Exeter to a crossing of the river Taw (Margary 492a).[108] An extrapolation of the road line from its last attested location at Trehill Farm (SX 636 972) suggests that it heads towards a crossing of the river Okement at Okehampton, probably within sight of the known Roman fort which lies just to the north-east of the modern town.[109]

(b) *Falcadon Farm* (SX 654 998): LiDAR data, aerial photography and geophysical investigations have revealed the presence of a suspected small Roman army marching camp (or a construction camp?). The camp is located about 200 m north-west of the Roman road described above at Rowden Moor, 300 m east of a ford on the river Taw and approximately 600 m east of the Roman military complex at North Tawton.[110] The north and south linears measure 158 m and the east and west 150 m; corners are rounded. No internal structures were discernible.[111]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

For supplementary material for this article please visit https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X21000416.

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9.1. SOUTHERN COUNTIES (WEST)

By JOHN P. SALVATORE

WILTSHIRE

(1) **Wroughton**, *Building One site, Science Museum* (SU 13876 79092): an excavation identified early Roman enclosures laid out across a former Iron Age settlement. A large Roman crop-processing oven was sited within a prehistoric barrow. A small Roman cemetery was also present.[112]

SWINDON

(1) **Lotmead**, *Swindon Eastern Villages* (SU 19760 85179): an evaluation identified remains relating to peripheral agricultural activity associated with the Roman roadside settlement of Durocornovium on Ermin Street (Scheduled Monument NHL 1004684) and confirmed the results of a preceding geophysical survey and evaluation. Roman remains included enclosures, field or boundary ditches, pits and two inhumation graves. The pottery assemblage primarily comprises local and regional wares, of which only a small quantity could be dated definitively to after the second century A.D., suggesting that activity was focused within the early Roman period. Other finds included hobnails, two fourth-century bronze nummi and two small fragments of a possible Roman figurine.[113]

[108] I.D. Margary, *Roman Roads in Britain* (3rd edition) (1973).
[109] *Britannia* 10 (1979) 255–8; 50 (2019) 449, fig. 30.
[110] F.M. Griffith, 'Roman military sites in Devon: some recent discoveries', *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* 42 (1984) 20–5.
[111] Investigation by S. Kaye, C. Smart and J. Fonte; Devon County Council HER: MDV122004. Information provided by S. Kaye.
[112] Work by T. Havard and M. Cardelli for Cotswold Archaeology. Information provided by J. Cook.
[113] Work by S. Reynish for Cotswold Archaeology. Information provided by J. Cook.

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(2) **Stanton Fitzwarren**, *site east of Stanton Fitzwarren* (SU 17904 90857): an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2020 to test a series of rectilinear enclosures identified through geophysical survey and to investigate the presence of a large settlement complex, thought to be Roman in date. The evaluation identified two main foci of Late Iron Age to late Roman settlement activity, in the central and south-eastern parts of the site, and three discrete enclosures. In the centre of the site, three features were dated as Late Iron Age to early Roman, including two pits and one curvilinear ditch. The ditch was probably a roundhouse gully and contained fired clay and burnt stone, suggesting the presence of structural debris. This settlement developed in the early to middle Roman period, when it was defined by a series of ditches and small enclosures. Another roundhouse ditch was recorded in this area and contained pottery of middle Roman date. Numerous pits, post-holes and layers associated with the settlement were also encountered. A single unurned cremation burial was recorded in the west of the main settlement area. The evidence suggests this was a large enclosed rural settlement rather than a villa or high-status complex. An east–west trackway was located at the northern end of the main settlement; this appears to have been contemporary with the settlement and was still being infilled into the fourth century A.D. In the first half of the third century A.D., sub-rectangular enclosures were created either side of the trackway, which continued in use into the late Roman period. In the south-eastern part of the site, a further area of regularly laid out enclosures was targeted. Pottery recovered from the surfaces of pits and an occupation layer dates to the early Roman and middle Roman periods. This suggests the occupation here was broadly of the same date as that in the central part of the site.[114]

