VALE OF GLAMORGAN

(1) **Cowbridge**: (a) *Wayside* (SS 98930 74878): a watching-brief revealed a single Roman feature dated to the first or second century, which was excavated.[21]

(b) *18 Westgate* (SS 99170 74738): a Roman circular pit probably dated to the second century was partly excavated and recorded. The presence of Roman features at the eastern end of Westgate confirms that Roman occupation extended beyond the core of the known area centred along the northern side of the High Street.[22]

(2) **Hensol**, *land south of Junction 34, M4* (ST 0640 7940): an evaluation comprising six trenches confirmed the presence of a probable late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead, initially identified by geophysical survey. The features comprised a ditched enclosure with internal features, some potentially structural, and two associated droveways. The small artefactual and ecofactual assemblages comprised pottery tentatively dated as Iron Age; a sherd from a large Roman greyware everted rim jar; fragments of Roman brick/tile; and charred plant remains, including hulled wheat.[23]

(3) **Penmark**, *Kenson Hill* (ST 05200 68420): topsoil stripping of the development area failed to locate the cropmark recorded in aerial photographs but confirmed the existence of a Roman site severely damaged by ploughing. Two areas of archaeological interest were identified and excavated. Area A covered some 750 m^2 and was centred on the remains of a gully. The full length of the gully and a number of patches of occupation deposits pressed into the limestone bedrock were excavated. The abundant finds of pottery and several coins place the occupation between the second half of the third century and the first half of the fourth century. Area B covered some 20 m^2 centred on a large pit to the south of Area A. The pit was partly excavated and revealed several backfilling layers with abundant iron slag and domestic artefacts. The artefact assemblage was similar to that from Area A and it is likely that the features were contemporary.[24]

Evan.Chapman@museumwales.ac.uk doi:10.1017/S0068113X15000343

2. SCOTLAND

By FRASER HUNTER

NORTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

HIGHLAND

(1) **Belladrum** (NH 517 421): further excavation[25] of the denarius hoard findspot showed that it had been buried in an area marked by ancient monuments, with early prehistoric cairns and stone rows succeeded by Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement and field-systems.

(2) **Auldearn** (NH 90 55): a remarkably large Romano-British brooch, 144 mm long, was found by metal-detecting (FIG. 3).[26] It is a hybrid of trumpet and headstud types with complex enamelled

[21] Work by J.-Y. Robic of Cardiff Archaeological Consultants, during the preparatory work for the construction of a new dwelling (Report 2013/15).

[22] Work by J.-Y. Robic of Cardiff Archaeological Consultants (Report 2013/16).

[23] Work by Wessex Archaeology, directed by M. Bagwell, for CgMs Consulting Ltd. P. Bradley sent information.

[24] Work by J.-Y. Robic of Cardiff Archaeological Consultants (Report 2014/01).

[25] By Dr F. Hunter of National Museums Scotland; funded by Inverness Field Club. See *Britannia* 42 (2011), 328; 44 (2013), 282. The settlement traces noted in the latter entry proved to be later Bronze Age/early Iron Age.

[26] Acquired by National Museums Scotland (reg. no. X.FA 136).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X15000355 Published online by Cambridge University Press

