(2) **Sennybridge**, *Gardiners Hill Roman Marching Camp* (SN 87600 39500): a detailed gradiometer survey was conducted with the aim of establishing the presence and nature of any archaeological features, particularly those related to a Roman fort detected by LiDAR in 2023. Anomalies that appeared to correspond with two sides of the fort were recorded: sections of an embankment were detailed on the west and north sides and an associated internal ditch was recoded to the west. No features indicative of the south and east sides were identified. A possible trackway was also recorded as running north–south for 84 m within the perimeter of the fort, along with a smaller north-west to south-east section. However, although the trackway is apparently 'inside' the fort, it is not necessarily contemporary with it.[3]

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2. Scotland

By Fraser Hunter

North of the Antonine Wall

Highland

(1) **Cromarty** (NH 87 77): an unusual silver headstud brooch was recovered[4] as a stray find. Both headstud and foot have circular insets of yellow glass inlaid with rows of a second colour in triangles, now lost (Fig. 1). The head and wings snapped at a casting flaw.[5]

Perth and Kinross

(1) **Shanzie** (NO 28 50): a worn but impressive openwork dragonesque brooch was found by metal-detecting in an area of known Iron Age activity (Fig. 2).[6]

[3] Work by Wessex Archaeology. Jenny Giddins sent information.

[4] By metal-detecting; claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Cromarty Courthouse Museum. See *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 2024, 78.

[5] An appreciable number of stray finds of Roman brooches was reported in 2024: an oval plate brooch with (lost) glass setting from Stonehaven, Aberdeenshire; four assorted brooches (some unusual for Scotland) said to be from Maryton, Angus; a headstud and a fragmentary Polden Hill or Dolphin from adjacent fields at Balmuto, Fife; another Polden Hill from near Falkland, Fife; an unusually decorated trumpet brooch from Fernie, Fife; a headstud from Cadboll, Highland (perhaps deliberately bent); trumpet brooches from Duffus and Roseisle, Moray; a locally unusual south-west English T-shaped Colchester Derivative brooch from Tullyfergus, Perth and Kinross; a Colchester Derivative from Hunterston, North Ayrshire; a trumpet brooch and an openwork dragonesque brooch from scattered locations on Gala Hill, Galashiels, Scottish Borders. A silver bird mount from Maryton, Angus, may be Roman. The findspots, remote from Roman activity in most cases, suggest these items had come into local hands. See *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2024*, 11, 23, 67, 69, 72, 80, 103, 111, 117, 132.

[6] *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2024*, 117. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Perth Museum.

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Fig. 1. Silver headstud brooch variant, Cromarty (*Crown copyright*).

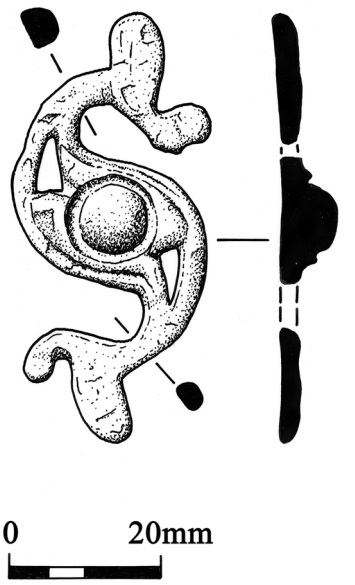


Fig. 2. Copper-alloy dragonesque brooch, Shanzie (© *Alan Braby/National Museums Scotland*).

The Antonine Wall

Falkirk

(1) **Mumrills**, *34 Polmont Rd* (NS 9162 7940): extension of a previous trench uncovered more of a large aisled building within the fort annexe. It was aligned north–south, at least 7 m long, and had been deliberately demolished. An underlying structural phase is argued to represent internal buildings of the first-phase fort.[7] A small pottery assemblage and a copper-alloy vessel escutcheon were recovered.[8]

[7] For which, see G. Bailey, *PSAS* 140 (2010), 93–103.

[8] Led by Geoff Bailey for Falkirk Local History Society. For previous work see G. Bailey, *The Antonine Wall in Falkirk District* (2021), 294–303. Geoff Bailey sent information.

