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Roman Britain in 2004

By B.C. BURNHAM, F. HUNTER, A.P. FITZPATRICK, S. WORRELL, M.W.C. HASSALL and R.S.O. TOMLIN

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II. FINDS REPORTED UNDER THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME
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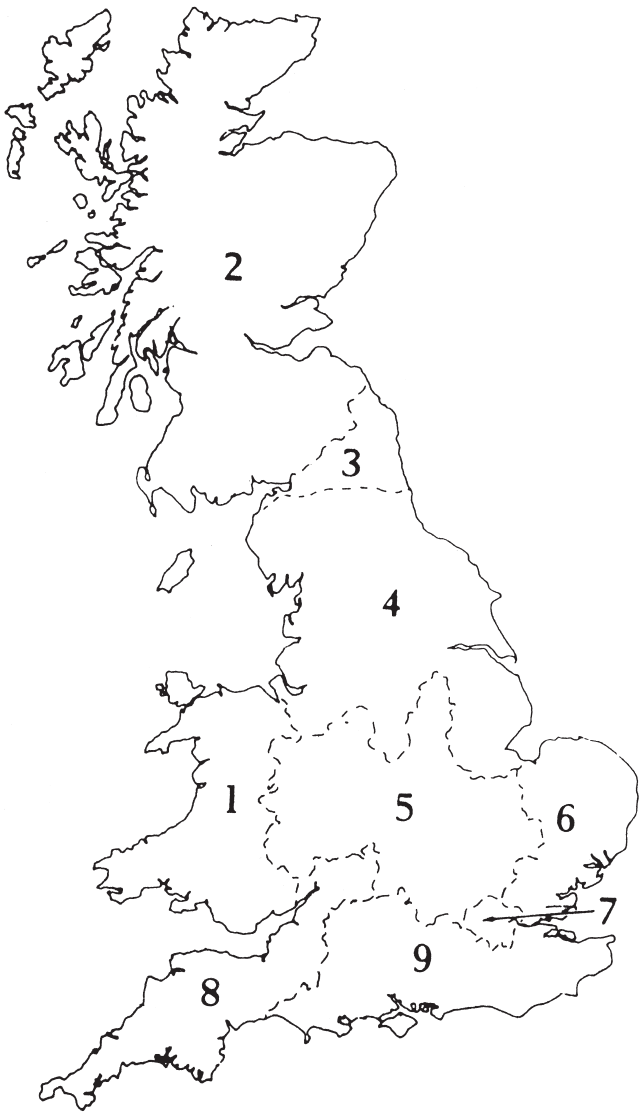


FIG. 1. Key to numbered sections of Part I (Sites Explored).

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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

BRIDGEND

(1) **Bridgend**, *16 Adare Street* (SS 90606 79811): a watching-brief on an area only 15 m from the recorded site of a coin hoard of the second half of the third century A.D. failed to locate any associated finds or features.[1]

CAERPHILLY

(1) **Gelligaer**, *Dan-y-gaer House* (ST 1340 9729): excavations to test the results of a geophysical survey which appeared to show the ditch of the early fort, and two buildings in the extramural area, found that there was only limited evidence for activity, all immediately adjacent to the house, and no evidence for structures. The anomaly which had been thought to be a bath-house had been caused by iron pan and a bonfire, and the ditch turned out to be non-defensive, probably defining a post-medieval trackway.[2]

CARDIFF

(1) **Cardiff**, *Cardiff Castle* (ST 181 766): a watching-brief at the base of the E and N ramparts during drainage works recorded archaeological deposits in seven soakaway pits, each 1 m square and 1 m deep. Roman deposits included a soil horizon and beam slots, sealed by medieval bank material.[3]

(2) **Rumney**, *Wentlooge Avenue* (ST 223 784): field evaluation on the interface between the estuarine deposits of the Wentlooge Level and the solid geology failed to find any evidence for Roman activity, though this interface is known elsewhere as a focus for settlement.[4]

(3) **Rumney Great Wharf** (ST 239 779–ST 251 787): a walkover survey, watching-brief, and limited excavation were undertaken close to the area examined in 1992.[5] Since then, the wharf has locally retreated *c.* 30 m and no certain correlation could be made with the ditches recorded previously, except in the case of one which was on the same alignment as ditch C2 excavated in 1992, and may have been a continuation of it. The structural remains consisted of three ditches all containing Roman pottery, the bottoms of which were at different levels (4.5 m, 4.7 m and 4.8 m OD), and a feature of unknown but possibly industrial purpose consisting of an extensive spread of fired clay and charcoal, part of which had slumped into the fill of one of the ditches.[6]

1 Watching-brief for Midas Construction Ltd was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by R. Dunning. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

2 Work carried out for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust as part of the Cadw-funded 'Roads and *Vici* Project' by Dr E.M. Evans, who sent details.

3 Watching-brief supervised for Cambrian Archaeological Projects by I. Edwards.

4 Field evaluation for Dutton and Caldwell Ltd was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by M. Tuck. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

5 See M.G. Fulford, J.R.L. Allen and S.J. Rippon, *Britannia* 25, 175–212.

6 Work for Environment Agency Wales was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by M. Tuck. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

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(4) **St Mellons**, *Trowbridge Road* (ST 23550 79750): evaluation found several *in-situ* stone spreads dating to the late second or early third century A.D., one of which proved to be the corner of a building. A system of second-century drainage ditches appeared to have had their banks deliberately slighted. All Roman features were sealed beneath later alluvium.[7]

CARMARTHENSHIRE

(1) **Llandovery** (SN 770 352): a fluxgate gradiometer survey across three fields NW of the modern road recorded details about the fort and its immediate environs (FIG. 2). The outline of the NE part of the fort is clearly visible, represented by two ditches at the N corner and a possible third delineating the outside of the defences. The interior contains a mass of overlapping anomalies, almost certainly indicating several phases of activity. The *via principalis* is well defined with an internal drain running along its SW and possibly its NE side. One large building in the *latera praetorii* is probably a double granary to judge from the multiple, closely-spaced, transverse features within its interior. The *praetentura* appears to contain barracks arranged *per strigas*. There are clearly several phases of structure in the *retentura*, including at least one long

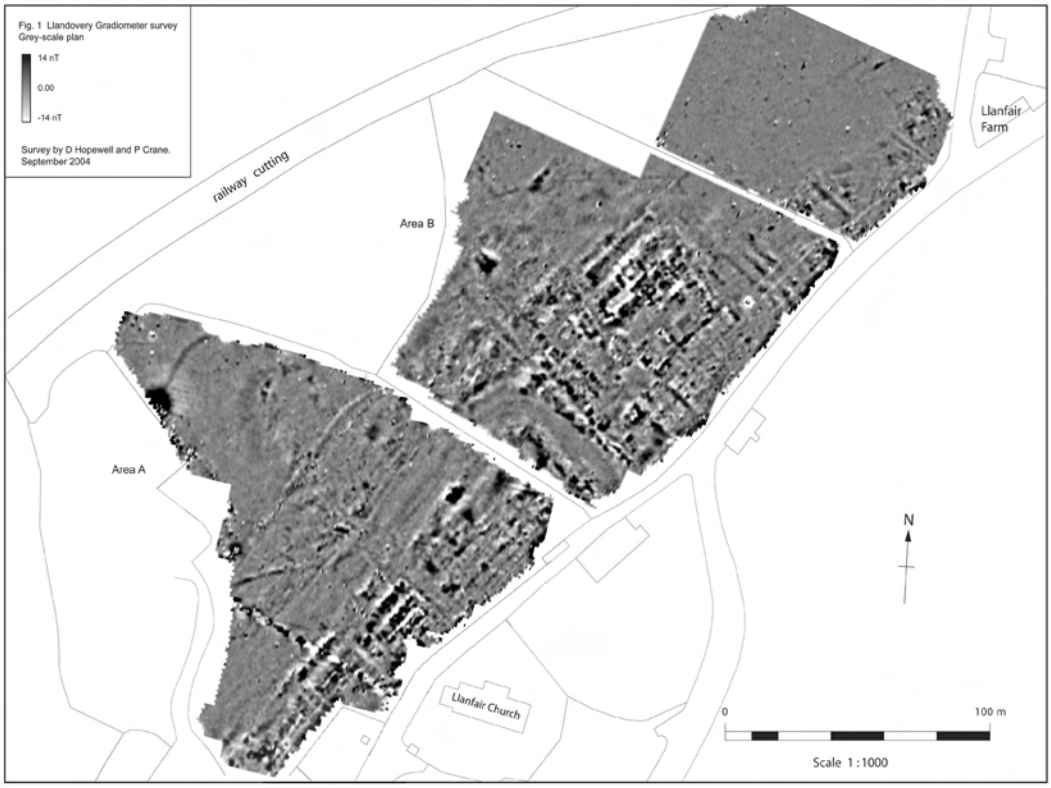


FIG. 2. Llandovery: results of the gradiometer survey across part of the fort and the extramural area. (*Plot supplied by P. Crane and G. Hughes, Cambria Archaeology*)

7 Work supervised for Cotswold Archaeology by T. Havard. Mr N. Holbrook sent information.

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building arranged *per strigas*. There appears to be a substantial annexe NE of the fort, which again contains several phases of activity. A possible array of three ditches on the NE side, which can only be traced with certainty for *c.* 30 m, might be part of a much larger earlier fort now largely masked by later activity. Two or perhaps three lines of strong anomalies immediately NE of the fort are best interpreted as a series of kilns or ovens; further similar anomalies appear to lie within a building or enclosure. Industrial activity on this scale could indicate a works depot attached to the fort. Although it is difficult to discern any pattern across the rest of the annexe, there are suggestions of a roadside *vicus* close to the modern road.[8]

CEREDIGION

(1) **Llanio** (SN 6437 5639): a bronze patera was found by the river close to the fort during metal detecting (FIG. 3). It is now in two parts: the handle and upper part of the rim (150 mm diameter) are almost complete; the base, which has deep turned grooves in its bottom face, is separate.[9]

GWYNEDD

(1) **Roman road, Caer Gai to *Varis***, at *Cefn-ddwysarn* (SH 9615 3805): two stone surfaces



FIG. 3. Llanio: the bronze patera. (*Photo supplied by M. Freeman, Ceredigion Museum*)

[8] Geophysical survey for Cambria Archaeology was undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust as part of the Cadw-funded 'Roads and *Vici* Project'. Mr P. Crane and Mr D. Hopewell sent information.

[9] Information from Mr M. Freeman, Ceredigion Museum.

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were seen in a trench during pipe-laying. The lower one, interpreted as being the Roman road, comprised rounded but flattish cobbles, interspersed with small pebbles laid on the natural clay. The upper surface was interpreted as a post-Roman coach road.[10]

MONMOUTHSHIRE

(1) **Caerwent** (*Venta Silurum*): (a) *Westgate Cottage* (ST 4666 9061): a tumble of sandstone against the town wall recorded during a watching-brief may originally have been stonework from the W gate. However, positive evidence for a N tower was not forthcoming and it is suggested that any remains probably lie beneath the cottage; if this is the case the Roman gateway would be no wider than 22 m.[11] (b) *27 Highfield* (ST 4742 9024): a watching-brief close to where isolated burial groups of probable Roman date have been recorded failed to find any features of Roman date.[12] (c) *Army Training Estate* (ST 477 914): during works for a pipeline N of the town, a sherd of Oxford mortarium and a possible second sherd of Roman pottery were noted in topsoil, but no associated structures.[13] (d) *20 Lawrence Crescent* (SO 4724 9082): during groundworks for a new house, Severn Valley and black-burnished wares were found together with post-medieval pottery.[14] (e) *3 Llanvair Road* (ST 467 908): a watching-brief produced pottery and other Roman material but no significant features.[15]

(2) **Crick** (ST 4898 9018): field evaluation near the presumed line of the Roman road, and *c.* 250 m from the point where early Roman pottery has previously been found, located a small assemblage of pottery, but no related features.[16]

(3) **Magor Pill sewage works** (ST 4370 8500): a watching-brief, close to where pottery and burials of Roman date have previously been located, found no archaeological features or artefacts of Roman date.[17]

(4) **Monmouth**: (a) *66–68 Monnow Street* (SO 5016 1266): archaeological recording during redevelopment work identified the usual layer of humus containing eroded sherds of pottery, including Severn Valley ware, black-burnished ware, South Wales greyware, and Oxford ware. A single coin of Gratian (A.D. 367–385) was recovered from soil disturbed during excavations around the piles at No. 66. This is believed to be the latest Roman coin found in Monmouth.[18] (b) Watching-briefs at *The Boat House* (SO 511 128), *New Monnow Bridge* (SO 5054 1233), *Rockfield Road* (SO 496 130), and *Rockfield Road/Watery Lane* (SO 496 127) produced pottery and other Roman material but no significant features.[19]

[10] Information from Mr E. Waddelove.

[11] Watching-brief for Mr J. Greenall was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by M. Tuck. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

[12] Work for Mr P. Whitfield was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by M. Tuck. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

[13] Work for Defence Estates was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by M. Tuck. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

[14] Work supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke and J. Bray. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

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

[16] Field evaluation for Mr W. Barry was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by M. Tuck. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

[17] Watching-brief for Interbrew UK Ltd was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by M. Tuck. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

[18] Work supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke, J. Bray, S. Wilson, P. Davies and J. Tudgay. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

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

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(5) **Usk**: watching-briefs at *7 Church Street* (SO 378 007) and *7 Clos Coeso, Maryport Street* (ST 378 002) produced pottery and other Roman material but no significant features.[20]

(6) **Wonastow**, *Court Farm* (SO 4853 1108): geophysical survey and trial excavation recorded further details about a site where early Roman (military) activity has hitherto been indicated by an assemblage of Flavian pottery which also included a pre-Flavian component. Previous excavations have recovered wooden structures, though a geophysical survey suggests that there may be a more substantial feature in an unexplored part of the site N of the evaluation area. The recent excavations revealed further sleeper-beam slots, cut into the natural subsoil or bedrock, while pottery was recovered from across the site. The trial excavations were extended up, down, and across the evaluation area in the hopes of encountering fort ditches but none was found. Scatters of pottery and bloomery iron slag extend away from the evaluation area in all directions.[21]

NEATH PORT TALBOT

(1) **Neath** (*Nidum*), *Cwrt Herbert playing fields* (SS 7461 9781): two trenches designed to test the results of a geophysical survey, which appeared to show both the defences of an earlier fort, slightly W and N of the stone fort, and a road leading to the NW gate, located dumps of clay consistent with rampart construction but no trace of a road; no dating evidence was recovered.[22]

NEWPORT

(1) **Caerleon** (*Isca*): (a) *Caerleon House Nursing Home* (ST 3388 9084): during a field evaluation and watching-briefs in the grounds of this property, which had previously been trenched in 1966 and shown to contain barracks,[23] parts of Blocks 3, 4, and 5 were revealed, though the line of the walls did not always match exactly with the projection of the 1966 plan. At least part of Block 5 had been demolished at some stage and a metalled surface laid over the back wall and the alleyway between this block and Block 4. The cessation of activity in Blocks 3 and 4 appeared to have been marked by careful demolition, since there was no overlying rubble; alternatively the superstructure was all in mud-brick or some other form of clay mass walling, since extensive clay deposits were noted overlying parts of Blocks 4 and 5. Traces of *opus signinum* floors were noted in all areas.[24] (b) *1 The Willows, Usk Road* (ST 339 909): a watching-brief during groundworks recovered a single cut and moulded stone and iron slag.[25] (c) *Swyn-yr-Afon, Bulmore Road* (ST 347 902): investigation during groundworks located a wall together with a small assemblage of pottery and roof furniture; the wall had previously been encountered in work on the driveway. It had been robbed to its footings which lay beneath the old ground surface and was sealed by hill soil creep.[26] (d) *The Hollies, Isca Road* (ST 3445 9009): an assemblage of Roman pottery and tile was recovered during a watching-brief.[27] (e) *4*

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

[21] Work supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke, J. Bray, R. Clarke and S. Wilson. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

[22] Work supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust as part of the Cadw-funded 'Roads and *Vici* Project' by Dr E.M. Evans, who sent details.

[23] See L. Murray Threipland, *Archaeol. Cambrensis* 116, 23–56.

[24] Work for Llanhennock Investments Ltd was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by S.H. Sell and Dr E.M. Evans, who sent details.

[25] Watching-brief for Mr C. Sweet was supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke and J. Bray. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

[26] Work supervised for Monmouth Archaeology by S. Clarke and J. Bray. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

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

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Tan House Drive (ST 3433 9060): sherds of samian and Caerleon ware box-tile were recovered during a watching-brief.[28] (f) *29 Backhall Street* (ST 341 907): a watching-brief during the excavation of foundation trenches located areas of closely compacted stones at a depth of *c.* 0.8 m, together with a relatively flat surface which may have been a wall foundation. Their position and alignment suggest that they may represent the rear wall of a *praetorium*, for which it has been conjectured the site was reserved.[29] The NW corner of a building was also recorded in 1987.[30] Residual Roman material was recovered but the foundations could not be definitively dated.[31]

(2) **Lower Machen**: (a) *Land adjacent to The Old Post* (ST 2270 8793): field evaluation revealed a complex series of deposits of clay, silty clay, sandy clay, and gravel, with a generally NE–SW orientation, together with a number of rubble deposits and a cobbled surface, associated with pottery dating to the first and second centuries A.D. A piece of lead was also recovered, though there was no clear evidence for leadworking such as had been noted during works alongside the adjacent A468.[32] (b) *The Lodge* (ST 22654 87956): a watching-brief recovered a quantity of pottery dating to the first and second centuries A.D. from the topsoil and the top of the underlying sandy clay, but no associated features were noted.[33]

POWYS

(1) **Caersws**: (a) *Caersws Workshops* (SO 0303 9189): a planning-related evaluation was undertaken near the centre of the village, within 50 m of the S gate of Caersws II fort, close to where excavations in 1985–86 uncovered timber buildings and associated finds which suggested a possible tavern, shops, and metalworking premises.[34] Evidence of the later phases of Roman activity was recorded in all four trenches, including a series of soil and stone layers, many of which had been cut by post-holes and similar features. Evidence of various wall-lines was revealed in one trench, while the edge of the outer of the three fort ditches was identified in another. The results confirm the presence of deeply-stratified deposits indicative of intense occupation close to the S gate of the fort.[35] (b) *Glan y Nant* (SO 0327 9214): eight evaluation trenches close to areas already known to have been occupied by the *vicus* of Caersws II fort[36] demonstrated the presence of significant Roman deposits. Few obvious structural features were revealed, though some at least represent either floor levels or yard surfaces associated with a succession of buildings. The associated ceramics suggest that occupation extended into the third century A.D. as elsewhere in the *vicus*. One significant discovery was a section of road which appears to continue that leading E from the fort. It had previously been assumed that this turned to the N to follow the higher ground now occupied by the Llys Rhufein housing estate, but it now seems likely that two routes existed, one eventually heading N and the other NE

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

29 See G. Boon, *Isca: The Roman Legionary Fortress at Caerleon* (1972).

30 See *Archaeology in Wales* 27, 47–8.

31 Watching-brief for Mr J. Morse was supervised by C. Waite.

32 See V.E. Nash-Williams, *Archaeol. Cambrensis* 94, 108–10. Field evaluation for Harding Evans, Solicitors was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by Dr E.M. Evans, who sent details.

33 Work for Mr and Mrs J. Harris was supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by R.L. Lewis. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

34 See J.E. Britnell, *Caersws Vicus, Powys: Excavations at the Old Primary School, 1985–86*, BAR Brit. Ser. 205 (1989).

35 Evaluation for Powys County Council was supervised for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust by R. Hankinson and I. Grant. Mrs J. Britnell sent information.

36 See N.W. Jones, *Montgomeryshire Collections* 81, 15–96.

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towards Caersws I fort and perhaps along the N side of the Severn.[37] (c) Evaluations at the *Post Office* (SO 0131 91840), *The Hawthorns, Main Street* (SO 03310 92040), *Tir Brith, Main Street* (SO 0325 9200), and the *Unicorn Hotel* (SO 03170 91770) failed to locate any archaeological deposits associated with the *vicus*.[38]

(2) **Roman forts and *vici***: as part of a Cadw-funded project, fluxgate gradiometer surveys were undertaken at three forts where *vici* were known or suspected. (a) At **Caerau** (SN 932 502) the survey area of 4.5 ha encompassed part of the fort and its annexe. NW of the fort, a 5–6-m wide road with side ditches formed a focus for ribbon development extending at least 150 m from the fort gate. The *vicus* here is defined by a line of hearths, separated by linear divisions, and there appear to be several phases of overlapping activity. Further anomalies can be seen to the rear of the plots, possibly indicating light industrial activity. Elsewhere in this field two parallel linear anomalies could tentatively be interpreted as ditches beside a road leading N from the fort. No trace of a *vicus* was detected in a small survey area SW of the fort. (b) At **Colwyn Castle** (SO 107 540) four areas on different sides of the fort were tested, but no anomalies associated with the Roman or medieval occupation were identified. This may be due to the low magnetic susceptibility of the soil, but as modern agricultural activity did produce anomalies, the absence of earlier activity may be genuine. Conceivably, the fort was occupied for only a short time, and no *vicus* developed. (c) At **Brecon Gaer** (SO 002 297), where excavations in 1924–25 recorded evidence of a *vicus* on the N side of the fort,[39] five areas were surveyed, with positive results for the road itself, a series of roadside buildings, a number of features that may indicate industrial activity, perhaps metalworking, and a substantial building, probably stone-built, which may have had a courtyard. The survey thus confirms the presence of ribbon development extending over a distance of at least 200 m. Extramural settlement seems to have been confined to this side of the fort, however, as only the faintest suggestion of a road was detected to the E, while the natural shelves outside the W and S gates were devoid of anomalies.[40]

RHONDDA CYNON TAFF

(1) **Caergwanaf**, *Pont-y-clun* (ST 04 80): further geophysical survey and excavation were undertaken on the site of the fort and settlement near Miskin (FIG. 4).[41] (i) Resistivity survey concentrated on areas W and N of the 1.6-ha fort identified in 2003, locating a series of large enclosures on its W side (with evidence for occupation inside Enclosure A) but little sign of activity to the N. The settlement now appears to extend over an area of *c.* 450 m E–W by *c.* 300 m N–S. Intensive resistivity survey within the ironworking settlement S and E of the site confirmed the position of the fort's S defences. The survey also suggested that the S ditch of Enclosure B followed the line of the fort defences on the S, raising the possibility that the enigmatic enclosure may be a fortlet.

