WARWICKSHIRE

ALCESTER, Warwicks

SP 09 56

**REMOVE - THIS IS PART OF ROMAN ALCESTER**

Quantity of Roman pottery, including samian, tiles and nails revealed during pipeline working, suggesting a building in the vicinity, and an approximate occupation date of 3rd to 4th century.

1. WA 1 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 508

3. WMANS 20, 1977, 69

\*ADMINGTON, Warwicks

SP 19 43

The cleaning out of a water course to the east of Lower Lark Stoke produced some [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7476#roman)o-British pottery (Samian ware, which may indicate a high status [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7476#site)), and [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7476#stone) roofing slates, including the lozenge shaped type which is commonly found on [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7476#roman) [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7476#site)s. A [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7476#building) of [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7476#villa) status may have stood in this valley in the [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7476#roman) period.

An unpublished survey of 1995 is held by the Warwicks HER.

1. HER 7476

\*ALDERMINSTER, Warwicks

SP 23 47

[Aerial photograph](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA3844#aerial photograph)s show three sides of a possible [enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA3844#enclosure) with an additional possible [enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA3844#enclosure) to the north-east. [Fieldwork](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA3844#fieldwork) in 1986 revealed [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA3844#roman) pottery and a few pieces of tile scattered widely across the crop mark complex. The densest area of pottery scatter is associated with dark earth and probably represents [domestic](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA3844#domestic) [settlement](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA3844#settlement) within a large [rectangular enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA3844#rectangular enclosure).

Grey and orange wares predominate, and samian and tile finds are scarce. The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA3844#site) probably therefore is more likely to represent a small [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA3844#roman) [farmstead](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA3844#farmstead) that any kind of villa.

Documents including copies of the aerial photographs are held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 3844

2. WMA 29, 1986, 56

ASHOW, Warwicks

Glasshouse Wood

SP 31 71

The site consists of a series of trackways and banks surrounding a house platform on the edge of Glasshouse Wood. Excavation revealed timber buildings with associated ditch dating to mid or late 1st century. Replaced in early 2nd century by stone-based buildings enclosing at least two sides of a yard. Site appears to have been abandoned in late 3rd/early 4th century. It has been suggested that possibly this site was associated with farm site at Crewe Farm (KENILWORTH, Warwicks) - pottery shows the sites were occupied simultaneously. Finds include coins pottery, both samian and coarse, tegulae, animal bones and tiles (floor tiles of possibly pilae). The wood contains a field system said to be like that connected with the Brading villa on the Isle of Wight.

Roman roof tiles were found in 1989, described as ‘surface finds’ at SP 311 715.

Roman find spots are known to the north and north-east of Glasshouse Wood.

1. WA 2 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 02594

3. HER 2594

4. HER 2244

5. HER 5668

6. HER 6981

7. HER 6983

8. TPBAS 88, 1976-77, 72-81, fig 3

\*ASTON CANTLOW, Warwicks

SP 15 59

In 1841 a [well](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1544#well) was reported in a [quarry](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1544#quarry) with bones of elk, cow, [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1544#roman) pottery and a few coins, one of Lucius Aurelianus. Other [well](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1544#well)s had been found in the same vicinity and also skeletons.
Some 'very singular' [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1544#building)s were uncovered between Wilmcote and Billesley by [quarry](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1544#quarry)men, but no exact account is preserved. Foundations of blue lias [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1544#stone) of [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1544#building)s were roughly circular in shape and varied considerably in size. The larger one was from 4.6m to 6m in size, and the smaller ones, of which there were several, were 'like [well](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1544#well)s' and were filled with black earth, horns, skulls and bones; others contained water. Several skeletons were also found. Some bones were also found in what appeared to be a [coffin](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1544#coffin) and one man had a sword. These have all disappeared.
The well and contents were described under Wilmcote in VCH.
The [quarry](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1544#quarry) was at the above grid reference.

1. HER 1544

2. Gents Mag 16:2, 1841, 81

3. JBAA 29, 1873, 41-2

4. VCH Warwicks 1, 1904, **page number?**

BAGINTON, Warwicks

SP 34 74

The site is located 300m east of Baginton Castle.

This is unlikely to be a villa site, although it certainly appears to be a Roman settlement of some kind. During an excavation post holes, the remains of a stone wall, dry walls and robbed out walls, and possibly a sequence of wattle walls, and a possible enclosure were found. Roman pottery, slag and personal adornments were recovered.

1. WA 3 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 2691

3. HER 2691

4. WMANS 6-10, 1963-67

\*BAGINTON, Warwicks

SP 34 74

Part [excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#excavation) of a [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#roman) [settlement](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#settlement) uncovered various [feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#feature)s and finds. These included [well](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#well)s and/or [pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#pit)s containing [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#roman) pottery, occupational and [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#building) debris, coins and a brooch. The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#site) is located 200m southeast of the [church](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#church) at Baginton.

At the south end of Baginton a [gravel pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#gravel pit) was examined by J H Edwards, who discovered some [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#roman) sherds in the topsoil. On the face of the [gravel pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#gravel pit) a [pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#pit) or [well](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#well) about 0.9m in diameter and 3m deep was noticed. This contained [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#roman) pottery. A second well, a few metres to the west, was [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#stone)-lined, 0.9m in diameter and 4.6m deep. It was built on a [square](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#square) frame composed of four substantial oak beams. Several fragments of pottery, roofing tile, [flue](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#flue) tile, dressed sandstone and a mortar were found. On the opposite side of the gravel-[pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#pit) a rubbish-[pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#pit) 1.2m wide and 1.1m deep was excavated. The pottery from [well](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#well) 1 was 1st century in date. A 1st century piece of pottery was found in the [rubbish pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#rubbish pit), with a bronze brooch. The scattered pottery from the [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#site) is 1st - 4th century in date and coins of Nero and Galienus were found.
A [trench](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#trench) was put down c. 1983 the area of these finds, but failed to locate any trace of occupation. It is believed by the excavator to lie outside the limit of occupation on the plateau.
Some of the finds are in Coventry [Museum](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2680#museum); some unpublished documentation is held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 2680

2. TBWAS 54, 1929, 63-5

3. Proceedings of the Coventry District Natural History and Scientific Society, 1:1, 1930, 15

4. Edwards J H 1951 A summary of the finds of Romano-British material at Baginston, Warwickshire, 2:5, 144-49

\*BAGINTON, Warwicks

SP 34 74

In 1979 limited excavation took place in advance of a new housing complex. The aim was to try to establish the extent of the [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2695#roman) and Saxon occupation on the Baginton Plateau. Positive evidence of 1st - 2nd century occupation was found in the form of a [ditched enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2695#ditched enclosure). Six [rubbish pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2695#rubbish pit)s were excavated inside the [enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2695#enclosure), one of which was nearly 3m in diameter. All of the [pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2695#pit)s contained 'vast quantities' of coarse ware, some Samian and mortaria. The large [pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2695#pit) also contained nine large fragments of brick and tile. Evidence of a small timber [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2695#building) was also found.

The site is 400m south-east of the church.

All finds are in Herbert [Museum](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA2695#museum), Coventry.
1. HER 2695

2. WMA 23, 1980, 78

3. Britannia 15, 1984, 295

\*BIDFORD ON AVON, Warwicks

SP 10 50

This is the site of a Roman settlement, indicated by the numerous finds that have been discovered here, mostly between 1986 and 1991. The site is located 400m south-west of Staple Hill.

Many of the finds were made with metal-detectors, and include a significant number of coins (largely of the 3rd and 4th century), and numerous bronze objects including many brooches and personal objects. A coin of Hadrian and one of Trajan have also been found.

There was also evidence for buildings. Fieldwalking in 1986 notes a sparse scatter of Roman pottery over the whole area walked and a dense concentration of pottery and stone in the north-west corner of the field. Two roof slates with holes and some burnt stone were also recovered. Pottery included samian, mortaria and shell gritted. Also found were possible Roman tile and animal bone.