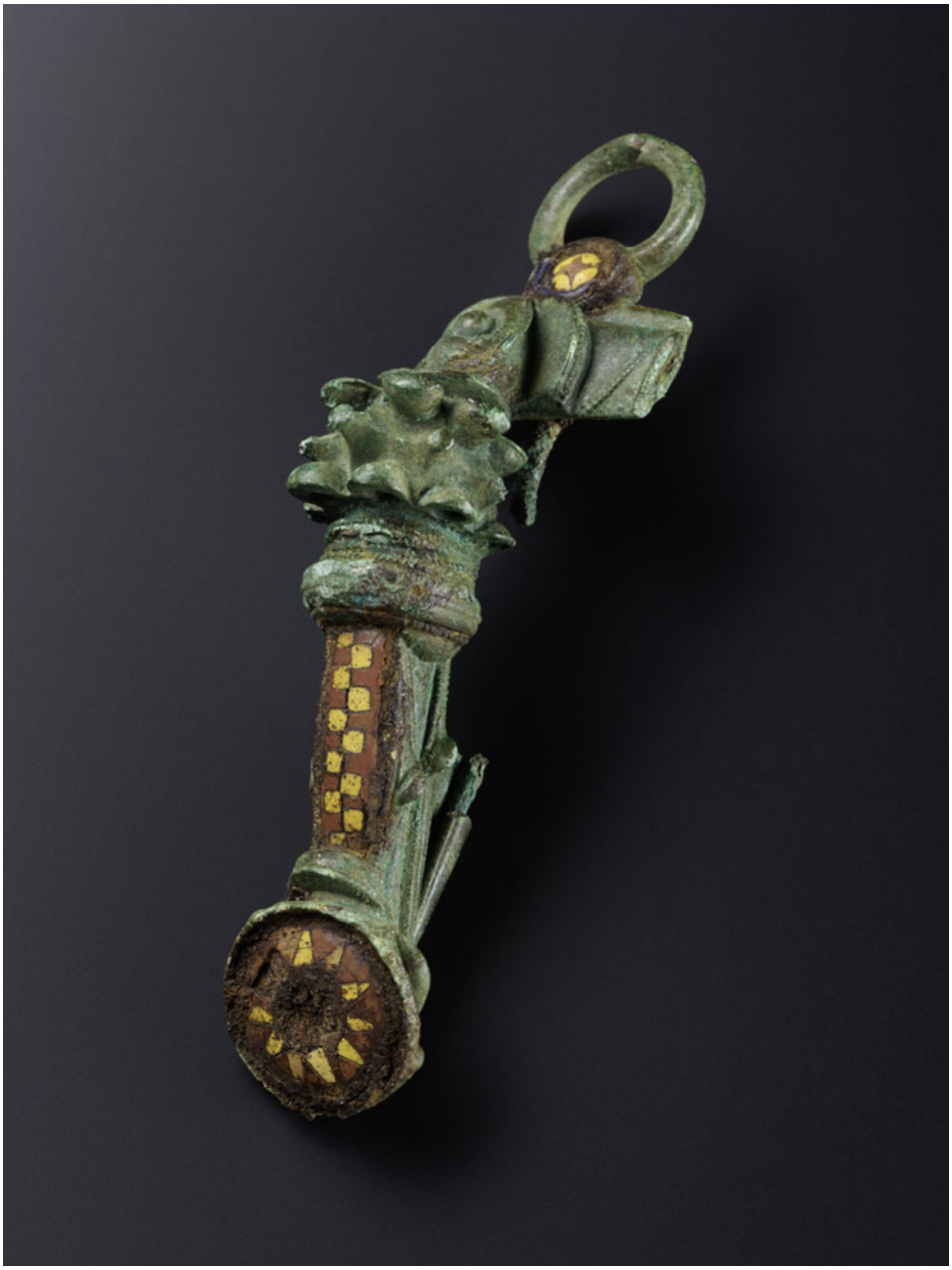


FIG. 3. The massive hybrid Romano-British brooch from Auldearn. L 144 mm. (*Photo: Neil McLean, © National Museums Scotland*)

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X15000355 Published online by Cambridge University Press

and cast-in decoration. An Iron Age ring-terminal torc found some distance away may well be plough-disturbed from the same hoard. Nothing is currently known around the findspot.[27]

PERTH AND KINROSS

(1) **Longforgan**, *The Snabs* (NO 2980 2995): two sections of the camp ditch[28] were recorded near the south-west corner, *c*. 1.7 m wide and 0.8–0.9 m deep. One section had an 'ankle-breaker' slot which was lacking in the other, only 2 m away. Limited excavation in the interior produced no certainly Roman features.

(2) **Dunning**: (a) *Kincladie Wood* (NO 0235 1521):[29] a trench across the camp defences[30] immediately west of the north-west gate revealed that the V-shaped ditch (3.1 m wide, 1.5 m deep) had been recut on the same line after some 0.7 m of silty sand had accumulated.[31] Both ditches had 'ankle-breaker' slots. A substantial slot to the rear of the slumped earth rampart may have been for a timber revetment. A second trench exposed a waterlogged V-shaped ditch in front of the *titulus*, with a probable recut in an attempt to aid drainage (potentially quite recently). (b) *Pitcairns House* (NO 0258 1451–0283 1455): trial-trenching[32] established the line of the camp's southern ditch towards its eastern end. It lay at a slight angle to the known southern line, reflecting a change beyond an entrance where the medieval and modern road ran. The steep V-profile ditch (2.1–2.5 m wide, 1.6 m deep) had an 'ankle-breaker' slot; a recut after silting confirms the reuse of the entire circuit in a second phase.[33] In places stones or gravel were placed in the 'ankle breaker' to aid drainage. Rampart traces suggest it was *c*. 3 m wide with a 2 m berm.