(ii) Levelling operations by the farmer provided an opportunity for exploring the suspected line of the fort's W defences. Despite heavy truncation, the inner V-shaped ditch survived up to 3.5 m wide and 1.5 m deep, while the outer ditch was at least 1.5 m wide and 0.6 m deep. Both were interrupted by a gap, *c.* 3 m wide, which formed the W entrance into the fort. On

37 Evaluation supervised for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust by I. Grant and R. Hankinson. Mrs J. Britnell sent information.

38 Evaluations supervised for Cambrian Archaeological Projects by P. Evans and I. Edwards.

39 See R.E.M Wheeler, *Y Cymmrodor* 37 (1926).

40 Geophysical surveys for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust were undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust as part of the Cadw-funded 'Roads and *Vici* Project'. Mr R.J. Silvester sent information.

41 For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 263–4.

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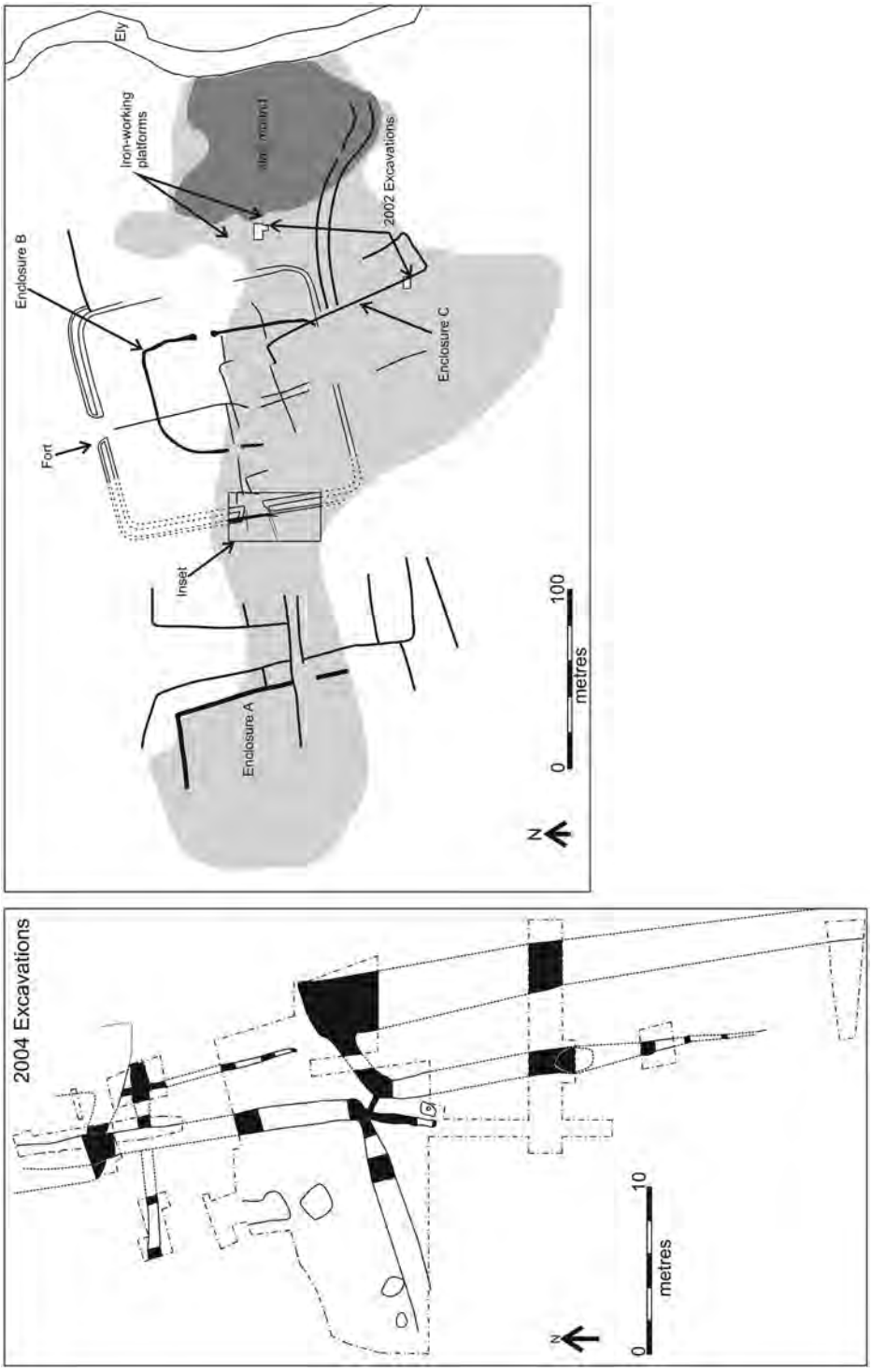


FIG. 4. Caergwanaf. Right: major features from the geophysical surveys undertaken in 2000, 2003, and 2004, together with the location of the 2002 and 2004 excavations, the latter marked as 'inset'. The interpreted extent of the later Roman settlement is shaded grey. Left: details of the features excavated in 2004. (*Plans supplied by Dr T. Young*)

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either side the outer ditches became shallower and turned inwards to join the terminals of the inner ditches, thus forming a funnel-shaped entrance which narrowed from 17.5 m externally to 11 m internally. This corresponds closely with the shape and dimensions of the N entrance as indicated by earlier geophysical survey. While no trace of a road survived, a linear ditch to the S of the entrance probably represents the bottom of a roadside ditch. A second shallow ditch ran out of the fort on the N side of the entrance, although on a slightly different alignment from its S counterpart. This may have been connected with a possible roadside drain inside the fort, identified by previous geophysical work. A considerable thickness of sediment had filled the fort ditches before they were deliberately backfilled; the associated pottery assemblage indicates that the infilling occurred within the period A.D. 70/75 to 80/85 and points to a short life-span for the fort during the early Flavian military consolidation of South Wales. The backfill of several of the ditches contained slag, revealing that iron smelting began before the abandonment of the fort.

(iii) A deposit of laid stones (possibly the remains of a trackway or path), containing quantities of abraded iron-smelting debris and pottery of the second to third centuries A.D., overlay the inner fort ditches. There was little further structural evidence, however, from this period. After this hiatus, occupation recommenced in the W part of the site during the late third or early fourth centuries A.D., comprising a ditch running parallel with the outside of the earlier defences together with an associated gully, a post-hole, and several amorphous hollows eroded in the subsoil. These all yielded a very large quantity of hobnails, ranging from individual examples through to complete soles.[42]

SWANSEA

(1) **Gorseinon**, *Cae Newydd Farm* (SS 6093 9700): a watching-brief adjacent to the presumed line of the Roman road between Loughor and Neath, and only 200 m from the practice camps on Garn Goch Common, failed to discover any evidence for Roman activity.[43]

(2) **Loughor** (*Leucarum*): three watching-briefs were carried out in areas adjacent to the fort: (a) in the grounds of the *Old Rectory, Glebe Road*, where Roman finds have been reported, close to the presumed line of the Roman road E of the fort; (b) in an area where Roman cremations have been recorded SE of the fort (SS 5665 9769); and (c) at *Castle Grove* (ST 5675 9805) in an area believed to be part of the *vicus*. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted however.[44]

VALE OF GLAMORGAN

(1) **Cowbridge**, *Bowls Club* (SS 9944 7490): a watching-brief during groundworks immediately N of the Bear Field, where evidence of Roman activity was excavated in the 1980s,[45] showed that the ground level has been raised by *c.* 1 m, and consequently it was not possible to determine whether activity continued into this area.[46]

[42] Work by T. Young and P. Guest, who sent information.

[43] Watching-brief supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by S.H. Sell. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

[44] Watching-briefs supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by A.F. Pearson and S.H. Sell. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

[45] See J. Parkhouse and E.M. Evans (eds), *Excavations in Cowbridge, South Glamorgan, 1977–88*, BAR Brit. Ser. 245 (1996).

[46] Watching-brief supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) by S.H. Sell. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

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2. SCOTLAND

By F. HUNTER

NORTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

HIGHLAND

(1) **Auldearn** (NH 92 56): a copper-alloy dipper of Eggers type 161[47] was found casually (FIG. 5);[48] limited investigation suggests it may come from an Iron Age settlement.[49]

MORAY

(1) **Birnie** (NJ 210 585): continuing investigation of this Iron Age settlement produced a further Romano-British brooch and a sherd of a pillar-moulded glass bowl.[50]

ABERDEENSHIRE

(1) **Kintore**, *Deer's Den* (NJ 7869 1619): excavation of *c.* 4.6 ha of the temporary camp encompassed a substantial part of the interior and W ditch.[51] Results confirmed previous evidence[52] that the interior was intensively used, with some 21 ovens and two rubbish pits recorded.

(2) **Kair House** (NO 769 765): a ditch located within the temporary camp[53] proved to be medieval.[54]

PERTH AND KINROSS

(1) **Lintrose** (NO 221 373): a watching-brief in advance of housing development[55] confirmed the line of the S ditch of the Severan temporary camp near the E corner.[56] This was sectioned in three places, and proved to be V-shaped, some 2.3 m wide and 0.75 m deep, with a shallow basal cleaning slot (FIG. 6). The bank had weathered gradually into the ditch. Within the camp an undated hearth feature was noted.

(2) **Scone Palace** (NO 102 273): aerial photographs[57] showed the possible line of the road immediately N from the Tay at Bertha.

47 H.-J. Eggers, *Der römische Import im freien Germanien* (1951), Taf. 13.

48 During metal detecting by Mr H. Gordon, who assisted with subsequent field investigation by Dr F. Hunter. The find was claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Inverness Museum. Further fieldwork is planned.

49 Other Roman finds from non-Roman sites in 2004 include brooches from Foulden and Reston, Scottish Borders, and glass from Old Scatness broch, Shetland; see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2004*, 113–14, 117; *Britannia* 34 (2003), 300 for earlier Scatness finds.

50 Excavations by Dr F. Hunter were funded by the National Museums of Scotland and Historic Scotland. For previous work see *Britannia* 34 (2003), 300 with further references.

51 By C. Hatherley of AOC Archaeology for Stewart Milne Homes Ltd; Mr M. Cook sent details.

52 The excavation lies between the areas reported in *Britannia* 33 (2002), 285 and *PSAS* 130 (2000), 11–75. For other recent work see *Britannia* 34 (2003), 300; 35 (2004), 266.

53 During a watching-brief on a cable trench by C. Fyles of SUAT Ltd for Scottish & Southern Energy plc. Mr D. Bowler supplied details. A further cable trench near the Coach House was unproductive; see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2004*, 10.

54 For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 266.

55 Conducted for W. McAllister by R. Cachart and C. Fyles of SUAT Ltd; Mr D. Bowler sent details.

56 See RCAHMS, *South-East Perth: an Archaeological Landscape* (1994), 86–7; O.G.S. Crawford, *Topography of Roman Scotland* (1949), 85–7; this is the first excavation on the camp.

57 Taken for the Roman Gask Project by Dr D.J. Woolliscroft, who supplied details. If Roman, it lies *c.* 100 m W of the current Ordnance Survey line.

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FIG. 5. The copper-alloy dipper from Auldearn. (*Photo by D. Anderson, © Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland*)

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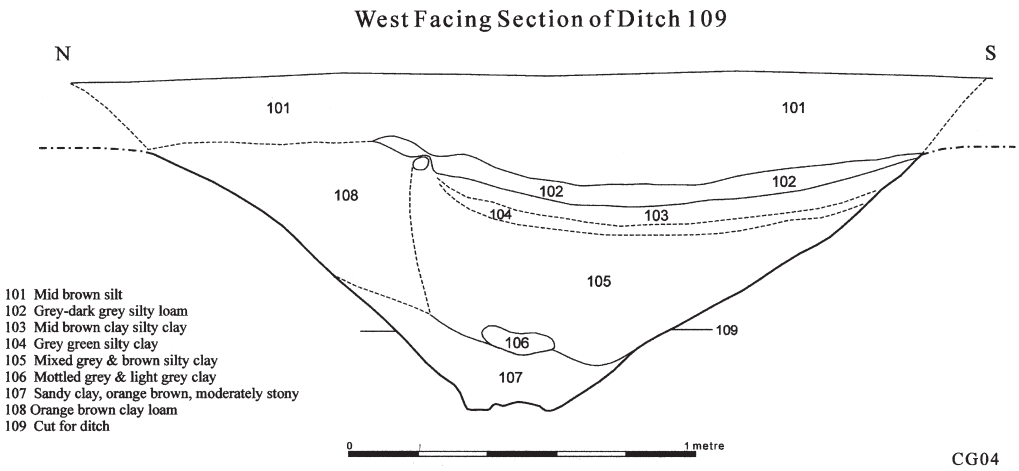


FIG. 6. Section across the temporary camp ditch at Lintrose; the interior lies to the N. (*Drawn by D. Munro of SUAT Ltd*)

(3) **Innerpeffray** (NN 902 184): excavation of the artificial cutting in woodland S of Innerpeffray Library,[58] suspected to be the road E from Strageath,[59] found evidence of a long-lived road in a cutting 130 m long and up to 4.5 m deep, its sides revetted with clay. No Roman finds were recovered, but its scale and alignment with the known road line suggest Roman origins.

(4) **Fendoch** (NN 919 283): resistivity survey[60] clarified the defensive system of the fort complex (FIG. 7).[61] Double ditches with 'parrot-beak' gate terminals surround the fort, apparently reduced to a single ditch where the annexe (*c.* 81 by 86 m) is attached to the SE side. The annexe has a single ditch and entrance on the E. An adjacent rectilinear enclosure (*c.*73 by 79 m) to the E, if Roman, suggests changes in the annexe plan. Some 45 m SW of the fort, a high-resistance rectilinear anomaly (*c.*16 by 27 m) within a damp area may represent the bath-house; it lies on the line of the likely Roman watercourse.[62] A ring-ditch was noted within the annexe.

STIRLING

(1) **Drumquhassle** (NS 484 874): resistivity survey[63] greatly clarified the plan of the Flavian fort (FIG. 8),[64] with its double ditch and 'parrot-beak' inturned entrances. The survey located an eastern ditch joining the outwork or annexe ditches known to N and S of the site; the southern

58 By the Roman Gask Project, directed by Dr Woolliscroft, who sent details.
59 e.g. S.S. Frere and J.J. Wilkes, *Strageath* (1989), fig. 4.
60 By the Roman Gask Project; Dr Woolliscroft supplied details and a plot.
61 For which see I.A. Richmond and J. McIntyre, *PSAS* 73 (1938–39), 110–54.
62 As confirmed by earlier excavation: ibid., 139–40, fig. 1.
63 By the Roman Gask project, directed by Dr Woolliscroft, who sent details and discussed results.
64 First identified by aerial photography: see G.S. Maxwell, *Britannia* 14 (1983), 168–72; P. Masser *et al.*, *Scottish Archaeol. Journ.* 24.2 (2002), 147–68.

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FIG. 7. Resistivity survey of Fendoch. (*By courtesy of Dr D.J. Woolliscroft*)

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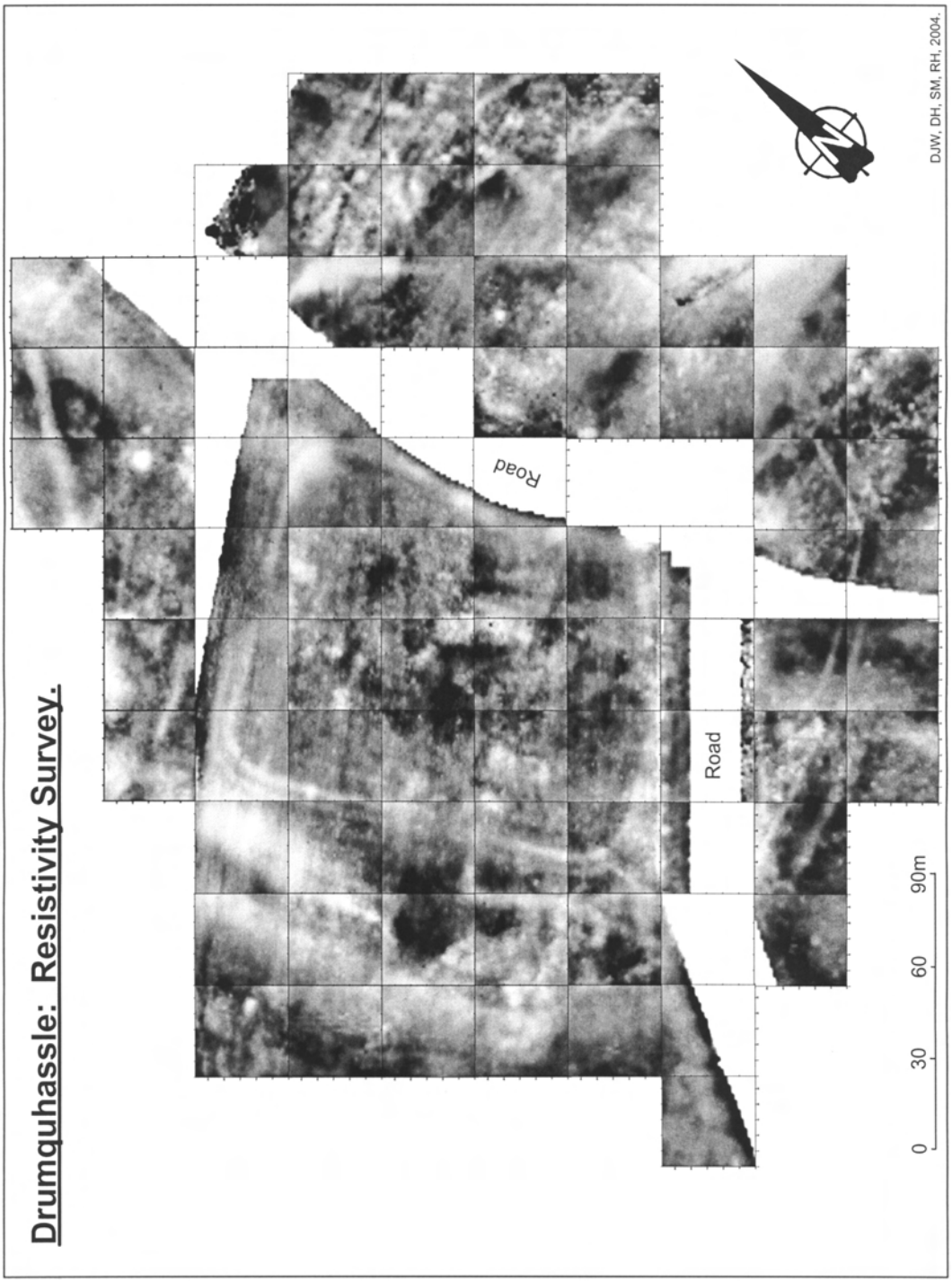


FIG. 8. Resistivity survey of Drumquhassle. (*By courtesy of Dr D.J. Woolliscroft*)

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double ditches appear to join the fort at the SW corner. Some 50 m E of the fort, a small rectangular enclosure adjoining the annexe/outwork ditch surrounds a spring. Surface finds within the SE corner of the fort include clay sling-shots[65] and an enamelled brooch.

(2) **East Coldoch** (NS 703 986): continuing excavation[66] at this Iron Age site produced Antonine samian and late third-/early fourth-century Roman glass and beads.[67]

(3) **Stirling**, *Pirnhall* (NS 804 888): evaluation[68] in advance of development on the projected line of the road NW from Camelon located a road surface of packed gravel and pebbles, 5.60 m wide, with some traces of drainage ditches.[69] There were no datable finds.

FIFE

(1) **Newton** (NO 291 132): the morphology of this rectilinear enclosure[70] was clarified by resistivity survey.[71] The results suggest it is unlikely to be Roman.

FALKIRK

(1) **Lochlands** (NS 8549 8163): excavation[72] within the SW corner of the '44 acre' temporary camp[73] revealed a short stretch of a previously-unknown substantial ditch (U-shaped, 2.4 m wide and 0.7 m deep) running NE–SW, which was deliberately backfilled and cut by two ovens. Pottery from the ditch suggests a Flavian *terminus post quem*. Linear gullies may relate to activity within the camp complex.[74]

ANTONINE WALL

FALKIRK

(1) **Mumrills**: (a) (NS 918 794): a programme of fieldwalking and metal-detecting[75] over the fort revealed marked variations in artefact distribution which can be correlated with the underlying buildings. (b) *132 Grahamsdyke Street, Laurieston* (NS 9156 7951): limited excavation[76] just W of the fort annexe located a narrow road from the annexe (3.6 m wide), with a flanking drain upslope to the S; a roughly-cobbled surface to the N associated with Roman pottery indicates activity of uncertain character.

