

**Chedworth Roman Villa**

**Conservation Management and  
Maintenance Plan Gazetteer**

**September 2007**  
**Revised November 2009**

**This Gazetteer summarises the Management Units and Significant Elements which were identified as part of the Chedworth Roman Villa Conservation Management Plan (CMP). The Gazetteer was produced after an initial survey in March 2007. The CMP has been revised as the Chedworth Conservation Management and Maintenance Plan and changes in the site's condition, as well as aspirations for its future, have been reflected in the management actions detailed in this gazetteer.**

**Full records relating to the Significant Elements are stored in the National Trust Historic Buildings & Sites and Monuments database.**

**A copy of this Gazetteer is deposited with the Archaeology Data Service and will be revised as required.**

## Chedworth Roman Villa Conservation Plan Gazetteer

### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Gazetteer is designed to assist management of the site by breaking it down into its constituent parts, giving a simple description, and adding information relating to previous events, and current issues affecting each individual element.
- 1.2 The format adopted uses a system of division into Management Units, further subdivided into significant elements. A measure of the significance of each unit and element is given, using a letter designation. Original Room Numbers are used in headings for each section.
- 1.3 Significance is given to different aspects of the site, including the following: Buildings; Archaeology; Landscape; Bio-diversity.
- 1.4 Following the assessment of significance, the issues affecting the significance of the individual elements are outlined, and the management actions needed to address these issues into the future complete the entries.
- 1.5 The gazetteer is a live document that can be amended and updated as required. It will become one of the main tools for tracking progress and generating management tasks.

### 2 Assessing significance

- 2.1 Government guidelines are followed for the definition of significance, as contained in guidance such as PPG 15 and PPG 16. However, given the limited area of the site, and the designation of most of it as a Scheduled Monument, the assignment of significance has taken into account the significance within the site, in order to draw out some priorities.
- 2.2 The significance of the following areas has been considered, with their criteria defined as follows:

#### **Buildings:**

- Architectural interest – design, decoration, craftsmanship, building type, technique.
- Historic interest – illustration of important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history.
- Historical associations – with important people or events.
- Group value – where buildings comprise an important architectural or historic unity, or constitute a good example of planning.

#### **Archaeology:**

- Period – monuments that characterise a category or period are significant;
- Rarity;
- Documentation – significance enhanced if there is supporting evidence;

- Group value;
- Survival/condition;
- Fragility/vulnerability – more vulnerable monuments benefit from greater protection;
- Diversity – combination of features;
- Potential – when there is the possibility of significant features but the extent is not yet known.

#### **Landscape:**

- Age;
- Influential/famous sites;
- Good example of its type;
- Associations with nationally important people or events – requires a direct link which is reflected in the layout of the site;
- Group value – with buildings or other land;
- Interest of phases of development;
- Documentation;
- Condition.

#### **Bio-diversity:**

- Size – the nature of the habitat;
- Naturalness – extent to which habitats are unmodified and free of artificiality, and the species it contains are typical of the habitat;
- Rarity and fragility – number of species which are nationally rare, prone to extinction, or are listed in the Red Data Book;
- Diversity of species;
- Population size of species.

2.3 The significance levels assigned to each unit and element have used the following scale:

- A** Highly significant: of undisputed national and possibly international importance
- B** Significant: of national importance
- C** Some significance: of local importance
- N** Neutral: does not add or detract from the significance of the site
- D** Detracts: Diminishes the significance of the property

### **3 Events**

3.1 The events listed against each significant element are given as numbers. These numbers refer to the database of events (see Appendix One and separate Excel spreadsheet).



## 4 Management Units

4.1 The site has been divided into the following management units:

- 001 Area of woodland to west of Roman house, beyond chestnut paling fence at top of slope
- 002 Open area between west wing of Roman house and woodland area, as far as the reception building on the south side
- 003 Upper part of south wing of Roman house, including small open area between south wing and car-park fence
- 004 West wing of Roman house
- 005 Nymphaeum and open area below, running down to north and west bath-houses
- 006 North wing of Roman house: bath-house
- 007 North wing of Roman house: 4th-century extension, Rooms 26 – 32
- 008 Open area to north of north wing, between Roman walls and boundary fence on north side, as far as limit of exposed walls of north wing
- 009 Garden (inner) courtyard
- 010 East corridor/portico
- 011 Open area beyond east limit of exposed north wing, running to boundary fence on north and east side, and down to lower (outer) courtyard
- 012 Lower (outer) courtyard
- 013 Area of lawn, flowerbeds, and formal garden around house, as far as junction of slope and lower courtyard on east side, as far as car-park fence to south
- 014 19th-century house
- 015 19th-century Museum
- 016 Area of car-park and road as far as villa boundary fence on east side
- 017 Reception building
- 018 Temporary buildings to south-west of reception
- 019 Collection of artefacts

4.2 This includes all of the area under National Trust ownership.



**MANAGEMENT UNIT 001**

**Area and reference no.** Area of woodland to west of site 001

**Photo**



**Designation/ statutory protection** Outside SAM boundary; designated as semi-natural ancient woodland.

**Overall significance** C  
Archaeology C  
Bio-diversity C  
Buildings D  
Landscape C

**Summary description** Area of woodland (approx. 1 ha) lying to west of Roman villa, between the area of the exposed remains and the disused railway line. Mixed woodland, with a variety of native and introduced species, mainly native broadleaves. Also contains steps, paths and some wooden structures. Whole area slopes steeply from east to west.

**Justification of significance** Small area of woodland with limited range of trees; some wildlife/natural history interest; virtually no archaeological deposits; in landscape terms helps to provide the setting for the villa; steps, pathways and buildings are temporary structures, and have some significance as visitors facilities, but are poor aesthetically.

**Date of inspection** 12/03/07

**Current use/treatment** Currently not used: temporary suspension of visitor access, pending decision on future of temporary structures; maintained by NT wardens.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Trees

**Reference no:** 001.001  
**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Trees

### Brief description

Mixture of mature and younger trees, including coppice stools. Ash, beech, oak and hazel dominate, with some field maple and larch. Introduced species include Western Red Cedar. Felled timber left as deadwood habitat.

### Events

127, 128, 129

### Significance

C (part of larger Chedworth Woods, which originally covered the villa site; forms backdrop to villa when approaching from east)

### Issues

Woodland needs managing; introduced/ foreign species detract from 'natural' look; no interpretation. Tree cover does act to soak up water run-off moving downhill towards villa ruins.

### Management actions

Remedial: removal of introduced species, addition of interpretation board at gate, interpretation of natural history

Short-term cyclical: regular tree survey and remedial action arising

Long-term: re-planting of native species; reintroduction of coppicing of hazel and ash stools; maintenance of similar density of tree cover to present; leave felled/fallen wood as deadwood habitat.



001.001

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Paths

**Reference no:** 001.002

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Woodland paths

### Brief description

Paths constructed with timber edges and step-facings, surfaced with bark/wood chippings. Run from gate at west edge of villa site in circular route(s) through woods, linking wooden structures built recently.

### Events

127

### Significance

N/D (provides some access to the woods, but not strong aesthetically)

### Issues

Paths were built by volunteers, and there is expectation of their being used; there is discussion within NT over aesthetics, Health and Safety, and hence future use;

### Management actions

Remedial: ensure paths are kept free of plant growth, renew chippings to level steps, and check for loose boards.

Short-term cyclical: monitor for loose boards, plant growth and loss of chippings, on a monthly basis

Long term: If to be retained, consider replacing with less visually obtrusive and more regular steps. If woodland not to be used as part of visitor experience, the steps will be removed.





## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Temporary wooden structures

**Reference no:** 001.003

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Temporary structures

#### Brief description

Two rectangular plank-built shelters used for re-enactment displays, containing some fixtures such as forge and loom. Shelters have pitched, felted roofs; simple 'theatre' area with wooden platform and tree-trunk seats; hurdle enclosures;

#### Events

#### Significance

C (Some significance in involvement of re-enactors and other volunteers in construction and use, and provision of activities for visitors)

#### Issues

Poor access; unsympathetic aesthetic appearance; dissension within NT over H&S when used by re-enactors, and aesthetics.

#### Management actions

Remedial: No immediate remedial action required, pending decision to keep/demolish.

Short-term cyclical: Monitor structures for cleanliness and soundness on a monthly basis; simple visual survey and repair on 3-yearly basis.

Long-term: Decision needed to retain or demolish. If retained, then redesign or external decoration needed to soften visual impact.



001.003

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Fencing

**Reference no:** 001.004

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Boundary fencing

### Brief description

Fencing of various types, incomplete around woodland boundary; styles include post-and-rail, chestnut hurdle, post and wire.

### Events

### Significance

D – varied styles and states of repair look poor.

### Issues

No single style; parts in poor repair; some fencing not erected by skilled operatives, looks uneven; does not mark whole boundary.

### Management actions

Remedial: Repair gaps in fences.

Short-term cyclical: Complete circle around boundary of woodland, in order to demarcate NT ownership.

Long-term: Replace various fence types with a single type; replace posts where not vertical.



001.004

## MANAGEMENT UNIT 002

**Area and reference no.** Open area between west wing of Roman house and woodland area, as far as the path outside the reception building on the south side.  
002

**Photo**



**Designation/statutory protection** Within SAM boundary

**Overall significance** B  
Archaeology A  
Landscape N/D  
Buildings D  
Bio-diversity C

**Summary description** Bank rising between the woodland boundary and the west wall(s) of the west wing of the Roman villa; ground slopes steeply up from Roman ruins, then flattens out nearer wood; At north end reaches site boundary, at south end reaches reception building; there is a gravel track leading up from the reception building to a large wooden shed (used as a classroom) and a smaller shed containing the header tank and pump for the water system. There is some planting of trees at the south and north ends, with some scrub growth. A number of small temporary structures remain from various re-enactment/living history events. The bulk of the area is grassed over. Spoil heaps from the Goodburn excavations obscure the profile of the slope.

**Justification of significance** Contains elements of Roman villa, especially the boundary walls; the bottom of the slope runs up to the standing walls of the west wing, and must contain intact archaeological strata (not fully explored); does act as open space for bats to hunt, habitat for Roman snails.

**Date of inspection** 12/03/2007

**Current use/treatment** Used for access to the woodland area and the sheds; large shed used as classroom for school groups; has

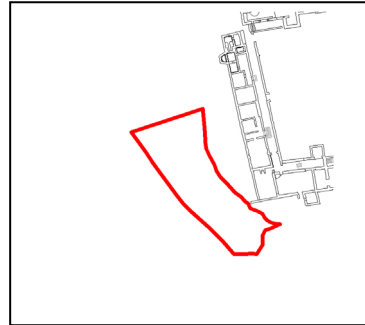
been used in recent years as site for kilns as part of ancient technology displays; trees and undergrowth managed by NT wardens.

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

**South end of upper part of open area, including path up from reception building and area to west of path, as far as pump/tank shed**

**Reference no:** 002.001  
**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Open area



### Brief description

Sloping gravel trackway, leading up to flattish area adjacent to woodland boundary. Trees and brush to west of trackway, include ash and whitebeam, and non-native Western Red Cedar. Track is steep, woodland is managed but not planted.

### Events

98

### Significance

D (path is steep and poorly surfaced, area of woodland/scrub between path and main woodland area fence is unkempt).

### Issues

Only route to sheds, water supply, and woods, but is not aesthetically pleasing; access is hard because path is very steep and can be slippery; Western Red Cedars do not belong.

### Management actions

Remedial: Clear path of growth. Path needs additional gravel. Consider adding handrail as path is steep.

Short-term cyclical: Brush needs managing, trees and shrubs trimming on a regular basis. The path needs regular gravel replacement, as it moves downhill and is washed away.

Long-term: The path really needs major landscaping to make it an even and shallower slope, but only if access continues to be required to the top of the slope. Although restrictive in some ways, a flight of long shallow steps with a handrail may be a better long-term option.





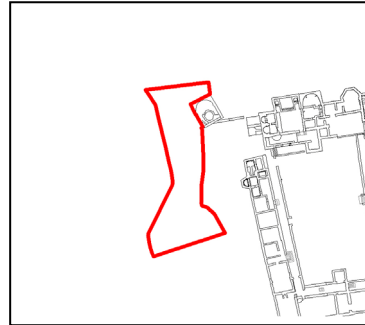
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

**North end of upper part of open area, from pump/tank shed to north boundary of site**

**Reference no:** 002.002

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Open area



### Brief description

Grassy area, relatively flat, with some small trees at north end, parallel with fence on west side. Runs around west and north edges of Nymphaeum walls. Contains water supply borehole and large shed.

### Events

32, 49, 98

### Significance

N (is not particularly distinguished in appearance, but does provide viewpoint back over site to east)

### Issues

Surface is not even enough to use for much, access is poor up steep path to south.

### Management actions

Remedial: None immediate.

Short-term cyclical: Grass needs cutting regularly, and trees need inspecting on regular cycle.

Long-term: This will be retained as an open area, as it provides good views down over the site.



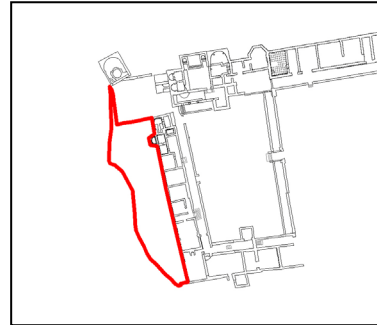
002.002

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

**Grassy slope running east from 001 and 002 down to walls of west wing**

**Reference no:** 002.003  
**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Open area - slope



### Brief description

Sloping grassy bank, with clear break of slope where Roman boundary wall runs under turf; several humps are modern spoil heaps.

### Events

1, 73, 74, 90, 93, 98

### Significance

A (limit of original terrace on which Roman house was built, although not fully explored, very likely to contain undisturbed archaeology including possible pre- 4th-century material)

### Issues

Grass is not kept short on slope, humps and bumps of spoil heaps look untidy; not explored archaeologically in modern times, except at south end where Goodburn excavated 'quarry'.

### Management actions

Remedial: Cut grass

Short-term cyclical: Regular grass-cutting to keep down any tree regeneration and keep tidy.

Long-term: remove spoil heaps to return to smooth slope profile, keep to grass.



002.003

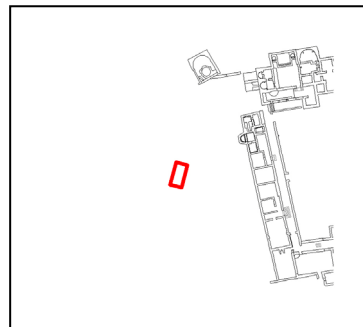
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Large wooden shed

Reference no: 002.004

NT SMR:

Type: Shed



### Brief description

Large wooden shed, with planked exterior and windows on east side. Double-pitched felted roof, recently refurbished

### Events

98

### Significance

C (currently only educational provision)

### Issues

Does not fit aesthetically into landscape; old and too small for full class, so not really suitable as a classroom; access poor up steep gravel path.

### Management actions

Remedial: Recently repaired and refurbished, so nothing required

Short-term cyclical: Survey on 3-yearly basis, repair as necessary

Long-term: remove, and replace either with more suitable classroom on the same spot, or elsewhere on site.



002.004

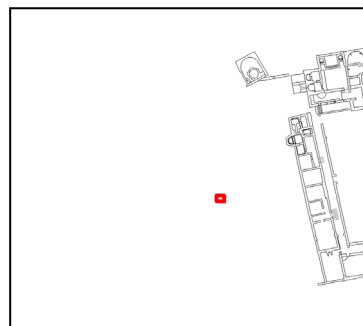
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Small wooden shed

Reference no: 002.005

NT SMR:

Type: Shed



### Brief description

Small shed with planked exterior, single-pitched felted roof, surrounded by trees (Western Red Cedar). Contains water tanks and pumping gear.

### Events

### Significance

N for aesthetics (Shed is largely shielded from view); C for functional importance.

### Issues

Shed is required to house pump gear and tanks, only water supply for resident staff and visitors; Western Red Cedars not fitting.

### Management action

Remedial: Clear tree debris from roof, treat walls with preservative and/or stain to soften aesthetic appearance.

Short-term cyclical: Survey every 3 years, repair as necessary

Long-term: If water system remains as is, there will be a need to house the pump equipment and header tank(s). This shed will be maintained through a regular cycle of survey and repair until it requires replacing or removal. Long-term aim would be to remove for aesthetic reasons. The Western Red Cedars surrounding the shed will need to be felled, as they will grow too large if left long-term. This may require a new planting screen of smaller native species.



002.005



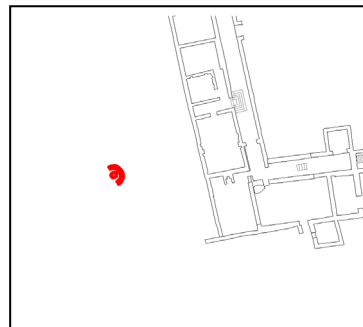
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Lime kiln

**Reference no:** 002.006

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Lime kiln (reconstruction)



### Brief description

Small limestone lime kiln, built c. 1995 to illustrate ancient lime-production techniques. Left to decay, gradually collapsing;

### Events

### Significance

N/D (not important to significance, but could be hazard/not aesthetically pleasing)

### Issues

If collapses more, could cause obstruction; not interpreted.

### Management actions

Remedial: Some simple interpretation will be added; any loose stones fallen on the path will be removed, and the stability of the structure assessed.

Short-term cyclical: Will be regularly checked during routine inspections of site, to note any change.

Long-term: Decision needs to be made to remove or retain this structure.



002.006

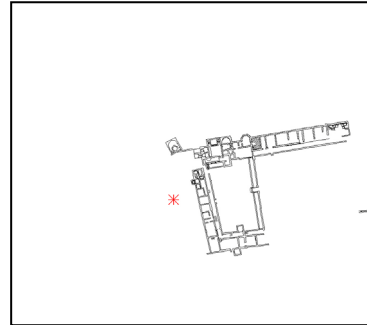
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Remnants of pottery kilns

Reference no: 002.007

NT SMR:

Type: Pottery kilns (reconstructions)



### Brief description

A series of small mounds with holes, set in the top of the spoil heap mound by the large shed. Have decaying clay walls, evidence of burning.

### Events

### Significance

N/D (not important to significance, but could be hazard/not aesthetically pleasing)

### Issues

Possible trip hazards, not explained, look untidy.

### Management actions

Remedial: Demolish/remove structures as necessary, backfill with soil, turf over.

Short-term cyclical:

Long-term:



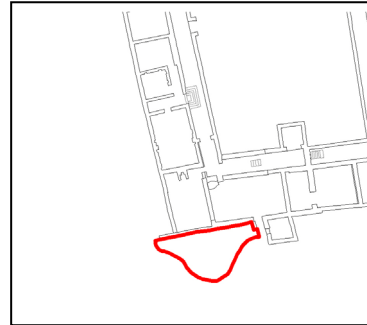
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

**Small area of wildflowers under walnut tree, outside reception building exit**

**Reference no:** 002.008

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Wildflower area



### Brief description

Small irregular shaped patch of grass under a mature walnut tree, where orchids and toothwort grow.

### Events

158

### Significance

N (no rare species, but adds to bio-diversity)

### Issues

Needs to be managed (not mowed when orchids growing, walnut not healthy)

### Management actions

Remedial: None required.

Short-term cyclical: Mow annually, at time recommended by wardens to avoid orchid flowering season. Survey walnut tree as part of normal surveys, as it is diseased.

Long-term: Maintain as is.



002.008

## MANAGEMENT UNIT 003

### Management Unit – 003

Upper part of south wing of Roman house, including small open area between south wing and car-park fence.

### Photo



### Designation/statutory protection

Within SAM boundary

### Overall significance

A  
Archaeology A  
Buildings (Roman) A

### Summary description

Series of rooms running east-west, linked by a corridor/portico on the north side. Rooms are on two levels, currently linked by a wooden staircase. This section of the south wing of the Roman house was a service area, containing a kitchen and (presumably) storerooms. There are two smaller rooms lying outside the main axis of the wing, the latrine and the 'office'.

Masonry survives from 4th-century construction, although some modern alteration has taken place, and the walls are capped, both with flat slabs and pitched concrete tile.

### Justification of significance

Part of the main Roman house, an important functional area of the house. The latrine is an unusual feature of a private house in Roman Britain. Archaeology surviving intact below 4th-century floor levels.

### Date of inspection

12/03/2007

### Current use/treatment

Part of Roman villa on display to the public, visitor route runs along corridor/portico. Corridor is surfaced with tarmac, room interiors are laid to grass.

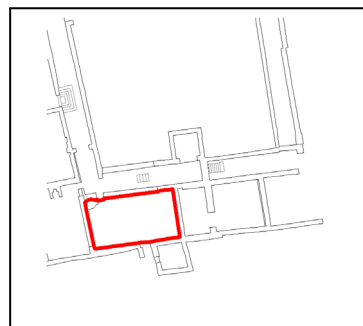




## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 3

**Reference no:** 003.001  
**NT SMR:** 75481  
**Type:** Part of building



### Brief description

Large rectangular room identified as Roman kitchen, with reconstructed base of Roman oven in north-west corner of room, made of concrete kerbing. Crossed by visitor pathway, ground level slopes down to east; Low walling capped by flat concrete slabs and in south-east corner by irregular stone slabs. Trial pits revealed make-up deposits or demolition debris and a well-preserved section of mortar floor overlain by charcoal lenses.

### Events

1, 2, 9, 12, 15, 16, 29, 98, 158

### Significance

A (part of 4th-century house)

### Issues

Floor level is not clear, and grassed slope is hard to interpret. Room bisected by visitor route. Evidence for use as a kitchen not clear.

### Management actions

Remedial: Path at north end of room has concrete kerbs, which need lowering to provide a level access to the garden court. Blockwork around oven needs repairing.

Short-term cyclical: Re-point walls with appropriate lime mortar, cut grass regularly. Signs need to be re-coloured.

Long-term: Path needs to be levelled if this remains the visitor route between the reception building and the site. Resurface with gravel. Walls need re-capping to ensure a uniform style. Oven could be laid out in more sympathetic materials.



Reconstructed base of Roman oven

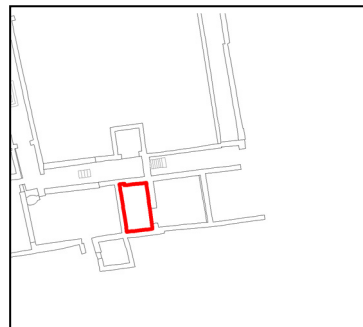


003.001

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 1b

**Reference no:** 003.002  
**NT SMR:** 75479  
**Type:** Part of building



### Brief description

Small room with no obvious features, at lower level; interior surface grassed.

