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Roman Britain in 2005

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II. FINDS REPORTED UNDER THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME
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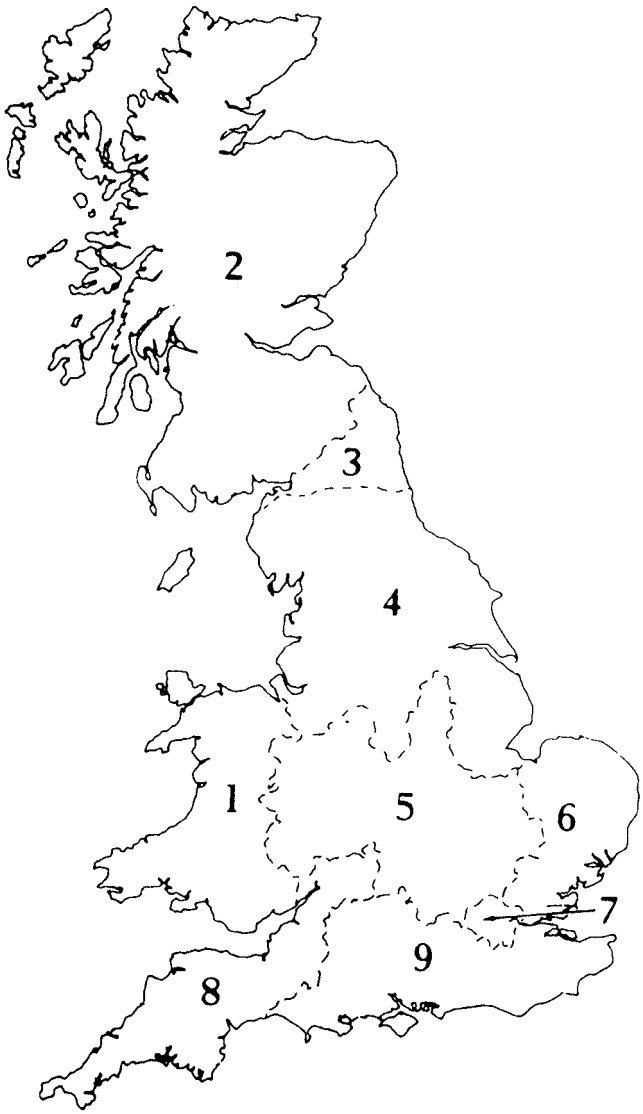


FIG. 1. Key to numbered sections of Part I (Sites Explored).

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I. Sites Explored

Sites included in this summary are listed according to the new unitary authority boundaries introduced in 1996.

1. WALES

By BARRY C. BURNHAM

CARDIFF

(1) **Rumney Great Wharf** (ST 2277 7765–ST 2560 7888): an ongoing watching-brief on flood defence measures[1] recovered pottery (black-burnished, greyware, mortarium), bone and slag, eroding out of the mud cliff and also as surface finds from the salt marsh.[2]

(2) **Trowbridge**, *Land between Crickhowell Road and Willowbrook Drive* (ST 2354 8044): evaluation revealed a third- to fourth-century ditched enclosure, *c*. 30 m wide and at least 50 m long. Large post-holes testify to the presence of timber buildings inside the enclosure, while outside a possible trackway and drainage ditches were found.[3]

CARMARTHENSHIRE

(1) **Carmarthen**, *Carmarthen Town Football Club* (SN 4152 2042): a watching-brief during the construction of a new football stand and floodlight piers, within the area of the Roman town, revealed part of a known street together with post-holes and the probable remains of a clay building or oven on the site of the proposed stand. No intrusive excavation was undertaken as the stand was rafted over the top of the remains. Roman material was also identified in the floodlight locations, but its interpretation proved difficult in the small areas available.[4]

(2) **Llandeilo**, *Dinefwr Park* (SN 620 225): further geophysical survey and trial excavation was undertaken on the recently discovered forts.[5] The geophysical survey was extended to include the whole of Fort 1 (the larger fort) and to clarify the extent of the archaeology in the *vicus* outside Fort 2 (FIG. 2). Subsequent excavation involved eight trial areas. The results demonstrate that Fort 1 was built first and was one of the largest in Wales. A provisional assessment of the pottery suggests that activity began in the 70s A.D., but as the assemblage is small, an earlier date cannot be ruled out. The pottery also suggests that the site saw a reduction in activity during the early part of the second century, with Fort 2 being abandoned by A.D. 140.[6] Both forts had earth-and-timber defences and timber internal buildings. Excavation in the *vicus* demonstrated a complex structural sequence. Examination of the building north-west of the fort, initially thought to be a possible bath-house, indicated that it was more likely to be post-medieval in date.[7]

(3) **Llandovery** (SN 7700 3520): further fluxgate gradiometer surveys were undertaken in advance of road improvements.[8] The combined results show the activity around the fort in detail

1 For previous work see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 384–5.
2 Work for the Environment Agency Wales was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by R.L. Lewis. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.
3 Work supervised for Cotswold Archaeology by M. Brett. Mr N. Holbrook sent information.
4 Watching-brief supervised for Cambria Archaeology by P. Crane. Mr G. Hughes sent information.
5 G. Hughes, *Carmarthenshire Antiquary* 41, 168–74. See also *Britannia* 35 (2004), 254–6, fig. 2.
6 Pottery assessment by Mr P. Webster.
7 Investigations undertaken by Cambria Archaeology and The National Trust. Mr G. Hughes sent information.
8 D. Hopewell and P. Crane, *Archaeology in Wales* 44 (2004), 83–7. See also *Britannia* 36 (2005), 385–6, fig. 2.

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FIG. 2. Dinefwr Park, Llandeilo: location of trial trenches in relation to the results of the magnetometer surveys. (*Magnetometer survey reproduced courtesy of Stratascan Ltd; drawing supplied by G. Hughes, Cambria Archaeology*)

(FIG. 3). The north-east side of the fort is defined by a magnetically-quiet band, 10 m to 15 m wide, containing the defensive ditches. The interior contains several phases of building, including barracks arranged *per strigas* in the *praetentura*. A densely-occupied annexe, extending over 122 m by 81 m, lies to the north-east. There are clearly several overlapping phases of occupation and it is almost impossible to define individual structures. High thermoremnant anomalies suggest that some buildings were destroyed by fire. There is also evidence for kilns or ovens in the south-west part. The annexe is defended by a triple ditch array, which may have originated as the defences of an earlier, larger fort. An additional single ditch lies 32 m beyond the defences of the annexe. The Via Julia Montana, by-passing the fort, runs along the south-east edge of the survey. A side road runs from a junction at the north of the survey area to a gate in the annexe.[9]

[9] Work for Carmarthen County Council was directed for Gwynedd Archaeological Trust by Mr D. Hopewell, who sent information.

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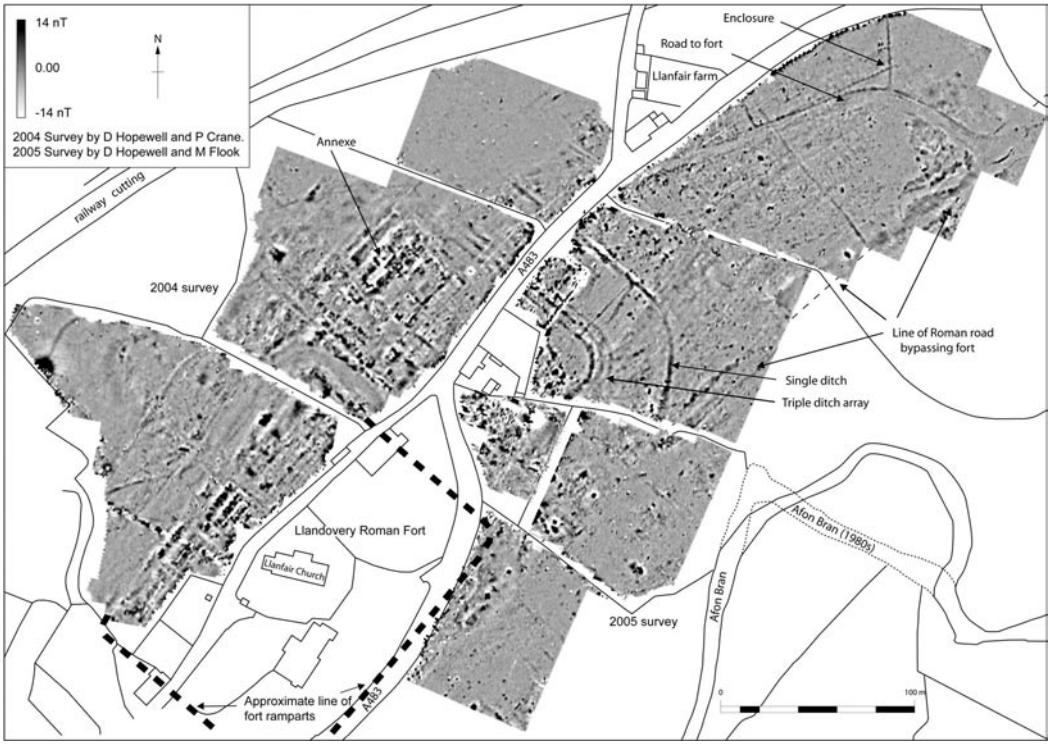


FIG. 3. Llandovery: combined results of the gradiometer surveys.
(*Survey plot supplied by D. Hopewell, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust*)

CEREDIGION

(1) **Roman Fort Environs Project**: as part of a Cadw-funded project fluxgate gradiometer surveys were undertaken at two forts. (a) At **Llanio** (SN 6445 5645) two roughly rectangular areas, 80 m by 40 m and 60 m by 60 m respectively, were surveyed to sample the extramural activity east of the fort (FIG. 4). A linear anomaly, 5 m wide, which runs due east–west across Area 1 and is flanked by scattered thermoremnant responses and overlapping linear and rectangular features, is typical of a Roman road and *vicus*. Subsequent trenching revealed several phases of timber buildings arranged with their short axes towards the road; each contained a hearth. Further thermoremnant responses can be seen in Area 2, although there are no associated buildings; they are likely to be the result of campfires or rubbish burning. A single, narrow linear feature, perhaps a drain, also runs across the centre of the area. These features cannot reliably be assigned to any period, given their proximity to the modern farm, though the drain is aligned to the Roman road as opposed to the modern features. Elsewhere in Area 2 there are larger-scale, diffuse changes in the magnetic responses. These are likely to be the result of natural variations in the subsoil or bedrock, though a centrally-placed anomaly in a roughly rectangular area of variation to the south could indicate a building or enclosure.

(b) At **Trawscoed** (SN 6707 7272) a roughly rectangular area, 160 m by 120 m, was surveyed, including the north quadrant of the fort and areas to the north and east of its defences (FIG. 5). The northern corner of the fort shows up clearly. In places the rampart shows signs of burning. A

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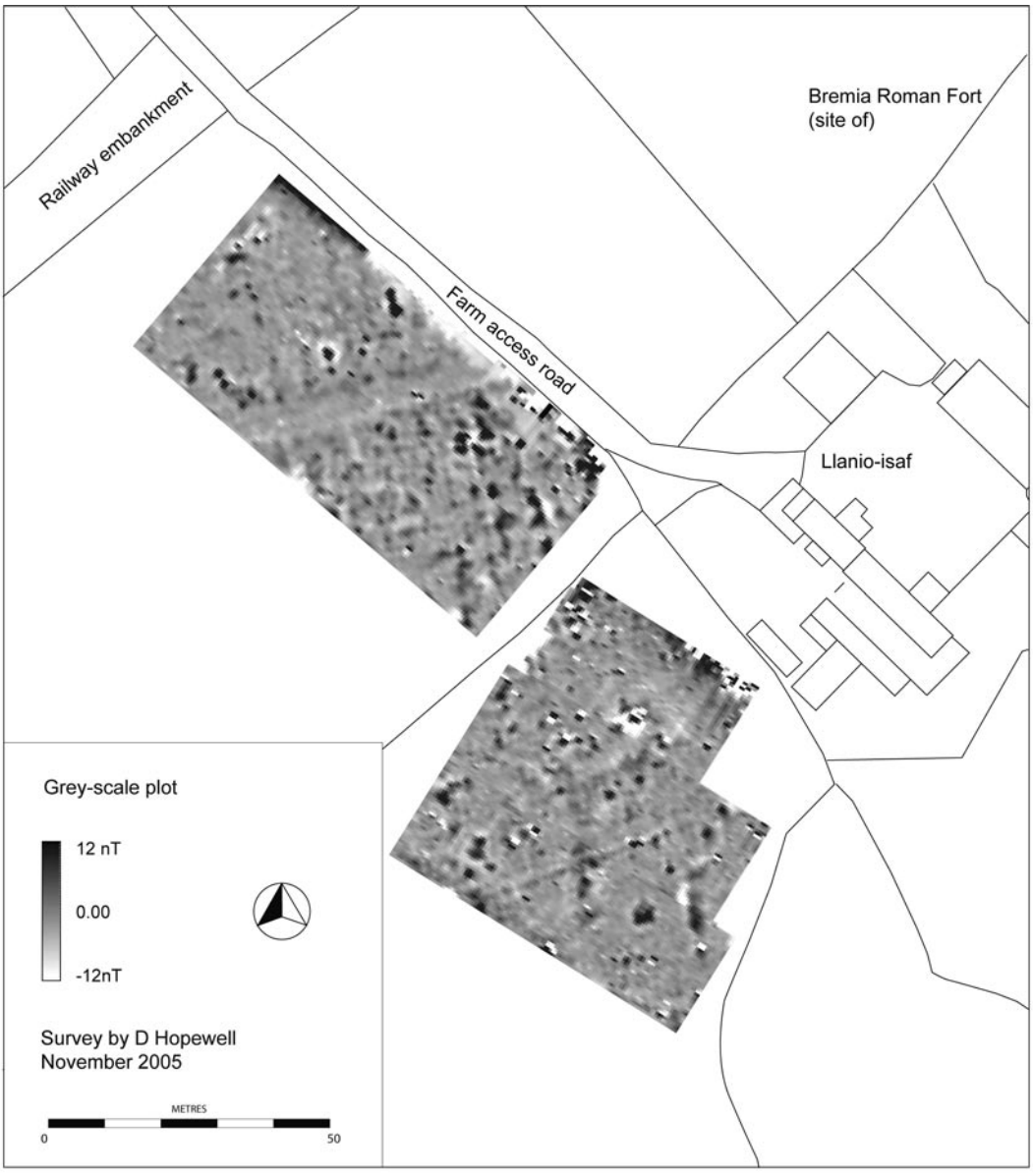


FIG. 4. Roman Fort Environs Project: results of gradiometer survey at Llanio. (This map is based on the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution and civil proceedings. Licence No. GD 272221.)
(*Survey by D. Hopewell and P. Crane; drawing supplied by K. Murphy, Cambria Archaeology*)

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single ditch lies immediately outside. A sharply delineated band of low magnetic activity, 10 m wide, lies outside the ditch. Weak linear responses in this area suggest the presence of a second ditch. A wide anomaly, perhaps indicating a bank, runs along the north-east side of the area. Similar clear zones have been recorded around other Welsh forts.[10] Six blocks of barracks are well defined in the northern quadrant of the fort along with the edge of a similar arrangement in the eastern quadrant. Rows of post-holes are visible along one side of the central pair of barracks in the northern quadrant; these could indicate a veranda but definite interpretation is impossible without excavation. Part of the central range is also visible. A road runs out of the north-east gate. Small anomalies to either side of the gate could indicate the post-holes of timbers supporting the guard-towers. An area of anomalies north-west of the road probably indicates the presence of a fairly substantial building, possibly identifiable as a *mansio*. Further activity also appears to be present south-east of the road, although too small an area was surveyed to allow any features to be resolved. A linear anomaly which crosses the road at an oblique angle is best interpreted as a substantial ditch and could indicate a large camp. The rest of the area outside the defences can be divided into two zones. The area north-east of the fort contains traces of faint parallel anomalies, probably indicating ploughing, which respect the defences and are therefore likely to be contemporary. North-east of this is a scatter of anomalies, probably indicating hearths or camp fires outside the fort. A faint linear anomaly apparently truncated by the defences might be a track or small bank.[11]

(2) **Troedyrhiw** (SN 2062 4975): excavation of this rectangular enclosure was undertaken as part of a Cadw-funded survey of enclosures in S Ceredigion and N Pembrokeshire. Visible on an aerial photograph, the surrounding ditch is between 3.5 m and 5 m wide, with an entrance slightly off-centre on its east side. It encloses an area of 0.22 ha and measures 50 m east–west by 45 m north–south internally. On its south side lies a rectangular annexe, measuring 50 m by 28 m, defined by a ditch, *c.* 1 m wide. An entrance into this annexe is visible on its east side. Two areas were mechanically stripped of topsoil prior to excavation.

Trench 1, measuring 25 m north–south and 24 m east–west, examined the entrance to the main enclosure, revealing the two ditch terminals (FIG. 6). At 3.4 m both were of a similar width and had a similar sharp V-shape profile. Their external east face approached the vertical. The northern terminal was slightly deeper than its southern counterpart. The gap between them was 8.9 m wide. Both exhibited a broadly similar sequence of fills with no evidence of recuts. A large assemblage of pottery came mostly from the upper fills; it included black-burnished, Severn Valley, Malvernian, and samian ware, plus a single sherd each from a mortarium and a possible amphora. A coin, probably of the first century A.D., was also found in the upper fill of the southern terminal. Although there was no primary evidence for an internal bank, its former presence can be inferred from secondary evidence such as the nature of the deposits in the terminals, a zone

FIG. 5 (facing page). Roman Fort Environs Project: results of gradiometer survey at Trawscoed. (This map is based on the Ordnance Survey map by the National Assembly for Wales with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution and civil proceedings. Licence No. GD 272221.)
(*Survey by D. Hopewell and P. Crane; drawing supplied by K. Murphy, Cambria Archaeology*)

[10] See D. Hopewell, *Britannia* 36 (2005), 225–69.
[11] Survey and excavation supervised by D. Hopewell (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust) and P. Crane (Cambria Archaeology). Mr K. Murphy sent information.

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of slightly less eroded bedrock compared with the rest of the interior, and the location of various pits, post-holes and gullies. Boulders in the middle deposits of both terminals indicate that the ends of the bank may have been revetted in stone. Various post-holes, gullies, and associated features suggest two phases of gateway. The first is represented by two elliptical post-holes (19 and 25) of similar size and character, both with two posts each. Post-packing stones show that the gate would have been *c.* 2.6 m wide. A hollow-way, up to 0.2 m deep, ran through the

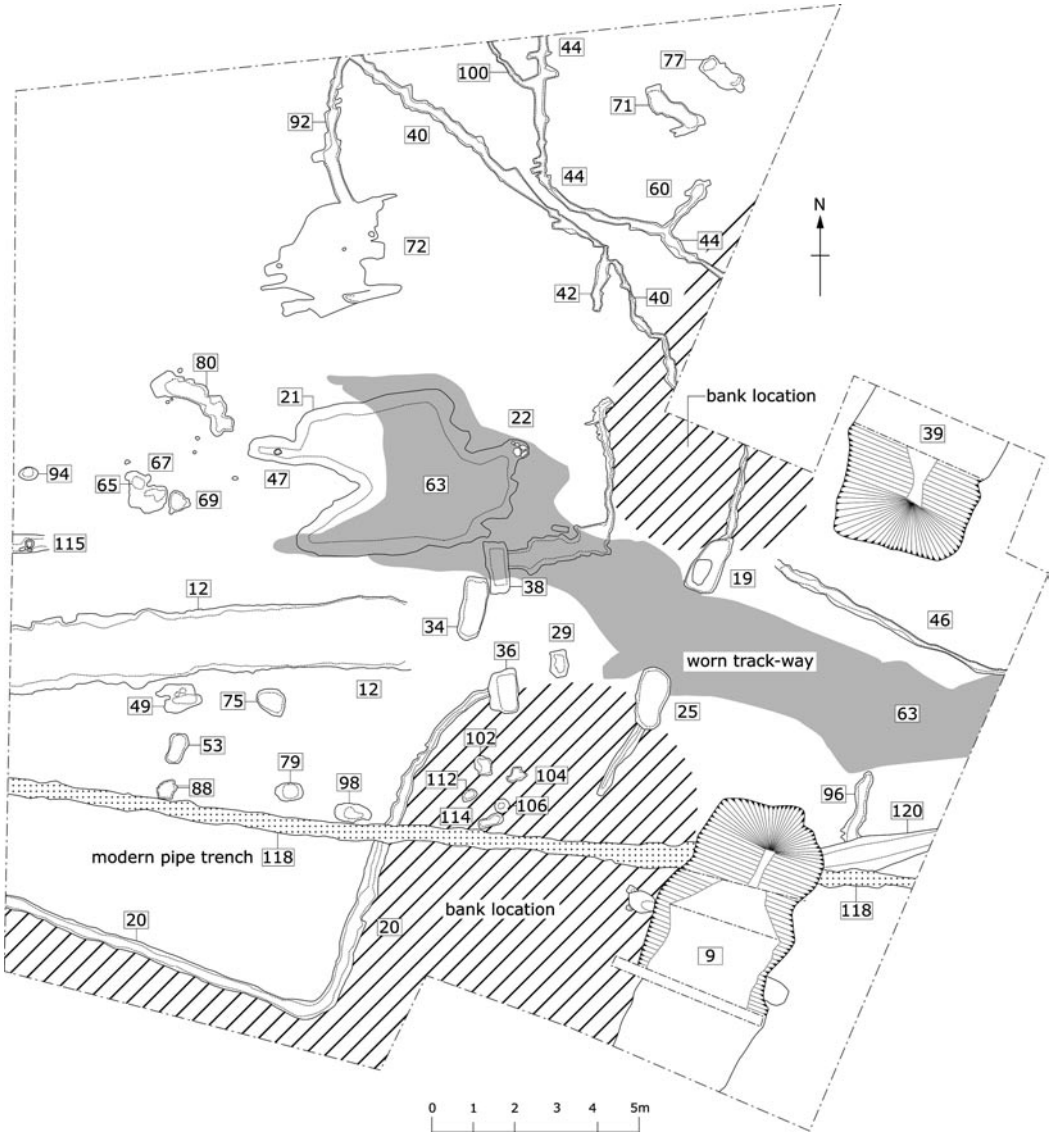


FIG. 6. Troedyrhiw defended enclosure: plan of Trench A.
(*Drawing supplied by K. Murphy, Cambria Archaeology*)

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gateway into the interior. A length of gully may have separated the hollow-way from the northern ditch terminal. The second phase of entrance post-holes (36 and 38) lies 4.3 m west of the first. No clear indications of posts were detectable, but pit dimensions indicate a gate width of *c*. 2.4 m to 2.6 m. A gully (20) extending away from the southern post-pit may represent a rear revetment running along the inner face of the postulated bank. Slighter traces of a similar gully, which may have performed a similar function, were detected running away from the northern post-hole. Within the centre of the area excavation revealed two shallow worn hollows (21 and 72) up to a maximum of 0.2 m deep. Several shallow gullies in the north-east corner of the trench seem likely to be drains leading from structures lying to the north. No clear structures were identified within the interior, though a short curving section of gully (80), with at least one post and three post-holes, towards the north-west corner of the trench might represent a small building. A similar interpretation is possible for a group of post-holes towards the south-west corner, and for a group of shallow pits close to the entrance; these latter would have lain beneath the postulated bank. The date and function of the wide and shallow trench 12 is not known; it could either be contemporary with the enclosure, perhaps an internal division, or it could be later, perhaps forming part of the extant field-system.

