ROMAN SMALL TOWNS IN THE EAST MIDLANDS: A REGIONAL STUDY OF SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND INTERACTION

Thesis submitted for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
at the University of Leicester

by

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Abstract

The urbanisation programme instigated by the Romans as they conquered the western provinces resulted in a network of chartered towns and numerous slighter settlements, popularly titled 'small towns'. Much research has focussed on the wide range of sites encompassed by the term 'small town'; Burnham's work has provided a framework for analysing these sites, based on settlement morphology and functions. Concentrating on the evidence of small towns alone can answer many questions about appearance, development, functions and complexity, but cannot indicate the audiences at which a wide range of activities was aimed. This thesis concentrates on the small towns of the East Midlands, using existing analytical frameworks to establish a hierarchy, and testing this by exploring the nature and strength of relations with neighbouring settlements. Small towns are placed in their landscape, and evaluated as administrative, regional, local market and service centres. Investigation is carried out in three stages: (i) detailed comparative analysis of the small towns alone; (ii) comparing small town-country relations, selecting a sample area of fixed size around each small town; (iii) assessment of the region as a whole, placing small towns in regional economic, administrative and religious networks.

The balance of current academic opinion is that small towns served as local socio-economic centres. However, this thesis shows that few small towns in the East Midlands developed into market centres, the rest being more satisfactorily explained as rural, rather than central, places. Moreover, not all specialist production in some small towns need have been aimed at the locality, but a more distant market. Although many small towns originated as sites of specialist production, or were religious or administrative centres, one cannot assume that their continued existence relied on the evolution of local trade and exchange networks centred upon them.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

The urbanisation programme instigated by the Romans as they conquered the western provinces resulted in a network of large, chartered towns and numerous slighter settlements, popularly entitled 'small towns'. This title covers a diverse range of sites, and as Crickmore (1984b: 1) points out, is misleading on two counts: 'town' has connotations of the market place, social and administrative centres, and religious foci; 'small' implies a replication of urban functions on a lesser scale, and by implication a continuous and developed settlement hierarchy. This problem of variation within a site type is not unique to the small towns, though perhaps is seen at its most extreme (Hingley 1991).

Initial research into small towns was confined to those with defences. The recognition of undefended small towns was given impetus with Rodwell and Rowley's publication of the *Small Towns of Roman Britain* conference in 1975. Subsequent work has extended the range of sites encompassed within the term 'small town', and has developed analytical frameworks to describe the forms and functions of these settlements. This approach is hampered by a lack of fieldwork for the majority of small towns; most detail on overall morphology has come from aerial photography. As a result, more is known of the large defended small towns than those at the lower end of the scale. In the current state of British archaeology, it is unlikely that many of these sites will be subjected to large scale excavation (the small town at Heybridge is an exception, being excavated prior to development). In order to extend our knowledge of small towns, it is vital to expand the area of investigation beyond the boundaries of these settlements. Looking for relations with neighbouring settlements enables us to establish their place in the political, social, economic and religious spheres of Roman Britain.

This thesis concentrates on the small towns of the East Midlands, using existing analytical frameworks to establish a hierarchy of small towns, and testing this by looking at the nature and extent of relations with neighbouring settlements. It views the small towns in their setting, evaluating their importance as local market and service centres, and comparing these with other aspects - administrative, religious, social.

Twenty-four small towns are incorporated in this analysis; they cover the full range of small towns, from undefended settlements specialising in non-agricultural production, through defended centres with little signs of prosperity, to the large proto-cities with thriving cores and extensive suburbs. Particular attention is paid to the undefended small towns at the bottom of the urban hierarchy. It needs to be shown that these settlements were more strongly associated with administration, production,

exchange or religion than villages. A better understanding of these settlements will reflect on current theories about urbanisation, town functions, and their relations with surrounding settlements. Major towns were the regional centres of Roman material culture, administration and ideologies; most approaches argue for socio-economic ties between towns, small towns and the surrounding countryside. The range of functions and activities taking place at small towns has been explored (Burnham & Wacher 1990), though the extent to which small towns acted as focal points remains unknown. Investigating the ties between small town and countryside, and small and major towns, is a central issue in this study, the results of which should lead to a greater understanding of urbanisation and settlement dynamics in Britain.

Theories developed in urban studies have been applied to small towns, but by their nature these approaches assume well-developed urban features that cannot be seen on many small towns. In this study the basic division within the urban hierarchy used is that of major towns and small towns. 'Major town' refers to centres granted charters with the advent of civilian rule, in Britain the *coloniae* and *civitas* capitals. These contrast greatly with the vast majority of small towns, though the point of separation is not clear for a handful of small towns. However, the division is retained as it distinguishes between the well-researched and coherent group of major towns and the range of sites placed under the label 'small town'.

Background

Excellent summaries of research into Romano-British small towns have been recently published by Burnham & Wacher 1990 and Burnham 1995. It is not proposed simply to repeat their work here. However, some of the more recent approaches will be covered in some detail, to provide the background for further discussions.

The central problem with small towns is the mass of sites covered by the term, encompassing elaborate centres that cannot be classified as major towns, to settlements that may have been no more than villages. Research from the 1970s (Todd 1970, Rodwell & Rowley 1975 first highlighting the issues) has identified the mass of unwalled settlements that need to be investigated. New fieldwork adds to this list still. This is compounded by a lack of consensus over where the boundary between 'small town' and 'village' should lie. Loosely settled settlements are referred to as 'villages' (Crickmore 1984b: 72; Wacher 1975), and Wacher's application of the term to only 50 or so sites (Wacher 1995: 206) is restrictive. This may reflect their weakness as economic or religious centres, but does not do justice to administrative or military roles so vigorously stressed by Webster (1971).

A result of this confusion over small towns is that several approaches have been taken to analyse these settlements. They range from:

(i) attempts to clarify problems in classification (Webster 1975a; Burnham & Wacher 1990; Burnham 1993, 1995)
(ii) exploration of site functions, adopting a comparative approach (Pickering 1935; Burnham & Wacher 1990; Esmonde-Cleary 1987; Millett 1990, 1995)
(iii) landscape approach (Rodwell 1975; Crickmore 1984b).
The following sections expand on the approaches adopted to date, and compares them with work taking place on the Continent.

i) Classification of Small Towns

Initial developments in the classification of small towns focused on the need to differentiate between 'urban/Roman' and 'rural/native' properties. Urban features were easily identified by drawing from research into large towns. Alexander (1975) adopted a morphological approach for his analysis of the small towns at Cambridge and Great Chesterford. He split features into imposed (urban) and indigenous ('rural').

Imposed [urban]:
(i) regular street plans
(ii) planned roads between towns
(iii) monumental architecture, imported style
(iv) public services (water, drainage)
(v) commercial and industrial zones
(vi) range of house plans in imported style the (vii) numerous non-local objects

Indigenous[rural]:
(i) irregular street plan, extensive sprawl of local house styles, little differentiation
(ii) cemeteries in local style
(iii) earthen bank, timber/stone wall, ditched defences
(iv) local style shrines in/near settlement
(v) local industries possibly organised in settlement
(vi) few large buildings, local style
(vii) some imported goods, for conspicuous consumption

Alexander excluded unwalled small towns. He attempted to use the lack of developed economic and religious activities, and the limited range of building styles at many walled small towns, to explore settlement development and functions. Unfortunately, the archaeological evidence from the two small towns being analysed was not sufficiently detailed to answer his queries. Subsequent work on small towns generally moved away from the problems of classification, to focus on site functions and interaction with surrounding settlement. However, Alexander's methodology has been greatly expanded upon and developed by Burnham in the 1980s and '90s.

Burnham (1993, 1995) has developed a more complex means of classifying small towns, encompassing walled and unwalled settlements. His methodology combines information on site morphology, development and functions. Small towns have been divided into a three tier system, of Upper, Middle and Lower Order settlements. This system has now been adopted as the main framework for analysing small towns in Roman Britain.

Upper Order

These are the most elaborate of the small towns, and at the top end can compare with the major towns of Roman Britain. They need therefore to exhibit a complex urban morphology:

(i) internal street network; (ii) urban core defences; (iii) zonation; (iv) broad range of buildings; (v) broad range of workshop industries; (vi) large organised cemeteries

Examples include Water Newton/Durobrivae (included in this current study) and Ilchester.

Middle Order Settlements

When one comes to those sites placed below the highest order, differentiation becomes more problematic. This group covers walled and some unwalled settlements. These share many features with the Upper Order settlements:

(i) limited street network, though this may be absent; (ii) small defended core; (iii) no clear zonation; (iv) limited range of architecture, but (v) elaborate religious or administrative buildings; (vi) specialist extraction/production

According to Burnham (1993), there are three functional aspects that can be applied to the middle order settlements. These are not mutually exclusive:

(i) spas/religious centres

(ii) specialist extractive/manufacturing

(iii) roadside settlements with imposed military/official functions (the *burgi* described by Pickering 1935 and Webster 1971, and *mansiones* covered by Black 1995).

Examples include Bath/Aquae Sulis (religious centre), Brampton (pottery and metal production) and East Bridgeford/Margidunum (included in this study, administrative settlement).

Lower Order Settlements

These are at the bottom end of the small town scale, and are defined by a lack of 'urban' qualities:

(i) no defences; (ii) no specialised buildings (religious or official); (iii) ribbon development only; (iv) focus on agriculture, limited non-agricultural production.

Problems are encountered in attempting to differentiate between Middle and Lower Order settlements. In particular, the importance of religious and non-agricultural activities on individual settlements needs to be assessed, for use on the small town alone, or for a wider audience. Due to the variation in archaeological fieldwork carried out at small towns, the status of many settlements remains debatable.

The advantages of Burnham's system enable newly discovered sites or updates on known settlements to be fitted into a scheme for Britain as a whole. Settlements are evaluated using an extensive set of criteria, the three orders being based on a range of activities rather than socio-economic or administrative functions alone. Comparisons

across the province can be made, and small towns incorporated into reconstructions of urban networks.

Although Burnham's system has been adopted as the main framework for analysing small towns in Roman Britain, others have focused more on the range of activities taking place at these settlements.

ii) Small Town Functions

Burnham's system identified three functions associated with small towns: administrative, economic and religious. These are dealt with in turn below.

Administration

Features of small towns indicating administrative importance are the presence of defences and/or official buildings (*mansiones* or *mutationes*). Variation in settlement layout has been used to construct a hierarchy of settlement based on administrative functions.

Initial work on small towns had focused on the walled settlements alone, and the urban hierarchy was seen to consist of towns and lesser walled towns. Richmond (1963: 95-99) summarised the administrative division of Britain into *civitates*, with smaller regions as *pagi/curiae* (from references to such on the Continent). Walled small towns were seen to act as curial centres, their main role being the collection of taxes. Other roles, such as a local market and service centre, were assumed, but not covered in any detail (presumably due to the lack of fieldwork carried out on many of these sites). Webster (1971) developed this approach by arguing for a more exclusively administrative role for the walled settlements along Watling Street, viewing them as *burgi* and extending upon the theory set out by Pickering (1935). The small size of the defended area and the poor material culture of many of these sites along Watling Street argued against their interpretation as local market centres, and opened up the debate on the involvement of the Roman government in small towns' origins and location.

Subsequent approaches have looked more closely at the relations between defences and settled areas of small towns, and the size and location of any official buildings. Two types of walled small town have been suggested using defences as the sorting criterion (Burnham & Wacher 1990: 31-2):

(i) urban core defences. Small towns were embellished with defences around a sizeable core, housing a substantial portion of the population, and generally respecting the shape of the settlement during construction. For example, Towcester/Lactodurum and Water Newton/Durobrivae.

(ii) strongpoint defences, a small area that tended to ignore the existing settlement layout. Interior plans generally indicate loose settlement, even for those small towns

with substantial suburbs. For example, Webster's *burgi* (1971), Cave's Inn/Tripontium, East Bridgeford/Margidunum, East Stoke/Ad Pontem along the Fosse Way.

Small towns can easily be identified as one of the two 'types' above. Permission to set up defences could only be given at the provincial level, though it remains debatable whether their construction was driven more by a sense of civic pride, or by administrative and military requirements established by provincial governors. It is therefore important to establish whether defences were funded by small town inhabitants (akin to the situation assumed for major towns), or were provided by provincial or *civitas* funds (indicating government involvement in small towns). Crickmore (1984a) expanded upon this idea, looking at the date and development of defences around all known walled sites. She took the great variation in dates for the erection and maintenance of defences to reflect local funding for small towns, arising from civic pride. However, many settlements, especially those with 'strongpoint defences', appear not to have had the flourishing economic base essential to fund such massive works. This is reflected in the identification of such walled sites as 'villages' (Crickmore 1984a: 72; Wacher 1975). The alternative, of provincial funding and direction, is argued by Black (1995: 85-95). The possession of defences was associated with administration, involvement in the collection and storage of taxes, and the *cursus publicus*. Moreover, Black argues that this relation was established prior to the construction of defences.

Black's work (1995) focused on the distribution of *mansiones* in Britain, many of which have been found at small towns. He stressed that decisions regarding their disposition along main roads lay outside the locality (Black 1995: 1-3, 89-96). Previous work has already associated *mansiones* and *mutationes* with small towns (e.g. Rivet 1975b), and examples are claimed for several small towns in the East Midlands: Great Casterton, East Bridgeford/Margidunum, Tripontium/Cave's Inn (Crickmore 1984a: 83-5; Black 1995), and possible examples at High Cross/Venonis and Willoughby/ Vernemetum (Liddle 1995: 93). The list is not complete, as shown by the recent claims for *mansiones* outside the study area, at Chelmsford and Wanborough (Burnham 1995: 10). Weak links between such official buildings and the surrounding settlement are implied by the location of these inns, usually placed at the edge of small towns, and outside the later defences. Burnham (1995) has taken this to imply a lack of centrality in terms of planning and function.

Finally, the decline and end of small towns may give indication of those activities that remained central to continuity. Burnham (1995: 13-14) has noted a slow decline through the 4th century at most small towns, though final abandonment appears to have been rapid. His explanation is that small towns were strongly tied into the Roman economy and state; the collapse of Roman control in the early 5th century brought down the small as well as major towns. Debate surrounding the decline of

major towns though indicates that interpreting the evidence for small towns is problematic (Brooks 1986 for continued settlement at many major towns into the 5th century, contrasting with Reece's (1980) claim that 'town-life' went into decline from the 3rd century).

Thus, although evidence for the administrative roles of small towns is extensive, the presence of walls and inns cannot be taken as a direct reflection of the economic or religious importance of these settlements.

Economy

Evidence for involvement of small towns with the Roman economy is mixed. It is clear that many small towns were involved in specialist production (see p. 4, on Middle Order settlements). However, their roles as market and service centres are not so clearly demonstrated in the archaeological record. The lack of classical Roman public buildings at most small towns in Britain, particularly *fora*, complicates this aspect. Smith (1987) has shown that market-places themselves cannot be seen on most roadside settlements; the interpretation of the open areas at Alcester and Godmanchester as market-places illustrates the transient nature of the evidence (Smith 1987; Burnham 1995: 10). Although some workshops can be identified by specialist fittings and diagnostic waste, the same cannot be claimed for shops. The range of goods reaching many small towns shows involvement in trade networks, but not necessarily as a distributor. This leaves techniques developed to analyse site interaction as the means of identifying marketing and distribution centres.

Research interests in the administration of the Roman Empire was overtaken by the appearance of New Archaeology in the 1970s. The new analytical techniques focused on socio-economic models of towns, drawing up urban networks based on the distribution of market places. In Roman studies, the role of towns as markets and major consumers was studied. Chartered towns were spaced long distances apart in Britain, and this would have deterred those far from the towns from visiting regularly (analogy drawn from Bekker-Nielsen's (1989) work on the distribution of chartered towns in Italy and Gaul). Small towns have been seen as filling in the areas between chartered towns, meeting the local needs of the rural population as markets and possibly ritual centres (Frere 1975). However, small town morphology shows evidence for production, but not for trade.

Quantitative methods for analysing the economy have been developed for chartered towns, which are justifiably seen as central places. For small towns, research focused on the regularity of walled small towns through the province (Thiessen polygons used by Hodder and Hassall 1971), and used the distribution of villas around walled towns as an index of their economic centrality (Hodder & Millett 1980). The major criticisms of these approaches were the exclusion of unwalled settlements in

their analyses, and placing too much emphasis on the economic role of small towns. Subsequent work has acknowledged the influence of administration on settlement distribution (Hodder 1975). Thiessen polygons remain a useful analytical tool, though it is no longer accepted that they represent the marketing territories of towns. Future work on urbanisation will use GIS, and no doubt Thiessen polygons will appear as they are a standard feature on many packages. However, there is a more fundamental problem in the use of Thiessen polygons, as the technique assumes that all centres have been identified; this cannot be said for small towns (Burnham 1995).

Although administrative and military origins were accepted for major and small towns, economic centrality is still considered an essential feature to ensure settlement continuity (Millett 1986: 47; Jones & Mattingly 1990: 153-61; Jones 1991). For small towns there is strong evidence for increased importance in the later Roman period (though not in all cases): many settlements saw extensive rebuilding in stone, and production increased in many instances (Burnham 1993, 1995). Millett has presented a strong case for a fragmentation of *civitates* in the later Roman period, small towns becoming focal points, expanding on their economic importance (Millett 1990: 186-97). This scenario needs to be viewed with caution, though. Coin-loss patterns support an increase in coin use and therefore exchange in the later Roman period, and although many small towns have yielded large coin assemblages, they cannot be differentiated from other rural settlements in the early Roman period (Reece 1991, 1993). Black (1995: 85-95) also argues that the economic importance of small towns may have been overstated in many cases, as the material culture and settlement morphology of many small towns remained fairly poor through the Roman period.

Thus the economic importance of small towns is problematic. Their involvement in production is clearly attested, yet further work on trade networks and market centres needs to be undertaken.

Religion

Beyond the recognition of important temple complexes like Bath/Aquae Sulis, and Frilford (classified as Middle Order settlements, Burnham & Wacher 1990; Burnham 1995), little work has been carried out on the religious aspects of small towns. The possibility that shrines lay at the boundaries of *civitates*, and also served as local markets and fairs highlights their importance as central places (Burnham & Wacher 1990: 40). However, many shrines were too small or did not display sufficient complexity to be labelled as small towns. Green's survey of religious finds in Roman Britain (Green 1976) divided sites into urban and rural, and compared the evidence for different beliefs and practices found at each. However, she grouped lesser walled towns and unwalled small towns with rural settlements. A useful exercise would be to break

down her site classifications into smaller groups, as Reece has with coin-loss profiles (Reece 1993), to explore variation in more detail. Millett (1995) has suggested that religion may have played a very important role in maintaining relations between small towns and surrounding settlements, at a lower level than that seen in settlements like Bath. Further work is needed in this area.

There is much evidence for a complex range of activities associated with small towns. Many small towns were multi-functional, though the importance of each activity to the origins and continuity of the small town needs to be evaluated in all cases. Comparative approaches have been adopted recently, and have yielded useful results.

Comparative Approaches

Three major studies have been undertaken in Britain: Esmonde-Cleary's work (1987) on the suburbs of walled settlements, Smith's (1987) assessment of roadside settlement, and Burnham & Wacher's (1990) book on a large selection of small towns.

Esmonde-Cleary's book (1987) on the suburbs of defended settlements highlighted the importance of considering the whole area settled, rather than the defended core alone. He found no direct correlation between the size of the area walled and overall settlement size. Alongside a morphological approach, the history of each site was considered, the importance of administrative and economic roles, and the presence of public amenities and buildings. An attempt to identify 'rural' features was made, in terms of architecture and agricultural production. The placing of 'villas' within walled towns (for example, Cirencester), and the importance of market gardening from the 3rd century onwards, helped to reduce the need for a rural surplus to feed the town (Esmonde-Cleary 1987: 186-90). Inclusion of lesser walled towns in his analysis highlights the continuum in urban form, with divisions between major and small towns based on scale of layout and activities rather than clear breaks.

Smith's assessment of roadside settlements incorporated a vast number of sites, both walled and unwalled. In many respects his is a partner to the work undertaken by Esmonde-Cleary. Smith's approach also focused on morphology and settlement development, though it paid particular attention to settlement functions (administration, production, trade). He brought to the fore the importance of non-agricultural production for a wide range of walled and unwalled settlements, providing important details for Burnham's construction of a small town hierarchy (p. 4). Another conclusion was that roadside settlements took advantage of their situation to develop a role as markets and service centres for passing trade.

Burnham and Wacher's (1990) study of over 50 small towns in Roman Britain brought together walled and unwalled settlements, showing considerable overlap in

activities, layout and development of these sites. Several 'types' of small town were presented, this format being subsequently refined by Burnham (1993, 1995) into his Three Orders. Site assessment was based on morphology, origins, developments and range of activities taking place. As stated above (p. 3), the study acted as the dominant model for research on small towns, with the result that new work on known sites and newly discovered sites are published roughly along the same lines, thus enabling comparisons between sites to be made with greater ease.

Central to the debate on small towns is the relative importance of the range of activities associated with each small town, and their influence over surrounding settlements. Administrative origins can be claimed for many small towns, though it remains contentious whether these settlements took advantage of their situation to develop into local socio-economic centres. Although this scenario is claimed for major towns (Jones & Mattingly 1990: 153-61, Perring 1991), the same cannot be claimed for all small towns. Millett (1986: 47) and Jones (1991) argue that small towns soon became local centres, taking advantage of their situation beside roads. However, the limited size of many small towns is taken by Black (1995: 85-95) to argue against such a development in many cases. These issues need to be explored through small town-country and small town-major town relations. A landscape approach has been adopted in some parts of Roman Britain, and has yielded useful results.

iii) Small Towns in the Landscape

Parallel with these morphological and functional approaches, regional studies have been carried out, expanding the topic beyond the confines of small towns. Rodwell (1975a) compiled a regional assessment of the small towns in the (probable) area of the Trinovantes. Small town origins, morphology, functions and location were discussed. To a degree these sites were placed in their setting, exploring location on the road and river network, and the distribution of villas in the region. The lack of villas around these small towns was taken to indicate the limited attraction of the small towns as market places.

Crickmore's work (1984b) is a thorough analysis of settlement hierarchies, using the West Midlands as her study area. She used the full range of settlements found in the West Midlands, expanding the analysis beyond towns and villas to achieve an integrated reconstruction of the landscape. She avoided the use of the term 'urban' as a label for sites, restricting its application to functions alone. In this respect her methodology is similar to that adopted by Alexander (1975, p. 3 above). She arrived at a four-tiered system, largely defined in economic terms:

(a) regional market and service centres (towns)

(b) major market and service centres (towns)

(c) local market and service centres (villages)
(d) industrial complexes (possibly also acting as market and service centres, though not necessarily).

This approach usefully analysed settlements in their locality, though it was weakened by the use of a limited range of functions to define settlements. Crickmore's classification mirrors that drawn up by proponents of Central Place Theory for medieval towns (Hohenberg & Lees 1985: 50-4):

(A) cities	centres of administration, religion, education
(B) medium-sized towns	involved in regional administration
(C) intermediate sized towns	markets, local and regional administration
(D) local marketing centres	small, limited influence

Crickmore did not view administrative or religious activities as central factors regarding urban influences across the landscape, nor the possibility that towns and small towns acted as meeting places for a range of social activities that were not bounded by the market place. By placing so much emphasis on the economic role of towns, Crickmore portrays their impact on the landscape as static and benevolent, housed in the sphere of an integrated Roman economy. For the Roman period, towns were founded as centres of administration; development into market places and service centres was not guaranteed (see pp. 8-10). Thus administrative roles may have extended across a wider range of settlements, and the local markets were perhaps not as influential as implied above. The urban network was a result of trade, but also administration.

iv) Small Towns on the Continent

Small towns are numerous in Gaul and Germany, and the focus of much research. As in Britain, small towns, particularly unwalled settlements, are a comparatively new focus of research, and details are provided mainly through aerial photography and limited excavation. Documentary and epigraphic evidence on the Continent is far greater than in Britain. For the two Germanies the list of small towns is made up of named *vici*. The closest parallels are between Lower Germany and Britain, implying similar levels of urbanisation and settlement interaction. The small towns of Gaul, 'agglomerations', were generally far more complex, monumentalised places than even the largest small towns in Roman Britain, indicating greater familiarity with and acceptance of urbanisation.

The most detailed work on small towns on the Continent in English is by King (1990, 1995), on Gaul and Germany. His approach is similar to that of Burnham & Wacher (1990), compiling detailed information on settlements and a general overview of the range of sites encompassed by the term. The present writer was not able to consider work on small towns in German, due to her inability to read the language.

However, commentaries on current research in Germany, and the occasional translated paper (Hiddink 1991; Gechter 1995), imply that little work attempts to provide an overview of small town complexity and relations with surrounding settlement. Theoretical approaches to the small town problem appear to be less developed than in Britain or France.

More complex analyses have been carried out on small towns in Gaul. In many respects they follow on from the highly detailed comparative analyses carried out on major towns. Goudineau (1980) correlated a huge variety of factors to compile a hierarchy of chartered towns in Gaul, and this methodology has been applied to small towns. At the top end of the scale the small towns were far more elaborate than any found in Britain, the monumental centres attempting to conform to classical norms. Although the architecture shows a mix of Roman and indigenous, the ability to recognise a wide range of public buildings shows a far greater knowledge or acceptance of Roman ideals than is seen even in some *civitas* capitals in Britain (for example, Alesia, Bénard et al 1994). Current approaches, though, incorporate lesser settlements, on a par with Burnham's Lower Order settlements. Two important regional studies have been published, Maurin (1992) on south-west Gaul, and Bénard et al (1994) on the Côte D'Or. The latter provides an excellent model for small town analysis.

Bénard et al (1994) adopted Burnham's Three Orders, to present detailed outlines of small towns in the region. These included a brief review of rural settlement around each small town. The second part of the study was an exhaustive assessment of small town layout, functions and impact on the landscape. Aspects discussed were: settlement size and appearance (public monuments, religious buildings, cemeteries, inscriptions); private buildings (distribution of shops, range of private buildings, *insulae* and zoning); functions (arranged into primary, secondary and tertiary); society of the small towns (social structure, religions); chronological developments (origins, initial phase of romanisation, destruction, abandonment). The importance of these functions to each small town's development and continuity were assessed, and used to compile a new urban hierarchy. Six levels were provided, based primarily on administrative and religious functions, rather than socio-economic. Moreover, the hierarchy was described as a regional network, the distribution of small towns across the landscape seen to arise from commerce, production and communications.

Bénard et al's work (1994) illustrates the benefits of considering the full range of functions associated with individual small towns when compiling settlement hierarchies, and of exploring the importance of a small town's impact on surrounding settlements.

v) Small Towns - the need for a detailed lanscape approach

Burnham's methodology for classifying small towns generates a useful hierarchy of these sites. However, advances with this approach can only be made in the light of excavation. A parallel investigation, into the roles of small towns in their setting, can expand upon the current state of knowledge. A landscape-based approach is essential to test the nature of ties between small towns and the surrounding settlement. The work of Burnham (1993, 1995; Burnham & Wacher 1990) and Millett (1990, 1995) has identified a wide range of activities associated with small towns, all of which may have been of local importance. Crickmore's (1984b) adoption of a landscape approach explored the strength of ties between small towns and neighbouring settlements, though her reconstruction was based primarily on socio-economic factors, or the market place. Bénard et al (1994) show that reconstructions can successfully be based on a large set of criteria.

The possibility that small towns did not have strong economic or administrative links with surrounding settlements was raised above (p. 6, 8). They need not have acted as local centres, nor need all the activities taking place at small towns have been exclusively for a local population. These problems can be explored by comparing the range of activities taking place in the countryside with those at small towns, particularly where duplication occurs. It is essential to base these in the wider context of regional administration, local and regional trade networks, and to place these alongside cultural indicators such as religious beliefs and practices, and material culture in general. Small towns identified in the East Midlands cover a wide variety, and fieldwork in the area has been widespread, providing hundreds of other sites for this comparative analysis.

Summaries of Small Towns in the Study Area

(see Burnham & Wacher 1990 and appendix A for further details).

The Romano-British names are known for only a few of these settlements, and are given alongside the modern place-names. In the main text the Romano-British names will be used (where known), as they refer specifically to ancient settlements, and avoid confusion where several modern names have been used to identify a single site (for example, Durobrivae, also known as Water Newton and Chesterton).

Defended small towns

Ancaster (see pp. 197-201)

Origins - a fort was set up just after conquest, associated with a *vicus* and a marching camp (St Joseph 1965). Structures within the (later, civilian) defended area show occupation from the later first to fourth centuries AD, though not necessarily continuous from the fort. This is also seen in the buildings uncovered at the modern

quarry to the south-east. However, this does not prove continuity of a military-inspired *vicus*.

Development - buildings were found both inside and outside the (later, civilian) walled area, with strong evidence for a farming base and some metal production (Todd 1975, 1981a). Artisans are attested by the locally produced sculptures found mainly in the modern churchyard (Frere 1961; May (ed.) 1966: 10-13). The settlement appears to have been oriented east-west, with extensions to the north and south, from traces of structures found under the later defences and West cemetery. The defences were placed over buildings, and there may have been a reorganisation of the area given over to domestic occupation as the large West cemetery overlay several structures. However, there could equally have been decline, as this pattern is found to the east of the defended area too (Lincs SMR, under Ancaster; White (ed.), 1976: 35). There is strong evidence for an administrative role for this settlement, most strongly expressed by the presence of the defences, but also from the 4th century milestone, and perhaps from the Severan coin moulds (if these were officially sanctioned, as has been postulated for copies of *Fel Temp Reparatio* issues - Brigstock 1987: 39-65). The dedication of an arch to Viridios implies the presence of a shrine or temple; several stone reliefs have been found (reused) in Ancaster churchyard. These, and the miniature bronze cauldron, indicate the presence of a flourishing pagan population in the early Roman period (Green 1975: 54-70, 1976: 167-8). However, their reuse indicates a departure from these gods in the later Roman period.

Decline - the town's decline may have begun at a relatively early date, as the interior of the defended area does not appear to have been densely settled, and previously settled areas were given over for burial grounds. Where detailed excavation has been carried out, occupation was found to continue at least to the middle of the 4th century. No early Saxon finds were made.

Whilton Lodge/Bannaventa (see pp. 202-6)

Origins - there was some pre-Roman settlement in the area, attested by an enclosure excavated in the northern area of the defences. However, the earliest structure was of the early 2nd century AD. Some late Iron Age pottery has been found, though not sufficient to argue for continuity into the Roman period (Taylor 1972; Dix & Taylor 1988). The small amount of samian recovered from the earliest Roman deposits make dating difficult, and imply a late 1st century origin.

Developments - the earliest structural evidence is from the early 2nd century. However, the post-Roman history of the site has destroyed most of the late Roman levels, and cut considerably into earlier layers. Most of the buildings appear to have been built in timber, of sleeper beam rather than post-hole construction; many structures were missed in the rescue observations and excavation of 1971. There are traces of a street

network leading from Watling Street (seen in the northern area of the later defences), though changes in alignment through time imply loose internal arrangements. Buildings did not always follow the orientation of underlying ones - extensive use of timber alone may have made such changes easier to implement. 18th century sources refer to stone walls at Whilton Lodge; no stone buildings, nor any building stone, were seen in the modern field survey, implying that the vast majority of structures probably were timber-frame. Finds of painted wall plaster show elaboration, and the houses need not have looked plain. Taylor (1971) implied a loosely settled area; as so many structures were revealed by very scanty remains his assessment may be too low. Variation in the positioning of boundaries through time implies fairly lax control and concern with plots, and perhaps not a densely settled centre. Evidence for extra-mural evidence was likewise slight. The ceramic evidence points to the dominance of local and regional producers, with a continuous but low supply of pottery from the Continent. Although a range of personal ornaments was found, these were low in number, and, together with the ceramic evidence, show that the population of Bannaventa was not considerably better off than those in small nearby settlements (Dix & Taylor 1988: 316-33). Most of these finds came from earth-fast features, which had been truncated by the post-Roman robbing, levelling and ploughing; finds from the topsoil were not analysed.
Decline - due to the much disturbed and scanty evidence, it was not possible for the excavators to identify a date for the end of the settlement. But there is evidence for a decline from the beginning of the 4th century. Most of the later Roman pottery was 3rd century; the outer ditch of the defences (the inner ditch had been filled to take bastions) was allowed to fill up with rubbish and cess during the 4th century (at some point a young man was buried there; R.C.H.M.(E.) 1981: 152; Dix & Taylor 1988).

Water Newton/Chesterton/Durobrivae (see pp. 207-18)
Origins - although a fort has been found just north of the walled area, no work has been carried out to establish possible links between this and the civilian settlement. The earliest features excavated are later 1st century AD clamp-kilns in Normangate Field, associated with enclosures. Enclosures along Ermine Street were laid out in the early 2nd century (Brown (ed.) 1971: 10-11).
Developments - Durobrivae was one of the major pottery producers from the mid 2nd century, making grey wares and in particular fine colour coats. These were traded all over the East Midlands, and to a lesser extent further afield. Numerous other potteries have been found along the Nene Valley, producing similar styles. Most production took place in the western and northern suburbs of Durobrivae, particularly Normangate Field. Pottery and iron production quickly became important activities in Normangate Field, and probably around Billing Brook, by the mid-late 2nd century. It is not known how this related to the development of the (core?) of the settlement in the (later)

defences. However, the extensive spread of settlement all around this stretch of the Nene shows the establishment of a flourishing centre. The rampart appears to have been constructed in the 2nd century; dates for the wall and ditches were not clear in the 1957-8 excavations (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 139; Crickmore 1984a: 55-6). Some elaborate buildings were constructed in the early 2nd century (in Castor), though the majority of large, decorated stone-built structures remain undated (Trollope 1873: 132-3; R.C.H.M.(E.) 1969: 24; Wilson (ed.) 1975). They indicate the concentration of wealth at Durobrivae. Durobrivae was also an important centre of administration, implied by the three milestones and its title of *'vicus'*. This is further implied by the so-called *praetorium* built in Castor around AD 300 (Mackreth 1995). However, the relation with the Fenland settlements is unclear. Although they were obtaining much pottery from Durobrivae, many were abandoned by the early 4th century.

Decline - evidence from Normangate Field indicates a decline in production by the mid 4th century, though some potteries continued working at least to AD 400 (Brown (ed.) 1971: 7-1; Brown (ed.) 1974a: 86-88; Dannell 1974). However, this decline was not even, as a 4th century kiln was found overlying Roman burials in 1968 (Wilson (ed.), 1969: 219). At Castor there may have been some continuity into the 5th century, though perhaps not beyond. Many buildings had been robbed - ones in Castor perhaps during the Roman period rather than Norman, which would imply building at the very end of the Roman period.

Great Casterton (see pp. 219-22)

Origins - the adjacent fort perhaps encouraged some *vicus* to develop around the town-shown by finds of Claudian pottery. However, civilian settlement was established by c. AD 70, and official status awarded to the town by the identification of the *mansio* situated south-west of the later defences (Corder 1951, 1957, 1961; Black 1995).

Developments - from the limited excavations, evidence was found for some of the timber structures being replaced with stone-founded ones in the 2nd century (Corder 1961). Occupation continued through the Roman period, but never seems to have flourished as so few structures were identified within the defended area. Great Casterton does not seem to have had an elaborate economic base, and any production of pottery and metal appears only to have been for local needs.

Decline - a layer of dark brown soil was found by Corder in several places, often with later occupation on top. This implies a period of abandonment during the Roman period (perhaps 3rd century), with some recovery in the 4th century. One building excavated was in use to the late 4th century (Corder 1961: 35-8; Cleere 1972: 47-8).

Irchester (see pp. 223-7)

Origins - there was late Iron Age occupation around the area of the town, and this continued into the Roman period, seen with the post-conquest pottery production in this area (Woods & Hastings 1984: 35-8). There may have been a brief military presence, though this hangs on some unreliably dated metal finds (R.C.H.M.(E.) 1979: 91-6). Most detailed evidence for the town itself comes from the southern suburbs and excavations carried out on the defences, rather than on the defended centre. Continuity from the late Iron Age at least is indicated.

Developments - the town presumably flourished, from the range of buildings visible on aerial photographs (Brown 1971: pl. 14; R.C.H.M.(E.) 1979; Windell 1984; Branigan 1987: 90; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 142-8). The only evidence for non-agricultural production was a small kiln, dated to the 2nd century, though only the extra-mural areas have been excavated. Most of these extra-mural buildings were associated with farming (Windell 1984; Frere (ed.) 1992: 285),

Decline - occupation appears to have continued into the late 4th century, and perhaps into the 5th century, as a small timber structure was built immediately south of the southern ramparts. Otherwise, little can be said due to lack of detailed fieldwork.

Mancetter/Witherley/Manduessedum (see pp. 228-30)

Origins - although there was a fort near the site, this appears to have been abandoned by the date of the earliest pottery production at Manduessedum; the presence of the military is unlikely to have stimulated a civilian settlement (McWhirr 1971).

Developments - the settlement was given a timber enclosure, replaced in the later 3rd or early 4th centuries by a rampart, stone wall and double ditch (Oswald & Gathercole 1958 cited in Smith 1987: 225-6; Mahany 1971: 21). The potteries expanded production (and number) in the 2nd century AD, and continued to be important through to the 4th century (Swan 1984). Numerous drainage ditches have been found associated with the areas of pottery production, though no indication of regular plots. They covered an extensive area (Liddle 1982a: 32).

Decline - the outer ditch of the later defences filled with potting debris through the early 4th century (Liddle 1982a: 32). Pottery production decreased through the 4th century. Pottery and coin evidence implies a decline in occupation in the 4th century, and it is likely that this was linked to the falling economic importance of the potteries (Liddle 1982a: 32; Smith 1987: 225-6).

East Bridgeford/Margidunum (see pp. 231-6)

Origins - there is little evidence of continuity from the iron working depot founded during the military occupation of this part of Britain (Todd 1969: 42-55; Burnham &

Wacher 1990: 260). The military abandoned the site around AD 75; the earliest civilian structure is dated to the early 2nd century.
Developments - several stone-built structures have been found at Margidunum. Timber defences were set up probably in the later 2nd century, remodelled and a stone wall added after the early 3rd century (Todd 1969: 42-55).
Decline - unfortunately, most of the later layers were heavily disturbed by ploughing and stone robbing. Although the settlement appears to have been always sparsely settled, most buildings did not continue in use beyond the opening of the 4th century. The outer ditch of the defences filled with rubbish through the 4th century. There are exceptions though - one building was lived in into the 5th century, and the later cemetery implies continued occupation and organisation.

Cave's Inn/Tripontium (see pp. 237-9)
Origins - probably lay in the later 1st century AD. The first enclosures were aligned to the stream, and the *mansio* complex was put up in the early 2nd century (Cameron & Lucas 1973; Black 1995: 56, 72).
Development - presumably there was some initial growth as some enclosures were aligned to Watling Street, rather than respecting the line of those already in place. Timber buildings may have been rebuilt in stone after the 1st century (Cameron & Lucas 1967; Lucas 1968; Cameron & Lucas 1973; Crickmore 1984b: 51; Black 1995: 56, 72). Buildings appear to have been loosely scattered through the settlement. Stone defences were set up in the 4th century. There is little detail on the economic prosperity of the population, though there appears to have been little non-agricultural production.
Decline - although later levels were badly damaged by ploughing and topsoil stripping, general finds indicate occupation into the late 4th century. A stone structure was found in use from the 1st to 5th centuries, though may be exceptional for the site.

Undefended small towns
Ashton (see pp. 240-5)
Origins - the earliest Roman occupation is dated to c. AD 60 (Hadman & Upex 1979: 29 gave too early a date for the pottery), with simple timber structures and enclosures (Brown (ed.) 1976a: 185; Hadman & Upex 1979; Frere (ed.) 1983: 305-6, 1984: 300-1). Iron production was taking place, particularly smithing, though this is shown only by a spread of debris east of the main north-south road.
Developments - in the early 2nd century many of the enclosures were realigned, and defined by fences. The main north-south street was repaired on a slightly different alignment. Many of the structures were replaced by new ones with stone foundations, and iron production seems to have increased markedly in this period. These all imply

the presence of some central control driving the developments. There seems to have been continuity of practices through the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.
Decline - coin loss implies a flourishing, if brief, market in the later 4th century (Reece 1991). Some buildings had fallen into disrepair by the later 4th century. There is no evidence for continuity beyond the early 5th century (if that late). Only two sherds of Saxon pottery were found in the excavated area (unpublished work by V. Rigby held at Nthants SMR).

Bourne (see pp. 246-7)
The site underlies the modern town, and remains largely unexcavated. Some amateur excavations were carried out on the site of the Grammar School, but these were not published in detail. Several pottery kilns have been found, producing grey wares in the 3rd and 4th centuries. The numerous tesserae and pavements indicate a wealthy though dispersed settlement (Lincs SMR, under Bourne; Brown 1992; Hayes & Lane 1992).

Saltersford/Causennis (see pp. 248-50)
The identification of this site with the Roman name of Causennis is not secure. Early 20th century excavations, although extensive, did not give details on site origins or development (Preston 1915). Presumably the site was a flourishing one, seen by the numerous stone buildings both sides of the Witham, and range of metal items found at the site (Lane 1981: 75; Grew (ed.) 1981: 336). The settlement expanded in the 3rd and 4th centuries up to 400m west of the Witham (overlying 2nd century inhumations). Evidence for flooding in or after the 4th century AD (Taylor 1993a, 1993b).

Corby (see pp. 251-2)
The Roman settlement is now under modern development; some information has been obtained through watching briefs, but no open area excavations have been undertaken. The settlement was established by the second century AD, with an economy based on farming and metal production (though whether this was smithing as well as smelting has not been determined). It is not known how this settlement developed through the Roman period; nor has its decline been investigated (Brown (ed.) 1975a: 149, 1977a: 211-23).

Duston (see pp. 253-5)
The site was discovered during ironstone mining in the 19th century. Samuel Sharp carried out excavations at Duston later in the century, but these were not published in any detail, and most of the finds were not kept (Sharp 1871). Modern landscaping has involved extensive dumping of topsoil, which contains Roman material, though this is of no archaeological value. Some details have been recorded from rescue work in the 1970s. In the mid 1st century enclosures were cut, though replaced a few decades later on

a different alignment. Some timber and stone-founded structures have been uncovered, one in occupation into the 4th century. Some pottery production took place; the site may have been an important local producer (Brown (ed.) 1971: 19-20; Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 334; Swan 1984: fiche 519, 538).

Goadby Marwood (see pp. 256-9)

Any summary of the site can only be general. Some discoveries from this area were made in the 19th century. However, most finds were made in the 1950s when the area was being developed as an ironstone quarry. The quarry manager, Mr H. Eli Coy, was interested in archaeology, and made notes of finds uncovered during topsoil stripping (mostly as plans rather than written, details from Abbott 1956; Leics SMR, under Goadby Marwood). This topsoil was replaced when the quarry was finished, so subsequent coverage of the small town, by metal detectorists in particular, is of limited use. The settlement was a major iron smelting centre in the area. Coin and pottery evidence indicates occupation through the whole of the Roman period. Several early brooches show occupation from the mid 1st century, and Valentinian issues have been recovered showing continuity to the end of the 4th century. The wide range of metal finds, and amphorae, indicate a prosperous community, with strong evidence for a variety of Romano-Celtic religious practices.

Higham Ferrers (see 260-2)

Some details are known of the settlement, through limited excavation and watching briefs. No late Iron Age pottery has been found in ditches containing Roman material. Occupation started in the later 1st century, and perhaps continued to the end of the Roman period. Some early Saxon pottery has been recovered from the site (Meadows 1992a). In the Roman period it appears to have been a production centre for iron, though it is not known if this was primarily smelting or smithing. Modern analysis of ores and their distribution indicates suitable ores were available near Higham Ferrers, with a very shallow cover of topsoil (shown in chapter 2, figure 2.7). Smelting may have been the dominant industry; however, this cannot be confirmed, as the site is now destroyed.

Kettering (see pp. 263-6)

Origins - it seems that settlement on the site began in the later 1st century AD, perhaps driven by civilian needs (Dix 1987b: 102-5).

Developments - due to the conditions under which the site was examined, little in detail can be said. Iron production was an important element from the first phase of settlement, though the pottery evidence implies a break (or shift?) in the 3rd century AD. Some pottery production also took place (Swan 1984: fiche 535-6). At its greatest the settlement appears to have spread over c. 22ha, and included some elaborate stone-built structures (Brown (ed.) 1971: 19; R.C.H.M.(E.) 1979: 102).

Decline - there was a resurgence of occupation in the later 3rd century, though the ceramic evidence implies abandonment around the mid 4th century.

Laxton (see pp. 267-8)
Little in detail can be said of the site as much of it was destroyed in the 19th century, with only the scantiest of details noted. The observations of the quarry supervisor were not published. Salvage work in 1985 recorded some details. Iron smelting appears to have been particularly intense in the late 1st and early 2nd centuries. Furnaces may have been working in series (similar to batteries of channel hearths seen at Bulwick, Jackson (ed.) 1970: 39) - a line of 5 was seen. Iron slag and furnace debris covered an area of 400m^2, in a thick layer partly filling in a shallow valley. Iron production continued in the same area in the later Roman period, though these furnaces were smaller (Frere (ed.) 1986: 397). A late Roman coin hoard contained issues of Arcadius, implying some end 4th century occupation (Brigstock 1987: 360-1).

Medbourne (see pp. 269-70)
The current fieldwalking programme has established that the settlement covered a large area (up to 60ha), and 19th century finds indicate the presence of several stone buildings, at least one of which was elaborately decorated (Liddle 1982a; Pollard 1993). Some iron smelting took place, though most slag may be associated with post-Roman activity (Liddle 1995, pers. comm.).

Red Hill, Ratcliffe on Soar (see pp. 271-2)
Little can be said of Red Hill as so little work has been carried out. Occupation appears to have been from the 1st to 4th centuries AD (Barley (ed.) 1961: 14; Elsdon et al 1982). The supposed temple is identified as such by the lead curse tablet rather than from its plan (Turner 1963; Green 1976: 165).

Sapperton (see pp. 273-6)
Origins - little is known. There was probably a late Iron Age settlement in the vicinity. The earliest feature was the cement road (Ancaster-Bourne), constructed c. AD 100 (Simmons (ed.) 1978: 81).
Development - this was followed by intensive iron production (smelting and smithing); traces of simple stone-founded buildings were uncovered. In the 3rd century there was a renewal of building activity with stone-founded structures built along the road, some of which were smithies. Around AD 300 the road was shifted to the east, and new buildings placed on similar alignments to the earlier ones. The dating evidence did not show if this was a single move, or one that took several decades to complete (Simmons 1976, 1995).

Decline - there appears to have been an emphasis on agricultural production around AD 350. A corn drying oven was built in building I. It is not clear how long the buildings remained in use, though the pottery analysed to date implies a fall-off of supplies around AD 350. The grubenhaus built over building IV need not imply continuity (it is undated, Simmons 1995).

Thistleton/Market Overton (see pp. 277-8)
The site is known through the observations of the quarry manager and Ernest Greenfield. Seven stone-founded buildings were noted, though there were also many timber structures, as many post-holes dating from the 1st to 3rd centuries were recorded (Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 137). The timber-built round temple was rebuilt in stone and then remodelled as an aisled structure in the late 1st century. It fell out of use in the 4th century (Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 572). Iron smelting was an important activity at this site through the Roman period, and pottery production was also indicated (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 137; Hewlett 1979: 29; Liddle 1982a: 35). Occupation in the 4th century is attested.

Titchmarsh (see pp. 281-2)
Due to the lack of fieldwork, little can be said of this site. There was probably an early 1st century AD settlement. This may have developed into the Roman settlement, dated from the late 1st century (Frere (ed.) 1987: 324). Several stone or stone-founded structures were built, and occupation extended into the 4th century, from ceramic evidence (R.C.H.M.(E.) 1975: 99). The boundary stone implies official recognition of the site, though may refer more directly to the junction of two major roads (57a Godmanchester-Leicester, 570 Water Newton-Irchester). .

High Cross/Venonis (see pp. 283-5)
The earliest evidence for occupation is the later 1st/early 2nd centuries, possibly contemporary with the construction of Watling Street. Settlement extended along Watling Street and the Fosse Way. Most buildings were of timber construction though debris of an elaborate building was noted to the west of Watling Street. Some iron working took place, though overall the site appears to have been of limited economic importance (Pickering 1935; Greenfield & Webster 1966).

Broughton Lodge/Willoughby/Wymeswold/Vernemetum (see pp. 286-7)
Part of the settlement has been uncovered. Most pottery found was 2nd-4th centuries AD, though a few pieces were earlier. Enclosures were laid out along the Fosse, and buildings developed, though perhaps only along the street front. Occupation continued into the later 4th century (evidence mainly from coinage and pottery associated with

the road and ditches). The area was reused as a Saxon cemetery, though continuity from the Roman period is unlikely (Kinsley 1993).

The small towns listed above illustrate the full range of sites encompassed by the term. Many of the walled settlements have been covered in detail (in Burnham & Wacher 1990), though comparative studies of the unwalled settlements are not exhaustive. Chapter 3 attempts to place these small towns into Burnham's three-tiered system (1993, 1995), to highlight problem areas.

The discussion above has brought to the fore several aspects that deserve further investigation: the possibility that some small towns were not primarily economic centres suggests that other functions were essential for the continuity of the settlement, as well as its origins. These are: as places of administration, religion and production. The Roman administration played a crucial role in the founding of towns and probably the small towns; for some of these small towns this may have been the major factor ensuring their continuity. Many small towns appear to centre on a religious complex; non-agricultural production is clearly a main occupation on several small towns. The scale of these activities can only be addressed by further fieldwork on the small towns (most are known primarily through aerial photography). Morphological analysis of small towns alone cannot address these issues. They also need to be examined in their geographical and historical context, to explore relations with surrounding settlements. The importance of the various functions listed above can be determined by looking at duplication of functions in surrounding settlements, balancing self-sufficiency against interaction to acquire goods and services. A wide range of settlements has been found in the East Midlands, and fieldwork has been extensive across the area, providing a rich data set with which to compare the small towns. The following section outlines the history of fieldwork in the East Midlands, and the current state of archaeological knowledge.

Archaeological Fieldwork in the East Midlands

Overall, fieldwork has been extensive across the East Midlands. Figure 1.1 shows the counties making up the study area, and highlights those parts that have been well surveyed by archaeologists. Computerised SMRs are running for most counties (the exception being Buckinghamshire), though Lincolnshire's database was being compiled while data was being gathered for this study.

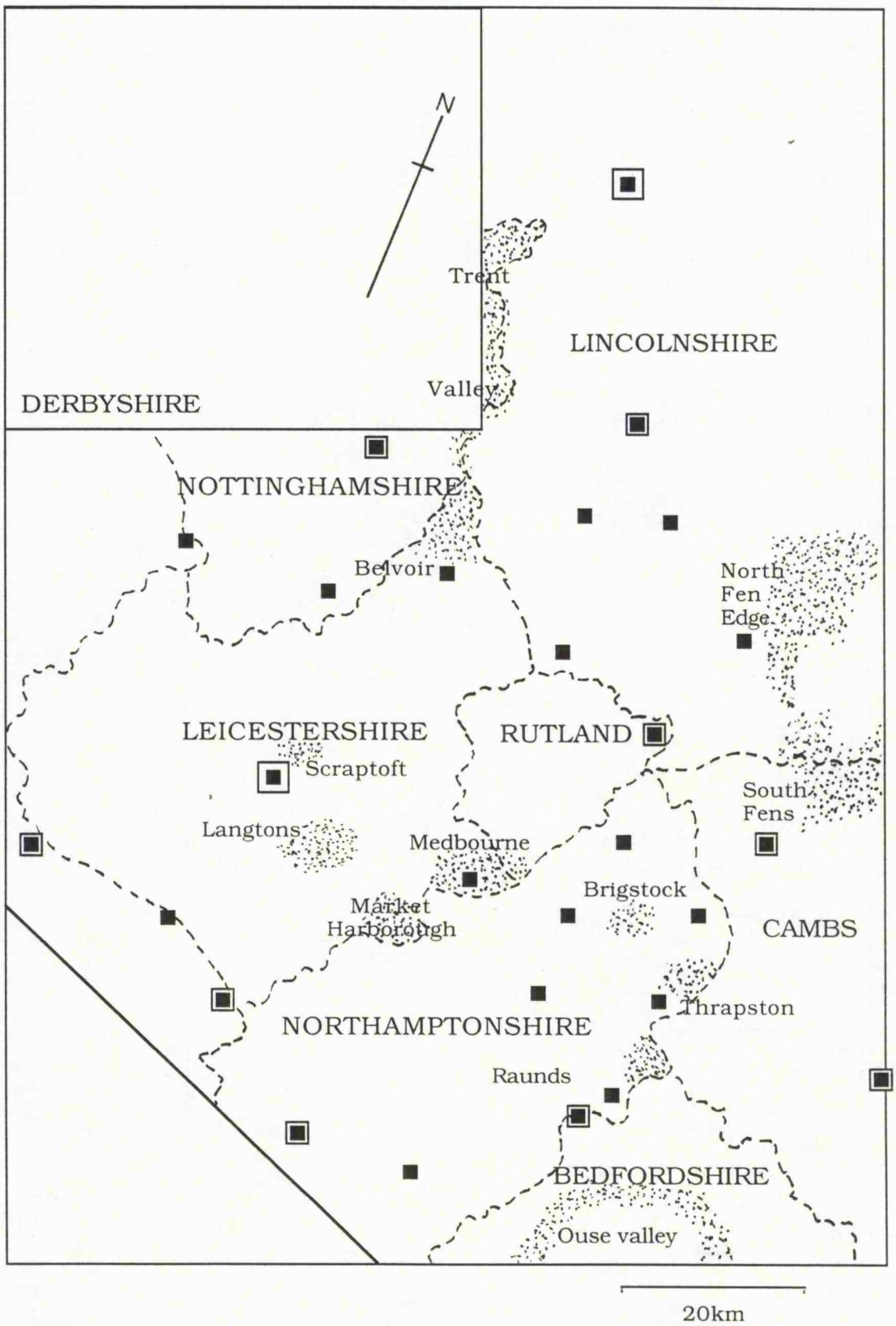


Figure 1.1 Location of field surveys carried out in the study area

Antiquarians prominent in the region include Stukeley (18th century, who noted the earliest details on small towns and villas, 1887 publication), and Artis (1828, who carried out extensive work around Durobrivae and the lower Nene Valley). Amateurs still contribute to the state of knowledge. In Leicestershire the various amateur groups are co-ordinated by the county Museum staff (especially Peter Liddle). Close working relations are seen in Lincolnshire, though not in the other counties. Metal detectorists are, however, increasingly active in the region, and some co-operate with the professional units by reporting finds. In Lincolnshire there have been major clashes between professional archaeologists and the metal detectorists, and it is probable that many finds are not reported. With the changes in the law surrounding excavation, professional archaeology has come under great pressure. County council support has been removed from some units (Leicestershire, Northamptonshire), and fieldwork is no longer necessarily undertaken by local units. The long-term results of these changes on county-based records is yet to be seen, though they have necessitated greater co-ordination between excavators and museums.

For the counties, archaeological coverage has generally been widespread. Northamptonshire probably has the most extensive archaeological record within the study area, largely due to the Royal Commission's survey carried out across the county during the 1970s and '80s (RCHM(E) Vols 1-6, 1975, 1979, 1981, 1982). Co-ordination of amateur archaeologists resulted in their efforts being published in several local journals (*Bulletin of the Federation of Northamptonshire Archaeologists*, and *Northamptonshire Archaeology*, both edited by A.E. Brown, and *East Midlands Archaeology*), However, this amateur input declined sharply in the 1980s. Generally, fieldwork has been a response to development, particularly in the north-east and east of the county. These areas are still worked for gravel and sand, though the extent and scale of ironstone extraction decreased after the 1950s. Wild (1974) presented a detailed reconstruction of the lower Nene Valley in the Roman period (though this is now outdated), and numerous surveys have been carried out in parts of Northamptonshire. The most notable of these was that around Peterborough in the 1960s, listing details of sites prior to destruction by the construction of the New Town. Surveys around the Ouse have also been published (Hall & Hutchings 1972). Specific areas that have been subjected to much work include Ashton, Thrapston, Brigstock (Foster 1994), Livedon, Raunds (Parry 1994) and Stanwick (Neal 1989). Some post-excavation work has been carried out on Ashton, but no date has been set for publication.

In Leicestershire most of the amateur archaeological input takes the form of fieldwalking. Areas within the county that have been subjected to intensive investigation are Vale of Belvoir (Hills & Liddon 1991), Medbourne parish (Liddle 1995), the Langtons, Market Harborough and parts of Scraptoft. Many await publication.

James Pickering is active in the county, taking aerial photographs (Liddle, 1982a: 5; Pickering & Hartley 1985).

Much fieldwork has also been carried out in Cambridgeshire, particularly the Fen Edge (the Fenland Project, Pryor et al 1985a; Potter 1989; Hall 1992). Unpublished data is held at the Cambridgeshire SMR and Peterborough Museum.

In Bedfordshire, fieldwork was co-ordinated in the northern part of the county in the 1960s and '70s (Hall & Nickerson 1966; Hall & Hutchings 1972), though amateur input has declined since then. Detailed records on all sites are held on a card index, though the SMR is also computerised.

Fieldwork has been more limited in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Amateur involvement is not so prominent in these counties, with the result that most fieldwork is developer-driven. However, some compilations have been drawn up. In Derbyshire, fieldwork has tended to concentrate on the higher land of the North (Hart 1981). The county employs only one archaeologist, who devotes most of his time assessing developmental threats to archaeology. Most excavation work is carried out by the Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust, based in Nottingham, and there is also a separate jurisdiction covering the Peaks, with an officer responsible for both the historical and natural heritage of this area. Over the county as a whole, virtually no time or money is available for non-rescue work, and subsequently little survey relating to patterns of land use across the county on an off-site basis has been carried out. There are very few amateur groups or individuals active in the county, again limiting the amount of knowledge known about the area in the past (D. Barrett, pers. comm.).

In Nottinghamshire, the Trent Valley has been the focus of much archaeological fieldwork, though less is known of other areas in south Nottinghamshire. The county has a more active archaeological presence than Derbyshire, though again there is neither the staff or resources devoted to coordinating amateur activities in the county as there are in Leicestershire. Most research fieldwork has concentrated on the Trent Valley and on the field systems identified in the north of the county (M. Bishop pers. comm.; O'Brien 1979; Unwin 1983). However, a limited survey was undertaken along the route of the A46, between Newarke-on-Trent and Cotgrove, incorporating the small towns of Ad Pontem and Margidunum/East Bridgeford (T&PAT [unpub.]).

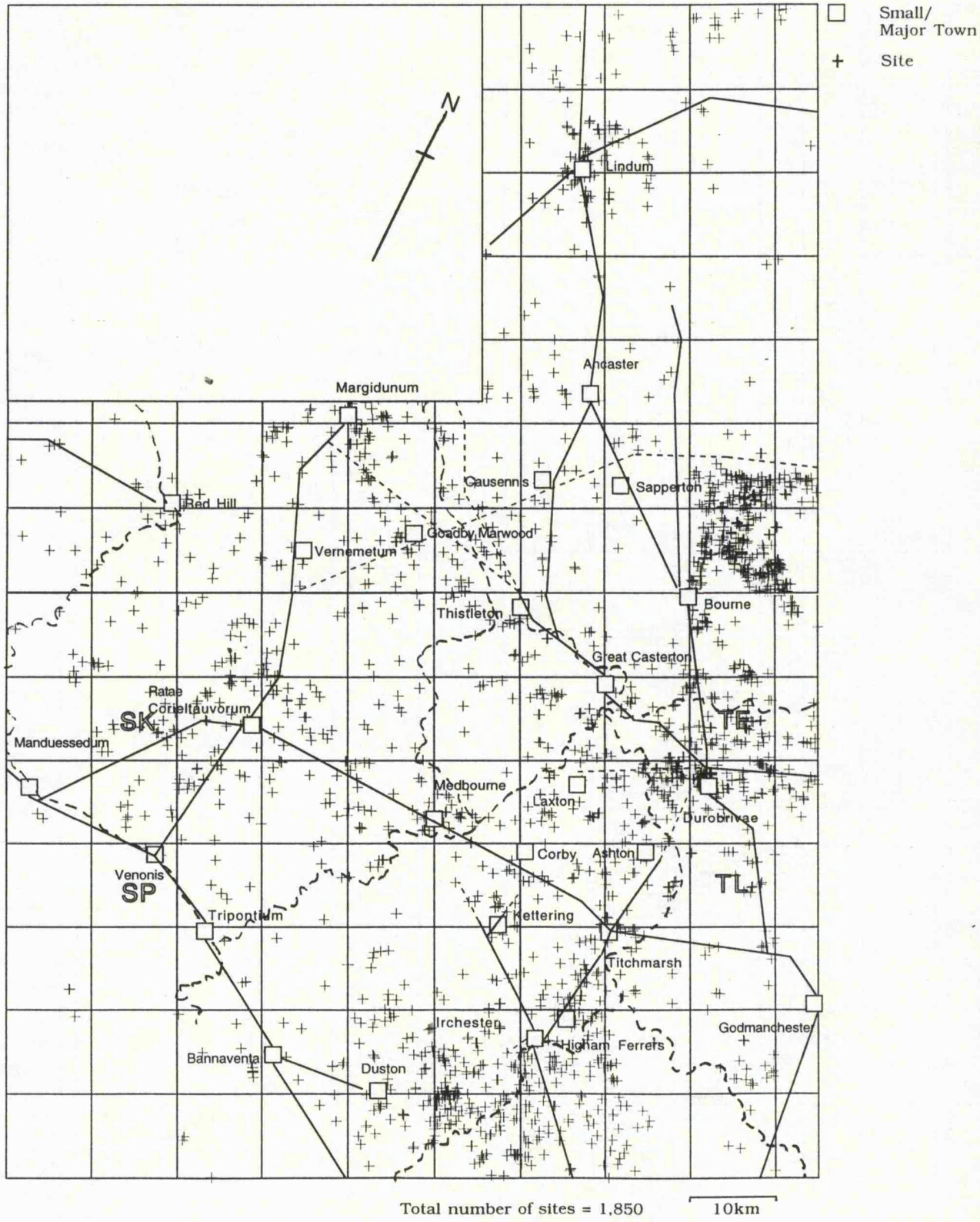
Overall, a wide range of sites has been located across all parts of the East Midlands (a total of 1,850 sites and finds). Although work in some areas is more extensive than others, it should be possible to use this information on settlement density to consider land use and settlement patterns across the East Midlands. Analysis in the later chapters of this study focuses on small town and country relations, making full use of the current state of knowledge for the Roman period.

CHAPTER 2 LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENT

Consideration of the environmental setting of a society is crucial within landscape-based studies. Settlement patterns arise through a combination of cultural and physical constraints, imposing models and restrictions on the use of the land, and also from pre-existing patterns from and within which change can occur. The environment is intimately involved in shaping these settlement patterns, as the physical space within which a society exists and with which it interacts. Cultural and political decisions regarding settlement location and interaction are limited by the environment. With conquest, and colonial rule, Britain in the Roman period exhibited the reorientation of pre-conquest settlement patterns around the military and civilian urban network. In the study area however, environmental influences upon the settlement pattern were consistent, due to the overall homogeneity of the landscape.

The East Midlands lacks precise geographical definition as a region - it is a modern political unit, but the counties considered to make up the area vary, depending on the differing perceptions of the researchers. These counties are, however, usually taken to be Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire (though this is sometimes shown as part of the South Midlands) and Nottinghamshire. The study area covers part of the East Midlands: south Derbyshire, Leicestershire, south-west Lincolnshire, most of Northamptonshire, south Nottinghamshire and the western edge of Cambridgeshire, shown on figure 2.1. The regular shape eases the analysis of settlement patterns. A geographically homogeneous area was selected, where environmental influences on settlement distribution and organisation are thought to have been consistent. Cultural, economic and political influences on the settlement pattern should therefore be clearer. Thus the study area avoids the higher land of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and extends only to the edge of the Fens to the east. Although the landscape further west is similar to that of the study area, it has already been covered by Crickmore (1984b, pp. 10-11 above).

Figure 2.1 The Study Area



In the Roman period the boundary between the Catuvellauni (*civitas* capital Verulamium/St Albans) and Corieltavvi (*civitas* capital Ratae Corieltavvorum/ Leicester) passed through the study area. Twenty-three small towns have been identified within the study area, with examples from the full range of sites covered by the term. The two *civitas* capitals were the major regional centres. The small towns acted as minor foci. The strength and nature of the local ties of the latter are explored as a key theme in this research. A wide variety of other settlement 'types' is found in the two main counties, providing a large and varied data set with which to work. An attempt is made below (chapter 6) to explore tribal differences expressed in the use of land and relations between settlements, and whether these influenced the development of settlement through the Roman period. In particular this study focuses on the processes of urbanisation and town-country relations. Cultural, political and historical factors are viewed as having a more significant effect on the direction of these relations than environmental ones, due to the homogeneous nature of the region. Much of this chapter illustrates the environmental consistency of the study area.

The Geography of the Study Area

The geomorphology of the study area indicates the suitability of the land for the different agricultural and artisanal practices and technologies of the later Iron Age, Roman and early Anglo-Saxon periods. Subsistence farming was the occupation of the majority of the population, and a variety of environmental factors influenced the fertility and reliability of the land. These did not vary markedly across the study area.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the land classification for the study area. The most basic division is into low country south of the Trent, rising to higher ground to the north, particularly with the Peaks in northern Derbyshire. Much of Leicestershire is classified as 'Low hill country with broad valleys', the valleys becoming more defined around the east of Leicestershire (towards Rutland) and over large parts of Northamptonshire. Charnwood Forest has a very distinctive landscape, the Permian rock outcrops creating a rugged terrain where farming is limited to the clay vales between hills (McCullagh, 1969: 7). The northern part of Northamptonshire consists of limestone scarps, providing excellent grazing today. The Fens appear to the east of the study area, though modern drainage has reclaimed much land (Dury, 1963: 22-23). Major changes in landscape, limiting the range of farming practices easily supported, are seen in only a few parts of the study area, mainly in Charnwood Forest. Overall, the region is suited to mixed farming.

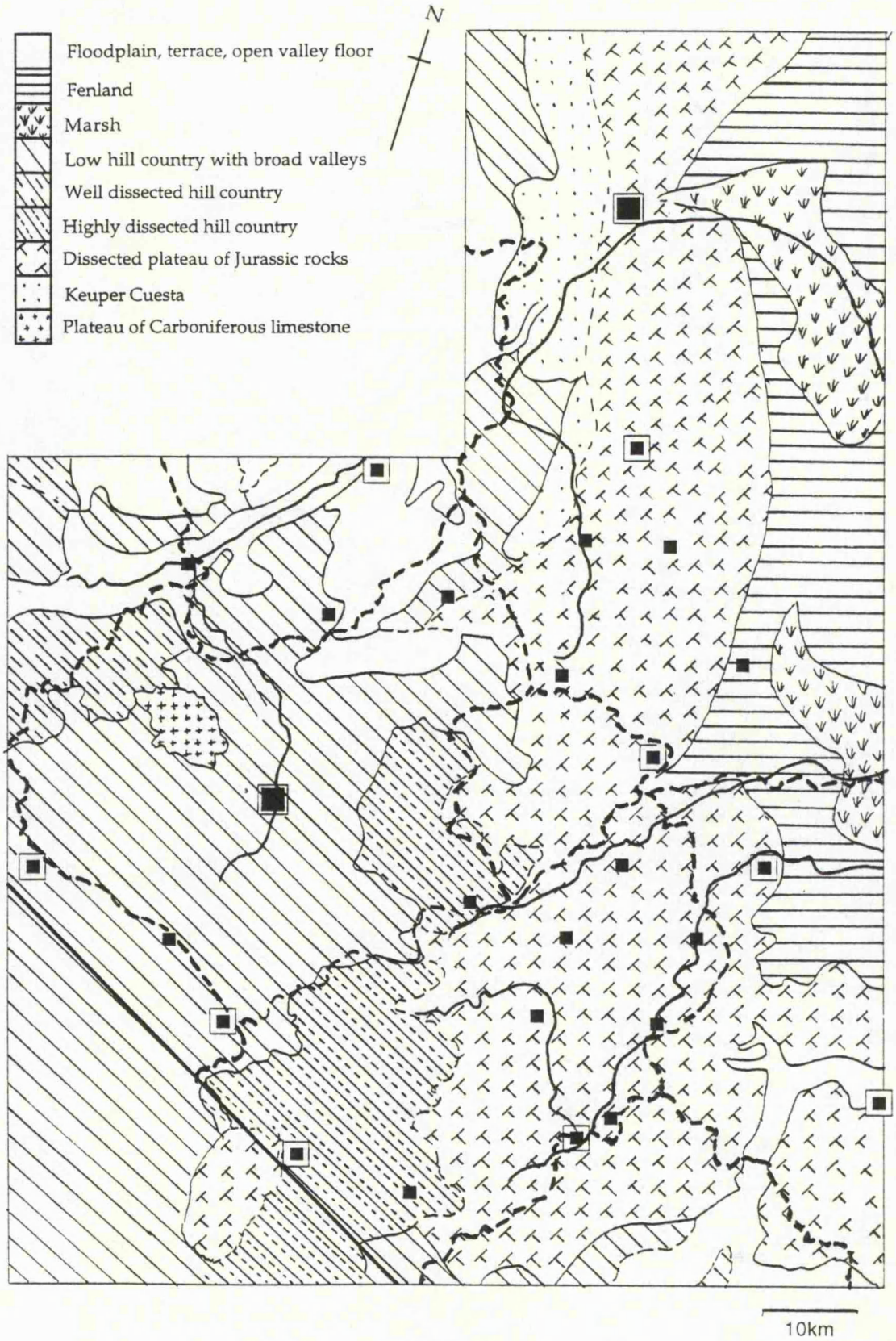


Figure 2.2 Land Classification. After Dury 1963: p. 22, figure 10.

Relief and Drainage

The main rivers in this area are the Nene, Trent, Welland and Witham, and these can be seen on figure 2.2. The Trent flows into the Humber, the others into the Wash. Of these, the Nene is the most navigable, though the Witham is also an important communication route. The Trent is a more turbulent river, especially in spring as it fills with melt waters from the Peaks. This has resulted in recent alluviation (of silts and gravel), which covers many Roman, as well as earlier, land surfaces. Recent excavations at Hemington have uncovered a series of medieval bridges, and evidence of the river's activity by very thick deposits of medieval gravel (Clay 1986; Knight & Howard 1994). Modern locks and canalisation have made the river more navigable; in antiquity it was probably less significant as a means of communication than the Nene and Witham.

The Trent itself lies in a wide valley, with terraces of gravel, interspersing the Keuper Marl on the valley slopes, offering relatively dry land with light, fertile soil and easy access to water. The winter flooding of the valley ensures the fertility of the land (McCullagh, 1969: 33-35). The Nene Valley provides a suitable comparison with the Trent Valley. The surrounding land of the Nene is particularly fertile, and higher levels are today used for grazing (Greenall, 1979: 15). Like the Trent, its flood plain provides a contrast with the surrounding landscape, with ready access to water; the valley floor provides good arable land, while the upper slopes can provide excellent grazing. These two valleys attracted Romano-British settlement, seen with the clustering of 'villa' sites along the Nene (Jones & Mattingly, 1990: 244) and the Trent in Nottinghamshire, though no 'villas' have been identified in Derbyshire (D. Barratt, pers. comm.; Derbyshire SMR; Hart 1981: 94-6; Scott 1993). This contrasts with continuity from the later Iron Age into the Roman period seen to the North of the Trent, in field systems excavated in Derbyshire and Lincolnshire (O'Brien 1979: 303: Childs 1987: 34).

The Fens to the east provide another contrast, the flat relief and very poor drainage making this area marginal (Hayes & Lane 1992: 5-6). The Fenland Research Project has published many excavations and surveys. This area is now known to have been settled since Neolithic times. Periodic marine transgression drastically restricted settlement patterns through time, affecting parts of the Fens at different times (Hayes [1987]). The area was settled during the later Iron Age; in the Roman period this was greatly increased, seen with the two major drainage projects of the Car Dyke and Midfendic (Jones & Mattingly 1990: 228). However, the effectiveness of these projects is brought into question by Mackreth (1978) and Chowne (1980) as the channels were too narrow and discontinuous to drain extensive stretches of land with any effect. They prefer to see the Dyke as a boundary marker, and the Fens as an imperial estate. Fieldwork by the Fenland Project organisers though fails to back up such a reconstruction, with no discernible difference in settlement patterns either side of the

Car Dyke (Hall & Lane 1992: 211-3). Occupation in the Fens was confined to the slightly raised land bordering the roddens, though these were gradually abandoned from the late 3rd century as water levels began to rise again. Until modern drainage schemes managed to control the water table, the Fens were undergoing constant change, the position of roddens shifting continuously. Hayes and Lane (1992: 213) argue that the Fens cannot be viewed as a single region, and may not have been viewed, or taken over, as a unit by the Romans. This is reinforced by extensive late Iron Age settlement, which may have affected any confiscation by the emperor.

Climate and the Agricultural Year

As well as the nature of soils across the region, other factors influence fertility, such as the frequency and amount of rainfall, and hours of sunshine during the year. Climatic variation would have necessitated the practice of risk-minimisation strategies in the Roman period, though the danger of land-failure was not high. Risk of drought (30% below-average rainfall - McCullagh 1969) does not vary markedly across the study are, Climatic variation is likewise minimal. The average amount of rainfall decreases across the East Midlands, with the Peaks to the north having most rain, decreasing south-eastwards across the East Midlands. Modern studies into summer rainfall show that most of Leicestershire (except for the west, and Derbyshire), Nottinghamshire and the rest of the East Midlands has a risk of drought in at least five summers out of every ten (McCullagh 1969: 78-79). However, the work of Tabony (1981) and Vines (1985) has shown regularity in rainfall patterns over the past two centuries, arguing for a 2.4 year cycle in European rainfall starting from summer. Although the risk of drought remains, for 'wet' areas like the East Midlands, any droughts are unlikely to be repeated in consecutive years. This was probably the case in antiquity too.

More detailed analysis shows some variation in rainfall across the East Midlands, both through space and time. Spatial variation operates on a north-south axis (shown in figure 2.3). However, this has little affect on plant growth, seen in the following figure, where transpiration rates are virtually identical across the region (figure 2.4; data from Jones & Thomasson 1985).

The areas correspond to

15: Southern Derbyshire, North Leicestershire

17: West Kesteven, Lincolnshire

22 East: North-East Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire

22 West: West Leicestershire, South-West Northamptonshire

28: Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire.

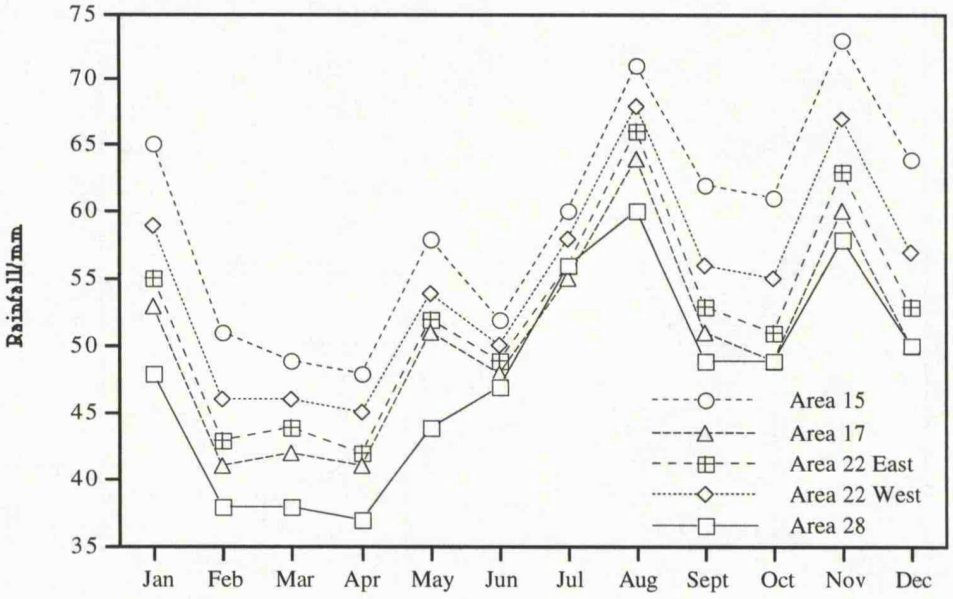


Figure 2.3 Variation in Rainfall across the East Midlands

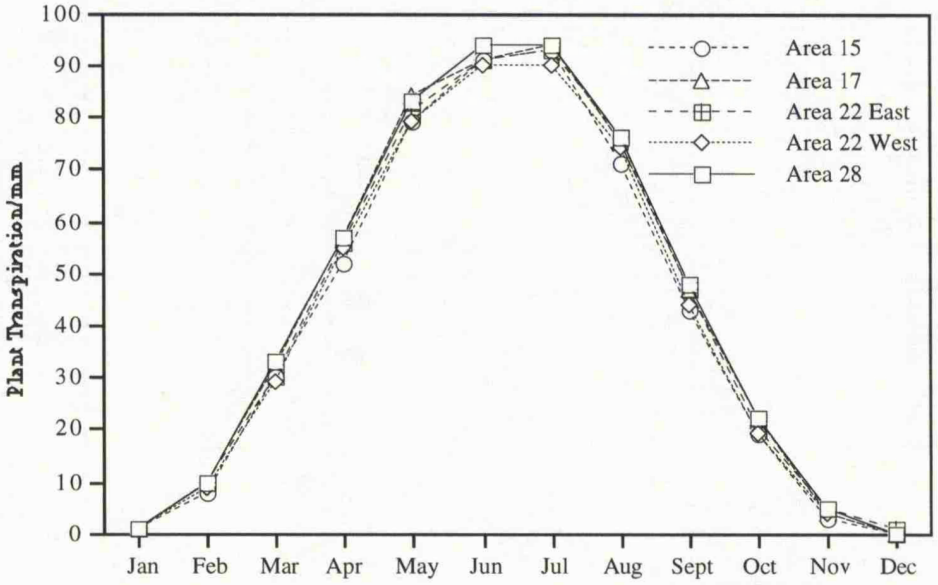


Figure 2.4 Variation in Plant Transpiration across the East Midlands

These results are based on modern climatic data. Research shows that early Roman Britain was in a warmer, drier phase, fluctuating with wetter conditions between c. AD 250 to AD 400 (Lamb, in Jones & Dimbleby (eds.), 1981: 55). The modern

period is viewed as wet, roughly equivalent to the conditions in the later Roman period. During the drier conditions of the later Iron Age and early Roman period, the growing season would have been extended, though there may have been an increase in the frequency of drought. If cycles of rainfall followed the 2.4 year summer cycle seen in modern Europe, chances of consecutive drought years would have also been low. Risk-minimisation strategies may therefore have been set for 1 bad year.

Variation in rainfall through time has also been analysed. As well as the major changes between 'wet' and 'dry' phases, lasting several centuries at a time, shorter term variation in rainfall has been observed in the modern records, with 'wet' periods lasting over 10 years. This situation probably occurred in antiquity too. Subsistence farmers needed to be able to cope with these changes. Tabony compiled average decadal rainfall figures for Europe, from 1851-1961, in an unpublished report held at the Meteorological Office. Data has been taken for the two weather stations based in the study area, at Althorpe (Tabony (unpub.): 219-20), and Spalding (Tabony (unpub.): 222-3). Each point represents the average annual rainfall within that decade (i.e. the point for 1841 represents rainfall from 1841-1850). Differences in rainfall between the two stations are as much a result of very local conditions as regional, combined with slight variance in the accuracy of measurements. Although Spalding appears as a wetter area than Althorpe, this is less significant than the observed similarities between peaks and troughs.

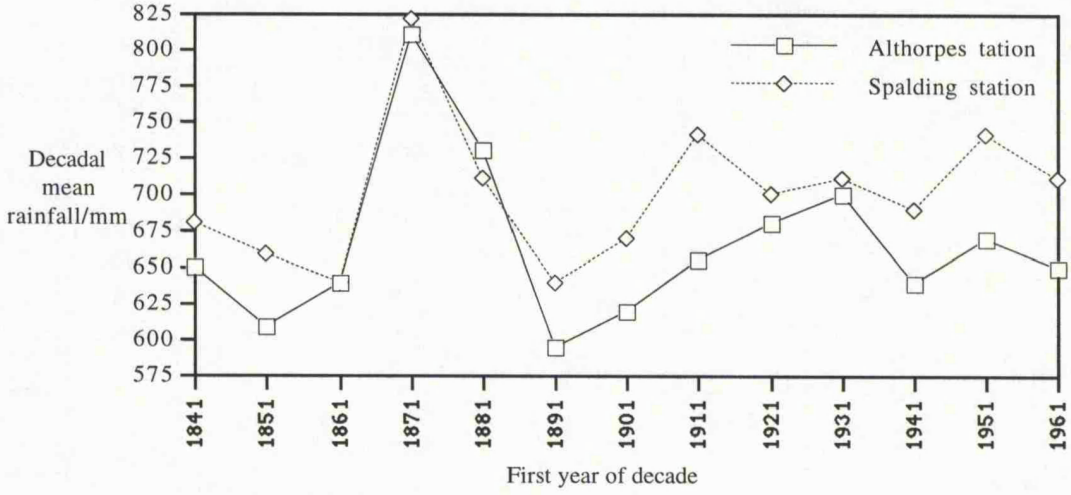


Figure 2.5 Variation in rainfall in the East Midlands, 1841 to 1961

Fluctuation about the mean annual rainfall is 88.9% to 122% for Althorpe (average 664mm/year) and 90.3% to 117.5% for Spalding (average 698mm/year). 'Dry' and 'wet' spells may have lasted several years, and necessitated some revision of farming strategies between generations. Such strategies may have been pushed to the limits in the very wet decade of 1871-80, and it is conditions like this, rather than long-

term trends, that may have resulted in the abandonment of land in antiquity. The Fen edge was the most susceptible to such fluctuations in the study area. However, military conquest, the foundation of new towns, and changes in land tenure were major factors in settlement location and continuity. These also need to be borne in mind when analysing settlement patterns.

Soil Types, Farming and Subsistence

Modern soil maps for Britain show the roughly homogeneous nature of the soil covering Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, formed from the predominant boulder clay and Keuper Marls. The Trent and Nene valleys stand out as attractive areas, though Charnwood Forest, the Fens to the east, and the Peaks to the north have soils (and drainage) of very different characters. Consideration of the soils across the region highlights areas where certain farming practices are more suited than others. By the Roman period, the vast majority of people in Britain were still subsistence farmers, although there was also an element of commercial specialisation in certain agricultural products (seen with the development of villa-estates).

The distribution of late 19th century farming practices across the region (shown in figure 2.6) provides an analogy for earlier land use, though differences in technology alter the attractiveness of certain soil types, particularly for tillage (figure taken from Dury, 1963: 148). Clay soils retain moisture and fertility better than sandy soils, though they are more difficult to till. What emerges from the later nineteenth century picture of land use is the extensive proportion of land under plough in Northamptonshire and particularly Nottinghamshire, and the counties to the south and east. In contrast, very little land in Derbyshire was under plough, reflecting the difficulty of cultivating crops particularly in the high land covering a large part of the county. Nonetheless, ongoing research by Clay (pers. comm.) suggests extensive occupation of clay areas in later Prehistory. Further consideration must be made as to the extent to which land was cleared for farming. Pollen evidence from sites in the region provides an insight into the spread of plants of different covers, though much work indicates that considerable parts of Britain were cleared and cultivated during the later Iron Age (Jones & Dimbleby (eds.), 1981; Pryor et al 1985b). Alluviation also increased in the later Iron Age and Roman periods, verifying land clearance implied from pollen evidence (see p. 42).

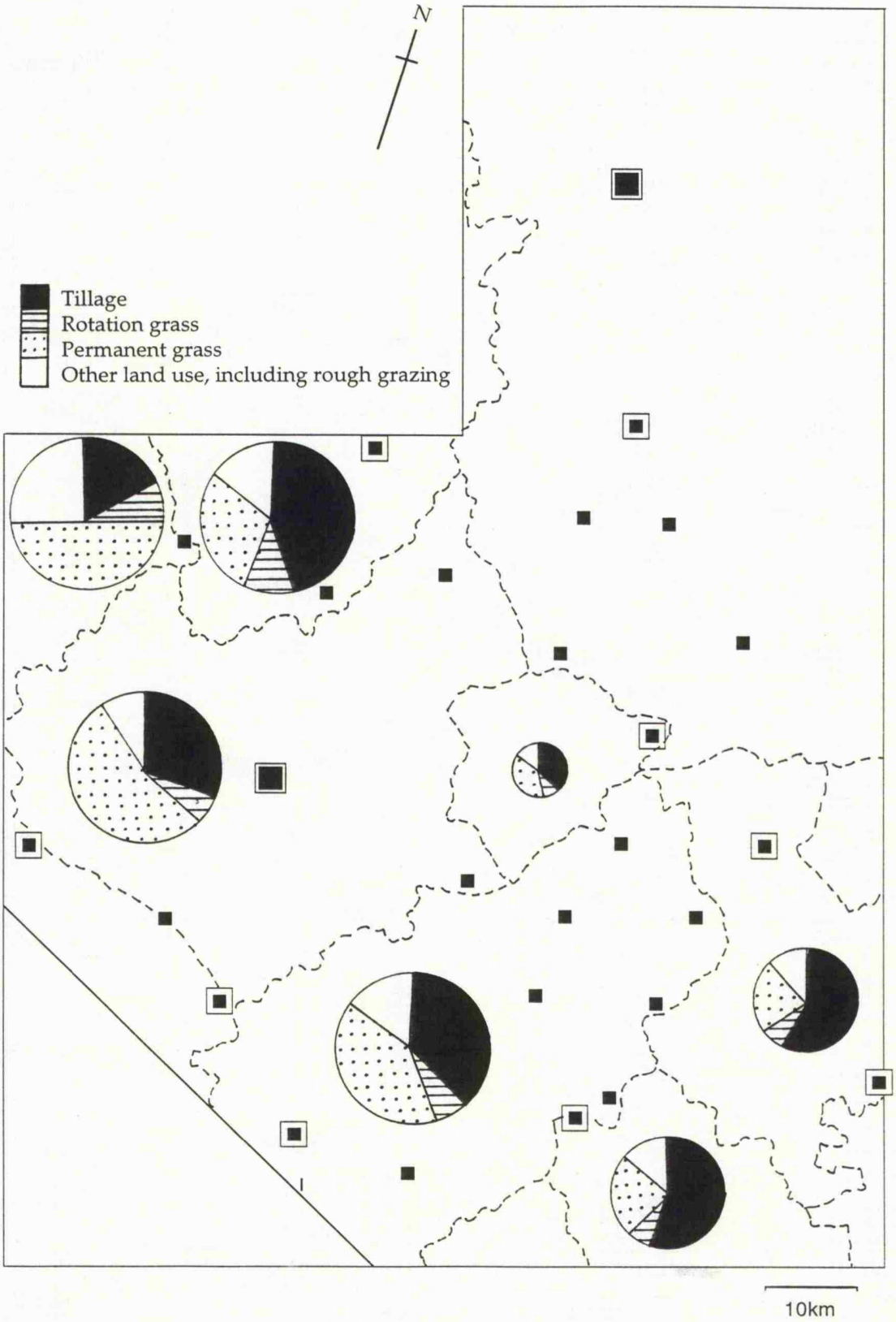


Figure 2.6 Land Use in 1870. Taken from Dury 1963: 148.

Solid Geology, Drift Geology and Exploitable Minerals

Much of the study area is covered by glacial drift, and alluvium in some of the major river valleys. However, the solid geology of the region appears at ground level in various outcrops, and these have been exploited through time. It is also influential in determining the nature of overlying topsoil, though soil types do not always correspond with the boundaries of the underlying solid rock (Dury, 1963: 63). Figure 2.7 illustrates the surface geology of the study area (see duplicate on p. 192). Building stone and iron ores outcrop and were available for exploitation. The Jurassic ridge running from Lincolnshire to Northamptonshire is rich in both ironstone and limestone, and Pleistocene and Quaternary deposits of sand and gravel. Ironstone and limestone were mined in the Roman period. Modern extraction of these and in particular sand and gravel has brought many sites to light and destruction. This second aspect is discussed above, in the section covering the history of archaeological research in the East Midlands (pp. 23-26).

i) Building materials

The limestone lying in a north-south line running from north of Peterborough to Lincoln provides good building stone. Large deposits can be found in north Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire and north Lincolnshire, though in general there is a shortage of easily available building stone in Lincolnshire (Jones & Mattingly 1990: 217; May 1976: 211). Sandstone is found south and north-west of the Nene Valley, and this is also used for construction, though it is not as durable as limestone. The limestone provided good stone for use in the elaborate public buildings that were a vital symbol of Roman administration, particularly the *forum* and *basilica* complexes that were a part of large towns, and funded by the local ruling elite.

On a smaller scale, Swithland slate was quarried, and used for roofing (Millward, 1985: 13) around the study area. It has been found at *Ratae* and Ancaster (ibid.: 25). McWhirr's study (1989) argued for distribution by the road network. Collyweston slates were also quarried in the lower Nene Valley. They are actually a form of limestone, and are easily distinguished from Swithland slates.

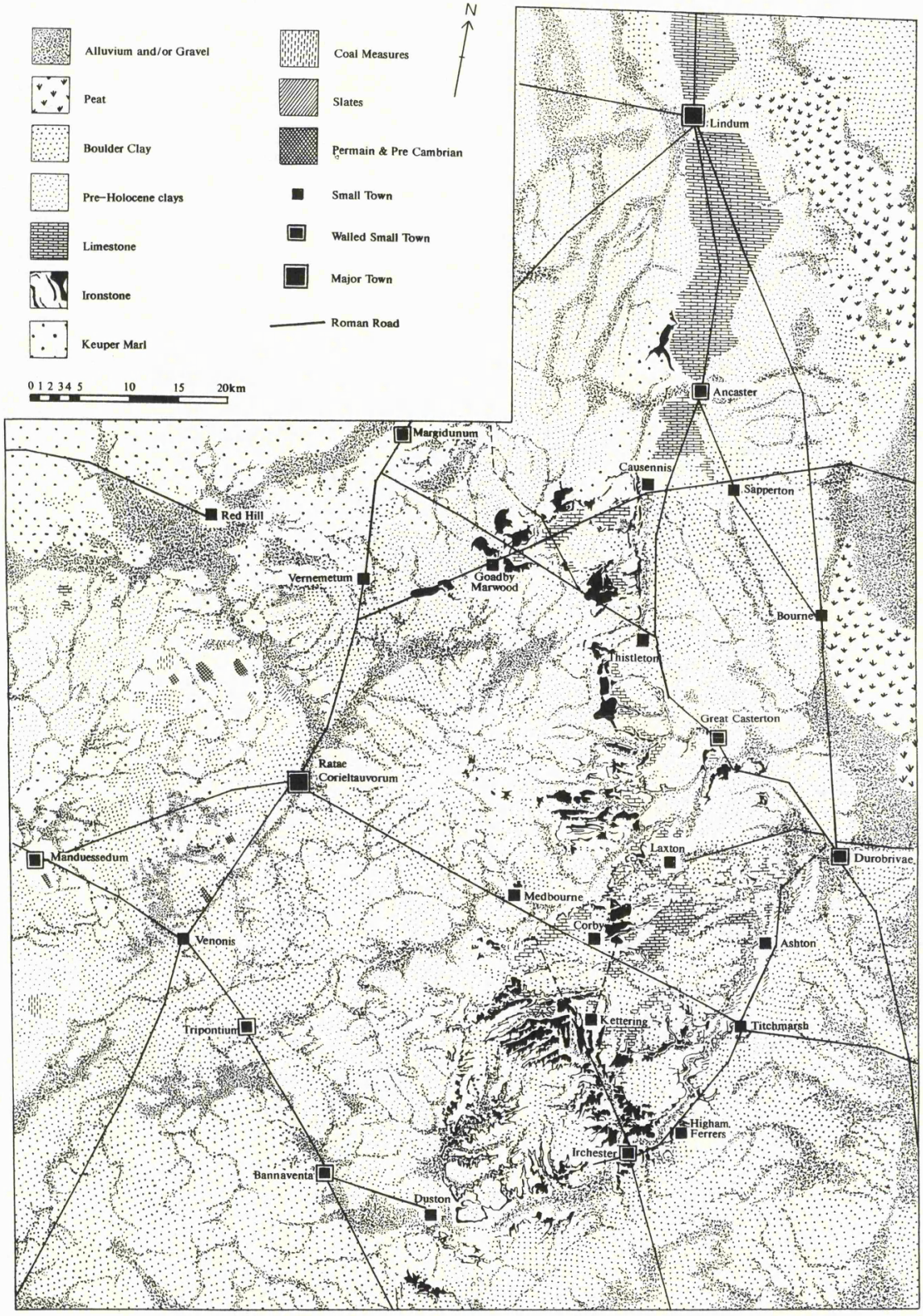


Figure 2.7 Solid and Drift Geology

ii) Metal Ores

Iron ore lies in the Liassic and Lower Jurassic beds, principally in Marlstone Rock and Northampton Sand. These outcrop in a long ridge from North Lincolnshire to Oxfordshire, and in the Weald, Kent. Ores can also be found in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. Apart from these three major ore fields, outliers are found elsewhere in Britain, though these remain insignificant in comparison with the sources mentioned. Much work has been carried out by Cleere (1974) on the iron smelting in the Weald, though no syntheses have been constructed for the Midlands as a whole (Hall 1982 focuses on the south Midlands). The location of smelting centres was dictated by the distribution of known outcrops, though the location of smithing centres was more flexible. It is therefore essential to consider the quality of ores available in the East Midlands. Figure 2.7 shows several small towns situated on, or very near to, surface outcrops of ironstone, and many were intensively working this ore. Numerous other settlements were also involved in iron production. The organisation of ore extraction and processing was directed by cultural, political factors, in which small towns played a significant role. This is explored in more detail in chapters 5 and 6.

The Marlstone and Northampton Sand ironstone vary greatly in quality, though in the main they are the best in England. The table below details the metal content of the Northampton and Wealden ores (untreated). Midlands ore contains iron in several forms, some of which is chemically joined with silica and lost using Roman smelting technology. Thus silica content is a basic indication of quality, and shows that the Midlands ore was preferable to Wealden.

Table 2.1 Comparison of Iron Ores from Northampton Sand and the Weald.

	Iron	Silica	Alumina	Lime	Phosph-orous	Sulphur	Moisture
Northampton Sand	28-39%	8-18%	4-8%	2-10%	0.65-1%	0.1-0.9%	8-22%
Wealden	28%	32%					

National Council of Associated Iron Ore Producers 1960.

Until the invention of the blast furnace in the late 19th century, only a portion of the iron could be extracted from ore. The bowl hearths and shaft furnaces used in the Roman period mixed the charge and fuel, and relied on a natural updraught. In some cases bellows were used to force draughts, indicated by the presence of tuyères. Furnace temperatures were sufficient to melt the silica, but not the iron, which was left as a malleable bloom at the end of the process. Slag trapped inside the bloom was beaten out at the forge. Two factors influence the iron yield using Roman technology: silica and lime content. Because much of the iron is combined with silica, it would have been lost as slag melted out of the furnace. This was offset by the fairly high lime content, acting as a flux and resulting in greater yields, using Roman technology. Another important

factor is the sulphur content, which can make the iron too brittle. This can be high in the Midlands, and restricted the range of ores suitable for reduction in antiquity. Bullas (1995: 98) lists potential yields from iron ores around Britain, using Roman smelting techniques. Yields for Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire ores are:

Northamptonshire: 66% of total iron content/29.6% of total ore by weight

Lincolnshire: 0% of total iron content - effectively no available iron

It is possible to extract roughly $^{2}/_{3}$rds of the iron from the ore, using Roman smelting techniques. The iron content of most Lincolnshire ore is so low that in effect no iron can be extracted. These figures were calculated from excavated bloomery slag, and give an indication of the ratio of slag to iron, and iron to original ore. Unfortunately, only averages are given; more detailed breakdowns are needed to indicate whether the metal workers of Roman Britain were selecting high quality ores, and also the cut-off point between 'good' and 'bad' ores.

The Midlands ores have been analysed in depth, primarily due to their recent economic importance. The region may have been a major source of iron in antiquity too. (Since the 1960s ore extraction has been greatly reduced by a rise in imports). Variation in ores across the region is well known, as are the positions of major outcrops. Thus the proximity of small towns to good quality iron ores can be correlated. This cannot be used alone, as evidence for the distribution of iron working in the Roman period. However, in conjunction with archaeological evidence, one can argue that some areas were producing large quantities of iron. This needs to be compared with the distribution of known smithing sites, many of which lie at a distance from ore outcrops. The role of small towns in both iron smelting and smithing needs to be explored, and also their relations with rural production. The Midlands was an important centre of iron production, but it has not hitherto been viewed as an exporter of iron blooms or products. It is possible that this aspect of the regional economy has been underrated.

Coal also crops out in the East Midlands (in north-west Leicestershire and Derbyshire), and may have been used in the iron industry. Although it has been found on Roman sites, it had limited use as a fuel. Until the early 18th century attempts to use coal for smelting iron failed, as strong draughts are required to burn the coal to a fine ash. The invention of the Blast Furnace, though, overcame this problem. The other disadvantage of most British coal is the high sulphur content. However, it is suitable for smithing as the sulphur is not taken up by the iron in oxidising conditions (Galloway 1969: 9, 36-51; Tylecote 1962).

Soon after the conquest the Romans opened up lead mines in Northern Derbyshire, and these were worked into the 4th century. The lead mines in Derbyshire were extensively exploited during the Roman period, and were taken over as an imperial estate. The success of the lead industry derived largely from cultural changes,

Roman practices of channelling water to baths and other amenities created a need for lead that had not existed in Britain previously. This lead may also have been cupellated to obtain silver (Manning, in Burnham & Johnson 1979: 113-4). The wealth generated was not spent locally, and seems to have had little impact on the rural population (Dearn [1990], 355-77). These mines lie outside the study area. However, ingots were exported throughout the province, and this helped to ensure good communications through the Midlands.

Finally, clays were needed for the widespread pottery production in the region. Keuper Marl clays have been used for tile and brick making in the modern era (Eastwood et al, 1923: 122), and Boulder Clays were available in most places (Fox-Strangways, 1903: 3). Chemical analysis of clays and sherds from the lower Nene Valley indicates the use of outcrops of pale, Upper Estuarine, clays (Storey 1988: 45). The potters required white-firing clays for the colour-coat industry in particular. Suitable low-iron content material was available along the lower Nene Valley between Sibson and Stibbington, the Upper Estuarine series overlying limestone. Cooper's study (1989) of the pottery from Park Farm, Stanground confirmed the mixing of clays for coarse grey wares, using the superior Upper Estuarine clays for colour coats. A single source is suggested for the products of kilns from Stibbington, Sulehay and Durobrivae/Water Newton. Analysis of Roman sherds and natural clay from the Bedford Purlieus area did not correlate, and it is likely that clays were transported from lower down the river. Oxford Clay appears to have been used for the darker firing vessels, and was widely available. Sometimes it was mixed with the less easily obtained Upper Estuarine clays to reduce exploded wasters during firing.

Roads and Rivers

A wide range of agricultural and non-agricultural goods was made in the East Midlands, and were marketed both locally and long-distance (e.g. Hartley 1973 on the distribution of Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria; Loughlin 1977 on the distribution of Dales Ware cooking jars; McWhirr 1989 on Swithland slates). Social and cultural ties between settlements also operated along tracks, roads and rivers. Major roads in the region were Ermine Street, King Street, Watling Street and the Fosse Way. These are shown on figure 2.2, Margary (1973: 233) considered Ermine Street rather than King Street to be the major link between the north and south). These were important avenues between southern Britain and the military areas. Further roads ensured a network of contacts across the study area. Access to the North Sea was via the Nene, Welland and Witham. *Lindum* was the most inland port along the Witham, and was a facility developed from the conquest (Darling & Jones 1988; Jones 1988: 164). It is possible that Durobrivae was accessible by sea-going vessels, as the river was tidal as far as the small town until modern development. The Welland did not pass through potential ports, and was

probably less significant in the region. However, fieldwork in the south-west fens has identified possible Roman canals, with one re-routing the Welland to run by Roman sites (in Market Deeping and Deeping St James), further east to the coastline. A second ran from Bourne into the marshland around Morton (Hayes & Lane 1992: 135-6, 188-90). Further canals have been identified, running east-west between the Fen margin and coast, showing great investment benefiting the salt production and other activities based on the Fens. However, locks would have been necessary for canals to be used as watercourses, rather than interrupted lines. None have been found in the Roman world, and it is highly unlikely that these water courses were continuous or useful as a means of inland transport.

Ancient Land Divisions

The major division cutting through the study area was that between the *Catuvellauni* and *Corieltavvi* (the paper by Tomlin, 1983 confirms this name). Like all such lines, this was fixed by Roman rule, but its course remains unknown. Both the Welland and the Nene have been suggested as candidates, but Branigan (1987) and Todd (1991) both favour the Nene. The other boundary is the Car Dyke, running from Peterborough past Bourne to *Lindum*. Excavation has revealed numerous causeways, limiting the effectiveness of the dyke as a drain (Simmons 1979; Chowne 1980). Neither then can it be viewed as a canal. Nor is Mackreth's interpretation (1978) of this feature as a boundary between civilian and imperial land justified (see p. 31).

On a smaller scale, land divisions can be seen from later prehistory. In the Welland and Nene valleys aerial photography has revealed numerous pit alignments, and excavation confirms a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date for some (French et al 1993: 65-8). Field systems can be seen all over the East Midlands, and yield dates from the Iron Age onwards. The 'brickwork' layout revealed by aerial photography north of the Trent valley has been dated to the Iron Age (Knight & Howard 1994). The pollen evidence cited above (p. 35) indicates a well cleared landscape by the time of Roman conquest, and this is reinforced by the distribution of field systems. This clearance resulted in increased alluviation, identified in excavations along the Trent and Nene (for example, Rampton, Nottinghamshire, Knight & Howard 1994). Work by Peterson and Smith suggest traces of Roman surveying can be seen in several parts of Britain, including the Lincolnshire Fens (Internet http://www.sys.uea.ac.uk/Research /ResGroups/JWMP/; Peterson & Smith 1995). This is reflected in the regular spacing of (ancient) ditches and tracks across parts of the Fens, interpreted as *cadastres*. Although the results are tentative, they reinforce Mackreth's (1978) assertion that the Fens were an Imperial estate. However, the continuity of many field systems from late prehistory into the 2nd century AD further west argues against widespread cadastration.

Environment and Settlement

Overall, the environment of the East Midlands did not impose great limitations on settlement. Clay land, covering much of the East Midlands, was settled in prehistory; use of these areas in the Roman period was neither innovative, nor a result of a land crisis. It was only the Fens, at the east of the Midlands, that required a readjustment of subsistence strategies, though the Fenland Project has shown extensive settlement through the 1st to 3rd centuries AD. This was assisted by major drainage attempts in the Roman period, though the extent to which they removed surface water remains unknown. Major river valleys may have been desirable areas for settlement, but the availability of water through the study area was widespread. Other features though were restricted, such as location of suitable metal ores, and pale-firing clay. The location and organisation of settlements involved in metal and ceramic production in the Roman period is an important aspect of this study, and focussed on in chapter 6. Finally, the last section has raised the importance of ancient cultural and political boundaries in shaping settlement location and interaction. The Roman drive towards urbanisation had a great impact on the landscape. The role of small towns as administrative foci and central places in socio-economic terms is explored through this study, by looking at the small towns themselves, and exploring the nature and strength of ties with surrounding settlements.

CHAPTER 3 SMALL TOWNS IN THE EAST MIDLANDS
a critique of Burnham's Three Orders

Burnham's three tier approach (1993, 1995) to the study of small towns focuses on the variation of settlements covered by the term 'small town', and works on all aspects of settlement morphology and functions. This hierarchy undoubtedly works well for the largest, most elaborate small towns (Upper Order). Placing settlements into his other two categories is, however, more problematic. This is illustrated by analysing the small towns in the study area according to Burnham's criteria. Some of these have already been classified (Burnham & Wacher 1990), though some of the unwalled small towns were not covered in detail.

Table 3.1 shows an attempt to assign the East Midlands small towns to Burnham's three orders (see pp. 3-5 and appendix A). Question marks to the left of the name indicate a poor fit into that category. The figure by each small town indicates the area of the defended core, or the estimated area of the entire settlement for unwalled small towns (this is difficult to determine; question marks in brackets indicate that the overall extent of the small town remains unknown). Details on each small town are provided in appendix A.

Table 3.1 Description of small towns under Burnham's 1993 approach

Lower Order	Middle Order	Upper Order
Bourne 24ha?	Ancaster 3.7ha	Durobrivae/Water Newton 17.6ha
Causennis/Saltersford	Bannaventa/Whilton Lodge 4.5ha	? Irchester 8ha
Corby	Great Casterton 7.3ha	
Duston (?)	? Irchester 8ha	
Laxton (?)	Manduessedum/Mancetter 2.5ha	
Medbourne 60ha	Margidunum 2.9ha	
Titchmarsh 5.3ha	Tripontium/Cave's Inn 1ha	
Venonis/High Cross 12ha	? Thistleton 33ha	
Ashton 5ha		
Gaodby Marwood 25ha		
Higham Ferrers 8ha		
Kettering 22ha		
Red Hill (?)		
Sapperton 4ha		
? Thistleton 33ha		
Vernemetum/ Broughton Lodge 20ha?		

As suggested above (pp. 4-5), the Upper Order small towns are not problematic; Middle and Lower order small towns are though. Certain features associated with Middle Order small towns are seen on Lower Order small towns, and vice versa. This weakness of fit is acknowledged by Burnham (1993), but is explored in more detail. A

review of small town morphology and functions highlights those aspects which are most problematic, and those small towns that cannot easily be fitted into any of the three orders.

Upper Order Settlements

Only Durobrivae is seen as an unquestionable Upper Order settlement, possessing a complex internal morphology, range of specialisation and indications of social differentiation. Its size, both of the defended core and the suburbs, also singles out Durobrivae from the other small towns of the East Midlands. However, the defended core of Irchester, classified as a Middle Order settlement, shares many features with Durobrivae, and is included in this section as a comparison. The next section, on Middle Order settlements, indicates the relative complexity of Irchester in comparison with other settlements of the same order. However, this comparison with Durobrivae illustrates the relative simplicity of Irchester.

Table 3.2 Upper Order Settlement in the East Midlands

First Order Settlements	**Durobrivae**	**? Irchester**
Internal street network	Y	Y
Urban core defences	Y	Y
Zoning	?Y	?
Variety of buildings	Y	Y
Industry/Craft specialisation	Pottery, Iron, Bronze, Leather, Mosaics?	Agriculture
Organised cemeteries	Y	Y

Durobrivae clearly emerges as an organised and flourishing centre, surrounded by extensive extra-mural settlement. Mackreth's plan (1995, reproduced as fig. A.3, p. 207), drawn up from numerous aerial photographs, illustrates the wide range of buildings put up in the Roman period. The numerous side-streets defined irregular blocks of land, and several complexes have been identified: a group of possible temples, a public complex (C), another important building (B). Building plans range from simple strips to courtyard arrangements, and Trollope (1873) refers to fine building materials recovered from the walled area in the 19th century. Cemeteries lay outside the walled area, and have been found on the north side, in Normangate Field, immediately south of the south-west defences, and along Ermine Street, south of the defended core. These cemeteries were in most cases placed over undeveloped land, and were sometimes overlain by later Roman structures. However, others were sited on disused land, including parts of Normangate Field (Brown (ed.) 1971). The potteries to the north-west of the defended core developed into one of the major Romano-British industries by the later 2nd century, though iron smithing was also an important activity. Evidence for leather working is more limited, confined to the south-eastern suburbs at Kate's Cabin.

Here, a 3rd century dump of cattle and horse bones has been interpreted as the discard from hide and meat processing (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 139-40). Although 'hundreds' of bones were found, this may not account for much leather. In the Kate's Cabin suburbs most activities appear to have been agricultural, a corn-mill having been found in a nearby building. This contrasts with the emphasis on iron and pottery production north-west of the walled area, in Normangate Field.

Irchester shares many features with Durobrivae. A range of building styles can be seen on plans of the defended core, from simple strip buildings to larger structures consisting of several rooms (Cowley & Foard 1979: 95; Branigan 1987: 90). Building debris from the interior includes building stone, bricks, tiles, Collyweston slates, painted wall plaster. A large polygonal structure in the south-west part of the walled area has been identified as a temple, along with the one excavated in the central part of the defended core (Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 571). There is no evidence for zoning though. The other major difference between Durobrivae and Irchester is the lack of industrial production at the latter. Although pottery production was taking place immediately after the conquest, this was perhaps for only one season. Traces of another pottery kiln have been found and dated to the 2nd century; all other evidence points to an agricultural base (Woods & Hastings 1984: 35-8). Formal cemeteries have been found to the east and south of the defended core. The eastern cemetery was probably placed over earlier occupation; the southern cemetery, in use in the conquest period, was built upon in the early Roman period, and then again used for burial from the 3rd century. Closer to the town, inhumation cemeteries were found immediately east and west of the defended area, along the roads to Durobrivae and Duston respectively (RCHM(E) 1979: 91-6; Esmonde-Cleary 1987: 98-9; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 142-8).

Although Irchester resembles Durobrivae on many points, its status as an Upper Order settlement is questionable. Extra-mural settlement was minimal, in comparison with Durobrivae, and to a large degree consisted of simple farms. The architecture of Irchester implies social complexity, though on a reduced scale in comparison with Durobrivae. If the iron and pottery production taking place in the immediate surroundings of Durobrivae were essential to its development into a wealthy centre, this explains the difference between this small town and Irchester. The assumption is that profits from such production and marketing stayed at Durobrivae. However, this supposition is not secure, particularly as other small towns in the East Midlands were involved in extensive non-agricultural production but did not display the architectural wealth of Durobrivae. The relationship between production and profits is not clear, and is explored in depth in chapters 5 and 6. The administrative status of the settlement may also have played a significant role in its development, as well as origins. Durobrivae is also the only small town whose status is confirmed, by a 2nd century pottery stamp, as a *vicus* (Johnson 1975). This may indicate superior status as an

administrative centre from an early date, associated with a resident elite, and could account largely for the wealth visible at Durobrivae.

Middle Order Settlements

These share many features with the Upper Order settlements, though ideally exhibit stronghold defences (see p. 5), a very limited street network, some craft specialisation, and agricultural production. Unwalled small towns may be considered as Middle Order settlements where production of non-agricultural goods was on a large scale. The group includes settlements largely enclosed by a walled circuit, and those where only part of the settlement was enclosed (Burnham & Wacher 1990: 31-2). Defences in the latter were probably imposed by the provincial government, and these small towns are viewed as administrative bases, collection points for the *annona*, and associated with *mansiones* (Black 1995: 1-3, 89-96). Overlap with Upper Order settlements is indicated by the scale of the defences, where local wealth may have financed their construction in a way that respected the plan of existing settlements. Social complexity is indicated by a range of buildings, though large, elaborate structures should be uncommon. These small towns are seen as a combination of locally inspired nucleation and imposed administrative base. Economic, administrative or religious activities created an attraction for the surrounding rural population, and it is the strength of these features that differentiate Middle Order settlements from those classified as Lower Order.

According to Burnham (1993), there are three functional aspects that can be associated with Middle Order settlements. These are not mutually exclusive:

1) spas/religious centres
2) specialist extractive/manufacturing sites
3) roadside settlements with imposed military/official functions (the *burgi* described by Webster 1974 and *mansiones* by Black 1995).

Several features are taken as diagnostic, enabling one to assess the religious, economic and administrative importance of small towns, and to fit them into Burnham's scheme:

(a) pattern of the small town's development, inferred from street layout, enclosures, and range of buildings.

(b) number and size of shrines, and deities venerated (if known)

(c) specialist production on a large scale.

(d) development driven by 'outside' forces - the shape of the town defences and identification of official structures. These are usually considerably more elaborate than any other structure in or around the town.

The presence and importance of these features is explored for the Middle Order settlements of the East Midlands below (tables 3.3-3.4).

Table 3.3 Middle Order Settlements I

Middle Order Settlements	**Ancaster**	**Bannaventa/ Whilton Lodge**	**Great Casterton**	**Irchester**
Ribbon development (a)	Side street	Side street	Y	Side streets
No clear zoning (a)		Y	Y	
Religious centre (b)	Arch dedicated to Viridios, statuary	Portable finds	Portable finds	Temples, statuary, Jupiter column
Specialisation/Industry (c)	C3rd Coins, Sculpting, Iron, Pottery	?	Iron, Pottery	Pottery
Agriculture (c)	Y	Y	?	Y
Small defences (d)	3.7ha	4.5ha	7.3ha	8ha
Official Structures/ *Mansio* (d)	?	?N	Y *Mansio*	
Imposed military/ administrative centres (d)	milestone RIB 2242	?	Y (mansio)	Horse procurator *(strator consularis)*

Table 3.4 Middle Order Settlements II

Middle Order Settlements	**Manduessedum /Mancetter**	**Margidunum/ Castle Hill**	**Tripontium/ Cave's Inn**	**?Thistleton**
Ribbon development (a)	Y (core)	Y	?	?
No clear zoning (a)	Y	Possibly	Y	Y
Religious centre (b)	No details	Portable finds	Portable finds	Temple dedicated to Veteris
Specialisation/Industry (c)	Pottery (extra-mural)	Y	Iron smelting	Iron smelting
Agriculture (c)	Extra-mural	?	Y	Y
Small defences (d)	2.5ha	2.8ha	1ha	Unwalled
Official Structures/ *Mansio* (d)	?	Y *Mansio*	Y *Mansio*	N
Imposed military/ administrative centres (d)	Defended area sparsely settled	'*schola*', 'stable', 'commandant's house'	Y (*mansio*)	N

(a) Settlement development

Middle Order settlements should illustrate a degree of planning and complexity, though on a lesser scale than the Upper Order settlements. A range of building styles has been found at Irchester, and to a lesser extent at Great Casterton (though Corder probably missed many buildings at Great Casterton, see Liddle (ed.) 1991), yet these settlements were of minor importance both as religious and productive centres, and it is difficult to view them as service centres. Margidunum also contained a wide range of buildings (Todd 1969: 55-69). These three centres may have acted as markets and/or depots for agricultural and non-agricultural goods. The agricultural bases of these small towns appear to have been well developed, reducing the need for rural surpluses and surely resulting in a weak market. Fieldwork at Ancaster, Bannaventa and Manduessedum is too limited to discuss the wealth of these settlements. However, at Tripontium the *mansio* was far more elaborate than any other buildings found, indicating a general lack of wealth. The architecture of Thistleton likewise portrays a fairly poor

community (in comparison with the other Middle Order settlements). It is difficult to explain these differences in visible wealth between highly productive, yet apparently poor small towns and the more elaborate settlements.

(b) Religious centres

Temples have been identified at two of the Middle Order settlements, and the monumental arch dedicated to Viridios at Ancaster probably came from a temple complex (Green 1975: 54-70, 1976: 167-8). However, not all need have served as religious centres. The most elaborate temple (dedicated to Veteris) has been found at Thistleton, whose status as a Middle Order settlement is otherwise highly questionable. This temple had its origins in the late Iron Age, and was remodelled into a complex of at least two buildings in the later 1st century. The main temple remained in use into the 4th century, seen by the quantity of coins recovered from the floor (Reece 1972). The temple at Thistleton, because of its size and long life, must have served a large community. (No defences have been found at Thistleton, and the range of buildings is very limited. However, extensive iron smelting, and possibly smithing, was taking place on a large scale, arguing for a more important status than that of a Lower Order settlement). The temples at Irchester have been discussed above; they were far smaller than that at Thistleton. Although a wider range of deities were venerated at Irchester, these may have served the small town community alone. Ancaster's complex, associated with Viridios, may also have been an important centre. Several well-executed figures in local limestone have been found at Ancaster (Frere 1961; May (ed.) 1966: 10-13; Lincolnshire SMR, under Ancaster); the skilled artists based at this small town strengthen the case for Ancaster's importance as a ritual centre. This popularity did not last through the Roman period, as the sculpted pieces had been reused as grave covers in the 3rd or 4th centuries. No evidence for temples was found at the other Middle Order settlements. Only Margidunum and Great Casterton have been extensively excavated, and it is possible that some of the other small towns acted as religious foci.

(c) Specialist production

Specialist production was important at many small towns. Iron smelting and smithing were a feature of many Middle Order settlements. Iron working on a large scale though was taking place at Thistleton alone (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 137). Although it has been attested at Margidunum, the most intensive phase of production was associated with the military depot of the mid 1st century. Todd (1969: 61-2) found evidence for civilian iron working, but only one smithy was located. Slag has also been found at Ancaster (Whitwell (ed.) 1967: 35-6), though only in a late Roman context, and production may not have been widespread. The iron production at Great Casterton is represented by a single bowl furnace. Smith (1987: 74-6) cites Cleere's work (1972), to

argue that this small hearth was probably used for smithing, presumably associated with the construction of the timber building which lay on top. Iron slag was found overlying much of the remains, though probably derived from Medieval rather than Roman period smelting or smithing (Corder 1954: 4; 1961: 50). Although suitable iron ores were available near Irchester, no evidence for exploitation has been found (despite extensive excavation in the suburbs, Windell 1984).

Pottery production at both Great Casterton and Irchester was occasional and of minor importance. Only two kilns have been found at Great Casterton, (Corder 1961: 50-2; May (ed.) 1966: 46), despite the large areas of this settlement excavated. Pottery production was likewise important for only one Middle Order settlement, Manduessedum (Swan 1984; Smith 1987: 225-6), and although the products have been well analysed, little is known of associated domestic occupation as most research has relied on geophysical surveying and subsequent excavation of only kilns and hearths. Surface finds and limited excavation in the defended core has failed to identify any elaborate buildings, a problem that would benefit from further fieldwork. Although both Manduessedum and Durobrivae were major pottery producers from the 2nd century onwards, Durobrivae alone may have been associated with a set of wealthy families. The indirect ties between production, marketing and profits were expressed in the case of Durobrivae above (p. 44), and this is a further indication of the problems surrounding these issues.

One notable feature is the coin production taking place in the early 3rd century at Ancaster. Moulds for producing copies of Severan issues were found at Ancaster (Lincs SMR, under Ancaster). Although unusual, this practice was fairly widespread, and is found on rural as well as urban sites, and cannot be an indication of special status.

A prominent feature of Middle Order settlements, according to Burnham's scheme, was agricultural production, alongside any other specialist activities. This is clearly attested at most of the Middle Order settlements in the study area, despite variable archaeological coverage. There is no evidence for agricultural practices carried out inside the walled areas of these settlements, and this could be significant. At Irchester, where much fieldwork on the extra-mural settlement has been carried out, most suburban structures were found to be associated with agricultural activities (Windell 1984; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 142-8). However, lack of fieldwork within the walled core makes any comparison impossible. It is worth noting here that agricultural activities were also observed at Durobrivae, in the Normangate Field complex and southern suburbs of Kate's Cabin (p. 45). Moreover, agricultural production was a major activity at most of the Lower Order settlements. The importance of agricultural to non-agricultural production at small towns, and their location within each settlement, is

therefore problematic, and not the most useful indicator of small town status. This issue is followed in chapter 4 in particular.

(d) Administrative centres

Administrative roles were prominent for five of the small towns, either through the identification of *mansiones*, or the small area enclosed. However, it has to be proven that the enclosed core was a fraction of the total area occupied when the defences were planned/erected, and this cannot be claimed for all sites. Although excavation at Ancaster has been restricted, extra-mural settlement was probably limited (Burnham & Wacher 1990: 235-6); more extensive fieldwork in and around Bannaventa implies a significant proportion of the settlement was enclosed (RCHM(E) 1981: 152; Dix & Taylor 1988). However, the work of the Rugby Archaeological Society has proven extensive occupation of the land along Watling Street. The defensive circuit around Margidunum seems also to have covered the bulk of the settlement (Todd 1969: 42-55). At Mancetter excavations have concentrated on the potteries to the south, though some investigations in the defended core found very little sign of occupation (Smith 1987: 225-6). The administrative aspects of these latter two settlements were not strongly tied to other activities taking place, and therefore appear all the more imposed. In contrast, both Irchester and Great Casterton were given large enclosures (Crickmore 1984a: 55-6; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 133), and although a *mansio* has been identified at Great Casterton, the plan of the defences implies that the settlement layout was respected when the circuit was laid out.

The Middle Order settlements consist of a wide range of sites. Diagnostic features were associated with religious, economic and administrative activities. Religious centres (of more than local importance) can be identified by the size and complexity of temples, though this can only take place as a result of extensive fieldwork. Thistleton may not have been an exception.

Non-agricultural production was an important feature of Upper Order settlements, and is seen as a diagnostic feature for Middle Order settlements too. The section on Lower Order settlements highlights the range of non-agricultural activities taking place at many unwalled small towns, but very little evidence for religious and administrative activities. It is difficult to define where settlements cease to be industrial centres, and therefore become ineligible as Middle Order settlements. Marketing these iron tools or pots may have been more essential to the welfare and development of small towns rather than production, and it could be that the producers of Thistleton exchanged their goods with a middleman, rather than a market based at the settlement. Although little fieldwork has been carried out at Manduessedum, the

apparent poverty of this small town may indicate a similar situation. This aspect is explored below, after production at Lower Order settlements has been covered.

Administrative features are only identified on walled settlements - the walls and (extra-mural) elaborate houses interpreted as *mansiones*. If, however, religious and productive centres can be identified amongst Lower Order settlements, should one also look for administrative structures (*mansiones*) in the unwalled small towns?

Lower Order Settlements

These are at the bottom of the urban hierarchy, and are largely defined by a lack of urban qualities. In layout there may be little to separate them from villages, though location and size are significant in their identification as small towns. Thus they should fulfil the following requirements:

(a) focus on agriculture

(b) ribbon development only, and limited range of building styles

(c) no administrative focus - no defensive circuits, no *mansiones* or *mutationes*.

(d) insignificant religious centre

These aspects are covered in the tables below (3.6-3.8). From the outset, many of these settlements in the study area do not fit the label of Lower Order settlement with ease. It is the obvious involvement of many of these sites in iron smelting and smithing that is problematic. However, this is not the only difficult aspect - problems have already been encountered with Thistleton by elevating it to the status of Middle Order settlement, yet its role as a religious centre seems to elevate it beyond the Lower Order. To illustrate the problems, the following tables summarise features associated with Lower Order settlements (plain text), but also includes aspects associated with Middle and Upper Order settlements (italicised).

Table 3.5 Lower Order Settlements I

Lower Order Settlement	**Ashton**	**Bourne**	**Causennis/ Saltersford**	**Corby**
Agricultural Production (a)	Y	?	Y	Y
Non-agricultural Production (a)	*Iron, Pottery*	*Pottery*	*Bronze*	*Iron*
Ribbon development (b)	Side street	?Y	Side street	?
Limited range of buildings (b)	Y	Wide range	Wide range	?Y
Organised cemetery (b)	*Y*	*?*	*?*	*?*
Religious complex (d)	*Portable finds*	*?*	*Portable finds*	*?*

Table 3.6 Lower Order Settlements II

Lower Order Settlement	**Duston**	**Goadby Marwood**	**Higham Ferrers**	**Kettering**
Agricultural Production (a)	?	Y	?	Y
Non-agricultural Production (a)	*?*	*Iron smelting*	*Iron smelting?*	*Iron smelting, Pottery, Ritual pottery*
Ribbon development (b)	Y	Y (widely spaced)	Y (widely spaced)	Y
Limited range of buildings (b)	?Y	Y	?Y	Y
Organised cemetery (b)	*?*	*Y (small)*	*?*	*?Y*
Religious complex (d)	*?*	*Portable finds*	*?*	*Portable finds*

Table 3.7 Lower Order Settlements III

Lower Order Settlement	**Laxton**	**Medbourne**	**Red Hill, Ratcliffe-on-Soar**	**Sapperton**
Agricultural Production (a)	?	Y	?	Y
Non-agricultural Production (a)	*Iron smelting*	*Iron smelting?*	*?*	*Iron smelting & smithing*
Ribbon development (b)	?	Y	?	Y
Limited range of buildings (b)	?Y	One elaborate	Wide range?	Y
Organised cemetery (b)	*?Y*	*?*	*?*	*?*
Religious complex (d)	*?*	*?*	*Temple?*	*Portable finds*

Table 3.8 Lower Order Settlements IV

Lower Order Settlement	**Thistleton**	**Titchmarsh**	**Venonis/High Cross**	**Vernemetum/ Willoughby**
Agricultural Production (a)	Y	?	Y	Y
Non-agricultural Production (a)	*Iron smelting. Pottery, ?Leather*	*?N*	*Iron smelting*	*Iron smithing*
Ribbon development (b)	Y	Side streets	Y	Y
Limited range of buildings (b)	Y	?Y	Y	Y
Organised cemetery (b)	*Y (small)*	*Y*	*?Y (roadside)*	*?*
Religious complex (d)	*Temple for Veteris*	*No details*	*No details*	*No finds*

(a) Focus on agricultural production

Evidence for agricultural production is widespread at these settlements. However, the majority were also greatly involved in non-agricultural production. Economic activities are relatively easy to identify at the Lower Order settlements, and a large proportion of those in the East Midlands were involved in iron production. Iron smelting was of major importance at Corby (Brown (ed.) 1975a: 149; Brown (ed.) 1977a: 211-23), Goadby Marwood (Abbott 1956; Leicestershire SMR, under Goadby Marwood), Higham Ferrers (Meadows 1992a), Kettering (Dix 1987b: 99-100), Laxton (Frere (ed.) 1986: 397) and Thistleton, and perhaps at Medbourne (Liddle 1982a: 33). At Sapperton iron smelting was prominent in the early Roman period, though this may have pre-dated the civilian settlement (Frere (ed.) 1977: 391). At Venonis only a few pieces of slag were recorded, and may indicate sporadic production alone (Pickering 1935: 54-5; Biek in Greenfield & Webster 1965: 38-9). Iron smithing was important at Ashton (Brown (ed.) 1971: 12; 1978a: 181-2; Hadman & Upex 1979), Sapperton (later Roman period, Lincs SMR, under Sapperton; Simmons 1976: 5-8; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 104-5) and Vernemetum (Kinsley 1993), and possibly at Thistleton. Evidence for bronze working was identified at Causennis (Frere (ed.) 1983: 301) and Sapperton (Lincs SMR, under Sapperton), though only on a small scale.

Pottery production was seen at Ashton (Dix pers. comm.) and Kettering, though may not have been as important to the settlements' economies as iron production (Hawkes 1940; Brown (ed.) 1974a; Swan 1984; fiches 535-6). Alongside utilitarian vessels, urns and vases decorated with a human face at the neck were made at Kettering. This type of vessel is found in funerary contexts, and was very popular across the East Midlands, though few production centres have been found. A single kiln has been found at Bourne (Swan 1984: fiche 436), but may represent occasional production.

Evidence for leather working at Thistleton consists of a dump of animal bones in a well (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1959: 113). The bones represent a wide range of animals (cattle, pig, sheep, dog, rodent), in contrast with the more homogeneous dump found at Kate's Cabin, Water Newton (by Durobrivae). Inclusion of rodent bones implies that the debris (butchery and/or leather production) was lying uncovered for some time, and may indicate a poorly organised regime. As with Kate's Cabin, it is not possible to argue for long-term involvement in the tanning industry; iron smelting appears to have been more significant, though this could be due to its high visibility in the archaeological record.

(b) Settlement layout and development

Most of the Lower Order settlements exhibit a narrow range of building styles, predominantly aisled and strip buildings with at most one elaborate building. At Medbourne (Dibbin 1882, Frere (ed.) 1989: 287) and Sapperton (Simmons 1995)

individual elaborate buildings were situated very close to the settlement. Relations between those in the elaborate buildings and the Lower Order settlements is covered in more detail in the following two chapters. However, traces of several elaborate buildings have been found at Bourne (Lincs SMR, under Bourne; May (ed.), 1965: 39; May (ed.) 1966: 13; Whitwell & Wilson 1968: 23), Causennis (Preston 1915) and Red Hill (Barley (ed.) 1961: 14; Elsdon *et al* 1982). Non-agricultural production was not seen on a large scale at these last three settlements, yet the location of these structures within the overall area of the settlement implies that such elaborate buildings were an integral part of the settlement. The implied wealth of Bourne, Causennis and Red Hill places these settlements uncomfortably in the group of Lower Order sites.

Another aspect of settlement morphology is controlled development, a feature not usually associated with Lower Order settlements. Most of the small towns in this section may have grown up along the road front alone, though side streets have been found at Ashton (Hadman & Upex 1975a), Causennis (Preston 1915) and Titchmarsh (Frere (ed.) 1987: 324). Although the street network was probably very limited, it illustrates some degree of complexity, and serves to distinguish these settlements from villages.

Not all the Lower Order settlements had an easily defined core. Those small towns involved in iron smelting appear to have had widely spaced buildings rather than a more compact arrangement along major roads. This has been seen at Goadby Marwood (Abbott 1956) and Thistleton (Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 137). Excavations at Higham Ferrers uncovered similarly loose distribution of buildings (Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14; Brown (ed.) 1975a: 154-5), though watching briefs recorded a clustering of buildings along a street (Frere (ed.) 1991: 252).

More impressive though is the evidence for formal burial, which is most striking at Ashton (Frere (ed.) 1983: 305-6; Watts 1991: 16-17, 166-72, 197, 223-9), where over 300 inhumations were laid out in regular rows. At Venonis inhumations were found alongside Watling Street (Greenfield & Webster 1966). Smaller cemeteries have been found at Titchmarsh (Brown (ed.) 1974a: 163; RCHM(E) 1975: 99; Maxwell & Wilson 1987: 46), Thistleton (Barley (ed.) 1958: 11; Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 137, 1959: 113). Less organised cemeteries were seen at Goadby Marwood (Abbott 1956; Leicestershire SMR, under Goadby Marwood), Kettering (Brown (ed.) 1973a; RCHM(E) 1979: 102-3; Dix 1987b: 105-8) and Laxton (Frere (ed.) 1986: 397). These cemeteries indicate a sense of community extending beyond the immediate family, though expressed with varying degrees of organisation.