An area of possible buildings was examined in 1987. A dense concentration of pottery and stone was recovered, and possible slates. At least five buildings appear to be represented over two fields.

This is an extensive site. The nature of the finds might suggest a temple rather than a villa site; or may reflect metal-detecting results. **No hoards have been found. check**

Documentation is held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 5690

2. HER 5691

3. WMA 30, 1987, 41

\*BILLESLEY, Warwicks

Billesley Manor Farm

SP 15 56

The site at Billsley Manor Farm is halfway along the road between Alcester and Tiddington, and developer-funded excavation in 1995, reported by Palmer, revealed what Hodgson describes as ‘two ambitious (though unfortunately fragmentarily observed) stone buildings.’ The most intense occupation was evidently from the mid 1st century to at least the mid 4th. The pottery includes fine wares, and the evidence leads to the suggestion that this site is part of a (possibly dispersed) villa estate.

[The excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7277#excavation)s revealed a [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7277#roman)o-British [settlement](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7277#settlement) whose occupation ended in the mid-late 4th century. Two main phases of activity were recognised, 2nd century activity comprised some [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7277#stone) [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7277#wall)s and a sequence of [pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7277#pit)s whilst in the late 3rd/early4th century two substantial [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7277#stone) [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7277#building)s were erected. The function of the [settlement](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7277#settlement) is likely to have been agricultural – possibly associated with a villa complex - although its position on the [road](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA7277#road) midway between Alcester and Tiddington means that it may also have provided services to travellers.

Documentation is held by Warwick HER.

1. HER 7277

2. Hodgson N 20XX ‘The contribution of commercial archaeology to the study of Roman Warwickshire, 1990-2004’ Transactions 115, 25, 30

3. Palmer S 2003 *Billesley, NW of Drayton Barn Cottages [The excavation of a Romano-British settlement at Billesley Manor Farm, Warwickshire in 1995]*, WMFAS

4. WMA 37, 1995

BRAILES, Warwicks

SP 31 40

The possible site of a Roman settlement. Large quantities of Roman pottery, including samian, oyster shells, animals bones, glass fragments and a curved bronze object, were found in ploughed fields in the 1960s, along with ploughed up stone.

The remains of a stone floor were found when archaeologists dug a test pit in the 1970s. The main concentration of material from this area appears to be 2nd century.

Fieldwork on the site in 1986 produced evidence of 2nd to 4th century occupation. Detailed work indicates that it may be possible to distinguish a number of distinct clusters of buildings in this extensive (c 20 ha) site. Finds from field survey at this time include a small quantity of tile, some possible building stone, pottery, nails, glass, slag, oyster shell and burnt stone.

Romano-British brooch found in 1995 at SP 314 399.

The site is located 500m east of Castle Hill, Upper Brailes.

1. WA 4 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 2318

3. HER 2318

4. WMANS 17, 1974, 54

5. Hingley R C 1986 *West Midlands Archaeology* 29, 53-54

BRAILES, Warwicks

SP 31 39

This site, recorded as possibly two ‘sites’ in the HER, has yielded a large number of pottery sherds, samian and coarseware, a floor of rough cobble, metalwork, coins and glass fragments, tile fragments, animal bones, brooches, bonze pins, iron nails, decorated glass fragments and two human mandibles. These discoveries date to the period 1966-1970, the result of collecting finds from ploughed fields and some limited digging; and 76 pottery pieces are reported to be in Warwick Museum.

1. WA 5 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 2319

3. HER 2319

4. HER 5258

5. Blunt B *c*1973 *A* *Romano-British Settlement at Brailes, South Warwickshire*

BRAILES, Warwicks

SP 30 39

Roman coins, pottery and tiles found here. There were two ditches revealed but these were without dating evidence. The site is 200m west of Castle Hill Lane, Upper Brailes.

1. WA 6 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 2322

3. HER 2322

\*BRAILES, Warwicks

The Balls Field, Winderton Farm

SP 32 41

The site of a possible Roman building found on land at Winderton Farm. A 4th century Roman building is said to exist in ‘The Balls’ field, Winderton Farm. This information comes from an unpublished metal detecting survey by T Connaugton 1994-96.

A ‘Roman settlement’ with no further details is also said to exist at SP 32 42, originating from the same source.

1. HER 9153

2. HER 9160

\*BRAILES, Warwicks

North of Ashen Coppice

SP 29 40

Evidence of Roman occupation, possibly a high status villa, from finds made in Brailes, north of Ashen Coppice.

The Roman occupation debris was found at SP 2940 4002. The method of recovery is unrecorded. The finds include box flue tiles, a roofing tile, pottery, two brooches, a possible spindle whorl, a fitting and a coin.

1. HER 10074

\*BRANDON AND BRETFORD, Warwicks

Coventry Eastern Bypass Site 1

SP 37 76

Fieldwalking in c. 1987 identified a localised surface scatter of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8278#roman) pottery with [settlement](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8278#settlement) evidence, immediately south of Willenhall [Wood](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8278#wood). [Site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8278#site) excavated by Cov Mus [Arch](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8278#arch) Unit aided by volunteers. [Excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8278#excavation) was hindered by excessive rains causing problems with clayey soil and disturbance by [machinery](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8278#machinery). Sinuous [ditch](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8278#ditch) c1-2m broad and up to 1m dep examined. At least two phases of activity were identified of probable 2nd century to 3rd century date. In addition to substantial amount of pottery (coarse wares, samian, mortaria, fine ware), quantity of [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8278#building) materials (daub, tegulae, brick or tile, including "TC" tile) were recovered. Further work in area did not locate source of this material.

1. HER 8278
[2](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8278#2). West Midlands SMR (No 5482)

3.WMA 30, 1987, 63

\*BURTON DASSETT, Warwicks

SP 39 51

[Excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8827#excavation)s in the easement for a water main, revealed a [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8827#stone) [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8827#wall), [ditch](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8827#ditch)es and 2nd-4th century pottery. It is possible that [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8827#building)s, [paddock](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8827#paddock)s and [yard](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8827#yard)s of a sizeable [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8827#roman) period [settlement](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8827#settlement) lie in the vicinity of [Church](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8827#church) [Farm](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8827#farm).

The observation report (2000) is held by Warwick HER.

1. HER 8827

\*BUTLERS MARSTON, Warwicks

SP 30 50

The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4813#site) of a possible [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4813#villa) dating to the [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4813#roman) period where pottery, animal bone, brick and tile have been found, situated 900m north west of Butlers Marston and 400m north-east of Lobbington Farm.

Finds brought to the [museum](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4813#museum) include [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4813#roman) pottery - Samian, Nene Valley, Oxfordshire Colour Coated, Black Burnished, shell-tempered, oxidised and grey wares - and five fragments of tile - two [flue](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4813#flue) and one possibly imbrex.

Some documentation on the finds held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 4813

2. WMA 28, 1985, 39 **check – get hold of copy of this volume if poss**

CHESTERTON AND KINGSTON, Warwicks

Ewefields Farm

SP 35 58

Roman pottery found in 1922 when water pipes were laid here. The excavation was extended several yards, and although no pavement was found in position, often three or four tesserae were found together. The tesserae were of white and grey limestone and red tile. Coarse pottery was also found, in quantity.

In the course of site excavation for a new house a quantity of Roman material was found in 1980. The tile fragments included tegulae, imbrices and flue tile, and also two large tesserae cut from tiles.

Excavations in advance of the digging of a slurry pit exposed the north-south range of a villa 12m wide. Along its eastern side was a corridor 2.8m wide [floor](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA782#floor)ed with a three-colour [mosaic](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA782#mosaic), provisionally dated to 4th century. A central lozenge containing a foliage pattern was surrounded by triangular panels with foliage and fruit; to the south was a rectangular panel with five pelta/leaf shapes, and south again was a fragment of another panel, mostly destroyed. The [mosaic](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA782#mosaic) was cut by two later [hearth](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA782#hearth)s, and the eastern [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA782#wall) of the corridor had been expanded over it. The room to the west was 6.3m across, no [floor](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA782#floor) levels survived. The [mosaic](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA782#mosaic) has been protected and reburied.