HAMPSHIRE

(1) **Brockenhurst**, *New Copse Inclosure* (SU 3200 0250): excavation continued in 2019 on the site investigated in 2018[115] and established that a building with a red tessellated pavement had been constructed in the southern part of the earthwork enclosure. It had a rectangular plan, with wooden sill-beams as base plates for wooden or wattle-and-daub-style walling. The tessellated floor had virtually no mortar foundation; this may have leached away due to the acidity of the soil matrix. A second excavation area revealed a cobble-wall footing, probably for a mud or cob wall. In all, at least three simple structures have been located, all positioned around the periphery of the D-shaped earthwork enclosure. Test trenches in the centre indicated that this part of the enclosure was probably not occupied by buildings. Notable amongst the building material from the excavation are pieces of circular column tile, but it is not clear whether a portico or similar structure existed on the site or if the tiles were part of a batch of imported spolia from another site.[116]

(2) **Meonstoke**, *Exton Manor Farm* (SU 6162 2105): the hexagonal building excavated in 2016–18[117] was further investigated in 2019 and 2020. Stratigraphy beneath it indicated that the initial phase consisted of a Late Iron Age/early Roman transition-period ditch, into which the equid skeletons excavated in 2018 had been placed. Further equid remains were found in 2019, including a cranium. It is likely that the hexagonal building was deliberately positioned over the ditch where it curved to form a corner of an enclosure and that this corner was a probable offering point, with rituals linked to possible sacrifice and deposition of horse remains. The bath-house just to the north of the hexagonal building was fully uncovered. It had a plan

[114] Excavation by John Carne; report by Kate Brady and Charlotte Howsam of OA for Pegasus Group. Information provided by K. Smith.
[115] *Britannia* 50 (2019) 453.
[116] Information provided by A.C. King. Interim reports: *New Forest History and Archaeology Group Annual Report* 10 (2018) 26–38; 11 (2019) 55–68; 12 (2020) 50–60.
[117] *Britannia* 50 (2019) 453.

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typical of villas in Hampshire, with three apsidal rooms in the heated part of the baths (FIG. 20). A new excavation area was opened to the south of the hexagonal building, where magnetometry survey had indicated a substantial masonry structure. This proved to be the wide flint raft foundation (6.76 by 6.76 m) for a mausoleum, with a central space, *c*. 3 by 3 m. Within this space was a tile dump that may represent the bottom of an undated robbing pit sunk into the mausoleum from above. Adjacent to the tile feature was a deposit of displaced human bones, of a young adult, and two large iron nails, probably from a wooden coffin.[118]

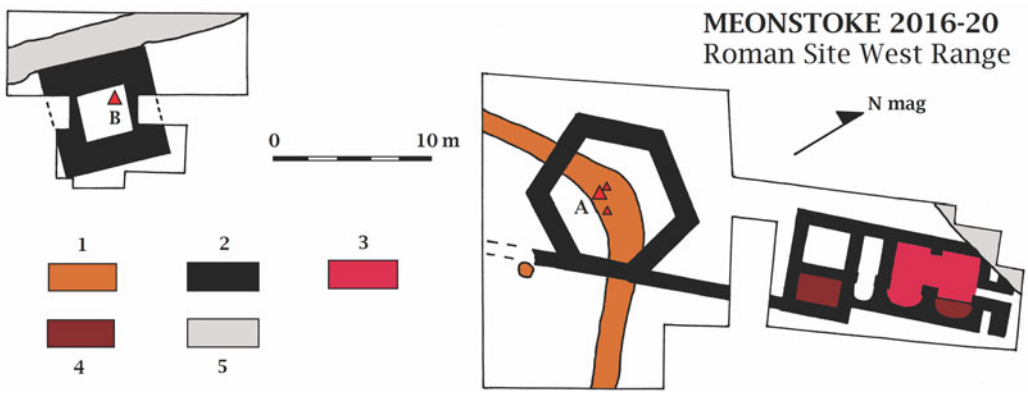


FIG. 20. Meonstoke: block plan of Roman Site West Range, showing, from left, the mausoleum, the hexagonal shrine and the bath-house. Key: (1) features of Late Iron Age/mid-first-century A.D. date; (2) masonry structures of the third to fourth century A.D.; (3) hypocausted rooms; (4) plunge pools; (5) post-Roman channels of the river Meon; (A) positions of foal skeleton (upper triangle), mare skeleton (middle triangle) and horse cranium (lower triangle); (B) disarticulated human bones in the chamber of the mausoleum.