Trench 2, measuring 6.25 m square, was positioned over the annexe entrance. The two ditch terminals were each *c*. 1.5 m wide with an open V-shaped profile. The northern ditch was the deeper at 0.80 m compared with 0.6 m of the southern ditch. The fills indicate a steady silting. The gap between the terminals was 2.9 m. There was no trace of a flanking bank. A shallow post-hole lay in the gap between the terminals, with a possible second against the northern edge of the trench. A shallow gully may represent a timber palisade or fence.[12]

GWYNEDD

(1) **Caer Gai** (SH 87 31): as part of a Cadw-funded project further geophysical surveys have been carried out in the environs of the fort (FIG. 7). The interior shows signs of several phases of occupation, including barracks and internal roads. An annexe on the south-east side contains what appears to be a very large (50 m square) courtyard building along with a probable bath-house. This area was resurveyed at high resolution in order to obtain the best possible data. A resistivity survey was also carried out over the courtyard building. An additional annexe containing smaller buildings was detected on the south-east side along with roads running south-west and south-east. A level area to the north-west showed little evidence of activity.[13]

(2) **Llandygai**, *Parc Bryn Cegin* (centred on SH 591 705): extensive excavations revealed a group of late Iron Age and Romano-British roundhouse settlements. The complex comprised a large curvilinear enclosure on the north, with three roundhouses (C, D and H), joined by narrow boundary ditches to another enclosure to the south, with at least one roundhouse (A). In between were various other features, which together probably represent the earliest focus of the settlement. Within this area a collection of post-holes is thought to represent a 'roundhouse' (F), though the structure is not certainly circular. There is also a penannular ditch, filled with burnt stone, surrounding a cobbled area, under which were two large pits, a smaller central pit, and various post-holes. It had a small cobbled annexe to the south, with further post-holes provisionally referred to as 'roundhouse' G, though it differs sufficiently from the other roundhouses to suggest that it may not be a house at all.

The later structures to north and south are interpreted as clay-walled roundhouses. The largest and best preserved (A), measuring *c.* 13 m externally and *c.* 7 m internally, was defined by two

[12] Excavations were directed by K. Murphy (Cambria Archaeology) and H. Mytum (University of York). Mr K. Murphy sent information.

[13] Survey directed for Gwynedd Archaeological Trust by Mr D. Hopewell, who sent information.

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FIG. 7. Roman Fort Environs Project: combined results of the gradiometer surveys at Caer Gai. (*Survey plot supplied by D. Hopewell, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust*)

drainage gullies running round its uphill side and by further drains which would have lain under its floor. Initially a small roundhouse seems to have been built, which was later extended to the full diameter. Both houses probably had thick clay walls supporting the weight of the conical roof, as few post-holes were discovered. In each phase the outside of the wall was protected by a drainage gully, while inside there was a stone-covered drain. Finds from both phases are similar suggesting that the first house was only in use for a short period before being rebuilt. An interesting find was a small bronze seal-box used to protect a wax seal; remains of the beeswax seal are still present in the box, while cleaning has revealed enamel decoration on its lid. Two ditches ran to the east of this roundhouse, before dividing into three and curving round its north-east side. After a gap, which might be an entrance, the ditches continued to the north-west.

A much more substantial ditch was found at the northern end of the site, forming a curvilinear enclosure containing Roundhouses C, D and H. Roundhouse C was similar in design to A, with an external drainage gully and an internal drain, though the external gully was repeatedly recut. A circular gully to the west formed what appeared to be the internal drain of Roundhouse D; it

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had no obvious external drain, so may have been of a different design. A large sherd from the base of a samian vessel was recovered from D. Further north, but still within the same enclosure, was Roundhouse H, which had the best preserved inner drain; many of the covering slabs were still in place, but again it had no external drain. There was a central hearth and the remains of an occupation deposit within the house, which produced several sherds of samian, black-burnished pottery, and fragments of blue Roman glass. A glass bead was also recovered from the fill of a post-medieval drain cutting through the house. The glass is of particular interest as it may represent the collection of waste glass as a raw material for the manufacture of beads. It may be connected with the 235 blue glass beads and 19 red reeded beads which were discovered in an isolated small hollow *c.* 300 m north-east of the settlement. The beads, which are stylistically Roman in date, seem to be rather rough and unfinished and may be the product of bead-making somewhere nearby, though the location of any workshop remains unknown.[14]

(3) **Roman road, *Segontium–Deva*** (SH 5113 6374): as part of a Cadw-funded project to record the Roman roads within the county a convincing alignment for the western end of the road from *Segontium* to *Deva* was recognised on an aerial photograph (SNP 2/10/86 5186149). A low and somewhat fragmented agger, *c.* 5 m wide, is clearer from the air than on the ground, running through improved pasture for 1.4 km between SH 4994 6310 and SH 5113 6374. The line then continues for a further 1.3 km along a hedgerow and a more recent road to SH 5238 6434. Significantly this passes a farm called Lon Glai which can be translated as Clay Lane, a good description of a raised agger running through pasture. All features are in a straight line and are aligned on *Segontium* fort 1.5 km to the south-west.[15]

(4) **Tremadog** (centred on SH 557 403): excavation to investigate the site of a new hospital revealed a T-shaped corn-drier together with two associated ovens and other features on a site north-west of the bath-house excavated in 1908.[16] Earlier features included a line of large slabs, apparently forming a pathway, running roughly north–south, at the southern end of which was a shallow hollow filled with a charcoal-rich deposit and surrounded by three post-holes; immediately east of the pathway, but not quite parallel to it, was a stone-lined drain. Overlying these features was a rectangular stone platform incorporating the T-shaped corn-drier. The platform survived up to two courses high and the flue was *c.* 0.5 m wide. There was a gap at the south-west arm of the 'T', presumably caused by stone-robbing, but possibly original. The north-west end of the corn-drier was built up against a broad boulder wall, which may have curved around to form a windbreak, a protective wall, or the remains of a building. The increased density of charcoal and traces of *in-situ* burning demonstrate that the corn-drier had been fired from the east, although there was no well-defined stoking-pit. The fill of the flue was rich in charcoal. Added to the south-east corner of the platform was a square pad of stones with clay against one side, forming a lined entrance to the flue. It is presumed that a matching structure lay on the opposite side, though this had been disturbed by the construction of a later oven.

Built up against the north-east corner of the drier, but roughly contemporary with it, was a small circular, stone structure, interpreted as an oven. This survived as a floor of stone blocks set within clay, with a thin spread of charcoal to the west and south, seemingly related to its use. There was very little charcoal within it and there was little sign of heat reddening, so it was not fired to a high temperature. This oven seems to have collapsed inwards fairly early in the site's history, as it was partially sealed by deposits related to an adjacent, slightly later oven. This latter was composed of a low circular wall and a floor of thin slabs, most of which were severely

[14] Excavations for the Welsh Development Agency were supervised for Gwynedd Archaeological Trust by Ms J. Kenney, who sent information.

[15] Project supervised for Gwynedd Archaeological Trust by Mr D. Hopewell, who sent information.

[16] C.E. Breese and E. Anwyl, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*[6] 9, 473–94.

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cracked due to heating. The reddened clay in the floor and the heat-cracked slabs suggest a higher, but still quite moderate, temperature. There was no trace of walling around the eastern arc, which presumably represents the entrance. This oven also seems to have collapsed inwards once it was abandoned. Both ovens were built up against the pre-existing corn-drier, but charcoal deposits suggest that it continued to function throughout. When the corn-drier was abandoned its superstructure collapsed into the flue.

Six sherds of Roman pottery were recovered; only one of which was securely stratified and dated to the first to third centuries. Radiocarbon dating on four samples indicates a date between A.D. 120 and 250. Charred cereal remains and wood charcoal were recovered from the fill of the flue. At least six cereal species were represented, probably indicating multiple use of the corn-drier. This discovery significantly extends the geographical range of this structural type.[17]

MONMOUTHSHIRE

(1) **Abergavenny**, *Brewery Court* (SO 30044 14250): evaluation on a large site north of the Priory recorded an area of stone paving, cut into the natural underlying gravels and associated with Roman pottery, and an area of charcoal at a depth of 2 m below ground level on the south side of the site. Otherwise there was little Roman in this or the central and eastern parts of the area. A small area of stonework/charcoal and some rough cobbled surfaces may be of Roman date. Abraded and probably residual Roman pottery was recovered. Small finds included a Roman copper coin, a group of hobnails from a shoe or boot, and a small bronze ring *c.* 10 mm in diameter.[18]

(2) **Caerwent** (*Venta Silurum*): (a) during work to replace fences and gates adjacent to the *Temple complex* and the *Forum-Basilica* (ST 4687 9053), no features of significance were recorded in the vicinity of the temple, the ground having probably been 'made up' in the early twentieth century. Masonry was revealed close to the forum-basilica, in a poor state of preservation, connected perhaps with the foundations of the partially-excavated villa recorded under the north-east corner of Insula 7 by the Clifton Antiquarians.[19] (b) *Pound Cottage, Pound Lane* (SO 46820 90657): a watching-brief during groundworks for a garage did not penetrate to Roman levels, despite the proximity to the buildings in Pound Lane.[20] (c) Watching-briefs at *Green Lane Farm*, *Ash Tree Road* (ST 4690 9082) and *Block 6*, *Lawrence Crescent* (ST 47359 90705) produced pottery assemblages or other Roman material but no significant features.[21]

(3) **Chepstow**, *Mathern Mill Farm*, *Mathern* (ST 51781 91392–ST 51912 91214): during the excavation of three fishponds, wide areas of the valley which at one time formed part of an inlet from the sea — the St Pierre Pill — were investigated. A radiocarbon date obtained from a sample of wood sealed in a layer of plant remains in the alluvial deposits on the side of Lake No. 1 (ST 51912 91214) showed that the inlet had silted up during Roman times: Radiocarbon Age BP (before A.D. 1950): 1630±50. The organic material was *c.* 0.25 m thick and was laid down over a bed of coarse sand and pebbles; it was sealed by estuarine clay, followed by a layer of

[17] Roman pottery analysed by J. Evans. Palaeo-environmental analysis by Ö. Akeret of Palaeoecology Research Services. Radiocarbon dating by Beta Analytic Inc., Miami. Excavations for North West Wales NHS Trust were supervised for the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust by Ms J. Kenney, who sent information.

[18] Evaluation for Holm Oak Developments was supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke and J. Bray. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

[19] Work for CADW was supervised for Cambrian Archaeological Projects by M. Anthony. Mr K. Blockley sent information.

[20] Watching-brief supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke and J. Bray. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

[21] Watching-briefs supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke and J. Bray. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

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compressed sand under further pebbles and sand. A few fragments of black-burnished ware and South Wales greyware were recovered.[22]

(4) **Llantilio Pertholey**, *Pentwyn Triley* (SO 3119 1757): following an air photograph search and a walk-over survey, a rectangular enclosure with rounded corners was identified in the field adjacent to that in which cremations are known,[23] close to the presumed line of the Roman road running north from Abergavenny. This could be either a native settlement which continued in use during the Roman period, or a small fort.[24]

(5) **Monmouth**: (a) *Agincourt House*, *Agincourt Street* (SO 507 127): excavation prior to the surfacing of the garden for a car-park identified several Roman features, truncated by later cultivation. They had been dug 0.20 m into the natural and included a flat-bottomed ditch, itself cutting another small V-shaped ditch, and a beam-slot, all probably associated with the military phase of the town.[25] (b) *Ebberley House*, *St James' Square* (SO 51157 12900): excavation was carried out during the building of an extension, when foundation trenches cut through Roman and later deposits. The Roman horizon consisted of burnt ground with cremated animal remains which included pig teeth. The pottery assemblage included sherds of a samian Dr. 37 vessel, black-burnished ware, and the majority of a very large pot in a local fabric.[26] (c) *19 St Mary's Street* (SO 50900 12871): a watching-brief during groundworks for an extension recorded disturbed Roman levels, including a V-shaped ditch which had been cut into the natural. This ran in a perfectly straight line across the site and was sectioned at its south-east end, where the absence of silting appeared to show that it was cleaned out regularly. Identical ditches have been found in other areas of Monmouth which are thought to have been covered by the early fort. A single base sherd of Roman pottery was sealed in the fill of the ditch.[27]

(6) **Trelech Grange**, *Tump Farm* (SO 498 012): a watching-brief produced Roman material but no significant features.[28]

(7) **Undy**, *The Cottage*, *Church Road* (ST 44014 87009): during a watching-brief and small-scale excavation sherds of Roman pottery were found scattered across the site; a shallow cut into natural may be a truncated Roman feature.[29]

NEATH PORT TALBOT

(1) **Neath** (*Nidum*), *Dwr-y-Felin School* (SS 7463 9789): field evaluation in the extramural area north-west of the fort, close to the area examined in 2004,[30] revealed a small number of cut features; ceramic evidence indicates a second-century date for this activity.[31]

22 Excavations supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke and J. Bray. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

23 For the cremations see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 259.

24 Work as part of a Cadw-funded project was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust by Dr E.M. Evans, who sent information.

25 Excavation supervised for Monmouth Archaeological Society by S. Clarke, J. Bray, P. Davies, S. Wilson and A.L. Sockett. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

26 Rescue excavation supervised for Monmouth Archaeological Society by S. Clarke, J. Bray and A.L. Sockett. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

27 Watching-brief supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke and J. Bray. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

28 Watching-brief supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke and J. Bray. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

29 Watching-brief and excavation supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke and J. Bray. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

30 For previous work see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 388.

31 Evaluation for Neath Port Talbot Borough Council was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by S.H. Sell. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

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NEWPORT

(1) **Caerleon** (*Isca*): (a) *Cambria Close* (ST 3412 9088): field evaluation in an area outside the legionary fortress, adjacent to where excavations in the 1980s had discovered extensive Roman remains, indicated that on the east side Building 18 of the previous excavations probably continued into this area, and may have been constructed around a courtyard; on the west side there appears to have been a continuation of the horticultural or agricultural activity noted in the 1980s.[32] As no evidence for structures came to light in the area towards the fortress, it is still considered likely that an open space was maintained between the fortress walls and civilian development. A deposit of clay and sandstone may suggest that an area outside the east gate had to be extended and built up to give a wider and flatter area immediately outside the fortress walls. The apparent lack of archaeological remains in the centre of the site suggests that settlement boundaries followed the shape of the road system, and that individual buildings fronted the roads, with no development having taken place to the rear. Alternatively, as alluvial clay deposits were observed over part of this area, the centre of the site may be interpreted as a pond or as an area where clays were deposited during flooding.[33] (b) *Municipal Golf Course* (ST 3350 9030): a series of small test-pits was dug by hand, in and immediately adjacent to the scheduled area of the civil settlement on the opposite side of the fortress. They revealed three Roman walls, at least one of which forms part of a building; a slightly raised linear feature, while it revealed a compact stone feature (possible a boundary wall), also appeared to mark a dividing line between the structural features to the east and the less archaeologically significant deposits to the west.[34] (c) *1 Tan House Drive* (ST 34295 90616): a watching-brief during groundworks for an extension revealed a small section of the (probable) edge of the Roman road known to run parallel with the fortress defences; this consisted of pebbles with slag in the surface and fragments of Roman pottery embedded in the section. A hollow with a layer of charcoal and Roman pottery was discovered alongside the road. An area containing many fragments of Roman *tegula* and brick was exposed just below the old driveway surface, running under the east wall of the house. The ceramics appeared to be *in situ* but no further excavation was carried out as there were no development disturbances below the topsoil.[35]

(2) **Greenmoor Arch**, **Magor** (ST 402 862): a weakly-developed, gleyed clay layer, possibly representing the Roman-period land surface, was identified in a number of trial-pits during a watching-brief.[36]

POWYS

(1) **Adfa**, *Mynydd Clogau* (SO 046 992): two sections were excavated across the Roman road between the forts at Caersws and Bala in advance of development. Side ditches were encountered but the metalling was in poor condition.[37]

(2) **Caersws**, *Station Road* (SO 0301 9190): assessment in advance of planning permission

[32] E.M. Evans, *The Caerleon Canabae: Excavations in the Civil Settlement 1984–90*, Britannia Monograph 16 (2000), 140–8, 163–4.

[33] Evaluation supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by M. Tuck. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

[34] Work for Newport City Council was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by M. Tuck and R. Dunning. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

[35] Watching-brief supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke and J. Bray. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

[36] Work for the Development Planning Partnership was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by M. Tuck. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

[37] Work undertaken for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust by R. Hankinson. Mr R.J. Silvester sent information.

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in the area of the *vicus* revealed a pathway, comprising a compact pebble spread, 1.6 m wide. Further deposits relating to the Roman occupation of the site were revealed, together with pottery and fired clay fragments.[38]

(3) **Four Crosses**, *Domgay Lane* (SJ 2707 1878): excavation of a 2.4-ha site found part of a ditched enclosure. No internal features were located, but pottery from the ditches suggests that occupation occurred close by. A field-system on the same alignment as the enclosure may be contemporary. A group of post-holes was packed with waste material from metal-working, including fragments of clay superstructure, hearth lining, fired clay tuyères, and copper-alloy waste. A fragment of a pre-assembled, portable, block tuyère is only the second example recovered from a Roman context in Britain. A small group of graves aligned east–west is either of Roman or post-Roman date.[39]

(4) **Roman Fort Environs Project**: as part of a Cadw-funded project further fluxgate gradiometer surveys were undertaken at various military sites.[40] (a) At **Brecon Gaer** (SO 0033 2966) additional areas were examined to supplement those surveyed in 2004. Two adjacent fields between the fort and the modern farmhouse to the north revealed several positive anomalies, including 'Building A' excavated by Wheeler in the 1920s, and possibly another stone building immediately to the south. A broad linear feature observed to the west of the farm track in 2004 was found to continue to the east. Running parallel to the north defences of the fort, this may be the first indicator of an annexe on this side, though this remains conjectural. (b) At **Forden Gaer** (SO 2080 9890) geophysics on unscheduled land immediately east of the fort produced little in the way of sub-surface features and it must be assumed that the *vicus* did not extend to this side. (c) At **Pen-y-gaer** (SO 1686 2195) traces of the *vicus* proved elusive, though one field where extramural activity might have fringed the road leading from the south gate of the fort was not accessible. A single building identified by a stream south-west of the fort may perhaps be the 'lost' bath-house referred to in early nineteenth-century records. (d) At **Colwyn Castle** (SO 1074 5396), where geophysics had revealed remarkably little of the fort or its *vicus* in 2004, a full measured survey confirmed the presence of a larger enclosure around the fort which could be an annexe or conceivably an earlier camp.[41]

SWANSEA

(1) **Loughor**, *Corner of Ferry Road and Castle Street* (SS 5639 9803): a watching-brief on groundworks for new housing within the area of the fort noted part of a probable timber building of Roman date, represented by a spread of burnt clay.[42]

VALE OF GLAMORGAN

(1) **Cowbridge**, *60 High Street* (SS 9934 7467): a watching-brief on an extension within the area of the Roman settlement noted part of a probable timber building, dated by associated pottery to the later Roman period, represented by a spread of clay, although its alignment and extent could not be determined.[43]

38 Assessment supervised for Cambrian Archaeological Projects by Mr K. Blockley, who sent information.

39 Excavation supervised for Cotswold Archaeology by T. Havard and M. Alexander. Mr N. Holbrook sent information.

40 For previous work see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 390.

41 Work undertaken by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust. Mr R.J. Silvester sent information.

42 Work for Dewi Evans Architects Ltd was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by S.H. Sell. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

43 Work for J.D. Kennedy was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by S.H. Sell. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

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(2) **Llanmaes** (SS 982 696): a small worked strip of gold, weighing 1.3 g, was discovered during archaeological excavations of a prehistoric midden and settlement in July 2004.[44] The flat strip, clipped and with striations and linear grooves, could not be identified to original artefact type. The midden in which it was found also contained significant quantities of Romano-British pottery. Non-destructive and semi-quantitative metallurgical analysis of the strip provided a composition in excess of 98 per cent gold, with small quantities of silver and copper. Comparison with gold artefact compositions elsewhere, on a balance of probability, supports a Romano-British date, though the midden was originally formed between 800 and 400 B.C., as indicated by recent radiocarbon dating of animal bone within it.[45]

(3) **Llantwit Major**, *Morfa Farm* (SS 95934 70296): a watching-brief during the redevelopment of a barn recovered no finds or features, despite the proximity to the known villa.[46]

2. SCOTLAND

By F. HUNTER

NORTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

WESTERN ISLES

(1) **Sound of Flodday**, **Benbecula** (NF 849 540): an ornate Romano-British penannular brooch[47] was found in a peaty area near the shore.[48]

HIGHLAND

(1) **Culduthel** (NH 664 414): large-scale excavation[49] uncovered an extensive and well-preserved Iron Age open settlement. Finds included a sestertius of Trajan and an enamelled plate-on-bow brooch.[50]

PERTH AND KINROSS

(1) **Cardean area** (NO 29 45): two copper-alloy vessel fragments were found a few hundred metres south of the fort of Cardean.[51] One is a *trulla* handle with a stamp of Ansius Epaphroditus,[52] the other a fragment of a hinged jug-lid.

