roadside ditches. A further shallow ditch or gully on a similar alignment was recorded in three trenches, located towards the centre of the site, and is notable as it contained a moderately large quantity of animal bone.[286]

(3) **Great Maplestead**: hoard of 23 AE sestertii extending from Trajan (A.D. 98–117) to Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 161–80). Date of deposition *c.* A.D. 180.[287]

(4) **Ingatestone**: 9 AE nummi and 1 barbarous radiate. Radiate: Divus Claudius (A.D. 270s–80s). Nummi of A.D. 330–5. One mid-fourth-century stray Fallen Horseman copy was also recovered from the findspot. Date of deposition *c.* A.D. 335.[288]

(5) **Little Waltham**, *Phases 3a and 3b, Channels Golf Club, Belstead Lane* (TL 7229 1090): eight evaluation trenches were examined, followed by three areas of excavation. An early Roman trackway and ditch were uncovered in the southern part of the site, alongside a number of contemporary pits. The alignment of the trackway is similar to that of the Waltham to Braintree road which is thought to have its origins in the Roman period, suggesting that the trackway may have formed part of a wider communication network at this time.[289]

(6) **Little Warley**: 3 silver siliquae extending from A.D. 355–60 to 395–402. Date of deposition *c.* A.D. 402.[290]

(7) **Old Harlow**, *land at Harlowbury* (TL 4815 1225): fieldwalking identified a scatter of struck flint and a spread of ceramic building material, probably related to an adjacent scheduled Roman building.[291]

(8) **Ramsey**: hoard of 8 silver denarii and 14 sestertii and lower denominations. Denarii: 1 each of Mark Antony (32–1 B.C.), Otho (A.D. 69) and Domitian Caesar under Vespasian (A.D. 69–79); 2 of Trajan (A.D. 98–117); 1 each of Hadrian (A.D. 117–38), Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138–61) and Commodus (A.D. 180–92). Sestertii and lower denominations extend from Vespasian to Commodus; latest coin of Commodus, TR P XIIII = A.D. 188–9. A bronze pendant or fitting with trefoil design also found was probably early modern. Date of deposition *c.* A.D. 189.[292]

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7. GREATER LONDON

By SADIE WATSON

CAMDEN

(1) *St Giles Circus, Denmark Place, Denmark Street, Charing Cross Road, St Giles High Street, Andrew Borde Street, 71 Endell Street WC2* (TQ 2989 8127): excavation and watching-brief continued from 2015. A ditch of possible Roman date, aligned east–west, was recorded in the area east of 22 Denmark Place.[293]

[286] Michael Webster, OA East, for Enterprise Property Group; OA East Report 195.
[287] Found in 2015–2016 by Mr G. Brandejs, with a metal-detector. PAS ID: SF-FC2E14. R. Abdy sent information.
[288] Found by Mr Tom Seddon, with a metal-detector. PAS ID: BM-E68A0D. R. Abdy sent information.
[289] Toby Knight, OA East, for Croudace Homes; OA East Report 1922.
[290] Found in 2015 by Mr Eugene Seminov, with a metal-detector. PAS ID: ESS-38F58B. R. Abdy sent information.
[291] Nick Gilmour, OA East, for CgMs for Taylor Wimpey; OA East Report 189.
[292] Found by Brandon Brashers, Andrew Coats, Wendell Cox, Nick Curcuru, Mike Goodbred, Ron Guinazzo, John Labedzki, George Miskovsky, Jeffrey Mitchell, Marjorie Nance, Tim Rushing and Buddy Webb, with metal-detectors. PAS ID: ESS-9FCFF2. R. Abdy sent information.
[293] Work by Sam Pfizenmaier of MOLA for ORMS Architects (STG15). V. Gardiner sent information.

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CITY OF LONDON (*LONDINIUM*)

(1) *Bank Station Capacity Upgrade, Arthur Street Utilities Diversion Works, EC4* (TQ 32805 80776): excavation work continued from 2015.[294] Natural sand and gravels were cut by a series of pits and overlain by redeposited material, interpreted as evidence of quarrying and subsequent landscaping on the north bank of the Thames. These were cut by three substantial walls constructed from ragstone, flint and *opus signinum* with tile coursing, the westernmost of which stood over 2 m high. The masonry probably represents one bay or cell of a high-status domestic building set back from the Roman foreshore and port. Also associated were the remains of timber steps, multiple floor surfaces and deposits of painted wall-plaster. At least two kiln or oven structures were present at the west of the building footprint, in either an additional bay or a separate structure. The large western wall exhibited clear signs of rebuilding and alteration, suggesting that the building was in use for a long period and may have had different functions during that time. Several Roman coins, dress pins and glass objects (including a rare glass bead necklace) were recovered. A dumped deposit close to the top of the Roman sequence contained a group of 23 coins of mid-fourth-century date (to be reported upon later).[295]

