Gallienus, 1; Claudius II, 2; Divus Claudius, 1; Tetricus I, 2; Tetricus II, 1; Uncertain issuer, 3. Irregular radiates numbered 1691. Deposited *c.* A.D. 276–85 or later.[114]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

For supplementary material for this article please visit https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X24000485

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9.1. SOUTHERN COUNTIES (WEST)

By JOHN P. SALVATORE

DORSET

(1) **Hinton St Mary** (ST 7844 1600): Earth Resistance and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys were carried out at the scheduled site at Hinton St Mary Roman Villa.[115] This was a continuation of a programme of work reported upon previously.[116] The earth resistance survey (1.1 ha) identified two buildings along with several ditches and drains in addition to areas of landscaped ground and geological variation. The GPR survey (2.4 ha) identified a limited number of fragmented responses to features mainly corresponding to drains revealed in excavation.[117]

WILTSHIRE

(1) **Dilton Marsh**, *Land West of Storridge Farm* (ST 84818 52127): an archaeological evaluation in 2022 took place immediately adjacent to the earthworks of the scheduled medieval settlement west of Brook Farm.[118] Three distinct areas of human activity were identified situated in the central, south, and northern extents of the site. The northern area contained exclusively first- to fourth-century Roman remains with several intercutting ditches and potential structural remains present. Further Roman ceramic dating was also encountered in a pit in the south-western area of site and within a later spread in the south-eastern corner of the site indicating the potential for Roman remains across the development area. The Roman pottery predominantly consisted of local wares and a limited vessel repertoire, which suggests a rural domestic site perhaps dating from as early as the later first century, but probably early second century into the later third–early fourth century. The pastoral economy appears to be based on sheep/goat, unusually for Roman settlements in the south which, by the second–fourth century, is predominantly cattle. One of two fish vertebrae recovered from pit and ditch samples were identified as red mullet, a species which was possibly imported and potentially high-status. This was found in the same vicinity as two small globular glass beads and a bone pin also from Roman contexts.

[114] Found in 2019. BM reference: 2020 T6. Information provided by E. Ghey.
[115] National Heritage List for England 1002433.
[116] *Britannia* 53 (2022), 467; *Britannia* 54 (2023), 390-1.
[117] See Clements, M., Linford, N., Linford, P., and Payne, A. 2023: *Hinton St Mary Roman Villa, Dorset: Report on Geophysical Surveys, April 2023*, Historic England Research Report 39/2023 (https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/39-2023). M. Jecock sent information.
[118] National Heritage List for England 1019386.

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This starts to build a picture of a rural settlement that has some trade connections but likely on the periphery of the main foci and wealth.[119]

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9.2. SOUTHERN COUNTIES (EAST)

By OWEN HUMPHREYS

BERKSHIRE

(1) **Reading**, *Reading Golf Club, Kidmore End Road, Emmer Green* (SU 7170 7673): excavations[120] in advance of a residential development on the former golf course investigated two sites, one of Middle Bronze Age date and the other of Roman date. A modest volume of Roman features suggested the presence of a farmstead of low status, but with the caveat that a more extensive range of deposits is expected to be found further to the south of the excavated area beyond the development site's boundary. The chronology of the deposits revealed is typical for the region with a commencement early in the first century A.D. and continuing into the third century A.D., but not necessarily much later.

EAST SUSSEX

(1) **Ringmer**, *Bridge Farm, Wellingham* (TQ4321 1449): the twelfth season of investigations[121] saw a return to Trench 7, which was opened in 2018 and extended in 2020 to give an open area 1400 m^2.[122] Nine deep pits were excavated, adding to the 18 already opened. A further six significant anomalies remain to be investigated (FIG. 34). Work continued on several features opened in 2022, including a 4 m wide irregular ovoid pit (F54A) where a deposit of 8 fragile cattle mandibles was uncovered at a depth of 1 m. The waterlogged base of pit F48B revealed loose timbers and leather fragments, as well as the corner of a timber frame. Further work on this possible timber-framed well will continue in 2024. Previous years recovered rows of large post-holes along the north-east edge of the east–west road running through the south-western side of the trench, but with only one row heading off at right-angles. The extended trench produced another group of 7 smaller, shallow post-hole bases (F62) forming a right-angle. It remains unclear whether these are the earth-fast posts of buildings or represent enclosures

[119] Fieldwork directed by M. Jones and managed by P. Weston of Red River Archaeology Ltd. (Red River Archaeology 2022. 'Land West of Storridge Road, Westbury, Wiltshire, Archaeological Evaluation', unpublished report by S. Reaves). R. Pettitt sent information.

[120] Work by Steve Ford of Thames Valley Archaeological Services. Steve Ford sent information.

[121] 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 2011–22: The Excavation of a Romano-British Defended Riverside Settlement; An Interim Report* (2022). http://culverproject.co.uk/

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

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