(c) Administrative interests?

Although none of these settlements received stone walls, there is some indication of an administrative focus for one settlement. Traces of a double-ditched enclosure have been

noted around Venonis (Liddle 1995), and could be the remains of an earthen circuit. Other small towns in the study area were given earthen circuits in the 2nd century (Durobrivae, Bannaventa, Irchester and Margidunum, see Crickmore 1984a), though these were all remodelled with stone walls at a later date. Venonis' inclusion in the list of 2nd century timber-defended settlements can only be proven by excavation, but if this was the case, it is significant that the settlement was not given a stone wall. This problem is covered in the following chapter. At Sapperton a timber bank was put up to the west (Simmons 1995: 165), though may have acted as a boundary between the settlement and adjacent villa, rather than a full circuit.

(d) Religious aspects

Religious importance is seen as an attribute of Middle Order settlements, yet large temples have been found at both Thistleton and Red Hill, Ratcliffe-on-Soar. The structure at Red Hill has been identified as a temple primarily due to the lead curse tablet found nearby. At both small towns the temples were rectangular, but associated with different types of gods - Veteris at Thistleton, and Jupiter Optimus Maximus at Red Hill, the dedicatee on the lead curse tablet (Barley (ed.) 1961: 14; Turner 1963). Even if the identification of the building at Red Hill is incorrect, it is unusual to come across this most Roman of gods at such a settlement. Although Veteris could be identified as a tribal deity, the same cannot be claimed for Jupiter, who is more commonly associated with *civitas* and provincial capitals (for example, at Colchester, Wacher 1995).

This chapter has illustrated the overlap between Middle Order and Lower Order settlements, in particular the problems encountered in classifying those settlements associated with non-agricultural production. Difficulties were also encountered with placing centres of religious importance in Burnham's three orders.

Small Towns and Urban Hierarchies

Although Upper Order settlements can be identified, the task is not so simple for Burnham's Middle and Lower Order settlements. There are problems with these classifications in that no town fits all criteria, and the criteria themselves seem applicable to sites in other categories. The division of site functions into three areas of administration, economy and religion is a useful exercise, but needs to be modified to distinguish between major and less influential centres. The approaches suggested below are applied to the small towns of the East Midlands in the following chapters.

1) Morphology

The success of small towns is reflected in the range of buildings and overall layout of each settlement. However, a more detailed approach is required to incorporate slight indications of planning implied by street development and cemeteries at unwalled

small towns. Regularity and maintenance of individual house plots and enclosures is another indication of planning and control. These developments need to be placed in a chronological framework. The success of each small town implied in its plan needs to be compared with the strength of administrative, economic and religious features.

Comparisons with rural settlements, particularly villages, can establish the criteria attributable to evidence for planning, such as regular enclosures, house plots and their maintenance through time.

2) Administrative roles

Official functions were a major force, driving the foundation of many of these settlements, and these functions are proven by defences and official structures such as *mansiones*. To date, *mansiones* have been claimed for a selection of walled sites alone, though it is possible that they were placed and maintained at unwalled sites too. The *cursus publicus* was established in the early years of Roman rule, prior to the erection of urban defences (with the earliest circuits dated to the late 2nd century). Whatever the driving force behind these defensive circuits, to protect depots for the *annona*, to define *burgi*, or even around centres for local government (see pp. 5-7), it need not relate to the *cursus publicus* directly. *Mansiones* may be found at those unwalled small towns on major routes. Thus the possession of defences may not have been essential to classify as a station of the *cursus publicus*. The works of Crickmore (1984a) on defences and Esmonde-Cleary (1987) on suburbs argue for a complex relation between defences and site functions. The development of defences around small towns can be explored in a variety of ways: size of mural settlement compared with extra-mural; comparison of building styles and activities in intra-mural and extra-mural areas; evidence for settlement shift resulting from the erection of defences; possibility of locally generated wealth funding erection and/or maintenance of walls; patterns of maintenance of defences.

With these queries, one should be able to establish those settlements where defences were imposed and alien to the local community and others with much closer links between mural and extra-mural areas. Relations between the local community and government officials can therefore be assessed in their historical setting. Administrative roles can be evaluated by a full comparison of the evidence from each small town in the East Midlands. Comparisons need to be drawn with the major towns of Ratae Corieltavvorum (*civitas* capital) and Lindum (*colonia*), the major centres in the study area.

3) Non-agricultural production and the Economy

The traditional links between towns (markets, specialist centres) and countryside (agricultural producers) need not have applied to all small towns. Some small towns

may not have served as the markets for their products. Further details on these small towns, particularly the unwalled ones, can be gained by looking at evidence for market centres, through the range of goods found at these sites and patterns of coin loss. Closer investigation of the goods reaching small towns could distinguish between settlements with regular access to regional and provincial exchange networks (as markets), and those with more limited contacts. Producers need not have been the greater consumers. The writer assumes that many small towns acted as a low-level market for the surrounding population, but this does not provide a satisfactory explanation for specialisation in pottery and metal for all small towns. An essential parallel is the investigation of rural production at small towns, to evaluate the dependence of the small town on agricultural producers.

The importance of craft specialisation to the small town can be compared with evidence for other activities. Not all production addressed rural needs, and distinctions can be drawn between sites that carried out basic processing as opposed to those that made completed goods (smelting versus smithing and pottery production). Evidence for rural subsistence and specialist production needs to be considered, as a means of testing the strength of small town markets and their influence.

4) Religion

Although temples have been found at several small towns, their importance needs to be evaluated for both the local population and that of the surrounding countryside. Rural shrines were a feature of Roman Britain; small towns identified as religious centres should exhibit a more complex morphology and range of activities than rural complexes. This study needs to refer to portable objects too, in order to provide as full a picture of the religious beliefs held by the population of each small town. Burial practices give further indications of religious beliefs, as well as definitions of domestic boundaries.

Using the range of evidence listed in the section on religion above, comparisons can be made in the range of beliefs held and practices seen at small towns, major towns and in the countryside.

Small towns straddle the boundary between urban and rural. However, the majority of settlements cannot be viewed as complex and multi-functional (beyond the Upper Order sites). The numerous Middle and Lower Order settlements were specialising in production, religion, or were given an administrative role. However, they need not have been important centres beyond their main speciality. In particular, their role as local market centres needs to be explored in more detail. Models derived from the study of major towns do not fit easily onto some of the East Midlands small towns, particularly those involved in metal and pottery production. Thus it is essential to

evaluate the importance of all activities seen at individual small towns, and to place these within economic, administrative and religious networks. This would work with the great variation seen with small towns, and result in a more flexible settlement hierarchy.

Two approaches are therefore required:

(a) a closer examination of the evidence from each small town

(b) adoption of a landscape approach.

It is essential to view the small towns in their setting, exploring the nature and strength of their relations with rural settlements. The following chapters test this approach on the small towns of the East Midlands. A more flexible definition of small towns and an assessment of their relations with each other and surrounding settlements is used to construct a settlement hierarchy for the East Midlands. This is placed within a reconstruction of the various ties across the landscape, based on production and trade, shared religious beliefs and administrative requirements.

CHAPTER 4 MEASURING UP THE SMALL TOWNS

In this chapter, the modifications to Burnham's three orders system are applied to the small towns of the East Midlands. The first part deals with the origins, layout and development of small towns, the second focuses on small town functions (administrative, economic, religious).

Within each section attempts are made to identify regional centres and places of lesser importance. These ideas are used in the concluding section to draw up a provisional hierarchy of small towns in the study area, based on the strength of the three aspects above and the complexity of social relations within each settlement. A two-fold division into walled and unwalled settlements is chosen, rather than Burnham's three orders where extensive overlap between categories was seen with the small towns of the East Midlands. This division is not an acceptance of traditional approaches though. Although the possession of defences indicates some links with Roman administration, the writer does not accept that all walled settlements were of a higher social or economic status than unwalled settlements. In religious and economic terms some unwalled small towns appear to have been more significant than many walled ones. Detailed comparison between walled and unwalled small towns brings out this variation, and in turn forces one to question what the possession of walls signified. In the following tables, walled small towns are listed first, followed by unwalled settlements. Details on small towns are provided in appendix A.

MORPHOLOGY OF SMALL TOWNS

Several aspects are investigated in this section: settlement origins; patterns of decline; range of buildings and developments through time; evidence for planning (explored through property boundaries and street networks). They provide the basis for exploring the administrative, economic and religious importance of the small towns.

Small town origins

A range of information is available to explore small town origins. Place-name evidence provides a contrast with details gathered through archaeological investigations. Many small towns overlay or were adjacent to late Iron Age and conquest period settlements. Likewise, forts have been found close to some small towns. However, direct continuity is difficult to prove. In some respects small towns were similar to the major towns, exhibiting a new layout, a new set of architectural rules and possibly changes in settlement functions. Continuity of occupation was not necessarily direct continuity, and may have involved a reworking of existing links between settlements.

This problem is crucial to one's understanding of the role of small towns in Roman Britain. Millett's (1995a) interpretation of these sites as a 'native response' to

Roman urbanisation would presumably require evidence for strong links with the pre-conquest settlement pattern, or in building styles and site functions. There is, however, evidence for Roman control driving the location and some of the functions of small towns, an interest which was being reworked through the Roman period (Pickering 1935, Black 1995). This would associate small towns more with the imposed network of major towns, the Roman conquest and colonial rule driving their foundation. Table 4.1 summarises the presence of pre-conquest and military settlements on or near small towns, and the earliest dates for civilian occupation in the Roman period. Place-name evidence is available for a few sites only.

Table 4.1 Small town origins

Small town	Late Iron Age sett.	On/near fort	Earliest Romano-British civilian feature	Place-name evidence
Ancaster	Yes	Yes (Claudian)	Later 1st century AD timber building	
Bannaventa/ Whilton Lodge	?Yes	?No	Early 2nd century AD timber building; Iron Age to Roman enclosure system	Celtic
Durobrivae/ Water Newton	Yes, slight	Yes	Late 1st century AD clamp-kilns	Celtic
Great Casterton	No details	Yes (AD 40-70)	AD 70 timber building	
Irchester	Yes	Military finds	Continuity from late Iron Age	
Manduessedum/ Mancetter	No details	Yes (AD 45-65)	(Later) 1st century AD timber buildings	Celtic
Margidunum/ East Bridgeford	No details	Depot (AD 50-75)	Early 2nd century AD structures	Celtic
Tripontium/ Cave's Inn	No details	No details	*Mansio*, late 1st century AD	Latin
Ashton	?No	Claudian coins	AD 60 timber building	
Bourne	?No	?No	AD 270-400 kiln	
Causennis/ Saltersford	Yes	?No	No details	Celtic
Corby	?No	?No	2nd century structures	
Duston	?No	?No	Conquest period ditches; late 1st century AD timber building	
Goadby Marwood	No details	No details	No details; conquest period brooches	
Higham Ferrers	Settlement nearby	?No	Later 1st century AD, stone-founded building	
Kettering	Yes	Military finds	Mid-late 1st century AD ditches and pits	
Laxton	No details	No details	Late 1st century AD iron smelting	
Medbourne	No details	?No	2nd century smelting furnace	
Red Hill	Yes	?No	AD 70 on timber building	
Sapperton	Yes	?No	AD 100 road	
Thistleton	No details	Weapons found	Temple (continuity from Iron Age)	
Titchmarsh	?Yes	?No	No details	
Venonis/ High Cross	No details	No details	Late 1st century ditches, Watling Street	Celtic
Vernemetum/ Willoughby	No details	?No	2nd century AD origins?	Celtic

The earliest date for the majority of small towns in the study area is the late 1st century. Evidence for continuity is not secure, though late Iron Age or military origins for some small towns can be claimed.

Late Iron Age continuity

Only in a few cases was continuity from late Iron Age proven by excavation - at Irchester and Thistleton. Possibly Duston (Swan 1984: fiche 519, 538), Goadby Marwood (Abbott 1956) and Kettering (Dix 1987b: 102-5) originated as Iron Age settlements, where mid 1st century features and finds have been recorded. However, further work is required to prove continuity of site function, rather than the placing of small towns over existing farmsteads. Although there is evidence for continuity of occupation at Irchester, the small town developed into a much more complex settlement than the small Iron Age farmsteads it overlay. Unlike many *civitas* capitals, built over high-status settlements (e.g. Ratae), there was not continuity of power base, simply of the site of occupation. Thus small town continuity illustrates a reworking of previous ties, surely an indication of the imposed nature of the urban network. In contrast, Thistleton shows continuity of use as well as occupation in the maintenance of the temple complex and its later reconstruction along more Roman lines.

Place-name evidence shows continuity of Celtic labels, though needs to be used with caution. This information does not give any indication on settlement origins, as the founded *colonia* at *Lindum*/Lincoln derived its name for the Celtic term for pool, lake, belying its high Roman status. Bannaventa may be translated as 'prominent field/market on the spur'; Causennis remains undefined; Durobrivae may be equated with 'fort on low ground by the bridge'; Manduessedum is associated with small horses and 'war-chariots'; Margidunum may mean 'fort, marly soil'; Vernemetum translates as 'great sacred grove' (Rivet & Smith 1979: 21, 262-5, 305-48, 411-14, 476-95). The only fort known at Durobrivae is the Roman one to the west of the (later walled) settlement, and it would appear that a Celtic name was used for this Roman fort. At Vernemetum the earliest features were dated to the early 2nd century, and it is possible that the small town bore little relation with the 'great sacred grove' beyond being situated in the same area. Too little is known of the other two sites listed above to see if the place names referred to pre-conquest sites, or were attached to Roman period settlements.

Military into Civilian

Links with the military are also difficult to prove, though it is striking that many small towns founded near forts later acquired timber and stone walls (Ancaster, Durobrivae, Great Casterton, Manduessedum, Margidunum). Yet no military *vici* have been identified under these small towns. No archaeological evidence is available for Durobrivae, though the continued use of the place name that must have belonged to the

fort may indicate at most a short break between abandonment of the fort and the foundation of the civilian settlement. Excavations at Manduessedum (McWhirr 1971) and Margidunum (Todd 1969: 42-55) indicate a break between military abandonment and civilian occupation.

There is limited evidence for military settlements at other small towns. At Irchester, the morphological peculiarities of the later town plan are suggestive of an underlying fort, where the 'kink' to the south-west marks the extension from the fort defences in the civilian phase of occupation (RCHM(E) 1979: 91-4, see plan A5, p. 223). However, no military finds securely dated to the 1st century have been found (Frere (ed.), 1987: 287), and the case for military origins for Irchester rests on speculation alone. The evidence for a military presence at Kettering relies on the horse fittings recovered during recent excavations, though again these have not been securely dated to the 1st century (Dix 1987b: 105-8). Likewise, the spear heads and shield umbo found at Thistleton (Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 138) do not prove an early military presence or continuity. At Ashton six imitations of Claudian issues were found, along with legal contemporaries. This is a high number for a civilian settlement, and may represent a short-term military base (unpublished material by R. Kenyon, held at Northamptonshire SMR). No other finds support this picture for Ashton though.

New foundations

The case for new foundations is strong for Ashton (Brown (ed.) 1976a: 185), Great Casterton (Corder 1961: 35-8) and Sapperton (Lincs SMR, under Sapperton; Simmons 1976: 5-8), where civilian features contained very little pre-Roman and conquest period finds. The Latin place name for Cave's Inn - Tripontium, is unusual for Britain, and could indicate the foundation of the site on undeveloped ground (Rivet & Smith 1979: 476). The remaining small towns cannot be brought into this analysis, due to lack of fieldwork or inadequate recording practices.

Thus, although many small towns overlay pre-Roman and early military sites, the question of continuity remains open for most. Continuity from the late Iron Age does not appear to have had an influence on the later development of each small town, where Irchester developed into a complex settlement, in contrast with Goadby Marwood and Kettering, which appear to have maintained far simpler morphologies. More significant appears the relation between early forts and walled small towns, where the civilian settlements generally received walled circuits. Although discontinuity was proven for two sites, and may hold for most of the other small towns in the study area, some value must have been associated with the distribution of these early forts. Black's suggestion that continuity from military to civilian operated through the administration is worth

raising here (Black 1995: 30-31), where *mansiones* acted as the link through time. This aspect is touched upon below (p. 82ff).

Decline of Small Towns

Burnham & Wacher (1990) covered this aspect for all settlements detailed in their publication. One essential but notoriously contentious area is the end of town life, an even more problematic issue for small towns when levels of urbanisation varied so greatly. It is possible to discuss stages of decline though, and table 4.2 lists known dates for the ending of non-agricultural activities and final abandonment for each site.

Table 4.2 Decline of Small Towns

Site	End Pottery Production	End Metal Production	End Occupation
Ancaster	3rd century (limited)	Undated	After AD 350 (Swan 1984: fiche 435; Todd 1978)
Bannaventa/ Whilton Lodge	N/A	N/A	Mid 4th century (Taylor 1971, 1972)
Durobrivae/ Water Newton	AD 350 decline	4th century?	Normangate Field: late 4th century Kate's Cabin: c. AD 380 (Richmond & Taylor 1958: 139-40; Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 332; Perrin & Webster 1990: 38)
Great Casterton	AD 160	?Late Roman	3rd century 'dark earth'; recovery; end c. AD 380 (Corder 1961: 11, 35-50).
Irchester	c. AD 150	N/A	Suburbs: c. AD 380 (Wilson (ed.) 1963: 135; Windell 1984)
Manduessedum/ Mancetter	Mid 4th century	N/A	Suburbs: mid 4th century (Liddle 1982: 32; Swan 1984: fiche 225-6).
Margidunum/ East Bridgeford	N/A	2nd century?	Core: possibly beyond AD 400 (Todd 1969: 50-69).
Tripontium/ Cave's Inn	N/A	Late Roman?	Suburbs: end 4th/early 5th century (Crickmore 1984:a 111).
Ashton	Undated	4th century	c. AD 400 (Hadman & Upex 1977, 1979; Reece 1991).
Bourne	3rd/4th century	N/A	After AD 330 (Lincs SMR, under Bourne; Swan 1984: fiche 436).
Causennis/ Saltersford	N/A	Early Roman?	Mid 4th century coin hoard (Grew (ed.) 1980: 366).
Corby	2nd century?	Unknown	Unknown
Duston	N/A	N/A	Mid 4th century? (Brown (ed.) 1971: 19-20; Swan 1984: fiche 519, 538).
Goadby Marwood	N/A	Roman	Latest coin Valentinian II (Leics SMR, under Goadby Marwood).
Higham Ferrers	N/A	Roman	c. AD 350 (Meadows 1992)
Kettering	Roman	c. AD 350	c. AD 350 (Dix 1987: 102-5)
Laxton	N/A	Late Roman	Late Roman (Frere (ed.) 1986: 397).
Medbourne	N/A	Roman	Unknown (Liddle 1982: 33, 1992c).
Red Hill	N/A	N/A	Mid 4th century (Barley (ed.) 1961: 14; Elsden et al 1982).
Sapperton	N/A	c. AD 350	Late 4th century (Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 326; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 104-5)
Thistleton	N/A	4th century	4th century AD (Wilson (ed.) 1962: 171-3).
Titchmarsh	N/A	N/A	Into 4th century (RCHM(E) 1975: 99)
Venonis/ High Cross	N/A	Roman	Unknown (Greenfield & Webster 1965: 14-32).
Vernemetum/ Willoughby	N/A	Roman	Late 4th century (Kinsley 1993)

At a general level, there is contraction of the areas settled, from at least the 4th century, but dates of final abandonment vary. Unfortunately it is not possible to compare the decline of defended cores and suburbs, through lack of fieldwork. Amongst the walled small towns, where administrative roles were important, dates of abandonment range from the mid 4th to the 5th centuries. Sudden desertion associated with the collapse of regional administration at the end of Roman rule is not supported by the archaeology. In this respect the small towns were similar to major towns.

Abandonment appears to have occurred in stages, and in many cases non-agricultural production came to an end earlier than general occupation. The abandonment of non-agricultural production at small towns has been established in most detail for the major pottery producers Manduessedum and Durobrivae. Unfortunately, settlement development for both these sites is confirmed by excavation only for the suburbs; links with the defended cores at present remain unknown. At Kettering desertion appears to have coincided with the abandonment of non-agricultural production, though at Sapperton it appears that buildings remained in use after iron production ceased.

Where temples were prominent in small towns, they also appear to have fallen into disuse prior to complete abandonment of the site. The presumed temple at Ancaster probably fell out of use in the 3rd century, as figured sculpture and architectural masonry had been reused in the cemetery underlying the modern churchyard (May (ed.) 1966: 10-13). At Thistleton, excavation of the temple shows that it was abandoned in the 4th century, though iron smelting may have continued at the site for a few decades longer (Wilson (ed.) 1962: 171-3). However, coins issued in the AD 390s continued to be left at the temple (Reece 1991), indicating that the building remained important even when falling into ruin. The adoption of Christianity as the state religion cannot account solely for the time difference in the rejection of pagan deities at these two small towns.

One final point is the apparent decline then recovery of two small towns: Kettering in the third century, and Great Casterton (construction over 'dark earth'). This temporary dip was at a time when small towns were supposedly acting as market and service centres at the expense of major towns.

Architectural Variation in Small Towns

Architectural complexity is interpreted as a reflection of social and cultural complexity, and viewed as an important feature of Upper Order settlements. It also serves as a means of distinguishing between Middle and Lower Order settlements, where religious or economic features may have been prominent. Burnham's paper of 1988 highlighted the limited range of buildings found in small towns, noting a general lack of elaborate,

multiple-roomed buildings, and a preponderance of strip and aisled buildings. In the previous chapter it was argued that Durobrivae and Irchester exhibited a wider range of buildings than at the other small towns. However, differences between the other small towns need to be investigated.

Both timber and stone were used as building materials, primarily according to availability. Indications of the wealth invested in buildings is also explored through the use of decorated wall plaster, window glass, tesselated pavements, tiled roofs (requiring sturdy foundations and walls), underfloor heating, decorative masonry. Use of any of these techniques was not limited to multiple-roomed stone-built structures, as is borne out by the evidence from the small towns.

Intrinsic to this approach is the value accorded to certain building styles. Burnham (1988) suggests that strip buildings represented a more developed, urban architecture than aisled barns. This may hold for major towns, where strip buildings with the narrow end aligned to the street were common, thus allowing for a more densely settled area. However, availability of land was not a problem at many small towns, and aisled barns as much as strip buildings dominated as building types. Both were associated with agricultural and non-agricultural production and domestic occupation, reflecting the economic base of many small towns. At Durobrivae both aisled and strip buildings were associated with production. Plain rectangular structures have been found at all small towns, though in many cases only partial plans were uncovered. Although aisled buildings may not have allowed ready division into work-domestic rooms, there was plenty of space to divide the working environment into the aisles for permanent fittings and the nave for other activities. This predominance of simple strip buildings in the archaeological record may be biased by the inclusion of partly uncovered aisled buildings. The rescue conditions under which most of these small towns have been recorded and excavated is largely responsible. The following two tables (4.3-4.4) summarise the range of buildings found at small towns, listing evidence for the walled small towns first.

Table 4.3 Range of buildings at walled small towns

Small town	Details
Ancaster	Some stone-founded structures. Identified buildings were mostly simple strips, with one aisled barn (accommodation and farm building) uncovered in full. No indication of decorated buildings. (Todd 1975 and 1981a).
Bannaventa/ Whilton Lodge	Mostly timber strip buildings, limited use of stone. Some decorated with painted plaster walls (RCHM(E) 1981: 150; Taylor 1971; Dix & Taylor 198).
Durobrivae/ Water Newton	APs of the walled area indicate primarily strip-buildings, with larger multiple-roomed structures and some complexes (B, C). Surface collections indicate elaborate decoration. At least 3 temples indicated. Several elaborate complexes nearby (Mill Hill, Ailsworth). Generally simpler structures in the suburbs (round, aisled and simple strip buildings), though some decorated buildings in Normangate Field, and particularly in Castor (the Praetorium) (Trollope 1873: 132-9; Mackreth 1979).
Great Casterton	Timber and stone-founded buildings excavated in the 1950s and 1960s. Those with timber superstructures may have been missed. Reused masonry found in the town defences. Baths excavated just outside the defences (Corder 1961: 49-50).
Irchester	Wide range of structures built wholly out of timber, with stone foundations and stone-built. Mostly simple strips, some early round structures. Multiple roomed buildings visible in APs of the walled area, where surface finds indicate some decorated structures (painted wall plaster found). Possibly 2 temples in the walled area (Wilson (ed.) 1963: 135; RCHM(E) 1979: 91-6; Esmonde-Cleary 1987).
Manduessedum/ Mancetter	Very limited information. Two early Roman timber structures and later Roman stone-founded structures excavated in the walled area; simple strip-buildings excavated in the suburbs, associated with pottery and agricultural production (Swan 1984: fiche 636-54; Burnham & Wacher 1990).
Margidunum/ East Bridgeford	Many simple strip buildings and some elaborate structures inside the walled area. Mostly stone-founded. One corridor house and baths complex (not associated) excavated; other finds of a dwarf limestone column and a fragment of marble veneer. Only simple strip buildings and small structures found outside the defences (Oswald 1927: 55-84; Todd 1969: 55-69, 81-2).
Tripontium/ Cave's Inn	Most work has been carried out on the corridor house and baths complex. This was apparently considerably larger than all other structures found. Decorated with painted wall plaster, tiled. Most other buildings were of timber (Cameron & Lucas 1967; Lucas 1968, 1973).

Table 4.4 Range of buildings at unwalled small towns

Small town	Details
Ashton	Most excavated buildings were simple strips, though some architectural masonry was recovered from a 4th century well-fill (Nthants SMR 2409; Guy 1977).
Bourne	Very little detail available through lack of fieldwork. Several elaborate buildings in the vicinity as a tesselated pavement was found in 1776, and further tesserae during modern fieldwalking (Whitwell & Wilson 1968: 24; Lincs SMR, under Bourne).
Causennis/ Saltersford	Stone founded buildings, some tiled, found in 1910. Scatters of painted wall plaster, window glass, some tesserae and a limestone column indicate elaboration (Preston 1915; Lincs SMR, under Grantham).
Corby	Stone-founded and timber-frame structures found. No decorated or elaborate buildings identified (Brown (ed.) 1975a: 149).
Duston	19th century quarrying uncovered a large settlement. Modern fieldwork identified timber built and stone-founded structures, though no decorated or elaborate structures found (very limited excavation under rescue conditions, Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 334).
Goadby Marwood	Stone-founded structures and spreads of mortar floors and tiles seen, though no details available (Abbott 1956).
Higham Ferrers	Stone-founded buildings by gravel streets identified, but only 1 excavated. A small Doric column capital was also found (Brown (ed.) 1975: 154-5; Woodfield 1978: 67-86; Meadows 1992: 82-91).
Kettering	Limited excavations identified timber and stone-founded structures. Some had roof tiles. At least one had several rooms and painted walls. Possible use of window glass. (Brown (ed.) 1971: 19; RCHM(E) 1979: 104; Dix 1987: 105-8.
Laxton	Several stone-founded buildings have been identified, though no details available (Liddle 1982).
Medbourne	Building stone and tile have been found in the main area of the small town, and test trenching has uncovered traces of walls (including plastered walls), gullies, and in 1995 a large, stone-built structure. To the east, a geometric mosaic was found in the 19th century, along with traces of masonry buildings (Dibbin 1882; Hill 1882; Liddle pers. comm.; 1982a: 33, 1992b; Pollard 1993).
Red Hill	Simple timber buildings and one large stone-founded structure ('temple') excavated; possibly another, as marble veneer, a dwarf stone column and flue tiles have been found (Barley (ed.) 1961: 14; Beeby (ed.) 1974: 43; Elsden et al 1982).
Sapperton	Mostly stone-founded strip and aisled buildings found. Earlier structures were decorated with painted wall plaster, had glass windows; some tesserae also found (Simmons 1976; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 104-5).
Thistleton	Mostly stone-founded strip and aisled buildings. The large temple complex lay in the north-east of the settlement. Many timber buildings appear to have been missed (Taylor (ed.) 1957: 137; Barley (ed.) 1958: 11; Wilson (ed.) 1962: 171-3).
Titchmarsh	Stone was used for building. Strip buildings fronted road 57a; single round building found. A (burnt) dwarf limestone column was also found (RCHM(E) 1975: 99; Woodfield 197: 67-86).
Venonis/ High Cross	Mostly timber structures (timber slot and post-hole construction), some round, mainly rectangular. Some roof and flue tiles, roofing slates, tesserae and painted wall plaster found in the early 20th century (Clarke (ed.) 1956: 95; Greenfield & Webster 1965).
Vernemetum/ Willoughby	Scant information. Two timber structures excavated (timber-slot construction); more post-hole constructions seen. A (Roman period) column base was found in a Saxon grave (Kinsley 1993).

This brief summary illustrates the complexity of Durobrivae compared with the other small towns in the study area, housing far more elaborate buildings than any other settlement. At Durobrivae alone have public complexes been identified. These in no way conformed to the public monuments found at major towns (*forum-basilica* complexes serving as prime examples). Mackreth's compilation of aerial photographs

(1995; figure A.3, p. 207) highlighted two large courtyard structures, B (at an angle to Ermine Street) and C, lying adjacent to the Street. Burnham favoured B as the official structure (Burnham 1988). One would expect such complexes at Durobrivae, with its status as a *vicus*. More problematic is the identity of the large complex at nearby Castor village, the so-called *Praetorium*. This partly excavated villa complex was built around AD 300, and has been suggested as the procuratorial centre for administering a supposed Imperial Estate of the Fens (Mackreth 1995). However, by this date some of the Fenland settlements were being abandoned (p. 41 above; Hayes & Lane 1992: 213); earlier theories linking the complex with the pottery and metal industry may be more applicable. The *praetorium* is the largest complex found in this area, almost twice the size of the two structures identified within the walled area of Durobrivae (roughly 270m x 140m, as opposed to 130m x 95m for complex B and 110m x 90m for complex C). Together with the size of the walled area, the range of suburbs and finds, Durobrivae emerges as the most complex of all the small towns in the East Midlands.

Irchester emerges as the second most complex settlement in terms of architecture. Four other small towns contained a wide range of buildings: Margidunum, Bourne, Causennis, and perhaps Red Hill. It is striking that the last three were classified as Lower Order settlements in the previous chapter, though the presence of several elaborate buildings at these sites is a strong indication of their poor fit. (Elaborate structures are defined here as multiple roomed buildings with decorative elements such as tesselated pavements, colonnades, hypocausts). Lack of fieldwork in many small towns though may account for the small number of settlements exhibiting a wide range of buildings.

Overall though, Burnham's argument (1988) that the architecture of small towns was dominated by simple, utilitarian structures is borne out by those of the East Midlands. However, elaborate structures may have been more common than he has implied. Alongside the six small towns discussed above, traces of elaborate buildings have been found at other small towns. The following tables (4.5-4.9) list the small towns housing elaborate buildings, strip buildings, aisled barns, round structures and use of decorative materials.

Table 4.5 Small towns containing elaborate structures

Walled: Core	Walled: Suburbs	Unwalled
Durobrivae	Durobrivae	Ashton
Great Casterton	?Great Casterton	Bourne
?Tripontium	Tripontium	Causennis
?Manduessedum		?Higham Ferrers
Margidunum		Medbourne
		Red Hill
		?Sapperton
		Thistleton
		?Titchmarsh
		?Venonis
		?Vernemetum

Table 4.6 Use of simple decorative techniques at Small towns

Walled Core	Walled Suburbs	Unwalled
Bannaventa		Causennis
Durobrivae	Durobrivae	Kettering
Irchester		Sapperton
?Margidunum		Venonis

Table 4.7 Small towns containing strip buildings

Walled Core	Walled Suburbs	Unwalled
Ancaster	Ancaster	Ashton
Bannaventa	?Bannaventa	?Causennis
Durobrivae	Durobrivae	Corby
Great Casterton	?Great Casterton	Duston
Irchester	Irchester	?Goadby Marwood
Manduessedum	Manduessedum	Higham Ferrers
Margidunum	Margidunum	Kettering
?Tripontium	Tripontium	?Laxton
		?Medbourne
		Red Hill
		Sapperton
		Thistleton
		Titchmarsh
		Venonis
		Vernemetum

Table 4.8 Small towns containing aisled barns

Walled Core	Walled Suburbs	Unwalled
?Ancaster		?Ashton
?Durobrivae	Durobrivae	Sapperton
Great Casterton		Thistleton
Margidunum		

Table 4.9 Small towns containing round structures

Walled Core	Walled Suburbs	Unwalled
	Durobrivae	Ashton
Great Casterton		Titchmarsh
Irchester	Irchester	Venonis

Table 4.5 lists the small towns where traces of elaborate buildings have been found. It includes many settlements identified as Lower Order in the previous chapter.

Individual fragments of architectural masonry were found at Ashton (Nthants SMR 2409), Higham Ferrers (Woodfield 1978), Titchmarsh (Woodfield 1978), and Vernemetum (Kinsley 1993), though more evidence is available for the other seven small towns. Thistleton is included in the list because of the temple complex situated in the northern part of the settlement. There is no evidence for elaborate buildings elsewhere on the site. The significance of these elaborate buildings at the other small towns is discussed further (p. 80ff).

Although small towns generally contained few elaborate buildings, variation in wealth is indicated to a lesser degree by attempts to decorate simpler buildings. Table 4.6 lists those small towns where the use of painted wall plaster and window glass has been attested. These practices were probably more widespread, but not recorded in all fieldwork. Slight variation in the disposable income of the population of Sapperton is implied by different degrees of decoration employed on the aisled and strip buildings (window glass was found by building I, Simmons 1976, 1978, 1981; appendix A). Such detailed information was not available for the other small towns. For the walled settlements, the difference between the suburbs and intra-mural settlement is only significant for Irchester, where much of the extra-mural settlement has been uncovered, and found to consist in the main of simple buildings primarily involved in agriculture (RCHM(E) 1979: 91-6). The walled core of Irchester was the preferred area for the wealthier households. At Durobrivae elaborate buildings were placed both within and outside the walled core, though the density of settlement and presence of many multi-roomed buildings in the walled area of the small town would imply a concentration of wealthy households in this area.

Strip buildings were identified at most small towns (Bourne being the exception, mainly through lack of fieldwork). These buildings housed the vast majority of people in small towns, though variable use of decorative techniques reflected some social complexity. The low occurrence of aisled buildings at small towns may be due to the limitations of restricted excavation, rather than the reflection of a genuine variation in architectural complexity.

Round huts were an important British or native building style; their low representation in the settlement record for small towns may be an indication of attempts to achieve a Roman lifestyle reflected in rectilinear buildings. This claim needs to be set against the evidence of rural settlements, as developments in small towns may correspond with those in the general area, rather than occur as a feature of urban settlements. It is worth noting that some of the round buildings at Durobrivae were not used for habitation. Both were in Normangate Field and built in the 3rd century; one was a mausoleum, another was given a tesselated floor and is interpreted as a shrine (building 10/F, plan A.3, p. 207). At Irchester the large polygonal structure is interpreted as a temple (Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 571), and is included in table 4.7. Other

round buildings appear to be for habitation, and may have an early Roman date: the single round hut excavated at Ashton was dated to c. AD 60. Details are not available for other small towns.

Thus small town architecture lay securely in the vernacular. Only Durobrivae and Irchester appear to have housed a sizeable wealthy set, though many other small towns had evidence for at least one elaborate building. Possible roles, associated with the local administration and/or economy, or religious functions are discussed in the sections on site functions below. The full range of buildings found at each small town acts as an essential control in the discussion of the functions of elaborate buildings. Generally, large, complex buildings occurred in low numbers at small towns, in contrast with the greater complexity of major towns, and therefore need to be viewed differently from those associated with major towns. The next section considers the layout of small towns, and evidence for planning.

Planning and Development - property boundaries

Planning was a feature of imposed settlements, clearly seen in the regular street grids and *insulae* of major towns. Small towns do not exhibit such regularity in layout, but there is evidence for a lesser degree of control. This varied between small towns, and can be used to draw up a hierarchy of small towns in the study area based on settlement layout and development.

Evidence for a degree of planning was expressed in the regular spacing of enclosures and houseplots, indicating a controlled distribution of land holdings. Walthew initiated work on property boundaries in his 1978 paper in *Britannia*, looking for the unit used to measure insulae and house plots. This level of detail was not available for the small towns, though rectangular form and general consistency of use in both enclosures and houseplots implies planning none the less. This regularity is more strongly expressed at small towns, and distinguishes them from what can be termed villages, where the latter show greater variety in house plot size and orientation. Examples of the latter include Dragonby, Lincolnshire (May 1976), and the numerous villages identified around Maxey (Pryor et al 1985a). Although the regularity of the plots distinguishes between small towns and rural settlements, the maintenance of enclosures does not, and indicates that private ownership of land may have been widespread. This comparison between rural and small town sites is investigated in chapter 5, by comparing duration of occupation. Table 4.10 summarises the evidence for the presence and maintenance of regular enclosures at those small towns where sufficient fieldwork has been carried out.

Table 4.10 Planning: enclosures and maintenance

Site	Maintenance
Bannaventa	Traces north and south of walled area, aligned to Watling St (Dix & Taylor 1988).
Durobrivae/ Water Newton	Walled area: Mackreth's plan (1979, 1995; A.3 p. 207) shows regularly spaced buildings along Ermine Street, with less control along side streets. Suburbs: regular enclosures seen in Normangate Field, set out early 2nd century. Generally maintained with fencing. 6m to 18m wide (Brown (ed.) 1976a: 186-91).
Irchester	Regular enclosures in western suburbs; ditches sometimes replaced by stone walls (Frere (ed.) 1992: 285).
Margidunum/ East Bridgeford	Some military period regular enclosures maintained during civilian occupation (Todd 1969: 42-55).
Tripontium/ Cave's Inn	Two phases. 1) regularly aligned to western stream in late 1st/early 2nd century. 2) regularly aligned to Watling Street (Black 1995: 56).
Ashton	Established late 1st century; slight alterations; fixed in 2nd century; maintained to 4th century (Hadman & Upex 1979; Frere (ed.) 1983: 305-6, 1984: 300-1).
Higham Ferrers	Regularly spaced enclosures 16-20m wide (Brown (ed.) 1975: 154-5; Dix 1992a).
Medbourne	Ditched enclosures aligned to Watling Street seen (Frere (ed.) 1989: 287; Pollard 1993)
Vernemetum/ Willoughby	Ditches lead at right angles from the Fosse Way (Kinsley 1993).

Regularly spaced enclosures can be seen at both walled and unwalled small towns, though may have been a feature of early rather than later development. Where enclosure ditches or fences have been excavated, dates between the late 1st and early 2nd centuries are usually given (at Durobrivae, Tripontium and Ashton). These enclosures have often been maintained through the Roman period. However, such investigations have been confined to the extra-mural areas of walled small towns, and more disruption is implied for those settlements that increased into irregular agglomerations. Therefore the placing of rectilinear enclosures at small towns implies a level of planning at the outset, but not necessarily maintenance where settlement expansion disrupted earlier layouts. This issue is explored further by looking into the maintenance of houseplots.

Houseplots and maintenance of property boundaries

The development of houseplots through time likewise reflects the planned nature of most small towns. Where open area excavations have been carried out, it is possible to follow the maintenance of property boundaries through the history of each small town. This continuity was influenced by the density of housing, and individual tenancy giving rise to a sense of property ownership. Where land was under pressure, due to settlement expansion, some disruption in layout is expected. However, alternative explanations are required where houseplots were not maintained in loosely settled small towns. Table 4.11 summarises evidence for houseplots where sufficient fieldwork has been carried out.

Table 4.11 Houseplots and maintenance of property boundaries

Small town	Orientation of building same	Same position	Line of ditches maintained
Ancaster	?	Yes (Todd 1975)	?Yes
Bannaventa/ Whilton Lodge	No	Yes	Slight alterations (Taylor 1972; Dix & Taylor 1988)
Durobrivae/ Water Newton	Sometimes	Yes (in Normangate Field)	Yes (in Normangate Field, Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 332; Brown (ed.) 1976a: 186-91)
Great Casterton	No	Yes	? (Corder 1961: 35-8)
Irchester		Yes, until 4th century	Yes (Frere (ed.) 1992: 285)
Margidunum/ East Bridgeford	No	Partial	Partial (Todd 1969)
Tripontium/ Cave's Inn	?	Yes (suburbs - *mansio*)	? (Cameron & Lucas 1967: Lucas 1968, 1973)
Ashton	?	Yes	Alterations in late 1st century, then maintained (Hadman & Upex 1977, 1979)
Duston	?	Yes (Swan 1984: fiche 519, 538)	?Yes
Sapperton	?Yes	Yes (shift to east c. AD 300)	?Yes (Simmons 1978, 1979, 1981; Frere (ed.) 1986: 390)

Maintenance of property boundaries is seen in some small towns, but is not exlusive to the larger sites, the Upper Order settlements. Retention of lines is seen at most small towns above, both walled and unwalled. Sapperton emerges as the settlement with most consistency in houseplots and house orientation through time. Simmons (1995) could not establish whether the shift to overlie the (old) road at about AD 300 was simultaneous for all properties, or staggered. The former would indicate a high degree of control over the settlement, and its implications are discussed in the final section of this chapter (p. 108ff). Margidunum is an exception in that property divisions were not respected through time. The scattered buildings observed by Oswald (1927) and Todd (1969) in the walled area were not constrained by space. If availability of land was the major influencing factor, one would expect that property boundaries were respected. However, the case of Margidunum shows otherwise.

The plans of Durobrivae and Irchester are well known through aerial photography. Although they are only partly supported by excavation, some development processes can be suggested. The walled areas of both small towns surrounded irregular street systems with properties mostly fronting onto the street. At Durobrivae those aligned to Ermine Street appear to be regularly spaced, far more so than those along the side streets. It is possible that timber-founded buildings made up the 'spaces' along the side streets. The side streets could indicate later expansion, no longer bounded by the controls in place when Durobrivae was first settled. Excavations in the western suburb of Normangate Field show a desire to maintain plots from the 2nd century onwards. It is possible that development onto new land in the later Roman period was not placed

under the same controls seen in the late 1st and 2nd centuries. Thus those small towns exhibiting only ribbon development retained the regularity of their early form, but later expansion of small towns like Durobrivae and Irchester was not restricted to fixed areas used in the initial planning of the small towns.

There are some small towns that did not exhibit any planned features: Thistleton (Taylor & Wilson (eds.) 1961: 175) and possibly Goadby Marwood (Abbott 1956, figure 2 shows a light scatter of wells). This can be explained in functional terms, as the intensive iron smelting taking place at these settlements required space to place furnaces and debris. It is also possible that the main area of occupation was not recorded. At Higham Ferrers most work has been carried out on the sprawling industrial area of the small town, but a denser area of ribbon development has been found (Meadows 1992a; Dix 1992a). If, however, the settlements at Goadby and Thistleton were not nucleated, this creates a significant distinction between these small towns and the rest. The writer suggests that the possession of regular property boundaries should be a feature of small towns, and can be used to distinguish them from other sites. Thus the status of Goadby Marwood and Thistleton is brought into question, and addressed in the light of evidence for administrative, religious and economic roles.

This overview has stressed the evidence for planned origins and architectural complexity of many small towns in the study area. It is used to argue for the presence of a strong external influence directing the foundation and some functions of small towns, namely, the Roman government. However, a review of the two major towns in the study area serves to reinforce the differences between small and major towns. If small towns were part of the urban network, they operated at very different levels from the major towns, and this is reflected in layout and functions.

Major Towns - a brief review

The two major towns in the study area, Lindum/Lincoln and Ratae/Leicester exhibit the architectural complexity and planning usually associated with such centres. Lindum was never under the jurisdiction of Ratae, through its status as a *colonia*, despite lying within the *civitas* of the Corieltauvi, though the converse may have been true. Excavation on both sites has been widespread, and their developments are fairly well established. Lindum was situated by a late Iron Age settlement on the Witham (Darling & Jones 1988). The military fortress was given over to civilian use, and formed the basis of the Upper *colonia* (Darling 1984). Later, occupation extended down the scarp towards the riverside, Brayford Pool, which was developed as a port (Jones 1986). Defences were placed around both parts, and extensive suburbs developed (Stocker 1985). Ratae was

likewise placed over a late Iron Age settlement, and traces of a possible Roman fort ditch have been found (Jarvis 1986; Clay 1988).

A regular street grid was set up in both towns, with *insulae* set apart for public monuments. Another amenity was the provision of piped water, and timber pipes have been found at Lindum (Jones 1986) and a possible aqueduct at Ratae (Kenyon (1948) encountered a substantial drain leading from the public baths, implying free-flowing water). Large defences enclosing 41 hectares at Ratae were set up in the late 2nd or early 3rd century, though little is known as they provided the base for the Medieval circuit (Buckley & Lucas 1987). Extensive suburbs were situated to the north, south and west, though little is known of those on the east (Esmonde-Cleary 1987; Lucas 1993b; Wacher 1995).

Both towns were ornamented with forum-basilica complexes, the one at Lindum built along Gallo-Roman lines (Gilmour & Jones 1980; Jones & Gilmour 1980; Jones 1988). Major baths complexes and temples have been found at both Lindum and Ratae, and at Ratae the *macellum* has been identified (Mellor 1969; Mellor & Hebditch 1973). Architectural variation was wide, ranging from simple strip buildings to elaborate courtyards (Lindum: Coppack 1973; Jones & Gilmour 1978; Jones 1984; Ratae: Leics SMR rec. no A1.1968; Clay & Mellor 1985; Buckley & Hagar 1993; Connor 1993; Lucas 1993a). Elaborate houses were numerous in both towns, at Ratae visible in the distribution of mosaics (Liddle 1995: 81; Wacher 1995). Some of the finest examples of Romano-British wall painting have also come from Ratae, from public and private buildings (Davey & Ling 1982: 35-43). Both towns were densely settled. At Ratae houseplots were not always maintained, as indicated by excavations at Causeway Lane, where early houses were cleared for larger structures in the 2nd century (Connor 1993). At Lindum excavation of the Upper colonia has tended to focus on the forum-basilica complex; more is known of the Lower colonia. Here, there is evidence for maintenance of houseplots over several centuries (Magilton 1983a). Non-agricultural production (iron and pottery) took place on a small scale at Ratae in the 1st century AD, but there is no evidence for later production. At Lindum strip-buildings associated with small-scale bronze working have been found in the Lower colonia, though the major pottery production was situated to the south and west of the town, in the Swanpool area (Darling 1977; Magilton 1983a). Production at Swanpool expanded in the 3rd century, and was an important supplier through the northern part of the study area, and stretching across the Humber.

Evidence for the decline of these two towns remains limited. To a degree, Ratae's administrative importance was reduced by the various changes to *civitas* and provincial boundaries under Severus and Diocletian. Lindum probably became the capital of *Flavia Caesariensis* (de la Bedoyere 1992: 312), though its status as a *colonia* from the 1st century would have removed it from the jurisdiction of Ratae throughout the Roman

period. Occupation at Ratae lasted into the late 4th century, though a date for abandonment is not available. At Lindum occupation was sparse by the late 4th century, though continued into the 5th (Jones 1988). Evidence for administrative, economic and religious importance is included alongside that for small towns in the following sections. This follows developments through time, and examines the extent to which small towns may have 'taken over' some of the roles of the major towns with the supposed fragmentation of the *civitates* from the 3rd century (Millett 1990: 143-51).

SMALL TOWN FUNCTIONS (I) ADMINISTRATION

Both walled and unwalled small towns are considered in this section, exploring the evolution of walled small towns, and evidence for *mansiones* on all small towns. A division is made between administrative centres, flourishing settlements strongly linked to surrounding settlement, with close affinities to major towns, and administrative sites, with limited socio-economic attractions and weak links with surrounding settlement.

Defences

Defences were an indication of the value of small towns as administrative sites for the provincial government (see pp. 5-7). However, the main issues are, who financed their construction and how were they viewed by the receiving community? The erection of walls did not necessarily confer or coincide with an elevated economic or religious status of the small town, seen in the failure of many of these defended cores to 'fill up'. This is a feature shared with some major towns. For example, Silchester's defensive circuit was later reduced in area to reflect the area occupied (Wacher 1995). However, the range of buildings at Silchester indicates the presence of much wealth, in contrast with most small towns. It is therefore important to establish whether the erection of defences was imposed from the provincial rulers, or a result of local petitioning and funding. The latter is akin to explanations for major town defences, and should be associated with the most complex small towns - Burnham's Upper Order settlements. Table 4.12 summarises evidence for construction of walled circuits around small towns.

Table 4.12 Defences around small towns

Small town Date of defences	**Densely settled interior**	**Extra-mural settlement**	**Changes through time**
Ancaster AD 250-280 stone	No	Some	Contraction - west and east cemeteries overlay occupation (White (ed.) 1976: 35; Todd 1978).
Bannaventa Late 2nd century earth early 4th century stone	Perhaps - badly damaged site, many traces of buildings destroyed.	Some	No details. Defensive ditch filled with cess in 4th century (Crickmore 1984a; Dix & Taylor 1988).
Durobrivae late 2nd century earth stone wall & bastions undated	Yes	Extensive suburbs to north (Normangate Field), south-east (Kate's Cabin), south-west (Billing Brook), less dense to the east.	Contraction in suburbs from early 4th century, though continued occupation into the 5th century (Burnham & Wacher 1990: 81-90).
Great Casterton late 2nd century	Perhaps - timber superstructures may have been missed.	Possibly very little	Little implied. Defensive ditch filled by late 4th century, and used for burial (Smith 1987: 74-6, 185-6).
Irchester late 2nd century earth & corner towers wall later addition	Perhaps - APs show buildings loosely spaced, possibly timber built structures were missed.	To south, west and east. Southern suburbs not as extensive as early estimates.	Southern suburbs used for burial from 3rd century; probably similar situation in eastern suburbs (main cemetery, (RCHM(E) 1979: 91-6; Windell 1984).
Manduessedum late 3rd century stone	Possibly not - few details	Extensive pottery production on southern suburbs, which has received most attention.	4th century defensive ditches were filled with domestic refuse (Smith 1987: 224-6).
Margidunum late 2nd century earth mid 3rd century stone	No	Concentration north of the defences, less so to the south (T&PAT (unpub.) 1992).	Most buildings abandoned by mid 4th century, though some occupation beyond this date. Defensive ditches filled with domestic rubbish in the 4th century. Small building built on upcast mid-later 4th century (Todd 1969).
Tripontium c. AD 300? stone	Unknown	Some to south-east and north. Two alignments used; one aligned to Watling Street apparently later.	Possibly the south-east suburbs were used as a cemetery. Defensive ditches deliberately backfilled soon after initial creation (Smith 1987: 223-4; Black 1995: 56).
Sapperton	Ditched enclosure to west, possibly boundary between villa estate and the small town (Simmons 1995: 165).		
Venonis	Cropmark of a double ditched enclosure around road junction (Liddle 1995).		

In order to discuss the administrative roles of small towns, the development of walled settlements needs to be discussed. Three approaches are adopted:

(i) details of settlement morphology and economic activities are used to assess the wealth of small towns and their ability to petition and fund the erection of walls

(ii) dates of erection and maintenance patterns illustrate the value given to the defences by the small town.

(iii) evidence for a realignment of house plots or buildings to respect the lines of new defences, and a comparison between the subsequent development of core and suburbs

can show whether the small town remained as an integrated settlement, or the core was reserved for administrative or military functions (see pp. 5-7).
Reference is made to the tables presented in the previous section; table 4.12 provides details on walled sites alone. Unwalled small towns are brought in as potential sites for *mansiones*, and compared with those walled small towns where such buildings have already been identified.

(i) Funding defence construction

Local funding is preferred by Crickmore (1984a); Black (1995: 60-3) suggested local petitioning but provincial funding; Esmonde-Cleary (1987: 168) argues for funding and decisions taken at *civitas* level or by provincial governors. The presence of a wealthy elite to petition and fund a defensive circuit can be seen most clearly in the range of buildings. Durobrivae exhibits the most complex architecture, including the only public buildings identified in the small towns. Many large houses have also been found at Irchester. For the other walled small towns the range of buildings appears limited, or remains unknown. Although many small towns were specialist centres in non-agricultural production, the wealth generated may not have been spent locally, as argued in chapter 3 (pp. 56-7). Where elaborate buildings have been found in the other walled small towns, they tend to be interpreted as *mansiones* (Great Casterton, Margidunum, Tripontium); this does not leave any other houses for a resident elite. Traces of elaborate buildings have been found at many unwalled small towns too, though need not be viewed as the homes of a wealthy set. There is no clear architectural division between these unwalled small towns and Ancaster, Bannaventa and Manduessedum for example. If Black's claim that local petitioning by an elite was crucial in the allocation of defences (Black 1995: 60-3), this does not explain why places like Bourne or Causennis remained unenclosed, where several elaborate buildings have been found. In the majority of small towns the decision to fund expensive works like defences probably lay with the *civitas* or provincial capital (Esmonde-Cleary 1987: 168).

(ii) Construction and maintenance of defences

Defence construction could have been funded by outside sources, or locally generated wealth. However, maintenance was probably the responsibility of the walled small town, and this second aspect can give insight into the values of those living in small towns. Crickmore (1984a) highlighted the variation in construction dates for defensive circuits; these walls cannot be viewed as responses to specific threats or events. The dates given above illustrate her claim. She prefers to see local wealth and contacts behind the decision to erect walls, but the architectural poverty of many walled small towns indicates a need for funding from the *civitas* or provincial capital. This is reinforced by poor maintenance in many cases.

Some small towns received earthwork defences, generally in the later 2nd century. Most of these were substantially modified when their stone circuits were constructed. However, traces of a rectangular earthen enclosure have been picked up at Venonis, and this was not replaced by a stone-built enclosure. Why this site was not included for remodelling is not clear. This issue is raised again at the end of the section on administration, and in the light of economic and religious evidence. The boundary claimed by Simmons (1976, 1995) to exist to the east of Sapperton is of a different nature, demarcating the edge of the neighbouring villa estate and limiting the spread of the small town in that direction. Its style does not conform to the regularity seen in urban defences, and need not be interpreted as such.

The history of defences after their construction varies, though many small towns did not maintain circuits in working order. At Tripontium the defences were deliberately filled soon after construction. In four other cases the defences were left to silt up in the 4th century: Bannaventa, Great Casterton, Manduessedum and Margidunum. Occupation at Great Casterton, Margidunum and Tripontium continued alongside this silting or filling, but at Bannaventa and Mancetter it is possible that this decline coincided with the abandonment of the small towns. Occupation of the *mansiones* at Tripontium and Margidunum continued; these may have been viewed as more important than the walls by the later 4th century, though upkeep was less expensive. A lack of maintenance is also seen at a few major towns, for example Exeter's outer ditch; Gloucester's North Gate was demolished at the end of the Roman period (Crickmore 1984a: 140-52). However, Crickmore's review indicates that many major and small towns kept their ditches clear while occupation continued. Evidence from the East Midlands small towns does imply a low value placed on the defences at the majority of walled small towns, and this could reinforce the argument for outside funding of construction but locally driven maintenance (which was not strong).

(iii) Links between core and suburbs

The administrative drive behind urban defence schemes is reinforced by the small size of areas enclosed at many small towns. Chapter 3 suggested that the size of the walled core was less significant than the percentage of total settlement included in the defences. For Bannaventa (Dix & Taylor 1988) and Great Casterton (Corder 1961) this may have been the greater portion of the population. Recent fieldwork along the Fosse has identified suburbs mainly to the north of Margidunum, extending away from the Roman road. To the south this settlement appears confined to the roadside (T&PAT (unpub.) 1992: 46-7). The extent of suburban development at Irchester has been defined; a significant proportion of the population was housed within the walled area. Durobrivae consisted of a large defended core and very extensive suburbs. For these small towns, occupation of the defended core seems not to have been restricted. In

contrast, Manduessedum's core appears to have remained empty, despite extensive occupation to the south and west (Smith 1987; Liddle 1995: 81). The walled area at Tripontium may also have contrasted with extra-mural settlement, extending to the north and south (Black 1995: 56). Construction dates for the defences around both small towns were comparatively late (late 3rd century at Manduessedum and c. AD 300 at Tripontium). Webster (1975a) identified these sites (along Watling Street) as *burgi*, implying restricted access to the defended core. This appears to be upheld. This division between core and suburbs though can only indicate restrictions over occupation of cores where suburbs were also established and maintained. It therefore remains a possibility that Ancaster, Bannaventa and Margidunum had important administrative roles (suggested by Todd 1991), and some controls over occupation of the walled areas too. Great Casterton cannot be fitted alongside these small towns, as the area enclosed was more akin to Irchester's. However, the range of buildings found in its defended core was not as great.

One can also explore changes in small town layout that may have been associated with the erection of defences. In several instances there is indication of settled areas given over for use as cemeteries. This is seen at Irchester's eastern suburbs and then western suburbs, changing possibly in the 3rd century; at Ancaster the western cemetery overlay earlier settlement; this situation may also hold for Tripontium's south-eastern suburbs. The situation at Durobrivae is more complex. The cemetery by the southern defences overlay occupation, but in Normangate Field some buildings were placed over former cemeteries. This change from domestic to funerary use is seen on many unwalled small towns, and need not be caused by realignment prior to the construction of defences. At Ashton the large 4th century cemetery overlay occupation; at Laxton burials were found with building debris, implying a similar situation. Too little is known of the other small towns. Overall, this change from occupation to burial looks like settlement contraction, and also weakens the argument that small towns became important markets and administrative centres in the later Roman period. The only small town that flourished through the later Roman period is Durobrivae. This is covered in more detail below.

Overall, it seems likely that most of the small towns did not fund construction of their defensive circuits. Only Durobrivae and Irchester can be seen to have housed several wealthy families, with the potential to fund such works. Nor were the defences so valued by the inhabitants that they were maintained in a working condition. It was not possible to compare the upkeep of Durobrivae's and Irchester's defences, where local funding and interest may have ensured their upkeep. Identification of an administrative core is not clear for the other defended small towns; a contrast between mural and extramural occupation was only seen at Manduessedum and suggested for Tripontium. It may be that restrictions over settlement varied for each small town.

Failure to identify a realignment when defences were set up implies that non-administrative occupation of what became the walled area was allowed to continue. Also, the gradual decline of ditches (and perhaps walls) seen at many small towns suggests weak links between those responsible for placing the defences and the occupants of small towns. This contrasted with the continuing maintenance of *mansiones*. Possession of defences may have indicated administrative roles, but need not have tied in with the allocation or continuity of *mansiones* and *mutationes* across Britain.

Mansiones, mutationes and small towns

The distribution of *mansiones* was dictated by distances between inns, and may have been a significant factor in small town origins. *Mansiones* have been identified at three small towns in the study area (Black 1995: 56, 72): Great Casterton (Corder 1961: 49-50), Margidunum and Tripontium (Cameron & Lucas 1973). Their presence may not have been restricted to (later) walled settlements, nor need a *mansio* have resulted in greater economic opportunities for the settlement as a whole. *Burgi* and *annona* depots did not require large defended cores, nor a close association with the small town in which they were placed.

This final point brings in unwalled small towns. When the *cursus publicus* was established, at the beginning of Roman rule, the only fortified settlements were military. Possession of defences was not a crucial element at that time. To date official inns have been found at walled small towns and forts. It is feasible that unwalled small towns were also used. Location on a major route was essential. Possibilities are Medbourne, just north of the Gartree Road, where a multi-roomed building with at least one tesselated pavement was found in the 19th century (Dibbin 1882). Excavations in 1995 within the main area of the town uncovered another large building, though further work is needed to identify its extent and complexity (Liddle pers. comm.). Venonis is another suggestion (p. 68 above), though this is based on general finds of tesserae and flue tiles (Pickering 1935: 47-57). Claims for Vernemetum are likewise based on slight evidence (Kinsley 1993). Titchmarsh is another possibility (RCHM(E) 1979: 99; Frere (ed.) 1987: 324), situated around the crossroads of two important routes. Although several elaborate buildings have been found at Bourne and Causennis, the settlements were not directly placed over the Roman roads, and so were not ideal as stopping places.

It was suggested at the beginning of this section that portable finds may indicate links with the military or administration. This can be seen as weaponry, elaborate horse trappings and belt buckles. Generally, the carrying of personal arms was not allowed in civilian areas of the Empire. However, Black (1995) utilises Webster's identification of *burgi* along major routes (Webster 1975a) by arguing that local militia were responsible for guarding the *annona* and taxes in coin, and he associates them with some of the

small towns (those with defences and known *mansiones*). Thus one would expect weapons to be found on sites. Spearheads have been found at Irchester, Margidunum and Durobrivae, and also at Sapperton, Thistleton and Venonis, with Durobrivae also yielding a scabbard mount, and Thistleton a shield umbo. However, spearheads have also been found in Roman contexts at rural sites, for example, Weekley (Jackson & Dix 1987: 41-94) and Southwick, Northamptonshire (Cambs SMR, under Southwick). Horse trappings have been found at Irchester, Margidunum and Kettering. Black (1995: 8) refers to the *Codex Theodosianus* 8.15.16, which states that provision of horses for official use was a form of taxation. To date, Irchester is the only small town known to be associated with the requisition of horses, from the inscribed tombstone of Anicius Saturninus, *strator consularis*.[1] If these horsetrappings are indicative of involvement in the *cursus publicus*, the inclusion of Kettering in the list above implies that some settlements away from main roads were also involved. This conclusion is not secure though, as ownership of horses was widespread (proven by animal bone analysis on a wide range of sites). Finally, the occurrence of large coin hoards near small towns may indicate association with the supply of coinage for the local economy. A hoard of c. 42,000 silver-washed antoniniani (mid to late 3rd century issues) was buried to the east of Irchester (RCHM(E) 1979: 91-6). Hoards of radiates are relatively common finds, but this is far bigger than any other found in the East Midlands. However, its location 700m away from the defences does not fit easily with an explanation as an official shipment of small change. The writer does not know of any similar hoards elsewhere in Britain, but this could be an interesting avenue of research.

The following sections look more widely at the archaeological evidence from the small towns, firstly by looking at the architecture, then at portable items, and finally at the extensive evidence for specialist production taking place at these settlements. The importance of these settlements as cogs in the Roman administration is contrasted with evidence for production and exchange. The range of goods reaching the sites serves as a means of judging whether the population benefited from the wealth generated by the production of goods and materials, or by the presence of religious and administrative structures and individuals.

SMALL TOWN FUNCTIONS (II) ECONOMIC

This is explored in several ways. Many small towns, both walled and unwalled, were involved in non-agricultural production to some extent. This is investigated in detail. Alongside such activities there is evidence for agricultural production; it is possible that many small towns were able to partly feed themselves, thus reducing reliance on local

[1](RIB 233): D[IS] M[ANIBVS]/ANICIVS SATVRNINVS/STRATOR CO[N]S[VLARIS]/ M[ONVMENTVM] S[IBI] F[ECIT]. Saturninus may have been a horse procurator based in Irchester, implying that the town was associated with the supply of horses for the state. Alternatively, Saturninus was based elsewhere but died in the town. (R.C.H.M.(E.) 1979: 91-6).

rural settlements. Finally, the role of small towns as local market and service centres is explored, both for selling products of the small town and as an exchange centre for a wide range of goods.

Non-agricultural production

Production of pottery and iron took place on a large scale at some of the small towns in the study area, and on a small scale at others. It is useful to try and divide such production into that sufficient for the needs of the settlement (where not all are associated with production) and those settlements where most people appear to be involved. This has direct bearing on chapter 5, where possible small town and country relations are investigated. The following two tables (4.13-4.14) summarise the evidence for agricultural and non-agricultural production at walled and unwalled small towns. The following discussion covers in turn iron production, pottery production and agricultural production.

Table 4.13 Production at Walled Small Towns

Small town	Details
Ancaster	School of stonemasons at Ancaster; limited metal production; two pot kilns found; other evidence points mainly to agricultural production (Todd 1975; Todd 1981a; Swan 1984: fiche 435).
Bannaventa/ Whilton Lodge	No evidence for agricultural or other production. Enclosures seen south and north of defences, probably for agricultural use (Dix & Taylor 1988).
Durobrivae/ Water Newton	Agricultural land given over to iron and pottery production from the early 2nd century. Weapons may have been made, as a scabbard mount and spear heads were found. Small crucible found in Normangate Field could have been used in precious metal working. Agriculture continued as an important activity (millhouse in the Kate's Cabin suburbs; querns in Normangate Field). Mosaicists active in this area too (Perrin & Webster 1990; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 81-90).
Great Casterton	The small bowl furnace found inside the town implies limited production for immediate, very local needs. Iron slag was also found in the upper fill of the defences ditch and in the town interior, though could be Medieval. Two pottery kilns were also found, representing limited production only (Corder 1961: 32-52; Smith 1987: 74-6).
Irchester	Some pottery production in the 1st century AD, though only one kiln found from later levels. Mainly agricultural activities seen in the western and southern suburbs (Windel 1984; Esmonde-Cleary 1987; Frere 1992: 285).
Manduessedum/ Mancetter	Major pottery producer from the later 2nd to 4th century, though potteries developed in the later 1st century. Limited iron production and single use glass-furnace (beads production) found. One drying shed in the Manduessedum suburbs was also used for cereal, indicating possibly seasonal pottery production (Hartley 1965; Swan 1984: fiche 636-54).
Margidunum/ East Bridgeford	Large military iron production centre was abandoned prior to the emergence of the civilian centre. Less intensive iron working took place in the small town (smithy excavated). Little evidence for agricultural production (Todd 1969: 16-38).
Tripontium/ Cave's Inn	Some iron production took place, though there is little indication of scale. The Derbyshire lead ingot implies use for pipes, or possibly bronze production (Taylor (ed.) 1953: 118).

Table 4.14 Production at Unwalled small towns

Small town	Details
Ashton	Most of the excavated buildings were used as smithies, and iron slag was spread thickly along the streets. Phosphate analysis shows animals kept in the settled area, and enclosures were maintained through the whole of the Roman period. Agricultural base also important (Burnham & Wacher 1990: 279-281; Dix 1992a).
Bourne	Kiln identified in 1958 dated to AD 270-400 (Swan 1984: fiche 436).
Causennis/ Sapperton'	(Limited) bronze working (tin ingot, unfinished buckle and brooch). Earlier finds of querns, numerous gullies (of enclosures?) and two corn-drying ovens (Preston 1915; Frere (ed.) 1983: 301).
Corby	Limited rescue work at Corby has found extensive spreads of iron slag. Most of the buildings identified appear to have been associated with farming. Enclosures and agricultural tools found (querns, corn-drying oven). One pottery kiln found indicating some pottery production (Nthants SMR, under Corby; Brown (ed.) 1975a: 177, 1977a).
Duston	No details.
Goadby Marwood	Extensive iron smelting, and possibly smithing took place. Querns found, but may have been used for grinding ore. No evidence for agricultural production (records from quarrying; no detailed fieldwork). 1 spindle whorl attests to weaving (Leics SMR, under Goadby Marwood; Abbott 1956).
Higham Ferrers	Extensive spread of iron smelting activities, and possibly smithing. Agricultural land divided into regular enclosures (Meadows 1992: 82-91; Dix 1992a).
Kettering	Large areas of iron production (mainly smelting) uncovered. Possible temporary abandonment in the 3rd century. Pottery production too, though no details available. Agricultural activities attested from threshing floors, a corn-drying oven and enclosures (Brown (ed.) 1974a; Wilson (ed.) 1974: 435).
Laxton	Intensive iron smelting, particularly in the early Roman period. These early furnaces were large, and built in banks of 5 or more. Less intensive production in later Roman period, though still of major importance for the settlement (Liddle 1982: 33; Frere (ed.) 1986: 397).
Medbourne	Iron production took place in the Roman and Saxon periods. Furnace base found (Liddle 1982: 33; Pollard 1993).
Red Hill	No details.
Sapperton	Much iron production, probably smelting in the 2nd century AD, though later activity implies mainly smithing. Possibly making weapons (spearheads found). Early iron working took place over ploughed soil, and some of the smithies were given a more agricultural use in the later 4th century (corn-drying oven inserted in one building, Simmons 1976; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 104-5).
Thistleton	Intensive iron smelting and probably smithing. Probable bronze working too. Weapons may have been made (spear heads and a shield umbo were found). Little information on agricultural activities (Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 138; Liddle 1982: 35).
Titchmarsh	Agricultural activities only implied, from gullies of probable field systems (Frere (ed.) 1987: 324).
Venonis/ High Cross	No details - possibly only agricultural activity, as querns have been found (Greenfield & Webster 1965: 35).
Vernemetum/ Willoughby	A thin spread of iron slag was recorded from all over the settlement, though more may have been found. Mostly smithing slag. Agricultural production implied from enclosures leading from the Fosse, and the corn-drying oven containing some grain (Kinsley 1993: 10-13).

Evidence for agricultural production was available for most small towns. Many were also involved in iron production (Ancaster, Durobrivae, Great Casterton, Manduessedum, Margidunum, Tripontium, Ashton, Corby, Goadby Marwood, Higham Ferrers, Kettering, Laxton, Medbourne, Sapperton and Vernemetum). Pottery production was also widespread (Ancaster, Durobrivae, Great Casterton, Irchester, Manduessedum, Ashton, Bourne, Corby and Kettering).

Iron Production

Many small towns were involved in iron production, particularly smelting. Smelting has been attested at Corby, Goadby Marwood, Higham Ferrers, Kettering, Laxton, Medbourne, Sapperton and Thistleton. At Durobrivae and Ashton smelting appears to have been far less significant in comparison with smithing. Other small towns associated with smithing are Margidunum, Sapperton and Vernemetum; Goadby Marwood, Higham Ferrers and Thistleton are possibilities only. Although slag was found at Ancaster, Great Casterton and Tripontium, it was not sufficient to identify the actual process taking place. Correlation with the location of known iron ore outcrops allows one to establish the nature of iron production taking place at some of the small towns where no smithies or furnaces have been uncovered. Unfortunately, many small towns have been destroyed by modern quarrying and other development, partly due to their location above economically viable deposits. This exploitation of iron ores in the Jurassic Ridge increased in the first half of this century with mechanisation, and was advanced by thorough studies of the distribution of ores and variation in quality. Figure 2.7 (p. 192, vol. ii) shows outcrops and very shallow deposits of iron ores that may have been exploited in the Roman period. It is possible that very small outcrops have not been mapped. Details on the quality of deposits allow one to explore the range of ores close to settlements producing iron. In some cases it may have been necessary to transport ore from a distance.

Table 4.15 Quality of Iron Ore outcrops near Small Towns

Small Town	Within 1km of outcrop	Quality	Small town	Within 1km of outcrop	Quality
Ancaster	No		Ashton	No	
Bannaventa	No		Bourne	No	
Durobrivae	No		Causennis	Yes	Good
Great Casterton	Yes	?	Corby	Yes	Mediocre
Irchester	Yes	Good	Duston	Yes	?
Margidunum	No		Goadby Marwood	Yes	Good in North
			Higham Ferrers	Yes	Mediocre
			Kettering	Yes	Mediocre
			Laxton	Nodular/ 1.5km	
			Medbourne	Yes	?
			Red Hill	No	
			Sapperton	No	
			Thistleton	Yes	Good
			Titchmarsh	Yes	?
			Vernemetum	No	

References: Hollingworth & Taylor 1951: 5-7, pl. III; Whitehead et al 1952: 94-139.

Location by a reliable source of iron ore was essential only for those settlements heavily involved in iron smelting, i.e. Corby, Goadby Marwood, Kettering, Laxton,

Sapperton, Thistleton and perhaps Medbourne. Thistleton and Goadby were both close to potentially high-yielding outcrops, though those available around Corby, Higham Ferrers and Kettering were of a lesser quality. Laxton is very unusual in that the closest ore appears to have been at a distance from the small town. Although iron smelting was most intense in the early Roman period, production continued through to the 4th century; nodular ore in overlying Drift was presumably widely available, though it is possible that a minor outcrop not noted by modern geologists was also exploited. A brief but intense phase of iron smelting was noted at Sapperton, dated to the 2nd century AD; subsequent iron production focused on smithing. Iron smelting took place on a very small scale at Durobrivae and Ashton, though smithing was far more important. Traces of slag have been found at Ancaster, Great Casterton, Tripontium and Venonis, but not securely identified as smelting or smithing. Although good ores were available near Irchester and Great Casterton, they were not exploited in the Roman period by these small towns. Smelting may have produced too much waste and smoke to be accepted on the outskirts of these small towns (Bullas 1995: 98 gives an average 29.6% yield in the Roman period, from excavated slags). At Thistleton the buildings were widely spaced, with bowl furnaces in particular scattered throughout the uncovered areas. At Higham Ferrers the distribution of buildings in the iron producing area appears to have been scattered. Production at Laxton filled a small valley with debris. It may have been the amount of slag produced that created difficulties rather than burning, as pottery production was associated with several walled small towns.

Smithing slags have been identified at both walled and unwalled small towns, and this was an important activity for Durobrivae, Margidunum (AD 50-75), Ashton, Sapperton (from at least the 3rd century) and probably Vernemetum. It is possible that some smithing was also taking place at Thistleton, where several weapons have been found (p. 83). Only one smithy was identified at Margidunum associated with the civilian settlement. Smithing produces less debris than smelting; the settled area could also be the working area. It is also of a different nature from the production of iron blooms, which could only be of use to smiths. Exchange was limited to specialist centres. Smithing on the other hand resulted in finished, marketable goods, attractive to the population as a whole, and Durobrivae, Ashton, Sapperton and perhaps Vernemetum can be viewed as service centres. They also had important relations with iron producers; this aspect is explored in the following chapters.

Pottery production

Like smithing, pottery production resulted in finished goods, and can be seen at many small towns. Although Manduessedum and Durobrivae were major producers of pottery from the later 2nd century AD, the range of architecture found at the two sites is considerably different. The walled core of Manduessedum (bearing in mind the limited

excavations) appeared to be at most loosely settled, with relatively plain architecture. In contrast, a wide range of buildings, some highly decorative and complex, can be seen inside the defences at Durobrivae. There was a different interplay between producers, their profits and the small town as a whole. At Durobrivae one can imagine that the profits of the pottery and iron (and possibly leather) industries stayed, at least in part, in the locality. This may not have been the case for Manduessedum,

Production of pottery also took place at Irchester, though probably was of minor importance, as extensive coverage of the suburbs has failed to locate more kilns. Evidence for industrial processes within the walled areas of small towns generally belongs to the earliest phases of settlement, and it is unlikely that many kilns or furnaces remain to be found in the walled area of Irchester. Likewise, the pottery made at Great Casterton has been interpreted as representing occasional activity, and probably only of use to people in the small town (Corder 1961: 51-3). In the unwalled small towns, pottery production may have been important at Kettering (one definite and numerous possible kilns identified) and Ashton (three kilns found in a badly disturbed part of the site).

Several important centres of production emerge: Durobrivae, and to a lesser extent Ashton and Kettering for both pottery and iron; Ashton, Sapperton and possibly Vernemetum for iron tools, and Manduessedum for pottery. Although Corby, Goadby Marwood, Kettering, Laxton, Thistleton and possibly Medbourne were producing iron blooms, they were doing so on too large a scale to be explained as solely for local consumption. This issue is explored in more detail in chapters 5 and 6.

This non-agricultural production in general attracted people from surrounding settlements to the small towns, though it needs to be compared with architectural evidence. If goods were sold at the place of production, one would expect to see some conspicuous consumption and architectural elaboration. The most complex settlements were not always those major producers. Irchester was not involved in any visible production; Manduessedum has already been referred to as an anomaly, as no elaborate buildings have been found despite the importance of its potteries (this could be through fieldwork concentrating on the industrial areas of the small town). It is also possible that some of these goods were sold outside the region. This is established for the major pottery producers at Durobrivae and Manduessedum, but iron tools and blooms may also have been exported. Chapter 2 (pp. 38-40) illustrated the importance of iron ores in the Jurassic Ridge, and its exploitation in the Roman period was almost certainly for greater than local needs. This issue is explored by examining the wealth of the inhabitants of small towns, looking for evidence of conspicuous consumption arising through the exchange of their locally produced goods. The following chapter considers the importance of such goods to the surrounding population, and the possibility that these relations were weak.

Agricultural production

The ability of these settlements to (partly) feed themselves was important, and reduced dependence on rural production. Reliable fuel supplies were also essential for those small towns heavily involved in metal and pottery production, and may have come from land around these small towns alone.

Farming is seen in varying degrees at all small towns. Smith (1987: 65-7) claims not to have seen any fields associated with small towns in his survey across the country. (Many villas cannot be tied clearly to fields, yet it is assumed that much of their wealth derived from land). The writer argues that one can assume the rectangular enclosures seen in and by many small towns were used for farming. This is partly borne out by excavation. At Durobrivae, fieldwork in Normangate Field identified water tanks set in rectangular enclosures, interpreted as paddocks for livestock (Brown (ed.), 1976a: 186-91). These areas were given over to pottery and iron production in the 2nd century AD, though settlement in Normangate Field in general implied a widespread mix of activities. At Ashton, phosphate analysis indicated stalling of animals around the early round hut and later smithy (Hadman & Upex 1979). At Irchester excavations to the west of the walled area identified farming activity (Windell 1984). Corn drying ovens have also been found at many sites: Ashton (Brown (ed.) 1971: 12, 1978a: 181-2), Causennis (Lane 1981: 75; Grew (ed.) 1981: 336), Sapperton (Simmons 1995) and Vernemetum (Kinsley 1993). A drying shed for pottery was also used for malting grains (Swan 1984: fiche 636-54), indicating a mix of farming and non-agricultural production. At Durobrivae, the Normangate Field and Billing Brook suburbs were the main centres of pottery and iron production, whereas the Kate's Cabin suburbs (to the south-east) have closer association with agriculture, of both crops (possible millhouse) and animals (bone-rich assemblage, possibly indicating leather production).

Thus small towns could meet some of their agricultural needs. A relationship with the surrounding countryside is implicit in the need for fuel at all stages of iron production, and for firing ceramics. A range of fuels was available in the Roman period: wood, charcoal, coal. British coal, although found on several sites, was not suited to smelting as the weak updraught created in shaft furnaces was not sufficient to burn the coal efficiently (Galloway 1882). Coal could be used in smithing though, as the sulphur was not taken up under oxidising conditions. For smelting, charcoal was most suitable, burning fully and cleanly in the process. Wood was the main fuel used in pottery production, and Swan's survey of kilns (1984: 5-8) saw a preference for small branches, twigs and brushwood in the Nene Valley. Woodland management was successful as such production on many small towns continued through most of the Roman period. The only evidence for ancient woodland around small towns has come from Durobrivae,

where fieldwork has identified a zone devoid of sites, to the north-west of the small town (Mackreth 1995: 151).

Cropping woodland would have been most efficient during the winter months, allowing the scar to heal before the growing season. Cutting during spring and summer damages trees, limiting regrowth (*Farming Today* programme, Radio 4, 6/8/95). If such strategies were followed in the Roman period, then storage space for fuels was required, particularly if iron or pottery production was seasonal. Twigs and brushwood could have been gathered all year round, adding to such stores. Although many small towns were heavily involved in iron and pottery production, the extent to which this kept people away from subsistence farming needs to be explored. The possibility that small towns were able to feed themselves and maintain fuel supplies changes reconstructions of small town and country relations. This is covered in more detail at the end of the section on non-agricultural production.

The following section considers evidence for the organisation of agricultural and non-agricultural activities at small towns, and attempts to reach a compromise between meeting basic food requirements and producing non-foodstuffs.

Organisation and seasonality

Farming may have competed with non-agricultural production, and it is possible that iron working and potting were seasonal activities. The presence of people devoted to craft production required ties with nearby rural settlements to be established and maintained (argued in Rivet's *Town and Country in Roman Britain* 1975). However, some are now testing the extent to which towns and small towns may have required a rural surplus for survival. Crickmore (1984b: 119-20) argued that widespread agricultural production was a feature of non-urban settlements, and used to define villages as opposed to specialist centres. Smith (1987: 59-65) outlined the difficulties in assessing the importance of agricultural as opposed to non-agricultural production. Arnold (1985: 65-71) suggests that the warmer months would have been better suited to pottery production, crucial for drying pots prior to firing. This would clash with labour-intensive periods of the farming year. Drying sheds may have got around this problem with winter production; a dual role is suggested by the cereal grains found at the Mancetter drying shed mentioned above (table 4.13, p. 84). This may have increased the ability of the population of the small towns to cater for their own needs. At present it is not possible to judge the full extent of farming carried out at small towns. Seasonal production would have limited the need for small towns to buy rural surpluses; in turn goods such as fine pottery and iron tools may have been for a more distant market. This remains a possibility to be tested in the following chapter.

Markets and exchange

The section above identified those small towns producing beyond their immediate needs. Evidence for farming at these sites was taken to indicate a lesser need for rural surpluses. This directly ties in with the importance of markets at the small towns for both those within the small town and those in the surrounding countryside, as implied above. If the inhabitants did not require the goods of the countryside to any extent, they may not have sought to provide utilities and goods for the countryside either. Some of the goods made at the small towns may have been for a non-local market, as seen in the metal production taking place at the Weald, and argued by Crickmore for those small towns associated with intensive non-agricultural production in the West Midlands (Crickmore 1984b: 119-20). This is suggested for smithing in particular. Smelting should be put in the same category as other extractive industries, such as the Swithland and Collyweston slate mining (McWhirr 1989), and possibly limestone quarrying. Non-local ties may have been influential in the continuation of some of the highly productive unwalled settlements, as well as administrative ones.

Transport and Communications

If small towns were markets, they needed to be accessible for both local and regional traders. Differentiating between those small towns situated by navigable rivers and good roads from those in less favourable settings separates possible markets from improbable ones. Another aspect to consider is the use of roads and/or rivers to transport the non-agricultural goods made at many of the small towns. Location is shown in table 4.16 overleaf.

Table 4.16 Location on road and river network

Small town	Single road	Junction (2 roads)	Junction (3+ roads)	Navigable river
Ancaster		On		
Bannaventa		On		
Durobrivae		On		On
Great Casterton	On			On
Irchester			?On	On
Manduessedum		On		
Margidunum	On			3km
Tripontium	On			
Ashton	2km			On
Bourne	0.5km			?On (canal)
Causennis	0.5km			On
Corby	1.5km			
Duston	On			On
Goadby Marwood	On			
Higham Ferrers	?On			On
Kettering	On			1.5km
Laxton	?On			1km
Medbourne	On			1.5km
Red Hill	On			On
Sapperton	On			
Thistleton	On			
Titchmarsh	On			0.5km
Venonis		On		
Vernemetum	On			
Major Towns				
Lindum			On	On
Ratae			On	On

Durobrivae, Irchester (if our understanding of its road links is correct), Lindum and Ratae emerge as the most probable markets in terms of situation. Favourable settings can be seen also for Bourne and Titchmarsh. Corby is situated fairly close to the Gartree Road, though no roads or tracks have been found to connect the site to the Roman road.

Movement of goods was essential to those small towns specialising in non-agricultural production. The pig iron made at many small towns seems to have been worked into tools elsewhere. Extensive use of roads to transport heavy goods has been argued for the Swithland slate industry (McWhirr 1989) and lead mining in Derbyshire (Dearn [1991]). It is probable therefore that the blooms made at Goadby, Thistleton, and probably Kettering were moved by road (the Ise may not have been navigable). Rivers could have been used for Higham Ferrers and Laxton. No smithies have been found at Irchester, the most likely recipient for Higham pig iron transported by road. Therefore it may have been traded further afield, perhaps Durobrivae, reached by road and river. The produce of Manduessedum may also have been moved by road, as the nearest waterway was several kilometres from the place of production.

Coin Loss Patterns and small towns

A diagnostic feature of long-term market exchange is a high level of coin loss. Reece's approach was used on the small towns in the study area. Only limited information was

available for the coins found at small towns. In many cases antiquarian reports refer to 'hundreds' of coins coming from certain settlements, though were not interested in cataloguing these in detail. For example, antiquarians refer to 'hog money' from Medbourne (Liddle 1982a), and 'Holm pennies' after the named field at Thistleton (Stukeley 1887: 173). For many small towns though it was not possible to carry out detailed analysis.

Coin loss profiles were drawn up for nine small towns: Ancaster, Ashton, Durobrivae, Duston, Great Casterton, Goadby Marwood, Margidunum, Sapperton and Vernemetum. The coin lists were split into the 4 phases used by Casey and Reece (developed from Ravetz' work)[2], and calculated as percentages of the total for each site. Percentages of coins from Phase D ('late') against Phase B (radiates) were plotted, to identify those sites conforming to Reece's assessments (1991, 1993) of coin loss patterns. Coin profiles for Ratae (Leicester, *civitas* capital) and Lindum (Lincoln, *colonia*) were also plotted, as examples of urban coin loss in the study area. The lines on the graph are the average B:D ratio for the different types of coin loss identified by Reece in his latest work. Ideally, sample sizes of 100 coins are the minimum for this type of test. The small towns fitting this requirement are Ancaster (Lincs SMR, under Ancaster), Ashton (presented as two groups, those found during excavation and those during fieldwalking, Reece 1991: table I), Durobrivae (Reece 1991: table I), Duston (Brigstock 1987: 192-5 - possibly includes a 4th century hoard), Goadby Marwood[3] and Sapperton (Reece 1991: table I). Three more small towns were included, although coin losses were too low for the results to be reliable: ninety-eight coins were found at Margidunum (Todd 1969: 42-55, 82-5), 75 at Great Casterton (Corder 1961: 56-8; Brigstock 1987: 203-8) and 52 at Vernemetum (Kinsley 1993). The coins from Thistleton temple are also presented. A more detailed breakdown is provided in the following pages.

The lines on figure 4.1 below illustrate Reece's eight 'types' of coin loss (Reece 1993). These provide comparisons for the coin loss seen on small towns in the study area. General trends rather than perfect fits can be gained from this approach.

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[2]Seen in papers in Casey, J & Reece, R (eds.) 1974. Developed recently in Reece 1991, 1993 and 1995. Phase B coins were issued between AD 259 and 296; Phase D coins between AD 330 and AD 402. During these phases low denomination coins were at peak circulation in Britain, and of suitably low value to be used widely in simple exchange. Thus coin profiles can be used to indicate regular, long-term market exchange by showing those settlements where coin loss was generally high in both phases. Reece 1995 has stressed the great variation in sites placed in the same category.

[3]List from Leics S.M.R., under Goadby Marwood. The coin list comes from those brought to the Leicestershire museums service for recognition by metal detectorists. Discussions by the writer with the Melton & Belvoir Search Society in 1992 indicated that far more had been found, though not brought in for recognition as they either of too low denominations, or badly preserved. This does not include the hoard of 1,917 late 3rd century antoniniani found in 1953 (details in Abbott 1956: 25-35).

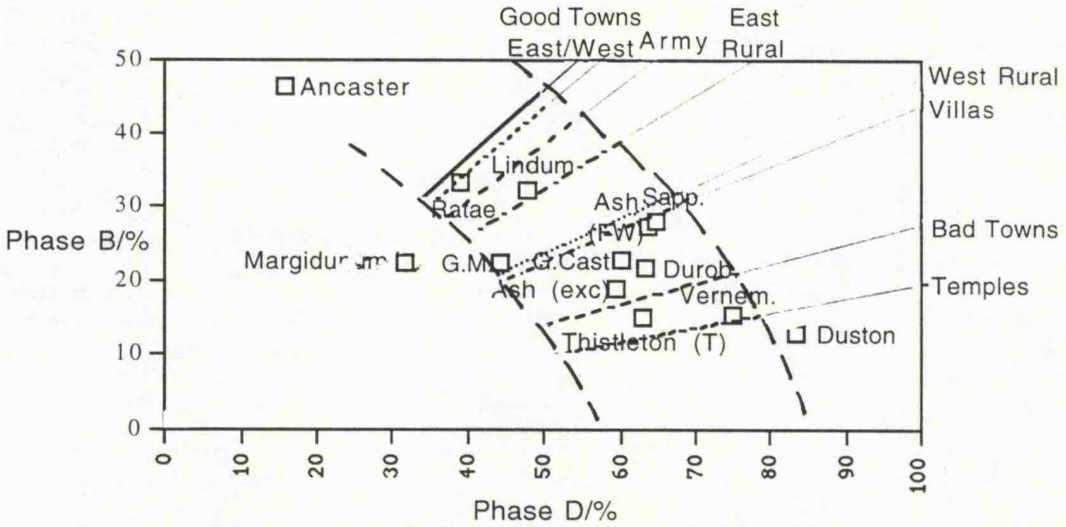
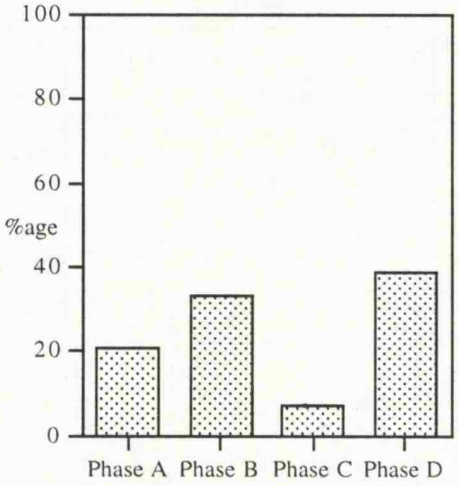
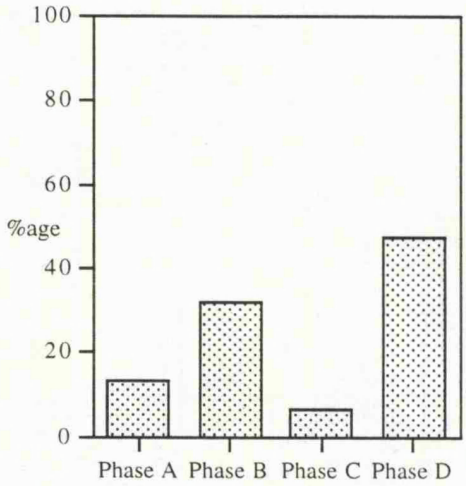


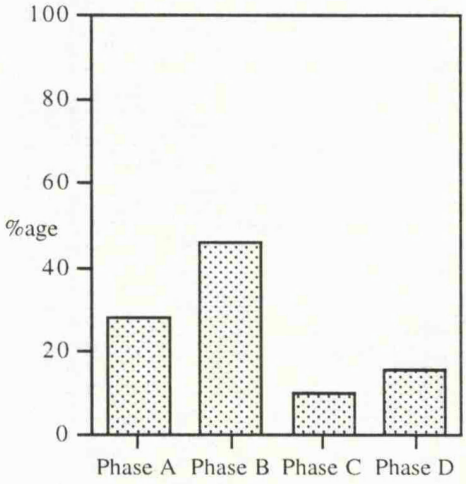
Figure 4.1 Phase D coin loss plotted against Phase B for small towns (as percentages of the total coin loss for each small town).



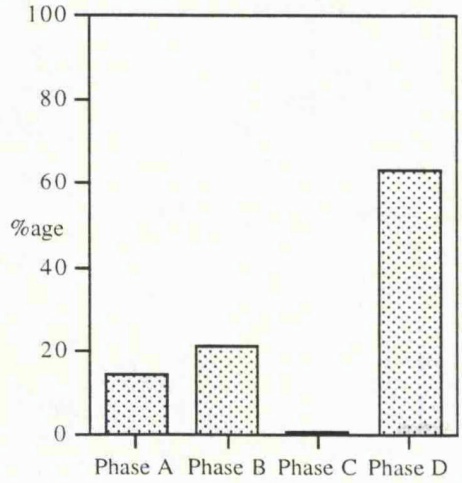
Ratae. Sample size = 706.
Brigstock 1987: 221-3; Reece 1991: table I



Lindum. Sample size = 1191.
Darling & Jones 1988: 37-8; Reece 1991 table I

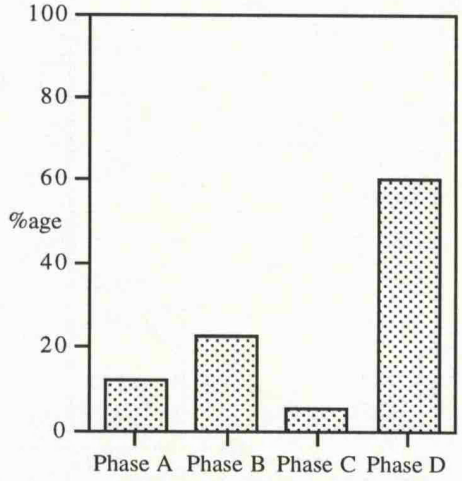


Ancaster. Sample size = 251
Lincolnshire SMR, under Ancaster

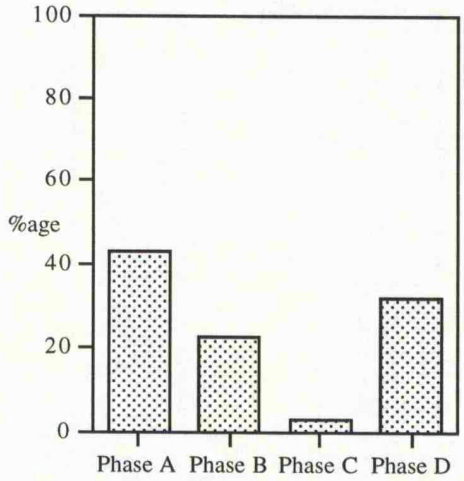


Durobrivae. Sample size = 144
Reece 1991: table I

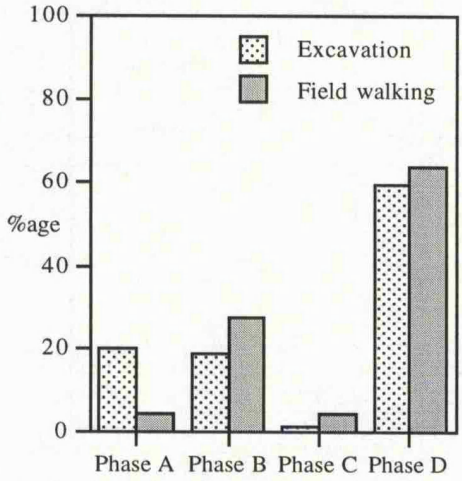
Figure 4.2 Coin Loss Profiles for Major and Small Towns



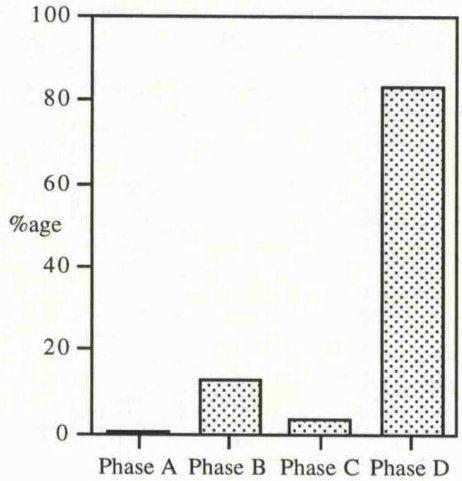
Great Casterton. Sample size = 75.
Corder 1961: 56-8 ; Brigstock 1987: 203-8



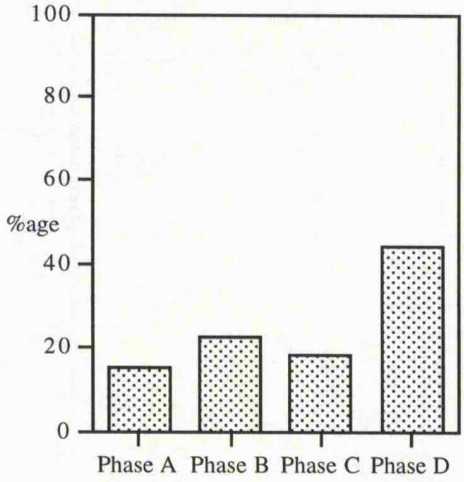
Margidunum. Sample size = 98
Todd 1969: 42-55, 82-5; Brigstock 1987: 241-2



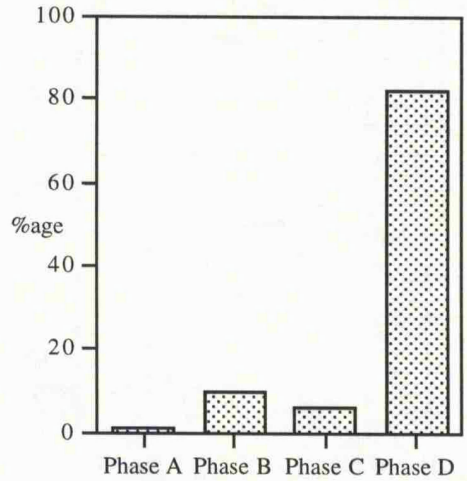
Ashton. Sample size = 306 and 110
Reece 1991: table I, two groups



Duston. Sample size = 289.
Brigstock 1987: 192-5.

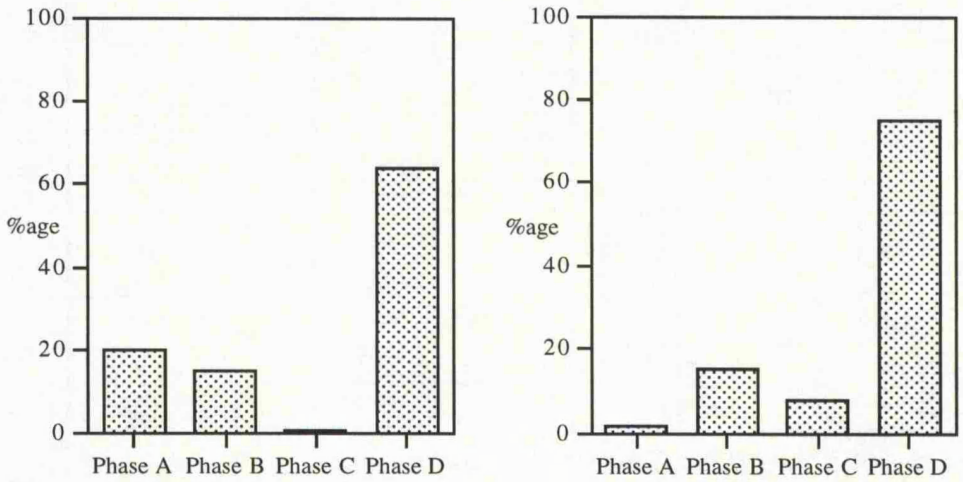


Goadby Marwood. Sample size = 165.
Leics SMR, under Goadby Marwood



Sapperton. Sample size = 319
Reece 1991: table I

Figure 4.3 Coin Loss Profiles for Small Towns I



Thistleton Temple. Sample size = 387
Reece 1991: table I (update of Reece 1973).

Vernemetum. Sample size = 52.
Kinsley 1993 (from Dearn's excavations)

Figure 4.4 Coin Loss Profiles for Small Towns II

Comparison with Reece's eight groups cannot be too rigidly applied. Lindum, although a major town, fits better as an Eastern Rural site, though still conforms to his general patterns of urban coin loss (Reece 1984). No small towns, however, fell within the general area of urban coin loss. Margidunum lies close to the gradient for military sites. High rates of coin loss in the first two centuries AD were not matched in the later Roman period. However, the military presence cannot account for this, as most issues post-dated this phase of occupation. It indicates a familiarity with coins from an earlier period than seen at the other small towns. Ashton, Durobrivae, Goadby Marwood, Great Casterton and Sapperton all fell between the gradients representing western rural sites, villas and bad towns. Goadby's location on the graph does indicate a marginally greater use of coins in the 3rd century than seen at these other small towns. Although too few coins were recovered from Great Casterton, its position on the graph does not appear to be unusual. Thistleton and Vernemetum fell closer to the line of Temples. Such is expected for Thistleton, where the coins came only from the temple complex; for Vernemetum the sample size was very small, and may not be representative of the range of coins lost at the site. Duston falls well to the right, suggesting that part of this sample is made up of a 4th century hoard. Ancaster is the other exception; the small number of coins lost in the 4th century at Ancaster is unusual, and in stark contrast to the general increase in coin use and loss seen in Britain at this time.

A closer examination of coin loss patterns for Durobrivae, Ashton, Sapperton and Thistleton shows a peak between Reece's periods 17 to 19 (AD 330-AD 378), though coin loss at both Ashton and Thistleton was high to the end of the 4th century (Reece 1991, table I).

Some information was available on the other small towns. In most cases reference was made to high numbers of especially 4th century issues. This is only of

any use if comparisons with earlier issues can be drawn. The above analysis does show a contrast between the two major towns and the small towns, though only partial coherence amongst the small towns. There is a strong trend towards western and rural styles of coin loss, resulting from increased use only in the 4th century. However, this cannot identify small towns as market centres. Durobrivae, the most likely candidate, did not stand out amongst the small towns.

Overall, small towns were strongly involved in the Roman economy. Non-agricultural production was widespread, and many sites had easy access to the road and/or river network. However, only a few small towns were well situated, and in combination with coin-loss profiles, the small towns do not emerge as important market centres in comparison with the major towns.

SMALL TOWN FUNCTIONS (III) RELIGIOUS

Religion was a powerful force in shaping relations across the landscape in antiquity. This is reflected in the numerous ritual dumps identified from later prehistory (for example, the Nene, Frere (ed.) 1984: 299), and in the Roman period the temples and shrines found at major and small towns, and in a rural setting (Rodwell (ed.) 1980). As well as identifying ritual foci, cultural variation can be explored through the range of ritual practices, including burial, displayed in the archaeological record. Religious ties need not have operated along the same lines as administrative or economic ones, and need to be investigated to reconstruct in detail a picture of settlement functions and interaction.

Religious activities and beliefs

Burnham (1993, 1995) recognised the importance of religion at small towns (particularly unwalled examples) where large temple complexes have been found, by placing them in his second category of Middle Order settlements. However, ritual importance may have been expressed by less impressive remains. Millett (1995a: 36) has brought attention to relatively unfamiliar ritual practices such as dumping (through his excavations at Shiptonthorpe) and well-closure (Clarke 1994), suggesting that these gave a religious focus to the small towns too.

The tables in this section (4.17-4.18) list architectural and portable objects recovered from each small town, and any 'unusual' features that may reflect past ritual practice. These are placed in the traditional categories of: Graeco-Roman, Romano-Celtic, Pagan-Oriental and Christian (c.f. Green 1976 and Henig 1995). Two 'problems' are investigated:

(a) temple complexes need to be placed in their local context, by exploring the full range of beliefs held by the inhabitants of those small towns.

(b) ritual complexity may be an index of social complexity at small towns. Upper Order settlements had greater contact with people from outside the locality, and one would expect a more cosmopolitan suite of beliefs to emerge than at lesser settlements.

Table 4.17 Religious features and objects from walled small towns

Site	Temple	Small finds
Ancaster	Arch to Viridios - probable temple site	Locally carved deities: group of 3 Deae Matres, group of 2 heads, male cloaked torso, bust of a woman, miniature bronze cauldron (Lincs SMR, under Ancaster; Green 1976: 167-8).
Bannaventa/ Whilton Lodge		Horse-&-rider brooch; Nene Valley face urns; figured Nene Valley wares (Jupiter, Apollo/Mercury on one, Mercury on another); samian depicting Apollo's chariot (RCHM(E) 1981: 150-2; Dix & Taylor 1988).
Durobrivae/ Water Newton	Possibly 3, in 1 insula (core): 1 circular 1 square, in *temenos* 1 square Shrine/s in Normangate Field Possible temple in Castor	Altar dedicated to MARTO (Mars?); bronze figurines of Hercules, Minerva, Ceres, rider (without horse); stone Hercules figure; finger ring intaglio depicting eagle holding wreath; Nene Valley wares depicting Vulcan, Mercury; vase dedicated to Mercury; inscribed lead fragment; face urns; finger ring intaglio of male head; miniature bronze swords, axe; hoard of christian silver plate (Cambs SMR, under Ailsworth, Barnack, Castor, Chesterton; Green 1976: 207-8; Painter 1976).
Great Casterton		Bone plaque depicting Romano-Celtic priest in headdress (Green 1976: 203).
Irchester	Possibly 2 in Core: 1 square, in temenos 1 polygonal? (Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 571)	Possible Jupiter column (local stone, part of decorated column and capital), torso of male; relief nude youth/Mercury; pipeclay Venus, clay head of faun (RCHM(E) 1979: 94; Green 1976: 180-1).
Manduessedum/ Mancetter	No details	
Margidunum		Pipeclay Venus; 2 Deae nutrices figures; stone relief of mounted warrior; face flagons; grave containing 5 dogs (Oswald 1927: 55-84).
Tripontium/ Cave's Inn		Samian depicting Diana & hind; Horse-&-rider figurine and shield of another from well; belt buckle depicting 2 peacocks facing the Tree of Life; human skull from well (adult woman, Taylor (ed.) 1953: 118; Pickering 1935: 78; Henig 1995: 169-70).
Major Towns Lindum	Ornamental fountain Possible temple in forum Possible church in forum Inscribed plinth to a Guild of Mercury *Sevir Augustales* (buried at Bordeaux)	Numerous reliefs: tutelary goddess, Genius & 2 deities, 3 Mother Goddesses, phallic carvings; base decorated with a male and 2 females; altars dedicated to the Genius Loci, the 3 Parcae, Mars; dedication to Apollo; bronze head of Atys, foreleg of over-life-size horse; miniature bronze axe; face-urn dedicated to Mercury (Thompson 1956; Whitwell 1970; Green 1976; Jones & Gilmour 1979; White 1982; Watts 1991: 119-21)
Ratae/Leicester	Mithraeum (Green 1976: 165-6)	Stone torso; dedicated column bases (one for Mercury); relief Mars & spear; relief of the Dioscuri; bronze figurines of Jupiter, fragment (hand), Hercules, eagle's head, 3-horned bull, normal bull, dogs, cocks, dolphins; pipeclay Venuses; Peacock mosaic; Blue Boar Lane frescoes of cherubs, Silenus; tile inscribed with chi-rho (Clarke (ed.) 1960; Mellor 1969; Hebditch & Mellor 1973; Cooper 1995)

Table 4.18 Religious features and objects from unwalled small towns

Site	Temple	Small finds
Ashton	Possible shrine nearby - bronze ceremonial headdress found (RCHM(E) 1975: 11).	Figured Nene Valley wares (birds, smithing/Vulcan); lead water tank, inscribed with x-p, fragments of a second (Guy 1977; B. Dix pers. comm.).
Bourne	No details	
Causennis/ Saltersford		Horse-&-rider brooch, duck-shaped brooch; face mask (Preston 1915).
Corby	No details	
Duston	No details	
Goadby Marwood		Medusa pendant (gold); intaglio depicting panther and satyr on a thyrsos (Bacchic staff); brooches in the form of birds, fish, heads; Nene Valley vase, painted face; horse-&-rider disc; finger ring inscribed TOT[ALIS] (Abbott 1915; Leics SMR, under Goadby Marwood).
Higham Ferrers	No details	
Kettering		Heads of Diana (bronze), Medusa (jet); staff mount in form of eagle; face urn, ceramic face; mould for decorating vessels with ?Mercury figure (Hawkes 1940; RCHM(E) 1979: 102-3).
Laxton	No details	
Medbourne	No details	
Red Hill	Possible temple - square building	Lead curse tablet found near the 'temple'; bird brooch (Turner 1963; Elsden et al 1982).
Sapperton	Possible ritual use of aisled room of building III.	Plain altar; 'fertility' god; ceramic face mask/plaque (Simmons 1976: 9-10, 1982).
Thistleton	Large temple complex Circular temple replaced by aisled rectilinear one, long stone building to east	2 silver votive leaves, one inscribed to VETERIS, from temple (Wilson (ed.) 1962: 173; Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 572).
Titchmarsh	No details	
Venonis/ High Cross		Central Gaulish vase depicting Hercules (Greenfield & Webster 1965: 14-32).
Vernemetum/ Willoughby	Name means 'Great Sacred Grove' - no finds though.	

A large data set is available from the small towns, ranging from the more familiar figurative sculpture to unusual animal burials. Some comments on modern interpretations of these features are essential before expanding on the range of beliefs indicated. Graeco-Roman deities are most familiar through the writings and remains of Rome itself. These are well represented in the figured work from the small towns. Portrayal of Graeco-Roman mythical figures and symbols is included, particularly those not native to Britain (such as the eagle and peacock). Some Graeco-Roman gods were represented in a 'Celtic' fashion, such as the clay-pipe Venus figurines. Representation in native style causes some confusion over identification, particularly when only a few of the traditional Graeco-Roman attributes of deities were included. An example is the naked youth tentatively identified as Mercury, from Irchester (Green 1976: 180-1). Such examples reflect a complex relationship between Roman and native (Webster 1995), which are discussed in more detail in the following two chapters (p. 147ff, p. 182).

Romano-Celtic beliefs are widely reflected in figurative art: stone and pipe-clay figurines of the Deae Matres and Dea Nutrix, figurines, reliefs, finger rings and brooches depicting the Horse-and-Rider, inscribed objects dedicated to particular gods (Veteris,

Viridios, Totalis). Other Romano-Celtic artefacts are the miniature weapons and stools (probably votives, Green 1975), the face-pots, perhaps associated with funerary practices. Numerous brooches and rings depicting human heads and animals, especially birds, may reflect Romano-Celtic ideals in symbolism. 'Unusual' deposits may also have been associated with Romano-Celtic practices, in particular ritual deposition (Clarke 1994, Millett 1995a). The grave containing 5 dogs found at Margidunum could be such an example.

Pagan Oriental deities had a more restricted distribution, and were depicted on a narrower range of media. Deities and images include Atys, the 3-horned bull, and peacocks.

Finally, Christian relics are uncommon in Roman Britain. Diagnostic symbols are the chi-rho and fish, though only the former has been found on artefacts in the towns listed above.

Religious centres

Several religious centres emerge from the above list (also see p. 47). Most of the temples identified probably served Romano-Celtic deities. The large complex at Thistleton has been linked to Veteris; this temple, and the possible one at Red Hill (Rodwell 1980: 572; Elsden et al 1982) were probably the most elaborate complexes at these small towns, and surely acted as major focal points. The unusual feature about Red Hill is its association with Jupiter Optimus Maximus (Turner 1963). Further elaborate centres are implied by the range of sculpture found at Ancaster, Irchester and Durobrivae. Ancaster's status as a religious centre is reinforced by the monumental arch dedicated to Viridios found under the modern churchyard. Possible temple complexes have been identified within the walled areas of Durobrivae (Mackreth 1995) and Irchester (Rodwell 1980: 572), though both were much smaller than the complex at Thistleton. These complexes contained circular and polygonal shrines, and by analogy with known examples, were probably associated with Romano-Celtic practices and/or deities. Three other sites may have housed cult centres. The bone plaque depicting a priest, found at Great Casterton, may have come from priestly robes, and could come from a local shrine (Green 1976: 203). The face mask at Causennis, recovered in the early 20th century, may have come from a shrine, though no religious structures were identified (Preston 1915). Likewise, the bronze head-dress found at Ashton implies the presence of a shrine nearby, though none has been found to date (RCHM(E) 1975: 11).

The evidence for temples at the major towns is partial. A late 4th century building in Lindum has been identified as a church, based on the assumption that this building, underlying the Saxon church, had also been used for Christian worship, in the absence of any diagnostic features. The inscription mentioning a *sevir Augustalis* based at Lindum (Whitwell 1970) must indicate a major temple to the Emperor at the *colonia*,

though none has been found. As a civic function, offering worship to the emperor's *numen* was very important, and may have attracted people from surrounding settlements. This cannot be claimed for Ratae's *mithraeum* (only c. 30m long, Green 1976: 165-6). Mithras has been associated with the army, traders and others in contact with the Roman Empire as a whole, but certainly only a small portion of the town's population.

One final aspect was the production of special objects at several small towns. At Ancaster most of the sculptures were made from local limestone, and presumably by masons from the small town. Irchester may also have housed masons, from the style of the Jupiter column and torso. Face vases were probably made at Durobrivae, though no moulds have been found there. At Kettering, although no religious structures have been found, production of figured colour coat vessels took place. Several depicted a human figure tentatively identified as Mercury. It is possible that Kettering served as a cult centre for this deity, making votives as an associated activity. However, a wide range of rural sites was also involved in the production of ritual goods, indicating that this activity was not exclusive to nucleated settlements. The importance of rural settlements as ritual centres is explored in the following two chapters.

(a) Range of beliefs evident at ritual centres

The presence of a temple complex did not exclude veneration of a wide range of deities. Two religious categories were well represented by the material culture of the small towns: Graeco-Roman and Romano-Celtic. However, Romano-Celtic practices appear to have been more prevalent than Roman. Pagan Oriental and Christian beliefs were not common.

Although Thistleton would appear to be associated exclusively with Veteris, excavations concentrated only on the temple complex; comparison with the other small towns in the study area indicates that worship of a range of deities was the norm, and future work may recover evidence for other beliefs at this site.

The range of finds made at Durobrivae (Cambs SMR; Green 1976: 180-1) indicates a strong knowledge and veneration of the Graeco-Roman gods, with several of the pantheon represented. Romano-Celtic deities and cult objects (miniatures, Green 1975) were also numerous. Perhaps the most interesting find was the hoard of Christian silver, recovered from the walled area of the settlement. It indicates the presence of a wealthy group of Christians, and Mackreth (1995) has suggested that a bishopric was seated at the small town.

Although Irchester was identified as another possible cult centre, the range of finds is restricted to Graeco-Roman and Romano-Celtic beliefs. To a degree, this may be due to limited fieldwork, though excavations over the suburbs failed to recover small finds of ritual significance.

It is worth referring to the two major towns here. Most of the evidence is monumental; important excavations are still awaiting publication, and little information on portable finds was available. Within these constraints, both towns show a strong devotion to Graeco-Roman deities, particularly Lindum, with numerous reliefs and altars. The various bronze figurines found at Ratae indicate that devotion to Graeco-Roman gods was not restricted to the elite. Oriental and Mystery cults were also prominent in the small finds of these two towns, particularly at Ratae (p. 98). There may have been a Christian section of the population at Ratae too, as a tile with the chi-rho monogram scratched on the wet surface was found while excavating a late Roman cemetery (Cooper 1995).

Comparison with other small towns

Small finds from other small towns show that veneration of a wide range of deities was the norm. Romano-Celtic and Graeco-Roman beliefs dominate, though at the unwalled settlements ritual seems to have focused on Romano-Celtic practices.

Evidence for Romano-Celtic beliefs alone is available for Great Casterton and Causennis. A combination of Romano-Celtic and Graeco-Roman deities were seen at Bannaventa (Dix & Taylor 1988), Margidunum (Oswald 1927), Goadby Marwood (Leics SMR) and Kettering (RCHM(E) 1979: 102-3). However, a more complex mix was seen at Tripontium, where knowledge of Pagan Oriental beliefs was seen in the belt buckle and tile depicting Peacocks and the Tree of Life (Henig 1995: 169-70). Ashton is also of interest as the other small town in the study area with strong evidence for Christian worship, from the lead *pedelavium* and 4th century cemetery (Watts 1991). The lead tank from Ashton had been deliberately broken, the conservator identifying the main blow as hitting the chi-rho. Watts took this to indicate local discord - a large portion of the population of the small town followed pagan beliefs (reflected in burial patterns, p. 103 on), though her theory remains speculation.

(b) Ritual complexity

Although Romano-Celtic and Graeco-Roman deities were well represented, Pagan Oriental and Christian beliefs were not widely held. Overall, the major towns and Durobrivae exhibit the wealthiest collections of ritual finds, though not exclusively. The few finds from Tripontium indicate a surprising knowledge of different beliefs, and the possibility of a Christian section of the population at Ashton also raises interesting possibilities. Religious complexity does not appear to correlate directly with economic or administrative complexity.

These findings need to be placed in their context, to explore the range of beliefs held by those people in the countryside (carried out in chapter 5). It is vital to assess whether the people of the small towns were associated with a wider range of beliefs than

those in the surroundings, implying either greater access to religious knowledge, and perhaps a lack of integration into the locality. With the information presented above however, it would appear that the majority of small towns were following local rather than Graeco-Roman practices.

Style of burial

Burial practices add another dimension to reconstructions of religious beliefs at small towns, illustrating the various ways in which the body was treated after death. Location of cemeteries and small plots in relation to the rest of the settlement can show attitudes to death, pollution and settlement boundaries. A wide range of burial practices was carried out at small towns, and these are summarised in the following two tables (4.19-4.20). These are used to explore cultural variation in dealing with the dead, and notions of settlement layout in their distribution in and around small towns. The two major towns are included in this analysis, as these complex sites may exhibit differences compared to the small towns.

Table 4.19 Burial practices at walled small towns

Site	Neonate/ infants in houses	Decapi-tation	Hobnails	'Back-yard' burials	Wells	Formal cemetery
Ancaster[4]	None	None	Yes (late)	None		Yes
Bannaventa[5]**/ Whilton Lodge**	None	None	None	None		Yes
Durobrivae[6]**/ Water Newton**	Yes (Kate's Cabin)	None	Yes (Castor)	None	None	Yes
Gt Casterton[7]	Yes	Yes	None	None		Yes
Irchester[8]	None	None	None	None	None	Yes
Manduessedum	No details					
Margidunum[9]	None	Yes	Yes	None	None	Yes
Tripontium[10]	None	Yes	None	Possibly	Yes	Yes
Major towns Lindum[11]			Yes	No	No	Yes
Ratae[12]			Yes	No	Yes	Yes

[4]Small part of the defended area and suburbs investigated (Todd 1975; Todd 1981a).
[5]Parts of the defended area and suburbs investigated (R.C.H.M.(E) 1981: 150; Taylor 1971).
[6]Extensive excavations (interim reports) for Water Newton: infant burials: Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 139-40; hob-nails: Frere (ed.) 1992: 286; Normangate Field cemetery: Trollope 1873: 139-40; Wilson (ed.) 1969: 219; southern cemeteries: Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 139-40.
[7]Widespread excavations on interior and around defences (Corder (ed.) 1961, May (ed.) 1968: 46).
[8]Widespread excavation in suburbs, no work on defended core (R.C.H.M.(E) 1979: 91-6; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 142-8).
[9]Limited excavation during topsoil stripping. Part of walled area and some suburbs excavated (Oswald 1927: 55-84; Todd 1969: 73-78).
[10]Inhumations found inside defended area (Pickering 1935: 73; Taylor (ed.) 1953: 118, Cameron & Lucas 1969: 131-44).
[11] Numerous tombstones of the post-conquest legionaries were reused in the defences (Green 1976: 168; Magilton 1983b; Stocker 1985).
[12]Clarke (ed.) 1967: 65; Green 1976: 165-6;

Table 4.20 Burial practices at unwalled small towns

Site	Neonate/ infants in houses	Decapitation	Hobnails	'Back-yard' burials	Wells	Formal cemetery
Ashton[13]	Yes	None	None	Yes		Yes - christian?
Bourne	No details					
Causennis[14]	None	None	None	None	None	Possibly
Corby	No details					
Duston[15]	None	Yes	None	Yes		Possibly
Goadby[16] Marwood	None	None	None	None	Yes (1)	Yes (irregular)
Higham Ferrers[17]	None	None	None	Possibly	None	Possibly
Kettering[18]	None	None	None	Yes	None	Yes (irregular)
Laxton[19]	None	None	None	Possibly	None	Possibly
Medbourne	None	None	None	None	None	Yes?
Red Hill[20]	None	None	None	Possibly	None	Possibly
Sapperton[21]	Yes	None	None	None	None	None
Thistleton[22]	Yes	None	None	None	None	Yes (irregular)
Titchmarsh 23	None	None	Yes	None	None	Yes
Venonis[24]	None	None	Possibly	None	None	Possibly
Venemetum[25]	No details - no burials found					

The two tables summarise both treatment of the body and location of burial grounds. No distinction was made by the writer between inhumation and cremation burials, though details on special treatments of inhumations were noted. Although some of these appear to have been a feature of all settlement types in Britain (the practice of placing neonates and infants within houses or houseplots, occurrence of hobnails accompanying the corpse), others seem to be more unusual (decapitation, placing of bodies at the end of houseplots, and in wells).

[13]c. 1/7th settlement excavated (Watts 1991: 16-17, 40-84, 166-229 and B. Dix pers. comm.)
[14]Preston 1915 and Lincs S.M.R., under Grantham. Notes taken from work carried out at the opening of the 20th century, and subsequent finds.
[15]Limited records during mining (Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 334 and B. Dix pers comm.).
[16]Abbott 1956 and Leics S.M.R., under Goadby Marwood. Records during mining.
[17]Meadows 1992: 82-91. Limited records and excavations during mining.
[18]Brown (ed.) 1973; R.C.H.M.(E.) 1979: 102-3; Dix 1987: 105-8. Excavations on part of this widespread settlement during development.
[19]Frere (ed.) 1986: 397. Limited notes taken during mining.
[20]Elsden *et al* 1982. Limited excavation and fieldsurvey.
[21]Simmons 1981: 76; Frere (ed.) 1988: 449; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 306. Interim notes on excavations (mostly along King Street). Most work close to Roman road.
[22]Barley (ed.) 1958: 11; Taylor (ed.) 1957: 137; Taylor & Wilson (eds.) 1961: 175. Limited excavation and observations during quarrying.
[23]Brown (ed.) 1970: 43, 1974b: 63; R.C.H.M.(E) 1975: 99; Maxwell & Wilson 1987: 46. Parts of settlement excavated prior to development.
[24]Pickering 1935: 47-57; Greenfield & Webster 1965: 3-41. Limited excavation of thin strip adjacent to Watling Street and area by the Fosse. Inhumations and cremations found may have been contemporary with occupation.
[25]No inhumations were found by Dean (excavation report by Kinsley 1993).

Some ways in which the body was treated have been interpreted as representing pagan beliefs: decapitation, accompanying the body with shoes (hobnails), placing bodies in wells, and burying neonates/infants in houses. Decapitation is an interesting aspect of the treatment of the body, though not a prominent topic in modern research. Although no pathological details were available for examples from small towns, decapitation does not appear to have been a sign of disrespect or punishment. In most cases, the head had been carefully placed between the feet or legs, and these burials were placed in formal cemeteries (for example, at Great Casterton, May (ed.) 1968: 46). Examples were found of children as well as adults, and within formal cemeteries (Great Holme Street cemetery, Ratae, Clarke (ed.) 1967: 65). Paleopathological details are required to address this issue fully, such as techniques used to remove the head (quick, or slow), and whether the act was pre- or post-mortem (i.e. the cause of death). Decapitation, although unusual, was found on a wide range of sites in the Roman period. It may have been an early practice, as very few examples have been found in the later Roman cemeteries of the two major towns (Lindum and Ratae). Nor can decapitation be claimed as as the preserve of the more complex small towns, as it was practised at Duston (Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 334), and examples have been found from rural settlements. This aspect is pursued in the following two chapters, where small town-country relations are explored.

Burying people with shoes was another common practice, and is seen more frequently at the walled small towns. This may be due to the greater detail available for the cemeteries of walled settlements, though the absence of hobnails at Ashton's late cemetery probably indicates genuine variation in burial practices. However, examples were found at Titchmarsh, only c.13km to the south-west.

Burial in wells was not widely represented. It may have been associated with the formal closure of wells and watering holes by placing offerings, rather than human sacrifice (for example, work at Newstead found numerous offerings in wells, Clarke 1994). It was seen at only two small towns, though perhaps was more common as few wells were fully excavated. The only similar burial from Ratae was found in the *mithraeum* complex, where a religious context is strongly expressed. Although the use of wells for burying the dead was unusual, it may have been a more significant ritual for those involved than alternate styles of burial.

In some of the settlements neonates and infants were buried in the houses (a feature seen in many rural settlements, and perhaps associated with concerns over agricultural fertility, Scott (ed.) 1993a). Very young babies were exempt from formal burial treatment as Roman law did not recognise children until they were at least 40 days old. However, no ages-at-death were available for any of the children buried in the houses; some were probably older. This treatment of the young was seen on a wide

range of small towns, and is probably under-represented, as most fieldwork has been carried out under rescue conditions. No details were available for Lindum or Ratae.

Formal cemeteries were identified at many of the small towns, both walled and unwalled, though less regularity was seen at some unwalled small towns. Place of burial at the major towns were apparently restricted to such cemeteries, though small towns exhibited greater variation. Grave goods, and by implication pagan practices, were found at the cemeteries of Ancaster (Todd 1975, 1981a), Great Casterton (Corder (ed.) 1961), Irchester (RCHM(E) 1979: 91-6), Margidunum (Todd 1969: 73-8). Demographic information was only available for a few sites. At Ashton children as well as adults were placed in the 4th century cemetery, and no grave goods were noted beyond the occasional bracelet and coin. Watts (1991) has interpreted this as a Christian population, reinforced by the lead water tank found in a late Roman well (see p. 101). A similar situation was seen in the southern cemetery of Ratae, and Cooper (1995) raised the possibility that this was directed by Christian ideals.

Although formal burial areas were found at many unwalled small towns, they lacked the regularity seen on many walled settlements. Grave goods were found to accompany inhumations at Goadby Marwood (Leics SMR) and Kettering (Dix 1987b: 105-8), indicating a pagan population. Where details were available, these burial grounds appear to have been situated at the edges of settlement, though the irregularity of the burials makes identification of such problematic. At Thistleton a ditch may have defined the cemetery area (Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 137). This aspect of settlement layout is not a diagnostic feature of nucleated settlements though, as informal burial grounds have been found at many rural sites.

More problematic is the occurrence of individual burials within the main settled area. The 'back-yard' burials are one of the more interesting facets of small towns, but not necessarily indicative of a 'rural' practice. They indicate a disregard for the Roman ideal of burying the dead in formal areas at the edge of the settlement. This practice, although apparently late Roman, was contemporary with the use of formal cemeteries, rather than an indication of the decline of the settlement. Smith (1987: 115-119) cited examples of adults and children placed at the back of houseplots at Hibaldstow, Bow Brickhill and Catsgore. These were interpreted as family plots, implying a fairly rural concept of settlement boundaries set at the houseplot, rather than the small town. At Ashton though the burials were in pairs (67 burials found), all adults, and often one individual was given grave goods but not the second (Watts 1990; B. Dix 1992a). This practice was contemporary with the use of the formal cemetery, and cannot be interpreted simply as family plots situated at the end of properties, nor as a break down of central organisation. Moreover, it illustrates differences held by the population of the small town. This practice was apparently confined to the unwalled small towns, and

may indicate genuine differences in status between those with defences and those without, in contrast with other archaeological evidence.

Finally, some evidence of disorganisation and breakdown of communal facilities is implied by burials placed over the silted defences at Great Casterton (Corder (ed.) 1961). These probably belong to the last phases of occupation of the site, and indicate a lack of control over the deposition of the dead rather than organised recognition of individual property boundaries.

Overall, a wide range of burial treatments and practices can be seen. Amongst the small towns, only the 'back yard' burials seem to reinforce the division between walled and unwalled. Pagan beliefs are well represented, and the cemetery at Ashton indicates a possible Christian group. A distinction with the major towns is upheld in the burial record; at major towns the dead were invariably placed in formal cemeteries, regularly arranged. Actual treatment of the body was not similarly controlled though, and the wide range of practices were seen at all types of site. Comparison with rural sites shows an equally varied body of evidence, and is discussed in the following chapter.

SUMMARISING THE EVIDENCE FROM SMALL TOWNS

This final section brings together the various strands already covered. Economic and administrative variety is placed alongside religious activities. Variation in small town origins and functions is recognised by Burnham's Three Orders (1993, 1995). However, prominence is given to socio-economic roles for ensuring settlement continuity, arguing that, like major towns, these sites could only survive with the evolution of local trade and exchange networks, centring about small towns (Frere 1975; Jones & Mattingly 1990: 153-61; Millett 1986, 1990: 153-61, pp. 7-8 above). This argument though may be overstating the case for many small towns, particularly unwalled sites (c.f. Black 1995: 85-6). The small towns themselves can address some of these issues. Economic success is seen at major towns in the wide range of buildings, both public and private, and in the wealth of goods reaching these sites. Fulford's study of the metal work found at Verulamium reinforced the superiority of this town in comparison with nearby rural settlements (Fulford 1982). This section compares the material wealth of the population of small towns with major towns, through architecture and portable finds. Many small towns were specialist production centres, administrative and/or religious centres though involvement in such activities did not always coincide with material wealth. The importance of each small town as a market is evaluated by the range of goods and Roman beliefs reaching the site. Study of coin-loss profiles (pp. 92-6) revealed marked differences between the small and major towns, the small towns not 'behaving' as market centres until the 4th century. Thus not all small towns need have been local market and service centres, and attempts are made to argue this case.

Wealth of material culture

Architectural wealth has already been covered (pp. 65-72). Durobrivae, and Irchester to a lesser extent, emerged as the most complex settlements. Bourne and Causennis housed several wealthy families. Only single elaborate buildings were found at most of the other small towns, in several instances interpreted as *mansiones* (Great Casterton, Margidunum and Tripontium, and possibly Medbourne and Venonis). Many of the smaller buildings were decorated, indicating some excess wealth above subsistence. This section considers the evidence of material goods reaching each small town, adding to the current picture.

Tables 4.21-4.22 detail portable objects recovered from small towns, focusing on diagnostic pieces. The range of decorative metalwork reaching or being made on the site indicates the ability of the population to indulge in conspicuous consumption. A wide range of items is taken as indicative of greater wealth, rather than total number, as recovery techniques vary so much between sites. Likewise, the range of non-local ceramic goods reaching the site is used (many of the older excavations kept only rims, bases and decorated sherds, resulting in biased assemblages). The use of glass, and the presence of vessels other than the ubiquitous square moulded bottle, is another indication of relative luxury. It is the overall impression of the assemblage that is sought. Biases enter when only parts of the settlement have been excavated, or more crucially, published in scant detail. Unfortunately it was not possible to cover developments through time in most cases.

Due to lack of fieldwork, little can be gained from studying the portable finds from Ancaster, Bourne, Corby, Duston, Laxton, Medbourne, Red Hill and Titchmarsh. Liddle is soon to publish the Medbourne parish field survey. Future fieldwork on Titchmarsh and Bourne in particular, could be directed at assessing the extent to which wealth may have been obtained from passing trade, from behaving as a local market, or as an administrative centre. Current research at Bourne has concentrated on the Medieval settlement; few Roman finds have been made. Duston and Laxton are largely mined away.

