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Settlements

Urban sites

Great Chesterford

TL 5043

The closest urban settlement to Bartlow is the 'Small Town' of Great Chesterford (VCH Essex 1963, 72-88; Burnham & Wachter 1990, 136-142; Dunnett 1975, 86-89; Kemble 2001, 134-135; Smith 1987, 164-165; Essex SMR 4915). Strategically located on the river Cam and a number of prehistoric routes, and on the border between the Trinovantes and the Catuvellauni (Branigan 1985, 29; Dunnett 1975, 45), Iron Age settlement had long been suspected and has, indeed, been identified (Crossan, Smoothy & Wallace 1990; Priddy 1982, 139; Priddy 1981, 51-2).

A military site is known to extend just to the north of the later town (cf. Rodwell 1972b¹). Geophysical investigations of the fort annexe have identified perimeter defences but no internal structures (Bennett 1998, 213; Bennett 1997, 226). The ditch on the north-eastern side of 1st century fort has also been investigated (Bennett 1999, 214; cf. Bennett 2000, 218; Eddy 1980, 42-3). The size of the fort is now known to be ca. 9.9 ha (Wickenden 1996, 77; Smith 1987, 164; cf. Burnham & Wachter 1990, 138 on the debate of whether this military installation was a vexillation fortress or a smaller fort).

Occupation evidence from the developing town (consisting mainly of timber buildings and a large number of pits and wells) was explored by Neville (1847, 1848, 1855, 1856, 1860) and subsequently (cf. Brooks & Wallis 1991; Draper 1986; Miller 1988; Bennett 1997, 219; Bennett 2002, 398; Bennett 2004, 238; Gilman 1992, 105-6; Miller 1984-5, 143; Priddy 1987, 106; Couchman 1978, 244; Burnham et al. 1995, 359; Frere et al. 1992, 290).

Cemeteries, many of which were explored by Neville, are known mainly to the north and west of the town (Burnham & Wachter 1990, 140; cf. Priddy 1987, 106) and a major temple complex has been explored 1.6 km to its east (Miller 1995²).

Great Chesterford was enclosed by a mid 4th century masonry wall (Burnham & Wachter 1990, 141; Gadd 2001; Priddy 1981, 51-2; Frere 1991, 262). Going (1996, 104) discusses the possibility of two late Roman walls. Bassett (1989, 24-26, fig. 1.12; cf. Going 1996, 101) has attempted to define the *territorium* surrounding Great Chesterford (see also Rodwell 1975a).

The site appears to have continued to be occupied continuously into the Anglo-Saxon period and Bassett (1989, 25) suggests that the cemeteries show a peaceful fusion of the town's latest Roman population and a group of Germanic newcomers (cf. Evison 1994).

¹ more recently: Burnham et al. 1997, 434; Keppie et al. 1998, 408; Keppie et al. 1999, 335; Keppie et al. 2001, 363.

² Frere et al. 1989, 303, Frere et al. 1988, 459 and Goodburn et al. 1979, 309-10 report on ongoing excavations on temple; so does Gilman 1989, 162 and Priddy 1988, 264-5; Priddy 1986, 160; Priddy 1984-5, 127-8; Eddy 1979, 103-4.

Cambridge

TL 44 59

Cambridge would have been another important urban centre close to Bartlow and its development is remarkably similar to that of Great Chesterford. The (rescue) excavations of the 1950s – 1980s have only recently been summarised (Browne 1974; Burnham & Wachter 1990, 246-249; Smith 1987, 168-9; Taylor 2000, 14; now: Alexander & Pullinger 1999³).

Evidence for Iron Age settlement is followed by AD 70 with a fort, which in turn is replaced by a small town in the early 2nd century. Of particular interest is the ritual activity on Castle Hill, which includes shafts containing infant and dog burials. The town is surrounded by a wall in the mid 4th century (cf. Frere et al. 1989, 293). Cemeteries are known to the south-west (Burnham & Wachter 1990, 249) and more recently a late Roman inhumation cemetery at Jesus Lane has been published (Alexander, Dodwell, Evans 2004).

Saffron Walden

TL 54 38

Like Wixoe below, this is a more difficult site to assess. While the market town of Saffron Walden is now best known for its medieval structures, there is evidence for Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon occupation (Bassett 1982; VCH Essex 1963, 195-6). The site at Grimsditch Wood (TL 547 406) has long been interpreted as a possible Iron Age hill-fort but a survey for the RCHME identified the earthworks as a monument associated with medieval/post-medieval woodland management (Gilman 1989, 165). Iron Age occupation is attested at the Elm Grove and Common Hill sites (Bassett 1982, 5) and more recently, at Friends School (Ecclestone 1994). Antiquarian excavations on the Gibson's Way site (Bassett 1982, 5; Kemble 2001, 154) unearthed not just Anglo-Saxon but also a significant number of Romano-British burials, although many were not recognised as such at the time. Romano-British cremations have also been found within and to the North of the town (Bassett 1982, 6). There is some debate as to whether the site had a military origin, with Bassett (1982, 5-6) suggesting that a V-shaped ditch identified by Gibson's 1876 excavations may relate to a conquest period fort; there are also some military finds, namely a Hod Hill brooch, a strap end and a catapult. Such an interpretation is disputed by Eddy (1995) but will require new excavated evidence to be decided.

The exact location of the core of the Romano-British settlement associated with the burials is not known, but it is assumed to be to the west of the medieval town, perhaps near Audley Park (Bassett 1982, 9; cf. Fell & Humphrey 2001; Bennett 2000, 220). Bassett (1982, 9) classifies it as a village or large rural settlement rather than a Small Town.

Wixoe

TL 70 43

This is another difficult site to assess. The evidence for settlement on the north side of the river Stour largely comes from surface finds, metal-detecting and aerial

³ See recent Proc CAS for lists of smaller investigations; also: Frere et al. 1984, 296; Goodburn et al. 1976, 340-1

photographs (Plouviez 1995, 79, fig. 7.6 and Rodwell 1975b, fig. 2; VCH Suffolk I (1911), 320; Owles 1977, 77; Walford 1803, 71; Smith 1987, 167; Suffolk SMR WIX 001, 003, 005-9, 011, 013). The site is located at a river crossing and on the major road from Cambridge and is argued by Plouviez (1995; see also Moore, Plouviez & West 1988) to be a small town. Interpretation as a market centre may be supported by the large number of coins known from the site (Plouviez 1995, 74; cf. VCH Suffolk I (1911), 320). The Wixoe coin profile is heavily biased towards the 3rd century; activity on the site is, however, attested from the 1st century onwards. This is born out by recent metal-detected finds (Martin et al 2002, 212) which included coins of 1st-4th century date, a gold necklace link and a bronze finger ring as well as a Roman brooch (Martin et al 1986, 144-145). A bronze figurine of a frog or toad is also known (Drury & Wickenden 1982, 241).

Evidence for burial at Wixoe is sparse, but there is a late 1st-early 2nd century cremation burial which was found on the edge of Anglian Water Pumping station and contained a large grey ware jar with a samian bowl as a lid, and a small carinated cup (Martin et al 1991, 262-263, fig. 45; Frere 1991, 260). An inhumation cemetery is known on the other side of the river (see Birdbrook entry: Walford 1803, 68-69). Also on the opposite of the river is an earthwork enclosure (see Bumpstead Steeple below), which has been interpreted as a possible military fort (Walford 1803, 70-1; Fox 1923, 178-9).

Villas

It can difficult to distinguish between villas and other rural settlement, especially given that relatively few of the sites in our study area have been excavated. Here, excavated masonry structures and sites with finds of tile, *tesserae* and wall plaster have been grouped as 'villas' while all other settlement evidence has been grouped under 'other rural settlement'.

Bartlow

TL 58 44

Cambridge SMR 06164

A small (48x43 ft) building was excavated in 1852 (by R. C. Neville) and roof tiles, parts of a hypocaust, a lead pipe linking the tile furnace to the baths or cisterns; pottery and a coin hoard were found. Richard Neville was a prominent and active local antiquarian, who had a long-standing interest in Bartlow, having been present in 1835 at the opening of the largest of the barrows (Neville 1847a, 31). He had been given permission by the Viscount Maynard to trench in the area of the Bartlow Hills but only found 'the bones of horses, fragments of pottery and a fine third brass coin of Urbs Roma (Neville 1847a, 30-33).

Neville (1853, 17-21) published a very brief account of his villa excavation, but while the Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology in Cambridge⁴ does preserve many of his notebooks and drawings on other sites in the vicinity, no record of his excavation of the Bartlow villa survives today.

⁴ A notebook is referred to in the NMR entry for the Bartlow villa but a search on 5.7.2006 did not find it; note that museum does hold some of the finds. Thanks to Wendy Brown, who facilitated access to the paper archive.

The villa was enclosed by very substantial ditches which have been described as an example of 'domestic fortification'. The same site is listed twice by Scott (1993, 32-33, 60); once under Essex (at TL 5845 (SMR 4750) and once under Cambridgeshire (CA 18; cf. Rodwell 1978, 31; No 41). This villa is also mentioned by Taylor (1998, 19) who describes it as 20m wide, with walls of flint and chalk, and decorated with painted plaster. She notes the hypocaust and a well of more than 10m depth, down which much building material had been thrown and which had an infant burial in its top fill. Coin moulds have been found nearby (cf. RCHM Essex 5 & 9, xxi-xxiv; VCH Essex 1963, 39).

Parts of the same building were disturbed during the cutting of the railway line when workmen found foundations ca. 100 yards east of hills (Brocklebank 1913, 254); among the finds were a coin of Tacitus, a small bronze bell and a flint axe. Brocklebank (1913, 254) records that "suggestive traces of buildings remain in an obviously untouched condition in the park of Bartlow House, just beside the railway".

