavation and re-excavation continued on the site of the town baths.[121] As well as continuing work on the previously unexcavated deposits in the south-east corner of the *palaestra*, outside the eastern wall of the baths and outside the west wall of the '*tepidarium*' excavated in 2019, the adjacent section of the '*caldarium*' was re-opened (FIG. 44). This revealed further traces of the foundations of the first bath-house, the remains of a *praefurnium* at its eastern end and support for a possible hot-water bath. This, the southernmost section of the first bath-house, probably served as its *caldarium*. Butted against its foundations on its east side was further evidence of the brick-built structure previously reported as a stand-alone structure below the very late hypocaust re-excavated in 2018.[122] At this point it was built on piles of alder, but there were also the beams of an earlier oak frame. The brick structure was traced as a rectangular *exedra* around the east end of the '*caldarium*', matched by a newly discovered western equivalent, and further, to the southernmost section of the bath-house. This structure can now be seen as part of the second bath-house, for which a coin of Trajan, dated A.D. 104–114, and a sherd of decorated Central Gaulish samian, *c*. A.D. 100–125, provide an early second-century *terminus post quem*. A major rebuild, probably of the early third century, saw the rebuilding of what had been the *caldarium* of the first bath-house as the *tepidarium* of the second with apses at each end. This work also embraced the southernmost section of the bath-house. Further alterations in the late Roman period, including the installation of a furnace inside the '*caldarium*' to heat the eastern

[118] Evaluation work by Mark Dodd of Oxford Archaeology for The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd on behalf of Danescroft (PCDF IV Swindon) LLP. K. Smith sent information.
[119] *Britannia* 52 (2021), 429.
[120] Information provided by A.C. King, on behalf of the New Forest History and Archaeology Group.
[121] *Britannia* 50 (2019), 453–4; 51 (2020), 434–5.
[122] *Britannia* 51 (2020), 435.

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end and similar to the arrangement discovered in the '*tepidarium*' in 2019, point to the breakdown of the integrity of the building.[123]

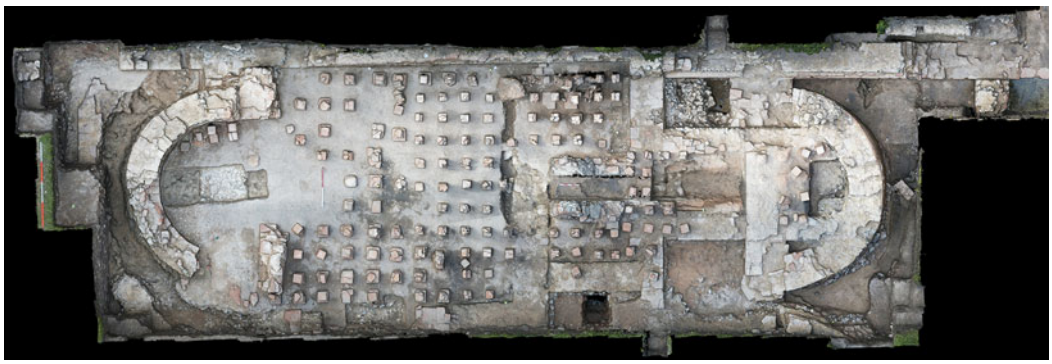


FIG. 44. Silchester: Insula XXXIII town baths. Aerial view of '*caldarium*'. (© *University of Reading*)

DORSET

(1) **Dorset AONB**, *Dorset VIP (Visual Impact Provision)* (SY 60454 91930 to SY 64056 84492): a programme of archaeological assessment and evaluation took place *c* 3.5 km to the west of Maiden Castle from Winterbourne Abbas on the A35 running south to Friar Whaddon, some 5 km north-west of Weymouth.[124] In addition to a number of prehistoric monuments and features, the investigations recorded a small Roman settlement located on the South Dorset Ridgeway. The site comprised small enclosures of late Roman date, with a corn-dryer and several millstones indicating crop processing. Eight rectangular stone-built structures were recorded terraced into the hillside; these had limited evidence of floor surfaces, and the absence of ceramic roof-tiles suggests thatched roofs. Two additional crop-drying or malting ovens were also identified, with a further large malting oven exposed on the exterior edge of one of the buildings. The recovery of 41 inhumation burials provides evidence of the inhabitants of the settlement. The burials encompass all age ranges from neonates to adults, and artefacts recovered from burials include complete pottery vessels, a bead bracelet (glass, metal and shale) and a number of hobnailed shoes. The neonates and juveniles were predominantly buried in stone-lined cists, or at least under a capping stone, while the adults were mostly within coffins. Pottery from the graves has been dated to the early Roman period and possibly of *Durotrigian* origin, perhaps suggesting that the settlement covered a broader period than previously thought. During the evaluation works seven inhumation burials were recorded and a further 129 inhumations and five cremations were identified during the main excavation works. One of the burials recovered during the evaluation produced a radiocarbon date of cal. A.D. 660–770. Further radiocarbon dating will be required to establish the longevity of the cemetery, but this number of individuals suggests a relatively sizeable population in the area during this period. Saxon migration into West Dorset is not thought to have occurred until the mid- to late seventh century, meaning our individuals could be some of the final post-Roman occupants of the area or some of the earliest Saxons.[125]