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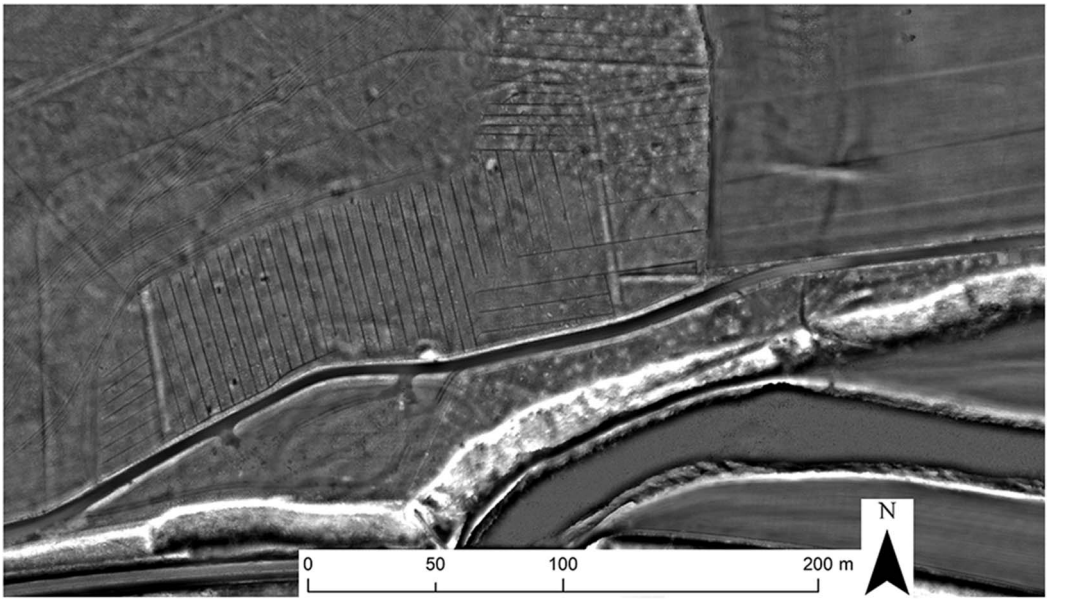


Fig. 3. Airborne Laser Scanning data-derived Local Dominance visualisation of the camps at Crawford (*LiDAR for Scotland Phase IV. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0*).

South of the Antonine Wall

South Lanarkshire

(1) **Crawford**, *Viaduct Plantation* (NS 9478 2131): slight earthworks of two temporary camps set on a broad terrace north of the river Clyde and about 400 m west of Crawford fort were revealed by visualisations derived from Airborne Laser Scanning data (Fig. 3). Both are truncated on the south side by river erosion. The larger camp is polygonal in plan, its long axis east–west with an angle in the north side. About 100 m west of the north-west corner is an entrance gap protected by a traverse. A second entrance would be anticipated in this side, though no trace can be detected; likewise no entrances are visible in the surviving east and west sides. The camp is *c.* 380 m east–west by *c.* 150 m transversely as it survives.

The smaller camp lies within the larger, occupying the western two-thirds of its interior. It has a playing-card plan, though the whole south side and adjacent corners are lost to erosion. It is on a slightly different alignment to the larger one. No entrances can be identified with confidence. The preservation of upstanding earthworks of the inner camp within the larger may suggests that it is later. The field to the east reveals a possible stretch of the road extending from the entrance of the fort. There are indications that the larger camp overlies the road.[9]

Midlothian

(1) **Pathhead** (NT 41 62): metal-detecting recovered an interesting scatter of finds: an unusual enamelled brooch, an enamelled Roman Iron Age pommel cap, and a denarius

[9] Identified by Bryn Gethin; Dave Cowley (Historic Environment Scotland) sent details.

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Fig. 4. Gold snake-headed ring (above) and copper-alloy toilet set (below), Longniddry (*Crown copyright*).

of Marcus Aurelius. The brooch has a trumpet-like head with raised decoration and an enamelled flat bow.[10]

[10] *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2024*, 97. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to National Museums Scotland.

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Fig. 5. Copper-alloy bull statuette, Gattonside (*Crown copyright*).

East Lothian

(1) **Longniddry** (NT 43 76): a scatter of objects found by metal-detecting in a watery area are likely to represent a series of offerings. Most striking is a gold snake-headed ring (type Aii); a toilet set and a complete type A3 penannular brooch were also recovered (Fig. 4).[11]

[11] *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2024*, 51–2. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to East Lothian Council Museum Service.

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Fig. 6. Provisional results of the gradiometry survey over the fort at Easter Happrew (By courtesy of AOC Archaeology).

