in front of the house. At the back, the yard slabs at the eastern end of the backyard were laid over the Roman walls of Rooms 7 and 8, including an unrecorded medial subdivision to the south in Room 7, and an undisturbed *opus signinum* floor in Room 6.[3]

(2) **Portskewett**, *land off Crick Lane* (ST 4937 8842): a watching-brief identified two small enclosures on the west side of the site along with numerous other features outside the enclosures. These included multiple pits, linear gullies and four post-holes, which unfortunately do not seem to form any meaningful structural footprint. The enclosures both extended beyond the limit of excavation, but enclosed a visible area of 600 m^2 and 270 m^2 respectively. The features observed were characteristically late Prehistoric or Romano-British in form, but most produced little dating evidence. A substantial amount of pottery was, however, recovered from one of the enclosure ditches, with a more modest sample recovered from the other. Preliminarily spot dates were Roman.[4]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

For supplementary material for this article please visit https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X22000381

evan.chapman@museumwales.ac.uk doi:10.1017/S0068113X22000381

2. SCOTLAND

By FRASER HUNTER[5]

NORTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

PERTH AND KINROSS

(1) **Haughend** (NO 287 470): excavation[6] revealed 19 keyhole-shaped field ovens in two main clusters (of five and eight respectively), the others being more scattered. The work also revealed long stretches of a shallow V-sectioned ditch (up to 0.8 m wide × 0.46 m deep) which turned through a right angle, reminiscent of a camp ditch, although the rather loose fill, small size and presence of modern intrusive material in the base in one area, along with the absence of any entrance in a stretch of 300 m, suggested to the excavators that it was more recent field boundary.[7] Its rounded corner is unusual for that, however, and it remains possible that more recent ditches reused a visible Roman line. The ovens were mostly contained within the ditch, but some lay beyond it. The site lies immediately over the River Isla from the fort at Cardean, providing a ready context for the activity.

[3] Mark Lewis sent information.
[4] Work by L-P Archaeology on behalf of Candleston Homes/Melin Homes in advance of a large housing development. Sam Birchall sent information.
[5] This account usually includes significant stray finds which have passed through the Treasure Trove system, but no allocation meetings were held in 2021.
[6] Directed by Magnus Kirby of CFA Archaeology for BAM Nuttall Ltd; M. Johnson sent a report.
[7] This length of uninterrupted ditch is not impossible for a large camp.

© The Author(s), 2022. Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X22000393 Published online by Cambridge University Press

THE ANTONINE WALL

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

(1) **Carleith** (NS 48059 72984): geophysical survey[8] confirmed the location of the fortlet suspected at the site,[9] measuring some 26 m wide over its ramparts; the line of the Antonine Wall Ditch in the vicinity was also confirmed.

(2) **Golden Hill, Duntocher** (NS 495 727): geophysical survey[10] confirmed the presence of a triple ditch system in front of the fort and annexe (FIG. 1), suggesting the site was laid out as a larger fort and later subdivided.[11] The only access across these ditches was via the gateway of the original fortlet.



FIG. 1. Greyscale plot of processed gradiometer data from survey at Golden Hill, Duntocher. (© *Historic Environment Scotland, courtesy of Nick Hannon*)

[8] By Historic Environment Scotland Archaeological Survey team; N. Hannon sent a report.

[9] L.J.F. Keppie and D.J. Breeze, 'Some excavations on the line of the Antonine Wall, 1957–80', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 111 (1981), 229–47 (242).

[10] By Historic Environment Scotland Archaeological Survey team; N. Hannon sent a report.

[11] Supporting the sequence proposed by V. Swan, 'The Twentieth Legion and the history of the Antonine Wall reconsidered', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 129 (1999), 399–480 (432).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X22000393 Published online by Cambridge University Press

CITY OF GLASGOW

Balmuildy, *East Balmuildy farm* (NS 582 717): excavations[12] to assess damage to the east annexe[13] caused by unauthorised development located the fort's outer ditch and the ditch (surviving 2.4 m wide and up to 1.2 m deep) delimiting the annexe's southern side, which had been reused for a later field drain. Scattered features within the annexe produced Roman pottery and slag. Rubble from a demolished barn was checked, but no Roman stones were found.