(2) *St Bartholomew's Hospital, Maggie's Centre (north wing), West Smithfield EC1A* (TQ 31913 81597): work continued from 2015.[296] In the southern part of the trench a Roman ditch measuring *c.* 14 m long, 1.5 m deep and 3.3 m wide was recorded curving from west to north-east, with an 'ankle-breaker' slot in its base (FIG. 33). The site lies within the western cemetery of Roman London and six inhumations were recorded accompanied by hobnails, a coin and iron objects. A seventh grave was found to contain no skeletal remains although hobnails, a jet bracelet (or anklet) and a complete pot were present. There was no dominant orientation of the graves.[297]

(3) *St Bartholomew's Hospital (Pathology Centre), West Smithfield EC1A* (TQ 31856 81562): a watching-brief found that although the site lies within the western cemetery of Roman London, no burials were present due to modern truncation.[298]

(4) *2–6 Cannon Street, EC4* (TQ 32155 81005): no evidence was found for the continuation of a Roman wall recorded in the southern part of the site during excavations in 1955 under the site code GM168.[299]

(5) *40, 48, 49 Leadenhall Street, 19–22 Billiter Street, 108–114 Fenchurch Street, 6–13 Fenchurch Buildings, EC3* (TQ 33335 81070): two evaluation trenches on the eastern side of the site each revealed a gully. The first, oriented approximately east–west, contained pottery of A.D. 50–300, while the second, aligned roughly north-west–south-east, contained sherds dated A.D. 50–160. The east–west gully fill was cut by a pit containing material with a *terminus post quem* of A.D. 120. The other gully was sealed by redeposited brickearth which was cut by pits with late first-/early second-century pottery and by a collection of stake-holes which may represent the corner of a building. Three headless pig carcases found buried in a shallow pit may possibly be a foundation sacrifice relating to the building represented by the stake-holes. A third trench located to the north of those containing the gullies exposed possible quarry pits of Roman date.[300]

[294] See *Britannia* 47 (2016), 333.
[295] Work by Tim Johnston of MOLA for London Underground Ltd (ART15). V. Gardiner sent information.
[296] See *Britannia* 47 (2016), 334.
[297] Work by Antony Francis of MOLA for Maggie's Centre (BAH15). V. Gardiner sent information.
[298] Work by Antony Francis of MOLA for Nuffield Health (SBM16). V. Gardiner sent information.
[299] Work by David Sankey of MOLA for Pembroke Real Estate (CSE16). V. Gardiner sent information.
[300] Work by Robert Hartle of MOLA for TH Real Estate (LLT16). V. Gardiner sent information.

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FIG. 33. St Bartholomew's Hospital, Maggie's Centre (north wing): a 14 m-long curving ditch which pre-dated the western cemetery, looking north-west. (© *MOLA*)

(6) *Queensbridge House, Upper Thames Street, EC4* (TQ 32282 80841): watching-brief and targeted mitigation excavation continued from 2011.[301] The site contains or is adjacent to four Scheduled Ancient Monuments including the Huggin Hill Roman bath-house. Investigations in the northern part of the site located well-preserved walls and features relating to the bath-house and confirmed that localised areas of the structure had survived outside the basemented area and along the Huggin Hill street frontage. The remains included the previously recorded walls of a heated chamber (originally identified as Room 32 from the 1960s excavations) associated with the *caldarium* and the western wall of Room 28, which in the original excavation was described as an unheated chamber. Layers and surfaces associated with the lower levels of the bath-house construction were also recorded. Further archaeological mitigation works will be carried out as the redevelopment progresses.[302]

(7) *Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, EC3* (TQ 33290 80573): excavation and watching-brief work continued from 2015.[303] The natural foreshore was recorded as well as geoarchaeological evidence for watercourses running south to the Thames through the site, representing the many small streams which drained the eastern hill of *Londinium*. The earliest Roman structure was an unusual front-braced timber revetment which sat directly on natural clay and is presumably first century in date. More substantial late first-century river walls were recorded running along the

[301] See *Britannia* 43 (2012), 332.
[302] Work by Emoke Soproni of MOLA for Pinboard Partnership Limited (QNH11). V. Gardiner sent information.
[303] See *Britannia* 47 (2016), 338.