### Events

1, 2, 9, 29, 51, 98, 118

### Significance

A (part of 4th-century house, intact archaeology below 4th-century floor)

### Issues

Grass covering obscures any surviving 4th-century features, no interpretation.

### Management actions

Remedial: Walls need re-pointing.

Short-term cyclical: Taller flower rich grass will be retained in the middle of the 'rooms'. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

Long-term: Wall-cappings to be replaced to ensure uniform style.

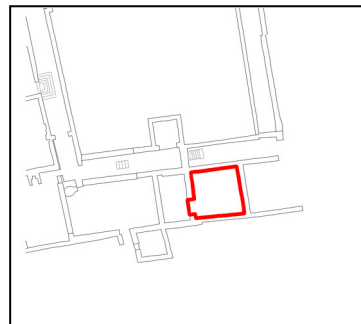


003.002, 003 and 004

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 1

Reference no: 003.003  
 NT SMR: 75477  
 Type: Part of building



### Brief description

Square room with no visible features, at lower level; interior surface grassed, evidence of *opus signinum* floor below grass.

### Events

1, 2, 9, 29, 98, 118

### Significance

A (part of 4th-century house, intact archaeology below 4th-century floor)

### Issues

Grass covering obscures any surviving 4th-century features, no interpretation. It is unclear whether break in west wall reflects original doorway.

### Management actions

Remedial: Walls need re-pointing.

Short-term cyclical: Taller flower rich grass will be retained in the middle of the 'rooms'. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

Long-term: Wall-cappings to be replaced to ensure uniform style.

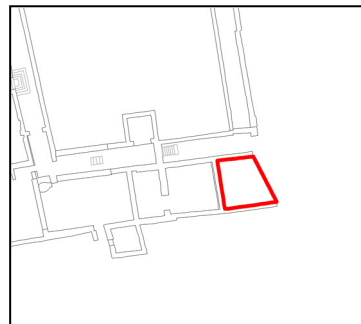


003.002, 003 and 004

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 1a

**Reference no:** 003.004  
**NT SMR:** 75478  
**Type:** Part of building



### Brief description

Square room with no visible features, at lower level; interior surface grassed, evidence of *opus signinum* floor below grass. east limit of room not exposed, ends at yew hedge.

### Events

1, 2, 50, 98, 118

### Significance

A (part of 4th-century house, intact archaeology below 4th-century floor)

### Issues

Grass covering obscures any surviving 4th-century features, no interpretation.

### Management actions

Remedial: Walls need re-pointing

Short-term cyclical: Taller flower rich grass will be retained in the middle of the 'rooms'. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Plant growth on wall faces will be removed. Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

Long-term: Wall-cappings to be replaced to ensure uniform style. Further evaluation excavation would identify wall lines to complete the presentation of the overall shape of the room.



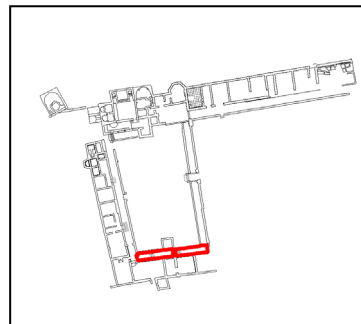
003.002, 003 and 004



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Corridor/portico

**Reference no:** 003.005  
**NT SMR:** 75520  
**Type:** Part of building



### Brief description

Long narrow corridor running west-east, linking Rooms 1, 1a, 1b, 2 and 3. On two levels, a modern wooden staircase joins the two parts. The ground level is laid to tarmac.

### Events

1, 2, 9, 16, 25, 29, 98, 118, 135, 158

### Significance

A (part of 4th-century house, intact archaeology below 4th-century floor)

### Issues

Not much known about archaeology below tarmac (no mosaics present); north wall of lower part also acts as retaining wall for garden court, and is the tallest area of wall surviving on the site - requires more careful monitoring and repair regime. Used as visitor route. Link to east portico blocked by a blank wall (see 010.003). Width of corridor differs above and below wooden steps. Unclear whether concrete steps reflect an original change of levels.

### Management actions

Remedial: Ensure paths are repaired, and staircase sound.

Short-term cyclical: Wooden staircase needs to be surveyed regularly and repaired as necessary. Grass needs to be cut regularly.

Long-term: Original corridor levels need to be established and surfaces grassed. The area laid as a path will be extended to fill the width of the corridor, so it is easier to interpret.

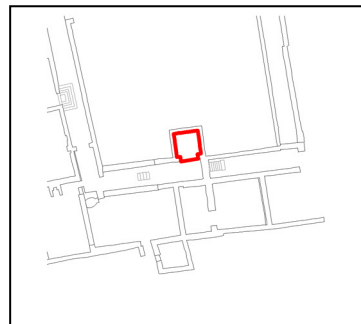


003.005

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 2

**Reference no:** 003.006  
**NT SMR:** 75480  
**Type:** Part of building



### Brief description

Small square room with no obvious features, interpreted as an estate office by Victorian excavators, apparently as numerous coins were found there. Floor laid to grass, but *opus signinum* floor recorded below grass. This room projects from the north wall of the corridor in to the garden court.

### Events

1, 2, 9, 98, 118

### Significance

A (part of 4th-century house, intact archaeology below 4th-century floor)

### Issues

Grass covering obscures any 4th-century features, makes understanding harder. Some uncertainty over location of coin finds - 19th-century interpretation is almost certainly wrong.

### Management actions

Remedial: none

Short-term cyclical: Taller flower rich grass will be retained in the middle of the 'rooms'. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

Long-term: Wall-cappings to be replaced to ensure uniform style.

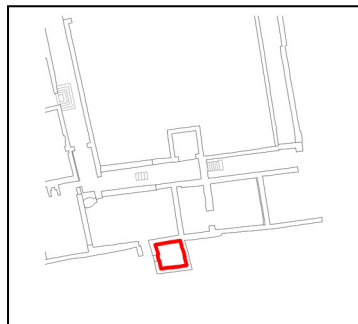


003.006

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 4

**Reference no:** 003.007  
**NT SMR:** 75482  
**Type:** Part of building



### Brief description

Small square room with exposed surviving features of Roman latrine. Part laid to gravel, sections of stone water-channels and flag flooring are visible. This has clearly been largely reconstructed, following excavation in the 1950s, but general layout of latrine is shown. On interior of east wall, top section of an arch visible, more visible from east side (outside room). Wall cappings have recently (2006) been renewed with flat rough limestone flags. Other stone architectural fragments are present.

### Events

1, 2, 8, 9, 16, 29, 98, 135

### Significance

A (part of 4th-century house, intact archaeology below 4th-century floor)

### Issues

Arrangement of latrine not fully clear (e.g. sewer filed with gravel to floor level).  
 Scale of reconstruction not fully documented.

### Management actions

Remedial: Stonework which is not part of latrine layout will be removed; existing stonework which is split will be repaired.

Short-term cyclical: All stonework will be inspected as part of regular site monitoring. Continue with winter covering to avoid frost damage.

Long-term: Attempts will be made to elucidate the structure of the latrine, by careful excavation to remove gravel fill and delineate sewer. This will be followed by a proper programme of consolidation and improved presentation. Wall cappings to be replaced to ensure uniform style.



003.007

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

**Open area between visitor path to west of Room 4, yew hedge to east, and car-park fence/hedge to south**

**Reference no:** 003.008  
**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Open space

### Brief description

Rectangular open space laid to grass, with varying levels. Originally outside the Roman house.

### Events

1, 2, 6, 158

### Significance

A (contains intact archaeology, also 4th-century kist burial discovered in this area)

### Issues

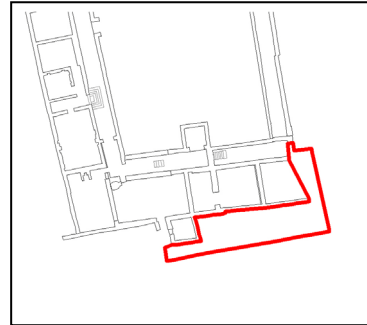
Not fully explored archaeologically.

### Management actions

Remedial: None.

Short-term cyclical: Grass needs cutting regularly, if continues as part of visitor route, may need gravel path laying or similar, as grass becomes worn and path slippery.

Long-term: Further excavation is required to establish correct levels and to establish line of Roman drain.







## MANAGEMENT UNIT 004

**Area and reference no.** West wing of Roman house 004

**Designation/statutory protection** Within SAM boundary

**Photo**



**Overall significance** A  
Archaeology A  
Buildings (Roman) A  
Buildings (19th-century) C  
Bio-Diversity C

**Summary description** Set of rooms running north-south, comprising dining room (*triclinium*) and associated suite of rooms of uncertain function, a bath-house of typical Roman period layout, and a corridor or portico linking the rooms along the east side.

Surviving masonry is from 4th century, but structure contains evidence of earlier periods, and was the original site of the first stone-built house of the Roman period.

Portions of 8 separate mosaic floors survive *in situ*, all dating from the 4th century, as well as *in-situ* painted wall plaster. There is excellent survival of features illustrating the construction of floors and hypocaust systems.

Two wooden sheds erected in the 19th century cover the dining room and the bath-house, and provide visitor access. One of the sheds is a hunting-roost for bats

**Justification of significance** The surviving mosaics represent one of the largest and best-preserved suites of Roman tessellated

pavements in the UK. The fact that they are largely surviving *in situ* is an additional factor.

**Date of inspection**

12/03/07

**Current use/treatment**

Displayed to the public, with a wooden walkway built in the corridor to enable viewing of the dining room mosaic. The corridor is used as part of the visitor route, and is laid with a tarmac surface. There is visitor access to the interior of the shed covering the bath-house.

The rooms between the two 19th-century sheds are covered with coarse gravel.

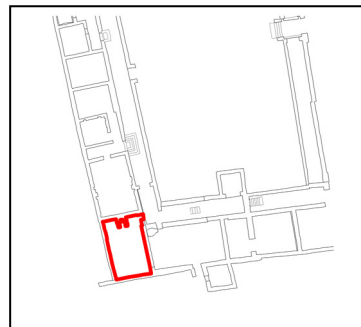
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 5a

**Reference no:** 004.001

**NT SMR:** 75484

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Southernmost room of west wing, contains hypocaust stoke-hole on north wall. Rest of floor area is covered with grass. Small section of wall with herringbone bonding. Walls capped with thick concrete slabs.

### Events

1, 2, 15, 98

### Significance

B (no features apart from stokehole, floor-level not clear)

### Issues

Exposed to the elements; wall-capping is unattractive and loose; grassy turf is uneven, detracts from understanding of room as an internal space; underlying archaeology not known.

### Management actions

Remedial: Cut turf away at wall junctions, repair wall-cappings.

Short-term cyclical: Grass needs to be cut regularly, walls need to be inspected as part of regular site monitoring. Environmental condition to be monitored and controlled using the Hanwell controller linked to BMSS.

Long-term: Retain turf but soil level lowered by careful excavation to match that around stokehole, so that it is one level all over room.



004.001

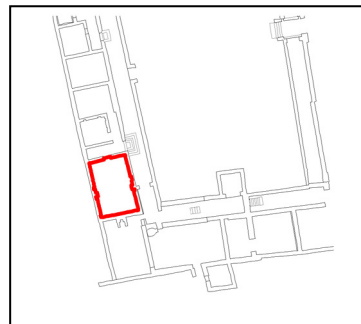
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 5 - Roman remains

**Reference no:** 004.002

**NT SMR:** 75483

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Dining room of Roman house, with partially preserved 4th-century mosaic floor; hypocaust exposed below floor, built on bedrock showing all earlier archaeological strata removed in 4th century; swill drain in south-east corner; mosaic has been partly relaid; whole room covered by 19th-century wooden shed.

### Events

1, 2, 36, 68, 69, 70, 71, 77, 79, 80, 92, 94, 97, 98, 111, 116, 131, 132, 133, 134, 151, 152, 153

### Significance

A (largest surviving *in situ* mosaic on site, 60% *in situ*; only mosaic on site with human figures).

### Issues

Wooden shed provides weather cover but not good access for viewing; mosaic needs regular monitoring and cleaning, as capillary action brings moisture to surface causing efflorescence;

### Management actions

Remedial: Environmental monitoring system needs to be serviced to ensure accurate calibration of humidistat. Mosaic will be inspected daily for any dropped items or litter such as blown-in leaves, which will be removed.

Short-term cyclical: Mosaic will be inspected regularly for surface dust, salt efflorescence, and algal growth, as part of regular monitoring regime of site. Mosaic surface needs dry cleaning twice annually, or more frequently as necessary (depending on dust deposits). Wet cleaning required annually. Condition survey by qualified conservator required annually. Environmental condition to be monitored and controlled using the Hanwell controller linked to BMSS.

Long-term: The existing wooden shed, although it has been modified from the original, does not provide a fully controllable internal environment (especially as the windows are opened to allow public viewing). In the long term the mosaic needs better protection, and improved access for viewing and maintenance. The cement lacunae will be removed, and replaced with a softer lime-based mortar, to help 'wick the soluble salts away from the mosaic itself. The edges around the hole at the north end need to be consolidated.

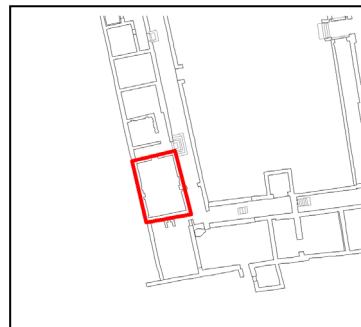


004.002

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### 19th-century shed

**Reference no:** 004.003  
**NT SMR:** 75524  
**Type:** Building (19th-century)



### Brief description

Shed with wooden frame resting on restored Roman walls, with steeply-pitched, double-pitched slate roof; covers whole of room 5; door in north end gives access to interior; 3 windows along east wall give viewing access from wooden walkway in corridor/portico; shed built in 1860s soon after excavation; now insulated inside roof, and provided with overhead radiant heating system controlled via humidistat. Treatment of doorway on north wall and adjacent window reveals is of interest because of use of burr wood infills in panels.

### Events

2, 36, 89, 94, 98, 124, 143

### Significance

C (has significance within the site, as an early example of protective structure, but with no intrinsic architectural merit).

### Issues

Shed does not permit good viewing access to mosaic floor in Room 5; does not currently provide ideal internal environment for conservation needs of mosaic; partial cover of site does not help with interpretation/ understanding of site.

### Management actions

Remedial: Windows will be replaced with easier-opening type. Access needs to be improved to the door, so that maintenance access is easier.

Short-term cyclical: Shed will be inspected as part of regular site monitoring programme, to ensure it remains sound (e.g. any loose roof tiles noted and repaired). Shed needs full survey on 5-yearly cycle, and repair as necessary. Exterior will be re-stained every 10-years. Interior requires regular inspection as part of regular site monitoring, and through cleaning of all surfaces annually to remove dust, bat faeces, etc. This may be carried out more regularly if necessary, depending on level of build-up.

Long-term: Although it has been modified from the original, it does not provide a fully controllable internal environment (especially as the windows are opened to allow public viewing), or good access for viewing or maintenance. Long-term this shed will require extensive modification, or replacement with a building that can provide demonstrably better internal environmental control, and visitor access.





004.003



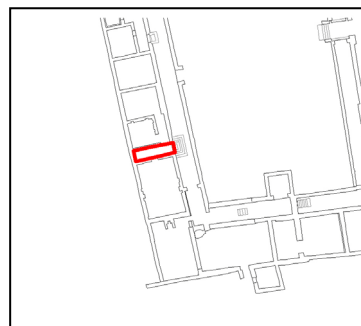
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 5b

Reference no: 004.004

NT SMR: 75485

Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Internal corridor or ante-room to the dining-room (Room 5); has 4th-century geometric mosaic floor, originally part of larger mosaic but with signs of repair on north edge; steps down to corridor/portico; mosaic is re-buried under soil layer, geotextile marker, and coarse gravel.

### Events

1, 2, 60, 98, 118

### Significance

A (4th-century mosaic *in situ*)

### Issues

Buried mosaic not accessible to view; mosaic not easily accessible for monitoring and condition recording.

### Management actions

Remedial: None required

Short-term cyclical: The walls and cappings need to be inspected a part of regular site monitoring programme, and repaired as necessary. Gravel needs to be kept free of plant growth. Buried surface temperature monitor needs to be regularly checked and serviced as part of environmental monitoring system service. Consideration will be given to a regular cycle of limited excavation and uncovering to assess condition, probably on a 10-year cycle, but advice will be sought from a qualified conservator.

Long-term: A long-term management aim to ensure the proper care of, and access to, the mosaic, would be to enclose the room within a suitable shelter building, and expose the surviving Roman features. Otherwise, regular condition survey must determine the effectiveness of the burial regime, which will be maintained or adjusted as necessary.



004.004 Mosaic



004.004 /005 .006

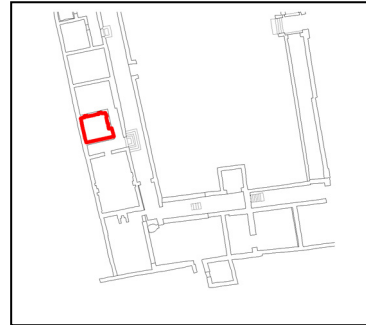
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 6

Reference no: 004.005

NT SMR: 75486

Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Small room next to corridor 5b, with hypocaust flues visible in wall faces; incomplete 4th-century mosaic floor with geometric pattern survives around edges of room; post-Roman 'squatter' hearth survives on top of mosaic; surviving archaeology is re-buried under soil layer, geotextile marker, and coarse gravel.

### Events

1, 2, 21, 29, 61, 98, 118

### Significance

A (4th-century mosaic *in situ*; post-Roman evidence *in situ*)

### Issues

Buried mosaic and other features not accessible to view; mosaic and other features not easily accessible for monitoring and condition recording.

### Management actions

Remedial: None required

Short-term cyclical: The walls and cappings need to be inspected as part of regular site monitoring programme, and repaired as necessary. Gravel needs to be kept free of plant growth. Consideration will be given to a regular cycle of limited excavation and uncovering to assess condition, probably on a 10-year cycle, but advice will be sought from a qualified conservator.

Long-term: A long-term management aim to ensure the proper care of, and access to, the mosaic and the other intact archaeological features, would be to enclose the room within a suitable shelter building, and expose the surviving Roman features. Otherwise, regular condition survey must determine the effectiveness of the burial regime, which will be maintained or adjusted as necessary.



004.004 (right), 005 (left)



004.004, 005 .006

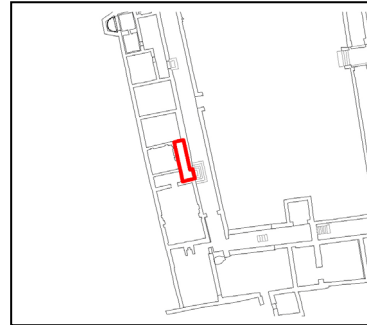
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Passage linking Rooms 5b, 6 & 7

Reference no: 004.006

NT SMR: 75539

Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Short passageway joining 3 rooms of the west wing of the Roman house. Has a simple geometric mosaic floor *in situ*, re-buried under soil layer, geotextile marker, and coarse gravel.

### Events

1, 2, 61, 98, 118

### Significance

A (4th-century mosaic *in situ*)

### Issues

Buried mosaic and other features not accessible to view; mosaic and other features not easily accessible for monitoring and condition recording

### Management actions

Remedial: None required

Short-term cyclical: Gravel needs to be kept free of plant growth. Consideration will be given to a regular cycle of limited excavation and uncovering to assess condition, probably on a 10-year cycle, but advice will be sought from a qualified conservator.

Long-term: A long-term management aim to ensure the proper care of, and access to, the mosaic, would be to enclose the passage within a suitable shelter building, and expose the surviving Roman features. Otherwise, regular condition survey must determine the effectiveness of the burial regime, which will be maintained or adjusted as necessary.



004.006

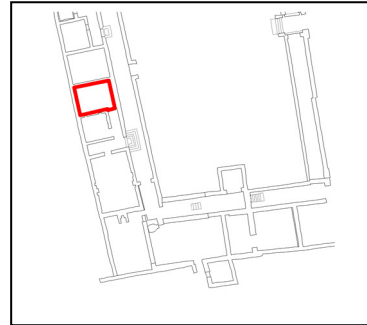
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 7

Reference no: 004.007

NT SMR: 75487

Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Rectangular room, no mosaic floor but complex 4th-century stratigraphy *in situ*; archaeological features re-buried under soil layer, geotextile marker, and coarse gravel. East and west walls are of double thickness.

### Events

1, 2, 21, 98, 105, 118, 157

### Significance

A (Evidence of different phases within the 4th century *in situ*)

### Issues

Buried archaeological features not accessible to view; archaeological features not easily accessible for monitoring and condition recording

### Management actions

Remedial: None required

Short-term cyclical: The walls and cappings need to be inspected as part of regular site monitoring programme, and repaired as necessary. Gravel needs to be kept free of plant growth. Consideration will be given to a regular cycle of limited excavation and uncovering to assess condition, probably on a 10-year cycle, but advice will be sought from a qualified conservator.

Long-term: A long-term management aim to ensure the proper care of, and access to, the archaeological features, would be to enclose the room within a suitable shelter building, and expose the surviving Roman features. Otherwise, regular condition survey must determine the effectiveness of the burial regime, which will be maintained or adjusted as necessary.





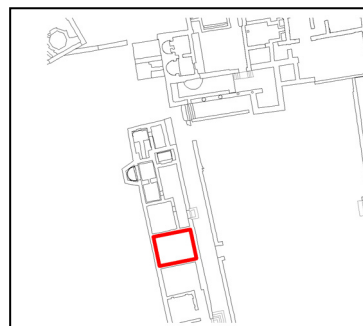
004.007



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 8

Reference no: 004.008  
 NT SMR: 75488  
 Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Rectangular room with archaeological features re-buried under soil layer, geotextile marker, and coarse gravel; known to have partial survival of *opus signinum* floor, and earlier make-up layers below; also contains earlier phase stokehole to bath-house to north.

### Events

1, 2, 9, 21, 98, 105, 157

### Significance

A (survival *in situ* of evidence of different phases within the 4th century)

### Issues

Buried archaeological features not accessible to view; and features not easily accessible for monitoring and condition recording

### Management actions

Remedial: None required

Short-term cyclical: The walls and cappings need to be inspected as part of regular site monitoring programme. Gravel needs to be kept free of plant growth. Buried surface temperature monitor needs to be regularly checked and serviced as part of environmental monitoring system service. Consideration will be given to a regular cycle of limited excavation and uncovering to assess condition, probably on a 10-year cycle, but advice will be sought from a qualified conservator.