Table 4.21 Indicators of the wealth of inhabitants of walled small towns

Small town	Details
Ancaster	A few copper alloy brooches and furniture fittings only. Limited excavation (Lincs SMR, under Ancaster; Todd 1975).
Bannaventa/ Whilton Lodge	Numerous brooches (from one of the cemeteries), some hairpins, bracelets, toilet sets, necklace from modern excavations. Limited imports from the Continent (Dressel 20 amphora, a little samian, beakers from Lezoux in the 3-4th centuries). A few glass bowls also found (Taylor 1971; Dix & Taylor 1988: 333-9).
Durobrivae/ Water Newton	Most fieldwork has been carried out on the suburbs. Copper alloy finds include hundreds of brooches, bracelets, finger rings, buckles, mounts, strapends, toilet sets, mirror, scabbard mount and a silver spoon and some gold from inhumations. The hoard of christian silver indicates a wealthy sect in this area, and the hoard of gold points towards very rich individuals. Little work has been carried out on pottery assemblages, though local products appear to dominate. Some samian reached the site, and that analysed from the 1962-3 excavations was not worn (Cambs SMR, rec. nos 8077, 8260, 8686; Trollope 1873: 138-40; RCHM(E) 1969: 27-8; Perrin & Webster 1990; Mackreth 1995).
Great Casterton	Only a limited inventory was available. 4 brooches, 2 spoons found. Possibly very little Continental pottery reaching the site, though only samian is listed (Corder (ed.) 1951: 7-14; 1961: 39-47).
Irchester	Copper alloy objects include brooches, strapends, buckles, bowls, horse trappings. Most pottery appears to have been from local sources; no details on Continental imports (RCHM(E) 1979: 91-6; Windell 1984; Frere (ed.) 1985: 287).
Manduessedum/ Mancetter	No details available on the walled area. Some copper alloy brooches and samian found in the suburbs, though mainly kilns were excavated (Swan 1984: fiche 636-54).
Margidunum/ East Bridgeford	Copper alloy finds include brooches, a toilet set, hair pins, bowls, horse trappings. Most pottery was locally made; some samian reached the site. Glass bowls, flasks and beakers were used too (Todd 1969: 16-38, 85-92).
Tripontium/ Cave's Inn	Copper alloy finds include a buckle, figurine and silver hair pin. Most pottery was from local producers, though some samian reached the site (Pickering 1935: 71-86; Rahtz (ed.) 1971: 1, 17; Crickmore 1984: 58, 111; Henig 1995: 169-70).

The only metal object published from Medbourne is the slave shackle, and it raises interesting questions over the status of the population and local economy. This shackle has been securely identified as Roman, and for human use (Thompson 1993). Most fetters have been recovered in the south-east and East Anglia, and Thompson argues for an agricultural economy partly based on slavery (Thompson 1993: 142-9). This is the only one that has been recovered from a small town. It may have been used on convicts, *coloni* or slaves. However, it is difficult to associate this with use on convicts, particularly as the *civitas* capital, the closest legal centre, was only 15km away. Although *coloni* could also be fettered, the shackle may easily have been for slaves. Thus it remains a possibility that some occupants of small towns were not free. The range of simple luxuries, conspicuous consumption and decoration applied to simple buildings implies that the majority of the population were independent. Moreover, a villa has been found underlying the modern village (Dibbin 1882; Frere (ed.) 1989: 287), and it is possible that the shackle is associated with this settlement. This issue is considered in more depth in the following chapter.

Table 4.22 Indicators of the wealth of inhabitants of unwalled small towns

Small town	Details
Ashton	Copper alloy brooches, some hair and dress pins and toilet sets. Some Dressel 20 and Dechelette 44 amphorae reached the site (oil and wine). Generally few imported wares (Nthants SMR; V. Rigby (unpub)).
Bourne	No details available, through lack of fieldwork.
Causennis/ Saltersford	Preston found many copper alloy items: brooches (1 from the Continent), finger rings, bracelets, toilet sets, a silver hand mirror. Continental pottery included samian and amphorae (Preston 1915; Frere (ed.) 1983: 301).
Corby	No details available.
Duston	10 pieces of pewter were found, possibly from a single context, in the 19th century. Otherwise, no details (Frere (ed.) 1976: 334).
Goadby Marwood	Brooches (64), finger rings (copper alloy, and silver), bracelets, belt fittings, a chatelaine from Belgium, a gold pendant. Some amphorae were also reported (Leics SMR, under Goadby Marwood).
Higham Ferrers	The 1961-6 excavations recovered copper alloy brooches, toilet sets and bracelets. Some samian reached the site, though Continental imports appear to have been rare. Most pottery was from local sources (Meadows 1992: 82-91).
Kettering	Most copper alloy finds were brooches, though some horse trappings were also found. Most pottery came from local producers, with a wider range in the later Roman period (RCHM(E) 1979: 102-3; Swan 1984: fiche 535-6; Dix 1987).
Laxton	No details.
Medbourne	Echzell-type padlock shackle (for a human slave; Thompson 1993: 163)
Red Hill	Only one reference, to a copper-alloy brooch in the form of a bird (Turner 1963).
Sapperton	Copper alloy finds include brooches, pins, finger rings, bracelets and seal boxes. Apparently no Continental pottery reached the site (Simmons 1976).
Thistleton	Metal finds include the silver votive leaves deposited at the temple. Many copper alloy finds were made in the secular area: hundreds of brooches, toilet sets, and a pewter bowl. No information available on ceramic assemblages (Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 138, 1959: 113; Wilson (ed.) 1962: 173).
Titchmarsh	References only to 'brooches' from this site. No information on ceramic assemblages (RCHM(E) 1979: 99).
Venonis/ High Cross	Personal ornaments from the site are listed as copper alloy brooches (and some of iron), pins, finger rings, bracelets, toilet sets. A little Continental pottery reached the site - samian and one piece of Central Gaulish colour coat (possibly portraying Hercules). Most pottery appears to have come from local producers (Pickering 1935: 47-57; Greenfield & Webster 1965: 14-32).[26]
Vernemetum/ Willoughby	Only copper alloy finds were brooches. Amphorae from Italy, S Spain and the Aegean reached the site, along with samian and a few beakers from Central Gaul. Pottery came from East and West Midlands producers (Kinsley 1993).

Some variation in material wealth can be discerned. Access to regional markets is evident in the dominance of regionally produced ceramics in most small town assemblages. Continental imports, particularly samian, reached almost all sites, though varied in range and quantity. Although few details are available on the ceramic assemblage of Durobrivae, Perrin & Webster (1990) noted that the samian was relatively unworn, which they took as an indication of the wealth and easy access to such vessels for the population of Durobrivae. For the other small towns, two groups are apparent: those showing some Continental imports in their assemblages (all walled settlements, and Ashton, Causennis, Goadby Marwood, Higham Ferrers, Venonis and Vernemetum),

[26] The Mediterranean lamp stand was probably part of a modern collection (Clarke 1965: 73).

and those effectively without (Kettering, where only 1 piece of samian has been recovered, and Sapperton).

The range of metal ware found at small towns likewise varied. Durobrivae stands out as a very wealthy settlement, with finds of gold jewellery, a fine scabbard mount, and in particularly the two hoards of Christian silver and gold 'bullion'. Four other sites exhibited a wide range of metal items: Irchester, Margidunum, Causennis and Goadby Marwood. Metalwork from the other small towns appears less prestigious, dominated by copper alloy and iron items. However, the population of Duston and Thistleton may have had slightly greater surplus funds as metal vessels as well as personal ornament were found at both settlements.

Glassware has been found on a few small towns (Bannaventa, Margidunum), though this cannot exclude vessels from being found at unwalled settlements.

This analysis has revealed variation in conspicuous consumption at small towns. Overall, the people of Durobrivae appear to have acquired the widest range of metal goods, and the occurrence of at least some unworn samian implies that this was easily available. The people of Irchester, Margidunum, Goadby Marwood and Vernemetum may have been able to obtain a slightly wider range of goods in comparison with the other small towns. Within the constraints of limited fieldwork, Manduessedum's suburbs appear to have been materially poor, in contrast with the range of goods recovered from the suburbs of Durobrivae.

There may not be a clear division between the goods reaching walled towns and those reaching non-walled towns. Nor is there a clear benefit to the population of being involved in non-agricultural production. The range of goods available at many walled small towns appears fairly limited, with no obvious differences between Bannaventa, Tripontium, Ashton, Venonis and Vernemetum. This raises fundamental questions about the attraction of these places to a rural population.

A HIERARCHY OF SMALL TOWNS IN THE EAST MIDLANDS

The strands of analysis are brought together here, to assess the importance of small towns in their locality and as cogs in the Roman administration. Although small towns did act as central places, they were rarely multi-functional. Their influences over the landscape were based on a limited set of criteria that have been drawn from urban studies. The possession of urban functions becomes divorced from the urban hierarchy, where many small towns were clearly specialist centres, of administration, religion or production. Rarely were they everything; Durobrivae is the remarkable exception. The following is a tentative suggestion of each small town's importance to its surrounding settlements, starting with the most complex settlement.

Durobrivae was the most elaborate small town, with a strong economic base, a varied population in terms of wealth and ideologies, an ideal location to be reached and

from which to export the variety of goods being made in its locality. These are features that probably developed alongside the great increase in production and population seen at Durobrivae from the mid 2nd century. Association with very wealthy families may not have peaked until the 4th century, if construction of several villas around the small town coincided with Castor's *'praetorium'*. Profits from the range of goods made at Durobrivae presumably stayed at the settlement, though the relation between production and profits is not clear. Its status as a *vicus* in the 2nd century is confirmed by mortarium stamps, though of itself is no indication of administrative importance (Johnson 1975). Its prominence as a religious centre relies on the number of shrines and temples identified rather than a single large complex. The possibility that the Christian hoard came from a church is reinforced by the size and complexity of the small town, although this did not require a rural following.

Irchester emerges as a lesser centre. Despite extensive excavation of the suburbs, there is no indication of non-agricultural production at this site. However, its architectural complexity and range of portable finds identify Irchester as a fairly wealthy small town. Its success may have resulted from a role as a market centre. This may have been supported by involvement in the Roman administration, particularly the supply of horses (relying on the association of the *strator consularis* mentioned in R.I.B.233 with Irchester). Its role as a religious centre is more prominent, though again by the number rather than size of shrines. Thus, in economic, administrative and religious terms, Irchester can be seen to have been an important settlement.

In terms of elaborate architecture, both Bourne and Causennis appear to have been fairly important sites. Like Durobrivae, Bourne looked towards the Fens, and was linked via a waterway to Morton. It may have acted as a link for the settlements at the Fen edge and trade passing along King Street. The range of metalwork noted by Preston (1915) from Causennis implies greater access to goods; its location on the Witham may also identify this as a market and minor river port.

Ancaster, Thistleton and Red Hill (of which little is known) were important religious centres; the quantity of metal smelting taking place at Thistleton benefited the population, seen in the range of small luxuries found at the site. However, it is difficult to view Thistleton as a market, both due to its sprawling layout and location on a side-road of Ermine Street. Iron blooms were not marketable in the same way as finished tools, and Thistleton's blooms may have been for a limited set of buyers. The material wealth of Thistleton was more a result of conspicuous consumption, than exchange centre. Thus its role as a religious centre had most impact on surrounding settlements. Ancaster's temple to Viridios may have been important, but fell out of use in the later Roman period. Coin loss patterns at the site imply very little 4th century activity, and it could be that the small town had minimal economic and social impact on surrounding settlements by then. The defences were put up in the later 3rd century, and bastions

were a later addition. These must have been funded by the *civitas* or provincial authorities, and it is clear that this administrative support ensured Ancaster's continuity through the later Roman period.

A significant group of small towns were specialist production centres. Manduessedum, the other major pottery producer in the area, seems to have had a limited range of buildings, indicating a weaker economic base in comparison with Durobrivae. Moreover, the defended area appeared cut-off from the rest of the settlement. Iron smithing at Ashton, Sapperton and Vernemetum brought some benefits to the occupants, though finished goods may not have been marketed at these sites. Because of the limited but visible conspicuous consumption at these sites (deocration of buildings, jewellery), similar to that seen on some walled small towns, they cannot be interpreted as Todd's settlements of *coloni*, tied to a villa estate (Todd 1989: 17). Coin loss at Ashton indicative of market exchange did not peak until the late 4th century; small finds from Sapperton were not as varied as those from Vernemetum, and only the latter may have been acting as a minor service centre (see p. 111).

The other settlements specialising in non-agricultural activity were mainly smelting iron ore. This could not be marketed in the same way as finished goods, and did not intrinsically elevate these sites to the status of local market. Moreover, these settlements appear to have been loosely settled, lacking focus about a major road. Only Goadby Marwood's small finds assemblage indicated conspicuous consumption and contact with long-distance markets. Kettering's involvement in pottery production, particularly of ritual vessels, argues for some local importance, though this was not reflected in pottery or metalwork assemblages. Higham Ferrers and Corby appear as cultural and economic 'backwaters', and subsidiary to other settlements (Irchester for Higham Ferrers). Laxton and Duston may be suitable comparisons. Marketing need not have occurred at the place of production; if this was the case for these settlements, they may have had little impact on surrounding sites.

This leaves a significant group of walled small towns with little indication of economic or religious importance (Bannaventa, Great Casterton, Margidunum and Tripontium). Administrative roles implied by *mansiones* and defences were perhaps the main cause for continuity, and origin (see Ancaster, above). Despite the size of its defended core, Great Casterton seems to belong to this group. The range of building styles and portable goods at Margidunum and Tripontium places them higher up in the hierarchy of East Midlands small towns.

Medbourne, Vernemetum and Titchmarsh likewise show little evidence for economic or religious importance. Due to their location, and traces of elaborate buildings in or near these settlements, they are put forward as potential sites for *mansiones* (p. 82, and Liddle 1995).

This ranking of the small towns leaves as many questions as answers. The centrality of administrative functions to small town origins and continuity needs to be balanced with evidence for economic and religious importance. The nature of links with surrounding settlements can only be established by studying the small towns in their locality. Millett's (1995a) argument that small towns rapidly developed into socio-economic centres is weakened by the relative stagnation seen at many walled settlements, and indirect links between places of production and trade. Controlled origins for even unwalled settlements is suggested by the setting out of rectilinear enclosures (see pp. 72-3); such links with the Roman administration may have remained effective forces in ensuring settlement continuity when local exchange networks may not have centred around the small towns. Answers can be found by comparing the material wealth of small towns with surrounding settlements, to see:

(a) if they were 'better off' than other sites and therefore a source of goods (indicators are the amount of goods from the region and further away, rather than presence/absence)

(b) what other settlements had greater access to a wide range of goods and services (i.e. the villas), and is there any indication that they may have acted as focal points?

The importance of religious centres needs to be compared with the numerous shrines and temples found away from major and small towns. Ritual items and shrines establish whether the beliefs held by those in small towns were more extensive than seen in surrounding settlements, if the difference in scale seen between most major and small towns was mirrored between small towns and other settlements.

The following chapter focuses on those areas immediately surrounding the small towns, to assess the presence and strength of links between small towns and neighbouring settlements. These are the places that should have been most affected by any economic or religious activities, though not necessarily administrative.

CHAPTER 5 SMALL TOWN AND COUNTRY RELATIONS

The case for a strong Roman presence behind the foundation and continuity of small towns was presented in the previous chapter. This was manifest in the evidence for limited planning, the placing and maintenance of defences, and presence of *mansiones* at several small towns. It may also be reflected in the organisation of non-agricultural production. Many small towns were specialist production centres, though the benefits of such involvement in the Roman economy were not strongly reflected in the material culture for all these small towns. End-products may not have been exchanged in local markets, nor need these have been based at such small towns. Durobrivae and Irchester emerged as the major markets amongst this group of settlements; Bourne and Causennis were suggested as two further centres. Commercial involvement with local settlements was not so easy to argue for the other small towns. This problem is explored here, by investigating the nature of links with surrounding settlements. At the outset, it should be stated that many other settlements were also involved in non-agricultural production, despite the presence of so many specialist production centres. It is possible that the small towns were involved in regional or long-distance exchange for iron (the success of the potteries at Manduessedum and Durobrivae serve as models).

Small towns though were not completely divorced from their surroundings; they may have needed to exchange with surrounding settlements for basic foodstuffs. The limited range of buildings (Burnham 1993) has been used to argue for a strong 'native' element in small town morphology (Millett 1995a). This is explored through ties based on shared religious and architectural practices, and material culture in general. Evidence for religious beliefs held by those near the small towns is compared with that for the small towns themselves.

A sampled area (quadrat) is taken around each small town, to ensure that comparisons between each small town are based on an equal footing. The technique used here also attempts to compensate for the variation in archaeological coverage across the study area. Those small towns covered in Crickmore's survey (1984b) were excluded from this section, both to avoid repeating her work, and due to the lack of fieldwork carried out around these small towns (Manduessedum, Tripontium/Cave's Inn, Venonis/High Cross).

Overall, the aim is to test the hierarchy based on assessment of small towns alone (pp. 112-14), and to construct several hierarchies. These will be based on their importance as administrative centres, as specialist production centres, as local socio-economic centres, and as religious foci. Small towns are placed in different orders according to the function being evaluated, and its considered importance locally and

regionally. These hierarchies are evaluated in the following chapter where the archaeology of the East Midlands is provided as a backdrop.

METHODOLOGY

The data has been described in chapter 1 (pp. 23-6). The set is incomplete, and relies more, but not totally, on modern collection strategies rather than ancient settlement patterns. Extensive fieldwork has been carried out around most of the small towns. Evidence ranges from chance finds and fieldwalking scatters to partial and full excavations. With this material it is possible to identify a range of settlement, from farmsteads to villages, villas and settlements focusing on non-agricultural production. This has been divided into four levels:

1) **Pottery** - encompassing fieldwalked scatters and poorly recorded site references
2) **Building** - refers to timber-built, stone-founded or fully stone built structures
3) **Elaborate** - refers to buildings with underfloor heating, tesselated pavements, painted walls, and cropmarks of large, multi-roomed structures (representing the rural homes of a restricted wealthy and romanised group). The definition includes sites recognised by fieldwalking (tesserae and hypocaust and box tiles being distinctive);
4) **Villages** - these have been found mainly through aerial photography.

Several criteria were used to assess the sites: architecture (range of building materials found for those sites where little fieldwork has been carried out), evidence for agricultural, non-agricultural production and religious activities.

Classifying the data set involved making assumptions about site layout and functions where, in many cases, only minor fieldwork had been carried out. Also, those sites classified as 'pottery scatters' encompass an, as yet unknown, complexity of settlements. The analysis adopted was constructed so as to include as many of these sites as possible, and therefore was set at a fairly low level so as not to place too much pressure on the data set (bearing in mind the dangers of applying quantitative analysis to data without due regard to its reliability, Aldenderfer 1987). To counter the problems with variable archaeological coverage, the range of sites present around each small town, rather than actual numbers, was used. Although the range of sites found relies partly on the amount of fieldwork carried out, biases in favour of well-researched areas are reduced, while still preserving a reflection of settlement complexity.

Two techniques are widely used to select areas of landscape for comparative analysis: Thiessen polygons and Quadrats (equally sized areas of land). Use of Thiessen polygons remains popular in landscape surveys, particularly with GIS (Geographical Information Systems) applications. Examples include Branigan 1987 (where he constructed polygons around the walled small towns of the *Catuvellauni*, counting the number of villas in each polygon to estimate the strength of urban markets). Several problems with Thiessen polygons are apparent, the greatest being that the current list

of small towns is probably incomplete. Small towns in Northamptonshire are more frequent than those in the western portion of the study area, but this need not result solely from lack of fieldwork, rather variation in settlement patterns. The size of the polygon therefore does not reflect the economic importance of the small town. Moreover, this research approaches the small towns from a variety of angles, the importance of the small town varying according to the function being evaluated (administrative, economic, religious). If Thiessen polygons are to be used, some weighting mechanism needs to be introduced to reflect small town hierarchies based on a range of criteria. Results of such an analysis rely on these hierarchies being correct in the first place. Thus resulting in a circular argument.

The alternative, of using fixed-area quadrats, was found to be preferable. Using fixed areas avoids the danger of imposing a settlement hierarchy based on 'territories', which is difficult to avoid with Thiessen polygons. The use of quadrats was developed in Geography and Biology as a means of analysing variation by comparing situations in each quadrat with other quadrats. It has advantages over other quantitative techniques by using a fixed area for analysis. Raper (1977 and 1979) used quadrats in his analysis of Pompeii, dividing the city into $100m^2$ units, calculating ratios of commercial, private and public structures for each quadrat. The results showed that all three were common in all parts of the town. Bates applied this style of analysis to Roman Silchester, arguing for elite involvement in commerce (Bates 1983). This technique has been used on surveyed landscapes, for example Chadwick's analysis (1978) of Mycenaean settlement in Messenia, in the southern Peloponnese of Greece. The main aim was to explore the influence of the environment upon settlement processes, using the results to locate potential areas of Mycenaean occupation. The use of quadrats is also intrinsic to raster-based Geographical Information Systems (GIS), such as Idrisi. Its rising popularity in archaeology is resulting in renewed interests in quantitative techniques. GIS allows increasingly complex models to be tested on ever-advancing hard- and software. However, most tests assume contemporaneous settlement, thus ruling out all but the most rigorously excavated sites and most prehistoric settlements. Recently, quadrats have been applied to individual structures, exploring developments in the use of centurion's quarters through the 1st century AD (Hoffman 1994).

The size of the quadrats used in this exercise was partly controlled by the distribution of small towns, and by the need to include a sufficient number of settlements within each area. 10km x 10km quadrats were selected as the optimum, encompassing a sufficient range of rural sites with minimum overlap between small towns (Irchester and Higham Ferrers were exceptional in being so close together). These quadrats are not meant to represent a hypothetical territory around each small town; rather, they serve as a means of assessing variation in settlement patterns around the small towns.

The size of the quadrats also means that all settlements included in this analysis were close to the small town (furthest settlements 7km distant, in the 'far corners' of each quadrat, c.1.5 hour's travel by road, longer by dirt track). Such a distance probably did not act as a deterrent to visiting the small town.

The central issue though is the extent to which small towns were acting as central places, or service centres. Analysis in this chapter focuses on evidence for ties based on the socio-economic and religious aspects of small towns (although administrative functions were important, these were not necessarily reflected in settlement patterns). Any indication of weak links between small towns and surrounding settlement will be used to support the case for a strong Roman, administrative and economic interest in these small towns.

Rural settlement and small towns

The list below shows the number of sites found in each of the quadrats, excluding the small towns and associated suburbs. Isolated burials are included as separate sites, where no settlement debris has been identified:

Walled small towns

Ancaster (9 sites),
Bannaventa/Whilton Lodge (9 sites)
Durobrivae/Water Newton (54 sites)
Great Casterton (9 sites)
Irchester (59 sites)
Margidunum/East Bridgeford (20 sites)

Major Towns

Lindum/Lincoln (49 sites)
Ratae/Leicester (28 sites)

Unwalled small towns

Ashton (31 sites)
Bourne (40 sites)
Causennis/Saltersford (13 sites)
Corby (30 sites)
Duston (24 sites)
Goadby Marwood (31 sites)
Higham Ferrers (45 sites)
Kettering (22 sites)
Laxton (35 sites)
Medbourne (27 sites)
Red Hill (14 sites)
Sapperton (4 sites)
Thistleton (14 sites)
Titchmarsh (28 sites)
Vernemetum/Willoughby (11 sites)

Figures 5.1 to 5.4 show the distribution maps for each quadrat. Details for individual sites are provided in appendices B-E (on metal producing, pottery producing sites, religious finds/burials and other sites respectively).

Table 5.1 Summary of settlements and structures around small towns

Towns	Range of sites around small town				Production		
Small towns	**Pottery**	**Stone building**	**Elaborate building**	**Village**	**Agricultural**	**Metal**	**Pottery**
Walled Ancaster	Yes	Yes			Yes		
Bannaventa		Yes	Yes				Yes
Durobrivae	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
G. Casterton	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Irchester	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Margidunum			Yes				
Unwalled Ashton	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bourne	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Causennis		Yes	Yes			Yes	
Corby	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Duston	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Goadby M.	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
Higham F.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kettering	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Laxton	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Medbourne	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Red Hill	Yes		Yes				
Sapperton	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes
Thistleton	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes
Titchmarsh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Vernemetum	Yes						
Major Towns Lindum	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes
Ratae	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

Walled Small Towns

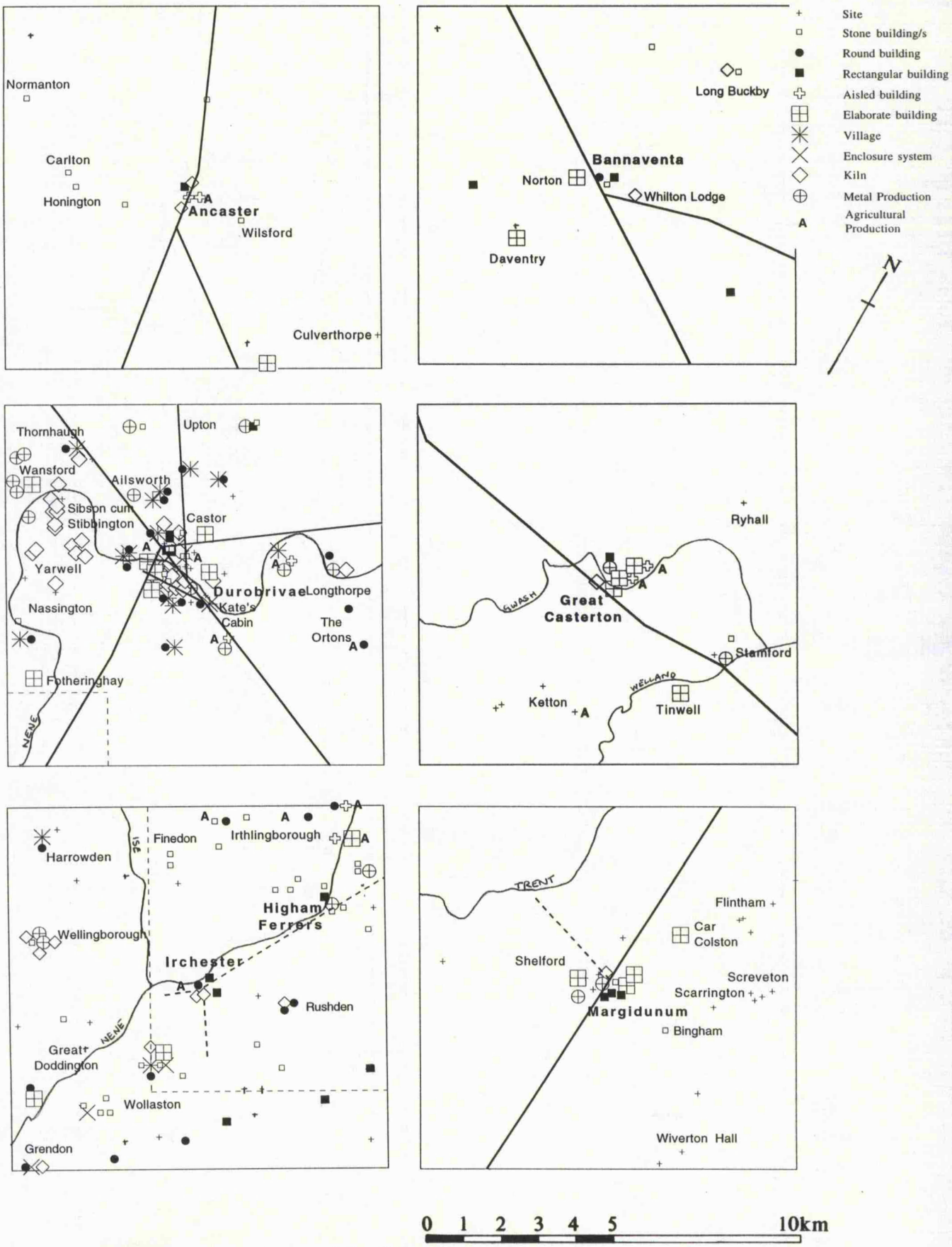


Figure 5.1 10km x 10km quadrats around Small Towns

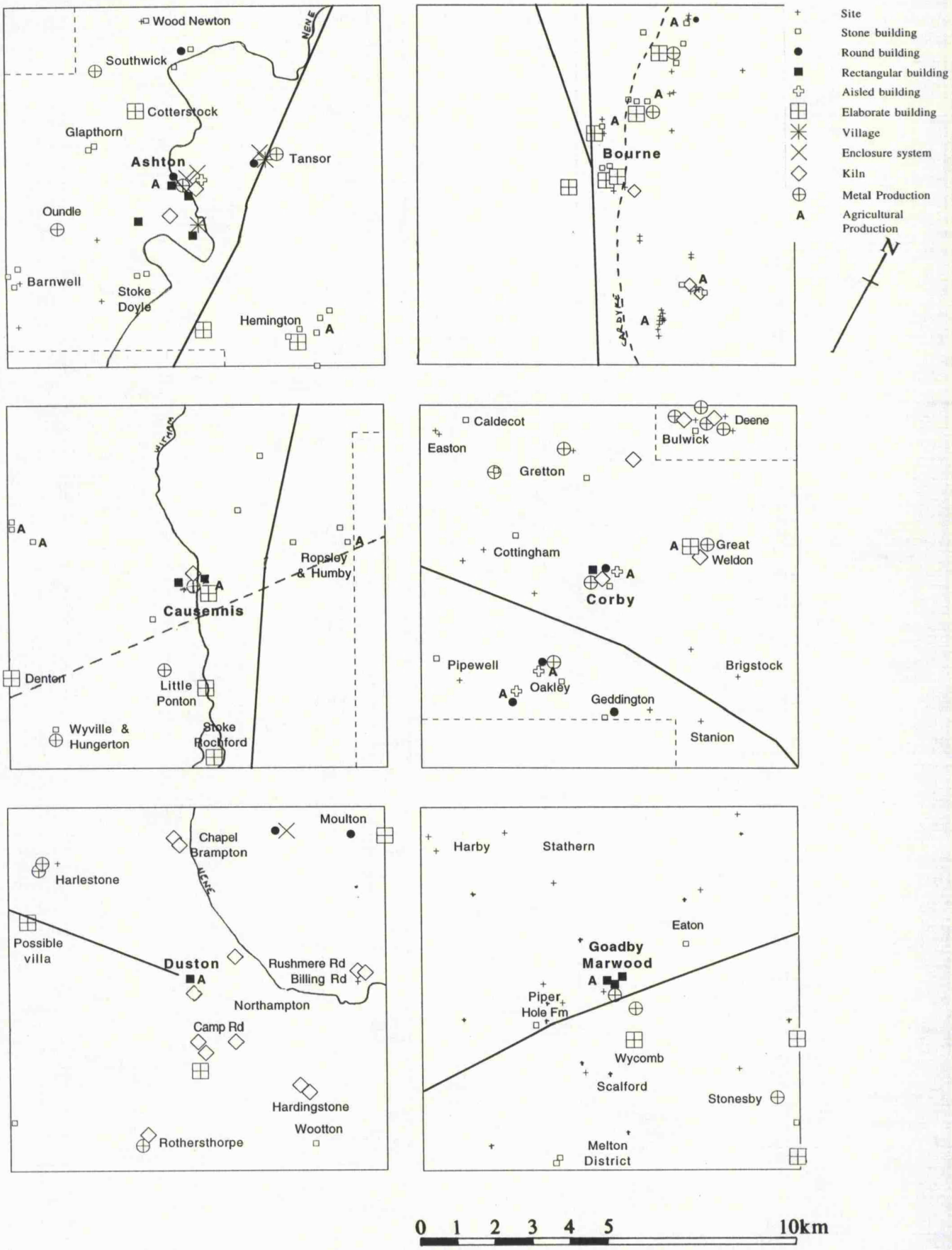


Figure 5.2 10km x 10km quadrats around Small Towns

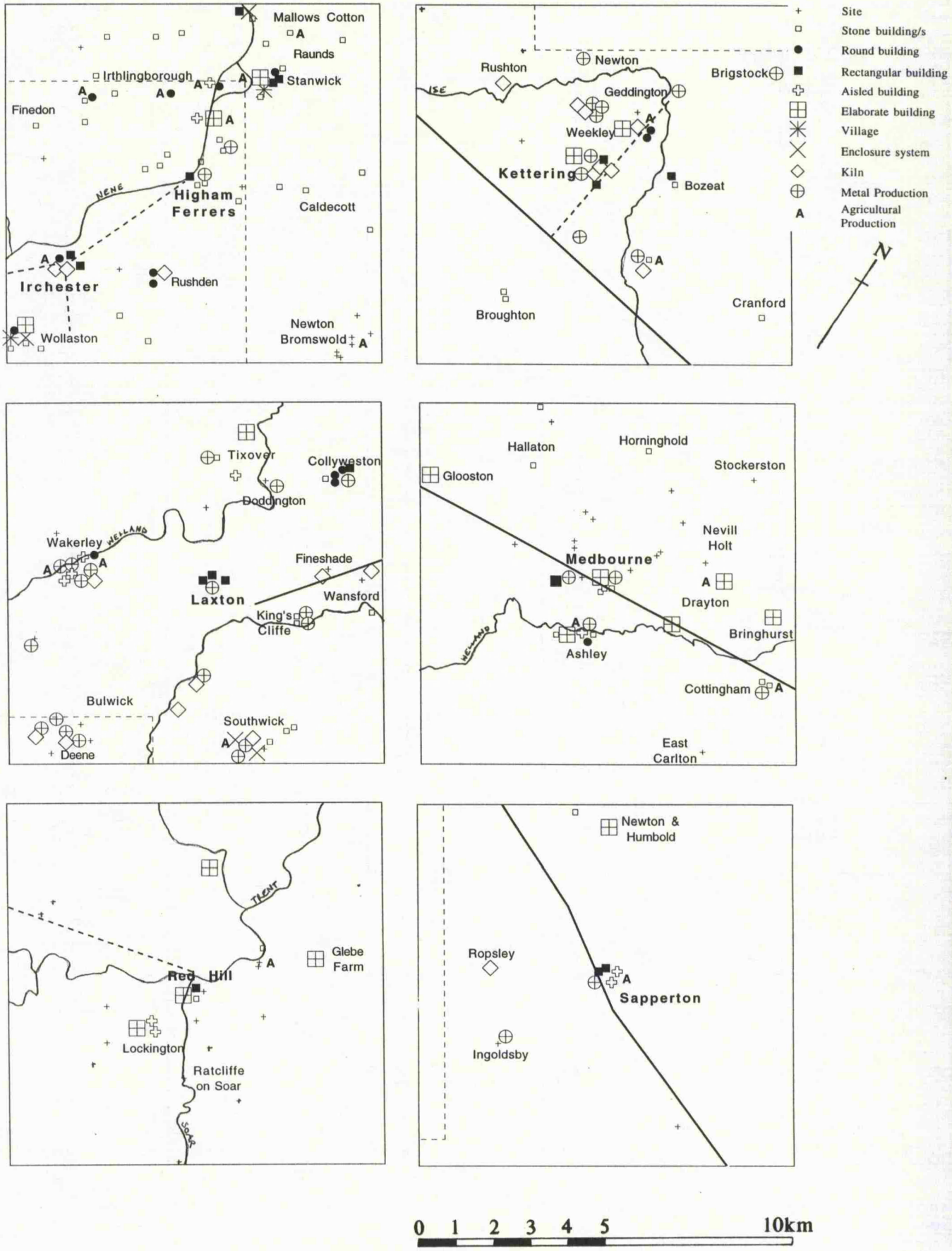
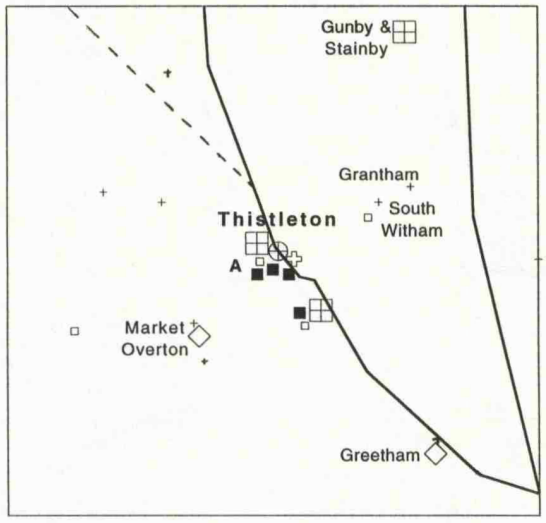
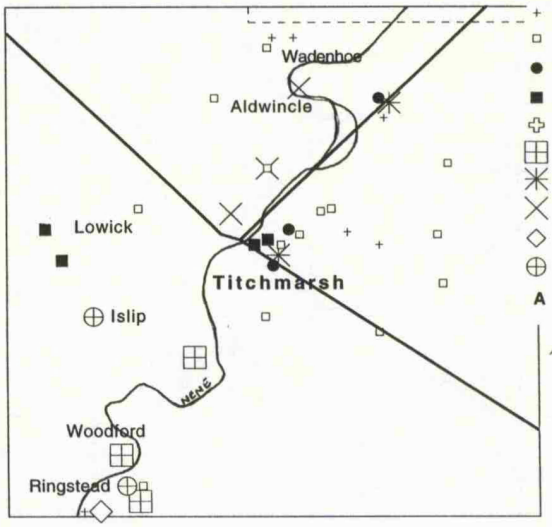
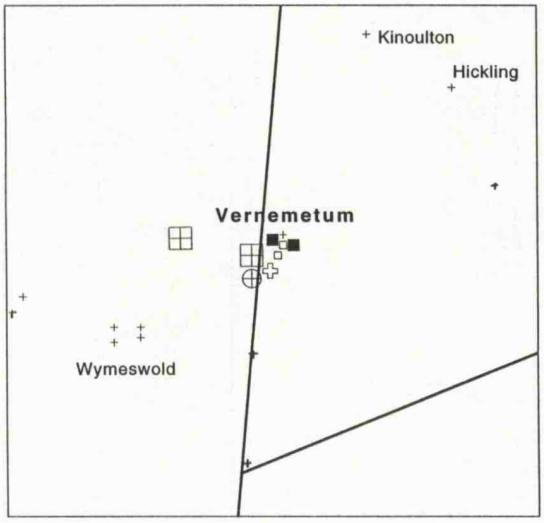


Figure 5.3 10km x 10km quadrats around Small Towns

Unwalled Small Towns

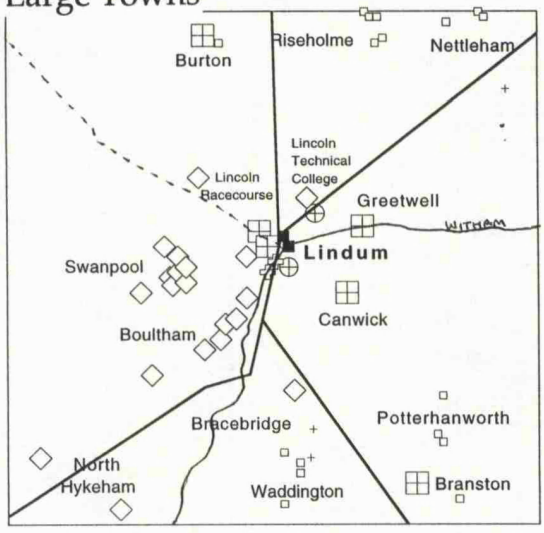






Site
Stone building/s
Round building
Rectangular building
Aisled building
Elaborate building
Village
Enclosure system
Kiln
Metal Production
Agricultural Production

Large Towns



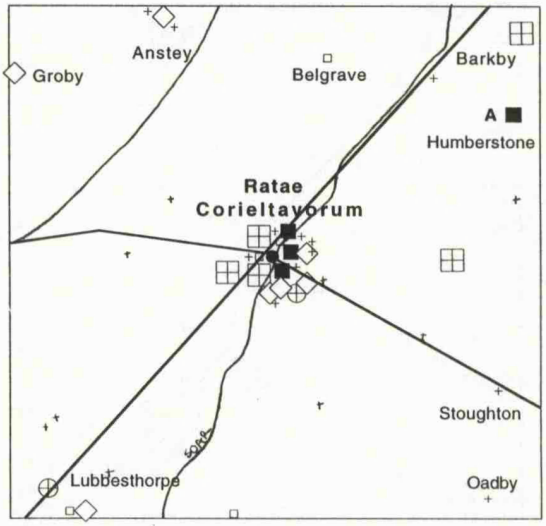


Figure 5.4 10km x 10km quadrats around Small and Major Towns

Table 5.1 summarises the range of sites found around each small town, along with evidence for production. Three areas of production are given as a summary for each quadrat. Although archaeological coverage varies in intensity across the study area, this does not account fully for the settlement patterns around each small town. Quadrats centring on walled small towns have not, overall, received more fieldwork than those around unwalled sites, enabling comparisons between these two groups to be drawn. Thus the current archaeological record can show variation in Roman settlement across the East Midlands.

This chapter explores the range of settlements placed around small towns, starting with their morphology, and general evolution. The second part deals with settlement location in relation to the small towns, and to roads and rivers. In particular, it focuses on villas, and the possible impact of their foundation from the 2nd century onwards on the small towns. The third section deals with the economy, both in terms of production, and in local trade. In the fourth section bonds created by shared religious practices are explored.

SETTLEMENT MORPHOLOGY - ENCLOSURE FORMS AND LAND TENURE

The imposed urbanisation of Britain had a great impact on the landscape, and it was suggested that small towns were linked to this process (p. 59ff). Ties between settlements were disrupted by the military occupation, and re-forged under civilian rule. This had a great effect on rural settlement patterns. Evidence for changes around small towns through the Roman period are explored, to place small towns in the chronology of local developments. A limited selection of settlements was available to construct a model for the development of enclosure form and settlement layout (this is covered in more detail in the following chapter, where the study area as a whole is examined).

Extensive enclosure complexes have been identified through aerial photography in the region, though with most detail along the river valleys and Fen edge. The heavier clay deposits over most of the East Midlands tend not to produce cropmarks.

Analysis of cropmarks has identified an increase in complexity and regularity of settlement form in the Roman period, in many respects similar to the regulated layout of small towns. Late prehistoric settlements in the Midlands are typified by irregular, sub-rectangular forms, though in some cases set out along a track. By the Roman period, rectilinear enclosures can be seen on a variety of settlements, though generally on nucleated ones rather than individual farmsteads. A selection of some of the better known sites in the study area is listed below (table 5.2), and illustrated in figures 5.5-5.6. These are used to construct a model for local settlement development, particularly dates for the appearance of regular layout and range of sites in which this is seen.

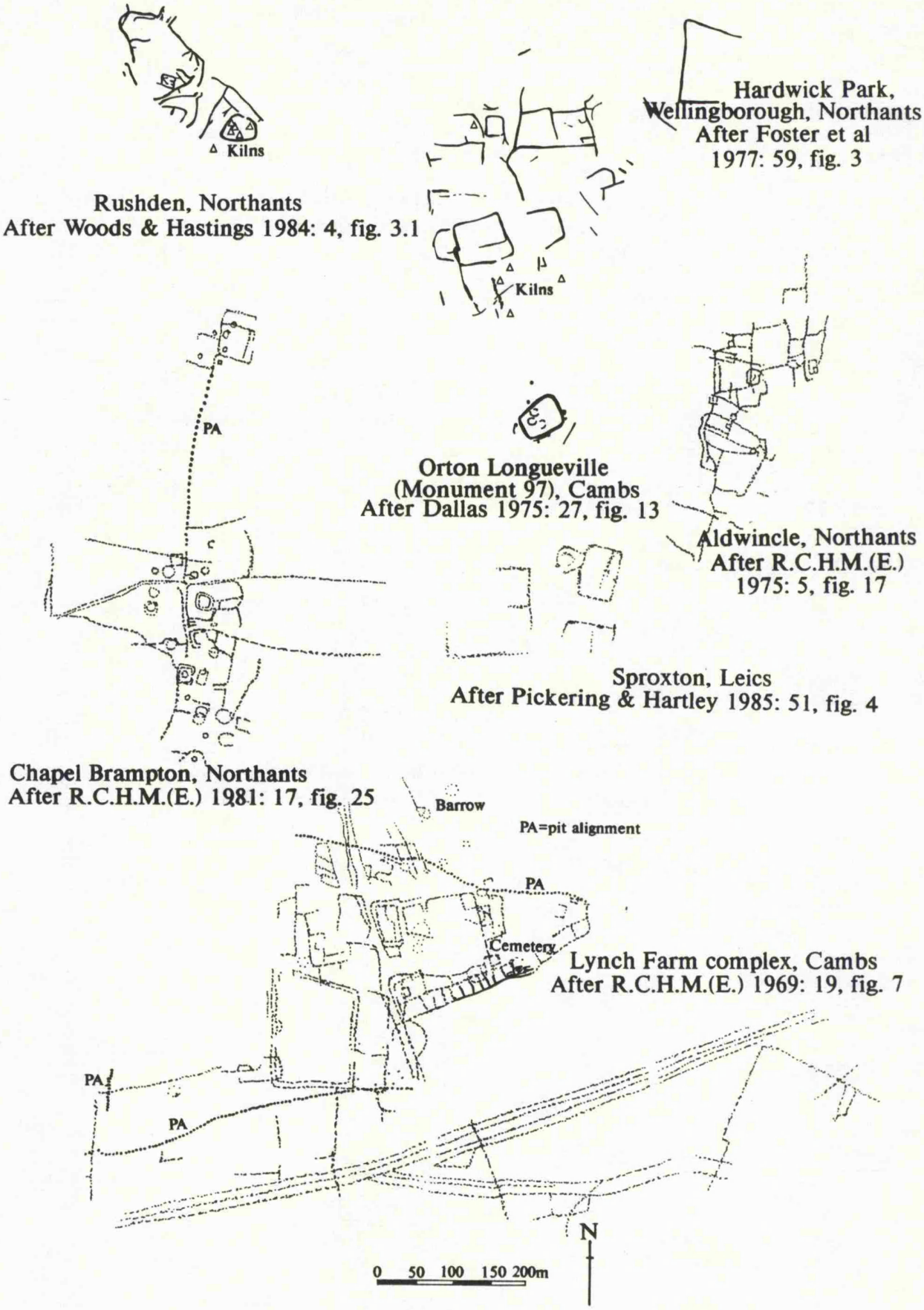


Figure 5.5 Rural sites in the East Midlands

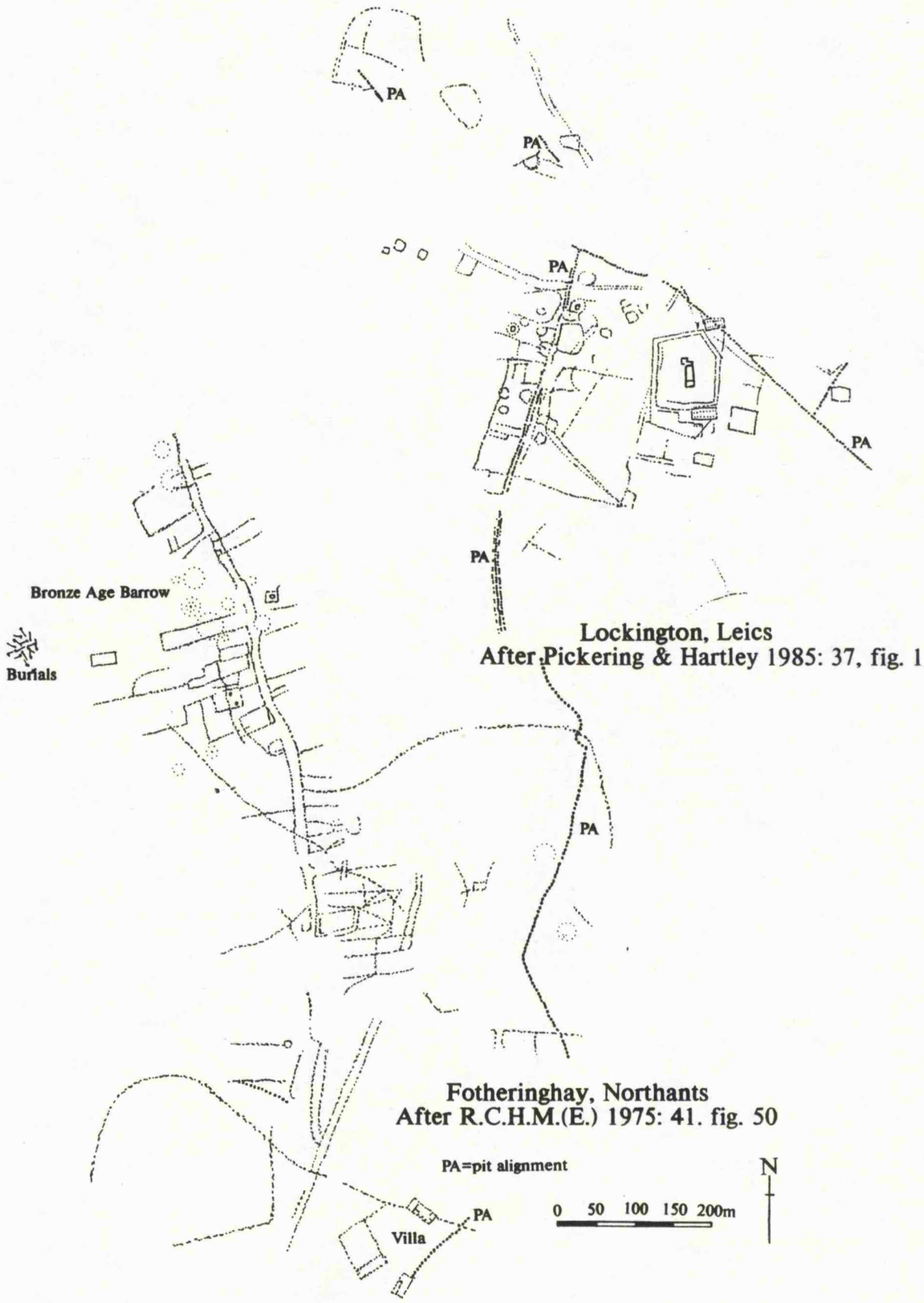


Figure 5.6 Rural sites in the East Midlands

Table 5.2 Settlement morphology - rural examples

Sitename	Type	Description
Hardwick Pk, Wellingborough	Settlement	Series of sub-rectangular enclosures. Late pre-Roman Iron Age settlement, continuing into the 3rd century AD. Pottery production from late pre-Roman Iron Age to c.AD75, mostly kitchen and Belgic style table wares. Conquest period debris included copper-alloy smelting slag, brooches, a coin of Cunobelinus, some iron slag. Rescue excavation uncovered a late 1st century T-shaped corn-drying oven, a lime kiln and length of stone wall. Enclosures maintained to the mid 3rd century, though occupied area shifted (Foster *et al* 1977).
Rushden, Northants	Settlement, Potteries	Irregular enclosure complex and eaves drip gullies of late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement. Some pottery production c. AD 1-60. Mixed subsistence farming, spinning, weaving too. Finds include 6 brooches, coin of Tiberius. Brief phase of intensive production of colour-coated wares, between AD 45-60 (only one season). Followed by domestic occupation, until the mid 3rd century (Woods & Hastings 1984).
Monument 97, Orton Longueville	Settlement	Late Iron Age farmstead, occupation continuing into the early Roman period. Two enclosures, eaves drip gullies of round huts excavated in the main enclosure. Cemetery placed in one corner c. AD 100. Occupation shifted mid 2nd century, though enclosures remained in use. Dump of 3,000 sherds with abandonment of the houses (Dallas 1975).
Sproxton, Leics	Settlement	Rectilinear enclosure with smaller enclosure attached to the west (Pickering & Hartley 1985: 51).
Aldwincle	Settlement	Cropmarks of extensive group of irregular conjoined enclosures. Fieldwalking recovered colour coats, samian, debris of tiled stone buildings, painted wall plaster (Jackson 1970: 39; RCHM(E) 1975: 5).
Chapel Brampton	Village	Enclosure complex, leading off both sides of a trackway. Follows the same line as an earlier pit alignment (RCHM(E) 1981: 17).
Fotheringhay, Northants	Village	AP shows rectilinear enclosures leading off the street. (Villa identified at the southern end by cropmarks and fieldwalking). Origins in 2nd century, most debris of 3rd and 4th century date. Industrial hearths found in trial trench in village. Cemetery area to the west (Brown (ed.) 1971: 17-18; RCHM(E) 1975: 41).
Lockington-Hemington, Leics	Iron Age and Roman settlement, villa	Iron Age complex of irregular and sub-rectangular enclosures generally aligned to a drove. Continued occupation into Roman period and villa complex to the east. Possible boundary set up around southern part of adjacent complex. Pottery includes samian, colour coats, black burnished, Derbyshire ware, mortaria, flagons (Clay 1986).
Lynch Farm	Settlement	Cropmarks of extensive enclosure complex. Pit alignments clear, but Roman period settlement follows the line of a double-ditched trackway to the south. Courtyard set out late 2nd century AD, with rectilinear enclosures leading off the southern edge. Late Roman cemetery arranged at the south-east corner. Mixed farming, some iron working. Pottery mostly Nene Valley grey ware, colour coats, shelly ware. A little samian, few mortaria, no flagons or beakers (RCHM(E) 1969: 19; Jones 1975)
Cotterstock	Villa	Cropmarks of large villa complex. Two main courtyards, with smaller one to east, and traces of further buildings to the north. (Upex 1977).

Late Iron Age and very early Roman settlements appear to be typified by irregular layout. The appearance of regular, rectilinear enclosures seems to be a Roman phenomenon, though there is overlap between these two extremes. Regular layout may have arisen through changes in land tenure, individual enclosures associated with specific households, rather than the communal holdings suggested for late prehistory

(Millett 1990: 91-9). This event was reinforced by the Roman taxation system, assessment/*tributum*, based on individual family holdings (Garnsey & Saller 1987). However, continuity of communally held land, implied by irregular settlement layout, may have required assessments to be set at a more general level. If this connection between site morphology and Roman law is valid, then investigating the appearance of regularly laid out enclosures, and the range of sites with which they were associated, can highlight one aspect of the Romanisation of the landscape. Small towns need to be placed in the chronology of this event. An early date relative to other rural settlements is expected, supporting other evidence for an administrative directive behind small town origins (see pp. 72-5).

Irregular layout is seen on farmsteads and larger villages. The small settlements of Orton Longueville, Rushden and Hardwick Park consisted of several sub-rectangular enclosures, with no clear orientation (see figures 5.5-5.6). These were laid out in the early 1st century AD, and continued in use into the Roman period. Sproxton in Leicestershire is included in this group to show that the distribution of this type of settlement is not restricted to the south and east. The larger settlements of Aldwincle and Chapel Brampton both exhibit irregular plans, and some indication of origins in late prehistory. At Chapel Brampton the southern enclosures are arranged around a double-ditched track. This interestingly follows the course of a pit alignment continuing to another set of enclosures further north. The group of round barrows in the main area of the settlement indicate that this area had been occupied for centuries prior to Roman rule. At Aldwincle there is a general north-south layout, but no visible tracks or droves. Surface debris indicates Roman period occupation, with tiled, painted buildings, but layout conforms to pre-Roman styles.

The transition from late Iron Age to Roman may be reflected in the layout of the Lynch Farm complex (only parts of this complex have been excavated). The series of partial enclosures and double-ditched enclosure to the south and west of the Roman farm appear to be later features, as they cut the trackway to the south. Excluding these, the complex appears to respect the line of a pit alignment to the south-west (but not others) and the large east-west track. The courtyard and southern enclosures at Lynch Farm were laid out in the later 2nd century (Jones 1975). These were oriented about a smaller north-south track; they also follow the same line as the trackway and pit alignment to the south. Limited excavation and surface collections over the main settlement have failed to identify any elaborate buildings, though the newly organised layout suggests a break with late Iron Age settlement patterns. However, maintenance of the same orientation implies that this break was not complete.

The layout of Fotheringhay most closely resembles that of small towns, and this settlement has been identified as a possible small town (Dix 1992a). There is some evidence for iron production, though its location away from a major road may have

limited exchange opportunities. The settlement overlay a Bronze Age barrow cemetery, and seems to disregard several pit alignments. Surface collections and some rescue excavations indicate 2nd century AD origins, like Lynch Farm, though Fotheringhay shows a clearer break with past settlement patterns. A villa has been identified to the south of the village, and it is possible that the village housed estate workers. However, fieldwork over the villa complex generally yielded 3rd to 4th century pot, later than the earliest material from the village. Detailed excavation only can resolve the relation between the village and villa.

An interesting feature is evidence for villas 'taking over' villages. The villa at Lockington-Hemington was placed close to an irregularly laid out village (whose origins lay in the Iron Age, Clay 1986). The western, Iron Age, settlement, like Chapel Brampton, was organised around a double-ditched track, which followed the course of a pit alignment. Further pit alignments ran roughly at right angles from this, and the pre-Roman village could have been laid out with these boundaries in mind. The large rectangular enclosure in the south-west portion of the site may have been a later Roman attempt to enclose the existing village, imposing tenurial control over what had perhaps been commonly held land. Surface collections imply that the village remained in occupation when the villa was set up; it is unlikely that these represent manuring scatters, as cropmarks within this 'enclosed' area remain distinct. A similar relationship has been seen along the Trent Valley, at Cromwell (O'Brien 1979).

The final example of settlement development is Stanwick villa, north of Higham Ferrers (see fig. 5.3; the site is now destroyed). It is one of the few villa complexes to be completely uncovered, and confirms the control villa-owners could have over their estates. In size, the settlement is also comparable with many small towns. Recent excavations uncovered a complex of enclosures, houses and a fairly modest domestic villa building, laid out together in the 2nd century AD (Neal 1989). The excavator suggests that, by the 4th century, these enclosures had become a collection of individual homesteads rather than a dependent village; this remains untested. At the same time, the main range of the villa complex included a baths suite and elaborate house, and the estate presumably still lay in the hands of the villa owner. Parry has argued that the villa took over as a local centre of power, from the adjacent (late Iron Age) hill fort (Parry 1994). Packaging and restructuring of the landscape seems to have taken place much earlier than the emergence of elaborate structures,

Stanwick is a useful parallel for sites like Fotheringhay, showing that relatively simple buildings could be the centres of complex estates, and that the appearance of complex villa buildings may have been a later stage in villa development.

Thus the evidence points towards a reorganisation of tenure in the countryside in the 2nd century. (This seems not to have been restricted to areas around small towns, rather a general trend in the Midlands. O'Brien's work along the Trent (1979) also

identified the 2nd century as a date for change, with the emergence of the first villas, and reorganisation at many smaller settlements). This control was not exerted over the entire landscape, seen with Aldwincle and Chapel Brampton, for example. Major towns represented a new settlement pattern and imposition, with origins in the 1st century. Enclosures at small towns were laid out in the later 1st and early 2nd centuries AD (see table 4.10, p. 72), suggesting controlled, directed planning. Changes in the countryside occurred several generations later than in the major towns, though were contemporary with some small towns. Further work needs to explore the range of sites associated with this 2nd century reorganisation. Restriction to villa estates and small towns would indicate a 'special case' for these settlements, and a break with local traditions based on communal property.

Several small towns abandoned use of regular enclosure forms in later developments (for example, Durobrivae), though original enclosures were maintained at these sites and those that did not expand (pp. 72-5). The driving force behind these regular layouts in the late 1st and 2nd centuries seems to have disappeared in the later Roman period. If the irregular expansion of a few small towns in the later Roman period was controlled from within the settlement alone, this could be Millett's 'native response' (1995a). However, the two small towns where this is most clearly represented, Durobrivae and Irchester, were placed at the top and second place in my small town hierarchy for the study area (pp. 112-114), and were far more elaborate than the small roadside settlements like Shiptonthorpe that Millett associates with a locally driven urbanisation.

Thus the evidence of settlement layout around small towns seems to reinforce the argument for a Roman force behind their origins, though the inclusion of villa complexes and some villages shows that they were not an exclusive group. This problem is explored in the following chapter, where evidence will be drawn from across the study area.

VILLAS AND SMALL TOWNS

Beyond a common break with pre-Roman notions of property ownership, there may have been other links between villas and small towns. Villas have been identified around all the small towns in the study area (see p. 116, the term is taken to exclude many stone-built structures). It is not clear if villa estates were founded as early as small towns, though the construction of elaborate buildings in the countryside in the third century may be a later stage in villa development.

The number and size of villas around major towns has been used to measure both the economic and administrative influences of urban settlements. Local government attracted and was run by elites; major towns also offered a range of social and religious activities not available on smaller settlements. They also needed to

acquire basic food stuffs from rural producers. Millett (1991) argues that the range of services enticed large land owners to base their villas around important towns; one should therefore see clustering of villas around some small towns in the later Roman period, with the supposed devolution of government (Reece 1980, 1993). A weaker association between villas and administrative bases may also be seen. Hodder & Millett (1980) presented a distance-decay model for villas around walled settlements, arguing that major towns had a greater 'catchment area' than smaller centres. This was seen to result from administrative status rather than economic links. Black (1995) has suggested that close association with elites was the major factor in the acquisition of defences at such sites. The appearance of villas outside small towns may indicate long-term association with elites, though opportunities for imperial service and therefore prestige and exemptions from taxation were not available at these small towns. According to Millett's theory, this fact should be manifest in a significantly lower number of villas associated with small towns.

Table 5.1 lists the range of settlements found in the quadrats around the small towns. Villas have been found in all. To bring out differences between quadrats, a modified distance-decay model is used. Table 5.3 lists the distance of villas from each small town (the two major towns are included). These were measured as if on an even plane; no account was taken of surface contours. Figure 5.7 shows the division of each quadrat into 1km wide bands, centring on the small town. These were used to identify the distance category within which each villa lay.

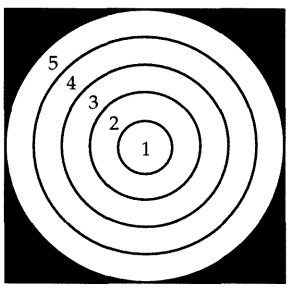


Figure 5.7 Division of 10km x 10km quadrat into 1km wide rings radiating from the small town

Table 5.3 Distance of villas from small towns excluding possible *mansiones*

Major/Small town	0-1km	1-2km	2-3km	3-4km	4-5km	5km plus
Ancaster						Yes
Bannaventa/Whilton Ldg	Yes		Yes			
Durobrivae/Water Newton	Yes	Yes			Yes	
Great Casterton	Yes			Yes		Yes
Irchester			Yes			Yes
Lindum	Yes	Yes				Yes
Margidunum/ East Bridgeford	Yes		Yes			
Ratae	Yes			Yes		Yes
Ashton			Yes		Yes	Yes
Bourne	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Causennis/ Saltersford			Yes		Yes	Yes
Corby			Yes			
Duston			Yes		Yes	Yes
Goadby Marwood		Yes				
Higham Ferrers		Yes		Yes		Yes
Kettering		Yes				
Laxton					Yes	
Medbourne		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Red Hill		Yes		Yes		
Sapperton	Yes				Yes	
Thistleton		Yes				Yes
Titchmarsh			Yes		Yes	Yes
Vernemetum/Willoughby			Yes			

A straight comparison of villa numbers around small towns would not give meaningful results. The bands that represent distances from small towns cover different areas of land, that closest to the small town being the smallest. Purely in statistical terms, the chances of finding a settlement in the 4-5km band are greater than of finding one in the 1-2km band simply due to the greater area of land encompassed by the former. This difference needs to be incorporated into the distance-decay model - the process is called 'normalisation'. This effectively converts the data (table 5.3) from totals associated with a range of differently sized categories to totals associated with categories of equally sized areas of land.

Figure 5.7 shows the division of quadrats into the 6 distance categories. These are in the form of discs, the last enclosed by a square. The main task was to find the set of six numbers needed to convert the 'raw' totals of table 5.3, based on the size of the distance categories. The amount of land covered by each distance category was calculated, using the standard equation to find the area of a circle:

$$\text{area} = \pi * r^2$$

where π is the mathematical constant 3.1416, * represents the multiplication function, and r is the radius of the circle. The area of each disc was calculated by finding the area of the larger disc as if it were a circle, and subtracting the area of the smaller. Thus to calculate the 4-5km disc, the areas of 5km radius and 4km radius circles were found, and the smaller subtracted from the larger:

$$(\pi*5^2) - (\pi*4^2) = (\pi * 25) - (\pi * 16) = 78.54 - 50.2656 = 28.2744\text{km}^2$$

The area of land covered by the 5-6km band was found by subtracting the area of a 5km radius circle from that of a 10km x 10km square (i.e. the quadrat size):

$(10 * 10) - (\pi * 5^2) \quad = \quad 100 - 78.54 \quad = \quad 21.46km^2$

Finally, the differences in area were expressed as multiples of the smallest one, to give a clearer indication of the scale of increases between distance categories. These six figures were used to 'normalise' the data in table 5.3, by dividing the raw total for each distance category by the relevant ratio, given below.

Distance category	**Conversion**	**Area/km2**	**Ratio**
0-1km	$(\pi*1^2) - (\pi*0^2)$	3.1416	1
1-2km	$(\pi*2^2) - (\pi*1^2)$	9.4248	3
2-3km	$(\pi*3^2) - (\pi*2^2)$	15.712	5
3-4km	$(\pi*4^2) - (\pi*3^2)$	21.9912	7
4-5km	$(\pi*5^2) - (\pi*4^2)$	28.2744	9
5-6km	$10^2 - (\pi*5^2)$	21.46	6.83

The two possible associations between towns and villas were economic and administrative. The hierarchy established at the end of chapter 4 identified Durobrivae and Irchester as probable and Bourne and Causennis as possible economic centres (though on a reduced scale compared with the major towns). Those small towns where administrative roles appear to have been dominant were Ancaster, Bannaventa, Great Casterton and Margidunum. Medbourne, Titchmarsh and Vernemetum were suggested as possible sites with *mansiones*. Settlements with limited economic or administrative roles, but prominent productive centres were Ashton, Corby, Goadby Marwood, Higham Ferrers, Kettering, Laxton, Sapperton and Thistleton. Two comparisons were made:

(1) Villa distribution around economic centres was set against that for the other small towns, and

(2) settlements where administrative roles were dominant were compared with the sites of specialist production.

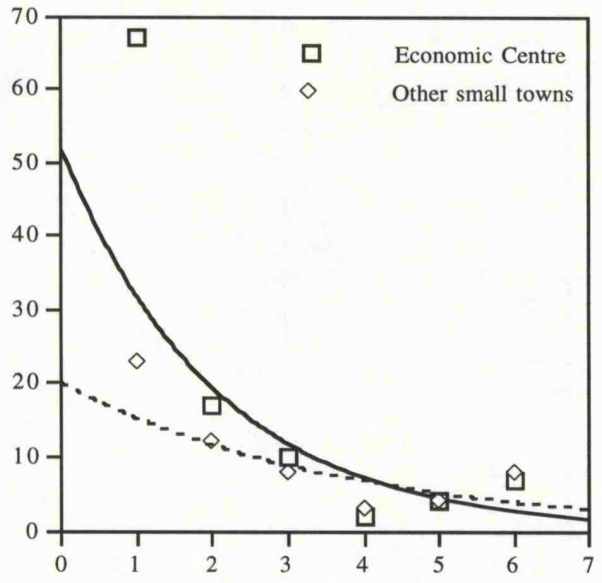


Figure 5.8 Distance of villas from economic centres and other small towns, normalised to areas of equal size. 1-6 refer to the six distance categories

There seems to be some correlation between the economic centres and villa distribution within 1km of the settlement. However, the similarity between the two groups of towns after 1km implies that villa location was not influenced solely by proximity to the more important economic centres. The slight increase over 4km from towns reinforces this conclusion. Figure 5.9 compares administrative bases with specialist production centres (excluding Durobrivae and the major towns).

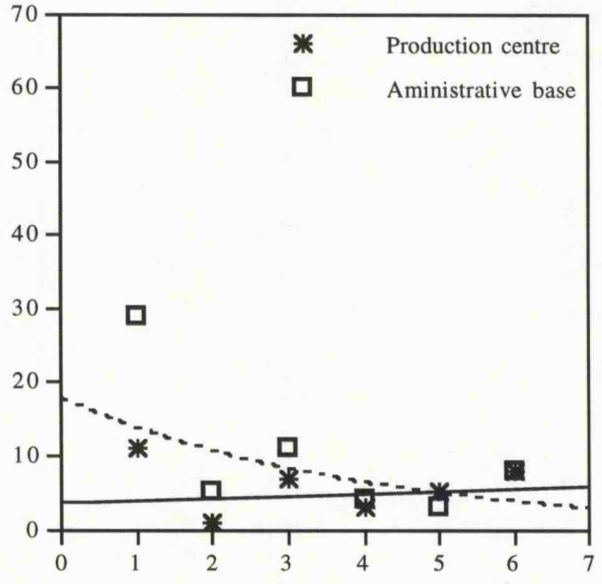


Figure 5.9 Distribution of villas around Administrative bases and Industrial settlements, normalised

The results are interesting. Administrative bases show a peak within 1km, like economic centres, but on a much reduced scale. Production centres though appear to have had no correlation with the location of villa estates. The low occurrence of villas by these settlements indicates that the difference is one of scale, rather than absolute avoidance. It is also significant that the group of Production centres consists solely of unwalled small towns, and contrasts greatly with the walled and major towns represented by Administrative bases and Economic centres (three unwalled settlements included with the latter).

All graphs show an increase in villa occurrence with distance from small towns, which seems to indicate that villa distribution was not focused around the small towns at all. This reinforces the conclusions of chapter 4, that any market based at the majority of the small towns would have been too limited to act as a substitute for the major towns, particularly for villa occupiers. Likewise, any rural surpluses required to keep small town populations were either insignificant, or came from other rural settlements. This is explored further.

SMALL TOWN FUNCTIONS (I) ECONOMIC

Villas, agricultural production and getting to market

During analysis of the settlement patterns for each quadrat, it became clear that the distribution of villas differed when compared with that of other settlements. In particular, proximity to Roman roads and rivers came across as a significant factor, suggesting an important link with lines of communication. Although the data set is incomplete, sufficient fieldwork has been carried out around most of these small towns to provide a reflection of settlement complexity in the Roman period. Trends in this distribution are therefore assumed to reflect differences in settlement location in antiquity.

Figures 5.1-5.4 (pp. 193-6, vol. ii) illustrate the roads and rivers around each small town. Villas were farms and highly Romanised complexes, relying on agricultural and cultural exchange with urban markets. Hodder (1974) and Peacock (1982) have explored transport costs to draw up marketing models for low-value goods like coarse pottery. Their basic premise, that time rather than distance was crucial in costs, is alluded to here. Over long periods, this played a role in determining the success of production centres of all but the most prestigious items. Proximity to roads must have been significant for the movement of agricultural surpluses to markets, essential to the whole population of Roman Britain but seen in its most extreme with villas. Whether this was to the closest small town though remains in doubt (see above). Roads connected officially recognised settlements, illustrated by the Antonine Itinerary and Ravenna Cosmography. They were passages to Roman culture, embodied in the *civitas* capitals and *coloniae*. Villa owners looked farther afield than occupants of smaller

settlements, to the major towns. Location in a river valley was linked both with the need to move agricultural produce, and a varied landscape suitable for mixed farming.

Tables 5.4-5.5 summarises the proximity of villas to Roman roads and rivers compared with other settlements. Focus is on the whole quadrat, reflecting the importance of roads in leading to centres. Not all small towns can be viewed as central places. However, easy access to major roads made travel to major and small towns quicker than shorter distances along dirt trackways. Those settlements closest to roads would have been able to bypass the nearest small town for larger centres. Villas further away from roads may have had stronger ties to the nearest small town. Transport by river would have been more feasible for longer journeys, off-setting the effort required to move goods to and from boats at either end of the journey. The two major towns are included in this analysis, to illustrate settlement distribution around major centres.

Table 5.4 Location of villas and other settlements to roads

Small town	**<1km from roads**	**Even spread across all categories**	**Mostly 0-2km from roads**	**Mostly over 2km from roads**	**Unsure**
Around Ancaster		Sites	Villas		
Around Bannaventa/ Whilton Lodge		Villas			Sites
Around Durobrivae/ Water Newton	Villas		Sites		
Around G Casterton	Villas	Sites			
Around Irchester	Villas	Sites			
Around Margidunum/ East Bridgeford	Villas			Sites	
Around Ashton				Villas Sites	
Around Bourne	Villas				Sites - Fens
Around Causennis/ Saltersford		Villas Sites			
Around Corby				Villas Sites	
Around Duston		Villas		Sites	
Around Goadby Marwood		Sites	Villas		
Around Higham Ferrers	Villas	Sites			
Around Kettering			Villas Sites		
Around Laxton				Villas Sites	
Around Medbourne	Villas	Sites			
Around Red Hill					Villas Sites
Around Sapperton					Villas Sites
Around Thistleton	Villas			Sites	
Around Titchmarsh		Sites		Villas	
Around Vernemetum/ Willoughby			Villa	Sites	
Major Towns Lindum/Lincoln		Sites	Villas		
Ratae/Leicester		Sites	Villas		

Table 5.5 Location of villas and other settlements to rivers

Small town	<1km from rivers	Even spread across all categories	Mostly 0-2km from rivers	Mostly over 2km from rivers	Unsure
Around Durobrivae/ Water Newton	Villas		Sites		
Around G Casterton	Villas	Sites			
Around Irchester	Villas	Sites			
Around Margidunum/ East Bridgeford				Villas Sites	
Around Ashton		Sites		Villas	
Around Bourne			Villas		Sites (Fens)
Around Causennis/ Saltersford	Villas			Sites	
Around Duston				Villas Sites	
Around Higham Ferrers	Villas	Sites			
Around Kettering	Villa	sites			
Around Laxton	Villa	Sites			
Around Medbourne		Villas		Sites	
Around Red Hill			Villas Sites		
Around Titchmarsh	Villas	Sites			
Major towns Lindum/Lincoln		Sites	Villas		
Ratae/Leicester			Villas	Sites	

Two roughly defined groups emerge, those quadrats where villas and other rural settlements shared a similar range of locations, and those where villas differed from other settlements. Fieldwork around Bannaventa, Bourne, Red Hill and Sapperton was felt to be too limited (to the west of Bourne in particular) to make valid conclusions over rural settlement distribution.

Similar distribution

Ashton - most around 2km from road and Nene
Corby - all far from Gartree Road (no river nearby)
Duston - even distribution
Goadby Marwood - even distribution
Kettering - generally within 2km to roads; villas slightly closer to the Ise

Varied distribution

Ancaster - villas markedly closer to roads (no river nearby)
Durobrivae - villas focused around roads and Nene
Gt Casterton - villas closer to Welland and Gwash
Irchester - villas closer to roads and Nene
Margidunum - villas closer to Watling Street (no river nearby)
Causennis - villas closer to the Witham
Higham Ferrers - villas markedly closer to roads and Nene
Laxton - villas focused on Welland and tributary of the Nene; other sites far from road and rivers
Medbourne - villas markedly closer to Gartree Road
Thistleton - villas markedly closer to roads (no river nearby)
Titchmarsh - villas along the Nene
Vernemetum - villas markedly closer to roads (no river nearby)
Lindum - villas slightly closer to roads, Witham and Car/Fosse Dykes
Ratae - villas slightly closer to roads; other sites far from Soar and tributary

Where differences emerge between the location of villas and other rural sites, the former were found closer to roads or rivers than the mass of other sites nearby. This group includes all the walled towns, possible market centres, though also specialist production centres. The latter were not seen as market centres (see pp. 112-14). Similarities in rural settlement location were found only around some unwalled small towns. The examples of Lindum and Ratae show that villas may have been situated slightly closer to roads in comparison with other sites, though were not restricted to river valleys. Their situation by roads may indicate movement of surpluses overland to the major towns.

In eight cases villas were placed closer to roads than surrounding settlements: Ancaster, Thistleton, Vernemetum, Durobrivae, Irchester, Margidunum, Higham Ferrers and Medbourne. Villas may have focused on these small towns for the sale of agricultural surpluses, with two possible exceptions: i) Higham Ferrers, where nearby Irchester was the probable market, and ii) Medbourne, where goods may have been transported along the Gartree Road to Ratae. Overall though, an association with river valleys is more prominent around small towns, and these villas may have transported surpluses more easily to distant markets rather than shorter distances across land. The results, although tentative, add to the weak association between villas and small towns seen in the modified distance-decay analysis (pp. 130-5). In particular, villas appear to have been able to 'by-pass' the lesser small towns, those acting as specialist production centres alone. The relationships between centres of non-agricultural production and surrounding settlements is explored below.

Non-agricultural production

Many small towns seem to have had weak links with villas, and by implication were of minor importance as markets for agricultural produce. Non-agricultural production was a major activity in the East Midlands, particularly around the Nene and Welland valleys, and small towns were important production centres. There was also extensive production around small towns, implying that many of the goods made at the small towns were not for local consumption. This picture is most extreme with metal blooms and finished items.

Iron Production

Major smelting centres were Corby, Goadby Marwood, Higham Ferrers, Kettering, Laxton, Thistleton and 2nd century Sapperton. Important smithing centres were located at Durobrivae, Ashton, Sapperton and Vernemetum. Many other settlements was involved in metal production in the East Midlands, shown in table 5.6 (rural settlements were divided into villas and other sites). Most evidence for metal working

was from slag spreads alone, and in most cases insufficient detail was available to distinguish between smelting and smithing sites. The limited group of excavated sites is used to suggest a weak relation between small towns and surrounding settlements; a regional assessment of the organisation of metal production and trade is put forward in the following chapter. Details are provided in appendix B, and summaries presented in the two tables below. The distribution maps in figures 5.1-5.4 (pp. 193-6, vol. ii) include the location of iron producing sites.

Table 5.6 Settlements involved in iron production around major and small towns

Small town	Villas	Other sites	Ore in quadrat
Around Durobrivae/ Water Newton (smithing)	1 Smelting	6 Smelting, Smithing	No?
Around Great Casterton		1	Yes
Around Irchester		9	Extensive, Good
Around Ashton (smithing)		2	No
Around Bourne	2	Many - Fen Edge Smithing	No
Around Causennis/ Saltersford		2	Yes, Good
Around Corby (smelting)	1	8 Smelting	Extensive, Mediocre
Around Duston		3	Yes
Around Goadby Marwood (smelting)		1	Extensive, Good
Around Higham Ferrers (smelting)		1	Yes, Mediocre
Around Kettering (smelting)		8 Smelting	Extensive, Mediocre
Around Laxton (smelting)		12 Smelting	Yes
Around Medbourne	1	3	Yes
Around Sapperton (smelting/smithing)		1	No?
Around Titchmarsh	1 Smithing?	1	Yes
Major Town Around Ratae		1	No

See table 4.15 (p. 86) on ore quality around small towns. A small outcrop may have been exploited around Durobrivae, though the nearest known outcrops occur outside the quadrat (figure 2.7, p. 192 for location of ore outcrops).

Iron production took place on a wide range of sites. Small-scale smithing continued from pre-Roman practices. Alongside the appearance of small towns specialising in iron production, other specialist sites can be found, including villas. In general, there was a reduction in rural iron production through the Roman period. However, this did not coincide with the development of iron production at small towns, and the continuity of production to meet very local needs indicates weak ties between the small town and countryside.

Smithing on farmsteads, as a subsistence activity, was fairly common in the pre-Roman Iron Age, and continued on a lesser scale through the whole of the Roman period (for example Rothersthorpe, near Duston, Brown (ed.) 1975; settlement near Higham Ferrers, Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14). There were also a few settlements showing

specialisation in iron production even prior to conquest (Weekley and Geddington, near Kettering, Jackson & Dix 1987). By the end of the 1st century/early 2nd century this scale of industrial production was apparent at more sites, alongside that emerging at small towns (for example, Bulwick, near Laxton, Jackson (ed.) 1970: 39-40). A combination of iron and pottery production, like many small towns, was also seen at Wellingborough, near Irchester (Brown (ed.) 1971: 27, 1972: 33-7), though this settlement did not continue in occupation into the 2nd century. Involvement of villa owners with iron production is seen from an early stage, though contrasts with other settlements as this production appears to have taken place for short periods of time only (Sacrewell, near Durobrivae (Challands 1974a), involved in smelting in the late 4th century). Iron production also took place at Collyweston, a religious complex (Taylor (ed.) 1955: 133-4). Unfortunately, excavation at this site was carried out under very difficult conditions, and this smelting cannot be related stratigraphically to the temples.

Thus a complex picture emerges, with the appearance of small town production as a later stage in the changing organisation of iron production. Moreover, the occurrence of several settlements involved in iron smelting on an industrial scale raises questions about the status of Corby, Goadby Marwood, Higham Ferrers, Laxton and possibly Thistleton (paralleled with Collyweston). The first four were all placed low down in the small town hierarchy presented on pp. 112-14. Location close to a major road may not be sufficient justification to elevate these settlements above the sites found at Bulwick and Geddington-Weekley. As with many small towns, these three complexes have been largely destroyed during iron ore extraction; rescue excavations at Bulwick found loosely spaced buildings, though extensive remains had been missed during topsoil removal (Jackson 1970, 1979). At present there is little to separate them from the four small towns.

The intensity of iron working seen in the study area, particularly in the early Roman period, may have been in excess of local needs. This is certainly the case with production at small towns, and several marketing models are suggested.

Smithing centres produced goods that were relatively easy to market, in comparison with those specialising in iron smelting, where a few important buyers can be envisaged. The importance of small town production in the locality and region varied, reflected in the range of sites found around these small towns. Iron blooms may have been transported to smithing centres, both from other small towns and rural producers. Six options are suggested:

(i) widespread smelting on the small town alone, sending blooms to smiths elsewhere (probably some smithing on the site, but not specialist). Examples: Higham Ferrers, Thistleton

(ii) widespread smelting in both the small town and surrounding settlements, though activity at the small town was more intensive and over a longer period. Blooms mostly sent elsewhere. Examples: Goadby Marwood

(iii) widespread smelting in both the small town and surrounding settlements, with the small town as one of several areas of intensive iron production. Blooms mostly sent elsewhere. Examples: Corby, Kettering, Laxton

(iv) occasional smelting taking place at the small town, for local and immediate use. Examples: Durobrivae, Medbourne? (and Ratae)

(v) small town an important smithing centre, probably receiving blooms from rural smelting sites, or further afield. Examples: Durobrivae, Ashton, Sapperton, Vernemetum

(vi) occasional smithing seen at the small town, for local and immediate use only. Examples: Ancaster? Great Casterton? Margidunum

Trade in blooms to the important smithing centres must have been extensive, and took place on a smaller scale for the minor smithing activities found at the Fen Edge (Hayes & Lane 1992). Those small towns involved in iron smelting need not have supplied the smithing centres though, as alternate settlements were available closer to hand (Mackreth 1995: 151 suggests production at Laxton and Bedford Purlieus for Durobrivae). Ratae and Lindum may have taken some of the iron blooms, though the only evidence for iron working comes from Ratae, and this ended in the middle 2nd century (Esmonde-Cleary 1987). More distant markets are therefore implied, either military or civilian. Regional and long-distance trade of Mancetter-Hartshill and lower Nene Valley pottery is well established (Swan 1984: 19); iron blooms and finished goods may also have been moved over long distances. This issue is covered in the next chapter, where production and exchange in the study area as a whole are examined.

These results indicate a lack of economic centrality, but not importance, for several small towns which needs to be investigated from other stances. Pottery production was also widespread in the East Midlands, and seen at most of the small towns. All settlements involved produced marketable goods, rather than a selection involved in iron production. The investigation follows the same approach used to study the varying importance of iron production across the region.

Pottery Production: small town and country

The siting of potteries was not restricted by the location of raw materials to the same extent as iron production. Suitable clays were easily obtained, though analysis of fabrics from several kilns in the lower Nene Valley indicates the use of particular (unlocated) deposits (p. 41). Production ranged in scale from the household to large industries, reflected in the quality and quantity of kilns and products. Numerous kilns

have been found along the Nene, and the Trent appears to have been associated with potteries, mainly producing kitchen wares. The major centre around Durobrivae made a wide range of vessels in several fabrics, though most famously colour coats; Mancetter-Hartshill specialised in mortaria and table wares; the Swanpool industry near Lindum produced mainly grey wares, and some colour coats. Production at the first two settlements increased dramatically in the mid 2nd century, and in the third century at Swanpool. Alongside these major industries, lesser centres developed, and were the major sources of pottery for most settlements (Fulford & Huddleston 1991: 39-40).

It is easier to date potteries than iron-producing settlements. Wasters were usually dumped close to the place of production, and are relatively easy to date. Fieldwork has tended to concentrate on kilns (hearths and furnaces), more easily detected by the remote sensing techniques used on the predominantly rescue excavations carried out across the East Midlands. Relatively few sites have been fully sampled. Swan 1984 provides a thorough survey of kilns in Britain, with summaries for each kiln in microfiche. Table 5.7 list the number of settlements around small and major towns where kilns have been found (shown on figures 5.1-5.4, pp. 193-6, vol. ii).

Table 5.7 Settlements involved in pottery production around small and major towns

Small town	Villa	Other sites
Around Bannaventa/ Whilton Lodge	1	1
Around Durobrivae/ Water Newton	1	Numerous
Around Irchester	1	4
Around Corby	1	2
Around Duston	1?	10
Around Higham Ferrers	See Irchester for duplication of sites	
Around Kettering	1	6
Around Laxton		8
Around Sapperton		1
Around Thistleton		2
Around Titchmarsh		1
Major Towns Lindum		18
Ratae		3

The development away from household production in late prehistory to specialists in the Roman period can be seen around small towns. A decline in the number of single kilns is seen around Irchester, Duston and Kettering in particular, with very few examples from the 4th century (Wellingborough, with evidence for iron and pottery production, cited above, p. 140; Swan 1984: fiche 521-42). In particular, the 1st century was one of change. A military base was set up at Longthorpe Farm, to supply the adjacent fortress (Dannell 1975: 18-20). The potters at Rushden, producing fine colour coated wares for one season alone (Woods & Hastings 1984), may have been

following a mobile military market, though sherds have also been recovered from civilian sites. The short-term production of early colour coats at Irchester and Hardingstone has been identified as part of this trend (Woods 1969: 1-20). Occasional entrepreneurial activity in the 2nd century may be implied by the limited fine ware production at Great Casterton and Irchester (table 4.12, p. 84), though these failed to compete with the Nene Valley producers. Sites making both iron and pottery appear to belong to the 1st and 2nd centuries (Wellingborough, above; possibly longer production at Bulwick, Jackson 1970: 39-40; King's Cliffe, Taylor (ed.) 1937: 234). The Nene Valley industries were well distributed along the river, illustrated by the mass of kilns found at Sibson and Stibbington (fig. 5.1, p. 120; Swan 1984: fiche 372-82). A similar spread is seen with the Swanpool kilns (fig. 5.4, p. 123). Occasional production once these industries developed was unusual, and only two examples were seen: a single 4th century kiln from Great Weldon villa, near Corby (Taylor (ed.) 1954: 93-5, 1955: 135, 1956: 133-4), and the early 3rd century kilns found at Wakerley farmstead, near Laxton (Brown (ed.) 1975a: 163; Wilson (ed.) 1874: 434).

Finally, the occurrence of several sites associated with pottery and metal production serve as parallels for Kettering and Corby. As with iron smelting centres, such specialisation was seen on a large scale at a wider range of sites than the named small towns. This problem is examined in the following chapter.

Although pottery production became centralised, major production centres themselves spread over large areas, and smaller suppliers were common. From the mid 2nd century onwards, pottery was increasingly supplied through markets, and presumably the same held for iron supply. However, the two-stage production involved in making iron indicates a divergence in marketing strategies between pottery and iron. Small towns were involved as suppliers of pottery and iron, though so were many other sites. Only a few small towns may have acted as markets, and many may have been by-passed for larger centres. The following section looks at local supply problems in some more detail.

Production and Local Exchange

Most small towns appear to have had limited influence as markets (pp. 107ff), this being most extreme for those small towns specialising in non-agricultural production alone. Villa distribution may have focused on roads and rivers, with the aim of bypassing such small towns for larger markets (the exceptions being Durobrivae, Irchester, Bourne and Causennis, see above, and pp. 112-14). Explaining the nature of markets at small towns with a prominent administrative role or focus on non-agricultural production is problematic, and the subject of the following discussion.

Many small towns may have been able to provide most of their basic foodstuffs (pp. 89-90). Those small towns identified as administrative sites, with weak economic

bases, appear not to have had the services or goods with which to attract a rural population. Although many other small towns were specialist iron and pottery production centres, they did not have a monopoly. Exchange of pottery or iron goods for rural agricultural surpluses was, by implication, limited in the immediate vicinity of these sites, hence the suggestion that much small town production was for a more distant buyer.

Rural producers still needed to market their goods, both agricultural and non-agricultural; small towns may have been the places of exchange, though as focal points for annual or more regular fairs (Hingley's 'local centres', 1989). A recent study of markets in Roman Italy revealed the importance of fairs for shaping relations in the countryside (Frayn 1993). The legal framework existed to accommodate such markets in addition to chartered towns, though shows that these too were controlled by town *ordines* (Frayn 1993: 121-3 cites a case where the local ordo opposed the petition of a villa owner to set up a market on his estate). Small town origins indicate a link with the Roman administration (pp. 61-3, 72-4), even for those sites that failed to acquire defences, and they were mostly situated on major roads and/or rivers; these may have made small towns attractive options for the grant of a market licence from the major towns, though does not rule out the possibility of other settlements acting as local fairs. The example of Stanwick, (p. 129) shows that villas could be large, nucleated settlements too. This explanation removes the need to portray small towns as service centres and consumers of rural surpluses, and although administrative activities and production may have looked elsewhere, social relations could still have been rooted in the locality.

To explore this idea, the location of rural pottery and iron producers was examined in relation to road and river connections to small towns. Pottery or iron made some distance from small towns may not have been sold through their limited markets, but rather for very local consumption. Those settlements situated more than 2km away from a road or river leading to the nearest small town may have had such a local focus, and are listed below (first century settlements are excluded, as small town origins lay around AD 100):

Places of production distant from roads, rivers and small towns

Nearest small town:	
Bannaventa	Long Buckby kiln, 1st-2nd century AD
Corby	Gretton, Roman iron (smelting?)
Duston	Chapel Bramton kiln, 1st-3rd century
Sapperton	Ingoldsby, slag from Roman settlement

Only a few sites emerge as possible rural suppliers of pottery and iron. Looking through the distribution maps shown in figures 5.1-5.4 (pp. 120-123), this is not through

lack of fieldwork; there seems to be a strong correlation between production sites and general access to roads or rivers. The majority of such sites therefore had reasonable access to the nearest small town, and support the theory that these acted as minor focal points. Nor need this role as a local fair have run counter to the argument that much specialist production at small towns was for more distant buyers. Villas may not have been part of these local networks, shown in the weak links between villa location and small towns specialising in non-agricultural production alone (p. 134ff).

At this point it is worth referring back to the evidence of coins from small towns (pp. 93-7, espec. fig. 4.1), where patterns of coin loss at the few sites analysed did not conform to urban styles. Durobrivae, suggested as a market centre, did not exhibit a closer affinity with urban sites. General information from the other small towns in the study area gave the 4th century as a peak period for coin loss, and use, placing small towns with rural sites. If a large group of small towns operated as the bases for occasional fairs, the rules surrounding exchange need not have run along the same lines as those used in major towns. Barter may have played a significant role in the early Roman period, with coin use picking up in the 3rd and 4th centuries. That Durobrivae appears to fit in with this reconstruction weakens the case for this site acting as a market centre. Two exceptions to the 4th century as a peak period of coin loss were Margidunum and Ancaster. Both sites had prominent administrative roles, and Ancaster may have acted as a local cult centre (in the early Roman period). Weak integration into 4th century exchange networks is implied by coin loss patterns. Coin loss at Great Casterton, identified as another administrative site with a weak economic base, peaked in the 4th century, indicating that those small towns labelled as administrative sites did not behave in the same way economically.

Stanwick villa can again be mentioned as a possible place of exchange. Over 3,000 coins were recovered in the recent excavations, with issues up to Honorius and Arcadius (Dix 1987a; Neal 1989). Although a detailed breakdown is not available, published information did not mention any sizeable hoards. This collection is on a par with those of small towns. It must further reinforce the argument that rural exchange operated through fairs as well as more formal market places, and that the coin loss at small towns generally reflects that of fairs.

Thus some small towns may have served as local fairs, though not all. This involvement in local exchange networks did not follow the division of small towns into specialist production, religious or administrative sites, though may have been closer for the first two. Durobrivae's role as an exchange centre may have also followed more rural lines than the market-based economy of major towns.

The following section explores the range of religious beliefs and practices seen around small towns. If the socio-cultural background of those living in small towns was rooted in the locality, this should be reflected in similarities with beliefs and

practices at surrounding settlements. A difference between major and small towns was revealed by the wider range of deities venerated at the major towns (pp. 97ff), though was most extreme for the unwalled sites.

RELIGION

The review of beliefs and practices at small towns in the previous chapter revealed that Romano-Celtic and Graeco-Roman deities were dominant (p. 98ff). The most complex ranges of beliefs were held by the populations of the two major towns and Durobrivae, with Tripontium and Ashton showing uncommon association with Pagan Oriental and Christian beliefs respectively. Moreover, religious complexity did not directly correlate with economic or administrative importance. The burial evidence was less clear cut. This section explores religious complexity around small towns, to see the extent to which it was matched in rural settlements. In particular, evidence for contrasting practices between villas and other sites is sought, to match the differences seen in the economic sphere. Table 5.10 summarises the range of artefacts and buildings identified around small towns; details are given in appendix D. The major towns are included in this analysis to see if their cosmopolitan nature had any impact or reflection on the surrounding population.

Table 5.10 Religious finds around small towns

Around small town	Evidence
Ancaster	Statue, life-size human; 310mm limestone relief of ?Mercury (Trollope 1857: 139-43; Frere 1961: 229-31).
Durobrivae/ Water Newton	Statue, bronze male (random find, Peterborough Museum rec. no. 486) Statues, life-size, of Apollo, Hercules and Minerva (near settlement, Hartshorne 1847: 13-15) Temple, Romano-Celtic, and strap-end decorated with a peacock (4th century timber-built settlement, Chadwick-Hawkes 1976; Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 564) Spoon handle in the form of a male head (timber-built settlement, Dix 1985) Miniature of a cockerel; crude portrayal of a human head (found at elaborate building, Toynbee 1974) Production of face urns, vessels decorated with Mercury, and an Archer (4th century pottery, Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 139) Special disposal of fine ironwork in the Nene in the late Bronze Age and Iron Age (random find, Frere (ed.) 1984: 299; 1985: 287)
G Casterton	Statue of a 'Roman goddess' (found near settlement, Lincs SMR, under Stamford)
Irchester	Horse and Rider figurine (found near settlement, Beds SMR rec. no. 2654)
Margidunum/ East Bridgeford	Limestone altar and bronze figurine of ?Mars (random find, Green 1976: 166)
Causennis/ Saltersford	Horse & Rider brooch (random find, Lincs SMR, under Grantham)
Corby	Statue, bronze Minerva (random find near elaborate structure, Green 1976: 181)
Higham	Horse & Rider figurine (found on settlement near Irchester, see above) Temple (to Sabazius??) on villa complex, small bronze frog. Set up over Bronze Age burial mound. More extensive finds from estate: fragments of sculptures of Minerva, river god, slave-girl, trampled barbarian, Celtic style head, plain altar; miniature bronze axe and a pipeclay Venus figurine (Dix 1987; Curteis 1992: 113-6).
Laxton	Temple complex: 2 polygonal and 2 circular shrines, and more stone-founded structures (Taylor (ed.) 1955: 133-4; Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 566-9).
Sapperton	Relief, depicting a Genius? (random find, Whitwell 1970: 127)
Thistleton	Statue: arm of female figure, bronze (random find, Green 1976: 167)
Titchmarsh	Relief of ?Mercury (random find, Woodfield 1978) Jupiter column (found near elaborate structure, Woodfield 1978)
Vernemetum/ Willoughby	Bronze brooch depicting a human head (random find, Lincs SMR, under Willoughby)
Major Towns Lindum	Temple: inscription to Mars Rigonometis and the Emperor's Numen (Whitwell 1970: 122) Three plain altars (during development, Linc SMR, under Greetwell) Bronze fitting in shape of Mars' head (Lincs SMR, under Nettleham) Special disposal of fine ironwork into the Witham, late Bronze Age and Iron Age (Lincs SMR, under Washingborough)
Ratae	Altar with a relief of a bearded man (Green 1976: 166) 'Erotic' clay plaque (Green 1976L 166)

Both Graeco-Roman and Romano-Celtic practices were widely held around major and small towns. Overlap between the two is seen with the Jupiter column found near Ringstead villa (Woodfield 1978), its identification based on similarities with more complete examples from Gaul. These Jupiter columns served as shrines; another has been found at Irchester, confirmation of shared beliefs between small towns and the countryside (p. 98). Another temple complex, Romano-Celtic style, has been found near Laxton, at Collyweston (Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 566-9). Two more temples were identified, at Lynch Farm farming complex (Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 564), near Durobrivae

and Stanwick villa, near Higham Ferrers (Curteis (ed.) 1992). The temple at Lynch Farm was timber-built, and its small size implies private use. A strap-end decorated with a peacock was found at this site, indicating knowledge of Pagan Oriental images. Stanwick (Dix 1987a; Curteis (ed.) 1992) emerges as the most complex site. The small shrine found at the complex has been tentatively identified with the Oriental god Sabazius, though the only image associated with the building was a small bronze frog. Although this creature was an associate of Sabazius, the link may not be sufficiently conclusive, and the Romano-Celtic layout of the shrine suggests a more locally inspired religious practice. Figures of Graeco-Roman deities and popular images had been broken up in antiquity and used as hard core for the late baths building. This implies a strong break with past practices, though was not a unique event, as the sculptures found at Ancaster had been reused as grave covers in the late Roman period. The one other religious centre implied may have been near the kiln producing vessels depicting Mercury and an Archer (Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 139).

Evidence from around Lindum shows close association with Romano-Celtic and Graeco-Roman practices, possibly influenced by the presence of the *colonia*. A temple to Mars Rigonometis is implied by the finds and altars recovered (Whitwell 1970: 122). This god was named with the emperor's *numen* on one inscription; the *colonia* may have provided the followers of Mars Rigonometis, who is more closely associated with military zones. Webster (1995) has suggested that epigraphic evidence for name-pairing was associated with higher status officials rather than the general population (using material from Hadrian's Wall). The presence of a *sevir Augustalis* at Lindum (see p. 98) reinforces this link both with the naming of the emperor's *numen* at Nettleham, and implies that some of the patrons of this temple were privileged elites.

Evidence of religious beliefs based on small finds seems to be limited, and this may under-represent the importance of Romano-Celtic practices. A review of tables 4.17-4.18 (pp. 98-9) on small towns themselves shows that these were mostly revealed by small, portable finds, rather than the statuary and altars that make up the Graeco-Roman collection. Very few of the finds listed in table 5.9 above came from controlled excavation, Stanwick being the major exception (details come from interim reports only). As well as the debris of several statues of Graeco-Roman figures, a few small finds represent the Romano-Celtic beliefs of the people of the complex. The miniature bronze axe and pipeclay Venus compare with finds from small towns, and are the sort that can only be recovered under detailed excavation. The greater representation of Romano-Celtic deities at small towns compared with surrounding sites may be caused by modern recovery strategies rather than cultural differences.

Green's (1976) conclusion that the religious practices of the *Catuvellauni* and *Corieltavvi* were the same in town and country is generally upheld, with the widespread evidence for veneration of Graeco-Roman gods in particular. Although the major towns

reveal a more cosmopolitan range of beliefs, knowledge of Pagan Oriental deities was seen on some rural sites. With these results in mind, it is difficult to view many of the small towns as the sources of these numerous religious practices, in contrast with the influence of Lindum over local beliefs. The relationship between the small towns and surrounding sites may have been one of local, shared knowledge, rather than unequal emulation.

Burial and Religion

Information on burial practices is needed to place the conclusions of chapter 4 (p. 103ff) in context. The range of burial practices around small towns confirms that many were general trends rather than specific to small and major towns. Also, the use of cemeteries situated at the edges of settled areas indicates that this was not an urban practice alone. Table 5.10 lists the range of burial practices given in chapter 4, and those small towns where burials have been found. Ancaster, Bourne, Goadby Marwood, Laxton, Medbourne, Causennis, Red Hill, Sapperton and Willoughby were therefore excluded.

Table 5.11 Burial practices on settlements around walled small towns ('site' refers to non-villa settlements)

Site	Neonates/ infants	Decapi- tation	Hobnails	Wells	Cemetery	Other/ Random
Bannaventa/ Whilton Ldg				(Villa)	Site	
Durobrivae/ Water Newton	Site	Site			Sites (7)	Sites (2)
Great Casterton					Site	Sites (2)
Irchester					Site Villa	
Margidunum /East Bridgeford					Sites (2)	
Ashton						Site
Corby	Villa				Villas (2)	
Duston						Site
Higham Ferrers		Sites (2)			Sites (4) Villas (2)	Villa
Kettering		Site				Site
Thistleton					Site	
Titchmarsh					Site Villa	

Shared features between small towns and other settlements are the practice of burying neonates and infants inside or close to houses, decapitation, and a burial area away from the settlement. Burying children in houses was found on small timber-built structures, as well as the more documented villa estates. The earliest example may have been pre-conquest, from a round hut excavated at Ashley, near Medbourne (Taylor & Dix 1985). The other example was from Great Oakley villa complex, where infants were placed in the floor of a later 2nd century round hut (Wilson (ed.) 1967: 186). Infants were also placed with adults in cemeteries (discussed below).

Decapitation was found at several sites, from the early Roman period. As with the evidence from major and small towns, there was no clear distinction by age or sex, and bodies were placed in the same areas as intact bodies. Although suggested as an early Roman practice (p. 105), a 4th century example was found in the cemetery area of the Mallows Cotton farmstead (Nthants SMR). At Rushton, near Kettering, a very unusual collection of 24 decapitated burials had been placed around a (robbed) burial mound (Wilson (ed.) 1965: 210). The bodies were of all ages and both sexes. Associated finds were Roman, but the excavators were unwilling to give such a date to this mound as the practice was so unique. However, subsequent work has found numerous examples of decapitation, and the practice of covering burials with mounds was also carried out in the Roman period. One example is the cemetery of 18 mounds at Daventry, near Kettering. These were placed over cremations, and samian cups given as grave goods indicate an early Roman date to the layout (Brown 1977b). In the light of this excavation, Rushton need not be viewed as alien to Romano-British beliefs.

The two practices that may have been exclusive to small and major towns were the placing of bodies in wells, and accompanying the dead with shoes (hobnails as the visible remains). The only example of an inhumation in a well came from the elaborate villa at Daventry (RCHM(E) 1981: 62-7). Unlike small town practices though the body had been placed in the top fill, and may have been an opportunistic rather than deliberate association. It was mentioned in the previous chapter that this particular rite may be under-represented in the archaeological record, as few wells have been fully excavated. The absence of hobnails in burials though may be more significant. Several cemeteries have been excavated, though only coffin nails were reported as finds.

Finally, the use of formal and informal cemeteries on many rural sites was extensive, and they provide useful parallels for the small towns. These cemeteries were found by settlements of all sizes. Although burial at the edge of the settled area was a feature of late Iron Age settlements, individual inhumations tended to be arranged less regularly than seen on the majority of Roman period settlements. Late Iron Age examples include Longthorpe Farm I (Wild 1973a: 7-10) and Orton Longueville, Monument 97 (Dallas 1975), both near Durobrivae. At Odell (near Irchester), two cemeteries were found, associated with separate farmsteads (Wilson (ed.) 1975: 256; Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 336; 1978: 442-4).

At Stanwick villa, near Higham Ferrers, an inhumation cemetery containing 18 bodies was excavated. Rather than being situated outside the entire complex, it was associated with a single household (Neal 1989; Curteis 1992: 113-6). Although the villa complex at Stanwick was extensive, identification may have been with individual plots rather than the settlement as a whole. At Ashton, a large, formal cemetery was excavated, though use of individual plots was also seen. However, these cannot be

interpreted as a breakdown of communal facilities as the bodies received special treatment, and were buried contemporary with the use of the formal cemetery (p. 104ff).

More formal arrangements have also been found. The cemetery excavated at Lynch Farm contained about 50 inhumations, which were regularly aligned (Jones 1975: 94-127). This may be an extension of the practices seen at smaller settlements, where burial areas were defined at the edges of the occupied area. A continuum from rural sites to small towns is implied therefore in burial practices. Burial grounds were arranged with varying degrees of regularity, at the extreme showing the ability to arrange disposal of the dead in an organised fashion over long time periods (Lynch Farm). The only significant difference between small towns and rural sites was the absence of burials accompanied by shoes, though this may be a division between walled towns and other sites, including unwalled small towns. The burial evidence shows strong comparisons between small town and surrounding practices. In general, the relation is probably one of local practice rather than emulation.

SMALL TOWNS IN THE EAST MIDLANDS - REVISED HIERARCHY

The hierarchy presented at the end of chapter 4 needs to be modified, to take into account small town-country relations. Figure 5.10 shows the location of the small towns and specialist functions. Although the basic order remains the same, the nature of religious, administrative and economic ties can now be taken into consideration.

Administrative importance is attested by the presence of walls and *mansiones*, and Medbourne, Titchmarsh and Vernemetum were put forward as further sites housing *mansiones*. Thus the administrative network in the study area was directed along the major roads: Ermine Street (Lindum, Ancaster, Great Casterton, Durobrivae), Watling Street (Bannaventa, Tripontium, Venonis?, Manduessedum, Webster 1975a), the Fosse Way (Ratae, Vernemetum?, Margidunum, Ad Pontem, Brough, Lindum, Todd 1991), and perhaps along the Gartree Road (Godmanchester, Titchmarsh?, Medbourne?) The main drive behind this network was the *cursus publicus*, established in the 1st century AD and modified under Hadrian (Black 1995). It remains unclear as to why some sites were later given walls; this 'event' took place over many decades, and appears unrelated to the *cursus publicus*. Moreover, patterns of upkeep indicate funding from outside the settlement and little regard for the defences by the inhabitants of the small towns (pp. 77-82). Only Irchester and Durobrivae emerged as centres of administration (pp. 82-3), though inferior to the *civitas* and provincial capitals (Ratae and Lindum).

Figure 5.10 Small town functions in the East Midlands

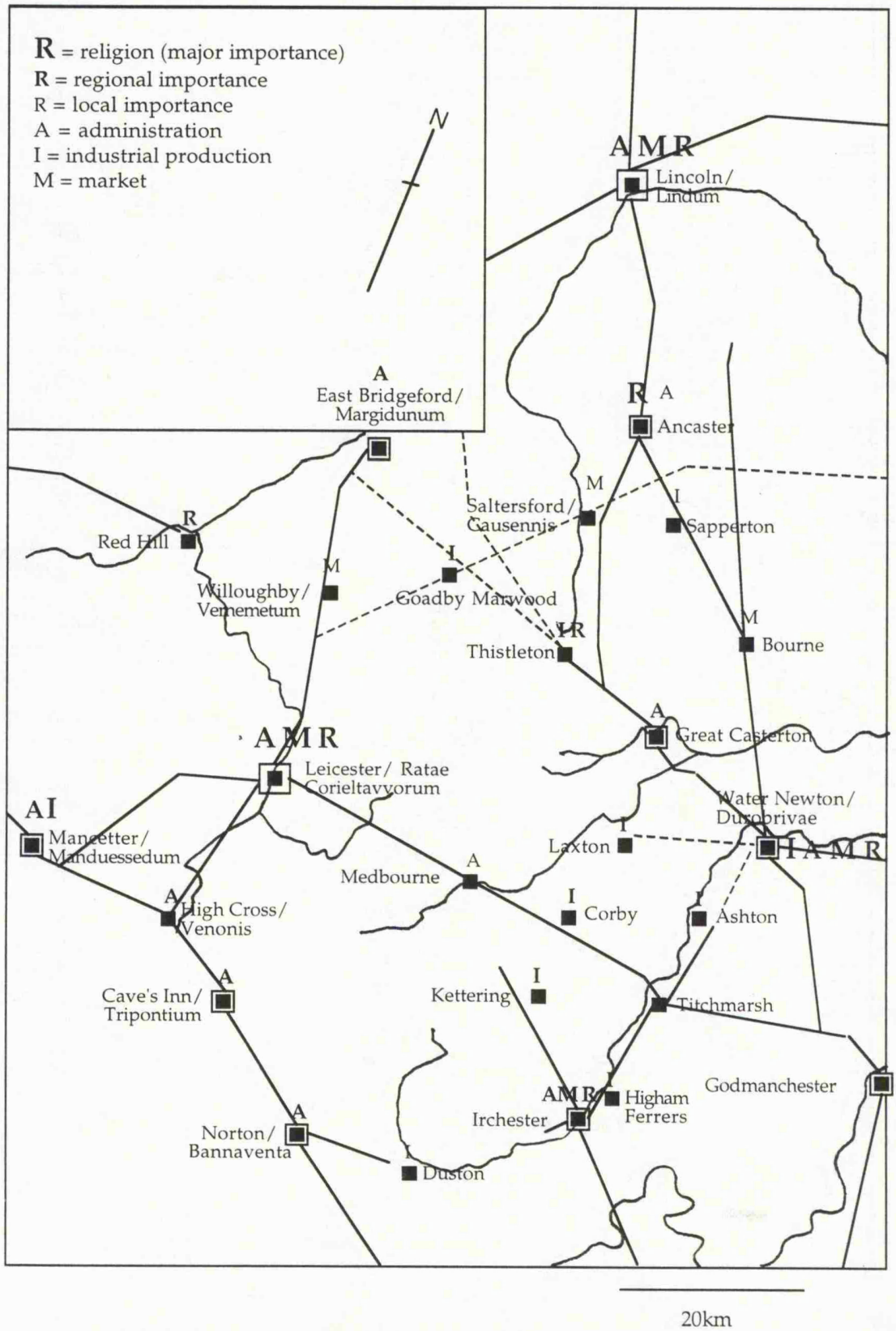


Figure 5.10 Small town functions in the East Midlands

A role as an administrative base did not correspond with that of a market place, and any religious prominence seems not to have relied on the presence of walls. The limited material culture of the majority of walled small towns argues for a minor role as a centre for exchange, on a par with many unwalled small towns. Analysis of marketing strategies removes small towns further from a traditional town-country relationship, to one firmly based on rural relations. There is a strong case for unwalled small towns to be identified as the bases for occasional fairs, though the same may not have applied to those sites with an important administrative base alone. More crucially, this recognises the possibility that other nucleated settlements could have served as fair grounds, and Stanwick villa was suggested as a possibility. Coin-loss evidence for Ancaster and Margidunum implies very limited involvement in local exchange by the 4th century (pp. 143-5). Problems remain as to the nature of exchange occurring at the most important small towns of Durobrivae, and Irchester. The conflicting pictures at Durobrivae of a flourishing, complex, developed centre combined with a rural pattern of coin loss are difficult to rectify.

Non-agricultural production at small towns was probably directed at a regional or long-distance market, seen by the extensive duplication of pottery and iron working on rural sites close to small towns (pp. 138-45). This was focused along the Nene valley and line of ore outcrops from Irchester to Goadby Marwood. The direction of trade in pottery and iron is explored in the following chapter, and the extent to which various small towns were involved. Models for the trade of Mancetter-Hartshill and Nene Valley wares show extensive local trade but also an important military market in the North (Jones & Mattingly 1990: 209-10); these are applied to the data for iron production.

Religious centres, apart from the two major towns, mostly lay in the eastern portion of the study area. Only Lindum appears to have exerted some influence over the deities venerated nearby. Although small towns could be religious foci, as in Thistleton, they cannot be viewed as influential centres. In this respect, they conformed to local practices rather than transformed them. Religious beliefs and burial evidence show a continuity of practices between the majority of small towns and other settlements. The following chapter explores the range of practices and beliefs through the study area, in particular the location of shrines and temples, placing the towns in their regional context.

Small town origins and functions place them both within the socio-cultural norms of their locality yet with strong assistance from and identity with the Roman administration. The weak economic base implied at some of the walled small towns (Ancaster, Bannaventa, possibly Margidunum) and little evidence for ties with surrounding settlements places small town continuity as well as origins with the provincial or *civitas* governments. Investigating the organisation of metal and pottery

production will see if government interests also played a significant role in the continuity of those small towns specialising in such activities. The picture of small towns in the East Midlands weakens Millett's interpretation of these sites as a 'native response' (Millett 1995a) as ties with the Roman government and economy may have been essential throughout the lives of these sites.

The benefits of adopting a landscape approach for analysis are significant. Burnham's Three Orders are useful for analysing sites individually, and as a means of comparing small towns at a general level, but they need to be modified when looking at small towns in their setting. In particular, the distribution of Middle Order settlements, sites of specialist production, can be more meaningfully explained as a regional pattern. Webster's interpretation of the line of defended settlements along Watling Street as *burgi* (Webster 1975, p. 5) has identified a zone of administrative interests; this may also hold for other specialist functions.

CHAPTER 6 SMALL TOWN NETWORKS

The development of small towns has been fully covered (chapter 4), yet remains to be placed in the context of settlement development across the study area. *Civitas* and provincial interests (in regional administration and pottery production) were seen behind the origins and continuity of walled small towns, and suggested for the unwalled small towns too. As such, patterns of development may have contrasted with the evolution of other settlements not so constrained or assisted. This assessment serves as a backdrop to the investigation of economic and religious exchanges shaping the distribution of small towns in the study area.

The previous chapter outlined the administrative forces directing the location of small towns across the East Midlands. The network of *mansiones* need not have required or relied upon special ties with nearby settlements; whatever the roles of the defended small towns, they seem to have had little impact on the range of settlements found in their locality. No new explanation was found for the regularly spaced walled small towns along Watling Street and the Fosse Way, though their western bias alone indicates a zone of administrative interest (running across the whole of the later Roman provinces). This did not correspond with the distribution of specialist production centres, and presumably economic influences over small town location operated along different lines. Religious ties may have varied too. This chapter investigates the direction of trade and exchange in goods and beliefs (expressed through religious artefacts), and the extent to which the various small towns were involved.

Small town-country economic relations were channelled through irregular markets, such as fairs; craft-workers and other specialists therefore need not have been based at small towns, nor need small towns have relied on local sales for any specialist production carried out 'on site'. This chapter explores the location of markets for the extensive pottery and iron production taking place in the study area, and the role of small towns in organising both production and trade. The military contracts for Mancetter-Hartshill and lower Nene Valley wares helped ensure the success of these pottery industries (Fulford 1991); a similar situation may have held for iron production. If so, this further shows the importance of provincial administrative and imperial involvement in small town continuity.

The religious evidence from small towns stressed the continuum of beliefs and practices between small towns and other settlements nearby. The final analysis looks for variation across the study area as a whole, as evidence for socio-cultural differences. Administrative and economic networks did not operate along the same lines; religious ties may have equally varied.

Thus small town origins and continuity may have relied extensively on Roman assistance. This may be apparent in the evolution of settlement patterns through the Roman period, with small towns behaving in a different fashion to other sites. More detailed analyses of economic and religious networks can build on this general picture.

I) SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Small town origins and continuity need to be compared with developments in the study area as a whole. (General discussions are available in Branigan's book on the *Catuvellauni* and Todd's work on the *Coritani* [sic], Branigan 1987 and Todd 1991; also Potter 1989, Hall 1992, Hayes & Lane 1992 on the Fenland). Abandonment of settlement and new foundations was largely a result of settlement drift, when buildings reached the end of their working lives and new ones were set up nearby (Todd 1991: 70ff). Something more significant is indicated when the rate of abandonment changes. This review focuses on periods of disruption in settlement organisation, particularly in the 1st and 2nd centuries, when major towns and many small towns were set up and villa estates first appeared. The first two centuries AD were identified as a period of great change in land tenure (pp. 127-30), with less control apparent in the later Roman period. If these affected a wide range of sites, one would expect to see differences in abandonment rates. Table 6.1 below lists the number of new sites and abandonment rates for known sites in the study area.

The following six maps illustrate the location of those settlement sites where fieldwork has been sufficient to date origins and abandonment (6.1-6.5 starting from pre-conquest 1st century, 6.6 undated settlements). Chapters 1 (pp. 23-6) and 5 (p. 116) discussed the data for the study area. 1850 sites and finds have been noted, and these are distributed over most parts. The grid used on the maps represents 10km x 10km squares, and corresponds with the Ordnance Survey national grid. Four-figure reference numbers relating to these maps are given for each site in appendix E. This applies to all such site references in this chapter.

Table 6.1 'New' sites and abandonment rates in the study area

Century	Total known sites	New sites within the period		Abandoned sites by end of period	
		Number	%age	Number	%age
1st century AD, pre-conquest	48	-	-	12	25
1st century AD, post-conquest	75	44	59	17	23
2nd century	99	41	41	22	22
3rd century	119	42	35	24	20
4th century	114	19	17	MOST	

Figure 6.1 1st century AD (pre-conquest) settlement in the study area

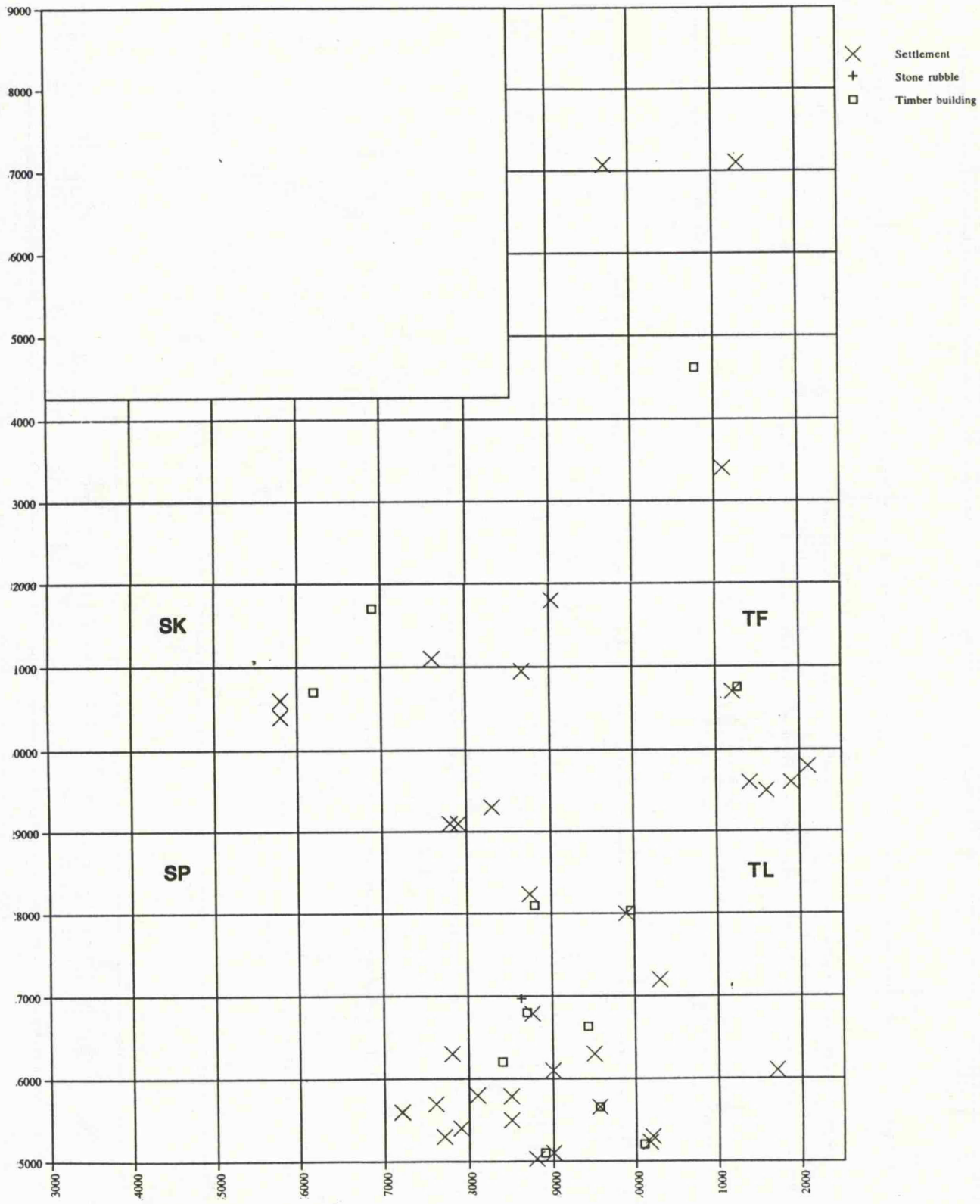


Figure 6.2 1st century AD (post-conquest) settlement in the study area

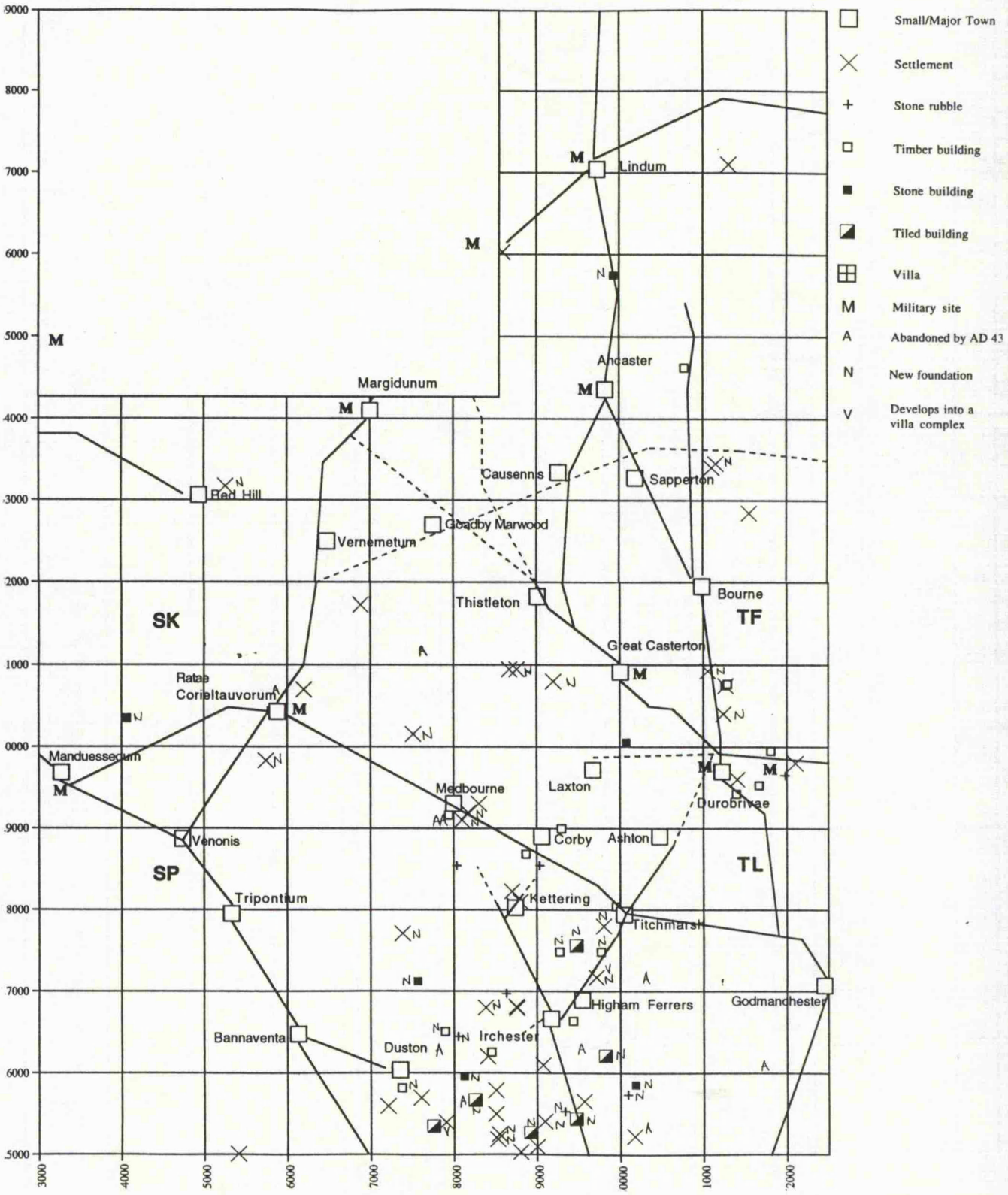


Figure 6.3 2nd century AD settlement in the study area

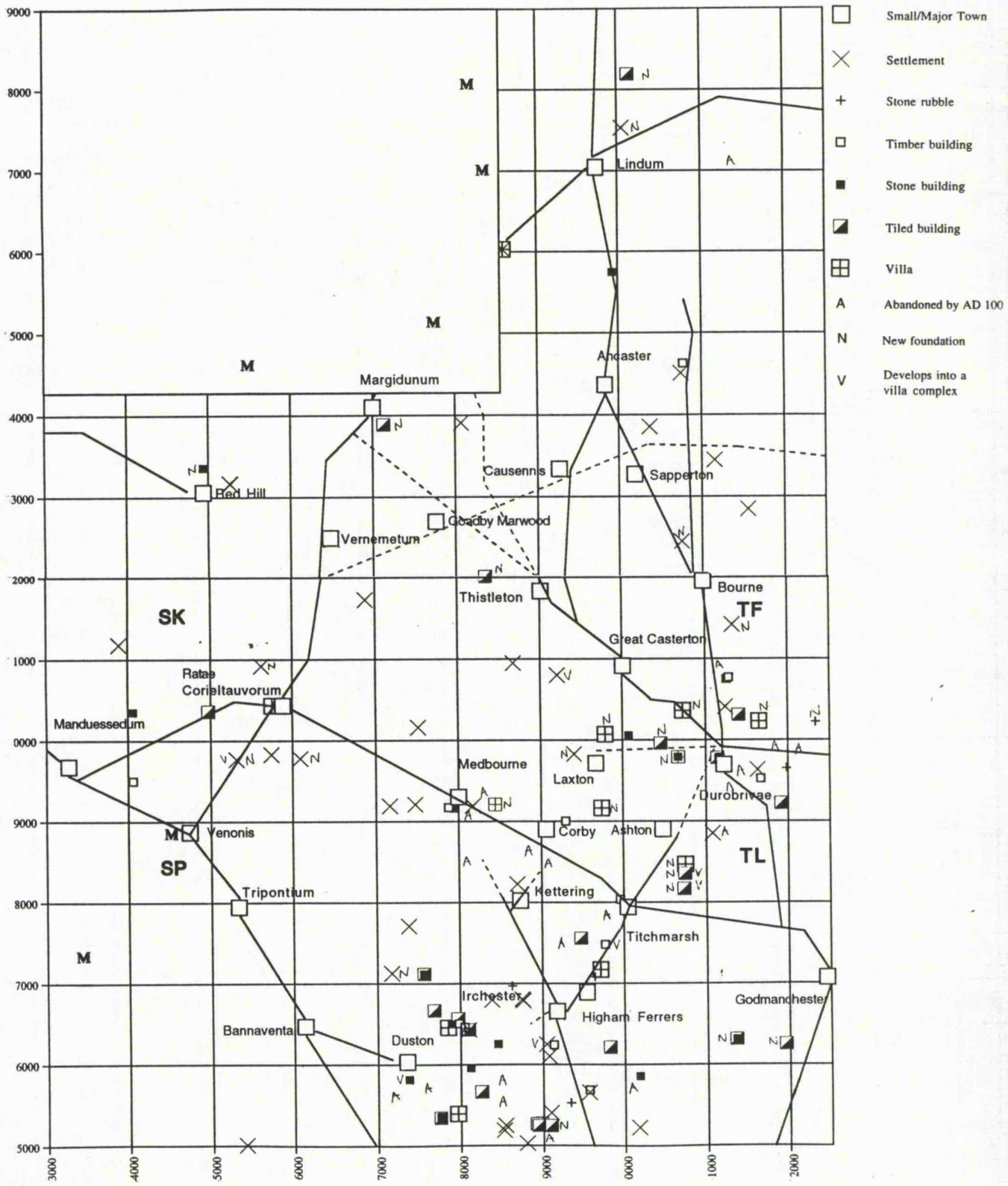


Figure 6.4 3rd century AD settlement in the study area

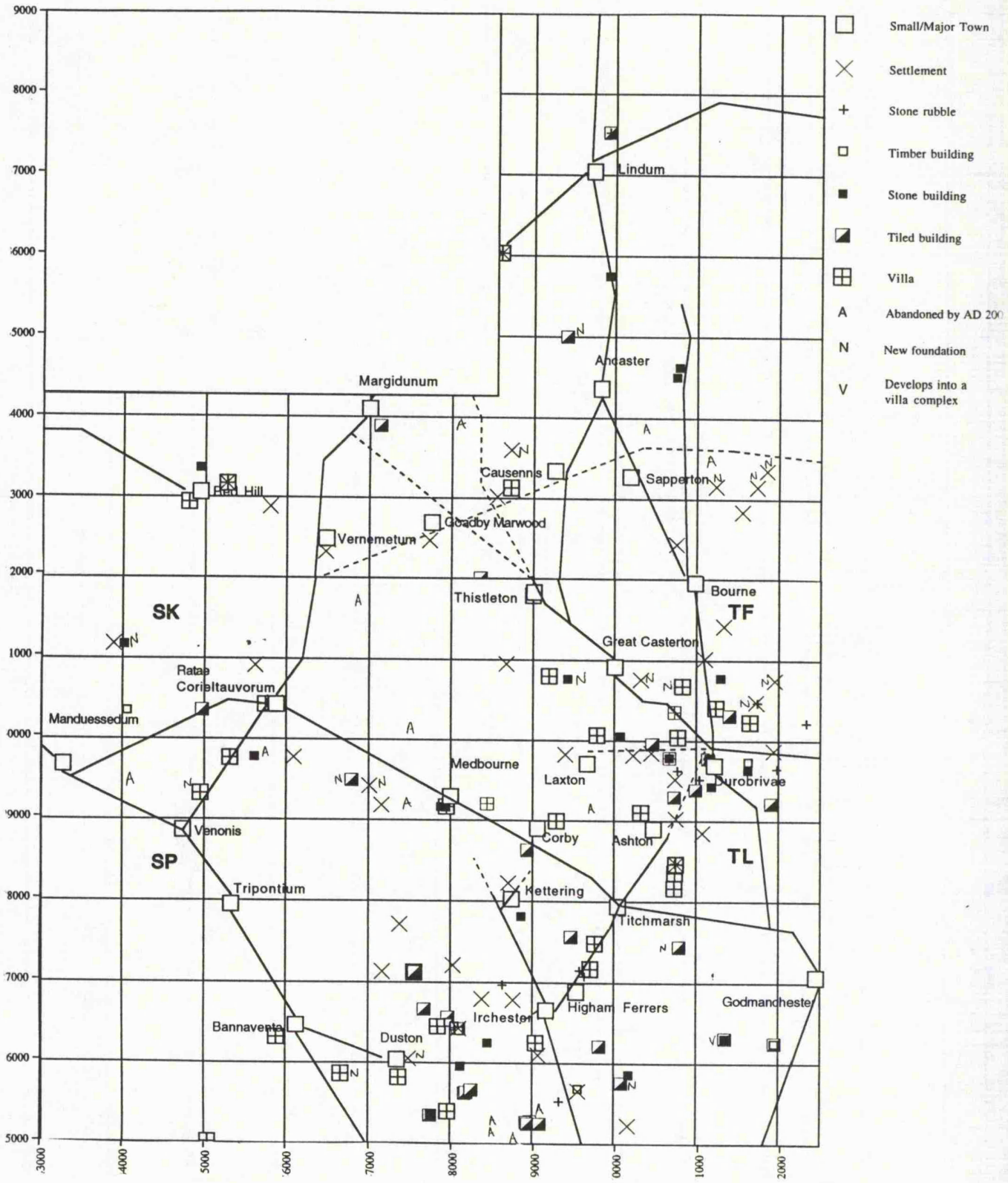


Figure 6.5 4th century AD settlement in the study area

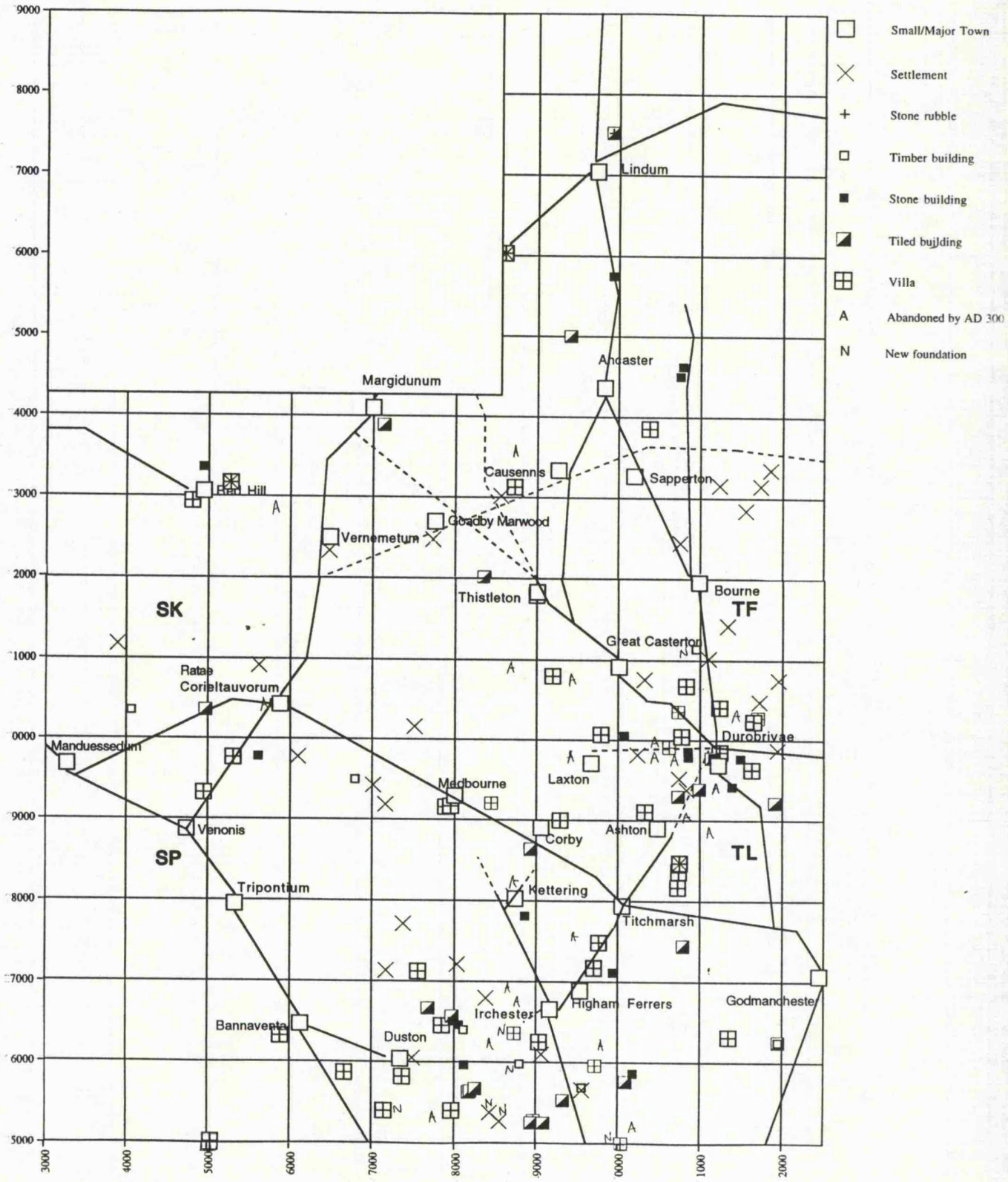
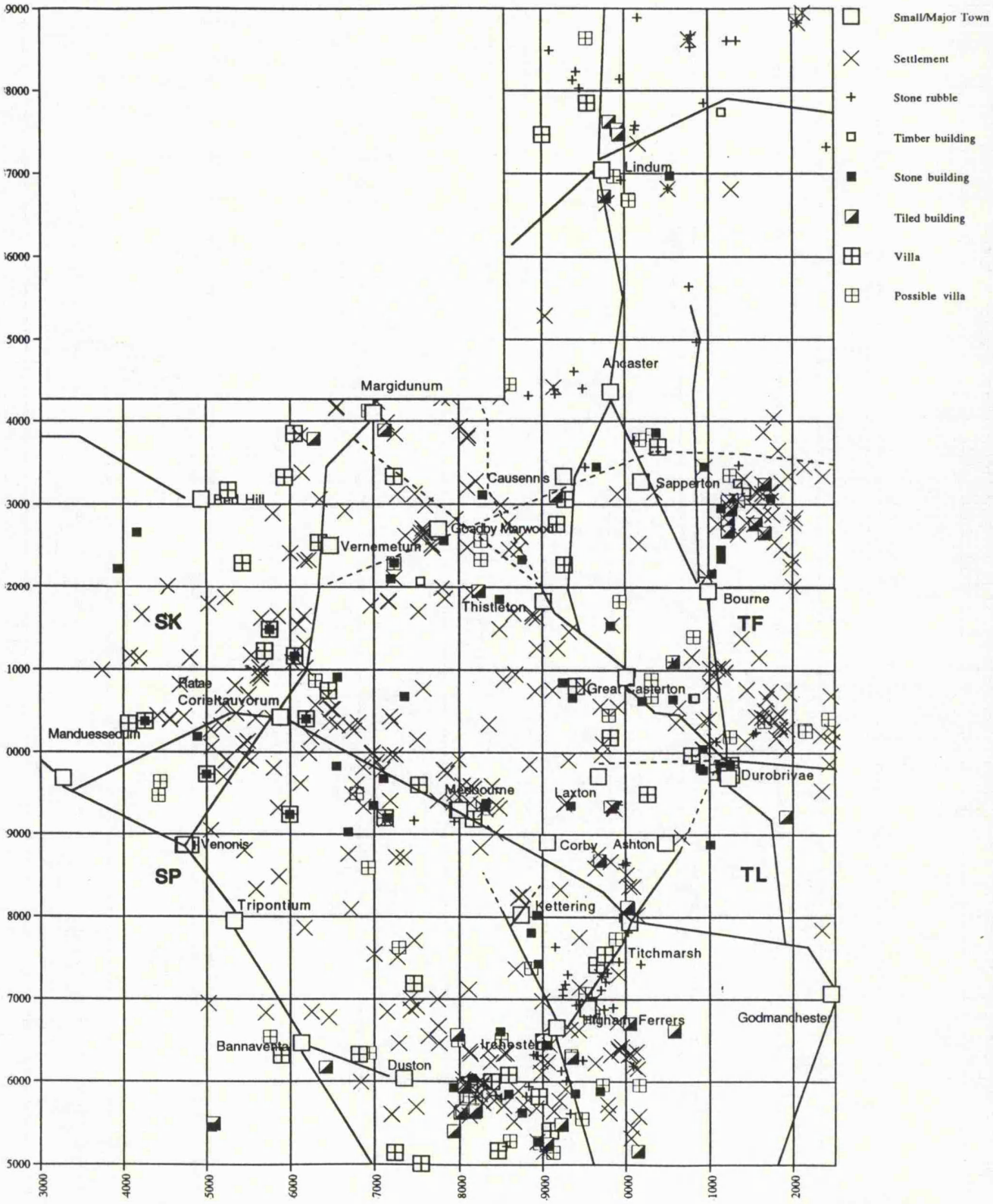


Figure 6.6 Undated settlement in the study area



1st century AD, pre-conquest

Although few sites have been dated to the 1st century AD, their distribution is particularly non-representative of overall settlement in the study area. Site developments however provide a model for the disruption caused by the Roman invasion and conquest.