44 M. Lodwick and A. Gwilt, *Archaeology in Wales* 44 (2004), 77–81.

45 Mr A. Gwilt and Mr M. Lodwick sent information.

46 Watching-brief supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke and J. Bray. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

47 A variant of type A3; E. Fowler, *PPS* 26 (1960), 149–77.

48 By Mr C. Allaker while metal-detecting; see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2005*, 148; F. Hunter, *Beyond the Edge of the Empire: Caledonians, Picts and Romans* (forthcoming), Appendix 3.

49 Excavations for Tulloch Homes were directed by R. Murray of Headland Archaeology. Mr Murray sent a report and discussed the results.

50 Other noteworthy Roman finds from non-Roman contexts in 2005 include a denarius of deified Faustina I from Cairn Hill broch, Old Stirkoke, Caithness, and a sherd of BB2 from an Iron Age settlement at Birnie, Moray; see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2005*, 91, 93–4; for previous Birnie finds see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 393, with further references.

51 By metal-detecting; see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2005*, 116.

52 See R. Petrovszky, *Studien zu römischen Bronzegefäßen mit Meisterstempeln* (1993), 143–4.

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(2) **Cargill** (NO 166 379): resistivity survey (FIG. 8)[53] over the Roman fort augmented the aerial photographic evidence,[54] although later rig and furrow obscures the picture. The triple-ditch system known on the north-east side continued around the south-east; on the north-west

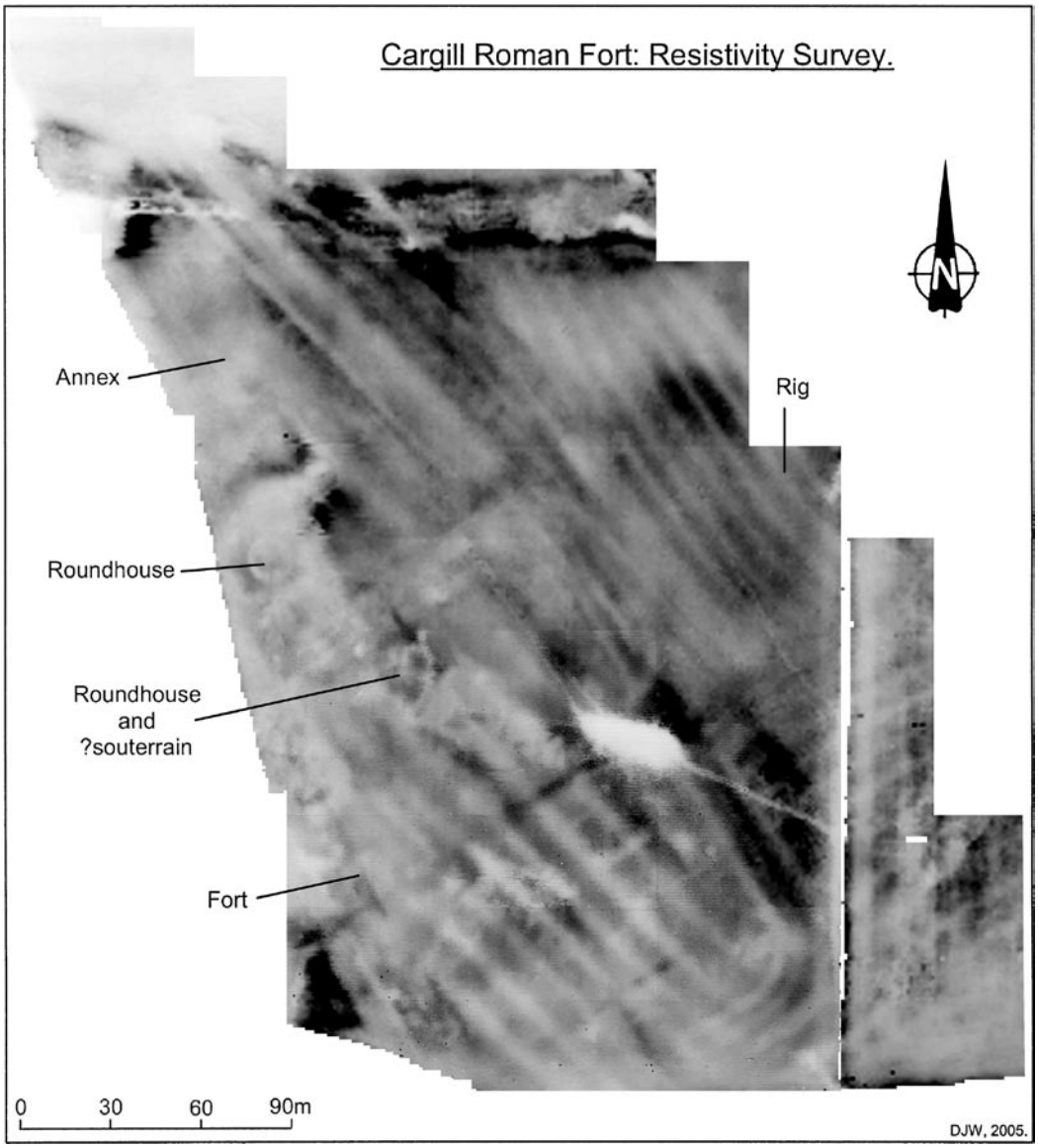


FIG. 8. Resistivity survey of Cargill. (*By courtesy of D.J. Woolliscroft*)

[53] Conducted by the Roman Gask Project; Dr D.J. Woolliscroft sent details. For earlier survey of the nearby fortlet see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 266–7.

[54] See G.S. Maxwell and D.S. Wilson, *Britannia* 18 (1987), 16.

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side a single ditch appears to separate the fort from its triple-ditched annexe. Iron Age settlement evidence was noted, including a roundhouse and a possible souterrain. Fieldwalking produced 14 coins; most support the Flavian date attested by earlier trial excavation,[55] although two of Hadrian and one of Trajan hint at limited (Antonine?) reuse; there were also two radiate copies.

(3) **Strageath** (NN 898 180): metal-detecting to the north-east, north and north-west of the fort produced a range of finds, including a Group IV hilt-guard, cavalry harness fittings, and an enamelled projecting ring-headed pin.[56]

(4) **Kaims Castle** (NS 861 129): a section of the Roman road beside Kaims Castle fortlet was inadvertently destroyed during development.[57]

(5) **Shielhill** (NN 8535 1191): drainage works[58] revealed a well-preserved section of the Roman road, some 3 m wide, from Kaims Castle to Ardoch. Over thin basal layers of clay and small stone fragments was a core, 0.4 m thick, of large cobbles and more angular fragments; this was covered with gravel-rich surfacing. There was no buried ground surface, and no flanking ditches were present.

(6) **Ardoch**, *Nether Braco* (NN 8354 1020): an evaluation[59] in a field across the river from Ardoch fort found no trace of a temporary camp which had been suggested from vestigial cropmark traces.[60]

(7) **Dalginross** (NN 7749 2105): an evaluation[61] south-east of Dalginross fort located the corner of a broad, shallow ditch (5.7 m wide, 0.75 m deep), with possible traces of a slumped rampart on the side nearer the fort. No dating evidence was recovered, but it may be associated with Roman outworks or an annexe.

STIRLING

(1) **Stirling**, *Old Mills Farm* (NS 785 955): evaluation[62] in an area where aerial photography had suggested possible temporary camp ditches[63] found no trace of them.

ANTONINE WALL

FALKIRK

(1) **Polmont**, *Avondale* (NS 95 79): a kräftig-profilierte brooch, the first from Scotland, was found in the valley of a small stream feeding into the Avon;[64] its intact condition suggests it was a votive offering.

(2) **Laurieston**, *40 Grahamsdyke Street and Tam Bain public house* (NS 9108 7953): further excavation[65] at the possible fortlet site[66] found traces of an earlier east–west road, sealed by a

55 ibid.
56 See F. Hunter, 'Recent finds from Strageath Roman fort', *Tayside and Fife Archaeological Journal* 12 (forthcoming) for full publication.
57 Reported in *The Herald*, 9 August 2005, 5.
58 Monitored for RSK/Transco by R. Cachart of SUAT; Mr D. Bowler sent a report.
59 Work for SSE Power Distribution was conducted for AOC Archaeology by Mr M. Cook, who sent a report.
60 One possible corner was located by J.K. St Joseph; National Monuments Record of Scotland NN81SW 10.
61 Conducted for R. Spearing by D. Perry of SUAT; Mr D. Bowler sent a report.
62 For Halcrow Group by M. Roy of AOC Archaeology; Mr M. Cook sent a report.
63 National Monuments Record of Scotland NS79NE 16.
64 By Mr A. Clark while metal-detecting; Mr G. Bailey supplied additional information.
65 Directed for Falkirk Museum by Mr G. Bailey, who sent a report and discussed the results.
66 See *Britannia* 36 (2005), 398–9.

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levelling deposit on which the postulated fortlet was built; a north–south roadside drain was traced, suggesting an internal north–south dimension of 20.6 m; post-holes, perhaps from the south gate, were noted to go with traces of the north gate recorded in 2004. Any internal features have been largely removed by later disturbance, but iron-working debris and Roman potsherds were recovered from the foundation deposit.

CITY OF GLASGOW

(1) **Balmuildy** (NS 581 717): an extensive geophysical survey was conducted around Balmuildy fort.[67] Preliminary interpretation highlights activity to the south and south-east, with traces of the Military Way to the east.

SOUTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

CITY OF EDINBURGH

(1) **Cramond**: (a) *Cramond Campus* (NT 193 767): monitoring[68] in advance of pipe-laying traced the three ditches of the east annexe northwards[69] and located a fourth, outermost ditch. This was relatively small and shallow (2.8 m wide, 0.4 m deep). Other features included an area of cobbling, probably from a long-lived road with Roman origins. (b) *Kirk Cramond* (NT 190 769): resistivity survey[70] on the projected line of the fort's north wall indicated that all traces had been robbed out. (c) *Cramond Tower* (NT 191 770): resistivity survey[71] traced the likely line of the northern ditch of the east annexe, connecting the excavated section[72] with earlier geophysical results to the east.[73] (d) *Farl o'Cakes* (NT 200 762): resistivity survey[74] in an area south-east of the fort, where antiquarian accounts suggest the presence of Roman burials,[75] uncovered a series of anomalies, but nothing clearly sepulchral.

EAST LOTHIAN

(1) **Inveresk**: (a) *Wedderburn House* (NT 348 715): work continued in the field-system south-east of the fort.[76] Small ditched enclosures and a trackway were recorded. (b) *3 Inveresk Village Road* (NT 3445 7214): evaluation work[77] just north of the known *vicus* found no trace of Roman remains, suggesting the ground sloped too steeply for settlement.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

(1) **Newstead** (*Trimontium*, NT 571 345): a small sandstone mould was found[78] close to the north-east corner of the fort (FIG. 9). It is a block 45–53 mm square with an ingot mould on one face and a D-shaped mould on another.

67 Conducted by Dr R. Jones of Glasgow University with funding from Historic Scotland and Culture 2000 / Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project.

68 Work for AMA (New Town) was directed by R. Engl of AOC Archaeology; Mr M. Cook sent a report.

69 See *Britannia* 35 (2004), 269.

70 Directed for the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society by Mr H.M.D. Jones, who sent a report.

71 Directed for the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society by Mr H.M.D. Jones, who sent a report.

72 N. Holmes, *Excavation of Roman Sites at Cramond, Edinburgh* (2003), 8–9, fig. 2 (trench VII).

73 See *Britannia* 36 (2005), 399.

74 Directed for the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society by Mr H.M.D. Jones, who sent a report.

75 J. Wood, *The Antient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond* (1794), 13; M. Collard and F. Hunter, *PSAS* 130 (2000), 531–2 and illus. 2.

76 Excavations for Gemcross Homes were directed by Mr R. Conolly of Headland Archaeology, who sent a report. See *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2005*, 54 and, for previous work, *Britannia* 36 (2005), 399.

77 By Abercorn Archaeology for Mr P. Teague; Mr R. Heawood sent a report.

78 By Mrs H. Prentice; now in the National Museums of Scotland.

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FIG. 9. Stone mould from Newstead. (*Photo by N. McLean, © National Museums of Scotland*)

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

(1) **Little Clyde** (NS 994 159): small-scale evaluation works[79] within the temporary camp recorded no archaeological features.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

(1) **Raeburnfoot** (NY 2514 9978): re-assessment of aerial photography[80] and fieldwork by RCAHMS have recorded the denuded remains of a marching camp on the plateau above the Roman fort at Raeburnfoot. The camp, which measures some 450 m by 295 m, encloses about 13 ha (33 acres). External *claviculae* and oblique traverses are visible at the north-west and north-east entrances, an oblique traverse at the south-west, and a possible internal *clavicula* at the south-east, indicating the camp has 'Stracathro-type' gates and probably dates to the Flavian period.

[79] For PLPC by D. Wilson and M. Cook of AOC Archaeology, who sent a report. For the camp see RCAHMS *Lanarkshire* (1978), 134–5.

[80] By Mr P. McKeague, RCAHMS. Ms R. Jones sent a report and discussed the results.

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(2) **Annanfoot** (NY 180 652): evaluation work[81] on the temporary camp excavated four sections across the east ditch (FIG. 10).[82] The entrance was not located, and no datable material was recovered.

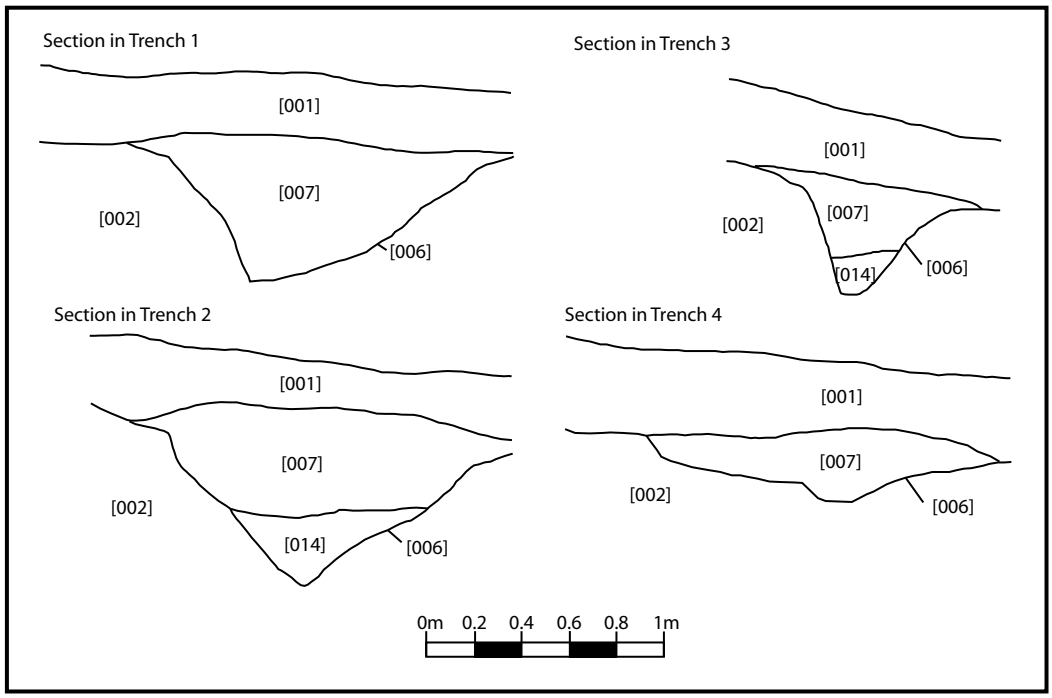


FIG. 10. Sections of the east ditch of Annanfoot temporary camp; south-facing, upslope to left; Trenches 1–4 run from south to north along the ditch line. (*By courtesy of T. Rees, Rathmell Archaeology*)

ENGLAND

3. HADRIAN'S WALL

By BARRY C. BURNHAM

SOUTH TYNESIDE

(1) **South Shields fort** (*Arbeia*, NZ 365 679): (a) beneath the southern part of the *via praetoria* of the extended fort[83] a deposit, up to 0.46 m deep, containing many finds, was excavated. This

[81] For Annandale Architectural Services by D. Gordon and T. Rees of Rathmell Archaeology; Mr Rees sent a report. Further work in advance of development was recommended.

[82] For the site see G.S. Maxwell and D.R. Wilson, *Britannia* 18 (1987), 35; *Britannia* 27 (1996), 402; *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1995*, 16–17.

[83] For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 271–2 and 36 (2005), 402–3.

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was either a levelling dump dating to the enlargement of the fort in *c*. A.D. 208–9 (Period 5A) or material that had accumulated outside the mid-Antonine (Period 4) fort, whose defences and *porta decumana* lay immediately to the north-west. The deposit overlay the pre-Roman ground surface. There was no sign of any extramural activity relating to the Antonine fort. (b) Excavation was resumed in the area immediately south of granaries C15–C16, where previous work[84] had reached the levels belonging to the completed Severan supply-base (Period 5B). The robber trench for the south-east wall of the mid-Antonine (Period 4) fort was revealed running north-east–south-west across the area. The rampart behind this fort wall had been cleared away during the life of the Period 4 fort. The metalling of the *intervallum* had been extended all the way to the fort wall, forming a surface within a timber-fronted building or shed, in which activities suggestive of a workshop had been carried out. This timber building is incorrectly shown on previous plans as belonging to Period 5B,[85] but in fact belongs to the Period 4 fort. The area was metalled over in Period 5B and only occupied by a workshop again in Period 6A. Examination of the south-eastern ends of granaries C15–C16 (Period 5B) revealed that their foundations had been cut directly into the Period 4 *intervallum* street, confirming that whatever arrangement had been contemplated in the first phase of the supply base (Period 5A) had never been begun in this area. A complete mason's trowel had been deliberately deposited in one of the foundation trenches. Two lead sealings of *cohors V Gallorum* were found in metalling of Period 5B or 6A date outside the south-east end of Granary C16.[86]

(2) **South Shields *vicus***, *former Go-Coastline bus depot*, *Lady's Walk/Mile End Road* (NZ 3613 6775): evaluation in advance of housing development 300 m west-south-west of the fort recovered a scatter of Roman pottery but no trace of structures. A possible ditch or quarry pit may have been of Roman or pre-Roman date. The site probably lay beyond the limits of the *vicus*.[87]

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

(1) **Byker**, *Shields Road* (NZ 2665 6471): two evaluation trenches were cut across the line of Hadrian's Wall. In one, the Wall, first seen fragmentarily in a trial hole in 2002,[88] was revealed as being of Narrow gauge, and an estimated 2.53 m wide (no facing stones survived). Immediately behind the Wall was a compacted layer of sandstone chippings, either a construction level or a track. North of the Wall the south side of the ditch was observed. The berm was 5.80 m wide. There were no defensive features on the berm. In the second trench, 21 m west, no trace of the Wall remained, but three rows of pits, interpreted as emplacements for defensive obstacles,[89] were recorded on the berm, which was 5.85 m wide.[90]

(2) **Benwell fort** (NZ 2158 6471): watching-briefs undertaken during gas service renewal in *Denhill Park*, 0.40 m below the modern ground level, contacted a solid flagged floor founded on pitched sandstone in the west granary, confirming that the southern division of both granaries had been floored in this way rather than being supplied with a raised floor.[91] The robber trench

84 For previous work see *Britannia* 21 (2000), 386–9.

85 See *Britannia* 31 (2000), 387, fig. 6 and *Arbeia J.* 6–7 for 1997–8 (2001), 29, fig. 3.

86 Excavation directed for Tyne and Wear Museums and the Earthwatch Institute by N. Hodgson, P. Bidwell and G.C. Stobbs. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

87 Evaluation for Lancing Homes was supervised for Tyne and Wear Museums by F. Garrett and W. Muncaster. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

88 For previous work see *Britannia* 34 (2003), 310.

89 For a full discussion of features of this kind see P. Bidwell, *Arbeia J.* 8 (2005), 53–76.

90 Evaluation for Rokeby Developments was supervised for Tyne and Wear Museums by W. Muncaster. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

91 For previous observation within the east granary see N. Holbrook, *Arch. Ael.*5 19 (1991), 41–5.

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of the south wall of a building in the range south of the central range, between the courtyard building ('hospital') and barrack recorded by Richmond and Simpson,[92] was also observed.[93]

(3) **Walbottle Campus** (NZ 1665 6673): an evaluation trench in the Military Road at the entrance to Walbottle Campus revealed the northern face and part of the core of Hadrian's Wall, standing three courses high. The face was mortar-bonded, with the first course offset and sitting on a foundation of sandstone slabs. The core was of clay and rubble. Construction was typical of the Broad Wall. 3.60 m north of the curtain a bank, 2 m wide and surviving to its complete original height of 0.60 m, had been formed on the southern lip of the Wall ditch.[94] It was not possible to examine the remainder of the berm due to services, although its state of preservation must be very good given the depth to which it is buried.[95]

NORTHUMBERLAND

(1) **Chesterholm** (*Vindolanda*, NY 768 663): (a) excavation continued in the west part of the site, south-west of the wells and water-tanks.[96] Two small stone buildings of late second- or early third-century date were located, aligned east–west and flanking a major roadway leading away from the extramural settlement. Remains of columns, pediments and fragments of statuary suggest that they had a religious or funerary function. Beneath lay the remains of a very large timber building, only partially investigated in 2005. It incorporated massive squared oak posts, 0.60 m square, and was at least 40 m long. Dendrochronological dates[97] indicate that the timbers were felled between A.D. 83 and 119, though other nearby timber structures, partially overlying this building, date from A.D. 105. It was probably associated with the military ditches found in 2004, and appears to be part of the north-east corner of a previously unsuspected military establishment. (b) Immediately east of the early third-century military bath-house, excavation below the floors of civilian houses revealed the well-demolished remains of Severan structures, probably barracks, and below them the northern rampart of the pre-Hadrianic forts. This latter runs below the north end of the bath-house's changing-room, immediately south of the latrine block. Work on the last unexcavated length of Stone Fort 2's west wall, between the west gate and the south-west corner of the fort, produced a number of unexpected results. The fort wall proved to have been constructed directly on top of the cobbled base of a pre-Hadrianic turf rampart, without the usual wider foundations, and a 25-m length of the wall had heeled over and lay flat on the berm and the top of the ditch. Presumably because the mortar in the wall was still durable, the re-builders made no attempt to use its stones, and instead constructed a replacement wall, little more than 1 m thick, and with a core of rubble packed lightly with clay. The outer face of this wall eventually collapsed as well, leaving the inner face leaning to the west at an angle of 25 degrees. There was a further re-build, on top of the fallen masonry, making use of large stones, many of which had evidently come from impressive buildings. This final re-build was regarded as the work of Theodosian troops by the 1930s excavators,[98] but no firm dating evidence was recovered in 2005. The clay rampart mound on the inside of the fort wall was associated with the construction of Stone Fort 2, early in the third century, but below it the well-preserved remains

92 F.G. Simpson and I.A. Richmond, *Arch. Ael.*[4] 19 (1941), 1–43.

93 Watching-brief for United Utilities PLC was supervised for Tyne and Wear Museums by F. Garrett. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

94 For observation of a similar bank at Byker, associated with obstacles on the berm, see T. Frain, J. McKelvey and P. Bidwell, *Arbeia J.* 8 (2005), 5–28.

