

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROMANO - BRITISH POPULATION IN THE BASINGSTOKE AREA.

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THE district round Basingstoke offers itself as the subject for a study of Romano-British population development and distribution because Basingstoke Museum contains a singularly complete collection of finds made in this area over a long period of years, and preserved by Mr. G. W. Willis. A number of the finds made are recorded by him and J. R. Ellaway in the *Proceedings* of the Hampshire Field Club (Vol. XV, 245 ff.). The known sites in the district were considerably multiplied by the field-work of S. E. Winbolt, who recorded them in the *Proceedings* of the same Society.<sup>1</sup>

I must express my indebtedness to Mr. G. W. Willis, F.S.A., Hon. Curator of Basingstoke Museum, for his courtesy and assistance in affording access to the collection for the purposes of this study, which is part of a broader work on the Romano-British rural system.<sup>2</sup>

The area from which the bulk of the collection comes is limited on the north by the edge of the London Clay between Kingsclere and Odiham; its east boundary is approximately that of the east limit of the Eastern Hampshire High Chalk Region<sup>3</sup> southward to Alton. The south boundary crosses that region through Wilvelrod, Brown Candover and Micheldever, with outlying sites to the south at Micheldever Wood and Lanham Down (between Bighton and Wield). The western limit, equally arbitrary, falls along the line from Micheldever through Overton to Kingsclere. The circumscription of this area is determined purely by the finds preserved at Basingstoke. But it is a reasonably representative stretch of southern English countryside.

Its eastern part is occupied by heavy soils generated by tertiary clay with flints, wooded in ancient times. The rest is part of the Central Hampshire Chalk Arable Region, an area of primary settlement originally covered by light woodland alternating with scrub. The area is traversed from north-north-east to south-south-west by the Roman road from Silchester to Winchester, which crosses the Harroway two miles west-south-west of Basingstoke. The latter, a prehistoric route well used in Roman times, crosses the northern sector of our area, making westward for Andover and eastward for Farnham. The area is virtually devoid of rivers, and even brooks, except the Loddon, which springs at

1. *Proceedings* XV, 239 ff.

2. The greater part of this broader study is to be published in the *Archaeological Journal*.

3. *Ld. Utn. Surv.*, no. 90, Hants, no. 15, 358.

Westham, west of Basingstoke, and flows north-east, and the Whitewater, flowing eastward from the same town. The Test springs just above Overton. The tract consists of a high north-south ridge coinciding with the Eastern High Chalk Region—which at points reaches 650 ft. above sea-level—and its western chalk slope. In the south-west of the area, the Roman road crosses a high point 520 ft. above sea-level near Popham; the greater part of our district varies from 300 to 500 ft. above O.D. The Harroway uses a corridor of low ground east-west on the north fringe of the region, where the land drops northward towards the London Clay woodlands and a narrow fringe of Reading Beds on their south.

The study of the material provided by the 58-odd sites in the above-defined region is full of pitfalls. This is chiefly because the quantity of pottery from the majority of them is not very large, and none of it is the product of excavation, with the exception of that from Micheldever Wood, twice dug, whence the material is not ample. Consequently, except on those sites where the sherds are reasonably numerous, it is dangerous to draw conclusions on the periods of occupation. There are, however, nine findspots where the pottery is sufficiently abundant to warrant them, and these enable certain assumptions about some of the other places. A full gazetteer containing the character of the finds at each site and their datable objects will be found in the Appendix. We may commence the survey by sketching the distribution period by period.

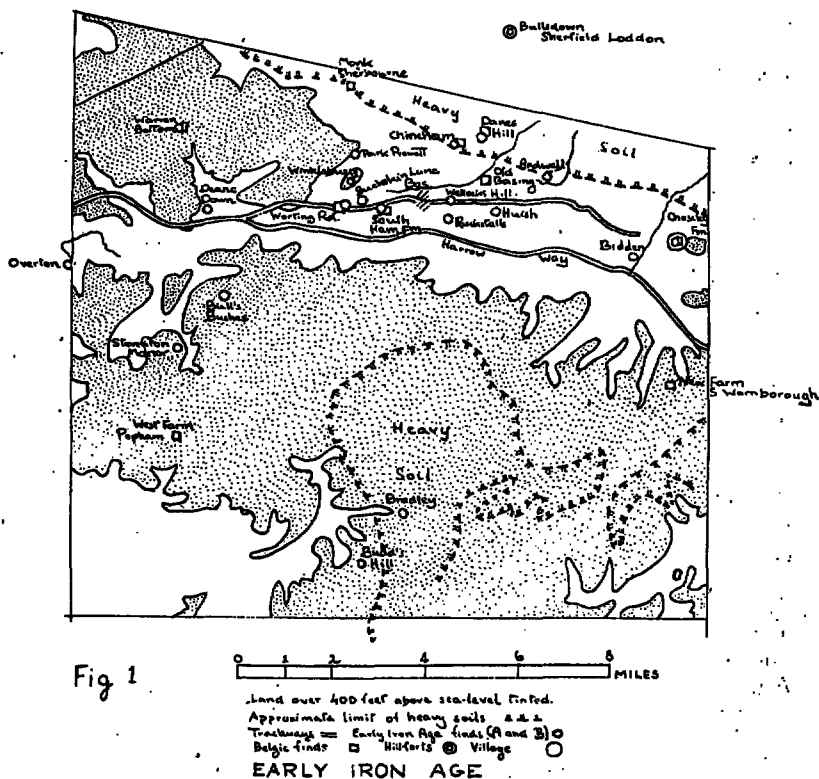
#### (i) The Early Iron Age. (Fig 1.)

An Early Iron Age hillfort is to be found at Winklebury,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the Harroway west of Basingstoke; it is univallate<sup>4</sup>; excavations by C. M. Piggott<sup>5</sup> showed that it was constructed in culture-period A 1, and sherds of the All Cannings Cross type were obtained from beneath the rampart. The nearest bivallate stronghold, however, was farther north in wooded country, at Sherfield Loddon.<sup>6</sup> There was a cluster of Early Iron Age sites around Winklebury, and to its north on the slope down to the London Clay; their distribution shows that the modern road branching from the Harroway near Oakley and passing through Worting and Basingstoke to Hatch, was also a trackway used at this period. To the south-east of Basingstoke are woodland sites at Bradley and Budd's Hill (Preston Candover). A chalk downland site occurs at Bull's Bushes south of Oakley. Not all of the pottery from these places is closely classifiable; at Wellock's Hill, east of Basingstoke,

4. H.F.C. XII, 108.

5. H.F.C. XV, 56.

6. Bulledown: H.F.C. I, 26; VI, 345; XIV, 336.



a "south-western 'B'" sherd occurs; at Buckskin (Worting) a rim classifiable as "A 2" or "B"; A 2 wares are seen at Worting Road.