The distribution of late Iron Age sites in general is widespread, but covers a longer time period, and therefore patterns of abandonment and continuity cannot be so directly associated with the arrival of Rome. Difficulties are encountered in placing settlements founded a few decades either side of the conquest, as there are no exclusively diagnostic pre- or post-conquest finds (brooch styles and Belgic-type pot both straddle the conquest period). This study only used those published sites that had been securely dated to the early 1st century AD. Therefore, many settlements placed after the conquest may have been founded slightly earlier. Developments in the north-west of the study area (much of western Leicestershire and further north), are particularly under-represented, as Belgic-type pot (the main diagnostic find) was rarely used, and produced at a few sites along the Trent valley only.

With these limitations in mind, some comments can be made on the 48 sites. Settlement was not restricted to the valleys (Clay pers. comm.). Many of the sites located between the Upper Nene valley and Ouse were involved in iron working and in making pottery vessels, and some continued in occupation into the Roman period (some of these may have been dated too early). Finally, 12 (out of 48, 25%) of these sites had fallen out of occupation by the conquest.

1st century AD, post-conquest

More sites have been uncovered with evidence of post-conquest occupation, a reflection both of the greater ease with which sites can be dated after conquest, and of the changes across the landscape (bearing in mind the comments above). Of the 75 sites found, 44 (59%) were new settlements (indicated by an N, excluding the small and major towns); those settlements that had been abandoned are indicated by an A on the maps.

Although figure 6.2 shows extensive continuity from the Iron Age, it does hide some finer details. These have been discussed for the small towns (pp. 59-63), and need to be considered for other settlements. For example, the farmstead at Orton Wistow (TL 1496, near Durobrivae) had its origins in the later Iron Age, yet had been abandoned during the first century. In the late 1st century though another enclosure complex was laid out, on different lines from those a few decades earlier (Frere (ed.) 1983: 305). If the Roman period settlers had followed the same lines, the 'break' in occupation would surely have been missed.

Many villas overlie 1st century settlements, though it is striking that none of these correspond with the early stone-built, tiled structures. If these buildings are an indication of rural wealth, it appears unassociated with the foundation of villa estates.

The earliest buildings on these estates were generally simpler affairs: the first Roman building at Brixworth was a small stone-founded structure with a timber verandah (SP 7571, Woods [1971], 1972); at Great Weldon the first building was of timber (SP 9289, Taylor (ed.) 1954: 93-5, 1956: 131). Direct continuity with the later villas cannot be argued for those cases where occupation is shown by a few sherds of early pot alone.

The first century was one of great change. Along with the foundation of towns after the end of military rule, some villa estates were also being set up; like small towns, this trend developed over a long time period. Many farmsteads were abandoned, or moved elsewhere. If the changes seen in the above analysis are extreme, then they can act as a comparison for developments seen in later centuries, where one would expect a more stable settlement system. By the opening of the 2nd century, 17 of these sites had been abandoned (23%; shown on figure 6.3 as A).

2nd century AD

By the opening of the 2nd century, new foundations are more numerous and widely distributed (indicated by an N, 41 out of 99, 41%). In particular more villa buildings appear, and other structures that later developed into villas. This event occurs on a greater number of sites than in the 1st century, and presumably the foundation of villa estates was a largely 2nd century phenomenon. Although most of these examples come from the eastern half of the study area, there is no evidence to deny that this event took place across the whole study area. (Figure 6.5 shows that numerous villas have been found in the western and northern parts of the study area, though have received less fieldwork). Moreover, it was a slow development, and the first stone-founded buildings at some villas did not appear until the early 3rd century.

Other sites were also being founded and abandoned, including those with pre-Roman origins. Weekley, an important pre-conquest settlement, with an elaborate gateway to one enclosure, was abandoned about the same time as a villa was being constructed nearby (Jackson & Dix 1987). The association need not be causative. However, rates of abandonment were only marginally less than those seen in the 1st century (22 sites out of 99, 22%), and may be indicative of ongoing uncertainty.

3rd century AD

More new sites appeared (42 out of 119, 35%), of all types. Villa, or estate, formation seems to have slowed down, though the third century also saw extensive elaboration of many buildings on villa estates. This seems to be a later 3rd century event (for example, Barnwell, TL 0781, Frere (ed.) 1987: 324; Great Staughton, TL 1363, Branigan 1987: 165). Again, the pattern was not universal, and some villas were abandoned: Piddington, in the late 3rd century (Friendship-Taylor & Friendship-Taylor 1992). The buildings were later re-used, but modified into several separate holdings. Changes were not exclusive to

the high status sites. At Wellingborough, whose origins lay in the late Iron Age, the settled area was abandoned in the late 1st century, though enclosures were maintained to the mid 3rd century (SP 8767, Foster et al 1977). At Quinton two sites placed close together have been excavated. At site A, a pre-conquest timber hut was replaced by a tiled building, which remained in use to the late 2nd century. In the 3rd century the area was extensively robbed (though not by those in adjacent site B), and used as a yard for an unlocated building (SP 7753, Friendship-Taylor 1974).

Twenty-four sites were abandoned through the course of the 3rd century (20%, shown on figure 6.5 by an A).

4th century AD

Although new settlements were seen, they were fewer in number (19 out of 114, 17%). Final abandonment of sites was a gradual affair. Some villas continued in occupation into the late 4th century (Brixworth, SP 7571, Woods [1971], 1972; Weldon, SP 9289, Taylor (ed.) 1954: 93-5, 1955: 135). Others had a more varied history. The domestic range at Ashley (SP 7891) was demolished in the early 4th century, and replaced by another building associated with farming (Brown (ed.) 1971b: 5-6); at Barnack (TF 0806, Pryor et al 1985b) a similar event occurred, though enclosures were laid out. Like small towns, their decline was varied. Dates for the decline and abandonment of other settlements in the 4th century are not so readily available. Continuity beyond AD 400 was cautiously accepted for the farmstead at Odell (SP 9556, Goodburn (ed.) 1978: 442-4; Hayfield 1980: 38-9) and Orton Hall Farm (TL 1795, Mackreth 1977, pers. comm.), though not far into the 5th century. Thus although Saxon burials and cemeteries have been found over many sites, there is no evidence to support substantial continuity.

Small town origins lay in the late 1st and 2nd centuries, developing through the 2nd century. The 2nd century also saw the creation of most villa estates, and this would have had a greater impact on settlement patterns than the arrival of greater wealth for a few privileged families (implied by the construction of elaborate villa complexes mainly in the late 3rd century). The supposed 3rd century reorganisation of town and country relations is not reflected in the settlement patterns either, suggesting that these affected a few small towns, and were of minor importance overall. None of these events are reflected in rates of settlement abandonment, which remained between 25% and 20% through the whole of the Roman period. Foundation rates though illustrate a decline through time, with the 4th century as the most stable. Although the early Roman period was identified as one of great change, economic and political factors behind these developments are not reflected in a significantly greater rate of settlement change.

The one feature that was prominent in this review was the stability of small towns (and major towns) compared with other settlements. Although villa buildings were often

put up in the same place, individual complexes underwent extreme changes in architecture and building use. With smaller settlements, a drift through time appeared 'normal'. In only a few cases has it been plotted: the land around the farmstead at Maxey (TF 1207, Pryor et al 1985a) remained in use from late Iron Age to the end of the Roman period, though domestic buildings moved slowly through time.

The stability of small towns relative to other settlements, through closer links with the Roman government, may also be apparent in their roles as specialist producers of pottery and iron. The importance of military buyers for the long-term success of the major potteries at Mancetter-Hartshill and Durobrivae has been established (Fulford 1989; Jones & Mattingly 1990: 209ff), and it was argued above (p. 143ff) that much iron production was for a regional or more distant market. The following section explores the extent to which small town involvement in long-distance markets was an exclusive affair, both as producers and exchange centres.

II) ECONOMY OF POTTERY AND IRON (PRODUCTION AND TRADE)

Pottery and iron production were important features at many small towns, though were also well represented in other settlements. The history of these industries has been covered above (pp. 138-43); both were typified by a move away from household production. General models exist for the organisation of production and trade for pottery (Peacock 1982 summarises research on local and major industries; Fulford & Huddleston 1991 show that much work remains to be done). This analysis explores the evidence for trade routes, and the relative importance of pottery and iron industries in the study area.

Pottery Production

Figure 6.7 shows the location of pottery and tile kilns in the study area, with dates of production. Most kilns have been found in the eastern half of the study area, and Swan (1984: 99) has argued for historical and cultural reasons behind this pattern. The West Midlands was almost aceramic prior to conquest (Morris 1995: 382), and traditions may have continued to limit the development of a rural pottery industry through the Roman period. The military and their market were seen behind the foundation of industries at Mancetter-Hartshill and Lincoln/Swanpool (amongst others, Swan 1984: 8-21). In contrast, the long tradition of pottery production in the Nene and Ouse valleys continued into the Roman period, though specialist production (colour coats, mortaria) was associated with entrepreneurs from the Continent. This north-west, south-east divide is reflected in kiln styles, even for those lesser industries that developed later. Thus the kilns at Bourne, Ravenstone (north-west of Ratae) and Market Rasen (north-east of Lindum) were similar to those of the Swanpool-Linwood industries, though kilns found at Great Casterton emulated the Nene valley kilns.

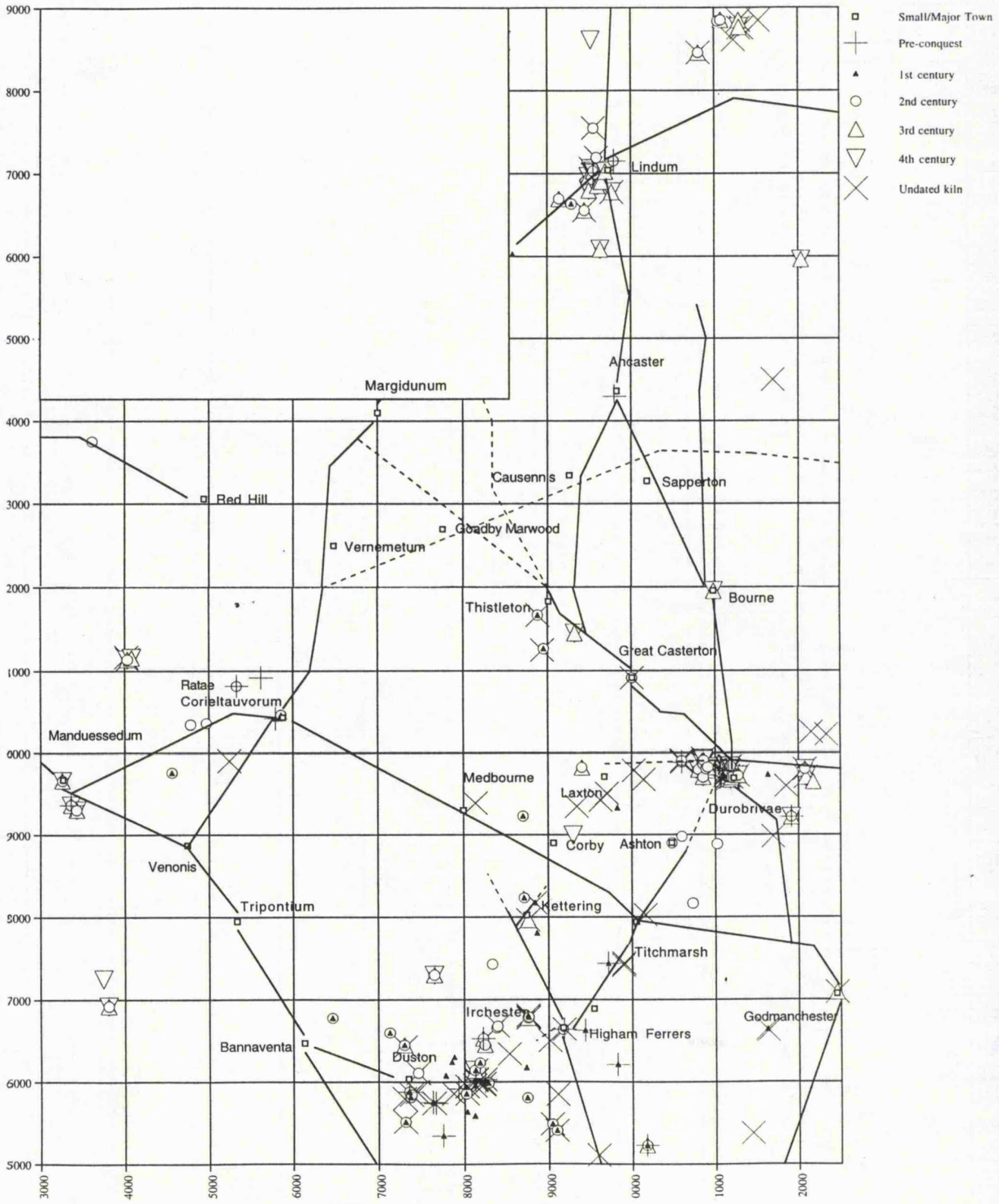
The major industries stand out clearly as concentrations of kilns, though in all cases production centres spread out over substantial distances. Production in the Upper Nene valley was important before the conquest, and continued to expand through the 1st century. Although identified as an area of production, dissimilarities are sufficient to distinguish between kilns (for example, Ecton and Mears Ashby, within 1 mile of each other, Woods [1971], Johnston 1969). A similar range of vessels was made around the Ouse valley, and these kilns were effectively a continuation of the Upper Nene valley industry. Thus the Upper Nene Valley industry was more a cluster of kilns making similar vessels, without the consistency seen in the lower Nene Valley. This may reflect a lesser degree of organisation.

Production in the Lower Nene valley was not so widely distributed, though still covered several kilometres of the Nene. This industry was a major supplier for the region, from the mid 2nd century onwards (Howe, Perrin & Mackreth 1981), and had a much wider distribution than the Upper Nene valley producers.

Mancetter-Hartshill developed about 2 decades later than the Lower Nene valley, the two production centres of this industry placed about 3km apart (both specialised in mortaria, though colour coats and cream vessels were also made). From the mid 3rd century both these centres were providing vessels for the military, and find-spots cluster along Hadrian's Wall (Fulford 1989). However, more local supplies for the northern garrisons were sought after the 360s (Middleton 1979), and this has been linked with the decline of Nene valley and Mancetter-Hartshill production in the later 4th century.

The two other major industries were those around Lindum: Swanpool, making predominantly grey wares from the later 2nd century, and a cluster of kilns around Market Rasen in the north-east, making Dales ware type cooking jars (typologically similar to a cluster east of Lindum, just outside the study area, Swan 1984: 20, map 13). Both were important in the later Roman period. Dales ware jars were copied over much of north Lincolnshire and southern Yorkshire, and were also supplied to Hadrian's Wall. This 'industry' differs from those of the Lower Nene valley and Mancetter-Hartshill in having several foci, production centres distributed widely, rather than the more centralised production seen with the latter two.

Figure 6.7 Location of pottery and tile kilns in the study area



Numerous other kilns have been found, and in some instances coincided with areas of iron production: between Kettering and Durobrivae, and around Thistleton. Some settlements along the Welland and Nene were producing both iron and pottery (SP 8158, Brafield, Friendship-Taylor & Hollowell 1987; SP 8767, Wellingborough, Foster et al 1977; SP 8782, Blackmore, Brown (ed.) 1973a: 3-6; SP 9293, Bulwick, Jackson (ed.) 1970, 1979; SP 9862, Knotting & Souldrop, Hall & Hutchings 1972: 11; TL 0196, King's Cliffe, Nthants SMR 2844). In most cases pottery production was less important, with the exception of Wellingborough (where, in contrast, iron working was the minor activity). Durobrivae, Ashton, Kettering and Corby were therefore not unique in being involved with both iron and pottery production (pp. 138-43), though Durobrivae stands out by its huge scale of production. Other kiln sites have been found away from iron working regions, involved in very local production, and the kilns making coarse wares at Ancaster, Bourne (possibly) and Corby should be viewed in this light. The limited production of fine wares at Great Casterton, Irchester and Kettering may have been attempts to establish new potteries, though appear to have failed.

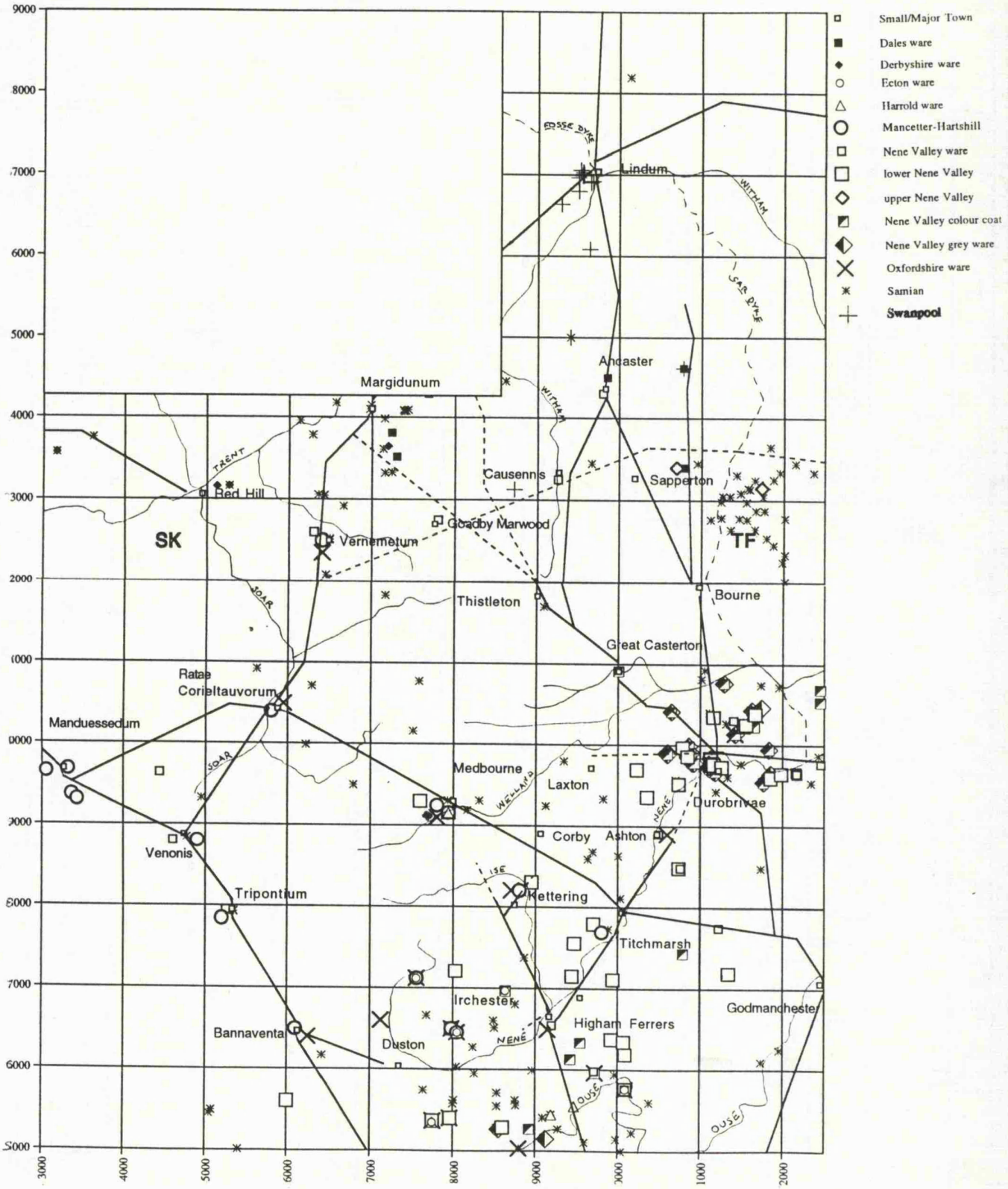
Pottery production was more centralised in the western part of the study area. Uniform styles of form and fabric were maintained by the major industries, despite kilns being widely spaced (Storey 1988). Fabric consistency more than forms (which could result from copying) implies a degree of organisation, which is reflected in the widespread distribution of Nene valley and Mancetter-Hartshill wares. The numerous lesser pottery producers were making a restricted set of forms, reflecting regional styles, as exhibited in the Upper Nene valley industry. However, far less is known of local production and supply, even though utilitarian grey wares and shelly wares made up roughly 70% of pottery assemblages (Taylor & Dix 1985). Production at small towns (apart from Durobrivae and Manduessedum) fits in with such local supply patterns.

Trade in Pottery

The distribution of these wares through the study area gives an indication of the direction and limits of trade within the region. Unfortunately, detailed analyses on the Nene valley and Mancetter-Hartshill industries are not available, nor have recent studies of the pottery at Lindum and Ratae been published (Lincoln's report is imminent). Nevertheless, some conclusions can be made using pottery reports from the small towns and other sites in the study area where a breakdown of wares has been provided. These are tentative, relying on a restricted and basic data set.

Figure 6.8 illustrates the find-spots of different wares in the study area. Samian has been included for two reasons: it is easy to recognise, and its distribution indicates extensive contact with exchange networks for sites that are otherwise unpublished or awaiting analysis. Comparison with figure 6.6 indicates that many sites do not even have such basic information.

Figure 6.8 Find-spots of major wares in the study area



Lower Nene valley and Mancetter-Hartshill wares were traded extensively over the study area; Oxfordshire wares were also significant, particularly around the Ouse. The less securely placed Nene valley wares were used near their place of production, and occurrence of colour coats on most small towns shows wider distribution of fine than grey wares. Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria may not have reached much further east than Titchmarsh: none have been found at Ashton (V. Rigby [unpub.], Nthants SMR), Great Casterton (rims and bases only kept, Corder 1961), Sapperton (interim reports only, Simmons 1976) and Felmersham villa (TL 0057, Hall 1973), though were found north of the Upper Nene valley at Brixworth villa (SP 7571, Woods [1972]) and Overstone farmstead (SP 8064, Nthants SMR 991, Hollowell 1971). Details on Irchester would confirm if this was the furthest market centre for Mancetter-Hartshill wares in the east (none were available when data were being collected).

The distribution of Dales ware, Derbyshire ware and Swanpool products add to the reconstruction of trade networks. All were kitchen wares; Dales ware in particular was produced and traded over a large area, and supplied the military around Hadrian's Wall (Loughlin 1977). The few examples of Swanpool ware found show a northern distribution, to the west of Ermine Street. Although most Derbyshire ware has been found in the north-western part of the study area, sherds have been identified from a settlement just south of Medbourne small town, at Alderstone, near Ashley (SP 7991, Taylor & Dix 1985), along with pieces of Harrold ware, made by the Ouse at the southern limit of the study area. The nearest known production centre for Derbyshire ware is Little Chester, to the north and west of Red Hill.

Although the main fine wares show long-term trade and production, supply of local wares may have been more changeable. Details from Bannaventa show a change from grog-tempered to sand-tempered pot in the 2nd century, and an increase in BB1 type kitchen ware through the third century, though in the 4th century an increase in shell-tempered pot. Fine wares were dominated by Mancetter-Hartshill forms, with varying amounts of lower Nene valley and Oxfordshire colour coats, and some Continental imports (Dix & Taylor 1988: 316-33).

Some conclusions can be drawn. The variation in local wares through time seen at Bannaventa implies that both production and supply by local potters varied greatly. Different marketing strategies were employed for sale in the immediate locality, more distant, and long-distance (which included a restricted set of wares). Most of the wares seem to have achieved fairly localised distributions within the East Midlands, even where they achieved a greater market range outside it. It is probable that the potters sold their wares at local fairs or markets, some of which were based at small towns, but not all. Loughlin's model (1977) for the production and marketing of Dales Ware and Dales ware types is suitable, where the numerous potters throughout north Lincolnshire and Yorkshire sold their wares at local markets. If production was a seasonal affair, as has

been suggested for many small towns (pp. 89-91), its marketing may have been more suited to occasional fairs, in much the same way that agricultural surpluses were traded. Major towns need not have been important where rural suppliers were widespread. However, different marketing strategies must have been employed in the western part of the study area, where pottery production was restricted to a few large centres alone (Mancetter-Hartshill, Ravenstone (Liddle 1995), Little Chester, just north of the study area). Numerous settlements have been found in this area (see figure 2.1, p. 28), indicating widespread use of pottery. It is probable that Ratae acted as the main market in this western area, though further research is required to support this statement.

The major wares moved along different lines from coarse wares. Beyond the occurrence of pot along the Nene valley, roads must have been extensively used. Hartley has argued this for the Mancetter-Hartshill industry (Hartley 1973, distributed to the north-east and north-west), and in the study area Watling Street, the Fosse Way and Gartree Road must have been the main routes. The widespread distribution of Nene valley colour coats must also indicate movement overland, along Ermine Street, King Street and the Fosse Way. Independent traders were probably involved, and this must explain the low but widespread occurrence of Oxfordshire colour coats and mortaria through the study area. Although these fine wares were found at most small towns and settlements close to roads or rivers, this cannot be an indication of limited access to regional and long-distance markets. Samian has been found in many parts of the study area, including relatively inaccessible parts, and therefore shows widespread use of imported fineware vessels alongside locally produced wares.

Questions remain about local and regional supply and marketing strategies. Distance-decay models are needed for the major industries in the East Midlands, particularly to compare assemblages for sites close to and more distant from roads and possible market centres. Details on the assemblages of the two major towns are also essential, to identify the extent and importance of trade in various wares through time. Lindum and Ratae must have been major redistribution centres in the region.

More work has been carried out on long-distance supply, particularly for the military bases along Hadrian's Wall. Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria, Nene valley colour coats and Dales ware were all supplied to the military bases in the North, from the mid 3rd century (Loughlin 1977; Jones & Mattingly 1990: 209-10). These must have been moved in bulk, and waterways were cheaper than road. However, Mancetter-Hartshill wares may have been moved overland rather than along the Upper Trent, as the river may not have been navigable for extensive stretches (pp. 40-1). Although goods could have been transported via the Witham from Causennis to Lindum, the subsequent route followed is uncertain. Although the Foss Dyke ran between the Witham and the Lower Trent, it may not have been a continuous waterway, rather an interrupted stretch, as has been proven for the Car Dyke (see pp. 40-41). Goods may have been moved overland to

the Humber, and shipped from Brough, or it may have been shipped down the Witham to the Wash and then up the coast. This problem is raised after discussing movement of the Lower Nene valley wares. The Lower Nene valley wares were probably transported from Durobrivae, though the exact location of kilns supplying the North is unknown. Durobrivae may have been the main production centre, or simply the main collection centre; it may also have been a port. The Nene was tidal up to Durobrivae (Mackreth 1995) prior to extensive canalisation and drainage of the Fens, and reaches the North Sea via the Wash. However, it has not been recognised as an inland port. Cleere (1978) argues that Lindum was a major port, though the Wash has not been identified as an access point from the Continent, rather, the Humber. Fulford (1978: 60, fig. 48 in the same book) shows the Thames and Humber as the main ports along the east coast. However, the location of the Mancetter-Hartshill and Lower Nene valley production centres inland must have relied on rivers to transport goods efficiently, and a reconstruction with the Witham and Nene, leading to the Wash, as the main routes followed, is feasible.

Thus several marketing models emerge. Local exchange of pottery operated differently in the eastern part of the study area, with extensive rural supply and exchange. In the north and west the major towns may have played a more dominant role as exchange centres, though the small towns may have acted as minor exchange centres, itinerant merchants bringing a variety of wares to occasional fairs based at these settlements. Reconstructing regional exchange models is more problematic. The range of portable objects from the major towns and two small towns identified as market centres, Durobrivae and Irchester, implies greater involvement in the economy of the region, though this can only be judged by detailed quantitative analysis of their assemblages. Long-distance trade in pottery operated along three routes, running north-east and north-west from Manduessedum, and probably eastward from Durobrivae. These models are used in the assessment of iron production and trade in the study area.

Iron Production

Iron production was likewise extensive, though far less is known of its organisation or trade networks. However, it may have followed the same routes as pottery production, as many small towns were involved in both. Fewer sites were involved in iron smithing than smelting, and finished tools may have been of less significance for regional trade than iron blooms (pp. 139-41). This section identifies areas that may have been producing blooms for long-distance trade.

Figures 6.9 and 6.10 indicate the location of smelting and smithing sites respectively. Sites in bold show iron production on an industrial scale.

Figure 6.9 Location of smelting sites

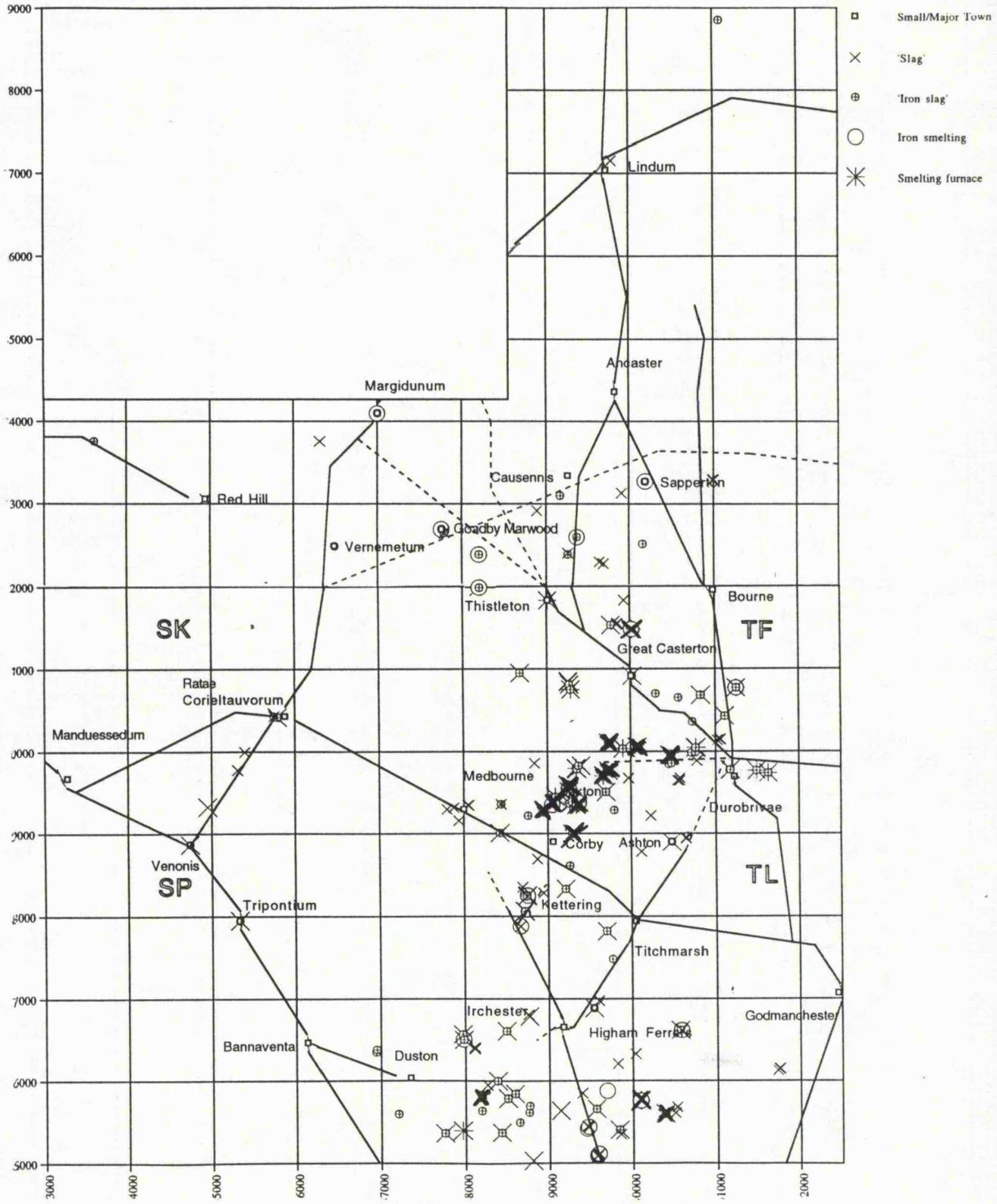
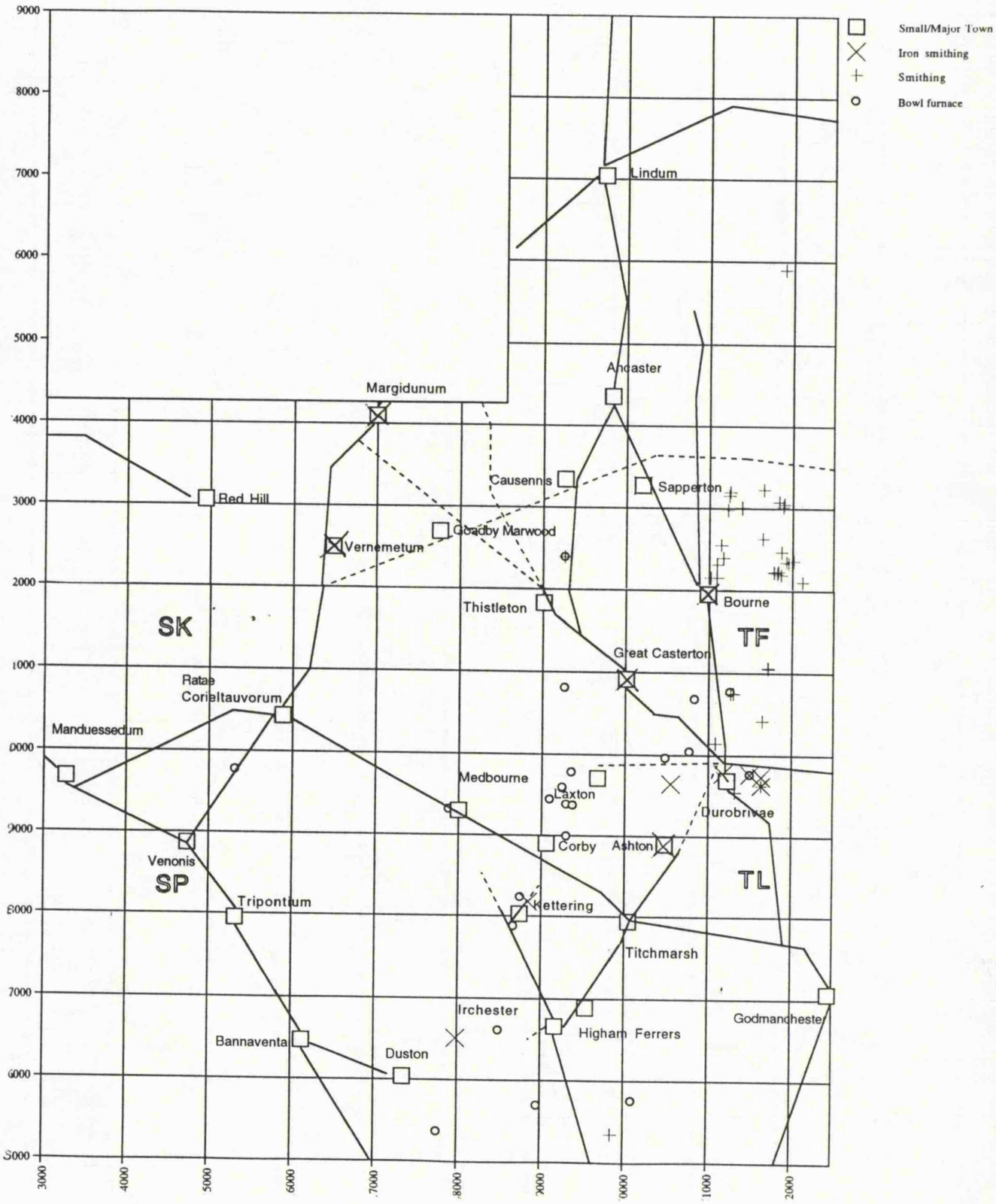


Figure 6.10 Location of smithing sites



Another look at figure 2.7 (p. 192) shows that most available iron ores were restricted to the land between the Nene and Welland, with further outcrops between Great Casterton and to the north of Goadby Marwood. The smithing sites have a wider distribution than those involved in smelting, indicating that nodular deposits of ore in (later) clays were being utilised, but also the movement of iron blooms within the study area where such nodules were not available.

The main smithing centres were small towns: Durobrivae, Ashton, Vernemetum and Sapperton; these sites may have been producing for local and regional trade alone. Rural smithing was only found on a small scale (pp. 138-41). Although many small towns were important smelting centres, other settlements were also heavily involved in iron production. These mostly cluster between Laxton and Durobrivae, and identify this part of the study area as an important provider of iron blooms. Hall (1982) has argued that this area was a regional supplier of iron, and Mackreth (1995) has argued that most blooms ended up at Durobrivae, to be worked into tools. However, production may have been on a larger scale, sufficient to export beyond Durobrivae.

Several settlements, beyond the small towns, were smelting iron through the whole of the Roman period, on a large scale. Examples around the Welland and lower Nene valleys were by far the most numerous: Bedford Purlieus (TL 0499, Wilson (ed.) 1966: 207), Bulwick (SP 9293, Jackson 1970, 1979), Clipsham (SP 9815, Liddle 1982a: 42), Collyweston (TF 0001, Taylor (ed.) 1955: 133-4; Green 1976: 167; the shrines were built over or by a smelting site), Fineshade (SP 9797, Frere (ed.) 1988: 452, 1989: 290), Gretton (SP 8992, Brown (ed.) 1971: 19ff; Hall 1982), Harringworth-Wakerley (SP 9296, 9398, 9498 Brown (ed.) 1970: 44-5; Wilson (ed.) 1974: 434; Jackson 1981), King's Cliffe (SP 9996, Nthants SMR 3011; Peterborough Museum record 2945) and Park Lodge (SP 9094, Jackson 1979). A single area of intense production has been noted north of Great Casterton, at Pickworth (TF 0014, Wilson (ed.) 1962: 173; Whitwell 1970: 114), and two more near the Upper Nene valley, at Brafield (SP 8158, Nthants SMR 3498) and Milton Ernest (TL 0356, Beds SMR 6749, Roman finds recovered at a distance from the mound of slag).

The list is impressive. Moreover, many of these settlements were making iron through the whole of the Roman period (Bedford Purlieus, Bulwick, Clipsham, Harringworth-Wakerley, King's Cliffe). The distribution shown on figure 6.9 is not a result of settlement drift. Thus Corby, Kettering (pp. 138-41) and Laxton may have been no different to the other settlements listed above. Unfortunately, few details were available for these sites to compare with the small towns. However, it could indicate long-term *civitas* or provincial government interests in iron supply behind the continuous production.

Like pottery production in the study area, iron working settlements around the Nene and Welland valleys were typically widely spread. Although many smelting sites

have been found along the Upper Nene valley, these were generally small affairs, in production for short times only. Production around Goadby Marwood and Thistleton may have been organised along different lines. Despite extensive fieldwork in this area, there were few reports of slag, and production appears to have been more centralised.

Exploitation of the ore resources between Laxton and Durobrivae probably began at an earlier date than that between Thistleton and Goadby Marwood. There is more evidence for smelting in the former in late prehistory. However, large-scale smelting took place at Margidunum and Sapperton in the 1st and early 2nd centuries AD (pp. 84-8), though both places would have needed to import ores from elsewhere. Thus the intensive smelting seen at Goadby Marwood and Thistleton may have been later developments (despite some Iron Age coins found at Goadby Marwood and the late Iron Age temple complex at Thistleton). Production between Laxton and Durobrivae was intense, and may have been for export outside the region (*contra* Hall 1982).

Trade in iron blooms and finished items

Three models are explored, based on the reconstructions of trade in pottery

(i) local exchange

(ii) regional exchange of blooms and finished goods

(iii) long-distance exchange

(i) Cleere (1982) constructed two models for the relationship between production of iron and market centres (small and major towns acting as the markets). His second model, of numerous, small-scale, inter-dependent producers linked to a small town market, was seen to be applicable to iron production in the study area (he excluded the limited, occasional iron production seen at many settlements, which rules out much production in the Upper Nene and Ouse valleys). The movement of blooms to smithing centres was essential for Durobrivae, Ashton, Vernemetum and Sapperton, none of which were situated over (known or exploited) ore deposits. Mackreth (1995) had assumed Cleere's relationship between smelting centres around the Welland and lower Nene and Durobrivae. However, iron blooms may have been of limited value in local markets, due to widespread smelting and opportunities to re-melt for local smiths. As mentioned above, there may have been a significant surplus in the region. Ashton may have obtained its blooms from Durobrivae (acting as a market), though other sites were available closer to hand. Longer distances were covered to supply the few smithies identified in the west of the study area, along the Fosse Way and Watling Street, and to the east, along the Fen Edge. Despite this trade, there may have been a considerable surplus of iron blooms in the region.

Smithing, like pottery production, was seen on rural settlements. Although it was seen at several small towns, only four were involved to a degree above self-sufficiency. In

general, smithing was not solely for a local market; where it was a speciality of the small town, the goods may have been transported to another site for marketing.

(ii) The production at Durobrivae, Ashton, Sapperton and Vernemetum may therefore have been for a regional market. Sapperton and Vernemetum may have supplied goods to Lindum and Ratae for market exchange, though Durobrivae could have acted as its own distributor. By implication, iron goods were supplied by the market outside their zone of production in the south and east of the study area.

(iii) Iron production between Kettering and Durobrivae was far more intensive than that seen around the Upper Nene and Ouse valleys, and implies production for a greater market, perhaps for the military. For the 1st century AD the forts, especially in the north and west (indicated on figure 6.2), would have been major consumers. Iron production in the Weald (which had been an important source) was less intensive in the later Roman period, and this decline has been identified with the move by military buyers to producers further north (Fulford 1989). The industry between Kettering and Durobrivae could have been one new supplier. This may explain the long occupation of many of these sites (Jackson 1979, 1981). Further work is needed to obtain dates for the origins and development of this industry. Those areas of intense smelting may have been producing blooms for a distant market from the start, and seem to focus on Durobrivae. For lack of evidence, it is assumed that the routes suggested for the transport of pottery were used also for iron (pp. 172-3).

This review has highlighted the importance of long-distance links, more so than local relations, for the continuity of many specialist production sites. Durobrivae, and perhaps Irchester, were seen as market centres. Durobrivae must have acted as the link between the pottery and suggested iron trade with northern garrisons; Ratae may have served as an equivalent for the Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria, though this could have been organised from the defended core of Manduessedum. The nature of small towns in the east differed markedly with those in the western part of the study area, having a far greater involvement in the economy. Thus the main economic axes divided the study area between the south-east and north-west. Used alongside the evidence for administrative bases, the small town network appears as a creation of the Roman government, its continuity assisted by long-term involvement in a range of spheres.

III) RELIGION

Administrative networks operated along the major roads, though bases may have had little impact on, or interaction with, surrounding settlements. Economic ties between small towns and surrounding settlements appear, in general, to have been weak, though the eastern half of the study area emerged as an important production centre. In contrast, little difference was observed in the range of gods worshipped in small and major towns and those settlements nearby. This was taken to indicate a strong association with local beliefs. despite the weak economic (and administrative?) ties between small towns and the countryside. Although some small towns were important cult centres (pp. 146-9), they appear to have had little influence over the range of beliefs held by the surrounding population. This section explores the evidence for variation in beliefs across the whole study area, to evaluate the above conclusion.

Figure 6.11 shows the location of finds and buildings of a religious nature. As with analyses in previous chapters, it is divided into Romano-Celtic, Graeco-Roman, Pagan Oriental and Christian. Two aspects are discussed:

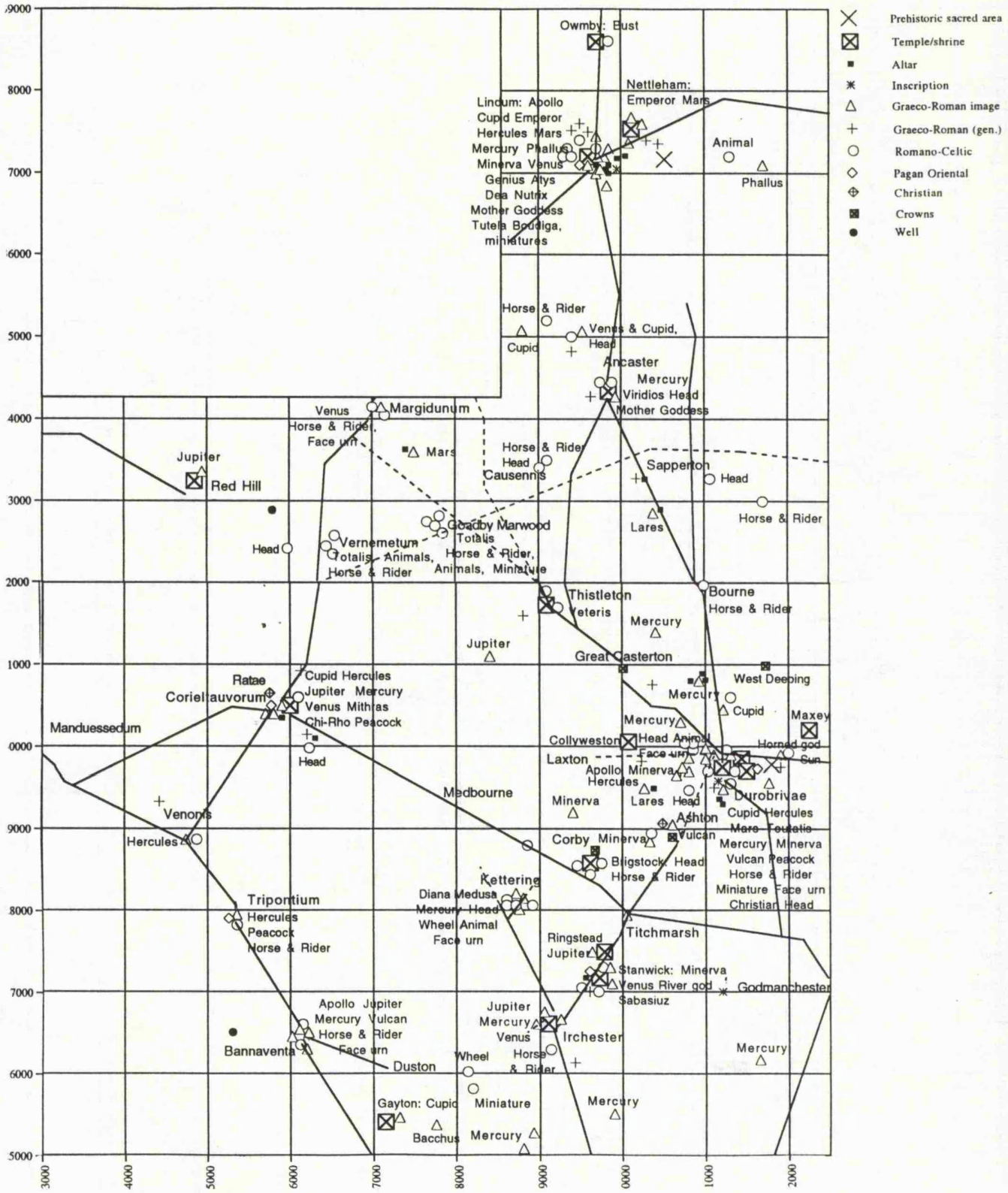
(a) location of shrines (and importance)

(b) variation in beliefs across the study area

Location of shrines

Although most evidence for shrines is through structural remains, this discussion also includes Jupiter columns and the find-spots of ritual crowns. Jupiter columns have been found in Roman Gaul, where temple buildings have been excavated in association with such columns. Although those found in Britain are usually unassociated, they may have acted as similar focal points, and are here viewed as shrines in themselves. These columns have been identified at Irchester, Ratae and Ringstead (Woodfield 1978). In the eastern part of the study area decorative sheets of bronze have been found, and identified as ritual crowns. It is assumed here that these crowns were closely associated with those overseeing rituals, and find-spots closely reflect the location of temples or shrines.

Figure 6.11 Find-spots of religious artefacts and sites



Overall, few shrines have been found in the study area, and those that have tend to cluster between Irchester and north of Durobrivae. Large shrines or complexes, apart from the major towns, have been located at Ancaster, Red Hill, Irchester, Brigstock (SP 9685, two circular shrines, Wilson (ed.) 1962: 173-4, 1971: 286; Greenfield 1963; Green 1976: 181), Collyweston (TF 0000 polygonal and rectangular shrines, Taylor (ed.) 1955: 133-4; Green 1976: 167), Durobrivae, Nettleham (see pp. 147-9), Owmby? (SK 9766 based on simple busts, numerous Iron Age coins and cropmark of possible temple, Lincs SMR, under Bracebridge; White (ed.) 1979: 77-8), Thistleton and possibly at Gayton (SP 7153, villa/temple, with columns, Butler 1844; RCHM(E) 1982: 58-9). With the exception of Ratae and Red Hill, these centres were all in Romano-Celtic style. Small or household shrines have been found at Maxey (TF 1207, early Romano-Celtic timber temple, Pryor et al 1985a: 3), Lynch Farm (TL 1497, 4th century timber-built Romano-Celtic temple with perambulatory, Challands 1974; Swann & Metcalfe 1975) and Stanwick (pp. 147-8). Finally, ritual crown fragments have been found at Ashton, Brigstock (associated with the two shrines) and Deeping St James (TF 1709, May (ed.) 1966: 14; Green 1976: 203); Great Casterton is included in the list as a decorative bronze plaque found there may have been a dress fitting.

Although there is a strong eastern focus, these shrines cannot represent a special boundary, as they are distributed over too wide a stretch of land. Moreover, the recognition of household shrines and Jupiter columns identifies the south-east, particularly the Nene valley, as a very devout and knowledgeable region. The shrines and temples were variously dated from the 1st century AD onwards, and there were no apparent developments through the Roman period. To a degree, this cluster of shrines is a result of biases in fieldwork and publication, which may account largely for the lack of such buildings in most of Leicestershire, but not completely.

The location of altars may give some insight into interpreting the cluster of shrines and temples in the south and east. Altars may be a lesser expression of the religious value accorded to a place, though one couched in Roman fashion. They show an expansion of the ritual structuring of the landscape, to include a new set of gods, alongside a remoulding of Celtic deities after conquest. Altars have been generally found on or quite close to major roads, and again mostly in the eastern half of the study area. If portable finds and statuary are added to this picture, the 'void' in most of Leicestershire is even more striking. It would appear that the western half of the study area was devoid of material expression, and that Romanisation did little to change this. A difference between east and west was noted in the direction of administrative and economic ties; the variation in ritual practice implies that this was deeply felt.

b) Variation in beliefs across the study area

The towns stand out as possessing a wider range of religious objects, though a few rural sites exhibit equal variety. Finds range from statuary to smaller figurines in stone and bronze, and portable items such as brooches and finger rings, possibly obtained from stalls by shrines. As a means of exploring the popularity of the various deities, finds were grouped by deity, and according to the media employed in representation. Sites were split into five categories: shrines, major and small towns, villas, (other) rural sites, find spots. The extent to which worship of specific deities spread through the population should be exhibited by the range of sites where these figures have been found. The media employed range from expensive metal or elaborate stone, to colour-coated pottery, and give a general indication of the extent to which images were available.

Table 6.2 Media used in representation of a selected group of deities

	Ceramic	**Stone**	**Bronze figurine**	**Other**
Cupid		Major town (with Venus) Small town, Rural	Villa/Temple	Major town (frescoe); Rural (ring, spoon)
Hercules	Small town	Rural	Major towns	
Jupiter	Small town	Major & Small towns, Villa (column)	Find	Small town (curse tablet)
Mars		Major town		Shrine, find (altars) Shrine (fitting)
Mercury	Small & Major towns	Small & Major towns, Rural, Find	Finds	Rural (fitting)
Minerva		Rural, Villa	Major town, Find	Rural (butteris)
Vulcan	Small town			
Head	Small towns, Pottery	Shrine, Villa, Rural	Shrines	Small town (plaque, rings), Rural (spoon)
Horse & Rider		Small towns, Find	Small towns, Shrine, Finds	Small towns Find
Pagan oriental		Major town	Villa?	Major town (mosaic) Small town (strap end, graffito) Rural (strap end)

Christian: major and small towns only

Pagan Oriental: major and small towns, rural

The above table shows that some gods were more widely represented than others, and that this does not follow modern division into discrete categories of Romano-Celtic, Graeco-Roman, Pagan Oriental and Christian. Problems with these categories were raised above (pp. 99-100), and are most clearly expressed in different representations of the same god. This is clearly seen with name-pairing between Romano-Celtic and Graeco-Roman deities, the one example in the study area is that of Rigonometis linked with Mars (at Nettleham, see p. 147). Webster (1995) has argued that this identification with Graeco-Roman gods was more prominent amongst the elite. However, the widespread manipulation of some cult images, and their occurrence on a range of settlements would imply greater acceptance.

Mercury, the Horse and Rider figurine and portrayal of the human head stand out as popular images. Mercury was associated with all types of settlement. Depictions of the

god varied greatly, from a naked youth (TL 0079, Thrapston, Woodfield 1978), a cloaked figure with goat and chicken (SP 8850, Emberton, Bucks SMR 1151) to a more classical representation. It could be that these different forms represented more than one deity, or a flexibility in interpretation that was not expressed with other deities. Mercury was also portrayed on colour coat vessels (in production at TL 0898, Sibson cum Stibbington, Wild 1974), making acquisition of his image within the reach of the majority of the population.

The Horse and Rider figurine was also found on a wide range of sites, though not major towns, and portrayed in different materials. The image itself was more consistent.

Portrayal of the human head is a rather general class, though comes across as an important image in antiquity. Veneration of the head was known in late Iron Age Gaul (Drinkwater 1983), and in Britain can be labelled as a Romano-Celtic practice. It is possible that the list in table 6.1 includes specific (unknown) deities, though the range of media employed, and various sites in which head images have been found indicate a strong following.

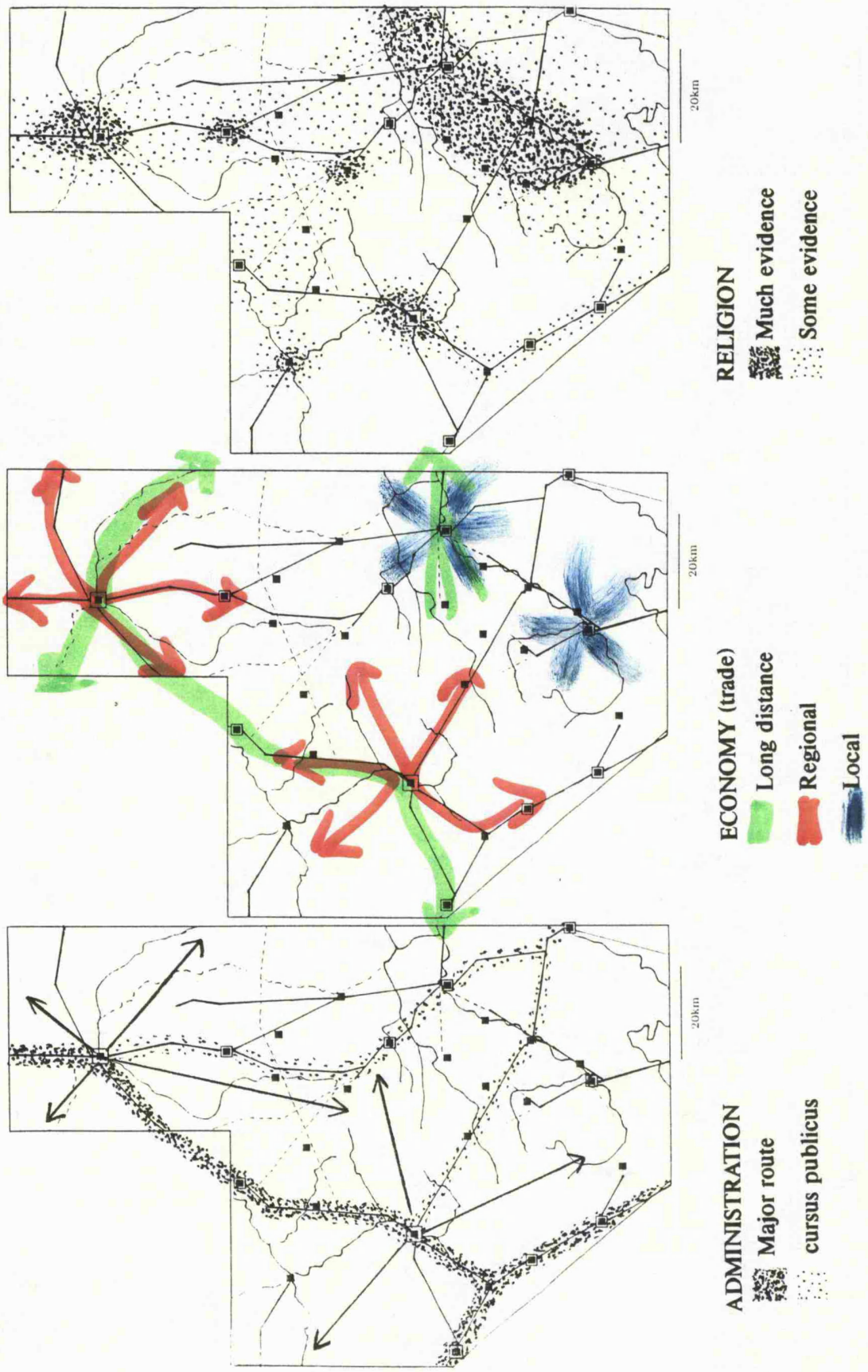
To a lesser extent, Cupid and Minerva emerge as popular deities, though may not have had a wide following beyond villas and towns. The other deities, Hercules, Jupiter, Mars and Vulcan, have been found at a few sites only, mainly towns, which may indicate limited popularity. Too little could be said of the location of Christian and pagan Oriental images, though their scarcity indicates a minimal following.

Thus the range of deities venerated in the study area varied both in location and in importance. Although the religious practices at small towns were seen to be continuous with those across the range of sites in the study area (pp. 146-51), a closer inspection reveals some differences. It is not clearly expressed, but major and small towns come across as ready to accept a wide range of Graeco-Roman deities, relative to villas and other rural sites. The difference is more apparent with other rural sites. Although this is partly a result of variation in available surpluses, it is also reflected in the range of media used to produce cult images.

NETWORKS AND SMALL TOWN LOCATION

To sum up, the distribution and stability of small towns was ensured by a variety of factors. I focused on administrative, economic and religious ones, to illustrate the complexity surrounding small town origins and continuity, and that these acted in different fashions across the landscape. Figure 6.12 illustrates a reconstruction of the dominant routes these three forces followed. An east-west divide is prominent in all three cases, and is reflected in the natures of small towns. Bénard et al (1995) highlighted the influence of the Saone and major Roman roads in shaping small town distribution and relations in the Côte D'Or. The same can be seen in the study area, though through very different mechanisms.

Figure 6.12 Comparison of administrative, economic and religious forces influencing small town location and continuity



Those along the west routes, Watling Street and the Fosse Way, were typified by a very weak economic base (the exception being Vernemetum); Lindum and Ratae must have dominated the landscape economically, culturally and as the major administrative bases (with the creation of *Flavia Caesariensis*, Lindum was elevated to become the provincial capital). The regular spacing of small towns along the major roads was probably driven by administrative needs, in particular the organisation of the *cursus publicus*. The later construction of defences, through the 3rd and 4th centuries, was funded by the *civitates* or provincial governments, though the reasoning behind this development remains very unclear.

The cluster of small towns in the south and east, including Goadby Marwood and Thistleton, owed their continuity far more to their involvement in non-agricultural production than as bases of the *cursus publicus*. Although many settlements developed an important economic base, there is strong evidence for 'outside forces' behind its origins and maintenance. The specialist production seen at small towns located around the Lower Nene valley seems to have been aimed at regional and long-distance markets, rather than local ones. However, variation in the organisation of production across the study area implies a more flexible arrangement than that for administrative sites. A restricted group of settlements acted as markets: the major towns, and probably Durobrivae and Irchester. Ratae and Lindum must have exerted significant economic influences over the landscape, though this statement remains unqualified. More local exchange operated through irregular markets such as seasonal or annual fairs, where the range of goods and services offered on this occasions were associated with traders and craft-workers mainly based outside the small town. Not all small towns were involved even at this level (Ancaster and Margidunum, pp. 143-5), nor need fairs have been exclusive to small towns alone.

Religious practices show a great split between east and west through the Roman period. Rural settlement seems to have been more varied and wealthier in the east, particularly around the Nene and Ouse valleys, in part assisted by production of salt, pottery and metal. Ritual and production centres were closely placed, in great contrast with the west. Here, Ratae emerges as the only cultural centre. It dominated this area through lack of any cultural energy in the surrounding land. Numerous buildings and settlements have been identified, but there is no indication of religious activity apart from at the small towns.

Thus small town variation was a result of diverse origins and complex relations with nearby and more distant settlements, compounded by the wide range of sites encompassed by the term. Small towns were grouped by administrative, economic or religious importance; rarely did these three coincide in significance on the one site. Having identified the directions of these links, it beocomes clear that the landscape was fractured in several different ways. Moreover, the administrative and economic assistance

given these sites may have derived from provincial rather than *civitas* authorities. Regional administration was structured around two *civitas* capitals (Ratae and Verulamium/St Albans), and a *colonia*, later also a provincial capital (Lindum). The network of walled towns along the Fosse Way and Watling Street cut across the whole province; *mansiones* were likewise placed by orders given at the provincial level. The boundary between the *Corieltauvi* and *Catuvellauni* ran somewhere between the Nene and Welland (see p. 29). However, cultural and economic forces do not show consistency within the territory of the *Corieltauvi*, nor an obvious point at which the boundary was established. The area between the Lower Nene and Welland differed to that further west and north, yet also to the south-west. If the Nene served as a boundary, it cut through a homogeneous society. Thus small town continuity, as well as origin, was established by provincial rather than *civitas* interests.

Millett's 'native response' (1995a) may be expressed in the religious beliefs and practices followed by small town inhabitants and involvement in local economies, but these were not sufficient to ensure settlement stability; this could only come from higher interests. Neither can the majority of small towns be viewed as part of the urban network. Although linked into the administrative, economic and cultural networks that typified urban complexity, individual small towns were, in the main, too specialised to be fully integrated into all aspects.

The final discussion compares the results of this research with the current state of knowledge on small towns in Roman Britain and the Continent. The reconstruction of small towns and their interaction with the landscape in the East Midlands may be unique to the area, though this conclusion could only be reached by following a landscape-based approach.

CHAPTER 7 SMALL TOWNS IN ROMAN BRITAIN

Some conclusions

The benefits of adopting a landscape approach are clear. The nature and strength of links between small towns and surrounding settlements can be assessed, thereby locating the place of small towns within the landscape. Concentrating on the evidence of the small towns alone can answer many problems about site appearance, development, functions and complexity. However, it cannot indicate the audience at which a wide range of activities were aimed.

It had been assumed that many small towns served as socio-economic centres on a reduced scale, ties primarily based on nearby settlement (Frere 1975, Smith 1987). This statement needs to be readjusted on two counts: firstly because only a handful of small towns may have developed into market centres (Burnham's Upper Order and some Middle Order sites, Burnham 1995), and secondly, because the rest are more satisfactorily interpreted as fair grounds, meeting places rather than central places (services and exchange at such sites were brought about by itinerant traders, rather than intrinsic to small towns themselves). Moreover, this study has shown that much specialist production may not have been aimed at the locality at all, rather for a more distant market. This points towards a severe dislocation between the place of production and market centres. Excluding those small towns that acted as production centres from the list of market centres implies that many rural settlements were not strongly integrated into the Roman economy. One is left with the major towns, Upper Order and a few Middle Order sites to carry out the traditional town-country relationship.

Millett's (1990: 47) argument that some small towns at a distance from *civitas* centres developed into socio-economic centres in the later Roman period is also not supported by the archaeological evidence for the study area. Burnham (1995) had already stressed that many small towns did not increase in size or wealth. The 3rd and 4th centuries were a period of decline for most walled small towns in the study area, and a reduction in iron working for some specialist production sites. Little is known of the development of Durobrivae and Irchester through the Roman period, though the complex expansion of Durobrivae's walled core would imply a strong economy in the later Roman period (Mackreth 1995). Durobrivae's success may have derived from its pottery and iron industry, and role in organising rural production for supply to the military, rather than a new development as a market centre. Both Irchester and Durobrivae were well situated to act as local market centres; this need not have been confined to the later Roman period.

Thus a reconstruction of the East Midlands economy sees the two major towns as the main markets, a position they must have retained through the whole of the Roman period. Durobrivae and Irchester may have been centres of lesser importance. Local exchange networks were seen to operate at the edge of the Roman economy, via occasional fairs based at small towns but also other settlements, such as villas. Not all small towns need have acted as such meeting places. The specialist production taking place at many small towns was not intended for local sale, but for more distant markets (the major towns, and military buyers). Thus few small towns can be viewed as lesser urban centres in the economic sense.

Although the local economies of small towns were seen to lie in the rural sphere, they did not suggest an inferior status to the villa estates, but rather a parallel one. Todd (1973: 69, 1989) interpreted some small towns as villages housing the *coloni* tied to the nearby villa. However, small towns were invariably in place before the earliest villa buildings, and may have predated villa estates. Villa economies operated at a different level to those of most small towns; involvement in non-agricultural production was invariably sporadic and of limited scope. This was also seen in the location of villas around small towns, and it was suggested that most villas focused on more distant, larger markets than those of the nearest small town (pp. 133-8).

This picture of a poorly integrated Roman economy is supported by work on the Continent. Bekker-Nielsen's investigation (1989) into the spacing of chartered towns in Gaul and the two Germanias argued that a widely spaced distribution was a reflection of limited romanisation. The situation in Britain was comparable to that for the two Germanias. The closest parallels for British small towns are also found in Germany (King 1990; Hiddink 1991), where military occupation strongly influenced the development of much of the provinces.

Thus small towns did not rely on local economies for continued success, rather on regional and long-distance buyers for specialist production, or provincial interests in the administrative organisation across Britain.

The reconstruction of small town hierarchies in the East Midlands needs to be compared with other parts of Britain. It may be the result of local factors, in particular the widespread availability of iron ore and fine firing clays for specialist production. Salt production on the Fen Edge may also have encouraged trade between east and west, and with more distant markets.

A suitable area for comparison is Kent. The Weald was a major iron producing centre, organised by the provincial government. It supplied the military in the North of Britain in the early Roman period, though fell into decline when supplies were sought from further north, in the East Midlands. Pollard (1988) has carried out a thorough assessment of pottery production and supply, and the archaeology of the region is generally well established. Fewer small towns have been identified in this area, and iron

production and marketing were organised along different lines to those seen in Northamptonshire and Leicestershire (Cleere 1974, 1982).

It would also be useful to explore small town developments in a region of predominantly agricultural production. Small towns in the study area were identified with special roles, either administrative, economic and/or religious. Areas with few small towns are the south-west of England, much of Wales, the Chilterns, the North-West (Greater Manchester, Cumbria and further north). This may, in part, be a result of variable archaeological coverage. The concentration of small towns in the east of Britain though does reflect a different response to urbanisation.

Further issues raised by this thesis, future research strategies

Several important issues arose in this study, concerning regional settlement morphology, small town functions and, in particular, their impact on surrounding settlements.

Perhaps the most basic avenue for future fieldwork is to identify the extent of small towns, firstly to define areas for protection, and secondly to enable comparisons to be based on total size (attempted by Millett 1995a). This counters the bias in favour of poorly developed but defended small towns at the expense of flourishing, unwalled centres. The next step would be to consider density of settlement (comparing the walled core of Durobrivae with the suburbs in Normangate Field, for example). This is an ideal that can be assisted by aerial photography and surveys based on remote sensing techniques.

Secondly, many small towns have been excavated, though await full publication. Any developments along this line can only be beneficial.

Thirdly, more detail on small town development is essential, particularly on the evolution and maintenance of property divisions through time. Most excavations to date have focused on individual buildings and features such as kilns and furnaces (as in excavations at Normangate Field, Durobrivae). A balanced assessment of the features of small towns, both architectural and industrial, is desired. Non-destructive techniques allow for the involvement of amateurs (e.g. Liddle's work in Leicestershire, Lucas and Cameron at Tripontium/Cave's Inn), and can yield very useful results. This could be supported by limited excavation of enclosure ditches and junctions, to compile a basic chronology of small town development.

As well as important work in the field, new approaches can be used on the existing data set. There is a place for GIS in exploring the role of small towns as local centres. Cost-surface analysis could indicate distance from small towns as journey-times rather than physical distances. Roads and rivers can be classified as easy means of transport, other parts of the landscape 'weighted' to account for difficulty of terrain. Different modes of transport can also be taken into account. Thus some settlements

may have been closer, in time, to towns that were physically more distant. This argument is given greater value by considering the range of services available at various small towns in the vicinity, where a longer journey to a larger centre may have been offset by the wider range of services available. This was identified in the analysis of villa distribution around small towns (pp. 133-8), and could be followed through relatively easily, without relying on the results of new fieldwork.

There is room for very detailed analysis of existing archaeological data, comparing a small group of sites. Small town economies were complex, and varied greatly. My research showed that they operated in a different way to villas, and were loosely tied to local economies. The material culture of small towns is variable, yet indicates access to a wider range of goods than many surrounding settlements. Architectural styles though tended to be restricted, unlike villa complexes. This problem needs to be explored in fine detail. Various small towns can be compared with well-excavated villages, farmsteads and villas, to explore access to local exchange networks and developments through time. To give meaningful results, the sites would have to be located closely together. A useful exercise would compare Ashton with the recently excavated Stanwick villa, and Irchester (though details on the defended core are needed).

Small towns provide a rich and varied data set, and raise many questions about the economic, religious and administrative organisation of Roman Britain. Burnham's hierarchy serves as a skeleton in which to place 'new' small towns, and to reassess known ones in the light of new fieldwork. Many of these sites were specialist centres, and useful results can be obtained by exploring their origins and development in the landscape. Thus the existing data set can be used to provide a far more complex understanding of small towns, based on the nature and strength of their relationships with surrounding settlements and major towns.

KEY

List of Abbreviations

Arch.J - Archaeological Journal

B.N.F.A.S. - Bulletin of the Northamptonshire Federation of Archaeological Societies

Brit. - Britannia

E.M.A.B. - East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin

J.R.S. - Journal of Roman Studies

T.L.A.A.S. - Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Reports and Papers.

L.H.A. - Lincolnshire History and Archaeology

N.Arch - Northamptonshire Archaeology

T.L.A.H.S. - Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society

Trans.Thor. - Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire

Coin summaries are presented in the four main issue phases first used by Ravetz, and developed by Casey and Reece (in Casey & Reece (eds.) 1974. *Coins and the Archaeologist.* B.A.R. 4. Oxford, B.A.R.).

Phase A: to AD 260 ('early')

Phase B: AD 260 - AD 296 ('radiate')

Phase C: AD 296 - AD 330

Phase D: AD 330 - AD 402 (latest official issues reaching Britain).

CDO = corn drying oven.

NV = Nene Valley

(NV)CC = (Nene Valley) colour coats (NV)GW = (Nene Valley) grey ware

IA = Iron Age RoBr = Romano-British

4th century = 4th century AD E = early L = late

tpq = terminus post quem

taq = terminus ante quem

	Elaborate building		Stone building
	Aisled building		Timber building
T	Temple	X	Site/find
	Gravel spread		Well
o	Oven/hearth		Kiln
	Coin hoard		

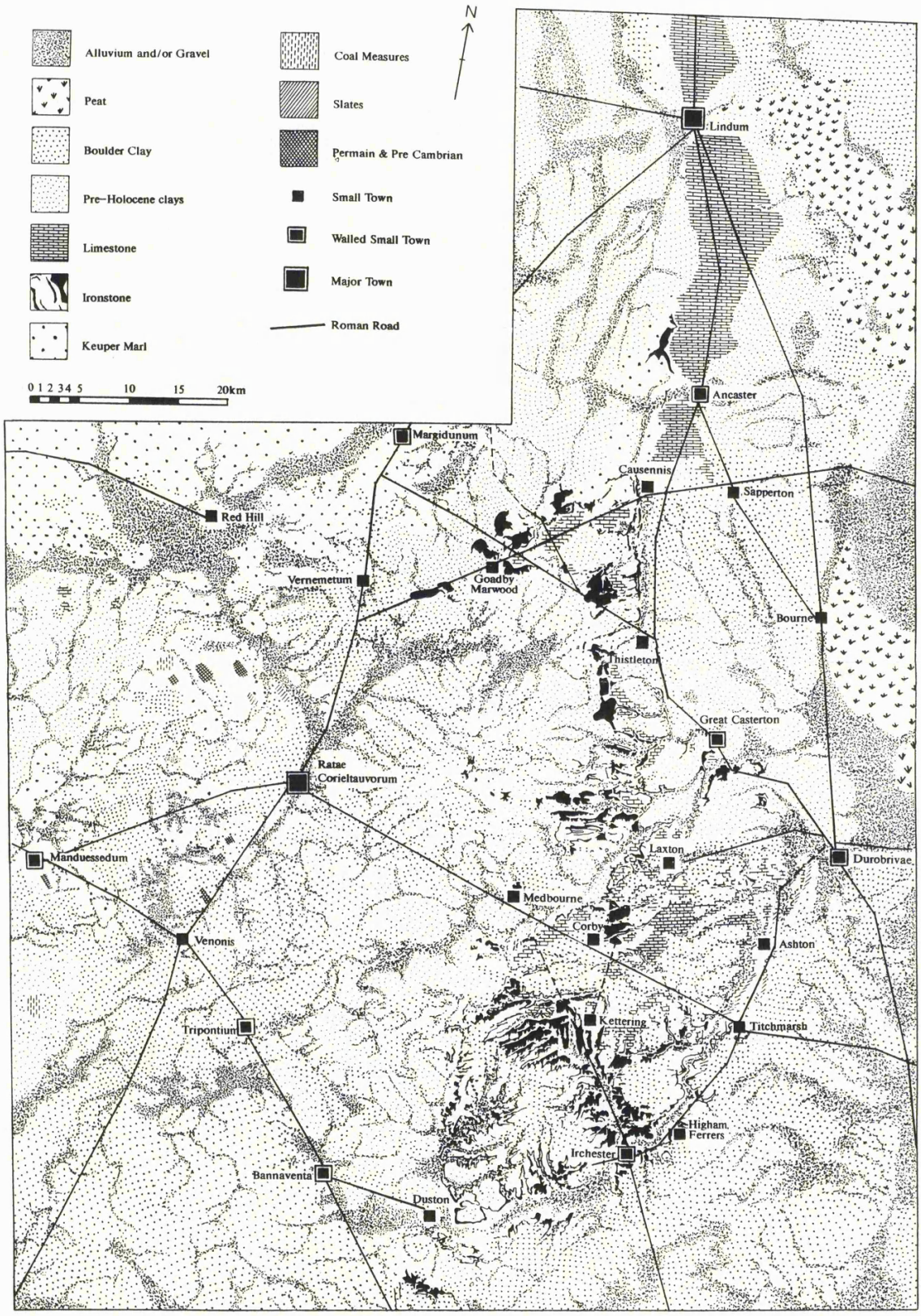


Figure 2.7 Solid and Drift Geology

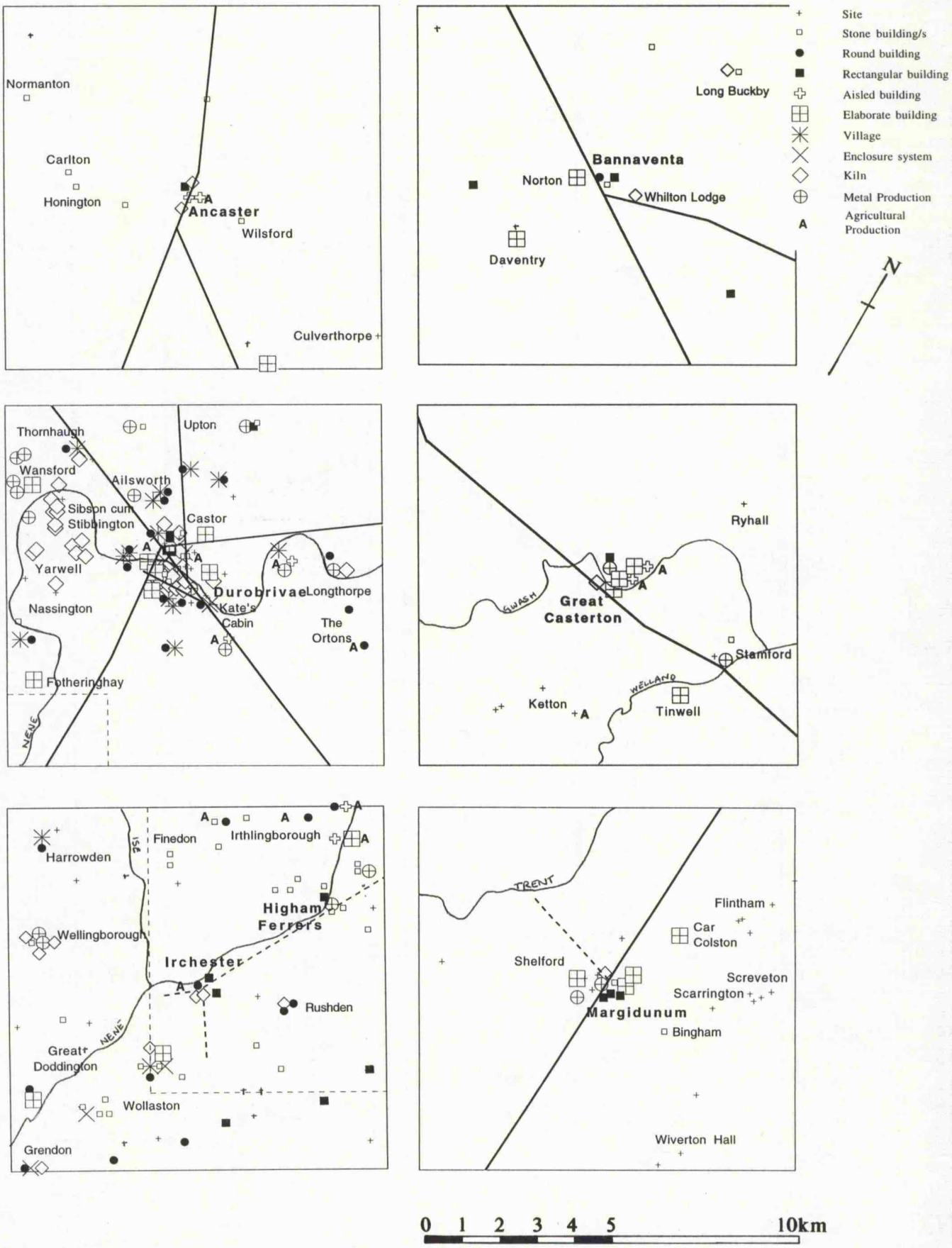


Figure 5.1 10km x 10km quadrats around Small Towns

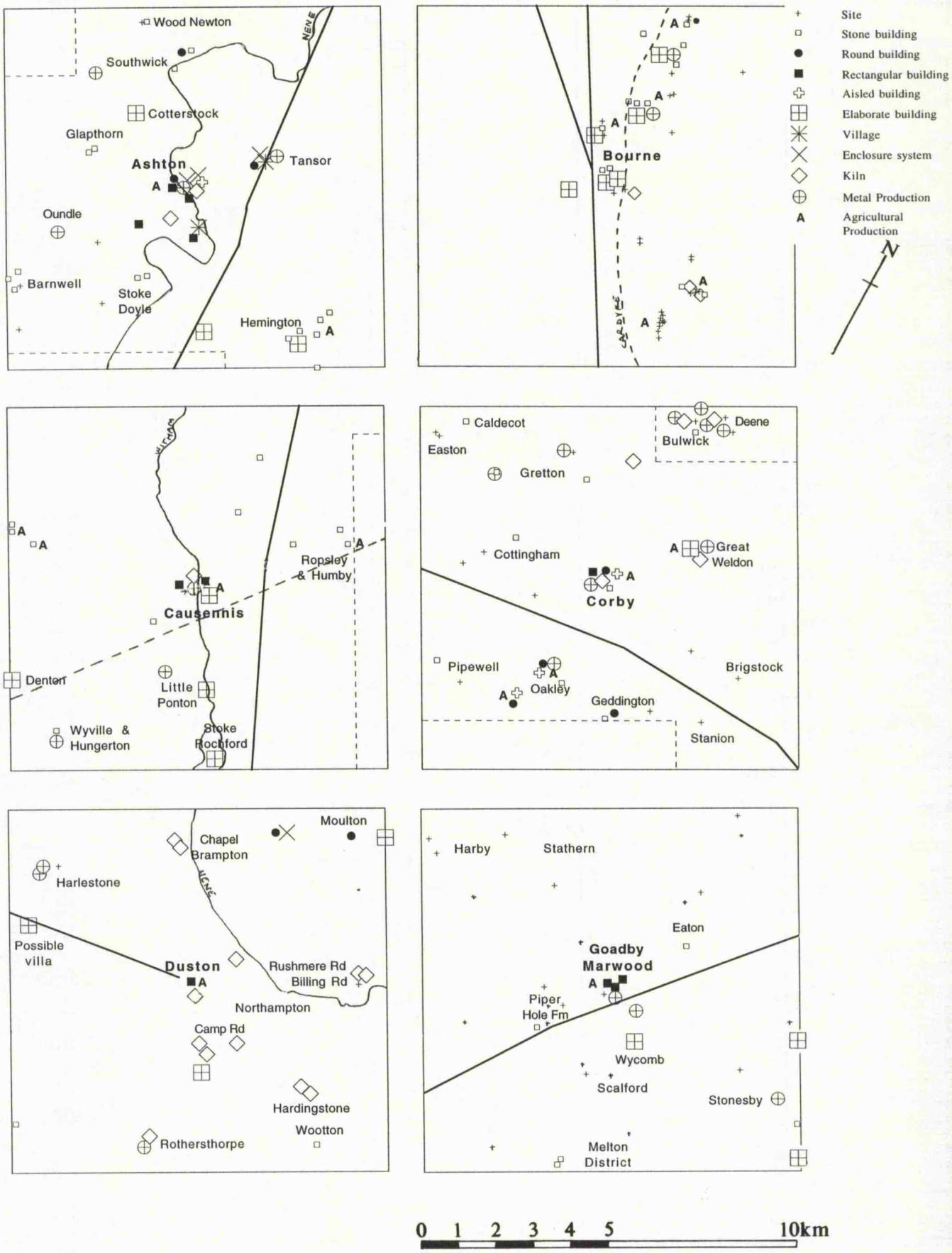


Figure 5.2 10km x 10km quadrats around Small Towns

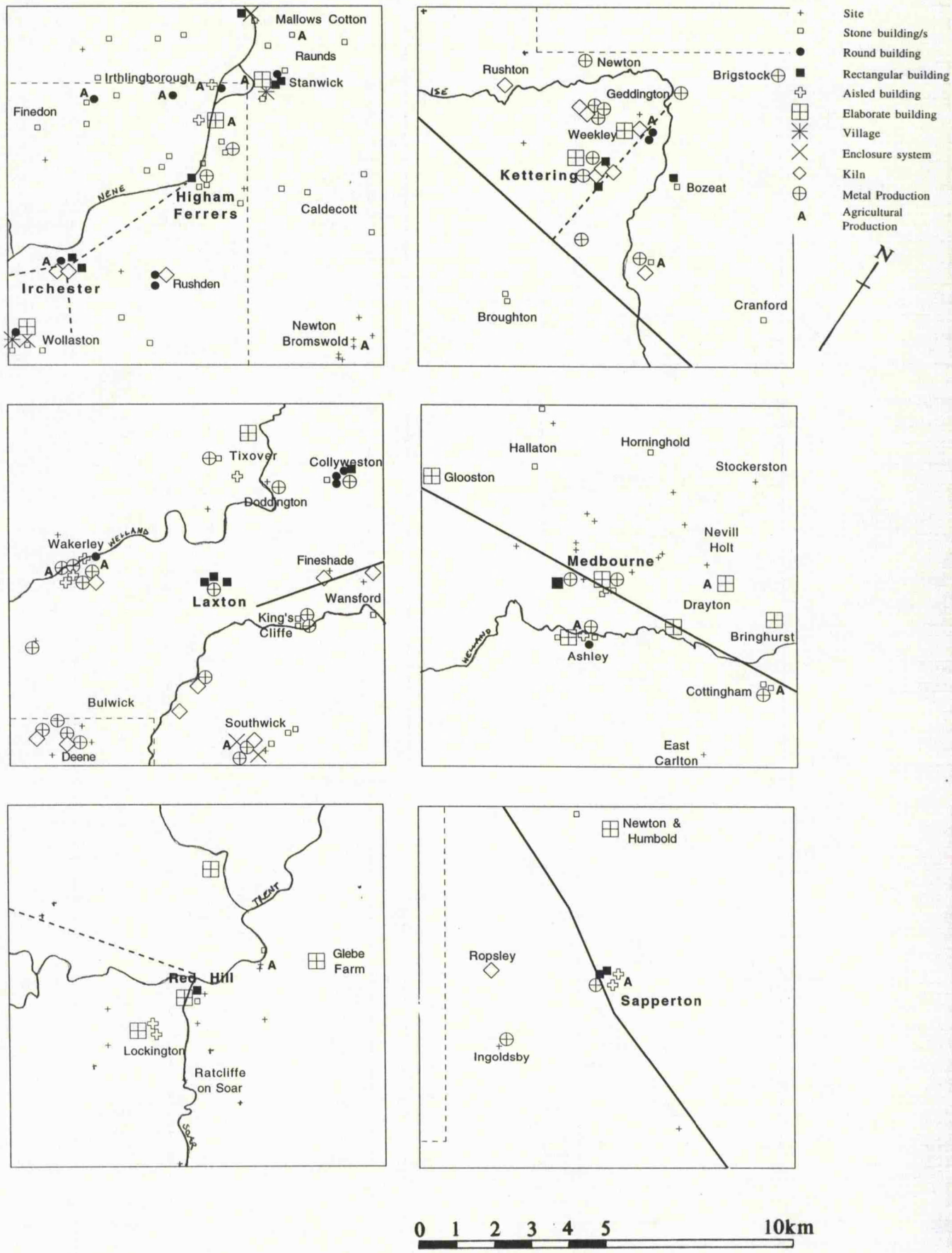
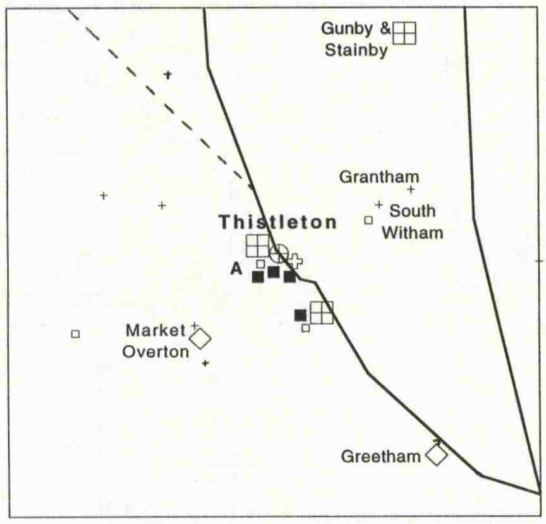
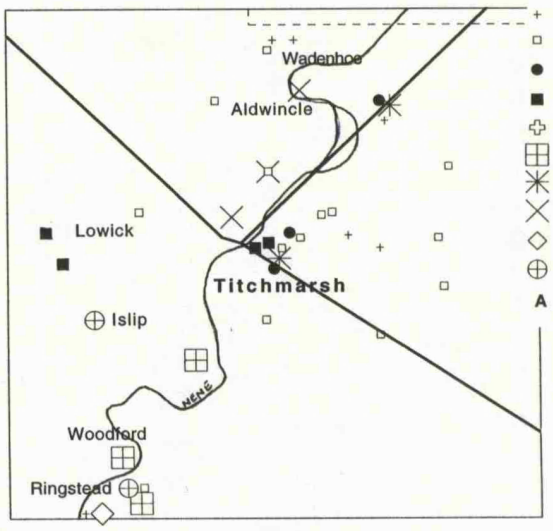


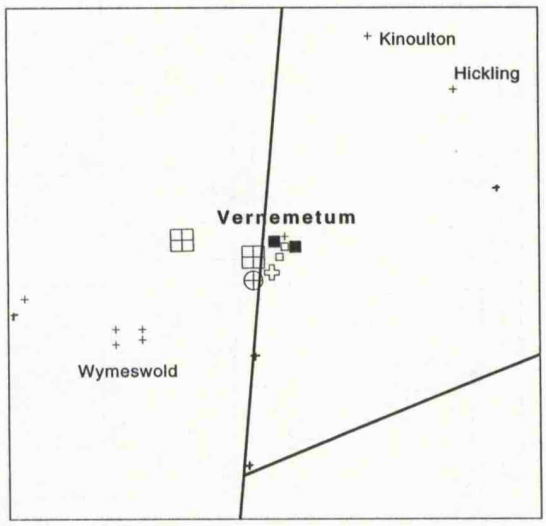
Figure 5.3 10km x 10km quadrats around Small Towns

Unwalled Small Towns

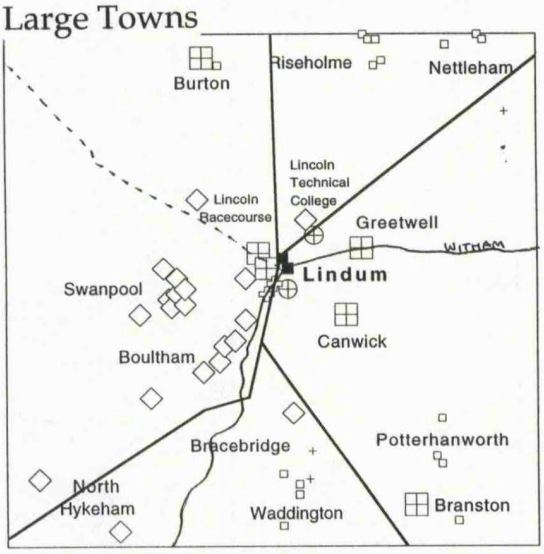




Site
Stone building/s
Round building
Rectangular building
Aisled building
Elaborate building
Village
Enclosure system
Kiln
Metal Production
Agricultural Production



Large Towns



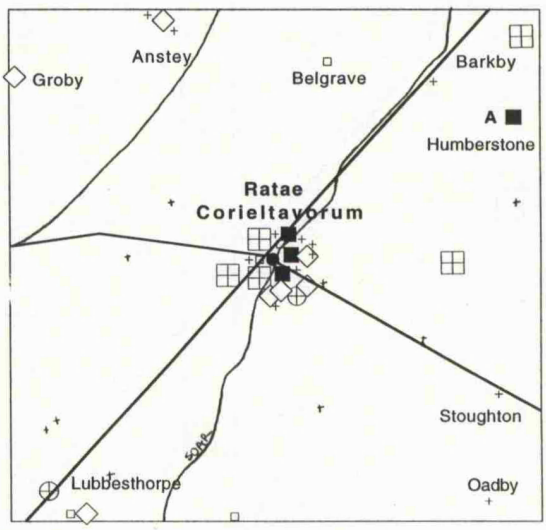


Figure 5.4 10km x 10km quadrats around Small and Major Towns

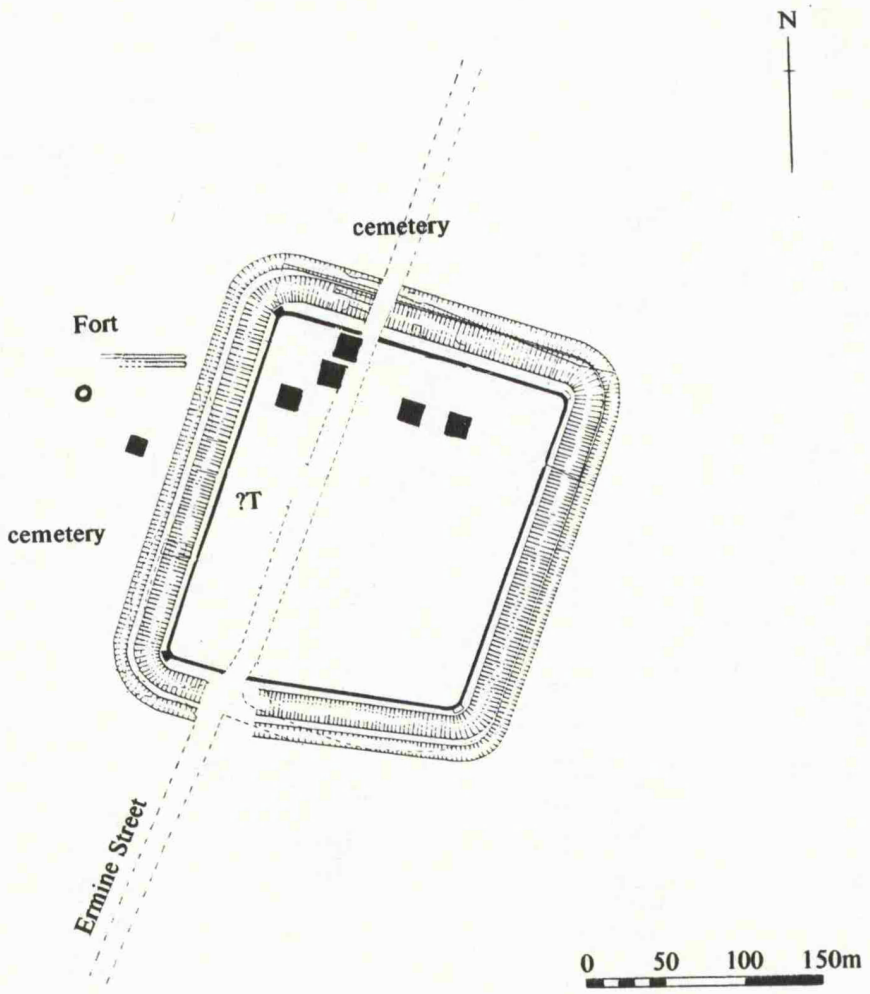


Figure A1 Plan of Ancaster Burnham & Wacher 1990: 236, fig. 75 (after Todd)

APPENDIX A SMALL TOWNS IN THE EAST MIDLANDS

WALLED SMALL TOWNS

Ancaster SK 9843

Late Iron Age Features - flat-bottomed ditch found to the south-east of the town, dated to the 2nd century BC. Later Iron Age ditches and gullies containing late Iron Age and 'Gallo-Belgic' style pottery have been found under the western Roman cemetery. First century AD gullies and a pit were found under the buildings and cemetery east of the town.
Military Features - Claudian fort, associated *vicus*, and Roman marching camp (St Joseph 1965). A timber building associated with the fort was uncovered in 1964.
Enclosures and field systems - none recognised.
Defences - built around AD 250-280, consisting of a bank, stone wall, and 2 ditches, probably contemporaries (Crickmore 1984a: 88). Enclose c. 3.7ha (Burnham & Wacher 1990: 235-6). Fan-shaped bastions later added (Crickmore 1984a: 88).
Streets - traces of an east-west running street have been found in the northern portion of the defended area. First century gravel pits associated with the construction of Ermine Street were uncovered during excavation of the West cemetery.
Roman Road - Ermine Street.

Architecture and building developments:
Defended area - 4 strip buildings, occupied to 4th century, and another structure found. Detailed report in Todd 1975 and 1981a.
Other structures
Part of a timber building was found, east of the later South Gate.
The remains of three buildings were found partly under the eastern defences.
At least 3 buildings were found further east. They all had stone foundations, with dimensions in the order of: 13.7m x 5.5m; 6.1m x 3m; the last building was represented by robber trenches. The land was later used as a cemetery, with burials cut into the building debris.
Two stone walls were found under the West cemetery, with a *tpq* of the 3rd century (May (ed.) 1966: 10-13; Beeby (ed.) 1974: 15).

Pit/shaft - test quarry for building stone found under the South-west cemetery. It is dated late Iron Age/early Roman.

Cemeteries
West - 300 plus inhumations, some with 4th century grave goods (fantail brooch, bronze and shale bracelets, nail cleaner, 4th century coins). Some were placed in stone sarcophagi, with some stone lined graves and many with nails, indicating burial in wooden coffins.

Most were buried with heads to the west. Adults and some children and infants were buried here. The cemetery overlies 1st to 3rd century occupation.

North - at least 9 inhumations, some with pottery and hobnails.

East - 11 inhumations have been found cut into the debris of stone buildings. They were aligned with heads to the west. Four of the graves were partly lined in stone; no grave goods were found (Lincs SMR, under Ancaster; White (ed.), 1976: 35).

General Finds

Metal (Lincolnshire SMR, under Ancaster)

Late Iron Age bronze La Tene I variant brooch in Iron Age settlement under the later fort.

Area of town:

Roman bronze decorative fragment

2nd century enamelled disc brooch

Enamelled Hare brooch

2 Roman brooches

lead weight

3 Bronze fittings

Miniature bronze cauldron

lead token - inscribed with a cross (Roman?)

Ceramic - pottery has been recovered from excavations, but has not been analysed in any detail. Wares found include grey ware, Colour Coats, Nene Valley rusticated ware, Dales ware, Shell-gritted and Samian (Lincs SMR, under Ancaster)

Stone - a fourth century milestone was found near the town in the early 20th century:

RIB 2242: 'IMP. C. FL. VAL. CONSTANTINE. P. F. INV AVG DIVI CONSTANS PII AVG FILIO'

Sculpture - much sculpture has been found, carried out by local workers in local oolitic limestone. Some of this was reused in the later Roman period as grave covers (Frere 1961; May (ed.) 1966: 10-13; Lincolnshire SMR, under Ancaster):

Worn bust of a woman, with hair in the style of Julia Domna (late 2nd/early 3rd century) - found south-east of the town.

Torso of a male cloaked figure - found under the church.

Relief of two heads in a rectangular frame - found around the area of the church.

Relief of three Deae Matres and associated altar - found *in situ* in the south-east corner of the churchyard.

Dedication to Viridios: 'DEO VIRIDIO TRENICO ARCVM FECIT DESVODVM', found in the churchyard.

Animals - no details.

Crops - no details.

Coinage

1841 hoard of at least 2,061 coins (*Arch J* 1870) to the north of the town. This consisted mainly of radiates issued between AD 253-275 (Gallienus to Aurelian).

Stukeley (Lukis (ed.) 1883: 296-7) refers to the wealth of coins found at Ancaster, 'plowed [sic] up every year, an inexhaustible harvest of coins'. Corieltauvian coins have been recovered from the site. However, there is only a detailed list of a few coins now kept at Grantham museum (information from Lincs SMR, under Ancaster):

Phase A: 70

Phase B : 116

Phase C: 25

Phase D: 40 Total = 251

In 1911 clay moulds were found, which had been used to produce copies of Severan issues.

Aspects:

Religious - several stone reliefs have been found (reused) in Ancaster churchyard (listed above). These, and the miniature bronze cauldron, indicate the presence of a flourishing pagan population in the early Roman period (Green 1975: 54-70, 1976: 167-8). The dedication of an arch to Viridios implies the presence of a shrine or temple, though this presumably fell out of use in the Roman period. Perhaps there was a movement away from pagan worship, as these pieces were reused as grave coverings. However, there may equally have been clearance of cemeteries and refurbishment of cult centres rather than eradication. Some of the burials in the later West cemetery contain grave goods, and hobnails were found accompanying burials in the North cemetery, indicating continuation of pagan customs. There may have been a section of the population burying their dead in a christian fashion, because of the high proportion of late burials without grave goods, and the presence of infants and neonates. No infants were found buried within the occupied area of the town, though only a few structures were excavated in any detail.

Production - some pottery production (grey wares, 3rd century) took place, though probably on a very limited basis. A small kiln was found in the 1930s near the town, and later finds include wasters around the western defences (Swan 1984: fiche 435). The evidence for iron working implies again limited production.

Summary:

Small town origins - little in detail can be said of this town, due to the lack of systematic research. Early Roman settlement was probably associated with the fort. Structures within the (later) defended area show continuity of occupation from the first to fourth centuries AD, and this is seen in the buildings uncovered at the modern quarry to the south-east. However, this does not prove continuity of a militarily inspired *vicus*.

Development - buildings were found both inside and outside the (later) walled area, with strong evidence for a farming base and some metal production. Artisans are attested by the

local sculptures found mainly in the modern churchyard. The settlement appears to have been oriented east-west, and perhaps north-south too, from traces of structures found under the later defences and West cemetery. The defences were built over buildings, and there may have been a reorganisation of the area given over to domestic occupation as the large West cemetery overlay several structures. However, there could equally have been decline, as this pattern is found to the east of the defended area too. There is strong evidence for an administrative role for this settlement, primarily from the presence of the defences, but also from the 4th century milestone, and perhaps from the Severan coin moulds (if these were officially sanctioned, as has been postulated for copies of *Fel Temp Reparatio* issues - Brigstock 1987: 39-65).

Decline - the town's decline may have begun at a relatively early date, as the interior of the defended area does not appear to have been densely settled, and previously settled areas were given over as burial grounds. Where detailed excavation was carried out, occupation was found to continue at least to the middle of the 4th century. No early Saxon finds were made.

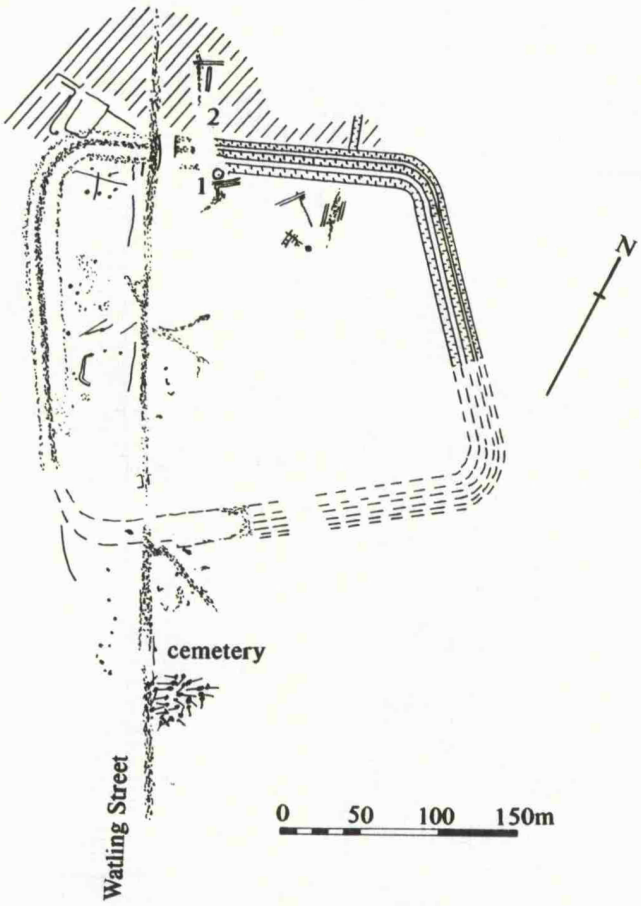


Figure A2 Plan of Whilton Lodge/Bannaventa
(after R.C.H.M.(E.) 1981: 151, fig. 115; Dix & Taylor 1988: 301, fig. 2)

Bannaventa/Whilton Lodge SP 6164

Late Iron Age features - possible continuity of settlement identified around the northern part of the (later) defended area. An early 2nd century AD round timber structure (6.7m diam) was excavated, within a ditched enclosure. This appears to have been maintained from 'prehistoric' times to the construction of the defences (Taylor 1972; Dix & Taylor 1988).

Military features - none identified.

Defences - in the later 2nd century AD a ditch and turf and clay rampart were provided, enclosing c. 4.5ha. In the early 4th century two new ditches replaced the earlier one, and a stone wall was added. Towers seem to have been a later addition. The outer ditch was left to silt up, and was used as a rubbish tip by the later 4th century. The defended area lies unevenly across Watling Street, probably respecting the settlement centre (RCHM(E) 1981: 152; Dix & Taylor 1988).

Enclosures and field systems - traces of enclosures excavated south and north of the defended area, adjoining Watling Street. Houseplots seen within the defended area too (Dix & Taylor 1988).

Streets - the small town is now under pasture, limiting details from aerial photography. In 1971 a ditched track was uncovered. Several plots lead from this, and the route was maintained.

Roman Road - Watling Street, another leading to Duston.

Architecture and building developments

Traces of buildings have been found both inside and outside the town walls, though very few have been fully identified. The main construction technique in the Roman period appears to have been sleeper beams, with thin posts supporting a wattle and daub superstructure. The extensive plough damage, levelling and topsoil stripping this site has undergone in the recent past make any identification complex. No stone buildings have been identified at this site. However, 18th century records refer to stone walls associated with Roman coins (Morton 1712 quoted in RCHM(E) 1981: 150). A brief summary is presented.

Structures 1st century AD	2nd century	3rd century	4th century
1. Series of gullies marking an enclosure (Taylor 1972; Dix & Taylor 1988).	Round post-hole structure (mentioned above). Hearth inside. Town defences built later 2nd century.		
2. North of the above, several pits and gullies were found.	Covered in later 2nd century by a gravelled street. Although traces of post-hole structures were seen, these were too few to provide building plans.		Several rubbish and cess pits and drainage gullies cut through this settled area. Dated top 4th century (Taylor 1972).

Other structures:

Undated succession of two timber-framed structures in the town centre (probably mid 2nd century and later). Used what appears to have been a traditional sleeper-beam method of construction. The later structure (N-S) was subdivided into several rooms. Its walls were decorated with painted wall plaster in imitation of pink marble (Taylor 1971; Dix & Taylor 1988). This second building lay on a different alignment to the earlier one (indicating perhaps a gap between the destruction of the first and its replacement).

Further timber buildings were identified, though only partially. Further finds of painted wall plaster show some elaboration. Other evidence includes 2 late Roman wells (one stone-lined, the other lined with timber), and pits filled in the 3rd-4th centuries.

Excavations within the defended area uncovered traces of house plots demarcated by fences, cut in the mid 1st to early 2nd century. These plots were maintained through the Roman period, though alignments were altered.

Cemeteries

Inhumations and cremations were found in the 19th century, south of the defended area and adjacent to Watling Street (RCHM(E) 1981: 150). A single inhumation of a young adult man was placed in the silted-up outer ditch of the defences, presumably in the 4th century AD or later (Taylor 1971).

General Finds:

Metal - numerous brooches were said to have been recovered when the southern cemetery was found in the 19th century (RCHM(E) 1981: 150). Finds from the 1971 excavations include iron tools (razor, knives, shears, ox-goad, 'netting' needle, copper alloy and iron needles), structural debris (nails, wall hooks, lock fragments), personal ornaments (only 2 brooches, hairpins in bone and metal, copper alloy bracelets, earring and necklace, toilet sets), and decorated iron styli (Dix & Taylor 1988: 333-9). Taylor (1971) interpreted these finds as representing a fairly poor community.

Ceramic - details are only available for the 1971 excavations (Dix & Taylor 1988: 316-33). Most of this has an East Midlands bias.

Phase 1: late 1st century AD deposits contained mainly coarse wares (predominantly grog-tempered, with sandy grey wares making up most of the other coarse fabrics, though some shelly ware forms were present. Predominant form was channel-rimmed jar, with storage jars and bowls well represented). Fine wares were represented by some painted GW forms (jars, bowls, dishes), similar to the 1st century AD Rushden and Irchester products, and some white wares, possibly from Verulamium. There were a few imports from the Continent: 2 sherds of a Dressel 20 amphora; a Gallia Narbonensis mortarium; South and Central Gaulish samian in very small amounts.

Phase 2: contemporary and slightly later: coarse fabrics saw a move from grog- to sand-tempered fabrics, and some oxidised fabrics. Fine wares saw the appearance of white ware from the Mancetter-Hartshill area, and some products from west Northamptonshire or Warwickshire. A few products from the lower Nene Valley and Oxfordshire potteries were found, along with some BB1. Continental forms increased slightly (similar range as above).

Phase 3: end 2nd - early 3rd century. Pottery from the timber round house includes coarse GW forms (jar, finer GW (dishes, bowls), BB1 bowls and jars, and also a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium and a beaker from Lezoux.

Phase 4: 3rd-4th. Pottery from the defended area in general. Supplies of coarse forms drew more from BB1 supplies (some manufactured more locally), at the expense of GW forms, and more shelly wares were reaching Irchester. Mortaria increased in use, particularly from Mancetter-Hartshill potteries (though a few were provenanced to lower Nene Valley and Oxfordshire centres). More fine wares were being used, particularly Nene Valley and Oxfordshire colour coats, and some vessels from Lezoux. Most vessels were dated to the 3rd century.

Pottery from outside the defences: similar range to above, including imports from Trier and Lezoux. Decorated Nene Valley colour coat beakers were used, and are described below in the section on Religion.

Phase 5: 4th century. Shelly wares increased, possibly at the expense of the BB1 type forms. Some GW jars manufactured in the East Midlands were being used. Mortaria from Mancetter-Hartshill and Oxfordshire potteries continued to reach the site. Fine wares from the lower Nene Valley and Oxfordshire continued in use.

Stone - no details.

Misc. - glass vessels were in use, mainly blue-green bottles. There were examples of finer coloured and plain glass bowls, though place of production is unknown (Dix & Taylor 1988: 333-9).

Animals - no details. Perhaps the drainage channels found in the settled area north of the defences were associated with stock rearing.

Crops - no details.

Coinage

At least two Iron Age coins have been found (one a pre-Tasciovanus issue). Records from the 18th century refer to coins, though in general no details are available. Taylor (1971) states that most coins from the site were small 4th century AD issues.

Aspects

Religious - there is some evidence for religious practices in Bannaventa. Portable finds indicate Roman and Romano-Celtic religious practices: figured lower Nene Valley colour coats illustrated i) deities in arched niches (Jupiter, Apollo/Vulcan); ii) Mercury. A figured piece of black samian portrayed the chariot of Apollo, made by PATERNAS (RCHM(E) 1981: 152). One of the brooches recovered in the 1971 excavations portrayed a horse-and-rider, a

common deity in the East Midlands. Face pots made in the lower Nene Valley have also been found

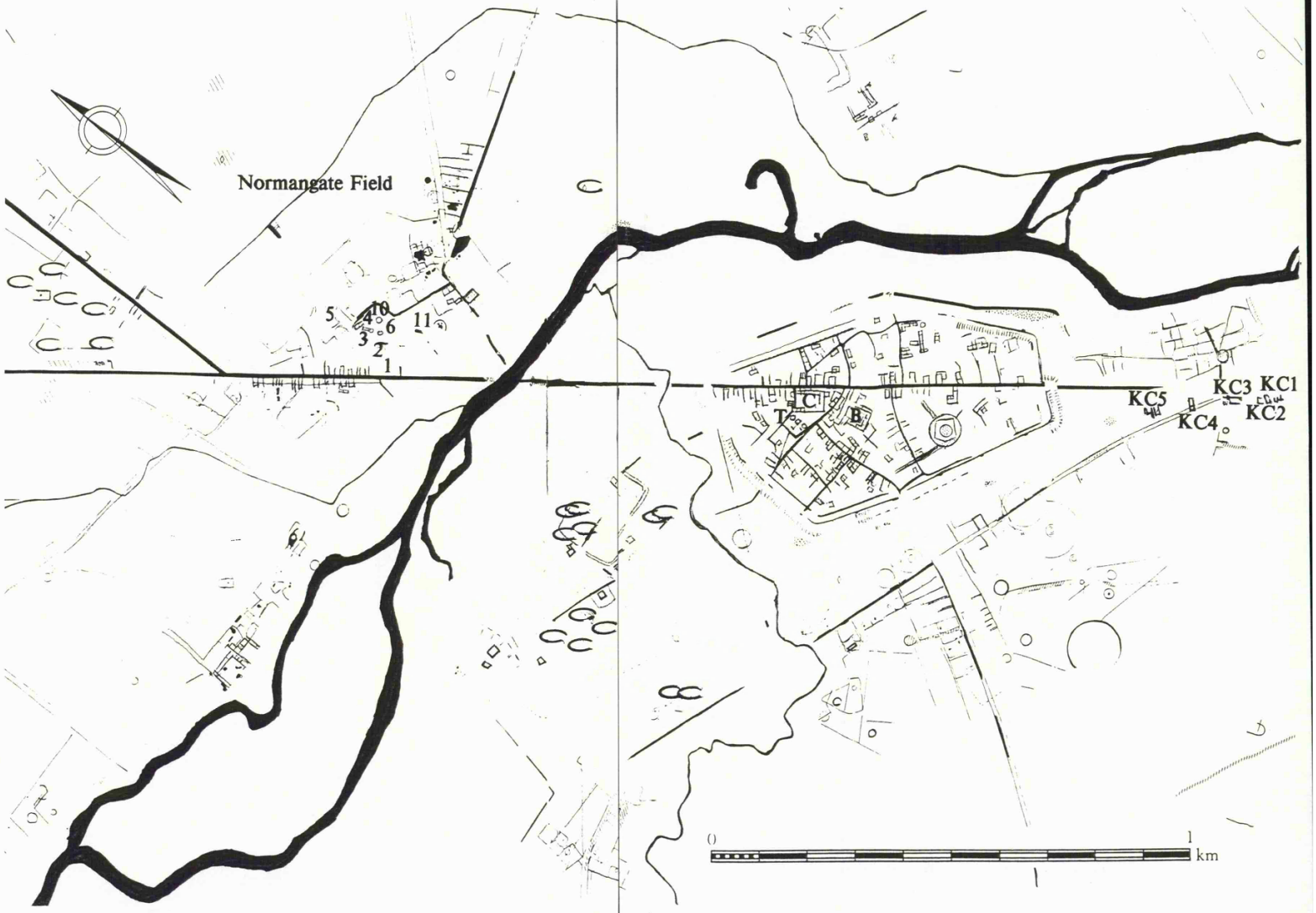
Summary

Small town origins - there was some pre-Roman settlement in the area, attested by the enclosure excavated in the northern area of the defences. However, the earliest structure was of the early 2nd century AD. There was some late Iron Age pottery, though no evidence for a continuity into the Roman period. The small amount of samian recovered from the earliest Roman deposits make dating difficult, and imply a late 1st century AD origin.

Developments - evidence for settlement is from the early 2nd century, when the earliest buildings were erected. The post-Roman history of the site has destroyed most of the late Roman levels, and cut considerably into earlier layers. Most of the buildings appear to have been of timber, with sleeper beams rather than post-hole construction; many structures were missed in the rescue observations and excavation of 1971. Settlement layout was organised, with a street network leading from Watling Street (seen in the northern area of the later defences), though changes in builing alignment through time imply loose arrangements. Buildings did not always follow the orientation of underlying ones (seen with the two timber structures detailed above) - the style of construction may have made such changes easier to implement. 18th century sources refer to stone walls at Whilton Lodge; no stone buildings, nor any building stone, were seen in the modern field survey, implying that the vast majority of structures probably were timber-frame. Finds of painted wall plaster show elaboration, and the houses need not have looked plain. Taylor (1971) implied a loosely settled area; because so many structures were revealed by very scanty remains, there may have been a higher population (though this is impossible to assess). Variation in the positioning of boundaries through time implies fairly lax control and concern with plots, and perhaps not a densely settled centre. Evidence for extra-mural evidence was likewise scanty. The ceramic evidence points to the dominance of local and regional producers, with a continuous but low level of pottery from the Continent. Although there was a range of personal ornaments found, these were low in number, and, together with the ceramic evidence, show that the population of Bannaventa was not considerably better off than those in small nearby settlements. Most of these finds came from earth-fast features, which had been truncated by the post-Roman robbing, levelling and ploughing; finds from the topsoil were not analysed.

Decline - due to the much disturbed and scanty evidence, it was not possible for the excavators to identify a date for the end of the settlement. But there is evidence for a decline from the beginning of the 4th century. Most of the later Roman pottery was 3rd century; the outer ditch of the defences (the inner ditch had been filled to take bastions) was allowed to fill up with rubbish and cess during the 4th century (at some point a young man was buried there).

Figure A3 Plan of Water Newton/Durobrivae Mackreth 1995: 148, fig. 13.1



Durobrivae/Water Newton TL 1197

Late Iron Age features - late Iron Age pottery has been found, but the earliest kilns indicate later 1st century activity.

Military features - a fort has been identified north-west of the walled area, west of Ermine Street, but has not been excavated. Numerous metal finds from the area further imply military presence. The relation between the fort and the early pottery and metal production in Normangate Field has not been established.

Defences - irregular, 17.6ha. Sectioned in 1957: the rampart was placed in the 2nd century AD (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 139). Stone wall undated; Crickmore favours a late 2nd century date for construction (1984a: 55-6). The bastions were probably a later addition; two of the gates were offset (Mackreth 1979: 19).

Enclosures and field systems - paddocks partly excavated in Normangate Field (Brown (ed.), 1976a: 186-91), and seen as cropmarks. These ran from the various streets crossing this area. Those excavated in 1975 were set out in the early 2nd century AD, and maintained through the Roman period. Fences were set up, and timber-lined water tanks placed in some enclosures (paddocks). Widths ranged from 6m to 18m.

Streets - gravel pits associated with the road by the south-west defences give an early 2nd century date for its construction. This was remetalled 6 times (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 139). One of the side streets running from Ermine Street through Normangate Field was c. 4.9m wide (Wilson (ed.), 1963: 135), and was heavily wheel-rutted by the later 2nd century (Goodburn (ed.) 1976). The road in Normangate Field, north of the circular shrine and running near Workshop B was c. 12.2m wide, and was flanked by ditches on either side (Brown (ed.) 1971: 10-11). Simple mud droves were also found closer to the Nene (Wilson (ed.) 1975).

Roman Roads - Ermine Street (originally 6.1m wide, resurfaced to 7.6m wide, with ditches on both sides; Brown (ed.) 1971: 12); King Street; road to Fens.

Architectural features

Defended area

Trollope describes one elaborate building with walls decorated with Alwalton marble veneer (1873: 132). Mackreth (1979, 1995) published a detailed plan of Durobrivae from the corpus of aerial photographs. This shows numerous streets irregularly laid out, and in some cases forming irregular insulae (Branigan 1987: 84, fig. 23). Most buildings appear to be simple strip structures, with the narrow ends fronting onto the streets. Larger, more elaborate buildings can be discerned generally away from Ermine Street. The large complex C has been interpreted as possibly for public/administrative use; this lay in an insula containing possibly three temples - one round, one a simple square, one with a portico and cella (Mackreth 1979: 21). Complex C was aligned to Ermine Street, whereas the other large complex (B) was not, perhaps implying later construction date for B (Burnham 1993).

The 1957 excavation uncovered occupation levels by the road along the defences. Occupation debris showed settlement from the early 2nd century. Traces of timber buildings were found (post-holes), along with hearths (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 139). This area was abandoned by the later 4th century as the side ditches of Ermine Street cut through the latest occupation levels.

Mill Hill villa lay c. 500m east of the defended area. This elaborate structure was excavated by Artis in the early 19th century, and has been photographed by St Joseph (St Joseph 1953: 93; 1955: 95). St Joseph reinterpreted the 4 buildings as forming a 2/3 sided courtyard villa with other buildings nearby. Artis recorded hypocausted rooms, tile, tesselated pavements; recent fieldwork recovered roof and box tiles and much limestone rubble (Cambs SMR, under Barnack; Henig 1995: pl. XV)).

About 200m south-east of this another stone building was found during fieldwalking. Tile, stone rubble and tesserae were found over a raised area (Cambs SMR, under Barnack).

Cemeteries: the 1957-8 excavations just south-east of the defences uncovered an inhumation cemetery. Stukeley noted inhumations and (cremation) urns in this area (Stukeley 1887: 59-61). Trollope refers to numerous inhumations uncovered in this area, arranged in an orderly fashion. Some were placed in stone coffins, and at least 1 lead coffin was found. The few coins mentioned were 1st-3rd century issues (Trollope 1873: 139-40).

Normangate Field

Earliest features are numerous clamp kilns found in Normangate Field. The first structures appeared in the early 2nd century AD (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 139-40). Trollope refers to a bath building excavated by Artis. The plastered walls were decorated with painted red panels with green borders and imitation pilasters (Trollope 1873: 132-3; Davey & Ling 1982: 218, fig. 59).

Appendix A. Small towns in the East Midlands.