95 Evaluation for Newcastle City Council was supervised for Tyne and Wear Museums by E. Dougherty. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

96 For previous work see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 406, fig. 12.

97 Supplied by I. Tyers, Sheffield University Dendrochronology Department.

98 E. Birley and I.A. Richmond, *Arch. Ael.*[4] 12, 218–57.

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of a turf rampart were located, with horizontal layers of timber laid at intervals of *c.* 0.6 m. At some stage the turf had been removed from the west side, to allow the construction of a stone fort wall.[99] Stone Fort 1, therefore, had originated as a turf-walled fort; it is hoped to locate firm dating evidence for its construction in the course of 2006.[100]

4. NORTHERN COUNTIES

By BARRY C. BURNHAM

NORTHUMBERLAND

(1) **Beal Point**: 5 denarii down to A.D. 76, including issues of Augustus, Tiberius, and Vespasian, found during metal detecting. The find spot faces the Holy Island of Lindisfarne and it is quite unusual to see such early denarii in a hoard far to the north of the early province.[101]

CUMBRIA

(1) **Maryport** (NY 03 37): evaluation immediately south-west of the fort in 2002 proved the location of the parade-ground and produced evidence of Roman remains in the form of a timber building. In one trench two parallel walls, of differing construction and only *c.* 0.5 m apart, were traced for a distance of 2 m. The method of construction and the fact that the walls followed exactly the same orientation as buildings already known within the fort suggested military construction and the probability of an earlier fort on the site.

Excavations to investigate this in 2005 revealed the south-western defences and internal buildings of a timber fort with an annexe, pre-dating the visible fort which lies to the north. The fort rampart was at least 5.5 m wide and survived as a base of small sandstones with some occasional cobbles. Joining this rampart at right angles was the rampart of a contemporary annexe, also surviving as a sandstone base 5.5 m wide with clearly defined edges. Immediately inside the fort rampart was the *intervallum* road, which was 6 m wide. These features were associated with a post-in-trench building which was traced over 20 m. Its foundation trench was 0.7 m wide and over 0.8 m deep, with a solid packing of re-deposited clay, and contained posts *c.* 0.3 m square, placed at intervals of between 0.8 m and 1.2 m. Each post was held in place by stone packing. The structure was dismantled systematically, some posts being pulled out and the base of others left to rot *in situ.* It was replaced by a building on the same alignment but about 1 m to the east. The foundations, which cut into the *intervallum* road, consisted of sandstone and cobbles set in a shallow trench and were traced for over 20 m. A parallel internal division was found at the southern end of the building but the full width and length of the building were not determined. The Phase 2 building also appears to have been demolished, perhaps as part of a general demolition of the site, which saw the removal of much of the road gravel and the sealing of the site with a spread of re-deposited natural, perhaps derived from the ramparts. An area of flagging set into this material represented a third phase of structural activity on the site. If a ditch located in the 2002 evaluation is part of the south defences then the remains must represent the south-east corner of the fort and the buildings could be interpreted as barracks. Little dating evidence was recovered, so the new fort could either be of Flavian or Hadrianic date.[102]

[99] For the centurial stone found in the fort wall, probably dating to the Stone Fort 1 construction, see p. 473, No. 6.
[100] Excavations under the direction of J. Blake and A. Birley. Mr R. Birley sent information.
[101] Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.
[102] Excavations were directed by P. Flynn and I. Caruana. Details drawn from *C&W Newsletter, Autumn 2005*; Mr H. Thompson sent information.

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NORTH YORKSHIRE

(1) **Balk** (near Thirsk): 8 heavily clipped siliquae to A.D. 402, found during metal detecting.[103]

(2) **Kexby**, *South Farm* (SE 6923 5220): trial trenching as part of a wider programme of investigation revealed the ring-ditches of several probable prehistoric monuments. A re-cut of one of these ditches contained a large assemblage of pottery of first-century A.D. date, including a high proportion of handmade wares. It was cut by a probable human cremation burial of similar date. Two phases of a scattered settlement of Roman date were recorded across much of the site, which may have deliberately targeted the existing monuments. Post-holes, pits, field boundary ditches, and one beam-slot were excavated. The remains included two possible bread-ovens and a possible granary structure. Given their early date and proximity to York they may reflect military activity related to the provisioning of the garrison.[104]

(3) **Roman road, Ribchester–Low Borrow Bridge** (Margary 7C): geophysical survey at the junction of the road with the Bainbridge–Ingleton SW extension (Margary 73) (SD 6335 7075) showed some evidence of the road running north and south of the crossroads, at a point *c.* 20 m east of the county boundary where it crosses the modern unclassified road. Building platforms were also identified to the south and east.[105]

(4) **Tadcaster**: 4 denarii to A.D. 192, found during metal detecting, in association with an annular copper-alloy arm-purse and lamp. Although it is possible that the coins could have been drawn randomly as savings from the Antonine period coinage pool in Britain, the selection — one of each emperor — could also have been a deliberate deposition ritual if, for example, associated with a burial.[106]

(5) **Wetherby Cattle Market** (SE 4045 4830): observation of five geotechnical trenches, some ground reduction, and 33 foundation pits revealed a single burial of probable Roman date in one of the trenches. There were no finds with the burial but its orientation suggested a Roman rather than medieval date. The nails recorded near the feet were evidence that the body was buried within a coffin. Several other features were earlier than this grave but these too were undated.[107]

YORK

(1) **York** (*Eboracum*):[108] (a) *18–20 St Maurice's Road* (SE 6067 5221): two evaluation trenches revealed up to 2.6 m of archaeological stratigraphy, including five phases of Roman activity. These included structures, pits, and one burial, extending from the late first to the mid-third century. The earliest features were pits and a single burial that can be dated to the late first or early second century. A late second-century burial was also found, which may have been placed beside the extramural road. There were building remains from this period including a wall and a clay floor. This building was demolished during the early or mid-third century. Further timber

[103] Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

[104] Excavation by various groups of volunteers supervised by On-Site Archaeology, funded by a grant from the Local Heritage Initiative. Mr C. Fenton Thomas sent information.

[105] Survey by Dr A. Aspinall, Mr D. Haigh and Dr D.J.A. Taylor, who sent information.

[106] Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum. For arm-purse and lamp see pp. 433–6, Nos 1–2.

[107] Watching-brief for Mike Griffiths & Associates was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology. Mr C. Fenton Thomas sent information.

[108] Information on York sites from Mr C. Fenton Thomas (Sites a–b), Dr P. Ottaway (c–f), and Ms N. Toop (g–h).

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structures were built during the mid-third century and these were represented by post-holes and a structural slot. The remains indicate that this area, north-east of the fortress, was intensively built upon in the second and third centuries. The buildings were probably contemporary with the burial, which was placed beside the extramural road that ran along the north-east side of the fortress.[109]

(b) *Land to the rear of The Poacher Inn, Front Street, Acomb* (SE 5725 5112): evaluation trenching revealed two small irregular pits containing pottery of the late first to mid-third century.[110]

(c) *St Mary's Abbey* (SE 5980 5220): excavation investigated an area in the north-west corner of the medieval abbey precinct adjacent to Bootham, which corresponds to the main Roman approach road from the north-west.[111] A sequence of five cobbled surfaces was found, probably representing a north–south road close to the western edge of the precinct. Another cobbled surface of late Roman date was overlain by dark earth deposits which produced an Anglian styca; these deposits were themselves cut by medieval pits. No evidence was found to confirm the suggestion that the area lay within a fortress annexe.[112]

(d) *40–48 Monkgate* (SE 6076 5234): excavation *c.* 230 m north-east of the legionary fortress produced a few Roman features cutting natural clay, including ditches and post-holes. Pottery dated to the second to third centuries.[113]

(e) *Terry's Factory, Bishopthorpe Road* (SE 5980 4970): evaluation on a site *c.* 2 km south of the city centre revealed several ditches adjacent to the Bishopthorpe Road, which may correspond to the line of a Roman road approaching York from the south.[114] Pottery was predominantly of the second century.[115]

(f) *6 Driffield Terrace* (SE 5932 4510): following evaluation in 2004[116] further excavation took place in the Roman cemetery on The Mount,[117] *c.* 60 m south-west of the site excavated in 2004 at 2–4 Driffield Terrace.[118] A cremation and 18 inhumation graves containing 24 skeletons, all male, were dated to the third century. Two graves with multiple burials were of interest: one contained four skeletons, buried together in a nailed wooden chest; the other contained three skeletons, two of which had been decapitated, and a large quantity of dismembered horse bones (FIG. 11). In total there were at least 10 decapitated skeletons to add to the 30 from 2–4 Driffield Terrace, suggesting that the immediate area was used for execution victims.[119]

(g) *Moss Street Depot* (SE 5978 5721): following initial evaluation[120] further excavation defined three phases of Roman activity. Phase 1, dated by pottery to the second to early third century, saw the excavation of a roughly right-angled ditch and post-hole alignment, interpreted as field boundaries or the establishment of plots on the site. The majority of the pottery recovered from the site derived from this period, mostly occurring residually within later phases. Phase 2, dated to the third century, saw the laying out of three ditches, running on two parallel north-east–south-west alignments to form a possible trackway. This runs parallel to the projected line of the Roman road from York to Tadcaster, and would seem to represent the establishment of an

[109] Excavations undertaken for MODA Developments Ltd by On-Site Archaeology.
[110] Excavations undertaken for Alliance & Mutual Pubs Limited by On-Site Archaeology.
[111] Approach Road 6 in RCHME *Eburacum* (1962).
[112] See RCHME *Eburacum* (1962), 45–7. Excavation for York Archaeological Trust was directed by T. Kendall.
[113] Excavation for York Archaeological Trust was directed by D. Evans.
[114] *Archaeology of York* 6/1, 101.
[115] Excavation for York Archaeological Trust was directed by K. Hunter-Mann.
[116] For previous work see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 413.
[117] RCHME *Eburacum* (1962), 95–101.
[118] For previous work see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 412–13.
[119] Excavation for York Archaeological Trust was directed by K. Hunter-Mann.
[120] For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 278.

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FIG. 11. 6 Driffield Terrace, York: decapitated Roman skeleton of the third century A.D.
(*Drawing supplied by P. Ottaway, York Archaeological Trust*)

intra-cemetery throroughfare. The backfills of the ditches contained ceramics, animal bone, glass and lead, which may have been deposited within a funerary context. Following the disuse of the ditches, in Phase 3, the north-east ditch had been cut by inhumation burials, which may have been associated with a contemporary curvilinear ditch which broadly encircled them. The earlier burial contained a single individual, which had been truncated by a later triple burial, removing the upper torso, and displacing the skull, which was then placed on the feet of the skeleton. Analysis of the skeletal remains from the triple burial revealed that two of the individuals had been decapitated.[121] The ceramic material within the burial provided a *terminus post quem* of the late third century.[122]

(h) *Laurens Manor* (SE 6164 5137): following initial evaluation,[123] excavation and a watching-brief identified two phases of Roman activity. Phase 1 was represented by a rectilinear ditched enclosure, dated by greyware and samian to the second century onwards. Following its partial backfilling, a single inhumation was inserted, buried in a prone, slightly crouched position with possibly bound hands, arms flexed beneath the chest. Phase 2 was represented by a fence line of post-holes, which mirrored the layout of the ditched enclosure, indicating further demarcation of boundaries in the third century.[124]

[121] Analysis by K. Tucker, York Archaeological Trust.
[122] Work on behalf of O'Neill and Associates for Yorkshire Housing was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd.
[123] For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 277.
[124] Work for Rogers Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd.

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EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

(1) **Beverley**, *Health Centre*, *Manor Road* (TA 0323 3992): three trenches at the north-east corner of medieval Beverley, immediately inside the presumed line of the town ditch, located evidence for several possible Roman ditches. These may be related to activity recorded on a site excavated immediately to the north-west at Wylies Road in 1990, perhaps representing field or boundary ditches surrounding a rural settlement.[125]

(2) **Brough-on-Humber**: (a) *49 Station Road* (SE 9378 2661): following an evaluation in 2004,[126] a watching-brief on the insertion of deep services and other groundworks confirmed the presence of late Roman deposits in an area immediately outside the defences of the walled town, associated with structural features which could represent a bastion. Significantly, the presence of later fourth-century pottery could demonstrate occupation to the end of the Roman period, evidence for which beyond A.D. 350 has previously proved elusive.[127] (b) *66 Station Road* (SE 9372 2662): following an evaluation in 2004,[128] a coring programme confirmed a broadly uniform sequence of medieval and later alluvial and waterlain deposits, overlying a natural chalk gravel foreshore, which elsewhere has been shown to be of Roman date. Despite several archaeological interventions along this shoreline (Station Road) over four decades, no features associated with a formal harbour have yet been found, although erosion on the south Humber shoreline may have removed any installations. A position to the north, between the west gate of the town and an area of substantial extramural buildings to the north-west, may now be the most likely location.[129] (c) *5 The Burrs* (SE 9387 2685): following an evaluation in 2004,[130] a watching-brief in the area of the early fort confirmed the original sequence, including the construction of buildings of presumed second- and third-century date, with consolidation and floor-raising in the later third to mid-fourth century, associated with a masonry wall foundation, aligned north–south and built using local limestone. The latest phase of building was robbed, probably before the mid-fourth century, and sealed by a layer of 'dark earth' similar to that associated with larger urban centres. An infant burial was present in the later deposits, adding to the discovery of a juvenile humerus in the evaluation. The infant was probably *c.* 40 days old at the time of death.[131]

(3) **Melton**, *A63 grade separated junction* (SE 97550 26420): excavations over an area of 13.2 ha revealed a multi-period landscape. The Roman occupation included ditched enclosures and boundaries, as well as a building with a possible raised floor and a crop-drying kiln. This landscape was organised around a major ditched trackway, aligned east–west, which had originated in the Iron Age. The Roman enclosures were attached to the south side of this track and were probably associated with agriculture rather than settlement. The associated pottery dates from the first to the middle of the third century. One of the latest features was a crop-drying kiln, constructed within one of the backfilled ditches. The fired clay walls of its oven had survived, showing that it had a double-skin construction and was pear-shaped in plan.[132]

[125] Evaluation for Ashley House plc was supervised for Humber Field Archaeology by J. Fraser. Mr T. Brigham sent information.

[126] For previous work see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 414.

[127] Watching-brief for Westfield Management (Beverley) Ltd was supervised for Humber Field Archaeology by J. Fraser. Mr T. Brigham sent information.

[128] For previous work see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 414.

[129] Monitoring for Westfield Management (Beverley) Ltd was supervised for Humber Field Archaeology by D. Jobling. Mr T. Brigham sent information.

[130] For previous work see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 414–15.

[131] Watching-brief for a private client was supervised for Humber Field Archaeology by J. Fraser. Mr T. Brigham sent information.

[132] Excavations undertaken for Alfred McAlpine Capital Projects on behalf of the Highways Agency by On-Site Archaeology. Mr C. Fenton Thomas sent information.

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(4) **North Cave**, *Newport Road Quarry Extension, Phases 7, 8 and 9* (SE 8820 3130): further excavation took place in the final field forming Newport Road Quarry.[133] As expected, the investigations encountered the side ditches of a droveway, which had previously been recorded in 2001 and 2002, extending between two small settlements. To the east and north several linear features appeared to continue the lines of gullies and slots noted previously, some representing contemporary structural activity, while others formed part of what may have been a series of small enclosures. Further north a pair of parallel, shallow ditches may once have defined a track or droveway running east–west across the site. A curved gully may have formed part of a roundhouse drip trench. Fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from the gully and from one of the ditches. A small number of apparently isolated pits were recorded in trenches in the south-west corner, one of which contained fragments of handmade pottery of probable prehistoric date. At the north end of the evaluated area were several circular features of uncertain (but possibly natural) origin.[134]

(5) **Thwing** (TA 699 058): during fieldwalking in 2003–4 a concentration of Iron Age and Roman ceramics, together with building materials, was recorded within an area of substantial ladder settlement, already known from aerial photographs.[135] The finds included a fragment of white marble. Similar results were obtained from both magnetometry and a more restricted resistivity survey. Study of the evidence indicated that the Roman structures formed one element in a complex landscape.[136] Further geophysical survey was undertaken and two small exploratory trenches were dug in 2005. The clearest results come from the two areas of magnetometry: (i) in the vicinity of the excavation, a complex of enclosures forms the ladder settlement (FIG. 12). The central ditch is evidently primary, but several phases of enclosure are implied. Evidence for intensive activity coincides with the main focus of surface finds. Two sets of anomalies were identified for further investigation (A and B on FIG. 12); (ii) *c.* 300 m south of the excavation the intersection of the ladder with a Bronze Age dyke system was examined. The central ditch of the ladder settlement was shown to be later than the dyke. Immediately south of the intersection, one of the ladder enclosures contains at least one roundhouse, confirming the presence of Iron Age settlement.

Two small trenches sought to test specific features. *Trench 1*, 12 m by 3 m, aimed to examine an intersection in the ditch system on the east of the central ditch, and the edge of a suspected building. A ditch running along two-thirds of the west side of the trench was *c.* 1.4 m deep and contained later Roman pottery throughout its fill. It probably formed part of the enclosure round the building in Trench 2. This ditch cut through two earlier ditches running close together at right angles to it. The smaller of the two, *c.* 0.3 m deep, contained early to mid-Roman pottery. The earlier and larger ditch, a little to the south, was not bottomed, but contained pottery tentatively dated to the later Iron Age. Both had been backfilled with chalk. The suspected building proved not to exist, the geophysical anomaly interpreted as its wall being produced instead by the smaller ditch. *Trench 2*, 10 m by 3 m, aimed to examine the relationship between a supposed building and a linear magnetic anomaly orientated ENE–WSW. Only limited exploratory work was completed. The topsoil was rich in building material, concentrated at the west (uphill) end. Beneath this, in the eastern sector of the trench, the south side was characterised by chalk rubble, possibly the natural bedrock, while in the adjacent central and northern areas a series of spreads of chalky gravel and rubble appeared to lie in the top of a substantial pit or ditch. The west end of the trench contained a dense concentration of chalk rubble, ceramic building material, mortar

[133] For previous work see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 415–16.

[134] Excavations for Humberside Aggregates & Excavations Ltd were supervised for Humber Field Archaeology by R. George. Mr T. Brigham sent information.

[135] C. Stoertz, *Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds*, RCHME (1997).

[136] R. Ferraby, *Thwing: an Exploration of the Iron Age-Roman Transition on the High Yorkshire Wold*, unpub. undergraduate dissertation Cambridge (2005).

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FIG. 12. Thwing: location of excavation trenches and related magnetometry results. (*Drawing supplied by M. Millett, University of Cambridge*)

and plaster with some evidence of burning. Limited excavation revealed a wall of dressed chalk blocks, *c.* 0.6 m wide, running NNW–SSE across the trench, with a foundation trench to its east. To the west, the rubble proved to be *in-situ* collapse, sealing a burnt beam [26] running alongside the wall face. This may represent an *in-situ* floor joist. To the west the floor of the building was formed from beaten clay with chalk rubble inclusions. This confirms the survival, at least in part, of a Roman building which the resistivity survey suggests might measure *c.* 20 m by 10 m. The finds suggest an agricultural settlement, though better preserved than most.[137]

[137] Excavations supervised by P. Johnson and H. Woodhouse. Work financed by the Faculty of Classics, University of Cambridge. Professor M. Millett sent information.

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LEEDS

(1) **Leeds**, *Killingbeck Hospital* (SE 348 344): excavation of three areas south and west of the former hospital site uncovered unexpected evidence for Roman activity in Areas B and C. Work in Area B revealed two phases of enclosure ditch, as well as a pit and gully alignment and a possible pit-oven. The first phase ditch produced pottery dating to the early second century. The later enclosure ditch contained pottery from the mid to late third century. Contemporary with the second phase ditch was a linear gully which produced Dales-type greyware dating to the mid to late third century. A grave-shaped pit from Area C contained a greyware jar dating to A.D. 120 or later, though no human remains were found. If a skeleton had been present it would probably not have survived in the acid soil.[138]

DONCASTER

(1) **Doncaster**: 300 denarii of Antonine or later date, found during metal detecting, in association with pottery fragments.[139]

MANCHESTER

(1) **Manchester** (*Mamucium*), *340 Deansgate* (SJ 8340 9766): excavations in advance of redevelopment, within the boundaries of the *vicus*, recorded six main phases of activity, chronologically divided into two periods dating between the late first and late second century. In the earliest phases a possible earth bank was constructed and several large extraction pits were dug, presumably in connection with road construction. A large ditch was then dug across the excavated area, associated with a palisade. During the early to mid-second century three buildings were constructed; two were timber-built, while the third was of timber and stone and much more substantial. Associated with these buildings were numerous refuse pits and a possible smithing hearth, set within a four-post structure.[140]

WIGAN

(1) **Wigan** (*Coccium*), *Millgate* (SD 5836 0571): evaluation of a 4.6-ha site prior to re-development revealed *in-situ* remains. Subsequent excavation of 1250 m^2 was focused on an area *c.* 75 m south-east of known Roman deposits at the Wiend. The earliest activity, dating to the late first century, was represented by a small timber building containing a succession of hearths, some of which had been used for secondary metal-working. This had been replaced by a substantial stone building, at least 37 m long and 23 m wide, which was divided into several rooms. Three rooms within the southern part of the building contained the remains of hypocausts (FIG. 13), represented by *pilae*, stacks of well-fired ceramic tiles, and *praefurnia* for each of the rooms. Another room at a lower level immediately to the east, seemingly representing a plunge-pool, aided the interpretation of the building as a bath-house. The northern edge of the building incorporated at least three well-dressed red sandstone blocks, set 3.5 m apart, perhaps forming part of a colonnaded entrance facing toward the Wiend. Pottery from the site suggests a construction date in the early second-century, while archaeomagnetic dating of one *praefurnium* has indicated that it was last in use *c.* A.D. 140. The stone walls of the building had been robbed during the later Roman period.[141]

[138] Excavation undertaken on behalf of Shepherd Homes Ltd by On-Site Archaeology. Mr C. Fenton Thomas sent information.