The Roman villa (and medieval settlement) became a Scheduled Ancient Monument in 2001, with the Schedule updated in 2003. Scheduling records, and other documents including unpublished reports and photographs of the mosaic, are held by Warwicks HER.
1. WA 7 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 00782

3. HER 782

4. TBWAS 49, 1923, 62-3, 90 **check**

5. TBWBAS 90, 1980, 83 **check**

6. Jones C 1994 Excavations at Ewefields Farm, Chesterton WMFAS 279 **check**

7. WMA 36, 1994

7. Hodgson N 20XX ‘The contribution of commercial archaeology to the study of Roman Warwickshire, 1990-2004’ Transactions 115, 24, 30

**Check Britannia 26 (1995) round-up**

\*CHESTERTON AND KINGSTON, Warwicks

Barn Hill

SP 34 58

Fragments of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4527#roman) pottery and tile have been collected during [field walking survey](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4527#field walking survey)s. The finds have been recovered from the area of [Barn](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4527#barn) Hill. They suggest that there was once a [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4527#roman) [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4527#building) at this location.

It is also reported that a corner of masonry was exposed during ploughing and covered up again. Much pottery and building material was also reported.

The pottery appears to date from the early 3rd to the mid 4th century.

Some crop marks appear visible from the air which may denote at least one side of a possible enclosure.

Documentation is held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 4527

2. WMA 33, 1990, 82

\*CHESTERTON AND KINGSTON

Chesterton Green

SP 34 58

The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4528#site) lies to the north of Chesterton Green. A scatter of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4528#roman) pottery, tile including flue tile, worked [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4528#stone), and a coin of the [House](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4528#house) of Valentinian are amongst the finds recovered.

Some limited documentation held by Warwick HER.

1. HER 4528

ETTINGTON, Warwicks

Thornton

SP 27 50

Stonework and Roman pottery including samian reported at site of Thornton deserted medieval settlement suggest that Roman buildings, possibly substantial, once occupied the site.

1. WA 8 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 1257

3. HER 1257

4. TBWAS 66, 1945-46, 99

5. WMANS 21, 1978, 14

\*ETTINGTON, Warwicks

SP 27 50

Various finds, including an intense scatter of Roman pottery, charcoal and burnt clay, suggest that a building once stood in the vicinity during the Roman period. The site is located 500m south-east of Thornton Wood, and 400m south of Field Bar.

A number of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#roman) sherds were found widely scattered over the [field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#field) with the cropmarks of the [Iron Age](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#iron age) hill [fort](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#fort) (HER 1258). Most of the sherds were in oxidised fabrics (probably Severn Valley ware), with one piece of black burnished and one of samian. Charcoal and burnt clay were also present in large quantities. The sherds increased in number to the north-east of the [hillfort](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#hillfort), beyond a recently-used [quarry](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#quarry). Here Severn Valley wares, black burnished and samian occurred and a [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#stone) [grindstone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#grindstone) was found.
The present owner, when excavating [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#stone) in the [quarry](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#quarry), noted [sign](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#sign)s of 'unnatural contours'.
 Air photographs show undated [linear feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#linear feature)s in the vicinity of the [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#roman) [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1342#site) (see also HER 5202) and these could be connected with it.

Some documents held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 1342

2. WMANS 21, 1978, 14

\*EXHALL, Warwicks

‘Belmont’ garden, nr Glebe Farm

SP 10 55

Two sides of a possible double-ditched enclosure of probable Romano-British date are visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark (HER 6961).

The remains of a probable villa were found within it under the garden of ‘Belmont’ (HER 8317). Archaeological observation at this location revealed evidence for [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#roman) occupation, in the form of [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#wall)s and a [ditch](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#ditch). These appeared to respect the alignment of the [cropmark](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#cropmark) [enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#enclosure) to the south (HER 6961), rather than the [Medieval](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#medieval) street frontage. However, they may represent more than one phase of activity, with a [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#roman) [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#stone) [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#building) possibly post-dating the [enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#enclosure) of an earlier [farmstead](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#farmstead). Further observation identified the [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#roman)o-British [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#building) on this [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#site) as a [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#villa). The [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#wall) foundations revealed in the extension [trench](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#trench)es appear to belong to a [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#building) range running south-west to north-east, at least 11m long and at least 5m wide, and containing at least two rooms. The diagonal channel across the north-eastern room seems to belong to a channelled [hypocaust](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#hypocaust), suggesting that the room had underfloor heating and the quantities of painted plaster from the [demolition layer](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#demolition layer)s (over 200 fragments) indicate that it had elaborately decorated plastered [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#wall)s. The [demolition layer](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#demolition layer)s also produced roof tile and a fragment of window glass which also indicate that this was a high status [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#building), probably the main [dwelling](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#dwelling) [house](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#house) of the [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#villa). The [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#wall)s identified in 1998 were on broadly similar alignments but will probably belong to other [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#building)s in the [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#villa) complex. The pottery assemblage which dated broadly to the second half of the 2nd century AD to the 4th century AD was predominately utilitarian coarsewares. There was evidence for cooking, drinking and eating but no storage vessels were found. The [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#villa) [house](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#house) revealed at Exhall is likely to be extensive, with possibly more than one range, and the surrounding area is likely to contain remains of the associated [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA8317#building)s for agriculture, storage or industry.

The excavated features are situated 100m north of the church at Exhall, and the NE of Glebe Farm.

Various Roman finds (most of the 3rd and 4th centuries, and located by metal detector) are also known from 200m north east of the church, including coins, brooches and pottery (HER 4642).

Documents including the observation reports are held by the Warwicks HER.

1. HER WA 6961

2. HER WA 8317

3. HER WA 4642

4. Rann C 2009 Further archaeological observation at ‘Belmont’, Exhall, Warwickshire WMFAS

5. Coutts C and Gethin B 1998 Archaeological observation at ‘Belmont’, Exhall, Warwickshire, WMFAS

6. Hodgson N 20XX ‘The contribution of commercial archaeology to the study of Roman Warwickshire, 1990-2004’ Transactions 115, 24, 30

GAYDON, Warwicks

Ireland Farm

SP 36 53

This possible villa site, suggested by a scatter of indicative find, overlooks a shallow valley and is located 800m south-east of the church at Gaydon.

By 1976, the farmer here had picked up several finds from the pasture, including pottery, fragments of stone and a brooch, and reported that the field was exceptionally difficult to plough, the implement meeting resistance at numerous points; the ploughing depth had not exceeded 13cm. He reported also an extensive spread of burnt material. The area of plough resistance, over which the finds were made, covers about 3.5 ha. Finds include Midland grey wares, Oxfordshire, Nene Valley, Mancetter mortaria and some samian. The pottery indicates occupation from mid to late 2nd century to 4th century. Roof tile, fragments of both imbrex and tegula and quantities of [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA687#building) [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA687#stone) indicate substantial [structure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA687#structure)s. A piece of [flue](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA687#flue) tile suggests the presence of heated rooms or [baths](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA687#baths). Other finds include an animal head terminal penannular brooch, two [millstone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA687#millstone) grit rotary quern fragments, two lumps of [bloomery](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA687#bloomery) slag and numerous animal bones.

Dr G Webster visited the [Site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA687#site) on 5th May 1976 when the winter wheat had reached c15cm. Many slight irregularities of surface and colour gradations in the crop were visible and at cSP36635310 a N-S and E-W range of [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA687#building)s were detected. Webster identified the pottery, imbrex, tegulae roof tiles, a piece of flue tile, brooch, two fragments of rotary quern, slag and animal bones; and identified two ranges of buildings from quantities of building stone.

Scheduling and site management records, including correspondence, are held by the Warwicks HER.

