2. SCOTLAND

By FRASER HUNTER

NORTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

PERTH & KINROSS

(1) **Arlary** (NO 14 05): a copper-alloy gilded plate brooch with conical black glass setting,[10] of late second-/early third-century date, was recovered by metal-detecting[11] in the vicinity of an Iron Age souterrain.[12] This is an unusual type for Scotland.

FIFE

(1) **Dumbarnie** (NO 45 03): an unusual copper-alloy openwork enamelled 'raquet-headed' plate brooch[13] was found by metal-detecting in an area with extensive later prehistoric settlement remains.[14]

FALKIRK

(1) **Easter Carmuirs**, *Primary School* (NS 8598 8058): magnetometry survey[15] and excavation have revised the sequence of known camps. Previous work identified multiple ditches;[16] the 2019 excavations found a corner to the northern ditch, forming the south-western corner of a camp. Its western side is marked by a much shallower ditch and a parallel slot on the exterior. The ditch to its south must relate to a separate camp. Magnetometry survey revealed anomalies consistent with bread ovens, focused on the ditch edges and presumably using them for shelter or to save labour in construction.[17] This suggests a third, larger camp is present in the area.[18]

THE ANTONINE WALL

FALKIRK

(1) **Falkirk**, *Williamson Street* (NS 88994 79770): excavation in advance of development[19] revealed a stretch of metalled roadway, 1.8 m wide, utilising an older hollow way.[20] It was cut by a short, sinuous ditch containing amphora sherds, and a Roman date for the road seems assured. It lies some 80 m north of the Antonine Wall, running north-west–south-east, near-parallel to it. In this position, on the western side of the East Burn, it is likely to lead to the nearby hypocausted building immediately south of the Wall where it crosses the burn at Kemper Avenue.[21]

[10] D. Mackreth, *Brooches in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain* (2011), pl. 107 (British plate brooches type 3.b2).
[11] Claimed as Treasure Trove, and now in Perth Museum.
[12] Canmore 70794 (https://canmore.org.uk/; accessed June 2020).
[13] For fuller details and illustration, see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (2019).
[14] For which, see Canmore 32774 (https://canmore.org.uk/). The brooch was claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust.
[15] By Peter Morris of Blairgowrie Geoscience.
[16] For previous work, see *Britannia* 48 (2017), 325; 49 (2018), https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X18000314; 50 (2019), https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X19000369. For the site, see R.H. Jones, *Roman Camps in Scotland* (2011), 196, ill. 167.
[17] Such an oven was found in previous work (*Britannia* 49 (2018), https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X18000314); re-evaluation of the results indicates it was cut into the ditch edge.
[18] Work led for Falkirk Local History Society by Geoff Bailey, who sent a report.
[19] Led by M.C. Kilpatrick and E. Perez Fernandez of GUARD Archaeology for JR Group; Warren Bailie sent a report and Geoff Bailey kindly discussed the results.
[20] The road comprised a 150 mm-thick layer of pebbles with occasional cobbles and gravel, set in a sandy matrix; kerbing survived in places. Dating evidence for the earlier hollow way is awaited.
[21] L.J.F. Keppie and J.F. Murray, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 111 (1981), 248–62.

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(2) **Mumrills**, (a) *fort* (NS 919 794): finds from a programme of fieldwalking and metal-detecting[22] include a denarius of Domitian (of A.D. 90) and a copper-alloy figurine of a bound captive,[23] the first known from Scotland.

(b) *34 Polmont Road, Laurieston* (NS 9162 7940): further work on the southern side of the annexe, east of the current house, revealed Roman timber buildings, housing ovens or furnaces, and an east–west road.[24]

(3) **Bo'ness**, *47 Dean Road* (NT 0000 8106): an evaluation trench[25] located what must be the northern edge of the Wall ditch, on the Ordnance Survey line. This is the most easterly point where the line has been confirmed.

SOUTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

MIDLOTHIAN

(1) **Eskbank**, *Lasswade Road* (NT 31785 66753): evaluation[26] of an area on the western edge of the temporary camp complex[27] revealed a stretch of an irregularly V-sectioned ditch (3.5 m wide, 1.3 m deep) with basal slot, likely to be from one of the camps (FIG. 1). It expanded into an unusual flat-based rounded terminal (9 m across, 3 m deep); a narrow slot ran northwards from this.[28] The terminal had been deliberately backfilled after some natural infill had accumulated; a shallow V-sectioned penannular ditch was later cut into it. The arrangement suggests a gateway, but the greatly expanded terminal and the location (very close to a projected corner and the river edge) would be unusual, unless there has been dramatic river erosion.[29]

SCOTTISH BORDERS

(1) **Torwoodlee** (NT 46 38): metal-detecting in the environs of the hillfort and broch, the latter known from excavation to be rich in Roman imports,[30] recovered a trumpet brooch and an enamelled plate brooch of stepped-lozenge form.[31]

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

(1) **Kirtlebridge** (NY 23 73): a hoard of 43 denarii, ending with Hadrian.[32]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

For supplementary material for this article please visit https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X20000392