(3) **Warsash**: a hoard of 1,153 radiates and one denarius. The denarius is of the sole reign of Gallienus (A.D. 260–68); the radiates range from the joint reign of Valerian and Gallienus (A.D. 253–60) through to the reign of Tacitus (A.D. 275–76). Deposited *c*. A.D. 277 or later.[119]

CORNWALL

(1) **St Levan V**: 14 British Iron Age gold staters and quarter staters and one illegible Roman Republican or Imperial denarius in two halves. The coins are from the same broad area as previously reported dispersed groups of Iron Age and early Roman coins.[120] A further 83 coins were found scattered after ploughing and removal of several rocks. This brings the total number of coins for this find to 98. Discrete groups of coins were found and are likely to represent sequential ritualised deposition over a large area. The latest coin in the first group dates to A.D. 68–69.[121]

[118] Excavations by the Department of Archaeology, Anthropology and Geography, University of Winchester, and the Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group, directed by A.C. King, who sent information. Report and discussion of the site: A.C. King, 'Romano-Celtic temples in the landscape: Meonstoke, Hampshire, UK, a hexagonal shrine to Epona and a river deity on a villa estate', in G.F. Chiai and R. Haeussler (eds), *Sacred Landscapes: Creation, Transformation and Manipulation* (2020) 147–58.

[119] Found in 2019; BM reference: 2019 T387; PAS reference: HAMP-050F39. Information provided by R. Abdy.

[120] *Britannia* 48 (2017) 406, where these dispersed groups are initially referred to as a hoard.

[121] Found in 2019; BM reference: 2019 T709, 4th addenda to 2016 T19 and 2017 T501c; PAS reference: CORN-BF4719. Information provided by Eleanor Ghey.

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9.2. SOUTHERN COUNTIES (EAST)

By SADIE WATSON

BERKSHIRE

(1) **Caversham**, *177 Upper Woodcote Road* (SU 69675 76225): excavation revealed Roman occupation, including both early (first- to second-century) and late Roman (fourth-century) elements. Remains consisted of a NNW–SSE ditch surrounded by several refuse pits, an isolated post-hole and a couple of short gullies. The quantity of finds suggests significant settlement during this period in the vicinity. Besides pottery, two Roman coins were found, as well as animal bones and ceramic building material.[122]

EAST SUSSEX

(1) **Icklesham**, *land at Main Road* (TQ 8645 1623): excavation investigated ditches, gullies, pits and a cremation burial inside a square-ditched enclosure. The earliest remains date to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, with the next phase following into the early second century, after which activity on the site seems to have come to an end. A small assemblage of iron slag was recovered from within several features, but no furnaces were identified to suggest any smelting took place on site. It is not known if the excavated deposits were self-contained or part of a larger settled area. A single burial deposit of an urned cremation dated to the mid- to late first century A.D., perhaps that of a child set within a square enclosure or square barrow, is an unusual discovery.[123]

(2) **Ringmer**, *Bridge Farm, Wellingham*[124] (TQ430145): ongoing assessment of two ogival-carved timbers[125] found beneath the remains of a third- to fourth-century post-base confirmed their rarity amongst the corpus of Roman timbers from Britain, with only one other isolated example of an ogee-moulded beam-end found (in a well at Marston Park, Bedfordshire). The two Bridge Farm examples appear to be the truncated ends of timbers possibly cut across deep halving joints. The extant timbers measure: 470 mm long by 190 mm wide by 120 mm deep; 270 mm long by 155 mm wide by 105 mm deep. The larger of the two has a distinctive 25 mm-deep diagonal slot running across one face, which is thought to have been the housing for a horizontal board/soffit. This would suggest that the timber forms the end of a rafter in a roof structure pitched at *c*. 40 degrees, with the ogival moulding forming a double drip-point and the truncated halving joint being the housing for a purlin (longitudinal beam) close to the eaves (FIG. 21). Whilst none of the timbers recovered has sufficient rings to support

[122] Work by Pierre-Damien Manisse of Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS). Information provided by Steve Preston.

[123] Work by Virginia Fuentes and Sean Wallis of TVAS South. Information provided by Steve Preston.

[124] D. Millum, 'New evidence of a Romano-British settlement at Upper Wellingham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 151 (2013) 53–9.

[125] By Damian Goodburn. Specialist report: https://www.culverproject.co.uk/publications (accessed June 2021).

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