The field in which the villa was found is named as 'Church Field' in 1852 (cf. Fox 1923, 185) and Fox (1923, 189) suggests that "the persistence of tradition or the unrecorded discovery of foundations accounts for many curious names locally attached to Roman sites;..... "Church Field" or "Sunken Church Field" are the sites of Roman houses at Ickleton, Bartlow and Hadstock (and Great Abington). These names probably date from pre-conquest times when churches only were built of stone, and it was assumed that such foundations were ecclesiastic in character".

A geophysical survey carried out in September/October 2006 has identified linear and rectangular features within Bartlow Park, and several large rectangular enclosures to its south and north, which may relate to the villa (Eckardt 2006). Excavation in 2007 failed to identify the villa, but dated the earthwork to the late Roman period (Eckardt & Clarke 2007).

Ashdon, Great Copt Hill, Bowers Farm

TL 57 43

Essex SMR 4760

Scott 1993, 60, ES 4; Rodwell 1978, 31, No 40; VCH Essex 1963, 44;

Bath house of probable villa complex on Great Copt Hill, Great Bowser's Farm which was excavated by R. C. Neville in 1852; the site is still marked by a spread of rubble (TL 578435).

Robbed foundation of a building measuring 17 x 52 feet probably represent the stone-built bath house of a largely timber-built villa (Fox 1923, 186). The excavation found painted plaster, floors, a furnace and a hypocaust, but the plan possibly combines several phases.

Couchman (1979, 51) also lists a possible tile kiln at TL 565 427 (ECC AR No: 54.78; Essex SMR 4843). This location is just south of Bowser's Farm, and it is unclear whether this is part of this villa, or perhaps even a confusion of SMR records

Ashdon Money Field

TL 589 402

Fieldwalking on land to the south of the modern village produced a collection of mainly Roman pottery and tile. The bulk of the pottery falls into a C3-C4 range and included Nene Valley colour coat, Hadham wares and Oxfordshire mortaria. Two of the metal finds included an extremely worn coin, probably a barbarous radiate and a 'Colchester' type brooch (Essex SMR 9916-7; Burnham et al. 1993, 302; same info in: Bennett 1992, 91).

Gilman & Bennett 1991, 140-1: a watching brief on the line of a pipeline from Hadstock to Linton (focusing on section from Ashdon to Hadstock) showed no Roman finds, which, given the abundance of Roman material in this general area might indicate that the land was pasture or woodland

Arbury, Cambridge

TL 45 61

Scott 1993, 32 (CA 9-10) & Arbury Road (CA 34)

Arkesden

TL 46 34

Tesserae and finds: Scott 1993, 60 ES 3; Essex SMR 3938

Couchman (1976, 156) provides the more specific location of Chardwell Farm (TL 466 347) and lists the finds indicating a villa as pottery, tesserae, tile, stone, flint, and other building rubble.

Babraham

TL 5055 5325 **Copley Hill**

This is the location of a villa with courtyard and associated enclosures (Wilkes & Elrington 1978, 46; Scott 1993, 32, CA 11; Taylor 1998, 14); Roman pottery and tile are also known (Cambridge SMR 06244)

TL 5092 5081 **Babraham Institute**

An evaluation identified Late Roman walls, flue tiles and a possible corndrying oven as well as pits (Cambridge SMR 16827). Further finds of flue tiles and other high status settlement evidence were made at Babraham Institute in 2005 (Swaysland 2005).

TL 49 51 **Babraham Common**

Stone and clunch foundations seen after ploughing (Scott 1993, 32, CA 12). Scatter of pottery and other finds in the area (Cambridge SMR 04325, 04328, 04764, 06342A). Also a set of iron slave shackles (Cambridge SMR 15667).

Bottisham

TL 58 58

Buildings and enclosures: Scott 1993, 33; CA 22-25

TL 557 605

Villa complex and possible temple

2 concentric square or rectangular timber frame structures, adjacent to substantial masonry building: Taylor & Evans 1992, 158; Scott 1993, 33; CA 22-25

TL 5461 6092

High status settlement/villa, late Roman 200-450?: Dickens et al. 2004, 179; also Proc CAS XCVII (2003), 215

Taylor 1985 records metal-detected finds from 5 sites, including Bottisham

Castle Camps

TL 623 428

Taylor (1998, 23) records a major site, perhaps a villa with a small temple, which has been found near the Castle. There is a wide range of finds, including pottery of mainly 3rd-4th century date and a coin of Theodosius (Cambridge SMR 07361). Geophysical prospection has identified the foundations of a substantial building (Charge 1996).

There is also a fragment of a lead coffin or tank from TL 62354307 (Charge 1996, 95: further examples are known from Great Wilbraham and Burwell; see Watts 1995).

Metal-detecting yielded many coins (mainly later Roman date), brooches, lead weights, one bust of a goddess and a leaping frog (Cambridge SMR 11505, 11520, 14725-6, 14728, 17026).

Further metal detecting near TL 61794 43209 yielded 72 coins of 1st-4th century date, one Iron Age gold stater and brooches and fittings (Cambridge SMR 15967, 17036, 17048).

Castle Hedingham

TL 786 347

Rodwell 1976, 245: surface finds of pottery and tile may indicate location of a villa; during the construction of a pipeline a Roman ditch and pits, as well as pottery were found at TL 7934: Bennet 2001, 253; Essex SMR 45360, 6888.

Cherry Hinton

TL 48 55 War Ditches

Scott 1993, 35, CA 53: Roman aisled building, part of villa estate

See also: Liversidge 1977, 25; White 1963-4 a & b.

Edmundsoles, Haslingfield

TL 432 539

Winged corridor villa on N bank of Granta and circular building (Goodburn 1978, 447; Scott 1993, 36, CA 64; Miller 1981). There is also an extensive Iron Age settlement at Trumpington (Taylor 1997, 65-68 & Davidson & Curtis 1974).

A cremation burial is known from this site (see burial entry below).

Finchingfield

TL 66 33 and TL 69 32

2 villas/buildings: Scott 1993, 62 ES 27-28

Rodwell, 1978, 31, Nos 34 and 35

Essex SMR 1493

Fulbourn

TL 520560 Manor Estate

Possible Roman villa site: Lewis 2002, 144

RB settlement at Fulbourn Hospital (Taylor 1998, 34)

See settlement and burial evidence below

Girton

TL 42 60

NW of Cambridge

Remains of villa: Scott 1993, 37, CA 78

Cropmarks: Croft et al 1977

Taylor 1997, 53

Cemetery (see below)

Grantchester

TL 43 51-3

CA 85-87, Scott 1993, 38

Stone and timber buildings, Doric columns

Great Abington

TL 514 462 Abington Park Farm

Roman coins found in a field called Sunken Church Field, a name that may indicate a local tradition of a 'buried' masonry buildings. Aerial photographs do show cropmarks of possible enclosures but finds appear to be mainly pottery and coins rather than building material (Taylor 1998, 11; Scott 1993, 38, CA 88; Cambridge SMR 00193, 00312A, 06191)

Possible temple opposite this site at Hinxton (see below).

Great Sampford

TL 640 363

IA and RB field systems, up to 4th C, villa suspected from MD finds and occurrence of tile: Garwood 1998

Subsequent magnetometer survey of same site reported by Bennett 1999, 230

Neale 2000 = report on geophysics, field walking and metal-detecting identified concentrations of tile but no clear building outline established

Kemble 2001, 136

Bronze snake bracelet in Braybrooke collection: VCH Essex 1963, 177

Essex SMR 18042

Great Shelford

TL 44 52

Scott 1993, 38 CA 89

Roman building

Rankov et al. 1982, 363-5: at TL 435524 cropmarks on flood plain of river Cam; ditches, gravel extraction pits; 1stBC -4th C AD

Also: Grew et al. 1981, 340-341

Taylor 1997, 57-9: Iron Age and RB settlement

Great Wilbraham

TL 55 57

A substantial building is known from cropmarks and finds (Scott 1993, 38 CA 91-93 Fox 1923, 187; Taylor 1998, 101). This was truncated by a trench for a water pipe line which cut through two rooms (one with very substantial foundations); finds include an altar and column base and much iron work (Frere 1991, 256; Taylor 1990, 93). In the same location part of a lead vat decorated with chevrons and a circle, similar to one from Burwell (Guy 1978) and Castle Camps (see above) was found on a cobbled floor (Grew et al. 1981, 341; see also Watts 1995).

This important villa is close to the possible temple site at Mutlow Hill (Great Wilbraham/Fulbourn) at TL 547 544; this is a circular structure next to a Bronze Age barrow (see below).

Hadstock

TL 57 46

Following boundary changes, a substantial villa in this location (VCH Essex 1963, 20, 135-136; Essex SMR 4747; Scott 1993, 63, ES 35; Rodwell 1978, 32, No 42; Kemble 2001, 137; Fox 1923, 186) is now listed under Linton (cf. Frere 1992, 257; Taylor 1998, 55).

Harston

TL 44 50

Scott 1993, 39, CA 97

Foundations of a large building, possible potter's workshop (see kiln entry below) – see Goodburn 1978, 445-448

Harston Manor Farm

TL 418 498

Malim 1993; also Frere 1992, 286: field system and occupation

Haverhill

TL 68 44

A villa site is indicated by finds of painted wall plaster, tesserae, coins and pottery made by the Haverhill & District Archaeological group at Coupals Road; the pottery dates from the Iron Age to the 4th century, with an apparent gap in the 1st century (Scott 1993, 174, SU 12; Suffolk SMR HVH 008; Owles 1975, 324). Iron Age occupation is recorded at TL 68 45 (Martin et al. 2003, 359).