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foreshore for *c.* 20 m east–west; these consisted of base-plates, upright piles and planks. The linear plank revetments were replaced in the third quarter of the second century by a major structure, known as the box quay, constructed in the caisson style with oak timbers laid in regular courses to create a series of boxes (FIG. 34). Significantly, along the oak timbers used within the box quay a multitude of stamps were present (FIG. 35). These were not on a single edge or along a single plane, suggesting that the timbers had been stamped prior to their use in the structure and therefore relate to timber supply and management rather than carpentry. The box quay was replaced by the defensive river wall in the mid- to late third century. A significant extent of the wall was exposed and will be preserved *in situ* beneath the new building. On this site its form was monumental, consisting of large blocks of Hassock and ragstone as well as degraded limestone blocks and elements of monumental architecture, possibly reused elements from a large Antonine public building on the hill behind the site. Analysis work continues.[304]



FIG. 34. Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street: the mid-second-century timber box quay under excavation, with the masonry third-century river wall in the background. (*Photograph: A. Chopping, MOLA*)

[304] Work by Sadie Watson of MOLA for Barratt London (SGA12). V. Gardiner sent information.

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FIG. 35. Detail to show the circular stamped motifs seen throughout the timbers used within the box quay. (*Photograph: M. Cox, MOLA*)

ENFIELD

(1) *53 Leighton Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield* (TQ 3405 9551): work identified the likely mid- or mid-/late second-century western boundary ditch of the Romano-British settlement along Ermine Street. The northern end of the known flanking path overlay a 'ground armouring' deposit at the edge of the ditch. The area had subsequently been used for the dumping of rubbish including iron-working residues up to its abandonment in the late second/early third century. Further north a possible cultivation subsoil had developed over denuded natural, probably mainly in the second century. Later/post-Roman deposits comprised phases of hillwash deposition with little or no human activity. A notable find included sherds of a late second-century polychrome glass cup.[305]

HACKNEY

(1) *Principal Place, Worship Street, EC2* (TQ 33350 82090): excavation work continued from 2015.[306] A final phase in the area between Plough Yard and Shoreditch High Street exposed a

[305] Evaluation, excavation and watching-brief by the Enfield Archaeological Society for the developer, Mr D. Popeck, was directed by Dr M.J. Dearne who sent details. This and all previous work will be published in M.J. Dearne, *First Stop North of* Londinium*: The Archaeology of Roman Enfield and its Roadline Settlement* (2017).

[306] See *Britannia* 47 (2016), 336.

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further seven inhumations and at least one cremation from the northern cemetery of Roman London. A total of 13 burials has been found in this area with another 32 previously found in the area north of Worship Street. A small number of quarry pits and several ditches were also located as well as further evidence for a north–south-oriented Walbrook channel. The majority of the Roman evidence was dated to the late third/fourth century, although some residual earlier pottery was also recorded.[307]

HOUNSLOW

(1) *Sky Broadcast Storage Centre, BSKYB Building, 1 Harlequin Avenue, Hounslow, TW7* (TQ 16440 77900): evaluation continued from 2015. A small pit containing iron hobnails and sherds of sand-tempered ware dated A.D. 50–400 was recorded in the southern part of the site.[308]

LAMBETH

(1) *Lambeth Palace Library, Lambeth Palace Road, SE1* (TQ 30795 79241): five trenches were excavated revealing a well-dated sequence of intercutting ditches dating from the early first to the late fourth century. The earliest ditches were contemporary with a nearby pit and represent conclusive evidence for the late Iron Age/early Roman transition. The majority of the ditches appeared to be associated with water management although the latest (A.D. 250–400) had a distinctive V-shaped profile suggesting that it may have been a boundary or enclosure ditch.[309]

SOUTHWARK

(1) *133–135 Great Suffolk Street, SE1 1PP* (TQ 3222 7965): evaluation of three trenches recorded the remains of a possible quarry pit/ditch dating to between the first and fifth centuries.[310]

(2) *King's Place, north-east of junction of Newington Causeway and Harper Road, SE1* (TQ 32250 79506): an evaluation found a silty sand layer containing occasional sherds of late Roman pottery, which was interpreted as an agricultural soil.[311]