**(ii) The Belgic Invasion.**

The Belgic invasion does not seem to have displaced the previous population. Belgic pottery is seen on sites previously occupied by Early Iron Age people at Worthing Road, Chineham, Daneshill, near Basingstoke, at White Lane (Warren Bottom), and at Choseley Farm (Hook) near the Harroway.<sup>7</sup> There are new Belgic points at Monk Sherborne, and West Farm (Popham), perhaps at Old Basing, and in the woodland at New Farm, South Warnborough ; but generally the group of Early Iron Age settlements about Winklebury seems to have been left alone. Certain sites showing, apparently no distinctive Belgic wares (Bradley, Buckskin, Huish, Park Prewett), continue their occupation into the early Roman

7. H.F.C. XIV, 336; J.R.S. XXVIII, 196; XXXI, 139.

period. Some Belgic sites—Daneshill, Worting Road, South Ham Farm, Chineham, probably New Farm (South Warnborough), Choseley Farm, and White Lane (Warren Bottom), do the same. The majority of these finds concentrate along the Harroway or to its north in the vicinity of Basingstoke; the rest are in the woodland to the south-east, except that at Popham. The Choseley Farm site, not yet published in full, showed what was probably a characteristic sequence of AB culture, succeeded about 30 B.C. by Belgic occupation, but without interruption in its agricultural life, which persisted into the 4th century of the present era.<sup>8</sup>

(iii) **The Roman Occupation: 1st Century.** (Fig. 2.)

But the impact of the Roman invasion was soon felt. At two places with pre-Roman settlement, occupation appears to cease during the 1st century, Claudian or other 1st century pottery being identifiable, but nothing later (Daneshill, Buckskin). At three places (Steventon Manor, Thames Dell, Waltham Trinleys), the pottery is 1st century Roman, but nothing later occurs. At most of these sites the sherds are not numerous, but that this cessation represents a genuine phenomenon at least in some of these cases, is suggested by its repetition, in a slightly different form, at Deane Down, where in a considerable amount of pottery, a gap appears between the late Belgic/Claudian period, and the 2nd century. Accordingly a similar hiatus may be suspected at Andwell, where late Early Iron Age pottery is followed by late Roman wares. At Worting Road (Basingstoke) Early Iron Age, Belgic, and Roman pottery of Flavian date is succeeded by 4th century wares. The genuineness of this phenomenon is further confirmed by the geographical distribution of a number of these sites, which offers an explanation for it.

Those at Daneshill, Buckskin, Thames Dell, Andwell and Worting Road, are of the Basingstoke group. The cessation of occupation at these places is to be associated with the appearance of a Roman house (of which, unfortunately, no details are known) at Newtown, west of Basingstoke<sup>9</sup> on the north bank of the Loddon. It is clear from the account that both imitation Samian and New Forest wares were got from the site, showing occupation in the 3rd and 4th centuries, but there is no evidence when the house was first inhabited. Certain sites in the neighbourhood, nevertheless, remained in occupation, *viz.* Park Prewett (probably a cemetery) and South Ham Farm, both possibly connected with the farmstead at Newtown; Rook's Down (Worting), to west, first settled, it seems, in the 1st century, also continues, doubtless because of its

8. H.F.C. XIV, 366 ff.

9. J.B.A.A. XXIII, 280; V.C.H., Ha. I, 305.

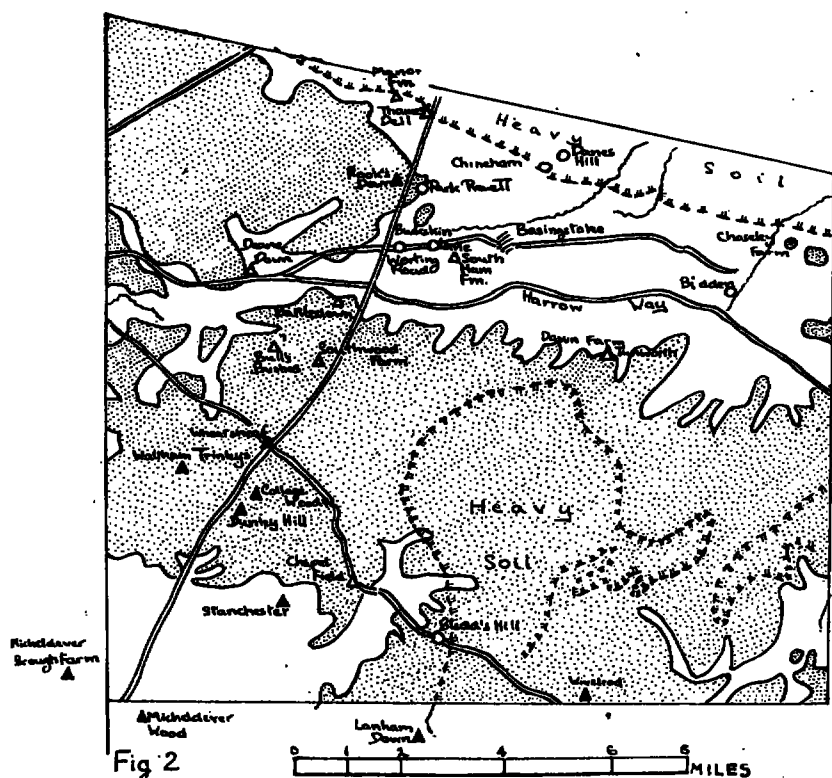


Fig 2

Key to Figures 2-4

Villas ▲ Village ○  
 Dwellings yielding structural traces △  
 Finds indicating permanent occupation ○  
 Trackways used in Roman times }  
 Roman roads ==

### ROMAN PERIOD - 1st CENTURY AD

position at the crossing-point of the Silchester - Winchester highway and the ancient track from Oakley to Hatch. The 1st century sees the appearance at the Wheatsheaf, North Waltham, of what became a large and important villa, inhabited down to the time of Valentinian at least. The house occupied a convenient position where the Roman road crossed an ancient route from the south-east linking Wivelrod (villa) via Preston Candover and two house-sites to north-west of the village (Chapel Field and Preston Copse), with Steventon and Overton on the north-west; it was clearly a local centre of some importance, precisely half-way between Silchester and Winchester, and it is difficult to resist the guess that it served both as a road-house and as a local market.

In the south-west of our area the villa at Micheldever Wood apparently was founded about A.D. 60<sup>10</sup>; four other sites south of the Wheatsheaf, all country-houses or farms, spring up in the Flavian period, *viz.* Dunley Hill (Woodmancott), Chapel Field (Preston Candover), Lanham Down, and Stanchester. Another farm in the same vicinity, College Wood (Popham—North site) originates in the 1st century, like the villa at Southwood by the road farther towards Basingstoke, another at Battledown, and Bidden, east of Basingstoke. A house at Sturts Copse, Down Farm (Tunworth) also begins at this time. At Manor Farm (Monk Sherborne), and Wield Wood (Bighton), the first evidence belongs to the late 1st century. The 1st century, in short, and more particularly the Flavian period, sees the first drastic increase in the population, and the rise of villas, largely no doubt, under the impulse of the construction of the new Silchester-Winchester highway.

(iv) **The 2nd Century.** (Fig. 3.)

