cremation found during the excavation consisted of a small pit containing a deposit of cremated bone, over which large sherds from an apparently deliberately broken ring-necked flagon (A.D. 70–100) had been laid. These were overlain by ash and other pyre debris, which included fragments of a burnt Langton Down-type brooch and 100 hobnails. The latter do not display any evidence of having been burnt, so the shoes from which they came were probably placed in the burial complete rather than in the pyre. False oat grass culm nodes found in soil samples from this cremation could represent part of the pyre fuel, a ritual inclusion or an accidental inclusion (along with associated grassland weed seeds) of a plant growing in the vicinity of the cremation pyre. False oat grass has been found in a number of other Roman cremation burials from Britain and north-western Europe; the significance of this is as yet unclear. The mortuary enclosure is an unusual feature in a rural context and suggests the presence of a previously unknown moderate- to high-status settlement in this locality. There are antiquarian records of richly furnished mid-first-century burials being found in this part of the Gipping valley, and a late Iron Age to Roman farmstead with a 'villa'-type main building and two bath-houses has been excavated at Cedars Park, Stowmarket, 4 km to the south-east.[108]

(3) **Ixworth (Bardwell) to Scole**, *Roman Road* (TL 94690 73783 – TM 14508 78325): a previously unknown Roman road has been located, using LiDAR imagery, that links the Roman settlements of Ixworth and Scole (FIG. 22).[109] Heading north from Ixworth, the route initially follows the combined Peddars Way/Margary 331 road before branching off at Bardwell (TL 94690 73783). The alignment is ostensibly straight, passing north of Hinderclay (TM 01748 76950) and on to Redgrave (TM 04499 77933). The alignment becomes predominantly easterly when south of Diss, where Millway Lane partly overlies the road (TM 09485 78623). Finally, the route passes just to the north of Stuston (TM 13215 78524) and would have joined the Pye Road (TM 14508 78325), although the precise position is difficult to judge due to modern road improvements. The settlement of Scole would then have been reached a short distance north over the river Waveney via the Pye Road. It was to be expected that these two extensive settlements would have had a connecting road. The significance of this road is that it provides the most practical route from Caistor St Edmund to Ixworth, at a distance of 33 miles.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

For supplementary material for this article please visit https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X20000434

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7. GREATER LONDON

By SADIE WATSON

CITY OF LONDON (*LONDINIUM*)

(1) *50 Fenchurch Street* (TQ 33275 80929): evaluation[110] within and around the surviving Grade 1 listed tower of All Hallows Staining revealed the remains of first- to second-century buildings.

[108] Work by J. Mlynarska and T. Woolhouse of Pre-Construct Archaeology for Catesby Estates, c/o BSA Heritage. K. Anderson sent information.
[109] Compiled and submitted by David Ratledge.
[110] Work by Sam Pfitzenmaier for Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) (FDG15), following work in 2018. Vince Gardiner sent information.

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Well-preserved floor and occupation horizons as well as a possible robbed-out wall, beam-slots and a hearth indicate that early Roman activity is well preserved on site.

(2) *St Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield* (TQ 31835 81500): excavation[111] revealed a series of intercutting refuse pits and/or cesspits at the base of the sequence, dating from the first to second century. The pits had been truncated horizontally by later activity and no contemporary surfaces survived.

(3) *6–8 Bishopsgate/150 Leadenhall Street* (TQ33080 81160): excavation[112] revealed several large late first-century quarry pits, used for the extraction of gravel and sand. One of these at the eastern end of the site had its base at 9.28 m O.D. and was deep into natural gravels. To the east of this was a gully running east–west (parallel with the projected line of the road across the site) lined with stake-holes and with two large post-holes in its base. This may represent a palisade or fenced boundary gully. The second-century archaeology focused on the construction of domestic buildings, made from clay (brickearth) and timber. Heavily truncated timber wall lines were observed, oriented east–west. By the fourth century the site had been turned over for use as an area of refuse disposal, with deep pits full of general waste from food and industry.[113]

HACKNEY

(1) *Project Barley, Shoreditch Village East, Holywell Lane, Shoreditch* (TQ 33426 82339): an early Roman field boundary ditch was recorded,[114] which appeared to have been deliberately filled and sealed by a layer of agricultural soil. This deposit provided level ground for a T-shaped brick and tile flue structure, tentatively interpreted as a late Roman corn dryer.[115]