FALKIRK

(1) **Falkirk**, *14 Booth Place* (NS 8874 7973): a series of trenches[14] within the garden revealed a complex sequence starting with pre-Roman ard-marks. The site lies within the eastern annexe of the fort; two strip buildings lay perpendicular to the road from the east gate, one with evidence of domestic activity, the other of iron-working. Their construction may have predated the erection of annexe defences; a narrow turf rampart and ditch to their west was subsequently erected, suggesting a small enclosure was constructed between them and the fort (FIG. 2).[15] This was later backfilled (when the annexe was constructed?) and a ditch dug to separate the buildings from the Antonine Wall to the north, but the small enclosure was reinstated in a later phase when the buildings were demolished. It indicates a complex development sequence in the area.

(2) **Mumrills**, *Fort Knowe* (NS 9180 7935): excavation in the garden of this house,[16] which lies over the fort's south rampart, confirmed the location of the south gate, with a two-phase road located immediately within the rampart. A culvert in the second phase may have acted as an aqueduct.[17] A post-Roman post-hole reused a substantial dressed stone as a packing stone.

(3) **Kinneil House** (NS 978 804): geophysical survey[18] confirmed the line of the Ditch from west of the known fortlet to the Dean Burn at the east end of the estate, and identified a break in it east of the house, though whether an original causeway connected to an unknown (or intended) installation or later infilling is unclear. A small square ditched enclosure some 10 m across immediately behind the rampart some 50 m east of the fortlet (NS 97821 80403) is likely to be another of the 'minor enclosures' known occasionally elsewhere on the Wall (FIG. 3).[19]

SOUTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

(1) **Girvan Mains** (NX 1922 9909): among a scatter of undated and undiagnostic features within the eastern end of the eastern temporary camp,[20] excavation[21] revealed a figure-of-eight field oven consisting of a shallow circular oven with heat-reddened base attached to a deeper stoke-hole. The infilling of the stoke-hole suggests at least two phases of use.

[12] For Shine Property Group, led by J.-J. Atkinson and K. Green for GUARD Archaeology; B. Will sent reports.
[13] S.N. Miller, *The Roman fort at Balmuildy (Summerston, near Glasgow) on the Antonine Wall* (1922), 55–6, pl. LVIII.
[14] Excavated by Falkirk Local History Society under the guidance of G. Bailey, who sent a report.
[15] A similar feature is seen at Rough Castle: G. Macdonald, 'Notes on the Roman Forts at Rough Castle and Westerwood', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 67 (1932–3), 243–96 (254–62).
[16] By G. Bailey, who sent a report, for Falkirk Local History Society.
[17] G. Bailey, *The Antonine Wall in the Falkirk District* (2021), 145, 287.
[18] By the Historic Environment Scotland Archaeological Survey team; N. Hannon sent a report.
[19] Canmore 371193 (https://canmore.org.uk). For such enclosures, see W.S. Hanson and G.S. Maxwell, *Rome's north west frontier: the Antonine Wall* (1983), 96, fig. 5.7c.
[20] R.H. Jones, *Roman camps in Scotland* (2011), 214.
[21] Directed by I. Suddaby of CFA Archaeology for Scottish Gas Networks; M. Johnson sent a report. The relevant features are numbers 23 and 24.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X22000393 Published online by Cambridge University Press