The 2nd century, on the available evidence, was not a period of striking expansion in the Basingstoke region. College Wood (south), Deane Down, and Weston may commence in this time, the first two farmstead sites, the latter a less defined settlement on the edge of the woodland area to the south-east of Basingstoke. Ten other inhabited places already occupied, continue to be inhabited throughout the century and later. (Park Prewett, South Ham, Battledown, Southwood Farm, Wheatsheaf, Dunley Hill, College Wood, Lanham Down, Stanchester, Micheldever Wood.) The 2nd century appears to have been a time of interrupted occupation and of population movement in Surrey,<sup>11</sup> and in Suffolk a distinct break has been noticed between sites of the 2nd and those of the 3rd century.<sup>12</sup> This is hardly evident in the Basingstoke district. At Rook's Down the datable pottery is not later than the 2nd century, and the evidence is probably reliable here, since 3rd and 4th century pottery is common in the district and easily identifiable in most cases. At Battledown, Bidden and Manor Farm (Monk Sherborne), there appear to be gaps in the available wares between the late 1st or 2nd and 4th centuries, but at none of these places are the finds numerous and no conclusion can be based on them. In the course of the century, probably towards its close, originated the Lodge Farm villa near North Warnborough, excavated by Miss Liddell,<sup>13</sup> on a low streamside site to the north of the Harroway at the north-east corner of our area. Generally

10. H.F.C. XV, 240, no. 3.

11. Sy. A.C. XLVI, 132.

12. Moore, *Pr. Suff. Inst. Arch.*, XXIV, 177 ff.

13. H.F.C. X, 235 ff.; J.R.S. XIX, 205 ff.; XXI, 242 ff.

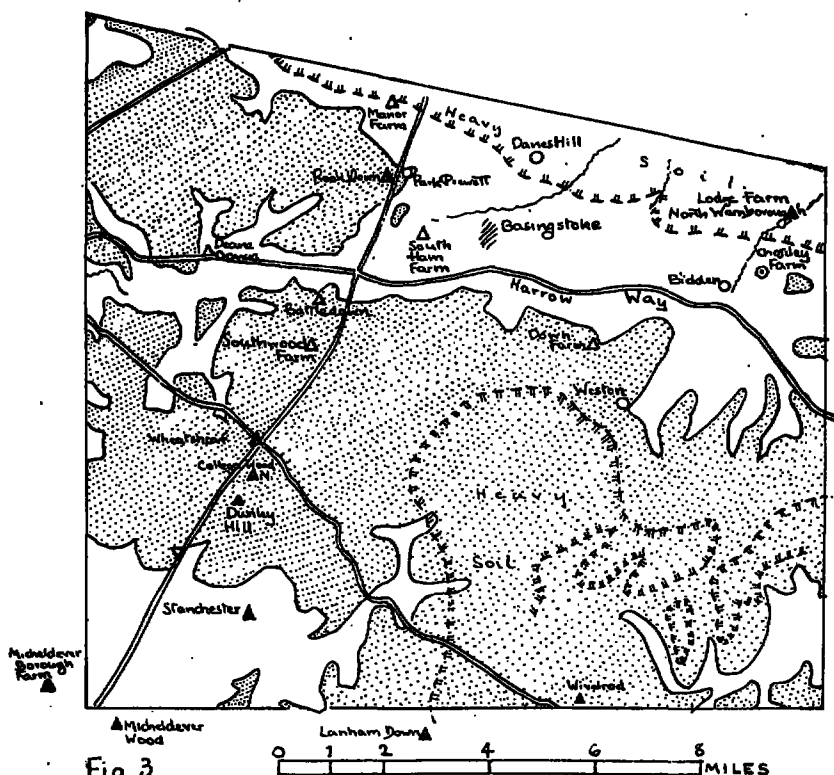


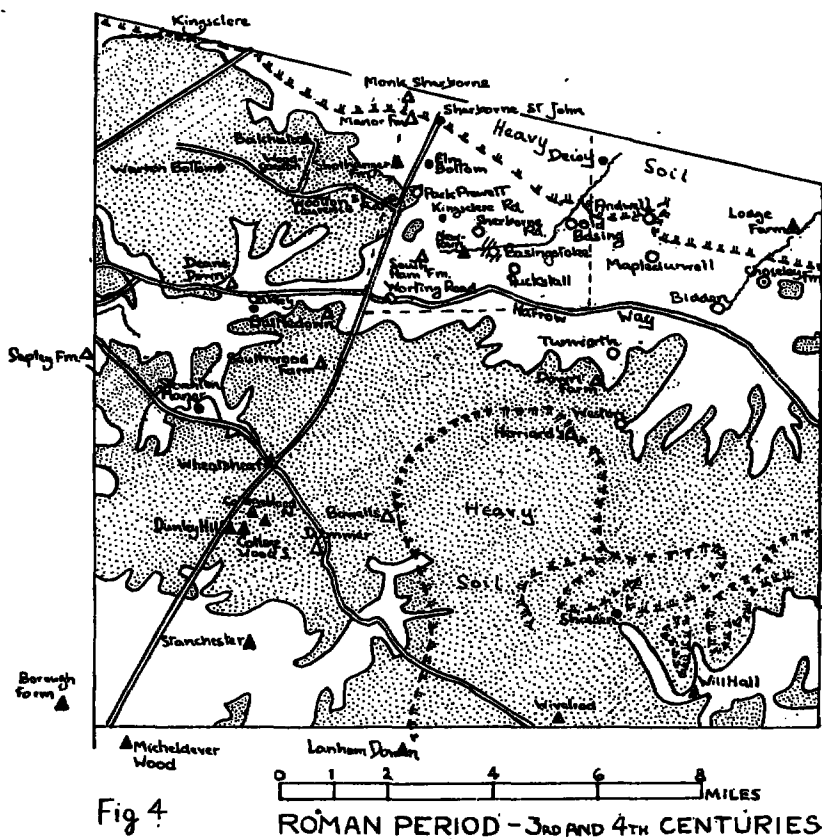
Fig 3

ROMAN PERIOD - 2ND CENTURY

it would seem that between the 2nd and the 3rd centuries the bistrict continued a relatively uneventful development supplemented by a modest but not spectacular addition of population.

(v) **The 3rd and 4th Centuries.** (Fig. 4.)

This is perhaps the most interesting and prosperous period. At one site only can distinctively 3rd century pottery be identified in isolation, *viz.* at Victoria Park Terrace, Basingstoke, but pottery of this century is notoriously difficult to identify. We may note that every one of the ten sites occupied from the 2nd century and before, shows indications of continued occupation in the 3rd and 4th centuries. Finds at Bowells, College Wood south, Ruckstalls, and Will Hall are confined to this time; those at Sherborne Road (Basingstoke), Balchester, Dummer Breach, College Wood south, Mapledurwell, Herriard's and Shothanger Farm, are entirely 4th century. Most interesting, however, is a number of places



where, according to the pottery, habitation ceasing in the Early Iron Age or Belgic period is renewed in the 3rd and 4th. Three of these are associated with the Basingstoke area, viz. Old Basing, Andwell, and Worting Road.

Of the above sites, we may note especially that Sherborne, Road, Shothanger Farm, and Worting Road form a series of peripheral sites around the crossing-point of the Harroway and the Silchester-Winchester road, along with Ruckstalls, Park Prewett and South Ham Farm, which were still occupied in the 3rd and 4th centuries. Andwell, Old Basing and Mapledurwell lie not far eastward near the Harroway. The centre of this constellation was probably the Newtown villa, whose appearance caused the abandonment of several sites in the 1st century of the present era. (*Above.*) The conclusion presents itself that in the late Roman period a

series of satellite holdings sprang up around the larger estate or within its boundaries, and this forcibly suggests colonate tenure, especially as some of these are native sites rehabilitated after prolonged evacuation.<sup>14</sup> A rise in the number of occupied sites is at any rate certain. In the same way the occupation of sites at Bowells and College Wood South in the 3rd or 4th century is perhaps to be connected with the Wheatsheaf villa's estate, representing out-settlement of tenants. Of a similar character may have been the 4th century site at Dummer's Breach (Preston Copse), in connection with the important villa at Stanchester. On the other hand, in relation to the Wheatsheaf villa, the farms at Dunley Hill and College Wood North (Popham) appear to have maintained a continuous occupation from the 1st and the 2nd centuries to the 4th, and if there was any change in their tenure, we cannot trace it. A site at White Hill (Sapley Farm) is confined to the late 2nd to 3rd and 4th century, and perhaps had a connection with a villa at or near Overton, which was rich enough to embody marble in its structure. Whatever the case, the development of a "peripheral" complex about Basingstoke is striking, and recalls the arrangement of *mansi tributarii* (tenant holdings) noticed east of Reims around Cernay, Nogent and Crépy.<sup>15</sup>