FALKIRK

(1) **Camelon**, *Redbrae Road* (NS 866 806): excavations[34] south-east of the fort complex revealed a broadly rectilinear series of ditches (some recut) probably connected to a field-system,[35] and a series of pits in one area. One ditch was clay-lined, suggesting a role in water management.

THE ANTONINE WALL

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

(1) **Bearsden**, *25 Glenburn Road* (NS 5392 7211): evaluation[36] over the projected line of the Wall *c*. 500 m west of the fort found no trace of the rampart.

[27] Other stray discoveries unassociated with known sites in 2014 comprise brooches from Broomhill and Charlestown (both Fife), Ospisdale (Highland), Kinnaird and Easter Balgedie (Perth and Kinross) and Libberton (South Lanarkshire). Brooches were also found on or near the Roman military sites of Inchtuthil (Perth and Kinross) and Carriden (Falkirk), while a stone mortar was found in a drystone wall near Rough Castle (Falkirk). For details see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 15 (2014), 83–4, 87, 101, 159, 169–70, 184.

[28] For Professional Propertay Ltd by C. Fyles and R. Cachart of Alder Archaeology; D. Bowler sent a report. For the site, see R.H. Jones, *Roman Camps in Scotland* (2011), 266–7; *Britannia* 45 (2014), 314–15.

[29] Excavations were directed for Glasgow University's SERF Project by J.A. Durnan; Dr T. Poller sent a report.

[30] For the site, see R.H. Jones, *Roman Camps in Scotland* (2011), 191–2.

[31] The U-shaped recut was 2 m wide and 0.75 m deep.

[32] Led by Dr E. Campbell as part of Glasgow University's SERF project; Dr T. Poller sent a report.

[33] Confirming earlier evidence of a ditch recut at the north-western and western entrance; A. Dunwell and L. Keppie, *Britannia* 26 (1995), 51–62.

[34] Led for Bracewell Stirling Consulting by C. Rennie and M. Kilpatrick of GUARD Archaeology; B. Will sent a report.

[35] Similar ditches had been located in an adjacent development; *Britannia* 43 (2012), 285.

[36] For A-Cubed Design by C. Rennie of GUARD Archaeology; B. Will sent a report.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X15000355 Published online by Cambridge University Press

FALKIRK

(1) **Falkirk:** (a) *Frobisher Avenue* (NS 8755 7998): excavations[37] on the berm of the Wall showed that all Roman levels had been destroyed. (b) *Pleasance Gardens* (NS 8856 7977): excavations[38] west of the fort, between Clyde Cottage and Erskine Church, showed that modern disturbance had destroyed the Wall in this area. However, two trenches in the garden of Clyde Cottage located a clay-cheeked rampart and part of a substantial ditch, with a thin metalled road surface heading west. This is likely to represent a western annexe for the fort.[39] Rubbish had been dumped in the ditch when the fort was abandoned.

SOUTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

NORTH AYRSHIRE

(1) **Poteath Burn** (NS 1963 5231): two substantial sherds of second-century ring-necked flagons recovered in the 1960s from silt at the mouth of the burn were recently reported.[40] It raises the possibility of a Roman installation in the area as part of the Clyde coast system.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

(1) **Hassendean Bank** (NT 55 19): an Eggers type 160 dipper was found by metal-detecting close to two later prehistoric cropmark enclosures.[41]

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

(1) **Howecleuch**: (a) (NT 0251 1399–0283 1408): cobbling and possible kerb-stones were recorded[42] in four damaged areas of the Roman road from Crawford to Beattock fortlet. The construction was simple, with a single layer of metalling set into compact sediment. (b) *Fopperbeck Ford* (NT 0105 1448): test-pitting[43] under the modern forestry road, which lies on the Roman line, revealed an earlier course of metalling.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

(1) **Beattock**, *Bankend* (NT 0830 0187–0871 0195): a watching-brief[44] on a cable trench across the southern corner of the camp[45] recorded the oblique traverse of the south-western Stracathro gateway[46] and two field ovens (around NT 0861 0193; FIG. 4), with interleaved ash layers at one end indicating multiple uses.[47] Two V-sectioned ditches and a series of other features in