Structure 1st century	2nd century	3rd century	4th century
1. Quern found in early layers. Early pottery production in simple clamps, making Belgic-type wares.	Early 2nd century pottery production. Workshop A: stone founded aisled building, c. AD 150-200. 25.9m x 13.1m, fronting Ermine St, with 4,.6m wide street running east.	Early 3rd century 2 pottery kilns built in aisles. Demolished late 3rd century.	Two channel furnaces built in this area. Brown (ed.) 1971; Wilson (ed.) 1970: 286-7
	2. Workshop B: clay floor only found. contained several pottery kilns and furnaces. Wilson (ed.) 1970: 286-7.		
	3. Dumb-bell kilns and small ovens partly excavated (Brown (ed.) 1971: 12-15; Wilson (ed.) 1971: 264).	Building 12/C: stone-founded rectangular structure, 13.4m x 6.1m. Early 3rd century. Undated rebuilding: portico added, with apsidal niche. Main room paved with white tesserae, walls painted (geometric design). Simple stone cist placed in main room (Brown (ed.) 1971: 12-14).	
		4. Building 10/F: stone-founded round structure (3rd/4th century). Internal support for bench (Dannell 1974). Building 10/D: stone-founded aisled structure built over demolished F. 14.9m x 9m.	Occupied in the 4th century (Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 332).
	5. Building E: timber aisled barn built. 13m x 8m. In use AD 150-190/200. Set in an area of enclosures/ paddocks.	Demolished by the opening of the 3rd century (Wild 1976).	
	6. Building G: small stone-founded round structure. Possibly 4 more similar structures here.		
	7. Building H: stone-founded round structure, with a central post-pad. 10.7m diameter.		
8. Occupation in this area from late 1st century.	Building I: stone founded aisled structure/ courtyard, 16m x 20m. Gravelled yard and a wall to the east..	Continued occupation? (Perrin & Webster 1990: 35-8).	
9. Occupation in this area from late 1st century.	Building J: stone founded, c. 8m x 4m. Wells nearby, and overlay pits and a hearth.	Continued occupation? (Perrin & Webster 1990: 35-8).	

Structure 1st century	2nd century	3rd century	4th century
10. Occupation in this area from late 1st century.	Building K: stone-founded, c. 23m x 10m (probably a courtyard), by street. Further stone found to west and north. Pits cut through the street	Continued occupation? (Perrin & Webster 1990: 35-8).	
		11. Mausoleum: contained 3 inhumations in wooden coffins (one with a colour coat beaker and brooch), and one limestone coffin (containing an adult woman with gold ear-rings, silver brooch, copper alloy bracelets, shale spindle whorl, bone comb, colour coat flagon). Wilson (ed.), 1969: 219.	

Other structures

A clay floor, probably the remains of a timber building, was found near the possible temple building 12/C. Artis recorded a tesselated pavement in this general area.

Further east a possible theatre has been identified, but not excavated (Dannell 1974: 8).

Much box and roof tile was found near buildings 10 and 12 (Margary & Hawkes 1939: 455-8; Wilson (ed.) 1971).

Further east, by the roads leading to the Fens and to Castor, cropmarks of numerous enclosures and structures were seen; fieldwalking recovered roof tile, stone rubble and further kilns (RCHM(E) 1969: 24; Wilson (ed.) 1975).

Traces of a timber-slot structure were found near building K, probably from earlier occupation in this area (Perrin & Webster 1990: 35-8).

Cemeteries: early burials were found north of the defended area, along Ermine Street, though by the 3rd century the side-road by workshop B appears to have been used instead (Brown (ed.) 1971). The mausoleum and individual finds of inhumations attest to this, including one of a 'soldier' found in 1925 (Cambs SMR, under Barnack). Stukeley noted inhumations near the Nene (Stukeley 1887: 59-61), and Artis refers to a regularly arranged inhumation cemetery, in the northern settled area of Normangate Field (Cambs SMR, under Castor). Some of the sculpted stone (listed below) from west of the town may have originally been funerary ornaments (as suggested for the figures recovered from Stibbington, appendix D).

Ermine Street to Kate's Cabin, south of the defences

Excavations were carried out in 1956-7. The earliest buildings were put up in the 2nd century, but overlay earlier activity (Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 139-140).

Structure 1st century	2nd century	3rd century	4th century
	KC1/3.1: Stone-founded square structure, open on eastern side. Surrounded an L-shaped wall (lying at a different angle). Postholes added in the later 2nd century.		
	KC2/3.2: Timber rectangular building, with 6 infants buried along the SE wall.		3.2: large stone-founded rectangular building, c. 10.4m x 18.3m. Walled enclosure to west, paved yard to east.
KC3 Gravelled area laid out late 1st century. In use to mid 2nd century.	3.3 2 walled enclosures bordering a metalled lane running from Ermine St. SW one c. 25.6m x 13.4m.	Lane covered in hundreds of animals bones (cattle, horse). Sculpture of a lion eating an animal found here.	Drainage gullies from Ermine Street cut through the debris of the enclosures.
	KC4/3.4 Timber building found, containing ovens and hearths. Overlain by a stone-founded structure c. 7.6m x 22.3m. Two rooms, with additions (?) to SW and NE walls.	Could be 3rd century construction - *taq* only from coin of Trajan associated with timber structure.	Building demolished by early 4th century.
	KC5 Numerous pits, some containing infants, others containing animal bones (including cattle bones with flesh attached). Further infant and adult burials found to the west.	Stone-founded, terraced rectangular structure, with southern room built on a lower level. c. 10.4m wide. Probably mill house (millstones, bases, charred grain).	In use until destroyed by fire in the late 4th century.

Other Structures

Two rectangular stone-founded structures were found between buildings 3.1 and 3.2. The long walls were almost touching. Two further stone-founded structures were found, in sites 3.6 (9.8m wide, at least 2 rooms) and 3.7 (not fully excavated). All data on Kate's Cabin came from Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 139-40.

Cemetery - infants were found buried in houses, and also in an area of special ritual, as pits containing what may have been offerings of meat were found here too (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 139-40). Adults were buried west of building 3.5, including one in a stone coffin (Frere (ed.), 1985: 287).

Castor

This large complex was first discovered by Artis in the early 19th century. Traces of timber and stone structures have been found, but most work has been carried out on the Praetorium complex. It covers 270m x 140m, and consists of several buildings, including

the baths by the south-east corner, a large stone building on the eastern side and a multiple-roomed complex at the north-west corner. It was built around AD 250. This complex may have developed over several decades, between AD 250-300. Building stone came from near Helpston (Green et al 1987: 118-26).

Structures 2nd century	**3rd century**	**4th century**
C1. Stone-built rectangular structure c. 6.8m x at least 17m. 2 rooms hypocausted. Floor of the NE (unheated) room was raised and topped with opus signinum and possibly tesselated; walls decorated with red and green painted plaster. A tank was inserted between this and the heated rooms. Dated AD 120 or later. An aqueduct ran parallel and c. 2m east of this structure. Possibly had glass windows (Brown (ed.) 1972b: 17-18; Green et al 1987: 118-26, fiche M16).	Demolished, probably during construction work on the praetorium in the later 3rd century. This central area was cobbled.	
		C2. Possible temple: large stone-built structure, flight of 3 steps at the southern end. 11.9m x 17.4m, walls over 1m thick. Tiled, plain mortar floor and maroon painted plaster walls. Road from the south lead to this temple (Green et al 1987: 112-18).
		C3. Baths: several rooms, 4 hypocausted, with mosaics and painted walls, records by Artis (Trollope 1873: 129; Wild 1974: 145, pl xiii).
	C4. NW building, Elmlea: 9 rooms uncovered (more). Terraced, tile roof. Built end 3rd century/ AD 300. 4 rooms tesselated; several decorated with painted wall plaster; unheated reception room at NE; hypocaust at SW end; sheet lead found here, from pipes? Rooms surrounded a cobbled courtyard.	Late 4th century pottery found in the flue of room 8 (hypocaust system). Occupation in the middle Saxon (grubenhaus, drainage gullies; Brown (ed.) 1972b: 14-19; Green et al 1987: 128-33).

Other Structures

Two aisled buildings were found in 1990, near the praetorium. The nave of one was 4.5m wide (Cambs SMR, under Castor).

Cemetery - isolated burials have been found in Castor village, including a late 2nd/early 3rd century colour coat vessel containing a cremation, an adult inhumation with hob-nailed boots, late 3rd/early 4th century (Cambs SMR, under Castor; Frere (ed.) 1992: 286).

General finds:

Metal

Numerous finds have been made over the past two centuries. Unlocated finds are of:

personal ornaments (copper alloy and iron brooches, bracelets, finger rings, buckles, mounts, strap ends, toilet implements). Mackreth's analysis of brooches from Durobrivae as a whole concluded that 6% were pre-conquest, 10% conquest period, c. 15% later 1st century, and an uncommonly high 60-70% 2nd century. This is far greater than seen on major towns (Mackreth 1995).

tools/utilitarian (iron pincers, chisels, buckets, steelyards and weights, funnel

luxuries (silver spoon, copper alloy mirror handle

weapons (copper alloy scabbard mount, spear heads

miscellaneous (copper alloy bell

Many religious items have been found, and are listed separately under Religious Aspects below.

(Cambs SMR CA 8077, 8260, 8686, under Castor, Water Newton, Barnack, Ailsworth; Trollope 1873: 138-40; RCHM(E) 1969: 27-8).

Durobrivae, defended area: the Water Newton hoard of christian silver was recovered from the town. This consisted of 2 bowls, 2 jugs, a dish, 3 cups, a strainer, a gold disc and at least 17 triangular plaques (some inscribed with christian motifs). The hoard was deposited in the late 3rd or early 4th century (Painter 1976).

In 1975 another hoard was found: late Roman bowl and Castor box lid contained a bronze bowl, 2 pieces of silver plate (folded) and a purse hoard of 30 gold coins, issued AD 330-350 (including a copy of Constans; Johns & Carson 1975: 10-12; Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 333).

A piece of inscribed lead sheet was found in 1989, possibly from the area of the town walls. The legible portion reads [D]iogen[i]s dalmatic[um]'... tunic of Diogenes...' (Hassall & Tomlin (eds.) 1989: 345).

Castor: copper alloy furniture fittings found in the praetorium complex. Iron items were knives and building fittings (Green et al 1987: fiche M15).

Stone

Milestones have been found in the area of Water Newton. In 1785 one was found by the gate to Billing Brook (eastern), inscribed IMP CAES/M ANNIO/FLORIANO/PF INVICTO/ AVG/MPI. A relief of Hercules and a slab dedicated to MARTO were found, perhaps reused in the western stone wall of the defences (Trollope 1873: 133).

Normangate Field: a milestone of Hadrian was found, inscribed: IMP. CAS. MANNIO. LDRIANO. PF. INVICTO. AVG. MP.. A small altar and a small pillar base were also found (Trollope 1873: 133).

Kate's Cabin: a sculpture of a lion eating an animal was found amongst butchering debris (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: pl. xxi).

Ceramic

Most of the pottery was made locally. Very few detailed studies have been undertaken on domestic use of pottery, as opposed to the ranges of vessels made at Durobrivae.

Castor: sherd of colour coat from Stanground found underlying the north-west complex of the praetorium, dated mid 3rd century (May (ed.), 1962: 15).

Early Roman heated building: most came from pit 1 near the building. Probably only rims and decorated sherds were kept. Most vessels were of early 2nd century, including Samian, colour coats, grey wares, buff wares, 'London ware' (most available very locally). There were considerably more table than kitchen wares. The pottery from the building was similar, though some BB type pottery was also found (Green et al 1987: fiche M49-58).

Animals

Generally, very little information is available.

Spindle whorls have been found over the years (including one from the grave of the wealthy woman buried in the mausoleum in Normangate Field).

Castor: information on the early Roman heated building. Only fairly complete bones were retained in the 1957-6 and 1973 excavations. Most bones were of cattle and sheep, with bones of goat, pig, horse, red and roe deer, goose and fowl (Green et al 1987: fiche M40).

Crops

Normangate Field: a quern was found in 1967, near building rubble and Roman pottery (Cambs SMR, CA 50).

Kate's Cabin: a probable millhouse was excavated in 1956-7, in use in the 3rd-4th AD. Stone bases and a capital may have been from milling equipment. Charred grains were found in the debris (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 140).

Coinage - Trollope refers to coin moulds for producing 62 small bronze imitation Severan issues from Water Newton, though does not say where from in detail (Trollope 1873: 138). Information in Cambridgeshire SMR refers to hundreds of coins from the site, particularly 3rd-4th issues, though does not give any details.

Kate's Cabin: hundreds of coins were found in the 1956-7 excavations, mainly 4th century issues. 162 coins were recovered from the special area for animal offerings and infant burials by building 3.5 (millhouse), with issues of Arcadius (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 140).

Castor: a (purse?) hoard of 50 bronze coins was recovered from the ditches of the road leading to the temple. Issues were of Gratian, Valens and Valentinian I and II (Frere (ed.) 1991: 254).

Reece (1991) lists 144 coins from the site (his site 44):

Phase A:	21
Phase B:	31
Phase C:	1
Phase D:	91

Aspects:

Religious - numerous finds have been made at Durobrivae, and are listed in four areas. Unlocated finds are:

white ware face vase, dedicated to Mercury (Trollope 1873: 137)

another face-urn with X and O marks (funerary; Cambs SMR, under Water Newton)

4 copper alloy figurines recorded by Artis (Hercules, Minerva, Ceres, Rider (from a horse-and-rider figurine)).

finger-ring intaglio portraying a male head

Defended area: dominated by Graeco-Roman finds (Refs Trollope 1873: 127-40; Green 1976: 207-8; Henig 1979; Mackreth 1995: 151; Cambs SMR, under Water Newton).

1893 find of a locally made colour coat vase depicting Vulcan holding tongs

similar vase portraying Mercury with a cock

nude figure of Hercules

inscribed slab: MARTO (Mars?), and further altars from this area

finger-ring intaglio depicting an eagle holding a wreath

hoard of christian silver plate.

Normangate Field: the 4th century stone-founded rectangular structure north of workshop A may have been remodified into a shrine. The apsidal niche and decorated main floor indicate a special function, possibly for some deity associated with death as this area was used for burial in the later Roman period. The round structure to the south (building 11/H) may have been a shrine too.

Castor: possible temple (on east wing of praetorium), though now partly discredited. Other finds include copper alloy miniature swords and an axe.

Production

Pottery - Durobrivae was one of the major pottery producers from the mid 2nd century, making grey wares and in particular fine colour coats. These were traded all over the East Midlands, and supplied military bases in the North of Britain (Jones & Mattingly 1990: 209-10). Numerous other potteries have been found along the Nene Valley, producing similar forms. Most production took place in the western and northern suburbs - Normangate Field. The earliest kilns were simple clamps, producing Belgic style grey wares in the later 1st century AD. The 'typical' lower Nene Valley grey wares and colour coats began to be made from the early 2nd century, and production increased rapidly from the AD 150s. Pottery production declined in the 4th century, and parts of Normangate Field were abandoned by the mid 4th century (Brown (ed.) 1971: 7-1; Brown (ed.) 1974: 86-88; Dannell 1974). However, this decline was not even, as a 4th century kiln was found overlying Roman burials in 1968 (Wilson (ed.), 1969: 219).

Iron - iron production also took place, particularly in Normangate Field. Numerous furnaces have been found, dating from the early 2nd century. The major activity was probably smithing (from the workshops excavated in the 1960s), with ore possibly from

Bedford Purlieus and smelted in Wansford (Dannell 1974). Smelting is also attested (Perrin & Webster 1990: 39-41). This was taking place in the same areas as the pottery production, implying individual organisation rather than cooperative production.

Other - it has been suggested that hide processing was another major activity, though this leaves little tangible remains. The numerous cattle and horse bones found at site 3.3 Kate's Cabin has been interpreted as waste after removal of the hides (and meat).

A small crucible was found in Normangate Field, probably used in bronze working (Perrin & Webster 1990: 39, 41).

Durobrive has been suggeste as a regional centre of mosaicists (Smith 1969); this concept is no longer accepted though.

Administrative - in the later Roman period Durobrivae was awarded the status of *vicus*, as a mortarium stamp records 'CVNVARDO FECIT/VICO DVROBRIVIS'. Mackreth suggests that the large building (C) identified in the western half of the walled area may have had a public role (Mackreth 1979: 19). The *praetorium* partly excavated in Castor, north-east of the town, is taken as further evidence for a special role for Durobrivae, perhaps connected with the Fens. However, the *praetorium* was built at the end of the 3rd century, when many of the Fenland sites appear to be in decline or abandonment (Hayes 1987: 215-19).

Summary

Small town origins - although a fort has been found just north of the defended area, no work has been carried out to establish possible links between this and the civilian settlement. The earliest features excavated are later 1st century AD clamp-kilns in Normangate Field, associated with enclosures. Ermine Street was probably laid out in the early 2nd century, and this appears to coincide with the laying out of further enclosures aligned to the street.

Developments - pottery and iron production quickly became important activities in Normangate Field, and probably around Billing Brook, by the mid-late 2nd century. It is not known how this related to the development of the (core?) of the settlement in the (later) defences. The extensive spread of settlement all around this stretch of the Nene shows the establishment of a flourishing centre. The rampart appears to have been constructed in the 2nd century; dating evidence for the wall and ditches was not conclusive in the 1957-8 excavations. Some elaborate buildings were constructed in the early 2nd century (in Castor), though the majority of large, decorated stone-built structures remain undated. They indicate the concentration of wealth at Durobrivae. Durobrivae was also an important centre of administration, implied by the three milestones and its title of 'vicus'. This is further implied by the praetorium built in Castor around AD 300. However, the relation with the Fenland settlements is unclear. Although they were obtaining much pottery from Durobrivae, many were abandoned by the early 4th century.

Decline - evidence from Normangate Field indicates a decline in production by the mid 4th century, though some potteries continued working at least to AD 400. At Castor there may have been some continuity into the 5th century, though perhaps not beyond. Many buildings had been robbed - ones in Castor perhaps during the Roman period rather than Norman, which would imply building at the very end of the Roman period.

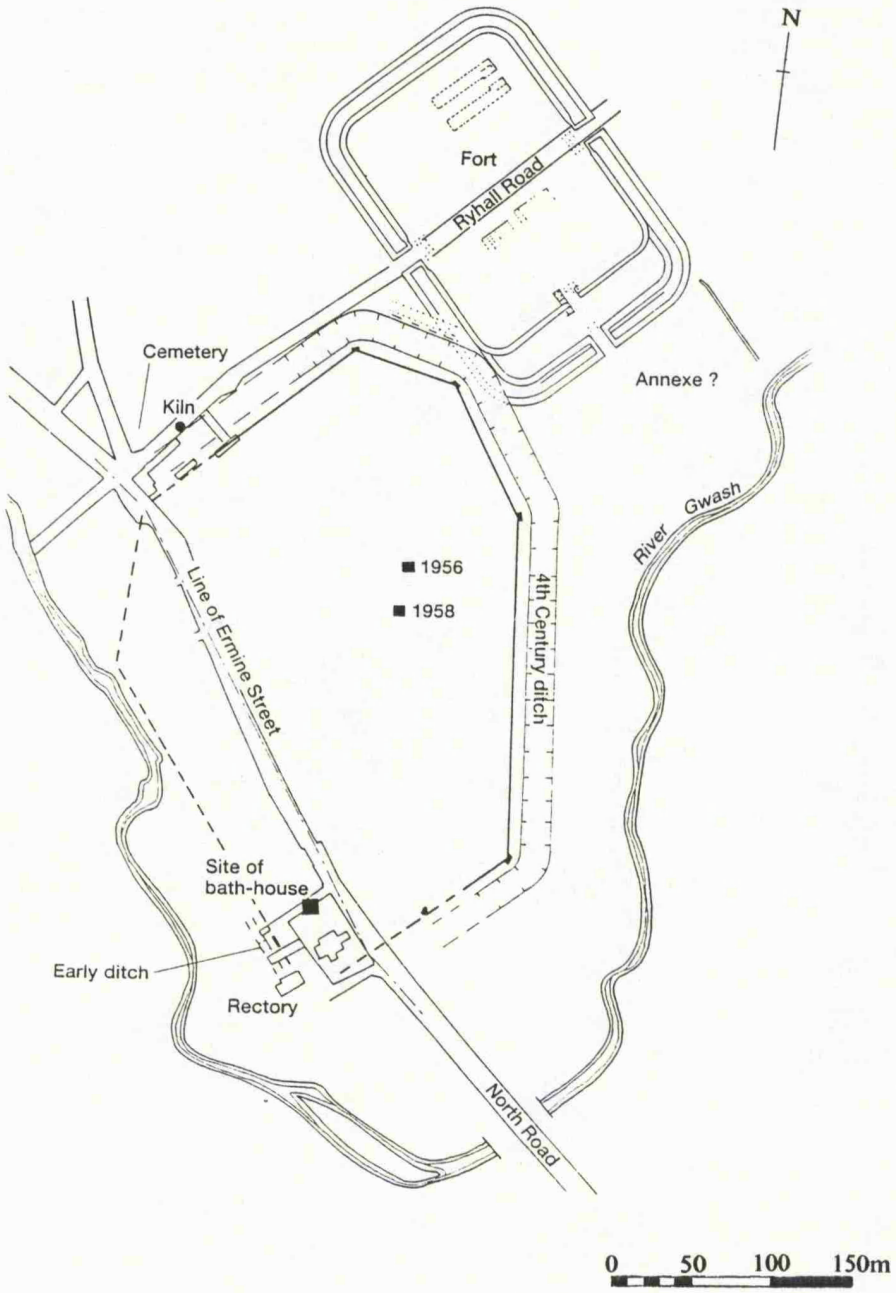


Figure A4 Plan of Great Casterton Burnham & Wacher 1990: 131, fig. 35 (after Corder & Todd)

Great Casterton TF 0009.

Late Iron Age Features - no details.

Military Features - auxiliary fort built in the 40s AD, and reduced in size around AD 70. Occupation probably ended in the late 70s AD.

Enclosures and field systems - no details.

Defences - the ditches were dug around AD 170-180. Stone walls possibly added at the same time (Crickmore 1984a: 55-6). Norman stone robbing has disturbed contexts though, and Burnham & Wacher favour a later date (1990: 133). The walls enclosed c. 7.3ha. In the mid 4th century the larger ditch was backfilled and replaced by a wide, flat-bottomed ditch placed further from the walls, and bastions were added to the stone defences (Corder 1951: 6-14; 1954: 1-10; 1961: 11).

Streets - these have not been traced. The Roman ground surface was compacted limestone, which made provision of extra road surfaces redundant.

Roman Road - Ermine Street.

Architecture and building developments:

Structures 1st cent.	2nd century	3rd	4th century
1. Timber built rectangular structure (i), replaced by post-hole rectangular structure (ii) c. AD 70-100. This building soon fell out of use. Iron smelting bowl furnace possibly associated with construction of rectangular building.	S wall of post-hole built structure (3). Kiln/oven also found (Smith 1987: 74-6).	Stone-founded aisled building (4), part-timbered, flagged stone floor; 11.6m x 6.1m. Infant burial in the S aisle	Occupied to late 4th century. Hearth built over the flags (Corder 1961: 35-8; Cleere 1972: 47-8).
2. Stone-walled bath house built end 1st century. Painted plaster walls, window glass, tesselated floor, box tiles nearby (Corder 1961: 49-50)			Date of abandonment not known.

Other Structures: identification of buildings at Great Casterton is complicated by the compacted limestone ground surface of the Roman period (Corder 1961: 33-4). Where found, Roman buildings generally had minimal, if any, stone footings. Re-used masonry was found in one of the 4th century bastions for the defences, indicating the presence of an earlier substantial building.

Evaluation excavation in 1991 uncovered possible Roman walling and a circular feature (P. Liddle pers. comm.).

In general though, the defended area appears not to have been densely settled (Corder 1961: 33-4).

Cemeteries - an inhumation cemetery has been found outside the North Gate. Skeletons were aligned East-West (head), in orderly rows. Some were in limestone cists. There were two decapitated adult skeletons, and one decapitated child (possibly of Saxon date). 36 inhumations and 11 cremation vessels were seen in 1966 in the counterscarp of the later defensive ditch. Generally there were no grave goods, though the cemetery has been dated by pottery to the late 3rd - late 4th century.

There was also burial of neonates and infants inside houses, as seen in the example above (Corder 1961: 50; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 135).

General Finds

Metal - 4 brooches, 2 spoons, tools, 'Roman equipment' (Corder 1961: 34).

Ceramic - the pottery inventory for Great Casterton is useful only for listing the range of wares reaching the site in total. Samian (Claudio-Neronian and later), amphorae, NVCC, storage jars, jars, mortaria, dishes, beakers (no hunt cups), white ware, GW, calcite-gritted ware. Production centres include ?Camulodunum, Nene Valley (Corder 1951: 9-14; 1954: 7-10; 1961: 40-7).

Stone - reference to re-used masonry in the bastions of the late defences (Burnham & Wacher 1990: 135).

Coinage -

Phase A:	9	
Phase B:	17	
Phase C:	4	
Phase D:	45	
illegible	7	Total = 75 plus 7 illegible

A hoard of 327 forged minims, along with one forged gold coin of Valentinian I, and a sestertius of Marcus were found at the nearby villa (Corder 1961: 56-8; Brigstock 1987: 203-8).

Aspects

Religious - a bone plaque was found, depicting a bust of a Celtic priest wearing a head-dress (Green 1976: 203). The only other evidence for religious practices comes from the cemeteries, and in particular the Romano-British practice of burying neonates and infants within the confines of domestic houses.

Production - a 2nd century pottery kiln was found partly cut by the later ditch. It was producing thin-walled colour coats, some of which were overfired (Corder 1961: 50-2). A similar kiln was found in 1966, north of the ditches, near the late cemetery (May (ed.) 1968: 46). In many of the excavated areas there was a general spread of iron slag, and the early bowl furnace indicates some processing of iron ore. Analysis showed that the ore was not obtained locally. Smith (1987: 74-6) cites Cleere's (1972) work, arguing that the small

hearth was probably used for smithing, presumably associated with the construction of the timber building. Iron slag was found overlying much of the remains, though probably derived from Medieval smelting or smithing (Corder 1954: 4; 1961: 50). Although there is evidence for pottery and metal production throughout the Roman period at Great Casterton, it seems never to have been carried out on a large scale. Rather, it can be explained as meeting the immediate needs of the local inhabitants only.

Summary:

Small town origins - the adjacent fort perhaps encouraged some *vicus* to develop around the town-shown by finds of Claudian pottery. However, civilian settlement was established by c. AD 70, and some official status awarded to the town by the identification of the *mansio* situated south-west of the later defences.

Developments - from the limited excavations, evidence was found for some of the timber structures being replaced with stone-founded ones in the 2nd century. Occupation continued through the Roman period, but never seems to have flourished as so few structures were identified within the defended area. Great Casterton does not seem to have had an elaborate economic base, and any production of pottery and metal appears only to have been for local needs.

Decline- a layer of dark brown soil was found by Corder in several places, often with later occupation on top. This implies a period of abandonment during the Roman period (perhaps 3rd century), with some recovery in the 4th century.

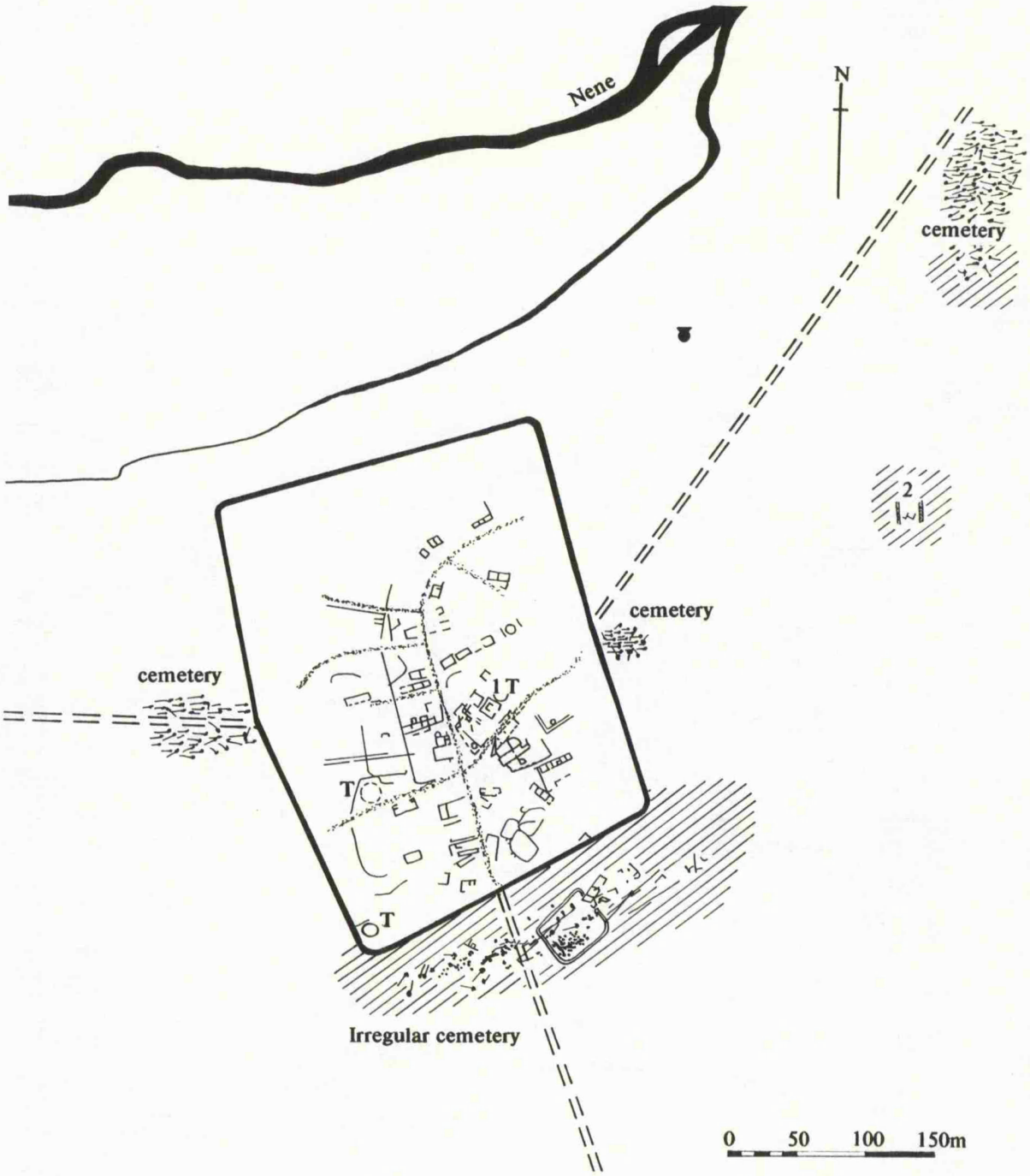


Figure A5 Plan of Irchester (after R.C.H.M.(E.) 1979: 93, fig. 89; Windell 1984: 33, fig. 2)

Irchester SP 9166

Late Iron Age Features - enclosures and round huts found to the south of the (later) defences. Occupation continued here into the early Roman period (RCHM(E) 1979: 91-6).

Military Features - fort suspected in this area, but not found. Some military finds have been made: a broken belt buckle and spearheads (RCHM(E) 1979: 91-6).

Defences - constructed in the later 2nd century, enclosing c. 8ha. Initially of earthwork, with a bank and ditch(es). There is confusion over the number of ditches - possibly 2 or 3 in the earlier phase, replaced by a single larger one. A stone wall c. 2.7m wide was later added, though corner towers may have been placed with the earthen defences (RCHM(E) 1979: 91-6; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 142-8). The western gate was blocked, though no dating evidence was available (Crickmore 1984a: 92).

Enclosures and field systems - network of extra-mural enclosures and droves, particularly to the south of the town. Fieldwork in 1991 found several rectilinear ditched enclosures west of the town, and bounded by a track to the west. Further enclosures were found to the west, containing timber and stone structures. Some of these boundaries were defined later by stone walls (Frere (ed.) 1992: 285).

Streets - aerial photography has revealed an irregular street system within the defended area. The streets probably predate the defences, as they had to change course to meet the gateways.

Roman Roads - Irchester appears to lie to one side of a junction of ?3 roads. Road 170 linked the town to Dungee corner; road 570 to Durobrivae, and another probably from Duston; there was probably another road linking Irchester to Kettering. However, these are speculative as no roads have been seen during excavation.

Architecture and building developments:

Aerial photography has revealed many structures both within and beyond the defences. (Some were excavated in the later 19th century). A range of buildings have been seen, from simple strip buildings to larger structures consisting of several rooms (Branigan 1987: 90). Building debris from the interior includes building stone, bricks, tiles, Collyweston slates, painted wall plaster. Another possible temple was identified on the aerial photographs: large polygonal structure in the south-west part of the defended area (Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 571).

Structures 1st century	**2nd century**	**3rd century**	**4th century**
Temple	1. Stone-built square temple - cella and ambulatory. Walls c. 0.6m wide. (Lewis 1966)	Temenos rebuilt once; building fell out of use perhaps around AD 200 (very provisional dating)	
Extra-mural east of defences	2. Stone-founded house built L2nd century. 11m wide. Small oven found. Boundary ditch maintained through the occupation of the structure. (Windell 1984)	E4th century drainage ditches cut across the yard. Building fell out of use by mid 4th century, and walls robbed within the Roman period. Ditches dug on different alignment to earlier boundary.	

Other Structures

1963 rescue excavations just south of the town uncovered traces of 4 structures, probably early 2nd to late 4th century. Three were c. 7.6m x 21.3m. The fourth was dated to 1st-2nd centuries (Wilson (ed.), 1963: 135). Excavations in 1981-2 found relatively sparse extra-mural settlement, where previous cropmarks had been interpreted as fairly dense occupation (Brown 1971: pl. 14; RCHM(E) 1979; Windell 1984; Branigan 1987: 90; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 142-8).

Industrial aspects - mid 1st century AD pottery production took place for a short period, probably part of the same entrepreneurial activity seen at Hardingstone and Rushden. The only evidence for industry during the occupation of the town itself is a poorly recorded pottery kiln dated to the 2nd century AD, found in the southern suburbs (Windell 1984; Frere 1992: 285).

Cemeteries - a large cemetery was uncovered a few hundred meters to the east of the town, during ironstone extraction. 3-400 inhumations were found, with some stone and lead coffins and stone-lined graves. Part of this area was used for occupation too (not known if the cemetery developed after formal occupation ended in this area). Presumably this was extra-mural development along road 570 to Durobrivae. In the 19th century there were several finds of tombstones and funerary statuary. The tombstone of Anicius Saturninus was found (RIB 233): D[IS] M[ANIBVS]/ANICIVS SATVRNINVS/STRATOR CO[N]S[VLARIS]/ M[ONVMENTVM] S[IBI] F[ECIT]. Closer to the town, inhumation cemeteries were found immediately east and west of the defended area, along the roads to Durobrivae and Duston respectively. The southern suburbs contained a few inhumations from the later IA and from the 3rd century AD on (RCHM(E) 1979: 91-6; Esmonde-Cleary 1987: 98-9; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 142-8).

General Finds

Metal - some possibly military finds from the small farmstead east of the town (late 4th century strapend and a harness fitting; Frere (ed.) 1985: 287). Other finds at Northampton

Museum include a belt buckle and spearheads, indicating a military presence. Numerous brooches have been recovered, and iron tools (knives, a sickle, shears, ladle, drills, part of a door lock; RCHM(E) 1979: 91-6).

Ceramic - few details available for the site, as only the most recent excavation reports were fully published (held at Northants Arch. Unit). Pottery from the 1981-2 excavations (Windell 1984) was analysed, though most came from the small farmstead excavated to the east of the walled town. Most of the pottery from the defences came from local producers (including Nene Valley and lesser amounts of Oxfordshire wares).

Stone - debris of many stone buildings has been found, though it is not known if any of this was decoratively carved. Several sculptures have been found: a nude male torso was recovered in the 19th century during excavations of a temple. This was found near a large, highly decorative limestone capital, interpreted as a Jupiter column. Both were made from local Weldon limestone. Around this period a relief of a nude youth carrying a dagger was found, built into a stone wall (probably reused in a later Roman building). This has been interpreted as Mercury (Woodfield 1978).

Animals - no details.
Crops - no details.

Coinage - only scant references are known. Since the 18th century there have been reports of coins found on the site, up to the 4th century, though apparently there were few 1st century AD issues. At least two IA coins are known (both issues of Cunobelinus). A hoard of c. 42,000 silver-washed antoniniani was found c. 700m east of the defended area. Issues were mid to late 3rd century (RCHM(E) 1979).

Aspects:
Religious - Baker excavated a Romano-Celtic temple in the later 19th century. This consisted of a square, stone-built structure within an enclosure wall, and has been classified by Rodwell ((ed.) 1980: 563) as Romano-Celtic. A second temple has been claimed, similar in form to those from Collyweston and Brigstock, though it remains unexcavated (Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 571). Finds from the enclosure included a fragment of a possible Jupiter column. This was decorated with figures in niches arranged around the column, topped by a Corinthian capital. The torso of a male nude figure, possibly Mercury, was also found. To the south further masonry was found, possibly from another monument. All were carved from Weldon limestone. Other finds from the town include a pipeclay Venus figurine and a clay head of a faun (RCHM(E) 1979: 94; Green 1976: 180-1). The stone temple implies a strong commitment to the local deities.
Administrative - the tombstone of Anicius Saturninus was found in the mid 19th century (RIB 233), a strator consularis. Saturninus may have been a horse procurator based in Irchester, so implying that the town was associated with the procuration of horses for the

state. Alternatively, Saturninus was based elsewhere but died in the town. A hoard of c. 42,000 antoniniani was found near the town, implying some central control over the distribution of coinage.

Production - most evidence points towards agricultural production being the mainstay of those living outside the walled area (where most recent excavations have taken place). The pottery production in the 1st century was of short duration only, possibly by itinerant entrepreneurs as identified at Rushden (Wood & Hastings 1984: 35-8). There was some limited pottery production in the 2nd century, though perhaps reflecting short-term experimentation.

Summary:

Roman small town origins - there was late Iron Age occupation around the area of the town, and this did continue into the Roman period, seen with the post-conquest pottery production in this area. There may have been a brief military presence, though this hangs on some unreliably dated metal finds. Most detailed evidence for the town itself comes from the southern suburbs and excavations carried out on the defences, rather than on the defended centre.

Developments through Roman period - the town presumably flourished, from the range of buildings visible on aerial photographs. There is no evidence for non-agricultural production of any kind taking place at this town, though only the extra-mural areas have been excavated. Many of these extra-mural buildings seem to be associated with farming,

Decline of small town - occupation appears to have continued into the late 4th century, and perhaps into the 5th century, as a small timber structure was built immediately south of the southern ramparts. Otherwise, little can be said due to lack of detailed fieldwork.

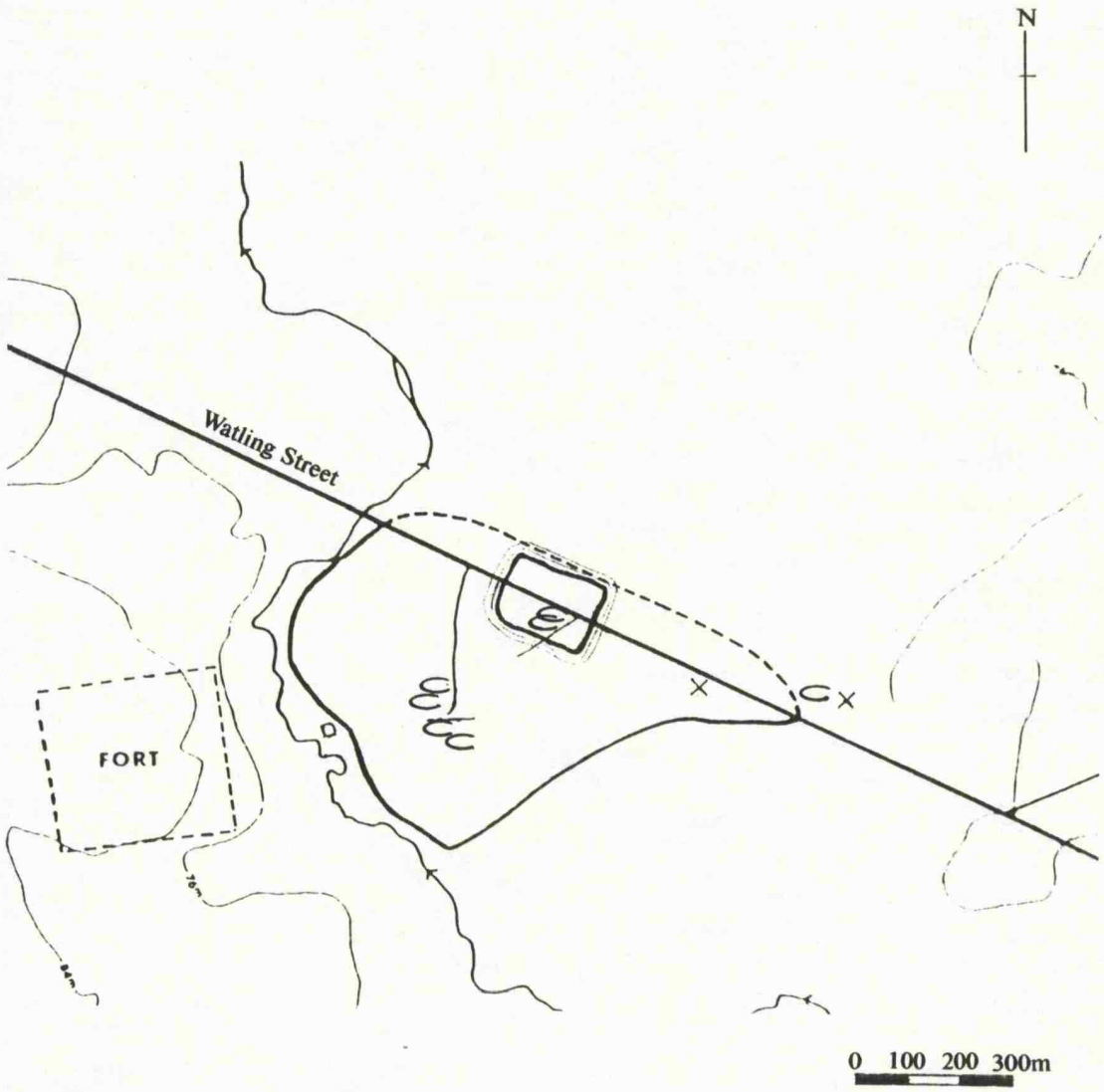


Figure A6 Plan of Mancetter/Manduessedum Liddle 1995: 84, fig. 8.2

Manduessedum/Mancetter SP 3296

Late Iron Age Features - no details.

Military Features - a fort has been identified c. 800m south-west of the settlement, dated c. AD 45-65 from samian recovered from one of the ditches. A purse hoard containing 16 coins (issues up to Claudius) was also found nearby. However, there is no evidence for a *vicus* developing near this fort (McWhirr 1970).

Defences - the rampart, stone wall and two ditches were set up in the later 3rd or early 4th centuries, enclosing c. 2.5ha. They replaced a timber enclosure (Mahany 1971: 21). This had been filled in the early 2nd century AD (Oswald & Gathercole 1958 cited in Smith 1987: 225-6). The outer ditch of the later defences filled with potting debris through the early 4th century (Liddle 1982: 32).

Enclosures and field systems - little detail. Numerous drainage ditches have been found associated with the areas of pottery production, though no indication of regular plots. They covered an extensive area (Liddle 1982: 32).

Streets - no details.

Roman Roads - Watling Street.

Architecture and building developments:

Structures - limited excavation has identified a few 1st century AD timber structures, underlying the defences. Building stone was noted by Oswald and Gathercole inside the defended area, though only in the topsoil (the site has been badly damaged by Medieval ridge and furrow and modern farming, Liddle 1982: 32).

Cemetery - infant cremation burial found south of the defended area (Hartley 1988). No further details.

General Finds

Metal - no details.

Ceramic - most work has concentrated on the two centres of pottery production outside the defended area. This started in the later 1st century AD, and continued into the 4th century AD. The products were exported all over the west Midlands (and also over to the East - see reports on small town ceramic assemblages above and below).

Stone - no details.

Animals - no details.

Crops - no details.

Coinage - no details.

Aspects:

Production - site of intensive pottery production in the Roman period. Lack of excavation on the associated settlement limits information on the wealth of the population, and also

on the range of other activities taking place at Manduessedum. Studies of kiln loads implies that at least the firing of the wares was organised on a communal basis; the kilns also appear to have been deliberately sited away from potting sheds and houses (which partly explains the lack of knowledge about such buildings - Swan 1984: fiche 636-54).

Summary:

Origins - although there was a fort near the site, this appears to have been abandoned by the date of the earliest pottery production at Manduessedum; the presence of the military is unlikely to have stimulated a civilian settlement (McWhirr 1970).

Developments - the settlement was given a timber enclosure, replaced in the later 3rd or early 4th centuries by a rampart, stone wall and double ditch (Oswald & Gathercole 1958 cited in Smith 1987: 225-6; Mahany 1971: 21). The potteries expanded production (and in number) in the 2nd century AD, and continued to be important through to the 4th century (Swan 1984). Numerous drainage ditches have been found associated with the areas of pottery production, though no indication of regular plots. They covered an extensive area (Liddle 1982: 32).

Decline - the outer ditch of the later defences filled with potting debris through the early 4th century (Liddle 1982: 32). Pottery production decreased through the 4th century. Pottery and coin evidence implies a decline in occupation in the 4th century, and it is likely that this was linked to the falling economic importance of the potteries (Liddle 1982: 32; Smith 1987: 225-6).

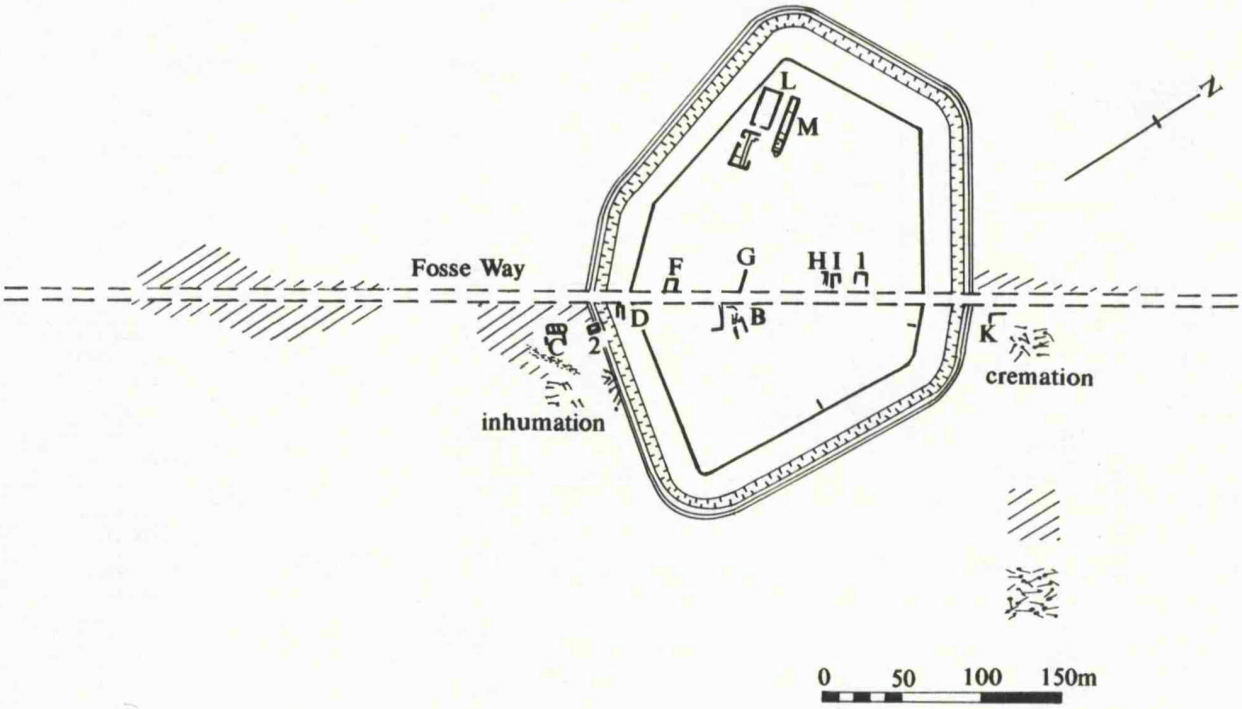


Figure A7 Plan of East Bridgeford/Margidunum Burnham & Wacher 1990: 261, fig. 88 (after Todd)

Margidunum/East Bridgeford SK 7041

Late Iron Age Features - no details.

Military features - there is strong evidence for a military iron working depot just south of the (later) defended site, extending for c. 600m. Enclosures, rectangular timber buildings and numerous slag pits indicate intensive activity c. AD 50-75, then a sudden abandonment. The ditch of a fort has been tentatively identified to the west (Todd 1969: 42-55; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 260).

Defences - 2.9ha. Initially constructed as a rampart fronted by a ditch, probably in the later 2nd century. The ditch had partly silted up by the early 3rd century. This was infilled and replaced by another further out, and on a slightly different alignment. Possibly at the same time the rampart was enlarged and a stone wall added, after the early 3rd century. After this two new ditches were dug. The inner ditch was allowed to silt up from the early 4th century. The outer ditch filled with domestic rubbish through the 4th century (Todd 1969: 42-55).

Enclosures and field systems - enclosures leading off at right-angles from the Fosse were found by Oswald and Todd (1969: 16-38). Though associated with the military depot, some of these were maintained during the civilian occupation.

Streets - traces of gravel streets have been found (Burnham & Wacher 1990: 262).

Roman Roads - the defended centre straddles the Fosse Way and is immediately north of its junction with a road running westward to cross the Trent.

Architectural features

Excavations in the defended area found loosely packed structures. Extra-mural occupation appears to have remained sparse through the Roman period. The water table is close to the ground surface, and Stukeley refers to numerous pipes removed from along the Fosse. He also appears to describe aisled structures - stone and mortar foundations with rows of 'oak posts/piles' (in Anon. 1908: 38-47). Several wells were excavated by Oswald; these had been filled at various times in the Roman period (1927: 55-84).

Structures 1st cent.	**2nd century**	**3rd century**	**4th century**
1. Timber-founded strip building, two rooms, 3.7m x 7.3m. Military period. Covered by iron working debris and domestic rubbish.	Smithy - sand floor?, 7 worn hones, iron objects (Todd 1969: 16-38, 55-69).		
	F , 'Stable' - probably a strip building. Oswald found a pit containing horse dung, though there is no clear stratigraphic relationship between this and the building.		Out of use by 4th century (Todd 1969: 55-69).
	G , 'Commandant's House' - probably rectangular.		Out of use by 4th century (Todd 1969: 55-69).
	L, 'Schola' - c. AD 125. 25.6m x 11.9m, simple rectangular structure; no internal divisions. It probably needed aisle posts, though none were noted by Oswald.	Marshy deposit developed prior to its destruction in the 3rd century (Todd 1969: 55-69).	
	B - c. 7.3m x 8.5m, stone-founded; clay floor, timber superstructure, probably thatched. c. AD 150, though no date for abandonment could be found (Todd 1969: 55-69).	No date for abandonment.	
	C - 14.3m x 5.8m stone foundations, with a walled yard to the back. Central room had rough stone flooring, the two either side had clay and mortar floors. Set back 14m from the Fosse.	Rubbish deposits in the back yard imply occupation to mid 3rd century. Two deae nutrices found in the rubbish in the back yard (Todd 1969: 63-4).	
	D - small stone-founded building underlying later rampart, east of the Fosse.	Abandoned by the late 3rd century (Todd 1969: 55-69).	
	H - stone-founded with 2 rooms (building divided down the length). Clay floors, timber superstructure.	Abandoned by the late 3rd century (Todd 1969: 55-69).	
	I - stone-founded rectangular structure; clay floors, timber superstructure.	Abandoned by the late 3rd century (Todd 1969: 55-69).	

Structures 1st cent.	2nd century	3rd century	4th century
	M - baths complex of 3 rooms and two larger rooms, in all 39.2m x 6.7m. South- unheated room with semi-circular apse; to north two heated rooms (cruciform hypocaust; brick pilae for the hottest). Possibly contemporary with the schola.	Marshy deposit developed prior to its destruction in the 3rd century (Todd 1969: 55-69).	
	C - stone-founded with dwarf walls, clay floor, timber superstructure, thatched. 3 rooms, central one rough skerry flooring, the other two with mortar and clay flooring.	Demolished when the two later ditches were dug, probably the early 2nd century (Todd 1969: 55-69).	
		N, 'Late house'- corridor linking 4 rooms, projecting wings; internal walls were constructed from lath and plaster. Painted wall plaster, mortar floors, roofed with Charnwood Forest slates.	Several phases of construction. Partly repaired in 4th century (damage through subsidence). In use into later 4th century (Todd 1969: 50-69).
			2. Small timber structure (post-holes and limestone skerry flooring) built over the upcast of the town ditches, mid 4th century or later (Todd 1969: 62-3).

Further traces of buildings were found near building B, some of which were decorated with painted wall plaster.

K - stone foundations north of the defences. Undated.

Cemetery - a cemetery was laid out over the upcast from the latest defensive ditches. Possibly linked up with one identified in 1858 near the SE corner. Two were placed in simple lead coffins, another in a stone-lined grave; one decapitation; one with hobnail boots; one with various bronze grave goods (late 4th-5th century date). Oswald noted a cremation of a youth, accompanied by a jar containing oysters and mussels (Oswald 1927: 55-84).

General finds:

Metal - in the blacksmith's (chisel, knives, cleaver, sickle, hipposandal, numerous nails, fragments (Todd 1969: 61-2). Personal ornaments (bronze brooches, toilet sets, pins), miscellaneous (enamelled seal box, horse trappings, spear head, late Roman object in the form of a shield, with eagle's heads and a horse; Oswald 1927: 55-84; Todd 1969: 92-5).

Ceramic - plenty of 3rd and 4th century pottery, including face urns (Oswald 1927: 55-84).

Stone - relief of a mounted warrior; a burnt small limestone column was found in one of the wells excavated by Oswald (1927: 55-84). This was flat at the back, presumably part of a stone wall rather than colonnade.

Animals - the debris associated with the military depot consisted mainly of sheep and goats. Later deposits indicated an increase in cattle, pig and horse (though the last two did not make up much of the overall bones assemblage). Todd noted a high proportion of waste as opposed to meat-bearing bones in the cattle assemblage, and interpreted this as evidence for removal of joints in payment of the *annona militaris* (Todd 1969: 70-3).

Coinage

Coins found at the site have been published by Todd (1969: 42-55, 82-5). Oswald referred to numerous Constantinian coins, though mentioned only a few found during his excavations (1927: 55-84). Details also from Brigstock (1987: 241-2). Two hoards were found near Margidunum, though no details were available (Anon. 1908: 38-47).

Phase A:	42
Phase B:	22
Phase C:	3 (though more implied by Oswald)
Phase D:	31 (though more implied by Oswald)
Unidentified:	7 Total = 98 plus 7 illegible

The high number of early Roman coins is not due solely to the early military settlement, as only 18 of these were issued by AD 75. The list includes 4 denarii and 3 sestertii.

Aspects:

Religious - two *deae nutrices* from rubbish associated with the 3-roomed cottage. Stone relief of a mounted warrior. A Venus figurine (pipeclay) was also found at the turn of the 20th century (Oswald 1927: 55-84). Oswald found a grave containing 5 dogs in the southern extension of the military depot (1927: 55-84). Several face flagons were noted.

Production - there was intensive iron smelting associated with the military depot dated c. AD 50-75. Iron production also took place on the civilian settlement, though on a smaller scale. Only one structure was associated with iron working - the smithy found south of the Fosse inside the defences. The settlement as a whole was perhaps not producing iron products excess to its needs.

Summary:

Origins - there is little evidence of continuity from the iron working depot founded during the military occupation of this part of Britain (Todd 1969: 42-55; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 260). The military abandoned the site around AD 75; the earliest civilian structure is dated to the early 2nd century.

Developments - several stone-built structures have been found at Margidunum. Timber defences were set up probably in the later 2nd century, remodelled and a stone wall added after the early 3rd century (Todd 1969: 42-55).

Decline - unfortunately, most of the later layers were heavily disturbed by ploughing and stone robbing. Although the settlement appears to have been always sparsely settled, most buildings did not continue in use beyond the opening of the 4th century. The outer ditch of the defences filled with rubbish through the 4th century. There are exceptions though - one building was lived in into the 5th century, and the later cemetery implies continued occupation and organisation.

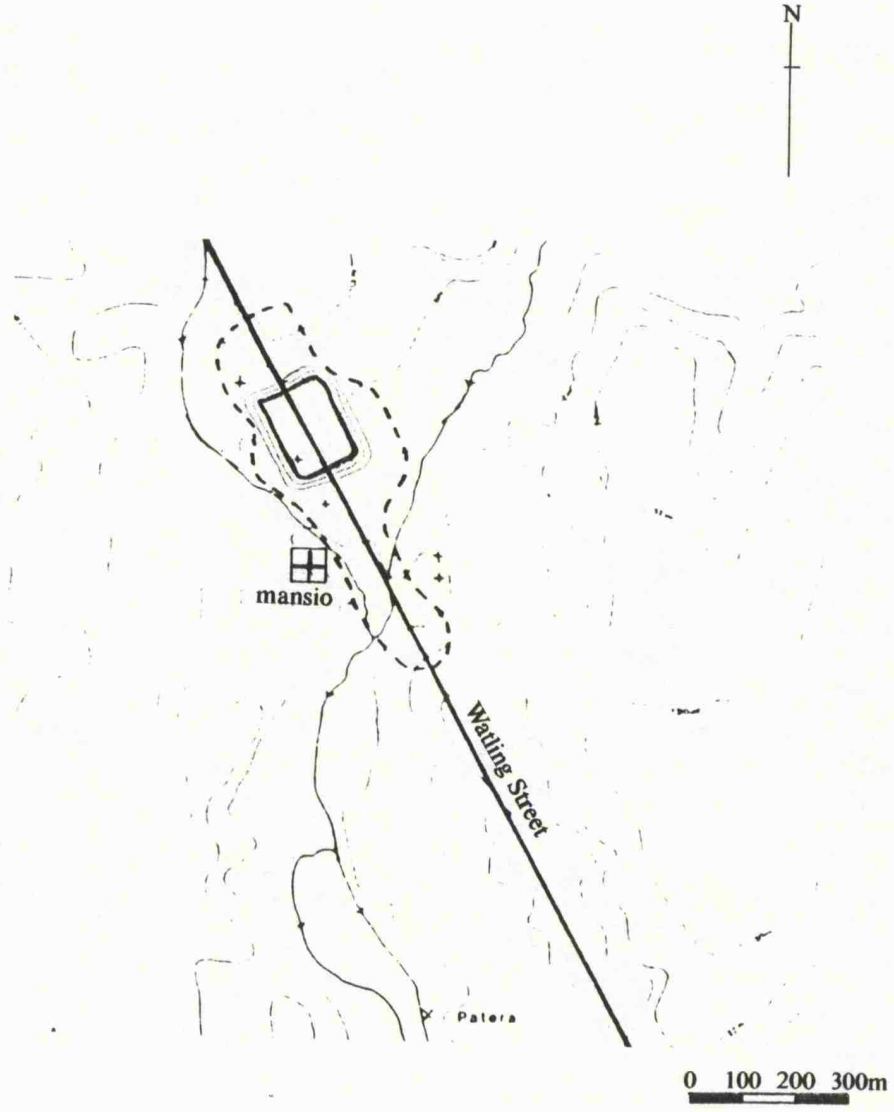


Figure A8 Plan of Cave's Inn/Tripontium Liddle 1995: 85, fig. 8.3

Tripontium/Cave's Inn SP 5379

Late Iron Age - no details.

Military - no details.

Defences - enclose 1ha. The outer ditch was dug in the 4th century, though apparently only in use for a short period before being deliberately backfilled.

Enclosures and fields - the earliest enclosures were aligned to the stream to the west, and were laid out in the late 1st or early 2nd centuries. Another phase of planning is implied as another set of enclosures were aligned to Watling Street (Black 1995: 56).

Streets - no details on side streets. A small bridge found in the bank of the brook south of the walled area may be Roman (Pickering 1935: 75).

Roman Roads - Watling Street.

Architectural features

The Rugby Archaeological Society has been carrying out research at Tripontium since 1962, mostly on the extra-mural area. Interim reports have been published. Much of the site has been destroyed by gravel extraction. Occupation lasted from the later 1st or early 2nd centuries to the late 4th, and possibly into the 5th century (Crickmore 1984: 111). Most excavations have concentrated on the *mansio*. This complex may have been enclosed by a ditch (Crickmore citing Lucas & Cameron 1977).

Structure 1st century	2nd century	3rd century	4th century
	1. Similar to building 2 initially. Corridor linking 5 rooms, 6th at the western end.	Continued in occupation.	Continued in occupation (Lucas 1973; Black 1995: 56).
2. Timber structure (traces only). Probably decorated with painted walls and tiled roof. Late 1st century construction.	Stone-founded corridor linking 6 rooms, and 7th at the west end. Painted walls, mortar floor. Early 2nd century construction.	Rooms added to north-east, existing ones enlarged and hypocaust added. Converted to 2 suites.	Continued in use into 4th century (Cameron & Lucas 1967; Lucas 1968; Lucas 1973; Crickmore 1984: 51; Black 1995: 56, 72)
3. Drystone two-roomed structure built, probably to heat timber structure (2) above.	Destroyed during construction of the *mansio* (Lucas 1973; Black 1995: 56).		

Cemetery - burials have been found on the lower ground south-east of the settlement. There was evidence for Roman building too, though the land was probably very damp as the finds lie within a thick peaty layer (Pickering 1935: 73). Part of the skeleton of an adult woman was found in the extra-mural well, along with the figurine of a horse-and-rider (Taylor (ed.) 1953: 118).

General finds:

Metal - lead pig from the Derbyshire mines, a late Roman decorated buckle, a copper alloy horse-and-rider figurine, and a late or post-Roman silver hair pin (Rahtz (ed.) 1971: 1; Crickmore 1984: 11; Henig 1995: 169-70, fig. 99).

Stone - no details.

Ceramic - pottery from the site covers the whole Roman period. Sixteen sherds of figured samian, grey wares (jars, storage jars, bowls, platters), shelly wares (cooking pots), oxidised fabrics (jars, urns), BB type (bowls), mortaria (some from Hartshill-Mancetter potteries), colour coats (beakers, bowls, dishes, Pickering 1935).

Animals - no details.

Crops - no details.

Coinage - issues go up to the late 4th century (Valentinian I, Crickmore 1984: 111).

Aspects:

Religious - one of the sherds of samian portrayed Diana and a hind (Pickering 1935: 78; Green 1976: 178). A copper alloy horse-and-rider figure was found in one of the wells by the mansio. A shield from another (lost) figure was also found. The fill of the well also contained the skull of an adult woman, indicating a special closure for this well perhaps in the 2nd century AD (samian, sestertius of Faustina - Taylor (ed.) 1953: 118). The decoration on the belt buckle depicted two peacocks facing a tree of life (Henig 1995: 169-70). A tegula was also found, with a scratched illustration of two facing peacocks (reproduction in the School of Archaeological Studies, University of Leicester).

Production - iron slag was found in and around the wells excavated by the mansio, but further fieldwork implies that this activity was not extensive (Crickmore 1984: 111).

Administrative - a tile was found inscribed with *civitas Corielsoliliorum*, though may refer to the *civitas Corieltauvi* (Tomlin 1980). The *mansio* and defences indicate a strong administrative role for Tripontium, though this does not appear to have benefited the inhabitants greatly.

Summary

Small town origins - probably lay in the later 1st century AD. The first enclosures were aligned to the stream, and the *mansio* complex was put up in the early 2nd century.

Development - presumably there was some initial growth as some of the enclosures were aligned to Watling Street, rather than respecting the line of those already in place. There is little detail on the economic prosperity of the population, though there appears to have been little non-agricultural production.

Decline - although later levels were badly damaged by ploughing and topsoil stripping, general finds indicate occupation into the late 4th century. Buildings appear to have been loosely scattered. A stone structure was found in use from the 1st to 5th centuries.

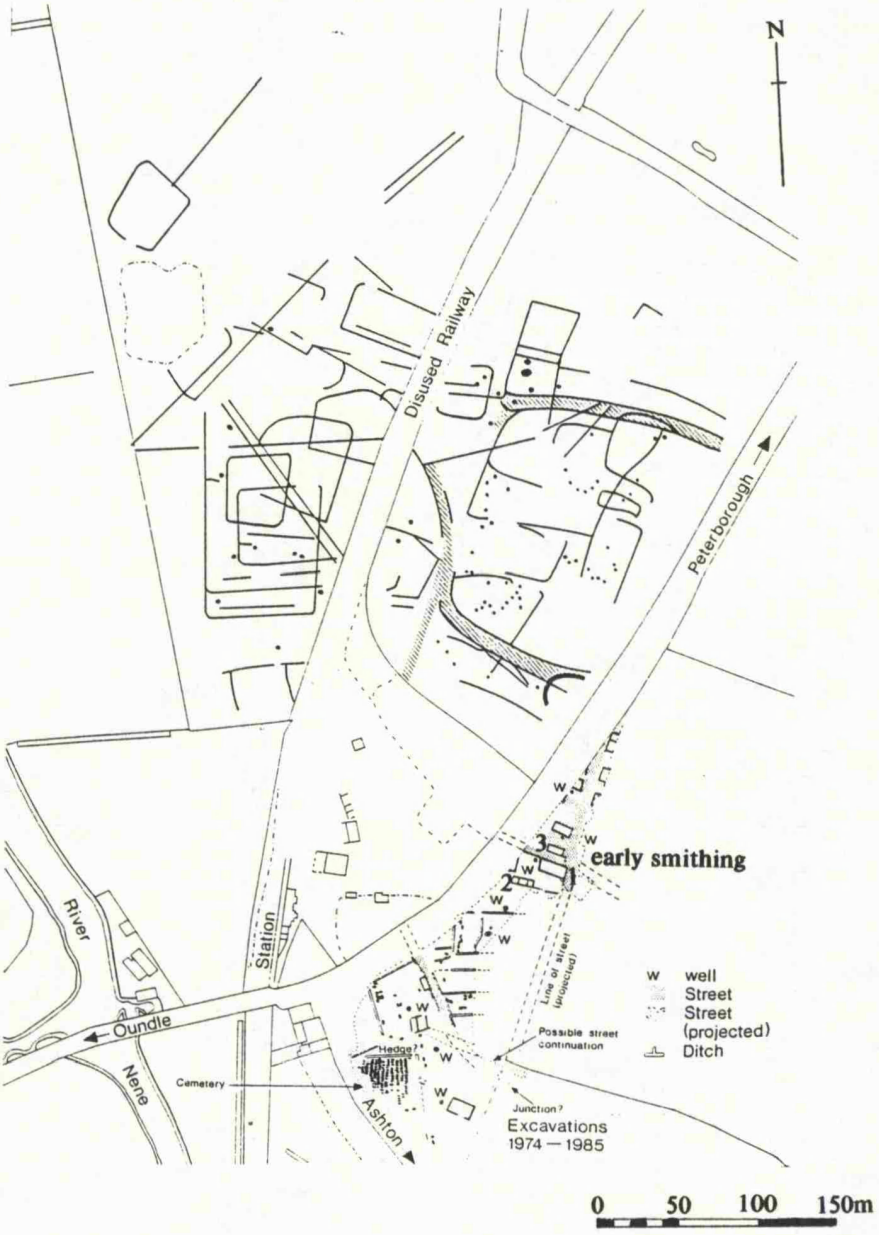


Figure A9 Plan of Ashton Burnham & Wacher 1990: 280, fig. 95 (after Dix)

UNWALLED SMALL TOWNS
Ashton TL 0589

Late Iron Age Features - no late Iron Age finds were made in the excavated areas.

Military Features - possible military presence, prior to the development of the civilian settlement. Claudian coins found, including 6 contemporary imitations in good condition (B. Dix pers. comm. on unpublished work by R. Reece).

Enclosures and field systems - organised layout in the later 1st century, consolidated in 2nd century by the addition of ditches and fences. This consolidation saw a change in alignment in many cases. These enclosures were maintained into the 4th century, with only a few falling into disuse. Later inhumation cemetery placed over some enclosures (B. Dix pers. comm.; Brown (ed.) 1976: 185; Hadman & Upex 1979; Frere (ed.) 1983: 305-6: 1984: 300-1).

Streets - enclosures opened from one main street, with a second at right angles from this. Probably contemporary with first enclosures and structures (late 1st century). Heavily used and repaired many times in 3rd and 4th century. Pot-holes in front of building plots were individually filled, implying some personal commitment to maintenance rather than centrally organised repairs. The final gravelling covered a thin spread of black earth (perhaps from disuse, or flooding). The N-S road thinned out to a linear gravel spread 80m south of the main excavations. The smaller E-W street was built over early Roman ditches. It was partly covered by a spread of metal working debris in the 1st and early 2nd century, East of the junction with the larger N-S street. Later levels were rutted by cart wheels. Traces of other streets have been found. Stonework was found in the banks and bed of the river Nene in 1975, indicating a possible ford or bridge (Hadman & Upex 1975: 13-15; 1976).

Architecture and building developments:

Structures 1st cent.	2nd century	3rd century	4th century
1. Small round timber hut - ring of stone and stake holes defined walls. Central hearth and gravel yard. Replaced by posthole constructed rectangular timber building.	Stone-founded structure (Building I), with two more in courtyard arrangement. Gravel yard maintained (Hadman & Upex 1979).	Continued occupation.	Structure fell out of use
2. Industrial features - two small kilns outside the hut. High phosphate levels in house plot.	5 furnaces, hammer and mower's anvil, much iron debris and tools, quenching tank by S wall; well by building I; CDO in SE corner of courtyard.	Continued occupation	Well deliberately filled with rubble, with domestic debris (and lead tanks) in lower levels (Brown (ed.) 1971: 12; 1978a: 181-2).
	3. Stone-founded rectangular building, with two rooms (building III)	Continued occupation	Fell out of use (Hadman & Upex 1977: 7-8).

Other structures - six rectangular stone-founded buildings partly excavated. Occupation dated from the late 2nd to late 4th century, though some of these structures had fallen into disrepair by then.

One strip building (3 rooms) was built in the 2nd century over the line of an enclosure. Pits nearby were interpreted as latrines (Grew (ed.) 1981: 341-2; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 279-81). The general spread of hearths and hammer scale indicate further smithies.

Fragment of architectural stonework from 4th century dump in well (along with the circular lead tank). However, no tesserae have been found on the site, and APs have not picked up any elaborate structures at the town.

Cemeteries

4th century inhumation cemetery (over old enclosures). Burials aligned East-West, with no grave goods. Some infant burials included.

Pairs of inhumations in the rear portions of enclosures. Two examples of decapitation, with head placed by the feet.

Neonate and infant burials in some buildings (Frere (ed.) 1983: 305-6; Watts 1991: 16-17, 166-72, 197, 223-9).

General Finds

Metal - early brooches straddle conquest period (10 Colchester, 2 Rosette, 1 Langton Down types - B. Dix pers. comm. referring to unpublished work by Don Mackreth). He would like to place some at a pre-conquest date.

Tools - mainly utilitarian

Personal Ornament - hair and dress pins, brooches, toilet sets, braces

Hippo sandal (Brown (ed.) 1972: 12; Brown (ed.) 1975a: 153; RCHM(E) 1975: 11;

Ceramic - earliest pottery - AD 60-175 (Hadman & Upex 1979: 29 no longer valid). There is very little Claudian-Neronian samian. Coarse wares include imitations of samian, *terra nigra* and other imports. Lots of jars, particularly smaller capacity ones, though few cooking jars. Production centres: North Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and predominantly from Northamptonshire (mainly SE Midlands).

Beakers - very plentiful in the 1st century AD, though decrease through the later 1st century and into the 2nd century. Most were from local producers, with few imports. When production of beakers in the lower NV started, this form became more numerous at Ashton again.

Mortaria supplies were small scale and erratic, until the more extensive production of mortaria in the lower NV in the 3rd century.

Flagons - similar occurrence to mortaria. In the early Roman period flagons were mostly in white ware (Mancetter-Hartshill and the Verulamium region), though were more often made as GW and CC in the later Roman.

Dressel 20 amphora (oil)

Dechelette 44 amphora (wine) - possibly other supplies arrived in barrels.

1st century - white ware, flagons (lacunae in supply), as with imported pots.

Later Roman - some GW, and E Mids and Oxfordshire CC. Most of the pot is shelly ware and NVCC. Arriving Mid-late 4th century and possibly into the 5th century. Dating late pots is by size rather than fabric or form (B. Dix. pers. comm. and unpublished work by V. Rigby from Northants SMR).

Stone - piece of architectural fragment recovered from 4th century deposit in a well by the aisled building.

Misc. - very little glass, either vessel or window, was found.

Animals - no detailed information available for bones from the site. High phosphate levels were recorded by the early round hut and later smithy, showing that animals were kept in this area.

Crops and Plants - box hedges were fashioned.

Coinage

6 British coins - contemporary or post-conquest. Claudian issues include 6 contemporary imitations - these types of coin have mainly been found on military sites, and were probably made under military supervision. (B. Dix pers. comm. on unpublished work by R. Kenyon). Coins from 1st to 4th century, though analysis does not imply a market style of loss until the later 4th century (low loss in the 330s, good representation of coins through the 360s to 390s). Latest issues in a good condition - so short use-life (B. Dix pers. comm. on unpublished work by Reece).

Reece 1991 lists 416 coins from the site (his sites 80 and 81, grouped by collection strategy):

	Excavation			Fieldwalking	
Phase A:	61			5	
Phase B:	58			30	
Phase C:	5			5	
Phase D:	182	Total =	306	70	Total = 110

Aspects:

Religious - evidence for both pagan and christian communities at Ashton. Fragments of a bronze ceremonial head-dress have been found near the town (and similar ones at Deeping St James, to the north, RCHM(E) 1975: 11). Some decorated pottery could have religious overtones - vessels depicting birds, and others depicting smithing scenes. A bronze bust of Minerva was found in Oundle parish. Pagan practices continued into the 4th century, illustrated by the 'back-yard' paired inhumations within the settled area and neonate and infant burials inside buildings. Christian practices are revealed by the circular lead tank dumped in the 4th century in a well (fragments of another found there too, Guy 1977), and by the large inhumation cemetery south-west of the settled area.

Production - most of the slag is from smithing, with only small fragments of smelting slag (possibly intrusive from later contexts). Pottery production also took place. Simple kilns were found near the early round hut, and three found further away (badly damaged by Medieval pitting).

Summary:

Small town origins - the earliest Roman occupation is dated to c. AD 60, with simple timber structures and enclosures. Iron production was taking place, particularly smithing, though this is shown only by a spread of debris east of the main N-S road.

Developments - in the early 2nd century many of the enclosures were realigned, and defined by fences. The main N-S street was repaired on a slightly different alignment. Many of the structures were replaced by new ones with stone foundations, and iron production seems to have increased markedly in this period. These all imply the presence of some central control driving the developments. There seems to have been continuity of practices through the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

Decline - coin loss implies a flourishing, if brief, market in the later 4th century. Some buildings had fallen into disrepair by the later 4th century. There is no evidence for continuity beyond the early 5th century (if that late). Only two sherds of Saxon pottery were found in the excavated area.

Bourne TF 1018

Late Iron Age Features - none noted in this area.
Military Features - none noted in this area.
Enclosures and field systems - possible enclosures leading from Ermine Street (ditches encountered, Brown 1992).
Streets - no information.
Roman Road - King Street. A Roman canal leading to Morton in the Fens has also been identified (Hayes & Lane 1992: 135).

Architecture and building developments:
Tesserae and concentrations of Roman pottery found through fieldwalking. A tesselated pavement was found in 1776. Traces of two elaborate structures are implied (Whitwell & Wilson 1968: 23). Debris of further stone-founded buildings have been noted, though very little is known in detail (Lincs SMR, under Bourne; May (ed.) 1968: 13; Whitwell (ed.) 1967: 39; Hayes & Lane 1992: 134-6).

General Finds
Metal - no details.
Ceramic - kilns found producing grey ware and orange kitchen wares (cooking pots, bowls, storage jars, imitation BB). Dated AD 270-400 (Swan 1984: fiche 436).
Stone - no details.
Animals - no details.
Crops - no details.
Coinage - one 3rd century and several Constantinian coins recovered. A hoard of c. 60 coins has been found (Lincs SMR, under Bourne).

Summary:
The site underlies the modern town, and remains largely unexcavated. Some amateur excavations were carried out on the site of the Grammar School, but these were not published in detail. Several pottery kilns have been found, producing grey wares in the 3rd and 4th centuries. The numerous tesserae and pavements indicate a wealthy though dispersed settlement (Lincs SMR, under Bourne; Brown 1992; Hayes & Lane 1992).

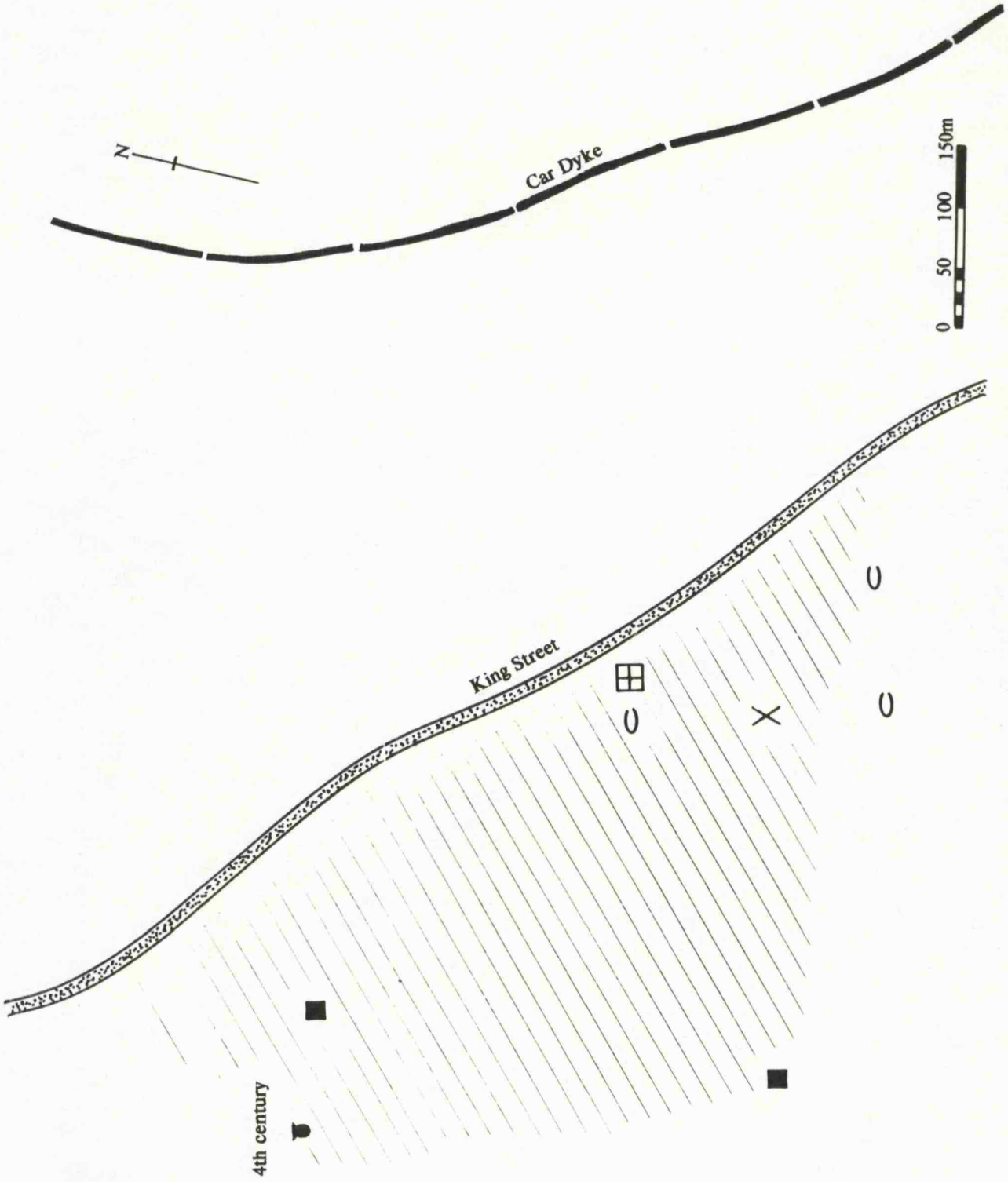


Figure A10 Plan of Bourne

Causennis/Saltersford SK 9233

Late Iron Age - evidence for iron smelting was found prior to the foundation of the small town (Lane 1981).
Military - no details.
Enclosures and fields - gullies found, possibly traces of field systems.
Streets - at least one street leading from the main road was seen.
Roman Roads - road from King Street to Ermine Street.

Architectural features
Early 20th century observations noted Roman occupation either side of the Witham, though mainly along the western bank. This included the stone footings of numerous buildings, along with roof tiles, window glass, a small limestone capital and painted wall plaster (no tesserae were seen). On the east side of the Witham a well was partly excavated (with a sterile fill), and foundations of more stone buildings and another 'road' were identified (Preston 1915). Recent work about 400m from the Witham found stone-founded buildings and rubble floors or yards, marking the extent of the settlement in the later Roman period. These were overlain by flood deposits (Taylor 1993a).

Cemeteries - Preston referred to 2 cremations in urns; recent excavations found domestic buildings placed over 2nd century burials (Taylor 1993a, 1993b).

Finds
Metal - including architectural (lock fragments, nails), tools (a draining tool, pliers/curling tongs, knives, a hammer, shears, chisel, paring knife/spoke, pick, sickle blade), personal ornaments (iron buckle, 12 copper alloy brooches, one made on the Continent, rings, armlets, chains, tweezers, nail cleaner, anklets), and some copper alloy cutlery. There was also a 2nd/3rd century hand mirror made from silver.
Ceramic - references to grey wares, colour coats, Castor ware, mortaria (presumably of fairly local manufacture), and also samian and amphorae (no quantities given - Preston 1915).
Stone - a small limestone capital was noted by Preston (1915), possibly from a dwarf colonnade.
Animals - no details.
Crops - some querns were found at Causennis, so presumably some crop processing was taking place. In 1980 two corn drying ovens and drainage gullies leading to a stone-lined tank were found (Lane 1981: 75; Grew (ed.) 1981: 336).
Coinage - no details.
A small hoard of mid 4th century coins (12) was found west of the town (Grew (ed.), 1980: 366). Preston, in his excavations, referred to 600 coins having been found, though did not give any further information.

Figure A11 Plan of Saltersford/Causennis

Aspects:

Religious - a horse-and-rider brooch was found west of the town (Lincs SMR). Portable finds from within the town imply further Romano-Celtic beliefs: a brooch in the shape of a duck; a face mask.

Production - there may have been some bronze working taking place, as droplets of copper alloy were found in the c. 1910 excavations, and in 1982 a part-finished buckle and brooch were found (Frere (ed.) 1983: 301). A tin ingot was also found.

Summary

The identification of this site with the Roman name of Causennis is not secure. Early 20th century excavations, although extensive, did not give details on site origins or development (Preston 1915). Presumably the site was a flourishing one, seen by the numerous stone buildings both sides of the Witham, and range of metal items found at the site (Lane 1981: 75; Grew (ed.) 1981: 336). The settlement expanded in the 3rd and 4th centuries up to 400m west of the Witham (overlying 2nd century inhumations). Evidence for flooding in or after the 4th century AD (Taylor 1993a, 1993b).

Corby SP 9089

Late Iron Age Features - no details.
Military Features - no details.
Enclosures and field systems - watching briefs recorded traces of ditches containing Roman pottery (Brown (ed.) 1977a: 211-23).
Streets - no details.

Architecture and building developments:
Traces of buildings have been found during watching briefs, including a round hut, an aisled barn (dated to the 2nd century) and associated pottery kiln and corn-drying oven, and a possible stone-founded building. Agricultural activities and metalworking were taking place at these two sites - finds of querns, farm tools and enclosure ditches, and spreads of slag are reported (Nthants SMR, rec. nos. 303, 304, 305; Brown (ed.) 1975: 149; Brown (ed.) 1977a: 211-23).

General Finds
Metal - farm tools (no details).
Ceramic - no details.

Summary:
Very little is known of this site; some information has been obtained through watching briefs, but the Roman settlement is now under modern development. The settlement was established by the second century AD, with an economy based on farming and metal production (though whether this was smithing as well as smelting has not been determined). It is not known how this settlement developed through the Roman period; nor has its decline been investigated.

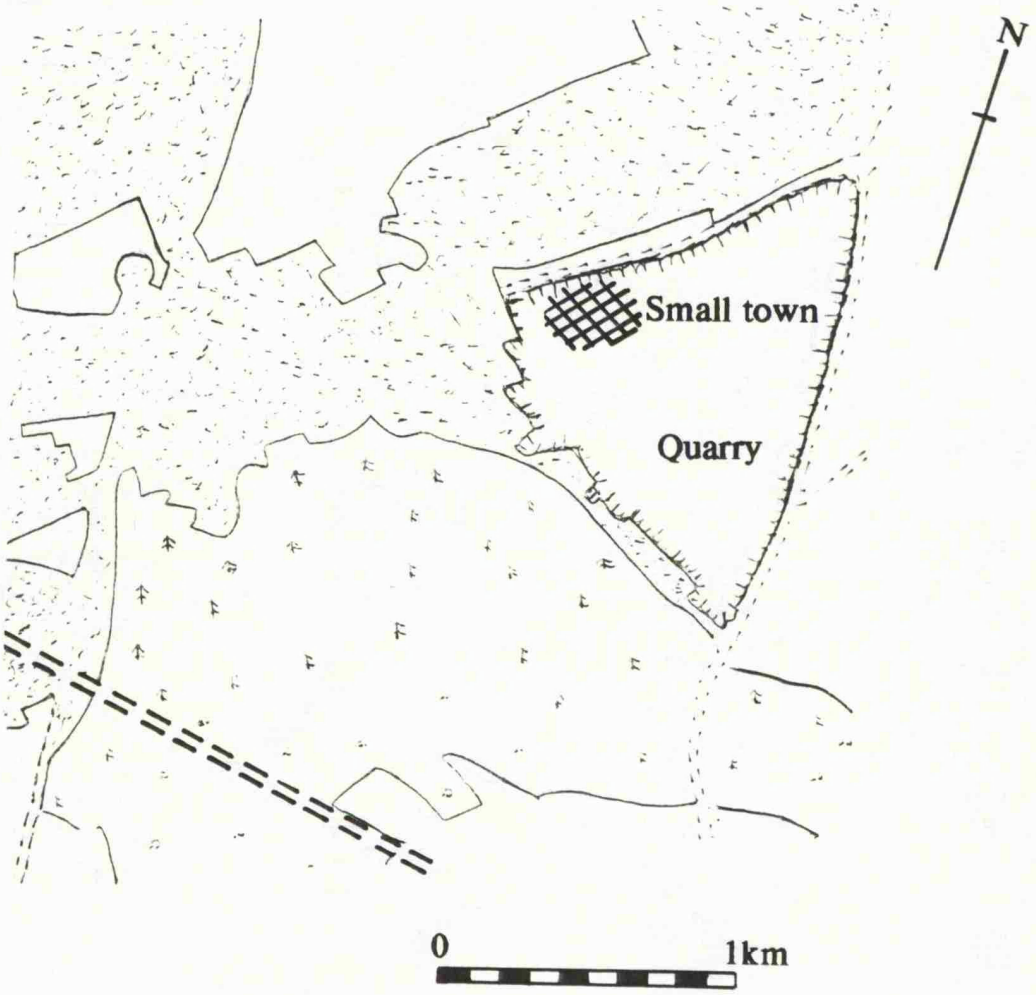


Figure A12 Plan of Corby OS 1:25,000 sheet 938, SP 88/98

Duston SP 7360

Late Iron Age Features - no details.

Military Features - no details.

Enclosures and field systems - mid 1st century AD ditches have been found. Some of these were built over in the later 1st century AD, presumably when the Roman settlement developed.

Streets - one East-West oriented road has been found, in use through the whole of the Roman period.

Roman Road - probably leading to Bannaventa.

Architecture and building developments:

Topsoil stripping prior to quarrying uncovered some of the settlement. Part of this was excavated: a timber building was placed over 1st century AD ditches towards the end of the century. In the 3rd century this was replaced by one with stone foundations (12m x 6m), which continued in occupation into the 4th century. It was surrounded by a yard, and contained a corn-drying oven. Several other stone founded structures were seen, but not excavated (Brown (ed.) 1971: 19-20; Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 334; Swan 1984: fiche 519, 538).

Cemeteries - two inhumations were found near the building described above. One was decapitated, with the skull placed between the legs. Burials within the settled area have also been found at Ashton. Further inhumations were noted to the south of the excavated area.

General Finds

In general, there is very little information on this site.

Metal - ten pieces of pewter were found in the 19th century (by Samuel Sharp), possibly from a single context (Brown (ed.) 1976a: 191).

Coinage - Brigstock (1987: 192-3) lists coins from Duston as follows:

Phase A:	1
Phase B:	37 (including 11 copies)
Phase C:	10
Phase D:	241 (including 1 gold issue)

96 pre-radiate and radiate coins. Total = 289 plus 96 illegible

Summary:

The site was discovered during ironstone mining in the 19th century. Samuel Sharp carried out excavations at Duston later in the century, but these were not published in any detail, and most of the finds were not kept (Sharp 1871). Modern landscaping has involved extensive dumping of topsoil, which contains Roman material, though this is of no archaeological value. Some details have been recorded from rescue work in the 1970s. In the mid 1st century enclosures were cut, though replaced a few decades later on a different

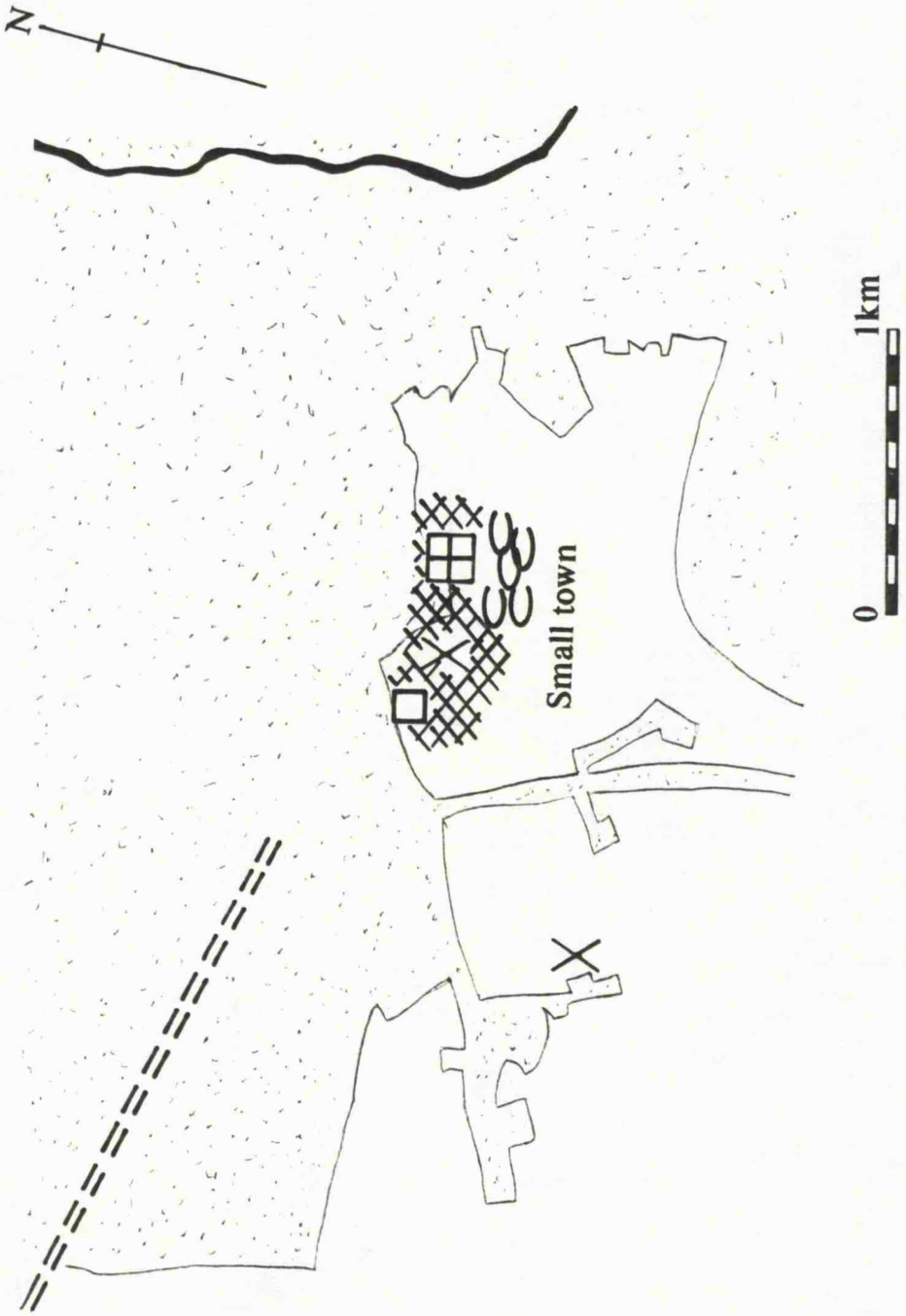


Figure A13 Plan of Duston OS 1:25,000 sheet 978, SP 66/76

alignment. Some timber and stone-founded structures have been uncovered, one in occupation into the 4th century. Some pottery production took place; the site may have been an important local producer (Brown (ed.) 1971: 19-20; Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 334; Swan 1984: fiche 519, 538).

Goadby Marwood SK 7827

Information from Abbott 1956 and Leicestershire SMR, under Goadby Marwood).

Late Iron Age Features - no details.
Military Features - no details.
Enclosures and field systems - no details.
Streets - a N-S running street was seen during quarrying of the site.

Architecture and building developments:
Structures - finds were observed in the mid 20th century when an iron ore quarry was sunk. Stone foundations were seen, and part of a compacted mortar floor. In general, many tile and mortar fragments were seen across the site.

Industrial features - when the topsoil was removed in advance of quarrying, many simple bowl furnaces were found. 12 deep wells were also uncovered (7 were investigated), and there were numerous pits, presumably quarries to obtain ironstone. Because of the very limited nature of these investigations, it is not possible to determine if smithing, as well as smelting of iron, was taking place.

Cemeteries - burials have been found to the south of the settled area. 8 were examined, and were accompanied by grave goods (one with a Constantinian coin; another with an ear-ring and bronze bracelet). Stone-lines graves were also seen. The graves did not seem to conform to a particular orientation.

General Finds
These were noted by the quarry supervisor (Mr H. Eli Coy), or collected from the area by local amateurs (the topsoil was taken off prior to quarrying, then replaced over the finished quarry).
Metal - 64 copper alloy brooches, including one straddling the conquest period. This includes 3 brooches in the form of a duck/hen, 2 as fish, and one in the shape of a human head.
Copper alloy: Jewellery (5 finger rings, 3 bracelets, 1 armlet, 3 hair pins, 5 belt fittings, 1 chatelaine from Belgium). One of the finger rings was inscribed 'TOT', perhaps for Totalis (a Celtic deity associated with the Corieltauvi).

Furniture fittings	1 latch fitting
3 spoons	1 knife handle
1 key handle	2 seal boxes
2 steelyard arms	'Dividers'
Miniature votive axe	Animal/phallus head
Bearded grotesque head	Disc of Horse and Rider

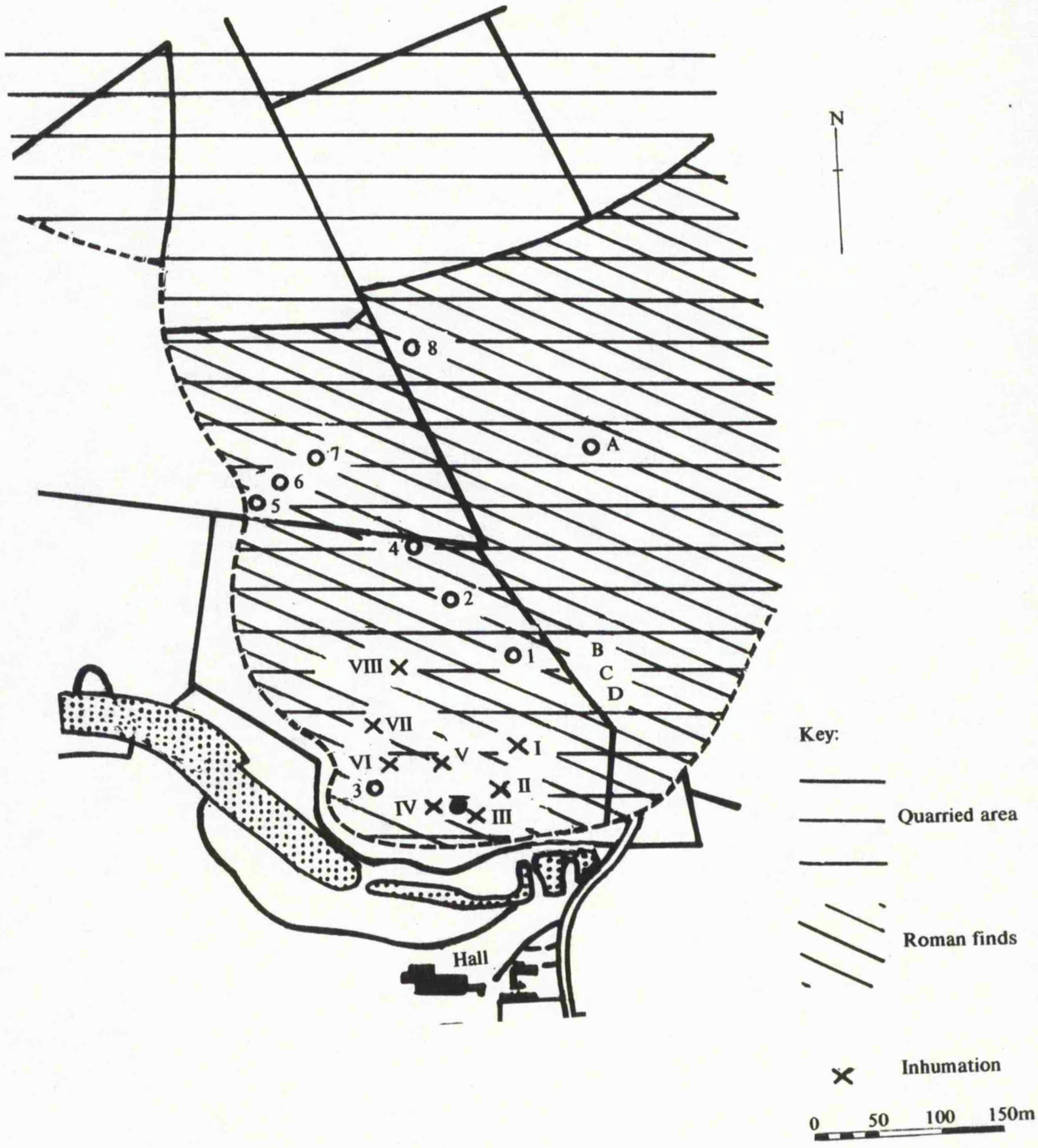


Figure A14 Plan of Goadby Marwood (after Abbott 1956: 21.2, figs. 1-2)

Silver: 3 finger rings, including one with an intaglio showing a satyr and panther on a thrysos (Bacchic wand).

Gold: Medusa head pendant

Lead: 3 plugs (1 perhaps to mend a broken pot) 2 weights

Possible gaming piece 1 possible spindle whorl

2 die

Iron - in general these seem to be particularly underrepresented (due to recording strategies):

Chisel Many nails

Palette knife

Ceramic - much pottery has been found at the site, but never in closed contexts, and none has been analysed to any extent. Wares include samian, Nene Valley colour coats, amphorae.

Stone - no details.

Animals - ox bones were recovered from some of the well fills, and found on the Roman ground surface nearby.

Crops - about 5 querns have been recovered from the site; these may have been associated with iron production though. There was no other evidence of agricultural practices. If there were any iron agricultural tools, they have not been recovered or identified.

Coinage

Hundreds of coins have been recovered from the site, particularly by the local metal detectorists. The list is from the Leicestershire SMR, though hundreds more unidentified copper alloy coins have been recovered and not brought to the attention of the Museums service (according to the Melton & Belvoir Search Society). In general, silver coins were under-represented.

Phase A: 25

Phase B: 37

Phase C: 30

Phase D: 73 to Valentinian II Total = 165

This does not include the hoard of 1,917 late 3rd century antoniniani found in a globular beaker in 1953. The coins ranged from Valerian I (254-60) to Probus (276-82).

Aspects:

Religious - there are several finds from the site that give evidence for Romano-Celtic practices. Several of the brooches are in animal forms, particularly birds (which seem to have been important in Romano-Celtic religion, and do not feature heavily in the food record for Roman Britain). One of the finger rings was inscribed 'TOT', perhaps to Totalis, a deity venerated amongst the Corieltavvi. A miniature votive axe was recovered (these cannot be attributed to any particular deity), and these are associated with Celtic religious practices (Green 1975). The Horse and Rider figures were popular in the Roman period, the

disc portraying this motif showing the wide range of media employed. One of the wells (no. 2) had a possible ritual function, as the bottom fill contained two adult skeletons covered in stones; the well-fill was homogeneous, and contained mainly 4th century pottery. This type of well has been found at Stone (Green 1976: 178). Celtic veneration of the head is reflected in the brooch in the shape of a head, and the grotesque head pendant. A NVCC vase with a painted head was also found.

Graeco-Roman beliefs are seen in the intaglio of a satyr and panther on a thrysos, the gold Medusa's head pendant, and the phallic animal.

Production - ironstone quarrying and iron smelting was taking place at Goadby Marwood on a large scale - 'hundreds' of bowl furnaces were seen. The slag has not been analysed though, so it is not known if iron smithing was also occurring on a large scale. Very few iron items have been recovered from the site - this probably arose through lack of interest on the part of the metal detectorists, rather than reflecting a genuine paucity in the Roman settlement.

Summary:

Any summary of the site can only be general. Some discoveries from this area were made in the 19th century. However, most finds were made in the 1950s when the area was being developed as an ironstone quarry. The quarry manager, Mr H. Eli Coy, was interested in archaeology, and made notes (mostly as plans rather than written) of finds uncovered during topsoil stripping. This topsoil was replaced when the quarry was finished, so subsequent coverage of the small town, by metal detectorists in particular, is of limited use. Coin and pottery evidence indicates occupation through the whole of the Roman period. Several early brooches indicate occupation from the mid 1st century, and Valentinian issues have been recovered showing continuity to the end of the 4th century. The wide range of metal finds, and amphorae, indicate a prosperous community, with strong evidence for a variety of Celtic ritual practices.

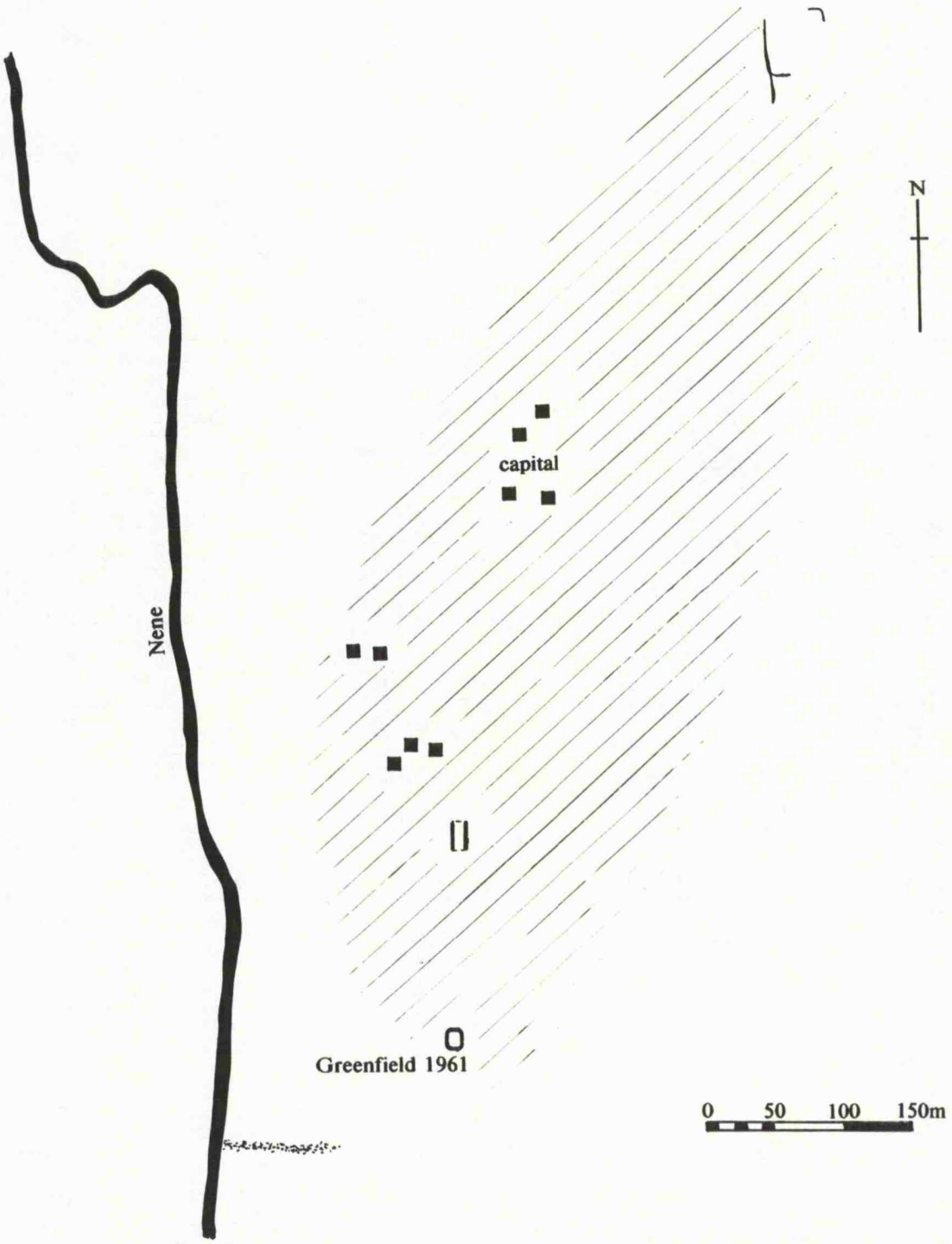


Figure A15 Plan of Higham Ferrers

Higham Ferrers SP 9570

Late Iron Age features - a later Iron Age enclosure has been found near the site, though nothing under the actual Roman settlement.

Enclosures and field systems - watching briefs have noted ditches and gullies during development of the area prior to gravel quarrying. These appear to be standardised, and 16-20m wide.

Streets - a track 2-2.5m wide was seen in 1974. It consisted of a thin layer of limestone fragments and brushwood, defined by timbers placed along the edges. It was covered in a silty-clay flood deposit. A magnetometer survey identified a ditched trackway running N-S, lined by enclosures along the eastern side (Brown (ed.), 1975a: 154-5).

Architecture and building developments:

Field walking has identified a spread of settlement debris covering over 8ha. Greenfield carried out some excavations in the 1960s, and uncovered one series of timber and stone structures.

Structure 1st century	2nd century	3rd century	4th century
Stone founded rectangular structure, with extension to East. Metalled floor.	Abandoned mid 2nd century?	Rectangular stone founded structure, with very curved 'corners'. Hearth inside.	Occupation ended mid 4th century? (Meadows 1992).

Further trenches c. 280m to the north-west identified further stone founded structures, though these were not investigated (Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14). Trial trenching in 1990 identified stone buildings in the enclosures along the east side of one of the N-S tracks (Frere (ed.) 1991: 252). There is some evidence for substantial buildings in the vicinity, as a small Doric capital has been found, and an unusual apsidal building (Woodfield 1978: 67-86).

Cemeteries - burials have been seen during watching briefs (Wilson (ed.) 1962: 174).

General Finds

Metal

Iron: joiner's dogs, drop hinge, spike loop, knives, latch lifter, padlock.

Copper alloy: pins, finger rings, bracelets, part of a ligula, tweezers, 5 brooches (one dated Mid 1st-end 2nd century, the rest to the 2nd century, Meadows 1992).

Ceramic - Greenfield kept only base and rim sherds in his excavations, and subsequent watching briefs have not provided any detailed information. Wares found at the site include samian, NVCC, some Oxfordshire colour coats, BB1, grey wares, shelly wares, white wares, and some early Saxon pottery (Meadows 1992).

Stone - Doric capital of a dwarf column found (Woodfield 1978: 67-86).

Animals - no details.

Crops - no details.

Coinage - no details.

Aspects:

Production - Higham Ferrers is considered to be an important production centre for iron. Burnt layers in some of the ditches indicate iron production. Ore would have to be brought to the site. It is not known if smithing also took place to any extent (Meadows 1992). Limestone was quarried at the site too.

Summary:

Very little is known of this site, through the very limited excavation and watching briefs. It is now covered by modern housing. No late Iron Age pottery has been found in ditches containing Roman material. Occupation started in the later 1st century, and perhaps continued to the end of the Roman period. Some early Saxon pottery has been recovered from the site. In the Roman period it appears to have been a production centre for iron, though it is not known if this was primarily smelting or smithing. Modern analysis of ores and their distribution indicates suitable ores were available near Higham Ferrers, with a very shallow cover of topsoil (shown in chapter 2, figure 2.6). Smelting may have been the dominant industry; however, this cannot be confirmed, as the site is now destroyed.

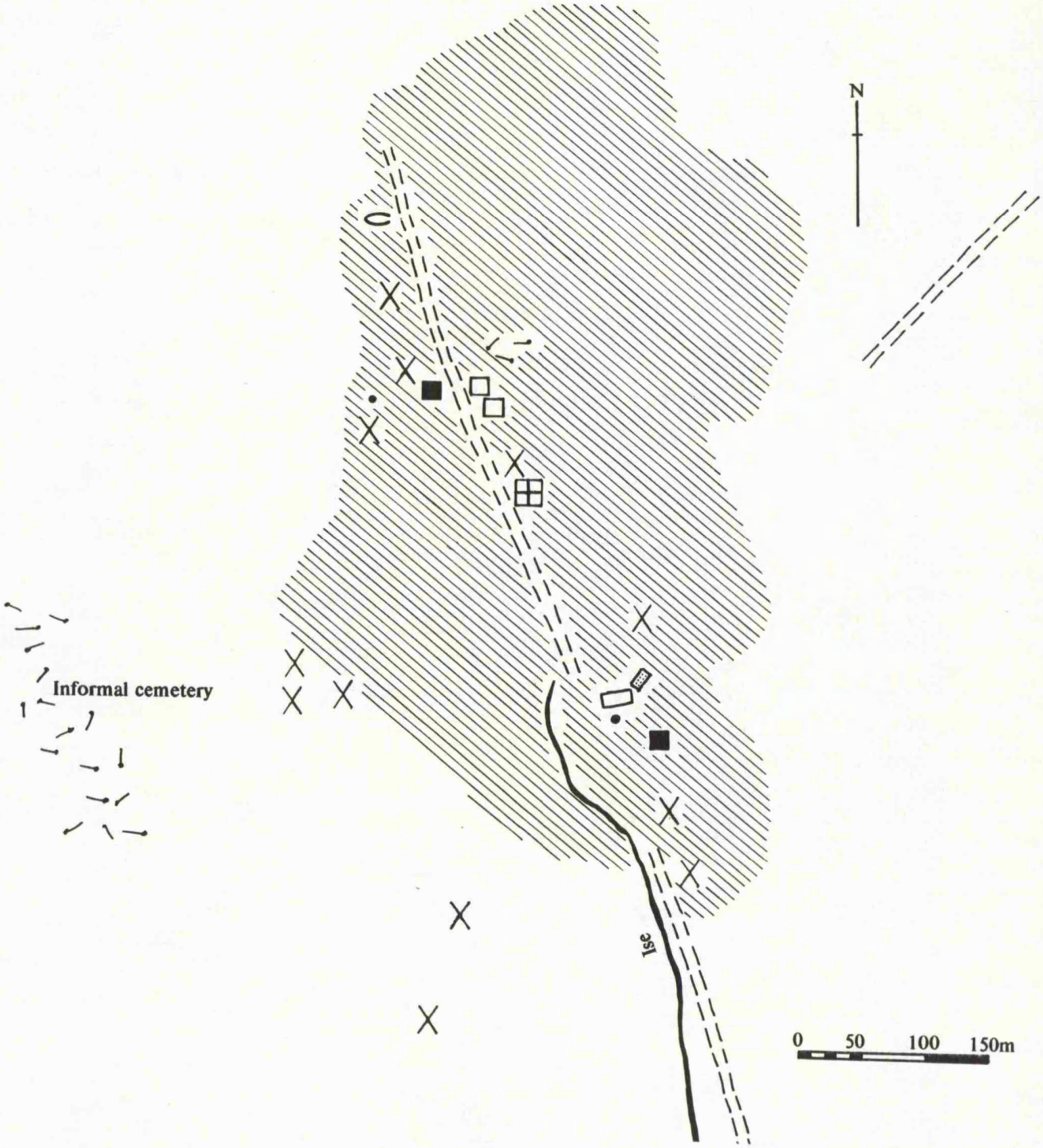


Figure A16 Plan of Kettering (after Dix 1986: 106, fig. 11)

Kettering SP 8780

Late Iron Age Features - late Iron Age pottery has been found at Kettering; the earliest Roman period pottery is of late Belgic type, indicating settlement from the later 1st century AD (Brown (ed.) 1971: 19; Dix 1987: 102-5).

Military Features - possible military presence from metal objects recovered in the 1968 and 1971 excavations - horse trappings and pendants (Dix 1987: 105-8).

Enclosures and field systems - no detailed plans. Rescue excavations have uncovered various gullies and ditches, and a corn drier has been found indicating some agricultural activities (Wilson (ed.) 1974: 435; Brown (ed.) 1974a; RCHM(E) 1979: 102-3).

Streets - two possible streets have been indicated from gravelling: one running roughly SE-NW and another cutting this around the area of the Roman settlement, running roughly SW-NE. The settlement appears to have centred on the first road.

Architecture and building developments:

Most recent fieldwork carried out at Kettering was prior to and during development. This has added to the reports made during ironstone mining at the beginning of the 20th century. However, no single building was identified in entirety.

Structures

Blandford Ave	Elaborate structure identified c. 1910: stone founded structure with mortar floors, painted wall plaster, Swithland roof slates, and several stone lined wells implying more buildings in this area (Dix 1987: 105-8).
Kipling Rd	Simple timber structure identified in Area 2. Two lines of post-holes indicate a simple timber structure (at least 5.5m x c. 1.5m). This was adjacent to a spread of limestone metalling, interpreted as a threshing floor (Dix 1987: 99-100).
Mitchell St	1965 find of collapsed masonry, along with pits, hearths, glass, bones and Iron Age and Roman pottery (RCHM(E) 1979: 102).
Templar Rd	Box and roof tiles found, along with ditches, gullies, pits, much colour coat and late Roman pottery (Brown (ed.), 1971: 19).

Industrial features - pits were found all over the excavated areas, primarily used to obtain ironstone, though re-used for rubbish disposal. Numerous hearths were found, indicating extensive iron smelting. Several pottery kilns were also seen; this may have been an important activity

Cemetery - at least one cemetery was identified to the west of the settlement, in the area of Stonylands Furlong, where cremations and inhumations have been found. One inhumation was buried with a coin placed in the mouth. There were also isolated inhumations within the settled area, e.g. near the Templar Road structure (Brown (ed.) 1973a; RCHM(E) 1979: 102-3; Dix 1987: 105-8).

General Finds

Metal - early Roman finds include brooches and possible military finds: pendants and horse trappings (Dix 1987: 105-8).

Ceramic - most detail is available from the 1968 and 1971 excavations. (Earlier observations noted early 2nd century samian, and much Nene Valley colour coat). Two periods were identified:

Later 1st-early 3rd century AD: mostly local wares. Coarse wares were in grog-, shell and sand-tempered fabrics (storage jars, jars); fine wares were in sand-tempered fabric (bowls, platters, dishes, beakers); three pieces of Rushden-style painted vessels reached Kettering; there was also a little white ware (imitating forms from Verulamium) and a piece of south Gaulish samian.

Late 3rd-early 4th century: again there were many local kitchen wares in sandy and shell-tempered fabrics, though there was an increase in regional imports. Some BB1, Oxfordshire and Mancetter-Hartshill pieces were being used, though there were more fine wares from the lower Nene Valley industries (Dix 1987: 102-5).

Stone - no details.

Animals - the 1968 and 1971 excavations provided samples of bone data (Dix 1987: 105). 2,367 fragments were recovered; most of the long bones had been broken, presumably to extract marrow. These represent primarily cattle and sheep.

Crops - a Y-shaped corn-drying oven was found in 1973, indicating crop processing. Cereal grains were found in the ash fill, along with a sherd of colour coat (Wilson (ed.) 1974).

Coinage - 18th and 19th century works refer to coins recovered from various places in Kettering, though no details are available. Later work recovered mainly bronze issues, mostly 3rd and 4th century date (Brown (ed.) 1974a; RCHM(E) 1979: 102-3; Dix 1987: 101-2).

Aspects:

Religious - several portable items have been found. Graeco-Roman beliefs are implied by the small bronze head of Diana, a jet head of Medusa and a staff-head fashioned as an eagle's head; worship of Romano-Celtic deities is implied by the face urn and a small ceramic face (RCHM(E) 1979: 102). There was evidence for the production of special vessels too, as a relief-mould was found near Walnut Crescent, depicting a figure with a stick and 3 round objects. This is possibly Mercury, akin to the depiction on stone found at Embleton, Bucks (Hawkes 1940; Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: pl. xxi; RCHM(E) 1979: 102-3). The occasional burial of people within the main settlement is mirrored at Ashton, Catsgore, Cambs, Bow Brickhill, Bucks, Hibaldstow, Lincs, Ilchester, Somerset (Smith 1987: 115-9).

Production - Kettering was an important centre of iron production. The evidence indicates primarily smelting, though smithing may also have taken place. Numerous quarry pits were found in the Kipling Road area, obtaining ore from the Northampton Sands. This mining extended over a wide area around Beck Gutter. Several pottery kilns have been

found too, though only one excavated with any detail: this was associated with cooking pots made in a shell-tempered fabric, and dated to the 1st/2nd century AD (Brown (ed.) 1974; Swan 1984: fiche 535-6). Fine wares were probably also made, from the relief-mould found in 1938 (Hawkes 1940).

Summary:

Small town origins - it seems that settlement on the site began in the later 1st century AD, perhaps driven by civilian needs.

Developments - due to the conditions under which the site was examined, little in detail can be said. Iron production was an important element from the first phase of settlement, though the pottery evidence implies a break (or shift?) in the 3rd century AD. At its greatest the settlement appears to have spread over c. 22ha, and included some elaborate stone-built structures.

Decline - there was a resurgence of occupation in the later 3rd century, though the ceramic evidence implies abandonment around the mid 4th century.

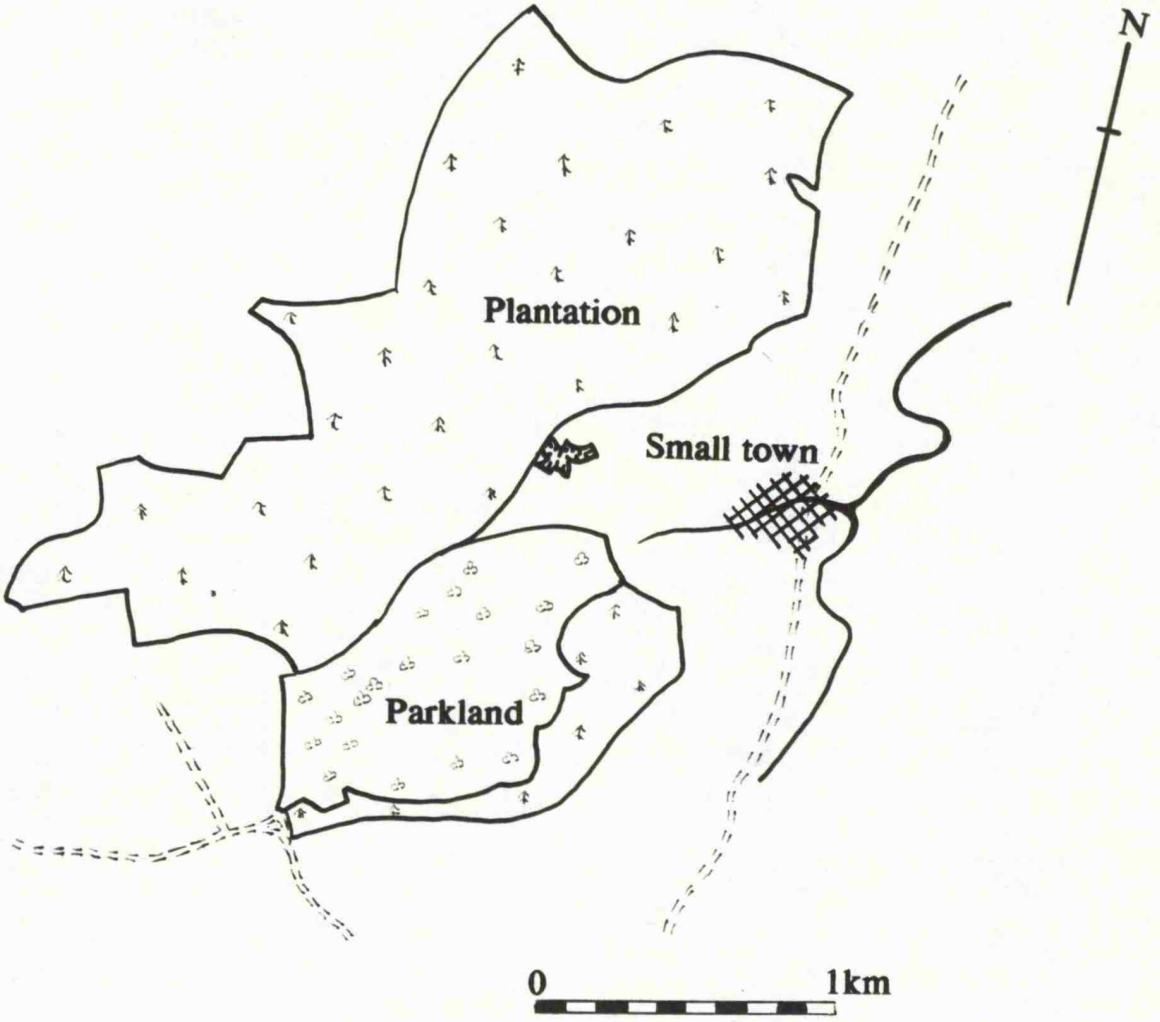


Figure A17 Plan of Laxton

Laxton SP 9496

Late Iron Age - no details.
Military - no details.
Enclosures and fields - no details.
Streets - no details.

Architectural details
Information on this site is known mainly through observations made by the quarry director in the 19th century. He noted building debris covering a wide area.

Structures - several stone-founded buildings have been identified, but no details are available.

Cemetery - several inhumations were noted by the quarry director. At least 100 graves were seen during salvage work in 1985.

Finds
Coins - the only detailed information is from the 4th century coin hoard. This totalled 339 coins, all copper alloy issues. They ranged from Claudius II to Arcadius (AD 393; Brigstock 1987: 360-61).

Production - little in detail can be said of the site as much of it was destroyed in the 19th century, with only the scantiest of details noted. The observations of the quarry supervisor were not published. Salvage work in 1985 recorded some details. Iron smelting appears to have been particularly intensive in the late 1st and early 2nd century. Furnaces may have been working in series (similar to batteries of channel hearths seen at Bulwick, Jackson (ed.) 1970: 39) - a line of 5 was seen. These early furnaces were c. 1.45m diameter internally. Iron slag and furnace debris covered an area of 400m^2, in a thick layer partly filling in a shallow valley. Iron production continued in the same area in the later Roman period, though these furnaces were smaller, averaging 0.3m internal diameter (Frere (ed.) 1986: 397; Jackson & Tylecote 1988).

Summary
Due to the lack of modern research, the origins and development of this settlement remain unknown. Iron production took place on a large scale, particularly in the early Roman period. A late Roman coin hoard contained issues of Arcadius, implying some end 4th century occupation (Brigstock 1987: 360-1).

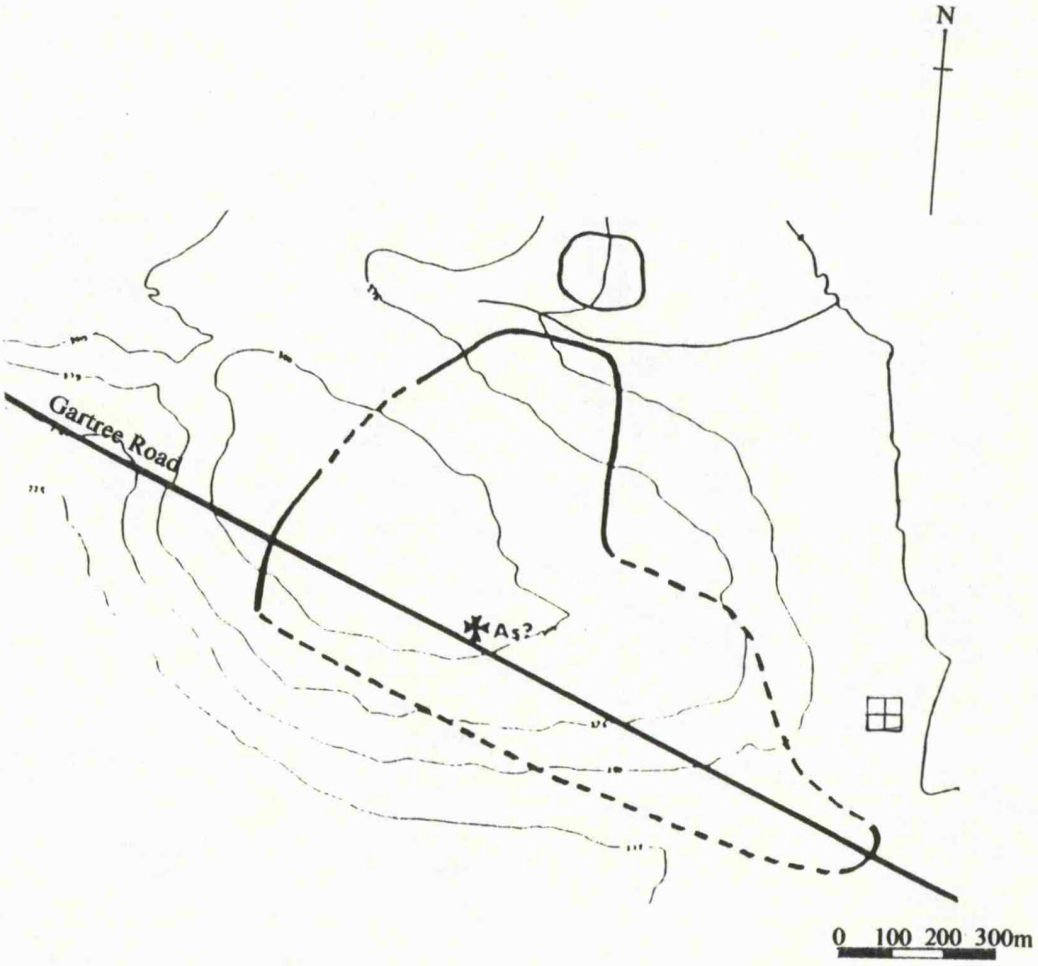


Figure A18 Plan of Medbourne Liddle 1995: 86, fig. 8.4

Medbourne SK8093

Late Iron Age Features - no details.
Military Features - none found.
Enclosures and field systems - enclosures leading off a ditch near the Gartree Road have been partly excavated (Frere (ed.) 1989: 287; Pollard 1989, 1993).
Streets - no details.
Roman Road - Gartree Road.

Architecture
Fieldwalking over the past 15 years has established that the settlement lies under a large portion of the modern village. Very little is known of the architecture of the small town though. Within the general area of the small town, building stone and tile have been found, and test trenching has uncovered traces of walls and gullies (Liddle 1982a: 33; 1995; Pollard 1993). One structure identified in 1991 had plastered walls (Liddle 1992b). Excavations in 1995 uncovered a stone-built structure, consisting of several rooms (Liddle pers. comm.). On the western 'edge' of the small town, an elaborate complex has been found. A geometric mosaic was uncovered in the village in the 19th century, along with traces of masonry buildings. Modern research has uncovered three sides of this large building (Dibbin 1882; Hill 1882; Frere (ed.) 1989: 287).

Cemetery - some burials have been found in the north-west part of the settlement (P. Liddle pers. comm.), though most inhumations over the small town are Saxon (Pollard 1993).

General Finds
Coinage - hundreds of coins have been found, though there are no details (Liddle 1982: 33).

Aspects
Production - iron slag has been found over large parts of the settlement, and probably reflects Roman and Saxon smelting, though Liddle argues that Roman period production was on a small scale (Liddle 1982: 33). A furnace base was found in 1991 (Pollard 1993), reinforcing this evidence for Roman period smelting.

Summary:
The current fieldwalking programme has established that the settlement covered a large area, and 19th century finds indicate the presence of several stone buildings, at least one of which was elaborately decorated (Liddle 1982a; Pollard 1993). Some iron smelting took place, though most slag may be associated with post-Roman activity (Liddle 1995, pers. comm.).

