

EXCAVATIONS BY ERNEST GREENFIELD OF A ROMAN TEMPLE COMPLEX AT THISTLETON, RUTLAND 1960–63: AN OVERVIEW

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INTRODUCTION

The Roman settlement and temple at Thistleton, Rutland, lies to the south-west of the village, close to its boundaries with Leicestershire and Lincolnshire. It has been a focus of much speculation and interest since the late sixteenth century, but it was not until the late 1950s that its true potential and significance became apparent through a series of excavations carried out by Ernest Greenfield, for the Ministry of Public works, on the settlement and temple, and a villa to the north. Despite the obvious scale and significance of the discoveries made, the site was never properly published, and Roman Thistleton rather fell from public view. Since 2001, however, renewed investigation of the site, largely through a surface survey, has helped to clarify the location, extent and potential importance of the Roman settlement. As part of this work the authors revisited the archives from Greenfield's excavations on the temple, in order to produce a more detailed re-evaluation and overview of the discoveries made, and to try to better place it in its wider regional and national context. This paper provides an initial overview of this work in order to produce an interpretation of the complex sequence of buildings discovered at the temple site and give some possible parallels for it in Roman Britain, as well as to make the results of the excavations more widely available for debate.

THISTLETON: A BRIEF HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRY

The first mention of the Roman site at Thistleton appears to be in Camden's *Britannia* (1586, 296), when he identifies it with the Roman town of Margidunum. The site was subsequently visited by William Stukeley and Sir John Clark in 1733 when the former noted that:

'Between Stretton and Market Overton, is a place called the Holmes, where they find vast quantities of Roman coins. Mr. Parker, supervisor, gave me several, of the low empire, after a shower of rain, on the ploughed ground, they find them plentifully. No doubt but this was a Roman town. There is an old well, which is new scoured and the foundation of a wall that inclosed a kind of a court. It is near Thistleton' (Stukeley 1776, 86).

Sir John Clark (in a manuscript minute of the Society of Antiquaries of London) added that this ‘court’ was ‘about one hundred feet square’ and that the Roman coins were ‘called by the people Holmes pennies’, presumably referring to a field called ‘Black Holmes’, where the temple is now known to lie.

Interest in the site seems to have been reignited in the second half of the nineteenth century, perhaps prompted by the discovery in the 1850s of an ‘engaged’ column capital of the Corinthian order, some 3ft 8in in diameter (Page 1907, 92). In 1863, Mr Christopher Bennett began excavating, work carried on by his son and Mr Wing. Finds were initially made in three contiguous fields: Black Wong, the Holmes and Kirk Hole (Fig. 1). A very large collection of artefacts – coins, pottery, bone pins, brooches, styli, a steelyard and many other objects – were recovered. Skeletons and bones were also reported from the stone pit in Kirk Hole field. Mr Hardy, who took part in these operations, reported that in Thistleton parish: ‘Roman coins and remains were found in four fields: on the west side of Bluegate Field, the whole

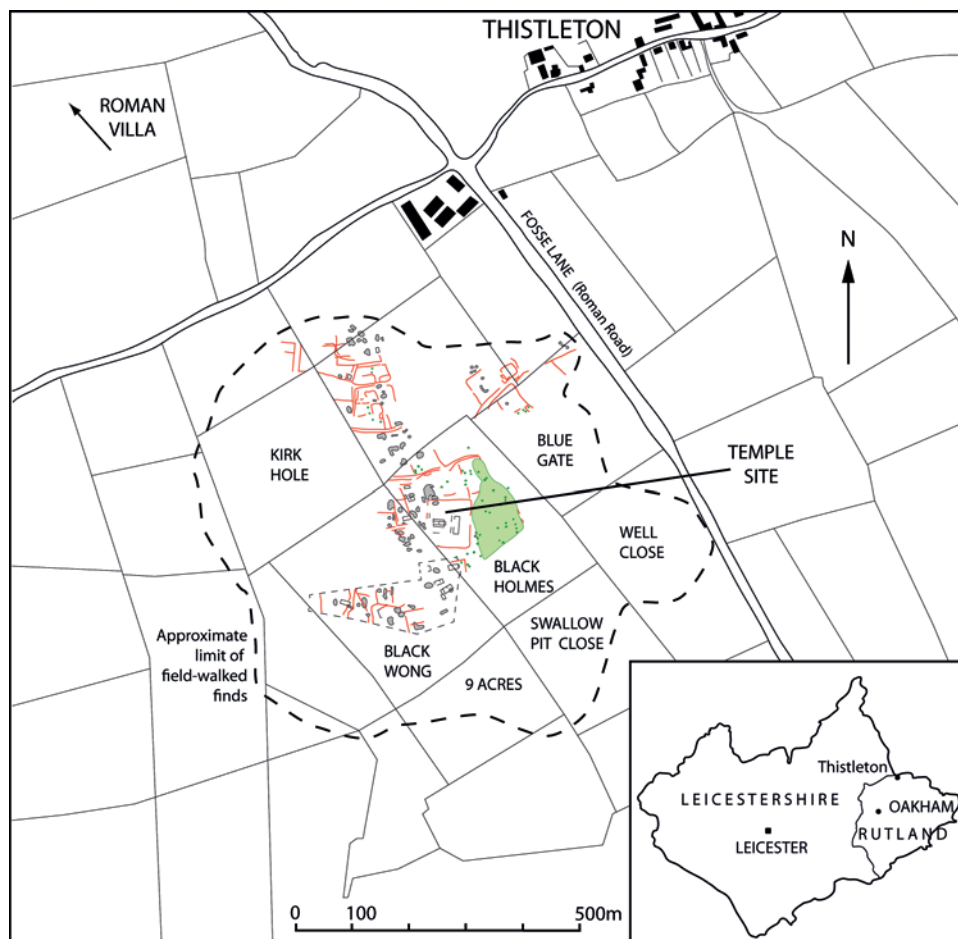


Fig. 1. Location and overall plan of the Thistleton Roman Settlement (M. Hawkes).

of Black Holme, the lower and western side of Swallow Hole Field and the upper and eastern side of Nine Acres adjoining. The principal finds came from the Black Holme.’ He further reports about 2,000 coins were found (mostly rewarded with 1/2d a coin). In 1900, among many finds of pottery and bone and bronze objects, a fragment of a bronze statuette was found, and in 1902 Mr Wing ‘took to tramping the ploughed fields and marked down on paper where fragments of Roman pottery were found’. Unfortunately this map is not presently locatable, although this is probably the work mentioned above by Mr Hardy (Philips 1910).

It was not until 1956, however, when Stewart and Lloyd’s ironstone quarrying operations in Thistleton Quarry 5 were well under way, that there was more archaeological work. Attention had been drawn to the area by discoveries in Quarry 6 to the north-west of the village, where column drums fell out of the quarry face leading to the excavation of a substantial villa site (Greenfield 1958; 1959). A check of Quarry 5 revealed a Roman well in the quarry section and this led to five seasons of work excavating a strip through the town in advance of the quarry face. This revealed an inhumation cemetery (and a scatter of other burials), a number of corn driers and hearths, several rectangular buildings, and many pits, post holes and ditches (Fig. 2).

In 1957, Dr J. K. St Joseph, of Cambridge University, photographed crop marks of a temple complex from the air (Fig. 3), clearly showing two rectangular stone buildings: one aligned east to west and aisled with a porch to the east (A); and the second aligned north to south with a veranda or corridor on its west side (B). A ditch apparently surrounding these buildings was clear on the north and east sides. Once Greenfield had completed his work on excavating part of the Roman small town immediately south-west of the temple (but in the adjacent parish of Market Overton) in advance of the quarrying, attention was turned to the temple site, as it was believed that this would be eventually quarried and was already being damaged by ploughing. The temple site was then excavated in two seasons, 1961 and 1963. Mr Greenfield also excavated a large Roman villa site a few hundred metres north of the town site, but there was never an opportunity to fully write up any of these sites with only interim reports published (Greenfield 1958; 1959; 1961; 1962 and 1965). In the 1990s, English Heritage commissioned post-excavation work on all these projects and made significant progress in pulling together the Archive and collating specialist reports, but this was sadly left unfinished.

After Greenfield’s excavations the next substantial fieldwork was in 2001, when Rutland Local History Society’s Field Research Group undertook a fieldwalking survey of the area around the temple producing some 4,000 sherds of pottery and tile – with further work in other fields in 2003 producing an additional 1200. This allows us to map the limits of the Roman town with some degree of confidence (see Fig. 1). As part of the same campaign, Dr Jeremy Taylor and volunteers from the Hallaton Fieldwork Group undertook a gradiometer survey, which revealed that the foundations of the basilican temple had been left *in situ* and clearly showed the ditched enclosure within which it was set, thought to be the precinct ditch or *temenos*. More widely, this survey also produced good evidence of a larger proportion of the town plan. Since then, commercial work in advance of proposed

