SOUTHWARK

(1) *Avonmouth House, 6 Avonmouth Street* (TQ 32153 79354): an evaluation[106] demonstrated that despite modern truncation, archaeological horizons were present across the entirety of the site. The evaluation recorded a substantial number of redeposited Roman finds, such as ceramic building material and pottery in backfilled quarry pits. The subsequent excavation identified two phases of activity: early Roman (*c*. 71–160 A.D.) and mid-late Roman (150–200 A.D.). The early Roman phase was initially characterised by a sequence of ground-raising deposits, used to create a flat plot of land, upon which a building with multiple rooms was constructed. Within this structure, remains of brickearth floors and a hearth were identified. A north–south ditch was recorded parallel with the modern road along the eastern limit of excavation (which approximates the course of the Roman thoroughfare of Stane Street). Also of early Roman date were several groups of post-holes and pits. Due to the dispersed character of the features, which did not appear to form any obvious alignments or structures, it was not possible to determine their function. The mid-late Roman phase was primarily associated with disuse and robbing-out of the eastern part of the early Roman building. This activity was represented by series of linear cuts, roughly aligned with the remains of the structure. At the same time, a layer rich in mortar and tile was deposited over the western part of the building. Post-excavation work is ongoing.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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8. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

By JOHN P. SALVATORE

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

(1) **Cirencester**, *8, Corinium Gate* (SP 0281 0209): an archaeological evaluation was undertaken atop the partially extant defences of Roman *Corinium*.[107] Three hand-excavated trenches measuring approximately 1 m by 1 m in size were taken down to the top of the first archaeological horizon. Evidence of the Roman rampart was observed but the Roman wall was not seen. Roman pottery sherds dated between the first and third century A.D. were recovered.[108]

(2) **Gloucester**, *23–25 and 27–29 Commercial Road* (SO 82898 18388): a watching brief recorded multiple phases of substantial ditches, immediately outside the line of the Roman and medieval city walls of Gloucester. Two of the ditches correlate closely with the alignment of the Roman defences along the south-western circuit of the town, and it is possible that they represent an associated defensive ditch.[109]

[106] Work by Ireneo Grosso and Neil Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd for RPS Consulting Services Ltd on behalf of Tribe. M. Małecka sent information.
[107] National Heritage List for England 1003426.
[108] Aimee Skillen-Thompson and Maxwell Talbot, John Moore Heritage Services. OASIS ID: johnmoor1-517554. T. Goldbourne sent information.
[109] Work by C. Day and C. Bateman, Cotswold Archaeology. J. Cook sent information.

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(3) **Matson**, *Winnycroft* (SO 85310 14280): an open-area excavation, totalling *c*. 1.2 ha, was targeted upon a preceding geophysical survey and trial-trench evaluation in 2014 which had established the presence of two groups of late Iron Age and Roman enclosures, mainly comprising ditches. A small assemblage of struck flint provided limited evidence of a presence in the wider landscape during earlier prehistory. A middle to late Iron Age radiocarbon date showed that at least one small penannular enclosure, probably domestic, was established in the south-east part of the excavation area. Larger and deeper enclosures 12–15 m wide to the north-west were perhaps used for stock control. These enclosures and other early elements of the site could not be closely dated and may have been Iron Age or early Roman in date.

By the early Roman period, two adjacent groups of enclosures had emerged. In the south-east, a further small penannular enclosure and a larger curvilinear enclosure were added to the existing settlement, and other boundaries recut, while to the north-west a line of three enclosures developed. There were few pits, but a large storage jar was set into the ground just outside the south-east enclosures, possibly for storage purposes.

In the early to middle Roman period the enclosures in both areas were supplemented by a larger enclosure. In the south-eastern part of the site this encompassed almost all of the previous features and it also extended further north. A large enclosure was also added in the north-western part of the site, to the west of the three conjoined enclosures, with further small enclosures extending north-westwards and northwards from it, beyond the limits of the site. One of these enclosed a small penannular enclosure. Both large enclosures were subdivided by narrow, straight ditches. To the east of the original three conjoined enclosures, a trackway led into a further enclosure, whose many entrances suggest a strong emphasis on stock control.

In the middle Roman period, the south-eastern enclosures saw only minor changes, but to the north-west a single enclosure was dug at the centre of the group and became the focus at the centre of the enclosed area, with three larger enclosures surrounding it.

No domestic buildings were found at the site, but one possible small timber building and two possible truncated ovens were identified. The pottery and other finds suggest a low-status farmstead largely concerned with pastoral agriculture, though several items of military horse harness suggest some contact with the military. The site was abandoned in the late second or early third century A.D. [110]

(4) **Wickwar II**: a hoard of 70 silver Roman coins still contained within a ceramic vessel was found during metal detecting at the site of the discovery of an earlier treasure find (the first Wickwar hoard[111]). The 70 silver Roman *siliquae* span the period A.D. 355–402, ending, as is common with hoards of this date, with *siliquae* of Arcadius and Honorius dated to A.D. 395–402. Many of the coins have been clipped to varying degrees, although generally not heavily compared to many hoards with this terminal date. The hoard was contained in a small ceramic beaker with a long neck provisionally identified as a narrow necked Severn Valley ware jar, as Webster (1976) type 1 (B&G).[112] Deposited A.D. 402 or later.[113]

SOMERSET

(1) **Nyland**: a hoard of 1,701 Roman radiates was found associated with Roman pottery, including fragments of a container, and lifted as a block. The regular coinage included: sole reign of

[110] Report by T. Allen of Oxford Archaeology for RPS Heritage. K. Smith sent information.
[111] Found in 2021. BM reference: 2021 T285; PAS ref GLO-CCC7BC.
[112] Identification by Dr. J. Timby.
[113] Found in 2022. BM reference: 2022 T454; PAS ref GLO-91B4E3. Information provided by E. Ghey.

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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

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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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