Long-term: A long-term management aim to ensure the proper care of, and access to, the archaeological features, would be to enclose the room within a suitable shelter building, and expose the surviving Roman features. Otherwise, regular condition survey must determine the effectiveness of the burial regime, which will be maintained or adjusted as necessary.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Stokeholes for hypocaust system ('Room' 9)

**Reference no:** 004.009

**NT SMR:** 75497

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Two external stokeholes located outside Roman building to west; provided heat for bath-house; currently filled with gravel to prevent rabbit ingress.

### Events

1, 2, 98

### Significance

A (Survival of part of 4th-century house, evidence of Roman technology, part of complete bath-house complex)

### Issues

Obscured by gravel infill, not on visitor route.

### Management actions

Remedial: Grass and other plant growth needs to be removed.

Short-term cyclical: Need to be inspected as part of regular site monitoring, and stonework repaired as necessary. Gravel needs to be kept clean and free of plant growth, will need replacing as it silts up over time.

Long-term: As long as the stokeholes remain exposed, they must be kept full of gravel to prevent any further animal access to the hypocausts inside the shed. If they are contained within any new shelter building, they can be emptied, displayed, and interpreted.



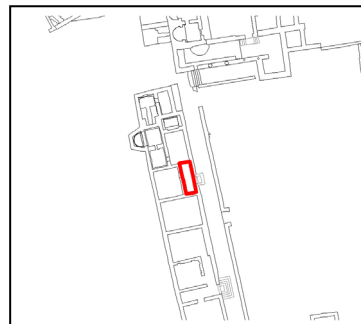
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Small entrance vestibule to bath-house

**Reference no:** 004.010

**NT SMR:** 75528

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Small rectangular area onto which main door of bath-house opens. Access to Rooms 10 and 14. Incomplete geometric mosaic floor *in situ*, covered with geotextile and heavy-duty matting.

### Events

1, 2, 36, 98, 111, 123, 131, 132, 133, 134, 151, 152, 153

### Significance

A (survival of 4th-century mosaic *in situ*)

### Issues

Used as main visitor viewing point for bath-house, so vulnerable to damage from visitor traffic.

### Management actions

**Remedial:** Consideration needs to be given to providing a visitor platform above the level of the mosaic, to prevent direct pressure. This will also require modification of the shed door.

**Short-term cyclical:** If the current system is to remain, the mat and geotextile cover need to be frequently monitored for build-up of dirt and debris, and the area vacuum-cleaned as necessary. Complete removal of mat, dry and wet cleaning of mosaic, condition survey, and replacement of the geotextile barrier is to be carried out annually. The faces of the walls needs to be inspected as part of regular site monitoring, and repaired as necessary. Walls will be dry-cleaned annually, but may require more frequent vacuum cleaning or brushing depending on level of cobwebs, dust, etc. Environmental condition to be monitored and controlled using the Hanwell controller linked to BMSS.

**Long-term:** The presence of visitors directly on the mosaic must be removed, and the mosaic either better protected within the existing shed, or housed within a new suitable shelter building. Ideally, the mosaic will be exposed for visitor access and better monitoring access.

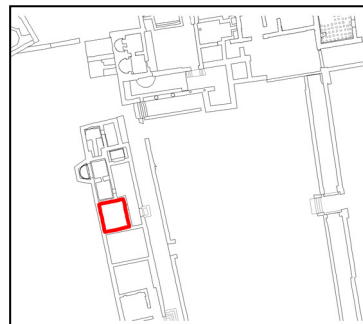


004.010

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 10

**Reference no:** 004.011  
**NT SMR:** 75489  
**Type:** Part of building



### Brief description

Rectangular room with incomplete mosaic floor, and ceramic hypocaust flues surviving *in situ* in walls; identified as changing room of bath-house; mosaic has been lifted and relaid using cement; also contains truncated coppice stool rooted in wall, left *in situ* after 19th-century excavation.

### Events

1, 2, 36, 55, 56, 98, 111, 131, 132, 133, 134, 151, 152, 153

### Significance

A (survival of 4th-century mosaic and features related to hypocaust system, part of complete bath-house complex)

### Issues

Mosaic is on damp-proof membrane, so lacks colour, but mosaic needs regular monitoring and cleaning; cement is harder than mosaic tesserae; ceramic flue tiles are vulnerable to salt efflorescence, as they now act as wicks for water from hypocaust as mosaic is sealed.

### Management actions

Remedial: Environmental monitoring system needs to be serviced to ensure accurate calibration of thermostat. Mosaic will be inspected daily for any dropped items or litter such as blown-in leaves, which will be removed.

Short-term cyclical: Mosaic will be inspected regularly for surface dust, salt efflorescence, and algal growth, as part of regular monitoring regime of site. Mosaic surface needs dry cleaning twice annually, or more frequently as necessary (depending on dust deposits). Wet cleaning required annually. The faces of the walls needs to be inspected as part of regular site monitoring, and repaired as necessary. Walls will be dry-cleaned annually, but may require more frequent vacuum cleaning or brushing depending on level of cobwebs, dust, etc. Condition survey by qualified conservator required annually. Environmental condition to be monitored and controlled using the Hanwell controller linked to BMSS.

Long-term: The existing wooden shed, although it has been modified from the original, does not provide a fully controllable internal environment (especially as the door is opened to allow public viewing). In the long term the mosaic needs better protection, and improved access for viewing and maintenance. This could be

achieved through major modification to the existing shed, or replacement with a suitable shelter building, providing an improved environment and visitor access.

There will be a long-term aim to separate mosaic from cement base and re-lay a porous surface to allow ventilation to hypocaust.



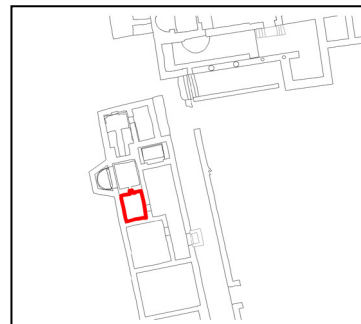
004.011



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 11

**Reference no:** 004.012  
**NT SMR:** 75490  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Small rectangular room with incomplete (80%) geometric mosaic floor; has best survival of ceramic hypocaust flue tiles along south wall, and quarter-round plaster moulding at wall/floor junction; ceramic tile hypocaust *pilae* support most of floor, but 2 acroprops and planking help support north end, which has suffered damage. Identified as warm room of bath-house.

### Events

1, 2, 36, 94, 98, 111, 131, 132, 133, 134, 151, 152, 153

### Significance

A (4th-century mosaic surviving *in situ*, part of complete bath-house complex)

### Issues

Mosaic needs regular monitoring and cleaning; unsightly support system needs replacing, structural integrity of mosaic needs assessing; currently not visible to visitors, although with Room 12 gives excellent understanding of how hypocaust system works.

### Management actions

Remedial: Environmental monitoring system needs to be serviced to ensure accurate calibration of humidistat. Mosaic will be inspected daily for any dropped items or litter such as blown-in leaves, which will be removed. The ceramic flues and plaster moulding will be inspected daily to ensure there is no debris building up, or any animal damage visible.

Short-term cyclical: Mosaic will be inspected regularly for surface dust, salt efflorescence, and algal growth, as part of regular monitoring regime of site. All of the ceramic and plaster features will also be inspected as part of regular site monitoring regime. Mosaic surface needs dry cleaning twice annually, or more frequently as necessary (depending on dust deposits). Wet cleaning required annually. The ceramic features require a specific cleaning and repair regime to be established with a qualified conservator. The faces of the walls needs to be inspected as part of regular site monitoring, and repaired as necessary. Walls will be dry-cleaned annually, but may require more frequent vacuum cleaning or brushing depending on level of cobwebs, dust, etc. Condition survey of all features by qualified conservator required annually. Environmental condition to be monitored and controlled using the Hanwell controller linked to BMSS.

Long-term: The existing wooden shed, although it has been modified from the original, does not provide a fully controllable internal environment (especially as the door is opened to allow public viewing). In the long term the mosaic, and its associated features, need better protection, and improved access for viewing and maintenance. This could be achieved by major modification of the existing shed, or construction of an appropriate new shelter building. This mosaic also needs investigation of the support system beneath the floor, to ensure it is effective, and this will be modified/replaced as necessary.

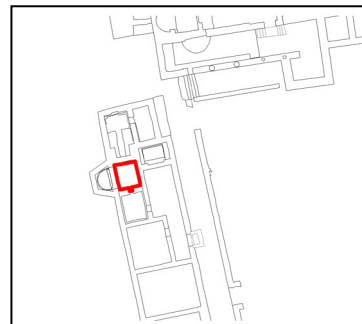


004.012

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 12

**Reference no:** 004.013  
**NT SMR:** 75491  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Small rectangular room with no surviving floor, contains ceramic tile hypocaust *pilae*; arched furnace entrance to north, leading to Room 16, and flue leading to hot bath Room 13 at base of west wall; some *pilae* reconstructed, arch over furnace flue rebuilt in 1960s. Identified as hot room of bath-house.

### Events

1, 2, 12, 36, 94, 98, 111, 131, 132, 133, 134, 151, 152, 153

### Significance

A (survival of *in situ* elements of hypocaust system, part of complete bath-house complex)

### Issues

Ceramic tiles and interstitial mortar vulnerable to efflorescence, microbial decay, and freeze/thaw cycling; extent of 1960s rebuilding not fully known; access for monitoring, cleaning and repair is difficult; currently not visible to visitors, although with Room 11 gives excellent understanding of how hypocaust system works.

### Management actions

**Remedial:** Environmental monitoring system needs to be serviced to ensure accurate calibration of humidistat. Hypocaust floor and *pilae* will be inspected daily for any dropped items or litter such as blown-in leaves. Any extraneous material will be removed from the lower part of the hypocaust, but care must be taken to ensure no damage is caused during access. It is recommended that a suitable ladder be kept on the raised area above the furnace, so that it is always available for access, and the ladder set point marked in chalk at the top.

**Short-term cyclical:** *Pilae* will be inspected regularly for surface dust, salt efflorescence, and algal growth, as part of regular monitoring regime of site. Floor surface needs thorough dry cleaning twice annually, or more frequently as necessary (depending on dust deposits). Condition survey by qualified conservator required annually. Environmental condition to be monitored and controlled using the Hanwell controller linked to BMSS.

**Long-term:** The existing wooden shed, although it has been modified from the original, does not provide a fully controllable internal environment (especially as the door is opened to allow public viewing). In the long term the Roman features need

better protection, and improved access for viewing and maintenance. This could be achieved by major modification of the existing shed, or construction of an appropriate new shelter building.

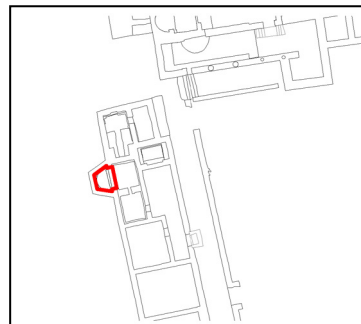


004.013

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 13

**Reference no:** 004.014  
**NT SMR:** 75492  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Small polygonal chamber containing remains of hot bath, with elements of hypocaust system at base; bath was lined with stone flags, plastered over. Identified as hot bath of bath-house.

### Events

1, 2, 12, 36, 98, 111, 131, 132, 133, 134, 151, 152, 153

### Significance

A (survival of *in situ* elements of hypocaust system, part of complete bath-house complex)

### Issues

Surviving elements vulnerable to efflorescence, microbial decay, and freeze/thaw cycling; access for monitoring, cleaning and repair is difficult; currently not visible to visitors.

### Management actions

**Remedial:** Environmental monitoring system needs to be serviced to ensure accurate calibration of humidistat. Bath area will be inspected daily for any dropped items or litter such as blown-in leaves. Any extraneous material will be removed but care must be taken to ensure no damage is caused during access.

**Short-term cyclical:** The surviving features will be inspected regularly for surface dust, salt efflorescence, and algal growth, as part of regular monitoring regime of site. Surfaces need thorough dry cleaning twice annually, or more frequently as necessary (depending on dust deposits). Condition survey by qualified conservator required annually. Irradiation of microbial growths. Environmental condition to be monitored and controlled using the Hanwell controller linked to BMSS.

**Long-term:** The existing wooden shed, although it has been modified from the original, does not provide a fully controllable internal environment (especially as the door is opened to allow public viewing). In the long term the Roman features need better protection, and improved access for viewing and maintenance. This could be achieved by major modification of the existing shed, or construction of an appropriate new shelter building.

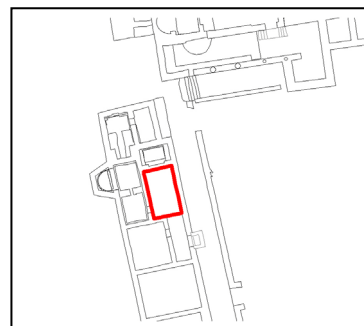


004.014

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 14

**Reference no:** 004.015  
**NT SMR:** 75493  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Rectangular room with incomplete geometric mosaic floor *in situ*. Mosaic has hard cement infill to lacunae, and the stumps of 4 metal tubes, originally part of a metal barrier around the central area. Also quarter-round plaster moulding survives at junction of wall and floor on west side. Floor is solid (no hypocaust), identified as cold room of bath-house.

### Events

1, 2, 14, 36, 98, 111, 131, 132, 133, 134, 151, 152, 153

### Significance

A (survival of 4th-century mosaic *in situ*, part of complete bath-house complex)

### Issues

Mosaic vulnerable to efflorescence, microbial decay, and freeze/thaw cycling; also vulnerable to mechanical wear, so not part of visitor route; metal tube stumps set into mosaic substrate, hard to remove without damage.

### Management actions

**Remedial:** Environmental monitoring system needs to be serviced to ensure accurate calibration of thermostat. Mosaic will be inspected daily for any dropped items or litter such as blown-in leaves, which will be removed. The heavy wooden barrier between this room and the vestibule will be replaced with an opening gate secured to the east wall.

**Short-term cyclical:** Mosaic and plaster mouldings will be inspected regularly for surface dust, salt efflorescence, and algal growth, as part of regular monitoring regime of site. Mosaic surface needs dry cleaning twice annually, or more frequently as necessary (depending on dust deposits). Wet cleaning required annually. The faces of the walls needs to be inspected as part of regular site monitoring, and repaired as necessary. Walls and plaster mouldings will be dry-cleaned annually, but may require more frequent vacuum cleaning or brushing depending on level of cobwebs, dust, etc. Condition survey by qualified conservator required annually.

**Long-term:** The stubs of the metal uprights will ideally be removed, but not if there is any likelihood of damage from the operation. The cement areas will be removed. The existing wooden shed, although it has been modified from the original, does not provide a fully controllable internal environment (especially as the door is opened to allow public viewing). In the long term the mosaic needs better protection, and

improved access for viewing and maintenance. This could be achieved through major modification to the existing shed, or replacement with a suitable shelter building, providing an improved environment and visitor access.



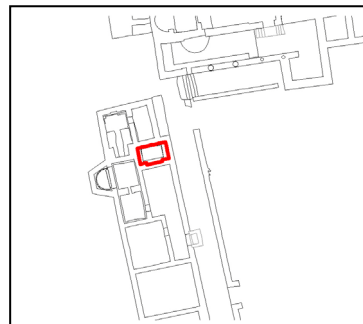
004.015



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 15

**Reference no:** 004.016  
**NT SMR:** 75494  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Rectangular cold plunge bath, with steps down into bath from Room 14 on south side. Lined with hard *signinum*, with some *faux marbre* painted decoration on plaster surface. *Opus signinum* is missing from floor, which is of stone flags. A drain leads out to the corridor on the east side.

### Events

1, 2, 36, 83?, 98, 102, 111, 131, 132, 133, 134, 151, 152, 153, 154

### Significance

A (survival of *in situ* painted wall-plaster; part of complete bath-house complex)

### Issues

Painted wall-plaster very vulnerable to damage by salt efflorescence and microbial attack. Not visible to visitors.

### Management actions

**Remedial:** Environmental monitoring system needs to be serviced to ensure accurate calibration of thermostat. Bath will be inspected daily for any dropped items or litter such as blown-in leaves, which will be removed, taking great care to access bath down the south steps, and not coming into contact with the plaster walls. Consideration will be given to blocking the end of the drain on the east side with a simple barrier to prevent animal access, but not air circulation.

**Short-term cyclical:** all surfaces will be inspected regularly for surface dust, salt efflorescence, and algal growth, as part of regular monitoring regime of site. The flag floor can be thoroughly dry-cleaned annually, but the vertical painted plaster surfaces will only be touched by a qualified conservator. Condition survey by qualified conservator required annually.

**Long-term:** The existing wooden shed, although it has been modified from the original, does not provide a fully controllable internal environment (especially as the door is opened to allow public viewing). In the long term the bath and its delicate surfaces need better protection, and improved access for viewing and maintenance. This could be achieved through major modification to the existing shed, or replacement with a suitable shelter building, providing an improved environment and visitor access. It will be essential to roof furnace room 16 to remove the source of water ingress.

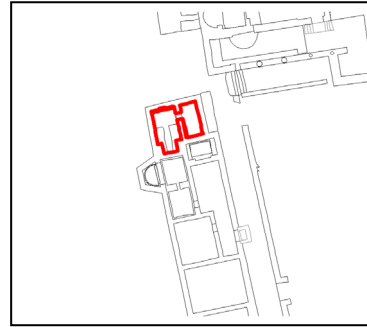


004.016

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 16

**Reference no:** 004.017  
**NT SMR:** 75495  
**Type:** Part of building



### Brief description

Pair of linked rooms outside area of bath-house covered by modern shed, but integral to original design. Chamber to west has furnace setting *in situ* (reconstructed in 1960s) and gravel obscuring other surviving features (including a drain or air flue); a doorway joins this chamber to the room on the east, which has no distinguishing features, and has gravel on the floor. The two rooms are interpreted as the furnace/'boiler room' for the bath-house hypocaust and hot water system, and its fuel store.

### Events

1, 2, 29, 98, 100,

### Significance

A (survival of *in situ* elements of hypocaust system, part of complete bath-house complex)

### Issues

Exposed to elements, not integrated with rest of bath-house. Treatment does not aid interpretation; extent of reconstruction not fully known. There is a problem with burrowing-animal activity.

### Management actions

Remedial: None required

Short-term cyclical: The walls and cappings need to be inspected as part of regular site monitoring programme, and repaired as necessary. Gravel needs to be kept free of plant growth.

Long-term: To ensure the conservation of the furnace and fuel-store to maximise protection of archaeological significance. This working part of the bath-suite was originally extended to rest of complex, although under cover and accessed by a doorway in the north wall.

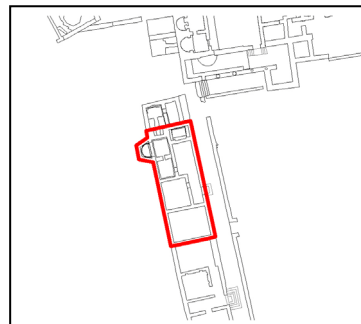
The north wall of shelter-building/south wall face of furnace rooms needs better protection to stop moisture penetration to painted plaster in Room 15.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### 19th-century shed

**Reference no:** 004.018  
**NT SMR:** 75525  
**Type:** Building (19th-century)



### Brief description

Shed with wooden frame resting on restored Roman walls, with steeply-pitched, double-pitched slate roof; covers whole of rooms 8, 10-15, and small vestibule. Several small windows allow limited daylight entry; entrance is via door from corridor/portico in south-west corner of bath-house complex; no insulation in roof, but provided with overhead radiant heating system controlled via thermostat.

### Events

2, 11, 36, 89, 94, 98, 143, 144

Roofs renewed, Stowell Park Estate, (1910)

### Significance

C (has significance within the site, as an early example of protective structure, but with no intrinsic architectural merit).

### Issues

Shed does not provide ideal internal environment, and does not provide good visitor access to aid the understanding of the bath-house.

### Management actions

Remedial: Door will be replaced with easier-opening type.

Short-term cyclical: Shed will be inspected as part of regular site monitoring programme, to ensure it remains sound (e.g. any loose roof tiles noted and repaired). Shed needs full survey on 5-yearly cycle, and repair as necessary. Exterior will be re-stained every 10-years. Interior requires regular inspection as part of regular site monitoring, and through cleaning of all surfaces annually to remove dust, bat faeces, etc. This may be carried out more regularly if necessary, depending on level of build-up.

Long-term: Although it has been modified from the original, it does not provide a fully controllable internal environment (especially as the windows are opened to allow public viewing), or good access for viewing or maintenance. Long-term this shed will require extensive modification, or replacement with a building that can provide demonstrably better internal environmental control, and visitor access.



004.018



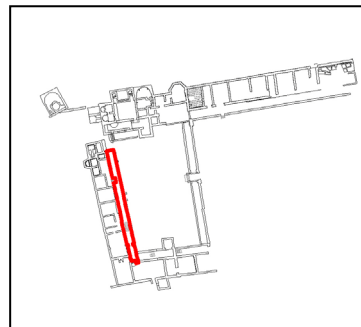
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Corridor/portico

**Reference no:** 004.019

**NT SMR:** 75519

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Long, narrow corridor/ portico running length of west wing from Room 5 to Room 15. Low wall on the east side also forms boundary of garden court, and is capped with a pitched cap comprised of re-used Roman limestone roof tiles, with a modern stone coping. There is an entrance in the centre of this wall which leads into the garden court to the east.

Corridor has 2 sets of steps, leading up into Room 5b, and vestibule of bath-house. At the north end, there is a stone drain running from the wall of Room 15 at an angle to a soakaway in the garden court. The rest of the surface, between this drain and a large stone threshold at the south end, is laid to tarmac, but this covers an almost complete geometric mosaic.

### Events

1, 2, 9, 24, 62, 96, 98, 107, 118, 157, 158

### Significance

A (survival of 4th-century mosaic *in situ*, important element of Roman house design)

### Issues

Use as main visitor route threatens buried mosaic; tarmac surface is not aesthetically pleasing, and does not aid interpretation. Wooden walkway to dining room (Room 5) partly blocks this corridor.

### Management actions

**Remedial:** The capping along the east wall, which consists of re-used Roman roof tiles, with a modern coping, needs to be repaired. Either the Roman tiles need to be more effectively fixed, or replaced with a different capping system.

**Short-term cyclical:** Regular removal of plant growth required. Tarmac surface and stonework of steps and walls will be inspected as part of regular site monitoring, and repaired as necessary. Consideration will be given to a condition survey using limited excavation to expose a sample area of the mosaic, to assess the impact of visitor traffic and the effectiveness of the burial regime. The cycle of this will need to be agreed with a qualified conservator. The wooden walkway will be professionally surveyed every 5 years, and repaired as necessary.