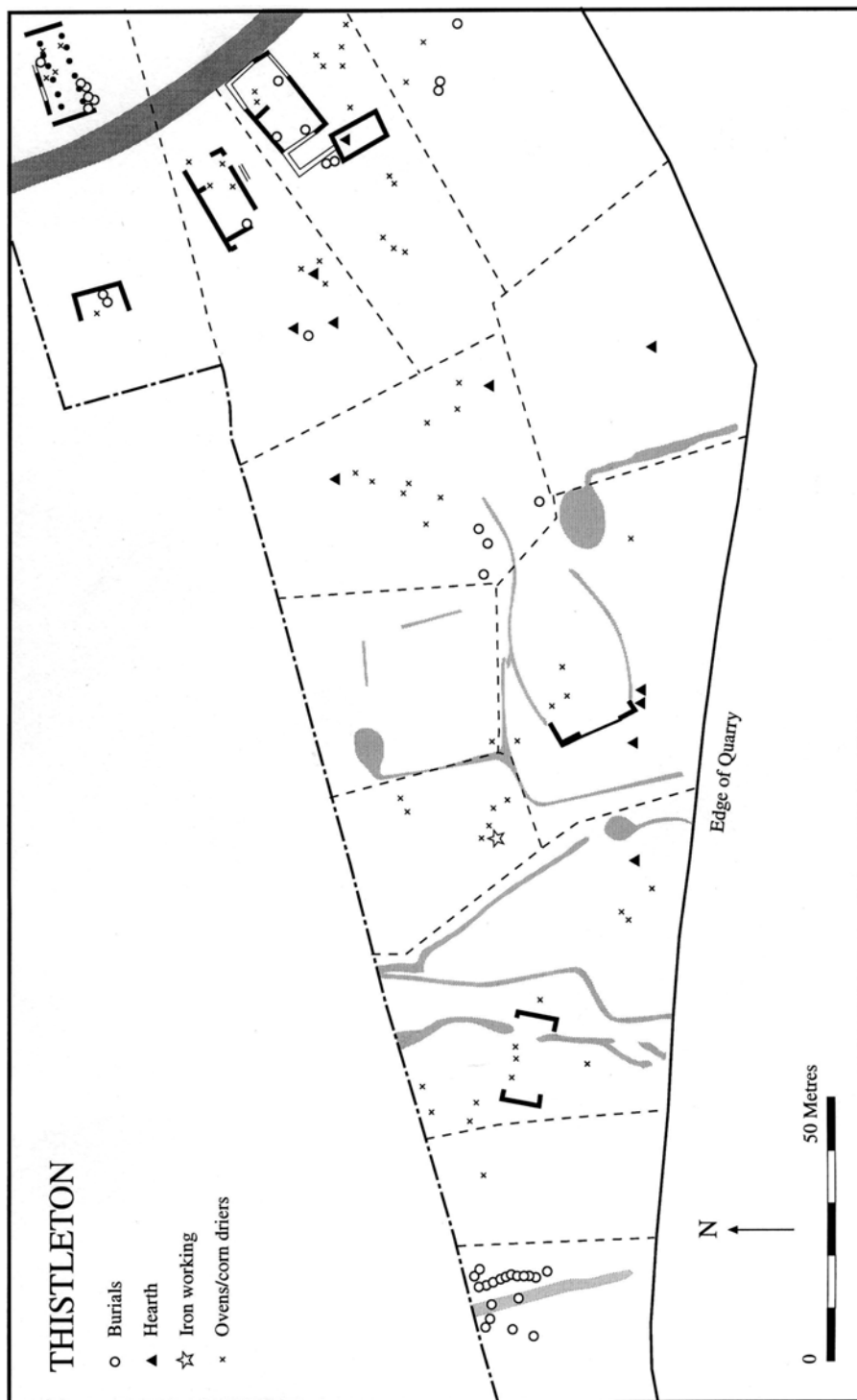


Fig. 2. Overall plan of the strip across the Roman town to the north of Quarry 5 (J. Taylor).



Fig. 3. Aerial photograph of the temple site.
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quarrying has added a little to this (Browning and Coward 2004; Morris 2006; Higgins 2011).

Together these recent surveys have allowed us to produce the beginnings of a plan of the Roman settlement and temple complex.

THE TEMPLE: AN OVERVIEW OF ITS STRUCTURAL SEQUENCE

Greenfield excavated a series of trenches to investigate the features visible on the aerial photographs (Fig. 4) and then, in the first full season, over the main temple building, revealing the stone basilican temple. In a second season, the temple was further excavated to reveal a series of earlier circular buildings beneath, and a second area was opened to the east to investigate the other main ‘ancillary’ building identified on the earlier aerial photographs. The rest of the probable precinct was not further excavated. The present article provides an overview of the development of the temple, based on ongoing work that draws heavily on reports by the late Christine Mahany, David Jennings and a number of finds specialists, listed at the end of this report. The archive, including typescript reports and finds analysis, is at Rutland County Museum under the accession number (OAKRM: 2013.8). The original site recording was based on feature numbers and layer numbers in a system

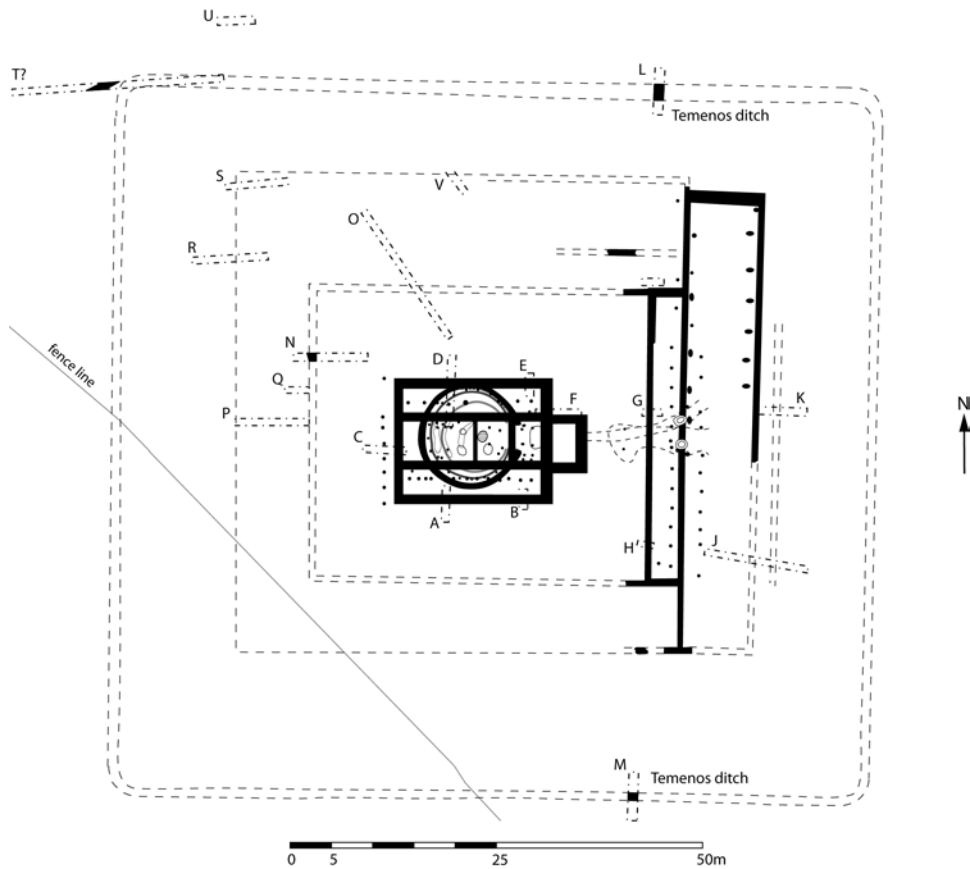


Fig. 4. Greenfields excavation trenches and reconstruction of the temple plan.

of day books backed up by plans and photos. The notes were unstructured and it is clear that pressures of time in particular clearly affected the quality of this recording.

Together, material from the excavations suggested activity at the temple site from the first century AD until at least the late fourth century, but unfortunately, there are substantial problems in fully understanding the precise structural sequence. These relate to the very scant site notes, the lack of layer numbers on plans, the limited amount of excavation especially to the ancillary building, and the temple enclosure and inconsistencies in the dating of features, suggesting unrecorded disturbance or problems in processing of finds. This was exacerbated by the decision during excavation to leave the walls of the basilican temple in place and only excavate the earlier levels between them. This has caused problems in matching up layers in the disjointed excavation of the early phases. In the text and plans that follow, we use the Layer numbers (with a prefix 'L') and feature numbers (prefix 'F') used in the original site records, although in several instances no recorded feature number survives. Where this occurs, we have noted the absence of a feature number in the text.

Despite these challenges, it is possible to recognise at least six phases of activity on the temple site: evidence for possible Late Iron Age votive deposition, three almost concentric but successive timber buildings, replaced by a circular stone building, and, finally, a rectangular stone building with nave and aisles.

Possible Late Iron Age votive deposition

A significant number of Iron Age coins and first-century brooches have been recovered from the area of the Roman temple; 17 Iron Age coins were found in Greenfield's excavation, 14 of which were from the temple area. An additional 14 were found by metal detecting on the site, some recorded from the general area of the temple.

The precise locations of the excavated coins, which were mostly silver units, were not plotted in detail, but several are recorded as coming from the 'old ground surface' (L24), thought to pre-date the surviving temple structures, and some appear to be residual in later contexts. It seems that at least nine formed a scatter outside the doorway of the early circular timber structures, and may relate to them or an earlier ritual focus.

Whilst Iron Age coins of the East Midlands series are the least well dated of all the inscribed regional coinages, the ratio of uninscribed to inscribed coinage can give an indication of the likely date of an assemblage. Professor Haselgrove (pers. comm.) notes that the ratio of an uninscribed to inscribed East Midlands coin at Thistleton (72% uninscribed) lies broadly in the middle of the range found regionally, and is comparable to sites such as Dragonby (75%) and Ancaster (67%) (Leins 2011, 53). Disaggregating the Thistleton finds, the temple group looks a little earlier than those from the settlement (80% vs 60% uninscribed), but the groups are too small to be certain that this is significant.

The temple coins also look to be earlier than the helmet and entranceway hoards at the ritual site at Hallaton, and have a slightly earlier emphasis than the Hallaton ditch group, whereas the Thistleton settlement group is comparable to the latter (60% vs 58%). It may also be significant that there are no late IISVPRASV coins from Thistleton, as they are also absent from the (much larger) ditch group at Hallaton. Given this, the Thistleton temple area finds are unlikely to have continued after the Romans arrived in the region, with outer limits of *c.*10/1 BC–AD 30/40. If deposited as a group, which was later dispersed, they are unlikely to have been deposited more than a decade or two before 43, but if cumulative offerings, they could easily span most of the first four decades AD.

The Iron Age coins at Thistleton are accompanied by an impressive group of early brooches from the area of the temple: one Langton Down type, two of Aucissa type, two of Hod Hill type, three Nauheim-derivatives, eight Colchester-derivatives of different types, a T-shaped brooch and a Fowler Type C penannular brooch (Butcher unpublished), all likely to be first century and some potentially pre-Conquest. Many of these also came from L24 ('the old ground surface') and one of the Aucissas from the backfilled foundation trench of the subsequent middle circular timber building, although others were from later contexts. The concentration of brooches of early to mid-first century date adds to the impression that there was

considerable activity here shortly before and around the Conquest period, with the Colchester derivatives continuing into the later first century. Again, while none of these are unequivocally votive deposits, such an interpretation is not unreasonable. Equally, as at other temple sites, there are significant numbers of other metal objects, including finger rings, pins, bracelets and toilet objects. Another find of note is a rare fragment of an opaque red glass vessel, probably a dish or plate, of early to mid-first century date (Price and Cottam unpublished).

The circular structures

The earliest phase of the structural sequence comprised three broadly concentric circular grooves, cutting a dark loam identified as a buried ground surface (L24). These appear to represent structural foundations with evidence of stake holes, suggesting that they supported wattle walls (Fig. 5). All three structures had a gap, presumably an entrance, on the east side. While it is possible that these all form part of a single structure, it seems most likely that they represent three separate buildings replacing one another on the same stance, maintaining a fairly consistent eastern doorway. A metallised path ran eastwards from these doorways (L29). Other early metalling was recorded around the buildings to the north-east and south-west on some plans but its relationship to the path is unclear. Two large post holes (F102 and F103) probably defined the doorway of one of the two earlier buildings, but, unfortunately, this doorway area was disturbed by one of the later stone walls of the aisled building. F102 contained, presumably as post packing, a stone altar die, whilst smaller post holes F118 and F119 to the east suggest a possible porch.