Also cemetery known near Haverhill Castle (see below) and general Iron Age to Romano-British settlement evidence from Haverhill (see below)

Hempstead

TL 64 39

Scott 1993, 63, ES 43

Rodwell 1978, 32, No 39

Surface indications obtained by Rodwell

Essex SMR 1548

Hildersham

TL 5447 4887 Dovehouse Meadow

Roman foundations, coins and pottery indicate the possible location of a villa (Scott 1993, 39, CA 99; Taylor 1998, 37; Cambridge SMR 06126)

Horseheath

TL 6093 4783

The nature of the settlement at Horseheath is uncertain (cf. Cambridge SMR 07373, 07328). Parsons (1928) excavated a field (Hanging Field) located between Horseheath and Streetley End bordering the Roman road by digging a series of test pits. A large area of pebble flooring as well as coins and other finds of mainly 2nd–4th century date were uncovered. This may be part of a villa or a larger roadside settlement (classes as rural settlement for this project); the latter is suggested by Dunnett (1975, 89) whose maps also show Horseheath as a Small Town (cf. also Taylor 1998, 47-48; Smith 1987, 167). There is certainly evidence for more widespread Romano-British occupation, with more pebble paving and finds from the centre of the village (Taylor 1998, 47) and a hoard of silver coins from Money Lane (Limbery's Farm) found in 1854 (Parsons 1928, 103). The course of the road was confirmed by Walker (1909, 161-163; cf. Dewhurst 1963-4, 52).

Ickleton

TL 496 432

Winged corridor villa in Church Field first excavated by Neville with an associated aisled hall/barn; the main house is thought to postdate AD 117 (Scott 1993, 39, CA 102; Fox 1923, 183-4; Rodwell 1978, 32, No 43; Kemble 2001, 140; Cambridge SMR 04153). A coin of Constans was also found in this location (Cambridge SMR 04117). In addition to the large known villa there may be another large building to the North

(Taylor 1997, 73). A possible fish pond situated at the spring head ca. 200m to the E of the villa (at TL 4980 4314) was investigated in the 1930s (Cambridge SMR 08162).

Metal-detecting at TL 489 443 yielded 1st-4th century coins and brooches (Cambridge SMR 13036).

For possible barrow see below.

Kedington

TL 70 45

Pottery, tile, wall foundations and occupation deposits may indicate the location of a villa (Scott 1993, 174 SU 16-17; Suffolk SMR KDG 007). Field survey by the Haverhill & District Archaeological group identified pottery of Iron Age to 4th century date, with an apparent gap in the 1st century (Suffolk SMR KDG 004, 011). Roman foundations and a hypocaust are said to have existed below the church of St Peter & St Paul (TL 7051 4702: Suffolk SMR KDG 003) and ditches and finds are known at TL 7021 4692 (Suffolk SMR KDG 019; see also: Martin et al 1983, 230; Owles 1975, 326).

Lidgate

TL 7312 5703

A winged corridor villa with a large outbuilding or barn is set within an enclosure (Scott 1993, 174 – SU 18; Suffolk SMR LDG 001). Coins and other finds have been identified through metal-detecting nearby (Suffolk SMR LDG 007, 008).

Linton

TL 571 462

This is the site of a substantial corridor villa with a bath house projecting at the NE end; the bathhouse appears to have been remodelled at least once. The site was excavated by Neville between 1846 and 1850, and contained mosaics, wall plaster and a hypocaust (Scott 1993, 39-40, CA 107, also 105; Taylor 1990, 93-4; Cambridge SMR 09841; Neville 1851, 1857). The villa was brick built, with the exception of one corner where flint, chalk and clunch was used.

More recently, excavation in advance of a water pipeline revealed a range of buildings with flint-rubble foundations, associated with ditches and metalled surfaces. There was also a length of collapsed wall; the site lies ca 50m from the villa excavated by Neville. Pottery from 2nd to 4th C was found, as were Iron Age grain storage pits (Ette & Hinds 1993; Frere 1991, 257).

Pottery concentrations were observed during field walking of the river gravel terrace at TL 574 463 and nearby in medieval features (Cambridge SMR 06166; also 06111a, 06197). Metal-detecting yielded a range of objects of mainly 2nd-3rd century date (Cambridge SMR 09841, 11492).

All the above relate to the large villa complex (only a small part of which was explored by Neville) formerly listed under Hadstock (see above).

The villa had associated burials (see below).

Settlement evidence at Linton Village College (see below) may be associated with this villa.

TL 554 472 Little Linton Farm

More finds of building material (including painted wall plaster), pits and ditches and cropmarks indicate a possible substantial Roman building (Scott 1993, 39, CA 106, 108; Cambridge SMR 10171; 10186C, 10705B). This is the location of a site originally identified as a possible burial site (Cambridge SMR 06084B; Palmer 1924-5, 85)

See barrow entry below

Lode

TL 54 63

Scott 1993, 40

Finds of building material, pottery pewter

Milton

TL 464 624 Milton, Landfill Pit

Taylor et al 1994, 169: IA settlement, enclosures, funerary enclosure; then Roman villa which disregards earlier boundaries; Taylor 1998, 64

See burials & barrow below

Pampisford

TL 4953 4775

Building foundations and finds indicate the location of a villa (Scott 1993, 41 CA 123; Taylor 1998, 70; Cambridge SMR 04169, 06189); more recently Roman field systems and a riverside driveway have been identified (Taylor et al 1994, 174-5). There is also a small cremation cemetery (see below).

Radwinter

TL 607375

Watching brief records evidence for villa or farm: Havis 2001; Charge 1996, 61

There are also stray finds and evidence for Roman roads (cf. Essex SMR 19095)

Reach

TL 57 65

Scott 1993, 41; cf. Wilson et al. 1974, pl. xxvi

IA and Roman settlement, with possible villa

Ridgewell

TL 73 40

Scott 1993, 65, ES 69; Fox 1923, 186
Colonnaded villa from 1st c onwards, partial plan
Rodwell (1978), 31, No 38
Walker 1909, 162
Walford 1803, 62-68, pl. XII
Dunnett 1975, 99, fig. 27; Essex SMR 6975

Shudy Camps

TL 6405 4470 Nosterfield End

Fieldwalking and survey by the Haverhill & District Archaeology Group all point to the location of a substantial villa at Nosterfield End (Lewis et al. 2001, 145; HDAG 1999; HDAG 2000, 84-92; Cambridge SMR 17071, 17061). Scatters of roof and hypocaust tiles, tesserae and pottery with a chronological focus of AD 250-300 were found. Also large amounts of amphorae. See below for burial evidence.

Stapleford

TL 49 51

Possible villa site, with a 19th century account (Neville 1854) of a hypocaust and surface finds of building material and pottery; also rectangular enclosures and an aisled building (Scott 1993, 42-43, CA 152-3; Fox 1923, 185; Taylor 1998, 81; SMR Cambridge 04326, 0463a). Among the finds was a gold fingering with an intaglio in sardonyx (Cambridge SMR 04762; Neville 1854, 212).

Swaffham Bulbeck

TL 55 61

Scott 1993, 43, CA 158-9; Grew et al. 1980, 375

TL 5551 6256 Downing Court

Roman pits cut into earlier field boundaries; tegulae and box flue tiles, suggesting villa in vicinity: Fitzpatrick 2005, 429; Poppy 2005, 222-223

A nearby quarry almost certainly belongs to this villa.

Swaffham Prior

TL 572 651

A villa of winged corridor type was excavated in 1892, and tessellated pavements and a hypocaust were found (Scott 1993, 43, CA 160; Fox 1923, 184; Cambridge SMR 06809). This is linked to the temple by a substantial trackway.

See entry for possible temple, and other rural sites, below.

Thaxted

TL 614330

Surface indications of villa

Scott 1993, 66, ES 68

Rodwell 1978, 32, No 45

VCH Essex 1963, 187

Kemble 2001, 157

Gilman & Bennet 1991, 145: aerial survey identified an enclosure at Thaxted, possibly Iron Age

Gilman 1993, 198: survey at Goddards Farm at Thaxted did not find evidence for RB settlement but pottery and tile have long been identified from the area; see also:

Ecclestone & Medlycott 1993

Stray find of lamp: Wallace et al 1992

Essex SMR 1472 and 1478

Teversham

TL 499 570 Hinton Fields

Substantial villa with mosaics, with occupation dating mainly to the 2nd-4th century (Scott 1993, 43, CA 161; Frere et al. 1989, 296; Frere et al. 1988, 450; Rankov et al. 1982, 366; Cambridge SMR 05099, 05100).

Wendens Ambo

TL 507 360

This is the site of an Iron Age settlement and of a substantial villa. The villa was excavated by Neville in 1853, who identified projected wings, a corridor and a central apsidal room (VCH Essex 1963, 199, pl. XXIX B; Scott 1993, 66 ES 75, with more references; Rodwell 1978, 32, No 44; Kemble 2001, 160; Essex SMR 169). From 1971-1974 the area to the east of the villa was examined in advance of road building (Hodder 1982; Wilson et al. 1975, 265; Wilson et al. 1974), 444; Hassall et al. 1972, 335).

The excavations of the 1970s identified four main Roman phases: the earliest is characterised by droeways and ditches and it is only in the early 2nd century (R2) that a barn is constructed. This is replaced by a building consisting of paired rectangles with substantial foundations, which is interpreted as a grain store; in this phase (R3 = late 2nd –early 3rd) there is also a corn-drying oven. In the later 3rd to 4th century, one of the rectangular buildings is converted into a bath house. A small investigation of the eastern wing of Neville's villa identified corresponding phases, with the villa constructed in R2 and developed in R3. The report is important as in contrast to the antiquarian explorations of many Essex/Cambridgeshire sites, it offers information on the wider settlement context (field systems, evidence for garden plots, farm buildings) and on the environment and economy of the site (link to villa section above).

More recently, enclosing ditches (Esmonde Cleary 1994, 279) and other features have been identified and surveyed (Gilman 1994, 243-5).