**Long-term:** The corridor will be removed from the visitor route, especially if condition monitoring shows that the mosaic is deteriorating due to traffic. An ideal aim would

be to expose the mosaic for visitor access, but this would have to be within a suitable shelter building. The cappings will be replaced to ensure a uniform style across the site, and also to conserve the remaining complete Roman roof tiles.



004.019





## MANAGEMENT UNIT 005

**Management Unit** 005 - Nymphaeum and open area below, running down to north and west bath-houses

**Photo**



**Designation/statutory protection**

Within SAM boundary

**Overall significance**

A  
Archaeology A  
Buildings (Roman) A  
Bio-Diversity C

**Summary description**

Small stand-alone building set apart from the main wings of the house, identified as a temple or shrine, (originally called the Nymphaeum, after water-features known from Roman villas in the Mediterranean).

There is an area of open space below the Nymphaeum, roughly triangular in shape, sloping down towards the south-east.

**Justification of significance**

Only structure on site with clear religious significance (altar found here in 1864); evidence of more than one building phase; illustration of reason for settlement on this spot.

Some aquatic species live in cistern.

**Date of inspection**

13/03/07

**Current use/treatment**

Feature on visitor route, interior laid to gravel. A simple rope barrier strung between wooden posts marks the limit of visitor access. The building is not roofed. The spring water is not harvested or deliberately channelled away. The cistern is used as a wishing well by visitors.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 17, 18

**Reference no:** 005.001

**NT SMR:** 75496

**Type:** Building - part of larger complex

### Brief description

Rectangular single-roomed building with an apsidal wall at the north end. There is an octagonal cistern placed centrally towards the south end, into which water runs from a natural spring rising beneath the north-west corner of the building. This spring water runs in a shallow, open stone channel, c. 10 cm across.

Traces of an earlier rectangular cistern can be seen in the south-west corner of the building, the interior of which is laid to gravel.

The north wall is over 2m high, and the north face is set into the hill slope. There are two pilasters set at the limits of the apse, and some moulded stones in the thickened ends of the walls at the south end of the building. A threshold of large ashlar blocks is set across the south end.

### Events

1, 2, 18, 22, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 78, 88, 98

### Significance

A (Only structure in the villa complex with a known religious function (altar found here in 1864). Possible survival of Roman masonry against slope at north end. Presence of spring is illustration of reason for settlement on this spot.)

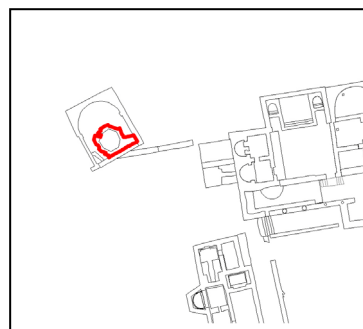
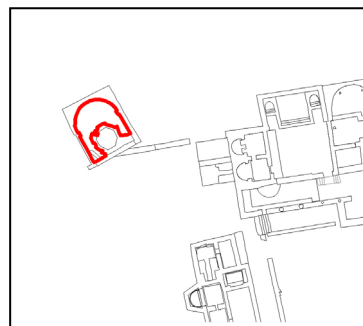
### Issues

Large amount of reconstruction has taken place, with the cistern being rebuilt in the 19th century, and the channel carrying the spring laid in modern times.

The walls have been refaced and repointed, and the stone mouldings visible are not part of the original structure (clearly in wrong place).

The open cistern suffers from freeze-thaw damage in the winter, and the modern cement lining is falling apart.

The cistern has been colonised by aquatic life, including frogs, water boatmen, dragonfly larvae, and algae, making it look unsightly.



## Management actions

Remedial: Plant growth will be removed from the gravel. The cistern edges will be repaired. The cistern will be drained, cleaned, its condition surveyed, and repairs carried out as appropriate. Mole hills in the grassed area could be levelled.

Short-term cyclical: The wall surfaces and stonework of cistern and conduit need to be inspected as part of regular monitoring of site, and repaired as necessary. The gravel area will be cleaned of fallen leaves and other debris on a daily basis. Frost protection will be carried out as present on an annual basis during the closed period. Maintain rope and post barriers. Remove coins from pool.

Long-term: A system of frost protection as at present is required during the winter months. The surface treatment of the interior needs to be the same as the other internal rooms. Consideration will be given to lifting turf and laying a gravel base of geotextile barrier to deter moles; the drainage from the cistern could also be better controlled, through the provision of a formal soakaway, or piping. This would require excavation and exposure of the sub-surface features.



005.001

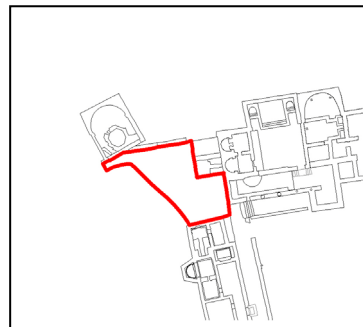
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Open area to south-east of Nymphaeum

Reference no: 005.002

NT SMR:

Type: Open space



### Brief description

This area is bounded, by the Nymphaeum and the remains of a robbed east-west wall marked with concrete to the north; the base of the slope rising up to the west (Management Unit 2); and the two bath-houses to the east and south.

There is a tarmac path leading from the Nymphaeum down to the west bath-house, and then east to the top of a flight of steps down to the north wing.

### Events

1, 2, 18, 158

### Significance

A (although no visible structures, likelihood of intact archaeology, including that of earlier phases, is high)

### Issues

Archaeology of this area not explored; attracts moles due to wetness from proximity to spring; There is currently a rope and wooden post barrier preventing access to the pool and steep slope down to Room 19. Additional wooden posts will require Scheduled Monument Consent.

### Management actions

Remedial: Mole hills could be levelled.

Short-term cyclical: Grass needs to be regularly cut. Tarmac path and stonework of wall need to be inspected as part of regular site monitoring programme, and repaired as necessary.

Maintain rope and post barriers.

Long-term: Path to Nymphaeum. The asphalt path up the slope to the Nymphaeum will remain for the present. Further archaeological assessment will be required to establish original ground surfaces in this area before a decision can be taken about alternative surfaces.

Consideration will be given to lifting turf and laying a gravel base of geotextile barrier to deter moles; the drainage from the cistern could also be better controlled, through the provision of a formal soakaway, or piping. This would require excavation and exposure of the sub-surface features.



005.002



## MANAGEMENT UNIT 006

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Management Unit</b>                  | 006 - north wing of Roman house: bath-house.  |
| <b>Photo</b>                            |   |
| <b>Designation/statutory protection</b> | Within SAM boundary   |
| <b>Overall significance</b>             | A<br>Archaeology A<br>Buildings (Roman) A<br>Buildings (19th-century, 20th-century) B   |
| <b>Summary description</b>              | <p>Complex of rooms forming a 4th-century bath suite. Also with clear evidence of earlier phases of use as a bath-house, and in some rooms, of other functions. Also contains an enlarged area of the corridor/portico which runs along the length of the north wing. Two hot chambers survive, and a large cold plunge-bath with two subsidiary cold baths. Sections of at least two mosaic floors survive, and <i>in situ opus signinum</i> lines the cold baths. Some earlier phase walls have been marked out with concrete edges and slab.</p> <p>Two wooden sheds, one built in the 1860s, one in the 1960s, cover parts of the bath-house.</p> |
| <b>Justification of significance</b>    | Complete Spartan-style bath suite survives, with many details intact, including 4th-century mosaics and wall-plaster. Also is area of site with most obvious evidence from previous phases.   |
| <b>Date of inspection</b>               | 12/03/07  |
| <b>Current use/treatment</b>            | Part of visitor route, reached via steps up from the north corridor. Visitor access to the 1960s shed is only indirect through glazed windows. Both sheds are used as store for stone architectural fragments.  |

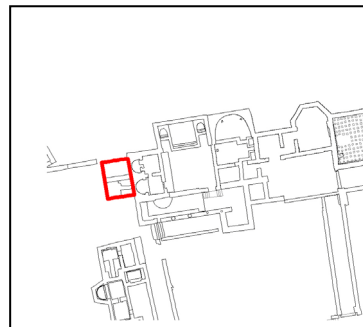




## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 19

**Reference no:** 006.001  
**NT SMR:** 75498  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Rectangular room containing remains of stokehole at south end of east wall, with aperture (blocked) leading into hot rooms in room 22. Stokehole "cheeks" composed of very large ashlar blocks.

Floor level is more than 1m below the grassy surface of 005.002, the open space below the Nymphaeum, and is covered with gravel. An east-west wall survives at floor level, possible evidence of division of this area into two rooms (like Room 16 in the west wing).

### Events

1, 2, 18, 19?, 78, 98

### Significance

A (part of complete Roman bath-house, surviving evidence of stokehole)

### Issues

Stokehole has permitted access by rabbits to the interior of the bath-house, but this is now blocked up. Archaeological survival below ground level not known. Full extent of modern rebuilding not known - west wall at least has been rebuilt. Appropriate small-scale excavation required to establish levels.

### Management actions

Remedial: None required

Short-term cyclical: The gravel needs to be kept free of plant growth. Gravel will be removed and replaced with turf. Walls need inspecting as part of regular site monitoring, and repair as necessary. The stokehole will remain filled and sealed, as long as it is exposed outside.

Long-term: In order to protect the archaeological features, and aid interpretation, it would be an ideal aim to include this area in any shelter building that covered the rest of the bath-house to the east. This is only necessary if it enables the bath-house to be interpreted as a complete entity. Otherwise, the current regime will suffice into the long-term.

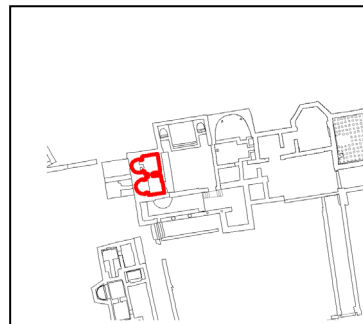


006.001

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 22

**Reference no:** 006.002  
**NT SMR:** 75501  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Rectangular room covered by modern wooden shed. The room is subdivided (on east-west axis) into two matching sections, with the original doorway let into the south section. Each subdivision has a rectangular chamber on the east side, and a semi-circular chamber on the west. These smaller rooms were the warm rooms and hot chambers of this bath-house, served by the furnace/stokehole to the west.

Because part of the floor has collapsed or been removed, many details of the construction can be seen in Room 22, including hypocaust *pilae* made of ceramic tiles; heavy stone slab flooring; thick layers of plaster sealing this flooring; areas of mosaic flooring (mostly relaid); and ceramic box-flue tiles *in situ*.

### Events

1, 2, 13, 57, 94, 98, 111, 116, 117, 131, 132, 133, 134, 151, 152, 153, 145

### Significance

A (Survival of many features illustrates technology of bath-house; complete bath-house in Roman domestic setting is rare in Britain).

### Issues

The lowest-lying parts of the hypocaust (ceramic tile *pilae*) are subject to microbial attack and are decaying; floors are fragile and will not be walked on.

### Management actions

Remedial: A programme of remedial conservation of the south sweat chamber, which is worst affected by microbial activity, will be discussed with a qualified conservator. (An electric fan will be installed in the south gable of the covering shelter to improve ventilation).

Short-term cyclical: The whole interior and all surfaces will be inspected as part of the regular monitoring regime. Dry brush cleaning will be carried out to remove dust from the mosaic near the door, as necessary. Condition survey, and thorough cleaning, by dry brushing/vacuum cleaning of all surfaces, and wet cleaning of mosaics will be carried out annually, by a qualified conservator. Removal of the microbial growth, and prevention of re-growth, will be carried out by a qualified conservator to an agreed cycle.

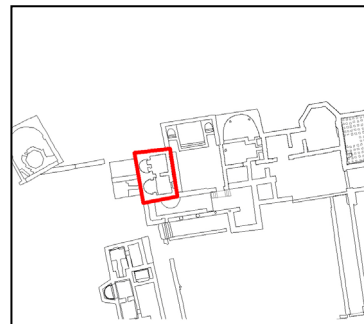
Long-term: The features of the room will be made more accessible to viewing, and access for maintenance/conservation, and this will require major modification of the

existing shelter, or replacement with a new shelter. The main microbial growth occurs where the interior of the room is connected to the stokehole in Room 19 to the west. Consideration will be given to unblocking the stokehole in Room 1a to improve ventilation. Some investigation of how drainage could be improved in this area will be considered – a horizontal north-south drain could drain water away into space 20.

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Wooden shed

**Reference no:** 006.003  
**NT SMR:** 75529  
**Type:** Part of building (20th-century)



### Brief description

Wooden-framed shed resting on reinforced Roman stone walls, covering all of Room 22. Has double-pitched slate roof, and horizontal wooden boarding around the south, west and north sides. The east side has 4 windows, and a door giving access to the interior.

The shed was built in 1959 to protect the recently-excavated remains of the north bath-house found in Room 22. Stones from the east end of the north wing were used to reinforce the walls of Room 22. Originally the shed was glazed all round, but three sides were boarded over in 2002 to reduce the effects of incident sunlight on the interior.

### Events

13, 89, 94, 98

### Significance

C (has significance within the site, as a protective structure, but with no intrinsic architectural merit).

### Issues

Shed has no internal environmental control, and does not permit visitor access to the features of Room 22 (either physical or visual - reflection from the glass makes viewing difficult).

### Management actions

**Remedial:** An electric fan will be installed in the south gable of the shed, to improve ventilation. Consideration of installing frost-protective heating will be made. Consideration of making at least one window an opening type for visitor viewing will be made. The windows need to be cleaned.

**Short-term cyclical:** The windows need to be cleaned regularly, and lamp bulbs replaced. Blackout covers will be placed over the windows during the closed season. The fabric of the shed will be inspected as part of the regular monitoring regime of the site, so that any defects such as loose tiles can be repaired. The shed will be professionally surveyed on a 5-yearly cycle. The interior of the shed will be thoroughly cleaned annually, or more frequently if necessary following observation. The exterior will be treated/stained every 10 years.

Long-term: The shed needs to be modified or replaced to provide adequate environmental control, visitor access, and access for cleaning and conservation.

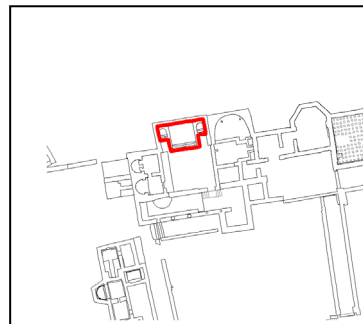


006.003

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 23

Reference no: 006.004  
 NT SMR: 75502  
 Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Rectangular area containing large rectangular plunge bath, and two smaller flanking semi-circular plunge baths on either side (east and west). The large plunge bath has steps down into it on the south side, and has a floor of large flat stone flags. Areas of pink *opus signinum* remain *in situ* on the walls. Drains connect the main bath to the smaller ones on either side.

Both the smaller baths are approached along a short flat 'corridor' running alongside the larger bath, and have a straight edge on the south, with an elongated semi-circular shape to the north. Both are largely covered with *opus signinum*, still with its smoothed original surface over most of its area.

There are a number of large stone architectural fragments placed on the walls of the main bath, and on the floors of the short approach corridors.

### Events

1, 2, 13, 83, 94, 111, 131, 132, 133, 134, 145, 151, 152, 153, 154

### Significance

A (Part of complete bath suite, *in situ opus signinum* is rare)

### Issues

*Opus signinum* is vulnerable to climatic effects and visitor damage, as covered by open-fronted shed. Stored architectural fragments are vulnerable, untidy, and confusing. The structure is a bat roost.

### Management actions

Remedial: The stone artefacts will be removed and stored elsewhere. Simple visitor barriers will be erected to prevent access into the baths, and any damage to the *opus signinum*. Leaves and other debris will be cleared from the baths. .

Short-term cyclical: all surfaces will be inspected regularly as part of site monitoring regime, and repaired as necessary. Surfaces can be dry-brushed with care, and will be done so at least annually. Leaves, bat faeces and other debris need to be removed more frequently. Environmental condition to be monitored and controlled using the Hanwell controller linked to BMSS.

Long-term: Consideration needs to be given to a method of protecting the baths during the winter, by enclosing the front of the open shelter in some way. The baths,



and especially the surviving *opus signinum*, need better protection, and this may best be achieved by major modification of the existing shelter, or building of a new one.



006.004



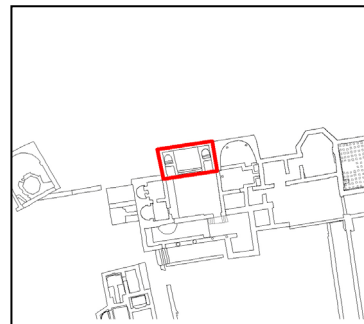
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Shelter covering Room 23

**Reference no:** 006.005

**NT SMR:** 75526

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)



### Brief description

The two gable ends at the west and east, and the rear wall (north) are built up with stone to continue the Roman masonry to a double-pitched roof. The roof frame is of wooden beams, the roof itself is of stone tiles. The south side of the shelter is open, and has three wooden pillars supporting it, resting on the south-west and south-east corners and mid-point of the large cold plunge bath.

### Events

2, 27, 89, 98, 143

### Significance

C (has significance within the site, as an early example of protective structure, but with little intrinsic architectural merit).

### Issues

As shelter is open to one side, does not provide suitable environmental control. Is used by bats as a hunting roost, bat urine and faeces build up on flags at base of large cold bath.

### Management actions

Remedial: No immediate needs.

Short-term cyclical: The fabric of the shelter needs inspecting regularly as part of the monitoring regime of the site. The structure needs professionally inspecting on a 5-year cycle. The wall interiors need to be cleaned annually, or more frequently if necessary.

Long-term: In order to provide adequate environmental control, and shelter from the elements, the shelter needs to be modified or replaced. At the least, a system of enclosure during the winter months is required, subject to appropriate internal environmental control.



006.005

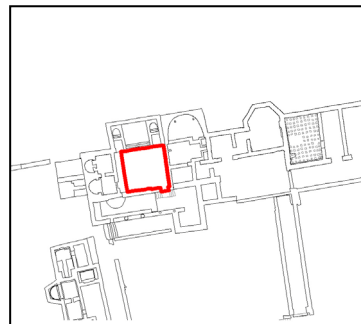
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 21

Reference no: 006.006

NT SMR: 75500

Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Large rectangular room, largely surfaced with gravel, but with some grassed areas. There is a strip of unsightly concrete flooring along the west side, where visitors stand to look in the windows of the shed covering Room 22.

The larger irregular gravelled area covers an area of degraded but *in situ opus signinum* flooring original to the Roman room. This room was the cold room of the bath-house.

Provides access to Rooms 22 and 23, reached by steps up from Room 20.

On the outer (east) face of the east wall is a blocked-up doorway, labelled as such. This was cosmetically presented as it is now in the 1960s.

### Events

1, 2, 10, 12, 13, 16, 98, 120/122,

### Significance

A (Part of complete bath-house suite)

### Issues

Different surface treatments are confusing, ground level is uneven. *Opus signinum* may be vulnerable to visitor traffic - needs monitoring.

### Management actions

Remedial: Remaining grass will be removed, and surface levelled with geotextile barrier and gravel. This could be carried over the concrete strip on the west side, in order to provide a uniform appearance.

Short-term cyclical: Gravel will be removed and replaced by turf, built up to protect underlying archaeology. Grass will be cut regularly. Section of floor treatment could be removed to assess condition of underlying *opus signinum*, on a regular cycle e.g. 5 years. The walls and cappings need to be inspected as part of the regular monitoring of the site, and repaired as necessary.

Long-term: An ideal long-term aim is to bring this room under cover, in order to interpret it as part of the bath-house, and assist with the protection of the other elements surrounding it. This would require construction of a new shelter building.



006.006

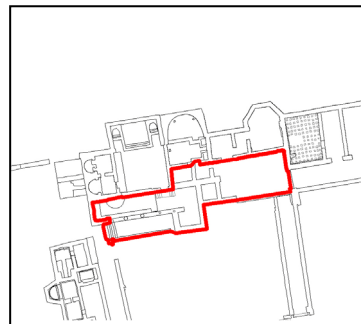
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 20

Reference no: 006.007

NT SMR: 75499

Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Not an obvious single room, the area designated as Room 20 consists of a long, roughly rectangular area running from the steps coming down from the west wing, to where the east wall of the east corridor meets the north wing corridor.

It contains a number of robbed-out walls from earlier phases of the north bath-house, marked out with concrete slab (bordered with concrete kerbing). These robbed-out walls lie over the west part of Unit 006.007.

There are stone steps running down from the end of the west corridor, to a corridor marked by two east-west walls. There are two column bases laid on the north wall of this area, which survives only to ground level. Stone steps up to the bath-house (Room 21) are currently covered by a wooden staircase with handrail.

The east end of this unit has a tarmac path on its north and east boundary. Most of the areas between the marked-out walls and the extant walls are laid to grass.

Fragments of *in situ* mosaic survive under the tarmac path.

The whole area formed a continuation of the corridor along the north wing, opened out into a sort of covered hall adjacent to the bath-house, in the final phase of the villa.

### Events

1, 2, 13, 19, 48, 60, 98, 101, 118

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex, contains confusingly displayed evidence of previous building phases. *In situ* 4th-century mosaic fragments are rare, close to surface beneath main visitor route. No way to monitor condition at present.)

### Issues

Concrete slab and kerbing looks dated and confusing (no interpretation). Use of grass surface confuses inside and outside of original building. Tarmac path covers seemingly random area. Wooden staircase does not aid interpretation.

The rainwater from the wooden shed over Room 22 ( 006.003) drains into this area, there are two simple soakaways beneath downpipe outlets.

## Management actions

Remedial: No immediate requirements.

Short-term cyclical: If grass retained, this needs to be cut regularly. The wooden staircase needs to be inspected regularly, as part of the routine monitoring cycle, and needs to be professionally inspected every 5 years. The tarmac and concrete areas need to be kept free of plant growth. A regular system of sampling of the buried mosaic to assess condition will be considered, and advice sought from a qualified conservator.

Long-term: The presentation of the different surfaces, with the concrete kerbs and strips, grassy areas and tarmac needs to be addressed, and redesigned to present a uniform and understandable appearance, following appropriate small-scale excavation to establish correct levels. The concrete will be removed and replaced by grass – underlying archaeology could be represented by raised areas although significance not currently understood.



006.007

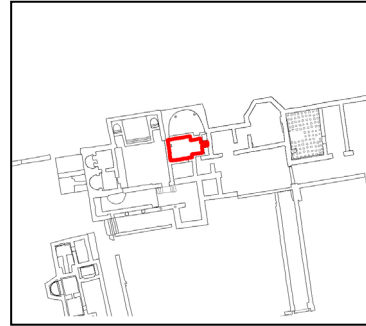
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 21a

Reference no: 006.008

NT SMR: 75521

Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Small chamber to east of elevated sections of north bath-house. Contains marked out earlier-phase walls showing evidence of remodelling over several phases. Stokehole in base of east wall. Central area is grassed. Contains two stone *pilae*, possibly *in situ*, in north-west and south-east corners.