(2) **Laurieston**, *40 Grahamsdyke Street* (NS 9108 7953): excavation[77] some 900 m W of

65 For previous finds see ibid., 156–8.
66 By the Roman Gask Project: Dr Woolliscroft sent details.
67 For previous work see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2002*, 115–16; *2003*, 127–8.
68 By D. Hind of SUAT for UA Group plc; Mr D. Bowler sent a report.
69 The line had previously been located nearby during motorway construction. Here the road had a cobbled base: see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1972*, 39.
70 *Britannia* 35 (2004), 267.
71 By the Roman Gask Project; Dr Woolliscroft sent details and a plot.
72 Directed by R. Engl of AOC Archaeology for Bellair Property Investments Ltd: Mr M. Cook sent details, and Mr C. Wallace kindly made his notes on the pottery available.
73 Aerial photography has revealed a complex of camps NW of Camelon; see *PSAS* 130 (2000), illus. 1. This camp is the one noted by Feachem in *PSAS* 89 (1955–56), 336–9.
74 The results confirm earlier evidence that these camps had a complex history: see *PSAS* 99 (1966–67), 259–63; 130 (2000), 470, illus. 1; *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1998*, 37–8.
75 Directed by G. Bailey and F. Hunter with Falkirk Local History Society, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, and Antonine Metal Detecting Society; consent was granted by Historic Scotland. Further work is planned.
76 Directed for Falkirk Museum by Mr G. Bailey, who sent a report.
77 Directed for Falkirk Museum by Mr G. Bailey, who sent a report.

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Mumrills fort located possible traces of a fortlet. The Wall, here of clay construction with no stone base, was located on its expected line. Unusually a culvert through it was extended either side, and this may be a roadside drain: part of an entrance through the Wall was located, comprising a metalled surface flanked by a transverse slot, while a post-hole, perhaps from a tower, was found. This suggests the remains are connected to a fortlet; one in the area had been postulated from antiquarian references.[78] On the berm lay a staggered series of defensive pits, as recorded elsewhere in this sector;[79] here they clearly predated Wall construction slightly, as they were cut by the culvert.

CITY OF GLASGOW

(1) **Balmuildy** (NS 581 716): evaluation work[80] located a ditch, probably part of the SW defences of the fort.[81]

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

(1) **Duntocher** (NS 494 727): watching-briefs[82] at *Trinity Parish Church* and *Roman Court* in heavily-disturbed ground found no evidence of activity connected to the adjacent Wall and fort.

SOUTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

CITY OF EDINBURGH

(1) **Cramond** (NT 192 769): geophysical survey[83] of parkland E of Cramond House, within the area of the fort's E annexe, found traces of possible structures perpendicular to the road from the E gate. An anomaly along the edge of the raised beach may be the annexe ditch.

EAST LOTHIAN

(1) **Inveresk**: (a) *St Michael's Coach House* (NT 342 720): a watching-brief[84] uncovered a line of dressed sandstone blocks, probably the outer face of the fort's S rampart.[85] (b) *Wedderburn House* (NT 348 715): part of the field-system S of the fort, known from aerial photography, was excavated.[86] Ditches were generally aligned NE–SW, with a triangular enclosure in one area, its gateway to the S. Ceramics confirm the system is Roman; later prehistoric remains were also uncovered. (c) *Inveresk Brae* (NT 3465 7215): a watching-brief on pipe trenches[87] located a

78 L.J.F. Keppie and J.J. Walker, *PSAS* 119 (1989), 144.

79 G.B. Bailey, *PSAS* 125 (1995), 577–600; A. Dunwell, G. Bailey, A. Leslie and A. Smith, *PSAS* 132 (2002), 260–7.

80 By J.S. Duncan of GUARD for Renewable Energy Systems Ltd; the ditch was not excavated.

81 For which see S.N. Miller, *The Roman Fort at Balmuildy* (1922); RCAHMS *Lanarkshire* (1978), 114–19; A.S. Robertson and L. Keppie, *The Antonine Wall: a Handbook to the Surviving Remains* (2001), 102–6.

82 By M. Cook and M. Roy of AOC Archaeology for Duntocher Trinity Parish Church and Mr S. McElney; Mr M. Cook sent details.

83 Resistivity survey was conducted by the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, directed by Mr H.M.D. Jones, supported by linear array resistivity survey and magnetometry led by Dr B. Hobbs of Edinburgh University. Mr Jones supplied a report and discussed the results. Remains of a post-medieval formal garden obscure earlier features and complicate interpretation.

84 Conducted by C. O'Connell of CFA Archaeology for Mr J. Proudfoot; Mr A. Dunwell sent a report.

85 Trenching by Richmond in the immediate vicinity had previously revealed similar wall traces: *PSAS* 110 (1978–80), 286–304, fig. 2. Indeed the trenches may be partly coincident.

86 By Headland Archaeology, directed by E. Jones, for Gemcross Homes Ltd; see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2004*, 44–5. Further work is planned. For previous work on the field-systems see M.C. Bishop, *Roman Inveresk: Past, Present and Future* (2002), 62–9; *Britannia* 33 (2002), 289–90.

87 Directed by M. Kimber of Headland Archaeology for Scottish Water; Dr S. Carter sent a report.

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wide, shallow, recut Roman-period ditch (6.5 m wide, 1.2 m deep), running *c.* E–W, which was probably related to the *vicus* to the S.

(2) **Traprain Law** (NT 580 747): further excavation of fire-damaged areas[88] confirmed the density of later prehistoric activity on the hill's summit. Notable finds included late Roman pottery and a sherd of glass from a late fourth/fifth-century claw beaker or related type. A well-built path leading up onto the E summit appears to be contemporary with the late Roman-period enclosure wall.[89]

(3) **Knowes** (NT 614 776): excavation of a rectilinear Iron Age enclosure revealed several phases of use, including Roman Iron Age occupation which produced Roman pottery and glass bangles.[90]

SCOTTISH BORDERS

(1) **Dere Street**, *St Boswells Burn–Clackmae Burn* (NT 537 400–593 299): extensive fieldwork over several years has been collated to reconstruct the course of Dere Street for several kilometres either side of Newstead (*Trimontium*). To the N it is argued to lie on the high ground W of the Ordnance Survey line.[91]

(2) **Dere Street**, *Newtown St Boswells* (NT 575 321): an extensive watching-brief[92] on the NW edge of the town found no surviving trace of Dere Street on its likely line between here and Eildon.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

(1) **Cleghorn**, *High Parks* (NS 903 462): a section[93] across the road from Castledykes to Bothwellhaugh, W of Cleghorn temporary camp, showed that it was *c.* 15 m wide with no drainage ditches. Kerbing flanked a metalled cambered layer of compacted redeposited subsoil overlying a basal sand layer. Paving of flat sandstone slabs covered the W half, and was perhaps once more extensive, whilst patches and a stone-lined culvert were evident. The road is unusually wide, and seems to represent several phases: the basal layer is *c.* 10 m wide, and it may have been widened, and subsequently paved; continuing use into the post-Roman period is likely.[94]

(2) **Castledykes** (NS 931 443): fieldwalking[95] E of the fort recovered a range of finds, mostly ceramics.

(3) **Lamington**, *School House* (NS 977 310): a small watching-brief[96] found no activity within the temporary camp.[97]

[88] Directed by Dr I. Armit and Dr F. Hunter, with funding from the National Museums of Scotland and Historic Scotland. For earlier work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 269–71; a fuller account is in *Past* 49 (2005), 1–5.

[89] For which see commentary by J. Close-Brooks in A. O'Connor and D.V. Clarke (eds), *From the Stone Age to the 'Forty-Five* (1983), 213–17.

[90] Excavations by the University of Durham and Dickinson College were directed by Professor C. Haselgrove, Professor L. Fitts and Mr P. Carne, who provided details and a site tour.

[91] The fieldwork by Dr W. Lonie is reported in *The Scottish Naturalist* 116 (2004), 3–28; Dr Lonie kindly supplied an offprint. See I.D. Margary, *Roman Roads in Britain Vol. II* (1957), 214–16; RCAHMS *Roxburghshire* (1956), fig. 21, 469–70. The road line to the N of Newstead has been unclear previously, and the line suggested by RCAHMS is taken from antiquarian accounts rather than field evidence.

[92] By S. Mitchell of CFA Archaeology for Aisling Developments Ltd; Mr Dunwell sent a report.

[93] Excavated by D. Atkinson and R. Gillis of Headland Archaeology for Mr S. Barr; Dr S. Carter sent a report.

[94] Previous sections some 800 m N are reported in S.N. Miller (ed.), *The Roman Occupation of South-West Scotland* (1952), 70–1; *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1985*, 40. At this point it was 5.8 m wide with drainage ditches and a rather different construction.

[95] By Lanark and District Archaeological Society; see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2004*, 123.

[96] By D. Wilson of AOC Archaeology for Mr A. Loening; Mr M. Cook sent a report.

[97] See RCAHMS *Lanarkshire* (1978), 160.

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(4) **Nether Fingland** (NS 925 084): a limited evaluation[98] found no trace of the road from Durisdeer to Crawford on its projected line; the topography suggests a route a few metres to the E.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

(1) **Drumlanrig** (NX 854 989): geophysical survey and assessment excavation[99] investigated the Roman fort (FIG. 9).[100] The survey provided a much clearer picture of its layout, with the *principia* notably offset towards the rear; to the E are traces of a *vicus* or annexe. Twelve trenches across the interior and defences were targeted on specific geophysical anomalies,



FIG. 9. Magnetometer survey of Drumlanrig; scale -5 to +10mt. (*By courtesy of GSB Bradford Ltd*)

98 By C. O'Connell of CFA Archaeology Ltd for Stappard Howes Building Communications; Mr A. Dunwell sent a report.

99 By GSB Prospection Ltd and Wessex Archaeology for Videotext Communications / *Time Team*; Mr N. Cooke sent details, while Mr A. Wilson and Mr G. Maxwell provided useful discussion.

100 For which see *Britannia* 16 (1985), 267; G.S. Maxwell and D.R. Wilson, *Britannia* 18 (1987), 19–20.

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including the ramparts, NW gateway, a possible corner tower, and the *principia*. The rampart was of turf with stone kerbs; the inner, deep, V-shaped ditch contained Antonine pottery. A second possible kerb towards the interior suggests that the rampart was subsequently enlarged. Other trenches revealed the stone foundations of the *principia* and slots for timber sill-beams. In places more than one phase was evident, but this could not be fully investigated. The small quantities of pottery recovered indicate an Antonine occupation.[101] There was evidence that the fort was deliberately slighted on abandonment, with burning recorded in many of the interior trenches. The stone foundations of the *principia* were robbed out at some date, but no significant post-Roman activity was identified.

(2) **Lochrutton** (NX 8976 7393): re-assessment of aerial photography[102] has suggested that a low ploughed-down earthwork[103] is the remains of a double-ditched Roman fortlet. The presumed course of the Roman road from Dalswinton to Glenlochar[104] lies about 300 m to the S.

ENGLAND

3. HADRIAN'S WALL

By BARRY C. BURNHAM

SOUTH TYNESIDE

(1) **South Shields fort** (*Arbeia*, NZ 365 679): work continued on the 25-m length of the *via praetoria* immediately SW of the (now reconstructed) late Roman courtyard-house in the E quadrant of the fort.[105] The first *via praetoria* here was built as part of the fort extension of A.D. 208–211. In its first phase the main part of the street, only 3.2 m wide, was defined by outward-facing crude stone kerbs which left flanking areas 2.4 m wide between the central strip and the building plots to either side of the street. Within these kerbs was a further inner pair, acting perhaps as ribs to strengthen the construction of the road foundation and defining a strip only 1.75 m wide. The street was resurfaced on many occasions in the third century A.D. and no doubt in the great replanning of the fort of the period A.D. 286–318, but any work of that date had been removed by the mid-fourth century alterations described below.

The foundation or raft of boulders and pitched stones on the SW side of the street, described last year, was shown to date to the fourth century A.D.: it overlay a drain leading from an apse added to the baths of the courtyard-house during the first half of that century. The suppressed drain was replaced by another which avoided the foundation by running around its NW end, showing that the *tepidarium* of the baths remained in use throughout these alterations. The foundation is in fact contemporary with the surface of limestone flags covering the street, also previously described. The whole arrangement represents a refurbishment of the street and the entrance to the courtyard-building (now provided with a timber porch), probably in the mid-fourth century A.D. The purpose of the foundation remains unclear, but it seems most likely to

[101] The form of the fort, especially the 'parrot-beak' gate terminals, has been seen as Flavian (ibid.); any such early levels were not reached in this work.

[102] By Mr D.C. Cowley, RCAHMS; Ms R. Jones kindly supplied details.

[103] Recorded previously as a mote or native fort: F.R. Coles, *PSAS* 27 (1892–93), 121–2; RCAHMS, *Stewartry of Kirkcudbright* (1914), 178, no. 333.

[104] A. Wilson, *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society* 64 (1989), 8.

[105] For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 271–2.

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have formed the interior of a building, defined by a robber-trench to the SW side of the street. In the late fourth century A.D. the apse was demolished and the entire street surface covered with a crude paving of re-used facing-stones, which had been much robbed and disturbed, probably in the early post-Roman period, for tumble from Roman buildings was found to overlie areas where the paving had been removed. The interior of the possible building defined by the foundation was also paved in a style characteristic of the late fourth century A.D. at South Shields.[106]

(2) **South Shields *vicus***, *Coston Drive and Morton Walk* (NZ 365 675): further trial trenches were dug in areas around the cemetery partly excavated at Morton Walk in 1993,[107] but failed to find any further burials. Two trenches revealed a substantial metalled track running N–S from the direction of the fort towards the known cemetery. This ran parallel to a pair of boundary gullies, one of which is a continuation of a gully found in the known cemetery area in 1993. Pottery found in a midden or dump sealing the track was of predominantly third-century A.D. date.[108]

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

(1) **Fossway** (NZ 279 652–NZ 274 649): a number of watching-briefs and evaluation trenches were carried out on the S side of the modern Fossway, between Brough Park Stadium and Byker Hill traffic roundabout, during roadworks and service renewal connected with a large retail development. At four points contact was made with the foundation of Hadrian's Wall or its robber trench, between 0.5 m and 1 m below modern ground level. The remains were consistent with Narrow Wall construction. At no point was the entire width seen, so no dimensions can be given. Trenches crossing the modern highway revealed the Wall ditch beneath the road. It was not established whether any features lay on the berm. Work at Tunstall Avenue revealed the Wall but no definite trace of Milecastle 2, which has been supposed to lie in that vicinity. A mass of disturbed stone, seen *c.* 60 m E of Tunstall Avenue, probably represents debris from the cottages demolished in the 1920s, rather than the milecastle. These are the first recorded sightings of the Wall curtain along the whole stretch where it is followed by the Fossway. It runs 2–3 m S of the alignment usually adopted on modern OS maps. The newly fixed fragments also confirm that the Wall was probably surveyed in a straight alignment all the way from Wallsend fort to the summit of Byker Hill.[109]

(2) **Union Road** (NZ 273 648): the S lip of the Wall ditch and an area of the berm were exposed in evaluation trenches preceding water main renewal. On the berm was an arrangement of pits, interpreted as emplacements for defensive obstacles. They resembled those seen 220 m to the W, at Throckley, and elsewhere.[110] The Wall itself no longer survived in the one trench that contacted its line as derived from the ditch and features on the berm. These observations show the Wall continuing the alignment recently established 220 m and 645 m W, that is, several metres S of the line appearing on OS mapping. A slight turn at the summit of Byker Hill will have allowed it to take up the alignment along the Fossway to Wallsend fort, described above. A representation of the Wall laid out in recent times immediately E of the cycle shop in Union Road is in fact some 10 m N of the actual line.[111]

[106] Excavations directed for Tyne and Wear Museums by N. Hodgson, P. Bidwell and G.C. Stobbs, with the support of the Earthwatch Institute. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

[107] See M.E. Snape, *Archaeol. Aeliana*[5] 22 (1994), 43–66.

[108] Trenches dug under the auspices of the television programme *Time Team*. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

[109] Work for Integrated Utilities Services, Thornfield Properties Ltd and Transco was directed for Tyne and Wear Museums by J. Mabbitt, J. McKelvey and N. Hodgson. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

[110] See *Britannia* 33 (2002), 293–4; 34 (2003), 310–11; for full publication of these features see *Arbeia Journ.* 8–9 for 2001–2 (2005).

[111] Evaluation for Northumbrian Water Ltd was supervised for Tyne and Wear Museums by F. Garrett and J. McKelvey. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

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(3) **Westgate Road**, *former Hertz Building* (NZ 249 639): a test-pit located the N face of Hadrian's Wall at a depth of 1.7 m beneath present ground level. The width of the Wall could not be determined, but the construction, comprising a flagged foundation, 0.1 m deep directly over natural, and a single course of large sandstone blocks, offset by 0.12 m, with clay bonding and a clay and rubble core, was of Broad Wall type. This is the easternmost sighting of the Broad Wall, bringing it to within 130 m of the Castle Keep. It represents a continuation without change of direction of the alignment recorded in front of the Mining Institute, 110 m W, where the S face of the Broad Wall was found in 1952.[112]

(4) **Lemington Roman Way** (NZ 1860 6600): a further watching-brief E of last year's observations[113] confirmed that the Wall ditch runs immediately S of its course as marked on the current OS Landline map, i.e. directly under the street named Roman Way rather than in the gardens of the properties on its N side.[114]

(5) **Throckley**, *Hexham Road* (NZ 1544 6685): two trenches recorded the truncated remains of Hadrian's Wall in advance of work on sewerage/drainage. The original ground surface was represented by a palaeosol containing a small quantity of wood charcoal and other charred plant material, the remains perhaps of ground clearance prior to the construction of the Wall. The Wall foundation, up to 2.8 m wide, comprised flat sandstone slabs and sub-angular blocks, bonded with clay. A single course of the S face was recorded in one trench, built of squared sandstone blocks set directly upon the foundation slabs. Little of the rubble core survived. This evidence places Hadrian's Wall to the S of the position shown on OS mapping.[115]

NORTHUMBERLAND

(1) **Heddon-on-the-Wall**, *23 Military Road* (NZ 1322 6701): two trenches, 9 m by 1.6 m and 4.8 m by 1.6 m respectively, on a site S of the Military Road (B6318) and the line of Hadrian's Wall, revealed remains believed to be associated with the latter. They included an E–W linear feature, 0.56 m wide and filled with river cobbles, which is believed to be a Roman drainage feature. It may have been associated with an area of hard-standing, possibly a path, seen in a second trench. A probable pit contained large fragments of worked stone, possibly representing demolition rubble from nearby Roman structures or perhaps bedrock quarried from the Vallum. The features were all covered by a soil layer, 0.38 m thick, which had developed since at least medieval times.[116]

(2) **Corbridge Roman Bridge** (NY 9795 6456): continuing erosion of the S bank of the river Tyne led to a full excavation of the road-ramp, first examined in 1995.[117] It approached the Roman bridge at a right angle from the SE, continuing the line of Dere Street as it descended the S side of the Tyne valley. (i) The ramp, 11.7 m wide and 17.6 m long, consisted of two walls retaining a rubble core above the original river bank. The NE wall was formed by cutting the bank to a vertical face and inserting a wall 2.5 m wide, built of large rectangular blocks, the

[112] See G. Simpson, *Watermills and Military Works on Hadrian's Wall* (1976), 176–8, pl. B. Evaluation for UK Land Estates was directed for Tyne and Wear Museums by J. McKelvey and N. Hodgson. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

[113] See *Britannia* 35 (2004), 272.

[114] Watching-brief for Transco was supervised for Tyne and Wear Museums by F. Garrett. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

[115] Work for Bett Homes was supervised for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd by E. Allen. Ms J. Proctor sent information.

[116] Trial trenching for Mr J. Harrison was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Mrs E. Williams sent information.

[117] See *Britannia* 26 (1996), 407–8.

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FIG. 10. Corbridge Roman Bridge: the north-east wall of the road ramp leading onto the southern abutment, with collapsed fabric retaining its original coursing. (*Photo supplied by Dr N. Hodgson, Tyne and Wear Museums*)

lowest course laid directly on the river gravel. The intact part survived to a height of four courses (1.3 m), but the wall had originally consisted of at least eight courses (FIG. 10). The SW wall, similarly constructed, had been laid on level ground above the river bank and only parts of one course survived. Pottery showed that the ramp was not built before the late second century A.D. Many of the blocks in the walls were reused and appear to have come from an earlier ramp which was perhaps destroyed in a flood. (ii) Over 260 blocks were recorded either in what remained of the NE wall or what had collapsed onto the river-bed. They were generally of similar dimensions to those still visible in the E abutment of the bridge at Chesters and displayed the same range of stone-working techniques, although none of the Corbridge blocks had lewis-holes or grooves for lead tie-bars.[118] The upper courses nearest to the abutment were joined together with bar-clamps (all removed in antiquity). Architectural fragments included two cornice-blocks with slots in their upper surfaces to hold vertical slabs forming a parapet; they were similar to those at Chesters but had more elaborate mouldings.[119] The top of a stone pillar of square section with a cushion-like finial was also recovered; it was probably part of the parapet. Other cornice blocks

[118] See P.T. Bidwell and N. Holbrook, *Hadrian's Wall Bridges* (1989), 117–33.
[119] cf. ibid., 36–40.