1. WA9 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 00687

3. HER 687

HUNNINGHAM, Warwicks

SP 39 67

Roman pottery sherds found during ploughing. Subsequent fieldworking found a considerable amount of pottery and tile. Similar material was also found along the edge of the adjacent field, as well as on the edge of the field on the opposite side of the river. A small trench was dug and more pottery found, but as conditions were very wet this excavation was abandoned.

A further tile fragment, pottery and a coin was found at Hunningham House Farm in 1997.

1. WA 10 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 02532

3. HER 2532

4. WMA 24, 1981, 81

\*ILMINGTON, Warwicks

SP 19 42

A [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#roman) [settlement](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#settlement) is indicated by a scatter of pottery and roofing tile. The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#site) is located 300m south of Stoke [Wood](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#wood), and 300m south-east of Stoke Hill Barn.

A group of 274 [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#roman) sherds were brought into Warwick [Museum](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#museum) c. 1987. This pottery seems to have a 2nd - 4th century date range and may commence only in the later 2nd century. This [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#site) also produced tile, suggesting the presence of a [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#building). The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#site) also had an unusually high proportion of samian ware and other pottery such as fine wares, mortaria and white wares which might suggest a relatively high status [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#site) - certainly a reasonably prosperous [farm](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#farm).
Four pieces of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#roman) roofing tile, at least one being a tegula fragment, and 10 sherds of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6334#roman) coarseware pottery, were found at SP 19 42 in c. 1994.

1. HER 6334

\*ILMINGTON, Warwicks

SP 21 43

The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6338#site) of a [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6338#roman) [settlement](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6338#settlement) known from finds of pottery and tiles. The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6338#site) is located 600m north east of the [church](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6338#church), Ilmington.

In c. 1987, 141 sherds of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6338#roman) date were brought into Warwick [Museum](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6338#museum). This pottery seems to have a 2nd century to 4th century date range. This scatter has also produced tile, suggesting the presence of a [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6338#building). This includes a piece of [flue](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6338#flue) tile, which implies the proximity of a [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA6338#building) of some substance and sophistication.

1. HER 6338

KENILWORTH, Warwicks

Crewe Farm

SP 31 72

Substantial rectangular timber building which produced many sherds of Roman pottery. This building replaced an earlier circular structure which had been deliberately dismantled. The later structure was then also dismantled; and the site was seen to be traversed by cart-tracks which had been packed by gravel at various stages, sealing in fragments of Roman pottery. This may indicate the presence of a third, later building within the enclosure. The site dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries. The site may have some association with the possible Roman villa site at Glasshouse Wood (ASHOW, Warwicks).

Unpublished reports held by Warwicks HER.

1. WA 11 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 3241 (duplicate record)

3. HER 1887

**?** 4. WMANS 14, 1971, 14 **check, as this ref now not in HER record**

\*KINETON, Warwicks

Brook / Brookhampton

SP 32 50

The site of a probable Roman villa was discovered during fieldwalking surveys in 1984-85. Finds of building stone, hypocaust and roof tiles as well as many pottery sherds were found. Linear features and enclosures are visible on aerial photographs, 500m north-east of Butlers Marston, and 300m north-east of Brookhampton.

The field survey of 1984 revealed a dense scatter of worked and unworked [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4530#stone), tile ([flue](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4530#flue) and roof), pottery, glass etc on the crest of a hill. The dense area of the [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4530#building) scatter is about 20m in length and orientated SW-NE across the hill slope. Two additional [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4530#stone)/tile scatters could indicate additional [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4530#building)s. The main scatter includes a lot of tile (twelve pieces of [flue](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4530#flue) tile noted), oyster shell, iron and lead objects, a quern and pottery. Pottery included samian, colour-coated, mortaria, grey, orange and black burnished ware. The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA4530#site) is on a very exposed part of the hill and large chunks of unabraded pot and tile may indicate severe plough damage.
The site was fieldwalked in 1985 when a large quantity of occupation debris was recovered.

Documents and copies of aerial photographs are held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 4530

2. WMA 27, 1984, 58

3. WMA 28, 1985, 39

\*KINETON, Warwicks

SP 34 50

This extensive site is likely to be a Romano-British settlement but is as of yet undetermined character. It lies 300m east of Banbury Road Farm.

Chance discoveries of Roman coins in a field called Bankey Meadow were reported in 1857. It was noted in 1950 that the site covered a number of fields, and pottery, stone and bone were recorded.

[Field work](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#field work) was conducted on the [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#site) in 1985. Ten individual [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#stone) scatters were recorded; all appear to be [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#building) plots, including one which was richer and larger and contained much brick and tile. This larger scatter also included fine wares, the spout of a bronze 'patera' and amphora fragments. The other [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#stone) scatters are strung out in two parallel lines, ‘as if fronting onto a street’, which would tend to argue against its being a villa. In respect of the pottery, colour coated wares, Severn Valley ware and grey wares predominate. Among a [pile](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#pile) of [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#stone)s removed from the [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#site) during ploughing was the bottom [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#stone) of a rotary quern and various other pieces of burnt [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#stone). The [field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#field) to the north was under permanent [pasture](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#pasture). However, the farmer has dug up coins, a fibula, mortaria, samian etc while digging [drain](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#drain)s.
[Field survey](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#field survey) in 1985 observed ten probable [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#building)s in a [field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#field), indicated by [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#stone) scatters. In some cases tile, pot, [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#stone) slates, burnt [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#stone) are associated with these probable [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#building)s. Scatter 1 had [flue](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#flue) and roof tile with much samian ware.
 A further 44 3rd-4th century coins and a [Dolphin](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#dolphin) brooch were identified in 1985. These coins were borrowed from and returned to the farmer.
Finds from the [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1184#site) in 1985 were identified and included sherds of mortaria, Samian, Nene Valley colour coated, Oxfordshire colour coated, Fabric 6 storage jars, black burnished, shell-gritted and various other fabrics and one spindle-whorl cut out of a piece of pot.

Documentation held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 1184

LEEK WOOTTON, Warwicks

SP 29 70

W J Ford’s Index (Warwick Museum) lists a possible Roman villa at this grid reference, but there is nothing visible on the ground or on aerial photographs.

The field was visited in 1983 when under crop. It was not fieldwalked because of crops, and nothing indicative was seen; and no evidence has been reported since that date to support the identification.

The alleged site location would appear to be situated approx 200m south-east of Bullimore Wood.

1. WA 12 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 2570

3. HER 2570

LIGHTHORNE, Warwicks

Hill Farm

SP 33 56

Circular and rectilinear crop marks, parch marks and earthworks, pottery of the 3rd and 4th centuries in considerable quantity, fragments of tile, fragments of animal and human bone, coins of the 4th century and fragments of a possible whetstone indicate the site of a Roman villa. Large enclosures and boundaries – circular and linear - are visible on air photographs. Within the larger enclosures are further banks marking regular enclosures. A number of possible buildings are also visible.

The site lies 500m south-west of Chesterton Wood, and is 100m north of Hill Farm.

Roman coins have been found in the vicinity of Chesterton Wood over the years (HER 677 close to or at an earthwork enclosure at SP 34 56; and HER 678 at SP 33 56).

Documents, plans and copies of the aerial photographs are held by Warwicks HER.

1. WA 13 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 2299

3. HER 2299

\*LONG COMPTON, Warwicks **check**

The Warwicks HER records this site as a villa, noting ‘A possible Roman villa is located on the western edge of Long Compton parish. This Roman villa shows very clearly on an aerial photograph taken by RCHME.’

No other sources or a grid reference are currently available via the HER.

1. HER 9228 (no grid ref; no satellite image)

**Any more info? How does this relate to HER 12196 below?**

\*LONG COMPTON, Warwicks

SP 28 31

Possible site of Roman villa revealed by rectilinear crop marks visible on aerial photographs. Rectilinear crop marks visible on [aerial photograph](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA12196#aerial photograph)s were mapped as part of the English Heritage National Mapping Project. The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA12196#site) is a possible [prehistoric](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA12196#prehistoric) or Romano-British [settlement](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA12196#settlement), and the HER notes that it could be a villa.