### Events

1, 2, 19, 29, 98

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex. Displays evidence of multiple phases.)

### Issues

Boundaries of room not clear, part laid to grass. No interpretation. Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing.

### Management actions

Remedial: None required

Short-term cyclical: Turf at wall-bases to be re-cut annually. Ideally, there will be a differentiation between areas by retaining taller flower rich grass in the middle of the 'rooms', with a mown fringe. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

Walls, cappings and concrete strips need to be inspected regularly as part of routine site monitoring, and repaired as necessary.

Long-term: The presentation, with the concrete kerbs and strips and grass, needs to be addressed, and redesigned to present a uniform and understandable appearance, following appropriate small-scale excavation to establish correct levels. The concrete will be removed and replaced by grass – underlying archaeology could be represented by raised areas although significance not currently understood.





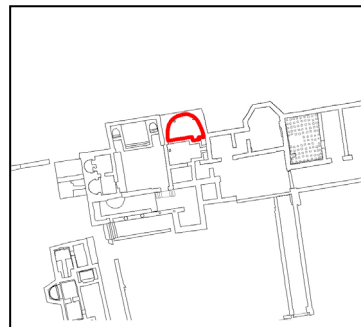
006.008



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 24

**Reference no:** 006.009  
**NT SMR:** 75503  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Room with apsidal end to north. Wall of apse survives to approx. 0.5 m, and is capped with turf. Centre is laid to grass, with two truncated stone hypocaust *pilae* set towards the north end.

### Events

1, 2, 16, 19, 29, 98, 103

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex. Evidence of more than one phase of building activity.)

### Issues

Room with grass inside not clear; no interpretation; no data on efficacy of turf capping; drainage from shelter over Room 23 ( 006.005) drains in to this area, and there is a rectangular soakaway pit cut into the archaeology. Archaeological survival below the surface unknown. Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing.

### Management actions

Remedial: None required

Short-term cyclical: Taller flower rich grass will be retained in the middle of the 'rooms'. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

Turf capping on apsidal wall needs monitoring to avoid excessive plant growth. Walls and stone *pilae* need regular inspection as part of routine site monitoring. Soakaway will be uncovered and inspected on a cyclical basis (10 years) to check for silting. The chippings will be replaced if silted up.

Long-term: none



006.009

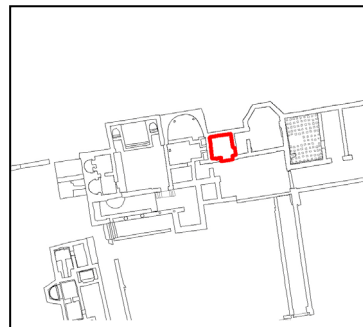
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 24a

**Reference no:** 006.010

**NT SMR:** 75504

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Small rectangular room (subdivision of earlier larger room), with doorway on south side. Stokehole to Room 21a in west wall. Survival of shallow channelled hypocaust. Laid to grass.

### Events

1, 2, 16, 19, 29, 98, 103

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex. Evidence of Roman technology.)

### Issues

Grass surface does not aid interpretation; archaeology below surface not known. Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing. Hypocaust vulnerable to plant growth.

### Management actions

Remedial: Hypocaust needs clearing out and repairing.

Short-term cyclical: If grass retained, needs to be cut regularly. Walls, cappings and hypocaust stonework need to be inspected as part of routine site monitoring, and repaired as necessary.

Long-term: Hypocaust to retain soft capping.



006.010

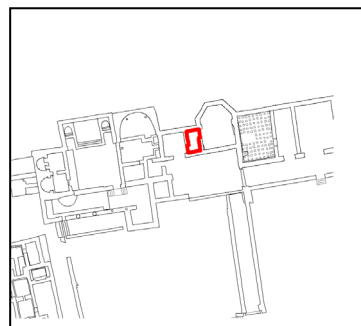
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 25a

**Reference no:** 006.011

**NT SMR:** 75506

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Very small room, linking Room 25 to 24a. Laid to grass. No other features.

### Events

1, 2, 19, 23, 29, 81??, 98, 103

### Significance

A Part of Roman building complex.

### Issues

Condition of archaeology below surface not known. Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing.

### Management actions

Remedial: None required

Short-term cyclical: Grass needs to be cut regularly. Walls, and cappings need to be inspected as part of routine site monitoring, and repaired as necessary.

Long-term: None required



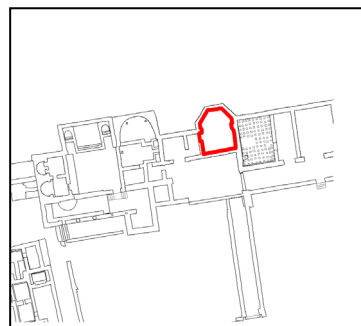
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 25

Reference no: 006.012

NT SMR: 75505

Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Large room with polygonal apse at north end. Walls survive to c. 1.8m, and there are some small areas of *in situ* wall plaster remaining.

Where the polygonal apse ends, there are two pilasters on the east and west walls, suggesting that the apse was built as an extension beyond the original wall to the north.

Substantial remains of channelled hypocaust survive *in situ*, set into the current ground level, which is laid to grass. The hypocaust *insulae* are also laid to grass, except one which has a damp-proof membrane and is covered in gravel.

The stonework of the hypocaust has suffered damage and requires repair.

### Events

1, 2, 13, 19, 24, 25, 29, 85, 87, 98, 99, 103, 140

### Significance

A Part of Roman building complex. Polygonal apse unusual; Survival of *in situ* wall plaster is very rare. Illustration of Roman technology. Evidence of more than one building phase.

### Issues

Vulnerable to weather - wall plaster has had some repairs/consolidation in the past but is falling off. Redesign of capping does not overhang enough to prevent rain drip onto plaster. Hypocaust vulnerable to plant growth and human traffic. Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing.

### Management actions

Remedial: Wall plaster needs urgent condition survey and remedial conservation. Hypocaust needs clearing out and repairing.

Short-term cyclical: Grass needs to be cut regularly. Walls, cappings and hypocaust stonework need to be inspected as part of routine site monitoring, and repaired as necessary.

Long-term: Retain turf-capping of hypocaust *insulae*. The capping overhang needs to be addressed, as it provides no protection for the wall-plaster. The long-term

protection of the wall-plaster needs to be addressed, and a solution sought in conjunction with a conservator.



006.012



## MANAGEMENT UNIT 007

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Management Unit</b>                  | 007 - north wing of Roman house: 4th-century extension, Rooms 26 – 32.   |
| <b>Photo</b>                            |    |
| <b>Designation/statutory protection</b> | Within SAM boundary  |
| <b>Overall significance</b>             | A<br>Archaeology A<br>Buildings (Roman) A<br>Buildings (Temporary) D   |
| <b>Summary description</b>              | <p>Series of rooms of Roman house running east-west, linked by corridor/portico on the south side. Joined to the bath-house complex (Unit 006) at the west end, the east end marks the end of the level terracing on the north side of the villa.</p> <p>Evidence of several hypocaust systems survive, including an almost complete set of stone <i>pilae</i>. Some fragments of 4th-century mosaics survive <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>Has a number of temporary structures protecting parts of the villa, or housing visitor service functions.</p> |
| <b>Justification of significance</b>    | Major section of 4th-century villa, with good evidence of Roman technology. Temporary buildings and marquees are mixed, unsightly, and not in keeping with the landscape.  |
| <b>Date of inspection</b>               | 12/03/07   |
| <b>Current use/treatment</b>            | Part of visitor route, an integral part of understanding the villa. Currently one temporary structure used for serving refreshments to visitors; another used for providing education/interpretation.  |



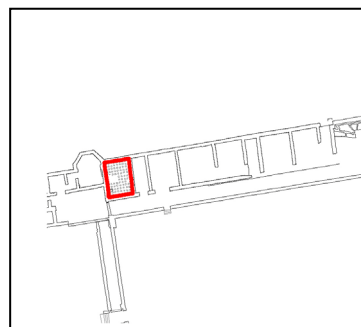
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 26

Reference no: 007.001

NT SMR: 75507

Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Rectangular room, excavated to bedrock level over most of its area, and containing a series of regularly-spaced 'dumbbell'-shaped stone hypocaust *pilae*. A doorway on the east side (into Room 26a, not the corridor) shows the original floor level. Part of an earlier-phase wall can be seen at base level.

Several of the stone *pilae* have been repaired following major splitting. Frost spalling is visible on the upper parts of many of the *pilae*.

Walls have been re-pointed and underpinned in some places. Wall capping has been removed.

The room is currently roofed with a temporary marquee.

### Events

1, 2, 23, 29, 63, 85, 86, 87, 98, 112, 145

**Significance** A (Exceptional survival of hypocaust *pilae in situ* is rare).

### Issues

Marquee does not provide appropriate environmental conditions for the *pilae*, and looks unsightly. Vulnerable to plant growth where damp.

### Management actions

Remedial: Plant growth needs to be removed from between *pilae*. Top of south wall (where visitors stand) needs consolidation or capping in keeping with rest of site, as it is becoming loose and the mortar is crumbling.

Short-term cyclical: All walls, cappings and hypocaust *pilae* need to be inspected as part of routine regular site monitoring, and repaired as necessary. The effects of the winter protection regime need to be monitored, and adjusted if necessary. Hypocaust *pilae* will be subject to annual condition survey and cleaning of loose material from ground surface between *pilae*.

Long-term: The hypocaust *pilae* will be protected properly from the weather, either by construction of a rigid permanent shelter, re-burial, or suitable seasonal covering. Consideration needs to be given to treatment of flooring between *pilae* – this could be a camomile or sedum planting.

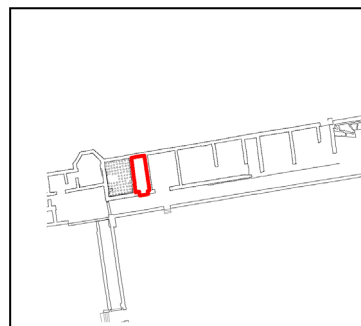


007.001

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 26a

**Reference no:** 007.002  
**NT SMR:** 75508  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Small, narrow rectangular chamber connecting Room 26 ( 007.001) to the corridor of the north wing ( 007.014).

The room is currently roofed with a temporary marquee.

### Events

1, 2, 23, 29, 98

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex)

### Issues

### Management actions

**Remedial:** The ground surface will be laid to geotextile and gravel, as it remains inside the marquee.

**Short-term cyclical:** The walls and cappings need to be inspected as part of routine regular site monitoring, and repaired as necessary. Environmental condition to be monitored and controlled using the Hanwell controller linked to BMSS.

When marquee is removed, turf at wall-bases to be re-cut annually. Ideally, there will be a differentiation between areas by retaining taller flower rich grass in the middle of the 'rooms', with a mown fringe. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

**Long-term:** As this room is so closely associated with, and gives access to, Room 26, it will be considered as part of the same area if covering is being considered, and included in the area of any new shelter building.



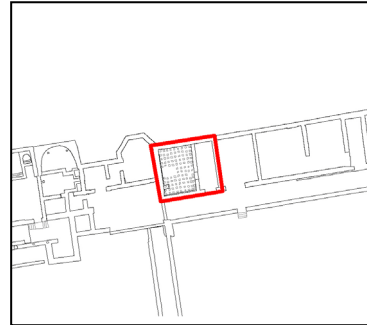
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Temporary marquee covering Rooms 26 & 26a

**Reference no:** 007.003

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Temporary structure



### Brief description

Large green plastic marquee, on a galvanised steel scaffolding frame, placed over Rooms 26 and 26a.

### Events

### Significance

D (detracts from the appearance of the site, protective function is limited)

### Issues

Marquee was erected as temporary cover c. 1990, and detracts from the site's aesthetic appearance.

### Management actions

Remedial: Flaps of marquee will be secured to prevent flapping and rubbing along ground surfaces.

Short-term cyclical: The marquee fabric needs to be replaced on a 10-yearly basis at most. The marquee will be cleaned annually on its external surfaces.

Long-term: The marquee will be removed.



007.003



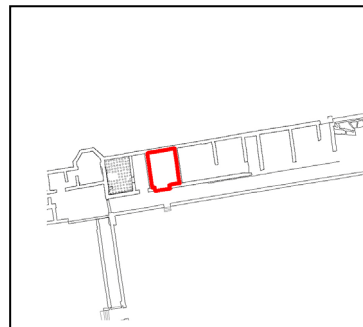
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 27

**Reference no:** 007.004

**NT SMR:** 75509

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Rectangular room, with entrance onto corridor. No visible features, but excavation has shown presence of intact 4th-century stratigraphy.

Currently occupied by marquee, which obscures ground surface and walls.

### Events

1, 2, 23, 29, 98, 118

### Significance

A (part of Roman building complex)

### Issues

Marquee obscures room, makes conservation assessment difficult.

### Management actions

Remedial: Wall-capping on north side needs inspecting, as this is failing in other areas along north wing.

Short-term cyclical: Walls and cappings need regular inspection as part of routine site monitoring.

Long-term: Marquee will be removed, and surface will be laid to grass.



007.004

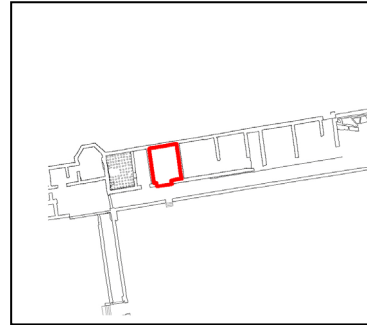
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Temporary marquee in room 27

Reference no: 007.005

NT SMR:

Type: Temporary structure



### Brief description

Large white plastic marquee, on a proprietary steel frame, the whole structure resting on a wooden platform laid on sleeper beams resting on the ground surface.

### Events

### Significance

D (detracts from understanding of the site, although adds to visitor comfort by serving drinks and providing shelter)

### Issues

Marquee is inappropriate for site, different colour from neighbouring marquee (007.003). No way of measuring impact on buried archaeology.

### Management actions

Remedial: None immediate.

Short-term cyclical: Marquee needs cleaning on outside annually. Regular cleaning inside as appropriate.

Long-term: Marquee will be removed, and activities displaced to a permanent structure.

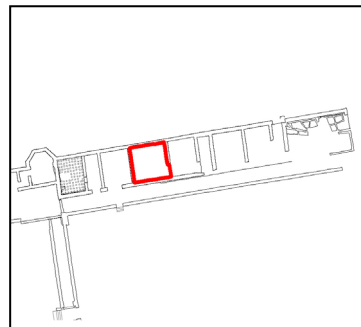


007.005

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 28

**Reference no:** 007.006  
**NT SMR:** 75510  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Roughly square room, with connecting gap to Room 29 to east, but not to corridor in current layout. Laid to grass, but presence of *in situ* late 4th-century mosaic known from sample excavation. Walls with pitched concrete tile caps, caps are in poor condition.

### Events

1, 2, 23, 29, 98, 108, 118

### Significance

A (part of Roman building complex; *in situ* mosaic is rare survival)

### Issues

No system for monitoring condition of buried mosaic; grass inside room does not add to interpretation, and plant growth (roots) may damage mosaics. Wall caps are failing. Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing.

### Management actions

Remedial: Wall-capping on north side will be repaired/replaced immediately.

Short-term cyclical: Taller flower rich grass will be retained in the middle of the 'rooms'. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

The mosaic fragments need to have an agreed cycle of condition monitoring, via sample excavation and inspection, to be agreed with a qualified conservator.

Long-term: Grass/turf will be raised to protect mosaic fragments.



007.006

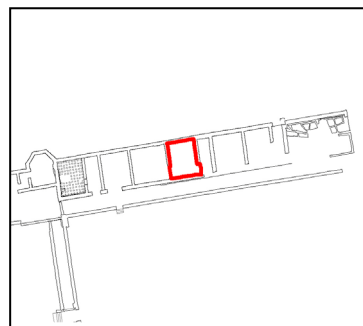
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 29

**Reference no:** 007.007

**NT SMR:** 75511

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Rectangular room, with connecting gaps to Room 28 to the west, and Room 29a to the east. No distinguishing features, but surface is obscured by wooden shed filling most of room.

Sampling excavation has demonstrated survival of 4th-century stratigraphy below modern ground level (covered in turf).

Walls with pitched concrete tile caps, caps are in poor condition, especially on north wall.

### Events

1, 2, 13, 23, 29, 98, 118,

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex)

### Issues

Wooden shed obscures access to surfaces. Wall caps are failing. Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing.

### Management actions

Remedial: Wall-capping on north side will be repaired/replaced immediately.

Short-term cyclical: If shed removed, turf at wall-bases to be re-cut annually. Taller flower rich grass will be retained in the middle of the 'rooms'. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

Long-term: Grass/turf will be raised to protect archaeology.

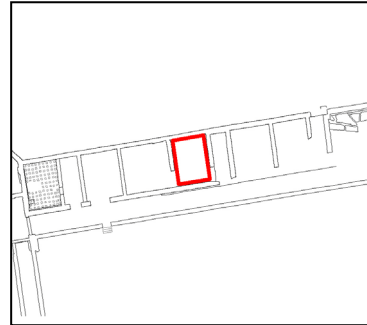




## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Wooden shed in Room 29

**Reference no:** 007.008  
**NT SMR:**  
**Type:** Temporary structure



### Brief description

Wooden shed filling Room 29, with a double-pitched felted roof and painted plywood walls. Shed is laid on wooden sleeper beams resting directly on the ground. The front opens to admit visitors, and it is currently used as an education and demonstration space.

### Events

### Significance

D (shed detracts from aesthetic appearance of site)

### Issues

Shed is not appropriate for site, and prevents access to walls for monitoring and maintenance. Impact of shed on underlying archaeology not known.

**Management actions** Remedial: None immediate

Short-term cyclical: Shed will be inspected as part of routine site monitoring, and repaired as necessary. Shed will be inspected structurally every 5 years. Exterior paintwork will be renewed every 5 years or sooner if weathered.

Long-term: Shed will be removed, and activities transferred to a permanent building.

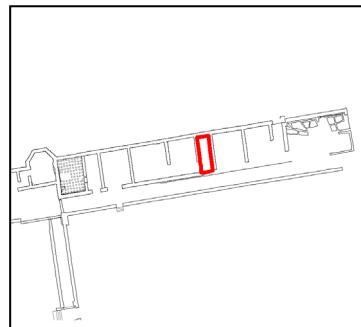


007.008

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 29a

**Reference no:** 007.009  
**NT SMR:** 75512  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Narrow rectangular room linking Room 29 to the corridor of the north wing. No features noted, 4th-century stratigraphy known to survive below ground surface, which is laid to grass.

Walls capped with pitched concrete tiles.

### Events

1, 2, 13, 20, 23, 29, 98, 118

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex)

### Issues

Wall caps are failing. Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing. Grass inside room does not add to interpretation, and plant growth (roots) may damage archaeology.

### Management actions

Remedial: Wall-capping on north side will be repaired/replaced immediately.

Short-term cyclical: Taller flower rich grass will be retained in the middle of the 'rooms'. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

Long-term: Grass/turf will be raised to protect archaeology.



007.009

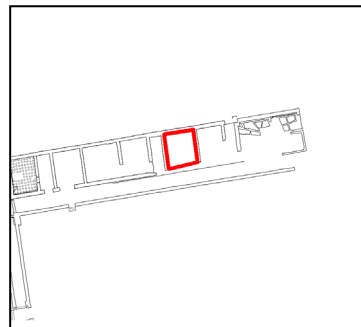
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 30

**Reference no:** 007.010

**NT SMR:** 75513

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Almost square room with no visible features. Previous excavation has prompted interpretation as a kitchen. Ground surface is laid to grass. East and west walls do not reach wall of corridor, which survive only to c. 30cm above the corridor floor level.

Walls capped with pitched concrete tiles.

### Events

1, 2, 13, 16, 20, 23, 24, 29, 98, 104

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex)

### Issues

Wall caps are failing, especially on north wall. Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing. Grass inside room does not add to interpretation, and plant growth (roots) may damage archaeology.

### Management actions

Remedial: Wall-cappings, especially on north side, will be repaired/replaced immediately.

Short-term cyclical: Taller flower rich grass will be retained in the middle of the 'rooms'. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

Long-term: Grass/turf will be raised to protect archaeology.



007.010

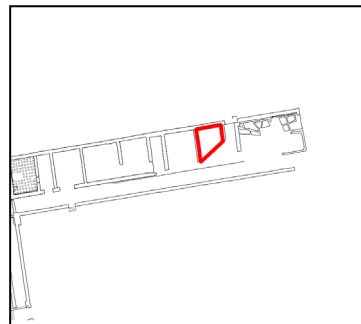
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 31

**Reference no:** 007.011

**NT SMR:** 75514

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Rectangular room, with incomplete walls on west, east and south sides. No visible features, but earlier excavation has prompted interpretation as a larder or storeroom associated with the kitchen Room 30.

Wall caps are of pitched concrete tile. Interior is laid to grass.

Walls on west and east sides do not reach the corridor wall on the south side.

A group of stone 'dumbbell' hypocaust *pilae* lie in the grass in the north-east corner of the room: their provenance needs to be established.

### Events

1, 2, 13, 20, 23, 24, 29, 98, 104

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex)

### Issues

Wall caps are failing, especially on north wall. Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing. Grass inside room does not add to interpretation, and plant growth (roots) may damage archaeology.

Hypocaust *pilae* are stored in inappropriate place, and make cutting grass very difficult.

### Management actions

Remedial: Wall-capping on north side will be repaired/replaced immediately. Hypocaust *pilae* will be removed and stored elsewhere.

Short-term cyclical: Taller flower rich grass will be retained in the middle of the 'rooms'. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

Long-term: Grass/turf will be raised to protect archaeology.



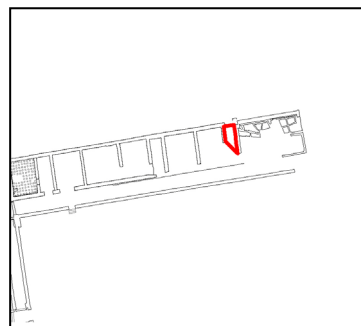
007.011



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 31a

**Reference no:** 007.012  
**NT SMR:** 75515  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Small narrow room, lying between Rooms 31 and 32. Section of 4th-century mosaic survives *in situ* in central part of room, north section has revealed deeper stratigraphy and use as a stokehole to Room 32 to east.

Gap in wall along north side may be indicative of access from this side during Roman times.

Walls are capped with pitched concrete tiles.