Detailed evidence of the date of the termination of civilised Romano-British life in the region remains to be found. The Wheatsheaf villa was occupied at least till the third quarter of the 4th century, as a coin of Valentinian<sup>16</sup> shows; the occurrence of rosette-stamped wares at Southwood Farm, Dunley Hill, College Wood (north and south), and of later 4th century wares at Stanchester, indicates settled life in the last third<sup>17</sup> of the century; and an Arcadian hoard from Micheldever Wood<sup>18</sup> points to occupation there till its very end. Later 4th century pottery is to be suspected at Shothanger Farm and Bidden. There is possible evidence of British survival in the region in Saxon times, in the form of the place name Woodgarston (Monk Sherborne), which appears as Wealagaerstone in 945.<sup>19</sup> This is significantly near the late-occupied villa of Balchestr, and may mark a settlement derived from its *coloni*.

### Additional Remarks.

There are 38 known sites in the district under review, where Roman structural remains are evidenced by fragments of roof-tile,

14. The writer's investigation of the Reims district in France showed that such "peripheral" distribution characterised Gallo-Roman estates in that area (e.g., the villas of Cernay, Crépy and Nogent), and survived in some cases, recorded in Carolingian cartularies which describe estates derived from the Roman period.

15. See note 14.

16. Cf. Sutherland, *Coinage and Currency in R.B.*, 87-8; O'Neil, *Arch. J.*, CII, 30.

17. Cf. Hawkes in *Arch. J.*, CIV, 75.

18. H.F.C. XV, 240, no. 3.

19. Zachrisson, *Roms, Kelts and Saxs. in Anct. Brit.*, 45, 69.

wall-plaster, etc. Of these, there is evidence of hypocausts and/or tessellated pavements at 22 (excluding Lanham Down and Micheldever Wood, just outside the area). At a number of places, the occurrence together of both rooftiles and roofstones of Purbeck stone either from Dorset or the vicinity of Horsham (Sussex) indicates the existence of dwelling houses with outbuildings, probably for agricultural purposes. (Liversidge noted dwelling-houses roofed in stone accompanied by outbuildings covered with tiles at Ely, Glamorganshire<sup>20</sup> and Norton Disney.<sup>21</sup>) Such associations occur at Lodge Farm, Rook's Down, Churchanger Lodge (Hannington), Balchester, Deane Down, Sapley Farm, Dunley Hill, Stanchester and Lanham Down. As Rook's Down has not yet yielded material after the 2nd century, while Deane's Down and Lodge Farm seem to have begun in the same century, it seems probable that the use of Purbeck roofstones began not later than the 2nd, when there was perhaps an intensification of agriculture in the region. J. Liversidge<sup>22</sup> cites other finds of Purbeck roofstones at Preston Candover,<sup>23</sup> Upham and Micheldever Wood.<sup>24</sup>

In this connection may be noted parts of heavy store-jars for the storage of grain and other agricultural produce, from Stanchester, Bidden, Deane Down, Elm Bottom, Sapley Farm, Dunley Hill, College Wood (north), South Ham Farm, Worting Road, Herriard's Park, and Southwood Farm. These vessels occur in Early Iron Age form at Choseley Farm,<sup>25</sup> and in both Early Iron Age and Romano-British forms at South Ham Farm; examples at College Wood and Stanchester seem to be datable to the 3rd and later 4th centuries respectively. A good many of the rims are of a squarish clumsy profile, and are probably late. Corn-production is evidenced at Choseley Farm by the discovery of a grain-drying furnace<sup>26</sup>; and by extensive use here of working-floors for threshing. S. E. Winbolt noted the existence of a series of chalkpits, some certainly dug in the Belgic or Roman period, between Ewhurst and Sherborne, on the edge of the chalk and Reading Beds,<sup>27</sup> and connected them with marling for agricultural purposes, as they lie close to the London Clay area. It should further be pointed out that the area under review is, as previously stated, part of the Hampshire Central Chalk Arable Region of the Land Utilisation Survey,<sup>28</sup> which defines it as a sheep-barley area; and the habitation-group about the Candovers and Woodmancott

20. *Card. N.H.*, XXII, 26 ff.

21. *Ant. J.*, XVII, 149.

22. *Roman Villas in Britain* (MS.), 1949, 46.

23. *V.C.H.*, Ha. I, 306, no. 23.

24. *H.F.C.* XV, 240.

25. *H.F.C.* XIV, 330, fig. 15, 1.

26. *H.F.C.* XIV, 368.

27. *H.F.C.* XV, 247.

28. No. 89, *Hampshire, Land Use Region no. 14*, pp. 336 and 357.

coincides with a zone of maximum barley production recorded in 1937.<sup>29</sup>

The region under study is almost entirely without springs ; the sources of the Loddon and Whitewater near Basingstoke, with Reading Beds and wooded clays to northward, are responsible for the existence of the population-nucleus in the Basingstoke area, and, combined with the crossing of the Harroway and the Silchester-Winchester road, for the origination of a house of some importance at Newtown. This clearly demonstrates the connection of water, woodland, and heavier soils, with population growth in Roman times. On the other hand, only the Roman technique of well-sinking could effect the more intensive exploitation of the downland region towards the west and south-west, and the local farms must have been largely dependent on wells for their supplies. This state of affairs no doubt meant that the economy was essentially that of corn-raising with cattle-rearing very much in subordination. Sheep-rearing, on the other hand, could have been carried on with comparatively limited water resources.<sup>30</sup> It is possible, however, that Candover and Popham stood at the heads of springs which have since Roman times retreated southward with the general fall of the water-table.

We may remark on specimens of imported marble from near Overton and the Wheatsheaf ; and on window glass from Stan-ches-ter, the last two finds confirming the well-to-do conditions of their respective sites as known on other evidence. Part of an amphora from Southwood Farm indicates either the importation or production of wine ; the villa is half a mile west of the Roman road, which seems a little too far for it to have fulfilled the task of a roadside tavern.

We may add a comment on communications. Few of the local sites stood on the actual line of the Silchester-Winchester road, but half a dozen or more between Park Prewett and Michel-dever lay within a half to three-quarters of a mile from it, and there is no doubt that it was the construction of this highway that encouraged the development of settlement on the high land in this direction. A number of other sites lay near the Harroway, and the distribution of finds north-west of Basingstoke makes it certain that the modern route between Oakley and Hatch on the one hand, and that between Basingstoke and Hannington *via* Park Prewett, Whitdown Cottages and Ibworth on the other, were ancient tracks connecting Romano-British farmsteads. The latter route must have served Balchester, which is linked with it by a straight series of lanes leaving the line about 800 yards west of Whitdown

29. *Op. cit.*, 336, fig. 13.

30. *Cf.* shuttles and spindlewhorls from the Lodge Farm villa. As this house is on a damp site the proprietor must have owned pastures on the higher ground.