The simplest interpretation of these buildings is that the inner circle (F121) is the earliest, replaced by the middle circle (F86), which has a series of small post holes around it. These may represent either a part of the primary construction or a secondary strengthening of the structure of this phase. The final circle, F110 (likely to be the last timber phase, given that the subsequent stone circular building lies directly over it), is recorded as a series of stake holes, set in a similar foundation groove to the other phases. Both cut features and floor levels are associated with these early buildings, although it is difficult given vagaries in the original records to disentangle to which, if any, of the three buildings each feature relates.

THE INNER TIMBER BUILDING (F121)

The inner circle was 6.6m in diameter, and was characterised by a narrow and shallow foundation slot with stake hole impressions of varied depths visible in its base. Evaluation of pottery from this feature suggests that the backfilling of the inner circle (F121) was of Flavian/Trajanic date. According to Greenfield's plan it was sealed by a mortar floor (L40), although it is unclear with which phase this surface was associated. A hearth (F124) lay more or less central to the earliest of the concentric buildings, and was probably associated with one or more of the timber phases. East of this were three cut features (F106, F107 and F108) described as 'fire-pits', while F107 is also described as an oven. The fills of F106 and F107 contained mid- to late first-century pottery. To the west of the hearth, an irregular curving feature (F78), perhaps continued by F113 and several other unnumbered post holes,

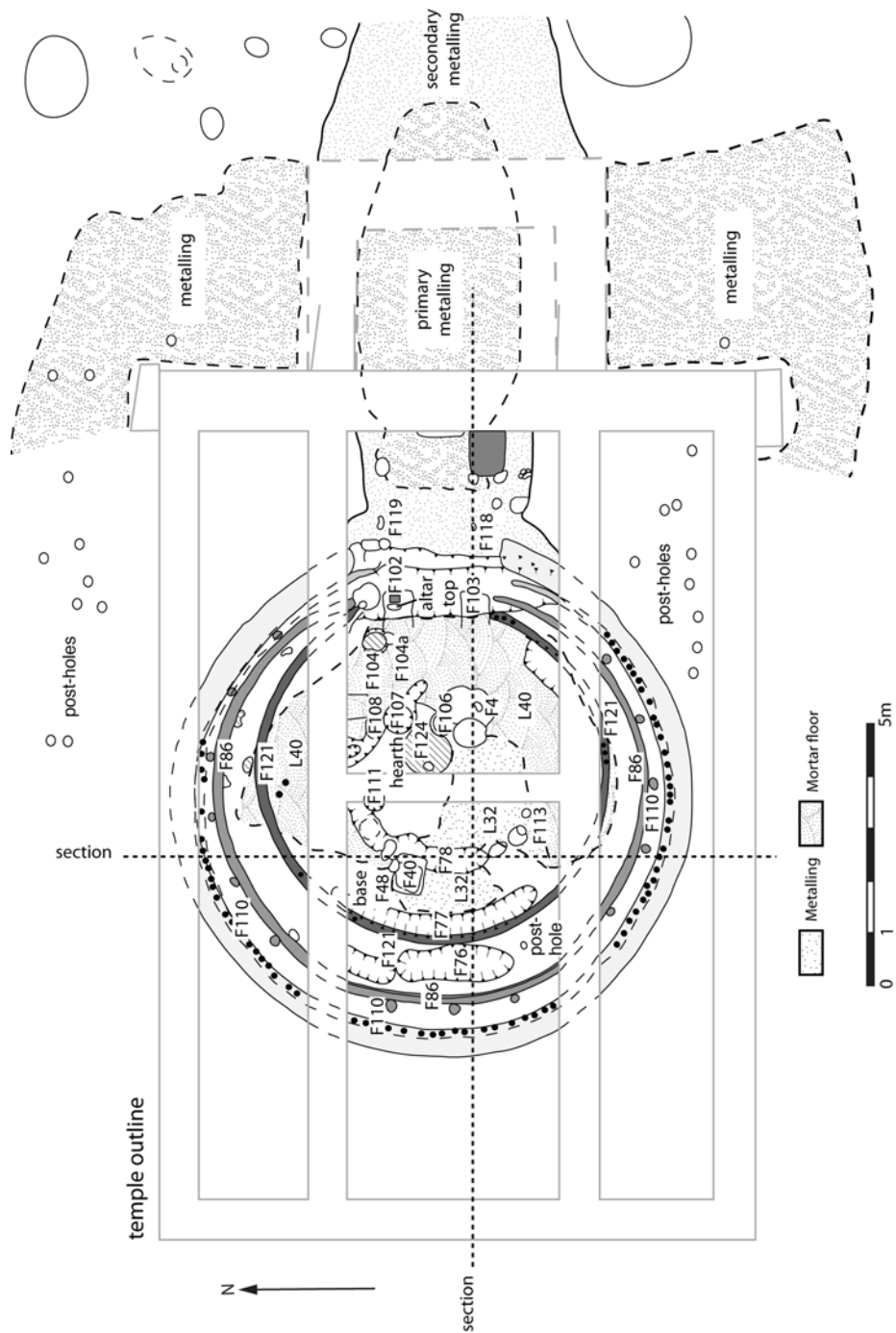


Fig. 5. The circular temples and associated features.

may have formed some sort of screen. The backfill of F78, though, contained pottery no earlier than AD 125 and could conceivably relate to a later phase of the circular buildings.

MIDDLE TIMBER BUILDING (F86)

The middle circle (F86) was 7.3m in diameter and defined by a deep narrow foundation slot supported by a row of post holes around the outer side of its circuit. The backfill of this slot contained pottery dated from the first to third centuries, but also tesserae that must relate to later phases of the temple – suggesting that contamination has occurred. Another rather more irregular curving gully or foundation (F77) lay within the western half of this building and cut the earlier inner building foundation (F121) along much of its course. A limestone/mortar floor (L40) may well also relate to this second building, as it overlay the foundation slot of building F121 and appeared to respect (F77). F77 had similar characteristics to F78 and it is tempting to think that it was a replacement of the latter in this phase of the building, again forming a screen towards the rear of building F86.

OUTER TIMBER BUILDING (F110)

The third phase building, if we have the sequence right, was approximately 9m in diameter and consisted of 71 individual small post holes, that photographs suggest were set in a slot (F110) like the other phases (Fig. 6). It seems very likely that the circular buildings were constructed like this so that the new building could enclose its predecessor, giving continuity of use. Some of the features assigned to the middle building above may belong to this phase, and it seems possible that if F78 is from the first phase building, and F77 from the second, then F76 may be from the third. F76 and an unnumbered feature to its north again consisted of irregular gullies, which if the phasing is correct would have lain towards the rear of the outer timber building. Their purpose and sequence, though, is uncertain and F76 contained five conjoining fragments of wall plaster – possibly suggesting that this phase of the temple, despite the wattle and daub walls, was plastered in a Roman fashion.

Some features are hard to assign to a phase with any degree of certainty. F111 is a pit cutting F78, so was probably associated with the second or third timber building. Its fill contained second-century pottery. F104 was a pit, immediately inside the doorways. Its fill contained charcoal, nails, a bird bone and pottery of late first/second century date.

L32 was an ironstone layer that may be the ‘metalling’ marked on the Greenfield plan (see Fig. 5), and, if so, it sealed F78. It is possible that L32 was laid as a floor for the outer timber building, but as the subsequent circular stone building was built directly over the last timber phase it is difficult to assign it to one or the other. It might, of course, have been retained in the later circular stone building or alternatively simply marked a levelling deposit for the later floors. Below this floor was a ‘sandy buff silt’ (L33) that produced colour coat beakers of late second or third century date, and, below this, two thin layers (L37 and L38) that produced first/second century material. Cut into the ironstone floor was a further curving groove later filled with white concrete, presumably when the later stone phase



Fig. 6. Post-holes of the outer ring (F89-93 and F98-9) and foundation slot (not numbered) beneath the circular stone temple.

temple floors were laid down over the ironstone floor. This groove was very close to the back wall of the stone temple (see below).

An enigmatic feature described as a 'base' (F48) appears on sections to be contemporary with L32. Its function is uncertain. It appears to be partly stone and partly mortar, and may have been the base for an altar or statue placed to be seen through the door by those coming to the doorway along the metallated pathway to the east. It had been disturbed by a pit that had been cut through the overlying tessellated floor, which was given the same feature number.

THE CIRCULAR STONE BUILDING

The next phase in the development of the temple was the construction of a circular stone building on approximately the same stance as the final outer timber building (Fig. 7). The wall was somewhat irregular but generally between around 0.60

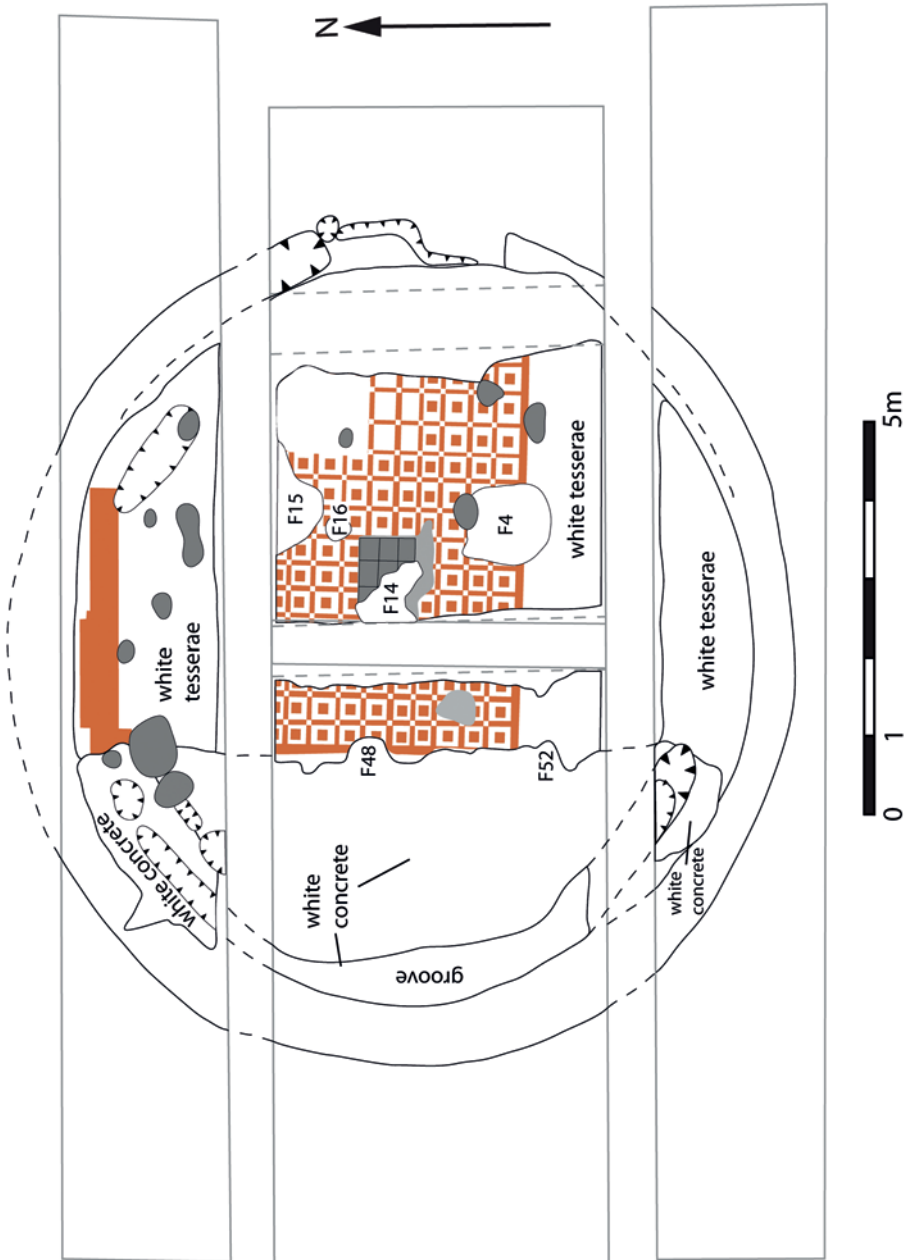


Fig. 7. Plan of the circular stone temple.