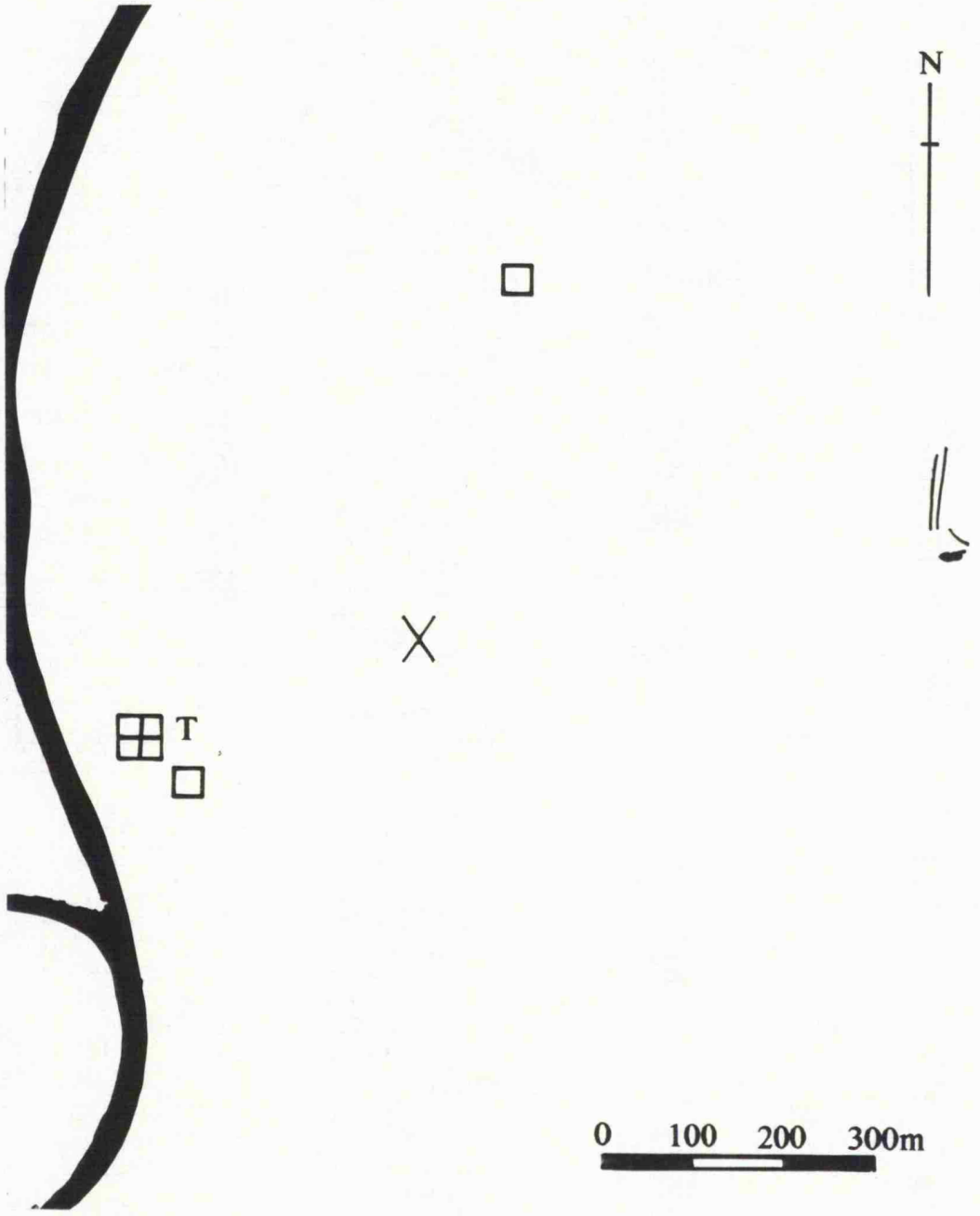


Figure A19 Plan of Red Hill, Ratcliffe on Soar
(after Elsdon et al 1982: 15, fig. 1; 17, fig. 2)

Red Hill, Ratcliffe on Soar SK 4930

Late Iron Age - traces of an Iron Age settlement were found
Military - no details
Enclosures and fields - none identified
Streets - no details
Roman Roads - one heading to Derventio/Little Chester.

Architectural features
The main structure found at Red Hill was a large stone-founded building, interpreted as a temple (this is contentious). It partly overlay a timber building (post-hole and wattle and daub construction).
To the north another timber structure was found, dated c. AD 70-150.
To the south, flue tiles, building stone and Roman pottery were found (Barley (ed.) 1961: 14).
An (unlocated) fluted stone column was found in the 1940s, along with flue tiles and 2nd-4th coins (Taylor (ed.) 1946: 142; Elsden *et al* 1982).

Cemetery - three inhumations were found in 1963 (May (ed.) 1967: 26).

General Finds
Metal - Celtic bird brooch. Lead curse tablet found near the possible temple (Turner 1963).
Ceramic - Temple: pottery evidence implies two periods of occupation, from the early 2nd century AD, with a break at the end of the 3rd century. No later 4th century pottery was recovered (Barley (ed.) 1961: 14).
Stone - some marble was found during watching briefs, though not analysed in detail (Beeby (ed.) 1974: 43).
Animals - some bones have been recovered from the topsoil, though not analysed.
Coinage - Issues of Faustina II, Tetricus, and in general from Commodus to Theodosius and Arcadius (Taylor (ed.) 1946: 142; Barley (ed.) 1961: 14).

Aspects:
Religious - the main building at Red Hill has been interpreted as a temple. This is through the lead curse tablet found in the gravel spread to the east of the building. A Celtic bird brooch was found further away from the building. The curse tablet was dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus (Turner 1963; Green 1976: 165).

Summary of site
Little can be said of Red Hill as so little work has been carried out. Occupation appears to have been from the 1st to 4th centuries AD. The supposed temple is identified as such by the lead curse tablet rather than from its plan.

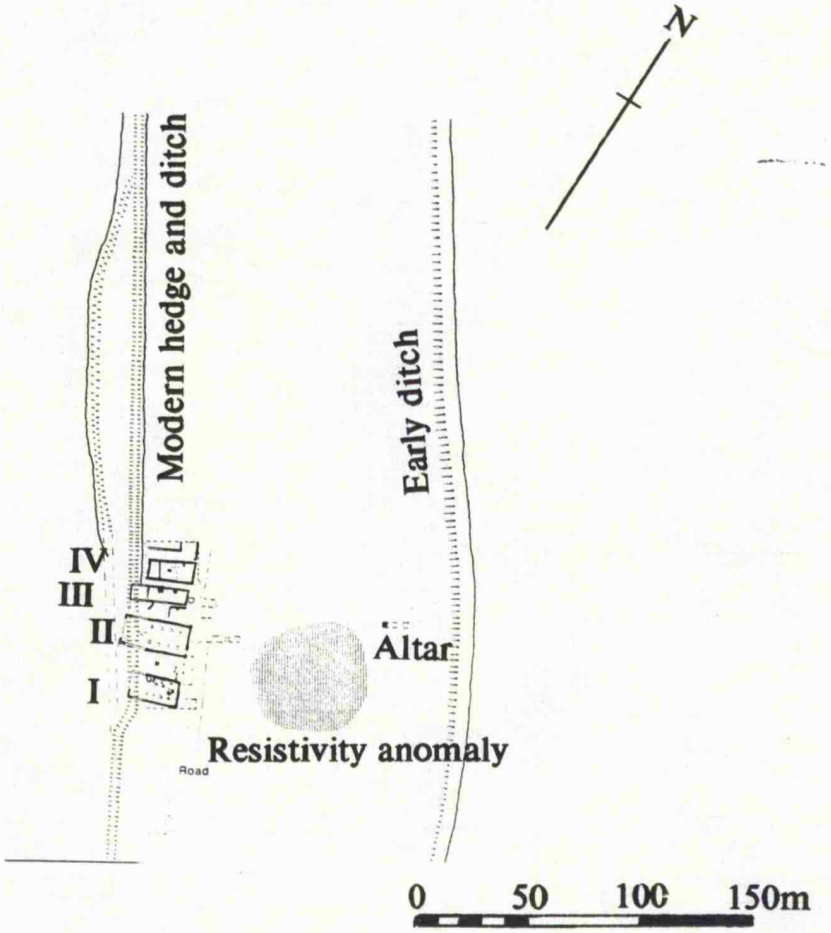


Figure A20 Plan of Sapperton Burnham & Wacher 1990: 305, fig. 104

Sapperton TF 0132

Late Iron Age - traces of settlement in the 2nd century and 1st century BC, from pits containing late Iron Age pottery. No structures were seen though (Simmons (ed.) 1978: 81).
Military - no details/evidence.
Enclosures and fields - none identified. Possible settlement boundaries limiting the spread of the settlement to the east and west (Whitwell (ed.) 1964: 60; Simmons 1995). Lengths of timber fencing were built along the line of the main N-W road prior to its replacement slightly to the east in the 4th century. These were probably house plots (Lincs SMR, under Sapperton).
Streets - the settlement was aligned along the Ancaster-Bourne road, with a second road running to the east and on to the Fens. In c. 300 AD the new phase of buildings encroached onto the main road, which was shifted slightly to the east.
Roman Roads - the road was initially 4.5m wide, though regravelled in the later 3rd century to 5.3m wide (Goodburn (ed.) 1979: 295). The small town lies in an area prone to flooding.

Architectural features
Simmons has been excavating this settlement since 1972, though a final report is awaited. There was extensive damage through ploughing and the activities of metal detectorists, though most is known of the last phase of buildings. Fieldwalking in 1972 recovered tiles, tesserae, mortar associated with Roman pottery and coins. No tesselated floors were found during excavation (Simmons 1976: 5).
Structures
2nd century - earliest building activity attested by fragmentary walls and patches of clay floors (Simmons 1976: 6; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 304).
3rd century - most evidence is available for the buildings erected around the mid 3rd century.
B I: stone-built, with a work room in the (street-fronting) eastern half, which contained several hearths and scatters of coal and slag (smithing). The western room was decorated with painted wall plaster and a mortar floor (Burnham & Wacher 1990: 104). Some of the other buildings were aisled, and also contained hearths and furnaces (not all associated with iron production - Lincs SMR, under Sapperton). Occupation continued into the mid 4th century at least.
Four later 3rd-4th centuries buildings:
I) stone-founded aisled structure c. 21m x 10m external dimensions. Timber superstructure is implied by numerous nails and fittings. Window glass was also found. A large corn drier was placed inside the building in the later 4th century. Overlay earlier structure.
II) stone-founded structure containing hearths, furnaces (smithing) in east end. West end used for occupation. Replaced by stone founded aisled structure c. 26m x 13m

externally, built in the same style as building I. (Earlier structures were found underneath, some only of timber construction; Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 326).

III) stone-founded structure c. 23m x 9m, with an apsidal room abutting the south wall. It contained 3 hearths, with a well outside the east wall. There may have been a smaller associated building to the south, as a hearth was found by the north and west walls of some building. Late 3rd century to early 4th century coins were found in the well, including a silver blank (Frere (ed.), 1986: 390).

IV) c. 19m x 9.5m externally, with at least 2 rooms. The larger eastern room contained a hearth. The western room was decorated with painted wall plaster.
A grubenhaus was built over the remains of building IV.

V) Only part of this stone-founded structure was uncovered. It was surrounded by metalling, with a wall built against the road to the east (only this eastern edge was found). A clearly defined square patch of slag (smithing) was found immediately south of this building, indicating a possible slight timber structure (Lincs SMR, under Sapperton; Simmons 1976; White (ed.) 1977: 77; Simmons 1978; Simmons 1981; Frere (ed.) 1988: 449; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 104-5). An adult in a stone cist was placed over the robber trench of building V (Frere (ed.) 1987: 447).

Cemetery - the only burials found at Sapperton were those of infants placed in and under the latest buildings.

General finds

Metal - tools (?garden tool, hoes, knives, hammer, chisels), architectural (nails, iron fittings), personal ornamentation (copper alloy brooches, hair pins, finger rings, bracelets), miscellaneous (seal boxes, iron styli, 3 spear heads). (Lincs SMR, under Sapperton; Simmons 1976).

Stone - several small stone items have been found. A small limestone altar was found east of the town; a small 'fertility' goddess, a statue base and part of a capital are also listed (Lincs SMR, under Sapperton).

Ceramic - only limited details are available. The gravel pits used for construction of the road contained many late Iron Age sherds and a coin of Claudius, though no 1st century Roman wares were found. The report published in 1976 (Simmons) lists pottery from only part of the settlement. Most sherds were grey wares, seemingly from the same production centre (mainly jars, with a few dishes, bowls, possibly from the Swanpool kilns near Lincoln). There were also sandy grey wares (jars, including Dales ware type), calcite-gritted jars, and lower Nene Valley colour coats (mostly beakers, with a castor box and fragment of a face urn?) The colour coats were dated to the later 3rd century at the latest; some of the grey ware was mid 4th century (Healey in Simmons 1976: 9-10).

Animals - no details.

Crops - although no grains have been found, there is evidence for agricultural activity. Querns have been found at the site, along with several corn drying ovens associated with the latest phase of buildings (Lincs SMR, under Sapperton; Simmons 1995).

Coinage

Two Corieltauvian coins were found in the gravel pits associated with the construction of the road.

Phase A:	18	
Phase B:	89	
Phase C:	6	
Phase D:	206	Total: 319

(Reece 1991, his site 76).

Aspects:

Religious - there is only scant evidence of religious beliefs held by the inhabitants. The altar found east of the site may have been associated with an unexcavated structure (Simmons 1982; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 306). The 'fertility' god was very crudely made; the face mask may have come from an urn or vase (Simmons 1976: 9-10). Burial of children in houses appears to have been a common practice on both urban and rural sites.

Production - iron production appears to have always been important at Sapperton. Ore could have been obtained from limestone deposits c. 1km to the north-east. The earliest iron production took place in the early 2nd century AD (Frere (ed.) 1977: 391). Most evidence implies smithing rather than smelting (Lincs SMR, under Sapperton; Simmons 1976: 5-8; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 104-5). Copper slag was also found (Lincs SMR, under Sapperton).

Summary:

Small town origins - little is known. There was probably a late Iron Age settlement in the vicinity. The earliest feature was the cement road (Ancaster-Bourne), constructed c. AD 100.

Development - this was followed by intensive iron production (smelting and smithing); traces of simple stone-founded buildings were uncovered. There may have been a shift elsewhere. In the 3rd century there was a renewal of building activity with stone-founded structures built along the road, some of which were smithies. Around AD 300 the road was shifted to the east, and new buildings placed on similar alignments to the earlier ones. The dating evidence did not show if this was a single move, or one that took several decades to complete.

Decline - there appears to have been an emphasis on agricultural production around AD 350. A corn drying oven was built in building I. It is not clear how long the buildings remained in use, though the pottery analysed to date implies a fall-off of supplies around AD 350. The grubenhaus built over building IV need not imply continuity (it is undated).

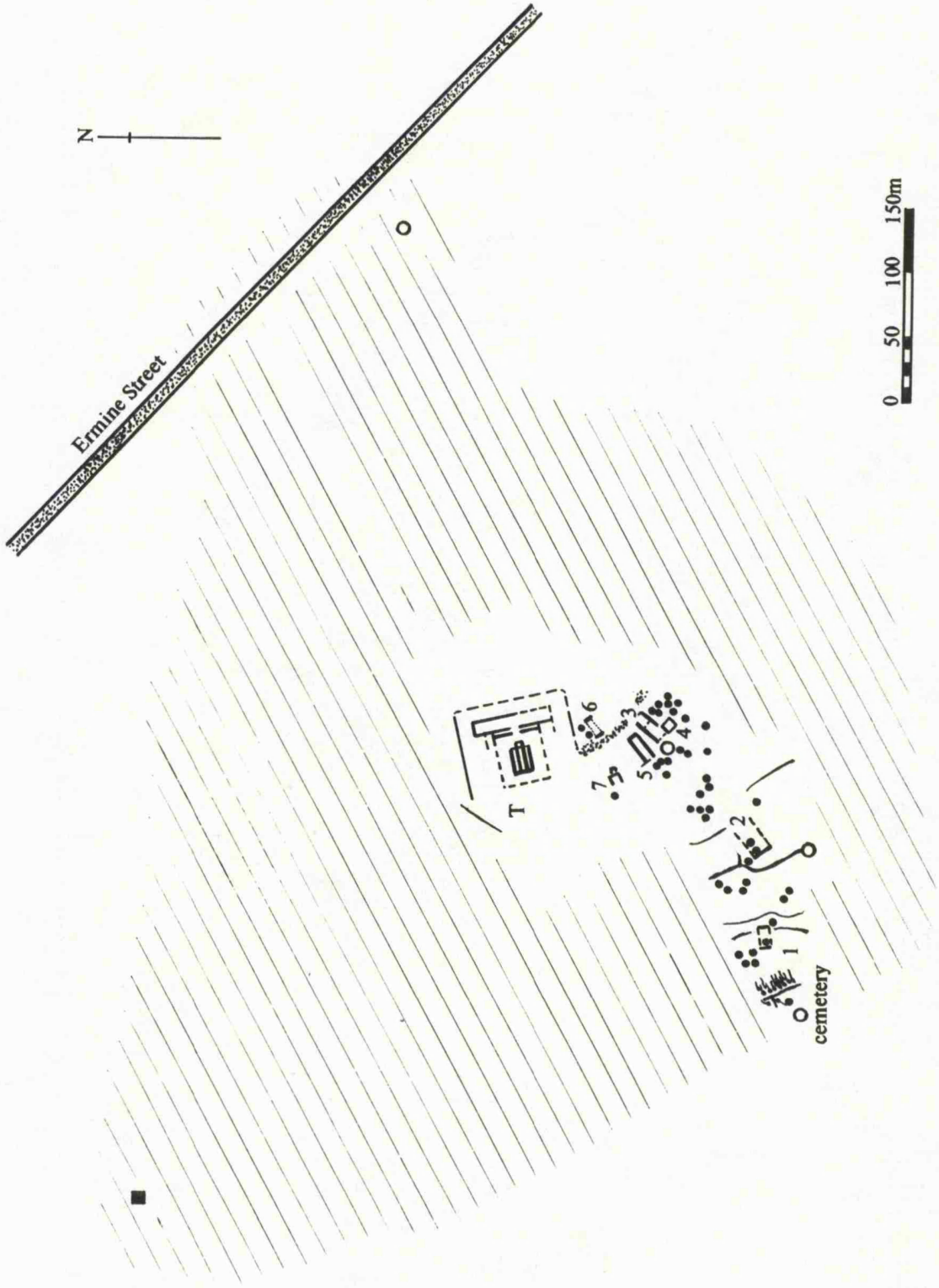


Figure A22 Plan of Thistleton (after Liddle 1995: 89, fig. 8.5 and unpublished material)

Thistleton/Market Overton SK 9018

Late Iron Age - no details.

Military - no evidence.

Enclosures and field systems - boundary ditches were noted, though those on the plan do not appear regular.

Streets - at least one street was found leading past buildings 3-7 and on to the temple. This was resurfaced at least once. The buildings had their short lengths fronting onto this road. In the later 4th century a road was built over building 6 (Taylor & Wilson (eds.), 1961: 175).

Roman Roads - lies on Sewstern Lane, north of its junction with Ermine Street.

Architectural features

The site is known mainly through the observations of the quarry manager and Earnest Greenfield. Seven stone buildings are marked on the plan of the settlement, though foundations and walls of many more were seen. There were probably also numerous timber structures, as many post-holes dating from the 1st to 3rd century AD were recorded (Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 137).

1, 4-5: rectangular stone-founded structures.

2: rectangular stone-founded structure, apparently large.

3: rectangular stone-founded structure with 2 rooms. Building 4 lay to the west of building 3, at a right-angle. A well lay to the south-west of the building. This was sunk c. AD 150, and abandoned in the late 3rd century (possibly deliberately filled, though this fill was rich in organic material; (Barley (ed.), 1958: 11; Richmod & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 137; Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1959: 113).

6: aisled structure, 3rd-4th centuries. Infant burials were found by many of the post holes. Overlain by later metalled road.

7: rectangular stone-founded structure with an apsidal room at the east end, 3rd-4th centuries. Associated infant burials, ovens and latrines (Taylor & Wilson (eds.), 1961: 175).

Temple: LIA/1st century AD circular structure, rebuilt at least 2 times, and in the later 1st century it was replaced by a large stone-founded aisled structure c. 14m x 20m. Initially the eastern portion of the nave was tesselated. The portico at the eastern end was removed and the east wall strengthened with buttresses in the 4th century. At the same time the floor levels were raised by c. 0.3m with broken stone roof tiles. Two hearths inside. The temple fell out of use in the 4th century. A second (unexcavated) structure lay to the east, at a right-angle to the temple, to which it was joined by ditches and walls. The complex was surrounded by a ditched *temenos* (St Joseph 1958: 98, pl. XV; Wilson (ed.) 1962: 171-3).

A large, elaborate structure was found south of the small town in 1959, possibly in use in the late 3rd century only (Taylor (ed.), 1960: 224).

The site was drained by numerous ditches and gullies, some leading to quarry pits re-used as sumps (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 137).

Cemetery - funerary urns were found in the early 20th century (Hewlett 1979: 29). A small cemetery containing 19 inhumations was situated west of the main settlement, possibly bounded by a ditched enclosure. None were accompanied by grave goods. In all, 6 infant burials were found in the excavated secular buildings.

Finds

Metal - the most elaborate finds were two silver votive leaves, one of which was inscribed and dedicated to Veteris. These were deposited in the first phase of the rectangular temple (Wilson (ed.) 1962: 173). Finds from the site in general wre recorded in the early 20th century, and include 50 coins, brooches, finger rings, ear-rings, and metal and bone pins (Hewlett 1979: 29). Later finds include: copper alloy toilet set piece, 31 copper alloy brooches, and some iron weapons (a spear heads, shield umbo, Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 138). A pewter bowl was recovered from the well by building 3 (Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1959: 113).

Stone - no details.

Ceramic - finds include figured samian (Hewlett 1979: 29).

Animals - the well near building 3 was excavated in 1957. Thousands of animal bones were thrown in (cattle, sheep, pig, dog, rodents); mussel and oyster shells were also found (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1959: 113). This probably represents a butchering dump rather than special closure (a dump of many animal bones were also found at site 3.3 in Kate's Cabin, Water Newton - see above).

Coinage

The site was famous for the numerous coins recovered in the 18th and 19th centuries, called 'Holm-pennies' (Stukeley 1887: 173). 13 Corieltauvian coins were found, along with hundreds of Roman period issues (no details from most excavations).

1957 excavations found 111 coins, with issues ranging from Marc Antony to Gratian. One well contained 15 Constantinian coins (Richmond & Taylor, 1958: 137-8). The list below is taken from Reece 1991, listing coins from the Temple alone:

Phase A:	78	
Phase B:	58	
Phase C:	4	
Phase D:	247	Total = 387

Aspects

Religious - the large temple dedicated to Veteris indicates a strong religious focus for this settlement. Decribed as a Group 9 temple, basilical, by Rodwell (Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 572), though no similar structures have been found in Roman Britain.

Production - 59 ovens with stone flues were recorded in 1957, many possibly associated with the 7 secular (?) buildings south of the temple. Metal smelting appears to have been the major activity, though the spearheads and shield umbo may indicate that smithing also took place. More plain ovens were found, perhaps simple bowl furnaces (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 137). Pottery kilns were also found (Hewlett 1979: 29; Liddle 1982: 35). Numerous bones found in the well mentioned above may represent debris from leather production. A similar dump of animal bones has been found at Kate's Cabin, Water Newton (see details on Durobrivae above).

Summary

The site is known through the observations of the quarry manager and Ernest Greenfield. Seven stone-founded buildings were noted, though there were also many timber structures, as many post-holes dating from the 1st to 3rd centuries were recorded (Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 137). The timber-built round temple was rebuilt in stone and then remodelled as an aisled structure in the late 1st century. It fell out of use in the 4th century (Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 572). Iron smelting was an important activity at this site through the Roman period, and pottery production was also indicated (Richmond & Taylor (eds.), 1958: 137; Hewlett 1979: 29; Liddle 1982: 35). Occupation in the 4th century is attested.

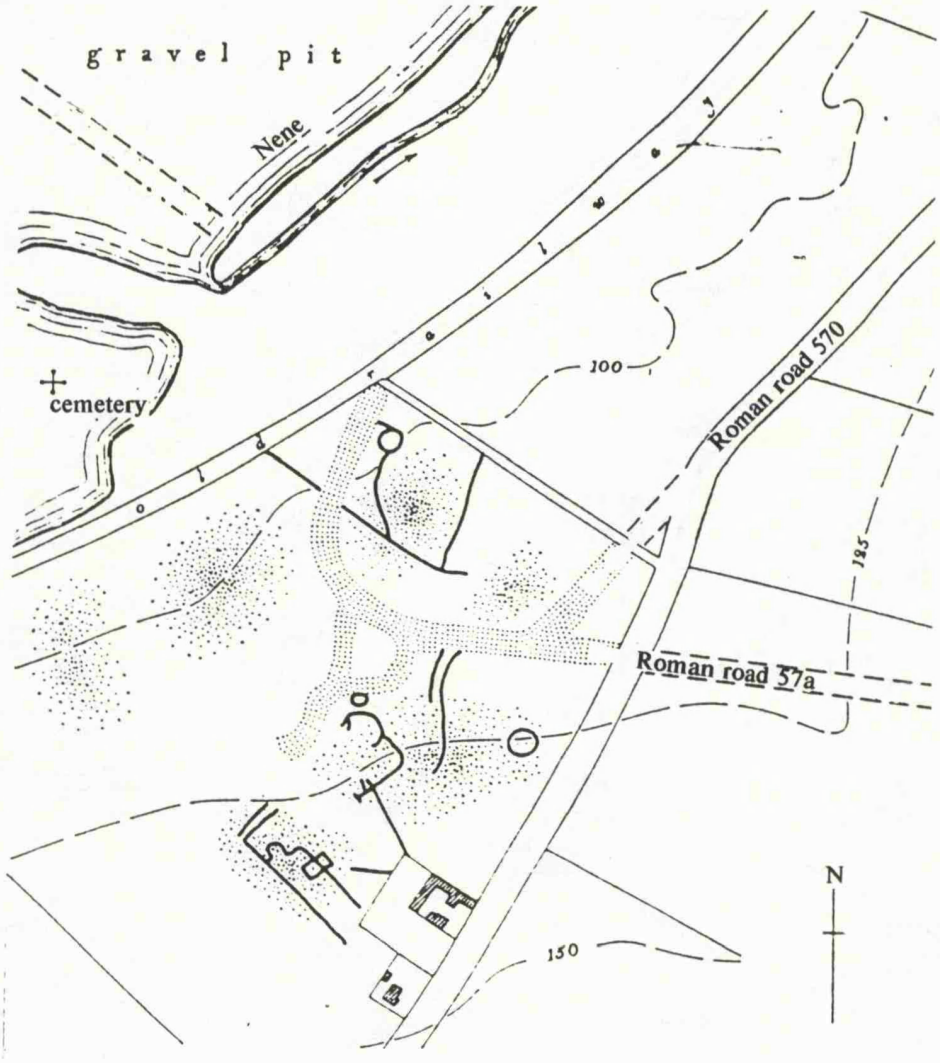


Figure A22 Plan of Titchmarsh R.C.H.M.E.(E.) 1975: 99, fig. 108

Titchmarsh TL 0079

Late Iron Age - Belgic type pottery has been found in the area of the later Roman cemetery, though no detailed work has been carried out to assess continuity.
Military - no evidence/details.
Enclosures and fields - none visible on aerial photographs. Numerous gullies have been found on watching briefs, though no detailed plans are available (Frere (ed.) 1987: 324).
Streets - streets appear to lead off the junction of the two Roman roads. In the eastern part of the settlement a road was built over late 1st century pits and gullies (Frere (ed.) 1987: 324).
Roman Roads - 57a Godmanchester-Leicester and 570 Water Newton-Irchester.

Architectural features
Most information on the town comes from fieldwalking and watching briefs during quarrying. Traces of walling were noted, and a stone base or capital has been recovered near the eastern edge of the settlement. A stone building was later found near this spot, with a circular stone-founded structure nearby (RCHM(E) 1979: 99; Frere (ed.) 1987: 324).

Cemetery - an inhumation cemetery has been found west of the main centre of occupation. Coffin and hob-nails were found in the graves (Brown (ed.) 1970: 43; RCHM(E) 1975: 99; Brown (ed.), 1974a: 163). This was probably defined by a ditched enclosure (Maxwell & Wilson 1987: 46). A single burial was also found in the northern part of the settlement, along with building debris (Frere (ed.) 1989: 292).

Finds
Metal - brooches
Stone - a stone base or capital has been found, and an inscribed boundary stone: PP ([terminus] p[ublicae] p[ositus]), implying official recognition of the settlement (Woodfield 1978: 67-86; RCHM(E) 1975: 99). However, several lesser roads cross the Nene in this area, and the boundary stone may have been necessary to identify the major roads, around which the Roman settlement developed.
Ceramic - much Roman pottery, but no details (RCHM(E) 1975: 99).

Summary
Due to the lack of fieldwork, little can be said of this site. There was probably a 1st century AD settlement, though of what date is unknown. This may have developed into the Roman settlement. Several stone or stone-founded structures were built, and occupation extended into the 4th century, from ceramic evidence. The boundary stone implies official recognition of the site, though may refer more directly to the crossroads.

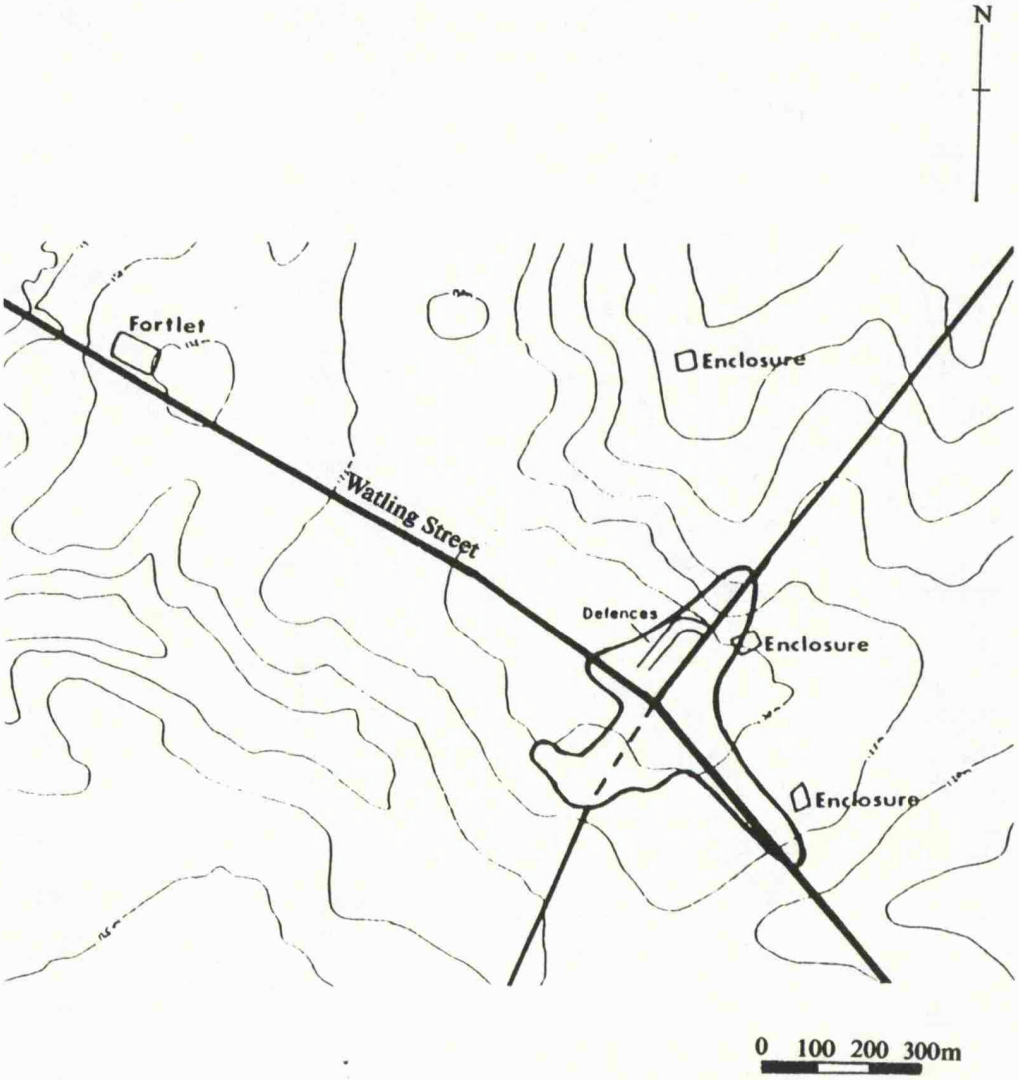


Figure A23 Plan of High Cross/Venonis Liddle 1995: 85, fig. 8.3

Venonis/High Cross SP 4788

Late Iron Age features - no evidence.

Military features - sword base/spearhead found in trench 3B, along with 18" and 4" knife blades (Pickering 1935: 54-5).

Defences - traces of a double-ditched enclosure (Liddle 1995: 83)

Enclosures and field systems - no enclosures were obvious from the excavations. Drainage gullies for individual buildings were found, but these were irregular and emptied into sumps, rather than defined or fields (Greenfield & Webster 1965: 9).

Streets - gravelled areas were uncovered in the various test-pits dug in the early 20th century and 1956 excavations, indicating the spread of settlement. No side streets were seen though (Pickering 1935; Greenfield & Webster 1965: 5).

Roman Roads - straddles the junction of the Fosse Way with Watling Street. The Fosse was c. 3.7m wide, and consisted of compact gravel (Greenfield & Webster 1965: 12).

Architectural features

Fieldwork carried out in the early part of this century found building debris along the western side of Watling Street: tegulae, flue tiles, roofing slates, painted wall plaster, large tesserae. This area was trenched again in 1956 (70 small trenches sunk in quick response to the threat of road widening). Inhumations and cremations were found here too (Pickering 1935: 47-57), indicating perhaps a settled area later given over as a burial ground. Timber structures were found also fronting the Fosse way.

Structures

Pickering refers to a pebble and rubble pavement covered with part-baked clay bricks - this may have been a simple mud-brick structure, though would have required a plaster coat to have had any working life. A tegula and large piece of lead were found in this trench too (Pickering 1935: 53). Architectural techniques employed included post-hole construction, sill-beam and wattle walls. Sundry round huts were seen by the Fosse in 1955 (Clarke (ed.), 1956: 95).

Cemetery - burials have been found along Watling Street, though are undated (Greenfield & Webster 1965).

General finds:

Metal - a 'slab' of lead with markings was found (Pickering 1935: 53). Other finds include tools (files, knives), architectural fittings (including a lock), personal ornaments (copper alloy and iron brooches, pins, finger rings, bracelets, nail cleaners) and a small fitting in the shape of a dog (Greenfield & Webster 1965: 32-7). The three-legged bronze lamp-stand, apparently made in the Mediterranean, was probably part of a modern collection (Leics Museums & Art Galleries, 1966: 73; Clarke 1965: 73).

Stone - a shale bowl was found in 1956; two querns were also found (Greenfield & Webster 1956: 35).

Ceramic - it appears that only rims, bases and decorated body sherds were kept. South and Central Gaulish samian was found; a Central Gaulish colour coat jar with an appliqué figure of possibly Hercules was also found. Other wares include grey wares (storage jars, jars, bowls, cooking pots, platters, rusticated vessels), oxidised (beaker, bowl), possible Black Burnished type cooking pots and jars, cream ware (jars, flagons), colour coats (bowls, Castor boxes, mortaria) and a face flagon. Some of the grey wares came from the Swanpool kilns near Lincoln; some of the colour coats were from the Nene Valley; mortaria came from the Midlands, Hartshill-Mancetter and Verulamium kilns (Greenfield & Webster 1965: 14-32).

Animals - bones of cattle (including horns), pig and deer were found south of the junction of Watling Street and the Fosse way (Pickering 1935: 53-4).

Crops - quern stones have been found.

Coinage - no details.

Aspects:

Production - some iron smelting slag was found west of Watling Street in the main area of settlement (Pickering 1935: 54-5; Biek in Greenfield & Webster 1965: 38-9).

Summary

The earliest evidence for occupation is the later 1st/early 2nd centuries, possibly contemporary with the construction of Watling Street. Settlement extended along Watling Street and the Fosse Way. Most buildings were of timber construction though debris of an elaborate building was noted to the west of Watling Street. Some iron working took place, though overall the site appears to have been of limited economic importance (Pickering 1935; Greenfield & Webster 1965).

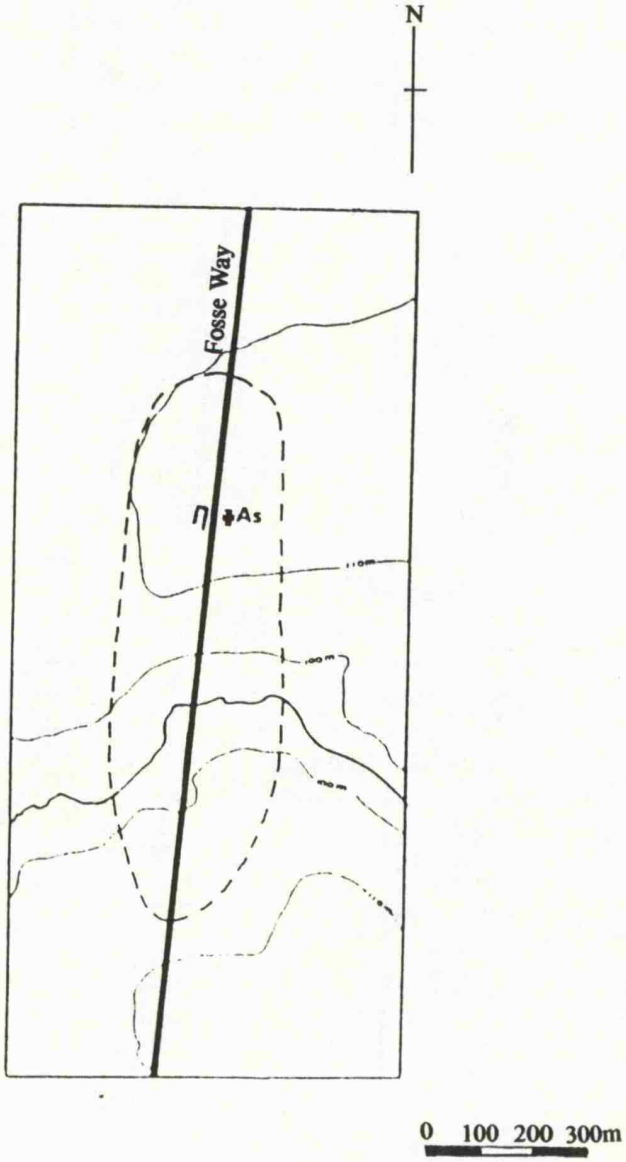


Figure A24 Plan of Willoughby/Vernemetum Liddle 1995: 90, fig. 8.6

Vernemetum/Willoughby SK 6425

Detailed information comes from Kinsley's publication (1993) of earlier excavations by M.J. Dean.

Late Iron Age features - no information.
Military features - none identified.
Enclosures and field systems - ditches found leading at right angles from the Fosse.
Streets - none found.
Roman Roads - Vernemetum lies on the Fosse Way. Excavations in 1964-8 implied a width of 16m (including ditches), with a cobbled surface (Kinsley 1993: 10-12).

Architectural features
Buildings found were aligned to the Fosse Way. Some had stone foundations, though many appear to have been timber, of sill-beam construction. One elaborate structure is implied from the column base found reused in an Anglo-Saxon inhumation (AS 79).
Structures
Building 1: rectangular, sill-beam and timber uprights construction. c. 3m x 4.75m, possibly open-ended. Hearth at the northern end. Possibly tiled roof. Built end 2nd century. The latest pottery was late 3rd century. Numerous postholes could indicate slight buildings nearby. Cut by later ditch (Kinsley 1993: 10-12).
Building 2: stone-founded, possibly aisled structure, perhaps associated with coins issued AD 330-335. Cut by later ditch. This building may not be contemporary with building 1.

Cemetery - not found.

General finds
Metal - copper alloy brooches (ranging 1st century BC to 4th century AD).
Stone - single oolitic limestone base (incomplete) reused in Saxon inhumation AS79. Probably from a low wall of dwarf columns.
Ceramic - only some of the sherds were kept. Imported wares reached the site, including Dressel 20 amphorae (olive oil), another amphora from S Spain (garum), and one from the Aegean (unknown contents). Samian: some late 1st century, though most was mid 2nd century (decorated forms mostly later 2nd century). Two beakers came from the Moselle Valley and Central Gaul. Other wares include Grey wares (from the Nene Valley, Little Chester and Mancetter-Hartshill potteries); Calcite-gritted Grey wares (similar to products of Harrold, Beds, Greetham and Bourne, Lincs potteries; fine wares were mostly from the Nene Valley and Oxfordshire potteries; mortaria (mostly Mancetter-Hartshill, though others from Oxfordshire, Nene Valley and Lincs kilns).
Animals - no information.

Crops - a corn drying oven was found, and a sample taken from the flue hole. This contained whole grains of mainly spelt wheat, though also of rye grass, oats and weeds. Its use is interpreted as a drier.

Coinage

Phase A:	1
Phase B:	8 (very low number of AD 275-94 issues)
Phase C:	4
Phase D:	39

Illegible 3rd/4th century: 11 Total = 52 plus 11 illegible

Aspects:

Religious - the name means 'Great Sacred Grove', though no items easily associated with religious practices were found.

Production - much iron slag was found, generally as a thin spread but heavily concentrated in Area 4 (possibly as a result of partial recovery). This was mostly smithing rather than smelting slag.

Summary

Little can be said of this settlement. Most pottery found was 2nd-4th centuries AD, though a few pieces were earlier. Enclosures were laid out along the Fosse, and buildings developed, though perhaps only along the street front. Occupation continued into the later 4th century (evidence mainly from coinage and pottery associated with the road and ditches). The area was reused as a Saxon cemetery, though continuity from the Roman period is unlikely (Kinsley 1993).

Defended Small Towns

Around Durobrivae

Longthorpe Farm 1 TL 1697 Farm/villa Iron & Copper smith AD 50-400

The military took over the late Iron Age farmstead, and converted it to a pottery production centre. Some military copper working took place. Kilns were surface-built, with a central pedestal and clay fire bars, and perhaps a turf superstructure; there were also some dug kilns. Later civilian occupation of the site saw farming and some iron smithing. The furnace was similar to that from Lynch Farm. Possibly a substantial settlement.

Wild 1973a: 7-10; Todd & Cleland 1976: 19; Swan 1984: fiche 371.

Lynch Farm TL 1497 Farmstead Iron smithing AD 300-400

Barn on Roman farmstead was used as a smithy. Several furnaces inside (some stone-built, some simple bowl hearths). No slag found inside the barn. Scrap farm tools recovered: mower's anvil, cross-pane hammer, hatchet. Late Iron Age metal smelting in nearby enclosure; ore obtained from gravel.

Brown (ed.) 1973a: 9-12; Manning 1973: 28-30; Wild 1973b; Challands 1974b.

Sacrewell TF 0705 Villa Iron smelting AD 350-400

8 furnaces found in a 120m long excavation trench stretching southwards from the villa. Most appear to have been simple bowl furnaces, though there was a stone shaft furnace with a calcareous clay lining (possible flux), and a possible ore-roasting chamber. The furnaces were built over the levelled outbuildings of the villa. Main occupation appears to be further west. Villa occupied from the mid 2nd century to late 4th century, with iron smelting taking place in the final stages of the villa's occupation (possibly post-abandonment).

Challands 1974a; Norwich 1974: 18-19; Wilson (ed.) 1975: 253; Cambs SMR record no. 59

Sibson/Stibbington TL 0798 Settlement Iron production Undated

Roman buildings and iron working noted by Artis.

Peterborough Museum (record no. 498).

Thornhaugh TF 0704 Villa Iron smelting AD 150-380

Excavation carried out possibly by Oundle School in the 1940s. Part of the villa buildings were uncovered, and 18 iron furnaces found. Aerial photography picked up further enclosures and trackways.

Peterborough Museum record no. 1992

Upton TF 1001 Settlement Iron production AD 300-400?

Spread of building debris, including window glass, and slag found. Mostly 4th century pottery.

Cambs SMR (record no. 2113); Peterborough Museum.

Wansford TL 0799 Iron production Undated

Area of iron working, noted by Artis.

Peterborough Museum record no. 507

Wansford **TL 0799** **Iron production** **Undated**

Area of iron working, noted by Artis.

Peterborough Museum record no. 506

Around Great Casterton

Stamford **TF 0307** **Iron production** **Undated**

Scatter of Roman pottery and iron slag found.

Lincs SMR, under Stamford.

Around Irchester

Wellingborough **SP 8767 Farmstead** **Iron & Copper working** **AD 45-80**

Copper-alloy slag found in ditch 4 and iron slag found in ditch 8 of 1st century AD Roman settlement.

Foster et al 1977: 70-92.

Wellingborough **SP 8768 Settlement** **Iron production** **AD 43-70**

Ditches, pits, a small kiln and patches of flooring were found, all dated to the 1st century AD. Occupation possibly extended into the 2nd century. This complex was excavated in 1970. Further kiln debris was found across the site, and some metal slag in ditch fills.

Brown (ed.) 1971: 27; Brown (ed.) 1972: 33-7.

Undefended Small Towns

Around Ashton

Oundle Wood **TL 0187** **Metal production** **Undated**

Nthants SMR record no. 2391

Southwick **TL 0292** **Metal production** **AD 45-1400**

Fieldwalking recovered Roman and Medieval pottery, a Saxon knife, ironstone and slag (presumably iron slag).

Peterborough Museum record no. 94

Tansor Grange **TL 0689 Settlement** **Iron production** **Roman**

Aerial photography has revealed a network of enclosures and two hut-circles. Fieldwalking over the site recovered Roman pottery, building debris, two 4th century coins and iron slag.

RCHM(E) 1975: 93; Peterborough Museum record no. 345

Around Causennis

L Ponton **SK 9131 Settlement** **Iron production** **Roman**

Scatter of coins, roofing slates, tiles, pottery, quern fragments and iron slag found.

Frere (ed.) 1983: 301.

Wyville & Hungerton **SK 8829** **Metal production** **Roman**

Lincs SMR record no. LI 193.

Around Corby

Bulwick **SP 9293** **Industrial** **Iron smelting** **Roman**

Details recorded prior to quarrying in 1968. Topsoil stripping had damaged the site quite badly. Many furnaces may have been missed. A large slag pit and 11 channel hearths were seen, roughly aligned in the same direction. Bowl hearths possibly used to initially roast the ore. Quarry pits dug 60m south of site 1, to obtain nodular ore.

Jackson 1970: 39-40, 1979: 31-7; Brown (ed.) 1979: 31-7.

Bulwick **SP 9393** **Industrial** **Iron smelting** **Roman**

Site recorded briefly during quarrying in 1956-7. Large industrial site. Much slag and large heaps of slaked lime (presumably lime kilns) and possible shaft furnaces seen. Also possible pottery kilns. One stone structure (square) was seen.

Jackson 1970: 39-40; Swan 1984: fiche 517.

Deene **SP 9393** **Iron production** **Undated**

Jackson 1970.

Great Weldon **SP 9289** **Villa** **Iron working** **AD 120-200**

Circular workshop built during Period II of the villa. Contained a small furnace and 2-3 hearths. The barn burnt down twice, and was not rebuilt a third time. A pottery kiln cut into the debris of the later barn. Hoard of later 4th century coins also found during excavation.

Taylor (ed.) 1954: 93-5; Taylor (ed.) 1955: 135; Taylor (ed.) 1956: 133-4.

Gretton **SP 8992** **Iron production** **Undated**

Large mounds of slag found.

Brown (ed.) 1971: 19.

Gretton **SP 8792** **Iron production** **Undated**

Nthants SMR, under Gretton

Stanion **SP 9286** **Iron production** **Undated**

Iron slag found during field walking.

Nthants SMR, under Stanion

Around Duston

Harlestone **SP 6963** **Metal production** **Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 949

Upper Harlestone **SP 6963** **Metal production** **Roman**

Surface finds of Romano-British pot, iron slag and tesserae.

Nthants SMR record no. 950

Rothersthorpe **SP 7256** **Settlement** **Iron production** **AD 10-150**

Quarrying uncovered a ditch containing Belgic type and early Roman pottery, burnt daub, bones, iron slag.

Brown (ed.) 1975.

Around Goadby Marwood

Stonesby **SK 8224** **Building** **Iron production** **Roman**

Peter Liddle pers. comm.; Leics SMR under Sproxton.

Around Higham Ferrers

Higham Ferrers **SP 9669** **Settlement** **Metal production** **150 BC-AD 400**

A pipeline trench cut layers of Iron Age and Roman occupation. Ditches, burnt areas and building stone were seen.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14.

Around Kettering

Brigstock **SP 9283** **Charcoal grinding** **Roman**

Very coarse Roman pottery and numerous quernstones found (used to grind charcoal, for smelting ironstone).

Brown (ed.) 1971: 7; Hall in Miles (ed.) 1982: 340.

Geddington **SP 8982** **Metal production.** **Undated**

Nthants SMR record no. 3943.

Geddington **SP 8782** **Settlement** **Iron production** **AD 1-20**

Belgic type and Roman pottery found associated with scatters of iron slag and a small bowl furnace.

Brown (ed.) 1974a.

Geddington **SP 8782** **Settlement** **Iron production** **AD 70-140**

Kiln debris and iron slag found in area of Roman settlement (prior to quarrying).

Swan 1984: fiche 521.

Newton **SP 8683** **Metal production.** **Undated**

Nthants SMR record no. 3927.

Weekley Hall Wood **SP 8782** **Industrial** **Metal production** **Iron Age & Roman**

Iron Age and Roman period settlement.

Identified on figure 2, Jackson & Dix 1987: 42.

Weekley Hall Wood **SP 8782** **Industrial** **Iron production** **Iron Age & Roman**

An Iron Age and Roman iron working settlement.

Jackson & Dix 1987.

Around Laxton

Bulwick **SP 9293** **Industrial** **Iron smelting** **Roman**

Details recorded prior to quarrying in 1968. Topsoil stripping had damaged the site quite badly. Many furnaces may have been missed. A large slag pit and 11 channel hearths were seen, roughly aligned in the same direction. Bowl hearths possibly used to initially roast the ore. Quarry pits dug 60m south of site 1, to obtain nodular ore.

Jackson 1970: 39-40, 1979: 31-7; Brown (ed.) 1979: 31-7.

Bulwick **SP 9393** **Industrial** **Iron smelting** **Roman**

Site recorded briefly during quarrying in 1956-7. Large industrial site. Much slag and large heaps of slaked lime (presumably lime kilns) and possible shaft furnaces seen. Also possible pottery kilns. One stone structure (square) was seen.

Jackson 1970: 39-40; Swan 1984: fiche 517.

Bulwick **SP 9795** **Pottery** **Metal production** **Roman**

Fieldwalking in the 1960s identified pottery and metal production.

Swan 1984: fiche 518.

Collyweston **TF 0000** **Temple** **Iron production** **AD 50-350**

Complex of at least 5 shrines. Floor E contained a hearth, and iron slag in the gaps between the paving slabs.

Taylor (ed.) 1955: 133-4.

Deene **SP 9393** **Iron production** **Undated**

Jackson 1970

Duddington **SK 9900** **Iron smelting** **Undated**

Iron smelting furnace found - possibly Roman. Discovered during development.

Brown (ed.) 1978: 181.

Fineshade **SP 9797** **Iron smelting** **Roman**

Development uncovered a pit and ditch, containing occupation debris and iron tap slag. Similar to the slag recovered at Laxton.

Frere (ed.) 1989: 290.

Harringworth **SP 9397** **Iron smelting** **100 BC-AD 100**

Simple bowl furnace found, cut by early Roman ditch. Possibly pre-Roman iron production.

Goodburn (ed.) 1979: 302.

Harringworth **SP 9398** **Settlement** **Iron smelting** **AD 50-200**

Topsoil stripping prior to quarrying uncovered 2 buildings associated with much iron smelting activity (hearths, furnaces, slag, ash).

Jackson 1981: 14-33.

Harringworth **SP 9296** **Iron smelting** **AD 50-200**

Watching brief recorded finds during quarrying. Possibly Iron Age smelting too.

Brown (ed.) 1973b: 3.

King's Cliffe **SP 9996** **Building** **Metal production** **Undated**

Large spread of slag and limestone found (no dateable finds).

Peterborough Museum record no. 2945

Redford **SP 9996** **Metal production** **Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 3011.

Southwick **SP 9892** **Iron production** **Roman/Saxon**

Large scatter of iron slag and dark earth. A coin of Constantine I and a Saxon strap-end were found in the area.

RCHM(E) 1975: 87; Peterborough Museum record no. 2931

Tixover **SK 9701** **Settlement** **Iron production** **Roman**

Settlement debris and iron production.

Liddle (ed.) 1982: 93.

Wakerley **SP 9498** **Settlement** **Iron smelting** **150 BC-AD 100**

Roman farmstead, with evidence for metal production, corn processing, 3rd century pottery production. Iron smelting taking place in the end Iron Age and early Roman period. 2 furnaces were excavated. Corn drying oven also found.

Brown (ed.) 1972; Wilson (ed.) 1973: 294; Brown (ed.) 1974a: 163; Wilson (ed.) 1974: 434.

Around Medbourne

Alderstone **SP 7991** **Metal production** **Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 812A

Ashley **SP 7991** **Villa** **Bronze smith** **AD 270-380**

Small bronze-working hearth and crucible found, placed on the rubble of collapsed buildings. In use for a vary short period only.

Taylor & Dix 1985: 87-112.

Cottingham **SP 8490** **Iron production** **Roman**

Nthants SMR (record no. 1260).

Easton **SP 8493** **Settlement** **Iron production** **AD 300-400**

4th century pottery (GW, CC, mortaria and amphorae) found along with iron slag. No building stone found.

Liddle (ed.) 1983: 87.

Around Sapperton

Ingoldsby **SK 9931** **Settlement** **Metal production** **Roman**

Roman pottery, slag and a ring ditch (c. 46m diameter) found. Rectilinear soilmarks nearby (no further details).

May (ed.) 1966: 15.

Around Titchmarsh

Islip **SP 9778** **Iron production** **Undated**

Possible Roman iron working site found.

RCHM(E) 1975: 59.

Ringstead **SP 9774** **Building** **Iron production** **AD 300-400**

Roman building seen during topsoil removal prior to quarrying. Possible Roman lime kilns. Roman round and rectangular buildings were found dated to the 1st century-2nd, and stone-built buildings (round and rectangular) dated to the 4th century. Iron slag was found in a pit in room 5

of the rectangular structure. Only Phase D coins were found in the later Roman layers. Pieces of decorated wall plaster were also found.

Jackson 1980.

Major Towns

Around Lindum

Lincoln, Tech. Coll. **SK 9771 Colonia** **Bronze slag** **Undated**

1936 references to kiln debris and wasters. Possible bronze production too.

Swan 1984: fiche 454.

Around Ratae

Lubbesthorpe **SK 5400** **Metal production** **Undated**

Leics SMR under Lubbesthorpe

Defended Small Towns

Around Bannaventa

Long Buckby SP 6467 Pottery AD 43-200 Wares: Oxidised

Minor excavation carried out in 1962. Kiln debris, hearths, pits, a post-hole and metalled area uncovered.

Nthants SMR record no. 960; Swan 1984: fiche 536.

Whilton SP 6164 Kiln Roman

Swan 1984: fiche 551.

Around Durobrivae

Durobrivae, Mill Hill TL 1297 Villa AD 100-400 Wares: NV?

Artis recorded 2 kilns c. 80m west of the villa.

Swan 1984: fiche 369.

Longthorpe Farm 1 TL 1697 Pottery AD 45-65 Wares: early Roman style

The military took over the late Iron Age farmstead, and converted it to a pottery production centre. At least 20 kilns set up. Kilns were surface-built, with a central pedestal and clay fire bars, and perhaps a turf superstructure (similar to the contemporary kilns at Rushden); there were also some dug kilns. The pottery was mainly copies of early Roman forms (flagons, jars, beakers, cups with handles, small mortaria, cheese presses, large jars, copies of Pompeian red ware, local style storage and cooking jars). Later civilian occupation of the site saw farming and some iron smithing.

Brown (ed.) 1971: 20-22; Brown (ed.) 1973: 7-8; Brown (ed.) 1975: 155-7; Wild 1973: 7-10; Dannell 1975: 18-20; Todd & Cleland 1976: 19; Swan 1984: fiche 371.

Sibson cum Stibbington TL 0797 Settlement Roman

Roman buildings and at least 2 pottery kiln noted by Artis.

Swan 1984: fiche 376; Peterborough Museum record no. 491

Sibson cum Stibbington TL 0898 Kilns AD 200-300

Two 3rd century Roman kilns excavated in the 19th century. 4th century occupation too. Further kilns in this area.

Peterborough Museum record no. 588

Sibson cum Stibbington TL 0997 Settlement Roman Wares: NVGW

Roman statues (probably funerary), a large stone-founded building and a pottery kiln found by Artis. The kiln produced kitchen wares.

Swan 1984: fiche 372; Peterborough Museum record no. 660

Sibson cum Stibbington TL 0897 Kiln AD 100-400 Wares: NV

Two kilns reported by Artis.

Swan 1984: fiche 372.

Sibson cum Stibbington TL 0997 Pottery AD 190-330 Wares: CC, GW

Six large kilns found. Products were CC (decorated beakers, imitation samian bowls, dishes, jugs, flagons) and GW (jars, dishes, cooking pots).

Swan 1984: fiche 373-4.

Sibson cum Stibbington TL 0898 Kiln AD 100-400 Wares: NV?

Artis reported 2 kilns and a stone founded building.

Swan 1984: fiche 375.

Sibson cum Stibbington TL 0998 Kiln AD 100-400 Wares: NV?

Artis recorded at least two kilns and buildings.

Swan 1984: fiche 376.

Sibson cum Stibbington TL 0898 Kiln AD 100-400 Wares: NV?

Artis recorded 2 kilns and buildings at this reference.

Swan 1984: fiche 376.

Sibson cum Stibbington TL 0898 Kiln AD 100-400 Wares: GW; Oxidised

Artis recorded 2 kilns, both containing wasters of oxidised and reduced vessels, some with a white slip (imitation samian forms, flagons, 'saucers').

Swan 1984: fiche 377.

Sibson cum Stibbington TL 0899 Kiln AD 290-330 Wares: NVCC; GW; Face

Four kilns excavated (more in this area). Products were NVCC (imitation samian bowls, white painted bowls, flagons, face flagons), cream ware mortaria, GW (dishes, jars). A mould for producing the faces on flagons and a ceramic votive plaque were also found.

Swan 1984: fiche 378.

Sibson cum Stibbington TL 0899 Kiln AD 100-400 Wares: NV?

Field walking identified a kiln and much NV pottery.

Swan 1984: fiche 379.

Stibbington TL 0899 Kiln Roman

Find of much Roman pot, mostly wasters, 6 Roman burials and a few 3rd-4th century coins.

Swan 1984: fiche 379; Peterborough Museum record no. 602

Stibbington TL 0899 Kiln AD 300-350 Wares: NV

Roman pottery and kilns found.

Swan 1984: fiche 379; Peterborough Museum (record no. 595).

Stibbington TL 0898 Pottery AD 300-400 Wares: CC; GW

Potter's workshop excavated. 2 kilns found: one producing CC (jars, mortaria, dishes, Castor boxes, bowls, flagons), the other GW (jars, dishes, flagons, mortaria). There was also a small stone-founded workshop, with an external well. This contained a kick-wheel and a possible pivot stone. Two pottery dies were found. One featured Mercury, accompanied by a goat and cock; the other featured an archer. Over 100a of Roman pottery production.

Wilson (ed.) 1970: 286; Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 139, plate XX; Corder 1957: 10-27; Wild 1973c; Wilson (ed.) 1970: 287; Wild 1974; Whitwell (ed.) 1966: fig. 2.4; Swan 1984: fiche 377.

Upton TF 0900 Building Roman

Artis recorded Roman stone buildings and pottery kilns. Enclosure picked up by aerial photography.

Swan 1984: fiche 382; Peterborough Museum record no. 2067

Wansford **TL 0899 Building** **Roman**

Roman building and kilns noted by Artis.

Peterborough Museum record no. 594

Around Irchester

Grendon **SP 8761 Settlement** **AD 40-70** **Wares: GW; Oxidised**

Early Roman kilns found during watching brief over known Iron Age B and Roman settlement. Three were excavated in 1974-5. Products were orange wares (storage jars, lidded jars, bowls) and GW (Gallo-Belgic type platters, jars, bowls). Evidence for tile production and occupation too. The area was cleared in the 2nd century. A Roman road and a bridge have been found. (The site is placed near two prehistoric barrows).

Brown (ed.) 1975; Wilson (ed.) 1975: 253; Swan 1984: fiche 521-2.

Knuston **SP 9466 Settlement** **AD 40-70** **Wares: Belgic type**

Evidence of late Belgic period pottery production overlying early Iron Age settlement. Site in occupation into Roman period.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14.

Rushden **SP 9466 Settlement** **AD 20-68** **Wares: Belgic type; CC**

Three periods of pottery production on this late Iron Age-Early Roman settlement.

AD 20-40: the indigenous group produced hand-made and wheel-thrown forms (Gallo-Belgic type platters, bowls, storage jars, jars).

AD 45-49: itinerant potters set up production in this (presumably) deserted settlement. 6 kilns found, mostly surface built, with portable kiln furniture. A wide range of vessels were made, including some colour coats (platters, bowls, jars, beakers, strainers, flasks, double-ended vessels, storage jars). Very well thrown vessels, though relatively poorly fired. Production only took place over at most 1 year. More kilns destroyed by rigg and furrow. Other finds include many querns, slabs (to grind slips), Neolithic stone axes (reused as burnishers), a kick-wheel, bone points and Bronze Age gouge reused by the potters. Increased pottery production was also taking place at Irchester, Hardingstone, and particularly at Harringworth and Weekley.

AD 48-68: after the immigrants moved on, local production resumed, making better versions of the pre-conquest forms (jars, bowls, platters), copying some of the decorative techniques used by the immigrants.

Wilson (ed.) 1973: 322-5; Swan 1984: fiche 533; Woods & Hastings 1984.

Wellingborough **SP 8768 Settlement** **AD 43-70**

Ditches, pits, a small kiln and patches of flooring were found, all dated to the 1st century AD. Occupation possibly extended into the 2nd century. This complex was excavated in 1970. Further kiln debris was found across the site, and some metal slag in ditch fills.

Brown (ed.) 1971: 27; Brown (ed.) 1972: 33-7.

Wellingb', Hardwick Rd SP 8767 Pottery AD 150-250

6 pottery and tile kilns excavated (more in this area). Producing storage jars, mortaria, roof and floor tiles from the mid 2nd century, for about a century.

Wilson (ed.) 1970: 288.

Wellingborough SP 8767 Settlement AD 70-130 Wares: Shelly

Several kilns found on the 1st century AD Roman settlement. Evidence for late Iron Age and 2nd-3rd century AD settlement in this area. Kilns produced calcite-gritted storage jars and Belgic type jars. Most of the kiln chambers were built up around a central pedestal and floor of fire bars; possibly some clamps too. Excavator thought that the kilns represented sporadic pottery production only. Also evidence for copper smelting.

Foster et al 1977: 55-96; Swan 1984: fiche 550.

Wellingborough SP 8768 Settlement AD 50-100 Wares: Oxidised

Ditches, pits, querns, kiln debris and a small kiln and patches of flooring were found, all dated to the 1st century AD. Occupation possibly extended into the 2nd century. This complex was excavated in 1970. Further kiln debris was found across the site, and some metal slag in ditch fills. Products were cooking pots and Gallo-Belgic style bowls and jars.

Brown (ed.) 1971: 27; Wilson (ed.) 1971: 266; Brown (ed.) 1972: 33-7; Swan 1984: fiche 550.

Wollaston SP 9065 Kiln Roman

Found near known villa.

Swan 1984: fiche 551.

Undefended Small Towns

Around Ashton

Oundle TL 0488 Kiln Roman

Kiln bars and a pit containing pottery found near a known Iron Age and Romano-British settlement.

Swan 1984: fiche 540.

Around Corby

Bulwick SP 9393 Industrial Roman

Site recorded briefly during quarrying in 1956-7. Large industrial site producing iron. Also possible pottery kilns. One stone structure (square) was seen.

Jackson 1970: 39-40; Swan 1984: fiche 517.

Great Weldon SP 9289 Villa AD 350-400

Circular workshop built during Period II of the villa. Contained a small furnace and 2-3 hearths. The barn burnt down twice, and was not rebuilt a third time. A pottery kiln cut into the debris of the later barn. Hoard of later 4th century coins also found during excavation.

Taylor (ed.) 1954: 93-5; 1955: 135; 1956: 133-4.

Gretton SP 9192 Settlement AD 100-300 Wares: GW

Field walking recovered pottery (GW, some CC, mortaria and samian), pottery wasters, clay kiln roofing. 120m to the north-west was a settlement.

Brown (ed.)1971: 19; Swan 1984: fiche 522.

Around Duston

Chapel Brampton SP 7364 Kiln? Roman

Field walking recovered Roman pottery and pieces of burnt clay with grass impressions - possible kiln debris.

RCHM(E) 1981: 19.

Chapel Brampton SP 7364 Kiln AD 70-300

Kiln found during trial trenching of a crop mark.

Frere (ed.) 1989: 290.

Dallington SP 7461 Kiln AD 100-200

Ditch excavated in 1860, which contained many wasters (colander/cheese presses, ?storage vessels), charcoal, burnt stone.

Swan 1984: fiche 538.

Hardingstone SP 7657 Settlement AD 43-70 Wares: Shelly; Belgic

Seven pottery kilns found, all used in the later 1st century, producing mainly channel-rimmed jars and storage jars. Some were made by hand, some finished on the wheel, and others fully wheel-thrown. Some pre-conquest material in the ditches, though the kilns were in use after the conquest. They produced Belgic type bowls, jars, storage jars in a shelly oxidised orange fabric. Late Iron Age Class II potin coin found on late Iron Age settlement nearby.

Wilson (ed.) 1968: 192; Woods 1969: 1-20; Swan 1984: fiche 523-4.

Hardingstone SP 7657 Settlement AD 30-70 Wares: Oxidised

Seven kilns excavated in an Iron Age and Roman enclosure. Produced handmade jars and storage jars (some similar to those from Brixworth).

Woods 1969: 7; Swan 1984: fiche 524-5.

Hardingstone SP 7358 Kiln AD 43-200 Wares: GW; Oxidised

c. 1875 report of two kilns found, associated with GW and 'red pottery'.

Swan 1984: fiche 527.

Hunsbury Hill SP 7458 Kilns Roman

Kiln debris and wells found c. 1885.

Swan 1984: fiche 538.

Northampton, Billing Rd SP 7760 Pottery AD 50-100 Wares: GW

Produced jars and bowls (some were burnished).

Johnston 1969: 75-97; Swan 1984: fiche 539.

Northampton, Camp Rd SP 7358 Pottery AD 30-180 Wares: Belgic; GW

Four definite and 1 possible kilns found during watching brief. Chambers contained portable furniture, and probably had short working lives. The mid 1st century kilns produced well-made Belgic style forms (jars, platters), and some beakers, bowls and storage jars. The later kiln (end 1st-2nd century) produced GW jars. Evidence of occupation too.

Shaw 1979: 17-30; Grew (ed.) 1980: 372; Swan 1984: fiche 527-8.

Northampton, Rushmere Rd **SP 7760** **Pottery** **Roman** **Wares: GW**

At least 2 kilns seen during building development in 1933 and 1960. Produced jars and bowls, similar to those made at Billing Rd.

Nthants SMR record no. 1689; Johnston 1969: 75-97; Swan 1984: fiche 539.

Rothersthorpe **SP 7256** **Kiln** **Roman** **Wares: Oxidised**

Kiln bars found north-east of iron working settlement.

Swan 1984: fiche 541.

Around Kettering

Geddington **SP 8782** **Kiln** **AD 70-140**

Early Roman pottery and kiln furniture seen in face of quarry. Large settlement producing iron and pottery in this area.

Brown (ed.) 1973a: 6; Swan 1984: fiche 521.

Geddington **SP 8782** **Kiln** **AD 70-140**

Kiln debris and iron slag found in area of Roman settlement (prior to quarrying).

Swan 1984: fiche 521.

Geddington **SP 8782** **Settlement** **AD 70-140**

Kiln debris and iron slag found in area of Roman settlement (prior to quarrying).

Swan 1984: fiche 521.

Kettering **SP 8878** **Farmstead** **AD 70-100** **Wares: Shelly**

One kiln and 4 kiln pedestals found near a 3rd-4th century v-shaped corn-drying oven. The kilns were producing shelly wares, cooking pots and jars. Limestone sheets were used as kiln bars.

Wilson (ed.) 1974a: 434; RCHM(E) 1979: 103; Swan 1984: fiche 535.

Rushton **SP 8483** **Kiln** **Roman**

Found during fieldwalking in the 1960s.

Swan 1984: fiche 542.

Weekley **SP 8881** **Settlement** **AD 43-80** **Wares: Belgic; GW; Oxidised**

Fifteen pottery kilns were found, built over the silted-up ditches of Iron Age enclosures. Lime kiln found near earlier finds of pottery kilns. Kilns were producing Belgic style storage jars, cooking pots, imitation Gallo-Belgic dishes and bowls, butt beakers. Some kilns were reused.

Brown (ed.) 1971: 26; Wilson (ed.) 1971: 266; Jackson 1973; Brown (ed.) 1978: 180; Swan 1984: fiche 545-9; Jackson & Dix 1987.

Weekley **SP 8881** **Settlement** **AD 43-100**

Site producing pottery in 1st century AD. Evidence for bronze working on a small scale.

Browns (ed.) 1971: 26; Jackson 1973; Brown (ed.) 1978: 180; Jackson & Dix 1987.

Around Laxton

Bulwick **SP 9694** **Kiln** **Roman**

Taylor (ed.) 1954: 93.

Bulwick **SP 9795 Kiln?** **Roman**

Fieldwalking in the 1960s identified pottery and metal production.

Swan 1984: fiche 518.

Bulwick **SP 9393 Industrial** **Roman**

Site recorded briefly during quarrying in 1956-7. Large industrial site producing iron. Also possible pottery kilns. One stone structure (square) was seen.

Jackson 1970: 39-40; Swan 1984: fiche 517.

Bulwick **SP 9795 Kiln?** **Roman**

Fieldwalking in the 1960s identified pottery and metal production.

Swan 1984: fiche 518.

King's Cliffe **TL 0198 Building?** **Roman**

1930s finds of much settlement and kiln debris. This included a pillared hypocaust, probably late Roman.

Taylor (ed.) 1937: 234; Swan 1984: fiche 536.

Southwick **SP 9893 Kiln** **AD 55-70** **Wares: Oxidised**

1954 excavation of a small kiln. Main product were thin-walled, oxidised flagons (also jars, lids and platters).

Peterborough Museum record no. 2925; Swan 1984: fiche 542.

Wakerley **SP 9498 Farmstead** **AD 190-230** **Wares: CC; Oxidised**

Roman farmstead, with evidence for metal production, corn processing, 3rd century pottery production - 3 kilns excavated. Produced oxidised (jars, bowls, mortaria decorated with incised lines and rouletting) and colour coats (jars, bowls, dishes, beakers, plain cooking pots). Iron smelting taking place in the end Iron Age and early Roman period.

Brown (ed.) 1972; Brown (ed.) 1975: 163; Wilson (ed.) 1974: 434; Swan 1984: fiche 544.

Wansford **TL 0097 Kiln** **Roman** **Ware: GW**

Frere (ed.) 1986: 397.

Around Sapperton

Ropsley **SK 9833 Kilns** **Roman** **Wares: GW**

Five kilns found on fieldwalking survey in the parish

Swan 1984: fiche 463.

Around Thistleton

Greetham **SK 9314 Settlement** **AD 200-400** **Wares: Shelly**

Found during quarrying. Kiln furniture included limestone covered in clay. Most vessels were calcite-gritted cooking pots, dishes and jars, similar to those made at Bourne.

Wilson (ed.) 1963: 134; Bolton 1968; Swan 1984: fiche 576.

Market Overton **SK 8816 Kiln** **AD 75-200** **Wares: GW**

Large kiln found, associated with production of cheese presses and cooking pots (similar to those made at Earl Shilton). Other finds include querns and a clay mould. Known settlement (and a well) nearby.

Swan 1984: fiche 577.

Around Titchmarsh

Ringstead **SP 9774 Settlement** **AD 1-70**

Network of Belgic period ditches, with some Roman pottery and kiln bars (possible kiln site).

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 15.

Major Towns

Around Lindum

Boultham **SK 9668 Kiln?** **AD 200-400** **Wares: GW**

Swan 1984: fiche 447.

Boultham **SK 9668 Kiln** **Roman**

Very dense scatter of pottery seen in the late 1800s.

Swan 1984: fiche 447.

Boultham **SK 9669 Kiln** **Roman** **Wares: GW**

Much pot, including wasters (flagon/jar).

Swan 1984: fiche 449.

Boultham **SK 9669 Kiln** **Roman** **Wares: GW**

Much pot found whilst dredging the Witham.

Swan 1984: fiche 449.

Boultham **SK 9670 Kiln** **AD 200-400**

Badly deformed waster of a tall jar.

Swan 1984: fiche 449.

Boultham **SK 9568 Kiln** **AD 260-390** **Wares: Swanpool**

1847 report of kiln debris and Swanpool type pottery (GW bowls, colanders, jars, flagons, dishes; CC beakers, some decorated).

Swan 1984: fiche 450.

Boultham **SK 9669 Kiln** **AD 260-400** **Wares: GW**

Several surface collections in this area have identified at least 3 kilns (two c. 30m apart, and a third c. 150m to the north). Produced mainly kitchen wares (jars (some decorated), cup/bowls, beakers, flagons, dog dishes, cooking pots). South of Swanpool production centre.

Goodburn (ed.) 1979: 295; Swan 1984: fiche 448.

Bracebridge Heath **SK 9767 Kiln** **AD 270-340**

Adjacent to Ermine Street; produced bowls.

Field (ed.) 1991.

Lincoln, Racecourse SK 9571 Kiln AD 150-200 Wares: GW

Kiln excavated, associated with kitchen ware production (cooking pots, bowls, dishes, storage jars, imitation BB forms). Twigs used for fuel.

Taylor (ed.) 1950: 99; Swan 1984: fiche 454.

Lincoln, Tech. Coll. SK 9771 Colonia AD 90-115 Wares: Cream

1936 references to kiln debris and wasters (cream mortaria and lamp-chimneys); kiln debris found in the nearby Technical College.

Richmond 1946: 26-56; Swan 1984: fiche 454.

North Hykeham SK 9465 Kiln AD 150-300 Wares: GW

Wasters of bowls, jars, dishes found, along with a quern. Settlement debris recovered nearby.

Swan 1984: fiche 461.

North Hykeham SK 9266 Pottery AD 80-120 Wares: GW

One kiln excavated. Twigs were used as fuel. Wasters were underfired rather than misshapen. Produced bowls, jars, rustic ware cooking jars, heavily sand-tempered. Not very efficient kiln.

Thompson 1958: 15-51; Swan 1984: fiche 461.

Swanpool SK 9569 Pottery AD 350-400 Wares: GW; CC; Cream

1 kiln excavated and at least four more identified by geophysics. Produced kitchen and table wares (GW jars, dishes, bowls; CC flagons, bowls, 'Castor boxes'; cream mortaria).

Webster & Booth 1947; Wilson (ed.) 1964: 159; Swan 1984: fiche 451.

Swanpool SK 9570 Kiln AD 100-400 Wares: Swanpool GW

Two Swanpool-type kilns excavated. GW wasters were found.

Frere (ed.) 1988: 447.

Swanpool SK 9469 Kiln? AD 200-400 Wares: Swanpool

Much Swanpool type pottery found.

Swan 1984: fiche 450.

Swanpool SK 9569 Kiln Roman

Swan 1984: fiche 450.

Swanpool, Oak Farm SK 9569 Pottery AD 340-400 Wares: Swanpool GW; CC

Four kilns excavated in 1963. Produced kitchen (GW cooking pots, Dales Ware type pots, bowls, jars, beakers) and table wares (CC flagons, face-flagons, mortaria, imitation samian form bowls). Set in an enclosure.

Swan 1984: fiche 451-2.

Swanpool, Oak Farm SK 9570 Kiln AD 300-400 Wares: Swanpool

Fieldwalking identified the kiln, about 100m north of a group of excavated kilns.

Swan 1984: fiche 453.

Swanpool, Harts. Fm SK 9570 Kiln AD 300-400 Wares: Swanpool GW

One kiln excavated in 1972, of Swanpool type and producing typical Swanpool grey wares. About 140m to the east more kilns were identified by fieldwalking (producing similar pottery).

Swan 1984: fiche 453.

Swanpool **SK 9570 Kiln** **AD 300-400** **Wares: Swanpool GW; CC**

Fieldwalking identified an area of pottery production (GW Swanpool forms and some buff fabric forms, including painted examples).

Swan 1984: fiche 454.

Around Ratae

Anstey **SK 5609 Kiln** **Roman**

Dense scatter of pottery and kiln bars.

Liddle (ed.) 1985.

Beaumont Leys **SK 5609 Kiln** **Roman**

Pottery scatter and kiln bars found.

Liddle (ed.) 1985.

Enderby **SP 5499 Kiln** **Roman**

Found during field walking in 1978.

Swan 1984: fiche 428.

Defended Small Towns

Around Ancaster

Caythorpe, Lincs **SK 9448** **Statue** **Roman**

Feet, leg and 1 wrist of life-size statue and its base were found in the 19th century. Another statue base was recovered nearby, containing a small hoard of 16 bronze coins. Made from Ancaster limestone.

Trollope 1857: 139-43.

Wilsford **SK 9942** **Statue** **Roman**

Figure of an adult male, bare chested, in pleated kilt, holding jug/bag in the right hand. Random find. 310mm high. Similar in style to Ancaster and Keisby sculptures. Could be Mercury.

Frere 1961: 229-31; Whitwell 1970: 126.

Around Bannaventa

Daventry, Borough Hill **SP 5862** **Barrow cemetery** **early Roman**

Eighteen mounds seen in the early 18th century, aligned north-south. Baker excavated these in 1830, but saw only 14. Barrows 1, 2, 4 and 7 were empty. The cremation in barrow 8 was under a rough cist. This was covered by further soil and another layer of stones. Grave goods included a bronze buckle. Barrows 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 were placed over cremations. In barrow 6 four cremations were placed in individual ceramic urns, accompanied by 2 flagons. Under barrow 13 the cremation had been placed in an urn and covered with small stone cairn. The cremation under barrow 14 was also in an urn, and had been placed in a stone-lined pit, accompanied by a samian patera and iron objects.

Brown 1977a: 185-190; RCHM(E) 1981: 62-7.

Daventry, Borough Hill **SP 5862** **Burial** **late Roman**

Excavations on the site of the villa uncovered a stone-lined well. An inhumation accompanied by bronze goods was found in the upper fill.

RCHM(E) 1981: 66-7.

Long Buckby **SP 6065** **Burial** **early Roman**

Single inhumation found at the bottom of a quarry dig dug for construction of adjacent Roman road.

Brown (ed.) 1977a

Around Durobrivae

Fotheringhay **TL 0894** **Burial** **Roman**

Inhumations found at the south-east end of the village.

RCHM(E) 1975: 41-3; Dix 1985.

Fotheringhay **TL 0894** **Portable object** **Roman**

The pole mount is fashioned out of bronze, portraying a male head in Celtic style, and is 42mm long. It was possibly attached to a key or spoon.

RCHM(E) 1975: 41-3; Dix 1985.

Longthorpe fortress **TL 1597** **Burial** **early Roman**

Bone phalera from pit 13 between the barracks. A single, disarticulated skeleton was found in the inner ditch of the first fortress. The Saxons used the north-west part of the fortress as a cemetery in the 5th and 6th centuries.

Frere & St Joseph 1974.

Longthorpe Farm 1 **TL 1697** **Burial** **late Iron Age/AD 45-65**

The people of the pre-Roman settlement buried some of their dead in enclosures (3 humans and 4 dogs, all crouched). The soldiers of Longthorpe fortress took over the farm as a pottery. A single cremation was placed in one of the ditches, post-dating the military occupation.

Wild 1973: 7-10; Brown (ed.) 1975a: 155-7.

Lynch Farm **TL 1497** **Burial** **AD 40-70/late Roman**

1972 excavations of the late Roman cemetery associated with the Roman farmstead to the north-east. Bodies were oriented east (heads)-west. Only 21 of the 50 burials were complete; 1 was a cremation (probably female). One group grave contained 6 adults and 1 infant. (In total 20 males, 13 females, 12 unknown, 3 7-10 year olds, 1 infant). There were very few grave goods (1 bronze finger ring, a bone bracelet and comb, a CC beaker). Sixteen were placed in wooden coffins. Two further cremations were found nearby, dated to the mid 1st century AD.

Jones 1973: 13; Brown (ed.) 1973a: 9-14; Jones 1975: 94-137.

Lynch Farm **TL 1497** **Temple/Portable object** **AD 300-400?**

A possible Romano-Celtic temple was situated in the north-west corner of the farm. The stone-founded chamber was 4m^2, and surrounded by a verandah on all sides. Probably 4th century construction date. A nail cleaner engraved with a peacock (eternal life) was found in the latest layers. See Tripontium belt buckle and roof tiles for portrayal of a pair of peacocks.

Brown (ed.) 1974a: 92-95; Wilson (ed.) 1974a: 433; Chadwick-Hawkes 1976; Rodwell (ed.) 1980: 564.

Orton, Monument 97 **TL 1695** **Burial** **late Iron Age/early Roman**

Small cemetery of the farmstead found. It contained 8 adults and one infant, including one of an old woman with her skull placed between her legs.

Dallas 1975.

Orton Longueville **TL 1396** **Burial** **Roman**

A watching brief in 1989 recorded 6 inhumations.

Cambs SMR record no. 10091

Orton Meadows **TL 1696** **Sacred area**

Pre-Roman Iron Age metalwork found from old beds of the River Nene. Two La Tene III swords, a La Tene III sword scabbard and 2 currency bars (damaged) recovered.

Frere (ed.) 1984: 299; Frere (ed.) 1985: 287.

Orton Waterville **TL 1396** **Burial** **AD 222-300**

19th century find of an inhumation of a man and a woman. Grave goods include a Samian cup, a coin of Alex. Severus, and two bronze bracelets. No settlement evidence found.

Cambs SMR record no. 912

Sibson cum Stibbington **TL 0899** **Burial** **Roman**

Single skeleton in stone sarcophagus found in 1941, accompanied by an urn.

Cambs SMR record no. 174

Sibson cum Stibbington **TL 0898** **Pottery/face urns** **AD 300-350**

Early 4th century potter's workshop excavated in 1969. One of the flagons from kiln W had a human face at the neck.

Wild 1974: 162, fig. 8.

Sibson cum Stibbington **TL 0997** **Statues** **Roman**

Life size and bigger statues of Hercules, Apollo, Minerva, cut in Barnack stone. Well crafted, in classical style. Apollo is naked; Hercules is depicted with club and the skin of the Nemean lion; Minerva wears a tunic and peplum, carries a shield (a snake climbs up the side) and sceptre, and carries the aegis (Gorgon's head) on her chest. Pot kiln nearby.

Hartshorne 1847: 13-15 in *Archaeologia* xxxii; Peterborough Museum (ecord no. 660; Cambs SMR record no. 7914.

Sibson cum Stibbington **TL 0899** **Burial** **Roman**

Skeleton and urn. Random find, in a gravel pit.

Peterborough Museum record no. 605

Sibson cum Stibbington **TL 0899** **Burial** **late Roman?**

Six inhumations found. Settlement debris and possible kilns indicate 3rd to 4th century occupation.

Peterborough Museum record no. 602

Stibbington **TL 0898** **Pottery/mould** **AD 300-400**

Production at the pottery included mould-decorated vessels. Two plaque dies were found. The first portrays Mercury with a caduceus and purse, with a cock and long-haired goat; second plaque is of an archer.

Richmond & Taylor (eds.) 1958: 139, pl. 20.

Thornhaugh, Sacrewell **TF 0700** **Portable objects** **Roman**

Miniature bronze cockerel found during excavations of the villa buildings in 1948. Possibly a mount. A simple terracotta head was found nearby in the 1970s. This is poorly made.

Cambs SMR (record no. 1990); Toynbee 1974.

Westwood Bridge **TF 1700** **Portable object** **Roman**

Random find of a Horse and Rider on a disc - lid of a bowl? The figure holds a shield on the left arm. In cast bronze, and 78mm high.

Taylor 1963: 264-8.

Yarwell **TL 0797** **Statue/burial** **Roman**

Report of a male figure found (no details). Seven inhumations have been found with Roman pottery, north of a known Roman settlement.

Peterborough Museum record no. 486; RCHM(E) 1975: 114.

Around Great Casterton

Ketton **SK 9704** **Burial** **Roman**

Graves found cutting into earlier burials, indicating prolonged use of this cemetery.

Liddle (ed.) 1988: 89.

Ketton **SK 9804** **Burial** **late Iron Age & early Roman**

Rescue excavations uncovered two late Iron Age/Romano-British inhumations, 5 ?cinerary urns, two 1st century brooches. 1st and early 2nd century pottery.

May (ed.) 1964: 29.

Stamford **TF 0307** **Statue** **Roman**

Goddess, Roman pantheon. No further details.

Lincs SMR, under Stamford.

Stamford **TF 0207** **Burial** **Roman**

Single stone sarcophagus found in 1869. The coffin contained the inhumations of 3 adults, pottery, glass, bone pin.

Lincs SMR, under Stamford.

West Deeping **TF 0108** **Burial** **Roman**

A single inhumation was found inside a large enclosure.

Field *Welton to Glentham Water Pipeline*, held at Lincs SMR, under West Deeping.

Around Irchester

Odell **SP 9571** **Burial** **AD 50-70**

Small cremation cemetery (post-conquest) by 1st-2nd century farmstead. Inside adjacent enclosure, another small cremation cemetery (slightly later). Enclosure to north cut in the late Roman period by the grave of an adult woman.

Wilson (ed.) 1975: 256; Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 336; Goodburn (ed.) 1978: 442-4.

Podington **SP 9164** **Portable object** **Roman**

Nineteenth century discovery of a small armed figure (with helmet), with legs apart (to accommodate lost horse). 75mm high. Known Romano-British settlement here.

Kennett (ed.) 1971: 87; Beds SMR record no. 2654

Redlands Farm **SP 9570** **Burial** **AD 350-400**

Three infant burials placed over partly disused wings of the villa. Three more infant burials and 1 adult burial near the building, and 2 more infants found further away.

Frere (ed.) 1991: 252-4.

Around Margidunum

Bingham **SK 7138** **Burial** **Roman**

Four inhumations seen during development over Roman settlement.

Gregory 1969: 105-110.

Granby **SK 7536** **Altar** **Roman**

Random find of an altar, depicting Mars.

Green 1976: 166.

Undefended Small Towns

Around Ashton

Oundle **TL 0489** **Portable object** **Roman**

Butteris (for paring horse hooves) handle found during field walking. The grip is in the shape of an eagle's head, with a bust of Minerva on top of the handle.

Webster 1968: 303-4; Green 1976: 206.

Southwick **TL 0492** **Burial** **Roman**

Single inhumation found in area of enclosures (cropmarks).

RCHM(E) 1975: 43-5.

Around Causennis

Grantham **SK 9233** **Portable object** **Roman**

Bronze brooch depicting a Horse and Rider.

Lincs SMR, under Grantham.

Around Corby

Deene **SP 9492** **Statue** **Roman**

Minerva figurine in bronze.

Green 1976: 181.

Great Oakley **SP 8886** **Burial** **AD 150 and later**

Aisled barn replaced in mid 2nd century by a stone-founded round hut. This had a rough limestone floor, incorporating millstone fragments and debris of metal or pottery production. Three infant burials probably associated with this later building.

Wilson (ed.) 1967: 186.

Great Oakley **SP 8886** **Burial** **Roman**

Single cremation found during watching brief, near Roman building and iron-smelting hearth.

Goodburn (ed.) 1979: 302.

Great Weldon **SP 9289** **Burial** **AD 300-400?**

Two inhumations found 50 yards east of the north-east wing of the villa. One was associated with 4th century CC pottery.

Wilson (ed.) 1954: 95 ?? 131-3?.

Around Duston

Hardingstone **SP 7657** **Burial** **early Roman**

Single, flexed inhumation was found at this early Roman pottery production settlement. It was an adult male of 30-40 years of age.

Woods 1969: 41-2.

Around Higham Ferrers

Odell **SP 9571** **Burial** **AD 50-70**

Small cremation cemetery (post-conquest) by 1st-2nd century farmstead. Inside adjacent enclosure, another small cremation cemetery (slightly later). Enclosure to north cut in the late Roman period by the grave of an adult woman.

Wilson (ed.) 1975: 256; Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 336; Goodburn (ed.) 1978: 442-4.

Waddington **SP 9766** **Burial** **Roman**

One inhumation and 1 cremation in a GW jar found, near known settlement.

Goodburn (ed.) 1979: 295.

Stanwick villa **SP 9771** **Altar/Burials/Portable objects/Shrine/Statues/**

Detailed excavations carried out on large villa estate, prior to development.

Altar: this was small, and came from a 4th century well associated with one of the small-holdings.

Burials: stone-lined inhumation found, and a cist over a small dog, north of the winged corridor house. A cemetery was found by a cottage further north, containing 18 inhumations (including 1 with the head between the legs).

Portable objects: a miniature bronze axe and fragments of a pipeclay figurine were found east of the shrine described above.

The shrine: a Bronze Age round barrow and early Roman round hut were surrounded by a temenos wall in the 1st century AD. Many oyster shells, c. 500 coins (C1-2nd AD) were and miniature bronze frog was found on the mound (possibly associated with Anatolian Sabazius).

The statues: most were found as fragments, reused during construction of the mid 4th century baths. Identified fragments came from figures of Minerva; river god; slave-girl; trampled barbarian; human feet. The Celtic head was found in the topsoil by the villa.

Frere (ed.) 1986: 397; Dix 1987; Frere (ed.) 1991: 242-4; Curteis (ed.) 1992: 113-16.

Podington **SP 9164** **Statuette** **Roman**

Nineteenth century discovery of a small armed figure (with helmet), with legs apart (to accommodate lost horse). 75mm high. Known Romano-British settlement here.

Kennett (ed.) 1971: 87; Beds SMR record no. 2654.

Mallows Cotton **SP 9773** **Burial** **AD 300-400**

Small late Roman inhumation cemetery associated with farming settlement. Five burials recorded, and fragments of further burials noted. One was placed in a coffin with a CC jar; another was decapitated, the head between the feet. Most of the burials were oriented north-east - south-west.

REF?

Redlands Farm **SP 9570** **Burial** **AD 350-400**

Three infant burials placed over partly disused wings of the villa. Three more infant burials and 1 adult burial near the building, and 2 more infants found further away.

Frere (ed.) 1991: 252-4.

Around Kettering

Bozeat **SP 8980** **Burial** **Roman**

Circular stone-founded building found. The original excavators state that a cremation was found inside. However, Meadows interpreted the site as one of secular occupation.

Green 1976: 180; Meadows 1992.

Rushton, the Mount **SP 8483** **Burial** **Roman?**

Large mound excavated (33.5m diam, c. 3.7 high). The central inhumation was robbed in antiquity. South side of the mound contained a row of 24 secondary inhumations, all ages, both sexes. All were decapitated. Associated with Roman finds, though the monument may not be Roman.

Wilson (ed.) 1965: 210.

Around Laxton

Collyweston **TF 0000** **Temple complex** **Roman**

Two polygonal, 2 circular shrines, and more stone-founded structures found in this area. The hexagonal shrine had seating around half of the interior wall; a badly damaged inscribed stone was found inside. The octagonal shrine had a possible area for a statue. All of the site was badly damaged during development. Pottery covers the whole of the Roman period.

Taylor (ed.) 1955: 133-4; Green 1976: 167.

King's Cliffe **TL 0197** **Burial** **Undated**

A single inhumation was uncovered, accompanied by CC beakers and a pottery lamp. More burials found, though not excavated.

Brown (ed.) 1973a: 6.

Wakerley **SP 9498** **Burial** **Roman and Saxon**

Two Roman inhumations were placed in a large pit, facing each other. Fifty-seven Saxon inhumations were found over the Roman period settlement. Three more Saxon burials were found further north.

Brown (ed.) 1970: 44-45; Hollowell 1971; Wilson (ed.) 1974: 434.

Around Medbourne

Ashley **SP 7991** **Burial** **late Iron Age/early Roman**

Early Roman round hut (structure 3) with 2 infants and a 7 year old child buried inside. Burials could be late Iron Age.

Taylor & Dix 1985.

Around Sapperton

Keisby **TF 0328** **Altar** **Roman**

Portable altar found, decorated in relief with an adult clothed male, in tunic and mantle, standing at an altar. Could be a Genius. Random find in Hall Field. 500m high, carved in local white limestone, in a similar style to Ancaster and Wilsford sculptures.

Frere 1963; Whitwell 1970: 127; Green 1976: 203.

Around Thistleton

Grantham, south Witham **SK 9219** **Burial** **Roman**

Twenty-four inhumations, including 1 sarcophagus, found in the early 20th century. Other features include a square stone building (c. 3m x 3m), well, bronze finds, pottery.

Taylor (ed.) 1925: 227-8.

Market Overton **SK 8816** **Statue** **Roman**

Part of a female (left arm), in bronze. No further details.

Green 1976: 167.

Around Titchmarsh

Islip **SP 9878** **Burial** **Roman?**

Inhumations found south-east of known Roman settlement. Dating not secure.

RCHM(E) 1975: 59.

Ringstead **SP 9774** **Shrine** **Roman**

Random find of column shaft during gravel quarrying, 625mm diameter. Decorated with overlapping scales. Possibly carved in Weldon limestone. Interpreted as a Jupiter column.

Brown (ed.) 1976: 193; Woodfield 1978.

Ringstead **SP 9778** **Burial** **Roman**

Settlement occupied through the whole of the Roman period. Several buildings and lime kilns have been excavated. A cemetery lay to the west, containing at least 3 inhumations.

Jackson 1980: 12-34.

Thrapston **TL 0079** **Statue** **Roman**

Relief of a naked youth carrying a dagger (possibly Mercury). Found in 1878, reused in a possible Roman wall.

Woodfield 1978.

Around Vernemetum

Willoughby **SK 5924** **Portable object** **Roman**

Metal detectorists found a silvered bronze brooch, the face fashioned as a human head.

Leics SMR, under Willoughby.

Major Towns

Around Lindum

Bracebridge Heath **SK 9766** **Burial** **Roman**

Single inhumation under limestone cist found during development. Earlier find of cremation in a ceramic urn nearby. Possibly the cemetery area of adjacent settlement.

Lincs SMR, under Bracebridge.

Branston **TF 0067** **Burial** **Roman**

Inscribed tombstone: 'IN HIS PRAED[IS] | AVREL CON[CE] | SSAE SAN[CTIS] | SIMAE PV[ELLAE]'. Praedium - estate or garden close; Campanian style of inscription.

Wilson (ed.) 1965: 221; Whitwell 1970: 132.

Burton **SK 9674** **Burial** **Roman**

Twelve stone coffins and 3 fired clay coffins found in a quarry in the 19th century.

Phillips 1934: 163.

Canwick, Lincs **SK 9869** **Burial** **early Roman**

1814 find of a tombstone. Inscription reads: 'D[IS] M[ANIBV] CLAVDIVS CRYSIDI VISIT AN[NOS] LXXXX HEREDES P[ONENDVM] C[VRAVERVNT]'. Inscription from nearby (reused) reads: 'IMP[ERATORE] CAES[ARE] P[UBLIO] LIC[INIO] VALERIANO PIO FEL[ICE] AVG[VSTO] P[ONTIFICE] MAX[IMO] TR[IBVNICIA] P[OTESTATE] P[ATER] P[ATRIAE] ...' probably a milestone for Lindum. Dedicated to Valerian.

Lincs SMR, under Canwick.

Greetwell **TF 0072** **Altar/burial** **Roman**

Three altars and two inhumations have been recorded during modern ironstone extraction. The altars were not inscribed.

Lincs SMR, under Greetwell (LI 65); Green 1976: 203.

Nettleham **TF 0175** **Temple** **Roman**

Monumental inscription to Mars Rigonometis and the emperor's numen. Found in 1961, during development. The inscription reads: 'DEO MARTI [RI]G|[O]NEMETI ET NVMIN|[I]BVS AVGVSTORVM| Q NERAT PROXSI|MVS ARCVM DESV[O] |DONAVIT'.

Clarke (ed.) 1962: 94-7; Whitwell 1970: 122; Green 1976: 203.

Nettleham **TF 0073** **Portable object** **Roman**

Bronze fitting in the shape of a head, of Mars?

Lincs SMR, under Nettleham.

Washingborough **TF 0270** **Burial** **Roman**

Single cremation found, accompanied by a ceramic bottle. The Witham Shield and other Bronze Age and Iron Age pieces were thrown into the Witham around here.

Lincs SMR, under Washingborough.

Around Ratae

Humberstone Farm **SK 6207** **Burial** **late Iron Age/early Roman**

Two inhumations found during excavation of late Iron Age and Roman farmsteads. One was inside the settlement enclosure.

Lucas 1988; Frere (ed.) 1989: 286.

Oadby **SP 6299** **Burial/statue** **Roman**

Inhumations and c. 80 ceramic urns (possibly NV wares) were found here in 1760. Development in the 1950s uncovered 2 more inhumations (different alignments), occupational features and debris. A Celtic style head was found in this area.

Clarke (ed.) 1956; Green 1976: 166.

Thurmaston **SK 6109** **Portable object** **Roman**

'Erotic' clay plaque found (no details).

Green 1976: 166.

Vaughan **SK 6200** **Altar** **Roman**

Altar, depicting a bearded male, possibly bearing arms.

Green 1976: 166.

SP relating to 4---- 2---- on the Ordnance Survey reference system.

HARTSHILL-MANCETTER **SP 3096** **Small town** **AD 100-400**

At least 23 kilns found in this area, producing grey ware and oxidised jars, mortaria (especially), beakers, bowls, dishes, tankards, cooking pots.

Swan 1984: fiche 645-54.

HARTSHILL-MANCETTER **SP 3393** **Small town** **AD 100-400**

At least 33 kilns found in this area, producing grey ware and oxidised jars, mortaria (especially), beakers, bowls, dishes, tankards.

Swan 1984: fiche 636-54.

WITHERLEY **SP 3396** **Kiln** **Roman**

Much kiln debris and pottery of Hartshill-Mancetter type (no mortaria) were picked up during fieldwalking in 1979. Produced oxidised wares (fired to orange).

Swan 1984: fiche 432.

NUNEATON **SP 3493** **Kilns** **AD 100-400**

At least 4 kilns found, producing Hartshill-Mancetter forms, particularly mortaria.

Swan 1984: fiche 654-5.

RYTON ON DUNSMORE **SP 3772** **Kilns** **Roman/AD 300-350**

Two production centres found. (1) Kilns found east of a well; probably produced grey ware. (2) Kilns found west of an enclosure and settlement. Products included grey ware bowls. Dated to the later 4th century.

Swan 1984: fiche 656.

SULBY **SP 3780** **Sett** **Roman**

Large scatter of pot (much grey ware some colour coat) and other Romano-British debris.

Dix (ed.) 1986: 193

WAPPENBURY **SP 3869** **Pottery** **AD 120-350**

Four kilns excavated, and kiln debris covering c. 10ha found. 1 kiln dated to the early 2nd century; the others dated c. AD 270-350. Produced grey ware jars, bowls, imitation BB cooking pots and dishes.

Swan 1984: fiche 656-7.

PRIORY BARN **SP 4394** **Pot** **Roman**

Found in allotments.

Leics SMR, under Hinckley

LYCHGATE LANE **SP 4492** **Pot** **Roman**

Romano-British pottery found in a modern clay pit. Includes mortaria, bowls, jar.

Pickering 1935: 176

HICKLEY VILLA **SP 4494** **Villa?** **AD 200 on?**

Building debris, some 3rd century grey ware and colour coat, quern, weathered local limestone bust of a youth, in early Roman style.

Leics SMR record no. A29.1982

BARWELL **SP 4496** **Villa?** **Roman**

Building debris found in a sand pit and over ploughed land, indicating a possible villa: much building rubble, roof and box tile, some tesserae. Other finds include pig, horse and cattle bones, whetstone, pottery (Nene valley ware, white mortaria, plain samian), waster of a storage jar. Kiln debris also recovered.

Leics SMR, under Barwell; Pickering 1935: 177-83

EARL SHILTON **SP 4597** **Kiln** **AD 70-140**

Circular kiln found, producing cooking pots and jar/bowls (salvage excavation).

Taylor (ed.) 1950: 102; Swan 1984: fiche 428.

WIGSTON PARVA **SP 4689** **Fort** **AD 43-70**

Small fort seen as cropmark. Partly excavated, revealing timber barracks and defences. Conquest-period only.

Liddle 1982a: 29.

CHURCH FARM **SP 4693** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 92.1977

HIGH CROSS **SP 4788** **Small town** **AD 80-400**

Several examples of 1st century samian found.

Leics SMR record no. A105.1988; R. Pollard pers. comm.

MOUNT PLEASANT **SP 4788** **Villa** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A154.1982

VENONIS **SP 4788** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 177.1955; 503.1968; 34.1969

SAPCOTE **SP 4993** **Villa** **Roman**

1770 find of a tesselated pavement. Tesserae, tile, some 1st century samian, other pot. Possible hypocausted rooms identified in 1923, of the baths suite. Large complex implied. Metal smelting under villa buildings. Tessera production in the late 3rd-early 4th centuries.

Leics SMR record no. 408, 1860, 520.1968; Pickering 1935: 162-167; R. Pollard pers. comm.; Liddle 1982a: 38-40.

MILL HILL **SP 4994** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 1092.1951

BYFIELD **SP 5054** **Villa** **Roman**

(1) Rectangular stone building, tile, metalling, burnt area, possible kiln. Antiquarian report of a possible courtyard villa, made of 'red stone' (sandstone?), 19th century find of an L-shaped stone building, and nearby kiln and quern. Traces of another settlement to the east, shown as a scatter

of Romano-British pot: grey ware, some samian and colour coat, tile, burnt stone. (2) Concentration of pottery (grey ware), a knife and millstone or quern found near the villa.

Nthants SMR record no. 1863; RCHM(E) 1982: 34

DEAN & SHELTON **SP 5069** **Sett** **Roman**

CM: large complex of sub-rectangular enclosures (10ha), track, pot, including Iron Age. Very few finds off this area.

Beds SMR record no. 5197

WHITE HOUSE **SP 5090** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Frowlesworth

POTTERS MARSTON **SP 5096** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Potters Marston

CLARKE'S SANDPIT **SP 5097** **Villa** **Roman, Saxon**

No details on the villa; quern found, and adjacent Saxon settlement

Leics SMR record no. 299.1971; 406.1976

CROFT **SP 5196** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Croft

HUNCOTE **SP 5197** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Huncote

ELM'S FARM **SP 5297** **Sett** **Roman**

No details on the settlement, though report of a brooch at this reference.

Leics SMR, under Narborough

HARDWICKE LODGE FM **SP 5299** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of enclosures. Surface scatter of a few sherds of pot, kiln lining and oven bars (possible kiln).

Leics SMR, under Enderby; Goodburn (ed.) 1978: 435

NARBOROUGH **SP 5299** **Sett, Kiln?** **Roman**

Cropmark of enclosures. Surface scatter of a few sherds of pot, kiln lining and oven bars (possible kiln).

Goodburn (ed.) 1978: 435

TRIPONTIUM **SP 5379** **Small town** **AD 70-400**

Earliest samian from the small town is AD 65-75. Some fragments of painted wall plaster from the small town were scratched with latin and greek graffiti: a) ...]XIV[... b) ...]IINT[...c) ...]ϑε[... d) ...]ρου[... e)...]εσ[.... Further pieces of tile with latin cursive have been found associated with the 3rd century bath-house. One piece showed a pair of peacocks.

R. Pollard pers. comm. ; Wright & Hassall (eds.) 1972: 361, 1973: 333

RED HILL SCHOOL **SP 5397** **Villa** **AD 170- c. AD 370**

Three phases. (1) Late 2nd-mid 3rd century. Two small bowl furnaces found. (2) Slightly later, a stone-founded rectangular heated structure was uncovered - possible drying floor. (3) late 3rd century. The area was cleared, and a stone-founded corridor house built. This was partly

uncovered. Decorated (in part) with painted walls. Some modifications were made to the layout. The room uncovered contained an oven and hearth. The building was demolished in the 4th century.

Leics SMR record no. A20.1983; R. Pollard pers. comm.; Frere (ed.) 1984: 290

WESTON UNDERWOOD **SP 5450** **Sett** **1st century AD on**

Building debris (tile) and Romano-British pot (including 1st century samian) found during development. In 1965 a bath house (hypocausted rooms) was uncovered lying by Roman Road 174. Other finds include pot (samian, calcite-gritted, mortaria). Building dated to the 3rd-4th centuries. More building debris was found c. 20m to the west.

Bucks SMR record no. 1112

CAULDWELL FARM **SP 5488** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 9476.1988; A41.1988

LEIRE LANE **SP 5490** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 6552.1989

LEICESTER LANE **SP 5499** **Sett** **Roman**

Kiln bars found during field walking in 1978.

Leics SMR, under Enderby; Swan 1984: fiche 428.

BARN FARM **SP 5578** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 113.1959

WARREN FARM **SP 5583** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A4.1986

CHURCH **SP 5584** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Misterton

RAILWAY LINE **SP 5594** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Cosby

WESTGATE HOUSE **SP 5596** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Whetstone

ALDEBY **SP 5599** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Enderby

WELTON **SP 5765** **Villa?** **Roman**

Surface scatter of limestone rubble, pot (shell-gritted ware, colour coat), painted tufa voussoirs.

Grew (ed.) 1980: 372

ASHBY ST LEDGER **SP 5768** **Sett** **Roman**

Romano-British settlement found at D.M.V..

RCHM(E) 1981: 6.

CRICK **SP 5773** **Pot** **Roman**

Site found prior to work on the M1.

Brown (ed.) 1975a: 191

GLEN FORD **SP 5798** **Pot** **Early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 40.1973

BOROUGH HILL **SP 5863** **Villa** **Roman**

1824 excavation. Main range (corridor style, 21.3m x 44.2m), including baths, hypocaust, tesselated pavement, painted wall plaster, roof and flue tiles, window glass, lead weight, gaming piece, spindle whorls, 18 coins (3rd-4th century mostly). Architectural fragment worked from Oxfordshire Forest Marble, possibly an inscribed tablet.

Nthants SMR record no. 631; Woodfield 1978: 75; RCHM(E) 1981: 62-7

CRICK **SP 5873** **Pot** **Roman**

Site found prior to work on the M1.

Brown (ed.) 1975a: 191

MIDDLE POULTNEY FM **SP 5884** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Misterton

PEATLING LODGE FM **SP 5893** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A79.1982

KIRKDALE CLOSE **SP 5898** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Blaby

MANOR FARM **SP 5992** **Villa** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 724.1980

NORTON **SP 6064** **Building** **Roman**

Cropmark of a rectangular building

Nthants SMR record no. 894

LONG BUCKBY **SP 6065** **Burial** **Roman**

Quarry ditch uncovered, used for the adjacent Roman road. An inhumation was placed in the bottom. Nearby, an intact amphora was recovered.

Brown (ed.) 1977a

WIGSTON **SP 6097** **Pot** **AD 100-400**

Large collection of Romano-British sherds (2nd century on), and possibly some Saxon.

Leics SMR record no. AR46.1982; R. Pollard pers. comm.

WIGSTON CEMETERY **SP 6097** **Quern** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 205.1959

WHILTON **SP 6164** **Kiln** **Roman**

Report of a kiln.

Swan 1984: fiche 551.

STANFORD-ON-AVON **SP 6178** **Sett** **Roman**

Spread of debris over c. 400m.

Brown (ed.) 1975a

KILBY BRIDGE **SP 6196** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. AR40.6

THIRLMERE RD **SP 6199** **Quern** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 198.1964

WHILTON **SP 6264** **Kiln** **Roman**

Found during development.

Nthants SMR record no. 898

LONG BUCKBY **SP 6268** **Sett** **Roman**

Dark area of soil overlain by Romano-British pot and other debris.

Brown (ed.) 1978a: 181

BROCK'S HILL **SP 6299** **Sett** **Roman**

Building development uncovered a settlement: ditch (associated with samian, including a repaired piece), gravelled road, burnt patches, quern, sculpted head, Saxon cemetery.

Leics SMR record no. 209.1959; Clarke, 1956

FLORE **SP 6461** **Sett** **Roman, early Saxon**

Large scatter of Romano-British (including colour coat, samian) and early Saxon pot, much limestone rubble, roof tiles. Covers c. 3ha.

Grew (ed.) 1980: 372

LODGE LANE **SP 6467** **Sett, Kiln** **Roman**

Excavation: kiln debris, hearths, pits, a post-hole and metalled area uncovered. Possibly making oxidised vessels.

Nthants SMR record no. 960; Swan 1984: fiche 536

RECREATION GROUND **SP 6598** **Villa** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 513.1962

NETHER HEYFORD **SP 6658** **Villa** **c. AD 200-400**

1699 find of a polychrome mosaic, plaster floors, painted plaster walls, stone rubble, slate and ceramic tiles, 3rd-4th century pot.

Nthants SMR record no. 829

LAUGHTON HILLS **SP 6687** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Theddingworth

TANSOR **SP 6689** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of pot, coin.

Nthants SMR record no. 2210

HOLLOWAY SPINNEY **SP 6690** **Villa?** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Gumley

WEST FIELD **SP 6794** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Kibworth Harcourt

WEST FIELD **SP 6795** **Villa?** **Roman**

Surface debris of building excavated: slight foundations of a round hut. Associated with Roman pot, 4th century pebbled area, quern and millstone fragments, bronze coin of Constantius, piece of

worked bone, iron chisel. This overlay a ditch, containing samian and coarse pot, building debris, roof and flue tiles, bronze brooch. Presumably the tiles came from a nearby, unlocated, building.

Leics SMR, under Kibworth Harcourt; Bolton 1968: 64 Bolton 1968; Leics Mus & Art Galleries 1971: 76

BURTON BROOK FARM **SP 6796** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Burton Overy

BUGBROOKE **SP 6856** **Building (stone, tiled)** **Roman**

Scatter of building debris, including dressed stone, tile, Romano-British pot (some colour coat and other types).

Dix (ed.), 1986: 186

HARPOLE **SP 6859** **Sett** **Roman**

Stone cistern c. 3.7m x 7m found east of the villa. It was surrounded by a metalled yard, which contained two ox-heads and a pair of hooves.

Wilson (ed.) 1967: 186

SHARAOH FIELD **SP 6863** **Villa** **Roman**

1846 excavation. Mosaic (22'x10'), tesserae, tile, brick, pot. 1928 find of a coin hoard in the ruins of a building (814 coins, Phase A: 1; Phase B: 7; Phase C: 14; Phase D: 792, latest issue around AD 38(8). Surface scatter of debris covers a large area.

Nthants SMR record no. 938; Taylor & Collingwood (eds.) 1929: 193-4; Brigstock 1987: 370-1; O'Neill 1933

WEIR ROAD ESTATE **SP 6893** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Kibworth Beauchamp

ILLSTON GRANGE **SP 6898** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 388.1978; A94.1985

HARLESTONE **SP 6963** **Villa? Metalworking?** **Roman**

Two sites identified by field walking. (1) pot, iron slag, tesserae; (2) iron slag, pot.

Nthants SMR record no. 949, villa?: 950

MARSTON TRUSSELL **SP 6985** **Villa** **Roman**

Finds of tesserae, pot, tile, brick, coins under the rectory and cemetery.

Nthants SMR record no. 483

SHEEP THORNS FM **SP 6993** **Villa?** **Roman**

Leics SMR M7264.1987

GAULBY LODGE **SP 6999** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Gaulby

SPRATTON **SP 7069** **Pot** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot, including colour coat.

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 25

COTTESBROOKE **SP 7075** **Sett** **Late Iron Age, Roman**

Large Roman period settlement, with two clear patches representing stone buildings (one with late Iron Age pot too).

Brown (ed.) 1974a

MARSTON ST LAWRENCE **SP 7086** **Pot** **Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 363

MANOR HOUSE **SP 7094** **Pot** **AD 200-400**

Dense scatter of pot, mainly 3rd-4th centuries.

Leics SMR, under Tur Langton; R. Pollard pers. comm.

ILLSTON on the HILL **SP 7098** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Illston on the Hill

ILLSTON on the HILL **SP 7099** **Quern** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A90.1985

GAYTON **SP 7153** **Villa/Temple** **Roman**

Villa/temple. 1840 features: portico foundation of column bases, 66' long, further walls, silver brooch, bronze Cupid (c.90mm high, 'well made'), pot, tile, quern, mostly 4th century coins (22). 'Road' also seen. Corn-drying oven, ditches and occupation debris seen during development in 1990.

Nthants SMR record no. 1610; RCHM(E) 1982: 58-9 Butler 1844; Frere (ed.) 1991: 252

GAYTON **SP 7154** **Pot** **Roman**

Scatter of colour coat and other Romano-British sherds.

RCHM(E) 1982: 59, site 3

CHURCH BRAMPTON **SP 7166** **Sett, Kiln** **Roman**

Surface scatter of pot (3rd-4th century colour coat, Oxfordshire mortaria), kiln debris. Large complex lay to the south, with numerous rectilinear and irregular enclosures, ditched track, pit alignment.

RCHM(E) 1981: 18, 98

SPRATTON **SP 7168** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of irregular and sub-rectangular enclosures, surface scatter of worked flint and Romano-British pot.

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8

FOXTON **SP 7171** **Pot** **AD 100-400**

Large collection of Romano-British sherds, earliest 2nd century.

R. Pollard pers. comm.

FOXTON **SP 7191** **Pot** **AD 100-400**

Large collection of Romano-British pot, earliest sherds 2nd century. Further Iron Age an Roman settlements in this area.

Leics SMR, under Foxton; R. Pollard pers. comm.

FOXTON NOOK **SP 7192** **Villa** **Roman**

Cropmark of a villa, finds of late Roman armlet, brooches, buckle, ring, spoon, knife and pendant.

Leics SMR record no. 389.1970, A6.1982, 9415, 9432, 9456.1987; 4827, 4836.1988

TUR LANGTON **SP 7194** **Sett, Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Settlement debris seen, and quernstone reported nearby.

Leics SMR, under Tur Langton

CONDUIT SPINNEY **SP 7196** **Villa** **Roman**

No details on the villa, Roman quern.

Leics SMR record no. 27.1978; A78.1981

SHANGTON **SP 7197** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A93.1985

14 ACRE SPINNEY **SP 7199** **Sett** **Roman**

Settlement debris, bracelet, coin.

Leics SMR record no. A92.1985

EASTON NESTON **SP 7251** **Villa** **Iron Age, Roman**

Cropmark of a winged corridor villa. Surface scatter of Iron Age and Roman pot, coin, metal object.

Nthants SMR record no. 4464; Maxwell & Wilson 1987: 47; Maxwell & Wilson 1987

ROTHERSTHORPE **SP 7256** **Sett, Kiln, Metalworking?** **Late Iron Age, Roman**

Three sites indicated during development. (1) ditch, Belgic & Roman pottery, kiln, iron slag. (2) kiln seen. (3) ditch uncovered during quarrying. Contained comb-decorated pot (probably late Iron Age), animal bone, burnt daub, with a few sherds of Romano-British pot in the upper layers.

Nthants SMR record no. 4644, 4646; Brown (ed.) 1975a; Swan 1984: fiche 541

CHAPEL BRAMPTON **SP 7264** **Sett?** **Roman**

Extensive cropmarks of prehistoric and Roman settlements.

Hollowell 1971: plate II

CHAPEL BRAMPTON **SP 7268** **Pot** **Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 4448

COTTESBROOKE **SP 7275** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of a rectangular village, partly ploughed away. Surface scatter of Romano-British pot over dark areas of soil, and some Bronze Age or early Saxon pot.

Brown (ed.) 1974a

MAIDWELL **SP 7276** **Villa** **Roman, Saxon**

Dense scatter of building stone, hypocaust tile, Romano-British and a little Saxon pot.

Brown (ed.) 1976a: 192

CLARKE ST, 32 **SP 7287** **Sett?** **Late Iron Age, Roman?**

Late Iron Age and possible Roman settlement.

Leics SMR, under Market Harborough

ST ANN'S WELL **SP 7294** **Quern** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 968.1978

ROLLESTON **SP 7299** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under A63.1985

MILTON MALSOR **SP 7355** **Kiln** **Roman**

Observations: pot, kilns. Produced grey ware bowls and jars. Near a Roman settlement.

Nthants SMR record no. 4640; Johnston 1969; Swan 1984: fiche 537.

CAMP HILL **SP 7358** **Villa, Sett, Pottery** **c. AD 40-80**

Four sites found in this area.

(1) 1st-2nd century pot kilns excavated. Three mid 1st century AD kilns uncovered, producing Belgic-type jars, a few beakers and bowls. Although generally contemporary, temper varied between kilns (shell, grass, grog). The site was robbed in the later 1st century, and a fourth kiln may belong to this phase of settlement.

(2) inhumation cemetery and pottery kiln uncovered.

(3) kiln debris, pot and coins seen during development.

(4) Wootton villa identified by field walking: Romano-British pot, tesserae, tegulae, building stone. Trial excavation uncovered a timber building, associated with a pot kiln. In the 2nd century this was replaced with a stone-founded structure (13m x 8m). The bath-house was added in the 3rd-4th centuries. The walls of the bath-house were badly plough-damaged; hypocaust floors, plastered walls. The final phase saw the main range c. 26m x 17.5m, the bath-house 14m x 7m. An aisled building lay to the west (c. 20m x 10m).

(1) Nthants SMR record no. 5000; Shaw 1979; (2) Nthants SMR record no. 5103; (3) Nthants SMR record no. 4998; (4) Nthants SMR record no. 1671; Williams & Shaw 1981; Grew (ed.) 1980: 372; Rankov (ed.) 1982: 366

DUSTON **SP 7360** **Small town** **AD 50-400**

Small town: much Roman material, including structures, wells, burials, and kiln debris was noted (briefly). 1st-2nd century timber buildings replaced by stone. Moulds of folles. Quarrying between 1860 and 1870 destroyed this settlement.

Nthants SMR record no. 4946; Swan 1984: fiche 519, 538

NORTHAMPTON **SP 7360** **Villa** **Roman**

Stone buildings, tesserae and pot noted during development.

Nthants SMR record no. 4946

CHAPEL BRAMPTON **SP 7364** **Kiln** **C. AD 70-200**

Two sites identified by fieldwalking. (1) Late 1st-2nd century pot kiln. (2) pot kiln debris.

(1) Nthants SMR record no. 4607; Frere (ed.) 1989: 290; (2) Nthants SMR record no. 4604

SPRATTON **SP 7368** **Pot** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British finds.

Dix (ed.) 1986: 193

MAIDWELL **SP 7377** **Pot** **Late Iron Age, Roman**

Scatter of Belgic type and Romano-British pot.

Brown (ed.) 1976a: 192

ST MARY'S RD GPO **SP 7387** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Market Harborough

MKT HARBOROUGH **SP 7388** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Market Harborough

WOOTTON **SP 7456** **Sett** **Roman**

Small settlement found prior to development.

Brown (ed.) 1974a

HUNSBURY HILL **SP 7458** **Kilns** **Roman**

Kiln debris and wells found c. 1885.

Swan 1984: fiche 538.

NORTHAMPTON **SP 7460** **Pot** **AD 200-400**

Excavation recovered 3rd-4th century pot, coin.

Nthants SMR record no. 5212

NORTHAMPTON **SP 7461** **Kiln** **Roman**

Ditch excavated in 1860, which contained many wasters (colander/cheese presses, ?storage vessels), charcoal, burnt stone. Debris of a clamp kiln.

Nthants SMR record no. 4896; Swan 1984: fiche 538.

BRIXWORTH **SP 7468** **Sett?** **Iron Age, Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 1281/4416; RCHM(E) 1981: 27

BRIXWORTH **SP 7469** **Sett** **Roman**

Rescue excavation: stone area, burning, ditches, pits, pot. General occupation implied by a spread of Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon pot.

Nthants SMR record no. 4413, 5592

BRIXWORTH **SP 7470** **Sett** **Late Iron Age, Roman**

Belgic and Roman period settlement excavated (no details).

Nthants SMR record no. 2961; RCHM(E) 1981: 27

BRIXWORTH **SP 7471** **Villa; Kilns** **AD 70-?**

(1) 1933 excavation: baths, building. Debris from ditches south of the bath building included late 1st-early 2nd century pot (coarse wares and colour coat). Fragments of a large, crudely cut entablature/plinth, implying a large building, possibly over 7m tall. This worked stone was found in a Saxon building. Other buildings nearby.

(2) No details on one of the kilns. 1920s record of grey ware wasters and daub roofing of a kiln found at Brixworth. These vessels were not paralleled at the villa.

(1) Nthants SMR record no. 2968, 2978; 3009; Wilson (ed.) 1968: 192; Woodfield 1978: 73-86; 2: Woods 1969: 79; Woods 1970: 52-3

MAIDWELL **SP 7477** **Sett?** **Iron Age, Roman**

Cropmark of two rectilinear enclosures, ditch extending from one. Associated with Iron Age and Romano-British finds.

RCHM(E) 1981: 135, site 3

THE RIDGEWAY **SP 7488** **Small town?** **Roman**

Various stone-founded and timber buildings found, of a fairly extensive settlement. Quern found nearby.

Leics SMR, under Market Harborough

BRIXWORTH **SP 7491** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of pot, building debris, metal object.

Nthants SMR record no. 2968

THORPE LANGTON **SP 7492** **Pot** **AD 100-400**

Large collection of Romano-British sherds, earliest from 2nd century.

R. Pollard pers. comm.

STOKE BRUERNE **SP 7550** **Villa** **Roman**

Cropmark of a small villa: 30m x 50m corridor, courtyard surrounded by several buildings, flue tiles, tesserae.

Nthants SMR record no. 93; Wilson (ed.) 1970: 288

BRIXWORTH **SP 7569** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of pot, quern.

Nthants SMR record no. 4583

BRIXWORTH **SP 7571** **Villa** **c. AD 50-380**

Villa excavated in the 1960s and '70s. Four villa phases identified: pre-villa: ditches, hut found. I) AD 70-100 stone-founded structure, 5 rooms with timber veranda (18.7m x 6.7m). II) late 2nd-early 3rd century, north end of house rebuilt, and stone-founded outbuilding (9.1m x 5m, associated with bronze working) placed 20m to the south. III) AD 253-300 possible decline. IV) early C4th corridor added to the east side of the main building, and baths suite attached to the south (possibly never used). Occupation into the late 4th century or later. Unrelated Saxon grubenhaus and early Saxon pottery found overlying the demolished villa. Wide range of Roman period pot, most coarse wares from local sources (particularly jars, Ecton, Mears Ashby, Duston, Kettering), mortaria (Upper Nene Valley, Mancetter-Hartshill, Oxfordshire - no lower NV), a few flagons and beakers, 4 bronze coins, all phase D, animal bones (cattle, pig, sheep/goat, deer, fowl, generally with ends removed, for marrow extraction?), bronze bracelet, needle, sheet, iron latch-lifter.

Woods [1971], 1972

ARTHINGWORTH **SP 7581** **Pot** **Roman**

Romano-British pot found by D.M.V..

RCHM(E) 1981: 4.

GLOOSTON WOODS **SP 7596** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa found in 1947: spread of flue tiles, roofing slates, tesserae, traces of stone walling.

Leics SMR record no. 311.1962; AR42/3; Taylor (ed.) 1948: 89

WOOTTON FIELD **SP 7656** **Building** **Roman**

Trial trenching uncovered ditches and building debris, associated with Romano-British pot.

Frere (ed.) 1989: 292

HARDINGSTONE **SP 7657** **Kiln, Sett** **c. AD 20-70**

Four 1st century pot kilns excavated, indication of more in this area. Produced hand-made and wheel-thrown Belgic-type bowls, 'native' comb-decorated jars. Various ditches and gullies drained the site. Finds include some possible conquest period samian, conquest period brooches, over 1000 animal bones (sheep predominantly, much cattle, a few horse and pig, examples of red deer, dog, fowl). All ages were represented. Pottery production took place from the conquest period, finishing c. AD 70, with abandonment of the site.

Nthants SMR record no. 4974; Wilson (ed.) 1968: 192; Woods 1969: 7; Swan 1984: fiche 523-4.

BOUGHTON **SP 7665** **Sett** **Roman**

Roman settlement recorded at this reference. 1977 find of a bronze of Faustina the Younger.

RCHM(E) 1981: 15; Brown (ed.) 1978: 180.

MOULTON **SP 7666** **Sett** **AD 100-400**

Cropmark of overlapping rectilinear enclosures and large round features. Surface scatter of prehistoric flints, 2nd-4th century pot (samian and other wares), roof tile, quernstones, 3 bronze coins.

RCHM(E) 1979: 111, site 6

SCALDWELL **SP 7673** **Pottery** **AD 100-400**

Many kilns destroyed during ironstone mining in the 1920s. Stone-built chambers with oval pedestals and stone or clay kiln bars. Fired by wood or charcoal. colour coat and coarse pottery probably produced.

Woods 1970: 97-99; Swan 1984: fiche 542.

QUINTON **SP 7753** **Sett** **c. AD 20-250; AD 100-380**

Site A: three main phases. (1) round hut (stake-built, 13.1m diam) and other post-built structures (early 1st century). Some kilns have been found, producing Belgic-type jars (may post-date early occupation). (2) overlain by stone-founded, tiled strip building (later 1st, in use to c. AD 170, 19.5m x 7.8m). One main room, end portion divided into two more. Stone-lined wells found, though may be associated with next phase. (3) early-mid 3rd century the building was extensively robbed, hearths dug through the floors, and a metalled yard laid out. Finds include 3 conquest period brooches, 2 coins of Constantine, samian (a few 1st century sherds), oxidised ware, Belgic-type ware, grey ware (Ecton, Great Houghton), some Harrold ware, cream ware, BB.

Site B: (1) traces of a circular hut. To the north-west, pit containing iron slag and simple furnace lining (mid-late 1st century). (2) late 2nd-mid 3rd century stone and timber founded (mix) round hut. Yard remetalled several times, the mid 3rd century later containing c. 200 iron hobnails, implying shoe production. (3) to the north-west, rectangular stone-founded building (18.8m x 4.6m), adjacent stone-lined well (filled AD 330-380, 39 coins, bones of horse, ox skulls, antler offcuts). Traces of enclosure ditches followed. Finds include a conquest period brooch, 2 late 2nd century brooches, 51 coins (39 from the well), intaglio of Bacchus, bronze needle, part of a silvered bronze mirror, iron knives, ox goad. Pot included 4th century NV and Oxfordshire wares.

Site A) Nthants SMR record no. 519; Brown (ed.) 1971b: 25; Brown (ed.) 1972b: 30-1; Brown (ed.) 1973a: 15-16; Wilson (ed.) 1973: 324; Friendship-Taylor 1974

Site B: Nthants SMR record no. 1674; Brown (ed.) 1975a: 95-6; Brown (ed.) 1976a: 193; Brown (ed.) 1977a: 215; Frere (ed.) 1977: 399

BILLING **SP 7760** **Kiln** **Roman**

Two sites.

(1) At least 2 kilns seen during building development in 1933 and 1960. Produced grey ware jars and bowls, similar to those made at Billing Rd ((2).

(2) Kiln found. Produced grey ware jars and bowls (some were burnished).

Nthants SMR 1689; Johnston 1969: 75-97; Swan 1984: fiche 539.

MOULTON **SP 7764** **Sett** **Iron Age-c. AD 70**

Settlement uncovered during development. Ditched enclosure surrounding two round huts (Hut II predates hut I). Hut II was associated with hand-made Iron Age pot, hut I and the enclosure with Belgic type pot.

Brown (ed.) 1972b: 4-6

MOULTON **SP 7766** **Sett?** **Roman**

Cropmark of complex of joined rectilinear enclosures, one with numerous pits. Surface scatter of Roman pot (mostly grey ware).

Nthants SMR record no. 4557; RCHM(E) 1979: 111, site 5

BRIXWORTH **SP 7770** **Sett** **Roman**

Well seen during quarrying.

Nthants SMR record no. 4549

SLAWSTON VALLEY **SP 7794** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Slawston

GREAT HOUGHTON **SP 7858** **Kiln** **Roman**

Observations: pot, kiln.

Nthants SMR record no. 5044

WESTON FAVELL **SP 7862** **Kiln** **c. AD 50-70**

Pot kiln excavated. Similar to those at Lincoln Racecourse and Earls Shilton, Leics. Associated with mid 1st century Belgic-type jars, cooking jars, dishes, urns, storage jars. Small bronze brooch also found, dated to the post-conquest 1st century.

Nthants SMR record no. 5156; Bunch & Corder 1954

WESTON FAVELL **SP 7863** **Kiln** **c. AD 25-50**

One 1st century Roman kiln. Only a few sherds were found inside; possibly only fired once. Updraught construction - stone pedestal topped by a clay plate and cigar-shaped kiln bars; chamber lined with clay (similar to Lincoln Race Course kilns). Wheel-thrown Belgic-type vessels made (dishes, jars, cooking jars, urns, storage jars, all grey ware). Small bronze brooch also found, dated to the post-conquest 1st century.

Nthants SMR record no. 5156; Wilson (ed.) 1954: 95; Bunch & Corder 1954: 218-24; Johnston 1969: 75-97; Swan 1984: fiche 539.

MOULTON **SP 7864** **Villa** **Roman**

Column base and tesselated floor (chequer-board design), stone roof tiles, some tufa rubble, numerous pieces of painted plaster, much 2nd-4th century pot, iron nails, coins (worn dupondius of Marcus Aurelius, bronze of Constantine I, bronze Urbs Roma, bronze Constans).

Nthants SMR record no. 5105; Brown (ed.) 1975a: 157; Woodfield 1978: 77-86.

MOULTON **SP 7865** **Sett** **c. AD 50-200**

Circular stone building replaced timber-built one, though not directly superimposed. Overlay drainage gullies. Stone building given a taq of the 2nd century.

Brown (ed.) 1975a: 157

ASHLEY **SP 7891** **Villa, Sett** **Iron Age, AD 100-290**

Villa: found during field walking: Iron Age and Roman pot, tesserae, tile. Excavation: early 4th century stone-founded building, containing a mosaic pavement, associated with a column shaft. Overlain by a second stone building, though not for domestic occupation. A stone wall ran north from this structure, possibly defining a courtyard. This complex may be linked to the settlement found further west.

Settlement. Evidence for Iron Age occupation, though earliest Roman features were 2nd century. Two timber-founded buildings were placed over the silted ditches of the enclosure (3m x 7.3m, 10.7m x 25.9m). Demolished in the late 2nd century and replaced by a stone-founded building with a single line of post-bases, divided into four rooms by cross-walls (7.6m x 29m). This remained in use to the late 3rd century. The site was plundered for building stone through the 4th century. Further settlement debris found nearby.