Cottages ; this road must have been an engineered highway laid by the estate-owner at his own expense, probably in the 4th century, to which period the pottery from the house is confined.<sup>31</sup>

The ancient route between Preston Candover and Overton *via* North Waltham, already mentioned, passes five Roman villas, and its south-eastward extension to the vicinity of Medstead reaches a sixth at Wivelrod. These trackways were clearly not Roman in origin, and they serve to underline that the farming system grew along the pre-Roman communications, and that the majority of the farmers must have been natives. We know nothing of the field-system of the region at the moment, but it may be observed that a villa at Shroner Wood, Micheldever, to the south-west of our area, is associated with "Celtic" fields,<sup>32</sup> and others have been noted west of it, to east of Litchfield Station. Of the two enclosures seen on the air photograph of Rook's Down reproduced in *Antiquity*,<sup>33</sup> the double conjoined square was more probably the Romano-British farmstead ; it suggests Roman influence but not full Romanisation of a villa type. There are traces of field-boundaries about it which hint of something different to a "Celtic" complex, but unfortunately these are too slight to enable a conclusion. The South Lodge farmstead was closely akin to the "Basilical" type of house, and can be safely regarded as showing native influence in its plan ; it seems to have farmed some 250 acres.<sup>34</sup>

#### (vi) Population.

It seems legitimate to use a district as characteristic as this, where so many sites can be reviewed, as a testing ground for an estimate of population in Roman Britain. In the area, which measures 154 square miles, there are 58 known findspots ; these exclude Lanham Down, Borough Farm (Micheldever) and Micheldever Wood, which, though they have been noticed in our discussion, are actually outside the defined region.

The sites may be classified as follows :

|                                                |   |       |
|------------------------------------------------|---|-------|
| Important villas (Stanchester, Wheatsheaf)     | - | 2     |
| Sites with evidence of hypocausts and tesserae | - | 20    |
| Sites yielding roof-tiles                      | - | 14    |
| Sites yielding pottery and small finds         | - | 22    |
|                                                |   | <hr/> |
|                                                |   | 58    |

Clearly, however, these were not all occupied simultaneously ; it seems best to base our estimates on those places where remains

31. For such branch-roads cf. Haverfield in *Arch. J.*, LXXV, 15.

32. Information from Comdr. W. H. C. Blake.

33. *X*, 464, pl. vii.

34. Judging by the ox-stalls in the western rooms and the granary (indicated by dwarf-walls) in Room V.

of 3rd and 4th century date have been found, with the addition of those where the finds are undated. This gives us :

|                                                            |   |   |   |   |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|
| Important villas                                           | - | - | - | - | 2        |
| Sites with evidence of hypocausts and tesserae (5 undated) | - | - | - | - | 16       |
| Sites yielding tiles (2 undated)                           | - | - | - | - | 11       |
| Sites yielding pottery and small finds (7 undated)         | - | - | - | - | 19       |
|                                                            |   |   |   |   | <hr/> 48 |

If we adopt as the basis of population-estimate R. G. Collingwood's figures<sup>35</sup> we may attribute 50 souls per "villa"; there are no settlements in the area which we can define as "villages," unless one is Choseley Farm; in any case the work of Dr. Bersu at Little Woodbury<sup>36</sup> has shown that many sites marked as "villages" on the Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain are simply farmsteads with a population of some dozen souls. But what is meant by "villa"? In the area under discussion, the Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain marks 18 settled sites, of which seven are given as "villas," the rest as "finds" indicating permanent settlement. Collingwood doubled the number of known villas throughout Britain to arrive at his estimate, *i.e.* he assumed as many might exist undiscovered as discovered. But he did not say whether he meant by "villa" only those so marked on the map, or also the "finds indicating permanent settlement"; quite obviously, however, he meant only the first category. In our region we see that as against seven "villas" given by the Ordnance Survey Map we now know at least 22 yielding evidence that gives us fair reason to suppose that Romano-British farmhouses existed there; but there are 14 more that have yielded tiles, and some of them may well have corresponded to the "villa" category, and possessed hypocausts, mosaic pavements, and more than, say, four rooms. In other words, in this region we can exceed Collingwood's estimate, adding 200 per cent. instead of 100 per cent. to known villas, and we are still probably guilty of an under-estimation. Does this mean that his calculation of the number of souls per square mile in Roman Britain was hopelessly short of the mark, as H. J. Randall argued?<sup>37</sup>

Let us adopt Collingwood's figure of 50 souls per "villa" for such sites, also for each of the other places where permanent occupation is known in the form of buildings; we may assume 12 souls for each of the other places yielding less substantial traces of permanent occupation. For our two more important villas we may, perhaps, approve 100 souls each. (It is a pity that the 41 skeletons found at Llantwit Major villa<sup>38</sup> cannot confidently

35. *Antq.*, III, 275 f.

36. *Pr. Preh. Soc.*, VI, 30 ff.

37. *Antq.*, IV, 80 ff.

38. *A. Camb.* 1888, 414; *Card. N.H. S. Tr.*, XX, 50 ff.; *J.R.S.* XI, 81-82; *Hundred Years of Welsh Archaeology*, ed Nash-Williams, 86, 108.

be connected with the villa, so providing evidence for its population. Four of these were clearly later burials ; as regards the date of the rest, differing opinions are expressed.<sup>39</sup> Thirty-seven souls may well have represented the major part of the personnel of such a house ; if some escaped, 50 would be a reasonable estimate.) Collingwood<sup>40</sup> nevertheless admitted that 50 might be too many for the average villa population. But in another paper<sup>41</sup> cases have been discussed where the minimal arable of villas not of the largest size (*e.g.* Langton, Stroud, East Grimstead) can be established as between 250 and 300 acres ; if 150 acres were under crop annually, three ploughmen and nine additional workers would have been needed, who, with the owner's family, would have composed some 17 people, not counting the workers' families, with which the whole community may well have reached 50 souls. We thus get :

|                     |   |   |   |                |   |      |
|---------------------|---|---|---|----------------|---|------|
| 2 big villas        | - | - | - | 100 souls each | - | 200  |
| 16 villas           | } | - | - | 50 souls each  | - | 1350 |
| 11 houses           |   |   |   |                |   |      |
| 19 inhabited places | - | - | - | 12 souls each  | - | 228  |
|                     |   |   |   |                |   | 1778 |

Over an area of 154 square miles this gives an average of 11.5 souls per square mile, as compared with Collingwood's nine souls per square mile. In point of fact, the difference is not great, since both averages fall within the figure regarded by Professor Carr-Saunders<sup>42</sup> as characteristic of a race practising primitive agriculture. But this is not indicative of agricultural level, as Randall<sup>43</sup> citing Tasmania's eight souls per square mile, pointed out.

It is possible, however, to regard 50 souls per establishment as an over-estimate for all sites where buildings are evidenced ; we may therefore apply this figure to those Romanised houses with hypocausts and mosaics, allowing a dozen souls for each of the other building sites where some permanent occupation has been found. On this basis, as an alternative computation, we may offer :

|                |   |   |   |                |   |      |
|----------------|---|---|---|----------------|---|------|
| 2 large villas | - | - | - | 100 souls each | - | 200  |
| 16 villas      | - | - | - | 50 souls each  | - | 800  |
| 30 minor sites | - | - | - | 12 souls each  | - | 360  |
|                |   |   |   |                |   | 1360 |

This yields an average per square mile of 8.8 souls, much as Collingwood calculated. We shall not be far wrong, at any rate, if we conclude that the Basingstoke region possessed a population averaging between 9 and 12 souls per square mile in the later

39. *Hundred Years*, etc., 86, 108.