### Events

1, 2, 16, 23, 29, 98, 104, 118

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex; survival of 4th-century mosaic *in situ* is rare.)

### Issues

Wall caps are failing. Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing. Grass inside room does not add to interpretation, and plant growth (roots) may damage archaeology, especially mosaic.

### Management actions

Remedial: Wall-cappings will be repaired/replaced.

Short-term cyclical: Taller flower rich grass will be retained in the middle of the 'rooms'. This growth would be cut around mid July and the arisings removed, and again in the autumn. This would benefit taller herbs such as the orchids, knapweed, and ox-eye daisy, while lower growing species such as wild thyme and bird's foot trefoil would thrive in the tighter sward.

Walls will be inspected as part of regular condition monitoring, and re-pointed as necessary.

Mosaic will be subject to periodic condition monitoring, via a cycle of sampling by excavation and exposure, to be agreed with qualified conservator.

Long-term: Grass/turf will be raised to protect archaeology.



007.012

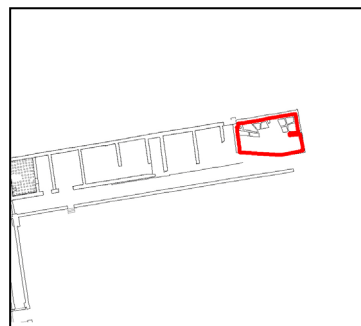
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Room 32

**Reference no:** 007.013

**NT SMR:** 75516

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Large rectangular room, containing *in situ* survival of channelled hypocaust. A number of hypocaust *insulae* lie in the north-west quadrant, with channels leading to a stokehole in the north-west corner (linking to Room 31a).

These western *insulae* have been demonstrated as founded on *in situ* Roman masonry, but built up post-excavation. The turf caps have been removed but not replaced, and they are in process of repair.

Another set of *insulae*, surviving to a higher level, lies in the north-east quadrant of the room, and appear to be in better repair, but bonded with a hard cement.

The south half of the room is featureless by contrast, although the wall around the south-east corner has been repaired and bonded with a hard modern cement.

The ground surface of the room is laid to gravel.

The walls are capped with pitched concrete tile. The north wall shows some additional features, including what appears to be a string course at roughly the level to which the hypocaust *pilae* have been reconstructed. This string course is higher in the east half.

### Events

1, 2, 20, 23, 98, 109, 137

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex; evidence of Roman technology)

### Issues

Reconstruction not documented, and not clear; hypocaust *insulae* not in good repair. Wall capping is failing, especially along north wall.

### Management actions

Remedial: Wall-capping will be repaired/replaced. Hypocaust *insulae* will be repaired.

Short-term cyclical: Walls, cappings and hypocaust stonework will be regularly inspected as part of routine site monitoring, and repaired as necessary. Gravel will

be replaced if it becomes silted up. Plant growth will be regularly removed from all stonework.

Long-term: Hypocaust *pilae* to be soft-capped. Otherwise, this room could remain without major change.



007.013

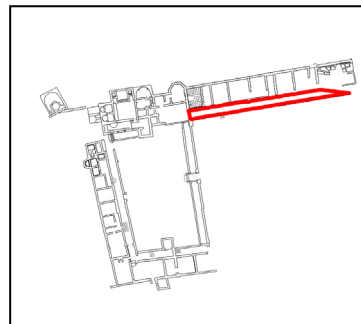
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Corridor/Portico

Reference no: 007.014

NT SMR: 75517

Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Long narrow corridor or portico, running east-west and linking all of the Rooms 26 - 32 along their south sides.

The surface is laid partly to tarmac along the north edge, and to grass along the south edge.

Sampling excavation has noted survival of some fragments of *in situ* 4th-century mosaic in the west part, and has confirmed the disruption of the stratigraphy at the north-east corner of the north wing.

The low wall along the south side has been almost completely rebuilt, and even contains breeze-block courses below the stonework.

The ground slopes down steeply at the east end of the corridor, suggesting this may not have been its original end.

### Events

1, 2, 20, 23, 82, 98, 118

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex)

### Issues

Different surface treatments confuse interpretation (grass and tarmac); the full extent of mosaic survival is not known, known areas cannot be accessed for monitoring.

Visitors walk on low south wall, which has a drop on the south side of more than 0.5m.

### Management actions

Remedial: Top of south side wall needs to be consolidated/capped.

Short-term cyclical: The walls and tarmac surfaces need to be inspected regularly as part of the routine site monitoring. The grass needs to be cut regularly, and the turf cut at the wall bases. Mosaic will be subject to periodic condition monitoring, via a cycle of sampling by excavation and exposure, to be agreed with qualified conservator.

Long-term: The corridor surface will have just one treatment. Remove tarmac, raise the soil level and re-turf or reseed to establish a grass cover at a higher level to offer the mosaics greater protection.

## MANAGEMENT UNIT 008

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Management Unit</b>                  | 008 – Upper part of open area to north of north wing, between Roman walls and boundary fence on north side, on the east side as far as the north-east corner of the Nymphaeum, to the east as far as the east limit of Room 32.   |
| <b>Designation/statutory protection</b> | Within SAM boundary   |
| <b>Overall significance</b>             | A<br>Archaeology A<br>Bio-Diversity C   |
| <b>Summary description</b>              | <p>Long, narrow area of grassy/scrubby bank, rising steeply from the rear walls of the north wing, with a clear break of slope part way up, finally flattening out before reaching the north boundary fence of the site. The west limit of this unit is set at an arbitrary north-south line running from the north-east corner of the Nymphaeum (Room 17); the east limit at an arbitrary line taken as a continuation northwards of the east end of Room 32.</p> <p>Excavation and geophysics have revealed survival of 4th-century archaeology along its whole length. There are sections of <i>in situ</i> drainage channel/guttering immediately to the north of the north wing walls, and the visible break of slope is due to the remains of an east-west wall running the length of, and parallel to, the north wing of the villa.</p> <p>There is evidence of terracing and of activity during the construction phase of the north wing.</p> <p>A simple post and wire fence marks the north limit of NT ownership, and the scrubby area continues for 15-20m north before the fringe of the woods is reached.</p> <p>Common lizard and slow-worms noted here. Wildflowers also support insect fauna which is valuable food source for hunting bats.</p> |
| <b>Justification of significance</b>    | A (Part of Roman building complex, survival of intact stratigraphy; some wildlife interest)   |
| <b>Date of inspection</b>               | 12/03/07  |

**Current use/treatment**

The whole area is covered in grass and scrubby undergrowth, and is not used as part of the visitor routes. There is clear rabbit burrowing activity in the bank, and the undergrowth is quite dense in places.



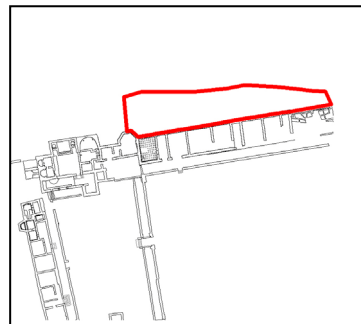
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Base of bank from rear of north wing walls to break of slope

Reference no: 008.001

NT SMR:

Type: Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Steeply-sloping bank, with no visible features above ground, natural grass and woodland fringe plants cover surface.

Designated as part of building because excavation has shown sections of stone guttering/eaves drip channel *in situ*, and the east-west wall which causes the break of slope forms a logical boundary to the villa complex on this north side.

The area between this boundary wall and the rear wall of the north wing has been silted up with hillwash since the 1860s.

### Events

1, 2, 20, 98, 130

### Significance

A (Contains *in situ* elements of Roman building, part of Roman building complex)

### Issues

Grass and plant growth is not easily controlled, as steepness of slope means simple mowing/trimming is impractical.

Full extent of surviving archaeology not known.

Where seen, the east-west (boundary?) wall is not in good condition, with most of the bonding mortar leached away over time.

Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing.

### Management actions

Remedial: Excavation needs to be backfilled.

Short-term cyclical: Area needs to be trimmed regularly, especially close to walls. Cycle of trimming to be agreed with wardens.

Long-term: The Roman ground-level and gutter is very close to the internal floor levels within the north wing rooms, so excavation of material to improve drainage is not really practical. This area may have to be preserved as it is.



008.001

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Upper part of open bank,

**Reference no:** 008.002

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Open space

### Brief description

Upper part of grassy bank to north of north wing (limits described above), running from the visible break of slope north to the north boundary of the NT site.

No visible features, natural grass and woodland fringe plants cover surface.

Some wildlife noted, such as common lizard and slow-worm. Evidence of rabbit burrowing.

Excavation has revealed evidence of track surfaces and working platforms related to the 4th-century construction phase of the north wing. In addition, other features indicate attempts to mitigate water run-off and silting effects on the building to the south.

### Events

1, 2, 98, 104, 108, 130

### Significance

A (contains intact archaeological stratigraphy, related to later phases of Roman villa)

### Issues

Lack of management of plant growth encourages rabbits.

Full extent of buried archaeology not known.

Boundary to north is arbitrary - not related to known archaeological deposits or management regime.

Fence style is agricultural, post and wire does not form any barrier to deer or rabbits.

### Management actions

Remedial: Possible action against rabbits if burrows present.

Short-term cyclical: Cycle of strimming to be agreed with wardens, to protect wildlife.

Long-term: Will be maintained as an open bank, with no trees allowed to seed. Fencing needs to be looked at, and replaced if a uniform fencing style is agreed for the whole site, which is different from the existing post and wire. Consideration will be given to routing visitor along top of bank, as view over site is good.



008.002

## MANAGEMENT UNIT 009

**Management Unit** 009 - Garden (inner) courtyard

**Designation/statutory protection** Within SAM boundary

**Photo**



**Overall significance** A  
Archaeology A  
Buildings (Roman) A

**Summary description** Open grassy area at west end of villa complex, bounded by the upper part of the south wing, the west wing, the west end of the north wing, and the east corridor/portico. The whole area slopes gently from west to east, and has no visible features protruding from the grass.

There are a number of small hollows and bumps over the surface, but in general it is flat.

An entrance to the west corridor lies on the west side, and a flight of stone steps leads down from the east edge towards the 19th-century house and Museum.

Excavation has revealed the area is the result of major groundworks in the 4th century, with a lot of re-deposition of earlier material. No evidence of formal garden features was found. The grassed court is clearly a deliberately designed feature of the Roman building complex in its later phases.

**Justification of significance** Central design feature of Roman house, contains large amount of intact stratigraphy.

**Date of inspection** 12/03/07

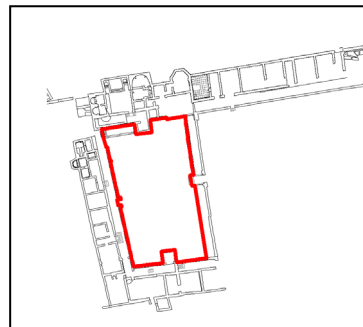
**Current use/treatment** Laid to grass, it is used as part of the main visitor access to all parts of the site. Also used as space for events, group tours, and educational activities.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### General grassed area

**Reference no:** 009.001  
**NT SMR:** 75527  
**Type:** Open space/part of building  
 (Roman)



### Brief description

Roughly rectangular open grassed area, sloping gently down from west to east. Excavation has revealed intact Roman stratigraphy below the 19th-century/20th-century topsoil. Some 19th-century paths survive below the grass.

No evidence of any formal garden structures were found, suggesting the area was grassed over in Roman times. The evidence did reveal the extent to which material was dumped over this area to form the courtyard, with depths of c. 2m of make-up suggested on east side.

### Events

1, 2, 32, 98, 104, 108, 115, 119

### Significance

A (Part of overall design of Roman house, Roman stratigraphy *in situ*)

### Issues

Grass needs to be cut. Some wear around wooden benches sited on grass - worse when not moved regularly.

Part of visitor route, but with no marked paths. Can lead to wearing away of grass and production of muddy patches.

Vulnerable to rabbit activity.

Walls on south half of east side, and along east end of south side (i.e. surrounding south-east quadrant) are at ground level, and have drops beyond them (2m+ on south side into lower part of south corridor).

### Management actions

Remedial: Visitor barrier will be erected along south side where there is steep drop.

Short-term cyclical: Grass needs to be cut regularly. Turf at base of walls needs to be re-cut annually.

Long-term: Area will be retained as grassy courtyard. Grass surfaces will be capable of carrying visitors, particularly in wet weather. If wear and tear occurs on

the areas of highest impact, consideration will be given to the use of different forms of harder wearing turf.



009.001



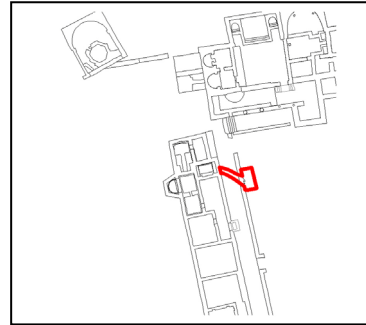
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Dip around bath-house drain in north-west quadrant

**Reference no:** 009.002

**NT SMR:** 75531

**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

The drain which crosses the west corridor emerges under the wall of the corridor, and ends in a shallow depression in the garden court. Excavation revealed a 19th-century wooden box soakaway, and water still drains in to this area.

### Events

1, 2, 32, 98, 104, 108, 115, 119

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex, although clearly altered in 19th century)

### Issues

Some water drains in to area making it damp.

### Management actions

Remedial: None immediate

Short-term cyclical: Grass needs to be cut carefully, plant growth removed from drain end. Soakaway will be inspected every ten years, and gravel/chippings replaced.

Long-term: Leave as is.



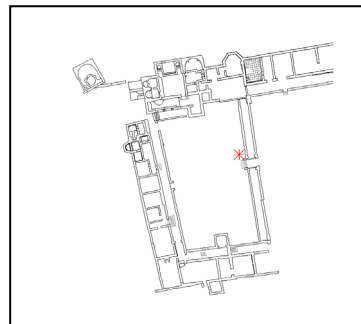
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Stone pillar

**Reference no:** 009.003

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Architectural fragment



### Brief description

Substantial length of a stone pillar (c. 2m x 0.5m diameter), now lying on its side in the grass.

### Events

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex)

### Issues

Too heavy to move easily, but impedes cutting of grass. Vulnerable to weather.

### Management actions

Remedial: Stone pillar will be removed and stored elsewhere.

Short-term cyclical: Pillar will be subject to regular inspection as part of routine site monitoring, while it remains *in situ*.

Long-term: Pillar may be used as part of Museum display, or set up elsewhere on site.



## MANAGEMENT UNIT 010

**Management Unit** 010 - east corridor/portico

**Designation/statutory protection** Within SAM boundary

**Photo**



**Overall significance** A  
Archaeology A  
Buildings (Roman) A

**Summary description** Long, narrow corridor running north-south, bounding the inner garden courtyard on its east side. Two parallel walls limit on the east & west sides, and roughly in the centre is a flight of stone steps running down from the garden court to the modern ground level by the 19th-century Museum.

The length of the corridor is laid to grass, the walls are capped with roughly flat limestone slabs, except along the section of the west wall lying south of the steps, which is uncapped but overlain by the turf of the garden court.

Two stone steps lead down from each arm of the corridor into the flat area at the base of the main steps.

**Justification of significance** A (Part of Roman building complex, contains intact stratigraphy)

**Date of inspection** 12/03/07

**Current use/treatment** Visitors can walk along north part of corridor, although this is not used specifically as part of visitor route. The central steps are an integral part of the visitor route, and retain the site and

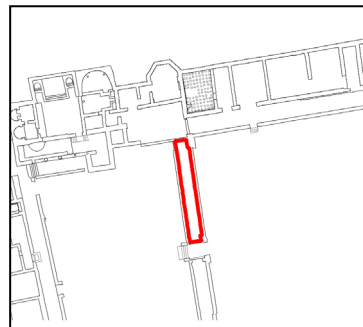
function of the original entrance to the garden court.

The south section of the corridor is not used for visitor access.

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Area of corridor to north of steps

**Reference no:** 010.001  
**NT SMR:** 75518  
**Type:** Part of building (Roman)



### Brief description

Section of corridor between two parallel walls. Ground surface is laid to grass, and slopes gently down from north to south.

The walls on both sides are capped with almost flat rough limestone slabs set in hard cement. The walls have been repointed in recent years.

At the north end, on the east side, is a larger, thicker pier of stone which seems to be part of the east wall, but is thicker. On the west side of the north end is a gap in the wall allowing access to the north-east corner of the garden court.

The north end of the corridor is a blank wall, with no evidence of communication between it and the north corridor.

Survival of stratigraphy beneath grass is not known, apart from at south end. Wall foundations at junction with original steps and entrance were revealed in 1980s excavation.

### Events

1, 2, 4, 7, 25, 29, 58, 59, 75, 98, 118

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex)

### Issues

Extent of rebuilding not certain; relationship of thicker pier at north end to original walls not certain, and pier in poor condition; steps at south end are in poor condition.

### Management actions

Remedial: Wall pointing will be inspected and repaired as necessary.

Short-term cyclical: Grass will be cut regularly, and turf at base of walls re-cut annually. Walls and cappings will be inspected as part of regular site monitoring.

Long-term: none



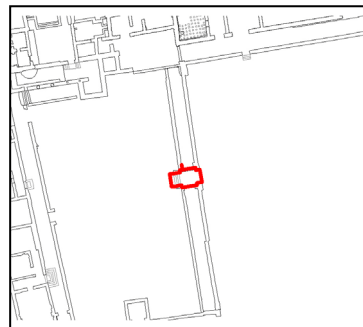
010.001



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Steps in centre of corridor

|                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Reference no:</b> | 010.002                     |
| <b>NT SMR:</b>       | 75522                       |
| <b>Type:</b>         | Part of building<br>(Roman) |



### Brief description

Connecting cross-passage between the garden court and the ground outside the Museum, originally the entrance from the outer, lower courtyard into the inner, upper courtyard (garden court).

A flight of stone steps leads down from the garden court, reaching an area with a tarmac surface, in the centre of the corridor. This slopes slightly to the east, and a modern drain is set in the tarmac, just to the east of the corridor line.

Excavation has revealed that this was a substantial structure, probably a gatehouse, with more steps leading down to the east of the corridor. The surviving masonry is below the current ground level, and the current steps are not thought to be the Roman originals.

A couple of stone steps on the north and south sides of the central area lead up to the two parts of the corridor.

This area was backfilled and levelled in the 1860s to bring visitors down from the garden court to the new ground level by the Museum. The tarmac is a modern surface treatment.

### Events

1, 2, 58, 98

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex, retaining site and function of original Roman-period access between the inner and outer courtyards of the villa).

### Issues

The drain just to the east of the corridor is easily blocked, and water collects in a large puddle, impeding the visitor route.

The modern ground level obscures the detail of the Roman entrance, and does not reflect its true level.

### **Management actions**

Remedial: The drain needs to be inspected and cleaned as necessary.

Short-term cyclical: The stonework and tarmac surfaces need to be regularly inspected as part of the routine site monitoring, and repaired as necessary.

Long-term: The treatment of the tarmac needs to be compatible with the other internal surfaces but will need appropriate small-scale excavation to establish correct levels.

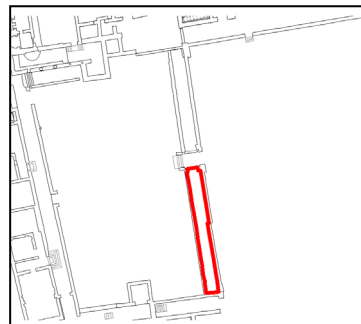


010.002

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Area of corridor to south of steps

|                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Reference no:</b> | 010.003                     |
| <b>NT SMR:</b>       | 75518                       |
| <b>Type:</b>         | Part of building<br>(Roman) |



### Brief description

Section of corridor between two mainly parallel walls. Ground surface is laid to grass.

At the south end, a large section of the east wall is on a different alignment from the rest of the wall. This is because the 19th-century rebuilding of this area was on the wrong alignment, and this was not understood until excavation in the central part of the corridor c. 1978-1980. The north part of the east wall in this section of corridor was rebuilt along the lines of the Roman foundations, but only for about half of its length. The east wall is capped with the slightly-sloping rough stone flags used in the north part of the corridor.

Along the west side. The wall rises only to the level of the garden court, and is 'capped' by the turf of the court.

The south end of the corridor is a blank wall of undetermined date, with no apparent communication with the south corridor.

Sample excavation has revealed very deep stratigraphy in this part of the corridor, showing the extent to which material was (re)deposited to form the garden court.

The west wall in this south part function

### Events

1, 2, 4, 7, 25, 29, 32, 33, 58, 59, 75, 98, 118

### Significance

A (Part of Roman building complex)

### Issues

Grass surface does not aid interpretation. East wall on two separate alignments confuses understanding.

Walls not all in good condition.

### Management actions

Remedial: Pointing of walls needs to be inspected and repaired as necessary, any fallen stones need to be replaced.


Short-term cyclical: Walls and cappings need to be regularly inspected as part of routine site monitoring, and repaired as necessary. Grass needs to be cut regularly, and turf at base of walls re-cut annually.

Long-term: none



010.003

## MANAGEMENT UNIT 011

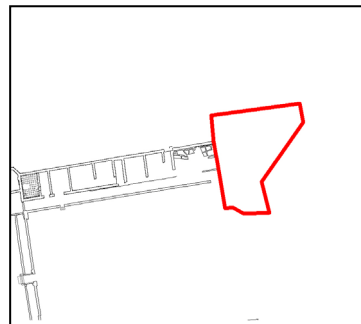
|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Management Unit</b>                  | 011 – Open area beyond east limit of exposed north wing, running to boundary fence on north and east side, and down to lower (outer) courtyard.  |
| <b>Photo</b>                            |    |
| <b>Designation/statutory protection</b> | Within SAM boundary  |
| <b>Overall significance</b>             | A<br>Archaeology A   |
| <b>Summary description</b>              | <p>Triangular area of open space, bounded by an arbitrary line running north-south from the end wall of Room 32, north wing, on the west; the site boundary fence on the north; the site boundary fence on the east; and the base of the slope along the south/south-east edge.</p> <p>The area has no visible archaeological features, but has some large mature ash trees at its east end.</p> <p>It is covered in rough grass and scrub, and has signs of rabbit activity.</p> <p>Its archaeological content is unknown</p> |
| <b>Justification of significance</b>    | A (proximity to known Roman building complex, assumption is that archaeological content may be high)   |
| <b>Date of inspection</b>               | 12/03/07   |
| <b>Current use/treatment</b>            | Not used for visitor traffic, scrub and rough grass managed intermittently.  |



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Whole area

Reference no: 011.001  
 NT SMR:  
 Type: Open space



### Brief description

As above in summary description of whole unit.

