(2) **St Erth**: hoard of two denarii and 73 sestertii and fractions. The denarii are one of the Republic (49 B.C.) and one of Hadrian (A.D. 117–38).[141] The sestertii and fractions range from Hadrian through to Julia Domna (A.D. 196–209). Date of deposition: A.D. 196–209 or later.[142]

(3) **St Levan V**: hoard of 14 Iron Age gold staters and eight quarter staters, one base-metal Iron Age coin and five denarii. One of the 14 gold staters was inscribed ANTED. One of the quarter staters was inscribed COR. The denarii included one of the Republic, one of Augustus and one of Tiberius. Discrete groups of coins were found and are likely to represent sequential ritualised deposition over a large area.[143] Date of deposition: *c.* A.D. 68–69 based on the latest coin in the first group.[144]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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9.1. SOUTHERN COUNTIES (WEST)

By JOHN P. SALVATORE

WILTSHIRE

(1) **Bourne valley**: a hoard of 1,850 radiates and one denarius was discovered within a Roman grey-ware vessel that was removed intact from site, allowing for subsequent micro-excavation in the British Museum conservation laboratories. The denarius is of Gallienus (A.D. 260–68 under sole reign). Date of deposition: *c.* A.D. 286.[145]

SWINDON

(1) **Liddington**: a hoard of 14 denarii and one radiate was recovered. The denarii include two of Septimius Severus (A.D. 193–211), one of Caracalla (A.D. 198–217), one of Elagabalus (A.D. 218–22), one of Julia Maesa (A.D. 218–22), one of Julia Soemias (A.D. 218–22), four of Severus Alexander (A.D. 222–35) and three of Julia Mamaea (A.D. 222–35). The radiate is from the reign of Philip I (A.D. 244–49). Date of deposition: *c.* A.D. 245–47 or later.[146]

HAMPSHIRE

(1) **Droxford**: five base-metal nummi of Magnentius (A.D. 350–53), associated with an earlier discovery, were recovered.[147] Date of deposition: A.D. 367–75 (based on the latest coins of the 2014 discovery).[148]

[141] The two denarii may have been a separate deposit. Several Roman brooches were found in the same field.
[142] Found in 2018 with a metal-detector. BM ref. T482; PAS ID: CORN-7603A7. Eleanor Ghey sent information.
[143] Found in 2017 with a metal-detector. BM ref. 2017 T501c (second and third addenda to BM ref. 2016 T19); PAS ID: CORN-D4A789. A. Tyacke and Eleanor Ghey sent information.
[144] See *Britannia* 48 (2017), 406.
[145] Found in 2018 with a metal-detector. BM ref. 2018 T583; PAS ID: BM-C33636. A. Brown sent information.
[146] Found in 2018 with a metal-detector. BM ref. 2018 T972; PAS ID: SWYOR-4B2BFF. Eleanor Ghey sent information.
[147] Found in 2017 with a metal-detector. BM ref. 2018 T23 (addenda to BM refs 2013 T900 and 2014 T114); PAS ID: HAMP-74824E. K. Hinds sent information.
[148] *Britannia* 46 (2015), 346.

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FIG. 25. Silchester: Insula XXXIII town baths. Aerial view with north at top of photo.

(2) **Kings Worthy**, (a) *Woodhams Farm, Springvale Road* (SU 48585 33171): trial trenches revealed an extensive linear feature, corresponding almost precisely with anomalies identified by geophysical survey which correspond to the projected course and height in the landscape of an aqueduct that served Roman Winchester (previously identified in excavations carried out at Graces Farm, Martyr Worthy in 1991 and more recently at Barton Farm, Winchester).[149] Although severely eroded by ploughing, the feature appears to have been terraced into the sloped sides of a dry valley and was recorded over a distance of *c.* 500 m.[150]

(b) *99–103 Springvale Road* (SU 48957 33595): a trial trench revealed a large linear feature on the predicted course and height in the landscape of an aqueduct that served Roman Winchester (see above). The feature had a 2 m-deep stepped profile consisting of a wide upper section and narrow basal channel.[151]