40. *loc. cit.*, 275.

41. In *Arch. J.* forthcoming.

42. *Population*, 10-11, quoted by Collingwood, *l.c.*, 263.

43. *Antq.*, IV, 80.

Roman era. Even if, adopting the lower figure, we allow an additional third for undiscovered sites, the picture will not be materially altered.

How far can this figure be applied to the rest of Roman Britain in the 3rd and 4th centuries ? The area, as stressed, is typical of the lighter soil areas of southern and south-western England ; it is atypical, however, in its relative poverty of water supplies. The greater density of population in the immediate vicinity of Basingstoke, near the sources of the Loddon and Whitewater, is at once apparent ; within the area circumscribed by Sherborne St. John, Basing Lodge Farm (on the Loddon), Kempshott Village and Polecat Corner (north of Tunworth),<sup>44</sup> which covers about 15 square miles, are 18 known Roman sites, five yielding "villa" evidence, four structural signs, and nine traces of permanent occupation. Of these, 2 villas were occupied in the later Roman period, two are undated ; three of the other house-sites were then occupied ; three of the remaining occupied places have yielded late evidence, and of the remainder four are undated. We thus have :

|                    |   |   |               |   |     |
|--------------------|---|---|---------------|---|-----|
| 4 villas           | - | - | 50 souls each | - | 200 |
| 3 houses           | } | - | 12 souls each | - | 120 |
| 7 inhabited places |   |   |               |   |     |

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320

Here the population average has risen to 21.3 per square mile. Nothing could illustrate better the effect of settlement by water and close to the heavier soils ; the agriculture of this district was no doubt intensified by cattle and swine exploiting the woodland, and by chalking from the series of pits noted by Winbolt between Bwhurst and Sherborne, where the working perhaps assumed an industrial scale. The farms here must also have benefited by direct communication with Silchester, and along the Harroway and its subsidiary tracks, which gave them accessible markets. It is in this area, therefore, that we are able to demonstrate satisfactorily the economic importance of the move towards medium and heavy soils combined with marginal woodland clearance, access to water, and the development of communications that characterised Romano-British rural life. Such a shift can be illustrated in relation to Essex, Kent and Berkshire,<sup>45</sup> but here we can discern its effect in the shape of a denser population and therefore (presumably) of higher production. In north-east Hampshire, moreover, the phenomenon belongs, more particularly, to the 3rd and 4th centuries. It is clear, therefore, that an over-all average figure of population is no index to the level of production techniques, and the foregoing illustrates that these varied in accordance with differing local conditions.

44. Outlined in dotted lines on fig. 4.

45. See the writer's paper in *Arch. J.*, forthcoming.

## APPENDIX.

EARLY IRON AGE AND ROMAN SITES IN THE  
BASINGSTOKE DISTRICT.

## Abbreviations.

A, B and C refer to the Early Iron Age culture-periods.

BM = Basingstoke Museum.

EIA = Early Iron Age.

I, II, III, IV, refer to centuries of the current era.

Hy = hypocaust tiles

M = tesserae.

R = roofstones.

S = store-jars.

SEW, followed by a numeral, refers to one of the numbered sites published by S. E. Winbolt in H.F.C. xv, 239 ff.

T = tiles.

TS = Terra Sigillata.

WE, followed by a numeral, refers to one of the numbered sites published by Willis and Ellaway in H.F.C. xv, 245 ff.

*(Finds are in Basingstoke Museum, and have been seen by the writer, unless preceded by another reference.)*

**Andwell.** EIA rim probably A/C ; late flanged mortarium and flanged "pie-dish" III-IV : other late sandy wares.

**Balchester.** SEW 25a. WE 14. BM : Hy R. M. Pseudo-Samian, bulbous beaker, jar-frags. with undercut rims. Flanged "pie-dish."

**Basingstoke.**

(1) Newtown, south of the railway station (VGH Ha. I, 305) = May Street, SEW 24, JBAA XXIII, 280 : Remains of a villa ; pseudo-Samian and New Forest ware.

(2) Kingsclere Rd., SEW 25a : Halfway between the road-fork at Merton Farm and the Isolation Hospital, 1500 yards from the Roman road. Pottery.

(3) Sherborne Road. Flanged pie-dish (IV) and other indeterminate frags. Oystershells.

(4) Victoria Park Terrace. Blackware flagon with radiate coin (III).

**Battledown.** SEW 20. T. WE 2. BM : Oystershells. Coin of Trajan. Bronze spoon. Frags. TS late I/II ; light grey sandy wares, including one roll-rimmed bowl as Alice Holt, fig. 1, p. 34, v-w (Flavian), and vase-rim with dark grey slip—I ; folded New Forest beaker as May, Silch, p. l. lviii, 2 ; pseudo-Samian ; tileware platter of late date ; flanged pie-dish rim.

**Bidden.** Springhead, on Whitewater, 530 yards from Harroway. WE 7. "On gravel below peat." BM : Beaker-rim as HFC XIV, 328, fig. 14, 21 (Bury Hill), AD 1-40 : cf. Camulod, 218, AD 10-60 ; rim as Alice Holt, fig. 1, p. 34. v-w, Flavian ; reed-rimmed bowl as Coll. 18, Richb. 80, AD 1—Hadrianic ; rim as Verul. (A. LXXXIV, fig. 11, 21)—later IV. Frag., red coated rouletted bowl, IV. S. Flanged pie-dish. Late red-ware.

**Borough Farm, Micheldever.** SEW 4. BM : T. Frag. TS-I. Frag. late redware ; flanged pie-dish ; frag. folded beaker. Some indeterminate frags.

**Bowells.** (NE of Nutley.) SEW 17. BM : T. Frag. folded beaker.

**Bradley.** EIA sherd.

**Buckskin Lane.** SEW 22, 700 yds. NW of South Ham Farm, between Buckskin Lane and Worting Road. BM : EIA sherd A2/B ; AD I urn-rims, sandy-buff fabric, dark grey exterior ; 3 similar sherds with neck-mouldings and grooves, as Sy AC LI, Charterhouse I, 3 ; ib. I, 2, and ib. Haslemere, I, 1, respectively 70-80, early Flavian, and 60-80. 5 cremation urns, AD I, Romanising Belgic ware.

**Budd's Hill,** halfway between Preston Candover and Lower Wield. BIA sherds. Platter-rim as Verul. fig. 23, 9-Claudian ; cf. Sy AC, 1939, Prehist. Farnham, fig. 103, R68. Jar-rim, sandy tilered with big grits and under-rim moulding.

**Bull's Bushes,** south of Oakley Park. SEW 18 (Oakley Park Lane.) Lead weight and iron hoop, coin of Faustina II. BM : T. Indeterminate BIA and Roman sherds. 1 flanged pie-dish, probably early. Gough, Camden, Brit., I, 203 : coin of Vespasian from Oakley.

**Chineham.** BIA sherds. S, probably Belgic ; cordoned urns, one with neck-moulding, AD 50-100.

**Choseley Farm, Hook.** BIA and Romano-British settlement excavated by Putron, HFC XIV, 366 ff. ; JRS XXVIII, 196 ; XXXI, 139.