1. HER 12196

2. English Heritage HOB UID 1075336, NMR number SP 23 SE38

LONG ITCHINGTON, Warwicks

Snowford, 800m north-east of Snowford Bridge

SP 39 67

Aerial photographs of 1965 revealed a possible large villa buildings situated 250m from the east bank of the River Itchen. The site consists of a central group of buildings set around a courtyard, the main element being a building of winged-corridor type. Outside the main group are five or six ancillary buildings, with a boundary wall visible on the northern and southern sides. A few surface finds of tile and pottery are recorded.

Crop marks would appear to be positive rather than negative (indicating [ditch](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1648#ditch)es rather than [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1648#wall)s).

The site is very likely associated with HER 1701 and HER 10317 (below) in the vicinity of Snowford Bridge, LONG ITCHINGTON.

Documents, correspondence and copies of the aerial photographs are held by Warwicks HER.

1. WA 14 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 1648

3. HER 1648

4. TBWAS 90, 1980, 80-82 **check**

\*LONG ITCHINGTON, Warwicks

Snowford Bridge, 500m north-east of Snowford Bridge

SP 39 66

The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1701#site) of a [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1701#roman) [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1701#villa), known from various archaeological [excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1701#excavation)s carried out throughout the 20th century. A [corn drying kiln](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1701#corn drying kiln) was uncovered and it is believed the [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1701#villa) also had a [bath house](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1701#bath house). It is located south east of Hunningham.

The county’s VCH of 1904 reports that at this location there had been found Roman brick, tile and pottery.

At some point around 1925, trial holes were ‘dug by some schoolboys’. Fragments of building material were found together with some 3rd century pottery. Then in 1951 small fragments of Roman building material and pottery were found on the surface of the ploughed field. In 1959 trial trenches showed very few remains of buildings, apart from roofing tiles, and it seemed that they may had been destroyed by ploughing. The material seen then suggested a principally 4th century site.

The site produced quantities of pottery during fieldwork in 1979, the dateable rims being of the 2nd century. Also discovered were coarse tesserae, roof tiles and box flue tiles, and pottery imported from the Nene Valley, Mancetter and Oxford.

The more recent Transco [pipeline](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#pipeline) [excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#excavation)s revealed two corndrying [oven](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#oven)s built within a flimsy post-built [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#building) were identified in an area that was later used as a rubbish heap or [midden](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#midden). [Linear feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#linear feature)s relating to a [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#roman)o British [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#villa) [field system](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#field system) and [hypocaust](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#hypocaust) tiles were also found.
The early [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#roman) period was represented by a small sub-[square enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#square enclosure) and connecting [gully](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#gully) that cut across the former [Iron Age](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#iron age) [enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#enclosure). It appears to be part of a wider complex of activity outside of the [Excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#excavation) area. The principal [feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#feature)s excavated from the main [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#villa) phase (3rd-4th Century) were the two corndriers. Most driers were housed within some form of [structure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#structure) to protect them from the worst of the elements however there is no such evidence at this [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#site), although it may have existed outside the restricted area available for excvation. The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1701#site) appears to have been levelled in the late 4th century.
This site is very likely associated with HER 1648 (above) and HER 10317 (below) in the vicinity of Snowford Bridge, LONG ITCHINGTON.

Documents are held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 1701

2. VCH Warwicks 1, 1904, 238 **check**

3. Wilson P R 1979 *Long Itchington* *Parish Survey*, 38

4. TPBAS 90, 1980, 80-82

5. Palmer S C 2009 ‘Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon sites excavated on the Transco Churchover to Newbold Pacey gas pipeline in 1999, TBWAS 113, 1-174 **check**

6. Hodgson N 20XX ‘The contribution of commercial archaeology to the study of Roman Warwickshire, 1990-2004’ Transactions 115, 25-26, 30

\*LONG ITCHINGTON, Warwicks

SP 39 66

Villa field system.

Ditches and gullies found during Transco pipeline excavations indicate a large field system of Roman date south of the known villa in the vicinity of Snowford Bridge, LONG ITCHINGTON.

The Roman period field system is most likely associated with Snowford Bridge villa(s) (HER 1648 and HER 1701, above).

Elements of a [field system](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA10317#field system) contemporary with the Snowford Bridge [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA10317#villa)(s) were evident in each of the four sub areas, apparently laid out without respect to the earlier [enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA10317#enclosure)s. The more substantive parallel [ditch](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA10317#ditch)es suggest that the [field system](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA10317#field system) extended for at least 500m to the south of Area B1 along the valley.

Documents are held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 10317

2. Palmer S C 2009 ‘Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon sites excavated on the Transco Churchover to Newbold Pacey gas pipeline in 1999, TBWAS 113, 1-174

3. Hodgson N 20XX ‘The contribution of commercial archaeology to the study of Roman Warwickshire, 1990-2004’ Transactions 115, 25-26, 30

\*LUDDINGTON, Warwicks

Manor Farm

SP 15 52

This is the site of a probable Roman villa known from aerial photographs of the 1960s, and from finds including Roman pottery, coins, roof tegulae, floor and flue tiles, collected over many years. It is located 400m north of the church, Weston on Avon.

Farming operations have revealed field drains of Roman date.

Evaluation in 1998 to the south of the [cropmark](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1796#cropmark) complex interpreted as a [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1796#villa) [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1796#site) identified an apparent [trackway](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1796#trackway), as seen on [aerial photograph](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1796#aerial photograph)s extending across this area. The [ditch](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1796#ditch)es had been re-cut, showing the use of this [trackway](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1796#trackway) over a significant period. No datable [feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1796#feature)s were located during this evaluation.

Documents, correspondence and copies of aerial photographs held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 1796

2. Arch Journal 121, 1964, 22 **check**

\*MANCETTER, Warwicks

SP 32 96

A [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#roman) [Villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#villa) was discovered during [excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#excavation)s 250m south east of Witherley [Bridge](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#bridge), Mancetter.

The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#site) was originally located by [field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#field)walking after ploughing in 1996. The ploughing of this [field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#field) produced a great assortment of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#roman) [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#building) material, box tiles, [flue](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#flue) tiles, [hypocaust](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#hypocaust) material, 'opus signinum', dressed sandstone and painted [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#wall) plaster. A [resistivity survey](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#resistivity survey) was carried out in the summer of 1996. The [geophysical survey](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#geophysical survey) revealed indications of widespread archaeology, mainly in the form of linear and rectilinear [feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#feature)s. There was also a large area of blackened soil, which possibly indicates the stoke-hole area. In 1997 a gradiometer survey was carried out over the area. It is clear from the results that the areas of intense magnetic susceptibility form only a part of a much larger [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#building) complex. It is probable that this is the remains of a [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#villa). Part [excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#excavation) of the south-west part of the area surveyed confirmed the theory that a [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8130#villa) was present.
The site was subsequently scheduled.

Scheduling documents, plans and survey archives are held by the Warwicks HER.

1. HER 8130

\*MONKS KIRBY, Warwicks

SP 46 83

This is the possible site of a Roman settlement, mooted in the past as perhaps a cemetery or villa.

It is located by the church in Monks Kirby.

The VCH account **check original** recounts Dugdale’s observations that foundations of old walls and Roman bricks, some of which he saw himself, were dug up in his own time near the church. John Morton describes the discovery of some [burial](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#burial) [urn](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#urn)s at Monks Kirby not long before 1712. A similar discovery - or the same mis-described - was made in 1716, when a dozen [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#roman) [urn](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#urn)s covered with [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#roman) bricks were found in digging a [vault](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#vault) for Basil, fourth Earl of Denbigh. These finds seem to suggest at least the possibility of a [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#villa) here.
The evidence as stated also could amount to a [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#roman) [cemetery](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#cemetery). This implies [settlement](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#settlement) nearby; but the [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#wall)s might refer to an earlier version of the [church](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#church), perhaps incorporating [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4241#roman) material.

