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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modern ploughing. The truncation of the site also removed any internal features of the enclosure, although a piece of fired clay with a wattle impression found in a late Iron Age ditch suggests the presence of an oven structure nearby. Several environmental samples indicate that wheat was grown locally during the late Iron Age and during the second century. The animal bone from late Iron Age/Roman contexts indicates the presence of cattle and sheep/goat, with fewer specimens of pig, horse, dog and rodent. The pottery from the site consists mainly of Malvern area fabrics of the late Iron Age, while Severn valley ware was subsequently dominant. The Seven valley ware includes two vessels that were clearly 'seconds'. These appear to be identical in fabric to a similar 'second' or waster vessel from Hunts Grove, Quedgeley, located 5 km north of the site. This may indicate that there was a relatively local production of Severn valley pottery in the area.[123]

(2) **Gloucester**, *Gloucester Bus Station, Bruton Way car park and Northgate Street* (SO 83479 18637): an archaeological evaluation was undertaken. An area of extensive clay deposits was recorded in the south-western part of the site; this may have been caused by fluvial activity. Roman features and deposits included two probable surfaces, a transitional subsoil which contained a first-century *gladius* scabbard with a palmette mount (FIG. 23) and two apparent post-holes, covered by various layers including demolition material.[124]

(3) **Hucclecote**, *Hucclecote centre*: coins dispersed within the excavated fill of a pit a short distance south of the Hucclecote Roman villa were recovered: one illegible sestertius; one radiate or nummus and 11 nummi. Date of deposition: *c.* A.D. 321–24 or later.[125]

(4) **Innsworth** (SO 852 212): an excavation was undertaken to the north-west of the village. Three areas were investigated (Areas 1–3). Area 3 to the north contained features associated with a small farmstead of probable late Iron Age date. These included a rectangular ditched enclosure and, within that, a square enclosure, which contained a roundhouse. An area of dense archaeology was uncovered in the southern part of the site (Area 1). A series of sub-rectangular enclosures of early to later Roman date, accessed by trackways, was recorded. Wells and waterholes, some very large, were exposed. Several of the features contained waterlogged deposits, preserving timbers and other organic objects, among them the remains of a barrel lining. To the east, in Area 2, a roundhouse of late Iron Age/early Roman date and field ditches of Roman date were recorded. A large quantity of finds was collected. This includes personal items, such as brooches, and many large, fresh pottery sherds and near-complete vessels. It is probable that activity represented on the site was associated with domestic settlement, although clear structural evidence was rare. A rich assemblage of environmental evidence, including waterlogged plant remains, pollen and insects, was also recovered.[126]

(5) **Tewkesbury**, *Coombe Hill, Tewkesbury Road* (SO 8893 2723): an archaeological evaluation was undertaken. Evidence for Roman stone quarrying was identified on high ground in the south-western part of the site. This took the form of large, vertical-sided features which exploited seams of limestone, before being backfilled rapidly with upcast material. The quarrying could be related to the construction of the Roman road connecting Gloucester to Worcester and Droitwich which is projected to run past the site. Artefactual evidence recovered demonstrates a third- to fourth-

[123] Excavation by B. Slader and K. Smith of Oxford Archaeology for Robert Hitchins Ltd. K. Smith sent information.
[124] Evaluation by V. Hughes of Oxford Archaeology for Gloucester City Council. K. Smith sent information.
[125] Found in 2016 by Wessex Archaeology during controlled archaeological excavations. The feature (a pit or possibly a large post-hole) also contained a number of large, unworked limestone pieces as well as 18 abraded Romano-British pottery sherds scattered throughout the fill, suggesting that these finds were incidentally incorporated when the feature was backfilled. BM ref. 2017 T323. R. Henry sent information.
[126] Excavation by Becky Peacock, report by Edward Biddulph and Steve Teague of Oxford Archaeology for Robert Hitchins Ltd. K. Smith sent information.

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FIG. 23. Gloucester: palmette mount from a first-century *gladius* scabbard found within a Roman subsoil. (*Photo: Oxford Archaeology*)

century date for most of the activity, with a possible first- to second-century phase of quarrying suggesting prolonged exploitation of the natural resource. A quantity of building material including roof-tiles and possible tesserae is indicative of a high-status building in the immediate surroundings, while a possible curse tablet hints at a votive element to the landscape.[127]

SOMERSET

(1) **Banwell**: coins were recovered from the excavated fill of a feature: 16 radiates including one of Gallienus (A.D. 260–68 under sole reign) and two of Claudius II (A.D. 268–70). Date of deposition: *c.* A.D. 270–96.[128]

[127] Work by P. Lovett, R. Bradley, L. Griffin and E. Pearson for Worcestershire Archaeology. The project was commissioned by RPS Group on behalf of Robert Hitchins Ltd and Bovis Homes Ltd.