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had pairs of slots in their upper surfaces, possibly to hold the uprights of a timber balustrade. An extraordinary find was the cap-stone of an octagonal column or stele, 1 m wide; the cap-stone was very weathered but preserved a moulding around its base with a series of protuberances at the angles, perhaps originally palmettes; it then tapered up towards a finial in two slightly concave sections. (iii) At an unknown date the river scoured a channel alongside the ramp, undermining the NE wall which had partly collapsed into the channel. Much of the collapsed fabric retained its original coursing, showing that the wall would have been at least 3 m high (including the displaced cornice blocks below the parapet). (iv) Following the excavations the entire structure and areas of collapse were dismantled. The blocks will be re-assembled nearby on a site where they can be protected from destruction by the river.[120]

(3) **Corbridge**, *Corchester Lane* (NY 9836 6498): work to install a new footpath from the W of Corbridge to the English Heritage visitor centre at Corbridge fort entailed the excavation of a trench, 1 m to 1.5 m wide by 0.15 m deep. Excavation only exceeded the depth of ploughsoil at its E and W ends. At the E end was a section of wall, standing up to four courses high, which contained a worked Roman stone. The wall is probably late Roman or medieval in date. A cobbled area found in the trench is probably post-medieval in date.[121]

(4) **Housesteads** (NY 790 687): geophysical survey during 2003 identified field-systems to the W of the fort and an area of settlement to the S enclosed by ditches and the Vallum. A possible bath-house was also identified.[122]

(5) **Chesterholm** (*Vindolanda*, NY 768 663): (a) excavation continued in the W part of the site, S of the wells and water tanks (Area B in FIG. 11).[123] The early 'fort ditches' proved to represent two different systems, with a later aqueduct channel passing through them. They remain undated, but must be earlier than A.D. 105, when they were filled in to make way for a timber-built *fabrica*, containing numerous hearths and evidence of ironworking. In the later second century A.D. a series of stone-built structures occupied the site and metalworking continued for some years. In the third century A.D. two successive stone buildings succeeded them, but they were so severely damaged that their function could not be ascertained. The W defences of the Periods IV and V early timber forts have still not been traced.

(b) In Area A (FIG. 11) work continued to the S of the 2003 site, between the S Severan rampart and the small cemetery. Further substantial civilian buildings with courtyards were examined, although their remains had been ravaged by post-Roman ploughing. This area, on rising ground *c.* 100 m from the W wall of the stone fort, appears to have been devoted to more opulent housing. Below the floor of a civilian house, a 15-m section was cut to examine the Severan ditch, which proved to be nearly 5 m wide and 2 m deep; it was used as a dump for more than 200 battered items of footwear and *c.* 1,500 butchered animal fragments. Cattle bones were in the majority, but pig was more prolific than sheep, goat, deer, and horse. There were scant remains of the early timber periods, which here appeared to have been barracks. The most unusual find was a tightly-squashed bundle of fragments from an ornate silver plaque, lying in a second-century A.D. context, and containing three recognisable figures, two of them deities standing on plinths, accompanied by a third representing a boxer wearing an animal skin and mask (FIG. 12).[124]

[120] Excavation for the Heritage Lottery Fund and English Heritage was directed for Tyne and Wear Museums by P. Bidwell, T. Frain and M.E. Snape. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

[121] Trial trenching for Northumberland County Council was undertaken by The Archaeological Practice Ltd. Mrs E. Williams sent information.

[122] For full details see J.A. Biggins and D.J.A. Taylor, *Archaeol. Aeliana*[5] 33 (2004), 51–60. Mr J.A. Biggins sent information.

[123] For previous work see *Britannia* 34 (2003), 311; 35 (2004), 273.

[124] Excavations directed by A. Birley (Area A) and J. Blake (Area B). Mr R. Birley sent information.

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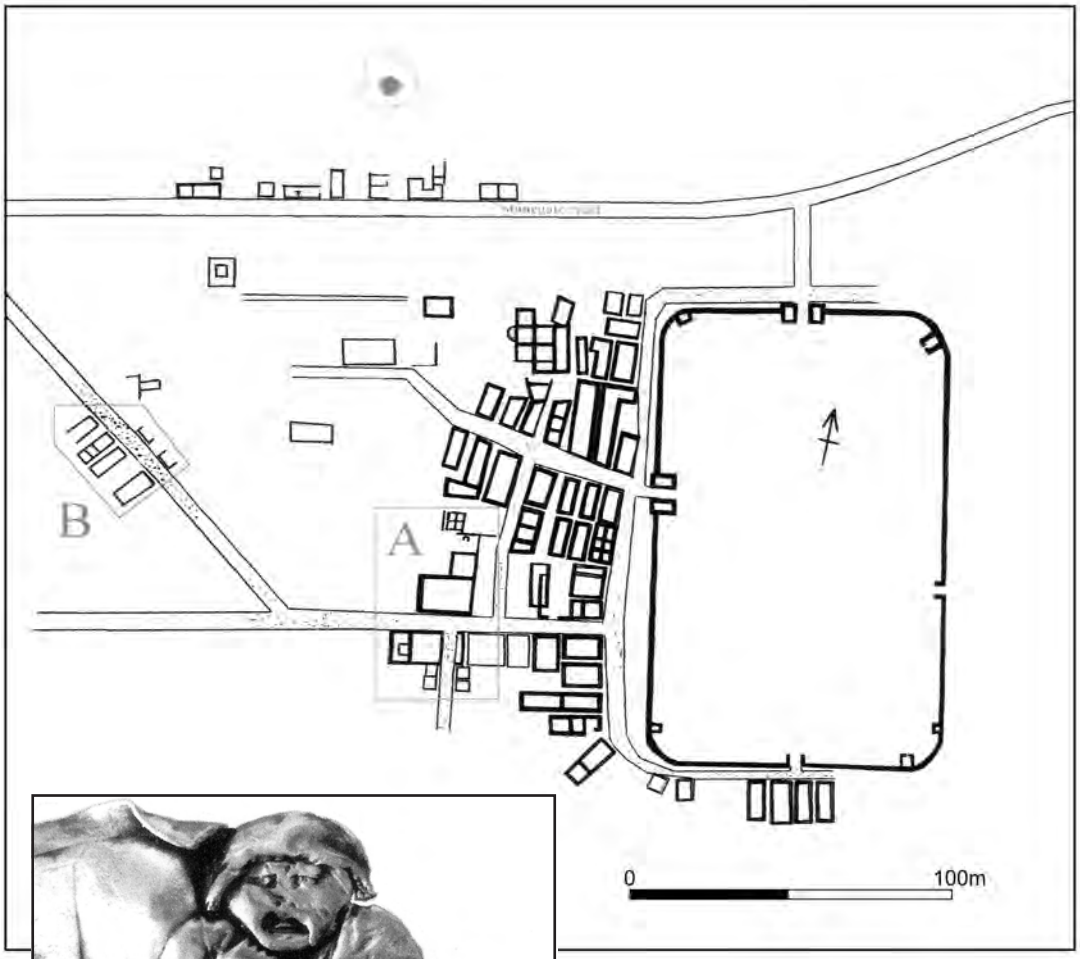


FIG. 11. Chesterholm: the extramural area in the third century A.D., with the current excavation areas (A and B) marked. (*Plan supplied by R. Birley, Vindolanda Trust*)



FIG. 12. Chesterholm: the figure of the boxer on one of sixteen fragments of an ornamental plaque. (*Photo supplied by R. Birley, Vindolanda Trust*)

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CUMBRIA

(1) **Hare Hill** (NY 564 646): an evaluation trench examined a 12-m length of Hadrian's Wall which had recently been included within the English Heritage Guardianship Area. The Hadrianic Turf Wall was seen, but its full width could not be ascertained. The Turf Wall simply sat on the pre-existing ground surface and did not possess a cobbled foundation. Overlying its levelled remains was the flagged foundation for the Hadrianic Stone Wall, up to 2.88 m wide. The facing-stones had been completely robbed, but fissures in the footing slabs on both sides allowed the width of the Wall above the footing to be determined at 2.32 m. The core was clay and rubble, with a light adhesion of mortar where the backs of the facing-stones had been. The superstructure had been demolished, perhaps to provide stone for Lanercost Priory.[125]

(2) **Burgh-by-Sands** (NY 312 592): geophysical survey during 2003 confirmed the location of Turret 72b and Milecastle 73, together with details of the course of the Wall and Vallum.[126]

4. NORTHERN COUNTIES

By BARRY C. BURNHAM

NORTHUMBERLAND

(1) **Blakehope**, *Blakehope Farm* (NY 8588 9433): a trial trench, 22 m long by 1.5 m wide, was excavated in the S annexe of the fort ahead of a proposal to site an agricultural building there. A series of features was revealed cut into the subsoil, including a foundation slot for a timber structure, a gully, and a short length of a structural slot. Although not linked stratigraphically, their respect for each other suggests they were contemporary. They are interpreted as part of a possible structure with an eavesdrip on the W. Although no dating evidence was found, they pre-date the ridge-and-furrow cultivation and the known context is suggestive of a Roman date.[127]

(2) **High Rochester** (NY 831 987): during 2003 magnetometer survey W of the fort confirmed the existence of a complex multi-phase annexe. Structures inside indicate possible buildings. At the SW corner there was a separate enclosure, within which there are traces of a large building which might be a bath-house. N of the annexe there were a number of buildings with small associated fields and access tracks; to the SW may be the slighted remains of temporary camps.[128]

DURHAM

(1) **Chester-le-Street**, *Park View School* (NZ 2786 5130): observation of a pipe-trench for a flood-relief scheme, running N–S, 200 m E of the fort, revealed a metalled road with Roman pottery on its surface, crossing the trench at right-angles, on an alignment aimed at the SE angle of the fort. No buildings were seen lining the road, although owing to difficult conditions, the presence of timber buildings should not be ruled out. 55 m to the N, however, was the corner of a

[125] Excavation for English Heritage was directed for Tyne and Wear Museums by N. Hodgson and J. McKelvey. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

[126] For full details see J.A. Biggins, S. Hall and D.J.A. Taylor, *Trans. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq. Archaeol. Soc.* 4 (2004), 55–70. Mr J.A. Biggins sent information.

[127] Trial trenching for Mr and Mrs Todd was undertaken by Alan Williams Archaeology. Mrs E. Williams sent information.

[128] For full details see T. Hancke, B. Charlton and J.A. Biggins, *Archaeol. Aeliana*[5] 33 (2004), 35–50. Mr J.A. Biggins sent information.

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building with substantial clay and cobble foundations, 0.9 m wide, typical of the Roman period. Roman pottery was scattered on the ground cut by the foundation.[129]

(2) **Darlington**, *Faverdale East Business Park* (NZ 42755 51750): excavation in advance of development investigated an area of nearly 6 ha. Pre-Roman activity was represented by widespread field-systems and several penannular eavesdrip gullies, all associated with a large ceramic assemblage. In the Roman period a sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring *c*. 90 m E–W by up to *c*. 65 m N–S, with a wide entrance on its E side, occupied a spur of higher ground. From its ditch came decorated samian and roof-tile, suggesting a building of high status in the vicinity at the time of its infilling. To the N of the S ditch the foundations of a small, stone-built hypocausted block were examined, measuring *c*. 6.4 m by 3.85 m (FIG. 13). This was evidently a well-appointed building, possibly a bath-house, to judge from the painted wall-plaster, roof-tile and box flue-tile recorded as demolition debris in its interior. It probably post-dated the enclosure, as there was evidence that rakings from its furnace area had been dumped into the partially infilled ditch. There was no trace of any larger dwelling with which it might have been associated, though the area to the N had probably been entirely removed by ploughing. A substantial E–W road overlay the infilled entrance. It was constructed principally from river cobbles and may have been contemporary with the hypocaust building. It extended E for *c*. 30 m, before disappearing probably through ploughing. Significant amounts of 'high-status' ceramics were recovered, including a relatively large quantity of imported samian, along with a relatively large assemblage of 'small finds', including metalwork and glass.[130]

(3) **Medomsley**, *Glebe Farm* (NZ 1087 5421): a watching-brief on a sewerage main carried across Dere Street just N of Glebe Farm recorded the earth agger of the Roman road, 7.5 m wide, immediately beneath the modern highway, which had removed any trace of stone foundation or metalling. Immediately to the E of the agger lay a shallow roadside ditch, and 3 m beyond that a larger ditch or quarry pit.[131]

NORTH YORKSHIRE

(1) **Bilbrough Top**, *Colton Lane junction* (SE 537 458): a watching-brief to the S of the A64, during the construction of a new road and bridge, identified the route of the Roman road from Tadcaster to York. In section, cobbled surfaces over a sand and gravel agger were revealed, as well as a roadside ditch on the S.[132]

(2) **Carkin Moor** (NZ 1615 0827): a watching-brief, during the excavation of three launch and reception pits forming part of a scheme of water-main refurbishment, identified no deposits relating to the use of the fort. A pit excavated within a substantial road cutting where the A66 bisects the fort confirmed that in this area archaeological deposits have been totally truncated by the cutting.[133]

(3) **Malton** (*Derventio*), *Old Malton Road* (SE 794 722): geophysical survey was undertaken on

[129] Watching-brief for Northumbrian Water Ltd was supervised for Tyne and Wear Museums by M. Coates. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

[130] Excavation for the Council and Argos Retail Group was supervised for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd by H. Clough and G. Glover. Mr R. Taylor-Wilson sent information.

[131] Watching-brief for Northumbrian Water Ltd was supervised for Tyne and Wear Museums by W. Muncaster. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

[132] Watching-brief for Atkins Heritage was supervised for Archaeological Services (WYAS) by J. Gidman. Ms J. Richardson sent information.

[133] Watching-brief for Laing Utilities on behalf of Yorkshire Water Services Ltd was supervised for Northern Archaeological Associates by G. Speed. Dr M.C. Bishop sent information.

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FIG. 13. Darlington: detail of the possible bath-house.
(*Plan supplied by R. Taylor-Wilson, Pre-Construct Archaeology*)

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land NE of the fort, revealing two areas of archaeological interest. In the N of the surveyed area, a trapezoidal enclosure measuring 70 m long and 50 m wide was identified. To the S, anomalies indicative of a whole range of features were encountered, including ditched boundaries, pits, hearths or areas of burning, and possible buildings. These are thought to relate to the *vicus*.[134]

(4) **Pickering**, *Newbridge Quarry* (SE 795 857): excavations identified an enclosure complex and a number of cremation burials. An extension to the N saw the continuation of this enclosed landscape with a series of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures appended to the E side of a trackway. Several phases of occupation were represented by a series of overlapping enclosures containing roundhouses. A significant pottery assemblage was recovered.[135]

(5) **Roman road, Bainbridge–Ingleton, SW extension** (Margary 73): fieldwork *c.* 1 km E of Ravencross at SD 6440 7095 identified a section of Roman road, *c.* 60 m long, *c.* 4.5 m wide and *c.* 0.2 high, immediately E of the SE extension of Black Wood and running parallel with the modern road and adjacent to it. Probing suggests some stone, but also evidence of robbing. An adjacent water-trough rests on a spread of stone, probably former road material, predominantly made up of small boulders 0.1 m to 0.2 m in size. At points S of the modern road between the above site and Ravencross, a series of heavily-wooded enclosures are sited immediately adjacent to the modern road. Within these on the postulated line of the road are sunken linear features, often of appropriate width, which are probably indicative of road material having been robbed out.[136]

(6) **Roman road, Ribchester–Low Borrow Bridge** (Margary 7C): fieldwork S of Ravencross, where two Roman roads cross, identified traces of a road N of Bull Common at SD 6335 7080. The line of the road was cut by a small stream at this point, and evidence of a road of impressive width and construction was seen.[137]

(7) **Wheldrake**, *Millfield Farm* (SE 668 443): a previously unknown Romano-British settlement was discovered during archaeological monitoring of pipeline construction SE of York. Five broad phases of activity were identified, based on stratigraphic analysis of excavated features and assessment of datable finds. The pottery broadly dated to the third to fourth century A.D., with some possibly from the late second century A.D. The general layout of the features suggested a small settlement on higher ground which dominated a largely flat landscape. The earliest phase of activity comprised two inter-cut ring gullies that probably represented two phases of roundhouse. These were superseded in the second phase by a sequence of short linear gullies that may have been part of rectangular timber structures within a ditched enclosure. The settlement during Phase II included at least two enclosures and a small cemetery and possibly a trackway, presumably on the edge of the area of occupation. This area may have been built on during Phase III as the settlement expanded along the trackway. The full extent of the Romano-British phases of settlement is still unknown as only limited excavation within the pipeline corridor was undertaken. The features and artefact concentrations suggest that the main focus of activity was located on the summit of the ridge, immediately SE of the excavation. Evidence that a stone-walled, Roman-style building may have been built in the vicinity of the excavated area took the form of roof-tiles, box flue-tiles, concentrations of stone within a number of features, and a lead wall plug. A number of iron and lead fragments were discovered along

[134] Geophysical survey for Malton and Norton Sports Association was supervised for Archaeological Services (WYAS) by A. Webb. Ms J. Richardson sent information.

[135] Excavations for RMC Materials Ltd were supervised for Archaeological Services (WYAS) by L. Signorelli. Ms J. Richardson sent information.

[136] Fieldwork undertaken by Mr D. Haigh and Dr J.A. Taylor, who sent information.

[137] Fieldwork undertaken by Mr D. Haigh and Dr J.A. Taylor, who sent information.

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with nails, tools, part of a quernstone, a broken amber bead, and a worn hollow-ware fragment of fine whiteware, moulded into the form of a female face. Limited evidence of metalworking, cultivation of cereals and animal husbandry was recovered, though no specific features were identified as being associated with these activities.[138]

YORK

(1) **York** (*Eboracum*):[139] (a) *St Leonard's Hospital* (SE 6003 5205): a fourth and final season on the fortress defences at and adjacent to the W corner tower (Multangular Tower) investigated the rampart and rear of the tower.[140] A cross-section excavated through the rampart behind the wall on the SW side of the fortress revealed the rear of the late first-century A.D. structure, including the turf revetment of the rear face and traces of a timber base. Behind the rampart was a large pit or trench which may have been dug for sandy clay used in rampart construction. This was backfilled with deposits containing a considerable amount of ashy material, perhaps deriving from ovens or manufacturing activities. As elsewhere on the circuit, the first-century A.D. rampart was reduced in height before the rampart was reconstructed, to a width of *c.* 13 m, probably in the late second or early third century A.D. Previous work on the site has indicated that this rampart was contemporary with the stone wall and interval towers on the SW side of the defences. The second rampart survived more or less intact until the tenth century, if not later, before being partially levelled for the construction of the infirmary of St Leonard's Hospital in the twelfth century.

Investigation of the NE corner of the Multangular Tower and of its interior, previously examined in 1927,[141] revealed a complex sequence. It appears that prior to its construction the late first-century A.D. rampart was largely levelled and then the sloping ground was evened up by deposits containing a good deal of domestic refuse. For the projecting part of the tower timber piles, identified as alder, were driven through these deposits. No piles were identified below the foundations of the rear part of the tower. The foundations themselves were, as previously recorded, of concrete. Subsidence affected the rear of the tower and an attempt to consolidate the foundations with more concrete was recorded. However, it appears that the rear part of the tower had either collapsed or been demolished by the end of the Roman period. Rampart deposits were built up against what remained of the tower which contained large quantities of elaborately painted wall-plaster, possibly from the tower itself. A rectangular timber structure, *c.* 8 m by 3 m, was constructed in deep trenches dug into the rampart immediately SE of the Multangular Tower, but set back by *c.* 8 m from the fortress wall; this may have been a tower forming a late addition to the defences.[142]

(b) *2–4 Driffield Terrace* (SE 5932 4510): excavations adjacent to the main approach road from the SW,[143] now followed by The Mount, revealed part of a well-known cemetery.[144] The earliest feature was a large pit, possibly a well, at least 5 m in diameter and 3 m deep, within an area defined by a ditch parallel to the road. Subsequently, probably in the late second to early third century A.D., the site was devoted to burial. 56 inhumations were identified of which 49 were adult. Of these all were male and none thought to be over *c.* 45 years of age. In addition,

[138] Fieldwork for Scott Wilson on behalf of Yorkshire Water Services Ltd was supervised for Northern Archaeological Associates by Mr G. Robinson. Dr M.C. Bishop sent information.
[139] Information on York sites sent by Dr P. Ottaway (a, b, and d) and Ms N. Toop (c, e, and f).
[140] See *Britannia* 34 (2003), 312; 35 (2004), 276.
[141] See RCHME *Eburacum* (1962), 13–14.
[142] Excavation for York Archaeological Trust was directed by K. Hunter-Mann and M. Johnson.
[143] Approach Road 10 in RCHME *Eburacum* (1962).
[144] See RCHME *Eburacum* (1962), 95–101.