HAVERING

(1) *90 New Road, Rainham* (TQ 50876 82769): excavation revealed numerous features of predominantly Roman date.[116] In the north-east and north-west of the site, close to the purported route of a Roman road, were pits of various sizes, including large quarry pits, a series of ditches and a number of post-holes. One of the ditches cut through an earlier, likely Iron Age, animal burial and contained numerous post-holes/pits, suggesting fencing. A system of intercutting linear features recorded in the central and southern parts of the site appeared to represent enclosures, associated with pits of varying sizes. In the southern side of the site were stake-holes cutting through alluvium overlying natural gravels, evidence of a revetment. Other features recorded in the southern part of the site include a circular timber-lined pit, interpreted as a well or waterhole, and a series of beam-slots indicative of a timber structure on the foreshore.[117]

SOUTHWARK

(1) *Suffolk House, 127–9 and 131 Great Suffolk Street* (TQ 32207 79681): evaluation[118] recorded evidence of peripheral land management during the early to mid-Roman period in the form of a

[111] Work by Antonietta Lerz of MOLA for Nuffield Health (SBM16), following work in 2018. Vince Gardiner sent information.
[112] Work by Silvia Barlassina and Sadie Watson of MOLA for Stanhope (LAA18), following evaluation work in 2018–19. Vince Gardiner sent information.
[113] Work continues with further excavation in 2020.
[114] Work by Matt Edmonds of Pre-Construct Archaeology for Mills Whipp Projects. T. Vitali sent information
[115] Post-excavation analysis has yet to commence; work is ongoing.
[116] Work by Guy Seddon of Pre-Construct Archaeology for Archaeology Collective. T. Vitali sent information.
[117] Work is ongoing and more precise dates cannot be assigned to the features.
[118] Work by Stacey Amanda Harris of Pre-Construct Archaeology for Archaeology Collective on behalf of TLS GSS Ltd. T. Vitali sent information.

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north–south aligned drainage ditch. The horizon sealing this ditch may have been a marshy deposit reflecting inundation. This layer contained Roman pottery and disarticulated human bone, redeposited or washed in from a nearby Roman cemetery, possibly the 'Southern Cemetery' excavated in and around Lant Street.

(2) *59 Thrale Street* (TQ 32372 80215): three intercutting Roman pits filled primarily with demolition rubble were recorded.[119] Pottery fragments recovered from the pits dates to A.D. 50–250, with the ceramic building materials dated generally to the Roman period. Large amounts of plaster and roofing debris were present, indicating the possibility of a high-status building in the vicinity of the site; however, no foundations or walls were observed.

TOWER HAMLETS

(1) *2–10 Cobb Street* (TQ 33575 81503): excavation[120] recorded ten inhumation graves, likely to be part of the eastern cemetery outside the city wall. The presence of iron nails indicates wooden coffins. Apart from two fragments of one glass vessel, there were no associated grave goods. The small pottery assemblage (59 fragments, 1.499 kg, 1.37 EVEs) spans the entire Roman period, but over half the fragments can be dated to the late first and second centuries. Most sherds were heavily abraded, suggesting a degree of redeposition. A small number of later ditches and pits post-date the cemetery.

(2) *101 Whitechapel High Street* (TQ 3389 8144): a truncated sub-rectangular pit dated to A.D. 50–150 was recorded.[121] Redeposited human bone was also recovered from a late post-medieval feature, possibly indicating the presence of Roman burials within the vicinity as the site is located close to the main eastern road extending from *Londinium*.

WANDSWORTH

(1) *Thamesfield:* hoard of eight nummi: A.D. 330–35 (two from Lyon; four from Trier); A.D. 341–48 (two from Trier). Date of deposition: A.D. 341–48 or later.[122]

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8. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

By JOHN P. SALVATORE

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

(1) **Eastington**, *Nastend* (SO 79208 06196): an archaeological excavation uncovered evidence for three phases of enclosure, including a late Iron Age phase, an early Roman phase (A.D. 50–120) and a second-century phase (A.D. 120–200). The exact form of the late Iron Age/Roman enclosures is unclear, as much of the central and northern parts of the site appear to have been truncated by

[119] Watching-brief by Ellen Green of Pre-Construct Archaeology for Archaeology Collective. T. Vitali sent information.
[120] Work by Cecilia Galleano of Pre-Construct Archaeology for Art Media Property (UK) Ltd. L. Whittingham sent information.
[121] Watching-brief by James Langthorne of Pre-Construct Archaeology for CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group). T. Vitali sent information.
[122] Found in the spoil from a survey drill hole on the Thames foreshore, April 2017. The hoard does not meet the criteria to be considered Treasure. PAS ID: LON-E49DB2. Stuart Wyatt and Matthew Ball (Fitzwilliam Museum) sent information.

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