Scottish Borders

(1) **Gattonside** (NT 53 35): metal-detecting find of a copper-alloy bull statuette, head slightly turned to the left, its limbs, tail and any horns lost (Fig. 5).[12]

(2) **Easter Happrew** (NT 195 401): a magnetometer survey and more limited resistivity survey undertaken over the Flavian fort and its environs[13] revealed details of the fort's internal structure and external activity to east and west on the plateau (Fig. 6).[14]

(3) **Teviothead** (NT 40305 04975): scrutiny of airborne laser scanning data revealed slight earthworks of two temporary camps on a terrace immediately to the west of the Frostlie

[12] *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2024*, 136. For the type, see E. Durham 2012: 'Depicting the gods: metal figurines in Roman Britain', *Internet Archaeology* 31 (https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.31.2), nos 302, 795. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to the Trimontium Trust.

[13] K.A. Steer, *PSAS* 90 (1956–7), 93–101.

[14] As part of 'Uncovering the Tweed', led by AOC Archaeology for Destination Tweed. Graeme Cavers sent information.

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Fig. 7. Airborne Laser Scanning data-derived Local Dominance visualisation of the camps at Teviothead, accentuating their low banks and ditches against the 'noise' of later ridge and furrow. The white band running north to south represents a steep river terrace on the flood plain edge (*LiDAR for Scotland Phase IV. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0*).

Burn some 500 m south of its confluence with the river Teviot (Fig. 7). The playing-card outline of the larger and more complete camp gives internal dimensions of *c.* 130 m by 115 m;[15] the WSW side is obscured by a later field boundary and plantation, and the south-east corner is truncated by erosion. Indistinct gaps in the NNW and SSE sides may be gates, the former with a possible traverse. The second camp,[16] lying immediately to the south, has been heavily truncated by river erosion, but the WNW side survives in its entirety with the corners evident, giving an internal length of about 80 m. Their relative positions suggest the camps did not coexist.[17]

[15] Discovered by Bryn Gethin.
[16] Discovered by Dave Cowley of HES.
[17] Dave Cowley sent information.

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3. Hadrian's Wall

By Anna Walas

Cumbria

(1) **Birdoswald** *(Banna)* (NY 615 633): work continued in two of the areas opened up in the extramural area beginning in 2021 and continuing annually to the final season in 2024.[18] In Area A, the building first examined by Richmond in 1930 was further confirmed to have been the *praefurnium* of the fort bathhouse. Details of both firing and water supply were examined. A maximum of 14 courses of masonry (2.15 m) survived. Seven of these courses were beneath primary Roman ground surface. The stoking chamber was thus semi-subterranean, built into a large rectangular pit. Prior to the construction of the building a deep drain was built, running from the north and designed to carry ground water beneath the floors of the subterranean structure (Fig. 8). This formed a contemporary offshoot from the rectangular construction cut for the construction of the building. The drain was capped by massive sandstone slabs. Outside the north wall of the building a stone-lined vertical shaft led through the wall emerging at the base of the wall through an aperture built into the wall and capped with a lintel incorporated in the ninth course from the base. This shaft lay at the end of a run of timber water pipes evidenced by *in situ* iron connection rings. There can be little doubt that this was how the water supply entered the building.

The western end of the excavated structure was the stoking chamber from which the fire was fed, and into which waste products were raked back. At the eastern end of the stoking area was the furnace. This comprised a flue-channel built of clay-bonded and sealed stone, all of which had been fired and shattered by fire. Across the flue were three iron bars measuring 1.2 m long and 150 mm square in section. These would have supported a metal half-cylindrical *testudo* over the fire. To one side of the flue was a stone platform accessed by stone steps from the stoking chamber. This platform would have supported a metal boiler. A variety of large stone objects pierced with circular holes of a common diameter were probably supports for metal pipework.

The east end of the flue opened into a hypocaust. The proximity of this to the fire bars and therefore the *testudo* suggests that the hypocaust supported the hot water bath. Twenty-nine *pilae* were excavated comprising a variety of stone and ceramic tiles. A complete displaced box-flue tile was found in the hypocaust fill. The semi-subterranean level of the base of the hypocaust meant that the floors of the heated rooms would have been level with the exterior gravel surfacing. The stratigraphic position of the construction pit for the bath building confirms that it is a primary structure. A long-known but anomalous culvert in Hadrian's stone Wall may now convincingly be interpreted as the point at which an aqueduct entered the area of the fort, running in a straight line via

[18] *Britannia* 53 (2022), 410–12; 54 (2023), 341–5; 55 (2024) 331–4.

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