West Wickham

TL 61 50

Field survey identified a villa in 1991 (building material, including hypocaust tiles and tesserae: Scott 1993, 44, CA177); 2nd and 3rd century pottery was also recovered

(Cambridge SMR 05469, 05793). To NW of villa a kiln site, with wasters of 2nd C greywares, was found (Frere 1992, 286; Taylor 1998, 97). The HDAG field survey included metal-detecting, which yielded significant numbers of (mainly late) coins, brooches and a nail-cleaner (Cambridge SMR 10553, 10989, 10990-1, 10994, 16967, 17058) and fieldwalking, which yielded pottery (Cambridge SMR 10996). . There are also some stray finds from the wider area.

Charge, B. 1995. Field Survey of sites at Yen Hall, West Wickham, Cambridgeshire, *Journal of the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group*, 6, Part 1.

Whittlesford

TL 45 46

Scott 1993, 44-45, CA 179-184: enclosure and building debris, on Chronicle Hills
Cf. Taylor & Arbon 2007

Temples

Bottisham

TL 557 605

Villa complex (see above) and possible temple

2 concentric square or rectangular timber frame structures, adjacent to substantial masonry building: Taylor & Evans 1992, 158; Scott 1993, 33; CA 22-25

Castle Camps

TL 62 42

A temple may have been associated with the villa known at this site, but this is suggested on the basis of finds rather than structures.

Great Chesterford

TL 514 436

A major temple complex is located 1.6 km to the east of the town, on the lower slope of a hill. The central square temple was explored by Neville, with more recent excavations identifying an enclosing wall and ditch, as well as another major building and a nearby secondary site (Miller 1995; cf. Frere et al. 1989, 303, Frere et al. 1988, 459 and Goodburn et al. 1979, 309-10 which report on ongoing excavations on temple; so does Gilman 1989, 162 and Priddy 1988, 264-5; Priddy 1986, 160; Priddy 1984-5, 127-8; Eddy 1979, 103-4).

Great Wilbraham

TL 547 544 Mutlow Hill

A circular structure at Mutlow Hill containing 1st-4th century brooches, coins and bracelets has been interpreted as a temple, a view supported by a 'belt' of further objects deposited around it, which also appear to be votive in character (Cambridge SMR 06320b; Taylor 1998, 34; Neville 1852; Fox 1923, 35). The site is located on a Bronze Age barrow, and may have been of ritual significance in the Iron Age; it continued in use as a meeting place in the Medieval period (Reaney 1943, 138; Cambridge SMR 06320c). It is located close to a substantial villa at Great Wilbraham, where excavation uncovered an altar and column base (see above).

Hinxton

TL 511 464 Hinxton Stump Cross

Next to the Roman road and opposite Great Abington (see villa above) was a possible **temple**. The evidence for this consists of stone foundations, a concrete floor and tiled roof, and a range of artefacts but little occupation debris (Taylor 1998, 40, with reference to unit reports; Cambridge SMR 11510).

Swaffham Prior

TL 580 643 Gallows Hill

The site is located on a prominent chalk hill, in the lee of the post-Roman Devils Dyke, and to the south five prehistoric ring-ditches and to the north an Iron Age settlement are known. Aerial photographs identified a series of substantial enclosures and structures, which were explored through excavation (Cambridge SMR 11054; Bray & Malim 1998; Taylor & Evans 1993, 166; Lewis 2002, 146). The site lies at the boundary between the Iceni and Catuvellauni and may have acted as a ritual centre already in the Iron Age. In the Roman period, a large enclosure containing several smaller interlinking enclosures was constructed. A temple building and another structure interpreted as a possible mausoleum were found. As Anglo-Saxon burials were found on this site, it is perhaps more likely that the second structure is associated with the temple and was re-used for burial at a later date. Roman activity appears to be concentrated in the 1st-2nd century; the temple is linked to the nearby winged corridor villa (link) by a substantial (6m wide) trackway.

Tile kilns

Ashdon

There appear to be two possible tile kilns in the parish of Ashdon. The one excavated by Neville (1853, 21-24) is thought to be located at TL 588 388 (McWhirr 1979, 123; McWhirr & Viner 1978, 372; VCH Essex 1963, 45; Rodwell 1982, 73; Couchman 1979, 51). Neville (1853, 21) describes its location as Oak Field, 2.5 miles east of Saffron Walden, just within the boundary of parish of Ashdon (cf. Essex SMR 158). However, a sketch in one of his notebooks (Cambridge Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology, GO2/3/6) shows the location of the kiln site to the SW of Ashdon village, N of St Ayotts and NE of Painters Farm, that is slightly to the NW of this grid reference.

Whatever the precise location of this kiln, it was clearly a very substantial structure, with an internal size of 3.5x2.6m (McWhirr 1979, 104, 123-126, fig. 6.8⁵). On the basis of the design of the cross flues, this kiln belongs to McWhirr's Group 3, the most common Romano-British tile kiln type. While Constantinian coins were found, their context and therefore the date of the kiln are not known.

Couchman (1979, 51) also lists a possible tile kiln at TL 565 427 (ECC AR No: 54.78; Essex SMR 4843). This location is just south of Bowser's Farm, and it is unclear whether this is part of the villa known there (see above), or perhaps even a confusion of SMR records.

Pottery kilns

Cambridge, Jesus Lane

TL 452 588

Swan (1984, 134, and 231 in Appendix) lists a probable kiln site on the basis of the presence of wasters, probably of 3rd-4th century date.

Cambridge, Arbury Road Estate

TL 452 608

Possible kiln (Swan 1984, 134, and 231 in Gazetteer)

Cambridge, Cherry Hinton, War Ditches

TL 483 555

This is the site of a villa (Scott 1993, 35, CA 53; Liversidge 1977, 25; White 1963-4 a & b) but a kiln is also known (Swan 1984, 134, and 230 in Gazetteer). The pottery produced here is thought to date to the late Neronian to early Flavian period, and Evans (1990) postulates continental (Northern France), but not military influences on the finewares which he interprets as status goods with a limited distribution within a 50km radius of the kiln.

Greenhouse Farm, eastern outskirts of Cambridge

TL 490 595

This pottery production site comprises eleven kilns and lies 4.5 km east of Cambridge, in an area of Iron Age activity (Gibson & Lucas 2002). The kilns produced both Iron Age tradition coarsewares and forms in the 'Gallo-Belgic' tradition, all of pre-Flavian date

⁵ Note that the plan in McWhirr is based on original drawing in archive not on published plan, from which it varies in some of the measurements

Duxford Hinxton Road

TL 4810 4585

Possible RB kiln on site of IA ritual features, also some burials: Proc CAS XCII, 217-218

Taylor (1998, 34) refers to kilns at **Fulbourn** but says there is no evidence for their actual use

Harston Obelisk kilns,

TL 445 508

Suggested villa site (see above), with excavation revealing ditches, kilns, and a large building: Goodburn 1978, 447;

On the kilns specifically: Swan 1984, 134, Gazetteer p. 232-3; Pullinger & Young 1981.

Milton

TL 6355 4909 **Penfold Farm** (just N of Cambridge)

Frend 1998; Swan 1984, 134, Gazetteer 237; Burnham et al. 1997, 429; Burnham et al. 1993, 297

Taylor 1998, 63

Milton/Waterbeach, Cambridge Rowing Lake at TL 493 649 pottery kiln (Denham et al. 1995, 174)

A villa is known at the Landfill Site (TL 464 624): see above; also burials and barrow: see below.

Saffron Walden

TL 525 381

Audley End House

Swan 1984, 136

Essex SMR 399

Sible Hedingham

TL 781 331

4th century pottery kiln known from Baker's farm (Essex SMR 6840; 6846); possible settlement and burial (see entries above and below).

West Wickham

TL 61 50

NW of villa (see above): wasters, grey-ware 2nd C kilns, also waster dump N of site: Frere 1992, 286

Other rural sites

Babraham

TL 597 550 Babraham Hall (Institute of Animal Physiology)
Gravel extraction pits backfilled with domestic refuse of 1st-2nd C AD date may point to settlement in the area (Proc CAS LXXXIV (1995), 179; Cambridge SMR 11899). There are also some stray finds (Cambridge SMR 06228, 06208).

TL 5055 5362

Poppy 2005, 217: investigation on green lane defining border of Babraham & Fulbourn parishes confirmed presence of Roman road

There is also a villa at Babraham (see above)

Balsham

TL 576 494

Yole Farm is the site of a Roman farm and enclosures (Wilkes & Elrington 1978, 58; Taylor 1998, 15; Cambridge SMR 09371). Further enclosures and a possible settlement are recorded at TL 546 512 (Cambridge SMR 09276). Stray finds are recorded at TL 57 51 (Cambridge SMR 08667-8). Roman pottery redeposited in the foundations of a house in Weston Colville is thought to have come from Balsham (TL 5908 5077: Cambridge SMR 11774, 11784).

Barham

TL 573 462

Little Linton, Chilford

Scatters of pottery are known from Barham (Taylor 1998, 56; Cambridge SMR 6111a, 6166), and this may be the location of a ford across the Granta.

Barnardiston

TL 700495

The area adjacent to a cropmark enclosure produced Iron Age and Romano-British pottery of 1st-3rd century date (Martin et al 1985, 47; Suffolk SMR BND 003). Metal-detecting nearby produced coins and brooches (Suffolk SMR BND 003).

Bourn

TL 32 56 Bourn Hall

Roman pottery and coins were found at Bourn Hall (Fox 1923, 194; Liversidge 1977, 23-24; Cambridge SMR 03276, 03279, 03280, 03403).

TL 333 581 Bourn

Metal-detected finds, consisting of mainly 4th century coins and fragments of a statue (Cambridge SMR 15961, 14747).

TL 3419 5977 Bourn Airfield

An evaluation revealed ditches containing Iron Age and Romano-British material, possibly associated with field systems and a road (Cambridge SMR 16808, 14588). Traces of the Roman road may have been identified at TL 3487 5980 (Cambridge SMR 16809)

There is also a stone coffin at Bourn aerodrome and the 'barrows' at Arms Hills (see below).