Villa: Nthants SMR record no. 4179; Brown (ed.) 1971b: 5-6; Woodfield 1978: 77. Settlement: Wilson (ed.) 1968: 191

MEDBOURNE, Mill Hill **SP 7893** **Small town, Saxon cemetery** **Roman**

Trial trenching uncovered part of the Leicester-Godmanchester road, a furnace, two adult and one neonate inhumations (pagan Saxon burial ground).

Burnham et al (eds.) 1993: 290.

HALLATON **SP 7897** **Sett?** **Roman**

Two sites indicated.

Leics SMR, under Hallaton

PIDDINGTON **SP 7954** **Villa** **c. AD 70-380**

1st-4th century pot, samian, glass, tile, painted wall plaster, marble. Early excavation: 15mx15m tesselated pavement, stone building. Saxon inhumation. Recent work identified 6 phases. (1) late Iron Age: 4 round huts (post-built), not contemporary. (2) late 1st century: stone-founded strip building. (3) early 2nd century: stone-founded strip-building added to the south, perpendicular to first. (4) AD 150-180: rooms added to both, and a corridor to the original stone building. Some tiles made at the villa were stamped with 'TVC', and later ones 'TIB.CL.SEVERI', possibly after the owners. (5) c. AD 180-200: buildings linked, but soon burnt down, possibly starting at the baths. (6) c. AD 200-280 villa extensively rebuilt, though work ended suddenly in the late 3rd century. The complex was abandoned for c. 30 years. (7) c. AD 310-380+: reoccupation, with part of the complex levelled, and transformed into several separate buildings. In one room a hearth and 2 ovens were built, the floor deep with oyster shell, pot (Oxfordshire, NV, Much Hadham fine wares), a few coins. The eastern room of the old E-W block may have been ornamented with a timber apse, and tegulae. General finds included fragments of geometrically cut marble.

Settlement debris found nearby (scatter of pot and tile).

Nthants SMR record no. 1673; Frere (ed.) 1988: 452, 1989: 290-2; Friendship-Taylor, R.M. & Friendship-Taylor, D.E., 1992. Settlement: Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8.

LITTLE HOUGHTON **SP 7956** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of pot, burnt area, pebbles.

Nthants SMR record no. 4636; RCHM(E) 1979: 87, site 27

GREAT HOUGHTON **SP 7959** **Kiln** **Roman**

Development uncovered a kiln: pot, kiln debris and limestone rubble seen. Second kiln found nearby.

Nthants SMR record no. 5037, 5042; Brown (ed.) 1071b: 8; Swan 1984: fiche 528

WESTON FAVELL **SP 7963** **Sett** **AD 70-300**

Settlement uncovered by trial trenching, dated to the late 1st-3rd centuries. No buildings uncovered though.

Brown (ed/) 1971b: 25

THORPLANDS **SP 7965** **Sett, Metalworking** **c. AD 70-350**

Several buildings identified by fieldwalking. (1) Excavation identified 4 phases. 1. Ditches cut, containing a little 1st century pot, though main settlement from the 2nd century (some figured samian found). 2 (mainly 2nd century). 1-2 circular timber-built houses uncovered, associated with several hearths and post-holes. 3 (mid-late 3rd century). Large pit cut, perhaps for ironstone, and soon backfilled. Some time elapsed before phase 4 (late 3rd-4th centuries): stone-founded timber-frame building uncovered, with limestone rubble floor and metalled yard. Domestic occupation (spindle whorl, some iron smithing, coarse pot, quern, brooches, glass objects). A stone-founded square structure was found to the north-east of equivalent date. Pot from the site as a whole includes 2nd century samian (some figured), mostly upper NV pot (coarse grey ware, calcite-gritted ware), some Oxfordshire, lower NV and Mancetter-Hartshill products, BB1. Animals represented:

cattle, sheep (all ages), pig (6 months-3 years), horse, dog, red deer; all skeletal parts represented. Coins: Phase a: 1; Phase B: 7; Phase C: 0; Phase D: 7; unidentified: (1). Bronze: 2 brooches, finger ring, buckle, 3 bracelets, nail cleaner, spoon, needles, 2 awl/chisels. Bone: pin, 2 combs, game piece. Lead spout. Glass: 4 vessels, 1 piece of window glass. Iron: padlock, buckle, hanging lamp attachment, knife blades, shears blade, carpentry gouge, hobnail, partly worked fragments. Stone: spindle whorl, hone, quernstones. A fragment of Purbeck marble and roof tiles in ditch fills indicate an elaborate building nearby.

(2) Fieldwalking recovered 2nd-4th century pot, limestone rubble, roof tile, millstone fragment, iron slag, coins (Gallienus, Victorinus).

(1) Hunter & Mynard 1977; (2) Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8

OVERSTONE **SP 7967** **Sett** **Roman**

Three sites identified. Two show as scatters of Romano-British pot, pebbles, stone rubble, the third as a spread of pot alone.

Brown (ed.) 1975a

ALDERSTONE **SP 7991** **Sett** **Late Iron Age, AD 60-380**

Late Iron Age to early Roman farmstead, series of circular timber-built huts uncovered (two construction styles used). Finds include querns, animal bones (cattle, sheep/goat), bone weaving tools (?), pot (including decorated late Iron Age, hand-built and early wheel-thrown vessels, single sherd of Spanish amphora). The site was cleared in the mid 1st century AD. Fill from ditches indicates destruction of an elaborate early Roman building (wall plaster, good glass vessels; also local grey ware and colour coat, Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria, flagons, beaker, storage and cooking vessels). First building (A, 6.1m x 3.05m) uncovered was early-mid 2nd century, timber-frame over simple foundations, rooms defined by timber partitions. Building B (25.9m x 13.1m) was contemporary, with more substantial foundations. Similar internal divisions, with small room added to the south wall. Some of this building was incorporated in building C (27.4m x 7.3m), more substantial, with a single row of post pads. Pot shows increasing lower NV wares, especially colour coat (some Central and East Gaulish samian). Local wares include East Midlands burnished grey ware, shelly ware of Harrold type, Derbyshire ware. Demolished and robbed by the late 3rd century, and spread as metalling. Associated with this robbing was a piece of fine glass (trapping a gold leaf design), and coins to the late 4th century. A small bronze-working hearth was set up over the rubble, used for a short period only. This robbing was probably associated with rebuilding of an adjacent villa, as numerous used and offcuts of tesserae and part of a stone column were found in the metalling.

Nthants SMR record no. 812a; Taylor & Dix 1985

BLACKMILES **SP 7993** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Leics SMR, under Medbourne

MEDBOURNE **SP 7993** **Small town, Villa** **Roman**

Small town, marching camp seen nearby 1995. Finds include numerous Roman querns, 1st century samian (possibly some pre-Flavian).

Saddler's Cottage overlies a villa. Wall footings, mosaic pavements and painted wall plaster found during recent watching briefs.

Leics SMR record no. 51.1978; A15.1981; A19.1981; R. Pollard pers. comm. Villa: Leics SMR record no. 10.1879; A42.1981; Burnham et al (eds.) 1993: 290

HALLATON **SP 7995** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 3.1959

FEARN FARM **SP 7999** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under EN

HACKLETON **SP 8055** **Pot** **Roman**

Two sites indicated, though details available only for one. Scatter of Romano-British pot (grey ware, shelly ware, samian).

Nthants SMR record no. 637; Brown (ed.) 1972b: 21

Great Houghton **SP 8056** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

(1) Surface scatter of Iron Age and Roman pot, roof tile, building debris, puddingstone quern, bronze bracelet, coin of Constantine I, pot kiln.

(2) *Settlement found during field walking: Romano-British pot (colour coat, samian and coarse), tile, stone rubble, fragment of a glass vessel. Indications of ditches to the west.*

Nthants SMR record no. 3451; Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8; RCHM(E) 1979: 85, site 5; Swan 1984: fiche 529; 2: Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8

LITTLE HOUGHTON **SP 8057** **Pot** **Iron Age, Roman**

Surface scatter of Iron Age & Roman pot.

Nthants SMR record no. 3448; Swan 1984: fiche 529

GREAT HOUGHTON **SP 8058** **Kiln** **Iron Age, Roman**

Two sites: (1) Pottery kiln found in The Mere. (2) Surface scatter of Iron Age and early Roman pot, kiln, wasters of bowls (early Roman).

Nthants SMR record no. 3446; Johnston 1969; RCHM(E) 1979: 87, site 24.

LITTLE HOUGHTON **SP 8059** **Villa, Kiln** **Roman**

(1) Fieldwalking recovered tesserae, coins, spindle whorl, and kilns to the west. Three sites identified nearby. Both identified during fieldwalking. (2) scatter of pot, tile, building debris, kilns). Ditches and pits were seen during development. (3) some prehistoric finds, Romano-British pot, bronze rings, hook, finger ring, pendant, iron gouge, some Medieval finds. (4) Fieldwalking recovered Romano-British pot and fire bars - possible kiln.

(1) Nthants SMR record no. 3436; RCHM(E) 1979: 87, site 20; (2) Nthants SMR record no. 3441; RCHM(E) 1979: 87, site 17; (3) Hollowell 1971: 14-15; (4) Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8

LITTLE HOUGHTON **SP 8059** **Sett?** **Roman**

Three sites indicated. 1, (2) Kiln debris recovered. (3) Salvage excavation in 1962. Stone-built kiln and other debris noted. Ditches also found.

Nthants SMR record no. 3439; Woods 1969: 79; May (ed.) 1971: 8; RCHM(E) 1979: 87, site 21; Swan 1984: fiche 530, 532

LITTLE HOUGHTON **SP 8059** **Sett** **Roman**

Finds: coins (Victorinus, Urbs Roma), building debris, tile

Nthants SMR record no. 3444; Hollowell 1971: 14-15

CASTLE ASHBY **SP 8060** **Burial** **Roman**

Chance find of an adult inhumation, of a male over 45 years. The head had been placed between the legs; accompanied by a later Roman iron knife.

RCHM(E) 1979: 17.

LITTLE HOUGHTON **SP 8060** **Sett, Kiln?** **Roman**

Finds recorded during gravel extraction: ditch, containing samian, grey ware, buff ware, baked clay, possible kiln debris (stone-built).

RCHM(E) 1979: 86; Swan 1984: fiche 532.

OVERSTONE **SP 8064** **Sett** **AD 120-350; AD 50-400**

Two sites at this reference. (1) Overstone, settlement excavated. Two phases. (1) early 2nd century? round timber-built hut (post-built), drainage gullies. (2) end 3rd to mid 4th centuries. Replaced by stone-founded round and rectangular buildings, metalled yard. The round structure was actually polygonal, and attached to the rectangular one. Traces of further stone buildings. Pot: small amounts of 2nd century samian, a few pieces of non-local pot, much local pot (grey ware, limestone-gritted, Ecton, Harrold, lower Nene Valley, Mancetter-Hartshill, Oxfordshire). A few glass vessels also found. Animal bones show equal numbers of cattle and sheep (both mostly adults), fewer pig (immature and adult), some horse, dog, red deer. 14 coins (Augustus-Arcadius, phase A: 1; phase B: 5; phase C: 0; phase D: (8). Other finds: bronze finger ring, 3 brooches, nail cleaner, small weight, bracelets, spoons, spatula, pins, iron knives, nails.

(2) Billing. Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures, though patchy. Much debris collected from the Surface: 1st-4th century pot (samian, mortaria, shelly ware, colour coat, grey ware), limestone rubble, animal bones, a quern, bronze bracelet, small 3rd-4th century bronze coin. Observation of later developments noted a corn dryer (wheat grains in the charcoal), further ditches associated with AD 50-150 pot, including an amphora sherd, and a roughly paved area associated with early 3rd century pot. Most animal bones were of cattle.

(1) Wilson (ed.) 1973: 294; (2) Nthants SMR record no. 991; Hollowell 1971; Brown (ed.) 1977a: 211

WALGRAVE **SP 8072** **Pot** **AD 270-330**

Romano-British pot found during development (coarse shelly ware, grey ware, NV, mortarium (late 3rd-early 4th century), Medieval).

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 25

MEDBOURNE **SP 8093** **Pot, Metalworking?** **Roman-Medieval**

Roman, Saxon and Medieval pot, slag.

Leics SMR record no. A65.1988; A82.1988

BORSDEN GRANGE CL **SP 8096** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A26.1986; A116.1987

HACKLETON **SP 8155** **Sett, Kiln** **c. AD 40-70**

Settlement and kiln found: two ditches, with Belgic type wasters (some similar to Hardingstone) Belgic-type bowls, jars, Gallo-Belgic type platters, storage jars, shelly jars, and kiln bars in the lower fill, early Romano-British grey ware and a 1st century AD brooch in the upper fill. Second kiln seen nearby: surface scatter of Iron Age, Roman pot, burnt area, kilns, metal object.

(1) Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8; (2) Nthants SMR record no. 3414; Swan 1984: fiche 523

LITTLE HOUGHTON **SP 8156** **Sett** **Late Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Surface scatter of building debris, roof tile, late Romano-British pot, coins, bronze finger ring, iron slag. (2) Identified during field walking: late Romano-British pot, roof tiles, bronze bracelet, coins (Postumus, Constantine I).

(1) Nthants SMR record no. 3415; RCHM(E) 1979: 87, site 26; (2) Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8

LITTLE HOUGHTON **SP 8157** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, limestone rubble, dark areas of soil.

Nthants SMR record no. 3416; RCHM(E) 1979: 87, site 25

LITTLE HOUGHTON **SP 8158** **Villa; Settlement** **Late Iron Age-Roman**

Settlement excavated: wall, ditches, roof and flue tiles, hearth, pot kilns (grey ware), much iron slag and coal, pot (late Iron Age, Belgic type and Romano-British), spindle whorl, querns, bronze buckle, bell, coins (4 phase A, 1 phase B, 1 phase D), iron nails and chain, glass bead. Later field walking recovered a late Iron Age miniature dagger.

Nthants SMR record no. 3498; Johnston 1969; RCHM(E) 1979: fig. 19; Swan 1984: fiche 515; Friendship-Taylor & Hollowell 1987: 149-51

GREAT HOUGHTON **SP 8159** **Villa, Kiln** **Roman**

Cropmark of a possible villa, and tesserae found. FW to NW: fieldwalking recovered stone rubble, roof tile, tesserae, wall plaster, Romano-British pot, bronze bracelet, pins, brooches, finger rings, piece of lead, iron chisel, spindle whorl, numerous fire bars and other kiln debris (associated with 1st century dishes and jar), coins (from Claudius I to Gratian). One coin may have been used for fine working, with numerous indentations. Kiln found nearby: pit contained kiln lining and wasters of bowls and jars.

Nthants SMR record no. 1613; Johnston 1969; Hollowell 1971: 14-15; kiln: Nthants SMR record no. 3428

LITTLE HOUGHTON **SP 8160** **Sett, Kiln** **Iron Age, Roman**

Three sites found. (1) Settlement. Surface scatter of building debris, roof tiles, 1st century AD kilns (grey ware storage jars, Gallo-Belgic type platters, dishes, bowls, smaller jars), Iron Age and Romano-British pot, decorated bronze strips, brooch, iron nails, gouge, puddingstone quern, coins (Victorinus, Tetricus and Magnentius). One find includes a piece of glass embossed with a wheel.

(2) Kiln: surface scatter of late Iron Age and Roman kiln, pot, coins, metal. (3) Scatter of Iron Age and Romano-British pot, stone rubble, fire bars, small Roman coin.

(3) Intensive Roman occupation, including several stone-founded buildings, rubbish pits and a sand pit. Storage jars in particular made on the site (along with bowls and dishes).

1: Nthants SMR record no. 2087; Johnston 1969; Hollowell 1971: 14-15; 2: Nthants SMR record no. 2089; RCHM(E) 1979: 86; 3: Hollowell 1971: 14-15

BILLING **SP 8161** **Sett, Kiln** **Roman**

Settlement seen during quarrying. Debris includes roof tiles, burnt stone, kiln debris (Belgic type grey ware large storage jars, jars and bowls), animal bones.

Nthants SMR record no. 2135; Johnston 1969; Hollowell 1971: 3; Swan 1984: fiche 540.

BILLING **SP 8162** **Kiln** **Roman**

1st-2nd century pottery and fire bars found near known Romano-British settlement during development.

Nthants SMR record no. 2091; Hollowell 1971: 13; Brown (ed.) 1976: 185; Swan 1984: fiche 540.

BILLING **SP 8163** **Sett, Metalworking?** **c. AD 100-400**

Settlement seen during development: V-shaped ditches, paving, a piece of shaped tufa, quern, 2nd-4th century pottery, three 4th century coins, brooch, metal working debris.

Hollowell 1971: 13.

BILLING **SP 8163** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Several V-shaped ditches seen; one contained Romano-British pot. (2) paved area and some Romano-British pot seen during development.

Hollowell 1971: 13.

RECTORY FARM **SP 8164** **Sett, Metalworking** **c. AD 200-400**

Two sites found. (1) Settlement seen during development - sill beam of timber building, associated with 3rd-4th century pot, tufa, slag, a coin, quern. (2) Light scatter of 2nd-3rd century pot and a few tiles.

Hollowell 1971: 12-13

MEERING **SP 8165** **Kiln** **Roman**

Probable kiln identified c. 1960 - grey ware wasters found.

Swan 1984: fiche 554-6.

HANNINGTON **SP 8171** **Sett?** **Roman**

Complex of rectilinear and irregular enclosures and a ditched track. Surface finds of Romano-British pot.

R.C.H.M.(E). 1979: 70, site 2

DRAYTON Villa II **SP 8191** **Villa** **Roman**

Five rooms uncovered, 2 with tesselated pavements, and a lead pipe. Three rooms were hypocausted. Villa modified (undated). Finds include 1st century samian. Ground plan, 8 rooms with underfloor heating, bath suite attached to main building. Iron stone was used in construction. Further buildings and a metalled yard lay to the south and west.

R. Pollard pers. comm.; Leics SMR record no. 2.1978; Frere (ed.) 1989: 286; Frere (ed.) 1991: 245; Burnham et al (eds.) 1993: 289

MEDBOURNE **SP 8192** **Building?** **Roman**

Roman tile and pot found.

Leics SMR record no. A117.1987

NEVILLE HOLT **SP 8193** **Sett? Kiln** **Iron Age/Roman**

Two sites found. No details on the possible settlement. (2) Iron Age or Roman kilns, pot, coins, metal object.

(1) Leics SMR record no. A10.1989; (2) Nthants SMR record no. 2089

BARKER'S CLOSE **SP 8195** **Sett** **Late Iron Age/Roman**

Two sites indicated, one may have been pre-conquest.

Leics SMR record no. A25.1986, A272.1987

BRAFIELD on the GREEN **SP 8256** **Sett, Building (stone, tiled)** **AD 50-400**

Building: scatter of 1st-4th century pot, stone rubble, roof tile, 3rd/4th century coin, animal bones.

RCHM(E) 1979: 7

DENTON **SP 8257** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Scatter of Iron Age and Roman pot, pebbles over dark areas of soil

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8; RCHM(E) 1979: 32.

BRAFIELD on the GREEN **SP 8258** **Sett, Burial** **Iron Age, Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Ditches, pits and Iron Age and Romano-British pot, and part of a human skull recovered during development. (2) Scatter of Romano-British pot and stone found.

(1) RCHM(E) 1979: 7; (2) Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8

NORTH BRAFIELD **SP 8259** **Sett, Kiln** **Roman**

Three sites found. (1) Excavation of a rubbish pit: kiln wasters (dishes and bowls), pot, bone pin, bronze brooch, stylus, mount, glass bead. Cropmark of a small sub-rectangular enclosure too. Dated to the 1st/2nd centuries AD.

(2) Surface scatter of Iron Age and Roman pot (grey ware, samian), animal bone, some bronze slag. Kiln dated to the 1st century AD (post-conquest). Possibly part of the same settlement found further NE.

(3) Debris of a kiln found (bars, lining).

1: Johnston 1969: 75-97; RCHM(E) 1979: 7, fig. 19; Swan 1984: fiche 516; 2: RCHM(E) 1979: fig. 19; Swan 1984: fiche 515; 3: Johnston 1969: 75-97

COGENHOE **SP 8260** **Sett, Burial** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Three inhumations found at this point, of 1 adult (with a bronze bracelet) and 2 children. Excavations uncovered an E-shaped corn-drying oven, 3rd-4th century pot, animal bones. General finds from the area include much Romano-British pot, roof tiles, querns (including a partially finished Puddingstone example), bronze (brooch, buckle), coins (from Severus Alexander to Constans). (2) Kiln debris seen in excavation of a ditch, along with a 1st century brooch and pot. Further kiln debris and a glass bead found just south-west.

(1) Hollowell 1971: 7-8; 2: RCHM(E) 1979: 7; Swan 1984: fiche 516

ECTON **SP 8262** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface collection of Romano-British pot (grey ware, colour coat, samian), ceramic roof tile.

Hollowell 1971: 9-11; RCHM(E) 1979: 49, site 14.

ECTON **SP 8264** **Kiln** **140-270**

At least 16 kilns found. All used clay kiln bars; some with portable pedestals. Fast-thrown grey ware vessels and slower thrown shell-gritted pottery made (grey wares). Some mortaria in production too. Most production in the 1st century to AD 180; some production in the 3rd century, but not into the 4th century.

Wilson (ed.) 1963: 135; Johnston 1969: 75-97.

ECTON **SP 8265** **Sett, Pottery** **AD 100-300**

Settlement. Large industrial complex revealed as extensive cropmarks, dated 2nd-3rd centuries AD. At least 15 kilns found, making grey ware and shelly wares, primarily bowls, jars, a few cooking pots. Grey ware pie dishes, some slipped, also made. Occasional grey ware poppy-head beakers, flagons, mortaria. In production from the mid 2nd to 3rd centuries. Cropmark of a circular building in a ditched enclosure. Easier to transport goods downstream at this point.

Nthants SMR record no. 2026; Johnston 1969; Hollowell 1971: 9-11; Swan 1984: fiche 519-20

WILBARSTON **SP 8285** **Pot** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot (including colour coat).

RCHM(E) 1979: 171, site 4

LONG PLANTATION **SP 8288** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of enclosure complex, surface collection of Romano-British pot.

RCHM(E) 1979: 171, site 3

NEVILLE HOLT **SP 8293** **Villa?** **Iron Age, Roman**

Surface scatter of roof tile, tesserae (of brick, ironstone and limestone), grey ware, colour coat, mortaria. Possible continuity into the Roman period of a neighbouring Iron Age settlement (no details).

villa?: Brown (ed.) 1971b: 24; settlement: Leics SMR record no. A143.1985; A29.1988

NEVILLE HOLT **SP 8294** **Sett?** **Iron Age? Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A159.1987

DENTON **SP 8355** **Sett** **Roman**

Some Roman pot and a quern found.

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8; RCHM(E) 1979: 32

DENTON **SP 8358** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Cropmark of a series of linked rectangular enclosures. Surface finds of Iron Age and Roman pot, tile, stone rubble, coin of Nero.

RCHM(E) 1979: 32

COGENHOE **SP 8360** **Villa? Burial** **Middle Iron Age- AD 400**

Large Iron Age and Roman settlement. Surface scatter of pot (Iron Age, including scored, Belgic type, 1st-4th century), iron slag, stone and ceramic roof and flue tile, tesserae, coins (from Trajan to

Honorius), bronze (brooches, bracelets, pins, bowls, tweezers), iron (knife, nails, lock), lead items, bone (comb), glass (beads, vessels), saddle and rotary querns, 4 inhumations (2 children), one accompanied by a couple of pewter dishes.

Nthants SMR record no. 3380; Barley (ed.) 1959

ECTON **SP 8362** **Sett** **Roman (2nd century)**

Two sites found. (1) Cropmark of enclosures, hut circles, surface scatter of 2nd century pot. (2) Cropmark of pit alignment, enclosures on the same line, hut circles, surface scatter of Romano-British pot.

Nthants SMR record no. 2040; RCHM(E) 1979: 49, sites 16, 17

ECTON **SP 8363** **Sett?** **Roman**

Cropmark of rectangular enclosure, adjacent finds of Romano-British pot.

RCHM(E) 1979: 49, site 16

MEARS ASHBY **SP 8366** **Kiln** **AD 150-200**

Kiln debris and wasters (grey ware poppy-head beakers, burnished bowls, cooking pots and jars) seen during development. Late 2nd century production.

Nthants SMR record no. 1994; Johnston 1969; Swan 1984: fiche 537

NEWTON ON TRENT **SP 8374** **Kiln** **AD 150-200**

Two kilns found during development. No associated buildings were seen. Kiln 1 contained grey ware; kiln 2 contained grey ware and loom weights. Similar to Lea, Knaith and Torksey kilns.

Page (ed.) 1984: 100-102.

DRAYTON Villa I **SP 8393** **Sett** **Late Iron Age-early Saxon**

(1) Villa found, with expansion in the 2nd century onto nearby land. (2) Late Iron Age, Roman and early Saxon settlement. Finds include late 1st century samian.

Leics SMR record no. 17.1978, A12.1986; R. Pollard pers. comm.

EYE BROOK RESERVOIR **SP 8395** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A61.1961

RAVENSTONE **SP 8451** **Villa** **Roman**

Indistinct cropmark of several rectilinear enclosures. Surface finds include Romano-British pot, roof tile, pebbles, over a large area. Part of a bath house uncovered, with an apsidal niche of the caldarium.

Bucks SMR record no. 1112, 1113

YARDLEY HASTINGS **SP 8453** **Pot** **AD 300-400**

Numerous large 4th century sherds and possible remains of a Roman road seen in 1940s ploughed field.

RCHM(E) 1979: 183, site 19

DENTON **SP 8457** **Sett?** **Roman**

Cropmark of a track, and adjacent scatter of Roman pot and quern found.

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8; RCHM(E) 1979: 32

DENTON **SP 8458** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Surface collection of Iron Age and Roman pot, bronze bracelet, quern, and dark patches of soil

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8; RCHM(E) 1979: 32

EARLS BARTON **SP 8462** **Sett, Building (stone)** **Late Iron Age, early Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Extensive cropmark complex, with pit alignments, enclosures, hut circles and tracks. Excavation. Phase i: early-mid 1st century AD enclosure cut (part of a larger field system), containing 1 rectangular and 2 circular buildings. ii) 2nd-3rd centuries. Stone-founded rectangular building (13m x 9m). Embellished with a compacted clay-floor verandah. Contemporary with a stone-founded circular building (c. 8m diameter), with a gravelled floor and hearth. Further stone buildings implied from the cropmarks.

(2) Cropmarks associated with late Iron Age and early Romano-British pot. Development cut through pits & ditches containing pot, stone tiles.

Site 1: RCHM(E) 1979: 41, site 7; Grew (ed.) 1981: 341; site 2: Hall & Hutchings 1972: 13.

MEARS ASHBY **SP 8466** **Sett, Metalworking** **Roman**

Cropmark of a double-ditched enclosure and track to the east. Surface scatter of pot (samian, grey ware), limestone rubble, coin, small oven, furnace, iron slag.

Nthants SMR record no. 1977; RCHM(E) 1979: 108, site 6e

RUSHTON **SP 8483** **Kiln** **Roman**

Surface scatter of pot, coins, kiln.

Nthants SMR record no. 3961

COTTINGHAM **SP 8490** **Sett, Metalworking?** **Roman**

Corn dryer excavated. Nearby, a scatter of iron slag and Roman pot was found during development.

Nthants SMR record no. 1268

BRINGHURST CHURCH **SP 8492** **Villa** **AD 100-?**

Earliest pot is mid 2nd century; no further information.

Leics SMR M9906.1986; R. Pollard pers. comm.

RUSHTON **SP 8483** **Kiln** **Roman**

Found during fieldwalking in the 1960s.

Swan 1984: fiche 542.

FIVE ACRES **SP 8493** **Sett** **Roman**

No details on the first settlement. Other site was indicated by a scatter of pot (including grey ware and colour coats) and 2nd century coin found during field walking. Several sites indicated in this area.

Leics SMR, under Great Easton; May (ed.) 1962: 10

WESTON UNDERWOOD **SP 8552** **Pot** **AD 300-400**

Four sites found in this area.

(1) Much 4th century pot found (coarse wares, NVCC, colander) and an early Phase D coin.

(2) Surface scatter of limestone rubble, and some Romano-British pot.

(3) Surface scatter of Belgic-type and Romano-British pot.

(4) Surface scatter of much pot, particularly 4th century, covering 1ha (coarse wares, NVCC, NVGW, colander), bronze issue of Urbs Roma.

1: Bucks SMR record no. 4542; 2: Bucks SMR record no. 4543; 3: Bucks SMR record no. 4726; 4: Hollowell (ed.) 1971: 19-20

YARDLEY HASTINGS **SP 8554** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of early Romano-British pot and a quern found (more pottery to the south-east).

RCHM(E) 1979: 183, site 17

YARDLEY HASTINGS **SP 8555** **Sett** **late Iron Age, Roman**

Cropmark of several overlapping enclosures. Surface finds of mostly late Iron Age and some Romano-British pot, large stones and a saddle quern. Further scatter of 1st century pot (including samian), quern, stone to the north-west, and more pot (mainly grey ware, some samian) to the north.

RCHM(E) 1979: 183, site 16

CASTLE ASHBY **SP 8557** **Sett, Metalworking?** **Iron Age, 1st century AD**

Two sites indicated. (1) Scatter of Iron Age and Belgic-type pot, stone rubble and a little iron slag. (2) Surface scatter of pot (including samian, colour coat), tiles, stone rubble, single quern fragment.

1: Brown (ed.) 1971b: 3; 2: RCHM(E) 1979: 183, site 10

CASTLE ASHBY **SP 8558** **Sett, Metalworking?** **Roman**

Scatter of Iron Age and Romano-British pot (grey ware, calcite-gritted, colour coat), stone rubble and iron slag.

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 3

CASTLE ASHBY **SP 8560** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa. Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, limestone rubble, roof tile, tesserae, querns, coins (Tetricus I, Theodora). Later excavated, uncovering an elaborate building.

Nthants SMR record no. 3572; Brown (ed.) 1971b: 3

EARLS BARTON **SP 8562** **Sett** **Roman**

Ditches containing colour coat, grey ware, some tile exposed during development.

RCHM(E) 1979: 41, site 12

EARLS BARTON **SP 8563** **Sett** **Middle Iron Age, Roman**

Two sites found, both showing as pits and ditches, containing middle Iron Age and Roman pot.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 2, Bt.1, Bt.2.

STATION ROAD **SP 8563** **Kiln?** **Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 3740

MEARS ASHBY **SP 8565** **Villa?** **Roman**

Cropmark of enclosures. Surface scatter of limestone rubble, building tile, tesserae, pot (grey ware, colour coat, samian), quernstone. Antoninianus of Gallienus found nearby.

Brown (ed.) 1978: 181; RCHM(E) 1979: 108

WILBY **SP 8567** **Pot** **Roman**

Surface scatter of several grey ware and one colour coat sherds.

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 25

RUSHTON **SP 8583** **Sett** **Late Iron Age-AD 40**

Late Iron Age settlement, occupied to the early 1st century AD. Enclosure ditch excavated only.

Jackson 1976

MIDDLETON **SP 8587** **Sett** **c. AD 100-300**

Ditches and pits uncovered, and 2nd-3rd century pot nearby.

Brown (ed.) 1974a

WESTON UNDERWOOD **SP 8650** **Sett** **Roman**

Old record of tiles, Romano-British pot and stone rubble.

Bucks SMR record no. 1886

WESTON UNDERWOOD **SP 8652** **Sett** **Roman**

Finds from this general area include pot (mostly coarse, some NV), roof and flue tile (shelly), coins of the House of Constantine, part of a bronze bowl. Metal detecting finds: 17 bronze brooches (from the conquest period and later), bronze bracelet, finger ring.

Bucks SMR record no. 1115

YARDLEY HASTINGS **SP 8655** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Cropmark of enclosures and linear feature. Surface scatter of Iron Age and Romano-British pot.

RCHM(E) 1979: 184, site 21

WILBY **SP 8667** **Building?** **Roman**

Dwarf column shaft found, associated with burnt soil, on ploughed field. Probably more masonry to be found.

Brown (ed.) 1971: 37; Woodfield 1978: 77.

WELLINGBOROUGH **SP 8669** **Sett** **Iron Age-Roman**

Scatter of stone rubble, Iron Age, Belgic type and Romano-British pot (Ecton coarse wares, NVCC, samian).

Brown (ed.) 1972b: 8-9

GREAT HARROWDEN **SP 8670** **Sett** **Roman**

Complex of rectangular and irregular enclosures. Surface collection of much stone rubble, tiles, Romano-British pot.

RCHM(E) 1979: 79, site 3.

ISHAM **SP 8673** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Network of rectilinear and irregular enclosures, earlier pit alignments (on a different line), Iron Age and Romano-British pot.

RCHM(E) 1979: 99, site 1

KETTERING **SP 8678** **Metalworking** **Roman**

1864 observation: iron slag, furnace, metal object

Nthants SMR record no. 3802

NEWTON **SP 8683** **Metalworking** **Roman**

Finds: Roman pot, iron slag.

Nthants SMR record no. 3927

GREAT OAKLEY **SP 8686** **Sett** **AD 200-400**

Pits seen during development. Contained an iron mattock, tanged spearhead, iron ferrule, animal bones, 3rd-4th century pottery.

Brown (ed.) 1977a

CASTLE INN **SP 8693** **Quern** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Great Easton

YARDLEY HASTINGS **SP 8755** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot (mostly grey ware, some samian), limestone rubble, roof tile, iron fragments, coins (1 of Nero, one 3rd century).

Hollowell (ed.) 1971: 19; RCHM(E) 1979: 183, site 15

YARDLEY HASTINGS **SP 8756** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and stone rubble. (2) Surface scatter of pot (mainly grey ware and calcite-gritted, some samian), stone rubble.

1: Hollowell (ed.) 1971: 19; RCHM(E) 1979: 183, site 13; 2: RCHM(E) 1979: 183, site 12

YARDLEY HASTINGS **SP 8757** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, note of a well and coin of Hadrian.

RCHM(E) 1979: 183, site 11

YARDLEY HASTINGS **SP 8758** **Sett** **Late Iron Age, Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Surface scatter of Romano-British debris. (2) Late Iron Age and Roman pot, kiln bars associated with pits and ditches; a well was excavated in 1968 (Romano-British pot and animal bones).

1: RCHM(E) 1979: 183, site 8; 2: Nthants SMR record no. 3299; RCHM(E) 1979: 183, site 9; Swan 1984: fiche 551

YARDLEY HASTINGS **SP 8759** **Pot** **Roman**

Note of Romano-British pot (grey ware and colour coat) from this area.

Hollowell (ed.) 1971: 19; RCHM(E) 1979: 183, site 7

WEST GRENDON **SP 8761** **Kiln** **Roman**

Cropmark of an enclosure; topsoil stripping uncovered a Bronze Age barrow cemetery, pre-Belgic (type) round house and enclosure. Early Roman kilns found during watching brief over known IAB and Roman settlement. Three were excavated in 1974-5. Products were orange wares (storage jars, lidded jars, bowls) and grey ware (Gallo-Belgic type platters, jars, bowls). Evidence for tile production and occupation too. The area was cleared in the 2nd century.

Nthants SMR record no. 3549; Hall & Nickerson 1966: 3, G.1; Brown (ed.) 1975a: 150-1; RCHM(E) 1979: 53, site 6; Swan 1984: fiche 521-2

GREAT DODDINGTON **SP 8763** **Sett, Villa?** **c. AD 300-400**

Cropmark of rectangular (one with 5 rooms, traces of others) and circular buildings (3 total) in a double-ditched enclosure. Surface scatter of pot (mainly 4th century), tile, tesserae, limestone rubble.

Nthants SMR record no. 3546; St Joseph 1961: 134; RCHM(E) 1979: 38, site 5

WELLINGBOROUGH **SP 8767** **Kiln, Sett** **Iron Age, AD 50-300**

Two sites found. (1) Settlement excavated prior to development. Six pot kilns and debris of more found, associated with (shelly ware) storage jars, mortaria, roof and floor tiles. Production started in the mid 2nd century, and lasted for approximately 100 years.

(2) Several enclosures cut in the Iron Age, some filled around the end of the 1st century, others used to the mid 3rd century. Pottery production in the 1st century AD, continuing beyond the conquest: 5 kilns, producing Belgic-type wares (sporadic production only). 2nd century stone-founded building, T-shaped corn drying oven and lime kilns to the south. One ditch contained a quern, glass bead, brooch, with copper alloy slag in the top layer. A little iron slag came from a dump in a water channel (smelting a later activity?) Animals represented: cattle, sheep (both killed in maturity, probably for meat), pig, horse, dog.

(1) Wilson (ed.) 1970: 288; Brown (ed.) 1972b: 33-7; (2) Nthants SMR record no. 3783; Foster et al 1977; Swan 1984: fiche 550

WELLINGBOROUGH **SP 8768** **Sett, Kiln** **AD 30-130**

Settlement uncovered during quarrying. Middle Iron Age and Roman pot, ditches covering at least 20a/9.1ha. Three phases. i) (early-mid 1st century AD) ditch associated with Belgic type pot (storage jars). ii) (mid 1st century AD) new ditches cut on different alignments. Some pottery production identified. Other finds include a sherd of Claudio-Neronian samian, coin of Cunobelin and a bronze brooch. iii) (late 1st-early 2nd centuries) ditches cut, associated with pre-Flavian samian, wider range of Romano-British pot (including a poppy-head beaker, flagon). Site was abandoned by the early 2nd century. A single pot kiln and compacted pebble floor (associated with nails, 2 bronze brooches, building stone) probably belong to phase iii.

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 27, 1972b: 33-7; Swan 1984: fiche 550

GREAT HARROWDEN **SP 8770** **Pot** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Surface scatter of Roman pot, with Iron Age pot nearby.

(2) Extensive cropmark complex, of enclosures leading off at least 2 droves/tracks. The western section consists of a series of joined enclosures and overlapping hut circles; surface finds of Romano-British and Medieval pot, and Iron Age pot found just to the south. Romano-British pot (including Black Burnished, shelly ware), roof tiles found over the rest of the cropmarks.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 3820; 2: Hollowell 1971: plate 8; RCHM(E) 1979: 80, site 7

ISHAM **SP 8773** **Pot** **Roman**

Dense scatter of Romano-British pottery.

RCHM(E) 1979: 100, site 3

KETTERING **SP 8779** **Kiln** **Roman**

Burnt areas and kiln debris found, with much colour coat. A figured mould for decorating pots was also found (salvage finds in 193(8).

Nthants SMR record no. 3783; Swan 1984: fiche 535.

KETTERING **SP 8780** **Small Town** **Roman**

Building: quarrying uncovered 4 wells, pot, building debris, kilns (clamps), iron working, coins. Finds include wells, buildings, possible villa, coin moulds, over 500 coins, weights, bronze jewellery, glass jug, inhumations in lime and lead coffins.

Nthants SMR record no. 3957; Brown (ed.) 1974: 86-101; Swan 1984: fiche 535-6.

BLACKMORE **SP 8782** **Sett** **Belgic-Roman**

Six sites found. (1) Cropmark: enclosure, drove, ring ditch, building. Surface scatter of pot (samian), tile, wall plaster, much building debris, 3 coin moulds, coins.

(2) Ditches containing early Romano-British pot and some kiln furniture seen during quarrying.

(3) Ditches, pits containing Belgic type and early Roman pottery seen during ironstone extraction.

(4) Features seen during ironstone extraction: smelting furnace, small bowl of clay (bowl furnace?).

(5) Two pits, containing slag and burnt clay (hearth lining) seen in quarry.

(6) Features uncovered during ironstone extraction: burnt patches associated with Belgic type and 1st century Roman pot.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 2907; 2: Brown (ed.) 1973a: 6; 3-6: Brown (ed.) 1974a

EMBERTON **SP 8850** **Sett** **AD 100-400?**

Soilmark of enclosure complex. Finds during development: 4 circular stone-lined wells, ditches (cut from the mid 1st century AD, possible kiln wasters). Wells: i) fill contained 1st-2nd century pot, relief of Mercury (native style, c. 35cm high, wearing a tunic under his cloak, but also wears a winged hat and holds a purse and staff); ii) 1m diameter, 1.5m deep, fill contained much cattle bone, leather child's sandal, some fine pot. General records for the site: colour coat (including a Rhenish beaker), mortaria (some from Oxfordshire), grey ware, shelly ware, calcite-gritted ware, some 2nd century samian, piece of molten iron, bronze brooch, ligula, iron bucket handle, several querns.

Bucks SMR record no. 1151

OLNEY ASHFURLONG **SP 8853** **Pot** **Roman**

Surface collection of c. 100 sherds of Romano-British pot.

Bucks SMR record no. 1729

EASTON MAUDIT **SP 8857** **Sett** **Roman**

Iron Age and Romano-British pot and large stones seen during development. Possibly two sites in this area.

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8

GRENDON **SP 8859** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Roman pot and some building stone.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, G.7.

GRENDON **SP 8860** **Sett** **c. AD 300-400**

Middle Iron Age pottery, roof tiles and 4th century timber and daub building found; some Saxon pot tentatively identified.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, G.10; Hollowell 1971: 12-13

WOLLASTON **SP 8863** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building stone.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 6, W.15.

GREAT DODDINGTON **SP 8864** **Sett** **c. AD 100-200**

Finds recovered during development: 34 Romano-British sherds (grey ware, shelly ware, a little colour coat, mainly 2nd century), Medieval pot and ceramic tiles. Saxon pot also found in quantity.

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 20

ISHAM **SP 8873** **Villa?** **Roman**

Development revealed two ditches, containing tiles, tesserae, stone rubble, Romano-British pot (including samian), animal bones.

RCHM(E) 1979: 100, site 2

KETTERING **SP 8878** **Sett** **Iron Age-Roman**

Settlement. Excavation: stone-founded building, ring ditch, corn dryer (carbonised wheat and colour coat pot in the stoke-hole), pot kiln (late 1st-early 2nd centuries, shelly ware pots and jars), inhumation. Iron Age, pre-conquest and Roman occupation.

Nthants SMR record no. 3780, 3781; Wilson (ed.) 1974: 434; Swan 1984: fiche 535

WEEKLEY **SK 8881** **Sett** **late Iron Age-AD 175**

Quarrying uncovered a late Iron Age and Roman settlement. Three phases. (1) series of enclosures cut, associated with post-hole round huts. Some iron and pottery production (shelly jars) took place. Finds: pot from the Lizard Peninsula, largest collection of La Tene pottery in the county, spear heads, clay slingshots, quern. (2) early 1st century AD. A new enclosure was cut, and pottery production continued. Some round huts were built. Around 40 AD an elaborate gateway was placed in one enclosure, and repaired at least once. Finds: 1st century AD brooches, grey ware, Rushden pot, storage jars. (3) to end 2nd century. Settlement continued, with emphasis on pottery production (14 kilns uncovered, far more implied). Two fabrics: grog-tempered Boulder Clay storage jars (some copies of Gallo-Belgic types), shell-tempered Upper Estuarine Clay channel-rimmed jars. Finds: a little Claudio-Neronian to 2nd century samian, mostly grey ware (storage and cooking jars), oxidised sandy ware (jars, bowls, some flagons), white ware mortaria, 2 brooches, 1 part-finished brooch, crucible. Animal bones for the whole site: late Iron Age profile was dominated by sheep, slaughtered mostly for meat around 18-24 months, cattle and pig killed at all ages. By the Roman period more cattle were being managed, with evidence for draught animals. In the late 2nd century the settlement was abandoned, as a villa building was placed just to the north (this remains unexcavated). The lime kiln found nearby may have been associated with its construction. This was fired with charcoal of twigs of beech, poplar, oak, hazel and hawthorn-type.

Nthants SMR record no. 3910; Brown (ed.) Jackson 1973; Swan 1984: fiche 545-9; Jackson & Dix 1987

GREAT OAKLEY **SP 8886** **Sett** **c. AD 60-100**

Finds during development: buildings fronting an east-west track (slight wear only). One timber round house excavated (4.5m-5m diam.), associated with 3 infant burials. Probably post-conquest. Replaced by an aisled barn (c. 34.5m x 12.5m, double row of post-holes), timber superstructure. Set up in the late 1st century.

Meadows (ed.) 1992b

SEATON **SP 8898** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Seaton

OLNEY ASHFURLONG **SP 8952** **Sett** **AD 50-400**

Six sites:

(1) Loosely scattered cropmarks of enclosures seen. Surface finds include 2nd-4th century pot, stone rubble, tile.

(2) Cropmark of a Roman road (Viatores road 17(5) seen. 1958 development uncovered stone walls, and later finds of Romano-British coarse wares imply a Roman date. Small figure of Mercury, in bronze, was found, with much Roman pottery, coins and later finds

(3) Cropmark of a drove. Surface finds: pot (calcite-gritted, colour coat, mortaria, samian), glass pieces, bronze brooch, finger ring, buckle, coins (bronze of Cunobelin, and Roman).

(4) Cropmark of possible enclosure network. Fieldwalking indicated two scatters of building debris, including roof and flue tile, 2nd-4th century pot, quernstone, iron knife, coins of the House of Constantine ((2).

(5) Probable Roman road demolished in the 1955. Cropmark of enclosures, circles and stone buildings. Surface finds indicate extensive settlement (including window glass, wall plaster, small bronze figure of Mercury, iron hippo sandal, clipped coin of Gallienus/Gratian, more coins including one of Cunobelinus, bronze brooches, pin, strap end, tweezers). Rescue excavation uncovered various pits, ditches, two inhumations, traces of two buildings. Occupation from the 1st-3rd centuries. Finds include pot (shelly ware, flavian and later samian, possible NVCC, grey ware), roof tile (shelly ware), animal bone (sheep, cattle), oyster shell.

(6) Extension of site 1133. Cropmarks of enclosures and circles. Surface finds include pot (Belgic type, mortaria, samian), roof and flue tile, querns, nails, iron knife, bronze buckle, finger ring, hook, bone counter, glass beads and more glass fragments, coins. Two walls were seen in 1960, one of which had been demolished in the late 2nd century.

1: Bucks SMR record no. 1128; 2: Bucks SMR record no. 1129; 3: Bucks SMR record no. 1130; 4: Bucks SMR record no. 1132; (5) Bucks SMR record no. 1133; 6: Bucks SMR record no. 1134

PAVENHAM **SP 8955** **Building (stone, tiled)** **Roman**

Roof tile (Roman), limestone debris.

Beds SMR record no. 11957

EASTON MAUDIT **SP 8956** **Sett** **Roman**

Spread of Roman pot, tile, dark areas of soil and a quernstone found.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 3, E.8.

EASTON MAUDIT **SP 8958** **Villa** **Roman**

Surface scatter of pot, tesserae, building stone. 1989 excavation: main range stone building, flooring, tesserae, pits.

Nthants SMR record no. 3278; Hall & Nickerson 1966: 3, E.6.

BOZEAT **SP 8959** **Building (stone)** **c. AD 100-220**

Rescue excavation of a stone-founded circular building. Selective storage of finds. 1st and 2nd century ditches found, stone-founded structure probably set up in the 2nd century. Foundations were very big, and an internal arrangement of 4 post-pads is unusual. Internally divided into 2 small and 1 large room. Probably a thatched roof. Robbed in the early 3rd century. Finds include 2 pre-structure brooches, 2 iron styli, pot (mostly storage jars, jars and bowls, 8 sherds of Antonine samian).

Hall & Nickerson 1970; Meadows 1992a: 77-82.

BOZEAT **SP 8960** **Pot** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 3, B.1.

GRENDON **SP 8961** **Sett** **Roman**

Settlement covering almost 1ha identified by scatter of building stone and Roman pot.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 3-5, G.2.

WOLLASTON **SP 8962** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Cropmark of an enclosure complex (one main enclosure), cut by various ditches. Light surface scatter of Iron Age and Romano-British pot.

RCHM(E) 1979: 180, site 24

WOLLASTON **SP 8963** **Sett** **Roman**

Three sites: (1) Light scatter of Romano-British pot and stone rubble. (2) Scatter of Roman pot. (3) Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and some building stone.

1: RCHM(E) 1979: 178, site 14; 2: Hall & Nickerson 1966: 6, W.4; RCHM(E) 1979: 178, site 16; 3: Hall & Nickerson 1966: 6, W.14; RCHM(E) 1979: 178, site 15

WELLINGBOROUGH **SP 8969** **Sett** **late Iron Age-early Roman**

Site found during development. Various ditches were associated with late Iron Age, Belgic-type and early Roman pot, and some ovens (not kilns).

Brown (ed.) 1972b: 8-9

BURTON LATIMER **SP 8974** **Sett** **Roman**

Features noted during development: numerous ditches, clay-lined pits, patchy stone foundations, pottery (Belgic type bowls, cooking pots, mortaria with painted flanges).

Beds SMR, under Burton Latimer

WARKTON **SP 8980** **Villa?** **Roman**

Possible villa: stone area, building debris. Possibly a simple stone building alone.

Nthants SMR record no. 3902

GEDDINGTON **SP 8982** **Pot** **Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 3943

OAKLEY **SP 8986** **Sett, Building (stone, tiled)**

Surface scatter of much Romano-British pot (mostly late Roman, including shell-gritted ware, colour coat), limestone rubble, roof tile and slates, querns.

Brown (ed.) 1976a: 193; Grew (ed.) 1980: 372

CORBY **SP 8988** **Find** **Portable Eagle**

Random find of a bronze object in the form of an eagle on a globe.

Green 1976: 1980.

GRETTON **SP 8992** **Metalworking?** **Roman?**

Large mounds of slag found, though no Romano-British pot.

Brown (ed.) 1971a: 19

CLIFTON REYNES **SP 9051** **Sett, Burial** **late Iron Age-Roman**

Reports of features in limestone quarry. Ditches and pits containing late Iron Age and Romano-British pot recorded (mostly calcite gritted). Cremation cemetery in use in the early 1st century AD was also found.

Bucks SMR record no. 1276

LAVENDON **SP 9052** **Sett** **Roman, AD 170-400**

Two settlements found. (1) A little Romano-British pot (including an amphora), tile and a coin of Carausius found. (2) Surface scatter of building debris, including roof tile (ceramic and slate), much late 2nd-4th century pot (mostly shelly ware), coins (Antoninus, Carausius).

1: Bucks SMR record no. 1283; 2: Bucks SMR record no. 1950

LAVENDON **SP 9054** **Villa** **Roman**

Large spread of Roman building stone, hypocaust tile, pot, covering several acres. Soil mark of a large villa building and rectangular enclosure. Surface finds of Belgic-type and Romano-British pot (mostly shelly ware, a little grey ware, oxidised and samian), roof, flue and decorated square tiles (shelly ware), wall plaster, possible kiln debris, bracelets, finger rings, chain, possible bronze mirror, coins (Carausius, Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus). Kiln debris found nearby, though may not be Roman.

Bucks SMR record no. 1284, 1947; Hall & Nickerson 1966: L.7

BOZEAT **SP 9058** **Sett, Kiln** **3rd century AD; Saxon**

Settlement. Two stone buildings, pot kiln and inhumation uncovered during development. Roman to early Saxon settlement. Three phases: i) settlement, 3 kilns excavated; ii) 3rd century AD. Late 1st century 3 updraught kilns, producing large coarse jars, bowls and platters in a shell-gritted fabric. They were rebuilt several times. iii) In the later 3rd century the site was levelled, and an extensive farmstead developed. Three rectangular buildings (one with painted wall plaster), 2 circular

buildings excavated. All associated with domestic occupation. Saxon inhumation burials (not continued occupation).

Nthants SMR record no. 3268; Wilson (ed.) 1969: 219-20; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 13; Swan 1984: fiche 514; 2.

STRIXTON **SP 9061** **Pot** **c. AD 30-Roman**

Surface scatter of Belgic type and Romano-British pot.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 6, S.8.

WOLLASTON **SP 9062** **Villa** **AD 100-400**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, tile, stone. 1984 find of extensive network of 2nd-4th century ditches, eaves-drip gully of a round house, a T-shaped corn-drying oven, and a badly damaged 3rd-4th centuries bath-house. Settlement debris, with Romano-British and some Medieval pot found nearby.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 6, W.3; RCHM(E) 1979: 180, site 30; Frere (ed.) 1985: 288

WOLLASTON **SP 9063** **Sett** **c. AD 50-70**

Ditches containing late Belgic type pot found.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 6, W.16.

WOLLASTON **SP 9064** **Sett, Villa** **Roman**

Villa and two settlements found. (1) Cropmark of the villa shows a corridor villa with projecting rooms at both ends. Surface scatter of roof and flue tile, brick, painted wall plaster, tesserae, limestone rubble, pot, kiln bars, small bronze bell, iron lock fragments.

(2) Cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure (subdivided), and possible round huts. Surface collection of a few Romano-British sherds and limestone rubble.

(3) Cropmark of a double-ditched trackway and traces of enclosures. Fieldwalking identified a patch of charcoal associated with burnt pebbles and Romano-British pot.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 3229; St Joseph 1961: 134; Hall & Nickerson 1966: 6, W.1; RCHM(E) 1979: 176, site 2; 2: RCHM(E) 1979: 177, site 4; 3: RCHM(E) 1979: 177, site 5

WOLLASTON **SP 9065** **Kiln** **Roman**

Kiln bars found near the villa.

Swan 1984: fiche 551.

GEDDINGTON **SP 9085** **Sett** **c. AD 60-100**

Fieldwalking recovered limestone rubble, pebbles, late 1st century pot and a quern from dark patches of soil.

Brown (ed.) 1975a

CORBY **SP 9089** **Small town/Kilns** **Roman**

At least two kilns found in the large settlement (during ironstone quarrying at the beginning of the 20th century).

Nthants SMR record no. 2564; Swan 1984: fiche 518.

GRETTON, Park Lodge **SP 9094** **Sett, Metalworking** **Roman**

Rescue excavation uncovered ditches, Roman pot, only 1 shaft furnace, channel hearths, much iron slag.

Nthants SMR record no. 3065p; Jackson 1979

WOLLASTON **SP 9132** **Building (timber)** **c. AD 70-130**

Timber-built round hut seen during development. Walls of wattle-and-daub, c. 12m diameter, with a hearth near the centre. Several shallow pits around the hut contained late 1st-early 2nd century pot.

C.B.A. Grp 9 Newsletter 1972 ii: 14; RCHM(E) 1979: 180, site 26

PODINGTON **SP 9134** **Religious** **Roman**

Find of a bronze soldier, 75mm tall, possible votive. Legs apart, to accommodate a (lost) horse.

Beds SMR record no. 2654; BAJ vi, 1971: 87.

NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE **SP 9151** **Villa?** **Roman**

Cropmark of an enclosure. Surface finds indicate a building: discrete patch of stone rubble, roof and hypocaust tile, 2nd-4th century pot (including samian, NVGW, calcite-gritted ware), one coin.

Bucks SMR record no. 1953.

LAVENDON **SP 9154** **Sett, Building (tiled)** **Roman**

Surface scatter of much Romano-British pot (grey ware, Harrold type shelly ware, some samian), much roof tile (including a piece painted red).

Bucks SMR record no. 1952

HARROLD **SP 9156** **Sett, Metalworking** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Surface scatter of Roman pot, hearths, iron smelting slag. (2) Scatter of Romano-British pot.

1: Beds SMR record no. 832; Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, Hd.7; 2: Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, Hd.3.

BOZEAT **SP 9158** **Kiln** **Iron Age, Roman**

Iron Age and Roman period kilns, burnt area.

Nthants SMR record no. 3258.

BOZEAT **SP 9160** **Sett, Building (stone)** **Roman**

Spread of building stone and Roman pot.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 3, B.15.

PODINGTON **SP 9164** **Find** **Bronze Horse & Rider** **See appendix D**

IRCHESTER **SP 9166** **Small town** **late Iron Age-AD 420?**

Cropmark of small town, extra-mural suburbs. Possible river crossing to the north. Hoard of bronze bowls, stone-lined wells, building over the rampart may be 5th century. A sherd of locally produced buff-ware storage jar was inscribed in cursive latin: '...]FIICI[.../...]RI[.../...]NTIRIO/...]RICO FILIVS/I]NFIIRAS FIICII', indicating that the son ...rico made the lower load of the kiln.

Nthants SMR record no. 1641; Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, I.1; Wilson (ed.) 1967: 209

WELLINGBOROUGH **SP 9169** **Pot** **Roman**

RCHM(E) 1979: 169, site 25

CRANFORD **SP 9176** **Sett** **Roman**

Settlement: discrete scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris.

Brown (ed.) 1974a

STANION **SP 9185** **Sett** **AD 50-100**

Scatter of 1st century Romano-British pot and 6 quern fragments.

Brown (ed.) 1978a: 182

GRETTON **SP 9192** **Kiln** **AD 100-300**

Random collection of pot (2nd-3rd century, mostly grey ware, some samian, colour coat, mortaria), kiln debris (wasters, burnt clay).

Nthants SMR record no. 3064; Brown (ed.) 1971b: 19; Swan 1984: fiche 522

COLD BRAFIELD **SP 9252** **Sett** **later? Roman**

Building (stone, tiled). Cropmarks of a possible building. Surface scatter of much Romano-British pot (including samian), roof tiles, building debris, four 4th century coins.

Nthants SMR record no. 1280

LAVENDON **SP 9254** **Sett** **Roman**

Spread of Roman pot, tile.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, L.3.

HARROLD **SP 9255** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Roman pot, stone, tile.

Beds SMR record no. 4428; Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, Hd.5.

HARROLD **SP 9257** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Roman pot and pebbles over patches of dark soil.

Beds SMR record no. 842; Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, Hd.18.

HARROLD **SP 9259** **Sett** **early Roman**

Surface scatter of early Romano-British pot over patches of dark soil.

Beds SMR record no. 840; Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, Hd.16.

BOZEAT **SP 9260** **Sett** **Roman**

Settlement debris: Roman pot, pebbles, limestone rubble and quern found.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 2, B.7.

WOLLASTON **SP 9261** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, a patch of stone, and quernstone.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 6, W.5; RCHM(E) 1979: 180, site 28

WELLINGBOROUGH **SP 9270** **Sett** **Roman**

Extensive spread of stone rubble and Romano-British pot.

RCHM(E) 1979: 169, site 22

FINEDON **SP 9271** **Sett** **Roman**

Three sites found. (1) Scatter of Romano-British pot, patches of pebble and stone rubble, covering c. 5 acres. (2) Building debris, associated with Romano-British pot (grey ware, colour coat). (3) Spread of limestone rubble and Romano-British pot.

1: Hall & Hutchings 1972: 13; 2: Hall & Hutchings 1972: 13; Brown (ed.) 1973a: 6; 3: RCHM(E) 1979: 169, site 23

FINEDON **SP 9280** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot and limestone rubble; earthwork of possible Roman feature (pond?) Cropmark of a small enclosure just to the west.

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 8; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 13; Brown (ed.) 1973a: 6

BRIGSTOCK **SP 9283** **Sett, Metalworking?** **Roman**

Much coarse Romano-British pot, numerous quern stones found, supposedly associated with charcoal grinding for smelting ironstone.

Hall 1982

BRIGSTOCK **SP 9285** **Sett** **late Iron Age, Roman**

Part of a late Iron Age/early Roman quern, pre-conquest pottery and a sherd of Romano-British found while digging a slurry pit.

Brown (ed.) 1971: 6-7

WELDON **SP 9289** **Villa** **c. AD 70-360?**

Finds include main range, mosaic, out buildings, barn, iron working, furnaces. Three phases of the main range: i) late 1st-2nd century timber structure; ii) 2nd century stone-founded rectangular building, demolished c. AD 200, and adjacent round building (initially for threshing? small iron smelting furnace and thick spread of slag); iii) stone-founded corridor building, with an apsidal room (NW extension added in the 4th century), attached to (originally free-standing) bath house. Several mosaics found. NE side consisted of a phase ii stone-founded barn (carbonised grain in the floor), the SW side of at least one stone-founded building (possibly phase ii). Finds include a mid 4th century coin hoard (230), containing very few copies.

Nthants SMR record no. 2657; Taylor (ed.) 1954: 93-5, 1955: 135, 1956: 131

GRETTON **SP 9292** **Sett** **c. AD 40-100**

Settlement features uncovered during development: two ditches associated with mid-late 1st century pot.

Frere (ed.) 1988: 452

BULWICK **SP 9293** **Sett, Metalworking** **Roman**

Two settlements found. (1) Rescue excavation noted features, though only the bottoms were preserved: quarry pits (for clay kiln lining, and ironstone) hearth, shaft furnaces ((4), 2 rows of channel hearths, iron slag, burning. Roman pot was associated only with smelting slag found to the south-east. Further metal and lime production taking place c.1km to the south-east.

(2) Settlement. Rescue excavation of ditches, hearth, furnace, 11 channel hearths, aligned in groups, iron slag. Possibly Roman.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 3060; Jackson 1970; Jackson 1979; 2: Nthants SMR record no. 3061; Jackson 1979

HARRINGWORTH **SP 9295** **Metalworking** **Roman**

Roman ditch, iron smelting furnace.

Nthants S. M.R. 3078

HARRINGWORTH **SP 9296** **Sett, Metalworking** **Iron Age, Roman**

Extensive Romano-British iron smelting debris seen during ironstone extraction: several smelting furnaces, much slag, Iron Age and Romano-British pot.

Nthants SMR record no. 3078; Brown (ed.) 1973a: 6; Brown (ed.) 1974a

HARROLD LODGE FM **SP 9355** **Sett, Pottery** **AD 50-400**

Mid 1st-4th centuries settlement. Mid 1st century kilns associated with pink shelly vessels excavated. 2nd century drying kiln was found (cooking pots, bowls, jars, all shelly ware). Most kilns dated to the 4th century (pink shell-gritted fabric, in a variety of forms, including tile). Finds from this site include building rubble, tile, iron spearhead, bronze bracelets, spoon, bone pin, coins (Phase A: 8; Phase B: 14; Phase C: 7; Phase D: 10(4).

Beds SMR record no. 1182; Wilson (ed.) 1969: 220; Wilson (ed.) 1970: 288; Wilson (ed.) 1971: 267; Wilson (ed.) 1972: 327; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 10; Swan 1984: fiche 208-210

IRCHESTER GRANGE **SP 9356** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter covering several acres. Produced Roman period building stone, pot, other finds.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, I.2.

PODINGTON **SP 9362** **Sett** **Roman**

Stone building: tile, stone rubble, pot, stone wall (no tesserae).

Beds SMR record no. 848; Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, P.1.

PODINGTON **SP 9363** **Villa?** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Surface scatter of pot, tegulae, tesserae, building stone. (2) scatter of pot alone.

1: Beds SMR record no. 2650; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 9; 2: Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, P.2.

PODINGTON **SP 9364** **Ford** **Roman?**

Ford - Roman? Paved stretch by old river bed.

Beds SMR record no. 11305

KNUSTON HALL **SP 9366** **Sett?** **Roman**

Cropmark of a rectangular enclosure, associated with Romano-British pot.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14.

WELLINGBOROUGH **SP 9373** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot, limestone rubble, pebbles.

Brown (ed.) 1973a: 6; RCHM(E) 1979: 169, site 24

BRIGSTOCK **SP 9385** **Pot** **Roman**

Much fieldwalking generally carried out around the village.

Foard pers. comm.

BULWICK **SP 9393** **Sett, Kiln, Metalworking** **Roman**

Site recorded briefly during quarrying in 1956-7. Large industrial site producing iron. Also possible pottery kilns. Possible Romano-British iron smelting furnace found nearby. One stone structure (square) was seen.

Nthants SMR record no. 3052, 3053; Jackson 1970: 39-40; Swan 1984: fiche 517.

HARRINGWORTH **SP 9398** **Sett, Building (stone)** **c. AD 70-400?**

Settlement found during ironstone extraction, and extensive iron working to the south-west. Two superimposed stone-founded buildings uncovered: stone founded, timber superstructure, 26.4m x 8.8m (two rooms, not fully uncovered). Overlain by stone-founded, and partly stone-built structure 28m x 12.4m (domestic room, painted plaster walls, at the west end). Further building found to the west, and a ditch on the same line. Finds indicate occupation from the 1st century. Pot was mostly grey ware, oxidised, shelly, one piece of samian, no colour coat. Longer occupation in this area is seen from Iron Age features nearby, and residual pot up to the 4th century.

Nthants SMR record no. 3100; Brown (ed.) 1974a; Brown (ed.) 1978: 181; Jackson 1981

MORCOTT **SP 9399** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of stones and pot.

Leics SMR, under Barrowden

Podington **SP 9433** **Pot** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pottery.

Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, P.3.

CARLTON **SP 9454** **Sett, Metalworking** **AD 50-100**

1st century Roman pot, smelting slag, rectangular enclosure. Two concentrations of finds.

Beds SMR record no. 6795

Carlton **SP 9455** **Villa?** **c. AD 200-400**

Cropmark of enclosures. Surface collection: dressed stone (some burnt), flue and roof tile, pot (3rd-4th century mortaria, grey ware, colour coat, Harrold type storage jars).

Beds SMR record no. 6795

HARROLD **SP 9458** **Building (stone, tiled)** **Roman**

Roman buildings, pot, tile, stretch of herringbone walling.

Beds SMR record no. 6379

PODINGTON **SP 9461** **Pot** **Roman**

Scatter over 1 acre of Romano-British pot (NVCC and other wares). In 1840 a bronze figurine of a soldier was found (no details on the style).

Beds SMR record no. 1969; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 10; Green 1976: 180

Podington **SP 9462** **Sett** **Roman**

Roughly 1 acre of Romano-British debris (pot, stone, pebbles).

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 10.

WYMINGTON **SP 9464** **Building (stone)** **AD 200-300?**

Cropmark of a stone and brick building, 3rd century pot, quern.

Beds SMR record no. 1916

KNUSTON/RUSHDEN **SP 9466** **Sett, Pottery** **c. AD 20-Roman**

Two potteries found. (1) Drainage ditches and round huts of early Iron Age settlement cut by later enclosure network of Belgic and Romano-British settlement. Pottery production in the late Belgic phase. Site in occupation into Roman period.

(2) Three periods of pottery production on this LIA-Early Roman settlement. i) c. AD 20-40. The indigenous group produced hand-made and wheel-thrown forms (Gallo-Belgic type platters, bowls, storage jars, jars). ii) c. AD 45-49. Itinerant potters set up production in this (presumably) deserted settlement. 6 kilns found, mostly surface built, with portable kiln furniture. A wide range of vessels were made, including some colour coats (platters, bowls, jars, beakers, strainers, flasks, double-ended vessels, storage jars). Very well thrown vessels, though relatively poorly fired. Production only took place over at most 1 year. More kilns destroyed by rigg and furrow. iii) c. AD 48-68. After the immigrants moved on, local production resumed, making better versions of the pre-conquest forms (jars, bowls, platters), copying some of the decorative techniques used by the immigrants. Other finds include many querns, slabs (to grind slips), Neolithic stone axes (reused as burnishers), a kick-wheel, bone points and Bronze Age gouge reused by the potters. Increased pottery production was also taking place at Irchester, Hardingstone, and particularly at Harringworth and Weekley.

1: Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14; 2: Nthants SMR record no. 3108; Wilson (ed.) 1973: 322-5; Swan 1984: fiche 533; Woods & Hastings 1984

IRTHLINGBOROUGH **SP 9469** **Sett** **Roman**

Three settlements found, all showing as a concentration of Romano-British pot and limestone. Sites may have been destroyed in the nearby quarry.

Brown (ed.) 1972b: 21; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH **SP 9471** **Sett** **Roman**

Small area produced Romano-British pot (coarse wares, NV), quern.

Brown (ed.) 1972b: 21; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14.

LITTLE ADDINGTON **SP 9473** **Pot** **Iron Age, Roman**

Dark patches of soil associated with mainly Iron Age pot; some Roman sherds too.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 13; RCHM(E) 1975: 3, site 2

GREAT ADDINGTON **SP 9475** **Villa?** **AD 50-400**

Surface scatter of limestone rubble and tile over a 50msq area, 1st-4th centuries pot (grey ware, colour coat, NV).

Nthants SMR record no. 1937

TWYWELL **SP 9477** **Sett** **Roman**

Pit/ditch associated with Romano-British pot (mainly grey ware) seen during quarrying.

Brown (ed.) 1970b: 43-4

Brigstock **SP 9483** **Pot** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot and bone.

Brown (ed.) 1970b: 40.

WAKERLEY **SP 9498** **Sett, Kiln** **100 BC - AD 300, Saxon**

Settlement excavated. Timber-built round huts placed from the 2nd century BC-1st century AD. Iron smelting took place to the south in the late Iron Age and early Roman periods. This part of the site was used to place an aisled barn (11m x 19.8m) in the 2nd century, corn-drying ovens. 3rd century pottery production - 3 kilns excavated. Produced oxidised wares (jars, bowls, mortaria decorated with incised lines and rouletting) and colour coats (jars, bowls, dishes, beakers, plain cooking pots). A Saxon cemetery was placed in the south-west corner of the two enclosures excavated.

Nthants SMR record no. 3097; Brown (ed.) 1970b: 44-5; Wilson (ed.) 1974: 434; Swan 1984: fiche 544; Branigan 1987: 133

TURVEY **SP 9551** **Sett, Metalworking** **Iron Age, Roman**

Scatter of Iron Age and Roman pot, mostly coarse (some samian, colour coat, Black Burnished), possible kiln debris, tile, some smelting slag. Further iron working sites in the immediate vicinity.

Beds SMR record no. 1186; Swan 1984: fiche 212

ODELL **SP 9556** **Sett, Metalworking** **c. 50 BC- 400, Saxon**

(1) Late Iron Age to 4th century settlement. i) c. 50 BC-AD 50. Enclosure cut, recut, with a ditch added in the mid 1st century AD. A small round hut (timber) was placed in the east, associated with several pits. A jar had been placed in the floor of the hut. Two small cemeteries appear to be associated with this phase. ii) late 1st-early 2nd centuries. The field system was altered, and watering holes placed in two (changed to paddocks?) A sequence of timber-built round huts was dated from the 2nd-4th centuries. These were associated with a corn-drying oven (carbonised cereals and legumes found in the stoke-hole), further slight buildings. There was a break in occupation; 6th-7th century wells and other Saxon debris found.

(2) Nearby a settlement was indicated by a spread of Romano-British pot and some slag.

1: Beds SMR record no. 543; Hall & Nickerson 1966: 5, Hd.1; Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 336, 1978: 442-4; Hayfield 1980: 38-9; 2: Hall & Hutchings 1972: 11

WYMINGTON **SP 9563** **Sett, Building (stone, tiled)** **AD 20-400**

Belgic and Roman period settlement: limestone rubble, roof tile, pebbles, dark patches of soil, a little NVCC.

Beds SMR record no. 2759; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 12.

HIGHAM FERRERS **SP 9568** **Building?** **Roman?**

Cropmark of a building.

Nthants SMR record no. 3200

HIGHAM FERRERS **SP 9569** **Small Town** **Roman**

Four concentrations of finds around the small town. (1) Buildings, hearth, inhumation seen during development. (2) Surface find of a limestone abacus, worked in a different style to other Northamptonshire columns. (3) Surface scatter of Roman and ?Iron Age settlement debris. (4) Building, inhumation; no further details.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 3200; 2: Nthants SMR record no. 3201; Woodfield 1978: 77; 3: Nthants SMR record no. 3200; 4: Nthants SMR record no. 3200

CHELVESTON **SP 9570** **Building (stone, tiled)** **Roman**

Two settlements found. (1) Surface scatter of building debris, tile, pot. (2) Finds: roof, floor tile, tesserae, pot, bronze fragments, worked stone.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 1767; 2: Nthants SMR record no. 1770

CROW HILL **SP 9571** **Sett?** **AD 200-400**

Cropmark: two nested rectangular enclosures, entrances, possible circular features, adjacent drove/track. Two round gullies 8-10m in diameter were uncovered. Both had been recut at least once, and were associated with 3rd-4th century pot. Covered with metalling, laid down in the 4th century.

Nthants SMR record no. 5258; Frere (ed.) 1989: 290

ODELL **SP 9658** **Sett, Metalworking** **Roman**

c. 1acre of debris: smelting slag, pot, several stone buildings.

Beds SMR record no. 2675; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 10.

PODINGTON **SP 9662** **Se** **Roman**

Romano-British debris covering 1 acre (pot, pebbles).

Beds SMR record no. 1331; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 10.

WYMINGTON **SP 9664** **Sett** **Roman**

Settlement covering c. 0.9ha: building stone, stone tiles, quern, Roman pot.

Beds SMR record no. 2757; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 12.

HIGHAM **SP 9668** **Sett, Villa?** **Roman**

Three sites found. (1) Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, building stone over 1 acre. (2) Pot found during development. (3) Possible bath house.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 3186; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14; (2) Nthants SMR record no. 3185; 3: Nthants SMR record no. 3212

HIGHAM **SP 9669** **Sett, Burial** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Settlement found during development: building, burnt area and cremation cemetery to the south. (2) Pot found during development.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 3197; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14; 2: Nthants SMR record no. 3183

STANWICK **SP 9670** **Sett** **AD 100-400**

Rubbish pits found, filled with 2nd-4th century debris. Coins of Gallienus and Constantine I.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 15.

LITTLE ADDINGTON **SP 9673** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of irregular enclosures and a ditched track, associated with 3 acres of settlement debris, including building stone and roof tile.

Hollowell 1971: plate 4; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 12; RCHM(E) 1975: 3, site 5.

LITLLE ADDINGTON **SP 9674** **Villa** **Roman**

Cropmark of several buildings, linear ditches. Surface scatter of pot, roof and flue tile, painted wall plaster, tesserae, oyster shells; 50msq platform for buildings. May be correct location of villa reported at SP 9475.

Nthants SMR record no. 1761; RCHM(E) 1975: 3, site 6

WOODFORD **SP 9676** **Building (stone, tile)** **Roman**

Romano-British pot, roof tile, building stone found.

Brown (ed.) 1970b: 45; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 16.

BRIGSTOCK **SP 9685** **Temples** **Horse & Rider/Rattles/Crown**

Two shrines found. Circular shrine: stone-built structure, with Collyweston slate tiled roof. Internal hearths, and numerous pits containing votive offerings of coins, pottery, articulated and jointed animals (sheep/goat, pig, ox), bronze statuettes of horse-and-riders, bronze pole tips (rattles), shale bracelet, finger rings, brooches, beads. The building continued to be used for ritual deposition as it collapsed. The floor contained reused column fragments, millstones, and iron slag.

Polygonal shrine: stone founded, earthen floor. Floor contained several hearths and oven bases, and a few pits with the remains of offered animals. Overlay timber structure. Most finds from the more thoroughly excavated circular shrine.

Further finds outside the shrines include a horse statuette, (bronze) a small female head (bronze), monumental letters (bronze), further decorative pole rattles, bronze feathers from a head-dress, more socketed arrowheads, a trident (225mm long), a key, axe/hammer, nails, bone gaming counter, glass vessels and beads. A total of 3 horse-and rider figurines and a horse have been found at Brigstock.

Wilson (ed.) 1962: 173-4; Greenfield 1963; Wilson (ed.) 1971: 266; Green 1976: 181.

BRIGSTOCK **SP 9785** **Sett, Religious** **Roman**

Settlement found. Fieldwalking c. 200m east of the Roman period shrines recovered a little tile, pot (grey ware, colour coat, some samian), antoninianus of Gallienus, from two dark areas of soil. Nearby, record of a random find of a horse and rider figurine, in bronze. Human figure dressed as a Roman soldier. 73mm high. A bronze rattle was also found.

Nthants SMR record no. 101; Brown (ed.) 1971: 6-7; Taylor 1957

BENEFIELD **SP 9686** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot (mostly colour coat, black ware, sandy and shelly grey ware, samian, mortaria), roof tile, daub, part of a large saddle quern.

Brown (ed.) 1971b: 6; Brown (ed.) 1976a: 185.

BENEFIELD **SP 9687** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot and patches of dark soil.

Jackson 1970

BULWICK **SP 9694** **Kiln** **Roman**

Small kiln found by the church.

Taylor (ed.) 1954: 93.

LAXTON **SP 9697** **Building, Metalworking** **Roman**

Building overlay slag heap and shaft and bowl furnaces.

Nthants SMR record no. 1187

FELMERSHAM **SP 9757** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites found, both showing as scatters of Romano-British pot, dark patches.

Beds SMR record no. 2678, 3647; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 9.

ODELL **SP 9759** **Villa?** **Roman, early Saxon**

Two buildings found. (1) Finds: shelly roof, flue tiles, including decorated, mostly 3rd-4th century pot (NVCC, shelly, Oxfordshire colour coat, grey ware, Sandy), coins (Claudius Gothicus, Carausius, Magnus Maximus). Some early AS pot too. (2) Scatter of dressed stone, roof tile, pot (Nene Valley). Partly overlain by a Medieval village.

1: Beds SMR record no. 2669; 2: Beds SMR record no. 2669; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 10.

HIGHAM **SP 9768** **Sett** **Roman**

Dark patches of soil associated with Romano-British pot and building stone.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14.

STANWICK **SP 9771** **Sett** **Iron Age-AD 400, Saxon**

Villa. Vast complex excavated prior to development. Post-conquest settlement reorganised with 2nd-4th century villa complex. Nearby, ditches and scatter of Romano-British pot and building rubble of a second site were found during development.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 1737; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 15; RCHM(E) 1975: 79, site 13; Neal 1989; 2: RCHM(E) 1975: 79, site 14

LITTLE ADDINGTON **SP 9772** **Sett, Metalworking** **Roman**

Three sites found. (1) Stone lined well and iron working, possibly Roman. (2) Scatter of Romano-British pottery and stone rubble found over dark patches of soil; by the Nene. (3) Stone rubble and Romano-British pot found during development.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 1843; 2: RCHM(E) 1975: 3, site 3; 3: RCHM(E) 1975: 79, site 16

RINGSTEAD **SP 9773** **Sett** **Roman**

Site found: Romano-British pot, building stone. Underlies Mallows Cotton DMV.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 15.

RINGSTEAD **SP 9774** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa excavated after discovery during quarrying. Timber-built round hut (Roman period) overlain by c. 10m diameter round hut and rectangular villa. Traces of adjacent field system recorded.

Architectural fragment found to the east. An elaborately carved column was found (had been placed in a pit in antiquity). Interpreted as a Jupiter Column. Possibly worked from Weldon stone.

Nthants SMR record no. 1756; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 15; Woodfield 1978: 69, 77-86

WOODFORD **SP 9775** **Villa** **Roman**

Main range survives as an earthwork. Surface finds include decorated hypocaust tiles, pot, much building stone.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 16.

BULWICK **SP 9795** **Kiln?** **Roman**

Fieldwalking in the 1960s identified pottery and metal production.

Swan 1984: fiche 518.

FINESHADE **SP 9797** **Building (stone, tiled), Metalworking** **Roman**

Trial trenching uncovered much building debris (building stone, roof tile, plaster). Further material and iron smelting slag (similar to that from Laxton) was found during lake dredging.

Frere (ed.) 1988: 452, 1989: 290

TIXOVER **SP 9799** **Sett** **Roman**

Romano-British and Saxon debris.

Leics SMR, under Tixover

STEVINGTON **SP 9853** **Iron working, Building (tiled)** **Roman**

Roman tile, slag.

Beds SMR record no. 5078

FELMERSHAM **SP 9856** **Sett** **early Roman; Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Early Roman pot and other occupation debris. (2) Scatter of Romano-British pot.

1: Beds SMR record no. 2646; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 9; 2: Beds SMR record no. 2648; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 9

KNOTTING & SOULDROP **SP 9862** **Sett, Kiln, Metalworking?** **AD 50-300**

Settlement. Early Iron Age and 1st-3rd century AD pot, roof tiles. Finds: kiln bars, wasters (grey ware), quern, some slag.

Beds SMR record no. 2719; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 11.

SOULDROP **SP 9862** **Settlement** **AD 50-100**

One acre of building debris, roofing tiles, pottery, grey ware wasters, kiln bars, quernstone, some slag found. EIA and 1st-3rd century Roman.

Beds SMR 2719; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 11; Swan 1984: fiche 210

RUSHDEN **SP 9863** **Sett** **Roman**

Traces of Romano-British settlement seen during development.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 15.

CALDECOTE **SP 9868** **Pot** **Roman**

Surface scatter of pot, including colour coat, and other Romano-British debris, over 2 acres.

Nthants SMR record no. 3171; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 13.

CALDECOTE **SP 9869** **Sett** **Roman**

Three sites indicated. (1) Surface scatter of pot, building debris. (2) Scatter of early Iron Age and Romano-British pot, covering c. 1 acre. (3) Romano-British pot seen during development.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 3172; 2: Hall & Hutchings 1972: 13; 3: Beds SMR record no. 3177

RINGSTEAD **SP 9874** **Kiln** **Roman**

Kiln bars, a pit and pottery (coarse forms) were found in 1967 salvage work. Possibly making grey ware. Settlement nearby.

Swan 1984: fiche 541.

WOODFORD GRANGE **SP 9877** **Villa** **Roman**

Badly damaged by the plough. Surface finds: stone spread, tile, brick, tesserae, pot (grey ware, colour coat, mortaria, a little samian). Enclosure complex seen to the south.

Nthants SMR record no. 1814; Brown (ed.) 1970b: 45; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 16

ISLIP **SP 9878** **Sett** **early Iron Age- AD 200**

Rescue excavation uncovered curving Iron Age and very regular Roman period ditched enclosures. Pottery is from early Iron Age to early Roman, probably continuous, with one sherd dated to the 3rd/4th centuries.

Jackson 1982

BENEFIELD **SP 9886** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and pebbles.

Jackson 1970

BLACKMORE **SP 9893** **Sett, Kiln** **AD 50-100**

Five sites indicated. (1) Surface scatter of pot, ditch.

(2) Scatter of Romano-British pot and stone rubble.

(3) Surface scatter of stone rubble, Romano-British pot, part of a Roman quern.

(4) Small kiln excavated, associated with small, oxidised flagons, quernstone, V-shaped ditch. Possibly 1st century.

(5) Surface collection of pot (including samian), much stone rubble and tile, pieces of wall plaster, three coin moulds, bronze coin of Hadrian.

1: Peterborough Museum record no. 2907; 2: Peterborough Museum record no. 2929; 3: Peterborough Museum record no. 2925; 4: Peterborough Museum record no. 2907; Swan 1984: fiche 542; 5: Peterborough Museum record no. 2923

BROMHAM **SP 9951** **Pot** **AD 70-130**

Wares found: samian, calcite-gritted grey ware (late 1st-early 2nd centuries).

Beds SMR record no. 3125

PAVENHAM **SP 9955** **Relief of Mercury**

Possibly of Mercury, young, beardless, naked, large phallus, wearing a torc?, holding a purse?

Green 1976: 180.

SHARNBROOK **SP 9959** **Pot** **Roman**

Coarse wares and samian.

Beds SMR record no. 2684; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 10.

KNOTTING & SOULDROP **SP 9963** **Quern** **Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Random find of a puddingstone quernstone. (2) Dark area of soil, spreads of Romano-British pot (samian, NV, local brown v. coarse pot), pebbles.

1: Beds SMR record no. 1965; 2: Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14.

NEWTON BROMSWOLD **SP 9964** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Several dark patches of soil, one associated with Romano-British pot. (2) Extensive spread of Romano-British pot. Quern also found, made of puddingstone.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14.

CALDECOTE **SP 9967** **Sett** **Belgic, Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Dark patches of soil associated with early Iron Age and Belgic type pot. (2) Building excavated 1882. 1969 find: surface scatter of pot.

1: Hall & Hutchings 1972: 13; 2: Nthants SMR record no. 3160

CHELVESTON **SP 9969** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of pot (including colour coat), building debris (limestone).

Nthants SMR record no. 3157; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 13.

STANWICK **SP 9971** **Building (stone)** **AD 350-400**

Late 4th century stone-built structure (limestone), associated with NV pot.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 15; RCHM(E) 1975: 79, site 8

RAUNDS **SP 9973** **Pot** **Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Some Romano-British pot seen during development. (2) Ditches, pits containing Romano-British pot found during development.

1: Hall & Hutchings 1972: 15; 2: RCHM(E) 1975: 79, site 18

RINGSTEAD **SP 9974** **Kiln** **Roman**

Pot kiln found during development.

Nthants SMR record no. 1710

ISLIP **SP 9979** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of a ditched track and nearby enclosures. Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and some limestone rubble.

RCHM(E) 1975: 58, site 2

ALDWINCLE **SP 9980** **Sett, Bridge** **Late Iron Age-early Roman**

A settlement and a bridge found.

(1) Neolithic to Saxon remains excavated during gravel extraction. Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement seen adjacent to Gartree Road (ditches, pits). Later excavations uncovered a series of circular timber huts set in a rectangular enclosure (ornamented with a stone-founded gateway). Numerous drainage ditches were essential to keep the interior dry. Traces of bronze working.

(2) Roman bridge seen during gravel extraction. Timber built, with three phases of construction. 5.5m wide. (1) Collapsed by the end of the 1st century AD. (2) rebuilt, maintained to the mid 2nd century, though collapsed again around AD 200. (3) rebuilt and continued in use into the 3rd century. Roman debris accumulated around the buttresses. Lay over old course of the Nene.

1: Jackson 1970; Jackson 1977; 2: Wilson (ed.) 1968: 192; Jackson 1970: 37-8; Jackson & Ambrose 1975

ALDWINCLE **SP 9982** **Pot** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot (coarse grey ware, colour coat), possible tile.

Jackson 1970: 39.

PILTON **SP 9986** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of much Romano-British pot and large limestone blocks.

Brown (ed.) 1970b: 41

BENEFIELD **SP 9987** **Building (stone, tiled)** **Roman**

1982 Surface scatter of stone debris, tile, pot.

Nthants SMR record no. 2487

SOUTHWICK **SP 9993** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot and stone rubble.

Peterborough Museum record no. 2943; RCHM(E) 1975: 87, site 10f

KING'S CLIFFE **SP 9996** **Building (stone), Metalworking?** **Roman?**

Two metalworking sites found. (1) Extensive spread of limestone rubble and iron slag (no recent finds of Romano-British pot). (2) Scatter of iron slag, one coin.

1: Peterborough Museum record no. 2945; 2: Nthants SMR record no. 3011

SK relating to 4---- 3---- on the Ordnance Survey reference system.

Numerous sites were found on the Fenland Project, during surveys of the Fen Edge in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. These are detailed in the microfiches of Hall 1987 and Hayes & Lane 1992.

ASHLEYHAY **SK 3051** **Kiln** **AD 200-400**

Dump of kiln debris (wasters, burnt clay) found, near known Roman settlement. Making Derbyshire Ware.

Swan 1984: fiche 246.

WEST BRIDGFORD **SK 3036** **Pot** **Roman**

Mortaria

Notts SMR record no. 1127a

WHAPLODE DRIVE **SK 3112** **Pot** **Roman**

Scatter of pottery found. Other scatters at TF 317133, TF 318126, TF 320137, TF 320140.

Barley (ed.) 1961: 10.

MOIRA JUNCTION **SK 3115** **Quern** **late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Ashby de la Zouch

REPTON **SK 3126** **Religious** **Roman**

Statuette, bronze votive 25mm.

Derbys SMR record no. 24520

MICKLEOVER **SK 3135** **Pot** **Roman**

Pot found: grey ware, Derbyshire ware, samian.

Derbys SMR record no. 18962

SHOTTLE HALL **SK 3147** **Kiln** **Roman**

(1) Kiln found during development. Similar to nearby Hazelwood and Holbrook kilns, all producing Derbyshire ware. (2) Possible workshop and stone building nearby. Producing Derbyshire ware jars and some fine oxidised, stamp-decorated vessels.

Kay & Hughes 1963; Swan 1984: fiche 255

STOUGHTON **SK 3201** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Oadby

HARTSHORNE **SK 3246** **Pot** **Roman**

Derbys SMR record no. 20403; T&PAT 2421

HAZELWOOD **SK 3246** **Pottery** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Three kilns found, producing Derbyshire ware jars and a few fine wares. Small potter's hut found on the site, and occupation debris c. 140m to the west.

(2) Six kilns were found; some had been relined. Producing Derbyshire ware jars, but of a finer fabric than from other sites. A paved area with evidence of lead smithing was found nearby; other finds include querns, building debris (possible roof finials).

Derbys SMR record no. 20401; T&PAT 2271; Kay & Hughes 1952: 119-120; Kay 1962: 21-42; Swan 1984: fiche 253

HAZELWOOD **SK 3246** **Kiln** **Roman**

Derbys SMR record no. 20402

HAZELWOOD **SK 3345** **Building (timber)** **Roman**

Derbys SMR record no. 20407; T&PAT 2389, 20407

MILFORD **SK 3347** **Kiln** **AD 140-400**

Wasters of Derbyshire ware, kiln bars and burnt patches.

Swan 1984: fiche 255.

VERNEMETUM **SK 3425** **Settlement** **Roman**

Building rubble, ditch, pot, coin, animal bone.

Notts SMR record no. 371

STRUTT'S PARK **SK 3437** **Fort, vicus** **Roman**

Fort, timber buildings, vicus.

Derbys SMR record no. 18939

MILFORD **SK 3445** **Kiln** **AD 150-400**

Produced grey ware flagons, jars, bowls, Derbyshire ware jars.

Swan 1984: fiche 254.

STANTON **SK 3525** **Pot** **Late Iron Age/Roman**

Scatter of late Iron Age pot, coins (Phases B and C).

Derbys SMR record no. 26402

LITTLE CHESTER **SK 3537** **Pot** **Roman**

Derbys SMR record no. 18905; 18906; 18907

MONEY HILL **SK 3617** **Pot** **Roman**

Clarke 1954: 179

BARROW-on-TRENT **SK 3629** **Sett?**

Enclosure, Roman pottery

Notts SMR record no. 6703; 10702; 16703

DERBY RACECOURSE **SK 3637** **Pottery, Metalworking** **Roman**

Timber building, metal working, wells. Nineteen kilns found at this reference, on the civilian settlement near the fort. Wide range of vessels made: oxidised fabric bowls, cooking pots, jars, pre-Derbyshire ware jars, cheese presses, mortaria (some made by Septiminus); fine wares include imitations of samian forms, white painted and lead glazed bowls.

Derbys. SMR 18909; Swan 1984: fiche 246-252.

HOLBROOK **SK 3644** **Kiln** **AD 200-300**

Kiln excavated, producing Derbyshire ware in the 3rd century. Near a known Roman road. Not as well made as the southern Hazelwood kilns.

Kay 1962; Swan 1984: fiche 254

HEATHER HALL **SK 3709** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A85.1982

HALL FARM **SK 3710** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Sproxton

MANOR HOUSE **SK 3712** **Quern** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 239.1965

HEATHER HALL **SK 3809** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A5.1983

TUCKER'S HOLT **SK 3809** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Sproxton

NORMANTON le HEATH **SK 3811** **Settlement** **AD 100-400**

Cropmark of an enclosure, surface collection of numerous Romano-British sherds (earliest of 2nd century date).

R. Pollard pers. comm.

MELBOURNE **SK 3825** **Pot** **Roman**

Derbys SMR record no. 23205; T&PAT 2229

SCOTLANDS FARM **SK 3922** **?Villa** **Roman?**

Leics SMR record no. 477.1971; 181.1974; 11.1978

BOSWORTH HALL **SK 4003** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Market Bosworth

MARKET BOSWORTH **SK 4003** **Villa?** **AD 50-400**

Settlement occupied from the mid 1st to 4th centuries AD. Three construction phases of timber buildings identified. Villa building implied.

Leics SMR record no. 143; 30.1969; Leics Mus & Art Galleries 1971: 77

RAVENSTONE **SK 4011** **Small town?** **AD 200-400**

Aerial photography has revealed a gridwork field system here. Local fieldwalking and watching briefs record several well-constructed pottery and tile kilns. These surveys recovered ash, charcoal, kiln debris, wasters (bowls, dog dishes, cooking pots, all grey ware). The settlement produced jars, bowls, dog-dishes, imitation BB1 forms. At least 8 Roman buildings and one late 3rd century stone-built round structure (10.5m diameter) were seen.

Leics SMR record no. 411.1976, 421.1977, A75.1981, A4.1983, A28.1984; 421.1977; A75.1981; A3.1984; Lucas 1981; Liddle 1982a: 42; Swan 1984: fiche 431-2.

BREEDON HILL **SK 4023** **Hill fort** **Iron Age-Roman**

Some Roman period occupation of the hill fort, seen in pottery and late Iron Age/early Roman querns.

Leics SMR record no. 726.1951; 125.1970; Kenyon 1950. '

BINGHAM **SK 4037** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 1354a

FIELD'S FARM **SK 4101** **Figurine** **Roman**

Liddle (ed.) 1983: 92

LAWN HOUSE **SK 4101** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 322.1958

PASTURE FARM **SK 4111** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Coalville

DONINGTON HALL **SK 4126** **Villa?** **Roman?**

No details on the villa. Late Roman quern

Leics SMR record no. 6IL.1963; A158.1982

KENDALL BARN **SK 4203** **Villa** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Osbaston

OSBASTON HALL **SK 4204** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A3.1985

REDHILL FARM **SK 4216** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A132.1982

STANLEY GRANGE **SK 4240** **Burial** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 684; 685; 686

MERRIL GRANGE **SK 4321** **Pot** **Roman**

McWhirr (ed.) 1980: 87

HEATH FARM **SK 4404** **Settlement?** **Roman**

Leics. SMR, under Newbold Verdon

SPRING BURROW LDG **SK 4417** **Quern** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 9.1947

NEWBOLD SPINNEY **SK 4504** **Settlement, Kiln** **Roman**

Settlement debris, tile kiln.

Leics SMR record no. 161.1978

NEWBOLD VERDON **SK 4504** **Tilery** **Roman**

Tile kiln excavated. Kiln reused and altered in antiquity. More kilns in this area.

Leics SMR record no. 161.1978; Harding 1980.

TIN MEADOW **SK 4515** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 88.1938

BELTON CASTLE **SK 4519** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 435.1960; 164.1978; 30.1982

BELTON **SK 4520** **Pot** **Roman**

Barley (ed.) 1960: 2.

PONTYLUE QUARRY **SK 4530** **Pot, quern** **Late Iron Age-Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A53.1985

BREASTON **SK 4532** **Pot** **Roman**

Derbys SMR record no. 7404

SAWLEY ROAD **SK 4532** **Pot** **Roman**

Derbys SMR record no. 7406

THORNTON RESERVOIR **SK 4608** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Bagworth

HEMINGTON HOLE **SK 4628** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Lockington-Hemington

MANOR FARM **SK 4703** **Pot** **Roman**

Salvage excavation. Produced jars, dishes and bowls in a reduced fabric, similar to those made in Lincolnshire. Possible settlement in this area.

Leics SMR record no. 441.1965; Swan 1984: fiche 427.

LINDRIDGE WOOD **SK 4704** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Desford

ASH SPINNEY **SK 4723** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Long Whatton

ALDER HALL **SK 4801** **Villa?** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Peckleton

FOREST VIEW FARM **SK 4802** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A81.1982

BOTCHESTON **SK 4804** **Pot** **Roman?**

Leics SMR, under Desford

OLD HAYS **SK 4806** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware found.

Leics SMR, under Ratcliffe

MITCHELL SPNY FARM **SK 4811** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Markfield

THE LODGE **SK 4825** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Ketton

LONGLANE FARM **SK 4828** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Ketton

LOCKINGTON **SK 4829** **Villa, Village** **Roman**

Cropmark and excavation of a villa and adjacent Iron Age village. Villa buildings probably 3rd-4th century construction.

Leics SMR record no. 165.1978; Liddle 1982: 24.

DESFORD **SK 4903** **Settlement** **AD 100-400**

Part of enclosure ditch excavated. Fill contained 2nd-4th century pot, burnt daub, roof tiles. A large clay pit, patches of charcoal, cobbled surfaces and much kiln debris was found. Production of grey ware.

Leics SMR record no. 367.1968; Leics Mus & Art Galleries 1971: 76; Swan 1984: fiche 427

PARK HOUSE FARM **SK 4903** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 367.0968

BURY CAMP **SK 4905** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Ratcliffe

RATCLIFFE ON SOAR **SK 4929** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 6

RATCLIFFE ON SOAR **SK 4930** **Small town** **Roman**

Small town, temple. Finds: inhumation, mound, coin, brooch, tile, Romano-British pot (cream ware, black ware, grey ware), piece of puddled lead, bone gaming piece.

Notts SMR record no. 542; Taylor (ed.) 1933: 196, 1946: 142; Houldsworth 1963; Beeby (ed.), 1974: 143

RATCLIFFE ON SOAR **SK 4933** **Small town** **AD 120-350**

Large stone building uncovered. Two phases of construction: AD 120-280, and c. AD 300-350. The lead curse reads: 'To the god Jupiter best and greatest there is given that he may hound ... through his mind, through his memory, his inner parts, his intestines, his heart, his marrow, his veins ...

whoever it was, whether man or woman who stole away the denarii of Canius(?) Dignus that in his own person in a short time he may balance the account. There is given to the god above named a tenth part of the money when he has (repaid it).'

Barley (ed.) 1961: 14; Wilson (ed.) 1963: 122-4; Green 1976: 165.

THURLASTON **SK 5000** **Settlement** **Iron Age-Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 194; 965.1978

OAKS FARM **SK 5002** **Settlement?** **Roman?**

Leics SMR, under Kirby Muxloe

LOUGHBOROUGH **SK 5017** **Settlement?** **Roman?**

Leics SMR record no. 4898.1988

KINGSTON ON SOAR **SK 5027** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 5193

RATCLIFFE ON SOAR **SK 5030** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 5244

KIRBY MUXLOE **SK 5103** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 4802; 4883; 9500.1988

ASHBY ROAD **SK 5118** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Loughborough

SUTTON BONINGTON **SK 5124** **Pot** **Roman**

Pot, coin found.

Notts SMR record no. 5200

THRUMPTON **SK 5131** **Quern** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 5240

THRUMPTON **SK 5131** **Pot** **Iron Age-Roman**

Surface scatter of grey ware scored ware (Iron Age), Derbys ware, tile.

Notts SMR record no. 482

KIRBY GRANGE **SK 5205** **Settlement?** **Roman?**

Leics SMR, under Ratcliffe

HIGHFIELD RD, 32 **SK 5206** **Pot** **Roman?**

From imported soil?

Leics SMR, under Greetham

CRANE LEY RD, 35 **SK 5207** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Greetham

FAIRMOUNT DRIVE **SK 5218** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 581.1963

GLEBE FARM **SK 5231** **Villa** **AD 250-400**

Tesselated pavement uncovered in 1856, overlying a probable timber building. Further structures seen, both rectangular and circular, and more tesselated pavements. Main range appears to underlie the modern farm, and at least two stone construction phases were identified, on different

lines. Estimated dimensions of the courtyard are 54.9m x 61m, with an extension running east-west 45.7m long. Buildings appear to belong to the late 3rd-4th century, though 2nd century pot has been found in ditches. General pot includes some samian, grey ware (bowls, jars, dishes, cooking jars), mortaria, Derbyshire ware, painted white ware. Small collection of animal bones: (immature) cattle, sheep/goat, (immature) pig, dog, fowl. Coins: sestertius of Trajan, bronze of Crispus, bronze Urbs Roma.

Notts SMR record no. 441; 1519; Taylor (ed.) 1950: 100-1; Thompson 1951

NEW PLANTATION **SK 5304** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR M7213.1987

NEW PLANTATION SPNY **SK 5304** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A166.1985

GROBY **SK 5307** **Sett** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Scatter of pot and late Iron Age/early Roman quern

Leics SMR record no. 392.1978

MANOR FARM **SK 5308** **Settlement** **Roman**

Fieldwalking in 1977 recovered kiln bars, pottery (mainly grey ware jars) and building debris.

Leics SMR, under Greetham; Swan 1984: fiche 428.

SHEET HEDGES WOOD **SK 5308** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A54.1981; 1.1978; 40.1989

ABBEY FARM **SK 5401** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 286.1975

PALMERS CLOSE **SK 5401** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A67.1981

CROPSTON RESERVOIR **SK 5411** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Newton Linford

LOUGHBOROUGH **SK 5421** **Burial** **Roman**

Coin hoard, human bone

Notts SMR record no. 5202

STANFORD ON SOAR **SK 5422** **Villa** **Roman**

Scatter of tesserae, mosaic, slate, pot

Notts SMR record no. 19

ENDERBY GROVE FM **SK 5500** **Finds** **Roman**

Finds: coins, sealbox, brooch

Leics SMR, under Enderby

SHOULDER OF MUTTON **SK 5504** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A28.1982

COUNTY HALL **SK 5507** **Settlement** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Glenfield

BYBROOK FARM **SK 5511** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A172.1985

NEW PARKS JNR SCH **SK 5605** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 23.1952

ANSTEY CASTLE **SK 5609** **Pot, Kiln?** **Roman**

Dense scatter of pottery and kiln bars. Settlement indicated nearby.

Leics SMR record no. A28.1987; Liddle (ed.) 1985.

BEAUMONT LEYS **SK 5609** **Pot** **c. AD 80-400**

Large collection of Roman pot, though no S Gaulish samian. Excavation nearby uncovered a ditch of a possible field boundary (prior to motorway construction). Possible kiln bars picked up during field walking.

R. Pollard pers. comm.; Liddle (ed.) 1985; Burnham et al (eds.) 1993: 290

THURCASTON **SK 5610** **Sett** **Roman**

Settlement, late Iron Age/early Roman quern

Leics SMR record no. A11.1986

SANDFIELD FARM **SK 5611** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Thurcaston

ROTHLEY **SK 5612** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 4.1951; 701.1951

ROTHLEY STATION **SK 5612** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa uncovered in the 18th century. Large stone structure, tesselated pavements, hypocaust system. Only partly excavated. Settlement debris found nearby.

Leics SMR record no. 159, A25.1987; 1896; Liddle 1982a: 38-9.

QOURN QUARRY **SK 5614** **Pot** **Roman?**

Leics SMR record no. 473.1971

QUORN HOUSE **SK 5616** **Settlement?** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Quorndon

REMPSTONE **SK 5625** **Building (tile)** **Roman**

Scatter of tile found.

Notts SMR record no. 269A

NORFOLK STREET **SK 5704** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa. Mosaics found in 1782, main range excavated in mid 19th century. Large courtyard villa, with separate baths suite, numerous mosaics, geometric and figured. Associated metal working and agricultural production. Settlement found nearby.

Leics SMR record no. 278.1851, 16.1879, 11.1912, 287.1975, 907.1978, 526.1980; Liddle 1982a: 38-9; settlement: A13.1986.

MOUNT SORRELL **SK 5714** **Villa** **Late Iron Age-Roman**

No details on the villa; late Iron Age/early Roman quern

Leics SMR, under Mountsorrel

GRAVEL PITS **SK 5716** **Sett** **Iron Age-Roman**

Iron Age, Roman, Saxon settlement, Roman tile, coins, quern

Leics SMR record no. 204; 39-41.1953; A1.1982

COSTOCK **SK 5726** **Sett** **Roman**

Tile, grey ware

Notts SMR record no. 31

BUNNY **SK 5728** **Sett** **Roman**

Well, plant remains, corn dryer, quern, grey ware Fill of well contained much pottery (black burnished, mortaria, grey ware), animal bones (horse, sheep/goat, pig, dog, doormice), shoes, wooden stakes, molluscs, woodlice, seeds. To the south, a quernstone was found. Sampling recovered spelt grains.

Notts SMR record no. 13, 14, 5195; May (ed.) 1966: 38; Alvey 1968.

Leicester/Ratae **SK 5804** **Civitas capital** **Roman**

(1) Evidence for a high status pre-conquest settlement, from fine late Iron Age pottery found at the Jewry Wall site.

(2) Defences uncovered in part only. (Largely destroyed by Medieval and later activities). These were placed over earlier settlement: rubbish pits were found at Humberstone Gate; wells. Sanvey Gate: much occupation debris found, ending suddenly in the late 2nd century (possibly associated with the construction of the defences).

(3) St Nicholas' Circle: site of the Forum and Basilica complex. Excavated in the 1960s, prior to development. The land was set out in the later 2nd century, though the complex was not built until the early 2nd century (overlying early timber structures). The Forum was of double porticoed construction, though this was reduced to a single portico by the Basilica. The basilica was set up at the north end of the Forum, and apsidal at the eastern end, and finely decorated with painted plaster walls. Numerous columns and other architectural masonry have been recovered from the complex, indicating an elaborate overall appearance. A Macellum was set up in the late 2nd century underlying High Cross Street and Blue Boar Lane.

(4) Jewry Wall: site of the public baths. Set up in the early 2nd century, and maintained for over 100 years.

(5) Causeway Lane. Excavation: early Roman ditch uncovered, possibly an early boundary to the civitas capital. Traces of early timber building, clearing in the 2nd century and larger buildings set up fronting the street. Much destruction by Medieval pitting.

(6) High Street, 33-50. Excavations uncovered 1st century ditches and timber buildings, 2nd-3rd century pits, a well (fill contained the skull of a sea eagle), early 3rd century cobbling. Neolithic stone axe found in a 2nd century deposit (axes possibly used in pottery production at Rushden). The Fosse Way was also probably encountered.

(7) Horsefair Street, 10-20. Roman features cleared in the late 19th century.

(8) Bath Lane. Elaborate town house uncovered, with fine mosaic pavements, painted plaster walls. Further buildings were found in later excavations: late Iron Age deposits, Neronian ditch and timber building. Stone building put up c. AD 70, in use until early 4th century.

Numerous other elaborate buildings have been uncovered at Leicester, including early examples at Blue Boar Lane, the Peacock Mosaic (under the modern railway station).

(9) The only temple uncovered at Leicester is the possible Mithraeum, a stone-founded aisled building, set up in the late 2nd century and in use to the later 4th century.

(10) Great Holme Street. Two late 1st century AD kilns and more kiln debris found underlying the later Roman cemetery. They produced Gallo-Belgic syle platters, dishes, small bowls. Two stone-lined wells and pits containing some iron slag were also found.

(11) Southgate Street. Wasters and kiln debris found by Roman building. Probably 1st century AD.

1(2) High Street. Reference of kilns and much pottery found just inside the east gate of the town, dated AD 80-120.

1(3) Horsefair Street. Wasters of an indented beaker (grey ware), collected around 1870. 1st-2nd century.

1(4) Cemeteries. In the Great Holme Street area cemeteries were placed over 1st-early 2nd century occupation. Military lead seals found in layers pre-dating the western cemetery: (1) obv: CO]H I A]QUITANORVM rev: T]VD; (2) obv: ...]PGI/IRI; (3) obv:]...PI.

1: Jarvis 1986;

2: Leics SMR record no. 247.1968; 512.1952; 284.1953; Cottrill 1938-9; Buckley & Lucas 1987;

3: Leics SMR record no. 10, 70.1851; 79.1865; 3645.1888; 213.1954; 475.1971; 75.1977; 31.1984; Mellor 1969; Mellor & Hebditch 1973;

4: Kenyon 1948; Leics SMR record no. 27.1851; 61.1870; 8-9.1879; 3485, 3488-93.1887; 70.1893; 68, 330.1951; 266.1954; 405.1955; 627.1962; 53, 65.1964; 521.1968; 9, 125.1985

5: Burnham et al (eds.) 1993: 290; Connor 1993;

6: Leics SMR record no. 60.1869; Burnham et al (eds.) 1993: 290

7: Leics SMR record no. 109.1969;

8: Clay & Mellor 1985; Burnham et al (eds.) 1993: 290

9: Rodwell (ed.) 1980

10: Frere (ed.) 1977: 392; Goodburn (ed.) 1978: 435; Swan 1984: fiche 429

11: May (ed.) 1966: 4;

12: Swan 1984: fiche 430; Burnham et al (eds.) 1993: 290

13: Swan 1984: fiche 429

14: Leics Museum & Art Galleries 1967: 65; Wright, Tomlin & Hassall (eds.) 1976: 386; Clay 1980

General references: Mellor 1969; Wacher 1995

BARROW MARINA **SK 5816** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 86.1977

BUNNY **SK 5829** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware

Notts SMR record no. 5195

WELFORD RD **SK 5901** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Wakering

COLLEGE ST **SK 5903** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A35.1989

BIRSTALL **SK 5908** **Quern** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 7.1946

SEWAGE WORKS **SK 5911** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 674.1964

BARROW-ON-SOAR **SK 5916** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Barrow on Soar

BARN FARM **SK 5923** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Wymondham

WILLOUGHBY **SK 5924** **Find** **Brooch depicting Head See appendix D**

RUDDINGTON **SK 5933** **Villa** **Roman**

Spread of building rubble, tesserae, pottery, coin found.

Notts SMR record no. 806b; May (ed.) 1962: 22.

WEST BRIDGFORD **SK 5936** **Pot** **Roman**

Mortarium

Notts SMR record no. 425a

WANLIP CHURCH **SK 6010** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites indicated.

Leics SMR record no. 9.1975

WANLIP GRAVEL PIT **SK 6011** **Villa** **Roman**

No details on the villa, though associated with Romano-British pot.

Leics SMR, under Syston

COSS GRANGE **SK 6012** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 982.1975

SILEBY **SK 6015** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A14.1986

LONG EATON PIT **SK 6024** **Sett?** **Roman**

No details on the possible settlement; early trumpet brooch found at a different time.

Leics SMR, under Wymeswold

HOLME PIERREPONT **SK 6038** **Villa** **Roman**

Scatter of tile, pottery, mosaic, quern.

Notts SMR record no. 1179B; 868

ROMWAY RD **SK 6102** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 147.1966

GEN HOSPITAL **SK 6104** **Villa** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 46.1916; 14.1932; 63.1964

THURMASTON SHOP **SK 6108** **Sett?** **Roman**

Two sites indicated, though the topsoil for 38.1978 may have been 580.1954, imported.

Leics SMR record no. 38.1978

THURMASTON **SK 6109** **Find** **'Erotic' plaque** **See appendix D**

BARKBY SANDPIT **SK 6110** **Sett?** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British debris, and quern found nearby.

Leics SMR record no. 135.1875, 18.1969

DUNBAR ACRES **SK 6113** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 372.1955; 1094.1967; A9.1986

HANOVER FM **SK 6116** **Sett?** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

No details on the possible settlement; late Iron Age/early Roman quern

Leics SMR, under Sileby

TURNPIKE RD **SK 6123** **Sett** **Roman**

No details, later find of a late Roman coin.

Leics SMR, under Wymeswold

TOLLERTON **SK 6133** **Pot** **Roman**

Barley (ed.) 1960: 11.

HOLME **SK 6138** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Pot: scored ware (Iron Age), Roman, quern.

Notts SMR record no. 1179B

TOLLERTON **SK 6138** **Pot** **Roman**

Green glaze

Notts SMR record no. 864

HOLME PIERREPONT **SK 6139** **Pot** **Roman**

Three sites indicated, one as a scatter of grey ware, colour coat, samian, second with colour coat and other wares; no details for the third site.

Notts SMR record no. 785, 914, 915

CALVERTON **SK 6149** **Find** **Figure**

This is of a human, with a modius on the head. Made of lead.

Green 1976: 166.

VAUGHAN **SK 6200** **Find** **Altar, depicting old man** **See appendix D**

HUMBERSTONE FM **SK 6207** **Farmstead** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Late Iron Age, Roman farmstead: round and rectangular timber buildings, ditched enclosure, inhumation. Some 1st century samian found.

Leics SMR record no. A12.1981, A114.1982; A14.1983; R. Pollard pers. comm; Frere (ed.) 1989: 286

WYMESWOLD **SK 6223** **Sett** **Roman**

Colour coat pot, brooch, coin.

Leics SMR record no. 9439.1987

HOLME PIERREPONT **SK 6237** **Sett** **Roman**

Pot, including samian, tile, bronze bowl

Notts SMR record no. 800, 873; 1120

HOLME PIERREPONT **SK 6239** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware, quern. Canoe (prehistoric) and further Romano-British finds made nearby, including human bone.

Notts SMR record no. 796, 877, 878

HUMBERSTONE **SK 6305** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 320.1962

BARKBY THORPE **SK 6308** **Villa?** **Roman**

Record of finds includes tesserae, tile, Romano-British pot, a bucket, coins.

Leics SMR record no. A6.1981; Taylor (ed.) 1949: 104

BEEDLE QUARRY **SK 6313** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 215.1956

WILLOUGHBY **SK 6325** **Villa** **Roman**

Tesselated pavement found.

Notts SMR record no. 322A

STANTON on the WOLDS **SK 6330** **Pot** **Roman**

Two scatters of pot found, both consisting of grey ware samian.

Notts SMR record no. 865; Barley (ed.) 1960: 10.

ST LUKE'S CLOSE **SK 6403** **Sett** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

No details on the settlement, later record of a late Iron Age/early Roman quern.

Leics SMR record no. 318.1957; 44.1958

VERNEMETUM **SK 6405** **Sett** **Roman**

Bracelet, brooch, horse fitting, pin, ring, seal box, toilet implement. Intensive fieldwalking has recovered most pot from this site now.

Leics SMR record no. 7928.1987; 9435.1987

HAMILTON **SK 6406** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 7255.1987

HAMILTON **SK 6407** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa, sub-rectangular enclosure. Surface finds include building stone, roof, flue, pila tiles, Swithland slate, tesserae, wall plaster. Possible bath house 200m to SE, by a stream.

Leics SMR record no. 132; 430.1951; 231.1956; Liddle 1982a: 40; Clarke (ed.) 1956: 94-5

SIX HILLS **SK 6420** **Pot** **Roman**

Scatter, including samian.

Leics SMR record no. 590.1951

PASTURE LODGE **SK 6423** **Pot** **Late Roman**

Leics SMR, under Wymondham

WILLOUGHBY on the WOLD **SK 6424** **Sett** **Roman**

Two scatters of pot found, coin also found on one.

Notts SMR record no. 372; Barley (ed.) 1960: 11.

VERNEMETUM **SK 6425** **Sett** **Roman**

Building debris, samian, coin, ditch; by known Roman road.

Notts SMR record no. 370, 371a

STANTON on the WOLDS **SK 6430** **Pot** **Roman**

Samian

Notts SMR record no. 866

COTGRAVE **SK 6434** **Sett** **Roman**

Grey ware, colour coat, tile

Notts SMR record no. 867

COTGRAVE **SK 6435** **Pot** **Roman**

Roman pot from Medieval site

Notts SMR record no. 5411a

SUNNY LEYS **SK 6502** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 536.1952

THURNBY **SK 6503** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A7.1990

SCRAPTOFT **SK 6505** **Sett** **Roman**

Debris and metal finds: finger ring, brooch, buckle, coins.

Leics SMR record no. 4353.1984; 4874.1985; 4806, 4821, 4896.1988

SPRING GRANGE **SK 6509** **Villa** **Early Iron Age, Roman**

Early Iron Age settlement, no details on the villa.

Leics SMR record no. 507.1968

SHELFORD **SK 6540** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 1800a

SHELFORD **SK 6541** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Two sites show as cropmarks of single enclosures. Finds include Iron Age and Roman pot on one, and Iron Age pot, samian, grey ware, other Roman pot on the other.

Notts SMR record no. 1797e, 1797g

LITTLE BEEBY **SK 6607** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Beeby

CHURCH **SK 6608** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 1040.1951

KINOULTON **SK 6629** **Sett** **Roman**

Grey ware, mortaria, samian, coin, brooch.

Notts SMR record no. 5405

HOUGHTON on the HILL **SK 6702** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A69.1981; A107.1982

SEWAGE WORKS **SK 6703** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites indicated in this area.

Leics SMR record no. A77.1981

CROPWELL BISHOP **SK 6736** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 892

LONG EATON BRIDGE **SK 6803** **Set** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 295.1950

FRISBY on the WREAKE **SK 6817** **Pot** **Early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 1142.1978; A69/159.1982

CROPWELL BISHOP **SK 6834** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 891a

BINGHAM **SK 6839** **Burial** **Roman**

Barrow

Notts SMR record no. 894

SHELFORD **SK 6841** **Pot** **Roman**

Roman lamp found.

Notts SMR record no. 5466

FRISBY on the WREAKE **SK 6917** **Sett** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement.

Leics SMR, under Frisby on the Wreake

VICARAGE GDN **SK 6926** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Burton Overy

GAULBY LODGE **SK 6930** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Gaulby

SHELFORD **SK 6941** **Villa** **Roman**

Surface scatter of wall plaster, tile, tesserae, building rubble, pot. Further four scatters of pot (including grey ware, colour coat and samian) nearby.

Notts SMR record no. 1825a, 1827, 1858, 2020, 5467a.

BINGHAM **SK 7037** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 1353a

BINGHAM **SK 7039** **Pot** **Roman**

Three sites indicated.

Notts SMR record no. 1358, 1359, 1360

BINGHAM **SK 7040** **Pot** **Roman**

Two sites

Notts SMR record no. 1462b, 1465

EAST BRIDGFORD **SK 7041** **Small town** **Roman**

Small town, inhumation cemetery

Notts SMR record no. 1741

EAST BRIDGFORD **SK 7042** **Sett** **Roman**

Enclosure, Roman pot. Rescue excavations 1910-36 uncovered a kiln. Produced Trent Valley ware.

Notts SMR record no. 1457; Swan 1984: fiche 554-6

LIFE HILL **SK 7104** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 387.1978

KIRBY BELLARS **SK 7118** **Pot** **Roman**

Dense scatter of pottery, including samian, colour coats, grey ware. Second site indicated by a scatter of pot and a quern.

Leics SMR record no. 502.1968; Barley (ed.) 1960: 3.

SLYBOROUGH HILL **SK 7126** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Clawson & Harby

LANGAR cum BARSTON **SK 7133** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware, mortaria, samian.

Notts SMR record no. 1240

LANGAR cum BARSTON **SK 7134** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware

Notts SMR record no. 1238a

WIVERTON HALL **SK 7136** **Pot** **Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Surface scatter of grey ware, colour coat, samian. (2) grey ware, colour coat, shelly ware, Derbyshire ware.

Notts SMR record no. 1191c, 1368

TITHBY **SK 7137** **Pot** **Roman**

Scatter of grey ware

Notts SMR record no. 1184a

BINGHAM **SK 7138** **Sett** **Roman**

Roman features observed during development. Early ditches overlain by skerry metalling, associated with a rough wall, and fragments of roof tile further east. Pot includes some 1st century Trent Valley ware, though most is 2nd-4th century (buff ware, East Midlands burnished grey ware, shelly grey ware, very locally produced pink-slipped shelly grey ware), two brooches, four 4th century bronze coins (Constantius, Fel Temp Reparatio, House of Valentine, AD 364-78 issue).

Gregory 1969

BINGHAM **SK 7139** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface collection: Trent Valley ware, samian, shelly ware, mortaria, tile, brooch.

Notts SMR record no. 1213a

KNEETON **SK 7146** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 1562

BILLESDON **SK 7203** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Blaby

MARKHAM HOUSE **SK 7211** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Twyford & Thorpe

WELBY GRANGE **SK 7221** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites indicated.

Leics SMR record no. A150.1988

KETTLEBY **SK 7222** **Villa** **Roman**

Tesselated pavement found in graveyard.

Leics SMR record no. 166.1978; May (ed.) 1966: 4.

WEST HARBY **SK 7231** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Clawson & Harby

LANGAR cum BARSTON **SK 7233** **Villa** **Roman**

Surface scatter of grey ware, samian, tile, tesserae, coin. Part of villa excavated. Local limestone was used for tesserae. Possible wooden building uncovered. Coin of Claudius II found during excavation. Further scatter of pot (mainly grey ware) found nearby.

Notts SMR record no. 1211a, pot scatter: 1241a; Barley (ed.) 1961: 14

LANGAR cum BARSTON **SK 7234** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware

Notts SMR record no. 1242b

WIVERTON HALL **SK 7237** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 1189a

BINGHAM **SK 7238** **Sett?** **Roman**

Enclosure noted, possibly Romano-British. Nearby, two scatters of Romano-British pot: grey ware Samian, Dales ware.

Notts SMR record no. 1192, 1193, 1361a.

SCARRINGTON **SK 7240** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware

Notts SMR record no. 1484b

CAR COLSTON **SK 7241** **Building (stone)** **Roman**

Spread of building rubble, tile, pot.

Notts SMR record no. 1561

CAR COLSTON **SK 7242** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 1468

LOWESBY STATION **SK 7306** **Villa** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Cold Newton

MANOR HOUSE **SK 7310** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 81.1983

BROCKHILL FARM **SK 7326** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 9802.1984

GREY HOUSE **SK 7329** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 9417.1987; 1945.1988

LANGAR CANAL **SK 7330** **Sett** **AD 100-400**

Settlement debris, brooch, over 100 sherds of Romano-British pot, 2nd century and later.

Leics SMR M9810.1984; R. Pollard pers. comm.

LANGAR cum BARNSTONE **SK 7335** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware, colour coat, Samian, Dales ware, colander, Belt.

Notts SMR record no. 1199a

ASLOCKTON **SK 7340** **Pot** **Roman**

Two scatters of pot, both of grey ware, colour coat, Samian.

Notts SMR record no. 1513, 1516a

CAR COLSTON **SK 7342** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware, Mortaria.

Notts SMR record no. 1488a

FLINTHAM **SK 7345** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware

Notts SMR record no. 1428c

MT PLEASANT **SK 7428** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Clawson & Harby

HARBY CHURCH **SK 7431** **Sett** **Roman**

Settlement debris, brooch.

Leics SMR, under Clawson & Harby

WHATTON **SK 7439** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 5600a

ASLOCKTON **SK 7440** **Pot** **Roman**

Three scatters of pot, two of grey ware colour coat, Samian, one with no details available.

Notts SMR record no. 1514a, 1515a, 1519a

SCREVETON **SK 7443** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware

Notts SMR record no. 1491c

FLINTHAM **SK 7446** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware, coin.

Notts SMR record no. 5613

SKEFFINGTON **SK 7501** **Sett** **Roman**

Metal production, brooches, spindle whorl, coins, weight, armour, terminal, pot, including a sherd of Flavian samian.

Leics SMR record no. 4858; 66, 70, 76, 80.1988; R. Pollard pers. comm.

STONE LODGE FARM **SK 7506** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Tilton

SCALFORD BROOK **SK 7507** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of an enclosure, associated with pottery, including a piece of 1st century samian (Dr. 1(8).

R. Pollard pers. comm.

SANDY LANE **SK 7517** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Melton Mowbray

MELTON HOSPITAL **SK 7520** **Sett** **Roman**

Ditched enclosure excavated, uncovering pits, drainage gullies, timber building. Two late Roman inhumations lay to the north. Small kiln found in watching brief. Elaborate structure in the vicinity - roof and box tile, tesserae, wall plsater and dwarf column base noted. Other finds include 12 ox skulls and evidence for bronze working.

Leics SMR, under Melton Mowbray; Liddle (ed.) 1990: 107; Frere (ed.) 1991: 246

PIPER HOLE 1-3 **SK 7526** **Sett?** **Roman**

Three sites in this area. However, no details were available; Roman querns later found.

Leics SMR record no. A116, A119, A120, A132.1985

PIPER HOLE **SK 7527** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites indicated.

Leics SMR record no. A117.1985

GRANBY **SK 7536** **Religious, Altar** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 1219

FLINTHAM **SK 7544** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware, colour coat, Mortaria, Dales ware.

Notts SMR record no. 1490c

WHITE LODGE FM **SK 7605** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 1052.1951

BURROUGH HILL **SK 7611** **Sett** **100 BC-AD 400**

Iron Age and Roman settlement, querns. 1965 excavation over the northern part of the hillfort emptied 12 pits. These included Trent AB type pot (2nd century BC-mid 1st century AD), Belgic-type pottery and some Roman. Animal bones of pig, sheep, cow and horse recovered during excavation. 3rd-4th century coins found in the topsoil.

Leics SMR record no. 705.1951; 115.1969; 363.1965; 114-5, 155-6.1988; Bolton 1968: 61

SPINNEY FM **SK 7621** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 64.1964

WYCOMB **SK 7624** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Scalford

BELLEMERE FARM **SK 7625** **Pot** **Roman**

Two sites indicated

Leics SMR, under Scalford

PIPER HOLE FARM **SK 7626** **Sett** **AD 100-400**

Extensive scatter of Romano-British pot and a cremation found. No 1st century pot in the large collection from this site.

Leics SMR record no. 385.1978; R. Pollard pers. comm; Grew (ed.) 1980: 367

EASTWELL QUARRY **SK 7628** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Eaton

NEW FARM **SK 7629** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Clawson & Harby

ELTON **SK 7638** **Burial** **Roman**

Three inhumations (extended, oriented N-S) and pot (grey ware, colour coat) found.

Notts SMR record no. 1209; Beeby (ed.) 1974: 43

ORSTON **SK 7640** **Pot** **Roman**

Notts SMR record no. 1598

THOROTON **SK 7642** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware, colour coat, Dales ware, mortaria.

Notts SMR record no. 1506a

SIBTHORPE **SK 7645** **Sett** **Roman**

Well, associated with Romano-British pot, found.

Notts SMR record no. 1456

LODDINGTON MILL **SK 7701** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A78.1987

RINGOLTHORPE **SK 7723** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A100.1982

MAIN STREET, WYCOMB **SK 7724** **Pot** **Late Roman**

Leics SMR, under Scalford

EATON **SK 7726** **Small town** **Late Iron Age-Roman**

Late Iron Age/early Roman querns, extensive metal working. Now destroyed.

Leics S.M.R; Liddle 1982a: 42.

SIBTHORPE **SK 7744** **Pot** **Roman**

Grey ware

Notts SMR record no. 1501a

SIBTHORPE **SK 7745** **Villa?** **Roman**

Scatter of grey ware, colour coat, Samian, mortaria, tesserae. Second site indicated by a spread of roof tile, plaster, mortaria, grey ware. Third site shows as a scatter of grey ware.

Notts SMR record no. 1450a, 1509b (villa), 1571

WALNUT FARM **SK 7800** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 323.1973

DEANE BANK FM **SK 7808** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 526.1961

BRENTINGBY **SK 7818** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Frisby

BRENTINGBY LDG **SK 7819** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Frisby

WYCOMB **SK 7825** **Villa** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A56.1981; A65.1985

FLAWBOROUGH **SK 7842** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of building rubble, pot, weight, animal bone. Adjacent cropmark of a cropmark and associated spread of Romano-British pot. Concentration of grey ware found nearby.

Notts SMR record no. 1526, 1528, 5632

EATON GRANGE **SK 7928** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Eaton

EATON **SK 7929** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 899.1951

NEWARK ON TRENT **SK 7954** **Kiln** **Roman**

19th century building work uncovered a Roman kiln.

Swan 1984: fiche 554-6.

CROMWELL **SK 7961** **Villa** **AD 200-400**

Aerial photography identified a villa complex and adjacent village. An enclosure c. 198m x 152m was divided into smaller enclosures by various ditches. The villa house was situated in the centre of the whole complex (winged corridor, over 30m long), and a second lay to the north-east. Surface collection of tiles, 3rd-4th century pot.

Taylor (ed.), 1950: 100-2.

HIGH LEYS FM **SK 8032** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Croxton Kerrial

BOTTESFORD **SK 8039** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Settlement indicated, and nearby find of a quern. A second spread of pot contained late Iron Age and early Roman sherds.

Leics SMR, under Bottesford, A1.1986.

FREEBY **SK 8119** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 1IL.1946

THE GRANGE **SK 8121** **Sett?** **Roman?**

Cropmarks of two buildings.

Leics SMR, under Frisby

THE MOUNT **SK 8124** **Sett** **Roman**

Finds include brooches, coin, cosmetic mortar.

Leics SMR M4356.1984

HIGH LEYS **SK 8132** **Sett?** **Roman?**

Leics SMR, under Belvoir

BOTTESFORD **SK 8138** **Sett** **Roman**

Possible rubbish pit found. Second site found nearby.

Leics SMR record no. A70, A71.1988

LONG BENNINGTON **SK 8146** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of a rectangular building and complex of irregular enclosures.

Lincs SMR, under Long Bennington

SAXBY **SK 8219** **Villa?** **Roman**

Possible villa - length of stone wall and associated Romano-British pot and tile seen.

Leics SMR record no. 87.1977; Frere (ed.) 1977: 435

GARTHORPE II **SK 8220** **Sett** **AD 100-400**

Scatter of 2nd-4th centuries pot, single 4th century coin, inhumation.

Leics SMR record no. 902.1977; 49.1978; Frere (ed.) 1977: 435

SPROXTON **SK 8223** **Villa** **Roman**

Tesselated pavement found.

Leics SMR record no. A55.1981; A130.1985

STONESBY **SK 8225** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa: tesselated pavement found.

Leics SMR, under Sproxton

BESCABY **SK 8226** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A59.1981; A64.1985; A68-70.1985

CHURCH YARD **SK 8231** **Villa** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 160.1978

BELVOIR **SK 8232** **Sett** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

No details other than find of a late Iron Age/early Roman quern.

Leics SMR, under Belvoir

BYPASS I **SK 8238** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. A68.1988; 6230.1988

LONG BENNINGTON **SK 8247** **Temple?** **Roman**

Stone-founded building uncovered, interpreted as a temple. Other finds include traces of further buildings, Romano-British pot, coin.

Whitwell (ed.) 1966; Beeby (ed.) 1974: 26

KNAITH **SK 8284** **Pottery** **AD 250-340**

Three kilns excavated, and up to 26 more identified by geophysical survey. Producing mainly grey ware kitchen forms, similar but coarser than products from Little London (Dales type cooking pots, imitation BB cooking pots, jars, bowls, dishes, storage jars), and possibly tiles.

Wilson (ed.) 1969: 214; Whitwell (ed.) 1967: 38; Swan 1984: fiche 445.

RIDLINGTON **SK 8303** **Sett?** **Roman?**

Leics SMR, under Leicester

MANOR HOUSE **SK 8306** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Braunston

GARTHORPE **SK 8320** **Pot** **Roman, AD 100-400**

Two sites indicated. One showed as a scatter of 2nd-4th centuries pot, tile, several coins (2 were 4th century issues).

Leics SMR record no. 423.1976, 48.1978; A67.1982; Frere (ed.) 1977: 435

GARTHORPE **SK 8321** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

quern

Two querns found (in different spots)

Leics SMR record no. 739.1977

BROUGH **SK 8358** **Find** **Face urns**

Three face urns; one of the faces had a trident on the forehead.