1. HER 4241

2. VCH Warwicks 1, 1904

NUNEATON, Warwicks

SP 34 89

The possible site of a Roman building is indicated by a scatter of Roman pottery, tile and building stone, seen in a ploughed field, c. 100m north of The Rough.

No further information about these finds is known.

1. WA 15 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 1791

3. HER 1791

\*OLD STRATFORD AND DRAYTON

Old Stratford

SP 17 57

The site of probable Roman settlement is indicated by various finds including much Roman pottery, an area of building stone and various finds. It is located 800m south-west of Bishopton Hill. The finds include ‘native samian’ and a bronze fibula.

Some additional material is held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 920

2. WMANS 19, 1976, 33

\*PILLERTON PRIORS, Warwicks

Pillerton / Nolands Farm, near Oxhill

SP 31 46

A quantity of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA9191#roman) material including fragments of pottery, mortaria and box [flue](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA9191#flue) tile, was recovered from a [field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA9191#field) to the south of Newborough [Farm](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA9191#farm), Pillerton Priors. The finds suggested that this might be the [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA9191#site) of a [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA9191#roman) [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA9191#villa).

In September 2002 a badly damaged Roman mosaic at Nolands Farm in the south east of the parish was surveyed, excavated and recorded. This discovery was associated with a scatter of tesserae noted during fieldwork carried out for the Edgehill Project a few years before.

Documentation including correspondence and fieldwork archives, and photographs of the mosaic, is held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 9191

2. Sabin D 2003 ‘Roman villa and mosaic at Pillerton Priors, Warks’ *Ara (Bull Assoc Roman Archaeol)* 14, 3-4

3. Hodgson N 20XX ‘The contribution of commercial archaeology to the study of Roman Warwickshire, 1990-2004’ Transactions 115, 24

\*PILLERTON PRIORS, Warwicks

Barnrooden Farm

SP 480 590 and SP 483 593

Excavation of a pond produced Romano-British pottery and roof ties. The pond was reportedly dug to a depth of a number of metres. The Romano-British pottery was found in a ‘black’ layer in the northern part of the pond. The assemblage consisted of over 200 large sherds of 2nd century coarse wares, and 12 fragments of roof tile. Subsequent excavation by the landowner produced a further three, near complete, vessels.

1. HER 12132

2. West Midlands Archaeology 43

3. Britannia 32, 2001, ‘Roman Britain in 2000’

PRINCETHORPE, Warwicks

SP 40 70

**REMOVE – THIS IS PART OF FOSSE WAY SETTLEMENT**

By Fosse Way, Roman buildings possibly of the 4th century reported. Also a ditch containing late 1st century pottery, box flue tile and coins. The site is now under crops and there are no surface indications.

1. WA 16 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 3105 **- check**

WMANS 2, 1959, 4

WMANS 3, 1960, 4

**Check relationship with HER 3106 at SP 39 70, and the ?farmstead with tile scatter at SP 39 70 (HER 4888), also cropmark rect enclosure and concentration of pottery/tile at SP 39 40 (HER 4889), and the ?confusing entry HER 5374 at SP 39 70. Is all this Fosse Way roadside settlement?**

RADFORD SEMELE, Warwicks

Pounce Hill Farm

SP 34 62

This villa site was discovered in 1926 when the field was deep-ploughed. This brought [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#roman) [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#building) material including tesserae and [domestic](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#domestic) rubbish to the surface. Inspection of the [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#site) by Dr G Webster revealed in stony scatters what seemed to be the outline of a [courtyard](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#courtyard) [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#villa) in the area of the highest density of surface finds. Scatters of stone suggested a complex of buildings accompanied by outbuildings and yards to the east and west of the main complex. Surface finds include roof and flue tile, tesserae with mortar, and pottery of the 2nd to 4th centuries.

A trial [excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#excavation) was conducted in 1974. These excavations revealed the poorly preserved remains of a Roman villa, probably of courtyard type, with stone and timber buildings, pits and ditches, dating from the 2nd to early 4th centuries.

A 10m by 10m area was stripped in the area with the highest density of finds, followed by an additional 28m [square](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#square) area. The excavated areas had not been badly damaged by [modern](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#modern) ploughing but were damaged by [ridge and furrow](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#ridge and furrow) cultivation. The [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#wall) footings of the [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#villa) consisted of a single course of dressed limestone, with a shallow robber-[trench](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#trench) containing [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#building) rubble including tufa and painted [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#wall) plaster. Traces of other [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#wall) [trench](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#trench)es were found, also a [pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#pit) and a further [feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#feature) which was not fully investigated. Four narrow [trench](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#trench)es extending from the main [trench](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#trench) produced other [feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#feature)s. The [excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#excavation) probably uncovered part of the main [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#villa) [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#building) with associated [courtyard](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#courtyard). The pottery evidence suggests that it was built in the early 2nd century and demolished by the end of the 2nd century. It still appears possible that it is a [courtyard](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#courtyard) [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#villa). Later occupation is indicated by later 3rd century and early 4th century pottery and a coin of Allectus. Finds included pottery, 1,270 fragments of tile including imbrices, tegulae and [floor](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#floor) tile, a coin, limestone tesserae, blue painted [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA1905#wall) plaster and a fine bone pin.

An air photograph of 1962 shows three sides of a possible rectangular enclosure.
The site is located 300m west of Pounce Hill Farm.

Documents, correspondence and a copy of an air photograph, including A Moore’s excavation report, are held by Warwicks HER.

1. WA 17 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 1905

3. HER 1905

4. Britannia 5, 1974, 431

5. Britannia 6, 1975, 249

6. TPBAS 88, 1976-77, 113 ff **check dates etc**

\*SALFORD PRIORS, Warwicks

Marsh Farm Quarry

SP 07 52

Evaluations and excavations in advance of quarrying and road construction have revealed a probable Roman villa complex. The site is located 600m to the east of Marsh Farm.

Work carried out during the watching brief of 1994 established that a small bath suite had been inserted in the southern end of the aisled building in area C2. There were four rooms with sunken floors, of which three (on the western side) appear to have been heated, being connected to a central flue. The furnace and further unheated rooms were missing. The bath house went of use during the Roman period; the roof and walls were robbed (dismantled?) and the rooms backfilled with loose rubble, painted plaster, flue and roof tile fragments. Large enclosure ditches were cut through the building, suggesting that this part of the site then reverted to agricultural use. To the northeast of the [aisled building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5757#aisled building), the remains of an [oven](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5757#oven) were also observed. A second year of [excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5757#excavation)s at [Marsh](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5757#marsh) [Farm](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5757#farm) [quarry](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5757#quarry) took place in August September 1994. The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5757#site) was found to be dominated by linear [ditch](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5757#ditch)ed [trackway](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5757#trackway)s which align on the west side of the [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5757#villa) complex, and may have been used to control the livestock in and out of the [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5757#villa)/[farm](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5757#farm) complex.

The site seems to have consisted originally of three distinct settlements with pre-Roman Iron Age origins. Two disappeared in the 2nd century, and it was the third that developed into the villa complex. A roundhouse of 2nd century date (area C1) was replaced by rectilinear buildings. These included a stone ‘cottage house’, a timber aisled building or barn, a large timber structure of three bays with an annexe, and the stone aisled building containing the bath suite. The peak of development appears to be around AD 300; although the aisled building with baths was demolished in the early 4th century, other buildings lasted longer and the coin list from the site goes down to the end of the 4th century.

These enclosures and trackways show up on aerial photographs taken as part of the English Heritage National Mapping Project.