Boyton End

TL 731 445

A Roman pottery scatter may indicate settlement in this area (Suffolk SMR SBC 009).

Bumpstead Steeple

TL 706430

Very close to the settlement at Wixoe (see settlements above), but on the other side of the river Stour is an enigmatic site, which was first described by Walford (1803, 70-1; pl. XII shows its location and shape; cf. VCH Essex 1963, 59; Walker 1909, 162; Kemble 2001, 156; Smith 1987, 167). Walford illustrates a square Roman 'camp' and states that its *vallum* was levelled in 1793 (cf. Essex SMR 6958). The site is located at the ford at Watsoe Bridge and Fox (1923, 178-9) interprets this as a possible military site. More recent observations (Essex SMR 6958) have failed to identify date or function of this site.

Walford also records a coin hoard and inhumation burials in the vicinity (VCH Essex 1963, 59), although it is not certain that all of them were Romano-British (see Birdbrook entry; Essex SMR 6955)

Cottenham

TL450 675

Range of metal-detected finds from 5 sites, including Cottenham: Taylor 1985

Cowlinge

TL 712 538

The Suffolk SMR (COW 010 and COW Misc) records coins and bronze figurines of Hercules and Mercury from this area.

Duxford

TL 478467 & 4896 5409

Field-walking north of Coldhams Moat revealed significant quantities of pottery, suggesting settlement (Frere 1991, 254); there is also evidence for Romano-British field systems, enclosures and ditches (Taylor & Evans 1992, 165; Cambridge SMR 04210, 04219).

Also a kiln site (see above)

Foxton

TL 413 470

Iron Age and Roman rural settlement cropmarks: Taylor & Evans 1993, 164

Fulbourn

TL 52 54

Some stray finds (including samian ware and a mortarium fragment) are recorded from the area (Cambridge SMR 06240, 06562-3, 09057). There is also possible evidence for metal working (and pottery) at TL 5440 5460 (Cambridge SMR 07889) – it appears that the Fleam Dyke here cuts through the fringes of a Roman settlement, possibly associated with the temple at Mutlow Hill (Great Wilbraham). Taylor (1998, 34) also records a Romano-British settlement at Fulbourn Hospital.

Parts of the Roman road were identified at TL 528 519 (Cambridge SMR 10272).

See villa entry above.

Grantchester

TL 4250 5700

Late IA and RB field systems: Lewis 2002, 144; Taylor 1997, 55

Great Abington

TL 533 488

Pottery found at Great Abington School (Cambridge SMR 06199) may represent further settlement in the area (see villa above).

Aerial photographs may indicate further enclosures at TL 5402 4944 in **Little Abington**, and 2nd-3rd century pottery was found here (Cambridge SMR 09361).

Great Bradley

TL 70 43

Fieldwalking revealed subrectangular enclosures and 3rd-4th century Romano-British pottery (Martin et al 1986, 145)

Great Thurlow

TL 675 504

The Suffolk SMR records rubbish pits of Roman date (TUG 004).

Great Wilbraham

TL549 577

Taylor (1985) reports a range of metal-detected finds from 5 sites, including Great Wilbraham

TL 547 572 south side of village: Roman or post Roman field boundaries (Proc CAS LXXXV 1996, 179)

Rookery Farm: rural site explored: Frennd & Cameron 1992

Great Wratting

TL 687 486 and 695 490

Metal-detected finds are reported from this area (Suffolk SMR WTG 012, 014, Misc) and re-used Roman bricks, tile and *opus signinum* can be seen in the walls of the church of St Mary (at TL 6880 4818: Suffolk SMR 006). An amphora and patera found nearby may belong to a wealthy burial (see below).

Haverhill

TL 656 449 and 666 454,

There is evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British occupation on a number of sites in Haverhill, in addition to the possible villa site (see above). Roman pits, ditches and pottery were found during the Haverhill Bypass construction (Martin et al 1994, 214; Suffolk SMR HVH 024). Pottery, coins and other finds are known from a number of sites (Martin et al. 1999, 359; Murray 2005, 11; Suffolk SMR HVH 002, 003, 005, 010, 015, 020, 021, 028, 034, 038). At Hanchet End (TL 650 464) further finds were identified through metal-detecting (Suffolk SMR HVH 042). At Burton End and Puddlebrook Iron Age and Romano-British features are known (Martin et al. 1998, 234).

Helions Bumpstead

TL 6740 4222

Haverhill Business Park

IA to early Roman settlement: Bennett 2004, 239-40

Charge 1996, 61: section of the Roman road between Radwinter and Wixoe and some pottery scatters (Essex SMR 1626, 17011).

Hildersham

TL 566 489

A 1st century storage jar was found in 1964 (Cambridge SMR 06125) and there are some metal-detected brooches and coins from TL 551 481 (Cambridge SMR 09974A). See villa (above) and barrow (below).

Hinxton

TL 487 466

There is evidence for a farming settlement and Romano-British field system (Taylor & Evans 1993, 170; Taylor & Evans 1992, 160; cf. Taylor 1998, 40; Cambridge SMR 09738, 08822, 11978a). A possible corn-drying oven was also found.

TL 496 445 Hinxton Hall

There are Romano-British quarries and ditches nearby (TL 496 448, TL 505 441, TL 5000 442: Taylor, Malim & Evans 1994, 168; Cambridge SMR 11687, 15358, 15805). The evidence suggests a late Iron Age settlement, with the land use pattern continued into the early Roman period but then changed for the pitting and quarrying associated with gravel and sand extraction.

Small quantities of pottery were found at TL 494 473 (Cambridge SMR 09236).

Metal-detecting at TL 511 464 yielded coins and brooches (Cambridge SMR 11491).

Small quantities of RB pottery were found in the ditches of a droveway at TL 48708 46278 (Cambridge SMR 11306C).

See also the LPRA/early Romano-British cemetery (below) and temple (above).

Horseheath

TL 6093 4783

The nature of the settlement at Horseheath is uncertain (cf. Cambridge SMR 07373, 07328). Parsons (1928) excavated a field (Hanging Field) located between Horseheath and Streetley End bordering the Roman road by digging a series of test pits. A large area of pebble flooring as well as coins and other finds of mainly 2nd–4th century date were uncovered. This may be part of a villa or a larger roadside settlement; the latter is suggested by Dunnett (1975, 89) whose maps also show Horseheath as a Small Town (cf. also Taylor 1998, 47-48; Smith 1987, 167). There is certainly evidence for more widespread Romano-British occupation. The course of the road was confirmed by Walker (1909, 161-163; cf. Dewhurst 1963-4, 52).

Horseheath

TL 62 46 & TL 6125 4738

In addition to the settlement or possible villa (above), there is evidence for more widespread Romano-British occupation, with more pebble paving and finds from the centre of the village (Taylor 1998, 47; Cambridge SMR 07375) and a hoard of silver coins (ranging in date from Nero to Marcus Aurelius) from Money Lane (Limbery's Farm) found in 1854 (Parsons 1928, 103; Cambridge SMR 07362).

Hundon

TL 725 514

A possible Romano-British rural settlement was investigated in the 1930s (Suffolk SMR HUD 005); a rectangular structure is known from parchmarks nearby (Suffolk SMR HUD 021).

Linton Village College

TL 5555 4699

Investigations by Cambridgeshire County Council Arch Field Unit revealed IA pits (metalworking), associated structures, LIA-Roman ditched and metalled trackway; succeeded by Roman ditches and enclosures, possibly associated with the large villa to the south of modern village (Fitzpatrick 2005, 429; Cambridge SMR 16932: see above). Earlier finds of pottery are known from this site (Cambridge SMR 06100).

Linton S of church

TL 562 465

Cambridge SMR 06121 records the excavation of two low mounds in the meadows to the South of Linton church. Pottery, animal bone and oysters were found (Palmer 1924-5, 84) but note that both the original excavator and the SMR interpret this as Roman settlement evidence below a medieval mound/dovecote.

Note barrow entry below

Linton

TL 555 469

Close to Village college was a track leading to a ford across the Granta (Taylor 1998, 56). A hoard of 200 coins found in 1820 (Cambridge SMR 06115; Haverfield 1895, 492) and a figure of a satyr (Cambridge SMR 06118) are also known from Linton (Taylor 1998, 56). Taylor & Evans (1992, 160) record evidence for Roman buildings on the western outskirts of Linton.

Little Bradley

TL 6917 5224

The Suffolk SMR (BRL 012) records a concentration of pottery and roofing tile found during field survey; further small concentrations of pottery were found in fields nearby (Suffolk SMR 007, 011, 015).

Charge, B.B. 1989. A survey of the archaeology of Little Bradley, Suffolk. Journal of the Haverhill & District Archaeological Group 4.3

Little Thurlow

TL 675 505

Metal-detected finds including 72 coins and brooches may indicate a rural settlement here (Suffolk SMR TUL 003; see also TUL 007 for a pottery scatter at TL 6790 5133).

Madingley

TL 4013 5987

Rural settlement with enclosure – west of Cambridge: Tipper 1994

Milton

TL 462 632 Mere Way

Roman road investigation: Taylor & Evans 1992, 161; Taylor 1998, 64

Ousden

TL 723 594

Coins and a brooch were identified through metal-detecting (Suffolk SMR OUS Misc).

Pampisford

TL 489 473

Finds of pottery (Cambridge SMR 04106)

TL 503 480

Perambulation on the site of cropmarks (enclosure and ring ditch) produced sherds of Roman coarse ware (Cambridge SMR 06203, 06187A).

TL 519 495 Bourn Bridge, Pampisford

Field system of LPRIA-early Roman date identified through fieldwalking and trial excavation (Cambridge SMR 11317C, with reference to unpublished unit reports).