[139] Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

[140] Excavation for AEW Architects was supervised by M. Higgins. Post-excavation work is being undertaken by Dr R. Gregory and Mr M. Higgins, who sent information.

[141] Excavation undertaken for Modus Properties by Oxford Archaeology North. Mr I. Miller sent information.

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FIG. 13. Wigan: general view of the bath-house.
(*Photo supplied by I. Miller, Oxford Archaeological Unit*)

STOCKPORT

(1) **Mellor**, *Old Vicarage* (SJ 9826 8893): further Roman pottery was recovered from the uppermost fills of a section of Iron Age inner enclosure ditch excavated on the northern boundary of the site.[142] It was dominated by oxidised wares and Derbyshire ware, but also contained four samian sherds, two Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria of A.D. 180–240, and four shell-tempered wares of the fourth century.[143]

SALFORD

(1) **Eccles**, *Ellesmere Park* (SJ 7764 9979): a well-preserved section of the Manchester to Wigan Roman road was revealed during a community excavation. Evidence was found in three locations across the field so that its course can be accurately mapped for a distance of 120 m. It consisted of a cambered gravel spread flanked by roadside ditches 6.9 m apart. On the south side there were two ditches which appeared to represent a re-cut.[144]

[142] For previous finds see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 419.
[143] Excavations undertaken by Mellor Archaeological Trust, with supervision provided by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit; finds report by R. Leary. Mr N. Redhead sent information.
[144] Excavations led by J. Rabbit and the Ellesmere Park Residents Association, supported by Wigan Archaeological Society. Mr N. Redhead sent information.

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CHESHIRE

(1) **Chester** (*Deva*): at the amphitheatre work on the north-west quadrant of the *cavea* continued.[145] Roman levels were reached in the south-east quadrant and in the centre of the arena (FIG. 14). *Amphitheatre 1a* comprised the arena wall and a stone-built outer wall (Thompson's 'concentric wall'). The seating was supported on earthen banks enclosed between the walls which derived from the excavation of the arena. A metalled surface was laid outside the building. The outer and arena walls were retained in *Amphitheatre 1b*, but the external stairs were now constructed, as was a timber seating structure. As previously reported, the seating bank was removed to create a terrace into which beam-slots were cut. A coin of A.D. 96 was found in one of the beam-slots, providing a *terminus post quem* for the phase. Timber structures including beams, uprights, and diagonal braces, were preserved in mineralised form in the surrounding sand. Frames were prefabricated and installed in an anti-clockwise progression. They were nailed and not jointed, and the timber used appears to have been beech (from mineralised wood-grain preserved in the corrosion products of iron nails). It seems that the timber-framed seating was constructed only on the north side, and that a seating bank continued to exist at least in the south-east quadrant. Excavation of the deposits accumulated around Amphitheatre 1b showed a complex history of deposition (primarily of arena sand), and short-term occupation of timber buildings, possibly stalls erected for specific events. A small shrine, plastered internally and



FIG. 14. Chester: north-west quadrant of the amphitheatre showing all Roman phases.
(*Photo supplied by D. Garner and A. Wilmott*)

[145] For previous work see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 420–2, fig. 15.

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painted in at least five colours, was found adjacent to the principal north entrance. *Amphitheatre 2* was constructed around, and over Amphitheatre 1. It was very much larger, and was provided with *vomitoria*. The features flanking the four main entrances and eight *vomitoria*, previously identified as buttresses, may now be seen as the bases for ornamental pilasters. As well as those flanking the entrances there are single pilaster bases between each pair of entrances. This divides the outer façade of the amphitheatre into a system of 36 bays, of which 12 incorporate entrances and 24 are blank. At least eight successive pebbled road surfaces were laid around Amphitheatre 2. The arena floor was reached at the centre point of the arena. Very close to this point, resting on bedrock, was a large stone block into which an iron fitting had been fastened with molten lead. This seems to have been a piece of arena 'furniture', and recalls the stone block with an iron ring set into the top depicted on the gladiator mosaic frieze at Bignor. In the early post-Roman period the arena was used for intensive occupation, evidenced by intercutting pits and post-holes. This ended in the eleventh century when the outer walls of the building were robbed.[146]

(2) **Heronbridge** (SJ 41 63): further work was undertaken, partly in conjunction with Time Team's Big Roman Dig.[147] Two trenches at the south end of the settlement area established that the line of the Roman road at this point lies wholly east of its modern successor, Eaton Road, and that the built-up area had ceased by this point, giving it an overall north–south dimension of *c.* 650 m. A third trench on the west side of Eaton Road, at a spot *c.* 150 m south of the site of the main 1930s excavations, disclosed the poorly-preserved remains of two masonry strip-buildings facing one another across a side-street 6 m wide. Possibly second century in origin, these exhibited a number of structural phases. Evidence of industrial activity was noted including possible iron-smithing.[148]

(3) **Middlewich**: (a) *King Street* (SJ 7064 6642): field evaluation of the site of the former railway station was carried out in 2004. The site lies within a known area of Roman settlement, where nineteenth-century records suggest the presence of wells and other features. In the event, all the archaeologically sensitive strata had been removed during the construction of the railway and associated sidings.[149] (b) *King Street* (SJ 7045 6646): geophysical survey, evaluation and excavation were carried out on land west of King Street, on a site previously excavated in the early 1970s but never published.[150] The excavation demonstrated the presence of a military road of the first century, leading north to the fort at Harbutt's Field. A section of this road had been realigned in the mid-second century and extended 30 m to the south-west, running along the northern edge of a second-century industrial building. The latter comprised a series of clay and beaten briquetage floors, with a large circular pit at its centre, *c.* 4 m in diameter. It is thought that this would have been used for brine storage, the site forming part of the local salt industry. The building was of a simple open-sided post construction, with no evidence for beam-slots or other footings around the edges of the floor, and sat within a plot 15 m to 20 m wide, delineated by a second metalled trackway. The pit had been backfilled towards the end of the second/early third century with used bedding straw and timbers, following which a midden deposit accumulated over the floor of the structure between the third and fourth centuries. A single cremation was found south-west of this building in an urn dating to the mid-second century.[151]

[146] Excavation for Chester City Council and English Heritage was directed by D. Garner and A. Wilmott. Mr A. Wilmott sent information.

[147] For previous work see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 422–3, fig. 16.

[148] Dr D. Mason sent information.

[149] Evaluation for Westbury Homes was supervised for Earthworks Archaeological Services by L. Dodd. Mr M. Leah sent information.

[150] J.D. Bestwick in K. Evans (ed.), *Salt: the Study of an Ancient Industry* (1975), Site J.

[151] Work, funded by the Local Heritage Initiative Site as part of the ongoing Roman Middlewich Project, was directed for Gifford by Mr L. Hayes, who sent information.

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(4) **Nantwich**, *Snow Hill* (SJ 6501 5247): a watching-brief in 2004, during the construction of a new electricity substation, revealed deep, waterlogged deposits containing and sealing Roman timbers. Dendro-chronological analysis indicates that the timbers were second-century in date. Other finds include samian and local coarse ware, a shoe, and a bone pin, all datable to the second century. These remains are contemporary with the earliest structural features found during the recent excavations at Kingsley Fields and together provide evidence of an extensive Roman settlement located on both sides of the river Weaver.[152]

(5) **Warrington**: (a) *Land off Gainsborough Road*, *Wilderspool* (SJ 6120 8675): evaluation of an area north of the Roman industrial settlement on the south bank of a former meander of the river Mersey failed to reveal any evidence of activity. In addition, there was a complete absence of residual material, suggesting that this particular site was outside the limits of Roman settlement.[153] (b) *Stockton Heath Primary School* (SJ 6120 8619): evaluation in advance of plans to replace the present school, in an area where excavations in the early part of the twentieth century had identified the line of the Roman road running south from Wilderspool, together with roadside activity, showed that related deposits had survived the school's construction, though the road surface lay just below the base layers of the playground. Pits, post-holes, and gravel surfaces were identified along the road.[154]

LINCOLNSHIRE

(1) **Ancaster**, *122 Ermine Street* (SK 9863 4443): monitoring of groundworks for a residential development on a site adjacent to Ermine Street at the north end of the Roman town identified a late pit and ditch.[155]

(2) **Harrowby to Aswarby pipeline**: a watching-brief during topsoil stripping identified Roman occupation at two sites along the route. (i) At SK 9730 3665 in the parish of *Welby* the foundations of a building were identified. It was at least 12 m east–west and extended beyond the easement north and south (FIG. 15). Remains of a hearth survived in the central chamber. Fragments of painted plaster indicate that the room to the south at least was relatively well appointed. Pottery indicates occupation spanning the late first and second centuries, but the building was apparently abandoned or demolished thereafter. A sestertius of Antoninus Pius was also recovered from the demolition deposits. (ii) At TF 0637 3856 in the parish of *Osbournby* the easement crossed a less clearly defined area of activity, including a series of closely-spaced linear features and an adjacent metalled surface. Although the precise nature of these features was not clear, the associated pottery suggests occupation in the near vicinity in the late third and fourth centuries.[156]

(3) **Holme**: 408 denarii to A.D. 209, found during metal detecting in 2003, in association with a small greyware jar or flagon.[157]

(4) **Lincoln** (*Lindum*), *Newland Street West* (SK 9709 7146): during evaluation on a proposed

[152] Watching-brief undertaken for Scottish Power by M. Reid. Mr M. Leah sent information.

[153] Evaluation for Anwyl Ltd was supervised for Earthworks Archaeological Services by L. Dodd. Mr M. Leah sent information.

[154] Evaluation for Warrington Borough Council was supervised for Earthworks Archaeological Services by L. Dodd. Mr M. Leah sent information.

[155] Evaluation for Stoneway Developments Limited was supervised for Archaeological Project Services by M. Wood. Mr S. Malone sent information.

[156] Watching-brief for Anglian Water was supervised for Archaeological Project Services by V. Mellor. Mr S. Malone sent information.

[157] Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

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FIG. 15. Harrowby to Aswarby Pipeline: Welby building.
(*Drawing by D. Hopkins, Archaeological Project Services*)

development site just west of the lower city, the eastern part of the area was shown to have undergone considerable disturbance, while to the west a garden soil deposit yielded Roman, medieval, and later pottery; a single Roman ditch was also identified cut into the underlying natural sands.[158]

(5) **Near Lincoln**: 3 gold solidi to A.D. 392, all from the mint of Trier, found during metal detecting.[159]

(6) **Sleaford**, *The Hoplands* (TF 0776 4598): trial trenching on a site immediately adjacent to the Mareham Lane Roman road, in an area of known late Iron Age and Roman occupation,[160] identified ditches, gullies and pits relating to late Iron Age occupation. The associated pottery included local shell-gritted fabrics, Gallo-Belgic terra nigra, and white ware imports. There was

[158] Evaluation for Mitchell and Proctor was supervised for Archaeological Project Services by M. Wood. Mr S. Malone sent information.

[159] Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

[160] S. Elsdon, *Old Sleaford Revealed*, Oxbow Monograph 78 (1997). For previous work see *Britannia* 29 (1998), 392; 33 (2002), 306.

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little evidence of occupation thereafter before the later second century. While material spanning the second to fourth centuries was common, the area seems to have remained peripheral even in these later periods. Six inhumations (and two neonate burials) of late third- to fourth-century date were identified in the eastern half of the site, all but one in a single trench. Burials have frequently been noted in this area before but this represents a greater concentration than hitherto.[161]

(7) **Spalding**, *Wygate Park* (TF 231 229): (i) large-scale excavation on the site of a late Iron Age and early Roman saltern and later Roman settlement, in advance of development, recorded a wide spread of briquetage waste adjacent to a former tidal creek, as well as the remains of a hearth, settling tanks, and feeder channels. Archaeomagnetic dating places the last firing at the beginning of the second century. (ii) During an earlier phase of development a second saltern was investigated *c.* 200 m to the north, revealing a similar range of features. Dating for the hearth here was less precise, but appears to be broadly contemporary. The settlement represents a later phase of activity after the salterns had ceased production and the creek had begun to silt up. Enclosure systems, post-hole structures, a waterhole (well) and a rectangular ditch structure are provisionally dated to the second to third century. The level of environmental preservation promises much for the understanding of the environment and economy of the settlement. Evidence for craft and industry included iron-smithing and copper-smelting, as well as bone and antler working. The main settlement focus lay to the south of the site but ditched enclosures and fields extended north along the banks of the creek. Later marine silts sealed the majority of the site preserving extensive areas of the Roman land surface.[162]

(8) **Torksey**, *Fossdyke Canal* (SK 838 779): evaluation to assess the potential impact of proposed flood defence improvements, in an area where second- to fourth-century pottery has been recorded previously, uncovered some evidence of an earlier ground surface sealed beneath flood deposits, but no dating evidence was retrieved.[163]

5. THE MIDLANDS

By A.P. FITZPATRICK

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

(1) **Collingham**, *Ferry Lane Farm*, *Besthorpe Quarry* (SK 813 632): excavation of a *c.* 15-ha site with prehistoric and Roman remains continued in advance of gravel extraction. Work concentrated on the Romano-British settlement located towards the south-east of the excavation. Large enclosures, probable cattle shelters/animal stockades, the remains of a possible rectangular building, pits, some of which contained some form of structured deposition, two further well complexes, and haystack stands were all examined. Two adjacent inhumation burials were found. The first was of a *c.* 35–50-year-old male buried with his head to the south. Traces of nails in the grave suggest that there was a coffin. The corner of one of the enclosures appeared to curve around the grave. The second grave was almost immediately to the south but

[161] Trial trenching for Westleigh Developments was supervised for Archaeological Project Services by J. Kitch. Mr S. Malone sent information.

[162] Excavations undertaken for Allison Homes by Archaeological Project Services. Site (i) was directed by D. Trimble and supervised by M. Wood; Site (ii) by R. Hall. Archaeomagnetic dating by Lancaster University. Mr S. Malone sent information.

[163] Evaluation for the Environment Agency was supervised for Archaeological Project Services by M. Allen. Mr S. Malone sent information.

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was cut into the enclosure ditch, suggesting that it was later than the first burial. The burial was of a 20–35-year-old female whose head was to the west. Nails in the grave show that the burial had been placed in a coffin. It is possible that the second inhumation is early fifth-century or post-Roman in date. Finds included a large assemblage of local greywares, Trent Valley wares, colour-coated wares, black burnished wares and fragments of mortaria, as well as a very small quantity of samian and Spanish amphora. Initial examination of the important faunal assemblage indicates that a large majority is from cattle.[164]

LEICESTERSHIRE

(1) **Leicester** (*Ratae Corieltauvorum*): (a) *Grange Lane* (SK 586 038): following an evaluation, an excavation in the southern suburbs of Roman Leicester close to the eastern side of the projected line of the road to *Tripontium* examined a sequence of activity.[165] Some of the earliest remains were four urned cremation burials of first-century date that may form part of a roadside cemetery. In the vicinity of the burials there was a possible Roman sunken-featured building. Several other areas of the site also produced evidence for early Roman activity, the nature of which requires further analysis. The majority of the Roman remains were from third- and fourth-century roadside settlement west of the *Tripontium* road. At least three phases of occupation were found, in some areas comprising an unexpectedly deep sequence. Evidence from the third century consisted of a scatter of pits and boundary gullies across the site, reflecting domestic/possible craft occupation. During the later third to early fourth century this occupation was superseded by a cobbled surface which was laid across the entire site. Concentrations of animal bone were found on this surface, hinting at butchery or other craft activities. A finely constructed well, at least 4 m deep, was associated with this surface. Near the centre of the site, a well-preserved corn-drying feature was also found. The preserved remains of a rectangular gap in the cobbled surface may represent the floor of a wooden building and a scatter of post-holes may represent another wooden structure. At some stage a thick layer of clay was deposited over the western side of the site, partially covering the cobbled yard surface and some associated features. This may represent levelling to form a building platform, perhaps for a building to the east of the site. The corner of a square ditched enclosure associated with this levelling was found; it contained an extensive deposit of animal limbs and heads that had been tipped in from the inside of the enclosure.[166]

(b) *72 St Nicholas Circle/Castle Street* (SK 583 043): excavation revealed a sequence of Roman yard surfaces, pits and possible structures, along with several bowl furnaces. These features overlay thick silty deposits that contained first-century pottery, beneath which was a curving gully cut into the natural. At the south-eastern extent of the site the possible line of a Roman street was uncovered. Three column bases and a series of floor levels were also recorded along the line of the road, suggesting the presence of a portico.[167]

(c) *Sanvey Gate* (SK 584 050): further work on land formerly part of the Richard Roberts factory revealed more of the Roman town defences, in addition to urban activity in the form of two stone buildings and a road (FIG. 16).[168] The defences were seen to consist of a masonry wall

[164] Excavation by University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, for Lafarge Aggregates. P.A. Connelly sent information.

[165] For related work see N. Finn, *The Origins of a Leicester Suburb: Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval Occupation on Bonners Lane*, BAR Brit. Ser. 372 (2004).

[166] Work by J. Thomas, University of Leicester Archaeological Services, for Coutland Investments Ltd. Dr P. Clay sent information.

[167] Work by V. Score, University of Leicester Archaeological Services, for Victoria Hall Ltd. Dr P. Clay sent information.

[168] For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 288.

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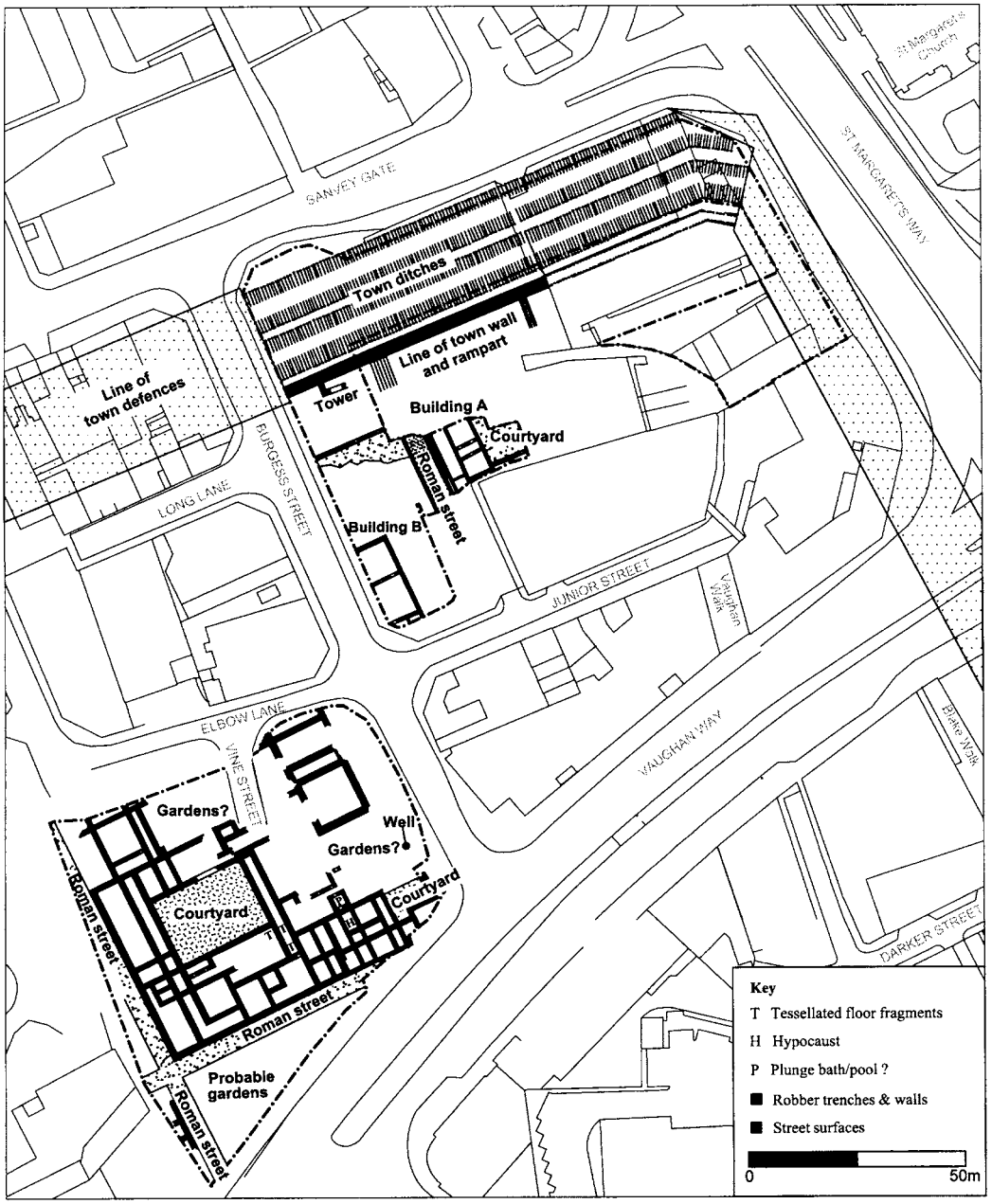


FIG. 16. Leicester (*Ratae Corieltauvorum*), Sankey Gate (top) and Vine Street (bottom), showing main Roman features. (*Drawing: University of Leicester Archaeological Services*)

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with granodiorite foundations some 2.9 m wide. Butting up to the wall, and most likely a later addition, were the foundations for an internal tower running some 3 m away from the wall and probably continuing *c.* 6 m parallel to it. This is the only tower so far identified in *Ratae*, and is closely comparable to examples from Caerwent, where they may have functioned as *ballistaria*,[169] or as foundations for stairs up to the wall-walk. Behind the town wall the rampart survived up to a height of 0.5 m and consisted of layers of clay, sand and gravel, and turf stacks. To the front of the defences were the town ditches, which were some 3 m deep and 7 m wide. Within the town, two stone-founded buildings were situated 30 m and 13 m from the defences respectively. Building A was most likely a strip-building more than 20 m long and 6 m wide, and had at least four rooms. Building B was a courtyard building, which also had at least four rooms, as well as two corridors; it fronted onto a major road that continued south into the town. The Sanvey Gate site is adjacent to the Vine Street excavations (see (d) below), and it is possible that Building A is part of the larger structure seen at the latter site. Adjacent to Buildings A and B were yard surfaces, boundary walls, and ditches. Earlier activity pre-dating the town defences was also identified in the form of timber structures, ditches, and pits of late first- to second-century date.[170]



FIG. 17. Leicester (*Ratae Corieltauvorum*), Vine Street: hypocaust in courtyard building. (*Photo: University of Leicester Archaeological Services*)

[169] W.H. Manning, 'The defences of Caerwent', in P. Wilson (ed.), *The Archaeology of Roman Towns: Studies in Honour of John S. Wacher* (2003), 168–83.