### Events

1, 2, 98, 104, 108, 110, 115

### Significance

A (proximity to known Roman building complex, assumption is that archaeological content may be high)

### Issues

Archaeological survival/content not known; mature trees could present potential danger to site and visitors if they fall; when not strimmed/trimmed looks untidy, especially when nettles allowed to grow.

Vulnerable to rabbit burrowing.

### Management actions

Remedial: None immediate


Short-term cyclical: Needs to be strimmed regularly to prevent tree regeneration. Cycle to be agreed with wardens. Trees to be subject to regular inspections.

Long-term: Eventually, the mature ash trees will need to be cut. No new planting will take place, but cut stools may be allowed to regenerate.





## MANAGEMENT UNIT 012

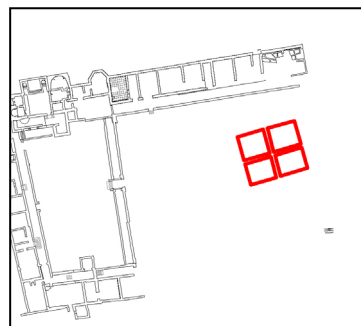
|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Management Unit</b>                  | 012 – Lower (outer) courtyard.   |
| <b>Designation/statutory protection</b> | Outside original SAM boundary, but regarded as covered by designation, and English Heritage considering extending scheduling.  |
| <b>Photo</b>                            |    |
| <b>Overall significance</b>             | A<br>Archaeology A<br>Buildings (Roman) A  |
| <b>Summary description</b>              | <p>The lowest area of the site, occupying the south-east part of the NT ownership. Bounded on the east and south by the site boundary fence, on the north and west by the base of the sloping 19th-century spoil heaps and landscaping.</p> <p>Contains area devoted to vegetable gardening, a number of mature trees, a boundary hedge, the site septic tank and associated soakaway.</p> |
| <b>Justification of significance</b>    | Excavation has revealed pre-Roman, Roman and post-Roman archaeology (including walls), and assumption is survival of intact stratigraphy across area is good.  |
| <b>Date of inspection</b>               | 12/03/07   |
| <b>Current use/treatment</b>            | <p>Not used as part of visitor area, as frequent pool of raw sewage seen at east end of area, where soakaway is sited.</p> <p>Most of area is given over to grass, no specific activities take place here, and no management beyond mowing and strimming.</p>  |



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Vegetable garden plots

**Reference no:** 012.001  
**NT SMR:** 75536  
**Type:** Garden feature



### Brief description

A series of four rectangular plots, filling the north-west quadrant of the unit. They are arranged within a larger rectangular area, with grass-covered paths between them. The plots are lined with concrete kerbing (cast *in situ*) and have been used as vegetable plots since the early 20th century. The north-east plot has some gravel pathing laid out, and has been used in an attempt to create a Roman garden. No cultivation has taken place for some time, and the plots have recently been strimmed flat.

The effects of the cultivation have been to destroy any archaeology in the upper 50-60cm within the plots.

In one corner of the south-west plot, an excavation was still open at the time of survey. This is a deep excavation (c. 1.5m) and has reached Middle Iron Age stratigraphy at the base, including an infant burial. Roman features recovered included traces of two phases of metalled trackway running east-west, and the post-holes of a building contemporary with the earlier (2nd /3rd-century?) phase.

### Events

1, 2, 98, 104, 108, 115, 125

### Significance

A (intact archaeology survives below cultivation level, including earliest evidence from site; plots represent modern phase of occupation of site).

### Issues

Plots are prone to vigorous plant growth of weeds and shrubs if not managed, and look unsightly when overgrown. Concrete edges appear harsh and contrast with rest of site.

### Management actions

Remedial: Will be strimmed and tidied.

Short-term cyclical: cycle of strimming and tidying to be agreed with wardens, but needs to be frequent to remove nettles and other weeds.

Long-term: Remove this feature.



012.001

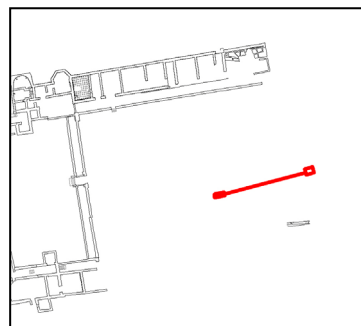
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Septic tank, associated pipework and soakaway

Reference no: 012.002

NT SMR:

Type: Foul drainage system (modern)



### Brief description

Foul drainage system installed (presumably) at same time as house was built in the 1860s. Consists of septic tank at middle of west edge of unit. Concrete tank with a settlement chamber and an overflow chamber, with a metal access cover. Inflow is from the west, outflow to the east.

The septic tank outflows into a plastic pipe, which runs west-east across the site to a rectangular soakaway pit close to the east boundary of the site. This pit is c. 2m deep, and filled with limestone chippings.

A pool of sewage was observed on the ground surface above this soakaway.

### Events

4, 66, 95, 98, 104, 108, 115

### Significance

D (detracts from site as system is inefficient and causes visible pollution, preventing use of lower garden as part of visitor amenities; and creating visual blot, as well as potential health hazard)

### Issues

System is inefficient and causes visible pollution, preventing use of lower garden as part of visitor amenities; and creating visual blot, as well as potential health hazard.

Lower garden is too rich archaeologically to countenance installation of alternative drainage system such as herringbone soakaways.

### Management actions

Remedial: System will be flushed out. Soakaway re-excavated and chippings renewed.

Short-term cyclical: Regular cycle of septic tank emptying will be established. Regular inspection of pipework and remedial cleaning will be carried out frequently.

Long-term: This system will be replaced, or will revert to serving the Victorian house only. Effluent from the visitor centre will not be routed here.



012.002

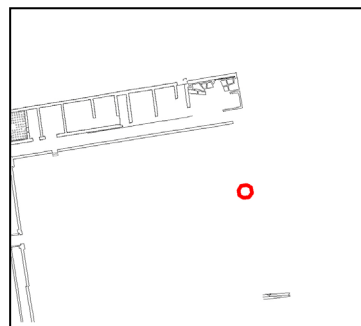
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Octagonal stone feature

Reference no: 012.003

NT SMR:

Type: Garden feature



### Brief description

Small octagonal stone feature, originally the surround of a fountain *situated* on the upper lawn near the 19th-century house.

Moved to the lower garden in the mid-20th century when the carriage turning circle was turfed over. Full of earth and grassed over.

### Events

2, 98, 104, 108, 115

### Significance

C (displaced from original position, significance as part of 19th-century garden landscaping has been lost)

### Issues

Looks 'lost' in present position, is not part of any layout or design. Makes mowing of the area difficult.

### Management actions

Remedial: Will be removed, and possibly stored if likely to be re-sited elsewhere.

Short-term cyclical: N/a

Long-term: Consideration will be given to resiting this feature, perhaps in the upper garden where it was originally sited.



012.003



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Rest of grassed area

**Reference no:** 012.004

**NT SMR:** 75532

**Type:** Open space

### Brief description

Open grassy space (in areas not occupied by features above), sloping gently down towards its centre (slopes down from north and south sides). The whole area slopes gently to the east, and the contours reflect the natural contours of the underlying side-valley.

Along the south edge the surface slopes up to a concrete wall topped by a rail and split-post fence forming a boundary with the road.

In the south-east corner are a few mature trees, and a low spoil heap. This is from a still-open excavation which shows evidence of 4th-century walls. This excavation demonstrated the survival of the south wing at least as far as the east boundary of the site, and revealed the first authenticated post-Roman evidence from the site.

The various excavations, and geophysical survey, have shown the survival of deep stratigraphy across the whole area.

On the east side, the mature hedge (mainly elder and other shrubs) has recently been heavily pruned, and the paling fence replaced with a rail and split-post

### Events

1, 2, 65, 66, 67, 98, 104, 106, 108, 115, 121, 125

### Significance

A (Survival of intact pre-Roman, Roman and post-Roman stratigraphy, including survival of eastwards continuation of south wing)

### Issues

Needs managing to prevent overgrowth; excavation not backfilled. East boundary of NT ownership does not extend to full known extent of site.

### Management actions

Remedial: Finish excavation backfilling, and remove any remaining spoil or stones.

Short-term cyclical: Grass needs to be regularly cut.

Long-term: Clear area of senescent Victorian and twentieth century planting and structures (subject to the necessary archaeological constraints) and develop into an open grazed meadow that has public access.



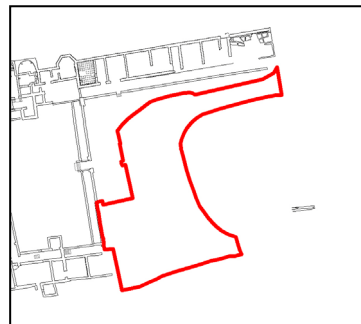
## MANAGEMENT UNIT 013

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Management Unit</b>                  | 013 – Area of lawn, flowerbeds, and formal garden around house, as far as junction of slope and lower courtyard on east side, as far as car-park fence to south.  |
| <b>Photo</b>                            |   |
| <b>Designation/statutory protection</b> | Within SAM boundary   |
| <b>Overall significance</b>             | A<br>Archaeology A<br>Garden landscaping (19th-century) C   |
| <b>Summary description</b>              | <p>Roughly 'L'-shaped area filling the space east of the east Corridor of the Roman villa, and the lower garden court. On the east is a relatively flat area in which the 19th-century house and Museum are set, and which was landscaped and planted during the 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>To the west, the area slopes down, in some places quite steeply, to the lower garden/court, the bottom of this slope forming the boundary.</p> <p>It is effectively a raised terrace made of the spoil removed from the Roman remains during the excavation of 1864.</p> |
| <b>Justification of significance</b>    | Contains elements of Roman archaeology, including intact walls of south wing, buried beneath the dumped material; vestiges of modern landscaping are visible, some 19th-century plantings survive.  |
| <b>Date of inspection</b>               | 12/03/07  |
| <b>Current use/treatment</b>            | Main area to south is used mainly as private gardens around the house, including the access drive to the house. The north area is part of the   |

visitor route and facilities. The whole area is predominantly laid to grass, and is managed as a garden.

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

**Lawned area to south and east of house, running from the boundary with the road to the south; a large yew hedge on the west side; as far as the limit of a planted bed of shrubs on the north; and the bottom of the sloping face of the terrace on the east side**



**Reference no:** 013.001  
**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Open space/garden

### Brief description

The main visible feature in this area is the driveway running from the road to the house, currently surfaced with coarse gravel. On the west side of the drive, is a rectangular area of lawn, with a single weeping ash tree (19th-century planting). This lawned area is bounded by a mature yew hedge on the west side.

To the east of the drive, the lawned area continues, and the now-covered carriage turning circle can be seen as a raised area in the lawn, immediately to the east of the house.

In the south-east part of this area the terrace slopes more gently down to the lower court, and there is an area of trees and shrubs planted here, including 19th-century introductions, and at least one grafted tree (buckeye onto horse chestnut).

The face of the slope down to the lower court follows round to the east, and is covered in coarse grass.

The north end of this area is a bed of planting, mainly shrubs but with some mature trees, leading down the slope to the area of the vegetable plots. A couple of mature apple trees are planted here.

In the south-east corner of this area is an electricity pole, receiving the incoming wires from the east, and marking the point where the wires go underground.

There are a number of service manhole covers in the area, including two on the lawned area giving access to the foul drain, where it turns to run down to the septic tank; and one close to the south-west corner of the house, also giving access to the foul drain.

Access to the lower court is either via a gently sloping grass/gravel path through the shrubbery in the south-east corner of the area, or via a flight of wooden steps with handrail running east-west down the steeper slope of the terrace, due east from the Museum's south-east corner.

Excavation and geophysics have shown that intact parts of the east-west walls of the south wing are buried (2m down?) beneath the south part of this area.

**Events**

1, 2, 98, 104, 108, 115, 156

**Significance**

A (contains part of the undisturbed remains of the Roman house; retains original plantings and vestiges of landscaping from original use of house/Shooting Lodge/Museum.)

**Issues**

Area has not had coherent landscaping design for some time - change has been piecemeal, and any original landscaping design from the 19th /early 20th-century has been compromised.

Depth of material deposited is not known, but the creation of the terrace has clearly altered the original topography of the Roman site.

The sloping face of the terrace on the east side is practically hard to maintain, as mowing/ strimming are difficult.

**Management actions**

Remedial: Trim trees and shrubs, cut edges of beds, treat lawn for moss invasion.

Short-term cyclical: Grass needs to be regularly cut; trees inspected; and shrubbery properly managed.

Long-term: The garden around the Victorian Lodge and the ruins will be managed to reflect the ambience and open character of the lawns and flower borders of the late Victorian period landscape design, with appropriate formal tree planting as necessary to reflect Victorian antecedents. The original specimen tree planting around the Lodge is worthy of protection for as long as possible as a survival of the Victorian garden. As these trees reach the end of their lives, consideration will be given to their replacement in areas where there would be no archaeological impact. This will be determined by archaeological evaluation.

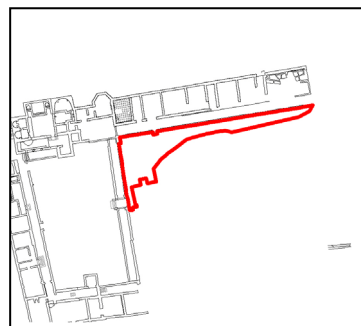
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

**Lawned area along north edge of unit, and area outside Museum**

**Reference no:** 013.002

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Open space/garden



### Brief description

Long narrow strip of mainly grassed area, running from the east wall of the east corridor on the west side, to the end of the exposed north wing on the east. North boundary is the south wall of the north corridor. On the south, the edge of the planted bed of shrubs, and a concrete wall which marks the break of slope on the east part of this area.

There is a concrete path linking the north corridor, via a flight of wooden steps, to the Museum. This runs down a moderate slope from the corridor wall opposite Room 27. It leads to a tarmac-ed area around the north and west sides of the Museum, which connects via the stone steps to the inner garden court. Just to the north-west of the north-west corner of the Museum, is a concrete platform, purpose unknown.

In the north-west corner of the area, cut off by the path and tarmac area, is a lawned section with a single grafted tree (buckeye grafted onto horse chestnut, 19th-century), suffering from disease.

From the path east, a relatively flat area is given over to picnic tables and ordinary benches for visitor use. This runs as far as

### Events

1, 2, 30, 98, 104, 108, 115

### Significance

A (Proximity to Roman site means presence of buried archaeology must be assumed, although no known investigations have taken place here. Also survival of elements of 19th-century landscaping.

### Issues

Area has not had coherent landscaping design for some time - change has been piecemeal, and any original landscaping design from the 19th /early 20th-century has been compromised.

Use as picnic area requires careful choice of furniture: style, positions and density.

## Management actions

Remedial: None immediate

Short-term cyclical: Grass to be cut regularly, turf at wall bases to be re-cut annually.

Long-term: The garden around the Victorian Lodge and the ruins will be managed to reflect the ambience and open character of the lawns and flower borders of the late Victorian period landscape design, with appropriate formal tree planting as necessary to reflect Victorian antecedents. The original specimen tree planting around the Lodge is worthy of protection for as long as possible as a survival of the Victorian garden. As these trees reach the end of their lives, consideration will be given to their replacement in areas where there would be no archaeological impact. This will be determined by archaeological evaluation.



013.002



## MANAGEMENT UNIT 014

|   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Management Unit</b>                  | 014 – 19th-century house             |
| <b>Designation/statutory protection</b> | Within SAM boundary, but not listed. |

**Photo**



|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Overall significance</b> | A<br>Buildings (19th-century) C<br>Bio-Diversity C |
|-----------------------------|--|

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Summary description</b> | <p>House, built in the 1860s as a Shooting Lodge, and accommodation for a site caretaker.</p> <p>The building is 2-storey, the lower floor being built of Cotswold stone, the upper having a timber frame infilled with brick, and rendered flush with the frame.</p> <p>The roof is a steep double-pitched Cotswold stone tile construction, with the axis running east-west. There is a smaller lower pitched roof on a lean-to porch at the rear of the house.</p> <p>The front has a wooden-framed porch with glazing. The windows on the east, south, and west sides are original, the north side is blank, and abuts the Museum. Although they share many design features, they were not built as a single unit, the Museum following the house.</p> <p>The house has 3 rooms and a bathroom on the upper floor, and three rooms on the lower floor. A storeroom can be reached via the lean-to porch at the rear of the house.</p> <p>There is a cellar beneath the north-west corner of the house.</p> |
|----------------------------|--|

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
|                                      | <p>The house is currently decorated (externally) in a scheme following that depicted in watercolour painting from 1912.</p>   |
| <b>Justification of significance</b> | <p>Although the house is a 19th-century addition to the site, it lies within the SAM boundary, and almost certainly seals some Roman archaeology beneath.</p> <p>It is the most visible element of the 19th-century intervention at the site.</p>   |
| <b>Date of inspection</b>            | 12/03/07  |
| <b>Current use/treatment</b>         | <p>Used as a residence for site staff. Maintained on 5-yr cycle of external decs. and repairs.</p> <p>A detailed analytical survey is needed to prepare a record of whole building before any changes are confirmed.</p> <p>Some internal alterations have compromised original layout.</p> |

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Front porch

**Reference no:** 014.001

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

### Brief description

Wooden-framed porch, panelled at the base and glazed above, with glazed door.

### Events

4, 89, 98

### Significance

C (Not original to building)

### Issues

Not part of original building?

### Management actions

Remedial: None immediate

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Hallway

**Reference no:** 014.002

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

### Brief description

Hallway running east-west through house from front to back door, giving access to all ground floor rooms, and stairs to first floor and cellar.

Floor of 19th-century ceramic patterned tiles. Front door massive, solid wood, shaped to fit a Norman arch stone doorway.

Alarm system control panel on wall next to back door. Additional back door to north, with small utility room on other side of stairs.

### Events

4, 89, 98

### Significance

C (Part of 19th-century house)

### Issues

Has had various alterations over the years, including drilling into floor when house was split into two units.

### Management actions

Remedial: None immediate

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is, unless internal changes planned for house.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Ground floor front room - north side

**Reference no:** 014.003

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

#### Brief description

Room with window to east, shutter case below with original shutters inside. Large ornate stone fireplace with Eldon family crest, on north wall, is cracked.

Wooden flooring and cupboards on either side of fireplace may be original.

Modern electric storage heater under window.

Originally used as parlour for shooting parties

#### Events

4, 89, 98

#### Significance

C (Part of 19th-century house)

#### Issues

Heater is fixed through shutter case, shutters no longer usable.

Dip in floor due to localised subsidence into cellar below.

#### Management actions

Remedial: Conservator to inspect fireplace, repair as necessary.

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is. Ensure fireplace retained if any changes made. Remove storage heater if original shutters required.





## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Ground floor front room - south side

**Reference no:** 014.004

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

#### Brief description

Room with ornate stone fireplace on west side, original windows to east and south. Shutter cases *in situ* below windows.

Wooden flooring.

Electric storage heater on east wall under window.

Originally used as parlour for shooting parties

#### Events

4, 89, 98

#### Significance

C (part of 19th-century house)

#### Issues

Storage heater fixed into shutter case.

#### Management actions

Remedial: Conservator to inspect fireplace, repair as necessary.

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is. Remove storage heater if original shutters required.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Kitchen

**Reference no:** 014.005

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

### Brief description

Room fitted with modern kitchen fittings and fixtures.

Original windows on west and south sides, original(?) glazed wooden cupboards on north side.

Floor laid to vinyl.

### Events

4, 89, 98, 146

### Significance

C (Part of 19th-century house)

### Issues

Has been substantially altered from original.

### Management actions

Remedial: None needed.

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is. Can be altered if required in the future.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Cellar

**Reference no:** 014.006  
**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

### Brief description

Cellar reached by steps from hallway east end. Same dimensions as front room north above. Has window on east side opening onto light well.

Original hooks for hanging game in place on the central beam.

### Events

4, 89, 98, 138

### Significance

C (Part of 19th-century house)

### Issues

Cellar is damp, some rotting of beams has caused localised subsidence of floor above.

### Management actions

Remedial: Ensure good ventilation.

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is. Can be altered if needed. Ventilation could be improved, beam may need more substantial repair in future. If tanked could be used for storage or workspace. Original feature of game hooks on beam will be retained.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Upstairs front room - north side

**Reference no:** 014.007

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

#### **Brief description**

Room used as bedroom, window on east side.

#### **Events**

4, 89, 98

#### **Significance**

C (Part of 19th-century house)

#### **Issues**

None

#### **Management actions**

Remedial: None needed

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is. Can be altered as required.





## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Upstairs front room - south side

**Reference no:** 014.008

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

#### **Brief description**

Room used as bedroom, windows on east and south side.

#### **Events**

4, 89, 98

#### **Significance**

C (Part of 19th-century house)

#### **Issues**

None

#### **Management actions**

Remedial: None needed

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is. Can be altered as required.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Upstairs rear room

**Reference no:** 014.009

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

### Brief description

Room used as bedroom, windows on south and west side.

### Events

4, 89, 98

### Significance

C (Part of 19th-century house)

### Issues

None

### Management actions

Remedial: None needed

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is. Can be altered as required.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Bathroom

**Reference no:** 014.010

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

### Brief description

Small room equipped with modern bathroom suite.

### Events

33

### Significance

C (20th-century addition to 19th-century house)

### Issues

Not original to house.

### Management actions

Remedial: None needed

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: :Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is. Can be altered as required.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Stairs and first floor landing

**Reference no:** 014.011

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

### Brief description

Staircase rising from west end of hall, to landing. Access to all first floor rooms, airing cupboard, and hatch to loft.

### Events

4, 89, 98

### Significance

C (Part of 19th-century house)

### Issues

None

### Management actions

Remedial: None needed

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is. Can be altered as required.





## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Box room at front of house

**Reference no:** 014.012

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

### Brief description

Small boxroom, directly above front porch.

### Events

4, 89, 98

### Significance

C (Part of 19th-century house)

### Issues

None

### Management actions

Remedial: None needed

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is. Can be altered as required.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Loft

**Reference no:** 014.013

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

### Brief description

Loft space under whole of roof, accessed by hatch on landing. Contains water tank.

Used as breeding roost by bats.

### Events

4, 89, 98

### Significance

C (Part of 19th-century house, major bat roost within county)

### Issues

Bats are protected species

### Management actions

Remedial: None needed.

Short-term cyclical: Carry out regular bat inspections, as advised by Nature Conservation Advisor.

Long-term: Cannot be altered without dealing with bat population. Requires detailed analytical survey.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Lean-to porch at rear and storeroom

**Reference no:** 014.014

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

#### Brief description

Small glazed passage behind (west) main house. With shallow-pitched Cotswold tile roof, windows all along west side and north end.

Access through open south end to two back doors of house, and to storeroom at north end.