Radwinter

TL 607375

Watching brief records evidence for a villa or farm (Havis 2001; Charge 1996, 61 – see above).

There are also some stray finds. Thus Hooper (1970, 339) records a Greek bronze coin found on bank of stream at TL 609 375; subsequent investigation revealed a pit containing Belgic sherds, animal bone, a hammerstone and early RB coarse sherds. The Greek coin was identified as coming from Knossos, Crete and dating to 3rd-1st century BC (Essex SMR1542).

Drury & Rodwell (1980, 65, fig. 24) record a fragment of *lorica segmentata* from Radwinter⁶, which is located at the meeting point of three Roman roads: to Wixoe, to great Chesterford and to Great Dunmow via Thaxted (cf. Essex SMR 211, 1437, 1452).

⁶ Not listed in Thomas 2003/Bishop 2002

Sawston

TL 4718 4947 Borough Hill hill fort

RB features on site of IA hill fort: Lewis 2002, 146

Taylor 1998, 75: Roman remains sparse in this parish but some pottery has been recorded, possibly associated with enclosures at TL 491 496 (Cambridge SMR 04118 and 04151). At TL 4875 4910 (Sawston Hall) Romano-British ditches and possible wells were recorded (Cambridge SMR 17295, 17318).

Shudy Camps

TL 61 44

Pottery scatters at TL 6144 may indicate a rural settlement (HDAG 1999, 38; HDAG 2000, 93). There are also some stray finds (Cambridge SMR 07330) and traces of the Roman road (Cambridge SMR 08229).

Romano-British pottery was found at TL 638 449 (Cambridge SMR 15053) and this site also yielded some tessera, perhaps indicating the location of a villa (Cambridge SMR 17074).

See villa (above) and barrow (below).

Sible Hedingham

TL 78 33

Four small ovens cutting 4th c ditch, also RB ditches and postholes: Bennett 1993, 205
Also kilns and burial.

Sturmer

TL 68 44

The VCH Essex (1963, 185) records 7 bronze vessels near the Roman road as well as coin finds (see above Bumpstead); there is also a tumulus, probably Roman (see below)

Bennett 1994, 228: Roman pottery sherds from surface collection at Sturmer/across the river Stour towards Wixoe, 3rd-4th C

Swaffham Bulbeck

TL 5564 6238 Primary School

Excavation revealed quarries and clunch blocks; finds suggest one quarry may have been RB date: Esmonde Cleary 2000, 411; same information: Proc CAS LXXXVII (1998), 104. This is almost certainly related to a nearby villa (see above).

Swaffham Prior

TL 569 644

In addition to the temple and villa (see above), there is also other settlement evidence in this area, consisting mainly of pottery scatters (Cambridge SMR 06421, 06425, 06713, 06729). Ditches of a possible Roman road were observed at TL 559 649 (Cambridge SMR 10133).

Teversham

TL 4898 5915

Close to the airfield in the NW of the parish a late Iron Age and Roman settlement is known (Cambridge SMR 15298; Taylor 1998, 89). Artefact scatters are also known from TL 495 572 (Cambridge SMR 16701) and field systems and pits at TL 4995 5917 (Cambridge SMR 13019). See villa above.

West Wickham

TL 61 47

Site of a villa and kilns (see above). There are also some stray finds from the area (Cambridge SMR 07367A, 07363, 07344, 07350, 07351, 07352, 07327A, 07343, 09266A, 09142B).

TL 620 504

Tile and much pottery found over and adjacent to ring ditch by HDAG (Cambridge SMR 09142B).

West Wratting

TL 6063 5254

In the area between West Wratting and Weston Colville, to the NW of West Wratting a Roman farmstead was discovered through field walking; pottery dated to 1st-3rd C. (Taylor & Evans 1992, 167; Taylor 1998, 98; Cambridge SMR 10187).

Martin et al. 1997, 86: metal-detected finds include 1st-3rd century coins and brooches
Martin et al 1995, 342: Iron Age gold coin and Aesica brooch

Weston Colville

TL 625 523, TL 620 532, TL 615 532

Scatters of pottery are known from a number of sites in Weston Colville (Cambridge SMR 07395, 07397, 08676A, 08684A)

At TL 621 533 finds included some tile (Cambridge SMR 08683)

Wickhambrook

TL 740 565

Finds from this location include late Roman coins and a samian bowl (Suffolk SMR WKB 008 & Misc).

Withersfield

TL 6580 4714

A scatter of pottery and metalwork may indicate the location of a rural settlement (Suffolk SMR WTH 004, see 002, 011, 020, 023, 031 and WTH Misc for further metal-detected finds made nearby). Traces of the Roman road are also recorded (Suffolk SMR WTH 007).

A cemetery was discovered nearby in the 18th century ([link](#), under Haverhill)

Wimbish

TL 600321

coins & pottery stray finds: VCH Essex 1963, 201

also part of the Roman road (Essex SMR 7337, 14101)

Burial evidence

Roman Barrows within study area

Barton, Lord's Bridge

TL 394 545

The **barrow** is marked on the RB OS map as just to the SW of the Comberton villa at **Lord's Bridge (Barton)** – 100 yards from the ford where the Roman road to Cambridge crosses the Bourn Brook (Fox 1923, 194; Dunning & Jessup 1936, 49). This barrow at Lord's Bridge is also known as **Hey Hill** (Liversidge 1977, 23). The barrow measured 48 by 24 feet and was 8.5 feet high and was made up of distinct layers of gravel, sand and black earth (Walker 1908, 276, fig. 2). It had been disturbed by an earlier excavation in 1817, which found an inhumation burial at ground level but Walker (1908, 279, fig. 3-4) found a stone coffin below the original ground surface. This contained the jumbled and disarticulated remains of a young woman as well as a pottery vessel and two hairpins. The barrow is located on the site of an Iron Age cemetery (Taylor 1997, 17) and Walker (1908, pl. XVII and XVIII) illustrates finds of iron shackles and iron fire dogs from a field to the north-east (cf. Whimster 1981, 155, 359; these may come from a disturbed rich burial (cf. Hill et al. 1999, 265).

TL 414 558

Fox (1923, 196) also lists a possibly Roman barrow at **Deadman's Hill**, also in Barton parish. This was already levelled by 1909 when examined by Walker (CAS Proc XIV, 53-54) who found human bones, iron nails, Roman pottery fragments and Niedermendig lava millstones (Liversidge 1977, 23; Dunning & Jessup 1936, 48). The site may also have been used for a windmill (Taylor 1997, 17).

The Roman **villa** (see above) building at Comberton was found in a quarry in 1842, and excavation revealed walls of stone, chalk and flint, a hexagonal room, some painted plaster, as well as coins dating from Vespasian to Gratian (see copy in folder for further refs; Fox 1923, 185; Wilkes & Elrington 1978, 45; Scott 1993, 36, CA 58; Taylor 1997, 30-31). The barrow is located half a mile from this villa site (Walker 1908, 284).

Bourn

(W of Cambridge)

TL 325 572 Arms Hills

Three closely spaced ditched barrows, known as Arms Hills, were excavated by Walker (1911); cf. Fox 1923, 194; Liversidge 1977, 23-24; Dunning & Jessup 1936, 49). These are called Moulton Hills by Taylor (1997, 21-22; Cambridge SMR 03245). They ranged from 60-82 feet in diameter and 5-8 feet in height, with the fosses varying from 15-22 feet in width. The barrows were located on top of earlier late IA

and Roman occupation deposits and on sloping ground facing south. Barrow 1 contained bronze objects, pottery and burnt human remains, as well as a coin of Marcus Aurelius. Very large quantities of Niedermendig lava were found in and around this site (Walker 1911). The finds from Barrow 2 were similar to the first barrow, but remarkable in that here a post-Roman (“Danish”) barrow had been superimposed onto a Roman one. A coin of Valens (AD 364-378) was found on top of the original barrow, and one of Constantine (AD 307-337) within the later one. Walker (1911, 175) also identified burning on top of the earlier mound, which he interprets as the remains of a feast. The third barrow was not fully excavated but also contained Roman pottery.

A recent reinterpretation of the site suggest that this is in fact the site of medieval smelting works (Baxter 2006), and that the Roman finds represent disturbed settlement material rather than funerary remains.

Liversidge (1977, 24) records a stone coffin at Bourn aerodrome; there are also finds from Bourn Hall (see below).

Clifton

TL 17 39

Fox (1923, 197) records an urn with cremated bone in Cambridge Museum that is said to be from a barrow at Clifton (near Cambridge); Dunning & Jessup (1936, 52) include this as a ‘possibly Roman’ barrow.

Coggeshall

TL 85 22

A ‘vault’ at Coggeshall found in the 17th century and said to contain a burning lamp of glass as well as what clearly was samian ware may have been part of a substantial masonry tomb, if not a barrow (Hull 1963, 90; Going 1996, 103; Essex SMR 19514). A villa is also known from this site (TL 8522 – Frere 1991, 261).

Chrishall

TL 43 36

Neville (1848) recorded a Roman internment from this site (Lawson et al. 1981, 98)

Fen Drayton

TL 479 746

Liversidge 1977, 24: Low Hill TL 479746 low mound (80ft diameter and 4ft high); Fox (1923, 198) also suggests that this *may* be of Roman date (cf. Dunning & Jessup 1936, 52).

Fowlmere

TL 44 42

Neville 1854, 95-115; Lawson 1981, 117

Near Godmanchester

TL 265 701

A barrow named **Emmanuel Knoll**, was located 1 m from south of Godmanchester on the south side of the road from there to Cambridge (Wilkes & Elrington 1978, 17; Fox 1923, 195; Liversidge 1977, 24; Lawson et al. 1981, 111; Dunning & Jessup 1936, 50). The barrow was noticed in 1740 by Stukeley who says that urns were dug up, and then excavated and destroyed in 1914, when it was still 32 feet in diameter and 5-6 feet in height. No surrounding trench was found, but at the centre 18 inches below the surface was a patch of black earth and ashes, as well as an urn and the remains of a wooden box.