(3) **Silchester** (*Calleva Atrebatum*), *Insula XXXIII* (SU 6430 6240): excavation and re-excavation continued on the site of the town baths.[152] As well as work continuing on the deposits outside the eastern wall of the baths and the section of the Inner Earthwork ditch, two new areas were examined: the *tepidaria* on the western side between the *frigidarium* and the *caldarium* and the south-eastern corner of the peristyle. The discoveries have led to a major reappraisal of the development of the baths, which may now be seen as a perhaps late Flavian replacement (with later modifications) of a smaller Neronian bath-house (FIG. 25). This interpretation supersedes that proposed by the Society of Antiquaries' excavation of 1903–04 which argued for an essentially single-period, probably Neronian, construction with some later modifications.[153] Foundations of the Neronian baths were found beneath the south-eastern corner of the peristyle

[149] *Britannia* 47 (2016), 351.
[150] Work by G. Howland of Pre-Construct Archaeology for RPS Consulting. T. Vitali sent information
[151] Work by G. Howland of Pre-Construct Archaeology for Shorewood Homes. T. Vitali sent information.
[152] *Britannia* 50 (2019), 453–4.
[153] *Archaeologia* 59 (1905), 333–70.

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and the floor of the newly exposed *tepidarium*. The latter was extended to the west, with the new space eventually replacing it functionally in the late third or fourth century, with its furnace fired from the east, within the remains of the abandoned *tepidarium*. An early, apparently stand-alone structure next to the Inner Earthwork ditch was further explored; the eastern side of the brick-built structure found beneath the robbed out northern wall of the late *tepidarium* re-excavated in 2018 was revealed, both sides flanked by a wood-lined water channel, the northern side supported by a later buttress. This structure is possibly Claudian in date, but it was apparently retained through the lives of the later bath-houses, and was only demolished and robbed late in the fourth century. A coin from the backfill of the robber trench gives a *terminus post quem* of A.D. 388+ for the construction of the late hypocaust. The Inner Earthwork ditch was bottomed at a depth of 4.8 m below the present ground surface. Finds from a Claudio-Neronian but basal deposit include a complete human skull lying on a wooden stretcher-like structure. At a slightly lower depth were three dog skulls and the mandible of a fourth.[154]

(4) **Winchester**, *63 Tower Street* (SU 47894 29825): an evaluation and subsequent watching-brief revealed tipped deposits thought to form part of the Roman rampart sequence.[155]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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9.2. SOUTHERN COUNTIES (EAST)

By SADIE WATSON

BERKSHIRE

(1) **Caversham**, *Mapledurham Playing Fields* (SU 6985 7563): a large D-shaped Roman enclosure was found on the eastern side of the site.[156] Inside the enclosure were a gully and two post-holes which produced Iron Age pottery. The enclosure ditches contained pottery dating from the first to second century. The presence of a Samian ware mortarium fragment suggests a date after *c.* A.D. 170, implying several phases of occupation and potential industrial activity. An evaluation in 1998 uncovered similar Roman features *c.* 250 m north-west of the site, and rectangular cropmarks suggest that this site could have been part of a substantial late Iron Age/Roman rural settlement.

(2) **Lambourn**, *Collingridge Farm* (SU 32886 78906): ditches, pits and post-holes were recorded. The remains were more concentrated in the northern higher area and are likely to represent parts of a multi-phased settlement, which is dated to A.D. 150–250 on the basis of pottery.[157]

[154] Excavation by the University of Reading. M. Fulford sent information.
[155] Work by J. Bannister and O. Farmer of Pre-Construct Archaeology for Dan Rivers. T. Vitali sent information.
[156] Trench evaluation by Jim Mumford, report by Kirsty Smith of Oxford Archaeology for Reading Borough Council. K. Smith sent information.
[157] Excavation by Ben Slader and Joakim Thomasson of Oxford Archaeology for Racing Welfare. K. Smith sent information.

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