[170] Work by W. Jarvis, University of Leicester Archaeological Services, for Thomas Fish and Sons Ltd. Dr P. Clay sent information.

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(d) *Vine Street* (SK 583 048): excavation following evaluation of a town-house or possible *mansio* in the north-west quarter of the Roman town revealed four Roman masonry structures, together with the crossroads separating the principal insulae (FIG. 16). Early Roman deposits were only examined in detail where they would be affected by pile caps or other deep disturbances. Stretches of ditch marked the lines of east–west and north–south streets. Evidence for turf lines was detected beneath the metalling of the first gravel street, either deliberately laid or the natural formation of grassland. Foundations for sill-beams, perhaps for timber buildings, were identified alongside the north–south street, whilst potential early yard surfaces were recorded south of the east–west street. To the north a series of substantial post settings appeared to coincide with the wall lines of later buildings, perhaps suggesting a timber precursor. To the north-east of the crossroads a complex sequence of robber trenches and superimposed floor surfaces, with fragments of *in-situ* walls and the footings of a courtyard building, was revealed. The building is believed to date from the mid-second to fourth centuries and the presence of tessellated pavements and heated rooms, indicated by surviving *pilae* from a hypocaust (FIGS 17–18), suggests a high-status town-house, or from its size and location possibly a *mansio*. A partially-sunken-walled, small, square structure was found immediately adjacent to the hypocaust, which may have been a small plunge bath or ancillary room. To the east of the building lay a series of courtyard surfaces, separated from the building by a granite wall running north to south; this may have formed part of a portico or porch, with what appeared to be a column support situated along the wall. In

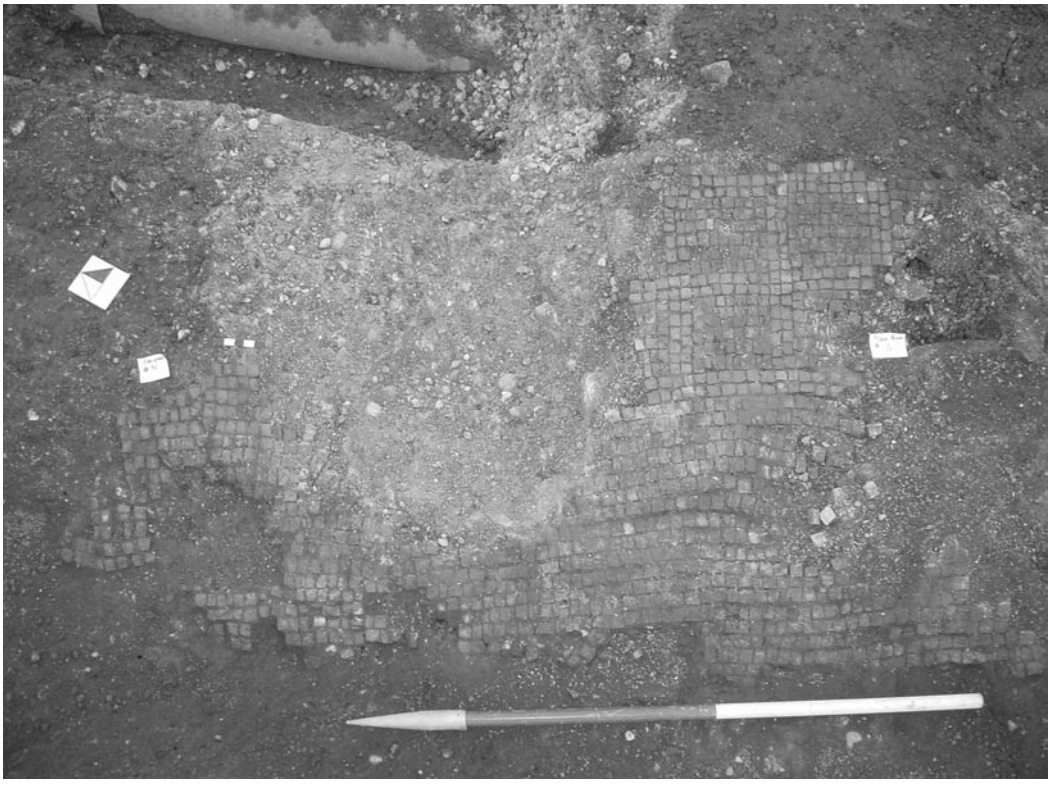


FIG. 18. Leicester (*Ratae Corieltauvorum*), Vine Street: possible corridor tessellated pavement in courtyard building. (*Photo: University of Leicester Archaeological Services*)

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between early layers of the surfaces was a crude foundation of loose granite pieces, forming the remains of a simple building or outhouse. The status of the building appears to have declined towards the end of the Roman period when it was used for industrial and/or craft activities, including bone working. The robber trenches suggest Roman as well as medieval stone-robbing, indicating remodelling with the removal of some walls and perhaps the enlargement of rooms. Late Roman demolition deposits, consisting of painted wall-plaster and tile, were found and appear to have been used for levelling outside the building. To the south-west of the crossroads robbed walls provided evidence of another masonry building, possibly with a veranda. Another building to the north appears to have been built in the third century; it was clearly a substantial structure, with walls almost 1.2 m thick. Although the walls had been robbed, significant stone footings survived, together with fragments of superstructure and evidence for several phases of mortar flooring, dated to the third century, levelling layers, and other deposits. Finds from the second to the fourth century were recovered, along with extensive painted wall-plaster and red clay from deposits that probably pre-dated the building and represent demolition debris that was either brought to the site or was reused from earlier buildings on it. The rooms had internal walls that may relate to an entrance to the south. The utilitarian character of the floor surfaces may suggest that it could be a warehouse or granary.[171]

(2) **Medbourne**, *Slawston Lane*, *Back Field* (SK 793 932): excavations as part of the Time Team Big Roman Dig revealed evidence of a late Roman cemetery on the eastern edge of the Roman 'small town'. The bodies were buried in the Christian tradition — supine, with their heads to the west, and with their hands crossed. Several of the graves had been cut into a silted-up ditch that contained a coin of Gratian (*c.* A.D. 368). Activity south of the site, including ditches and gullies containing Anglo-Saxon pottery and two graves containing typical Anglo-Saxon iron knives, suggests that occupation to the south of the cemetery continued into the post-Roman period.[172]

WARWICKSHIRE

(1) **Coleshill**, *Ennersdale Road* (SP 198 902): evaluation on the south-eastern edge of the settlement recorded probable boundary features and a large ditch or pit and domestic rubbish-pits that contained second- to fourth-century pottery. Other gullies and pits, a single hearth/oven, and a pebble surface were also found. The distribution of features confirms that the site lies within or on the edge of the settlement.[173]

(2) **Stratford-upon-Avon**: (a) *117 Tiddington Road* (SP 2171 5571): excavation within the Roman settlement revealed three mid- to late first-century A.D. pits and a gully to the north of first- to second-century ditched enclosures excavated in 1988.[174] The area appears to have been unoccupied thereafter and no trace of the Anglo-Saxon activity identified in 1988 was recorded.[175] (b) *119 Tiddington Road* (SP 2173 5572): evaluation on a site towards the northern edge of the settlement revealed two inhumation burials and a number of pits. A small group of pottery from one pit dated from the mid/late first century to the fourth century, and included a fourth-century storage jar. Evidence from adjacent sites suggests that this area was densely settled in the later first and second centuries and was later the site of an early Anglo-Saxon

[171] Work by T. Higgins and N. Cooper, University of Leicester Archaeological Services, for Shires GP Ltd. Work continues into 2006. Dr P. Clay sent information.

[172] Work by Dr J. Taylor and V. Score, University of Leicester. Dr P. Clay sent information.

[173] Work by P. Thompson, Warwickshire Museum, for North Warwickshire Borough Council. N. Palmer sent information.

[174] For previous work see *Britannia* 20 (1989), 288.

[175] Work by S. Palmer, Warwickshire Museum, for Mr C. Griffith. N. Palmer sent information.

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enclosure, although no further Anglo-Saxon material was recovered during this work.[176] (c) *Knights Lane*, *Tiddington* (SP 2211 5557): evaluation, south of a Roman road running eastwards from the settlement and adjacent to where a cluster of pits and a corn-drier were found in 1983, revealed two further pits with probably second-century pottery and other undated features including a post-hole and a gully.[177]

BEDFORDSHIRE

(1) **Kempston**, *Bedford Western Bypass*: (a) *Site 7* (TL 1442 4759): excavation located several ditches and a small number of isolated features, including pits and an inhumation burial, which appear to be located on the periphery of the extensive settlement centred on Kempston Church End.[178] (b) *Site 10* (TL 2007 4621): excavation located eight parallel trenches containing early Romano-British pottery. They were regularly spaced at *c.* 5.5 m intervals, over *c.* 50 m long and *c.* 0.8 m wide with square terminals. All the trenches had similar steep-sided profiles and flat bases. Comparable features have been identified at Cranfield, Beds.,[179] Wollaston, Northants.,[180] and Caldecote, Cambs.,[181] and interpreted as bedding-trenches; at Wollaston it was suggested they were for grape-vines. The nearest known Roman settlement, interpreted as farmsteads, is located *c*. 650 m to the south at Marsh Leys.[182] (c) *Site 11* (TL 2502 4620) was located *c.* 450 m to the east of Site 10. Excavation located a rectangular field-system extending over 2 ha, with an integral trackway that appears to connect the fields to the Marsh Leys settlement *c.* 400 m to the south. Small pits and occasional post-holes occurred in clusters on the periphery of the fields and one area had been used for gravel quarrying.[183]

(2) **Luton**, *Butterfield Green* (SP 1102 2479): excavation located a small number of features, including a ditch, a water pit, and five small pits. The small quantity of domestic debris from these features suggests that they are not located close to a settlement.[184]

(3) **Salford**, *Whitsundoles Farm* (SP 9220 4005): a watching-brief located the continuation of the known late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure system,[185] integral to which was a trackway flanked by ditches.[186]

HERTFORDSHIRE

(1) **Near Baldock**: field survey and excavations in 2003–2005 followed the discovery by a metal-detector user in 2002 of a hoard of temple treasure. Geophysical survey and fieldwalking have revealed a Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement extending along the banks of a stream for at least 500 m. Magnetometer survey of *c*. 7 ha indicates rectangular Romano-British enclosures either side of a trackway. To the south lie sub-circular enclosures of probable Iron Age date. The hoard was found on the edge of an isolated polygonal enclosure, about 14 m across, lying to the east of the trackway. On the first day of excavation in March 2003, an inscribed,

176 Work by S. Palmer, Warwickshire Museum, for Mrs R. Velarde. N. Palmer sent information.
177 Work by B. Gethin, Warwickshire Museum, for Stepnell Ltd. N. Palmer sent information.
178 M. Dawson, *Archaeology of the Bedford Region*, BAR Brit. Ser. 373 (2004), 152–228.
179 Albion Archaeology, *Home Farm, Cranfield: Archaeological Field Evaluation*, unpub. client report 05/37 (2005).
180 I. Meadows, 'Wollaston: the Nene Valley, a British Moselle?', *Current Archaeology* 13(6) (1996), 212–15.
181 S. Kenney, *Iron Age Settlement and Roman Vineyard on Land off Hall Drive, Caldecotte: an Archaeological Evaluation*, Archaeological Field Unit, unpub. client report 200 (2005).
182 For previous work see *Britannia* 33 (2002), 313.
183 Work by M. Luke, B. Barker, L. Anderson and M. Smith. M. Luke sent information.
184 Work by M. Luke, T. Preece and M. Smith, Albion Archaeology. M. Luke sent information.
185 For previous work see *Britannia* 34 (2003), 325.
186 Work by M. Luke and T. Preece, Albion Archaeology. M. Luke sent information.

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circular, silver base, almost certainly originally attached to the female figurine in the hoard, was found close to the site of the hoard, although possibly deposited separately from the hoard. The dot-punched inscription reads: D. SENVNE FLAVIA CVNORIS V S L M.[187] About half of the polygonal enclosure, as well as deposits beyond it, has since been sampled by excavation.

The enclosure was defined by the laying of a chalk-pebble surface, probably in the second half of the first century A.D. This chalk surface sealed a buried soil and three chalk-pebble surfaces. The sequence may have started in the first half of the first century A.D. when a flint-gravel surface was laid on the natural clay. An organic soil formed on the gravel surface before the first of the pebbled surfaces was laid. Between each layer of pebbling organic soil deposits, rich in finds, formed, apparently as a result of feasting and the deposition of votive material. The finds included a large number of Iron Age and a few Roman coins, many brooches and other personal dress items, animal bones and oyster shells. To the west of the polygonal enclosure, a gravel yard surface of more than one phase overlay a buried soil that rested on the final chalk-pebble surface. The hoard had been buried in a pit dug through this gravel yard, probably in the fourth century. The western side of the enclosure was defined by a narrow, flat-bottomed and vertical-sided gully that was probably the foundation for a fence. After a gap of several metres, the terminal of a similar, but possibly earlier gully was found on the south side of the enclosure. The gap between the terminals aligned with an area of worn and repaired chalk surface outside the south-west of the enclosure and with the western side of a structure in the enclosure. The interior of the enclosure was a *c*. 1 m deep hollow filled with a homogeneous, organic soil. Scattered through this deposit, but mostly concentrated near the edge, were numerous finds, including Romano-British pottery, Iron Age and some Roman coins, brooches, dress pins, glass, fragments from pipeclay figurines, animal bones, oyster shells, and tiny fragments of calcined bone. The chalk-rubble floor of a small building, 2.1 by 1.4 m, with foundation trenches and timber corner posts, was found in the organic soil. Extending from it was a line of roof-tile and chalk, flint and sandstone rubble. In the centre of the enclosure were two clay hearths. One, which seems to date to the end of the Late Iron Age, lay on the natural clay and contained many finds and a great quantity of very fragmentary calcined bone. There were also fragments of burnt bone pins. Several Bronze Age artefacts were arranged in an arc around the north-west of this hearth. On its east side, a small pit contained a deposit of animal bone and pottery, including parts of an imported fine ware beaker. A few metres further east, the second hearth contained quantities of sheep/goat bones and a midden containing a substantial deposit of oyster shell.

Four other deposits were found in the polygonal enclosure. Three lay in shallow scoops in the organic soil close to the edge. The first contained dismembered, but sometimes still articulated, parts of several pigs. With these remains were much early Romano-British pottery, some metalwork and coins, a couple of Bronze Age objects, and a headless pipeclay figurine, perhaps of Apollo holding a lyre. The second deposit comprised an iron spearhead together with three Iron Age coins, one each of bronze, silver and gold, and a rim sherd from a glass vessel. The third deposit comprised one silver and six bronze Iron Age coins and three early Roman bronze coins, again with early Romano-British pottery, animal bone, calcined bone fragments, two iron implements, a Late Bronze Age socketed spearhead, a Polden Hill bow brooch, at least 75 cut-up pieces of iron chain-mail armour, a pipeclay head depicting a male character from Roman comedy and a crude pipeclay stand. The fourth deposit was not in a scoop but was spread over an area about 4 by 3 m, with some outliers. It extended from the third deposit towards the western end of the small building. All the objects were Bronze Age — eight axe heads, thirteen socketed spearheads, two spear ferrules, two tanged chisels, two awls, a socketed gouge, a dagger, and part of a sword blade. Most items were fragmentary on deposition and were made from the end

[187] For inscription see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 489, No. 30.

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of the Early Bronze Age through to the Late Bronze Age. They were redeposited on the site in the first to second centuries A.D.[188]

OXFORDSHIRE

(1) **Oxford**, *Churchill Hospital* (SP 4543 0063): excavation revealed two concentrations of mid-third/fourth-century Oxfordshire white mortaria, one associated with the possible remnants of a stokehole from a now-destroyed kiln. Ditches found during earlier evaluation may be part of a field-system on the north-western periphery of the pottery production area.[189]

6. EAST ANGLIA

By A.P. FITZPATRICK

NORFOLK

(1) **Besthorpe** (TM 067 956): an area of Roman settlement with Iron Age sherds was identified during field survey.[190]

(2) **Buxton with Lammas** (TG 4170 1440): excavation revealed linear features continuing the line of a Roman trackway and forming enclosures of probable Roman date.[191]

(3) **Caister-on-Sea**: (a) *Caister-on-Sea* (TG 5198 1228): excavation of a pit and a curvilinear ditch, both containing large amounts of unworn grey mortaria, suggests a kiln nearby. The site is the first to provide evidence of the manufacture of grey mortaria in Britain and is thus nationally important. The identification of the pottery may also have implications regarding the chronology and establishment of the nearby Roman fort.[192] (b) *Caister Old Hall* (TG 5204 1210): linear features and a pit were found in a watching-brief.[193]

(4) **Costessey** (TG 1810 0910): excavation revealed Roman field ditches.[194]

(5) **East Winch** (TF 6840 1520): further excavation revealed the easternmost extent of the Roman agricultural/industrial site.[195] A droveway and field boundaries, a timber building and associated enclosure boundaries, and a masonry building with an apse interpreted as a bath-house were recorded. Also revealed were four pottery kilns and two corn-driers, as well as extensive remodelling of the landscape during the late Roman period.[196]

(6) **Feltwell** (TL 715 907): evaluation found boundary or drainage ditches of Roman date.[197]

[188] Fieldwork by the North Hertfordshire Archaeological Society in partnership with The Heritage Network Ltd, directed by G.R. Burleigh, who sent information. Geophysical survey by GeoQuest. The work has been supported by The Townley Group (British Museum), the NHAS, the BBC, Hertfordshire County Council, and the Council for British Archaeology Mid-Anglia. Permission was given by the landowners, the late Mr M.G. Sheppard and Mr S. Sheppard.

[189] Work by D. Evans and K. Cullen, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.

[190] David Gurney again kindly sent information on work in Norfolk. Survey by Alan Davison.

[191] Work by B. Bishop, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, for Frimstone Ltd.

[192] Work by R. Hall, Archaeological Project Services, for the Revd. T. Thompson.

[193] For previous work see *Britannia* 34 (2003), 333. Work by R. Hall, Archaeological Project Services, for Mr M. Gilbert.

[194] Work by F.M.L. Green, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, for Norwich City Council.

[195] For previous work see *Britannia* 34 (2003), 333 and *Britannia* 35 (2004), 294.

[196] Work by D. McConnell, Archaeological Solutions, for Middleton Aggregates Ltd.

[197] Work by Heritage Network for J. Leamon and Ski Property Management.

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(7) **Fincham** (TF 690 064): Roman pits with butchered bones, pottery, and coins were excavated.[198]

(8) **Hethersett** (TG 1492 0545): excavation yielded evidence of a second- to fourth-century Roman farmstead, with enclosure ditches, and a second- or third-century corn-drier. The coin series spanned the whole of the Roman period.[199]

(9) **Longham** (TF 9290 1690): excavation revealed fields, pits, and a cremation burial of Roman date.[200]

(10) **Scole** (TM 1519 7904): possible Romano-British features and Roman pottery were found in an excavation.[201]

(11) **Scottow** (TG 2772 2391): further excavation[202] proved that the linear features seen on aerial photographs pre-date the Roman road.[203]

(12) **Sea Palling** (TG 4288 2686): evaluation found a pit with Iron Age and Roman pottery.[204]

(13) **Snettisham**: (a) (TF 6850 3510): field survey and evaluation identified Roman ditches and pits that may be broadly contemporary with activity in the 'Treasure Field' to the west,[205] where there appears to be the *temenos* for a Romano-Celtic temple.[206] (b) (TF 6802 3349): evaluation identified a Roman ditch and a single tessera.[207]

(14) **Stoke Ferry** (TF 717 008): a Roman pit was found in an evaluation.[208]

(15) **Swaffham**, *Brandon Road* (TF 8235 0731): evaluation located a rectangular field/enclosure-system associated with which were a number of small pits, post-holes, a single large quarry pit, and a drying-oven that contained charcoal and charred seeds. The nature and low density of the features and the paucity of finds suggest that the focus of occupation was situated further east.[209]

(16) **Watlington** (TF 630 107): further excavation recorded a sequence of occupation ranging from the prehistoric through to the medieval period.[210] There appeared to be only sporadic evidence for occupation during the Late Iron Age and transitional period, in the form of a few pits and an incomplete rectangular enclosure. During the first and second centuries A.D. the occupation of the site was more obvious, with pits, enclosures, two kilns, and two ring-ditches. However, the settlement seems to have expanded during the later second and third century, with the creation of a regular field-system. A trackway (seen in earlier work) and two smaller trackways diverging from it probably defined fields to either side. A kiln and some possible 'puddling' pits could also date to this phase, as well as large quantities of metal-working debris.