Fox 1923, 198: there may have been a 2nd barrow near Emmanuel Knoll, which may also be Roman

Nearby area examined: Green, H.J.M. 1972-3. Roman Godmanchester Part III: Emmanuel Knoll. Proc CAS LXIV, 15-23.

Hildersham

TL 543 488

Located on a low-lying side in the valley of the Bourn river, 150 yards from the west end of Hildersham church was a barrow 'very regular in form and originally a **perfect cone**'. It was 19 feet in diameter (when examined by Neville in 1852 (records in Audley End Museum: Fox 1923, 195-196; Liversidge 1977, 25; Dunning & Jessup 1936, 49) but apparently disturbed by earlier unrecorded excavators. The barrow appears to have been of "peculiar" construction, with a basin-shaped hollow lined with clay. Some pottery, probably from a cremation burial was found, as well as some tile. The mound was destroyed by the vicar in the mid 19th century, "because he disapproved of the villagers using it as a maypole site" (Taylor 1998, 37; cf. Cambridge SMR 06212).

– see villa entry above

Hinxton

TL 4886 4659

In addition to the RB field systems and enclosures known from Hinxton, the investigations conducted at Hinxton Quarry also identified an important late Iron Age (ca. 50-1 BC) cemetery (Taylor, Malim & Evans 1994, 173-4; Cambridge SMR 11940; Hill et al. 1999). Eight cremation burials, five enclosed by ring ditches, were found indicating that the burials were covered by low mounds. The ring ditches had diameters ranging from 3m to 6.70m and the barrows form a linear arrangement. A burnt plank was found in one of the graves, and it is suggested that all five had been protected by some kind of wooden lid (Hill et al. 1999, 247).

There were also three later (possibly still Iron Age) inhumation burials (Cambridge SMR 15630; Hill et al. 1999, 250-1).

While technically outside the time period covered by this gazetteer, the LPRA (ca. 50-10 BC) burials at Hinxton form part of a funerary tradition that is found in south-

eastern England, and which in Roman times developed into the rich burials of which the Bartlow Hills form a part (cf. Taylor 1998, 40).

Ickleton

TL 482 418

Tumulus containing a stone coffin and human remains found near Vallance's Farm (Liversidge 1977, 29, citing a "Note by C.W. Philips in the Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology)

Impington

TL 4295 6046

How(e?) House, Just N of Cambridge

A barrow, probably Roman, was destroyed in making the present road; it was located near the Roman road and some coins were found (Fox 1923, 196; Liversidge 1977, 16; Dunning & Jessup 1936, 52).

Langley

TL 44 35

This large barrow was disturbed prior to Neville's explorations but the primary cremation was of Roman date (Neville 1858; Fox 1923, 196; Dunnett 1975, 103; Dunning & Jessup 1936, 50; Going 1996, 97 in relation to Roman road network; Essex SMR 123). This may be the same barrow recorded by Lawson et al. (1981, 97) as containing glass, tile and samian (Rumerry Hill).

Linton

Linton Heath TL 585 472 – 582 467

Large barrow explored by Neville (1854) with primary cremation burial (containing a "Roman vase") and secondary Anglo-Saxon inhumations (Fox 1923, 196-7; cf. Meaney 1964, 67-8; Cambridge SMR 06179b, 06173; Liversidge 1977, 27; Dunning & Jessup 1936, 49)

No map is provided by Neville (1854) but he gives quite a precise description of the location (ibid., 95; cf. Fox 1923, map V).

Four more barrows in the immediate neighbourhood were opened by Neville in 1853, but there is little evidence of their date although a manuscript in Audley End Museum suggests that they are either Roman or Saxon. There is some evidence for Bronze Age activity, in the shape of collared urns from Neville's excavations and it is possible that some of the barrows date to the Bronze Age (Cambridge SMR 06179).

The Anglo-Saxon cemetery was an important one, with at least 104 skeletons of late 5th-late 6th date recovered (cf. Meaney 1964, 67-8; Fox 1923, 260; Kennett 1971).

Fox 1923, 197: "It is thus possible that in this area, adjacent to the Bartlow Hills and to at least three Roman houses, barrows commonly marked the resting places of well-to-do persons in Roman times."

Linton

TL 562 465

Cambridge SMR 06121 records the excavation of two low mounds in the meadows to the South of Linton church. Pottery, animal bone and oysters were found (Palmer 1924-5, 84) but note that both the original excavator and the SMR interpret this as Roman settlement evidence below a medieval mound/dovecote. Not mapped.

Litlington

TL 31 42

This is an important site, with a very large courtyard villa or possible *mansio* (Fox 1923, 184-5; Wilkes & Elrington 1978, 46; Scott 1993, 40, CA 109; Taylor 1997, 79) and an associated walled cemetery and barrow. The cemetery was located in a field called "Heaven's Walls" and enclosed by a substantial flint and brick wall aligned with the road (Kempe 1836; Fox 1923, 188-189; Liversidge 1977, 29-32; Jessup 1959, 20-21; Cambridge SMR 03262). At least 80 cremations and 250 skeletons were found, as were probable sites of funerary pyres, associated coins, pottery and glass vessels, although not all can be linked to grave groups. Of interest with regards to funerary rites are an incense burner and an iron shovel and pincers for the gathering of the funeral ashes (cf. Jessup 1959, 21). About 30 yards away and parallel to the wall of the cemetery a rectangular stone tomb chamber was discovered; this contained a stone coffin with the skeleton of a young person. At the nearby (TL 3128 4243) Manor Farms Barns site, late PRIA features and pottery were found (Robinson et al 1995; Cambridge SMR 03186).

The **barrow** associated with the villa (**Limlow Hill**) was located on prominent knoll adjacent to the Roman houses and cemetery, and was 18 feet high and 42 feet in diameter until it was flattened in 1888 (Fox 1923, 194; Liversidge 1977, 31-32; Taylor 1997, 80). The barrow was surrounded by a shallow circular ditch, the bank of which was apparently outside (Clark 1938, 175; Hughes 1891). It is set in a rectangular enclosure defined by a carefully dug flat-bottomed ditch, 21 to 24 ft wide and 5.5 to 6.5 ft deep from which Roman tiles and pottery of second-century date were recovered (cf. Clarke 1938; Liversidge 1977, 31-32). The enclosure may have had an entrance on the western side and a further smaller rectangular enclosure is visible on the aerial photograph (Clark 1938, 176, pl. I). The site stands within an unfinished Iron Age hillfort.

The mound itself was made from material extracted from this outer rectangular ditch and Hughes (1891, 395) describes 'rapid alternations of humus and chalk rubble in layers about 6 inches thick'. An earlier excavation found a rectangular pit filled with flints at the bottom of the mound as well as an antler pick (Hughes 1891, 396). Both Fox (1923, 194) and Liversidge (1977, 31-32) therefore discuss a possible prehistoric

date for the barrow but early imperial coins (cf. Jessup 1959, 7 who lists Claudius, Vespasian and Faustina) and inhumation burials were found nearby, as was the large villa, both factors arguing for a possible Roman date.

Little Abington

TL 5270 4944

A possible tumulus with a diameter of 42m and a height of 0.7m is locally thought to be of Roman date. While it may have been explored in the 19th century, no datable material is known from it; further ring ditches are known in the immediate vicinity (Cambridge SMR 06172, 06281). It is perhaps more likely that this is a Bronze Age monument, especially as further barrows of certain Bronze Age date are known nearby (TL 523 498: Cambridge SMR 09356).

Melbourn

TL 284 414

A group of barrows excavated by R.C. Neville (1847b) in Five Hill Field between Melbourn and Royston is of uncertain (but probably prehistoric) date. One coin of Markus Aurelius was found, leading Lawson et al. (1981, 113 & 117) to suggest a Roman date for at least one.

Milton

East Waste Landfill

TL 4635 6240

Rescue excavations revealed a Roman burial mound with both inhumation (19) and cremation (3) burials; the mound was surrounded by an enclosure ditch. Nearby were various other buildings, numerous enclosures and a ring ditch, dating to the Romano-British, Iron Age and Bronze Age respectively (Denham et al. 1995, 173-4). See villa and kilns above.

Shudy Camps

TL 62 44

The Cambridge SMR (07359) records round, flat-topped mounds, up to 15ft high and resembling those at Bartlow just south of Shudy Camps Park in the 1870s but notes that they had been removed by 1900. Taylor (1998, 78) also mentions a mound near the Park, and suggests it may be Bronze Age or Roman, or a windmill mound.

Fox (1923, 198) maps two Roman barrows from Shudy Camps, but does not provide further information.

Bronze Age barrows are also listed on the Cambridge SMR (07462 at TL 626 449 (a bell barrow) and 07323 at TL 602 451). There is also a ring ditch and associated enclosures (Cambridge SMR 08774, TL 612 444) which may relate to settlements or field systems of Neolithic date (cf. Taylor 1998, 78). Two sherds of Roman pottery were found on this site (Cambridge SMR 08774A).

A villa is known from the site (see above) and there is also a cremation burial in a glass urn at Nosterfield End (see below); a major Anglo-Saxon cemetery is also known from this site (Lethbridge 1936a).

Stebbing

TL 64 26

Lawson et al (1981, 97) record a barrow as well as pottery, coins and glass from this site. Also further burials (see below).