[37] For Mr Beattie by G. Bailey of Falkirk Museum.
[38] Led by G. Bailey (who sent a report) for Falkirk Local History Society and Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.
[39] For the fort, see A. Robertson and L. Keppie, *The Antonine Wall: a Handbook to the Surviving Remains* (2001), 64–5.
[40] To Dr A. Bicket of Wessex Archaeology, who sent information and discussed the results. See *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 2014, 142–3.
[41] *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 2014, 176–7. The only other Roman finds recorded in association with Iron Age sites in 2014 were a plate brooch and denarius of Domitian from near Torwoodlee broch (Scottish Borders); see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 2014, 172.
[42] For Fountains Forestry by R. Cachart and C. Fyles of Alder Archaeology; D. Bowler sent reports.
[43] For Fountains Forestry by R. Cachart of Alder Archaeology; D. Bowler sent a report.
[44] For Iberdrola Engineering and Construction by S. Mitchell, G. Carruthers and R. Hunt of CFA Archaeology; A. Dunwell sent a report.
[45] R.H. Jones, *Roman Camps in Scotland* (2011), 143–4.
[46] It lay about 5 m north of the position from rectified aerial photos.
[47] Ovens are known from previous work in the camp; R.H. Jones, *Roman Camps in Scotland* (2011), 144.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X15000355 Published online by Cambridge University Press

