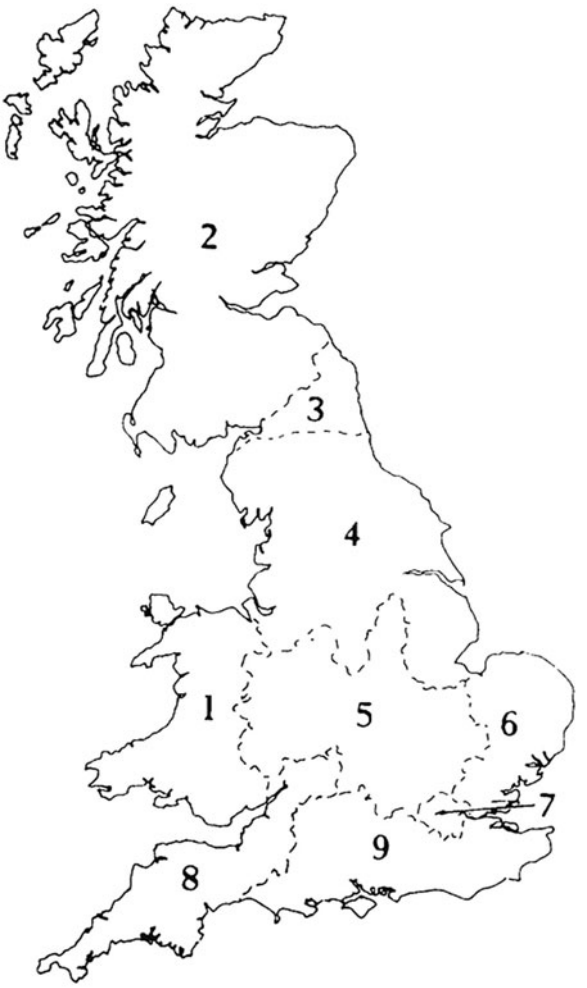
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Roman Britain in 2024

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I. Sites Explored
II. Finds Reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme
III. Inscriptions
IV. Spotlight on New Research



Key to numbered sections of Part I (Sites Explored).

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I. Sites Explored

Edited by Evan M Chapman

Please note that only the most significant sites and discoveries for each region are included here; for further information, see the supplementary material for each region, available at https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X25100500, https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X25100512, https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X25100524, https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X25100536, https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X25100548, https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X2510055X, https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X25100561, https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X25100573, https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X25100585, https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X25100597

1. Wales

By Evan M Chapman

Ceredigion

(1) **Llanarth** (SN 42 58): 25 denarii, dating from A.D. 70 to A.D. 165, were found in a roughly funnel-shaped area *c.* 63 m in length, indicating that the coins were probably scattered from their original location by ploughing. Four of the coins were found corroded together. The only other objects found in the field were of post-medieval date and there was no evidence of a container for the hoard. The coins of Marcus Aurelius are the least worn coins in the hoard, whereas the coins of Vespasian are among the most worn, indicating that the older coins were in circulation for longer before they were deposited. The composition of the hoard is typical of a second-century denarius hoard. These factors indicate that the coins were deposited together on a single occasion, rather than lost over a period of time. Very few Roman coin hoards have been discovered in Ceredigion, this hoard being the first recorded from Ceredigion since the 1840s. Vespasian 5; Titus 1; Domitian 2; Nerva 1; Trajan 6; Hadrian 4; Sabina 1; Antoninus Pius 2; Marcus Aurelius 3.[1]

Powys

(1) **Llywel** (SN 86 29): 22 Roman copper-alloy coins were found in two groups 50–60 m apart. The coins are in very poor condition, being incomplete, very worn and very corroded. Almost all the detail on all the coins has been lost but based on size, weight and shape, the coins date to the second century A.D. and comprise a mix of sestertii, dupondii and asses. The similarities in the composition and condition of the two groups suggest that they may have originally been buried together, then separated and scattered by later ploughing. The field in which the coins were found is adjacent to the route of the Roman road from Brecon Gaer to Llandovery (RR5).[2]

[1] Treasure case Wales 22.56. To be acquired by Ceredigion Museum. Alastair Willis sent information.
[2] Treasure case Wales 22.57. Disclaimed. Alastair Willis sent information.

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(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]

Supplementary material For supplementary material for this article, please visit https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X25100500

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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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