198 Work by P. Watkins, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, for Mr C. Dungay.
199 Work by A. Shelley, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, for G. Wimpey East Anglia Ltd.
200 Work by S. Bates and M. Boyle, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, for Tarmac Southern Ltd.
201 Work by J. Ames, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, for the Norwich Diocesan Board of Finance.
202 For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 295.
203 Work by J. Sims, Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group.
204 Work by N. Wilson, Archaeological Services and Consultancy, for N.R. Powell Developments Ltd.
205 I.M. Stead, 'The Snettisham treasure; excavations in 1990', *Antiquity* 65 (1991), 447–65.
206 Work by E. Beadsmore, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, for Frimstone Ltd.
207 Work by V. Mellor, Archaeological Project Services, for Orchid Properties Ltd.
208 Work by R. Evans, Archaeological Project Services, for The Landscape Partnership.
209 Work by M. Luke, B. Barker and I. Beswick, Albion Archaeology for City & County Developments Ltd. M. Luke and D. Gurney sent information.
210 For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 295.

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The later third and fourth century seem to correspond with a contraction of the settlement, with few features positively attributed to that phase.[211]

(17) **Winterton on Sea** (TG 4972 2171): a flexed male inhumation burial, aligned east–west, with animal bones and Roman pottery was exposed by sea scour.[212]

(18) **Wymondham** (TG 124 015): excavation examined an aisled building of possible Roman date, with ditches and pits.[213]

SUFFOLK

(1) **Barham,** *Sandy Lane Quarry* (TM 13 51): excavation in advance of gravel extraction revealed a large (7000m^2) sub-rectangular Roman enclosure, with slighter internal divisions, containing dispersed pit groups and several post-built structures. Cutting the enclosure ditch was a Roman pottery kiln with central pedestal and associated clay-extraction pits. Archaeomagnetic dating suggested a date of either A.D. 175–215 or 270–300. The earlier date is more likely judging by the greywares, including wasters, redeposited in the kiln. Within the adjacent extraction pits several more fragmentary fired-clay structures were recorded, and these are currently presumed to be bread- or drying-ovens.[214]

(2) **Elveden**, *Elveden Estate* (TL 8 7): following the discovery of a coin hoard, a small excavation recovered 621 coins, deposited during or after the reign of Allectus (A.D. 293–296). The coins had been placed in a narrow-mouthed greyware pottery jar, and buried on the edge of a ditch, with the site possibly being marked by a few large flints.[215]

(3) **Long Melford**, *14 The Limes* (TL 86 45): a watching-brief recorded the inhumation burial of an adult female, with a small pottery beaker (dated A.D. 130–170) by her feet, and also a ditch and pits.[216]

(4) **Pakenham**, *Redcastle Farm* (TL 90 69; PKM 053): a watching-brief recovered an assemblage of late third/fourth-century Roman pottery, tile, and metal finds. The concentrations of finds suggest extensive features associated with a nearby villa, but in most areas the development works did not extend below subsoil, although one discrete pit was recorded.[217]

ESSEX

(1) **Bartlow**, *Bartlow Hills* (TL 586 449): topographical and geophysical survey of the Roman barrows[218] employed Electrical Resistance Tomography to identify evidence for the antiquarian explorations (tunnels and collapse features) and possible ancient revetments.[219]

[211] Work by J. Ames and S. Whitmore, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, for Cemex RMC Materials Ltd and The Guildhouse Consultancy.

[212] Fieldwork by Edwin Rose and Sarah Guy.

[213] Work by J. Ames, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, for New Jarrolds Printing Ltd.

[214] Work by R. Gardner, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Bretts Aggregates. J. Plouviez sent information.

[215] The hoard was discovered by Mr P.T. Flack and excavation was by J. Craven, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for the Portable Antiquities Scheme. J. Plouviez sent information.

[216] Work by A. Tester, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Mr and Mrs Murphy. J. Plouviez sent information.

[217] Work by D. Gill and C. Tester, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Mrs L. Crane. J. Plouviez sent information.

[218] M.R. Hull, 'Gazetteer of Roman Essex', *The Victoria County History of the Counties of England. A History of Essex, III* (1963), 35–203, at 39–44.

[219] Work by T. Aston, S. Hay and Dr H. Eckardt, University of Reading, who sent information. The results of the geophysical survey are to be published in *Archaeological Prospection* 2007.

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(2) **Braintree**, *93–105 High Street* (TL 7555 2292): a watching-brief on a site that fronts the line of the Roman road between Chelmsford and Long Melford revealed a rough metalled surface and a timber structure, both probably of second-century date, and a large third/fourth-century pit. Part of a previously excavated mid-second-century pit was recorded, along with a few smaller features.[220] The evidence suggests yards running back 20 m or more from the road.[221]

(3) **Chelmsford**: (a) *Legg Street car park* (TL 7086 0708): two sherds of residual greyware were found in trial trenching; the site is well to the north of the main Roman settlement.[222] (b) *145–145a Moulsham Street* (TL 7060 0612): previous excavation on an adjacent site on the fringe of the Roman settlement had recorded a range of second-century remains, including part of a timber building and a pit containing a virtually complete horse skeleton.[223] No structures were recorded during the present work. The earliest features were a short length of first-century roadside ditch and two second-century pits containing domestic waste. During the third century the ditch was recut and a boundary fence built. Three rubbish pits were found, containing pottery and small personal objects such as bone hairpins and a copper-alloy finger-ring.[224]

(4) **Clavering**, *Clavering Farm* (TL 4572 3475): two pits were found in a watching-brief, both containing mid-first-century pottery, sherds of Dr. 2-4 amphora, and animal bone. The pits are located on high ground in the vicinity of a substantial barrow and may contain rubbish dumped from a nearby settlement.[225]

(5) **Cressing**, *Dovehouse Field*, *Cressing Temple* (TL 8021 1861): a large pit, partially investigated in 2003, was excavated. The lower fills of the 6-m wide and 4-m deep pit dated to the late first to early second century, but it was finally backfilled in the third or fourth century. A large collection of finds, including brick and roof-tile, painted wall-plaster, nails, oysters, animal bone, and pottery, suggests the proximity of a substantial building.[226]

(6) **Great Dunmow**, *Dunmow St Mary's Primary School* (TL 6241 2189): a watching-brief recovered two residual sherds of Roman pottery from the topsoil.[227]

(7) **Hadstock**, *east of St Botolph's Church* (TL 5596 4472): excavation of features identified by a geophysical survey east of the church uncovered part of an early Roman trackway running up from the valley floor, crossing a system of rectilinear fields. Late second-/early third-century pottery from the top of one of the trackway ditches may indicate the presence of a nearby settlement. Residual sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered from the field adjacent to the churchyard.[228]

(8) **Heybridge**: (a) *Oak Tree Meadow* (TL 8490 0770): excavation and watching-brief following geophysical survey and previous work identified pits, ditches, and apparent build-

220 S. Hicking, 'A Roman site behind Flacks Hotel, 103–5 High Street, Braintree', *Essex Archaeology History* 33 (2002), 89–97.

221 Work by B. Barker, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for Courtmead plc. Information on the work of the Field Archaeology Unit was sent by D. Maynard.

222 Work by B. Barker, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for Mott MacDonald Ltd.

223 S. Wallis, 'On the outskirts of Roman Chelmsford: excavations at Lasts Garage 1987', *Essex Archaeology History* 19 (1988), 40–6.

224 Work by A. Robertson, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for IPE Properties Ltd.

225 Work by M. Atkinson, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for P. Greenall.

226 Work by T. Ennis, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, in a joint project with the Brain Valley Archaeological Society.

227 Work by M. Atkinson and A. Robertson, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for Dunmow St Mary's Primary School.

228 Geophysical survey by GSB Prospection and excavation by T. Ennis, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, and the Hadstock Society.

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up deposits containing large quantities of domestic rubbish. The remains are interpreted as a southwards continuation of the extensive settlement at Elms Farm.[229] It is likely that the remains represent occupation and other land-use of the lowest river terrace, demonstrating that Late Iron Age and Roman activity extended down to the salt marsh alongside the river Chelmer.[230] (b) *Cemetery* (TL 8590 0790): pottery recovered during grave-digging on a site *c.* 1 km to the east of the Elms Farm settlement included grog-tempered pottery, *terra nigra* and sherds from several Dressel 1 amphorae.[231]

(9) **Saffron Walden**, *United Reform Church/Salvation Army Hall*, *Abbey Lane* (TL 5360 3830): evaluation identified a cultivation horizon containing Roman material overlying alluvial silts deposited on the Slade Valley slope. The cultivation horizon was overlain by up to 1.9 m of made ground.[232]

(10) **Takeley**, *Brookside*, *The Street* (TL 5482 2115): evaluation alongside the Pincey Brook found a ditch running perpendicular to nearby Stane Street, the Colchester to Braughing road. The ditch, probably part of an enclosure or plot, contained a small amount of first-century pottery and animal bone.[233]

7. GREATER LONDON

By A.P. FITZPATRICK

CITY OF LONDON

(1) *35 Basinghall Street EC2* (TQ 32555 81480): five areas were examined: Areas A and B within the car park, Area C within the former basement of 35 Basinghall Street, Area E along the Basinghall Street frontage, and Area D (which had no archaeological survival) at 16 Coleman Street. Areas A and B were largely undisturbed by basements — a very rare occurrence in the City of London — and the archaeological deposits there had survived to only 600 mm beneath the tarmac surface. A Roman building consisting of wooden posts and beams spanned the junction between Areas A and B; as no floors or occupation debris were observed, it may have been a barn or shed. A large number of pits and ditches were found, including a large ditch which ran east–west across most of the site and contained water-lain sand and silt, and into which painted wall-plaster had been backfilled. The building appeared to pre-date the ditch. North of the large ditch, three timber-lined wells were found, while the area to the south appears to have been used for pits, mainly for rubbish disposal. The pits in the south-east contained large amounts of glass vessel fragments and waste from the glass-making industry (evidence of which has been found on several sites including 55 Moorgate and at the Guildhall Art Gallery). The other Roman pits contained environmental material, pottery, and a gold pendant with two emeralds. Area E: despite damage from Victorian basements, probably associated with Guildhall Chambers (constructed 1846), some archaeological deposits survived including Roman rubbish-pits, quarries and ditches and these produced large finds assemblages. The main east–west ditch

229 M. Atkinson and S.J. Preston, 'The Late Iron Age and Roman settlement at Elms Farm, Heybridge, Essex, excavations 1993–5: an interim report', *Britannia* 29 (1988), 85–110.

230 Work by B. Barker, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for Maldon District Council.

231 Work by J. Archer and A. Robertson, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for Maldon District Council.

232 Work by Matt Pocock, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for The Salvation Army.

233 Work by M. Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for Ricklin Limited.

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observed in Areas A and B continued into this area and cut through another post-and-beam building. The earliest feature was a north–south-aligned ditch which contained a single infant burial cut into the backfill. A band of lead, possibly a bracelet, appeared to be associated with this burial. Disarticulated human bone was also recovered from the ditch. Area C: although deep basements had removed all original ground levels, a large number of archaeological features survived in part, mainly the bases of deep rubbish- or cess-pits and wells of all periods. The base of a long Roman ditch contained a collection of flagons and a complete mortarium, and these may represent a kitchen clearance. A subsequent watching-brief in this area revealed only Roman and medieval pitting.[234]

(2) *Bow Bells House*, *Bread Street EC4* (TQ 32330 81140): excavation on pile-caps and geotechnical pits revealed quarry pits at the bottom of the Roman sequence that indicate the site was an open area in the pre-Flavian period, as do geoarchaeological observations of the natural deposits beneath a Roman road which suggest the area was scrubland prior to the construction of the road. The road itself was undated; made of layers of compacted gravel, it was aligned north-west to south-east and ran along the northern edge of the site. Some of the quarries may have been for gravel for the road. A drain on the southern side of the road was probably timber-lined and pottery from it indicates that the road continued in use until at least A.D. 330. Flavian activity includes a number of poorly-preserved brickearth floors that indicate the presence of buildings. Quantities of painted wall-plaster and tesserae indicate high-status buildings in the area. The discovery of a mould or crucible and associated metalworking waste also suggests metalworking as well as domestic occupation on the site. Although the road continued in use, settlement activity decreased after the mid-second century.[235]

(3) *Bucklersbury House*, *Walbrook EC4* (TQ 3254 8100): evaluation through test pits and cores found deposits associated with the Walbrook stream and its environs.[236]

(4) *1 Wood Street, 120 Cheapside EC2* (TQ 32329 81240): excavations on pile-caps and ground beams revealed ditches and post-holes possibly associated with ephemeral occupation during the early years of the Roman city. There was also some metal-working debris. A timber-lined ditch probably relates to early drainage of the site. In the south of the site, along the main east–west Roman road beneath Cheapside, brickearth floor slabs interleaved with silty occupation layers were found. Part of a mosaic was also found, consisting of a black and red border with white and grey decoration. The fragment was set into an *opus signinum* floor and consisted of a section of guilloche chain with the border for the central motif. It is likely that the mosaic dates from the second century. Second-century mosaics have been found at Milk Street to the east and Gresham Street to the west and the site may be within an area of high status, while three stamped procuratorial tiles may hint at the presence of a public building. These buildings seem to have been destroyed in a fire during the first quarter of the second century. There was no evidence of later Roman occupation on the site over which lay a deep deposit of black silt, probably deposited in the third or fourth centuries, possibly for agricultural purposes.[237]

(5) *Austral House*, *1 Coleman Street EC2* (TQ 3261 8154): a watching-brief did not reveal any archaeological deposits or evidence for the Walbrook stream channel that had been thought to be present.[238]

[234] Work by M. McKenzie, MoLAS, for Stanhope plc.The information on work undertaken by MoLAS has again been kindly supplied by Vincent Gardiner.
[235] Work by I. Howell, MOLAS, for Bow Bells House Partnership.
[236] Work by M. Burch, MoLAS, for Stanhope plc.
[237] Work by S. Watson, MoLAS, for Bovis Lend Lease/Land Securities.
[238] Work by C. Halsey, MoLAS, for Stanhope plc.

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(6) *4 Crosby Square EC2* (TQ 33133 81214): evaluation identified a sequence of Roman buildings with brickearth or *opus signinum* floors that after demolition had been covered by dumped deposits. The dump layers had been truncated by medieval and later pitting.[239]

(7) *16–18 Finsbury Circus*, *18–31 Eldon Street EC2* (TQ 3294 8166): the main excavation phase was preceded by the monitoring of the excavation of thirteen vaults beneath the pavement of Eldon Street. Although the foundations of the present building had been founded on natural gravels, truncating all archaeological deposits beneath them, between the foundations a series of possible channel fills or marsh deposits overlying natural gravels had survived. These appear to indicate that the Roman 'Eldon Street channel' to the east continues across the northern boundary of the site.[240] Disarticulated human remains were recovered from the channel deposits. In the south-east corner of the site, a shallow Roman channel was sealed by possible consolidation deposits. During the later Roman period there was a change to a marshy environment, possibly caused by the building of the town wall. A single disarticulated human femur was recovered from the trench. In the main excavation the southern edge of the Eldon Street channel was located in three trenches, and at least seven partial Roman burials were excavated, as well as some partially articulated human remains. Excavation in the west of the site indicates that burials are also present here and partially articulated human remains were also found.[241]

(8) *Empire House*, *150 Cheapside EC2* (TQ 32160 81293): excavation revealed dumping and levelling deposits associated with the construction of nineteenth-/twentieth-century buildings on the site. Archaeological material, including Roman pottery, had been redeposited during this process.[242]

(9) *20 Fenchurch Street EC3* (TQ 33085 80880): evaluation identified a fragment of a possible Roman tiled floor, levelling deposits, and a possible post-hole. Roman pottery was recovered from a redeposited brickearth layer and two features contained both Roman and medieval pottery.[243]

(10) *European House and Clements House*, *25 Milk Street and 14–18 Gresham Street, London EC2* (TQ 32352 81328): a watching-brief recorded a thick *opus signinum* floor, possibly from a large early Roman building, and a metalled surface running from south-east to north-west, interpreted as a Roman road.[244]

(11) *Heron Tower (Kempson House*, *25–37 Camomile Street and Bishopsgate House*, *106–126 Bishopsgate) EC3* (TQ 33250 81450): test pits along the southern frontage of Bishopsgate and Kempson Houses revealed severe truncation by late modern basements; however, a possible Roman wall foundation survived to a height of 1.1 m. The remains continued beyond the northern and eastern limits of excavation but not in a westerly direction as might perhaps be expected for the Roman City Wall.[245]

(12) *Plaisterers Hall*, *1 London Wall EC2* (TQ 32237 81525): evaluation identified a degraded mortar/plaster layer overlain by a substantial brickearth deposit that represents part of the

[239] Work by K. Pitt, MoLAS, for DIFA Properties Bishopsgate.
[240] For previous work see F. Lambert, 'Some recent excavations in London', *Archaeologia* 71 (1921), 55–112 and *Britannia* 35 (2004), 297.
[241] Work by C. Harward and P. Thrale, MoLAS, for Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd.
[242] Work by I. Blair, MoLAS, for St Martins Property Corporation Ltd.
[243] Work by P. Thrale, MoLAS, for Land Securities.
[244] Work by I. Blair, MoLAS, for Kohn Pederson Fox on behalf of Morley Fund Management.
[245] Work by E. Burton, MoLAS, for Heron Property Corporation Ltd.

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internal rampart face of the west wall of the Roman fort. In one place this was capped by a destruction deposit containing tile and with evidence of burning. This trench also revealed that the rampart had been truncated by the west side of a feature whose lowest fill contained a charcoal deposit that included flecks of burnt daub, suggesting that it is part of the destruction deposit. The position and level of this feature are consistent with it being part of the internal road that ran north–south along the base of the rampart. The base of this feature had been recorded in section to the south along with gravel road surfaces during a watching-brief at 29 Noble Street in 1973.[246]

(13) *11–23 New Fetter Lane*, *25 New Street Square*, *11 Bartlett Court and 8–9 East Harding Street* (TQ 31363 81352): evaluation and watching-brief showed that the northern area of the site (towards High Holborn) contained sporadic Roman features. The southern area of the site (towards Fleet Street) contained a north-west to south-east aligned Roman ditch containing an iron collar that would have held two sections of wooden drain-pipe together. Another possible Roman ditch aligned east–west was recorded in the south-eastern part of the site.[247]

(14) *36 Poultry EC2* (TQ 3258 8116): evaluation and watching-brief recorded dumped Roman material on which Roman buildings stood. The buildings appear to have been fairly short-lived, being superseded by a north–south aligned road, to the west of which there was Roman pitting and dumping.[248]

(15) *Temple of Mithras*, *Queen Victoria Street EC4* (TQ 3252 8103): a standing building survey of the reconstruction of the Temple of Mithras was undertaken, allowing individual elevations and plans to be compared with those from the 1954 excavations by Grimes.[249]

ENFIELD

(1) *735–757 Hertford Road*, *Enfield EN3* (TQ 35937 99255): evaluation and watching-brief recorded a ditch containing second-century pottery and building material and possible pits or post-holes. Similar finds were recovered from alluvial deposits. The watching-brief revealed two Roman ditches, one of which contained pottery dating from A.D. 120–350.[250]

(2) *106 Leighton Road, Bush Hill Park* (TQ 3413 9577): salvage recording within the Roman roadside 'small town' identified two phases of large north to south or north-east to south-west oriented drainage and/or boundary ditches — one probably seen previously 40 m away at 98 Leighton Road. This suggests that they were a major feature of the settlement, running parallel to and less than 30 m from Ermine Street to the east. The earlier ditch, perhaps of late first- or early second-century date, had a placed deposit at its very top that included what was probably an originally complete colour-coated beaker decorated *en barbotine* of late third- or early fourth-century date. The later ditch cut the earlier one, probably overflowed to the west, and had a cobbled surface, perhaps a path, along its edge. Subsequently a possible cultivation horizon developed which might be linked to the tentatively identified Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity.[251]

246 Work by A. Clark and I. Blair, MoLAS, for Plaisterers Hall Ltd.
247 Work by A. Telfer and L. Casson, MoLAS, for Land Securities.
248 Work by K. Pitt, MoLAS, for Standard Life Investments.
249 Survey by MoLAS Geomatics for Stanhope plc on behalf of Legal and General. For the site, J.D. Shepherd, *Temple of Mithras, London: Excavations by W F Grimes and A Williams at the Walbrook* (1998).
250 Work by P. Thrale, MoLAS, for Kier Partnership Homes Ltd.
251 Salvage recording by the Enfield Archaeological Society was directed by Dr M.J. Dearne who sent information.

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SOUTHWARK

(1) *Deverell Street SE1* (TQ 32120 79100): a watching-brief revealed a Roman ditch.[252]

(2) *Redcross Way*, *15–23 Southwark Street SE1* (TQ 3245 8005): evaluation identified Roman dump deposits over the channel, into which was cut a Roman burial. On the higher ground were the possible remains of burnt Roman timber-framed buildings as well as Roman pits and dumps. Parts of the first- to fourth-century building complex excavated previously were also found in the form of *opus signinum* and tessellated floors and robber trenches. Pottery from material overlying one floor was dated to A.D. 120–160. Two or more Roman burials were cut into the building.[253]

(3) *St George the Martyr*, *Borough High Street*, *London SE1* (TQ 32481 79785): a watching-brief in the nave of the church and the existing crypt identified Roman and medieval layers in section below the masonry.[254]

(4) *35 Union Street SE1* (TQ 32420 80008): a watching-brief revealed that the area had once been a wetland that had been reclaimed in the Roman period. A Roman inhumation burial was also found.[255]

TOWER HAMLETS

(1) *568a Roman Road*, *Bow*, *London E3* (TQ 36680 83403): evaluation and excavation revealed several phases of Roman activity, the earliest of which was represented by levelling layers and redeposited brickearth that may relate to gravel quarrying for the building of the Colchester to London road. These deposits also contained evidence of agricultural land use, presumably as pasture for livestock. The second phase was the construction and use of a substantial roadside building. The next two phases relate to demolition of the building, changes in land use and boundaries, as well as construction of a gravel-surfaced alley or side road leading to the main road. There is a relatively high proportion of late Roman pottery. The final phases relate to the reversion of the site to agriculture and the establishment of new boundaries. The discovery of a substantial Roman building is significant as it demonstrates the existence of buildings of higher status in the area. The presence of both a brick and a combed box-flue-tile also suggests that some of the material derives from the demolition or alteration of a masonry building with a hypocaust. Pieces of Purbeck marble flooring recovered from the site must also derive from a well-appointed building.[256]

(2) *Suttons Wharf South*, *Palmers Gardens E2* (TQ 35970 82860): evaluation found the Roman road projected to run through the area.[257]

(3) *27–29 Whitechapel High Street E1* (TQ 3388 8131): a watching-brief found four heavily truncated quarry pits, three of which contained material of medieval date. The fourth contained Roman finds and redeposited human bone.[258]

(4) *121 Westferry Road E14* (TQ 37140 79600): evaluation revealed a sandy silt deposit containing burnt flint, animal bone, and pottery of Roman and possibly prehistoric date, overlying sterile fluvial sand.[259]

252 Work by S. Turner, MoLAS, for Arup.
253 Work by C. Cowan, MoLAS, for Transport for London.
254 Work by J. Taylor, MoLAS, for St George's PCC.
255 Work by S. Turner, MoLAS, for Colebrook Bosson Saunders (UNA05).
256 Work by J. Vuolteenaho, MoLAS, for Quadrillion Construction on behalf of Toynbee Housing.
257 Work by D. Sankey, MoLAS, for Galliford Try.
258 Work by S. Kennedy, MoLAS, for John F. Hunt Ltd on behalf of Mace.
259 Work by A. Daykin, MoLAS, for Balfour Beatty.

