I. SITES EXPLORED
Edited by PETE WILSON

Please note that only the most significant sites and discoveries for each region are included here; for further information see the supplementary material for each region available at https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X21000337; https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X21000350; https://doi.org/10.1017/10.1017/S0068113X21000362; https://doi.org/10.1017/10.1017/S0068113X21000374; https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X21000386; https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X21000398; https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X21000404; https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X21000416; https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X21000428; https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X2100043X.

1. WALES

By EVAN M. CHAPMAN

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2. SCOTLAND

By FRASER HUNTER

NORTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

MORAY

(1) **Duffus** (NJ 17 68): a lump of at least four denarii corroded together represents all or part of a hoard.[1] Their current condition prevents close identification.

PERTH AND KINROSS

(1) **Easter Balgedie** (NO 17 03): an unusual copper-alloy terret found by metal-detecting[2] is a hybrid of a simple Romano-British terret with rectangular attachment loop and an Iron Age knobbed terret (FIG. 1).

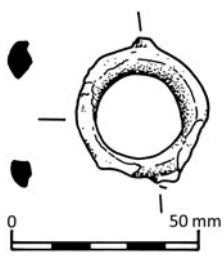


FIG. 1. Easter Balgedie: copper-alloy terret.

[1] Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Elgin Museum. E. Freeman sent details.
[2] Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Perth Museum. Height 38 mm.

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(2) **Kindrochet** (NN 72 23): an unusual copper-alloy vessel mount found by metal-detecting[3] comprises a heavily worn, damaged anthropomorphic escutcheon from a basin with remains of a hooked fastening to take a ring.[4] The rather stylised squashed spherical head is probably male, its facial features very worn.

FIFE

(1) **Lindores** (NO 27 17): 14 denarii from a scattered hoard,[5] spanning Trajan to Geta (A.D. 203–08).

FALKIRK

(1) **Stenhousemuir**, *South Bellsdyke* (NS 90 84): a Birdlip-type copper-alloy brooch found by metal-detecting is a most unusual item for Scotland as its production significantly predates the Flavian invasion (FIG. 2).[6]

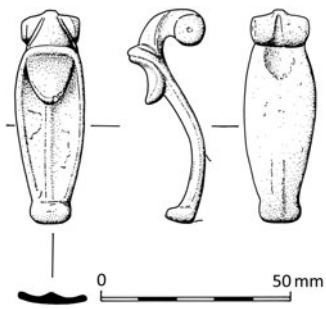


FIG. 2. Stenhousemuir: Birdlip-type copper-alloy brooch.

THE ANTONINE WALL

FALKIRK

(1) **Laurieston**, *72 Grahamsdyke Street* (NS 9135 7953): a trench across the Wall located the stone base, 4.6 m wide, with a superstructure of laid turf blocks flanked by earthen cheeks. A defensive pit lay on the berm, while a slot on the southern side suggests a lean-to building. Micromorphological samples were taken to characterise the turf and building processes.[7]

SOUTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

RENFREWSHIRE

(1) **Bishopton** (NS 41 72): a scattered hoard of 15 denarii of Trajan and Hadrian, the latest of A.D. 136, was recovered from the vicinity of the Roman fort.[8]

[3] Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Perth Museum. Height 44 mm.
[4] H.J. Eggers, *Der römische Import im freien Germanien* (1951) types 79–87.
[5] Recovered by metal-detecting; claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust. E. Freeman sent details.
[6] It is the only example known from the country; the type is much more common in the south and midlands of England, but the database of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) includes some examples from Cheshire, so a more northerly find is not out of the question. The find is a stray but there are no clear grounds to condemn the discovery. Length 57 mm.
[7] By G. Bailey, T. Romankiewicz and B. Russell for Falkirk Local History Society and Edinburgh University.
[8] Recovered by metal-detecting; claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Paisley Museum. E. Freeman sent details.