and 0.75m wide, and was constructed of limestone. As this wall was constructed immediately over its timber predecessor, it is difficult to assign some floor levels to one or other phase, although clearly associated with it was a tessellated pavement that was laid on a mortar matrix that sat on top of the ironstone metalling L32. The centre of the tessellated floor was a panel with a grid pattern, probably originally of 11 squares from north to south and 16 from east to west. The east side of the panel was disturbed by a wall of the later aisled temple, but it may originally have run right up to the doorway. The grid was executed in double filets of red brick tesserae except at the intersections, which were marked by four light-coloured limestone tesserae (Fig. 8). It was bounded by a triple filet of brick tesserae. Each square of the grid had a central feature of brick tesserae, mostly 4×4 , but sometimes 5×4 and 6×4 . Towards the centre of the panel was a rectangle of large building tiles, probably originally nine, but disturbed by a later pit (F14) that had been cut into the tessellated pavement. Interestingly, these tiles overlay the location of the earlier central hearth from the timber phase temple (F124). Whilst the tiled area may have been a base for a statue or altar, photos indicate it had a burnt surface – suggesting a base for a brazier or hearth indicating continuity of use for this spot from the previous timber phase layout. The north-east corner of the central tessellated panel was made up of plain white tesserae and the photographs suggest several of the adjoining squares to its south were missing their central red squares. Neal and Cosh (2009, 124) suggest that this is not a repair patch but a continuation of the original floor, but the surviving photographs suggest a rather more irregular pattern to the laying of individual tesserae than in the original design.



Fig. 8. Central area of the stone circular temple from the south.

Around the central tessellated panel the rest of the circular stone temple to north, south, and probably originally to the west, was largely floored in plain limestone tesserae. On the far northern side, though, was a somewhat irregular band of brick tesserae running east to west, measuring some 3.4m long by 0.4–0.5m wide. It is not clear if this was part of the original design or a later addition, but the absence of any such feature from the southern side of the building may support the latter conclusion.

West of the surviving central panel, the white tessellated pavement appears to have been truncated and only a white limestone floor remains (Fig. 9). This looks similar to bedding material for a tessellated floor but it is possible it may never have carried a pavement. Various pits (F52, F48, F14, F4, F15 and F16, the last small and looking more like a post hole) cut the floor and presumably dated to later phases. Smith (unpublished) assigned the mosaic to the Durobrivan School of mosaicists and a date in the third quarter of the fourth century, but Neal and Cosh (2009, 124) suggested a probable second or early third century date. This date seems to sit more happily with the evidence from pottery found in contexts associated with the earlier timber phase buildings sealed beneath the tessellated floor, if we assume a continuity of use from the early timber buildings.

The aisled temple (Figs 10 and 11)

In this phase an impressive aisled ('basilican') building, with an eastern porch on an east–west alignment, was constructed with its east door on the line of the metallated pathway to the earlier temples (Fig. 10). Its alignment was slightly skewed from



Fig. 9. Western edge of the tessellated pavement.

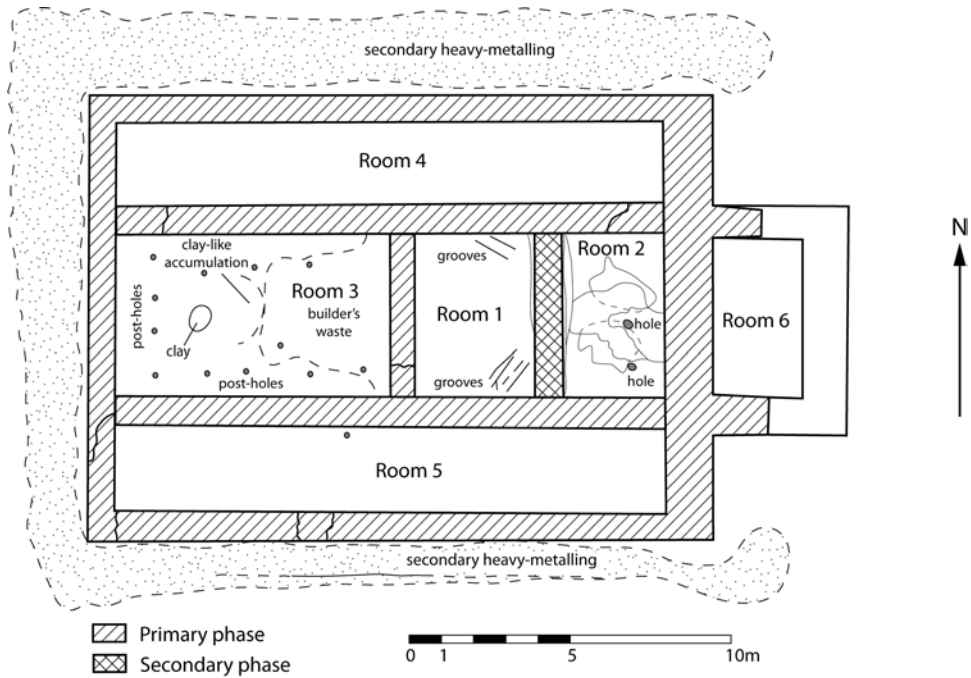


Fig. 10. The rectangular temple.

that of the circular temple's tessellated pavement, but essentially it occupied the same stance as the earlier buildings. The wall foundations were of pitched limestone blocks and there were two walls running across the nave, one of which was also built of pitched stone blocks and, although not bonded into the aisle walls, may have been part of the original plan. The second, more easterly wall, might have been a later insertion. It is unclear if this phase ever had a tessellated floor. Tesserae were found in the later destruction deposits (L8), but may very well have derived from the pits disturbing the pavement of the circular temple. This would explain the 'destroyed mosaic' marked on Greenfield's interim plan of 1961 in the eastern half of the nave.

The one fragment of flooring which must be associated with this phase was the 'pink cement' (L25) marked on the same plan (Fig. 11). This runs up to and apparently over in places, a stretch of the surviving wall of the earlier circular temple which was originally mistaken for another late cross wall (Lewis 1966, 94). It would appear that the upstanding fragment of walling was built of much larger blocks than seen elsewhere and may represent the only surviving fragment of the circular building's superstructure (Fig. 12). It is curious that this fragment of wall seems to have survived to a higher level than the pink cement floor. It could be that this fragment of the earlier building was deliberately conserved in the later temple. If so, it may have acted as a low step to retain the pink cement floor of a raised area at the western end of the aisled building.

The excavator believed that wooden scaffolding had been used in the construction of the building. Post-holes were certainly found in both aisles, inside and parallel

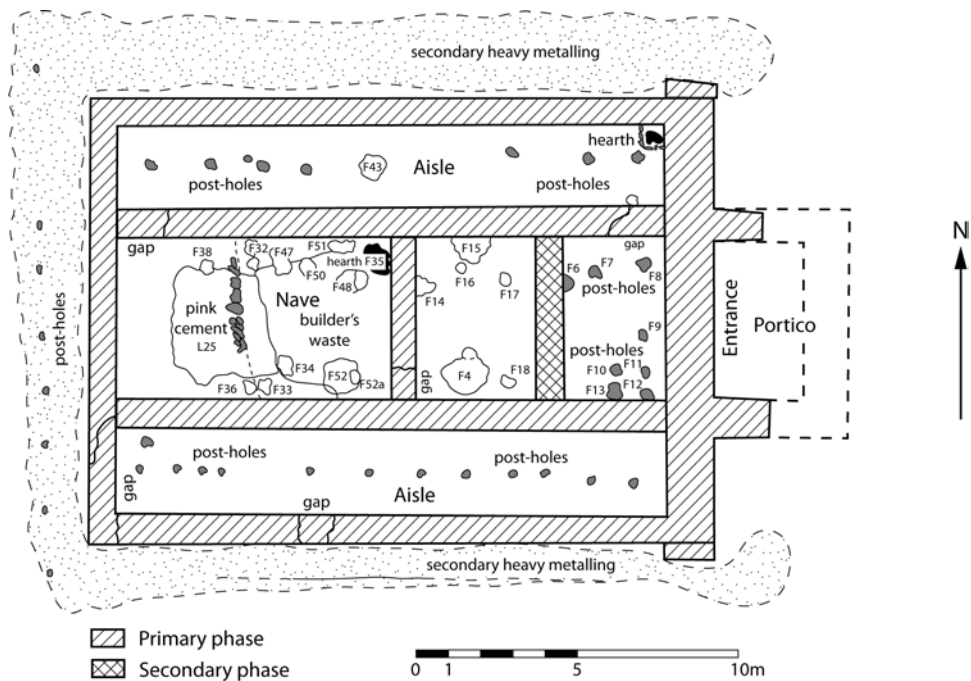


Fig. 11. The rectangular temple with 'scaffold holes' and later pits.



Fig. 12. The west end of the rectangular temple showing the upstanding fragment of the earlier circular building.

to the east wall (F8, F9 and F11), and also beyond the west end of the building (Fig. 13). It is not impossible that these represent a rectangular structure post-dating the circular stone temple, but this seems unlikely. There is some evidence amongst the finds archive for vaulting in the building and this may have required scaffolding to erect, although these post holes could also be seen as propping from a time when the building was in a poor state of repair. The 'building layer' (no feature number), thought to be associated with these post holes, contained third- and fourth-century coins.