[128] Found in 2018 by AC Archaeology during controlled archaeological excavation. BM ref. 2018 T494. N. Payne sent information.

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(2) **Compton Dundon**: a hoard of 565 nummi. One Roman pottery sherd was reported with the coins. Date of deposition: *c.* A.D. 355 or later.[129]

(3) **near Ilminster**: a hoard of 296 radiates, one denarius, one nummus and associated artefacts. The denarius is from the reign of Aurelian (A.D. 270–75). Five coins of the Tetrarchy (including the nummus) take the *terminus post quem* of the hoard to A.D. 296–97. Date of deposition: *c.* A.D. 296–97 or later.[130]

(4) **North Petherton**: a hoard of 74 nummi. Date of deposition: *c.* A.D. 353–55 or later.[131]

DEVON

(1) **Bishop's Tawton**, *land south of Great Westacott Farm* (SS 5810 2761): geophysical survey has confirmed the presence of a Roman auxiliary fort first postulated by Bryn Gethin in 2011 based on LiDAR observations.[132] Survey work is ongoing, but to date the results suggest either two phases to the fort or inner and outer contemporary defences, the larger measuring *c.* 150 by 130 m. Substantial extramural rectilinear buildings are evident, and there are suggestions that the whole complex may be enclosed by a further defensive circuit.[133]

(2) **Halberton** (ST 02 13): geophysical survey and evaluation excavation has confirmed the presence of a Romanised building with at least one tessellated floor. This follows several seasons of gridded fieldwalking and metal-detecting. Survey work and analysis is ongoing.[134]

(3) **Ipplepen**, *Dainton Elms Cross* (SX 8478 6650): excavation of a large open area investigated on the southern edge of a complex of enclosures visible on aerial photographs and geophysical survey.[135] Two complete middle to late Iron Age roundhouses were recorded, overlain by two substantial four-post structures, each set within a sub-square gully and associated with Romano-British pottery. These were in turn cut by three curvilinear gullies that contained iron-working debris. A nearby late Roman enclosure ditch contained a large amount of cattle bone (mostly from the head and feet of adult animals) and a piece of sawn antler.[136]

(4) **Newton Abbot**, *Whitehill, Bovey Tracey Road* (SX 8543 7232): excavations revealed a well-preserved Romano-British lime kiln. The lime kiln was cut into the hillside and comprised a 3.2 m-wide stone-lined circular chamber extending via a 1.5 m-long draw-hole into a 6 m-wide level working terrace (FIG. 24). Within the working terrace was the grave of a female. Pottery indicates that the kiln was probably in operation from around the second to mid-third century. No evidence for nearby contemporary settlement was found but the kiln is located close to the projected line of the Roman road at Teignbridge following the route from Exeter to south Devon.[137]

[129] Found in 2017 with a metal-detector. BM ref. 2017 T1022. Eleanor Ghey sent information.
[130] Found in 2017 with a metal-detector. BM ref. 2017 T1119; PAS ID: SOM-D31FA2 and SOM-98F54A. R. Abdy sent information.
[131] Found in 2018 with a metal-detector. BM ref. 2018 T546; PAS ID: SOM-99CBA4. Eleanor Ghey sent information.
[132] Devon HER: MDV121685.
[133] Work by C. Smart and J. Fonte of the Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter, funded by Devon County Council. C. Smart sent information.
[134] Work by S. Blaylock and I. Richardson for the Tiverton Archaeological Group and S. Armstrong of the Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter. B. Horner (Devon County Archaeologist) sent information.
[135] *Britannia* 47 (2016), 346.
[136] Work by S. Rippon and C. Smart for the University of Exeter. S. Rippon sent information.
[137] Work by S. Randall of AC Archaeology for Redrow Homes. P. Rainbird sent information.