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30 individuals showed evidence of decapitation, with sharp cuts through the cervical vertebrae. Associated cuts through the mandible and clavicle were also found in a couple of individuals. Two inhumations were furnished with pottery vessels, but otherwise grave goods were absent. In addition to the inhumations there were several cremations and several small pits which contained burnt material, but not human bone.[145] (c) *4 and 6 Driffield Terrace* (SE 592 509): (i) evaluation at No. 6 revealed evidence for Roman burial beneath 0.8 m of garden soils and a buried Roman soil. Four small test pits were excavated, revealing two articulated burials within two of the pits, both of which were recorded and left *in situ*. Placed at the knees of one of the inhumations was a skull, presumed to have belonged to the same individual (the burial was not fully exposed), decapitated before burial. An iron nail at the left hand of the individual suggests the possibility that a wooden coffin was included in the rite. The second inhumation was found to have the skull placed on the chest. Associated ceramic material suggests a third-century A.D. date; the presence of a sherd of *tazza* may represent graveside ceremonies.[146] (ii) A watching-brief at No. 4 also encountered evidence for Roman burial. Two distinct buried soils were identified, the earliest of which has been identified as Roman. This sealed two inhumation burials: a juvenile, orientated SW–NE, and an adult, orientated NE–SW, of which only the skull was exposed; the burials were preserved *in situ*.[147]

(d) *Mount School, Dalton Terrace* (SE 5850 4190): a watching-brief on a cable trench dug behind the main school buildings revealed what was probably Road 11[148] and two additional narrow roads running off it. A pit with some human remains was also recorded.[149] (e) *Heworth Croft* (SE 6102 5261): evaluation revealed evidence for Roman occupation in the form of truncated and shallow pits, which contained ceramic material indicative of occupation prior to the mid-second century A.D. This assemblage comprised domestic pottery, including mortaria, and ceramic building material, including brick, *tegulae* and *imbrices*. In addition, however, finds from the site included sherds of vessels traditionally associated with burials (including greyware and Eboracum ware jars and flagons), a fragment of *unguentarium*, the sooted pedestal of a *tazza*, and residual calcined human bone. This material suggests that occupation of the site was preceded by a short-lived phase of burial, dating to the late first to second century A.D.[150] (f) *Laurens* (SE 6164 5137): a watching-brief revealed a rectilinear ditch, within which a single inhumation was identified. The ceramic assemblage from the ditch backfill is Roman in date.[151]

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

(1) **Aldbrough**, *Garton Road* (TA 5260 4370): excavations were carried out on the site of a gas storage facility, following geophysical survey. An area of over 2,000 m^2 was investigated, revealing evidence of occupation during the late Iron Age and Roman periods. The Iron Age settlement, which was probably occupied in the second and first centuries B.C. and the first century A.D., consisted of a large circular building or roundhouse within a rectangular ditched enclosure. The roundhouse, which was 10 m in diameter, was surrounded by an outer drainage

145 See *Britannia* 35 (2004), 277. Excavation for York Archaeological Trust was directed by B. Antoni and M. Johnson.

146 Evaluation on behalf of Philip Lees and Associates for Mr and Mrs Coupe was carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd.

147 Watching-brief for Mr McManaman of Mack and Lawler Builders Ltd was carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd.

148 Approach Road 11 in RCHME *Eburacum* (1962).

149 Watching-brief supervised for York Archaeological Trust by B. Milner.

150 Evaluation on behalf of Mike Griffiths and Associates for Bellway Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd was carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd.

151 Watching-brief for Rogers Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd was carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd.

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gully with two opposing entrances, an unusual feature. Traces of at least two other roundhouses were found adjacent. A single crouched burial was discovered in one corner of the enclosure, with a small handmade pot in the grave alongside the skeleton; though the bones were very badly decayed, it has been identified as probably female, 25 to 35 years of age. The settlement is thought to have been a farmstead. Traces of adjoining enclosures were also discovered, which may have served as fields or animal pens. The later, Roman, settlement was probably also a farmstead, occupied in the second to fourth centuries A.D. Several adjoining enclosures were present alongside a track, some of which contained evidence of rectangular timber buildings, though few walls or foundations were located. The area investigated did not include the entire settlement. The associated pottery included large fragments of coarse handmade Iron Age pots as well as pieces of finer Roman wares, though there were no types which would indicate that this was a wealthy settlement. Well-preserved plant and insect remains were also noted in the fills of some of the ditches.[152]

(2) **Brough** (*Petuaria*): (a) *49 Station Road* (SE 9378 2661): the E portion of an evaluation at this site lay immediately outside the SW corner of the walled town, next to the E shore of the Haven, a large area of formerly open water which was an important harbour from the Roman period onwards. The three trenches provided evidence for a series of late third- to fourth-century A.D. deposits and features. These included a stretch of masonry foundation at least 2 m wide, which may have formed part of the town's late third-century A.D. defences, most probably the S wall of a rectangular bastion added to the circuit in the early fourth century A.D. The wall was largely robbed, possibly by the middle of the century. A second curvilinear feature may represent one of several phases of defensive ditch which were observed to the E at 'Grassdale' in 1959. This was infilled some time after A.D. 330–335. A clay and rubble layer representing the latest Roman activity, and possibly the demolition of the main defensive wall, was given a *terminus post quem* of A.D. 347–348. Further from the walls on the W part of the site, the third- or fourth-century A.D. foreshore was encountered, and there was evidence for post-Roman erosion of the sands forming the shore of the Haven, prior to the deposition of alluvial silts. This is consistent with evidence for a late or post-Roman transgression recorded elsewhere.[153]

(b) *66 Station Road* (SE 9372 2662): evaluation undertaken on this site lay within the former area of the Roman and later harbour basin (the Haven). The natural foreshore was reached by augering, but the overlying alluvial sequence was probably of post-Roman date, with deposition continuing into the nineteenth century. The evidence, though sparse, complemented a more intensive investigation further N at the Magistrates Court site in 2001 and 2002.[154]

(c) *5 The Burrs* (SE 9387 2685): a small evaluation uncovered an interesting sequence in the N part of the Roman town, including a ditch and deposits which may relate to an initial temporary military camp and a late first- to early second-century A.D. fort pre-dating the civilian settlement. These were overlain by a series of levelling layers, floors, and a hearth, dated to the late first/early second to late third/early fourth century A.D., which were probably associated with buildings adjoining a road in the civilian settlement. The later floors were associated with a substantial masonry wall foundation, which had largely been robbed, before being sealed by a layer of 'dark earth' in the early to mid-fourth century A.D. Stone and ceramic roof-tile suggests

[152] Excavations for Scottish and Southern Energy were directed for Humber Field Archaeology by J. Bradley. Mr T. Brigham sent information.

[153] Evaluation for Westfield Management (Beverley) Ltd was directed for Humber Field Archaeology by J. Fraser. Mr T. Brigham sent information.

[154] See *Britannia* 33 (2002), 298; 34 (2003), 314–15. Evaluation for Westfield Management (Beverley) Ltd was directed for Humber Field Archaeology by J. Fraser. Mr T. Brigham sent information.

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a building of some pretension, although not necessarily of high status. As elsewhere in Brough, there were no signs of activity dating to the later fourth century A.D., with Huntcliff, Crambeck and Dalesware vessels suggesting abandonment no later than the middle of the century.[155]

(3) **Easington**, *Dimlington Road* (TA 3960 1980): excavation, following trial trenching and geophysical survey, revealed linear features which divided the landscape into fields and enclosed a settlement. A trackway ran E–W across the site, consisting of a fragmented gravelly surface flanked by drainage ditches. A less-well-defined track was also evident, running NW–SE and intersecting the E–W track. The ditches produced quantities of Iron Age and Roman pottery. In addition, ring gullies indicative of roundhouses were observed, particularly at the NE limits of the excavation. An inhumation at the junction of two ditches contained a bead necklace and may be of late Iron Age or Roman date. Two crouched inhumations associated with metal grave goods may be Anglo-Saxon in date, but this is still to be confirmed.[156]

(4) **Hayton**, *Whitehouse Farm* (SE 8183 4573): trial excavation and a watching-brief 250 m NE of the fort and W of the Roman road from York to Brough-on-Humber (Margary 2e), in advance of the construction work, produced no trace of Roman activity.[157]

(5) **Hedon**, *7 Market Hill* (TA 1879 2890): evaluation on a site in the N part of the town, E of what has been considered the original twelfth-century core of the medieval settlement, provided evidence for past activity cutting the natural surface, including a ditch containing a small assemblage of pottery dating to the late second/early third century A.D. and ceramic tile. No other definite features of Roman date are currently known to have been excavated in Hedon.[158]

(6) **Melton**, *Low Common Lane* (SE 964 256): monitoring of a pipeline easement led to the discovery of a previously unknown site. Pre-Roman activity, in the form of a series of gullies and part of a ring ditch, was succeeded by a sequence of three successive double-ditched enclosures, aligned N–S and dating to the later Roman period. The nature of these enclosures was unclear, but the area delineated included a road running roughly N–S towards the highest point in the field (just S of the line of the easement) and a T-shaped 'corn-drying' kiln. The road make-up included a re-used tile stamp of *legio VI Victrix* dating to the beginning of the third century A.D. The final phase of Roman activity saw a crouched inhumation inserted near the kiln.[159]

(7) **North Cave**, *Dryham Lane* (SE 8800 3270): evaluation on the site of a proposed extension to Dryham Lane Quarry revealed a small number of mainly Romano-British features, including field boundaries, drainage ditches, pits, and a small ring-ditch surrounding a possible hay-rick. These features were laid out to either side of a palaeochannel, previously identified from an aerial photographic survey, which seems to have had some significance in the Roman period, probably acting as a boundary between settlements. It was not considered necessary at this stage to examine the N part of the proposed extension, where crop-marks indicate a substantial

[155] Evaluation for Mr and Mrs T. Parker was supervised for Humber Field Archaeology by J. Fraser. Mr T. Brigham sent information.

[156] Excavation for RSK ENSR Group Plc was supervised for Archaeological Services (WYAS) by M. Rose. Ms J. Richardson sent information.

[157] See P. Halkon *et al.*, *The Landscape Archaeology of Hayton* (2000). Excavation for Costain Haswell on behalf of Yorkshire Water Services Ltd was directed for Northern Archaeological Associates by Dr M.C. Bishop, who sent information.

[158] Evaluation for Hedon Hire Ltd was supervised for Humber Field Archaeology by J. Fraser. Mr T. Brigham sent information.

[159] Excavation for Scott Wilson on behalf of Yorkshire Water Services Ltd was directed for Northern Archaeological Associates by Dr M.C. Bishop, who sent information.

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concentration of features, immediately W of a complex area of late Iron Age to late Romano-British settlement excavated between the 1980s and 2002.[160]

(8) **Pocklington** (SE 798 478): in advance of the extension of a waste water treatment works a series of linear ditches, aligned SW–NE, and several pits were examined, producing pottery of the second to fourth centuries A.D. and animal bone. Two crouched inhumations which may be Roman were buried between two of the ditches.[161]

(9) **Stamford Bridge** (SE 715 555): during the construction of a new water main a watching-brief and excavations identified three areas of archaeological potential: (i) close to the E bank of the river Derwent, SW of Stamford Bridge, the pipeline easement bisected the projected line of a Roman road (centred on SE 7057 5454). Excavation revealed the remains of the agger with an associated roadside ditch, dated by pottery to the second to third centuries A.D.; (ii) *c.* 80 m E of the Roman road, the pipeline ran parallel with a well-known series of extensive crop-marks indicative of a Romano-British settlement. A concentration of features, extending over a length of 260 m along the pipeline corridor, was encountered (centred on SE 7082 5450), including a series of enclosure ditches, 'corn-drying' kilns, and 'watering holes', as well as a small number of human inhumations and cremations. Initially two phases of activity were identified, the earlier dating to the first to second centuries A.D. and the later to the late second to early fourth centuries A.D.; (iii) *c.* 400 m E of this, a further section (centred on SE 7186 5464) was excavated across a Roman road aligned NW–SE.[162]

LEEDS

(1) **A1 Bramham–Wetherby Upgrading Scheme** (SE 4312 4090–SE 4116 4960): extensive trial trenching, following geophysical survey and fieldwalking, has exposed late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation to either side of the A659. Investigations targeted the remains of ditched enclosures and fields identified by geophysical survey and aerial photographic mapping. Evidence for settlement was also encountered, including post-holes, elements of stone revetments, and features containing late Iron Age and late Roman pottery. Disarticulated remains of five human neonates and infants were discovered in association with rubbish deposits of animal bone and pottery.[163]

(2) **Colton**, *Colton Mill* (SE 376 330): trial trenching confirmed the presence of several linear features previously identified by geophysical survey. Two are thought to be a continuation of Romano-British field boundaries previously excavated to the E of the site.[164]

(3) **Otley**, *Bondgate* (SE 203 453): excavation encountered a short stretch of a cobbled path and a group of stake-holes, dated by a small pottery assemblage of the late second century A.D.[165]

[160] See *Britannia* 34 (2003), 315–16. Work for Humberside Aggregates and Excavations Ltd was supervised for Humber Field Archaeology by J. Fraser. Mr T. Brigham sent information.

[161] Excavation for TEAM on behalf of Yorkshire Water Services Ltd was directed for Northern Archaeological Associates by Mr J. Tabor. Dr M.C. Bishop sent information.

[162] Excavation and monitoring for Laing O'Rourke on behalf of Yorkshire Water Services Ltd was supervised for Northern Archaeological Associates by J. Parry. Dr M.C. Bishop sent information.

[163] Trenching for Atkins Heritage was supervised for Archaeological Services (WYAS) by L. Signorelli. Ms J. Richardson sent information.

[164] Trenching for Marshall Construction Ltd was supervised for Archaeological Services (WYAS) by A. Brown. Ms J. Richardson sent information.

[165] Excavation directed for York Archaeological Trust by R. Finlayson. Dr P. Ottaway sent information.

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DONCASTER

(1) **Balby Carr**, *Catesby Business Park* (SE 5840 0050): following work in 2003, which revealed a focus of domestic activity, dated to the first century B.C. by a broken La Tène-style glass bangle,[166] excavations confirmed the presence of a circular enclosure, possible roundhouse, and trackways. Waterlogged conditions had preserved wooden objects and rich environmental remains, with the latter indicating occupation of an area of damp, low-lying alder carr. Animal husbandry and arable production were likely, although known field-systems to the E may represent later Roman additions. Industrial processes have also been tentatively identified, while tree clearance was being undertaken to make more land available for farming or to provide the raw materials for further industrial activity.[167]

(2) **Doncaster**: (a) *10–14A Hallgate* (SE 5773 0325): archaeological evaluation revealed rare evidence of pre-Roman or early Roman activity in Doncaster with the identification of a wattle fence and ditch. These were sealed by the first phase of the Lincoln to York Roman road on route N towards the fort. It comprised seven phases of cemented cobbles; late Saxon and medieval pottery associated with the final phase suggests that it continued in use into the medieval period, when the modern route of Hallgate was established, *c.* 16 m to the S. Numerous sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, including an almost complete vessel, which contained a second, smaller and thinner-walled pot. Such pots, dated to the second half of the second century/early third century A.D., have been associated with cremation rituals.[168] (b) *Askews' Print Shop* (SE 5840 0050): post-excavation assessment of the paper, artefact, and ecofact records from the 1994 excavations confirmed that the early Roman features, which included beam-slots, stake-holes and pits, fell within the boundary of the fort established in the area in A.D. 71, while later Roman features included a substantial limestone wall and boundary ditch, probably related to the rebuilding of the fort in the third century A.D. Occupation of the fort continued until *c.* A.D. 350, after which date it was gradually abandoned.[169]

(3) **Norton**, *Barnsdale Bar Quarry* (SE 5110 1390): continuing excavations in advance of the expansion of quarry working[170] revealed several boundaries, defined by ditches or discontinuous ditches and pits, and a sub-square enclosure, within a late prehistoric/Romano-British landscape of settlement enclosures, trackways, and field-systems. Two fragments of pottery date the boundaries to the early fourth century A.D. Few discrete features were identified within the excavation area, the majority of them being prehistoric with charcoal-rich fills, some flint artefacts, and cremations.[171]

(4) **Rossington Bridge**, *Parrot's Corner* (SE 630 993): evaluation for a proposed Park and Ride scheme, S of Doncaster and immediately E and NE of the 'vexillation fortress',[172] confirmed the existence of a pre-Roman field-system but recovered no trace of any extramural civil activity. A military *fossa fastigata* was sectioned at three points, corresponding to a continuation of the E

166 See *Britannia* 35 (2004), 280.

167 Excavation for Fenwood Developments Ltd was supervised for Archaeological Services (WYAS) by M. Rose. Ms J. Richardson sent information.

168 Evaluation for JD Wetherspoon Plc was supervised for Archaeological Services (WYAS) by A. Brown. Ms J. Richardson sent information.

169 Post-excavation work for Doncaster MBC was supervised for Archaeological Services (WYAS) by L. Martin and J. Richardson. Ms J. Richardson sent information.

170 See *Britannia* 33 (2002), 301.

171 Excavations for Darrington Quarries Ltd were supervised for Archaeological Services (WYAS) by J. Gidman and L. Signorelli. Ms J. Richardson sent information.

172 See D.N. Riley, *Early Landscape from the Air. Studies of Cropmarks in South Yorkshire and North Nottinghamshire* (1980).

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fortress outwork ditch known from aerial photographs. A ditch E of the fortress, aligned E–W, produced pottery of the second/early third century A.D., as did a pit containing other burnt material.[173]

(5) **Scawthorpe**, *York Road* (SE 5470 0640): evaluation for a proposed Park and Ride scheme, N of Doncaster and S of Adwick-le-Street, confirmed the results of a geophysical survey. Ditches bordering a trackway, aligned N–S (with an E–W branch near its N end), were trenched, but could not be dated beyond noting that they pre-dated the Romano-British activity and may represent a route replaced by the nearby Roman road. Romano-British settlement was demonstrated within two enclosures, on the highest ground at the S end of the site. The enclosures produced evidence of domestic activity, including coins, loom weights, and nails, as well as hints at cereal processing. Two kilns of uncertain function were examined in the former W ditch of the trackway, close to the W enclosure, whilst iron-smithing slag was found in the E enclosure. The trackway may have continued in use into the Roman period.[174]

ROTHERHAM

(1) **Canklow Woods** (SK 4310 9050): an EDM survey produced scaled, hachured plans and written summaries of a small field-system, banked enclosures, banks, and cultivation terraces, which survive as upstanding monuments and are thought to be Iron Age/Roman in date. The field-system lay on the lower W slopes of the wood. The banked enclosures and terraces on the E plateau of the wood were also surveyed and a more comprehensive plan produced than in previous studies.[175]

MANCHESTER

(1) **Manchester** (*Mamucium*): (a) *Deansgate* (SJ 38345 39766): excavation in advance of development located two areas of archaeological survival, one in the SW corner of the site (Area A), the other on its NW side (Area B), both associated with the *vicus* of the fort which lay *c.* 120 m to the SW. The earliest activity comprised a group of substantial pits, probably dug to provide material for nearby road construction. Pottery from the earliest backfills dates to the period *c.* A.D. 80–120, indicating an early Flavian foundation. The site seems to have been incorporated into the *vicus* in an organised and planned manner some time during the early second century A.D. Boundary ditches divided Area A into separate plots and tree clearance may have taken place in the S plot, prior to the construction of a timber-framed structure. Numerous other features originated as fence lines and small storage structures. To the N, a small group of pits may have been excavated for refuse disposal. The structure was later abandoned and demolition and occupation debris was dumped across the area, further backfilling the earlier quarry pit. A developed soil was recorded in the N part of Area A, overlying the refuse pits, which suggests a period of abandonment *c.* A.D. 120–160. Subsequent activity saw the construction of a small building of clay and timber in Area A, with evidence of rebuilding in the form of a later clay floor surface. The SW corner of a clay and timber building was also recorded in Area B, together with a section of internal clay wall, a clay floor, and associated beam-slots. This structure appeared to have burnt down prior to being rebuilt. Its final phase had been subject to horizontal truncation

[173] Excavation for Arup on behalf of South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive was directed for Northern Archaeological Associates by Dr M.C. Bishop, who sent information.

[174] Excavation for Arup on behalf of South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive was directed for Northern Archaeological Associates by Dr M.C. Bishop, who sent information.

[175] Survey for Rotherham MBC was supervised for Archaeological Services (WYAS) by D. Lee. Ms J. Richardson sent information.