Sturmer

TL 688 443

A tumulus at Sturmer has long been thought to be Roman (VCH Essex 1963, 185, Walford 1803, 61; Fox 1923, 198; Lawson et al 1981, pl. Via; Essex SMR 1590). However, Abbott (1998, 294) states that the barrow (recorded at SMR as PRN 1590 as probably Roman) was re-assessed as a Bronze Age bowl barrow during a recent Monument Protection Programme (EH; cf.. Kemble 2001, 157). To further confuse the picture, recent investigation of the surrounding ditches during evaluation and excavation of the site in advance of the Haverhill bypass has confirmed a medieval (12-13th C) date for these features. It should be noted, however, that an IA gold coin was also found (Bennett & Gilman 1996, 265)

From Sturmer, other Roman finds are known (see above) and there is also evidence for prehistoric activity, including barrows. At Sturmer, Popesmill Farm (TL 695444) fieldwalking over a number of interesting cropmark ring-ditches produced a quantity of worked flint. One such feature is still visible as a diffuse mound, ca 36m in diameter and 0.5m high, and presumed to be a ploughed-out barrow (Priddy 1984-5, 134). Priddy & Buckley (1987, 53) use aerial photographic evidence to discuss two enclosures from Sturmer (TL 64 17); while one (No 11, a penannular enclosure with entrance to NE) is thought to be almost certainly prehistoric, the 2nd (No 15: annular, 50-55m in diameter) is interpreted as a windmill or barrow.

Swavesey (nr Huntington)

TL36 68

Liversidge 1977, 24: Niedermendig lava and Roman pottery found on mound 1/4m NE of windmill. Fox (1923, 198) also suggests that this *may* be of Roman date (Dunning & Jessup 1936, 52).

Trumpington

TL 45 55

A barrow south-west of Cambridge, near Grantchester and close to the line of the vicinal way from Red Cross to Grantchester is probably Roman (Fox 1923, 194; Dunning & Jessup 1936, 52).

White Notley

TL 7828 1804

A tile built tomb or *columbarium* with three niches and three (originally four) substantial masonry buttresses implying a tower-like superstructure with engaged pilasters (Going 1996, 103) was excavated in the 1950s but not published (Essex SMR 5992; cf. Anonymous 1954, 137). The tomb contained a worn second-century coin, part of a toilet set, and fragments of very fine glass vessels.

Whittlesford, Chronicle Hills

TL 453 471

Fox (1923, 77-79, 199) suggests that the **Chronicle Hills** at Street Way, on the border of the parishes of Whittlesford and Thriplow (east of Hildersham) were of Iron Age date. This was also the view of the original excavator although this was a poorly dug and published site (Gent. Magazine 1819). The three barrows are on low-lying ground near a stream, aligned N-S and were ranged along a wall of flint and pebbles (Jessup 1959, 21). While an Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon date can not be excluded, these barrows may well be Roman (Liversidge 1977, 29).

Recent work on the site suggests that the barrows are Roman, and associated with a bath and/or shrine; there is also extensive settlement evidence (Taylor & Arbon 2007).

There are a further two mounds just 100 yards north which contained flint and pebble cists with two inhumations, a knife, iron nails and planks in one and two inhumations, a spear and nails in the other (Lawson et al. 1981, 117; Jessup 1959, 21). These are perhaps less likely to be Roman.

Wilburton (Isle of Ely)

TL 479 746

Liversidge 1977, 25: "a group of possible barrows has been noted at Wilburton TL 479 746" citing Fox (1923, 198) who suggests that these *may* be of Roman date (cf. Dunning & Jessup 1936, 52).

'Normal' burial sites in the area

Birdbrook

TL 70984266 & 710427

Inhumation burials, most of which were identified as Romano-British, are known from Birdbrook Parish, south of the river Stour and close to the enigmatic 'camp' at Bumpstead Steeple and the settlement at Wixoe (Walford 1803, 68-69; VCH Essex 1963, 50-51; Essex SMR 6955; 6963-4). At least two **tumuli** are known at this site (Walker 1909, 162) but these were destroyed before 1903 and may well have been Neolithic (VCH Essex 1963, 50-51).

Bourn

TL 340 590

Liversidge (1977, 24) and Taylor (1997, 21-22) record a stone coffin at Bourn aerodrome (Cambridge SMR 03274); there are also 'barrows' at **Arms Hills** and finds from Bourn Hall (see above).

Cambridge Arbury Road

TL 44 59

Inhumations and cremations recorded, including some rich burials (see above):
Liversidge 1977, 14, fig. 1

Cambridge Huntingdon Road/Howe House

TL 431 599

Cremation burials and inhumations, some in stone coffins are recorded from this site (Liversidge 1977, 15-16)

Cambridge Long Road

TL 462 558

S side of C,
Cremated bone and samian (Liversidge 1977, 21)

Cambridge Chaucer Road

TL 445 571

Liversidge 1977, 21

Cherry Hinton, War Ditches

48 55

This is the site of a villa and kiln ([LINK](#)) but Liversidge (1977, 25) also records burials of Iron Age or early Roman date.

Fulbourn

TL 519 567

There is a very substantial tomb, described as a square brick grave with Romano-British glass and pottery vessels (Liversidge 1977, 25; Taylor 1998, 34; Cambridge SMR 08392). There is also a cemetery at TL 519 567 (Taylor 1998, 34; Cambridge SMR 06286) and recently a skeleton from the site (TL 513 559) was dated to the Roman period by C14 dating (Esmonde Cleary 2000, 410; Cambridge SMR 14598). See villa and settlement evidence above

Girton

TL 42 60

This is the site of an extensive cemetery, which contained some very rich cremation burials: VCH Camb 7, 1978, 82; Fox 1923, 193; Liversidge 1977, 16-21.

Guilden Morden

TL 2852 4009

The large late Iron Age and Romano-British cemetery here contained both inhumation and cremation burials (Fox & Lethbridge 1926; Lethbridge 1936; Liversidge 1977, 33-35). Cremation 3 contained an iron open lamp, two pottery vessels and a samian dish as well as hobnailed boots (Lethbridge 1936b, 110-113, fig. 1, pl. II). Although wealthy by the cemetery's standards and containing an iron lamp, this burial lacks the glass and bronze vessels associated with the other graves in the group of burials characterised by the inclusion of a jug and patera. Fox & Lethbridge (1926, 61) explored the idea that a barrow was located on the top of the hill on the slopes of which the cemetery is located but a trial trench found no evidence for such a feature.

Haslingfield

TL 412529

Cremation burial in amphora (Liversidge 1977, 27). Site of villa: see above.

Hauxton

TL 434 526

The Hauxton Mill site contained a late Iron Age cemetery as well as Romano-British burials, which were discovered during 19th century coprolite digging (Liversidge 1958; 1977, 27-29; Taylor 1997, 70-71; Hughes 1889).

Haverhill

TL 6583 4664

Between Haverhill and Withersfield near Haverhill Castle a cemetery (inhumations and cremations) was discovered in 1759 (VCH Suffolk I (1911), 294-5 and 307; Suffolk SMR WTH 001). For settlement evidence and villa: see above.

At TL 6665 4563 a cremation burial with grave goods including a samian bowl, glass vessel and bronze and silver coins of Hadrian and Trajan is known (Suffolk SMR HVH 011).

Linton Red Church Field

TL 571 462

A cremation of the 1st century, accompanied by a set of table ware that included a flagon, beaker, two samian platters and a bowl, as well as an amphora, brooch and a bronze stud in the form of a lion's head was found, indicating there was a wooden box

here, “finds which are reminiscent of the Bartlow Hills, less than a mile away” (Liversidge 1977, 27; cf. Lethbridge 1928,109-10; Cambridge SMR 06167).

In the same (?) field, just to the NE of the villa, Neville found two inhumations and a wall; the only finds were Roman pottery sherds, nails and one iron spear head (Cambridge SMR 06198; Taylor 1998, 56). Just to the SE of this site, scatters of Roman pottery have been observed (Cambridge SMR 10141).

Linton Village College

TL 557 469

2nd C burials (2 children and 2 women); one child buried with 5 bracelets, 148 jet beads, neck of glass bottle, shale armband and 2 pots (Liversidge 1977, 27; Lethbridge 1937; Cambridge SMR 06165).

For barrows and villa see above.

Litlington

TL 31 42

This is an important site, with a very large courtyard villa or possible *mansio* (see above) and an associated walled cemetery and barrow (Jessup 1959, 20-21, detailed discussion above).

Little Wratting (Suffolk)

TL 68 48

Martin et al. 1998, 241-2: 1st century complete Belgic jar from possible burial

Milton

TL 482 620 & TL 457 618

Milton/Waterbeach, Cambridge Rowing Lake at TL 482 620 inhumation cemetery (Denham et al. 1995, 174) and early 2nd C cremation at Kings Hedges, Milton at TL 457 618 (Frere 1991, 256).

For villa, barrow and kiln see above.

Pampisford

TL 4953 4775

A small cremation cemetery of early 2nd to late 3rd century date is thought to be associated with the villa (see above): (Taylor 1998, 70; Cambridge SMR 04169).

Shudy Camps

TL 63 44 Nosterfield End

In 1758 a large glass urn containing ‘a large number of bones with a lachrymatory’ was found (Cambridge SMR 07364; Suffolk SMR HVH Misc; Clay 1874, 100). See villa above.

St Neots Eaton Ford

TL 171 605

Three inhumations, two in stone coffins (Liversidge 1977, 25)

Stebbing

TL 64 26

Romano-British and possibly Iron Age cemetery, bounded by a ditch and containing cremations dated from the Flavian period to the 2nd century; among the grave goods were glass vessels in wooden chests (Goodburn 1978, 452; Essex SMR 1305). [Link to possible barrow](#)

Sutton

TL 358 997

A cremation within a large second century storage pot was discovered in 1955 during the digging of drainage trenches (Liversidge 1977, 25).

Whithersfield

TL 644 436

RB cemetery site known (HDAG 1999. 11, 13). The site has also produced small finds (WTH 002, 007, 020, 023).

Whittlesey

TL 249 971

Roman burials associated with a small settlement (Liversidge 1977, 25).

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