#### Events

31, 33, 34, 98

#### Significance

C (20th-century addition to 19th-century house)

#### Issues

Addition to original house, after demolition of original wash-house in late 1970s.

Roof is too shallow pitch for stone tiles to function effectively, problems with frost shattering.

#### Management actions

Remedial: Needs to be kept clear, as in visitor view.

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Redecorate on 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Following detailed analytical survey of the building, retain as is. Can be altered as required.



## MANAGEMENT UNIT 015

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Management Unit</b>                  | 015 – 19th-century Museum   |
| <b>Designation/statutory protection</b> | Within SAM boundary   |
| <b>Overall significance</b>             | A<br>Archaeology A<br>Buildings (19th-century) A  |
| <b>Summary description</b>              | <p>Small rectangular building, with steeply-pitched Cotswold tile roof (axis west-east). Single storey, but lower part is stone built, with upper parts half-timbered with wooden frame infilled with brick and rendered.</p> <p>Contains Museum cases and collection of artefacts from site.</p> |
| <b>Justification of significance</b>    | Houses and displays collection from excavations; significant as possibly earliest example of purpose-built site Museum on a Roman villa site.   |
| <b>Date of inspection</b>               | 12/03/07  |
| <b>Current use/treatment</b>            | Used as a Museum, with visitor access.  |





## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Museum room

**Reference no:** 015.001  
**NT SMR:** 75523

**Type:** Part of building (19th-century)

### Brief description

Rectangular room, with large arched door on west side. Stone built to window sill level, there are windows on the east, north and west sides. The east and west walls rise to pointed gables, and have an additional round window above the lower windows. All the windows are original. The south wall is blank, and adjoins the house. The floor is made of black and red ceramic tiles, and has a large letter 'E' formed in the centre (standing for Eldon, as the Earl of Eldon was responsible for building Museum).

Two electric convector heaters are fixed to the walls at east and west ends, with humidistat sensors also fixed to the walls.

There is no ceiling, and the inside of the roof is boarded with wooden planks (not original). Four modern lights are suspended from the roof beams.

Internal décors based on paint scrapes of original scheme.

### Events

1, 3, 39, 40, 41, 42, 89, 98, 131, 132, 133, 134, 138, 147, 148

### Significance

A (Purpose built site Museum – possibly earliest to be built on any Roman villa site in world)

### Issues

Has been much changed since original building.

### Management actions

Remedial: None immediately required

Short-term cyclical: Inspect professionally on 5-year cycle. Re-decorate on 5-year cycle. Maintain or replace de-humidifier as required. Environmental condition to be monitored and controlled using the Hanwell controller linked to BMSS.

**Long-term: Will be returned, if possible, closer to original, although much has been altered. Perhaps better to retain as much of current appearance as possible, rather than try to return to an appearance about which there is little evidence.**



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Museum cases - wooden

**Reference no:** 015.002

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Museum cases

### Brief description

Two long, low wooden Museum cases lie against the whole length of the south wall, and along part of the west wall.

They have hinged, glazed tops sloping down towards the front. The longer south case has a series of storage cupboards added below, the west case does not.

Inside the cases, there are various display supports of painted wood, card and Hessian.

### Events

3, 37, 38, 43, 44, 76, 131, 132, 133, 134, 138, 145

### Significance

C (Part of original Museum, but altered)

### Issues

Cases do not provide ideal internal environment. Layout is not original. Cases are too high to allow small children or wheelchair users to see displays.

### Management actions

Remedial: Continue to improve and replace old labels.

Short-term cyclical: Cases need to be cleaned weekly on the outside. Annual internal cleaning. Varnish needs replacing on 10-year cycle.

Long-term: Although the 2007 CM Plan had identified the cases as significant as the only surviving part of the Victorian museum furniture, they are not capable of conversion to proposed refurbishment of the Museum as part of the project, and are too tall to allow children to view their contents easily. The Museum needs to be recorded in detail photographically before any changes are made, and consideration must be given to the re-use of the cabinets.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Museum cases - metal/glass

**Reference no:** 015.003

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Museum cases

### Brief description

3 tall metal-framed glass cases, standing against north wall (either side of door) and east wall.

They have glass shelves, and Hessian backing.

### Events

13, 132, 133, 134

### Significance

N (not original to Museum design, but help to carry out purpose of displaying collection).

### Issues

Do not match wooden cases; not original to scheme. No internal environmental control.

### Management actions

Remedial: None immediate.

Short-term cyclical: Will be re-decorated on a 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Could be removed, as not part of original Museum display.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Model of Roman villa

**Reference no:** 015.004

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Museum object

### Brief description

Reconstruction model of Roman villa (extent exposed) on wooden base with Perspex cover.

### Events

131, 132, 133, 134

### Significance

C (gives 3-D depiction of villa)

### Issues

Not suitable space to display model in, some minor damage.

### Management actions

Remedial: Perspex cover to be cleaned. Plinth to be repaired (has large hole in it). Some minor repairs required to model.

Short-term cyclical: Perspex cover to be cleaned weekly, or as required. Model to be gently dusted annually. Model to be inspected regularly and any minor repairs made.

Long-term: Will consider commissioning new model, as more is now known about the villa, but will be retained until replaced. Could be re-sited elsewhere to allow better circulation in Museum, and appreciation of original space.





## MANAGEMENT UNIT 016

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Management Unit</b>                  | 016 – Area of car-park and road as far as villa boundary fence on east side.   |
| <b>Designation/statutory protection</b> | Outside original SAM boundary  |
| <b>Overall significance</b>             | A<br>Archaeology A<br>Buildings (19th-century) C   |
| <b>Summary description</b>              | Top of lane leading up from main road, with tarmac and chipped surface. Lane opens out at top of site, and area is now bounded by reception building on the west side; by fencing of archaeological site on north side; by the edge of the woodland to the south; and by the lane on the east. |
| <b>Justification of significance</b>    | The lane was laid in the 19th century to provide access to the site, so is part of 19th-century design. Full extent of archaeology below road surface is unknown, but assumed to be high due to proximity to Roman villa.  |
| <b>Date of inspection</b>               | 12/03/07   |
| <b>Current use/treatment</b>            | Used as access road and car-park.  |



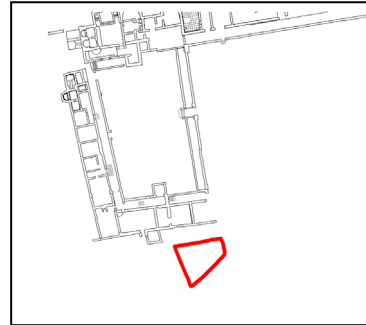
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

**Grassed area on opposite side of fence from upper south wing**

**Reference no:** 016.001

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Open space



### Brief description

Irregular grassed area with 2 very large mature Western Red Cedar trees.

### Events

1, 2, 98

### Significance

C (Part of 19th-century planting)

### Issues

Trees are very large, and already a third tree has been removed due to disease. They represent a potential threat to the site if they fall.

### Management actions

Remedial: None immediate

Short-term cyclical: Trees subject to regular inspection according to H&S requirements. Grass needs to be cut regularly.

Long-term: Trees will be removed as they are too large and a potential threat to the site. Grass can be removed and the area absorbed into the car-park.



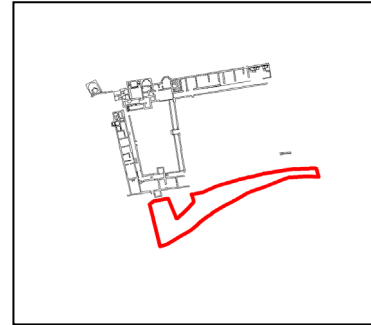
## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Rest of car-park area

Reference no: 016.002

NT SMR:

Type: Open space



### Brief description

Area of car-park, sloping to east. Tarmac/chipping surface. Contains no features apart from 2 large mature Western Red Cedar trees just outside the entrance gate to the house drive.

1 telegraph pole close to Western Red Cedars.

Telephone wires and other services run beneath road surface

### Events

1, 2, 46, 47, 53, 54, 98, 155

### Significance

C (part of 19th-century design, provides public access to site)

### Issues

Trees are very large, and they represent a potential threat to the site if they fall.

Surface is prone to erosion from rainwater run-off from west.

### Management actions

Remedial: Ensure holes in car-park surface are repaired.

Short-term cyclical: Ensure regular clearing of leaves and other debris. Surface will be inspected regularly and holes repaired. Surface will be replaced on a cycle agreed with Buildings Surveyor.

Long-term: Will be retained as open parking area, but with improved below-surface drainage.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Fencing along north boundary of unit

**Reference no:** 016.003

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Fence

#### Brief description

Run of fencing from reception building down to bottom of lower garden.

Upper part is of steel bar construction, coated/painted black. This runs as far as the east side of the house drive, and includes a gate to the house drive. To the east of this, the fence has been replaced in rail and split-post style as far as the end of the lower garden.

#### Events

#### Significance

D (arbitrary boundary imposed on Roman building remains; different styles look unappealing)

#### Issues

Not uniform, no link to 19th-century design or any recent planning.

#### Management actions

Remedial: Paint metal fence.

Short-term cyclical: Inspect fencing on a regular basis, professional survey every 5 years.

Long-term: Consider this fencing run with all of the site boundaries, ideally to arrive at a uniform style, or at least a less ad hoc arrangement.





## MANAGEMENT UNIT 017

**Area and reference no.** Modern reception building 017

**Photo**



**Designation/statutory protection** Outside current SAM boundary

**Overall significance** C  
Archaeology C  
Landscape N  
Buildings C  
Bio-diversity B

**Summary description** Modern building constructed in 1977/78, built in the style of a Cotswold barn. It reflects the scale and style of the 19th-century site shelters, with Cotswold stone cladding on the main façade, and wooden planking on the north and south gable ends. The building has its main axis north-south, with a central gable on the east side which forms the main entrance. It was refurbished in 2003, and has a Cotswold stone ramped and stepped access, leading to a small terrace with a glazed entrance.

Internally, the main space it is divided into three bays, with an annexe on the west side. Currently, the central bay is the vestibule, with reception desk. The north bay is given over to an audio-visual room with benched seats. The south bay is used as a shop. The annexe contains the public lavatories, and the shop stock-room.

**Justification of significance** An excavation prior to the construction of the building revealed no Roman structures, and suggested the area was a dump outside the main complex of the villa. The building's main significance is in its function as the focus for visitor activity, including reception, recruitment to the National Trust, visitor orientation and site interpretation, retail opportunities, and lavatories. The presence of the building has enabled the site to be sustained as a major visitor attraction.

There is also a nature conservation significance, as the roof of the building is a roosting site for bats.

The building itself has little architectural significance, and has little impact on the landscape, as it is not visible from beyond the site.

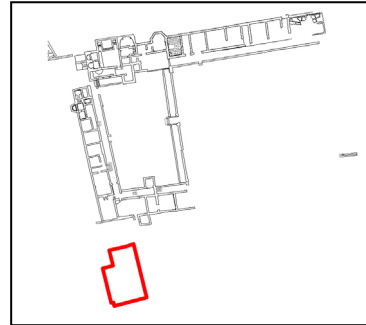
**Date of inspection** 12/03/2007

**Current use/treatment** Used as visitor reception building, providing a range of facilities to visitors.

## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Fabric of reception building

**Reference no:** 017.001  
**NT SMR:** 75540  
**Type:** Building (20th-century)



### Brief description

Substantial barn-like building, with main access north-south. Construction was in 1977/78, of a breeze-block core, Cotswold stone cladding on east and west façades, and base of north and south façades; Wooden plank cladding to upper parts of north and south facades (oak boards); roof is a steep double-pitched wooden-framed grey stone slate construction; An annexe on the west side has a double-pitched slate roof at a lower height, with a flat valley between the two roofs. Windows are set primarily along the west side of the main roof axis.

The east façade has a central gable with an east-west axis, and is glazed across its whole extent. This is accessed by a Cotswold stone entrance ramp and steps.

### Events

53, 54, 89, 98, 141, 155, 158

### Significance

C (the building has a value as the main focus of visitor facilities. It was the first building constructed on the site for over 100 years. It does not have much significance in its own right, but was designed to blend in with the 19th-century shelter buildings, and to follow the local vernacular style of agricultural buildings).

### Issues

No major issues at the moment, in the sense of the building being unsafe or failing. The 2003 alterations changed the entrance to provide better access, and the addition of a glazed entrance brought much-needed light into the interior.

### Management actions

Remedial: No immediate remedial requirements

Short-term cyclical: Building fabric needs professional survey every 5 years; regular inspection as part of site monitoring, and repair as necessary. The bat population will be regularly surveyed, on a cycle to be agreed with the Nature Conservation Advisor.

Long-term: If the building is to be retained as part of the visitor facilities, the building needs to be maintained as it is.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Central area of reception building interior

**Reference no:** 017.002

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (20th-century)

#### Brief description

Open area inside main entrance on east side of reception building. Contains large U-shaped reception desk, blown-up image of triclinium mosaic, and some artefacts, (mainly large stone fragments).

#### Events

53, 54, 89, 98, 141

#### Significance

C (the space has a value as the main focus of visitor access, where visitors are greeted, receive orientation, and access the whole site).

#### Issues

No major issues at the moment. The 2003 alterations changed the entrance to provide better access, and the addition of a glazed entrance brought much-needed light into the interior. The reception desk was built then to ensure a much clearer orientation.

#### Management actions

Remedial: No immediate remedial requirements

Short-term cyclical: Needs regular cleaning, and inspection as part of daily site monitoring. Redecoration on a 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Long-term decisions need to be taken as to the use of this area, but until a major change is planned, it will be maintained as is.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### South bay of reception building, currently fitted out as a shop

Reference no: 017.003

NT SMR:

Type: Part of building (20th-century)

#### Brief description

Open rectangular area of building interior, laid out as a shop. Access from reception area on north side, exit on south side, and shop counter with door to stockroom on west side. Walls fitted with shelves and several stands and gondolas on floor.

#### Events

53, 54, 89, 98, 141

#### Significance

C – the space has a value as part of the visitor facilities, and raises a substantial part of the visitor revenue.

#### Issues

No major issues at the moment. The 2003 alterations changed the shop to provide a more open environment, and a clear visitor route.

#### Management actions

Remedial: No immediate remedial requirements

Short-term cyclical: Needs regular cleaning, and inspection as part of daily site monitoring. Refitting on a 5 to 8-year cycle.

Long-term: Long-term decisions need to be taken as to the use of this area, but until a major change is planned, it will be maintained as is.





## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### North bay of reception building, currently fitted out as an audio-visual room

**Reference no:** 017.004

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (20th-century)

#### Brief description

Open rectangular area of building interior, laid out as an audio-visual room and access corridor. Corridor on east side runs through to visitor exit on north end of building. Access to audio-visual room from corridor. Room has a series of painted wooden box-benches laid facing screen at north end. Overhead projector and computer at south end of room.

#### Events

53, 54, 89, 98, 141

#### Significance

C – the space has a value as part of the visitor facilities, and provides a significance element of the site's interpretation.

#### Issues

No major issues at the moment. The 2003 alterations changed the area to a dedicated audio-visual room, while also providing direct access to the site.

#### Management actions

Remedial: No immediate remedial requirements

Short-term cyclical: Needs regular cleaning, and inspection as part of daily site monitoring. Redecoration on a 5-year cycle. Audio-visual display itself is now getting old, and will be considered for replacement.

Long-term: Long-term decisions need to be taken as to the use of this area, but until a major change is planned, it will be maintained as is.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

**Annexe to reception building, south end currently fitted out as a shop stockroom**

**Reference no:** 017.005

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Part of building (20th-century)

### **Brief description**

Rectangular space with wooden roof timbers visible. Laid out with storage shelves for shop stock. Safe and desk at north end. External door at south end, and access to shop on east side.

### **Events**

53, 54, 89, 98, 141

### **Significance**

C (the space has a value as part of the visitor facilities, supporting the retail operation. It is also the secure store for the site takings).

### **Issues**

No major issues at the moment, but is quite cramped space.

### **Management actions**

Remedial: No immediate remedial requirements

Short-term cyclical: Needs regular cleaning, and inspection as part of daily site monitoring. Refitting on a 5– to 8-year cycle.

Long-term: Long-term decisions need to be taken as to the use of this area, but until a major change is planned, it will be maintained as is.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Annexe to reception building, north end currently fitted out as lavatories

Reference no: 017.006

NT SMR:

Type: Part of building (20th-century)

#### Brief description

Area of building laid out as lavatories, with vestibule, male and female toilets, and adapted toilet for disabled users.

#### Events

53, 54, 89, 98, 141

#### Significance

C – the space has a value as part of the visitor facilities.

#### Issues

Area is small, and the fittings and arrangements are old. Difficult to manage if large group (e.g. school party) wants to use at same time. The water supply is an issue, and when water is low the toilets cannot be used.

#### Management actions

Remedial: Proper change to lowest water consumption fittings, re-decoration.

Short-term cyclical: Needs regular cleaning, and inspection as part of daily site monitoring. Redecoration on a 5-year cycle.

Long-term: Long-term decisions need to be taken as to the use of this area, but until a major change is planned, it will be maintained as is. The site needs lavatories, but decision needs to be taken as to whether this is the best place.



## MANAGEMENT UNIT 018

**Area and reference no.** Temporary buildings behind reception building 018

**Photo**



**Designation/statutory protection** Outside current SAM boundary

**Overall significance** D  
Buildings D

**Summary description** Three site-cabins and two wooden sheds, sited behind (to the west of) the visitor reception building, where the 19th-century stables stood. The cabins have windows on all sides, and are painted dark green.

**Justification of significance** The structures have been in place for a number of years, despite their temporary nature. They are not appropriate to the setting, and detract from the appearance of the site. Lying alongside a public footpath, they are clearly visible to the public.

**Date of inspection** 12/03/2007

**Current use/treatment** Used as site offices, staffroom, and storage.





## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Site cabins

**Reference no:** 018.001

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Buildings (20th-century)

### Brief description

Three rectangular site cabins, painted dark green. Raised on a low walled plinth, access is by stone steps. The two larger cabins are laid out internally as offices, the smaller is laid out with basic kitchen equipment and used as staff restroom.

### Events

### Significance

D – The cabins are inappropriate for the setting, and for their use.

### Issues

The cabins are unattractive, and provide poor facilities for essential site functions.

### Management actions

Remedial: Cabins have been recently repainted externally, need internal decoration.

Short-term cyclical: Cabins need surveying as part of 5-year cycle. Need to be regularly cleaned inside, and roofs need regular removal of leaf litter.

Long-term: The buildings will be removed, and the functions rehoused in a permanent structure, either elsewhere on the site or in a purpose-designed new build.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Sheds

**Reference no:** 018.002

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Buildings (20th-century)

### Brief description

Two wooden sheds, built of treated softwood with pitched felted roofs.

### Events

### Significance

N – The sheds are not particularly aesthetically pleasing, but are useful for storing tools and equipment.

### Issues

The sheds are visible to the passing public, and very utilitarian.

### Management actions

Remedial: Sheds could be stained to soften appearance.

Short-term cyclical: Sheds need surveying as part of 5-year cycle. Need to be regularly cleaned inside, and roofs need regular removal of leaf litter.

Long-term: consideration will be given to the siting of storage sheds, and the 'disguising' of them through design and external decoration.



## MANAGEMENT UNIT 019

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Area and reference no.</b>           | Collection of archaeological artefacts from the site.   |
| <b>Designation/statutory protection</b> | Emanating from scheduled monument, so subject to same designation.  |
| <b>Overall significance</b>             | A<br>Collections A  |
| <b>Summary description</b>              | Substantial collection of archaeological artefacts recovered from excavations at the site since 1864. Includes range of materials, from large stone architectural fragments, to pottery, iron nails, bronze coins, bone (human and animal) etc. |
| <b>Justification of significance</b>    | The collection contains a wealth of archaeological information relating to the interpretation of the site. It provides dating evidence, and evidence of the activities of people who lived at the villa site since the Middle Iron Age.         |
| <b>Date of inspection</b>               | 12/03/2007  |
| <b>Current use/treatment</b>            | Partly on display as part of visitor interpretation, and partly in storage.   |



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Museum collection

Reference no: 019.001

NT SMR:

Type: Artefact collection

### Brief description

Objects primarily recovered from the original excavation in 1864. Some are displayed in the Museum cases, others are stored in the cupboards below.

### Events

1, 3, 37, 38, 43, 64, 84, 138

### Significance

A (although lacking archaeological context, the artefacts represent the biggest range of material from the villa, and are an integral part of its dating and interpretive evidence).

### Issues

The material is displayed in a system inherited from the original display. Not all the objects are kept in ideal conservation conditions. The interpretation of the objects is poor. Not all of the material has been properly catalogued.

### Management actions

Remedial: Storage conditions need to be checked; some objects require remedial conservation.

Short-term cyclical: Material needs to be catalogued. All objects need to be surveyed by a qualified conservator.

Long-term: The collection will be drawn, photographed and published. A purpose-built storage facility with the appropriate environmental control, and effective curation, is required in the long-term.





## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Stored collection from recent excavations

**Reference no:** 019.002

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Artefact collection

### Brief description

Objects primarily recovered from excavations over the last 15 years, comprising all classes of find. In stable storage at Sherborne.

### Events

53, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 118, 119, 120, 121, 125, 126, 127, 130, 138

### Significance

A – mainly from good archaeological context, the artefacts represent the full range of material from the villa, and are an integral part of its dating and interpretive evidence.

### Issues

The material has not been catalogued.

### Management actions

Remedial: none

Short-term cyclical: Material needs to be catalogued. All objects need to be surveyed by a qualified conservator. Condition needs to be assessed on a regular cycle of inspection, to be agreed with a qualified conservator.

Long-term: The collection will be drawn, photographed and published. Objects of particular significance will be incorporated into the Museum displays, in the existing Museum, or housed in a newly-built display area.



## SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

### Stonework collection

**Reference no:** 019.003

**NT SMR:**

**Type:** Artefact collection

### Brief description

Collection of c. 600 stone architectural fragments, from excavations from 1864 onwards. Most in stable storage at Sherborne although a small number is distributed around the site.

### Events

1, 113

### Significance

A – mostly not from good archaeological context, this is the largest collection of architectural fragments to be recovered from a villa in the UK. They represent an opportunity to explore the external decoration of the original building, and to understand its structure in detail.

### Issues

Some is exposed to weathering. There has been no investigation of the collection, and there is no interpretation.

### Management actions

Remedial: none

Short-term cyclical: All objects need to be surveyed by a qualified conservator. Condition needs to be assessed on a regular cycle of inspection, to be agreed with a qualified conservator.

Long-term: The collection will be analysed and published. Objects of particular significance will be incorporated into the Museum displays, in the existing Museum, or housed in a newly-built display area.