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and survived only as a small area of clay floor with associated beam-slot and stake-holes. Two groups of substantial pits were recorded in the N portion of Area A and the E portion of Area B; these were presumably for the disposal of refuse from the buildings. All these structures were built on the same NNE–SSW alignment, part of a grid-like layout within the *vicus*. They are likely to have been roadside shops fronting onto a road or street. The final phase comprised a single substantial pit in Area A, from which pottery of *c*. A.D. 200–250 was recovered. Thereafter a developed soil accumulated, sealing parts of the latest buildings in Areas A and B. The absence of any ceramic material of the later third or fourth century A.D. indicates that the *vicus* may have contracted and suggests that the area was abandoned completely, rather than being utilised for agricultural purposes in the late and sub-Roman period. The site produced an unusually large quantity of samian, including an extraordinarily high proportion of decorated ware and an important group of South Gaulish vessels of the second century from Montans. The assemblage also contained a large quantity of Spanish Dressel 20 amphorae, representing 60 per cent of the coarse wares.[176]

(b) *Barton Street* (SJ 833 977): excavation in the *vicus*, in advance of redevelopment, revealed four main periods, encompassing at least ten phases of activity (FIG. 14). The Period 1 (late first to early second century A.D.) remains included a large ditch, which probably formed part of a military annexe linked to the Period 1 fort. In Period 2 (early to mid-second century A.D.) a number of successive timber buildings were built across the site, which functioned as both domestic structures and possible workshops. A series of pits also dated to this phase, and some may have been connected to industrial processes occurring within the *vicus*. During Period 3 (mid- to late second century A.D.) a two-phase building was constructed in the N half of the site, which in its later phase was built in both timber and stone. The latter was also associated with a number of unusual small finds and an urned cremation burial. In Period 4 (third century A.D.), although there was some evidence for sporadic activity, the area appears to have been largely abandoned.[177]

STOCKPORT

(1) **Mellor**, *Old Vicarage* (SJ 9826 8893):[178] a second trench across the ditch of an Iron Age enclosure has produced further evidence of Roman activity in the vicinity. From the upper fills of the ditch came 221 fragments of pottery, deriving from multiple vessels with a date range spanning the first to fourth centuries A.D. This suggests a rubbish deposit which had accumulated elsewhere, before being cleared into the ditch. The vessel types indicate a high-status site, as the jar:bowl ratio compares with urban and villa sites rather than rural ones. This conclusion is supported by the range of traded wares. Five bronze brooches, an assortment of nails, and 40 fragments of briquetage were also recovered. Despite such evidence for a substantial and prolonged presence, the exact location and nature of the associated settlement remain uncertain, given the paucity of identifiable Roman features so far recorded amongst the Iron Age ditches and roundhouses.[179]

[176] Excavation for CgMs Consulting on behalf of The Beetham Organization was supervised for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd by H. Clough. The Post-Excavation Assessment Report was written by Ms J. Proctor, who sent information.

[177] Excavation for Watkin Jones Homes was directed for the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit by Dr R. Gregory, who sent information.

[178] See *Britannia* 34 (2003), 318.

[179] Excavations funded by the Heritage Lottery and Stockport Council were undertaken by the Mellor Archaeological Trust, with supervision provided by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit. Mr J. Roberts sent information.

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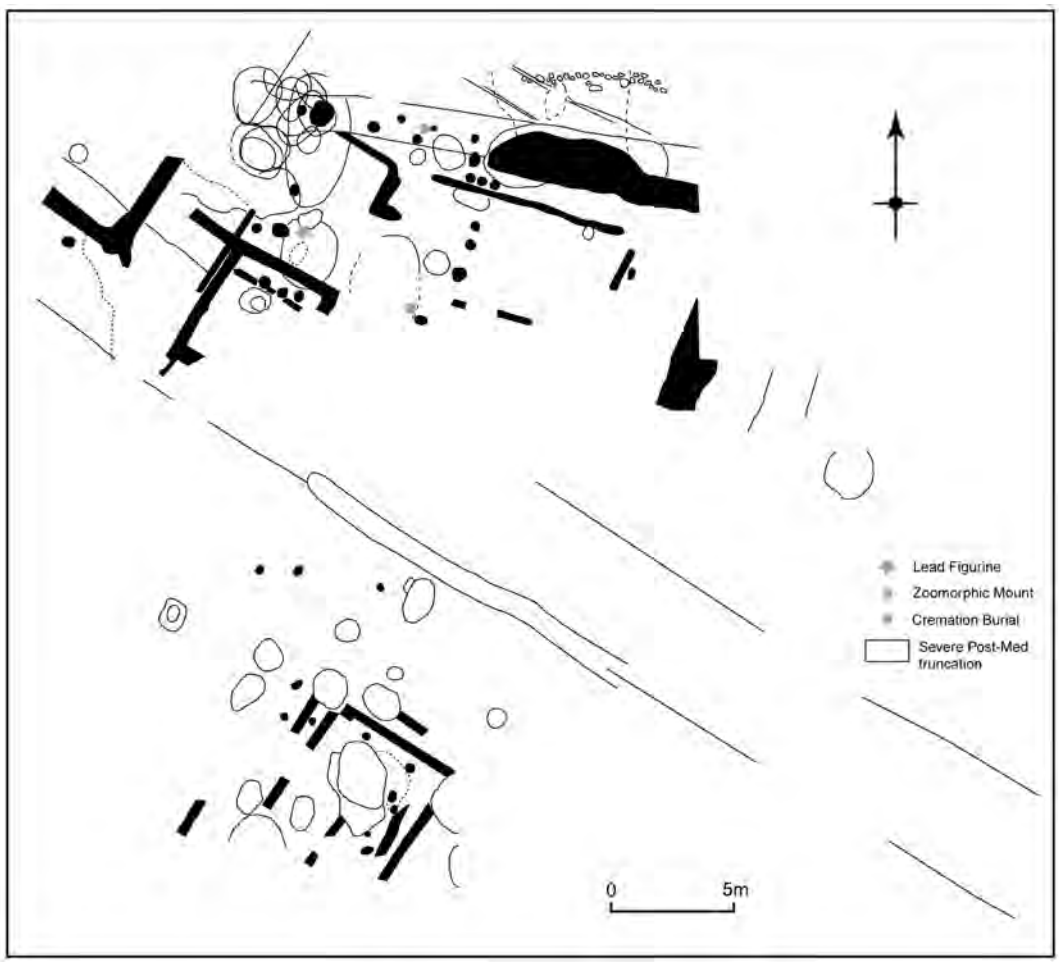


FIG. 14. Manchester, Barton Street: plan of the excavated features in the *vicus*. (*Plan supplied by Dr R. Gregory, Manchester University Archaeological Unit*)

CHESHIRE

(1) **Chester** (*Deva*): excavations at the *amphitheatre* concentrated on the NW quadrant, previously examined by Thompson.[180] Palynological evidence showed the pre-Roman landscape to have been managed as part of an arable farming regime. Two phases of stone-built amphitheatre were recognised and the existence of an early timber phase disproved (FIG. 15). *Amphitheatre 1*: the first element to be built was the outer stone wall (Thompson's 'concentric wall'). A foundation attached to the outer face seems to have been an external stairway from which the higher seats were reached. Against the wall's inner face, redeposited natural had been dumped, probably from the excavation of the turf and soil from the arena. It is probable that the arena

[180] See F.H. Thompson, *Archaeologia* 105 (1975), 127–240.

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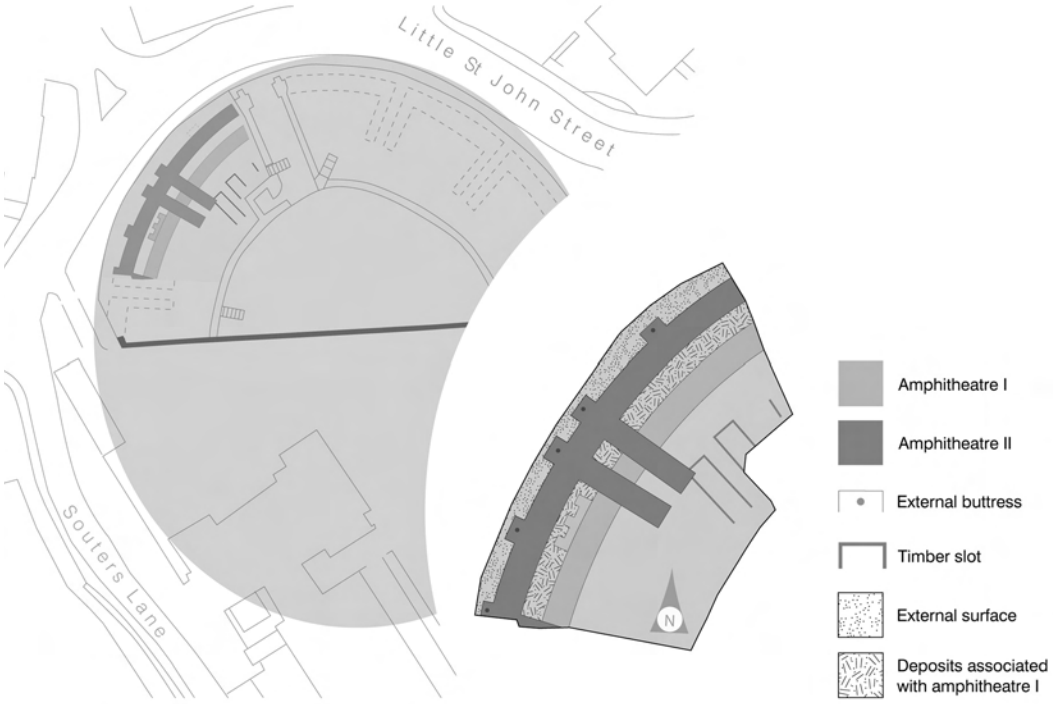


FIG. 15. Chester: outline plan of the two-phase amphitheatre, Area A.
(*Plan drawn by C. Quinn and supplied by A. Wilmott, English Heritage*)

wall was now constructed. The dumped material was tidied up and a terrace created, into which beam slots were cut (Thompson's 'grillage'). A complex timber structure of beams and uprights was constructed to take timber seating within the stone shell. The bottom of this structure was weighted into place with red sand derived from the excavation of the lower levels of the arena. Outside the amphitheatre, deposits accumulated against the outer wall, predominantly consisting of layers of yellow sand, imported to the site from nearby. These layers were interleaved by 'occupation' deposits associated with short-lived timber-built structures. It is possible that the clean yellow sand was used in the arena, and removed to this area when soiled. *Amphitheatre 2*: the only feature of Amphitheatre 1 to be retained in the second phase was the arena wall. The outer wall was demolished and its lower courses incorporated as support into the new *cavea*. A new outer wall was constructed, 2 m outside, and concentric with, the outer wall of Amphitheatre 1. It was constructed on deep (1.6 m), broad (2.7 m) foundations, using sandstone masonry of better quality than the first building. The upper seats were reached by means of *vomitoria*, two of which lay between each pair of main entrances. One, and part of a second, lay within the excavation area. These entrances were flanked by buttresses, while single buttresses were situated between each pair of entrances. The side walls of the *vomitoria* were as deeply founded as the outer wall and of one build with it. A marking-out line for the bottom step was found on a threshold block in line with the outer face of the outer wall, showing that no internal ambulatory existed. No evidence for the nature of the seating has yet been found. Outside the amphitheatre was a build up of cobble and gravel road surfaces. At a late period these were cut by a trench

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along the outer face of the amphitheatre wall which was packed with clean clay. Subsequently at least two of the entrances were walled up. The pattern of stone robbing showed two phases. The first removed internal walls, including the *vomitoria* side walls, but leaving the outer wall intact. This suggests a continuity of use of the enclosure. The second phase robbed the outer wall from outside the building, suggesting disuse and quarrying.[181]

(2) **Church Minshull**: 58 silver denarii to A.D. 176, found during metal detecting, along with two silver gilded trumpet brooches.[182]

(3) **Heronbridge** (SJ 4105 6350): a third season of work concluded investigation of the quay on the N side of the inlet (FIG. 16).[183] An arrangement of at least six rock-cut mooring-post pits along the edge of the quay was confirmed. A vertical slot cut into the quay face is presumed to have held a timber fender to prevent boats being damaged by colliding with the rock face. Further pieces of sculpture belonging to the tomb monument erected at the edge of the quay in the later Roman period were recovered from the neighbouring silts. A third fragment of the small panel of relief sculpture was found, completing its upper left-hand corner and restoring the head

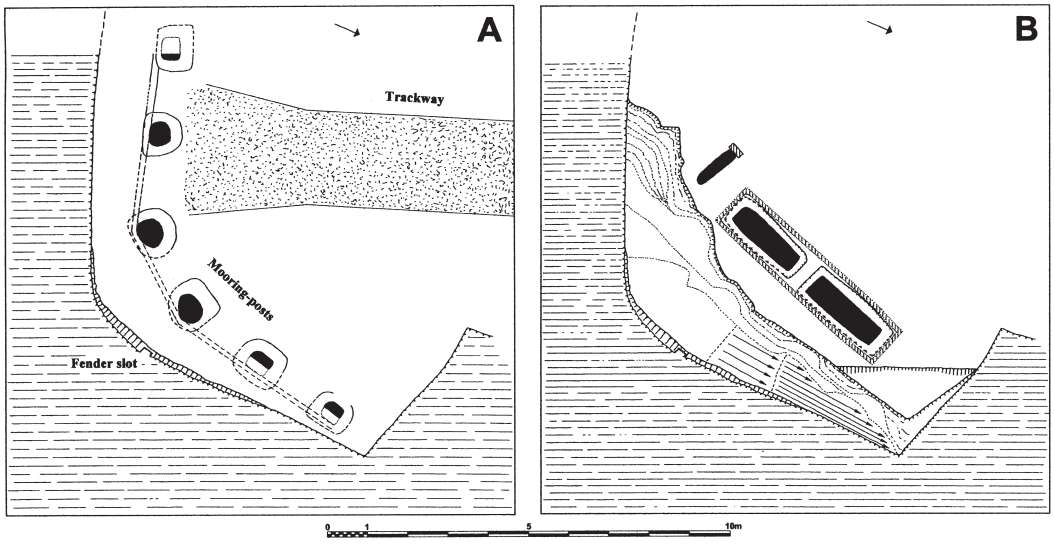


FIG. 16. Heronbridge. (A) Plan showing restored arrangement of quay and mooring-posts; (B) plan of north side of inlet in third century A.D., showing arrangement of graves, funerary monument, and dressed-back quayside. (*Plans supplied by Dr D. Mason*)

of one of the female figures. Other pieces of sculpture show that the life-size carving of the leg of an item of furniture found last year belongs to a four-legged, stool-shaped object, with a square 'seat'. The underside of the latter retains traces of a circular boss-shaped projection,

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

[182] Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum. For details of brooches, see below p. 453 No. 3.

[183] See *Britannia* 35 (2004), 281.

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while adhering to the carefully finished upper surface is a short length of lead 'solder' used to affix whatever object completed the sculpture. The rock face of the quay was cut back in the Roman period, partly removing the mooring-post pits, and it is now thought this was done at the time of the building of the funerary monument to give it a more imposing appearance.

The area fronting the E side of Watling Street, investigated in 1930/31,[184] was partially re-examined for the purpose of establishing a date for the inhumations thought at the time to be late Roman. Further burials were encountered. These had been laid in a mass grave, estimated to contain at least 100 bodies; paleo-pathological analysis proved them to be battle casualties. Radiocarbon dating (SUERC 3769 & 3770) indicates a date in the late sixth/early seventh century and so they are thought to be associated with the Battle of Chester fought *c.* A.D. 616. Evidence suggests that the oval defensive earthwork which overlies the E half of the settlement belongs to the same period. Examination showed that the builders of the masonry revetment at the front of its rampart ransacked not only the ruined Roman buildings but also the neighbouring cemeteries in their search for suitable blocks of stone. The middle section of a tombstone carved with the usual funerary banquet scene was recovered from the earthwork revetment. The surviving portion of the inscription shows it commemorated a lady with the name Ivsta Do[.....[185]

LINCOLNSHIRE

(1) **Bicker Fen** (TF 196 396): a watching-brief on pits connected with a proposed wind farm, in an area with crop-mark evidence for Romano-British settlement and field-systems, identified no remains.[186]

(2) **Bourne**, *Willoughby School* (TF 0986 1945): evaluation and excavation on the site of an extension, in an area where Roman pottery kilns and evidence of settlement have previously been uncovered, located the line of King Street Roman road, with evidence of settlement to the W, in the form of ditches, gullies and pits, and a well. Pottery, including local products and Nene Valley wares, and animal bone were abundant and one of the gullies yielded a blue glass intaglio. A series of at least five adult inhumations was also found, apparently aligned along an E–W boundary perpendicular to the road. One was accompanied by a Nene Valley folded beaker, another contained a gilt bronze brooch with an oval black glass inset of a third-century A.D. type.[187]

(3) **Deeping St James**, *Priory Close* (TF 1577 0970): a watching-brief during residential development, in an area of dense Romano-British settlement and field-systems, recovered a small quantity of Roman pottery, but no contemporary features.[188]

(4) **Fiskerton**: 43 Constantinian nummi to A.D. 348, found during controlled metal-detecting survey.[189]

(5) **Gedney Hill**, *North Road* (TF 3415 1221): air-photographic assessment and geophysical survey on the site of proposed fishing lakes, located in an extensive area of Romano-British

184 See J.A. Petch, *Journ. Chester Arch. Soc.* new Ser. 30 Part 1 (1933), 5–49.

185 Dr D. Mason sent information. For inscription see p. 479, No. 7.

186 Watching-brief undertaken by Archaeological Project Services. Mr S. Malone sent information.

187 See D. Mackreth in R. Jackson and T. Potter, *Excavations at Stonea, Cambridgeshire 1980–85* (1996), 321. Excavation undertaken for the County Council by Archaeological Project Services. Mr S. Malone sent information.

188 Watching-brief for Copland Building was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services. Mr S. Malone sent information.

189 Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

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landscape, identified further elements of the field-systems which trial-trenching suggested were of early second-century A.D. date.[190]

(6) **Langtoft**, *Peterborough Road* (TF 1248 1228): a watching-brief on residential development, adjacent to where previous work had identified Iron Age and Roman deposits, revealed no further evidence of occupation of that date.[191]

(7) **Lincoln** (*Lindum*): (a) *High Street* (SK 9733 7053): excavation during construction of a new access ramp to the Unitarian church, adjacent to Ermine Street in the Wigford suburb, did not extend deep enough to expose Roman deposits.[192] (b) *Newark Road* (SK 9675 6818): a watching-brief during residential development adjacent to the Fosse Way, *c.* 3 km S of the S gate of the town, located various linear features, aligned N–S and E–W, indicative of occupation close to the crossing of the river Witham in the mid-first century A.D. The pottery assemblage includes Legionary-type wares, samian and amphora fragments, along with vessels of local late Iron Age types, and may be related to military occupation and control of the crossing in the early stages of the Roman occupation of Lincoln.[193] (c) *Steep Hill* (SK 97625 71647): evaluation on the site of a proposed house extension did not penetrate to Roman levels.[194] (d) *Westgate School* (SK 9738 7204): a watching-brief during extension work at the school, immediately adjacent to the W defences of the upper town and just N of the site of excavations in 1938–46, recorded further remains of the rampart and the E edge of a ditch associated with the first-century legionary fortress, as well as the later *colonia* ditch. A small assemblage of first-century A.D. pottery, including legionary products, was recovered.[195]

(8) **Ruskington Fen Road** (TF 08789 50851): evaluation immediately S of an area where previous work had identified Iron Age and Roman remains[196] located various enclosure ditches and pits. A small amount of pottery, including samian and amphora sherds, was recovered but identified features were largely of Iron Age or Saxon date.[197]

(9) **Spalding Woolram Wygate** (TF 2350 2305): excavation of a saltern site showed that it comprised a large feeder channel from the adjacent creek, together with a series of ditches enclosing an evaporation hearth and settling tanks, all sealed below a large dump of briquetage. Archaeomagnetic dating of the hearth indicates a date of A.D. 130–240 for the last firing.[198]

(10) **Wellingore**: 20+ irregular nummi of the A.D. 350s, found as a fused lump during metal detecting.[199]

[190] Evaluation for Mr S. Kennally was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services. Mr S. Malone sent information.

[191] Watching-brief for Alston Country Homes Ltd was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services. Mr S. Malone sent information.

[192] Excavation undertaken by Archaeological Project Services. Mr S. Malone sent information.

[193] Watching-brief on behalf of Wynbrook Homes was undertaken by staff of Archaeological Project Services. Mr S. Malone sent information.

[194] Evaluation for Alex Rosen Associates was undertaken by staff of Archaeological Project Services. Mr S. Malone sent information.

[195] Watching-brief supervised for Archaeological Project Services by T. Lovekin. Mr S. Malone sent information.

[196] See *Britannia* 32 (2001), 350.

[197] Evaluation for Chanceoption Homes was supervised for Archaeological Project Services by V. Mellor. Mr S. Malone sent information.

[198] Excavation for Allison Homes was supervised for Archaeological Project Services by R. Hall. Mr S. Malone sent information.

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

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5. THE MIDLANDS

By A.P. FITZPATRICK

STAFFORDSHIRE

(1) **Ellastone**: 2 AR denarii, 11 AE sestertii, and 3 AE lower denominations to A.D. 161. Metal-detecting find.[200]

(2) **Watford Gap**: 23 AR denarii to A.D. 161 and a copper-alloy Polden Hill brooch. Metal-detecting find.[201]

LEICESTERSHIRE

(1) **Cadeby**: 29 AR denarii and 2 AE denominations from Vespasian to Marcus Aurelius, deposited *c*. A.D. 180.[202]

(2) **Gilmorton**: 1,255 BI radiates to A.D. 296 and fragments of a greyware pot. Metal-detecting find.[203]

(3) **Rearsby**, *Rearsby by-pass* (SK 660 148): evaluation and excavation at the northern end of the by-pass revealed early Roman occupation with evidence of nearby settlement, perhaps in the form of a small farmstead dating from the first/second centuries A.D. Although the pottery indicates that activity continued into the third and fourth centuries, later pottery types appear to occur in much smaller quantities, suggesting a shift in the focus of any settlement activity, and it is possible that by this time the land may have been given over to another use, possibly grazing. The earliest phase of activity appears to be represented by a ring-gully with nearby post-holes that may be associated. To the north a series of occupation layers was located, including a disturbed cobble surface overlying a series of gully terminals; one of the latter was found to contain a substantial amount of near-complete pottery vessels, including a samian dish, stamped ROPPUS.FE and dated A.D. 100–140. In the south-western corner of the site there were three roughly north–south aligned graves. No bone survived, but one grave was lined with medium-sized cobbles and the other two contained coffin nails. The graves were cut by a network of intercutting ditches, some of which related to a sub-rectangular enclosure of first/second-century A.D. date. The latest feature identified was a large, waterlogged pit, either a sump or a well dating to the second to fourth centuries A.D.[204]

(4) **South Leicestershire**: further small-scale, open-area evaluation was undertaken at the South Leicestershire Hoard site.[205] This centred on more of the boundary ditch adjacent to the entrance-way, close to the discovery of a silver decorated Roman military helmet. In addition to further Corieltauvian coins, finds recovered included a unique silver bowl, part of a large silver circular mount, semi-circular and triangular silver ingots, the latter including melted-down coins and decorative glass inserts with fragments of gold and silver.[206]

200 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
201 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
202 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
203 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
204 Work by S. Clarke and M. Beamish, University of Leicester Archaeological Services, for Leicestershire County Council. Dr P. Clay sent information.
205 For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 288.
206 Work by V. Priest, University of Leicester Archaeological Services, funded by the British Museum Townley group. Dr P. Clay sent information.