(3) *The Science Gallery London and Guy's Bar (The Spit), Boland House, St Thomas Street, SE1 9RY* (TQ 3284 7923): an evaluation identified two broad phases of Roman activity along the western side of the site, corresponding with known high ground associated with the northern or Bridgehead Island. The earlier phase dated from the late second century and comprised two episodes of water management or the defining of property boundaries, represented by parallel ditches. Finds recovered from the fills of both ditches and dump layers included fragments of *opus caementicium* and Radlett and Eccles bricks, a small lathe-turned bone counter and charred pulses and grains. Several episodes of refuse disposal or levelling followed the abandonment of these features in the later third century. It is likely that the ditches ran roughly perpendicular to Road 1, precursor of Borough High Street, and represent land-use just beyond the ribbon development east of the road, while the lack of human activity in the eastern portion of the site might imply the presence of an active channel.[312]

[307] Work by Andy Daykin of MOLA for Brookfield Multiplex (PPL11). V. Gardiner sent information.
[308] Work by Emoke Soproni of MOLA for Sky UK Ltd (GNY12). V. Gardiner sent information.
[309] Work by Antonietta Lerz of MOLA for Wright & Wright Architects on behalf of the Church Commissioners for England (LPL11). V. Gardiner sent information.
[310] Work by Richard Humphrey of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Silver DCC Ltd on behalf of Southwark Park Holdings. T. Vitali sent information.
[311] Work by Antonietta Lerz of MOLA for 37 Degrees (KIP16). V. Gardiner sent information.
[312] Work by Amelia Fairman, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for King's College London. T. Vitali sent information.

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TOWER HAMLETS

(1) *London Fruit and Wool Exchange, Brushfield Street, E1* (TQ 3362 8173): watching-brief work continued from 2015.[313] Two further Roman inhumations were recorded, bringing the total to 21, 10 of which had pots dated *c.* A.D. 120–250 deposited within the graves.[314]

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8. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

By JOHN P. SALVATORE

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

(1) **Cam**, *land at Millfields* (SO 7501 0153): an evaluation identified late Iron Age to Roman ditches, enclosures, pits and post-holes along the western ridge of the river Cam floodplain. Several later Roman enclosures suggest a continuation of occupation.[315]

(2) **Cheltenham**, *Whaddon Flood Alleviation Scheme, Prior's Farm* (SO 9738 2292): an evaluation identified a Roman settlement on a small plateau towards the base of the Cotswold escarpment. Occupation spanned the mid-first to fourth centuries while the presence of *tegulae* and stones suggests that the settlement included buildings in the Roman architectural tradition. Enclosures, paddocks, field boundaries and drainage ditches were also present.[316]

(3) **Cirencester**: (a) *Cirencester Primary School, Victoria Road* (SP 0287 0149): an evaluation revealed two sections of Roman walling aligned with that of previously recorded buildings within Insula X. Roman demolition debris was also present.[317]

(b) *41 Ashcroft Road* (SP 0219 0173): a single 1.5 m square test-pit located a truncated deposit of limestone rubble and silty clay which may be analogous to Roman demolition deposits identified on adjacent sites.[318]

(4) **Eastington**, *land at M5 Junction 13* (SO 78073 06587): a late Roman rectangular enclosure identified by geophysical survey was investigated during an evaluation. It enclosed a high-status building which produced *opus signinum* and *in-situ* patches of mosaic which can be related to the previously recorded 'Whitminster (Eastington) Villa' which lay in the vicinity.[319] A possible T-shaped kiln, partially recorded during excavations in the 1970s, was also revealed, along with Roman pits, post-holes and a field-system.[320]

(5) **Gloucester**, *Quayside/Blackfriars* (SO 8292 1855): an evaluation revealed part of the western defensive circuit of the first-century fortress and the subsequent civilian *colonia*. Truncated rampart deposits indicated at least two phases of modifications dating to the mid-first to second centuries and the mid-third to fourth centuries. Medieval and undated robber trenches adjacent to the ramparts presumably identify the former line of the fortress defences and subsequent town wall. An extramural roadway comprising metalled surfaces and a short stretch of retaining kerb was also

[313] See *Britannia* 47 (2016), 342.
[314] Work by Adrian Miles and Cat Gibbs of MOLA for GVA Second London Wall (BRU15). V. Gardiner sent information.
[315] Work by R. Holt of Cotswold Archaeology. J. Cook sent information.
[316] Work by T. Havard of Cotswold Archaeology. J. Cook sent information.
[317] Work by G. Crees and P. Searle of Cotswold Archaeology. J. Cook sent information.
[318] Work by C. Harward of Urban Archaeology for Falconer & Gilbert Scott Architects. C. Harward sent information.
[319] See *Britannia* 38 (2007), 295.
[320] Work by S. Sheldon of Cotswold Archaeology. J. Cook sent information.

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