Documentation including unpublished reports held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 1499

2. HER 5757

3. WMA 36, 1994

4. WMA 37, 1995
5. TBWAS 103, 2000

6. Hodgson N 20XX ‘The contribution of commercial archaeology to the study of Roman Warwickshire, 1990-2004’ Transactions 115, 24-26, 30

SAMBOURNE, Warwicks

SP 08 61

The site is located 500m to the south-west of Lower Spernall Farm, and 800m north of Coughton Court. It appears to be a Roman villa, and is classified as such by Warwicks HER. The site is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Linear features possibly form enclosures.

The site is also known from pottery and building material found during fieldwork in 1981. The sherds of Roman pottery appear to be of the 3rd to 4th centuries. The building material includes fragments of box flue tile, perhaps a pila, and also tufa. These suggest a solidly built house with a small bath suite or at least some heated rooms of 3rd to 4th century date, although the possibility of earlier occupation cannot be ruled out. Fourteen sherds examined at a later date were also apparently 3rd to 4th century; a metal detector located a coin of c. AD 175.

Some documentation is held by Warwicks HER.

1. WA 18 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 3748

3. HER 3748

SHREWLEY, Warwicks

Shrewley Common

SP 21 67

Small excavation carried out here after the diggings for new house foundations had uncovered Roman pottery. The main trench revealed a cobble surface with tile, pottery, slag and nails. Pits produced some pieces of limestone building stone (‘ashlar’), pottery, roof tiles and tile fragments. In the second trench was a gulley that could have been a beam slot for a timber wall. A third trench revealed pottery of the 3rd and 4th centuries and an abundance of tile, including imbrex, tegulae fragments and some think floor tile, which might suggest the possibility of a substantial building, ‘probably a moderate-sized villa’. At least one stone building is represented. Another building had been roofed with lias limestone. Fragments of burnt daub or oven lining and slag were found. The rest of the settlement is probably to the west.

The location of this site is 500m south-east of Castle Meadow Bridge, Shrewley Common.

Documents including fieldwork archives and correspondence are held by Warwicks HER.

1. WA 19 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 1773

3. HER 1773

4. TPBAS 89, 1978, 163-66 and fig 2

STRETTON ON FOSSE, Warwicks

Cherry Orchard

SP 22 38

Trial trenching which was reported in 1969 produced evidence for an occupation layer containing roofing and box flue tiles, large quantities of Roman pottery and evidence of substantial robbed-out stone wall. This was thought to be possibly associated with a complex of settlement and cemeteries found immediately to the west.

Archaeological evaluation carried out by the Birmingham [University](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5360#university) Archaeology Unit in 1988 within the scheduled area failed to locate any [feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5360#feature)s of archaeological significance.
A negative watching brief was carried out in March 1993 at [Manor Farm](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5360#manor farm) (SP22 38).
Observation of foundation [pit](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5360#pit)s with the SAM during [works](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5360#works) carried out in November 1996 did not identify any [archaeological feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5360#archaeological feature)s or finds.

Documentation including fieldwork archive held by Warwicks HER.

1. WA 20 (first edition *Gazetteer* number)

2. SMR 3002 **check**

3. HER 5360

4. WMANS 12, 1969

5. TBWAS 90, 1980, 1-36 and Table 1 **check**

6. WMA 36, 1994

\*TEMPLE GRAFTON, Warwicks

West of Welford / West of Welford Weir

SP 14 52

The possible site of a Roman settlement, situated 500m north-west of Welford on Avon and 500m west of Welford Church, on a plateau near river.

[Enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5652#enclosure)s and [linear feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5652#linear feature)s are visible as [cropmark](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5652#cropmark)s on [aerial photograph](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5652#aerial photograph)s; and [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5652#roman) pottery including samian, roof tile and a possible tegula have been found at the [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA5652#site).

The HER notes that a letter in Birmingham Museum records that sherds were picked up on the east boundary of the field and that a proper investigation was not possible; that there are also some large blocks of stone; and on the other side of the hedge in the meadow are a series of irregularities, small mounds and hollows, occupying an area about 22.8m long and 9.1m wide on the crest of the slope leading down to the river. **Is there a copy of this with the HER??**

Scheduling records and other documentation including correspondence copy of aerial photograph with Warwicks HER.

1. HER 5652

2. Archaeological Journal 121, 1964, 22

\*TREDINGTON, Warwicks

Mansell Farm

SP 22 44

A Roman building has been suggested at Mansell Farm, located 600m north-west of the allotment gardens, but only Roman pottery and tile known. Pottery is of early-mid 2nd century onwards.

Some further details with Warwicks HER.

1. HER 6340

\*TYSOE, Warwicks

Madhill / Sunrising Hill

SP 35 45

A possible villa site is indicated by fragments of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#roman) pottery, tile and quern [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#stone) were found during a fieldwalking survey. A [resistivity survey](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#resistivity survey) was carried out at the [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#site) and revealed a [feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#feature) of high resistance. [Magnetometer survey](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#magnetometer survey) indicates a possible [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#villa) [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#site) with earlier [ring ditch](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#ring ditch)es.

The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#site) is located 300m west of Sun Rising Covert.

Fieldwalking by the Edgehill Project Group in 1998 produced a concentrated scatter of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#roman)o-British pottery sherds associated with ironstone rubble and dark soil. Some larger [stone](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#stone)s have been dumped into the nearby hedgerows after ploughing. Resistivity associated slight [earthwork](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#earthwork)s with a high resistance [feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#feature). Other finds of note were a quernstone fragment and broken limestone roof tiles.

Fieldwalking in a nearby field at this date recovered other Roman material, including a fragment of flue tile (HER 8791).
Subsequent geophysical work in 2010 has recorded a series of [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#building)s and phases of activity on this [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#site) [and in the nearby field, HER 8791]. Work subsequently refined this image, implying the presence of a large [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#roman) [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#building) on the [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#site). There is a suggestion that [settlement](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#settlement) evidence may continue under the A422; a concentration of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#roman) material has been recorded from this area. A [ring ditch](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#ring ditch) was also evident to the south of the area surveyed.
Greyscale and interpretative plot of this survey shows the density of [ditch](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#ditch) and [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#wall) [feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?SMRSearch=true&monuid=WA8784#feature)s across this area.

Documentation including email correspondence and survey archives is held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 8784

2. HER 8791

\*ULLENHALL, Warwicks

SP 13 68

Site located 500m north-east of Blunt’s Green, at Hobditch.

In 1966 excavation across the ‘Hobditch Causeway’, a scheduled linear earthwork, produced large quantities of Roman pottery, particularly from the south ditch. It was reported that the pottery dates from the early 2nd to 4th century, and that building material found indicates a settlement including a bath house.

The remains of an elaborate tomb was later discovered.

In 1978 a trench was cut across the south bank of the Hobditch. It was observed that the bank was cut into to create a level platform for buildings. These include a polygonal buildings c. 7.5m in diameter. At least 3 buildings are indicated and the pottery suggests 2nd – 3rd century occupation.

Some documentation held by Warwicks HER.

This site is very likely linked with HER 4795 at SP 14 68, in an adjacent field (ULLENHALL, below).

1. HER 4791

2. WMANS 9, 1966, 2-3

3. WMANS 11, 1968, 14

4. WMANS 16, 1973, 19

5. WMANS 17, 1974, 49

6. WMANS 21, 1978, 47-9

7. HER 1202 (Hobditch Causeway)

\*ULLENHALL, Warwicks

SP 14 68

Site located 800m north-east of Blunt’s Green, and 400m north of Botley Hill Farm.

[A trench](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4795#trench) 1.8m by 0.6m by 0.6m deep recovered Roman material, notably black burnished ware, stratified with parts of tegula and imbrices and three dressed sandstone blocks. Handle of tankard of Severn Valley ware found in ploughsoil. Part of a rotary quern ([Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4795#roman)) found in ploughsoil.

Ploughing has revealed Roman and Medieval pottery.

A small-scale excavation revealed a possible medieval house platform and some Romano-British sherds.
This site is very likely linked with HER 4791 at SP 13 68, in an adjacent field at the Hobditch (ULLENHALL, above).