**Churchanger Farm, Hannington.** T.R.

**College Wood, Popham.**

- (i) SEW 9 = *South Site*. BM. Hy. R. Wall-plaster. Grey urn with overhanging rim, shoulder moulding, cf. Farnham, *Ant. J.* VIII, 52, fig. 2, d-g, AD III. Flanged pie-dish ; frag. rosette-stamped ware, later IV.
- (ii) SEW 10,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile NE of SEW 9 (= i), to W of College Wood. Small square building ; R ; coin of Constantine.
- (iii) SEW 11—*North Site*. 600 yds. NE of SEW 10 (= ii), on the north side of College Wood. BM : Hy. T. R. Wall-plaster. TS-I ; Drag. 18/31 ; also AD II. Tilered handled jug, cf. Richb. 364, AD 45-75, but this may be later. Rim of "Patch Grove" ware, cf. Sy AC. LI, 28, fig. 17 (Purberry Shot) AD 10-50, though the rim-overhang suggests a later date. Greyware rim as Sumner, Excns. in New Forest, 109, no. 15 (Sloden) AD 280-320 ; late olla with overhang rim ; S—cf. Farnham. *Ant. J.* VIII, 52, fig. 2, e, probably III. Late flanged mortarium and flanged pie-dishes ; New Forest wares ; late tilered wares, folded beakers, pseudo-Samian, colourcoated bulbous beaker ; bowl as Ashley Rails, VI, 4 and 14—AD 350-400. Tilered hand-made jar of BIA profile and late Roman technique (sub-Roman ?). Late IV red-coated rouletted ware. "Honey-strainer." VCH Ha. I, 306, reports 2 coins of Constantine.

**Danes Hill,** east of Chineham.

- (i) BIA sherds. Frags. Belgic ware early I. Handled buff jug as Ritterling Hofh., 291, fig. 68, 2—Claudian ; cf. May, Silch., pl. ix, 109.
- (ii) Bank Field, Curle 15, Antonine.

**Deane Down.** WE 1 (Little Deane Wood), NW of Church Oakley, 350 yds. N of the Harroway. WE report flints, T, TS, coins and nails. BM : Hy. R. Hand-made jar A/C profile, cf. Park Street, *Arch. J.* CII, 78, fig. 15, 10, AD 10-25 ; Verul. fig. 21, 66, 71.—AD 40-65. Frags. TS II and II or III. S. Frag. roll-rim bowl (c. 140-180) ; frag. Castor with barbotine scroll decoration ; flanged pie-dishes ; late Castor ware ; jars with strongly overhanging rims, colour-coated beaker and base ; frag. wall-sided tilered bowl.

**Down Farm, Tunworth.** Sturt's Copse. T. Black and brown-buff gritty wares, probably I. S. Frags. TS—II. "Honeystrainer." Flanged pie-dishes. Late redwares.

**Dummer's Breach.** SEW 7, north-west of Preston Copse, Preston Candover. BM : T.M. Much indeterminate pottery. Frag. late Castor. Frag. flanged pie-dish.

**Dunley Hill, Woodmancott.** 580 yds. E of Bradley Farm at the N point of Rownest Wood. SEW 8. SEW reports a coin of Caligula. BM : TR Hy. Coins of Commodus. TS : Curle 11-Flavian ; Drag. 40. as Oswald and Price, Terra Sig. pl. xlviii, 13-Traj.-Had. S. Colour-coated wares, pseudo-Samian, rosette-stamped ware, flanged mortarium, red-coated flanged mortarium, and a general abundance of late pottery. Small bronze bust (weight ?).

**Elm Bottom,** between Sherborne St. John and Park Prewett. T.M. Frags. cement. S. Indeterminate pottery.

**Herriard's Park, White Lane.** WE 5.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile SE of Tunworth Crossroads. WE report pottery, coins and "indications of later occupation." BM : T. Much indeterminate pottery. S. Frags. folder beaker, flanged pie-dishes, and late mortarium.

**Huish,**  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile S of Hatch. Frags. EIA pottery, A1. Roman greyware.

**Kingsclere.** WE 15. Coins—HFC III, 177.

**Lodge Farm, North Warnborough.** WE 8. Villa excavated by D. Liddell, see HFC X, 235 ff. ; JRS XIX, 205 ff. ; XXI, 242 ff.

**Lanham Down,** 600 yds. SE of ;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles NE of Bighton. WE 20. BM : TR Hy. Large beadrim vessel, as Sy AC. LI, Charterhouse, II, 1,—AD 50-80 ; frag. decorated TS Drag. 29 or 37, St. Andrew's cross motif, wavy lines, pinnate leaf, vertical flower and part of medallion, Flavian ; frags. TS I, I/II, and II/III (Drag. 31 ?) ; frag. reed-rim bowl 70-140 ; frag. Rhenish ware late II-III ; buff jug cf. May, Silch., pl. lx, iii,—AD III ; folded beakers. New Forest ware, IV.

**Mapledurwell.** Frag. flanged pie-dish. Other indeterminate frags.

**Micheldever Wood,**  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile E of the Roman road. SEW 3. Villa partly excavated in 1844, then re-dug. Remains of a kiln are said to have been found. The more recent excavations (HFC XV, 240, no. 3) gave evidence that occupation lasted from AD 60 to the end of the Roman period. A hoard of coins ending with Arcadius was found (VCH Ha. I, 307). BM : Frag. poppy-beaker ; frag. TS, Drag. 45—late II/III ; 1 frag. Rhenish ware late II/III, frag. New Forest folded beaker, frag. rouletted colour-coated ware, frag. overhang rim olla, late.

**Monk Sherborne.**

(i) SEW 30b. : 600 yds. W of Thames Dell. Late Belgic and Roman pottery.

(ii) Abattoir. BM : Nails, oyster-shells, T. Much indeterminate greyware. Frag. poppy-beaker. Frag. Castor bulbous beaker, frag. rim as Sumner, Sloden, 12, 13—earlier IV ; flanged pie-dish. Pseudo-Samian. New Forest ware.

(iii) Manor Farm. SEW 29 : two "rubbish ditches." T. wall-plaster, coins, bracelet. BM : Oystershells ; Frag. TS late I/II. Frags. Castor with scale and barbotine decoration. Colour-coated base.

**New Farm, South Warnborough.** WE 11. BM : T. M. Hy. Frag. cordoned pottery, prob. Belgic.

**Newtown.** See Basingstoke.

**Old Basing.**

(i) Decoy—from the river-bed 100 yds. W of, T.M. Hy.

(ii) Newnham Road. Rim-frag. probably Belgic ware : indeterminate fragments.

(iii) BM : Sandpit opposite Bolton Arms, olla III or IV ; handled jug, cf. Overway Tilford, Sy AC LI, no. 89 (350-400). Coin of Maximian.

**Overton (District).** T. Frag. marble. 1 bead-rim of EIA technique. Doubtfully Roman pottery, some certainly mediaeval.

**Park Prewett.** SEW 26, pottery on NW border of the estate. BM : Frags. EIA ; Roman greyware platter, *cf.* Verul. fig. 23, 9.—Claudian ; urn with graffito CVPIIT/, AD 50-100 ; handled flagon with incipient "spout" mouth, late II-III ; tiled bowl probably III-IV ; flanged redware bowl—IV ; coin of Gallienus.

**Preston Candover.** Chapel Field, SEW 6. Oystershells, nails. BM : T. Grey sharply everted rim probably Flavian, *cf.* Sy. AC. LI, Haslemere, II, 11. Grey base, other indeterminate fragments. *VCH* Ha. I, 344, records a coin of L. Verus from the parish.