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HACKNEY AND TOWER HAMLETS

(1) *East London Line (Northern Extension)*, *Bishopsgate Goods Yard* (TQ 33564 83429–TQ 33742 82245): evaluation revealed several features possibly of Roman date.[260]

8. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

By A.P. FITZPATRICK

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

(1) **Cirencester** (*Corinium Dobunnorum*), *3–7 Ashcroft Road* (SP 2335 1815): evaluation revealed metalled surfaces of Street I separating Insulae XIX and XXa, flanked by silt-filled ditches.[261]

(2) **Frocester Court**, *Roman villa* (SO 785 029): continuing excavation revealed relatively few features: ditches, pits and gravel pits.[262]

(3) **Sevenhampton**, *Soundborough Farm Quarry* (SP 0525 2162): evaluation identified a Romano-British field-system.[263]

(4) **Walton Cardiff**, *Rudgeway Lane* (SO 9060 3140): excavation revealed a Romano-British farmstead which succeeded two Late Iron Age enclosures. The settlement comprised a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, *c.* 100 m by 50 m, with an associated trackway. Internal features included the eavesdrip gully of a roundhouse, a well, several hearths, a drying-oven, and an infant burial. Pottery of second- to fourth-century date was recovered from these features.[264]

CITY OF BRISTOL

(1) **Brislington**, *623–5 Bath Road* (ST 61570 70983): evaluation to the west of Brislington villa found a ditch containing a partially articulated adult horse skeleton. A pit cut into the ditch contained third-century pottery.[265]

(2) **Sea Mills** (*Abonae*), *31 Hadrian Close* (ST 55073 75776): evaluation found a ditch, a hearth, and two pits filled between the late first and mid-third century.[266]

SOMERSET

(1) **Springfield**, *Peart Villa* (ST 78 54): geophysical survey, by resitivity and magnetometry, was undertaken over the site of the villa, revealing a building, probably a bath-house, south-west of the villa. The building was fed by a spring and had drains leading from it. There was evidence, albeit indistinct, of another building, which may have been Roman or medieval, far to the west near Peart Woods. Fields aligned north to south, on a different alignment to the villa, may be earlier. Regular buildings and enclosures were observed just west of the possible bath-house and the ditches of a road cut through them. Four small evaluation trenches were excavated to test the

260 Work by A. Daykin, MoLAS, for Transport for London.
261 Work by F. Vartuca, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.
262 *Glevensis* 38 (2005), 13.
263 Work by M. Rowe, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.
264 Work by J. Hart and S. Cox, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.
265 Work by K. Cullen, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.
266 Work by J. Hart, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.

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results of the surveys and to assess plough damage (FIG. 19). Trench A was located at the centre of the villa in what may have been the main entrance hall and located the main south wall of the central building range, but survival was not good. The corridor had been paved with a tessellated floor, but only the mortar base survived. To the north of the main building wall, which was over 1 m wide, there were signs of robbing, with a very black, 0.5 m thick, deposit in the room which contained painted wall-plaster and tesserae. Trench B was located within the corridor and again only the base of the tessellated floor survived. This contained many small tesserae suggesting the reuse of materials from earlier buildings. Trench C was located in the north-west corner of the building, where the resistivity survey had produced a very high response, and located a hypocaust. The floor had been removed and the channels filled with painted plaster and building debris. Many of the plaster fragments were decorated with both geometric and natural designs, providing evidence of an ornately decorated room. Small white, grey, and red tesserae also suggest a fine mosaic. A fourth-century bowl with a graffito was recovered. Trench D was sited

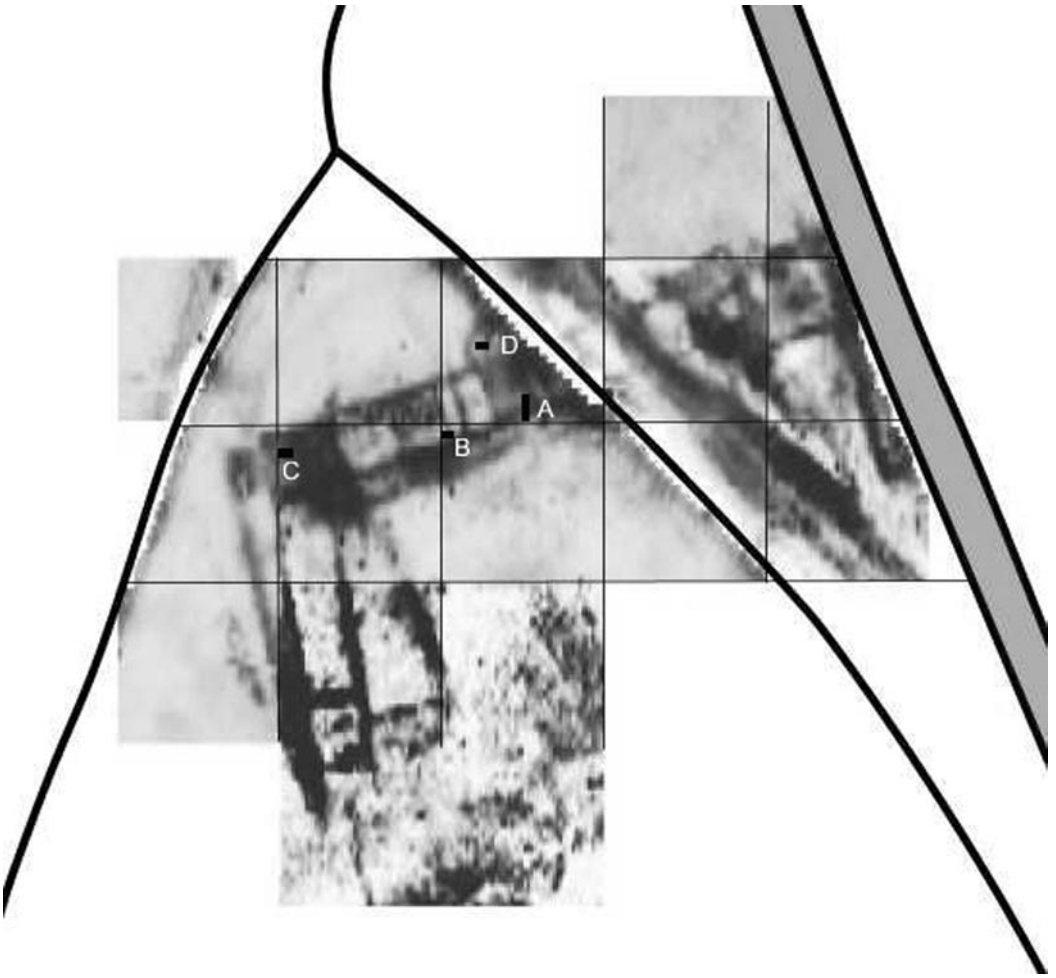


FIG. 19. Peart Villa, Springfield, Somerset. Geophysical survey and excavation areas. (*Drawing by K. Turner*)

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over the possible apsidal room to the north of the entrance. A finely-laid limestone pavement was found. The overriding conclusion is that the villa was deliberately demolished. The filling of the hypocaust probably occurred when the floor was removed and the walls stripped of plaster to obtain the stone. The robbing of one of the main walls of the central room seemed to confirm this destruction.[267]

9. SOUTHERN COUNTIES

By A.P. FITZPATRICK

WILTSHIRE

(1) **Blunsdon St Andrew**, *Groundwell Ridge* (SU 141 894): a further season of the Community Archaeology Project concentrated on the hot range of the bath-suite within Building 2 investigated in 2004.[268] The 2005 season demonstrated that the 'large apsidal room' was in fact a series of smaller rooms. In its original second-century form the hot range was shown to consist of a *caldarium* and a *tepidarium* served by the eastern furnace. There was some evidence of a possible room west of the heated rooms, that was replaced by a probable hot plunge-bath and an extension of the *tepidarium*. The extended hot range was served by the southern *praefurnium* reported previously and located on the south side of the hot range, overlying the northern part of the cellar room investigated in 2004. Two further substantial post-pits belonging to the timber building found in 2004 were excavated; again there was no direct dating evidence. However it appears likely that the timber building is post-Roman in date as the features post-date destruction/collapse deposits relating to the bath-suite that contained later fourth-century pottery.[269]

(2) **Swindon**: (a) *South Marston Industrial Estate* (SU 1875 8858): evaluation identified two areas of activity. In Zone 1, the earliest activity is dated to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period and consisted of penannular gullies and ditches and enclosures. One of the gullies was recut in the Roman period and further ones were created at this time, as were new boundary ditches associated with the enclosures. This resulted in the formation of a large rectangular enclosure that encompassed the gullies and had evidence for cereal processing. A working-hollow, watering-hole, and a well lay outside the enclosure. Activity in Zone 1 did not continue much later than the end of the second century and the majority of late Roman evidence came from Zone 2, at the south end of the site. Here, a stone wall probably forming part of an enclosure, a series of drainage ditches, and considerable quantities of building material from a nearby building were found.[270] (b) *Site 10A*, *Viscount Way*, *South Marston Industrial Estate* (SU 18450 88790): evaluation to the north-west of the previous site revealed evidence for Late Iron Age and Roman ditches, pits, and post-holes.[271]

HAMPSHIRE

(1) **Emsworth**, *Emsworth House*, *Havant Road* (SU 47405 10601): a watching-brief on a site adjacent to the Roman road between Chichester and Bitterne (Margary 421) did not reveal

[267] Work by J. Lawes and J. Oswin, Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society. J. Lawes sent information.
[268] For previous work see *Britannia* 28 (1997), 445; 29 (1998), 424; 35 (2004), 309–10; 36 (2005), 441–2.
[269] Work by English Heritage, Swindon Borough Council, and Wessex Archaeology, with the Friends of Groundwell Ridge and local metal-detectorists. Dr P. Wilson, English Heritage, sent information.
[270] Work by P. Askew, MoLAS, for Prologis Developments Limited. V. Gardiner sent information.
[271] Work by S. Anthony, MoLAS, for Michael Sparks Associates on behalf of Prologis Ltd. V. Gardiner sent information.

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any trace of the road, although evidence for it has been found in several places to the east and west.[272]

SURREY

(1) **Sunbury-on-Thames**, *Kempton Park Racecourse* (TQ 1080 7017): evaluation, excavation and watching-brief revealed a number of features, including two ditches and numerous pits and post-holes. The earliest ditch was Roman.[273]

EAST SUSSEX

(1) **Barcombe**, *Dunstall Field* (TQ 4180 1428): a fifth season of research and training excavations was undertaken. This work was located to the east and south-east of the winged corridor house investigated during 2001–2002, and followed up the results of preliminary investigations in this area in 2003 and 2004.[274] To the east of the winged building, work continued on the excavation of an area of later Saxon pits and one Roman pit. To the south of these pits, work also resumed to complete the excavation of the large aisled building. The traces of masonry discovered in 2004 mid-way along, at right angles to, and either side of the west wall of the aisled building proved to be the remains of a small (approximately 12 m long and 6 m wide) earlier phase detatched bath-house, with a cold bath and entrance room at the western end. To the east, the masonry was less well preserved but presumably included at least a hot room/bath. Further to the east were traces of an east–west orientated ditch, perhaps a drain for the baths, which was cut by the east wall of the aisled building. West of the bath-house was a large pit containing a great quantity and variety of finds. Other work in 2005 included the investigation of the southern boundary of the courtyard and a possible entrance. The boundary was represented by chalk wall footings abutted by flint masonry at its western end where the chalk foundations change direction/form a 'corner' and continue to the north-west. These remains, and part of the area to the north, will be further investigated in 2006. Other investigations in 2005 consisted of small-scale trial trenching and a second ground-penetrating radar survey in Church Field, immediately to the east of the villa, where fieldwalking and geophysics had previously indicated the presence of a Roman building/s. The excavations revealed a compact area of Roman building rubble below the ploughsoil. Some 500 m to the south of the villa a surface-visible linear concentration of flints was trenched, revealing a flint-metalled road surface sitting on a clay agger resting on a bedding layer of flints. Further trenching to the east also revealed traces of this previously unrecorded Roman road which is thought to link the Offham area to the Greensand Way Roman road which terminates at Barcombe Mills to the north-east of the villa.[275]

KENT

(1) **Boughton Monchelsea**, *Furfield Quarry*, *Brishing Road* (TQ 7832 5168): strip, map and record identified a series of large enclosures that continued beyond the limits of the site. The enclosures ranged in date from A.D. 75 to 275, and there were three phases. Within the enclosures several substantial structures may be associated with a farmstead; these include the eaves-drip gully of a roundhouse, a building with post-holes and sill-beams, a double row of large post-holes forming a structure, two aisled buildings dated to A.D. 50–120 and 120–250 respectively, and two masonry buildings, one with flint foundations and a second with ragstone walls and

[272] Work by A. Clark, MoLAS, for Hampshire County Council. M. Gardiner sent information.
[273] Work by J. Vuolteenaho and S. Davis, MoLAS, for Mills Whipp Projects Ltd. V. Gardiner sent information.
[274] For previous work see *Britannia* 33 (2002), 351; 34 (2003), 353–5; 35 (2004), 311; 36 (2005), 443.
[275] Work by D. Rudling and R. Wallace of the University of Sussex and C. Butler of the Mid-Sussex Field Archaeological Team, in association with the UCL Field Archaeology Unit. D. Rudling sent information.

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external buttresses. A corn-drier with a raised floor was also found. There were numerous pits and post-holes, and several hearths. Some pits contained traces of burning in them and the fills contained several whole pots, perhaps associated with cremation and funerary practices. One pit contained burnt bone but another pit contained a large amount of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery, possibly kiln debris. Outside the enclosures a penannular ditch may represent the remains of another small building and a large circular feature may be a well. Associated with the excavation was a survey of earthworks to the south of the site, thought to represent the remains of the putative Boughton Monchelsea oppidum.[276]

(2) **Canterbury** (*Durovernum Cantiacorum*): (a) *St George's Lane* (TR 1512 5756): during a watching-brief, undertaken near the junction with St George's Street and close to the town wall, ten large, worked-stone slabs and a number of smaller fragments were discovered. All were of Kentish ragstone except one which was of Marquise stone (Nord-Pas-de-Calais). They had been laid flat and positioned in two layers, one above the other. The two located at the south-eastern end of the lower layer were set in mortar and appeared to represent the *in-situ* remains of the northern corner of a rectangular structure. The corner had a chamfered edge and was set on foundations of clay and flint. The structure lies outside the inhabited area of the town, close to a number of burial mounds, and could have been part of a funerary monument. Whatever it may have been, it must have been dismantled prior to the construction of the town defences (*c.* A.D. 270–290), as the south-eastern end of the blocks was sealed by the lowest course of the standing wall. The unmortared slabs may have been laid down during the construction process.[277]

(b) *6–8 Rose Lane* (TR 1495 5770): excavation was largely limited to the formation level of the new building, restricting investigation of Roman levels. The earliest evidence for activity was a possible ditch seen in section and tentatively dated to A.D. 25–75. This might possibly be associated with the Iron Age features discovered during the nearby Marlowe excavations.[278] O*pus signinum* and plaster floors were also recorded, together with posts and beams representing room divisions. Several other structures were hinted at by isolated structural features, flooring, and demolition deposits. Metallings for a Roman road, previously seen during the Canterbury Excavation Committee Marlowe excavations, were found with overlying material dated to A.D. 175–300. After the road fell out of use or became neglected, refuse was dumped upon it. This was overlain by a fifth-century structure with an external metalled surface. Other recorded remains may have formed part of the courtyard building[279] postulated by S.S. Frere.[280]

(c) *St Mildred's Tannery* (TR 1454 5775): the complex ongoing watching-brief on a major residential development concentrated on the north-eastern end of the site where additional evidence was recorded for various buildings already identified along Roman Watling Street and side roads. One large building had main walls about a metre thick, of mortared flint with tile string-coursing, and solid oak piles over half a metre square, probably for aisle posts. A sample taken from the top of one pile proved too knotted and fast-growing for dendrochronological dating.[281]

[276] Work by A. Mackinder and K. Appleton, MoLAS, for Wimpey Homes (South London). V. Gardiner sent information.

[277] Work by Canterbury Archaeological Trust for Land Securities, during the construction of a 'Cycle Facility'. Information from M. Houliston and J. Elder.

[278] K. Blockley, M. Blockley, P. Blockley, S.S. Frere and S. Stow, *Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and Surrounding Areas, Canterbury*, The Archaeology of Canterbury 5 (1995), 37–9.

[279] ibid., 229–30, fig. 114.

[280] Work by D. Boden and D. Barrett, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Land Securities. J. Elder sent information.

[281] Work by S. Pratt, Canterbury Archaeological Trust for Biddle and Biddle on behalf of Bellway Homes. J. Elder sent information.

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(d) *Ivy Lane* (TR 1536 5763): a shallow pit of second- or third-century date was identified in one of two very small evaluation trenches cut prior to residential development.[282]

(e) *Barton Mill* (TR 1560 5885): a number of pits and a north–south aligned ditch indicated early Roman occupation on the southern banks of the River Stour just under 1 km outside the later town walls and on the north side of the road to Reculver (*Regulbium*) and the road to the Isle of Thanet.[283]

(f) *New Dover Road* (TR 1560 5755): two large pits and other cut features of unknown function were recorded during evaluation prior to development at Canterbury College.[284]

(3) **Dartford**, *Leigh Technology College*, *Green Street/Green Road* (TQ 5533 7321): evaluation revealed a pit/post-hole containing possible Late Iron Age pottery and a Roman ditch; both features were sealed by ploughsoil.[285]

(4) **Deal**, *Sholden*, *Hull Place* (TR 3572 5297): geophysical survey followed by trenching of the supposed villa, first reported in the early twentieth century,[286] revealed the heavily robbed and truncated remains of two adjacent Roman buildings (Buildings A and B), that clearly belong to a villa complex. Building A had been a substantial rectangular structure, symmetrically laid out with maximum overall dimensions of *c*. 15 by 38 m. It contained at least thirteen rooms, one with a probable hypocaust. Painted plaster was recovered from robber trenches but there was no evidence for the existence of any mosaic floors. Building B requires further excavation but appears to include several different phases of work. The site is of particular interest because of its low elevation just above marshland, at 1.8–2.6m aOD. The marshes once formed part of the southern end of the Wantsum Channel which separated the Isle of Thanet from mainland Kent during the Roman period.[287]

(5) **Kemsley**, *Milton and Kemsley Distributor Road Site* (TQ 9111 6645): excavation recovered Roman pits and ditches but no other evidence.[288]

(6) **Manston**, *EDF Substation*, *Manston Court Road* (TQ 3439 6690): evaluation revealed shallow features and finds of Bronze Age, Roman, and post-medieval date.[289]

(7) **Rochester**, *Hoo St Werburgh, 28 Church Street* (TQ 7828 7186): evaluation identified evidence for peripheral Romano-British activity in the form of a field ditch, 100 m to the south of a previously recorded ditch and pits of a similar date.[290]

[282] Work by J. Rady, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, commissioned by BSF Consulting Engineers for Paul Roberts and Associates. J. Elder sent information.

[283] I.D. Margary, *Roman Roads in Britain, Vol. I. South of the Fosse Way-Bristol Channel*, (1955), 34–5, routes 11 and 110. Evaluation by J. Rady, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Ward Homes Ltd. J. Elder sent information.

[284] Work by M. Diack, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Canterbury College. J. Elder sent information.

[285] Work by P. Thrale and B. Ferguson, MoLAS, for Kent County Council Department for Education and Skills. V. Gardiner sent information.

[286] H.S. Chapman, *The Story of Dola: Julius Caesar's Landing Place* (1921); K. Parfitt, 'Roman remains discovered at Hull Place Sholden', *Kent Archaeological Review* 60 (1980), 247–8; K. Parfitt, 'The Roman villa at Sholden, near Deal: some further information', *Kent Archaeological Review* 85 (1986), 104–5.

[287] Excavations by the Dover Archaeological Group, directed by K. Parfitt, working in association with the Lydden Valley Research Group. K. Parfitt sent information.

[288] Work by A. Mackinder, MoLAS, for Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd and George Wimpey South London Ltd. V. Gardiner sent information.

[289] Work by J. Vuolteenaho, MoLAS, for EDF Energy. V. Gardiner sent information.

[290] For previous work see C. Moore, 'Late Bronze Age, Romano-British and early/middle Saxon features at Hoo St Werburgh', *Archaeologia Cantiana* 122 (2002), 250–74. Work by R. Helm, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Gillcrest Homes. J. Elder sent information.

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(8) **Westbere**, *pipeline south of Island Road* (TR 2015 6123): the pottery from a recut ditch at one of two Late Iron Age enclosures contained some very early Roman sherds and one near complete pre-Flavian vessel, suggesting that the settlement survived into the very early Roman period and perhaps expanded in size around the time of the Conquest.[291]

[291] Excavation by J. Rady, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for George Wimpey (South London Ltd) and Southern Water. J. Elder sent information.

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