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[22] Led by Geoff Bailey, who sent a report, for Falkirk Local History Society.
[23] For which, see R. Jackson, 'Roman bound captives: symbols of slavery?', in N. Crummy (ed.), *Image, Craft and the Classical World* (2005), 143–56.
[24] For Falkirk Local History Society by Geoff Bailey, who sent a report. For previous work, see *Britannia* 50 (2019), 412.
[25] For Falkirk Local History Society by Geoff Bailey, who sent a report.
[26] By S. Kinirons, A.-A. Marot and S. Wilson of AOC Archaeology Group for Dandara Ltd; Martin Cook sent a report.
[27] For which see V.A. Maxfield, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 105 (1972–74), 141–50; R.H. Jones, *Roman Camps in Scotland* (2011), 201–2.
[28] Similar to that excavated by Maxfield (*op. cit.*) in the eastern entrance of Camp A.
[29] The apparent terminal may be a later feature cutting the ditch. Waterlogged material in the base should assist in dating its primary phase.
[30] S. Piggott, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 85 (1950–51), 92–117.
[31] Claimed as Treasure Trove; now in National Museums Scotland.
[32] Claimed as Treasure Trove; now in Dumfries Museum.

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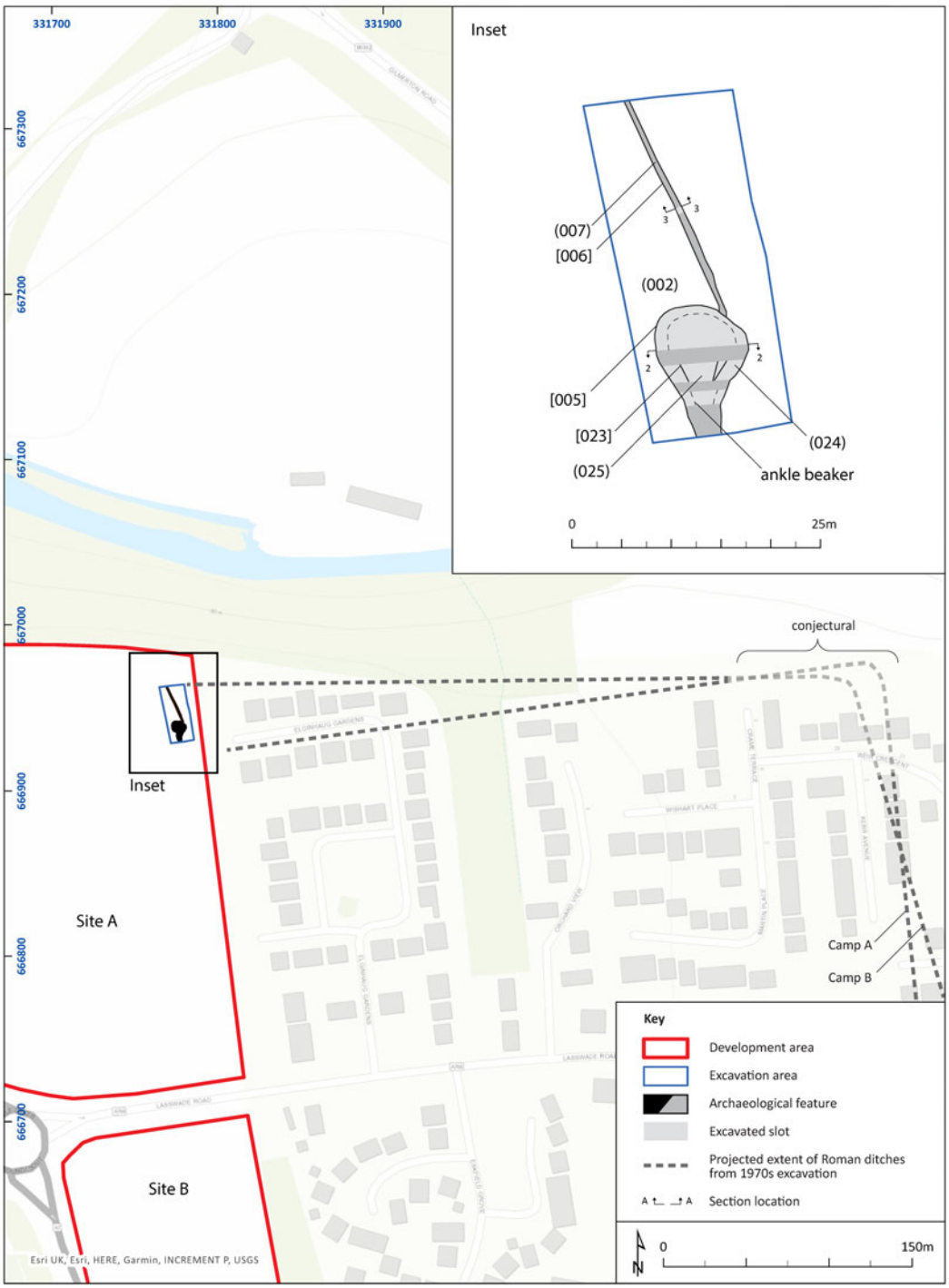


FIG. 1. Eskbank: ditch in relation to known and projected cropmarks of temporary camps; the blue band to the north is the river Esk. (*Courtesy of AOC Archaeology*)

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