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(5) **Sutton Cheney**, *Bosworth Battlefield Visitor Centre, Ambion Hill Farm* (SK 4035 0005): observation of foundation trenches revealed further remains of a probable Romano-British trackway located by evaluation in 2003. The trackway comprised a gravel surface containing Roman pottery and tile set in a hollow *c*. 4 m wide. Further unstratified Roman pottery was also recorded.[207]

HEREFORDSHIRE

(1) **Lyonshall**: (a) *Cold Furrow* (SO 344 563): geophysical survey and extensive excavation of a cropmark enclosure revealed an enclosed rural settlement of late Iron Age and early Roman date. A rectangular ditched enclosure, 120 m by 70 m, was later reduced to about half its original size when two new ditches were cut across the interior of the settlement during the late first/early second centuries A.D. Also at this time, a second ditch was added to the earlier boundary around the northern half of the site producing the double ditches identified on the aerial photographs. During the later second century A.D., a shallow ditch was dug in the north-eastern corner of the reduced settlement enclosing a roughly 20 m square area. It was within this inner enclosure that considerable evidence for occupation, including part of a rectangular post-built timber building, a hearth associated with metal-working, numerous pits and a domestic oven, was identified and recorded. The settlement at Cold Furrow was most probably a low-status farm which was abandoned during the early years of the third century A.D. (b) *Moorcourt Farm* (SO 345 556): geophysical survey and excavation of the cropmark examined a late Iron Age and early Roman single-ditched enclosure, measuring 70 m by 45 m, some 600 m south of Cold Furrow (see above). An internal ditch seems to have reduced the site to about two-thirds its original size at some point during the late first/early second centuries A.D.; the settlement appears to have been abandoned in the third century. No evidence for buildings was found and the site may have been a stock enclosure, perhaps associated with the site at Cold Furrow. (c) *Chesters* (SO 350 553): geophysical survey of the fields known as *Big Chesters* and *Long Chesters*, to the west of Upper Moorcourt, produced no evidence for Roman-period occupation that might explain these unusual field-names.[208]

WARWICKSHIRE

(1) **Alcester**: (a) *former Abbey Works, Bleachfield Street* (SP 0883 5712): observation of test pits on a site in the southern suburb of the Roman town, in the area of the putative early fort, recorded further evidence of activity from the first to the third centuries A.D., including gravel surfaces and occupation deposits.[209] (b) *Grammar School, Birmingham Road* (SP 086 578): observation confirmed the more easterly line of Roman (and medieval) Ryknild Street, revealed by evaluation in 2003, for a further 135 m to the south; the fill of a possible roadside ditch contained twelfth/thirteenth-century pottery. Topsoil-stripping to the east produced only a late third-century A.D. coin and a single flue tile fragment.[210] (c) *St Faith's Primary School, St Faith's Road* (SP 0908 5734): evaluation of a site outside the Roman town, north of the River Arrow, revealed a Romano-British field boundary ditch, but no evidence of occupation.[211]

[207] Observation by B. Gethin, Warwickshire Museum, for Leicestershire County Council Country Parks. N. Palmer sent information.

[208] Work by Dr P. Guest (Cardiff University) and M. Luke (Albion Archaeology). The project was funded by the British Academy, the Roman Research Trust, the Classical Association, and Cardiff University. Dr Guest sent information.

[209] Work by P. Thompson, Warwickshire Museum, for Laing Homes Ltd. N. Palmer sent information.

[210] Work by B. Gethin and C. Coutts, Warwickshire Museum, for Warwickshire County Council Property Services. N. Palmer sent information.

[211] Excavation by C. Jones and P. Thompson, Warwickshire Museum, for Warwickshire County Council Property Services. N. Palmer sent information.

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(2) **Kenilworth**: a further 10 AR denarii to A.D. 168 found on the same site as 43 denarii discovered in 1993, and a further 12 denarii discovered in 1997. Metal-detecting find.[212]

(3) **Long Lawford**, *west of Caldecott Arms, Chapel Street* (SP 4716 7595): further excavation, following evaluation in 2003, on a site in the medieval settlement revealed more ditches containing Romano-British pottery; these may have been field boundaries or possibly settlement enclosures.[213]

(4) **Mancetter**, *Old Farm Road* (SP 3177 9662): evaluation on the north-west corner of the Roman fortress revealed a series of two military-type ditches dating to the first century A.D., preserved beneath the floor slabs of twentieth-century houses. An oven-type feature outside the outer of the two ditches represents the first evidence of Roman activity outside the western edge of the fortress.[214]

BEDFORDSHIRE

(1) **Cople**: 2 gold solidi of Honorius (A.D. 393–423) and 5 silver siliquae of Theodosius (A.D. 379–395)(1), Arcadius (A.D. 383–408)(3), and Honorius (A.D. 393–423)(1), deposited *c.* A.D. 402. Metal-detecting find.[215]

(2) **Harrold**, *former Bridgman Joinery Works* (SP 9512 5698): excavation located a ditched enclosure system over 1 ha in extent that appeared to originate in the Late Iron Age. A number of structures associated with agricultural processing were discovered, including a drying oven and a stone-lined threshing area or storage bin. The only Roman activity was 120 m to the north and comprised parallel ditches, perhaps belonging to a trackway.[216]

(3) **Kempsto**n, *Box End* (TL 0134 4821): the discovery of human remains during gravel extraction led to a salvage investigation. The quarry was located to the north of the extensive Romano-British settlement centred on Kempston Church End and an associated cemetery.[217] Features were badly truncated and some had already been destroyed, but a rectangular ditched enclosure system and trackway probably represent a continuation of the system identified in the settlement. Over 40 large pits, a well, and a possible kiln were located in the southernmost enclosure. In the later Roman period the enclosure was used as a cemetery containing over 38 graves. The majority of the graves had been badly truncated and only eight contained reasonably complete skeletons. The majority of the graves were orientated east–west. A small number of graves were oriented north–south and north-east–south-west; these appeared to be on the periphery of the cemetery. At least ten graves produced evidence for coffins, but only one grave contained possible grave goods: a knife and a coin provisionally dated to the third quarter of the fourth century A.D. Nineteen post-holes, some of which formed two- or three-post structures, were identified within the cemetery area.[218]

(4) **Shefford**, *Shefford Lower School* (TL 1375 3875): excavation was undertaken in an area of known Roman settlement.[219] The continuation of the western boundary ditch of the enclosure

[212] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
[213] Work by P. Thompson, Warwickshire Museum, for IG Land and Planning Ltd. N. Palmer sent information.
[214] Work by S. Palmer, Warwickshire Museum, for North Warwickshire Borough Council. N. Palmer sent information.
[215] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
[216] Work by M. Luke, M. Phillips and T. Preece, Albion Archaeology. M. Luke sent information.
[217] M. Dawson, *Archaeology of the Bedford Region*, BAR British Ser. 373 (2004), 152–228.
[218] Work by M. Luke and T. Preece, Albion Archaeology. M. Luke sent information.
[219] For previous work (at 77–81 Ampthill Road) see *Britannia* 34 (2003), 325–6, fig. 7.

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containing the aisled building discovered in 2002 was located. Evidence for a second, less substantial, post-built building was identified within the interior of the enclosure. A second ditch was located *c*. 23 m to the west of the settlement enclosure, with the area between the ditches being devoid of features and perhaps representing a routeway. To the west was an area of quarry pits, one of which contained an articulated dog burial. Finds included large quantities of pottery and ceramic building material, including *tegula*, brick, and flue-tile, along with smaller quantities of mortar, painted plaster, and stone roof-tile that are presumed to derive from the aisled building located in 2002.[220]

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

(1) **Denham**, *The Lea* (TQ 0490 8600): excavation of a further area of 0.5 ha[221] revealed eight graves, two of which contained fragmentary skeletal remains, and seven *bustum* burials. The unburnt upper portion of an Oxfordshire Whiteware trefoil-rimmed flagon dating to the mid-third to fourth centuries A.D. was recovered from one of the *busta*.[222]

HERTFORDSHIRE

(1) **Hemel Hempstead**, '*The Spinney*', *London Road*, *Boxmoor* (TL 503702 205876): excavation following evaluation[223] showed that what had been thought to be an east–west ditch had localised areas of metalling and was a Roman hollow-way/sunken lane that may be associated with Boxmoor Roman villa, which lies just to the south-east of the site. The hollow-way turned northwards in the direction of London Road, which is thought to follow the line of one of the main Roman roads.[224]

(2) **St Albans**, *Kingsbury Dairy*, *Branch Road* (TL 138 075): evaluation identified a Roman building, a well, and a pit. The building was only partly exposed but the presence of tesserae suggests that it originally had mosaic floors and may have been of relatively high status. Pottery recovered from the wall foundation trench and a small pier suggested that the building was built in the second century A.D. but pottery from a cobbled floor surface dated to the later third/fourth century indicating that it remained in use for some time.[225]

OXFORDSHIRE

(1) **South Oxfordshire**: ten coins and a copper-alloy brooch.[226]

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

(1) **Babraham**, *Roman Road* (TL 5055 5362): investigation along a green lane defining the borders of Babraham and Fulbourn parishes (on the line of a Roman road known as Worsted Street) confirmed the presence of deposits associated with road construction, although these are undated.[227]

(2) **Bartlow**, *Bartlow Park* (TL 5871 4507): inhumation and urned cremation burials, some accompanied by samian dishes, and also a possible barrow mound were uncovered, presumably

220 Work by M. Luke, T. Preece and C. Thatcher, Albion Archaeology. M. Luke sent information.
221 For previous work see *Britannia* 33 (2002), 316.
222 Work by L. Coleman, T. Havard and M. Collard, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.
223 For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 290.
224 Work by P. Askew, MoLAS, for Northwood Homes Ltd. V. Gardiner sent information.
225 Work by Foundations Archaeology. T. Michaels sent information.
226 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
227 Work by G. Bailey, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit. L. Popescu sent information.

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relating to a much larger cemetery. Ditches that may be wall robber-trenches and pit/post-holes of Roman date may be associated with the cemetery. No other features were recorded, although there was residual flintwork. The Roman burials were preserved *in situ*.[228]

(3) **Bluntisham**, *6 Rectory Road* (TL 3690 7452): late prehistoric and early Roman evidence was found in those areas of the site that had not been heavily disturbed in the post-medieval period.[229]

(4) **Boxworth**, *High Street* (TL 3500 6447): trenching of this earthwork revealed Iron Age and Roman ditches, a possible Roman kiln, and moderate amounts of building material that imply a substantial building nearby.[230]

(5) **Cambridge**, *68–70 Castle Street* (TL 4434 9308): excavation beneath cellar floors revealed a Roman ditch that was cut by a third-century A.D. pit. The ditch roughly corresponds with the current road alignment and may have formed a roadside ditch for the Roman road to Godmanchester.[231]

(6) **Huntingdon**, *land west of Ermine Street* (TL 2225 7350): evaluation identified a rectangular stock enclosure containing a large waterhole and early Roman ditched field-systems.[232]

(7) **Linton**, *Linton Village College* (TL 5555 4699): investigations at this site revealed a notable concentration of Iron Age pits, many of which produced evidence of metalworking, and associated structures, along with a Late Iron Age-Roman ditched and metalled trackway. This was succeeded by a network of Roman ditches and small enclosures that may form part of a rectilinear field-system, possibly associated with a large villa to the south of the modern village.[233]

(8) **St Neots**: 23 AE coins (17 sestertii and 6 lower denominations) deposited A.D. 161, found during excavation by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit in 2003.[234]

(9) **Sutton**, *land north of the brook* (TL 4427 7916): a large sub-rectangular watering-hole was uncovered, the fill of which contained Middle Iron Age and Roman pottery, animal bone, and wattle-impressed daub. A small ditch to the south may represent an overflow channel, while a nearby post-hole may have been part of a water-extraction device. Palaeo-environmental evidence suggests crop-processing in the vicinity.[235]

(10) **Swaffham Bulbeck**, *Downing Court* (TL 5551 6256): Roman pits had been cut into earlier field boundaries. The presence of building materials such as *tegulae* and box-flue tiles along with metalwork suggests that there may be a villa in the vicinity.[236]

(11) **Wooditton**, *School Road* (TL 6746 5987): two drainage ditches that may have been associated with the Icknield Way were found.[237]

[228] Work by C. Beauchamp and S. Macaulay, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit. L. Popescu sent information.
[229] Work by A. Hatton, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit. L. Popescu sent information.
[230] Work by R. Clarke, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit, and I. Taylor, Boxworth Village Historical Society. L. Popescu sent information.
[231] Work by T. Baker and S. Hickling, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit. L. Popescu sent information.
[232] Work by K. Cullen, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.
[233] Work by R. Clarke, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit. L. Popescu sent information.
[234] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
[235] Work by R. Atkins, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit. L. Popescu sent information.
[236] Work by S. Cooper, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit. L. Popescu sent information.
[237] Work by G. Bailey, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit. L. Popescu sent information.

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6. EAST ANGLIA

By A.P. FITZPATRICK

NORFOLK

(1) **Barton Bendish**: 1 sestertius and 24 lower denominations deposited A.D. 125. Metal-detecting find.[238]

(2) **Caistor St Edmund** (TG 228 038): fieldwalking located a small settlement area represented by a pottery scatter.[239]

(3) **Costessey** (TG 1800 0900): evaluation trenching recorded Iron Age pits and ditches, and elements of a Romano-British field-system.[240]

(4) **Near Dereham**: 848 AR denarii to A.D. 240 and sherds of a greyware pottery vessel. Metal-detecting find.[241]

(5) **Downham Market** (TF 6147 0387): excavation recorded a pit with Roman pottery.[242]

(6) **Fincham**: a total of 39 coins from a hoard. Metal-detecting find.[243]

(7) **Hockwold cum Wilton** (TL 7296 8742): further evidence from this fen-edge site has indicated a bias towards ritual activity, with intricate ditches and pits containing deposits of animal skulls and non-butchered bones.[244] Three newborn human skeletons have also been found, one in association with a ritually laid-out animal deposit: probably a young sheep. Finds include large amounts of pottery, roof-tiles, quernstones, brooches, vessel glass, spindle whorls, a loomweight, a jet bead, a bone pin and a pin beater, and coins from A.D. 140 to 293. Counterfeit coin production may have been taking place.[245]

(8) **Kelling**: 1 copper-alloy radiate and 20 copper-alloy nummi of A.D. 286–293 to 314. Metal-detecting find.[246]

(9) **Letheringsett with Glandford** (TG 0 4): further work on the finds from an isolated burial,[247] originally thought to date to the mid-first century A.D., indicates a seventh-century A.D. date, with Frankish associations.[248]

(10) **Watlington** (TF 630 107): further work has revealed a complex sequence of Roman features, with Late Iron Age/transitional Roman and early Saxon occupation.[249] The Roman features include boundary ditches, enclosures and trackways, with possible mortuary enclosures and a possible Late Iron Age/early Roman roundhouse. Pits in distinct clusters may hint at zoning by function. A large enclosure containing pits is thought to have had a ritual or mortuary

238 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
239 Work by A. Davison for the Norfolk Archaeological Trust. D. Gurney sent information.
240 Work by F. Green, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, for Norwich City Council. D. Gurney sent information.
241 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
242 Work by B. Hobbs, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, for Halcyon Homes Norfolk Ltd. D. Gurney sent information.
243 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
244 For earlier work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 294. Excavation by T. Clark. D. Gurney sent information.
245 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
246 For earlier work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 294.
247 Work by D. Whitmore, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, for the Bayfield Estate.
248 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
249 For earlier work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 295.

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function, with one pit containing human bone at its base. Post-holes defined at least six rectangular or square buildings, the largest a second- or third-century A.D. barn. Other structures include two first- or second-century updraft pottery kilns and a corn-drying oven; there are also indications of possible saltmaking. Initial interpretations suggest development from small piecemeal enclosures in the Late Iron Age/first century A.D. to a more organised layout in the second century, followed by substantial ditched enclosures in the third and fourth centuries. Work continues.[250]

(11) **West Winch**: 31 copper-alloy radiate imitation coins and associated material deposited in the A.D. 280s. Metal-detecting find.[251]

SUFFOLK

(1) **Clare**, *Nethergate Street Garage* (TM 76 45): evaluation identified a large Roman boundary ditch and an isolated post-hole.[252]

(2) **Friston**, *Barber's Point* (TM 43 57): following a geophysical survey of the site that revealed a rectilinear pattern of ditches, a training excavation for local volunteers was carried out on a Roman site on the edge of the River Alde which had been examined in 1907. A thick buried soil deposit was found which contained Roman pottery dating from the first to third centuries A.D. with abundant briquetage and Middle Saxon pottery. Two substantial enclosure ditches correlate with the magnetometry results and may be Roman; a smaller Middle Saxon ditch cut part of the enclosure system. Large post-holes within the enclosed area are probably Roman in date. [253]

(3) **Great Barton**: 13 copper-alloy nummi of A.D. 298/9 to 313. Metal-detecting find.[254]

(4) **Hoxne**: an additional 16 AR siliquae (November 2003) and 4 AR siliquae + 1 AR fragment from the hoard deposited in A.D. 408. Metal-detecting find.[255]

(5) **Ipswich**, *Highfields Nursery School* (TM 14 06): a watching-brief revealed features, one of which was probably a beam slot, filled by burnt material and tiles, within the Castle Hill Roman villa complex.[256]

(6) **Leiston**, *Abbey Road* (TM 44 63): the remains of a Roman pottery kiln were partly excavated after their discovery in a garden. The structure had been severely truncated, and was *c.* 1.1–1.2 m in diameter. The products seem to be early second-century A.D. greywares. Other finds recovered from the vicinity suggest Roman settlement later in date than the kiln.[257]

(7) **Long Melford**, *Almacks*, *Hall Sreet* (TL 86 45): evaluation and a watching-brief for a single house within a large Roman settlement located several large pits with material from the

[250] Excavation by D. Whitmore, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, for RMC Eastern Ltd. D. Gurney sent information.

[251] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.

[252] Work by R. Gardner, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for the Woodberry Group Ltd. J. Plouviez sent information.

[253] Work by J. Meredith, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for the Aldeburgh and District Local History Society, funded by the Local Heritage Initiative and with the permission of the Suffolk Wildlife Trust. The geophysical survey was by A. and D. Black, Colchester Archaeological Trust. J. Plouviez sent information.

[254] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.

[255] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.

[256] For work in an adjacent area see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 295. Work by L. Everett, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. J. Plouviez sent information.

[257] Work by R. Damant, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Mr A. Culpeck. J. Plouviez sent information.

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mid-first to third centuries A.D. A single inhumation burial of a young adult, aligned south–north, lay over one of these pits and was truncated by another. An enamelled brooch in the shape of a hare and a complete mid-second-century pottery vessel were found with the body.[258]

(8) **Mildenhall**, *RAF Mildenhall, 30 Acre Field* (TL 67 77): a second season of excavations examined further ditch systems, three inhumation burials, and a possible cremation burial.[259] An early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building was also found.[260]

(9) **Stratton Hall**, *Walk Farm* (TM 25 39): a watching-brief revealed the remains of at least three cremation burials, one of which was within a Roman pot.[261]

(10) **Wixoe**, *water pipeline* (TL 71 43): a watching-brief over trial pits for a proposed water pipeline discovered an undated inhumation burial within a previously identified substantial Roman settlement.[262]

ESSEX

(1) **Chelmsford**, *Eglinton Drive* (TL 5738 2074): evaluation recovered a piece of *imbrex* and possible sherds of Roman or post-Roman pottery, but no structural remains of Roman date were identified.[263]

(2) **Colchester**, *University of Essex Research Park, Wivenhoe* (TM 0242 2424): trenching on a site on the east side of the River Colne, approximately 2 km from *Camulodunum*, uncovered a number of Late Iron Age and Roman ditches and post-holes. These features date to the first half of the first century A.D. and might be associated with agricultural activity on the west-facing valley slope. The Romano-British features were overlain by a deposit of colluvium. Investigation of a group of ring-ditches on lower-lying ground close to the Salary Brook uncovered evidence of secondary use of a Bronze Age barrow in the first century A.D.[264]

(3) **Great Dunmow**: (a) *former Newton Works site* (TL 6186 2180): evaluation and excavation on a site to the west of the Romano-British town and south of the 1993 Buildings Farm excavation[265] identified several phases of activity, the earliest dating to the mid-first century A.D. The first-century activity consisted of pits, post-holes and ditches, placed deposits, and a neonatal burial covered by an inverted pot. Included amongst the late fourth-century A.D. features were two or three ditches, a possible post-built structure, and a large clay pit. Finds included coins and pottery. Placed deposits consisted of a near-complete pot and a small stack of sherds which appeared to be have been deliberately paired and placed in the corresponding east terminals of two parallel ditches.[266] (b) *Redbond Lodge* (TL 6261 2183): a watching-brief adjacent to the

258 Work by J. Craven, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Vaughn and Blythe (Construction) Ltd. J. Plouviez sent information.