1. HER 4795

2. HER 5649

3. TBWAS 87, 1975, 91

\*WARMINGTON, Warwicks

SP 41 47

The site is located in a field 100m south-west of Warmington Church.

The HER records the following observations and events from 2007-2009.

[Field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#field)walking in the northern portion of the [Field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#field) immediately to the south of the [church](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#church) in Warmington, uncovered numerous sherds of pottery and tile. Three [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#roman) coins were also uncovered, as [well](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#well) as evidence of iron working. The focus of the activity appeared to be in the north and centre of the [field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#field)walked area. The size and density of the roof tile indicated a [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#roman) [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#building) in the near vicinity.
Magnetometry revealed a complex pattern of former [ditch](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#ditch)es representing land boundaries and [enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#enclosure)s. Earth resistance survey located structural remains probably associated with former [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#roman) [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#building)s. The complex and extensive nature of the magnetic anomalies suggest a long period of occupation and development. ‘The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#site) would fit into the relatively high density pattern of 'middle status' [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#villa)s located along the Middle Lias northern fringe of the Cotswold. Many of these [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#site)s show development from the [prehistoric](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#prehistoric) to the late [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#roman) periods’ (D Sabin).

Limited [excavation](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#excavation)s in 2008 located two adjoining [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#building)s set at an angle to one another, and also investigated a part of the [field system](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#field system). It was not possible to establish the relationship between the two [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#building)s, one of which was represented only by [robber trench](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#robber trench)es. The better preserved was a large masonry [structure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#structure), internally 4m wide by at least 16m long. One 0.9m wide [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#wall) survived as only one course of local ironstone, but the parallel [wall](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#wall) was very fragmentary. The [structure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#structure) had no foundations, being laid directly on the clayey-brash natural. The roof was probably covered with lias limestone tiles, from the nearby beds in the valley. It was not possible to establish either its construction or demolition date as ploughing had removed all overlying stratigraphy, and there were no finds from the [structure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#structure). It was possibly an [agricultural building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#agricultural building), probably [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#roman), as evidenced by the quantities of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#roman) tile and pottery in the plough soil and associated [feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#feature)s.
[Field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#field) walking totalling about 11ha was carried out in five [field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#field)s in the National Herb Centre on the ridge above Warmington [village](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#village). Concentrations of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#roman) pottery were noted in [Field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#field) 1 (the [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#site) of an excavated [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#roman) [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#building)) and in the adjacent [Field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#field) 2, and an isolated concentration was seen in [Field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#field) 3. All the [Field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#field)s had a scatter of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#roman) pottery. Ceramic roof tile, some of it [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#roman), was also found widely scattered, with concentrations coinciding with [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#roman) pottery in [Field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA10321#field)s 1 and 2, but not elsewhere.

Documentation, including Sabin’s fieldwork report, photographs, plans and correspondence is held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 10321

2. WMA (CBA West Midlands) 51, 2008

\*WARWICK, Warwicks

SP 26 65

Crop marks, visible on aerial photographs of 1962, show undated enclosures and linear features, lying in fields 100m east of Warwick sewage works. It has been suggested that these marks may indicate a large villa, and Warwicks HER currently classifies it as such a possibility. An aggregates assessment in 2006 revised the dating to between the late Bronze Age and Roman period.

Documentation held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 2190

\*WASPERTON, Warwicks

SP 26 58

This site is fairly unlikely to be a villa or part of a villa, but excavation in advance of gravel extraction between 1980 and 1985 produced some noteworthy Roman features indicative of some form of settlement with enclosures, pits, ditches, ovens, two wells and a possible building. The material is of the 1st to 4th centuries.

The wells were substantial and well-built of stone masonry.

Wasperton is a ‘type-site’ for many similar settlements in Warwickshire that may or may not be outlying components of villa estates (N Hodgson).

Imitation samian previously found in ploughed field.

Roman coins found between 1981 and 1987.

Scheduling record, documentation and photographs held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 5502

2. Britannia 13, 1982, 361

3. Britannia 15, 1984, 296

2. Hodgson N 20XX ‘The contribution of commercial archaeology to the study of Roman Warwickshire, 1990-2004’ Transactions 115, 24-26

\*WELFORD ON AVON, Warwicks

SP 15 51

This is the site of a possible Roman villa which is suggested by finds including coins and building material such as roof tile. It is located 200m west of Weston on Avon.

Finds made in 1958 include large quantities of pottery, roof and flue tile, a coin and several grey tesserae. The material uncovered during 1958 appeared to be 2nd to 4th centuries. Other coins, finds and a piece of worked stone had also previously been found.

Coins found by metal detector in 1987-88 range from the 1st and 3rd to 4th centuries, with the majority appearing to date to the 3rd to 4th centuries.

Documents and correspondence are held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 1344

\*WELFORD ON AVON, Warwicks

SP 12 51

A [rectangular enclosure](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4708#rectangular enclosure), partly double-ditched, and [linear feature](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4708#linear feature)s are visible as [cropmark](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4708#cropmark)s on [aerial photograph](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4708#aerial photograph)s. A [field survey](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4708#field survey) found a [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4708#roman) [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4708#building) and occupational debris that suggested a prosperous [villa](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4708#villa), possibly overlying an [Iron Age](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4708#iron age) [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4708#site). The [site](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4708#site) is situated south east of Bidford on Avon, and is 100m south-west of Welford Pastures Farm.

The field survey of the 1980s indicated scatters of Roman pottery and tile in three main areas. (1) Over the rectangular enclosure a scatter of Roman pottery, a few pieces of tile and some oyster shell. (2) A Roman building was strongly indicated by much flue tile, roof tile, floor tile, stone and mortar, some pottery, glass and oyster shell. (3) Another possible building was suggested by the presence of some tile, much pottery, and animal bone; this possible building may tie in with a small circular crop mark.

Finds made by metal detector in 1986-88 include 229 Roman coins, ten lead weights, two bracelet fragments, six brooches, one ring, a bronze leaf and numerous other bronze, iron and lead objects.
A [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA4708#roman)o-British brooch, half-disc and trumpet type (mid 2nd century), almost complete but in very poor condition, was found by metal detector in 1994.

Some documents and copies of aerial photographs are held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 4708

2. WMA 29, 1986, 58 **check**

3. Hodgson N 20XX ‘The contribution of commercial archaeology to the study of Roman Warwickshire, 1990-2004’ Transactions 115, 25 **Nick, is it this Welford to which you are referring?**

\*WELLESBOURNE, Warwicks

SP 28 52

This possible site Roman building site near Walton.

VCH reports that The grass [field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1120#field) to the south of the [house](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1120#house), called the [Town](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1120#town) [Field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1120#field), has been supposed to contain traces of [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1120#roman) [building](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1120#building)s. The Rev G Miller of Radway states that the late Sir Charles Mordaunt told him of these remains, and the Rev Osbert Mordaunt states that [Roman](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1120#roman) coins have been found there. The [field](http://timetrail.warwickshire.gov.uk/detail.aspx?monuid=WA1120#field) itself is somewhat uneven, as if something lay beneath, but there are at present no surface finds of antiquities belonging to any special age.

R Hingley has wondered if these observations might relate to the medieval deserted settlement (HER 1117).

Finds from the village site include possible Roman sherds.

Correspondence held by Warwicks HER.

1. HER 1120

2. VCH 1, 1904

WARWICKSHIRE – NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS

The county of Warwickshire was updated using the County Council’s online HER and through direct correspondence.

TBWAS Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society. Copies are held by Warwickshire HER.

VCH Victoria County History of Warwickshire

WMA West Midlands Archaeology. The publication is produced by the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) West Midlands. Copies are held by the Warwickshire HER.

WMANS West Midlands Archaeological News Sheet, a publication that was produced each year, this later became West Midlands Archaeology. It was produced the Department of Extramural Studies at Birmingham University. Copies are held by Warwickshire HER.