[123] Excavation by the University of Reading. M. Fulford sent information.
[124] Work undertaken between 2019 and 2021.
[125] Evaluation, excavation and watching-brief by John Boothroyd of Oxford Archaeology for the National Grid and Morgan Sindall. K. Smith sent information.

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(2) **Hinton St Mary** (ST 786162): an evaluation took place at the scheduled site of the Hinton St Mary Roman villa (National Heritage List entry 1002433). The villa had previously produced a number of tessellated pavements, including one of Christ with a Chi-Rho symbol now housed at the British Museum.[126] The trenches revealed that, although the room containing the Christ mosaic was probably part of a larger masonry building, there was no evidence that this was a Romano-British courtyard 'villa' as previously proposed.[127] Other buildings in the mosaic's immediate vicinity were confirmed as Romano-British, but these were relatively unsophisticated and were more likely to have had agricultural functions. There was very little evidence for occupation prior to A.D. 300 and the site seems to have been occupied until the end of the fourth or into the early fifth century.[128] Initial post-excavation work has been completed, the results of which are available.[129]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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9.2. SOUTHERN COUNTIES (EAST)

By OWEN HUMPHREYS

BERKSHIRE

(1) **Bracknell**, *land at Tilehurst Lane, Binfield,* (SU 8955 6995): a small excavation[130] revealed an urned Late Iron Age cremation burial, in a vase-like grog-tempered vessel, which produced a radiocarbon date of 52 cal B.C.–cal A.D. 78 (UBA 45941). The burnt bones were probably those of an adult but analysis revealed nothing else.

EAST SUSSEX

(1) **Ringmer**, *Bridge Farm, Wellingham,* (TQ 430 144): the tenth season of investigations[131] saw a return to Trench 7 originally opened in 2018.[132] The clay and chalk feature recorded

[126] The evaluation explored the potential of the site to generate new evidence with which the historical and religious significance of the Christ mosaic can be better explained to the public, in advance of the proposed long-term loan of the mosaic by The British Museum for re-display in Dorset Museum.

[127] K.S. Painter, 'Excavation of the Roman Villa at Hinton St Mary, 1964', *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* 86 (1965), 150–4.

[128] Work by The British Museum, Barbican Research Associates and Albion Archaeology, with students from Cardiff University. M. Luke sent information.

[129] P. Guest, R. Hobbs and M. Luke, *Archaeological Evaluation of the Roman 'villa' at Hinton St Mary: Assessment Report* (2021). Unpublished report (OASIS ID No: barbican1-503200). Further information about the project, including the Assessment Report, can be found at https://vianovaarchaeology.com/hinton-st-mary/

[130] Work by Steve Ford of TVAS South for Burrington Estates. Sean Wallis sent information.

[131] For investigations undertaken between 2011 and 2017, see D. Millum, 'New evidence of a Romano-British settlement at Upper Wellingham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 151 (2013), 53–9; R. Wallace and D. Millum, 'The 2013 excavations of the Romano-British settlement at Bridge Farm, Wellingham', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 155 (2017), 81–96; D. Millum, *Bridge Farm 2-11-17: The Excavation of a Romano-British Defended Riverside Settlement; An Interim Report* (2018). http://cuvlerproject.co.uk/ (accessed June 2020).

[132] Work by Culver Archaeological Project directed by R. Wallace, including volunteers and undergraduates from Canterbury Christ Church University. David Millum sent information.

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