**Rook's Down, Worting Wood.** SEW 25. BM : T. Hy. R. Frags. TS I and II, Drag 33, late I/II, Drag 36 (?). Frags. window glass. See *Antq.* X, 464, pl. vii and p. 477, for an air photograph showing 2 sites in the angle of the crossroads (Catern's Hill), one (double conjoined square) linked to the Roman road by a by-road, There are traces of field-boundaries, non-Celtic in character.

**Ruckstalls, east of Basingstoke Common.** Pottery, some EIA, 1 rim of flanged pie-dish, probably late.

**Sapley Farm.** 1 mile S of Overton. (White Hill.) T. Oyster-shells. 2 hook-rim mortaria, as Verul. A. LXXXIV. fig. 10, 10—end II ; heavy reed-rim much as Farnham, *Ant. j.* VIII, 52, fig. 2, e, III—but without the cable-moulding ; jar-rim as Alice Holt, 38, fig. 4 *cf.* Walton-on-the-Hill, Sy AC, LI, no. 31, late III-IV. Buff and grey ollae ; buff/grey bowl ; flanged pie-dish.

**Shalden,**  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile W of the Church, at Manor Farm. WE 18 ; *VCH* Ha. I, 346 : undefined finds.

**Sherborne St. John, Cleeves.** SEW 30a : Pottery.

**Shothanger,**  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile NW of Park Prewett. SEW 28. BM : T Hy M. Iron slag, window-glass ; horn-core of cow. Pie-dish with drooping flange, as Richb. 121, mid IV ; tiled bowl, late ; footstand of beaker, III-IV ; blue-grey ware olla-rim, overhanging.

**South Ham Farm, Basingstoke.** SEW 21 ; middenhole and hand-made pottery 350 yds. SW of the Farm. BM : T. Rubbish-pit : from the bottom, base of EIA technique ; from the pit—rim of globular EIA incipient beadrim jar, *cf.* Bury Hill, HFC XIV, 330, fig. 15, 23—AD 40-70 ; handmade S : platter with external groove, AD 1-50 ; soapy beadrim urns ; vertical-necked urns with shoulder-moulding as Bury Hill, *loc. cit.*, fig. 15, 13-15, AD 40-70 ; Jug-rim as Verul., *Ant. j.* XXI, 285, fig. 6, type 8 N,—AD 100-150 ; frag. TS, Drag. 44, as Oswald and Price, *op. cit.*, pl. lxi, 3—end II. Most of the pottery is Belgic and Early Roman ; a little is IV.

**Southwood Farm.**  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile NNE of North Waltham ; SEW 19 records a bronze bracelet. BM : T. Frag. TS—I ; late I/II, Drag. 18 ; 33—II ; jar rim as Verul. fig 28, 17 (160-90) ; Castor base ; late flanged mortarium ; another as Coll. 12 (III-IV), *cf.* Wrox. 1912, 154 (III) ; redware bowl as Ditchley, Oxon. I, type 20 (IV), Sandford, A. LXXII, type 6 ; other late redware ; colour-coated ware ; frag. rosette-stamped ware. S. Amphora-handle. Coin of Claudius II.

**Stanchester.**  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of the Silchester-Winchester road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile NW of Chilton Candover. *VCH* Ha. I, 306, there described as "the largest site in the district." SEW 5. BM : TR Hy. Window-glass, wall-plaster. Bowl-rim as Alice Holt, fig. 1, p. 34, v-w, Flavian ; frags. TS—II, Drag. 33—II ; pseudo-Samian ; New Forest folded beaker as Sumner,

Ashley Rails, pl. iii, 3 (probably IV); redware bowl as Ditchley, Oxon. I, type 20—IV; pipeclay ware mortarium rim as Hambleden, A. LXXI, 178, fig. 14, 122 (New Forest or Sandford), cf. Sumner, Ashley Rails (Supp.), pl. xxxiii, 17-21 (IV); flanged dish as Overway, Tilford, Sy AC LI, nos. 72-4, later IV; S, cf. *ib.* nos. 107-8, AD 350-400; flanged pie-dishes.

**Steventon Manor**, on the SE edge of Steventon Park. SEW 16. BM: T. Soft red-buff beaker-rim, Belgic or early Roman.

**Thames Dell**, Sherborne St. John. SEW 30, BM: T Painted Wall-plaster. Fragment pottery I; tiled buff thin bell-mouthed beaker-rim probably I.

**Tunworth.**

(i) WE 4:  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of the Harroway, north-east of Tunworth cross-roads—inhumation burial.

(ii) WE 6;  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile NE of Herriard's Park site (q.v.) at Green's Copse, pottery.

**Waltham Trinleys.** SEW 13. BM: TM. Pipeclay ware mortarium approximately as Camulod, fig. 53, 12-13 (AD 40-60); indeterminate sherds.

**Warren Bottom.**

(i) 1 mile ESE of Hannington. Pottery.

(ii) White Lane  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to S. T. EIA sherds. Beadrim jar (I); Belgic platter; R.B. pottery.

**Wellock's Hill.** 1 mile E of Basingstoke, 1 mile N of the Harroway and Hackwood Park—on London road. WE 3; Midden-holes, pottery, bones, spindlewhorl, bronze fibula. BM: EIA pottery; incipient beadrim; sherd of "South-Western B" ware; an iron ring, probably an ox-goad with the spike broken off.

**West Farm**, Popham, 550 yds. W. of the farm. SEW 12; midden-hole in chalk pit. BM: red-buff soapy cordoned Belgic urn, cf. Camulod., fig. 54, type 218 a-b, AD 43-61; the example from Popham has more cordons and may be earlier.

**Weston.** 2 frags. TS—II. III or IV century coin—*Gloria exercitus*?

**Wheatsheaf Lane.** North Waltham. Near the Wheatsheaf Inn, at the Cross-roads, North Waltham. SEW 14; Extensive villa, fibula, bracelet, coin of Valentinian. VCH Ha. I, 306—coin of Gens Scribonia (republican). Arch. J. VI, 404: Bronze bull's head. BM: T. M. Frag. imported mottled green marble. Frag. mortarium c. 80-120; reed-rim 70-140; frag. TS-II; frags. Castor; mortarium as Wrox. 1912, type 146, probably III; pseudo-Samian; redware flanged pie-dish; late mortarium.

**Will Hall**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile W. of Alton. Hy. Frag. flanged pie-dish. Frag. late overhanging rim. Indeterminate sherds.

**Winklebury Camp**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile W. of Basingstoke. Arch. J. III, 169; HFC I, 26; XII, 108; excavations: HFC XV, 56 ff. (Iron Age "A1" Pottery). VCH Ha. I, 343: TS. BM: EIA frags.

**Wootton St. Lawrence**, chapel near road to W. of Park Prewett and Roman road Silchester-Winchester,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile SE Shothanger. SEW 25 b: Pottery. JRS XII, 273.

**Worting Road**, west of the junction of, with the road to Bury Farm. SEW 23. BM: EIA pottery A2; Belgic wares—including S. as Bury Hill, HFC XV, 330, fig. 15, 1, AD 1-40; moulded neck urn as Sy AC LI, Charterhouse, I, 3—early Flavian; sandy buff pedestal, early Roman; frag. late redware bowl; base of "honey-strainer."