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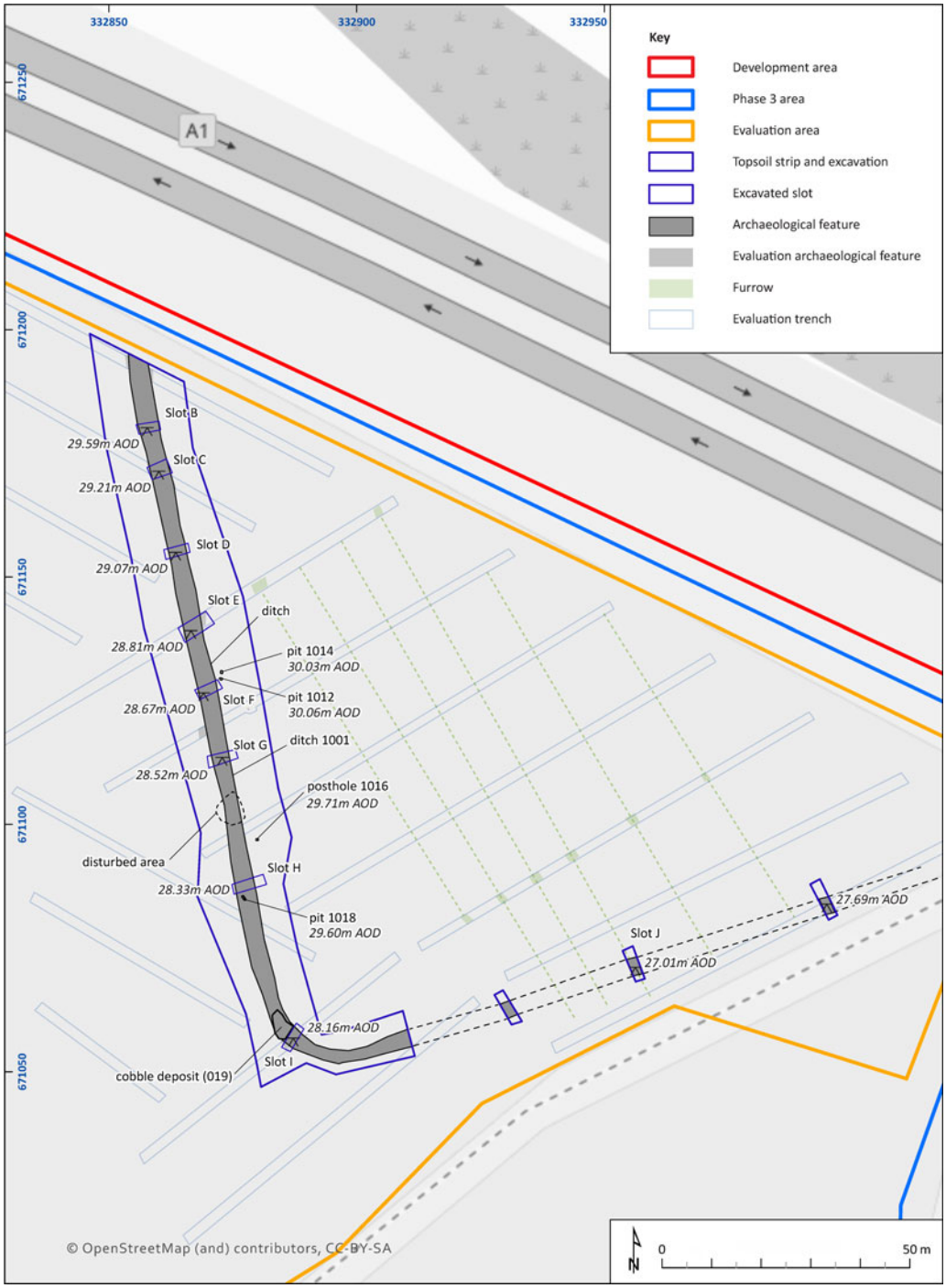


FIG. 3. Newcraighall: temporary camp.

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EAST LOTHIAN

(1) **Newcraighall** (NT 329 711): evaluation and topsoil stripping revealed a stretch of ditch likely to represent the south-western corner of a previously unknown temporary camp. Multiple sections revealed a V-shaped profile, typically 2.6 m wide and 1.4 m deep, some with a basal 'ankle-breaker' slot (FIG. 3).[9]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

For supplementary material for this article please visit https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X21000350.

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ENGLAND
3. HADRIAN'S WALL

By ANNA H. WALAS

NORTHUMBERLAND

(1) **Peel Gap** (NY 75253 67534): a collapsed section of the southern face of the curtain, previously revealed and consolidated in the nineteenth century by work-parties employed by John Clayton (giving the name 'Clayton Wall'), was repaired to the west of Peel Gap tower. During the work, an undisturbed lower course of curtain was revealed with *in-situ* mortar on the tail ends of at least three facing stones. A sample of mortar was taken for analysis.[10]

(2) **Walltown Crags** (NY 67645 66563): two small trenches were excavated ahead of conservation work on the Wall curtain. A 30 m trench dug in the opening years of the twentieth century, and reported only in brief, had uncovered the northern and southern faces of the curtain and left them exposed since then. One of the new trenches ran across the ditch and bank of the earlier excavation south of the curtain and uncovered foundation courses of the curtain sitting directly on uneven, weathered bedrock (FIG. 4). Below the Edwardian spoil-bank, large stones from an earlier collapse of the curtain were discovered.

The second trench was positioned just east of the end of the earlier excavation, running perpendicularly across the width of the curtain to expose the northern and southern faces of the Wall. This short length of curtain had not been previously excavated and had been buried for some considerable time. Only two courses of the northern face survive but seven courses of the southern face were revealed, relatively little weathered and with no evidence for bonding of facing stones. A clear sequence of Edwardian spoil dumped over an earlier substantial collapse was recorded. The curtain was constructed directly onto bedrock, here flat and unweathered.[11]

CUMBRIA

(1) **Carlisle**, *the western Stanegate Roman road* (NY 34079 56730 to NY 24220 57207): Kirkbride fort pre-dates Hadrian's Wall and is considered contemporary with the Stanegate forts east of Carlisle. The proposal of a western road extension of the Stanegate to Kirkbride

[9] For Persimmon Homes by AOC Archaeology; M. Cook and R. Engl sent a report and discussed the results.
[10] Information provided by Jane Harrison, WallCAP, Newcastle University.
[11] Information provided by Jane Harrison, WallCAP, Newcastle University.

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