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FIG. 24. Newton Abbott, Whitehill: Romano-British lime kiln. (*Photo: AC Archaeology*)

PLYMOUTH

(1) **Plympton**: 91 nummi. Date of deposition: *c.* A.D. 324 or later.[138]

CORNWALL

(1) **Calstock**, *land adjacent to parish cemetery* (SX 4350 6921): a community excavation outside the west gate of the previously identified Roman auxiliary fort[139] revealed further evidence for rubbish and cess pits, as well as a range of rectilinear timber buildings. The timber buildings lay on the southern side of a well-made road exiting the *porta praetoria*. A second trench was cut across the 8 m-wide road, which followed a natural geological break, and demonstrated that the northern roadside ditch effectively served as a quarry for the road bedding stone and the southern roadside ditch for the finer surface metalling. All dating evidence was consistent with a date of occupation of *c.* A.D. 50–80. A line of deep, undated, rectangular pits cut the course of the road; these are interpreted as relating to later historic mineral prospection.[140]

[138] Found in 2018 with a metal-detector. BM ref. 2018 T221 (addenda to 2011 T579 and 2012 T672); PAS ID: DEV-E1E459. Eleanor Ghey sent information.

[139] C. Smart, *A Roman Military Complex and Medieval Settlement on Church Hill, Calstock, Cornwall: Survey and Excavation 2007–2010* (2014).

[140] Work by C. Smart of the Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter, funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund. C. Smart sent information.

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(2) **St Erth**: hoard of two denarii and 73 sestertii and fractions. The denarii are one of the Republic (49 B.C.) and one of Hadrian (A.D. 117–38).[141] The sestertii and fractions range from Hadrian through to Julia Domna (A.D. 196–209). Date of deposition: A.D. 196–209 or later.[142]

(3) **St Levan V**: hoard of 14 Iron Age gold staters and eight quarter staters, one base-metal Iron Age coin and five denarii. One of the 14 gold staters was inscribed ANTED. One of the quarter staters was inscribed COR. The denarii included one of the Republic, one of Augustus and one of Tiberius. Discrete groups of coins were found and are likely to represent sequential ritualised deposition over a large area.[143] Date of deposition: *c.* A.D. 68–69 based on the latest coin in the first group.[144]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

For supplementary material for this article please visit https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X20000458

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9.1. SOUTHERN COUNTIES (WEST)

By JOHN P. SALVATORE

WILTSHIRE

(1) **Bourne valley**: a hoard of 1,850 radiates and one denarius was discovered within a Roman grey-ware vessel that was removed intact from site, allowing for subsequent micro-excavation in the British Museum conservation laboratories. The denarius is of Gallienus (A.D. 260–68 under sole reign). Date of deposition: *c.* A.D. 286.[145]

SWINDON

(1) **Liddington**: a hoard of 14 denarii and one radiate was recovered. The denarii include two of Septimius Severus (A.D. 193–211), one of Caracalla (A.D. 198–217), one of Elagabalus (A.D. 218–22), one of Julia Maesa (A.D. 218–22), one of Julia Soemias (A.D. 218–22), four of Severus Alexander (A.D. 222–35) and three of Julia Mamaea (A.D. 222–35). The radiate is from the reign of Philip I (A.D. 244–49). Date of deposition: *c.* A.D. 245–47 or later.[146]

HAMPSHIRE

(1) **Droxford**: five base-metal nummi of Magnentius (A.D. 350–53), associated with an earlier discovery, were recovered.[147] Date of deposition: A.D. 367–75 (based on the latest coins of the 2014 discovery).[148]

[141] The two denarii may have been a separate deposit. Several Roman brooches were found in the same field.
[142] Found in 2018 with a metal-detector. BM ref. T482; PAS ID: CORN-7603A7. Eleanor Ghey sent information.
[143] Found in 2017 with a metal-detector. BM ref. 2017 T501c (second and third addenda to BM ref. 2016 T19); PAS ID: CORN-D4A789. A. Tyacke and Eleanor Ghey sent information.
[144] See *Britannia* 48 (2017), 406.
[145] Found in 2018 with a metal-detector. BM ref. 2018 T583; PAS ID: BM-C33636. A. Brown sent information.
[146] Found in 2018 with a metal-detector. BM ref. 2018 T972; PAS ID: SWYOR-4B2BFF. Eleanor Ghey sent information.
[147] Found in 2017 with a metal-detector. BM ref. 2018 T23 (addenda to BM refs 2013 T900 and 2014 T114); PAS ID: HAMP-74824E. K. Hinds sent information.
[148] *Britannia* 46 (2015), 346.

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