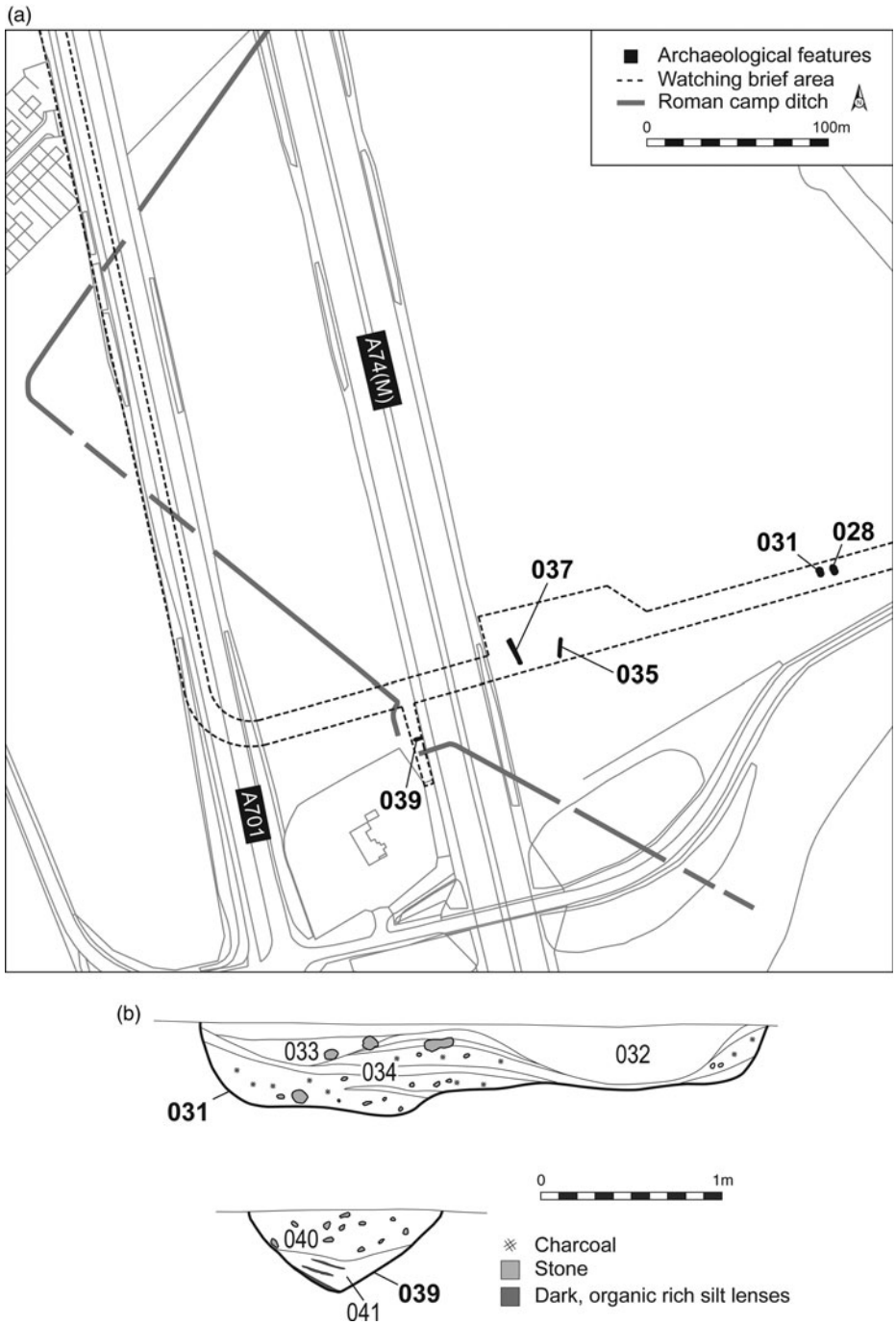


FIG. 4. The temporary camp at Bankend, Beattock. (a) Extent of recent work with key features marked. Features 028 and 031 are ovens; 035 and 037 are ditches inside the camp; 039 is the traverse of the Stracathro gate, correcting the rectified aerial photo position. (b) Upper: section of field oven 031. Lower: section of traverse 039. (*Drawings by courtesy of CFA Archaeology*)

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X15000355 Published online by Cambridge University Press

the interior had no associated dating evidence. No trace of the south-east side was noted, confirming this has been lost to river erosion.

(2) **Auldgirth** (NX 91 88): a lead mount with the head of a Maenad was found by metal-detecting close to the Roman road up the Nith valley.[48]

f.hunter@nms.ac.uk doi:10.1017/S0068113X15000355

ENGLAND

3. HADRIAN'S WALL

By PETE WILSON

NORTH TYNESIDE

(1) **Wallsend fort** (*Segedunum*) (NZ 300 658): a community archaeology excavation located the fort baths, 120 m due south of the fort and close to the edge of the river Tyne (FIG. 5). The remains were found at a depth of 3.5 m on the site of the recently demolished Ship in the Hole public house, Gainer's Terrace. The baths were seen by John Hodgson in 1814[49] and were known from his note and other antiquarian sources to be in the general vicinity, but the exact site had been lost until now. The remains are badly robbed, but up to five courses of masonry, infilled hypocausts with intact pillars, and the *opus signinum* lining of the cold plunge all survive. The preliminary fragment of the plan obtained has some affinities with the 'standard' Hadrianic Wall bath-house arrangement as seen, for example, at Chesters (and in the modern reconstructed baths at Wallsend, 80 m closer to the fort). However, the building appears to have been drastically rebuilt to a new plan, possibly as a result of landslip. More will be exposed in 2015.[50]

SOUTH TYNESIDE

(1) **South Shields fort** (*Arbeia*) (NZ 365 679): excavation continued in the same area,[51] 20 m south-west of the south angle of the extended supply-base fort, reaching the earliest phase of activity yet seen here. Preceding the construction of the ditches of the supply-base extension was the northern edge of a WSW–ENE running road. Immediately north of this a stone-lined channel (either a drain or an aqueduct) ran on a curvilinear course which veered away from the alignment of the road as it ran towards the east. It is not yet certain whether these structures originated before *c.* A.D. 160 or whether they are contemporary with the unextended stone fort of *c.* A.D. 160–205 (Fort Period 4). They were certainly in use in the latter period, for the road was in use and the stone channel was robbed and backfilled immediately prior to the digging of the ditches of the extended supply-base which brought this area within the vicinity of the fort defences for the first time (Period 5, A.D. 205–8). The stone channel must have served a major structure (a hypothesis might be baths situated some 70 m south of the Period 4 fort).

[48] Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Dumfries Museum.
[49] J. Hodgson, *History of Northumberland* Pt 2 Vol. 3 (1840), 171.
[50] Excavations directed for Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums and the WallQuest Community Archaeology Project by N. Hodgson and D. Dodds, with the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund, Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, and R.W. Mann Trust. Dr Hodgson sent information.
[51] See *Britannia* 25 (2014), 317–18.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X15000355 Published online by Cambridge University Press