The later destruction deposits (L18) contained many Collyweston slates, which were evidently the roofing material for the aisled building, and wall plaster was also recovered. Of all the wall plaster from the various phases 54 per cent of the 146 fragments were plain red, 14 per cent plain green, while plain white and plain black were also found. Stripes were present, white on red being particularly common



Fig. 13. The south aisle of the rectangular temple, with 'scaffold holes' overlying the circular temple.

(6%), but red on white and yellow on white were also present. While this suggests a series of decorative panels, it is impossible to reconstruct any decorative scheme (and there may have been several successive schemes associated with both timber and stone phases – Jennings archive). Around the building, on the north, west and east sides, was a strip of ‘heavy metalling’, and on the south side a drain. East of the building were a series of features described as ‘ash pits’, while south-east of the porch was a large pit (F63) with pottery of late third–fourth century date and earlier coins of Trajan.

The later history of this building is not well understood, although later fourth century coins were found in what was described as a ‘destruction layer’ lying above the earlier tessellated pavement (L18). A substantial number of other pits, and possible post holes, lay within the building, many of which appeared to cut through the various earlier floor surfaces. In the room at the east end of the nave were a set of post holes and possible post pads (F6–F13). In the middle room, between the 2 cross walls, were further post holes (F16–18) and pits (F4, F14 and F15), while in the western room were post holes (F32, F33, F36, F38), and pits F34, F47 and F50–F52). Another pit (F43) was dug in the north aisle.

Two of the pits in the western room contained clearly votive objects. F47 contained a votive leaf or feather (Fig. 14), bird bones and mid- to late-fourth century Nene Valley colour-coated pottery. Also in this room was another pit (F52) containing a votive plaque or, rather, the plaque seems to have been found in a small feature on the edge of F52 designated F52A (although this is not mentioned in the site notes). The fill of F52 also contained mid- to late fourth-century colour-coated pottery. The plaque had an inscription on it in punched lettering, although this cannot now be seen (Fig. 15). This was read (in four lines) as DE VE/TE MO/CUX(S)O/MA PA.



Fig. 14. Votive leaf from F47.

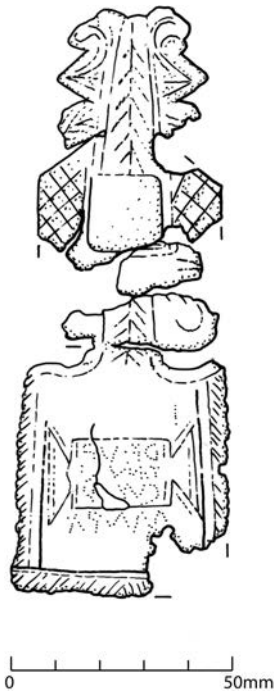


Fig. 15. The votive plaque from F52A.

This was translated as 'To the god Veteris Mocuxsoma affixed this' (Wright 1962). This could also read 'To the old gods'. In her unpublished archive report, Miranda Green noted parallels for the leaf/feather plaque from F47 with other British temples including Uley, Lamyatt Beacon, Lydney, Harlow and Woodeaton, and may relate to vow-making practices or to honour the god. The 'Veteris' plaque is much more elaborate, and she compared it to plaques from Barkway and Stony Stratford. Mark Hassall, however, has cast considerable doubt on the reading of the inscription (unpublished archive report). Veteris was a god mostly seen in military contexts, and Hassall noted that the inscription appears to have been punched into the wrong side of the object and would thus have appeared on its back. Reading this the other way around, however, does not provide a coherent message. Recent conservation of the plaque has not helped in resolving this problem, as no dots now seem to be visible in a highly corroded and very fragile object.

Other late features of the building included a 'hearth' (F35) in the north-east corner of the western room of the nave. No description or photographs can be traced, but this looks from the plan to have been an irregular burnt area. In the north aisle a second hearth (not numbered) was built up against the north and east walls of the building, and contained on the other two sides with upright Collyweston slates. This contained fragments of colour-coated pottery and coins of the late third to the late fourth centuries.

At some stage the porch was also removed leaving behind two buttresses, and, perhaps at the same time, buttresses were added at the south-east and north-east

corners. In addition to the pink cement floor mentioned above, it would appear that the central room had a late ironstone floor, the surface of which bore small grooves, perhaps evidence of a wooden floor, while in the eastern room were patches of ironstone and limestone.

Greenfield believed that the insertion of the eastern of the two cross walls, as well as the late hearths and pits, marked the conversion of the building to secular use. It does appear that this eastern wall was not as well constructed as the rest of the structure, but given the surviving archive it is difficult to know if the hearths are indicative of domestic use as earlier versions of the temple also featured hearths. The coin assemblage from the building strongly suggests that this phase of the temple continued in use until the end of the Roman period. There seems little doubt that many were votive gifts, and the coins continued to be deposited without a break throughout the fourth century, with many coins of the House of Theodosius.

The 'ancillary' buildings

East of the temple complex was a second substantial building or, rather, sequence of buildings (Fig. 16). Greenfield referred to these as 'ancillary' buildings, and while this may not seem appropriate given their scale, this nomenclature has been retained for the sake of easier cross-reference with the original archive.

It is clear that by the time excavation of this building started, time and resources were rapidly running out, and it was not fully excavated or recorded. Christine Mahany, in her assessment of the archive, summarised the main points as 'the excavator believed that there were essentially two floor levels represented by metalling, and that these were often covered or interspersed with layers of silt'. There can be no doubt that this was an integral part of the temple complex lying within the *temenos*, and lying at right angles to the rectangular temple and joined to it by a metallated path. The stone building was preceded by timber structures, although it is difficult with any certainty to match up the phases of the two parts of the complex. The ancillary building was excavated in 'Wheeler boxes', making it difficult at times to equate layers in different boxes. Although we have the benefit of a plan by Greenfield, many features on it are not numbered and there appears to have been no detailed written account of this part of the excavation. Features in the site notes cannot be located and there are features clearly showing on photographs that were not illustrated on the plan. This is a frustrating situation, but some attempt can still be made to understand the overall structure and sequence of the remains.

THE 'ANCILLARY' BUILDINGS: TIMBER PHASES

The earliest feature in this part of the site appears to be the narrow-metalled path that was associated with the timber temples. It runs eastwards, broadly through where the later doorway of the ancillary building would be and then bends northwards (see Fig. 16). It is unclear where it then went, as Squares 22 and 23 were poorly recorded, although an area of cobbling, visible on photographs and whose edge is marked on the plan, on the north margin of area 23 may well mark its course. A straighter band of metalling (L45) ran straight on through grids 14 and 15, and went

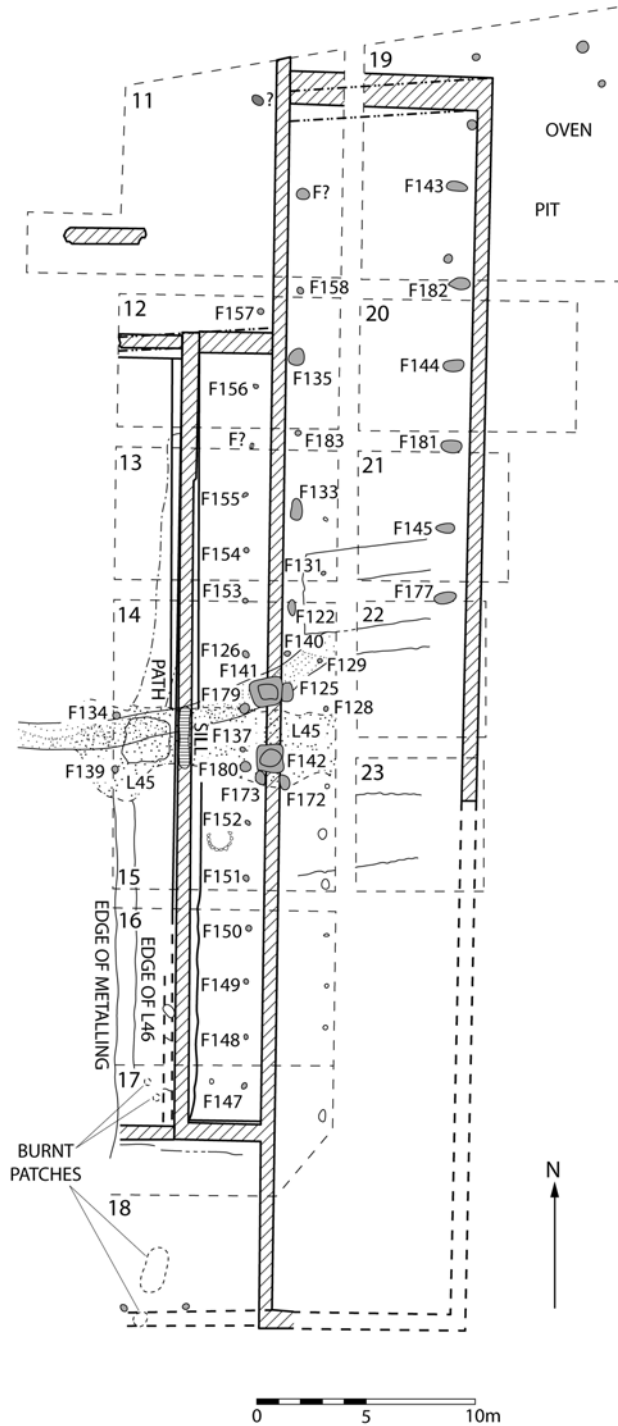


Fig. 16. The 'ancillary' building.

through both of the later doorways. It also failed to be recorded in grids 22 and 23, if, indeed, it continued. A feature marked as a 'path' was marked on one plan, but otherwise unrecorded, branching from the main paths just before the western wall of the building and appearing to have been cut by this wall. Its relationship to the other paths is unknown.

There appear to have been two discrete timber structures with a number of additional post holes that do not obviously relate to either. The earliest group described as 'being in primary metalling' are, from north to south in the western row (row 1), numbered as F157, F156, a possibly unnumbered post hole, F155, F154, F153, F126, F179, F137, F180, F152, F151, F150, F149, F148 and F147. This constituted a row in excess of 30m long. Parallel to this and some 4m to the east was a second row (row 2), comprising F131, F129 and F128, and an additional eight post holes marked on the plan but not numbered. Christine Mahany considered this to be a building, but if so it is a rather strange shape and it seems more likely that this double row represents a portico or timber-fenced façade across the front of the temple of a form that is similar to the early temples at Heybridge and Hayling Island (see discussion below). If this were the case, then two very similar post holes (F134 and F139), opposite F179 and F180 but some 6m further west, might mark the entrance into the temple from this structure.