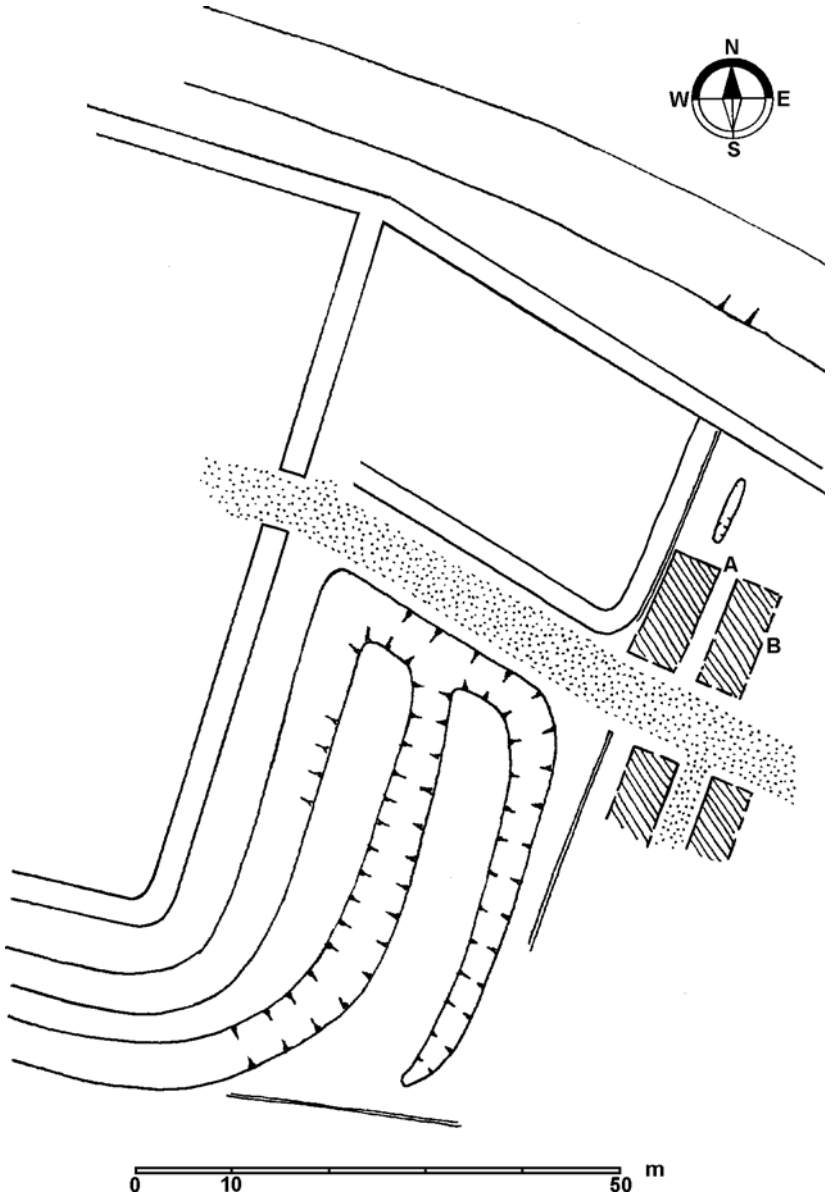


FIG. 2. Reconstructed plan of the area to the east of Falkirk fort in phase II, based on results from 14 Booth Place. (*Courtesy of Geoff Bailey*)

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X22000393 Published online by Cambridge University Press



FIG. 3. Greyscale plot of processed gradiometer data from survey of the fortlet at Kinneil (left), showing a minor enclosure to the right of it, beside the pond. (© *Historic Environment Scotland, courtesy of Nick Hannon*)

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

(1) **Middlebie Hill** (NY 207 765): geophysical survey[22] recovered significantly more of the outline of the two camps partly known from aerial photography[23] and identified a third camp set within the southwest corner of camp II. A possible road line skirting the hill to the southwest was also identified.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

For supplementary material for this article please visit https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X22000393

f.hunter@nms.ac.uk

doi:10.1017/S0068113X22000393

[22] By the Römisch-Germanische Kommission led by C. Rummel, who discussed the results.
[23] R.H. Jones, *Roman camps in Scotland* (2011), 275.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X22000393 Published online by Cambridge University Press