Green 1976: 167.

FENTON **SK 8377** **Pottery** **AD 200-260**

Three kilns (some reused, all contemporaries) and clay floors found. Produced grey ware flagons, jars, Dales ware cooking pots, copies of BB2 cooking pots, dishes, bowls, dog dishes. More occupation debris further from the site.

Swan 1984: fiche 443-4.

TORKSEY **SK 8378** **Villa** **Roman**

Report of a mosaic pavement and Roman coins.

Lincs SMR, under Torksey

GREAT ASHWELL **SK 8414** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Teigh

MANNS CLOSE **SK 8418** **Villa** **Roman**

Possible villa and nearby scatter of pot, though no details for either.

Leics SMR site: 907.1977; A31.1983, villa: A15.1984

CHALYBEATE SPRING **SK 8426** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 558.1963

DENTON, LINCS **SK 8433** **Kiln?** **Roman**

Possible kiln pedestal and wasters reported in the 1900s.

Swan 1984: fiche 472.

LONG BENNINGTON **SK 8443** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface collection of Romano-British pot and building debris.

Lincs SMR, under Long Bennington

LEA **SK 8486** **Kiln** **AD 140-300**

Five to seven kilns and possible clay pits identified in this general area. Produced grey ware kitchen wares (jars, cheese presses, storage jars, cooking pots). At least one stone building and a settlement were found away from the potting area.

Swan 1984: fiche 446.

OAKHAM **SK 8508** **Sett** **Roman**

Pit filled with domestic rubbish excavated.

May (ed.) 1966: 46.

RAILWAY STN **SK 8509** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Oadby

CHURCH **SK 8524** **Pot** **Late Roman?**

Scatter including colour coat and 4th century.

Leics SMR, under Sproxton

SALTBY **SK 8525** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Sproxton

KING LUDS **SK 8527** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Sproxton

CROXTON KERRIAL **SK 8529** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 1141.1978; 193.1960

BLACKWELL LODGE **SK 8530** **Pot** **AD 200-400**

Finds: 3rd-4th century pot, four mid 4th century coins.

Bolton 1968: 62

FOSTON **SK 8543** **Sett** **Roman, Saxon**

Finds from the site listed in the museum: four 2nd century bronze brooches, buckle, Saxon pot and bronze, coins (Phase A: 1; Phase B: 10; Phase C: 2; Phase D: 10, 1 illegible).

Lincs SMR, under Foston

NORTON DISNEY **SK 8560** **Villa** **AD 75-350**

Large villa complex. Area settled in the later 1st century AD. Two kilns found, producing Trent ware cooking pots (predating the villa). Main stone building decorated with mosaic pavements, and neighbouring elaborate aisled building, with attached bath suite. Coins from the site are from the 1st century AD, to Valentinian (phase A: 16; phase B: 85; phase C: 74; Phase D: 58; illegible: (3).

Lincs SMR, under Norton Disney; Notts SMR record no. 81; Whitwell 1970: 82; Swan 1984: fiche 462..

BURLEY ROAD, OAKHAM **SK 8609** **Sett, Metalworking** **Roman**

Enclosure containing two wells, a pit, possible corn-drying oven, hearths found during ironstone extraction. Associated with iron slag, fired clay, late Iron Age and early Romano-British pot.

Leics SMR record no. A64.1986; A227.1987; Taylor (ed.) 1949: 104; Frere (ed.) 1987: 322

OAKHAM **SK 8616** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites indicated. Extensive spread of Romano-British pot and building rubble on both sides of the canal.

Leics SMR record no. 415.1976; 26.1978; Frere (ed.) 1977: 434

VICARAGE **SK 8624** **Sett** **Roman**

Possible Roman wall seen in a trial trench. Pot: grey ware, colour coat, mortaria.

Leics SMR, under Sproxton

COOPER'S PLANTATION **SK 8627** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 400IL.1978

FOSTON **SK 8644** **Sett** **Roman**

Field system (c. 3ha) south of the Witham. Rectangular and irregular enclosures. Surface finds of pottery (samian, one piece from southern Gaul, mortaria, grey ware, colour coat, calcite gritted), flue tiles, slate, stone spreads, opus signinum, triangular loom weights, metalwork (including a brooch).

Lincs SMR, under Foston; May (ed.) 1964: 11.

DOG KENNEL SPINNEY **SK 8709** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Oakham

STONESBY **SK 8723** **Villa** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Sproxton

SPROXTON LODGE **SK 8724** **Sett** **Roman**

Pot, burnt stones. Quern found nearby (late Iron Age/early Roman).

Leics SMR record no. 905.1977

BELVOIR VALE **SK 8726** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 335.1954

DENTON **SK 8731** **Villa** **Late Roman?**

Villa discovered in 1727. Several geometric mosaics uncovered. 1949 excavations uncovered the aisled building containing these mosaics. Seven rooms had simple tesselated pavements, the large western room containing one of the geometric mosaics, and a central hearth. Modern excavations uncovered a separate bath house, constructed AD 360-370, and used for c. 20 years. The main

range was remodelled at the same time. A well was also excavated, filled in the mid-late 4th century. Pot from the site is mostly late 3rd-4th century (mostly grey ware, sandy and shelly fabrics, including Swanpool, colour coat, bowls, jars, flagons, beakers). Animals represented: cattle, horse, sheep, pig, red and roe deer, dog, fowl, hare. Dung beetles indicate animals were kept in the area around the well. Pollen evidence implies a partly cleared landscape, with pasture and cultivated fields by mixed woodland. Saxon burials placed over the abandoned villa in the 6th or 7th centuries. A detached bath house was found c. 140m south of the villa, and had been heavily used. Dated to the late 4th century. Rooms had cement floors, possibly tesselated; walls were painted.

Taylor (ed.) 1950: 92-118; Taylor (ed.) 1960: 222; Smith 1965; Whitwell 1970: 81, 144; Greenfield, 1971

BARROWBY **SK 8736** **Pot** **AD 200-300**

Scatter of mostly 3rd century pottery.

Barley (ed.) 1958: 4.

FOUNTAIN'S ROW **SK 8816** **Sett? Kiln?** **Roman**

Large kiln found, associated with production of grey ware cheese presses and cooking pots (similar to those made at Earl Shilton). Other finds include querns and a clay mould. Known settlement (and a well) nearby.

Leics SMR, under Market Overton; Swan 1984: fiche 577.

SEWSTERN GRANGE **SK 8822** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR record no. 35.1978

MARSTON **SK 8843** **Sett** **Roman**

Three scatters of Romano-British pot and building debris, c. 100m apart from each other.

Lincs SMR, under Marston; Whitwell & Wilson (eds.) 1968

FENTON, LINCS **SK 8850** **Watercourse** **Portable object**

3rd century silver finger ring found on the south side of the Foss Dike. Oval cornelian setting, engraved with a cupid driving a biga (two-horse chariot).

White (ed.) 1982: 79-80.

UPPER HAMBLETON **SK 8907** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Hambleton

CHAPEL FARM **SK 8912** **Kiln** **Roman**

Two kiln areas found during quarrying. (1) Pottery, kiln bars and querns found (at least 2 kilns). (2) Wasters of coarse grey ware forms, pottery, pits and querns found during quarrying in 1947.

Leics SMR, under Burley; Swan 1984: fiche 575.

LODGE FARM **SK 8916** **Sett** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Market Overton

WYVILLE & HUNGERTON **SK 8929** **Metalworking** **Roman**

Iron production in this area.

Whitwell 1970: 113.

CORBY **SP 8988** **Small town** **Portable object** **See chapter 4**

QUARRY **SK 9011** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Burley

JACK SPINNEY **SK 9012** **Pot** **Roman**

Found in a bomb crater.

Leics SMR, under Exton

THISTLETON **SK 9017** **Small town** **Roman**

Iron Age settlement in this area. Roman finds include numerous bone pins, brooches, finger rings, buckle, bracelets, keys, coins. Figured samian also recovered.

Leics SMR, under Thistleton; Hewlett 1979 (193(5).

THISTLETON GAPS **SK 9017** **Villa** **Iron Age, AD 100-380**

Villa excavated under strict time constraints. Some Iron Age settlement, covered by 2nd century Roman site. First elaborate building consisted of a suite of 5 rooms, some hypocausted, and with a dwarf colonnade, 3rd century construction. Early 4th century development on three sides, converting the settlement into a double courtyard (outer one was the villa rustica). Some rooms were given tesselated pavements, and painted walls (2 were hypocausted). Demolished in the later 4th century, and used as farmland.

Leics SMR, under Thistleton; St Joseph 1958: 98; Taylor (ed.) 1960: 224; Liddle 1982a: 37.

HOUGH on the HILL **SK 9045** **Building** **Roman**

Building debris and Saxon cemetery found.

Lincs SMR, under Hough on the Hill

BRANT BROUGHTON **SK 9052** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and probably associated building debris.

Beeby (ed.) 1974: 23

ARMLEY WOOD **SK 9107** **Sett?** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Hambleton

COTTESMORE WOOD **SK 9112** **Sett** **Roman**

Record of a hearth.

Leics SMR, under Exton

STOKE ROCHFORD **SK 9127** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa: main range and bath-house, with second baths complex c. 1km to the south. Stukeley uncovered two rooms, one containing a plain tesselated pavement, and a smaller one paved with a geometric mosaic (2.4m x 2.4m). Possibility of a third villa in this area. The bath-house was built on terraced ground, and had burnt down.

Whitwell 1970: 80; Turner 1829

LITTLE PONTON **SK 9131** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, tiles, roofing slate, a quern, coins, and iron slag.

Frere (ed.) 1983: 301

GRANTHAM **SK 9135** **Find** **Portable object**

Brooch decorated with a horse and rider found.

Lincs SMR, under Grantham.

HOUGHAM **SK 9143** **Sett** **Roman**

Three scatters of Romano-British pot and building debris, a few hundred meters apart. Wasters (grey ware) also picked up.

C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1973: 8; Swan 1984: fiche 445

HOUGHAM **SK 9144** **Sett** **Roman**

Romano-British pot and a quern picked up.

Whitwell (ed.) 1967

STRAGGLETHORPE, LINCS **SK 9152** **Find** **Horse & Rider**

Relief of a horse and rider was found during drainage work. The figure wears a plumed helmet and long-sleeved, belted tunic. He carries a shield, and is spearing a serpent-like figure.

White (ed.) 1978: 85.

BRANT BROUGHTON **SK 9154** **Sett** **Roman**

Collection of Romano-British pot and a coin of Probus.

Lincs SMR, under Brant Broughton

DODDINGTON & WHISBY **SK 9165** **Sett** **Roman**

Large quantities of Romano-British pot (including samian) and querns noted during gravel extraction from the 1930s-'50s.

Lincs SMR, under Doddington & Whisby

IRCHESTER **SK 9166** **Small town** **100 BC-AD 70/100-200**

(1) Late Iron Age pottery production taking place on the settlement. Production increased markedly in the mid 1st century AD, making a wide range of colour coated wheel-thrown vessels. Three kilns found in the southern (later extra-mural) settlement.

(2) Area excavated prior to development. Occupation from the early 1st century to 4th century. A small 2nd century pottery kiln was found; possible Belgic pottery production too.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 1641; RCHM(E) 1979: 90-91; Swan 1984: fiche 534; 2: Wilson (ed.) 1963: 135; Burnham & Wacher 1990: 147; Swan 1984: fiche 533.

DODDINGTON & WHISBY **SK 9167** **Kiln** **AD 100-300**

Wasters of grey ware bowls and jars were found. Romano-British settltment in this area too.

Swan 1984: fiche 442.

SKELLINGTHORPE **SK 9173** **Finds** **Roman**

Metal detecting has picked up a Roman terret, brooch, two lead plumb bobs, bronze finger ring, 13 coins (phase A: 3, including 2 denarii; phase B: 1; phase C: 1; phase D: 3; illegible: (4).

Lincs SMR, under Skellingthorpe

STOW **SK 9182** **Sett** **Roman**

Soil marks of three eaves drip gullies of round huts, surface scatter of Romano-British pot and a quern.

Lincs SMR, under Stow

FILLINGHAM **SK 9184** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris.

Lincs SMR, under Fillingham

WYMARK SPINNEY **SK 9202** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Pilton

WHITWELL **SK 9208** **Villa** **Iron Age, AD 50-300?**

Partial excavation of a large villa complex, overlying Iron Age and 1st-2nd century Roman settlement. Extensive network of rectilinear enclosures. One 3rd century aisled barn was replaced by a rectangular stone-built building (several rooms), used for smelting iron. Second settlement indicated: scatter of Iron Age and Roman pot in gullies, excavation: Iron Age gullies, ditches, stone and aisled buildings.

Leics SMR, under Whitwell; Liddle 1982a: 40; Todd 1981

GUNBY & STAINBY **SK 9222** **Villa** **Roman**

Large Roman building found in 1812, with tesselated pavements, hypocaust system.

Whitwell 1970: 80.

COLSTERWORTH **SK 9224** **Metalworking** **Roman**

Well-made iron produced at this site. Small clay-lined box with room for bellows was interpreted as a very early blast furnace. Dimensions: 91.4cm long x c. 58cm wide x 38-53cm deep. Found in a dense spread of slag, charcoal; possible anvil also found.

Taylor (ed.) 1933: 198; Hannah 1932

GREAT PONTON **SK 9230** **Villa** **Roman**

1823 find of a mosaic, geometric design, in red, white and blue.

Whitwell 1970: 80.

SALTERSFORD **SK 9233** **Small town** **Roman**

Evidence for bronze smelting and smithing, including incomplete strap buckle and a later Roman brooch. Some production of grey ware jars and wasters similar to Nene Valley forms found (including stamp of Divvus).

Preston 1915; Dable 1983; Swan 1984: fiche 457.

NORTH HYKEHAM **SK 9266** **Pottery** **AD 80-120**

One kiln excavated. Twigs were used as fuel. Wasters were underfired rather than misshapen. Produced Swanpool type grey ware (bowls, jars, rustic ware cooking jars, heavily sand-tempered). Not a very efficient kiln.

Thompson 1958: 15-51; Swan 1984: fiche 461.

SOUTH LUFFENHAM **SK 9301** **Building** **Roman**

Roman buildings cut by development.

Burnham et al (eds.) 1993: 290.

CHURCH **SK 9306** **Villa?** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Normanton; Liddle 1982a: 40.

SYKES' SPINNEY **SK 9307** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Empingham

GREETHAM **SK 9314** **Kiln** **Roman**

Kiln found in a limestone quarry. Constructed from local limestone. Associated with calcite-gritted cooking pots, mostly reduced.

Leics SMR, under Greetham; Bolton 1968

GREETHAM QUARRY **SK 9314** **Sett?** **Roman**

Found during quarrying. Kiln furniture included limestone covered in clay. Most vessels were shelly cooking pots, dishes and jars, similar to those made at Bourne.

Leics SMR, under Greetham; Wilson (ed.) 1963: 134; Bolton 1968: 1-3; Swan 1984: fiche 576.

EASTON **SK 9326** **Building, Metalworking** **Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Surface scatter of building debris, Romano-British pot and coins of Nero and Licinius. (2) Building excavated, showing as rubble, associated with Romano-British pot, iron slag.

(1) Barley (ed.) 1961: 8; (2) C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1972: 7

NORMANTON **SK 9346** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris.

Thompson (ed.) 1956: 10

BRATTLEBY **SK 9381** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, building debris, lead object.

C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1975:

EMPINGHAM **SK 9407** **Villa? Burial** **Roman, Saxon**

Settlement excavated. Aisled barn uncovered. On a lower terrace were two stone-founded buildings: one covered a well (c. 5m deep, fill contained sheep heads and lower limb bones, later 3rd century colour coat wood patten), the second was L-shaped. Further buildings in this area. Saxon cemetery also found. One Saxon buried in the cemetery had a coin of Carausius in their purse.

Leics SMR, under Empingham; Wilson (ed.) 1971: 258; Liddle 1982a: 40; cemetery: May (ed.) 1966: 46.

HALL CLOSES **SK 9408** **Sett** **Roman**

Antiquarian observation.

Leics SMR, under Empingham

EMPINGHAM RES. **SK 9408** **Villa** **Roman**

Large villa complex found, consisting of several stone buildings, one with hypocaust, a well. Possibly associated with the aisled barns found to the south.

Leics SMR, under Empingham; Liddle 1982a: 40

HONINGTON **SK 9444** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and probably associated building debris.

Lincs SMR, under Honington

FULBECK **SK 9450** **Sett** **AD 200-400**

Three 3rd-4th century settlements found during fieldwalking. Finds include Derbyshire millstone grit quernstones, some fine ware (samian), coarse wares (Swanpool and others), a Spanish amphora. Houses built from local limestone, with ceramic and stone tile roofs. One site produced fired clay, and crudely made busts of human figures.

Chowne 1988

NORTH HYKEHAM **SK 9465** **Kiln** **AD 150-300**

Wasters of grey ware bowls, jars, dishes found, along with a quern. Settlement debris recovered nearby.

Swan 1984: fiche 461.

SWANPOOL **SK 9469** **Kiln?** **AD 200-400**

Much Swanpool type pottery found.

Swan 1984: fiche 450.

BRATTLEBY **SK 9480** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris.

C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1973

CAMMERINGHAM **SK 9482** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris.

Lincs SMR, under Cammeringham

OLD SOMMERBY **SK 9534** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and probably associated building debris.

Lincs SMR, under Old Somerby

HONINGTON **SK 9542** **Hill fort** **Iron Age, Roman**

Iron Age hill fort was used in the Roman period: finds include a coin hoard, 4 bronze armillae (1st-2nd centuries), pot and a quern.

Trollope 1872: 46; Barley (ed.) 1961: 7

HONINGTON **SK 9543** **Sett** **Roman**

Pot found during development: grey ware colour coat, and roof tile and stone foundations

Lincs SMR, under Honington

BOULTHAM **SK 9568** **Kiln** **AD 260-390**

Grid reference is general indication only. 1847 report of kiln debris and Swanpool type pottery (grey ware bowls, colanders, jars, flagons, dishes; colour coat beakers, some decorated).

Swan 1984: fiche 450.

SWANPOOL **SK 9569** **Pottery** **AD 350-400**

Three areas of kilns found. (1) One kiln excavated and at least four more identified by geophysics. Produced kitchen and table wares (grey ware jars, dishes, bowls; colour coat flagons, bowls, 'Castor boxes'; cream mortaria).

(2) Four kilns excavated in 1963. Produced kitchen (grey ware cooking pots, Dales ware type pots, bowls, jars, beakers) and table wares (colour coat flagons, face-flagons, mortaria, imitation samian form bowls). Set in an enclosure.

(3) Kiln debris and wasters of Swanpool type forms found. Dated AD 340-400.

Webster & Booth 1947: 61-79; Wilson (ed.) 1964: 159; Swan 1984: fiche 451; 2: Swan 1984: fiche 451-2; 3: Swan 1984: fiche 450

SWANPOOL, OAK FARM **SK 9570** **Kiln** **AD 300-400**

Four sites indicated. (1) Fieldwalking identified the kiln, about 100m north of a group of excavated kilns.

(2) Two Swanpool-type kilns excavated. grey ware wasters were found. Dated to the 2nd-4th centuries.

(3) One kiln excavated in 1972, of Swanpool type and producing typical Swanpool grey wares in the 4th century. About 140m to the east more kilns were identified by fieldwalking (producing similar pottery).

(4) Feldwalking identified an area of pottery production (grey ware Swanpool forms and some buff fabric forms, including painted examples). 4th century date.

1, 3, 4: Swan 1984: fiche 454; 2: Frere (ed.) 1988: 447; 3:

LINCOLN, RACECOURSE **SK 9571** **Kiln** **AD 150-200**

Kiln excavated, associated with kitchen ware production (cooking pots, bowls, dishes, storage jars, imitation BB forms, all grey wares). Twigs used for fuel.

Taylor (ed.) 1950: 99; Swan 1984: fiche 454.

SOUTH CARLTON **SK 9575** **Kiln** **AD 140-170/Roman**

(1) Two updraught kilns found; kiln A reused the stoke-hole of kiln B. Making a variety of vessels (cream mortaria, jugs, flagons; colour coat beakers). Some exported to the northern military regions. Different to Little London and Norton Disney pottery. (2) Kiln seen during a watching brief.

1: Webster 1944: 129-43; Swan 1984: fiche 466; 2: Swan 1984: fiche 467.

SCAMPTON **SK 9578** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa excavated in the early 19th century. Buildings arranged around a double courtyard, including a bath-house. Graffiti was scratched on the plastered walls, in latin cursive. However, only odd letters could be identified. Inhumations found in the post-abandonment rubble.

Nthants SMR record no. 58; Whitwell 1970: 82-3, 144; Brit Inscr 1974: 466

FILLINGHAM **SK 9586** **Villa** **Roman**

Possible bath-house - scatter of building debris, including hypocaust tile.

Lincs SMR, under Fillingham

SHIRE OAKS **SK 9601** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Barrowden

CORBY GLEN **SK 9623** **Metalworking** **Roman**

Whitwell 1970: 113.

ROPSLEY **SK 9634** **Sett** **Roman**

Dense scatter of building stone, pottery (1 piece of samian) and a quern found.

Barley (ed.) 1960: 7.

LINCOLN, HYKEHAM RD **SK 9660** **Kiln** **AD 200-400**

(1) Dense surface scatter of pottery, similar to the grey ware from Rookery Lane and Boultham. (2) Possible kiln seen - burnt area associated with grey ware. (3) Third possible kiln - very dense scatter of pottery seen in the late 1800s.

Swan 1984: fiche 446-7

LINCOLN, BOULTHAM **SK 9669** **Kiln** **AD 260-400/Roman**

Three sites. (1) Several surface collections in this area have identified at least 3 kilns (two c. 30m apart, and a third c. 150m to the north). Produced mainly kitchen wares (jars, some decorated, cup/bowls, beakers, flagons, dog dishes, cooking pots). All grey ware. South of Swanpool production centre.

(2) Much pot, including grey ware wasters (flagon/jar).

(3) Much grey ware found when dredging the Witham.

Goodburn (ed.) 1979: 295; Swan 1984: fiche 448-9.

BOULTHAM **SK 9670** **Kiln** **AD 200400**

Badly deformed waster of a tall jar.

Swan 1984: fiche 449.

BURTON **SK 9674** **Villa? Burial** **Roman**

Collection of building debris, mosaic and an aqueduct noted at this reference. Further pot, building debris and a small cemetery were found c. 250m to the south-east, during quarrying 1864-1870. Twelve stone and 3 ceramic coffins were noted.

Phillip 1934: 162; Whitwell (ed.) 1966

TIXOVER **SK 9700** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa found in the 1930s. Two mosaics, a hypocaust, walls and 2nd to 4th century pottery found. Two phases of construction.

Taylor (ed.), 1933: 198; Barley (ed.) 1958: 11.

TIXOVER **SK 9701** **Building (tiled), Metalworking** **Roman**

Two sites indicated in this area. Pipeline cut through debris of tiled building and slag (Roman).

Leics SMR, under Tixover; Burnham et al (eds.) 1993: 292.

KETTON **SK 9705** **Pot** **Roman**

Finds from the modern quarry include pot, nails, quern, hearth, pits. Several sites indicated.

Leics SMR, under Ketton

BRACEBRIDGE **SK 9766** **Building/Shrine** **Roman**

Cropmark of a rectangular building and enclosure. Surface finds of Romano-British pot and building debris. Nearby, an inhumation and cremation (in a grey ware jar) were found. Many finds have been made at Owmby, including a crudely fashioned bronze goddess, numerous brooches, Iron Age and Roman coins, bracelets, finger rings.

Lincs SMR, under Bracebridge; Whitwell (ed.) 1966: 36, 44-5; Whitwell & Wilson (eds.) 1969: 104; C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1970: 10; Goodburn (ed.) 1979: 295; White (ed.) 1979: 77-8.

BRACEBRIDGE **SK 9767** **Sett** **Roman**

1968 find of Romano-British pot, tile, kiln debris and waster of a glanged bowl found, adjacent to Ermine Street.

Lincs SMR, under Bracebridge; Field (ed.) 1991

LINCOLN, TECHNICAL COLL. **SK 9771** **Colonia** **AD 90-115**

1936 references to kiln debris and wasters (cream mortaria and lamp-chimneys); kiln debris found in the nearby Technical College.

Richmond 1946: 26-56; Swan 1984: fiche 454.

HACKTHORN **SK 9780** **Burial** **Roman**

Roman inhumations found.

Lincs SMR, under Hackthorn

TIXOVER GRANGE **SK 9801** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa excavated in 1932 and 1958. Main range partly uncovered, including attached bath suite. Some mosaics found.

Leics SMR, under Tixover; Taylor (ed.) 1933: 198; Liddle 1982a: 38-9.

KETTON **SK 9804** **Villa, Burial** **AD 50-100, Roman**

Tesselated pavement found in 1902. Nearby, three inhumations were found, possibly a family group. Two adults and a child, accompanied by five 1st century AD pottery vessels (grey ware bowl, dish, jar, black ware bowl, cream ware flagon), animal bones (sheep/goat) and a matching pair of brooches. The male and female were both strong, with evidence for a strenuous lifestyle.

Leics SMR, under Ketton; Webster 1966

KETON GRANGE **SK 9805** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Ketton

KETTON **SK 9806** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Ketton

MANOR HOUSE **SK 9813** **Quern** **Late Iron Age/early Roman**

Leics SMR, under Pickworth

BLACKPIECE **SK 9815** **Villa** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Clipsham

CLIPSHAM **SK 9815** **Metalworking, Sett** **AD 100-400**

Thick deposit of iron slag, overlying demolished 2nd century building. 2nd-4th century pot, late Roman buckle and mid 2nd-4th century coins associated with the extensive spread of slag.

Liddle 1982a: 42.

ROPSLEY **SK 9833** **Kiln** **Roman**

Five kilns found on fieldwalking survey in the parish, associated with grey ware production.

Swan 1984: fiche 463.

ANCASTER **SK 9843** **Small town** **AD 200-300**

1930's discovery of a kiln. More recent find of grey ware wasters and kiln debris west of the defences, and to the east, within the walled area.

Swan 1984: fiche 435.

BRACEBRIDGE **SK 9867** **Burial** **Roman**

1978 find of a Romano-British inhumation during development. Of a middle-aged man. He had been covered with a mass of limestone. Other burials found nearby - cremations and inhumations.

Lincs SMR, under Bracebridge

CANWICK, All Saint's **SK 9869** **Villa** **Roman**

(1) Tesselated pavement and other finds made in the churchyard.

(2) An epigraph of the 90 year old Claudia Crysis set up by her heirs also came from the churchyard. Milestone of Valerian was reused in a house in the village. 'D[IS] M[ANIBV] CLAVDIVS CRYSIDI VISIT AN[NOS] LXXXX HEREDES P[ONENDVM] C[VRAVERVNT]'. Inscription from nearby (re-used) reads: 'IMP[ERATORE] CAES[ARE] P[UBLIO] LIC[INIO] VALERIANO PIO FEL[ICE] AVG[VSTO] P[ONTIFICE] MAX[IMO] TR[IBVNICIA] P[OTESTATE] P[ATER] P[ATRIAE] ...' probably a milestone for Lindum. Dedicated to Valerian.

(3) Random find of a bronze figurine of Mercury.

Lincs SMR, under Canwick; Phillip 1934: 163; Whitwell 1970: 127.

RISEHOLME **SK 9876** **Sett, Burial** **Roman**

Two scatters of Roman pot, tile, trackway connecting to Ermine St. Close to a Roman round barrow, placed over a cremation (goods include partly burnt sheep/goat bones, possible bronze finger ring, fused glass, Flavian pot, Gallic/Italian lamp). Second (2nd century) cremation found nearby.

Lincs SMR, under Riseholme; Thompson, 1954b.

LINCOLN, WRAGBY RD **SK 9871** **Altar**

Found during ironstone mining, inscribed altar: 'GENIO| LO[C]I|...|V[OTVM] S[OLVIT] L[AETA] L[IBENS] M[ERITO]| [.]IMIA'.

Whitwell 1970: 123; Green 1976: 168.

DUDDINGTON **SK 9900** **Metalworking** **Roman?**

Smelting furnace, probably Roman, and to the north a channel furnace, seen during development (pipeline).

Brown (ed.) 1978: 181; Brown (ed.) 1978

KETTON **SK 9905** **Sett** **AD 100-400**

Settlement features seen during development: 2nd-4th century pot in ditches, pits, and a large quern.

Leics SMR record no. 245; Frere (ed.) 1991: 245

CASTLE BYTHAM **SK 9918** **Villa?** **Roman**

Building debris, tesserae, pot, coins, 'small finds', iron production.

Whitwell 1970: 113.

INGOLDSBY **SK 9931** **Metalworking** **Roman?**

Iron production in this area.

Whitwell 1970: 113.

WILSFORD **SK 9942** **Statuette** **See appendix D**

NAVENBY **SK 9957** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Navenby

MARSTON **SK 9974** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris, and a second scatter (including a coin and bronze item) c. 100m to the north-east.

Whitwell & Wilson (eds.) 1968; Whitwell (ed.) 1969: 104

NETTLEHAM **SK 9974** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot, tile, coin.

Lincs SMR, under Nettleham

NETTLEHAM **SK 9975** **Sett** **Roman/AD 100-400**

Three scatters of Romano-British pot and tile found. One was mainly 3rd-4th centuries pot (with tile and a coin).

Lincs SMR, under Nettleham

HACKTHORN **SK 9981** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, building debris.

Petch 1962a: 21

SAXBY, LINCS **SK 9986** **Quern** **Roman**

Thompson 1954a: 79

TL relating to 5---- 2---- on the Ordnance Survey reference system.

Numerous sites were found on the Fenland Project, during surveys over the Fen Edge in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. These are detailed in the microfiches of Hall 1987 and Hayes & Lane 1992.

BROMHAM **TL 0050** **Villa** **AD 200-400**

Surface scatter of 3rd-4th century pot, building debris, roof tiles, tesserae (more to the south), pot (mostly 3rd-4th century, coarse, some New Forest fine wares, samian), a few coins.

Beds SMR record no. 245

OAKLEY **TL 0053** **Sett** **Roman**

Roman pottery and Roman and Medieval coins found in area heavily disturbed by ploughing and gravel extraction. Roman period coins ((9) of Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Crispus, Constans, 3 radiates.

Beds SMR, under Oakley

OAKLEY **TL 0054** **Sett** **Roman**

Dredging: triangular loomweights, quern, Clapham shelly ware.

Beds SMR record no. 7684

FELMERSHAM **TL 0057** **Villa, Burial** **conquest period; AD 270-340**

Possible villa and settlement found.

Villa: Bronze Age burial, Iron Age and Roman features excavated prior to gravel extraction. Iron Age inhumations found, but no associated settlement. In the late 3rd century rectilinear enclosures were dug across the site (fills contained cattle bones light in meat, nails, roof tile, charcoal, oyster shell, meat bones by the buildings). Building I: sleeper beam construction, several rooms, two wings (7.6m x 13.7m and 7.6m x 15.2m). Indication of another building to the south, and debris of a possible villa house (window glass, hypocaust tile, decorated roof tile, stone rubble). Traces of a third building further south-east, along with a small iron smelting furnace. Two mid 3rd century cremations in pots (one in a Rhenish beaker, with a silver scroll and presumably organic goods). Cattle bones imply removal of meat-bearing pieces from the site. Pot is mostly sandy grey ware (like Ecton products, table and kitchen forms), with some calcite gritted oxidised fabrics (like Harrold products, kitchen forms). Overall, storage and cooking jars and bowls made up most of the assemblage, with 10% mortaria in one group, and overall very few beakers or flagons. Two groups were identified, I c. AD 270-325, II c. AD 300-340. grey ware made up 45% of group I, 61% group II; calcite-gritted 34% of group I, 15% of group II; Oxfordshire mortaria 7% and lower NV mortaria 2% of group I (none in group II); Oxfordshire colour coat 3% of group I, 9% of group 2; lower NVCC 9% of group I, 15% of group II. Mortaria supply contrasts with Brixworth, which was not obtaining any Nene Valley products.

Settlement: Belgic-type post-conquest pot found in enclosure ditch. Four inhumations (adults) found outside the enclosure were later 1st century AD. Report of a large Roman building, though no evidence was found by archaeologists.

1: Hall 1973; 2: Beds SMR record no. 1797

KNOTTING & SOULDROP **TL 0061** **Sett** **Roman**

Three sites indicated. (1) Large Romano-British site, c. 10a/4.5ha. Finds include Castor ware, querns, pebble spreads. (2) Surface scatter of a little Romano-British pot. (3) Scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris.

1: Beds SMR record no. 2658; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 10; 2: Beds SMR record no. 1969; 3: Beds SMR record no. 2658

KNOTTING & SOULDROP **TL 0063** **Sett, Building (stone, tiled)**

Four sites indicated. (1) Surface scatter of building stone, tile, Romano-British pot, including colour coat - poor records. (2) Surface scatter of patches of iron slag, possible crucible, much Romano-

British pot, loomweight. (3) Pot and dark patches of earth. (4) A little Romano-British pot, including mortaria, Nene Valley.

1: Beds SMR record no. 392; 2: Beds SMR record no. 2663; 3: Beds SMR record no. 2659; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 10.; 4: Beds SMR record no. 6665.

NEWTON BROMSWOLD **TL 0064** **Pot** **Roman**

Large area newly ploughed was fieldwalked, with several acres producing Romano-British pot (grey ware, some white fabrics and other wares).

Brown (ed.) 1973a: 6

BRANSTON **TF 0067** **Tombstone** **See appendix D**

Inscribed tombstone: 'IN HIS PRAED[IS]| AVREL CON[CE]|SSAE SAN[CTIS]|SIMAE PV[ELLAE]'. Praedium - estate or garden close; Campanian style of inscription.

Wilson (ed.) 1965: 221; Whitwell 1970: 132.

RAUNDS **TL 0072** **Pot** **Roman**

Romano-British pottery noted during development.

RCHM(E) 1975: 79, site 12

NETTLEHAM **TL 0075** **Pot** **Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Scatter of Romano-British and Medieval pot, Romano-British brooch and finger ring. (2) Scatter of 2nd century pot.

Lincs SMR, under Nettleham

THRAPSTON **TL 0078** **Sett** **Roman**

Discrete scatter of limestone rubble, Romano-British pot, coins (Probus, 2 of Constantius II).

Brown (ed.) 1970b: 42

TITCHMARSH **TL 0079** **Small town** **Roman**

Buildings, debris including tesserae, wells, stone walls, ditches, painted wall plaster, architectural fragment, column base (possibly worked from Ketton limestone). Cemetery, with burials aligned ESE (including with hobnails).

Nthants SMR record no. 1621, 1864-6, 1869, 1873, 1884-5, 1887-9, 1897; Woodfield 1978: 77.

THRAPSTON **TL 0080** **Relief of Mercury** **See appendix D**

ALDWINCLE **TL 0081** **Villa?**

Three sites indicated. (1) Cropmark of a possible villa. Surface scatter of pot (colour coat, samian, coarse), tile (roof, flue), building debris, painted wall plaster, oyster shell. More pottery seen to the north. (2) Scatter of pot and stone tile. (3) Concentration of pot.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 2276; Jackson 1970: 39; 2: Nthants SMR record no. 2276; 3: Nthants SMR record no. 1683

WADENHOE **TL 0083** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites, both showing as patches of dark soil associated with Romano-British pot.

Brown (ed.) 1975a

PILTON **TL 0085** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British debris.

Dix (ed.) 1986: 193

STOKE DOYLE **TL 0086** **Sett** **Roman**

Three sites found. (1) Scatter of Romano-British pot (including colanders, Antonine samian) and building rubble. (2) Extensive scatter of large limestone blocks and a few sherds of Romano-British pot. (3) Scatter of Romano-British pot.

1: Brown (ed.) 1971b: 32; 2: Brown (ed.) 1970b: 42; 3: Brown (ed.) 1975a

APETHORPE **TL 0294** **Villa** **Altar depicting Lares**

Two Laricum altars seen in the Oundle School collection, along with a column shaft.

Woodfield 1978.

SIBSON cum STIBBINGTON **TL 0097** **Kiln** **Roman**

Single pottery kiln found, associated with grey ware.

Frere (ed.) 1986: 397

KING'S CLIFFE **TL 0098** **Settlement?** **Roman**

1930s finds of much settlement and kiln debris. This included a pillared hypocaust, probably late Roman. Statuette (now lost) also recovered in this area.

Peterborough Museum record no. 107; Collingwood (ed.) 1937: 234; Swan 1984: fiche 536.

BROMHAM **TL 0151** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Finds: tile, Iron Age and Roman pot.

Beds SMR record no. 599

BROMHAM, CLAPHAM **TL 0152** **Sett** **50 BC - c. AD 270**

Settlement, mid 1st century BC - late 3rd century AD. Kilns, loom weights, pottery, rubbish pits. Three phases of occupation. i) Belgic, pre-Roman. Irregular drainage system cut across the site, with a crouched inhumation placed in the bottom of one ditch. Three kilns associated with this phase. ii) Mid 1st century AD rectangular enclosure, with V-shaped ditch found, associated with a timber-built structure, possibly a granary. iii) Later Roman occupation identified by a corn-drying oven (barley) and rubbish pit, in use to mid 3rd century (coin of Gallienus in latest levels). Finds include 12 brooches, finger rings, tweezers, bone pins, bobbin, spindle whorls, some samian, a single coin.

Beds SMR record no. 975; Wilson (ed.) 1972: 327; Tilson 1973

Milton Ernest **TL 0155** **Sett** **Roman**

Suggestion of ford from local reports of large stone slabs and Roman coins seen during development.

Beds SMR record no. 1325

BLETSOE **TL 0158** **Sett, Burial** **AD 70-400**

Traces of settlement (ditches, stone buildings) dated to 1st-4th centuries AD. Overlain by a late Roman inhumation cemetery (Hall & Hutchings suggest Saxon). 40 graves investigated. All ages and sexes represented, including infants. Mostly without goods, though a few wore bronze finger rings. Some placed in stone cists, limited use of wooden coffins. Skulls aligned to NW.

Beds SMR record no. 2637; Wilson (ed.) 1971: 267; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 9.

SHARNBROOK **TL 0159** **Villa?** **Roman**

Tesselated pavement

Beds SMR record no. 1989

KNOTTING & SOULDROP **TL 0161** **Pot** **Roman**

Two sites. (1) Dense scatter of Roman sherds over a small area. (2) Spread of early Roman pot over dark areas of soil.

1: Beds SMR record no. 2693; 2: Beds SMR record no. 2657; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 10.

KNOTTING & SOULDROP **TL 0163** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of a little Romano-British pot and dark areas. Possibly a charcoal production site.

Beds SMR record no. 1966; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 10.

RAUNDS **TL 0174** **Sett** **Roman**

Spread of stone and Romano-British pot.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14; RCHM(E) 1975: 79, site 9

NETTLEHAM **TL 0175** **Pot** **Roman**

Lincs SMR, under Nettleham

TITCHMARSH **TL 0179** **Pot** **Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 1884

TITCHMARSH **TL 0180** **Settlement, Kiln** **Roman**

Finds: pot, kiln debris, coin, metal object, and glass from nearby.

Nthants SMR record no. 2258

TITCHMARSH **TL 0180** **Kiln** **Roman**

Surface scatter of kiln debris, Roman pot.

Nthants SMR record no. 2258

KING'S CLIFFE **TL 0196** **Sett, Kiln, Metalworking?** **Roman**

Finds: building debris, kiln, and adjacent iron working debris.

Nthants SMR record no. 2844

KING'S CLIFFE **TL 0197** **Burial** **Roman**

Probable grave group, with inhumations accompanied by three small colour coat beakers and lamp.

Brown (ed.) 1973b: 6

CLAPHAM **TL 0253** **Burial** **AD 20-70**

Three sited indicated. (1) Belgic cremation: urn, bronze tweezers, brooch.2-(3) lead coffins found.

1: Beds SMR record no. 9827; 2-3: Beds SMR record no. 1318

BLETSOE **TL 0258** **Sett** **Roman**

Roman settlement covering several acres.

Beds SMR record no. 2637; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 9.

RED LODGE, RAUNDS **TL 0271** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British debris.

RCHM(E) 1975: 79, site 11

TITCHMARSH **TL 0279** **Burial** **Roman**

Cremation found.

Nthants SMR record no. 1888

THORPE ACHURCH **TL 0282** **Sett** **Iron Age? Roman**

Cropmark of a large settlement complex of linear enclosures arranged about a track. Smaller enclosures, c.10 hut circles, various pits identified. Surface collection of Roman and possibly Iron Age pot.

Nthants SMR record no. 2244; RCHM(E) 1975: 94, sites 1-3

STOKE DOYLE **TL 0285** **Pot** **Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 58

GLAPTHORN **TL 0290** **Pot** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Concentration of Romano-British pot. (2) Surface scatter of limestone blocks, pot (grey ware, colour coat, mortaria).

1: Nthants SMR record no. 82; 2: Peterborough Museum record no. 87

SOUTHWICK **TL 0292** **Pot, Metalworking?** **Roman-Medieval**

Romano-British and Medieval pot, Saxon knife and spread of slag found.

Nthants SMR record no. 2798; Peterborough Museum record no. 94

APETHORPE **TL 0294** **Villa** **Roman**

1859 excavation revealed a courtyard surrounded by conjoined stone buildings. Evidence for hypocausted bath suite, a mosaic, several tesselated pavements, well. Architectural fragments include a column shaft and two stone Laricum altars. More recent field walking recovered: pot, coin, tile, building rubble. Sedimentary analysis nearby suggests little change of the landscape in the Roman period (partly cleared, some pasture land); part of the adjacent stream was controlled during the Roman period.

Nthants SMR record no. 2795; RCHM(E) 1975: 8-9; Woodfield 1978: 77-86.; Bell, M. in Jones & Dimbleby 1981

KING'S CLIFFE **TL 0296** **Sett** **Roman**

Romano-British pot (mainly Nene Valley wares) and Collyweston slates found.

Peterborough Museum record no. 103

KING'S CLIFFE **TL 0298** **Pot** **AD 200-400**

Surface scatter of 3rd-4th century pot and a statuette (now lost).

Peterborough Museum record no. 107

MILTON ERNEST **TL 0356** **Pot, Metalworking?** **Roman**

Much slag, pot recovered from the adjacent field (grey ware, colour coat, coarse, mortaria, samian).

Beds SMR record no. 6749

CHERRY WILLINGHAM **TL 0372** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Ditches, Roman pottery and loomweights found.

Lincs SMR, under Cherry Willingham

HARGRAVE **TL 0372** **Sett, Burial** **late Iron Age, Roman**

Patches of dark soil, pebbles, some late Iron Age and Romano-British pot. 19th century find of a Roman period stone coffin in this area.

Hall & Hutchings 1972: 14.

TITCHMARSH **TL 0377** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Two sites found, both as Iron Age and Roman finds made during development.

Nthants SMR record no. 1865, 1973

TITCHMARSH **TL 0378** **Pot** **Roman**

Pot found during field walking.

Nthants SMR record no. 1866

BYTHORN & KEYSOE **TL 0379** **Sett** **AD 40-100**

Two ditches containing some 1st century AD pot and a beehive quern, seen during development.

Nthants SMR record no. 303

BYTHORN KEYSOE **TL 0379** **Pot** **Roman**

Possible villa recorded in this area (no details), and a concentration of pot found during fieldwalking nearby.

Nthants SMR record no. 1869

STOKE DOYLE **TL 0386** **Pot** **Roman**

Two sites indicated, one as a scatter of pot (2) Scatter of Romano-British pot and much building debris, in a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure.

Nthants SMR record no. 122; Brown (ed.) 1975a

OUNDLE **TL 0388** **Sett** **Roman, early Saxon**

Large collection of early Saxon pot, and some late Romano-British. Three grubenhaus excavated.

Peterborough Museum record no. 131

COTTERSTOCK **TL 0391** **Villa**

1736 and 1798 excavations uncovered a cistern, mosaics, tesselated pavements. 1976 cropmark of a courtyard villa, with a main range (west edge) and outbuildings (complex 200m x 60m). Walls of the larger, supposed villa rustica, uncovered during ditch clearing, consisting of pitched limestone floors, one with a skim of yellow mortar. Generally of 3rd-4th century date.

Nthants SMR record no. 2777; Frere (ed.) 1991: 252; Upex 1977

WOOD NEWTON **TL 0393** **Pot**

Surface scatter of pot: grey ware, calcite-gritted, NV and samian.

Peterborough Museum record no. 139

THURLEIGH **TL 0458** **Sett** **4th century?**

Late 4th century colour coat, BB, stone rubble.

Beds SMR record no. 2709; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 11.

REEPHAM **TL 0473** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, building debris, iron tools, brooch, coin, bronze sculpture. Further material picked up 100m to the east.

Whitwell (ed.) 1964, 1967

TITCHMARSH **TL 0479** **Burial** **Roman**

Inhumation

Nthants SMR record no. 1864

OUNDLE **TL 0487** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Cropmark of an extensive settlement. Four linear ditches running for 120m, roughly parallel, seen, with enclosures running along the edge of the river alluvium. Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, building debris, some Iron Age pot.

Peterborough Museum record no. 186

OUNDLE **TL 0488** **Kiln** **Roman**

Kiln bars and a pit containing pottery found near a known Iron Age and Romano-British settlement. Butteris handle depicting Minerva also found.

Swan 1984: fiche 540.

ASHTON **TL 0489** **Small town** **AD 40-400**

Estimated 13% of the settlement uncovered. Streets, numerous smithies, organised cemetery uncovered. Surface find of a bronze-coated butteris handle, depicting an eagle and Minerva. Traces of pottery production and bronze working too. Three small kilns found by a timber-built round-hut (mid 1st century AD). Three more pottery kilns found, badly damaged by post-Medieval quarrying. Dated to the early 2nd century AD.

Nthants SMR record no. 2409; Webster 1968; Brown (ed.) 1972: 12; RCHM(E)1975: 11; Brown (ed.) 1975: 153; Hadman & Upex 1975: 13-15; Brown (ed.) 1976b: 185; Brown (ed.) 1977: 210-11; Hadman & Upex 1977: 6-9; Frere (ed.) 1977: 399; Goodburn (ed.) 1978: 442; Brown (ed.) 1978: 181-2; Hadman & Upex 1979: 29-30; Goodburn (ed.) 1979: 267-356; Grew (ed.) 1981: 341-2; Frere (ed.) 1983: 305-6; Frere (ed.) 1984: 300-1; Watts 1991.

COTTERSTOCK **TL 0490** **Pot** **Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 217

FOTHERINGHAY **TL 0492** **Sett?** **Roman?**

(1) Cropmark of enclosure complex, probable Bronze Age barrow cemetery, possibly Roman occupation.

(2) Remains of a bridge or wharf, possibly Roman.

(3) Scatter of 3rd-4th century pot and building debris.

Nthants SMR record no. 232; Brown (ed.) 1972b: 32; RCHM(E) 1975: 41-3

BEDFORD PURLIEUS **TL 0494** **Tombstone/Cremation**

Relief depicting 2 youths in short tunics, holding whips, found in 1841. Fashioned out of Barnack limestone, and associated with an urn containing human bones - probable cremation.

Cambs SMR record no. 112.

NASSINGTON **TL 0498** **Pot, Metalworking** **AD 200-300**

Finds: 3rd century AD pot, iron slag.

Nthants SMR record no. 2816

NASSINGTON **TL 0498** **Metalworking?** **Roman?**

Evidence for 'iron working'.

Nthants SMR record no. 2817

THORNHAUGH **TL 0498** **Pot** **Roman**

Cambs SMR record no. 260

BEDFORD PURLIEUS **TL 0499** **Sett?** **Roman**

Artis records Roman remains in this area.

Cambs SMR record no. 113

BEDFORD PURLIEUS **TL 0499** **Sett? Metalworking** **Roman**

Much iron smelting took place. Artis refers to an extensive Roman building here too. More iron working in nearby Old Sulehay Forest.

Cambs SMR record no. 115; Nthants SMR record no. 261

BEDFORD PURLIEUS **TL 0499** **Metalworking** **AD 170-230**

Two bowl furnaces found (c. 2.3m diameter), associated with late 2nd-early 3rd century pot. For roasting rather than smelting.

Wilson (ed.) 1966: 207

THORNHAUGH **TL 0499** **Metalworking?** **Roman?**

1828 record of Roman period buildings and associated iron working (Artis). Recent survey identified slag, but no Roman debris was found.

Cambs SMR record no. 115; Nthants SMR record no. 262

THURLEIGH **TL 0556** **Pot, Metalworking?** **Iron Age, Roman**

Iron Age, Roman pot, iron slag.

Beds SMR record no. 2713; Hall & Hutchings 1972: 11.

SULBY **TL 0566** **Sett, Metalworking?** **Roman**

Excavation: hearths, Roman pot. Slag found nearby.

Beds SMR record no. 344

SWINES HEAD **TL 0566** **Sett, Metalworking?** **Roman**

Cropmark of an enclosure. Surface finds include pot, tile, smelting slag, oyster shell.

Beds SMR record no. 344

SWINES HEAD **TL 0566** **Sett, Metalworking?** **Roman**

Scatter of smelting slag, burnt stone, one sherd of Romano-British pot and a little tile.

Beds SMR record no. 344

BARNWELL **TL 0585** **Villa** **Roman**

Bath-suite excavated: stone-founded, 4 rooms. Possible fence or simple timber structure found (line of 4 post-holes) to the south, and a stone wall stretching for 15m further south-west. On the west was a large clay pit (15m x 10m), containing lead water pipe. Later excavations uncovered an aisled barn (35m x 11m). The post-holes had almost 2m of stone packing. Buildings were later demolished, possibly the area then used for cultivation, as a coin of Valentinian was found in the final layers.

Frere (ed.) 1988: 450; Frere (ed.) 1989: 290

NASSINGTON **TL 0596** **Metalworking** **Roman**

Roman period smithing anvil found, in the centre of a spread of iron slag.

Challands 1979

NASSINGTON **TL 0596** **Metalworking** **Roman**

Surface scatter of pot, iron slag, metal object.

Nthants SMR record no. 5498

YARWELL **TL 0596** **Burial** **Roman**

Ditches and cremation seen in quarry. The burial was probably of a child, placed in a stone cist, accompanied by a bronze necklace, bracelet, 25 glass beads.

Peterborough Museum record no. 328; RCHM(E) 1975: 114, site 7

TANSOR GRANGE **TL 0689** **Sett, Metalworking** **late Roman**

Cropmark of a settlement consisting of rectangular enclosures, 2 hut circles. Surface finds include late Roman pot, building debris, iron slag, two 4th century coins. The pottery kiln was found in a modern quarry. Some of the vessels were early colour coat.

Nthants SMR record no. 2210; Peterborough Museum record no. 346; RCHM(E) 1975: 93, site 3

NASSINGTON **TL 0695** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of enclosure complex. Surface collection of Romano-British pot, building debris, charcoal, animal bone; three hearths identified..

Peterborough Museum record no. 368

NASSINGTON **TL 0695** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of linear feature/track, with possible enclosures leading off. Surface scatter of Romano-British debris.

RCHM(E) 1975: 68, site 18

NASSINGTON **TL 0696** **Sett** **Roman**

Spread of Romano-British pot over dark patches of soil.

Peterborough Museum record no. 373

YARWELL **TL 0697** **Sett, Building (stone)** **AD 100-300**

Cropmark of rectilinear enclosures along a ditched trackway. Stone building excavated - extensive, many rooms, though no tesselated pavements identified. Associated with much 2nd-3rd century pot. Limestone abacus from the site in the Oundle School collection.

Nthants SMR record no. 2718; RCHM(E) 1975: 114, site 3; Woodfield 1978: 77.

YARWELL **TL 0699** **Kiln** **c. AD 150**

Finds during development: iron working debris, pot kiln. The load remained in the kiln, as a hole during firing had oxidised the load - should have been NVGW, with c. 8% colour coat forms, and two calcite-gritted jars. The majority were cooking jars (c. 60%), with further jars and pie dishes making up the NVGW. NVCC forms were bowls, flasks, a colander, flagon, Castor box, pie dish.

Nthants SMR record no. 2728, 2729; Hadman & Upex 1975; Wilson (ed.) 1975: 255; Swan 1984: fiche 552.

YARWELL **TL 0699** **Villa** **late Roman**

Villa seen during quarrying. Stone building with flagged floors and a small hypocausted room. Associated with late Romano-British pot.

Peterborough Museum record no. 387; RCHM(E) 1975: 114, site 5

FOTHERINGHAY **TL 0774** **Villa** **c. AD 200-330**

Cropmark of a rectangular building and aisled barn. Surface scatter of roof tiles, limestone rubble, pot (lower NVCC, mortaria, grey ware, shelly ware, mostly 3rd-early 4th centuries). Cemetery: 20 crouched Roman period inhumations, Village (Saxon?) lay to the north.

Nthants SMR record no. 1660; St Joseph 1961: 134

BARNWELL **TL 0783** **Sett** **Roman; AD 270-400**

Two sites found. (1) Scatter of Romano-British pot and stone rubble covering 2.8ha. (2) Surface scatter of late 3rd-4th century pot, building debris.

Peterborough Museum record no. 390, 392

BARNWELL **TL 0784** **Villa, Sett** **Roman**

Five sites indicated. (1) Villa. Identified by fieldwalking, and excavated in the early 1970s. One building was uncovered (late 2nd century). Initially this was an open-ended barn, with a substantial north wall, and tiled with a mix of ceramic and slates. Tile kiln nearby, and associated clay pit. In the mid 3rd century this was converted into a closed structure, with floor and hypocaust tiles, pot (colour coat), painted walls. A large pit, perhaps initially for clay extraction (tile production) was maintained and revetted, acting as a watering hole. Destruction of the pit and building dated to c. AD 260, though the villa complex continued in occupation into the 4th century. The bath-suite was later found, dated to the 4th century. General finds of 3rd-4th century coins, glass, brooches, iron knives, painted wall plaster, imported shellfish.

(2) Small rectangular aisled building uncovered, 4.2m x 7m, with annexe 1.1m x 2.3m at the south-east. Limestone foundations, timber superstructure. General finds of Nene Valley colour coat, shelly pot (mostly 3rd-4th centuries), two coins of Valentinian. Lies just north-east of North Lodge complex.

(3) Surface collection of 3rd-4th century pot (mainly NV wares), large pieces of limestone rubble, oyster shell, animal bone.

(4) Romano-British pot (mainly 3rd-4th centuries) found.

(5) Concentration of Romano-British sherds.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 1312; Hadman & Upex 1974; Wilson (ed.) 1974: 434; Frere (ed.) 1987: 324 2: Peterborough Museum record no. 393; Frere (ed.) 1991: 252; 3: Peterborough Museum record no. 393; 4: Peterborough Museum record no. 394; (5) Nthants SMR record no. 395

TANSOR GRANGE **TL 0790** **Pot** **AD 200-300**

Surface scatter of 3rd century pot.

Brown (ed.) 1978a: 182

WARMINGTON **TL 0790** **Quern** **Roman**

Top part of a rotary quern found.

Peterborough Museum record no. 408; Brown (ed.) 1975a

WARMINGTON **TL 0790** **Sett, Building (stone, tiled)** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British finds: pot, tile, stone rubble.

Peterborough Museum record no. 409

FOTHERINGHAY **TL 0793** **Sett, Building (stone, tiled)** **AD 270-400**

Scatter of tile, limestone rubble, late 3rd-4th century pot.

RCHM(E) 1975: 43, site 32

FOTHERINGHAY **TL 0794** **Pot** **Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 454

FOTHERINGHAY **TL 0795** **Sett** **Roman**

Three large settlements in this area. (1) Fotheringhay Lodge complex. Bronze Age to Roman features, including a large village. (2) Field walking recovered mostly 3rd-4th centuries pot (NV). (3) Enclosure excavated: 3 hearths, samian, colour coat.

Nthants SMR record no. 2697; RCHM(E) 1975: 67-8

ELTON **TL 0796** **Sett** **AD 200-400**

Settlement: finds of 3rd-4th century pot, limestone rubble on a raised area, cut by a railway line.

Peterborough Museum record no. 482; Brown (ed.) 1977: 212

SIBSON cum STIBBINGTON **TL 0797** **Pot** **Roman**

Several sites recorded in this area. (1) Concentration of Romano-British pot. (2) Numerous reports of Romano-British pot, an iron and bronze keys to the east of the modern village. (3) Seven inhumations associated with Romano-British pot and a bronze statuette of a male figure found.

1: Nthants SMR record no. 491; 2: Nthants SMR record no. 492, 494; RCHM(E) 1975: 114, site 4; 3: Nthants SMR record no. 486

SIBSON cum STIBBINGTON **TL 0798** **Pot** **Roman**

Nthants SMR record no. 498

WANSFORD **TL 0799** **Villa** **AD 170-400**

Villa excavated in 1963. Stone-founded building, with hypocaust, painted, plastered walls, roof and flue tiles, pot (mostly coarse NV wares), glass. Finds indicate occupation from late 2nd-4th centuries. A list of finds from Oundle School in 1928 is very similar to that given for Thornhaugh/Sacrewell: painted wall plaster, samian, some colour coat, NV jars, cooking pots,

beakers, roof, flue tiles, stone tesserae, glass, possible human cremation. Nearby, two sites were found (concentrations of Romano-British pot).

Cambs SMR record no. 131, 1991; Nthants SMR record no. 509; Taylor (ed.) 1937: 234; Pot scatters: Cambs SMR record no. 506, 507

POLEBROOK **TL 0884** **Sett** **late Roman**

Cropmark of a small enclosure; surface scatter of some stone rubble, later Roman pot (grey ware, colour coat, single mortarium sherd).

Brown (ed.) 1973a: 6

POLEBROOK **TL 0885** **Sett** **Roman**

Random find of a Hunsbury quern (complete). Later fieldwalking recovered three patches of stone rubble and pot (grey ware, calcite-gritted, colour coat, single piece of scored/Iron Age ware), and a limestone disc, 8cm diameter. Nearby, a scatter of Romano-British pot was found.

Nthants SMR record no. 524; Brown (ed.) 1973a: 6

ELTON **TL 0893** **Pot** **c. AD 300-400**

Roman pot (mostly 4th century) found on Medieval settlement.

Brown (ed.) 1978a: 181

FOTHERINGHAY **TL 0894** **Village** **Pole mount-Head** **See appendix D**

SIBSON cum STIBBINGTON **TL 0897** **Sett** **Roman**

Pits containing Romano-British pot found during development.

Cambs SMR record no. 5652

SIBSON cum STIBBINGTON **TL 0898** **Pottery, Pot** **Roman**

Several sites indicated in this area.

(1) Artis recorded 2 kilns, both containing wasters of oxidised and reduced vessels, some with a white slip (imitation samian forms, flagons, 'saucers').

(2) Artis recorded 2 kilns and buildings at this reference.

(3) Artis reported 2 kilns and a stone founded building.

(4) Potter's workshop excavated. Two kilns found: one producing colour coat (jars, mortaria, dishes, Castor boxes, bowls, flagons), the other grey ware (jars, dishes, flagons, mortaria). There was also a small stone-founded workshop (6.4m x 12.2m, housing water and levigation tanks), with an external well. This contained a kick-wheel and a possible pivot stone. Two pottery dies were found. One featured Mercury, accompanied by a goat and cock; the other featured an archer. Over 100a of Roman pottery production.

(5) Two 3rd century Roman kilns excavated in the 19th century. 4th century occupation too. Further kilns in this area.

1-3: Swan 1984: fiche 375-7; 5: Peterborough Museum record no. 588.

4: Corder 1957: 10-27; Richmond & Taylor (ed.s) 1958: 139, plate XX; Whitwell (ed.) 1966: fig. 2.4; Wilson (ed.) 1970: 286; Wild 1973c; Wild 1974; 4; Swan 1984: fiche 377; 5: Peterborough Museum record no. 588, 589, 593

SIBSON cum STIBBINGTON TL 0899 Pot Roman

Six sites indicated.

(1) Find of much Roman pot, mostly wasters, 6 Roman burials and a fewC3-4th century coins.

(2) Four kilns excavated (more in this area). Products were NVCC (imitation samian bowls, white painted bowls, flagons, face flagons), cream ware mortaria, grey ware (dishes, jars). A mould for producing the faces on flagons and a ceramic votive plaque were also found. Dated to AD 290-330.

(3) Roman pottery and kilns found, dated to the later 4th century. Associated with wasters of Nene Valley forms.

(4) Field walking identified a kiln and much Nene Valley pottery. Dated between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD.

(5) Roman building and kilns noted by Artis.

(6) Inhumation, contained in a stone coffin, and accompanied by an urn, found. (3-6) Four sites indicated by concentrations of Romano-British pot.

1: Cambs SMR record no. 177; Nthants SMR record no. 602; Peterborough Museum record no. 602; Swan 1984: fiche 379; 2: Swan 1984: fiche 378; 3-4: Peterborough Museum record no. 595; Swan 1984: fiche 379; 5: Peterborough Museum record no. 594; 6: Cambs SMR record no. 174; Nthants SMR record no. 605

ELTON TL 0993 Building (stone, tiled) AD 200-400

Scatter of 3rd-4th century, rubble and dressed limestone, roof tile found by the road from Durobrivae to Irchester.

Brown (ed.) 1978a: 181

SIBSON cum STIBBINGTON TL 0997 Kiln, Building? Roman

Six large kilns found. Products were colour coat (decorated beakers, imitation samian bowls, dishes, jugs, flagons) and grey ware (jars, dishes, cooking pots).

Swan 1984: fiche 373-4; 2: Cambs SMR record no. 213

SIBSON cum STIBBINGTON TL 0998 Statuettes Roman

1844 excavation uncovered 3 statues, of Hercules, Apollo and Minerva. Finely carved out of local limestone. Nearby, Artis found a large stone-founded building and a pottery kiln found by Artis. The kiln produced kitchen wares (NVGW).

Cambs SMR record no.213, 7914; Peterborough Museum record number 660; *Archaeologia* xxxii, 1847: 13-15

PAPLEY DMV TL 1088 Kiln Roman

Field walking recovered kiln debris and Roman pot. Further pottery and kiln bars found nearby, during development.

Nthants SMR record no. 2192; Brown (ed.) 1971b: 25

ELTON TL 1095 Sett c. AD 200-300

Scatter of Romano-British pot (mainly 3rd century), limestone rubble, burnt clay (daub?) found c. 100m from the road from Durobrivae to Irchester.

Brown (ed.) 1977a: 212

AILSWORTH **TL 1096** **Building?** **Roman?**

Cropmark of a house, probably Roman.

Peterborough Museum record no. 719; St Joseph 1961: 134

AILSWORTH **TL 1097** **Villa** **Roman**

Cropmark of a courtyard villa (152m x 122m), enclosures (rectangular and curvilinear), tracks, surface find of tile. Antiquarian excavation (Artis) uncovered stone buildings, 7 mosaics, hypocausted rooms.

Cambs SMR record no. 266; Nthants SMR record no. 723; RCHM(E) 1969: 17

ELTON **TL 1194** **Sett** **AD 200-400**

Cropmark of a small rectangular building. Excavation to the north uncovered a (second) 12m long stone and cob building (over earlier occupation). Main use was from the late 3rd-4th centuries. Associated with this was a pit, containing 3rd-4th century pot, animal bones, bronze tweezers. Surface scatters indicate more buildings in this area, and some Antonine samian implies earlier occupation. Possibly a villa complex.

Peterborough Museum record no. 891, 7817; Brown (ed.) 1971b: 16

CHESTERTON **TL 1196** **Small town** **Roman**

Three sites found. (1) Three large kilns excavated in 1958. They produced colour coat jars, beakers, bowls, dishes. A mould for applying relief decoration and an iron potting tool were also found.

(2) Partly excavated in 1958. Two kilns found, both used several times. Producing beakers, bowls and flagons. Other finds include an iron potting tool and a neolithic stone axe possible reused for burnishing. Dated to AD 270-330. A burial was later placed in the stokehole.

(3) Kiln reported by Artis. More recent finds include an oven base and well. Further kilns reported in this area, making Nene Valley wares.

(4) Artis uncovered numerous buildings and a large cemetery.

1: Swan 1984: fiche 383-4; 2: Swan 1984: fiche 369-70; 3-4: Swan 1984: fiche 382

Peterborough Museum record no. 780, 782, 797

AILSWORTH **TL 1197** **Small town** **Roman**

Cropmark of Normangate Field: numerous enclosures on both sides of Ermine Street. Numerous buildings, rectilinear enclosures. Artis uncovered 11 stone-founded buildings (6 of one room, 1 of two rooms, 1 of three rooms, 3 more south of Ermine Street), a square stone-lined well, ovens. Some of these buildings were aligned to Ermine Street. Surface scatter of much pot (NV wares, some samian), brick, tile, limestone rubble. 1961 excavation uncovered pits, 3rd-4th century buildings (domestic occupation), possible kiln. Most animal bones found in the Normangate Field suburbs represent cattle.

Twelve individual sites excavated, in the Normangate Field area of the small town.

(1) Large kiln possibly related to the nearby fort. Produced copies of Gallo-Belgic platters, butt beakers, local style bowls and jars in shelly fabric. Dated AD 60-80.

(2) Artis identified several kilns and buildings here. Later fieldwork identified workshops, hearths, clay dumps, wasters of NVCC. Dated to AD 140-400.

(3) Artis records at least two kilns, with buildings to the north-west.

(4) Possible kiln dryer identified. Two pits, occupation debris and several wells were also found in this enclosure. Dated to AD 140-160.

(5) Artis records at least 3 kilns in this area. Early 20th century work recorded ditches, pits, stone-founded buildings, a well and clay dumps.

(6) Artis recorded at least 10 kilns. Later fieldwork identified stone-founded workshops, hearths, drying channels, clay dumps, a well and several querns. Products were NVCC and white ware flasks and cups. Dated from AD 140 on.

(7) Artis recorded at least 4 kilns in this area, with a stone-founded building to the west.

(8) Workshop A excavated - preceeded by early 2nd century pottery production (possibly from later 1st century), making Belgic style vessels in simple kilns. The first building was of stone, erected in the late 2nd century; rebuilt in the early 3rd century. Both phases were associated with pottery production, making calcite gritted vessels (grey ware). In the later 3rd century the building was demolished, and in the 4th century two channelled furnaces were built. Workshop B to the west contained several kilns and furnaces, and a mid 3rd century kiln making table wares (NVCC, AD 220-240) was found outside the workshop.

(9) 1st-3rd century cemetery given over to industrial use in the 4th century. Seven superimposed kilns associated with a stone building were excavated. They had wide flues and small chambers. Possibly not used for pottery.

(10) Excavation uncovered 2nd century clamp kilns, a 2nd century clay pit, two dumb-bell shaped kilns and small ovens. A simple shed was built in the early 3rd century, and embellished with a tesselated floor, painted walls, an internal niche and external portico. Adjacent to this, an area of early 3rd century metal or pottery production was covered by a circular stone-founded structure. This in turn was replaced by an aisled barn (14.7m X 9m). Occupation into the 4th century.

(11) Small 2nd century kiln reported.

1(2) Artis recorded at least 2 kilns and stone-founded buildings in this area.

General: Peterborough Museum record nos 799, 816, 818, 820, 823, 824, 829, 834, 1844, 1848; 1: Swan 1984: fiche 385; 2: Peterborougb Museum record no. 815; Swan 1984: fiche 366; 3: Swan 1984: fiche 384; 4: Swan 1984: fiche 368; 5: Swan 1984: fiche 385; 6: Swan 1984: fiche 367; 7: Swan 1984: fiche 385; 8: Peterborough Museum record no. 1872; Wilson (ed.) 1970: 286-7; Brown (ed.) 1971: 7-12; Swan 1984: fiche 367-8; 9: Wilson (ed.) 1969: 219; 10: Wilson (ed.) 1971: 264; Wilson (ed.) 1974: 431-3; Brown (ed.) 1974b: 86-88; 11: Swan 1984: fiche 368; 12: Swan 1984: fiche 384

AILSWORTH **TL 1198** **Small town** **Roman**

Kilns, villa and less elaborate buildings found. (1) Surface collection of Romano-British pot (grey ware, colour coat, samian), brooches, rings, bracelets.

(2) Ailsworth villa. Extensive settlement uncovered by Artis. Surface scatter of much NV ware pot, samian, roof and box tile, limestone rubble, brick (11 patches).

(3) Early 19th century excavation of 6 probable kilns, associated with NV wares.

(4) Cropmark of the junction of King Street and Ermine Street. Both were lined by stone-founded buildings and rectilinear enclosures for at least 100m to the east, 900m to the west.

(5) Romano-British pot and quern found in a quarry pit.

(6) Cemetery noted by Artis, of regularly aligned inhumations.

Cambs SMR record no. 9099; Peterborough Museum record nos 836, 839, 841, 848, 849, 856, 1821

CHESTERTON **TL 1296** **Small town** **Roman**

Defended core and area to the east of the small town. (1) Romano-British inhumation cemetery and small town defences uncovered by Artis (early 19th century).

(2) Cropmark of enclosures and buildings. Excavation in 1957 identified a building, occupation from the 1st-4th centuries.

(3) Possible Romano-British pot kilns (early 19th century find).

(4) Romano-British building uncovered by Artis. The stone-founded structure was divided into two rooms (block 9.1m x 27.4m), with a projection to the west (9.1m x 6.1m).

(5) Rectangular building found in the 19th century (Artis).

(6) Scatter of pot.

(7) Mill Hill villa. Cropmark of large villa complex, showing 4 buildings arranged asymmetrically. Uncovered by Artis in the early 18th century (who shows them on a different alignment). i) domestic building, containing at least two fine mosaic pavements. ii) rectangular structure to the west, c. 7.6m x 20.4m, 7 rooms, possibly a bath-house. iii) part of a stone-founded building, at least 4 rooms, two with hypocausts. iv) Possible corridor house, c. 18.3m x 51.8m, containing several rooms, some hypocausted. Surface scatter of much Romano-British pot, mainly NV wares, some samian, floor and box tile, much stone rubble. Artis recorded 12 kilns near the villa.

(1-6) Peterborough Museum record nos 901, 913, 927, 951, 961, 1868; Mill Hill: Peterborough Museum record no. 926; RCHM(E) 1969: 265-4, site 42; Swan 1984: fiche 369

CASTOR **TL 1298** **Praetorium** **Roman**

(1) Several stone-founded buildings noted by Artis. i) c. 12.2m x 22.5m, 1 room ii) c. 6.1m x 12.2m, 1 room iii) c. 9.1m x 18.3m, 5 rooms.

(2) Romano-British stone-founded building identified, part of the 'praetorium'. Rectangular, c. 7.6m x 19.8m.

(3) Large stone-founded building uncovered in the early 19th century (Artis). At least 8 rooms were seen. Overall dimensions c. 35.1m x 67.1m. Two rooms were hypocausted, one had a geometric design pavement. Further bricks, tiles found in this general area.

(4) Record of Romano-British buildings at this point.

(5) Bath-house uncovered. Rectangular structure consisting of several rooms, hypocausted floors. Overall 17.7m x 28.3m.

(6) Building found in the churchyard, part of the 'praetorium'. One room measured c. 19.8m x9.1m, paved with a simple geometric design pavement.

(7) L-shaped stone-founded building. Main block was c. 7.6m x 34.1m, with a block projecting c. 7.6m x 16.7m at the southern end. The middle (of three rooms) was paved with an elaborate mosaic.

(8) Romano-British stone-founded building identified, c. 7.6m x 6.1m.

(9) Scatters of pot found in other parts of the village.

Peterborough Museum record nos 945, 950, 954, 959, 960, 966, 968; 8: Peterborough Museum record no. 946; RCHM(E) 1969: 25, site 31; pot scatters: Cambs SMR record no. 10395; Peterborough Museum record nos 899, 953

STOW LONGA **TL 1271** **Sett** **Roman**

1902 record of a millstone grit upper quernstone, with a phallus carved on the top. Coarse Romano-British pot was found to the west.

Cambs SMR record no. 715

SALOME LODGE **TL 1277** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Settlement excavated: ditches containing Iron Age pot, and another with some samian, Nene Valley, other Romano-British pot, roof tile found. Querns recovered in the general area. Other finds include a bone comb, knife handle, bone spindle whorl, piece of incised bone, bronze bell, tweezers, ferrule, other pieces. 3rd-4th century pot found nearby.

Cambs SMR record no. 727

GREAT STAUGHTON **TL 1363** **Villa** **AD 100-400**

Some Iron Age pot, though main occupation in the Roman period. Finds collected over two low mounds: concentration of roof and box tiles, roof slates, tesserae (including grey), Romano-British pot, bone, oysters. Subsequent excavation uncovered a 2nd-3rd century building, connected in the 4th century to a stone-founded corridor house (5 rooms). Coins were mostly from Constantine I to Valentinian II (5(7), with one of Gallienus. Find of an elaborate geometric mosaic (Durobrivan style) found but since lost in the village.

Cambs SMR record no. 458; Branigan 1987: 165

EASTON **TL 1371** **Sett** **late Iron Age-early Roman**

Ditches containing late Iron Age and early Roman pot cut during development. Latest sherd was an early 2nd century NV.

Cambs SMR record no. 2070

HADDON **TL 1394** **Sett, Building (stone)** **AD 50-100, 300-410?**

Rescue excavation of a large site. 1st century AD: 2 round structures, 1 sub-square post-built structure set in a ditched enclosure. 4th century AD cutting of a sub-rectangular enclosure, with further rectilinear ditched and fenced enclosures; debris of several stone-founded buildings, and a well or deep pit. Site was levelled in the late 4th or early 5th century.

Cambs SMR record no. 9748

ALWALTON **TL 1395** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 1881

ORTON WATERVILLE **TL 1396** **Villa? Burial**

Supposed villa at this reference, though no finds made in modern survey. 1833 record of a pair of inhumations (man and woman), accompanied by samian, 2 bronze bracelets and a coin of Alex. Severus.

Cambs SMR record no. 912

CASTOR **TL 1397** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 1060

GREAT BARFORD **TL 1453** **Kiln** **Roman**

Wasters and kiln debris found.

Swan 1984 fiche 207.

STILTON **TL 1489** **Sett** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 1236

HADDON **TL 1493** **Sett** **AD 270-400**

Surface scatter of late 3rd-4th centuries pot, building debris, Saxon pot. Resistivity survey identified features.

Frere (ed.) 1992: 286

ORTON WISTOW **TL 1496** **Sett** **late Iron Age, early Roman**

Cropmark of enclosures. One enclosure was dug in the late Iron Age, backfilled. In the early Roman period more enclosures were dug, on a different alignment.

Frere (ed.) 1983: 305

LYNCH FARM **TL 1497** **Sett** **AD 80-100, 250-400**

Series of east-west ditches with sharp V-profile sectioned: open for very short period, interpreted as early military practice ditches. A dump of end 1st century AD pot was found in one. Cropmark of extensive rectilinear enclosure complex and large farmstead, consisting of several stone-founded structures, fish pond. Most buildings were later Roman. One aisled barn was used as a smithy, and there was evidence for shoe production. Possible Romano-Celtic temple identified in the complex (timber room surrounded by a colonnade). Evidence for metalworking nearby. Finds include brooches, a late Roman nail cleaner decorated with a peacock, pot (some samian, grey ware, colour coat, oxidised and reduced shelly ware, cream slip saw). Animal bones imply killing for mixed meat and other products. Inhumation cemetery lay to the south-east (51 later Roman unaccompanied burials, all ages and sexes).

Brown (ed.) 1973: 9-14; Jones 1973; Wild 1973b; Manning 1973; Challands 1974; Wild 1974: 153, 165; Brown (ed.) 1975a: 158-61; Jones 1975; Swann & Metcalfe 1975; Chadwick-Hawkes 1976

ROXTON **TL 1553** **Sett** **Iron Age-Roman**

Enclosure system cut in the Iron Age was maintained into the Roman period.

Wilson (ed.) 1974: 435

HAIL WESTON **TL 1561** **Sett** **Roman**

(1) 1943 excavation of dark patch of soil uncovered a hearth and coarse pot, supposedly Romano-British.

(2) Early 20th century finds of Romano-British pot and an inhumation from the village, though no more recent discoveries.

Cambs SMR record no. 482, 500

LITTLE PAXTON **TL 1563** **Quern** **Roman**

Cambs SMR record no. 486

GLATTON **TL 1586** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 1225

LONGTHORPE FORTRESS **TL 1597** **Fortress** **c. AD 45-65**

Vexillation fortress partly excavated prior to development. Two periods of construction. Longthorpe I: half-legion unit, abandoned by the mid AD 60s. Longthorpe II: same date, mixed cavalry and infantry, with a smaller enclosure. Some timber barracks, 2 granaries and the principia uncovered. Numerous finds: armour and harness fittings, finger rings, pendants, glass and ceramic vessels (some from Lyon, terra nigra, Spanish amphorae, and adjacent pottery). Animals represented: mature cattle (56%), sheep (29% mostly mature), pig (28%, a quarter immature), some horse, red deer, wild and domestic birds, a little fish.

Frere & St Joseph 1974

HAIL WESTON **TL 1661** **Statuette of Mercury**

Mercury in mail, bronze, found in 1820. The figurine is c. 110mm high, and the surface marked to resemble a coat of mail, though the illustration could represent a reptilian skin.

Cambs SMR, record no. 496; Anon. 1827: 550; Green 1976: 207.

SOUTHOE & MIDLOE **TL 1666** **Kiln, Burial** **1st century AD?**

(1) Development uncovered a Roman period kiln (bronze brooch in the fill), ditches, and an inhumation. All dated to the 1st century AD.

(2) Kiln and cremation recorded at this reference.

Cambs SMR record no. 506; Swan 1984: fiche 380

STILTON **TL 1689** **Sett, Kiln** **AD 100-300**

Surface scatter of 2nd-3rd centuries pot, animal bone, kiln debris.

Frere (ed.) 1985: 287

YAXLEY **TL 1691** **Pot** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot and coins found on earthwork.

Cambs SMR record no. 1636

ORTON MONUMENT 97 **TL 1695** **Sett** **c. 50 BC-AD 140**

Occupation from c. 100 BC-AD 140, 4 phases. i) late Iron Age ditched enclosure dug and recut, domestic area to the west and south. ii) Belgic period. Large enclosure recut, occupation now here (3 hut circles and slighter structural remains). iii) mid 1st century AD. Ditches of main enclosure recut, extended to the south, and a small area enclosed. iv) AD 100-140. Main enclosure recut,

domestic area moved to east, cemetery defined in the north-west corner. Abandonment phase included a dump of 3,000 sherds of pot, mostly AD 120-140. Land incorporated into settlement situated elsewhere.

Cambs SMR record no. 1434; Dallas 1975

ORTON LONGUEVILLE **TL 1696** **Villa, Religious** **AD 200-400; late Iron Age**

(1) 2nd century pits and smithing hearths uncovered. Overlain by a stone-founded rectangular structure in the 3rd century. A bath house was added in the 4th century. Further settlement to the south.

(2) Ritual dump? Report of several late Iron Age weapons from this old bed of the Nene. In 1983 two la Tene III swords and 2 currency bars (damaged) were found. A further scabbard was recovered in 1984.

1: Cambs SMR record no. 1808; Wild 1974: 165; 2: Frere (ed.) 1984: 299, 1985: 287

LONGTHORPE **TL 1697** **Pottery** **Iron Age, AD 60, AD 100-400**

(1) Iron Age settlement cleared when the soldiers of the adjacent fort (1st phase) established a pottery there. At least 20 kilns built. These were surface-built, with a central pedestal and clay fire bars, and perhaps a turf superstructure; there were also some dug kilns. The pottery was mainly copies of early Roman forms (flagons, jars, beakers, cups with handles, small mortaria, cheese presses, large jars, copies of Pompeian red ware, local style storage and cooking jars). Potters may have originated in Central Gaul, though kiln design is similar to the early kilns found at Rushden (itinerant potters phase). Later civilian occupation of the site saw farming and some iron smithing.

(2) Cropmark of a farmstead. Partial excavation shows Iron Age origins, possibly abandoned/cleared when the Roman military set up the fort. Evidence for reoccupation in the 2nd century.

1: Brown (ed.) 1971: 20-2; Brown (ed.) 1973: 7-8; Wild 1973: 7-10; Brown (ed.) 1975a: 155-7; Dannell 1975: 18-20; Todd & Leland 1976: 19; Swan 1984: fiche 371.

ST NEOT'S **TL 1758** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 4253

ST NEOT'S **TL 1761** **Sett** **c. AD 30-100**

Finds noted during development: Belgic-type pot, a little Romano-British pot (including samian), 2 bronze finger rings, needle, faience melon beads.

Cambs SMR record no. 524a

ST NEOT'S **TL 1761** **Sett, Metalworking?** **Iron Age-c. AD 60**

Rescue excavation uncovered an Iron Age settlement, with traces of mid 1st century occupation (Belgic-type pot), iron slag.

Cambs SMR record no. 522

SAWTRY **TL 1784** **Sett** **Roman**

Dense scatter of Romano-British pot (1,254 sherds from an area 120m x 170m: colour coat, oxidised ware, mortaria, samian), stone rubble, roof tile, 25 coins.

Cambs SMR record no. 1834

ORTON HALL FARM **TL 1795** **Sett, Building (aisled)**

Courtyard arrangement of 4 aisled barns and 4 rectangular buildings developed in the 3rd-4th centuries (overlay timber building and earlier drainage). Paddocks were gradually moved elsewhere as more buildings were set up. All associated with agricultural production (possible mill house, corn drying ovens). Cattle bones saw a dramatic increase in one of the later phases, and a partial reduction in sheep (Mackreth pers. comm.). Pot includes NVGW, NVCC, and a mortarium sherd in Saxon fabric. Intaglio featuring Cupid on a cart also found. No evidence for continuity beyond the early 5th century, though a Saxon settlement developed at a very early date (Mackreth pers. comm.).

Cambs SMR record no. 1961; Mackreth 1974, 1976, 1977; Henig 1974; Brown (ed.) 1977a: 213-15;

ST NEOT'S **TL 1861** **Pot** **Roman**

Several complete and near-complete vessels (grey ware, sandy grey ware) found during quarrying (probably from burials)

Cambs SMR record no. 581

LITTLE PAXTON **TL 1863** **Sett** **Roman**

Settlement: pit containing Romano-British pot and other debris seen during development.

Cambs SMR record no. 601

ALCONBURY WESTON **TL 1877** **Pot** **Roman**

Four sites indicated.

Cambs SMR record no. 9952; Peterborough Museum record nos 806, 808, 809

SAWTRY **TL 1879** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 1415

CONINGTON **TL 1885** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 1423

PETERBOROUGH **TL 1896** **Sett, Kiln** **c. AD 100-300**

1885 finds in a brick pit: kiln debris, settlement debris, mainly 2nd-3rd century pot (including NV, samian, white ware mortarium), animal bones, possible human inhumation.

Cambs SMR record no. 1715

WOODSTON **TL 1896** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 1444

PETERBOROUGH **TL 1899** **Sett** **AD 70-100; Iron Age-Roman**

(1) Limited rescue excavation uncovered gravel floors and traces of post-built structures. Associated with late 1st century pot and coins.

(2) Large Iron Age and Romano-British settlement uncovered during development of the new town. 19th century finds of buildings, wells, lime kilns, 1st-4th century material. Only part of a possible aisled barn was uncovered, though pot was found over 80 acres (NVGW jars, NVCC beakers and bowls, cream mortaria). Much was missed; now built over or destroyed.

Wilson (ed.) 1973: 294; RCHM(E) 1969.

EVERTON **TL 1950** **Kiln** **Roman**

Small kiln found, associated with wasters of large grey ware jars.

Swan 1984: fiche 206.

GREAT PAXTON **TL 1962** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Three sites found. (1) Cropmark of superimposed cropmarks, ditches. Surface collection of Iron Age and Romano-British pot.

(2) Cropmark of numerous ditches, by the Ouse. Area may have been prone to flooding, as part of the site was overlain by a thick layer of sediment. Partly excavated, occupation from 2nd-4th centuries (mainly from the 3rd century). Buildings implied by several gravel floors, associated with coarse pot and some samian, mortaria. Other finds include iron pieces, millstone, whetstone, animal bone, roof tile. More buildings implied by a few post-holes.

(3) Cropmark of enclosures and a 2-roomed house. No surface collection attempted.

1: Cambs SMR record no. 635; 2: Cambs SMR record no. 633; 3: Cambs SMR record no. 636

DIDDINGTON **TL 1964** **Burial** **c. AD 100-200**

Cremation burials found during gravel extraction in the 1930s. Sherds seen were Romano-British (mortarium, cooking pot, sandy ware jar, oxidised ware), generally 2nd century.

Beds SMR record no. 641

ALCONBURY WESTON **TL 1972** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 822

ALCONBURY WESTON **TL 1976** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 826

ALCONBURY WESTON **TL 1978** **Pot** **Roman**

Two sites indicated.

Peterborough Museum record nos 1497, 2066

Holme **TL 1988** **Pot** **Roman**

Cambs SMR record no. 1300

YAXLEY **TL 1992** **Kiln, Building (stone, tiled)**

Fieldwalking recovered pottery C2-4th century), tiles, building stone and kiln debris (including wasters). Two areas of kilns identified. More kilns in this area. All associated with Nene Valley type wares.

Cambs SMR 1628; Swan 1984: fiche 386

FLETTON **TL 1996** **Pot** **c. AD 20-400**

Two sites indicated. (1) Concentration of pot.

(2) Features seen in brick pit: circular stone-lined well (Cornbrash), containing much 1st-3rd century pot (NV, samian, Belgic type), 15 inhumations. Two pits emptied, both containing coins (2nd-4th centuries), NV pot (including a face vase), a piece of glass vessel, animal bone.

Peterborough Museum record nos 1520, 1627

PETERBOROUGH **TL 1998** **Pot, Saltern** **AD 250-330; Iron Age-Roman**

(1) Much mid 3rd-early 4th centuries locally produced pot (colour coat, grey ware, shell-gritted ware). Most of the colour coat had been poorly fired.

(2) Pits, ditches associated with Iron Age and Romano-British finds, including a possible salt-boiling hearth. Saxon burials in this area too.

1: Rankov (ed.) 1982: 364-5; 2: Cambs SMR record no. 3898a; Wilson (ed.) 1976: 253

WESTWOOD BRIDGE **TL 1999** **Find** **Mask/Fitting of Horned God**

Random find of bronze mask of a radiate god, and a mount depicting a horned god.

Green 1976: 208.

STANGROUND **TL 2097** **Kiln** **AD 270-330**

Wasters of Nene Valley forms collected at the beginning of the 20th century. Some of the wasters were fused together. Possible wharf over Cnut's Dyke (canalised in the Roman period). Many beakers seen.

Swan 1984: fiche 381-2.

STANGROUND **TL 2098** **Kiln** **AD 100-400**

Material collected in 1907 and 1923 - clay bars.

Swan 1984: fiche 380.

STANGROUND **TL 2196** **Pottery** **c. AD 200-300**

Four kilns found. An adjacent gully contained many wasters, including black colour coat samian imitations. The southerly two kilns were probably making colour coat and grey ware, though only for a very short period (AD 220-22(5). Both produced NVCC range of vessels, though of poor quality. Associated with the potter INDIXIVIXVS. The two northerly kilns and the debris in the gully were making similar forms, at a slightly later date. The fabric implies imported clay. Style of pottery emulated lower Nene Valley and Colchester forms. Distribution of pottery from this area implies a predominanly fenland market.

Wilson (ed.) 1968: 190; Dannell 1973; Wild 1974: 140-70, fig. 9; Swan 1984: fiche 380-81; Dannell et al 1993.

CAT'S WATER **TL 2198** **Sett** **late Iron Age-Roman**

Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement. A total of 60 buildings have been found, covering a long period of occupation. Associated with rectilinear enclosures.

Goodburn (ed.) 1979: 301

GODMANCHESTER **TL 2470** **Kiln** **AD 240-270**

Kiln produced jars, bowls, mortaria, cooking pots.

Swan 1984: fiche 370.

KING'S DYKE **TL 2497** **Sett** **c. AD 40-400**

(1) Settlement. Rescue excavation of an extensive settlement on the Fen edge. Network of overlapping enclosures uncovered, associated with pits, post-holes. Four phases were identified, with origins in the 1st century AD. Finds include 3rd-4th century Nene Valley wares, bone pin, jet bead, animal bone (cattle, sheep, goat). Ten coins were found, including a very worn Domitian

(earliest) to a fresh Constans (latest). Possible reduction in settlement in the third century noted in pottery supply, with increasing pot reaching the site in the late 3rd and early 4th centuries.
(2) Group of 8 inhumations found (heads aligned to the north), all male adults. A ditch to the north and adjacent pits were associated with 1st and 2nd century pot, possible spear head, and some animal bones. A gladius was recovered nearby. Several of the bodies had been mutilated prior to burial (one with legs amputated below the knees, another decapitated, the skull missing, a third with both feet missing). The writer suggests this was the end result of a skirmish between locals and Roman engineers when the dyke was being constructed.
1: Challands 1977, 1978

TF relating to 5---- 3---- on the Ordnance Survey reference system.

Numerous sites were found on the Fenland Project, during surveys over the Fen Edge in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. These are detailed in the microfiches of Hall 1987 and Hayes & Lane 1992.

COLLYWESTON **TF 0000** **Shrine complex** **AD 50-330**
Several stone-built structures identified, associated with 1st-early 4th century pot.
Nthants SMR record no. 2868; Peterborough Museum record no. 1850

G CASTERTON **TF 0009** **Small town** **AD 150-175/160-180**
Two kilns found at the small town. (1) Small kiln found, mainly producing colour coat (small beakers, Castor boxes, flagons, jugs, imitation moulded samian). Poorly fired. Slightly earlier than the kiln found to the north-west. (2) Kiln found (slightly later than that just to the south-east), producing mainly colour coat flagons, bowls and beakers. Both were rather poor quality.
Leics SMR, under Great Casterton; 1: Barley (ed.) 1958: 7; Corder 1961: 50-52; Swan 1984: fiche 576; 2: May (ed.) 1966: 46; Wilson (ed.) 1967: 183; Swan 1984: fiche 576.

PICKWORTH **TF 0014** **Metalworking** **AD 100-200**
Iron production in this area. Three shaft furnaces excavated, dated to the 2nd century. They were built in a line, c. 3m apart. A simple post-hole shelter was placed nearby.
Wilson (ed.) 1962: 173; Whitwell 1970: 114.

BRANSTON **TF 0065** **Sett, Building (stone)** **Roman**
Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, building debris. Second building found c. 600m to the north.
Lincs SMR, under Branston

BRANSTON **TF 0066** **Villa?** **Roman**
Two possible villas in close proximity (perhaps part of a sprawling complex). (1) Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, building debris, including tesserae, and an inscription. (2) Stone-founded, timber-frame building uncovered. Other finds included charred timber, tile (including flue tiles), tesserae.
1: Lincs SMR, under Branston; 2: Lincs SMR, under Branston; Beeby (ed.) 1974: 18

GREETWELL **TF 0072** **Burial** **Roman**

Two Romano-British inhumations found during ironstone extraction. Altars also recovered.

Lincs SMR, under Greetwell; Phillips 1934: 168

NETTLEHAM **TF 0073** **Find** **Fitting of Mars** **See appendix D**

SAXBY, Lincs **TF 0086** **Building?** **Roman**

Surface scatter of building debris, possibly Romano-British.

Lincs SMR, under Saxby

SOUTH VIEW FARM **TF 0106** **Pot** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Tinwell

SAPPERTON **TF 0132** **Small town** **Roman**

Extensive scatter of stone rubble, pot (shell-gritted ware, colour coat), numerous tiles, including decorated examples, and possibly flue tiles. Villa situated c. 300m to the east.

Whitwell (ed.) 1967; Beeby (ed.) 1974: 127; C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1972: 9; Goodburn (ed.) 1976: 325; Frere (ed.) 1977: 391; Goodburn (ed.) 1978: 434

NEWTON & HACEBY **TF 0136** **Villa** **Roman**

Cropmark of a villa. 1818 find of the main range of a villa, with mosaic pavement and attached bath suite. Other finds include painted wall plaster, tesserae, glass, coins. Early Roman bronze bowl found near Grantham.

Cambs SMR record no. 51; Taylor & Collingwood 1929: 193; Whitwell 1970: 81; White (ed.) 1982: 79.

HEYDOUR **TF 0137** **Villa?** **Roman**

Scatter of tesserae and building debris noted. Another building nearby was indicated by a surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris.

Taylor & Collingwood (eds.) 1929: 193

GREETWELL **TF 0173** **Sett** **Roman**

Romano-British pot, bronze ring, coin of Constantinopolis found.

Lincs SMR, under Greetwell; C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1970: 7

MARSTON **TF 0175** **Shrine; Sett** **Roman**

Four sites indicated.

(1) Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, building debris, coin, inscriptions, one dedicated to Mars Rigonometis and the Emperor's numen.

(2) Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, building debris, coin.

(3) Foundations and Romano-British pottery found. (4) Scatter of Romano-British pot.

1: Lincs SMR, under Nettleham; 2: Wilson (ed.) 1962: 192; 3, 4: Lincs SMR, under Nettleham

WELTON to GLENTHAM **TF 0181** **Sett** **Roman**

Enclosure, burial, 2nd century pottery, samian, Spanish amphora, shelly ware, grey ware, tile.

Lindsey Archaeological Services (unpub.), held at Lincs SMR

NORMANBY by SPITAL **TF 0188** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris.

Whitwell (ed.) 1967

SOUTH VIEW FM **TF 0206** **Villa** **Roman**

Leics SMR, under Tinwell

MARSTON **TF 0274** **Burial** **Roman**

Several burials noted in this area. (1) Finds noted: stone cist, worked iron, Romano-British pot.

(2) Cremation covered in a small cist found (similar to Borough Hill, Northants).

Lincs SMR, under Nettleham

STAMFORD **TF 0306** **Villa?** **Roman**

Roman tesselated pavement recorded.

Lincs SMR, under Stamford

STAMFORD **TF 0307** **Pot** **Roman**

Late Roman pottery (including colour coats) and a worn coin of Severus Alexander found. Statue also recovered from this area (see appendix D).

Lincs SMR, under Stamford; Barley (ed.) 1958: 7.

BORDERVILLE **TF 0308** **Villa?** **Roman**

Cropmark of a possible villa.

Leics SMR, under Ryhall

RYHALL **TF 0311** **Pot** **Roman**

Mays (ed.) 1966: 46.

KEISBY **TF 0328** **Find** **Altar depicting Genius** **See appendix D**

AUNSBY DEMBLEBY **TF 0338** **Villa?** **Roman**

Several elaborate buildings and burials found in this area. (1) Scatter of Romano-British pot, building debris, including flue tile.

(2) Building debris, possibly an elaborate structure.

(3) Roman pot, inhumation found.

(4) Occupation in the 2nd century; mosaic of later villa uncovered. Inhumation placed over debris of the building.

1-3: Lincs SMR, under Aunsby & Dembleby; 4: Barley (ed.) 1960: 6.

AUNSBY DEMBLEBY **TF 0339** **Pot** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, including mortaria.

Lincs SMR, under Aunsby & Dembleby

STAMFORD **TF 0370** **Metalworking?** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot and iron slag.

Lincs SMR, under Stamford

SUDBROOKE **TF 0375** **Find** **Statuette**

Random find of a hand.

White & Solly (eds.), 1983: 91-112.

CARLBY, LINCS **TF 0414** **Find** **Bronze of Mercury**

Random find of a bronze figure of Mercury.

Whitwell 1970: 127.

HEIGHINGTON **TF 0468** **Kiln, Building** **Roman**

Another tile kiln and building debris found.

Beeby (ed.) 1974: 24

REEPHAM **TF 0473** **Settlement** **Statue**

Building debris, Roman pottery, quern, brooch, coin, worked iron found. Reference to a bronze statue, but no details.

Whitwell (ed.) 1967; Lincs SMR, under Reepham.

BARNACK **TF 0506** **Building (stone), Metalworking?** **Roman**

Cropmark of a 4/5 roomed stone building (c. 30m x 12m) and adjacent enclosure complex. Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, stone rubble, iron slag.

Cambs SMR record no. 36; Peterborough Museum record no. 1960; St Joseph 1965: 88; Wilson (ed.) 1974.

ESSENDINE **TF 0511** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure. Surface scatter of tiles and pottery.

Leics SMR, under Essendine; May (ed.) 1965: 34.

SILK WILLOUGHBY **TF 0543** **Quern** **Roman**

Arch J xxxiv: 396-400

BRANSTON **TF 0568** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, building debris. Second building seen c. 600m to the south-west.

Lincs SMR, under Branston

HEIGHINGTON **TF 0569** **Kiln, Building (stone)** **Roman**

Excavation uncovered a tile kiln and debris from a stone building. Indication of another building c. 100m to the south-west.

Beeby (ed.) 1974: 24; Frere (ed.) 1978: 388

FISKERTON **TF 0571** **Settlement** **Iron Age rites**

Settlement by the R Witham, with a causeway leading to a crossing. Occupation through Iron Age and into 3rd century AD, until flooding became too severe. The Witham shield was found here, and many other Iron Age weapons.

Field *Fiskerton in the Iron Age*, held at Lincs SMR.

FISKERTON **TF 0572** **Find** **Roman**

Bronze bowl found, near find spot of a similar bowl.

Page 1985: 77. Page (ed.) 20:

BARNACK **TF 0603** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Surface scatter of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement debris.

Cambs SMR record no. 48; C.B.A. Group 9 Newsletter vii, 1977: 26.

WERRINGTON **TF 0604** **Sett** **AD 100-400**

Cropmarks of a large settlement. Several pits containing 2nd-4th century pot were uncovered. Aisled barn (23.5m x 10.4m) excavated. Stone-founded, two rows of four posts. Inside were troughs, and channel hearths, with a decorated small room at the west end (painted plaster walls). Associated with 4th century NVGW and NVCC, a coin of Crispus, bronze razor. Analysis of a large assemblage from a mid 2nd-3rd century pit: mainly lower NVGW and NVCC, coarse and fine forms, shell-grit storage jars; most samian was plain; other wares represented were buff-cream, local mortaria.

Cambs SMR record no. 596; Peterborough Museum record no. 2610; Mackreth 1988: 131-7

BARNACK **TF 0605** **Sett** **Roman**

Romano-British settlement found, badly plough-damaged.

CBA Group 9 Newsletter vii, 1977: 26.

SACREWELL **TF 0700** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa partly excavated: two rooms leading off a corridor were uncovered. All had tesselated pavements, and much painted wall plaster was recovered. In the later 4th century iron smelting furnaces were built over demolished out-buildings. Local carbonate-rich clay was used as a lining, perhaps intentionally selected (calcium carbonate acts as a flux in iron smelting). Much building debris was found just to the west, indicating the location of the main buildings. A surface find of a crudely fashioned male head was made; fabric was similar to that used in local tile production.

Cambs SMR record no. 59; Peterborough Museum record no. 1992; Wild 1975: 165; Challands 1974; Toynbee 1974; Norwich 1974

BARNACK **TF 0703** **Villa?, Religious** **Roman**

Possible villa, burials and other finds made. (1) Torso of a small male nude was found in the 1860s. Cut from Barnack limestone.

(2) 2nd-early 4th century cremation cemetery adjacent to Ermine Street noted during quarrying.

(3) Possible villa. Scatter of mid 2nd-late 4th century pot, limestone rubble, roof and flue tiles, nails, iron slag found west of Ermine Street, just east of the cemetery.

(4) Romano-British pot found.

1: Peterborough Museum record no. 1994; 2: Cambs SMR record no. 62; Peterborough Museum record no. 1995; 3: Cambs SMR record no. 62; Goodburn (ed.) 1978: 442; 4: Nthants SMR record no. 1998

BARNACK **TF 0704** **Quarry** **c. AD 300-400**

Limestone quarry, used from Roman period to c. 1500. Romano-British pot is mostly 4th century.

Cambs SMR, under Barnack; VCH Northamptonshire II, 1906: 293; Pevsner 1961: 94-5 (Nthants Arch).

MAXEY **TF 0711** **Sett** **early Roman**

Small enclosure (c. 37m x 61m) dated by early Roman pot.

Wilson (ed.) 1965: 210

SLEAFORD **TF 0746** **Village** **Iron Age-Roman**

Iron Age and Roman settlement (possible small town). Coins minted in the late Iron Age, and moulds (c. 300) for casting forgeries of tetrarchic folles have been found. Stone-founded houses with wattle and daub superstructure of late Iron Age and early Roman date, and later use of brick on construction. Some of the earlier housing may have had painted plaster walls. Samian and amphorae found with these features. Metalled road overlay late Iron Age and early Roman features. Associated with predominantly 2nd-3rd century pot, though occupation may have extended into the 5th century. Stone-founded barn and traces of other buildings uncovered in 1960. Field system of the Belgic type phase and later partly uncovered, in use through the Roman period. Several corn drying ovens found at the site. Pot from the site: shelly Iron Age jars, grey ware (dishes, bowls), storage jars, oxidised ware, BB, sandy ware, Rhenish ware, Dales ware, Torksey ware, Swanpool type colour coat, grey ware. Coins from the site: phase A: 4; phase B: 10; phase C: 9; phase D: 74; unknown: 12. Brooches also found.

Ellis & Fennell (unpub.); Elsdon (unpub.); Mahany & Roffe (eds.) 1979

ROWSTON **TF 0756** **Sett?** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and probably associated building debris.

Lincs SMR, under Rowston

BUSLINGTHORPE **TF 0785** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris.

C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1973

BUSLINGTHORPE **TF 0786** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris.

C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1973

BARNACK **TF 0806** **Villa** **Roman**

Villa and other buildings identified in this quite densely settled area. (1) Cropmark of a stone-founded building, possibly Romano-British. May be associated with the villa excavated just to the north-west.

(2) Cropmark of an aisled, stone-founded building, c. 40m x 10m. Enclosures seen to the north and south, with a track leading from the south. Possibly associated with a settlement just to the north-west.

(3) Cropmark of villa complex (several buildings) and adjacent fields (five). Excavation identified 4 phases: pre-villa iron smelting (debris), and woman buried in a ditch; (1) c. AD 250-300 stone-founded aisled barn (4.5m x 8.8m), elaborated with painted wall plaster, timber colonnade, and other buildings. 2: AD 300-370, buildings demolished, series of enclosures cut across the site, continued occupation, corn processing. After AD 370 pits were dug across the site. Pot scatters indicate pasture by the stream, with a rapid decay in density of sherds away from the main buildings.

(4) Cropmark of a rectangular timber building, foundations showing as 10 parallel strips (11m wide, raised floor).

1: Peterborough Museum record no. 2047; 2: Peterborough Museum record no. 2051; 3: Cambs SMR record no. 83; Peterborough Museum record no. 2045; St Joseph 1973: 156; Pryor et al 1985: 265-97; 4: Cambs SMR record no. 2046; Wilson (ed.) 1974

ASWARBY **TF 0814** **Villa** **Roman**

Debris of villa: burnt stone, pottery, flue tiles, circular metal lamp.

Barley (ed.) 1961: 8.

RUSKINGTON **TF 0849** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and probably associated building debris.

May (ed.) 1964

BUSLINGTHORPE **TF 0884** **Kiln** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and kiln debris (wasters of grey ware cup/bowls, imitation BB forms, storage jars, dog dishes).

C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1973; Swan 1984: fiche 437

BUSLINGTHORPE **TF 0886** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris.

C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1973

GLASTON **TF 0900** **Burial** **Roman**

Inhumation of an 8 year old in a stone coffin (Ketton ragstone), placed by a possibly Roman road. Grave goods included bronze bracelets, two late 4th century glass vessels, corroded iron. Artis recorded Roman stone buildings and pottery kilns. Enclosure picked up by aerial photography.

Peterborough Museum record no. 2067; Webster 1950; Swan 1984: fiche 382

SUTTON **TF 0900** **Pot** **Roman**

Three sites found. (1) Romano-British pot found. (2) Cropmark of a small enclosure. Artis records buildings and kilns in this area. (3) Small scatter of Romano-British debris.

1: Cambs SMR record no. 2059; 2: Cambs SMR record no. 95; Peterborough Museum record no. 2067; 3: Cambs SMR record no. 96

UFFORD **TF 0903** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British debris, and part of a silver spoon.

Cambs SMR record no. 98; Goodburn (ed.) 1978: 442

UFFORD **TF 0904** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British debris.

Cambs SMR record no. 104

TALLINGTON, LINCS **TF 0908** **Settlement** **Altar/Inhumation**

(1) Rescue excavation of settlement prior to work on quarry extension. Quarry ditches for King Street found. Uninscribed altar found at the site. Rectangular enclosures leading from King Street, and round hut (14.3m diameter) uncovered in an enclosure by the road. Occupation from 1st to 4th centuries. A well and a basket-lined pit identified. Small finds include a pewter dish, plain bronze bowl, one late 3rd century coin and five 4th century coins. A rotary quern indicates crop processing. Inhumations found in the general area of occupation.

(2) The small bronze mount of Mercury was a random find. A later Roman round hut was excavated in this area. An altar was found (no details).

1: Petch (ed.) 1957: 15; Peacock 1961: 110-24; 2: Whitwell 1970: 128; Green 1976: 203; Peacock in Pryor et al 1985: 13.

TALLINGTON **TF 0910** **Sett** **c. AD 50-90**

Enclosed farmstead excavated. Work-hollows were found, post-holes of drying racks, square structure (granary). Associated with hand-made and wheel-thrown pot, dated c. AD 50-90.

Wilson (ed.) 1965: 209

BARHOLM & STOWE **TF 0911** **Sett, Building (timber)** **Roman**

Cropmark of enclosures. Excavation uncovered timber aisled building in the pentagonal enclosure, track. Most pot was early 4th century.

Lincs SMR, under Barholm & Stowe; RCHM(E) 1960: 59 A Matter of Time

BOURNE **TF 0919** **Kiln** **AD 270-400**

At least three kilns in this area, with possible occupation too. The excavated kiln contained wasters of orange (oxidised) and grey ware shelly cooking pots, bowls, storage jars, smaller jars (similar to those produced at Greetham), imitation BB pie dishes.

Swan 1984: fiche 436; Lincs SMR, under Bourne.

RAND **TF 0978** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris. Second scatter found c. 200m to the north-east, by a major road leading east from Ermine Street.

C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1974: 9; Whitwell (ed.) 1967

UPTON **TF 1001** **Sett, Metalworking** **c. AD 300-400**

Two sites found. (1) Extensive Romano-British settlement, debris covering a large area (includes slag and window glass). (2) Finds include much building debris, including window glass, some iron slag. Pot was mostly 4th century.

Cambs SMR record no. 2142; Peterborough Museum record no. 2113

MARHOLM **TF 1002** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 2120

WEST DEEPING **TF 1008** **Sett** **early Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Cropmark of an enclosure. One pit was excavated, associated with Romano-British pot and animal bone. Surface spread of mainly 2nd century pot (mainly grey ware, shelly ware, some samian, two Spanish amphora sherds), tile.

Field, N. [unpublished]. Welton to Glentham Water Pipeline.

(2) Cropmark of a large polygonal enclosure, surrounding an empty circular feature. Timber and peat in the main enclosure implies a fence, and numerous herbivore dung beetles and two sherds of Romano-British pot were recovered. Interpreted as a cattle corral (a similar cropmark is visible in the defended area of Durobrivae, and possibly by Medbourne small town).

Field, N. [unpub.]: 9-14, Lindsey Archaeological Services. Held at Lincs SMR

TALLINGTON **TF 1009** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Late Roman occupation debris.

(2) Two parallel ditches excavated. One contained 1st century pottery, including samian.

(3) Altar found in quarry spoil, though probably a deposited nearby. Two lines of writing legible: 'DE SVO D/ONAVIT'.

1: Barley (ed.) 1958: 7; 2: May (ed.) 1962: 16; 3: Hassal & Tomlin (eds.) 1976: 428-9

BARHOLM **TF 1010** **Sett** **Roman**

Ditches of Roman period enclosures found. Late Iron Age or early Saxon ploughing seen.

Lincs SMR, under Barholm & Stowe; May (ed.) 1965: 8, 14.

POINTON & SEMP. **TF 1032** **Religious** **Roman**

Random find of a carved stone head,150mm high, of a cowled female.

Whitwell & Wilson (eds.) 1969: 44, plate 5.1

MARKET RASEN **TF 1088** **Kiln** **AD 140-180/140-240**

Two sites. (1) Production of grey wares (similar to Linwood), and also beakers and 'parisian' ware. (2) Three kilns found, associated with production of grey ware cooking pots, jars, bowls, dishes, colanders, beakers. Production of rusitcated and 'parisian' wares in this area, and iron working. Associated finds of a votive clay tablet, clay pit, 'hearths' and burnt soil. Dated AD 140-240.

Swan 1984: fiche 457-8.

CLAXBY/NETTLETON **TF 1090** **Settlement** **AD 250-300**

One of at least 6 kilns in the immediate area. Several kilns have been found near Ermine Street. The Claxby kiln made jars, bowls and dishes, all with simple, sparse incised decoration.

Lincs SMR, under Claxby.

AILSWORTH **TF 1102** **Pot** **Roman**

Romano-British pot found.

Cambs SMR record no. 2177

HELPSTON **TF 1103** **Lime kiln** **AD 200-300**

Lime kiln found during quarrying. Circular form, filled with NV ware, some 4th century coins. Used in the 3rd century.

Peterborough Museum record no. 2179; Challands 1976

BAINTON **TF 1104** **Sett, Building (stone, tiled)** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot, including samian and colour coat. 19th century find of stamped tile (LEG IX HISP) and walls to the east.

Peterborough Museum record no. 2148; VCH Northamptonshire 1902: 214-5; Goodburn (ed.) 1978: 441.

WEST DEEPING **TF 1109** **Sett** **Iron Age, Roman**

Cropmark of extensive Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, arranged about a drove leading to King Street.

Frere (ed.) 1992: 282

WEST DEEPING **TF 1110** **Sett** **AD 200-4000**

Two sites found. (1) Rescue excavation prior to gravel extraction. Small settlement found at this location.

(2) Pits excavated, containing 3rd to 4th century pottery, including lead-glazed ware (from Littlechester?) More pits seen to the south (during gravel extraction). These may have been quarry pits used for the Roman road.

1: Tempus Reparatum [unpublished]; 2: May (ed.) 1962: 16

BILLINGBOROUGH **TF 1133** **Villa?** **Roman**

Much pottery, limestone building debris, tiles, coins, tesserae, medallion of Carus. Potential villa.

Hayes & Lane 1992: 20.

BILLINGBOROUGH **TF 1134** **Pot** **c. AD 30-400, Saxon**

Two settlements found. (1) Pre-conquest, Roman and early Saxon pottery. (2) Pre-conquest, Roman and middle Saxon pottery found.

Hayes & Lane 1992: 20.

GOLTHO **TF 1177** **Pot** **Roman**

Settlement excavated. Uncovered three timber-built round huts, debris of a stone building, Romano-British pot and a coin. Nearby, there was a surface collection of grey ware, mortaria, other Romano-British pot.

Lincs SMR, under Goltho; Wilson (ed.) 1975: 244-5; Current Arch lvi: 265-6

AILSWORTH **TF 1202** **Villa?** **Roman**

Surface scatter of building stone, tile, identified three buildings. Hypocaust tile found over one. A second building is indicated by a surface scatter of Romano-British pot (grey ware, shelly ware, colour coat), limestone rubble, some dressed limestone; a raised area noted.

Cambs SMR record no. 2145a; Peterborough Museum record nos 2273, 2274

HELPSTON **TF 1204** **Villa** **c. AD 120-400**

Villa, c. 150m east-west, c. 100m north-south. Pits or ditches of earlier occupation underlay the early 2nd century stone-founded building. This was embellished in the 3rd and 4th centuries with wings. Main range contained at least 6 tesselated pavements and several mosaic (geometric, Durobrivan style), painted plaster walls. Raised area implies further buildings extending from the east wing, and another building by the west wing. Scatter of pot nearby indicates settlement.

Cambs SMR record nos 620, 2262, 2278; Taylor & Wilson (eds.) 1961: 177; Challands 1975

HELPSTON **TF 1205** **Find** **Spoon-Cupid, animals**

Random find in 1980. Gilded silver spoon: figure of a boar in the bowl, an animal head attaching the bowl to the handle, which displays a Cupid seated on a crouching hare; the top of the handle is in the form of a thistle. Made in Gaul or the Rhineland.

Johnson 1982: 309-310.

MAXEY **TF 1207** **Sett, Metalworking** **Late Iron Age, Roman**

Several sites found in this area.

(1) Cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure and track, cut in the late Iron Age, in use into the early Roman period. Pre-conquest finds include pottery from the south-west, animal bone, metal working. Romano-British finds included pot (mostly grey ware, shelly storage jars) a rotary quern, brooch, burnt patches, iron smelting furnace, bronze smelting crucible and furnace.

(2) Farmstead excavated, in occupation from the mid Iron Age to the 4th century, with some settlement drift. Earliest Romano-British phase was structurally equivalent to the late Iron Age, with a few pieces of well-thrown pot. Expansion in the late 1st-early 2nd centuries (a little plain and a few pieces of decorated samian in use). Four hut circles and possible timber-built Romano-Celtic temple associated with this phase. Later occupation, though buildings were situated beyond the edge of the excavation. Inhumation cemetery found to the south and west, irregularly arranged. Pottery shows extensive use of NVGW (mostly jars, bowls, lids, occasional beakers and flagons in the later phases, cheese press), a little NVCC (hunt cup), though predominately shelly storage jars. Animal bones: mainly sheep (mostly immature, for meat), fewer cattle (killed at all ages, for traction and meat), fewer pigs (young), horse. Seeds: numerous deposits with plant remains. Mostly wheat, strong presence of barley, some oats, legumes, lentils, a little flax, apple, sloe, strawberry. Grains processed away from the site. Metal finds include 11 brooches (pre- and post-conquest), buckle, ligula, iron nails, latch lifter, pins, knife, stylus. Three glass vessels, 4 querns, honing stone, fragment of a dwarf Barnack limestone column, 5 coins (only Phase A, despite continued occupation).

(3) Cropmark of a prehistoric and Romano-British enclosure complex. Early Roman enclosure excavated, dated AD 50-150. Ditch fill contained daub, hand-made and wheel-thrown vessels (grey ware and oxidised jars, storage jars, bowls, single mortarium sherd, single flagon/jug sherd), piece of glass, 2 bronze brooches (early-mid 1st century AD), numerous loom weights, a little copper slag, fragment of an adult woman, animal bones (cattle, sheep, a little pig, horse, dog, cat).

1: Simpson 1985; 2: Pryor, F. et al, 1985a.; 3: Cambs SMR record no. 244e; Simpson 1981

POINTON **TF 1231** **Pot** **AD 200-400**

Coin hoard: 38 Constantinian coins (Licinius x 1; Urbs Roman x 8; Constantinopolis x 11; Constantine I x 7; Constantine II Caesar x 9; Constantius II Caesar x (2). Much 3rd-4th century pot in this area too.

Lincs SMR, under Pointon & Sempringham

LEGSBY **TF 1268** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface collection of Romano-British pot, coin, other finds.

Whitwell (ed.) 1967

STOW LONGA **TF 1271** **Find** **Relief of Phallus**

Phallus carved on the upper stone of a millstone grit quern.

Cambs SMR record no. 715.

LEGSBY **TF 1286** **Sett** **Roman**

Concentration of coarse grey ware pottery and stone rubble. More kilns identified in this village, including a report of a kiln in the river bank.

Whitwell (ed.) 1967: 106; Swan 1984: fiche 455

LINWOOD **TF 1287** **Kiln** **AD 200-400**

Two kilns excavated, 120m apart. A third was found nearby. All produced grey wares (particularly cooking pots).

Swan 1984: fiche 455-6.

TEALBY **TF 1288** **Kiln** **AD 200-300**

Wasters of pottery similar to that at Linwood, c. 1km to the south - coarse grey wares.

Swan 1984: fiche 468.

CASTOR **TF 1300** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 2374

CASTOR **TF 1301** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 2161

MARHOLM **TF 1302** **Pot** **Roman**

Iron Age and Romano-British pot found (grass-tempered, shelly ware, a little samian).

Peterborough Museum record no. 2387

LANGTOFT **TF 1313** **Sett** **Roman**

Debris noted during gravel extraction.

May (ed.) 1964: 12.

BASTON **TF 1314** **Pot** **AD 100-400**

Concentration of 2nd to 4th century pottery found during gravel extraction.

Barley (ed.) 1958: 4.

ETTON **TF 1315** **Pot** **Roman**

Cambs SMR record no. 2399

HORBLING **TF 1334** **Sett** **Roman**

Fieldwalking identified a spread of building rubble and Roman pot near a known Roman road. Also, four lead weights were found. Smallest weight partly hollowed, possibly to underweigh goods. Cropmarks of several settlements in this area. Section across Car Dyke showed this to be bisected by a road in the Roman period.

Chowne 1980; Kittson 1980.

WALESBY **TL 1372** **Villa** **Fitting-Eagle**

Terminal decorated in the shape of an eagle's head was found by fieldwalking. This would have fitted onto the axle of a cart or wagon.

White (ed.) 1978: 84-85.

LEGSBY **TF 1386** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatters of Romano-British pot and building debris.

Whitwell (ed.) 1969: 106

LINWOOD **TF 1387** **Kiln?** **Roman**

Possible kiln indicated by burnt soil.

Swan 1984: fiche 456.

MARHOLM **TF 1401** **Sett** **Roman**

Romano-British pot found (25 sherds NVCC, 10 sherds NVGW, 9 sherds shelly ware, 4 sherds Oxfordshire ware, 2 sherds samian). Other finds were oyster shell, tile, a piece of Roman glass and 2 sherds of Medieval pot.

Peterborough Museum record no. 2478

GLINTON **TF 1403** **Sett** **c. AD 170-300**

Settlement found during development: herringbone and pitched stone foundations (possibly timber superstructure, as few stones appear to have been visible in the ploughsoil). Associated with much Nene Valley colour coat, shelly ware, grey ware (late 2nd-3rd century), roof tiles, animal bones, oyster shells.

Cambs SMR record no. 2246

GLINTON **TF 1405** **Pot** **Roman**

Peterborough Museum record no. 2495

ETTON **TF 1406** **Pot** **Roman**

Cambs SMR record no. 2496

NORTHBOROUGH **TF 1407** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of an extensive settlement, consisting of rectilinear enclosures leading from droves. Several periods implied, mainly Roman and Medieval.

Peterborough Museum record no. 2533

POINTON & SEMPRINGHAM **TF 1430** **Saltern**

Romano-British saltern (briquetage, grey ware, samian).

Lincs SMR, under Pointon & Sempringham

POINTON & SEMPRINGHAM **TF 1431** **Sett**

Cropmark of droveways, hut circles, surface scatter of grey ware, some samian and amphorae.

Lincs SMR, under Pointon & Sempringham

MARHOLM **TF 1502** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Romano-British pot (mainly NV wares) and 'pillar' (dwarf column?) recovered. (2) Romano-British pot (mostly NV wares) and large stone blocks found over a low mound in a ploughed field.

1: Peterborough Museum record no. 2551; 2: Peterborough Museum record no. 2484

PETERBOROUGH **TF 1504** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Much Romano-British pot (coarse), three bracelets and a few coins found during gravel extraction. (2) Finds noted from gravel pit: Romano-British pot, three bronze bracelets, some 3rd century coins.

1: Peterborough Museum record no. 2180; 2: Peterborough Museum record no. 2557

MARKET DEEPING **TF 1511** **Sett** **Roman**

Iron Age enclosure was backfilled, and replaced by a second in the Roman period. A third was added. The final development was construction of a semi-circular arrangement of post-holes.

Frere (ed.) 1992: 282

POINTON & SEMPRINGHAM **TF 1531** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of a droveway and hut circles; surface scatter of much pot, including grey ware, colour coat, samian, mortaria.

Lincs SMR, under Pointon & Sempringham

NORTH WILLINGHAM **TF 1588** **Kiln** **Roman**

Kiln debris and grey ware wasters found.

Swan 1984: fiche 461.

NORTH WILLINGHAM **TF 1589** **Kiln** **Roman**

Grey ware wasters found.

Swan 1984: fiche 462.

WALTON **TF 1602** **Villa, Sett** **1st, 4th centuries**

Villa and nearby settlement found.

(1) Villa. Some 1st century occupation, associated with drainage ditches. Second drainage complex was maintained to the late 4th century. Pot from pits, gullies included some samian, grey ware, NVCC. Part of a possibly aisled barn uncovered (c. 8m x 16m), paved area to the north. Debris of an elaborate building (not found) covered the site, most dense around the barn: masonry, tesserae, hypocaust tile, roof tile. Possible threshing floor nearby, associated with querns, animal bones (cattle, sheep, pig, goat horn). Mid 4th century coins found. Destruction layer contained a coin of Gratian and an early Saxon style brooch. Later Saxon occupation of the site, though no continuity.

(2) Settlement. Cropmarks of enclosures. Nearby, development uncovered ditches, pits and huts of a settlement, associated mainly with 4th century pot.

1: Brown (ed.) 1974a: 97-100; Jones 1974; 2: Peterborough Museum record no. 2189

WERRINGTON **TF 1603** **Villa?** **Roman**

Several sites found in this area.

(1) Villa? Scatter of Romano-British pot (mostly NV, a little samian), limestone rubble, roof, floor and box tile.

(2) Scatter of Romano-British pot.

(3) Main enclosure and two smaller ones excavated, identifying 4 periods of occupation. 1 (2nd century BC-AD 50/60) main enclosure dug, and up to 2 timber-built round huts uncovered. Other finds include a cess pit, infant burial, numerous triangular loom weights, small bronze-working crucible, querns, animal bones (mainly sheep, some cattle, pot (mostly East Midlands scored ware storage jars, some table forms - no Gallo-Belgic type forms, assemblage more like lower NV settlements). 2 (AD 50/60-100) the enclosure was not maintained, though two round huts were found, and further drainage ditches. Finds: animal bones (more cattle, for meat, fewer sheep, increasingly used for wool, increase in pig, some horse, dog, hare), pot (mostly local grey ware

storage jars, some Flavian and Trajano-Hadrianic samian, single sherd of military pottery bowl), quern, hobnail, bronze brooch. 3 (AD 100-175/200) further enclosures were dug, and the main (from period (1) enclosure cleared and used as a cattle paddock. No longer used for domestic occupation. Finds: pot (lower NV wares mainly, a little Trajanic to Antonine samian), bronze brooch, buckle, glass bead, bone spindle whorl, single coin of Gallienus, animal bones (more cattle, fewer sheep). 4 (AD 300/325 and later) a new enclosure system was cut, occupation remaining elsewhere. Finds: pot (NVGW, some Oxfordshire colour coat, Hadham ware), glass bowl, coins (5 phase D), 2 bronze brooches, iron knife, lead plug for fixing ceramic vessels, lead casting waste. Molluscan evidence implies damp grassland in this area.

1: Cambs SMR record no. 596; 2: Cambs SMR record no. 596; Peterborough Museum Record 2591; 3: Cambs SMR record no. 563; Peterborough Museum record no. 2592; French 1980; Mackreth & O'Neill 1980; Mackreth 1988

WERRINGTON **TF 1604** **Sett**

Two sites found. (1) Scatter of Romano-British pot, burnt patches.

(2) Roman settlement seen during development. Limited rescue excavation. Range of pot: mostly NVCC (beakers, imitation samian, dishes, jars), NVGW (jars, dishes, colanders), shell-grit ware, some samian, buff-cream ware, local mortaria, local grey ware.

1: Cambs SMR record no. 596; Peterborough Museum record no. 2603; 2: Mackreth 1988: 138-40

PEAKIRK **TF 1605** **Sett** **Iron Age, early Roman**

Ditch, hearth, post-hole, Iron Age and early Roman pot found during development.

Cambs SMR record no. 2613

PEAKIRK **TF 1606** **Pot** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) 1919 find of Romano-British pot (including amphora), oyster shell.

(2) Pits containing Romano-British pot excavated.

Peterborough Museum record no. 2200

SURFLEET **TF 1631** **Pot** **Roman**

May (ed.) 1964: 15.

HELPRINGHAM **TF 1638** **Pot** **Roman**

Roman pottery found by drove.

Barley (ed.) 1958: 5.

PETERBOROUGH **TF 1701** **Sett** **Roman**

1912 find of Romano-British pot, 3rd century coins, brooch.

Peterborough Museum record no. 2203

WERRINGTON **TF 1704** **Pot** **AD 200-400**

Two sited indicated. (1) Scatter of 3rd-4th century pot found, by Car Dyke.

(2) Scatter of 3rd-4th century pot (NVGW), fire bars, limestone rubble, quern.

1: Peterborough Museum record no. 2654; 2: Cambs SMR record no. 523

PETERBOROUGH **TF 1707** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot, including samian, and a quern.

Peterborough Museum record no. 2216

DEEPING ST JAMES **TF 1709** **Find** **Crown**

Three fragments of sheet bronze - ritual crown. Samian too. Green gives reference as TF 1609.

May (ed.) 1966: 14; Green 1976: 203.

WESTWOOD BRIDGE **TF 1730** **Find** **Fitting-Horse & Rider**

Random find of a horse and rider, set on a disc. Figure is 780mm high, in cast bronze. The figure holds a shield on the left arm. May be the lid of a bowl.

Taylor 1963: 264-8.

POINTON & SEMPRINGHAM **TF 1731** **Pot** **c. AD 200-400**

Two sites found. (1) Scatter of 3rd-4th century pot, mostly grey ware and some NV, with a single sherd of Swanpool grey ware. (2) Finds include pottery (colour coat, Swanpool type grey ware, calcite gritted ware) and a bronze coin of Magnentius.

Lincs SMR, under Pointon & Sempringham; May (ed.) 1964: 13.

HECKINGTON FEN **TF 1745** **Kiln** **Roman**

Tile kiln found.

Wilson (ed.) 1971: 257.

PETERBOROUGH **TF 1802** **Sett** **late Roman**

Ditch containing late Roman pot uncovered during development.

Peterborough Museum record no. 2219

PASTON **TF 1803** **Sett** **Roman**

Two sites indicated. (1) Dark patch of soil and Romano-British pot. (2) Two patches of dark soil and Romano-British pot.

1: Brown (ed.) 1975a; 2: Peterborough Museum record no. 2209

NEWBOROUGH **TF 1804** **Sett** **Roman**

Scatter of Romano-British pot and a quernstone.

Peterborough Museum record no. 2221

DONINGTON **TF 1836** **Sett** **Roman**

Complete puddingstone quern found along with Roman pottery (including samian).

May (ed.) 1965: 15.

PETERBOROUGH **TF 1900** **Sett, Burial** **late Roman**

1911 find of features associated with late Roman pot, and some inhumations.

Peterborough Museum record no. 2224

PASTON **TF 1903** **Sett** **Roman**

Dark patch of soil and Romano-British pot.

TATTERSHALL THORPE **TF 2059** **Kiln** **AD 200-400**

Kiln debris and wasters of grey ware found during field walking. Cropmark of a settlement here.

Brown (ed.) 1975a; Swan 1984: fiche 467.

BOROUGH FEN **TF 1907** **Sett** **Roman**

Soil mark and associated scatter of Romano-British pot (colour coat, samian, coarse wares), two querns.

Cambs SMR record no. 4241

BURGH on the BAIN **TF 2088** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of Romano-British pot and building debris.

Beeby (ed.) 1974: 23

LUDFORD MAGNA **TF 2089** **Villa?** **Roman**

Possible villa. Numerous finds from this area over the past few decades: building rubble, tesserae, Romano-British pot, bronze brooches, Iron Age and Medieval finds. Recent metal detecting has found many coins: Iron Age: 5 (Corieltavvi); Phase A: 18; Phase B: 57; Phase C: 32; Phase D: 112; illegible: 117. Other metal finds include numerous brooches, bronze bowls, spoons, pins, bracelets, lead fragments.

Lincs SMR, under Ludford; Whitwell (ed.) 1967: 35

EYE **TF 2102** **Villa, Wharf** **Roman**

(1) Villa: surface collection of roof, hypocaust and box tiles, by Car Dyke.

(2) Wharf: dump of box and floor tiles, by supposed wharf.

1: Cambs SMR record no. 3155; 2: Cambs SMR record no. 3010

LUDFORD MAGNA **TF 2189** **Sett** **Roman**

Roman material recovered from the DMV.

Lincs SMR, under Ludford

EYE **TF 2302** **Sett, Kiln** **Iron Age, AD 150-380**

Two sites and burials found. (1) Enclosure complex, associated surface finds of kilns, building debris, mid 2nd-late 4th century pot.

(2) Rescue investigation of plough-damaged site: possible channel hearths uncovered (one clay-lined, filled with ash), Iron Age and Romano-British pot. Earlier find of a stone-paved causeway, stone coffin.

(3) Four inhumations and a stone coffin found.

1: Cambs SMR record no. 2967; 2: Cambs SMR record no. 3059; 3: Cambs SMR record no. 3072

THORNEY **TF 2401** **Sett?** **Roman**

Cropmark of an enclosure and hut circles. Surface finds of some Romano-British pot.

Cambs SMR record no. 5063

EYE **TF 2402** **Sett, Burial** **Roman**

Two sites found. (1) Enclosure system. Surface finds include pot (including late colour coat and 4th century grey ware), roof tile, millstone grit quern. Excavation uncovered a stone coffin and most of 4 inhumations. (2) Cropmark of a dark area, and surface collection of Romano-British finds.

1: Cambs SMR record no. 3066; 2: Cambs SMR record no. 5340

EYE **TF 2404** **Villa?** **Roman**

Patches of dark soil, associated pot (grey ware, late colour coat), some roof and box tile.

Cambs SMR record no. 2997

THORNEY **TF 2405** **Sett** **Roman**

Cropmark of enclosures to the east. Surface finds include much tile, some Romano-British pot (NVCC, samian). Several sites in this area.

Cambs SMR record no. 3108

EYE **TF 2406** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface scatter of brick, burnt debris, pot (including black NVCC).

Cambs SMR record no. 3052

EDLINGTON **TF 2473** **Sett** **Roman**

Surface collection of building debris and other Romano-British finds. Coin hoard found c. 100m to the north-west (Gallienus to Diocletian).

Lincs SMR, under Edlington; C.M. Wilson (ed.) 1975: 103-4

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