An alternative possibility is that post holes F134 and F139 were part of another row (row 3) that was otherwise undetected, as they lay on the very edge of the excavated area. If so, the two extant rows are probably best reconstructed as part of an aisled building, with the 'nave' between rows 1 and 3 and row 2 marking the east aisle. Any west aisle wall would, however, lie very close to the eastern edge of the temple excavation where there were several small sub-circular features – unnumbered and presumably not excavated – in approximately the correct position. Whilst possible, this is perhaps straining the evidence to its limits.

The second possible timber building was represented by two north–south rows of post holes. The eastern row (F143, F182, F144, F181, F145, F 177 and an unnumbered post hole clearly visible on the photographs) consisted of rectangular post pits with their long axis aligned east–west (Fig. 17), while the western row may be represented from north to south by an unnumbered post hole, F158, F135, F183, F133, F122, F140 and, possibly, F125 and F172/3. The form of these post holes was not as distinctive as the other row. F133 and F122 were rectangular, aligned north–south, while F125 and F172/3 were probably rectangular and aligned east–west, but had been disturbed by the inner door of the later stone building – although these last two post holes may represent an earlier version of the door structure.

The two rows were *c.*7m apart and broadly paired, and may represent a large timber building of similar dimensions to the stone building that supersedes it on almost the same stance. If so, it may have had a portico or corridor along part of its western side. The westernmost wall of the later stone-founded hall appears on the photographs to have a broad foundation with a narrower superstructure, which might support the idea that it also was of two phases, with the earlier foundations being part of this earlier timber building. Alternatively, the two main rows of posts again represent the aisle posts of an aisled hall, with the western wall retained in the later plan. This would suggest that there was a corresponding east wall that lay

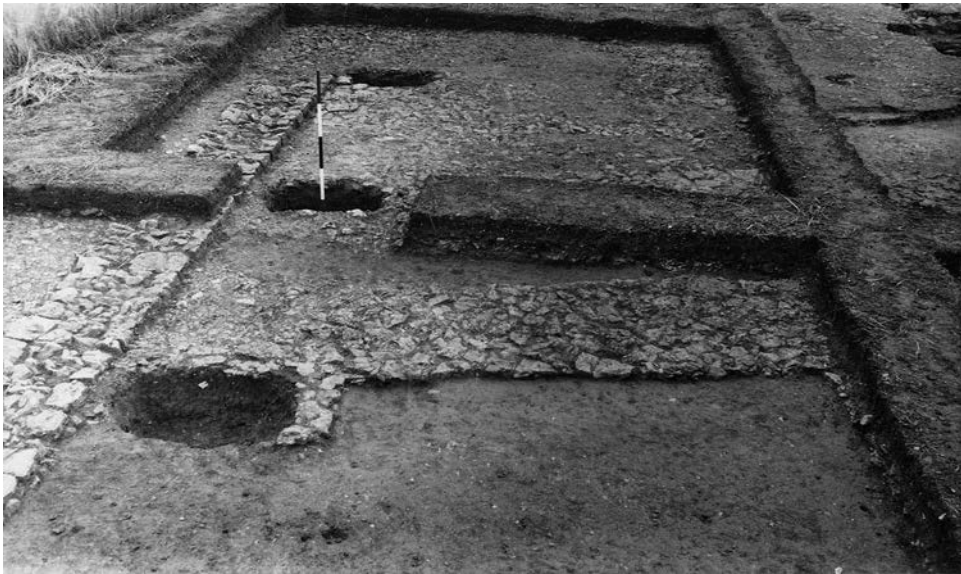


Fig. 17. A general view looking south across the ancillary building showing the rectangular post pits, and areas of metalling and the eastern stone wall.

beyond the main excavation. Greenfield suspected that such a wall might exist and he marked it tentatively on his reconstruction of the complex, having seen linear features in trenches J and K that might have been robber trenches. In either case the building would then have been remodelled into the later stone hall and portico/corridor configuration, perhaps with the main posts left in place and cased in stone.

THE 'ANCILLARY' BUILDINGS: STONE PHASE

The main stone-founded hall that followed was some 57m long and a little over 9m wide externally, with a narrow (3.4m internally) corridor or portico on its west side, along approximately two-thirds of its length. In the centre of the long axis of the building there was evidence of doorways facing each other in the two westernmost walls. Both early pathways ran through the site of the outer door, but the broader pathway passed through the site of the inner door as well (see Fig. 16). The eastern wall of the hall was well defined in the photographs (see Fig. 17), although apparently represented by a robber trench in the southern part of Area 22 where an opposing eastern entrance might have been expected. No attempt was made to trace its full length to the south. The north wall of the main block was shown on the plan as very wide (*c.*1.6m) and butting the west wall of the main block which was *c.*0.6m wide, but there are no photographs to verify this.

The west wall of the main hall appears on the photographs mainly as a robber trench, with foundations only apparent in Area 16 and a small area between the post holes F141 and F142, although there are relatively few photographs that show the more northern part of this wall. These two post holes were very large and the northern one of the pair (F141) had a carefully worked rectangular flat stone object with a groove cut around its edge in its base (Fig. 18). This was not noted in the



Fig. 18. Possible statue base from doorway post hole of the ‘ancillary’ building.

specialist stone report, but is probably best interpreted as a base for something like a statue and reused in the post setting. The ‘portico/corridor’ wall doorway consisted of a gap in the wall, which contained a narrower piece of wall described as a ‘sill’ on the plan, but that may mark later blocking.

A number of other features visible on the photographs, and partly recorded on the plans, cannot be phased. A compact stone feature ran from the eastern wall westwards across area 21 (and 22), and into areas 13 and 14. Its north edge was very well defined and was on a slightly different alignment to the main structural elements (see Fig. 16). In area 21 it appears to have had a well-defined southern edge as well and looks very like a wall. A similar surface was recorded in area 22 with a well-defined southern edge. In areas 13 and 14 it stopped short of the middle wall. The feature appears to have a very flat surface and is perhaps best interpreted as an area of high-quality flooring, but the possibility that it is a wall cannot be

discounted. This is not helped by both north–south and east–west baulks between the Wheeler boxes obscuring much of it. Other features appear to be on the same alignment. For example, in area 23 a very similar feature on the same alignment is visible on photographs and its edge marked, without explanation, on the plan. An earlier version of the plan shows the northern wall of the building on this alignment (this is shown with dotted lines on the plan). The consistent alignment of these features suggests the possibility of another stone phase, presumably to be fitted into the sequence between the timber phase(s) and the main stone building. Alternatively, these features may represent a substantial stone floor associated with the stone building that has been fortuitously disturbed on a common alignment. This interpretation might be supported by an additional area of well-organised metallurgy in the south western corner of area 22 (not marked on the plan).

Other features shown on the plan include an ‘oven’ east of the north wall of the building, which appears on a photograph and looks like a corn-drier; and a circular setting of stones in the ‘portico/corridor’ south of the entrance, which looks like the top of a well. There seems to be no record of any excavation of this feature or how it related to the structures around it.

DISCUSSION

Despite the many problems with the site notes and issues of dating the various phases, it is clear that the temple had a long and complex history. Producing a detailed reconstruction of the wider plan of the temple over time is particularly problematic until a more detailed re-examination of the finds records or even of the site itself has been carried out, but it is possible to suggest a broad overview for the purposes of discussion here.

The first evidence for Thistleton being a ritual focus or shrine comes from the significant scatter of silver North Eastern type Iron Age silver coins, and early brooches recovered from Greenfield’s ‘old ground surface’ and as residual finds in late contexts. These are plausibly votive offerings and suggest this place was already a ritual focus from the early–mid–first century AD. This activity may have predated much or all of the structural evidence we have for a formal shrine or, alternatively, was contemporaneous with the first timber shrine or the irregular curving gully or screen (F78) it enclosed. If so, this early phase of activity at Thistleton is broadly contemporaneous with the site at Hallaton (Score 2011), where a probable polygonal fenced enclosure was associated with deposits of coins and pig bones. Hallaton was not fully excavated, but it is interesting that here a fragmentary circular building or screen-like structure, some 10m in diameter, lay immediately outside the enclosure, with the remains of sacrificed pigs immediately to its south-east. It seems likely that Hallaton too was an early shrine accompanied by an ephemeral building or structure comparable to, if a little smaller than, the Thistleton examples.

The earliest structural phases at Thistleton are the sequence of three timber circular buildings, surrounding a hearth and a number of small structural features consisting of post holes, curving ‘screens’ or gullies and ‘fire pits’, several producing first century material (Fig. 19). The first structural phase seems certain to be of first-century AD date as the backfilling of the first circular timber building slot (F121)

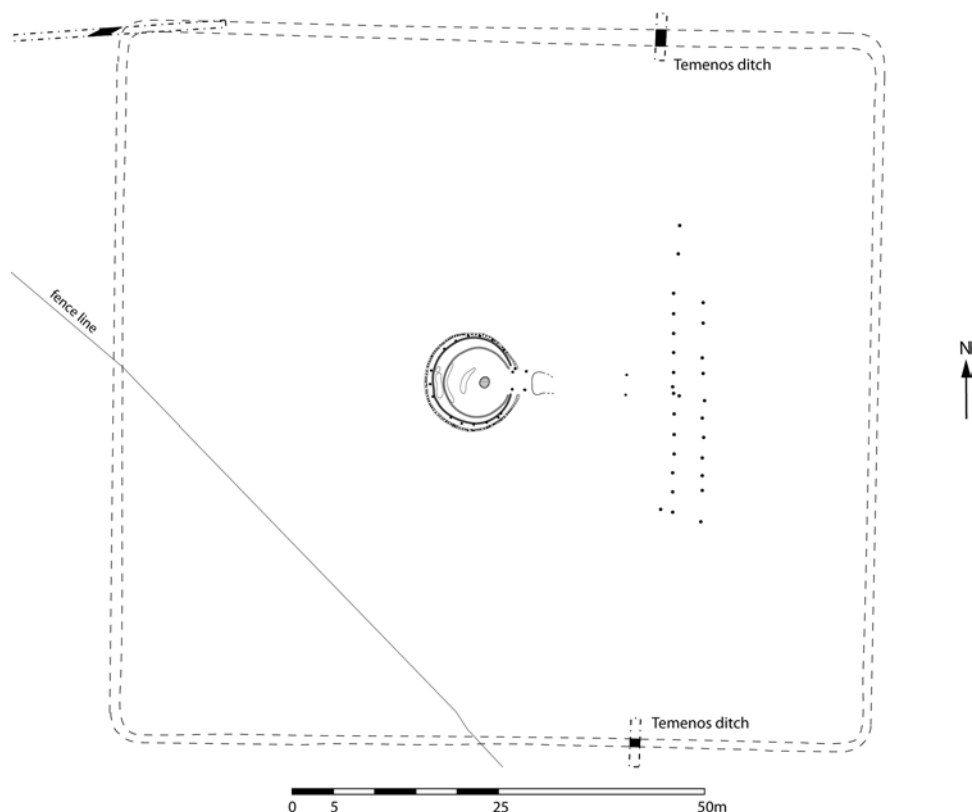


Fig. 19. Reconstruction of the main timber phases of the temple.

contained Flavian/Trajanic material, although the building could well have been erected earlier. The second timber building probably had a limestone or mortar floor in which, to the rear of the building, sat a slightly sunken 'base' that may have carried a cult statue or altar. The last timber phase sat directly beneath the later circular stone temple, which appears to be its direct replacement. One of these buildings may have had a floor of ironstone chippings. The subsequent circular stone temple was fitted with a red and white tessellated pavement, probably of later second or third century date.

The relationship between the temples and the 'ancillary' buildings is tenuous, but in the tentative reconstruction attempted here (Fig. 19) it is suggested that the earlier timber shrines were associated with a post-built portico or double palisade, with an entrance midway along its length and opposite the eastern entrance to the circular buildings. This phase would also have been marked by the first-phase metallised path linking the two. This early phase of the temple probably lay within the rectilinear ditched enclosure that was partly visible on the early aerial photographs and is much more clearly apparent in the recent geophysical survey. Greenfield included this enclosure in his reconstruction of the temple (see Fig. 4), although the recent surveys show that the enclosure is not as perfectly rectangular as his reconstruction

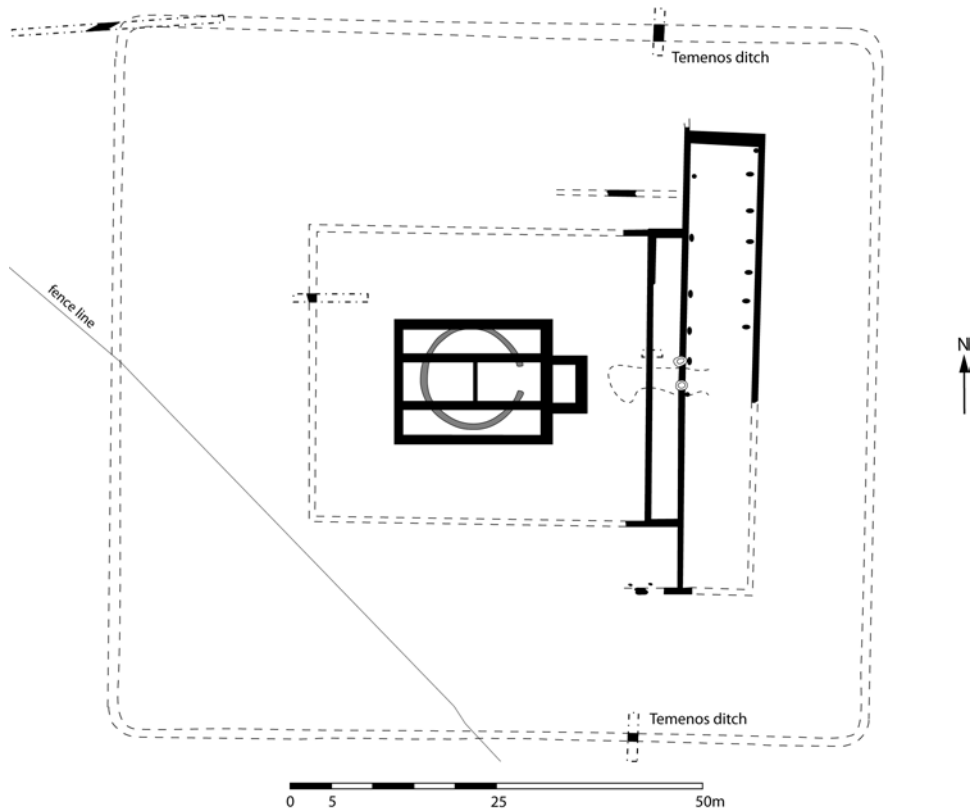


Fig. 20. Reconstruction of the main stone phases of the temple.

suggests, and the western side is by no means certain due to later disturbance by small quarries and the presence of the modern field boundary. There seems little doubt that this is the *temenos* or precinct of the temple. In the initial trial trenching Greenfield sectioned both the north and south ditches (in trenches L and M), although little written record of them survives and dating evidence is absent.

The replacement of the final timber circular building with one in stone probably marked a wider transformation in the layout of the temple (Fig. 20). Dating for this building is problematic, but it was fitted with a red and white tessellated pavement, probably of later second or third century date. A date around AD 200 for its construction would seem reasonable. This building lasted long enough for the floor to need patching and a set of nine tiles in the centre of the tessellated pavement may have also held an altar or statue, but more probably supported a brazier or hearth in broadly the same setting as the hearth in the earlier timber buildings.

Probably in the late third or fourth century the temple was further transformed by the construction of an aisled ('basilican') building. While there was some question of this having a tessellated pavement, this seems unlikely. Instead, it seems to have had an ironstone floor in the eastern part of the building and a cement floor in the western part.

Two walls subdividing the nave, and many post holes and pits, were thought by the excavator to be evidence of a later conversion of the building to domestic use. The western of the two was identically constructed to the rest of the building and seems likely to be part of the original design, while the eastern one may be later but does not necessarily mark a change of use. The unbroken deposition of coins and pottery throughout the fourth century strongly suggest that the building continued in use to the very end of the fourth century, and there is no reason to believe that it did not continue into the early fifth century.

At some late stage, the eastern porch was removed, leaving buttresses on the eastern wall of the building. Further small buttresses were also added to the SE and NE corners of the building, possibly at the same time. Inside the aisled building pits were cut through the floors. The votive plaques came from two of these pits in the western room which, if the evidence of a raised area with a pink cement floor is accurate, may be interpreted as the focal point of the temple. The deposition of votives in these late pits may represent a closure deposit marking the end of the temple's use. The destruction deposit makes it clear that the aisled building had a Collyweston slate roof. The nave and aisles were presumably separated by arcades or a series of columns. Whilst it seems reasonable to suggest that the engaged Corinthian capital found in the nineteenth century came from the building, Tom Blagg noted that even a late third century date for this would make it the latest datable Corinthian capital in Britain. This may argue for an earlier date but, as Mr Blagg wisely noted, we don't know that the capital was definitely associated with this building, and without being able to examine the object (last seen in a Market Overton garden in the 1960s) we don't know if it was correctly identified (Blagg 1980, 41).

A few metres to the east of the main temple in this phase was a large 'ancillary building' or hall. This, too, had both timber and stone phases, but the dating for these is currently even less clear than for the temple itself. The two building complexes were linked by the later metalled path and a clear doorway was visible in the west wall of the 'ancillary' building facing the main temple entrance, which was maintained throughout the different phases. It is likely that this was an entrance building into the temple complex, although there is no sign of a corresponding doorway in its east wall (although records of the excavation at this point are scant).

Greenfield's records show narrower walls continue the lines of both the north and south end walls of the stone-built 'portico/corridor' westwards, and, along with a short section of wall running north-south across Greenfield's trial trench N to the rear of the temple, may have formed a walled enclosure for the later shrine (see Fig. 20). It may be significant that this inner courtyard would have been around 100ft (30m) square, and may have been the structure still visible when Stukeley and Clark visited in 1733.

While this reconstruction is tenuous, it is more solidly based than Greenfield's postulated outer enclosure which was not picked up in his trial trenches P, R and S (see Fig. 4). Alternatively, a robber trench that seems to represent a westwards continuation of the south wall of the main hall, and a 'floating' length of wall, c.4m long, which lies 3m north of, and parallel with, the continuation of the northern end

‘portico’ wall, may suggest that further buildings flanked the shrine to the north and south but lay beyond the area investigated by Greenfield.

Wider parallels

Local parallels for the use of circular buildings as temples or shrines are good. Thistleton’s closest known neighbour is at Egleton, where a circular shrine, of *c.*10m diameter and built with similar pitched stone foundations, was built in the mid-late second century AD (Brown 2016). In north Northamptonshire shrine complexes are also known at Collyweston (Knocker 1965), where rectangular, circular and two polygonal buildings are known, and Brigstock (Greenfield 1963), where two temples, one circular and the other polygonal, were excavated. The published evidence for both sites was not ideal but the stone buildings at Collyweston were dated to the second and third centuries AD, while those at Brigstock were thought to be of third to fourth century date. At Brigstock, however, it is clear that one if not both the stone-built shrines probably replaced earlier timber circular buildings. The excavations at Brigstock recovered a similarly rich array of small finds to Thistleton, with many coins, bronze leaves, and three bronze horse and rider statuettes.

Stone-built circular buildings seem to have been a common wider regional architectural tradition in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire in the Roman period, on both religious sites and in domestic settings (Smith *et al.* 2016, 53–4). Most date to the second–fourth centuries AD and often seem to replace earlier timber buildings. In Leicestershire circular Roman buildings are known from Oadby (10m diameter), where the foundations are of cobble stones (Ripper 1997) and Ravenstone (10.5m diameter) (Lucas 1981). While both could be shrines, there is no particular need to see them as such, as other circular buildings are known in settlements in Northamptonshire at Pineham Barns, Northampton, Overstone, Bozeat and Ringstone (Brown 2016), as well as Courteenhall (Jones *et al.* 2006) and Higham Ferrers (Lawrence and Smith 2009) amongst others. Review of the location and function of these buildings shows they are found in farmsteads, as part of villas and larger roadside settlements, and fulfil a range of different functions (cf. Taylor 2001, 50–2).

Looking further afield, circular temple buildings are also known at Frilford, Oxfordshire, overlying an Iron Age structure; Maiden Castle, Dorset, again over an Iron Age structure; Muntham Court, Sussex; Nettleton, Wilts; and a host of other locations in rural or roadside settlement contexts. Nationally, it was long thought that these circular shrines were much less common than the so-called Romano-Celtic temples (e.g. Lewis 1966; Wilson 1975), which were, in plan, a square within a square interpreted as a *cella* with a surrounding ambulatory, but a recent national survey now shows them to be far more common than once thought (Smith *et al.* 2016, 63–4). It may be significant, though, that Romano-Celtic temples of square form are largely absent from the East Midlands, with the exception of an example from Irchester, Northants (Meadows 2012).

The closest parallels for the early timber phases of the Thistleton temple as a whole, however, lie further afield. The excavated temples at Heybridge, Essex (Atkinson and Preston 2015), Hayling Island, Hants (King and Soffe 1998) and,

to a lesser degree at Westhawk Farm, Ashford, Kent (Booth *et al.* 2008), all show similarities with Thistleton in architecture, layout and temenos/precinct form (Fig. 21).

At Hayling Island a circular timber building 9.2m in diameter, with an entrance on the east, was constructed at some point in the early decades of the first century AD. It enclosed a large central pit containing a range of votive metalwork including pieces of a bracelet, rings, fibulae, parts of a mirror and other dress items (King and Soffe 1998, 42). The building lay within a broadly square, ditched temenos enclosure *c.*25m across, also with an eastern entrance. Both elements had replaced a small rectangular open-air shrine of first century BC date and were themselves replaced by a substantial stone-built temple around AD 60–70.

The circular shrine and porticoed timber enclosure at Heybridge is thought have been built in the immediate pre-conquest to mid-first century AD period. Here,

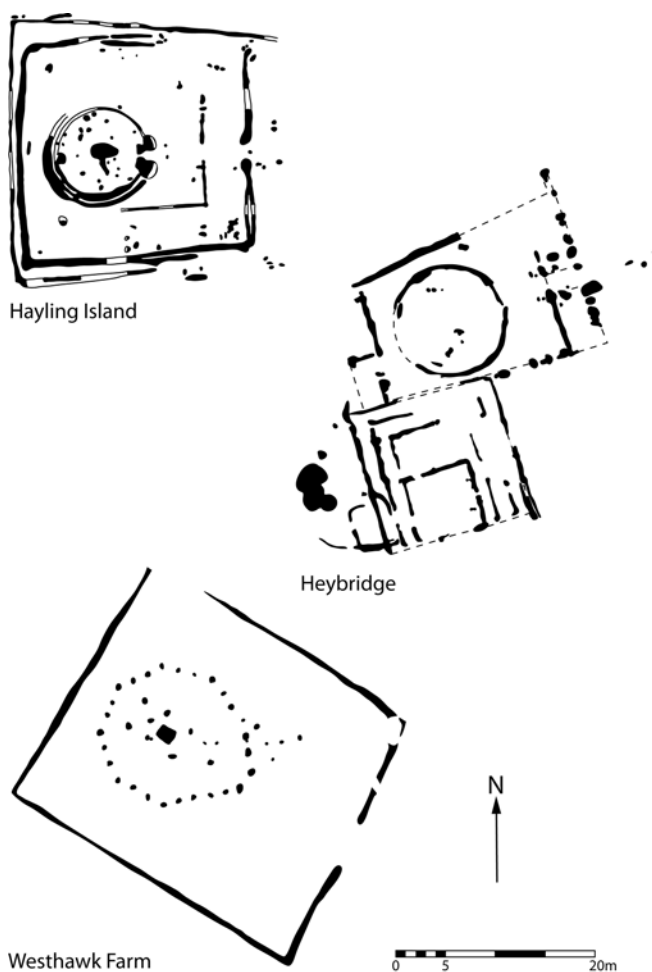


Fig. 21. Wider parallels for the timber phases at Thistleton.

a central circular timber building *c.*11m in diameter overlay a putative Late Iron Age shrine, and lay within a trapezoidal porticoed enclosure with an entrance on its eastern side. Atkinson and Preston (2015, 89) also suggested that a cluster of post holes within the western side of the circular structure might have denoted the location of an altar/shrine in a similar setting to that suggested for the circular buildings at Thistleton. The boundaries of the temple complex at Heybridge were initially marked by the construction of roads around it, only later supplemented by ditches and fences to create a formal *temenos* or precinct.

A final parallel comes from Westhawk Farm, Ashford in Kent. Here, excavation by the Oxford Archaeological Unit recovered evidence of a timber-built shrine lying within an open area of a large Roman roadside settlement (Booth 2001; Booth *et al.* 2008). The shrine itself was a post-built polygonal structure with a south-east facing entrance, enclosing an inner possibly rectilinear arrangement of post holes around a large central pit. This building stood within a rectangular ditched enclosure *c.*27m × 30m, with a single entrance also on the south-east side. Dating evidence was scarce, but suggested that the building and enclosure were extant by the end of the first century AD.

The best parallel for the initial transformation of the temple at Thistleton also comes from Hayling Island (Fig. 22). The stone temple at Hayling Island, whilst larger than its timber predecessor, was substantially the same and shows some similarities to the later stone phases at Thistleton (King and Soffe 1994, 116). At Hayling Island a stone-galleried *temenos* with internal colonnade or portico replaced the former courtyard, and a stone-built circular cella with a porched east-facing entrance replaced the earlier timber building. Interestingly, the entrance to the enclosure was now flanked by a building reminiscent of the much larger halls at Thistleton in its later phases.

The later aisled building at Thistleton was seen by Lewis (1966, 94) as ‘a true basilical building of the “Greek” type’, and it is difficult to find clear parallels for it amongst religious buildings in Roman Britain. There are, though, better parallels for the large ancillary buildings from Thistleton. The best probably comes from the third–fourth century temple at Pagans Hill, Somerset (Rahtz and Harris 1958; Rahtz and Watts 1989; see Fig. 22), where an octagonal shrine of Romano-Celtic concentric form sat within an enclosure formed by buildings on its east and north sides. The eastern entrance into the enclosure was flanked by two long rectangular buildings that created a façade reminiscent of that at Thistleton. Similar buildings were recorded at Harlow temple in Essex, although in the latter case they were flanking an outer courtyard (France and Gobel 1985). The function of such ancillary buildings is uncertain. Many temples in Roman Britain had other buildings within their precincts. Some are small, and have been interpreted as priests or caretakers’ houses or workshops. While there was no clear indication of the use of these structures, it seems possible that they may also have been associated with a healing cult where pilgrims would sleep within the temple complex. As the internal arrangements of this very long ancillary building at Thistleton are unknown it is difficult to have any confidence in assigning a use to it.

Greenfield’s excavations, and the later fieldwalking and geophysical surveys, show clearly that the temple at Thistleton did not lie in splendid rural isolation, but

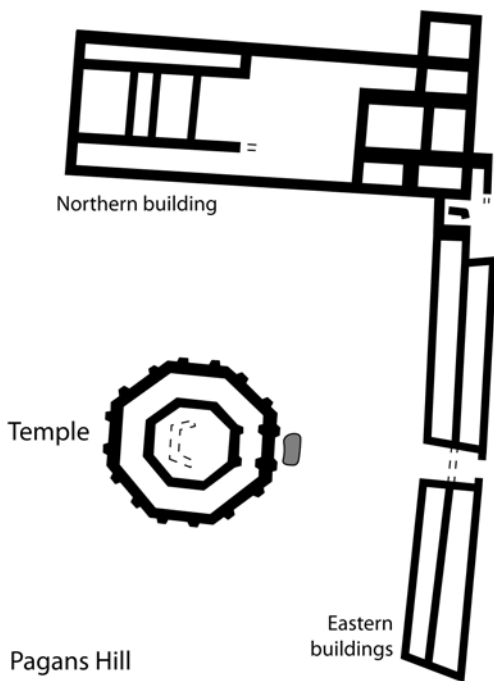
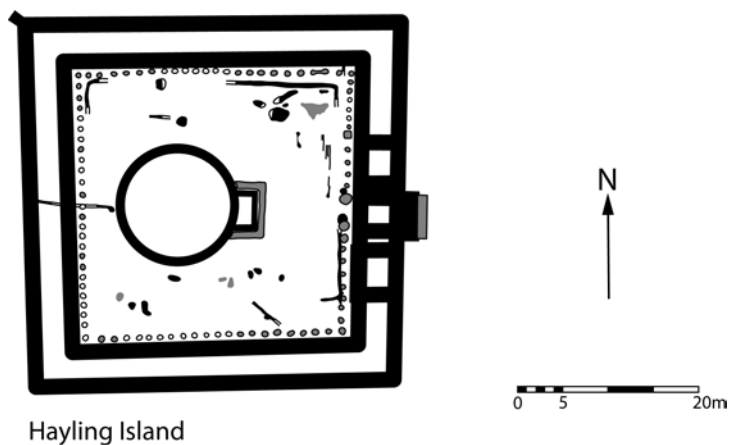


Fig. 22. Wider parallels for the stone phase.

at the heart of a sprawling rural sanctuary or 'small town' spread over some 20ha. The settlement appears to bear little relationship to the Roman road, Fosse Lane, which runs past its eastern edge. The greatest concentration of pottery recovered from field walking is immediately to the north and south of the temple. Greenfield's excavations in the settlement to the south-west (see Fig. 2) showed a metallated street, flanked by a mixture of strip buildings and aisled buildings leading north up towards

the western side of the temple complex. The discovery of other fragments of votive plaques from a well associated with one of these buildings suggests a connection with the temple. Either the well was filled with material from the temple complex or these buildings were, perhaps, making objects for visitors to the temple. In this respect, Thistleton fits within a wider pattern of shrines and temples being an early and sometimes focal, component of roadside settlements that is seen elsewhere across much of southern and eastern Britain. Heybridge and Westhawk Farm are both examples of this phenomenon, although others are numerous. In Nottinghamshire a temple is known at Ratcliffe on Soar but the form is unclear, while in Lincolnshire temples are known from inscriptions at Ancaster and Nettleham, and shrines are known or suspected from Towcester, Irchester, Higham Ferrers and Titchmarsh in Northamptonshire (Taylor *et al.* 2002). What may make Thistleton different, however, is that it undoubtedly appears to be the most impressive temple complex known across the East Midlands, outside a major urban context.

It is over 50 years since the Thistleton excavations were completed, and there is still much we do not understand about both the temple and its associated settlement. This article is not intended as a full publication of the work of Greenfield and others, but it is hoped that it will, at least, make more of the information about this important site available to the scholars of Iron Age and Roman Religion.

THE ARCHIVE

The Thistleton excavation archive is held at Rutland County Museum (Accession Number OAKRM: 2013.8). It consists of the site notes and plans and unfinished draft reports on all three Thistleton excavations undertaken by Ernest Greenfield on the settlement, villa and the temple.

The archive contains the following small finds reports: *Architectural and Decorative Stonework* by T. Blagg; *The Mosaics* by D. J. Smith; *Iron Age Coins* by J. May; *Roman Coins* by J. Davies; *Votive Objects* by M. Green and M. Hassall; *Bronze Objects* by G. Lloyd-Morgan; *Brooches* by S. A. Butcher; *Jet and Shale Objects* by D. Jennings; *Finger Rings* by M. Henig; *Spoons* by D. Jennings; *Iron Objects* by R. Jackson; *Lead Objects* by D. Jennings; *Glass* by J. Price and S. Cottam; *Worked Bone and Antler* by S. Greep; *Fired Clay Objects* by C. Poole; *Stone Objects* by P. Garwood; *Flintwork* by E. Healey; *Painted Wall Plaster* by D. Jennings; and *Pottery* by R. Symonds.

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