259 For previous work *Britannia* 35 (2004), 295.

260 Work by A. Tester, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for the Ministry of Defence, Defence Estates (USF). J. Plouviez sent information.

261 Work by M. Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for A.W. Mayhew Farms Ltd. J. Plouviez sent information.

262 Work by J. Caruth, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Essex and Suffolk Water. J. Plouviez sent information.

263 Work by D. Jamieson, MoLAS, for Croudace Ltd. V. Gardiner sent information.

264 Work by T. Ennis, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for Northcroft. D. Maynard sent information.

265 N.J. Lavender, 'Middle Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Great Dunmow: excavations at Buildings Farm 1993', *Essex Archaeology and History* 28 (1997), 47–92.

266 Work by M. Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for The Stanley Bragg Partnership, acting on behalf of school governors. D. Maynard sent information.

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1972 Chequers Lane excavation, in which a fourth-century shrine was found,[267] suggested that during the first and second centuries A.D. the site formed part of an area of strip fields, seemingly outside the limits of the town. It was only during the third century A.D. that development started, with the digging of a boundary ditch and rubbish pits and the laying of metalling. The pottery from this phase contained a relatively large quantity of oxidised Hadham ware, not normally found in Essex until later in the Roman period. It is possible that the boundary ditch marks the rear of a plot fronting onto Stane Street, and that the Romano-British town gradually expanded as ribbon development, though evidence of the morphology of the settlement is still scanty.[268]

(4) **Hadleigh**, *Hadleigh Castle* (TQ 8100 8602): excavation within the medieval castle uncovered a short stretch of gully possibly of Roman date.[269]

7. GREATER LONDON

By A.P. FITZPATRICK

CITY OF LONDON

(1) *6 Broad Street Place* (TQ 33000 81650): excavation continued from 2003 and results of the previous phase of excavation have been updated and revised in the light of more complete excavation.[270] The site lies on an island in the Walbrook; the braided channels that ran across the site were infilled in the first century A.D. and the streams replaced by ditches or channels. The site may have been used as a cemetery in the first century A.D.: a single burial cut through an infilled ditch, and a large amount of disarticulated and semi-articulated human remains was found in a 'ponded' area at the east of the site. A road was laid across the site, running in an east–west line along the southern limit of the site, with a roughly-formed roadside ditch to the north; this road had been previously observed at sites to the west. The road was probably constructed about A.D. 120, at a time when much of the Upper Walbrook Valley infrastructure was updated or constructed. A wide channel was dug along the northern edge of the site. The channel would have drained a wide area, and was infilled with flood deposits, interspersed with sandy beach or foreshore deposits. Human remains were found interspersed with the deposits. A number of horse bones were also recovered — a species that has been found associated with cemeteries elsewhere. Geo-archaeological sampling and recording was carried out on the waterlain deposits. A series of burials were dug to the south of the 'Eldon Street channel'; many of these were dug through former flood deposits, and several were being eroded into the channel. The burials appear to date from the second century A.D., although there are few dateable artefacts, indeed few grave goods. The centre of the site had been truncated in antiquity, possibly removing further burials. However, in the centre of the site a group of three burials in coffins did survive, associated with a gully or drain. The complete corpse of a ram had been disposed of in the gully. A total of 22 burials has been identified; however, the burial conditions were such that the analysis of the scattered remains may identify more burials. In the late second or early third

[267] N.P. Wickenden, *Excavations at Great Dunmow, Essex: a Romano-British Small Town in the Trinovantian Civitas*, East Anglian Archaeology 41 (1988).

[268] Work by A. Robertson, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for Runwood Homes Plc. D. Maynard sent information.

[269] Work by T. Ennis, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, for English Heritage. D. Maynard sent information.

[270] For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 296.

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century A.D. the use of the site changed, with rubbish being disposed of over the increasingly waterlogged road. The drainage channels silted up and a marsh formed across the area that remained into the post-medieval period. This marsh may have been an effect of the construction of the Roman city wall, which culverted the Walbrook lower down its valley.[271]

(2) *Cannon Place EC4* (TQ 32620 80850): the site lies within the Roman Governor's Palace Scheduled Monument.[272] Five evaluation pits were excavated on the site for both archaeological and geotechnical evaluation; these showed that the site lies on the valley side/river terrace within a Pleistocene palaeochannel draining into the Thames, as opposed to lying within the Walbrook or Thames valley floor/floodplain. Of particular significance were substantial remnants of Roman masonry discovered in each of the five pits, provisionally dated from the mid-first to mid-second centuries A.D. Whilst it remains unclear whether all the Roman remains relate to the 'Governor's Palace', it seems particularly likely that structural features found towards the east limit of the site are associated with buildings interpreted by Marsden as the 'Great Hall' and 'Great Pool'. All Roman masonry and a medieval chalk foundation have been preserved *in situ*.[273]

(3) *120 Cheapside EC2* (TQ 32329 81240): six test pits were excavated and three geotechnical boreholes were monitored on the site; Roman occupation and demolition layers that were sealed by later Roman dumping were observed in three of the pits.[274]

(4) *16–18 Finsbury Circus, 18–31 Eldon Street EC2* (TQ 32949 81664): evaluation revealed natural stream channels that may be tributaries to the River Walbrook. In Trench 3 in the south of the site, a channel that had partially silted up was then backfilled in the Roman period with clay and gravel deposits, probably for the purposes of land reclamation. Although no burials were found, a single disarticulated human bone was recovered from the backfill of one of these channels. Trench 2 also revealed large Roman deposits of clay and gravel, which may be part of a general raising of the ground level for the purposes of land reclamation. Trench 5 contained two channels; the sharp edges of the second of these suggest that it had been canalized; it truncates the earlier natural channel. Both channels showed evidence of silting up and were then sealed with a heavily compacted gravel layer, laid down as a consolidated surface.[275]

(5) *311–318 High Holborn WC2* (TQ 31002 81590): trial pits excavated by contractors revealed a feature, probably a gravel pit, containing Dressel 20 and Alice Holt Farnham Ware dated to A.D. 50–160.[276]

(6) *London Wall/Moorgate EC2, drainage drop-shaft connections* (TQ 32663 81580): a watching-brief on two new drop-shafts connecting drains from Moor House to the sewer main below London Wall revealed early to mid-second-century A.D. deposits at the bottom of the sequence. They were compacted layers of waterlain silty clay that may have accumulated in the city ditch or the adjacent marshland created by tributaries of the Walbrook.[277]

271 Work by C. Harward, MoLAS, for The Corporation of London Technical Services Department. The information for work undertaken by MoLAS has been kindly supplied by Vince Gardiner.

272 For previous work see P. Marsden, 'The excavation of a Roman palace site in London, 1961–1972', *Trans. London Middlesex Arch. Soc.* 26 (1975), 1–102; *Britannia* 34, (2003), 338–9.

273 Work by J. Taylor, MoLAS, for Hines UK.

274 Work by L. Casson, MoLAS, for Land Securities.

275 Work by P. Thrale, MoLAS, for Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd.

276 Work by R. Cowie, MoLAS, for Sidell Gibson Partnership.

277 Work by R. Bull, MoLAS, for Corporation of London.

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(7) *Mitre Square EC3* (TQ 33448 81202): a test pit in Sugar Baker's Court revealed Roman dumps and a possible quarry.[278]

(8) *Watling Street sewer shaft EC4* (TQ 32321 81076): excavation within a small access shaft (*c.* 2 by 2 m) revealed a deep sequence of archaeological deposits from the Roman period onwards. Natural brickearth was overlaid by a number of Roman roads with stretches of roadside ditch. Dark earth was sealed by further external surfaces, which may have been medieval street surfaces.[279]

BARKING AND DAGENHAM

(1) *Pipers Pub site, Gale Street, Dagenham RM9* (TQ 47674 84300): evaluation revealed a layer of agricultural/horticultural soil that contained a single sherd of Roman pottery.[280]

HACKNEY

(1) *142 Lea Bridge Road, Clapton E5* (TQ 35562 86508): a watching-brief and evaluation close to the River Lea revealed a gravel deposit, possibly representing a Roman road.[281]

HOUNSLOW

(1) *Hotel development, Syon Park, Brentford TW8* (TQ 1712 7696): evaluation revealed a large channel that probably formed part of the Thames during the late Pleistocene and that would have left an island of terrace gravel (where Syon House now stands) within the river. It was filled with alluvium and colluvium. Some of these deposits contained Roman finds, including pottery and a coin of Valentinian I or Valens of A.D. 364–378, suggesting that at least part of the channel was rapidly silting up at this time. Gravel surfaces and dumps containing pottery and possibly debris from a fire-damaged building(s) provided evidence for occupation associated with the Roman settlement in Brentford near to London Road (close to the projected line of the London–Silchester Roman road). Three first- to second-century A.D. drainage ditches or gullies were found between the roadside settlement and the channel.[282]

MERTON

(1) *1–11 High Street, Colliers Wood SW19* (TQ 2703 7073): evaluation of a site to the east of Stane Street revealed a first- to second-century A.D. ditch aligned north-east to south-west that ran parallel to the road. Layers of gravel and silt may represent the truncated surface of the Roman road.[283]

SOUTHWARK

(1) *137 Great Suffolk Street SE1* (TQ 3223 7967): evaluation and a watching-brief found a later fourth-century A.D. ditch; Roman pottery, which probably derived from ploughed-out features, was found in the ploughsoil interface with the overlying post-medieval layer. There was no evidence of any settlement and it is likely that the ditch formed a field boundary or drainage ditch. The watching-brief recorded several more ditches, interpreted as being field boundaries of probable Roman date. No datable finds were recovered from these ditches.[284]

278 Work by J. Drummond-Murray, MoLAS, for Helical Bar.
279 Work by T. Mackinder, MoLAS, for Corporation of London.
280 Work by P. Thrale, MoLAS, for Calford Seaden.
281 Work by M. Wiggins and J. Taylor, MoLAS, for Mount Anvil plc.
282 Work by R. Cowie, MoLAS, for Edwardian (Syon Park) Ltd.
283 Work by D. Saxby, MoLAS, for Goldcrest Homes.
284 Work by C. Cowan and K. Appleton, MoLAS, for Alan Camp Architects.

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(2) *Grotto Court, 77–78 Great Suffolk Street SE 1* (TQ 3202 7975): during a watching-brief a single sherd of abraded Roman pottery was found in a silty sand deposit overlain by a thin subsoil showing evidence of light vegetation.[285]

(3) *82–96 Old Kent Road SE1* (TQ 33130 78780): excavation found the first- to second-century A.D. foundations of a large structure that may be a house or a mausoleum associated with a roadside cemetery. A first/second-century A.D. cremation burial and a possible third-century grave were also found close to this structure. Three ditches ran parallel to the presumed course of Watling Street.[286]

(4) *201–203 Old Kent Road SE1* (TQ 3335 7862): evaluation found a pit or ditch containing large fragments of amphora, black-burnished jars and tablewares.[287]

(5) *The Final Furlong, 162 Grange Road SE1* (TQ 3361 7913): evaluation revealed a ditch containing third- to fourth-century A.D. pottery and first- to second-century tile.[288]

8. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

By A.P. FITZPATRICK

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

(1) **Bourton-on-the-Water**, *Millstone, Lansdown* (SP 162 209): a watching-brief revealed a late Roman building, with at least two possible phases of construction, and a further phase once the building had been abandoned. This last phase saw the building of three walls on a different orientation to the original building. The small assemblage of finds is typical of a house in a small Roman town.[289]

(2) **Cirencester** (*Corinium Dobunnorum*): (a) *Coach House Mews* (SP 0259 0175): evaluation of a site which lies centrally within the Forum piazza revealed Pennant sandstone paving and related make-up/bedding deposits, directly overlaid by heavily reworked dark earth deposits which yielded post-medieval material.[290] (b) *77 Victoria Road* (SP 0287 0157): evaluation found a wall and an *opus signinum* floor with quarter-round moulding beneath demolition rubble.[291] (c) *Old Tetbury Road* (SP 0174 0164): excavation revealed three early Roman cremation burials, two of which may have lain within a defined plot. The foundations of a substantial wall of probable Roman date were also uncovered.[292]

(3) **Gloucester** (*Glevum*), *former Kwik Save, Worcester Street/Northgate Street* (SO 8343 1881): evaluation revealed metalled surfaces, cultivation activity, and bank material sealed beneath dark earth.[293]

(4) **Lydney** (SO 6450 0260): evaluation of 50 ha on the eastern side of the town revealed

285 Work by R. Bull, MoLAS, for Oakmayne Properties Ltd.
286 Work by P. Thrale, MoLAS, for Mount Anvil Construction Ltd.
287 Work by D. Sankey, MoLAS, for Strand Construction Ltd.
288 Work by C. Cowan, MoLAS, for Alan Camp Architects.
289 Work by Foundations Archaeology. T. Michaels sent information.
290 Work by D. Evans, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.
291 Work by K. Colls, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.
292 Work by D. Cudlip, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.
293 Work by T. Havard, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.

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agricultural drainage ditches, and also features which may relate to areas of occupation and possible industrial activity. Quantities of iron-smelting and possible smithing slags were recovered.[294]

(5) **Standish**: two hoards: (a) 3 silver denarii to A.D. 79 and (b) 3 silver denarii to A.D. 211. Metal-detecting find.[295]

(6) **Taynton**: an additional 22 BI early Constantinian nummi (and 1 later nummus 'intruder') to the original find of 148 BI nummi, silver finger-ring and 2 bronze fragments made in 1999. Hoard deposited A.D. 317. Metal-detecting find.[296]

(7) **Thornbury**: *c*. 15,000 Constantinian BI nummi and radiates in a greyware storage jar deposited A.D. 348, probably representing the third largest nummus hoard to be so far discovered in Britain. Found while digging a pond.[297]

(8) **Uley**, *Uley Bury hillfort* (ST 7847 9891): a watching-brief during the construction of a new fence revealed the foundation of a Romano-British wall running along the outer edge of the south-eastern upper terrace of the hillfort, confirming the use of the site in the Roman period.[298]

CITY OF BRISTOL

(1) **Henbury**, *Secondary School, Marissal Road* (ST 5620 7910): excavation on a site where six Romano-British inhumations had been discovered during landscaping works in 1982 found a further 18 first-century A.D. crouched inhumations associated with a rectangular ditched enclosure. This enclosure had continued to be a visible feature through the early Roman period and formed the basis for a series of smaller ditched enclosures on the same alignment. From the third century A.D. the ditches were backfilled to allow the construction of a series of dry-stone-founded buildings at the south-east and west sides of the excavation. One of these had been incorrectly interpreted as the remains of the road from Gloucester to Sea Mills in the earlier evaluation. These structures continued in use until the late fourth century A.D. The road was not located in the excavation.[299]

SOMERSET

(1) **Hemington**, *Blacklands* (ST 766 541): excavations and geophysical survey continued on the site of a late prehistoric–Romano-British settlement (FIG. 17). Excavation took place to the south of the villa and in the gatehouse area. The dating evidence from the enclosure ditches suggests that the enclosure was in use at the beginning of the Romano-British period and probably had three main phases. The earliest, probably later Iron Age, enclosure was small and square, with an entrance at the west. The enclosure was then extended east, possibly to accommodate the main building, and then to the south. Dating from the ditches and the gateway buildings suggests that the building was constructed much earlier than previously thought, possibly as early as the late first century, but no later than the early second century A.D. This is one of the earliest Romanised buildings in this area of Somerset, perhaps suggesting a proto-villa that never reached the potential exhibited by other villas in the area. The new area around

294 Work by M. Brett, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.
295 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
296 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
297 Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
298 Work by D. Evans, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.
299 Work by D. Kenyon and S. Cox, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.

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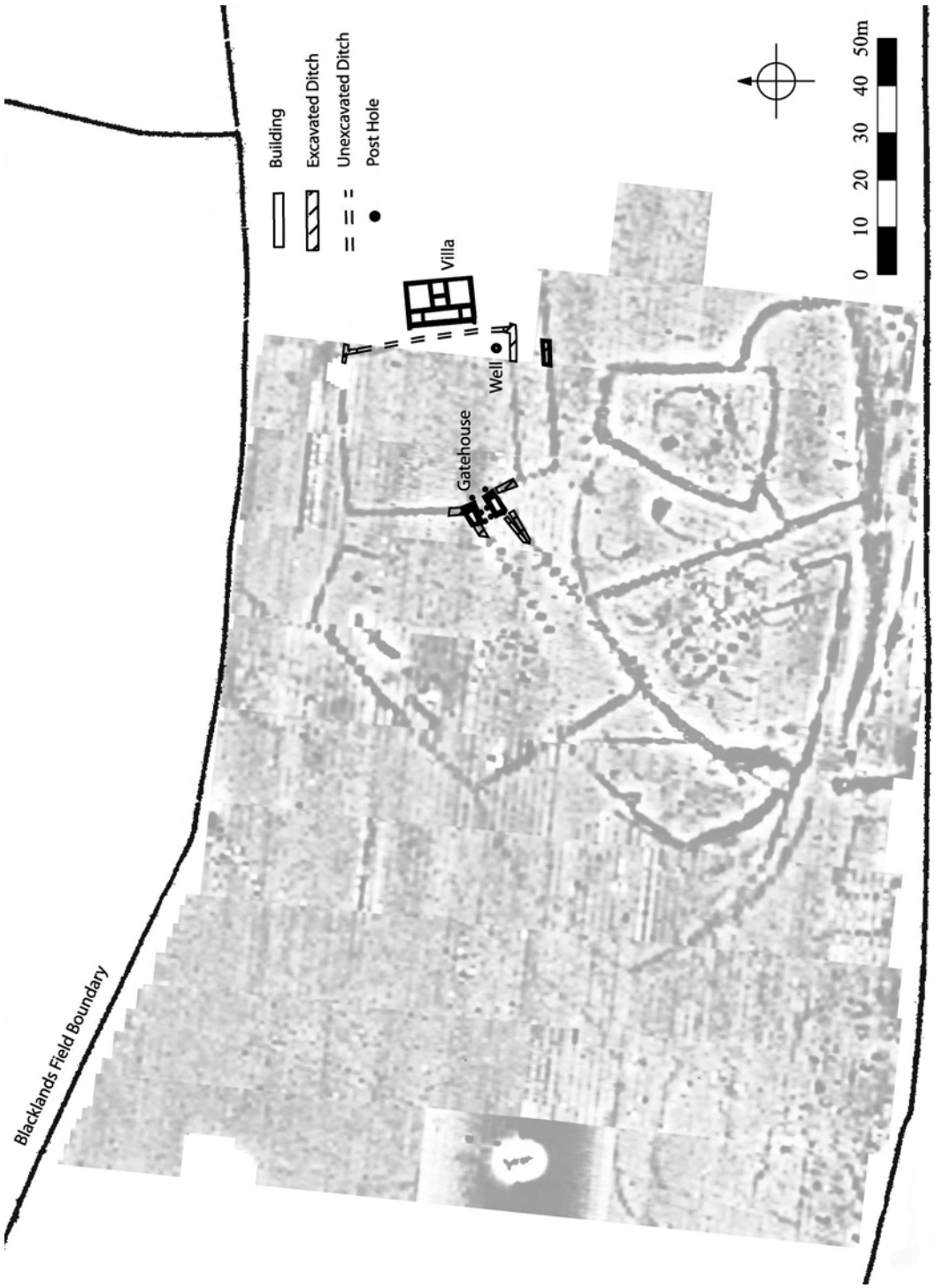


FIG. 17. Blacklands, Hemington, Somerset. Geophysical survey and excavation areas. (*Drawing by K. Turner*)

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the gateway entrance was not excavated fully, but the dating evidence of the large assemblages from the ditches suggests an early date for the buildings, with none of the material appearing to be later than the second century A.D. The entrance had been altered several times and large post-holes also cut the buildings.[300]

NORTH SOMERSET

(1) **Worle**: (a) *The Hedges, St George's* (ST 3738 6307): evaluation revealed late prehistoric or early Roman deposits and ditches perhaps associated with the channelling of water for saltmaking. These were cut by a V-shaped ditch on a similar alignment to a system of drainage ditches seen previously at St George's.[301] Pottery indicates activity in the second or third century A.D. Later ditches incorporating an increased proportion of domestic waste suggest that a settlement was established in the vicinity of the site by the third or fourth century A.D. These features were sealed by thick deposits of post-Roman alluvium.[302] (b) *Rose Cottages, St George's* (ST 3724 6273): evaluation found two sections of a possible prehistoric or Roman ditch. Environmental samples contained waterlogged seeds, wood, fruit stones, mollusca, fish, and insects indicating that the ditch contained still or slow-moving freshwater, and that the surrounding land was under marsh with areas of disturbed ground and woodland. The abundant fruit stones from the final fill of the ditch may be indicative of occupation nearby. The ditch was sealed by an alluvium that formed a stable floodplain upon which a burnt clay feature was founded which may be associated with Iron Age and Roman salt-workings found to the north-west.[303]

9. SOUTHERN COUNTIES

By A.P. FITZPATRICK

WILTSHIRE

(1) **Boscombe Down**, *Phase II housing* (SU 165 404 centred): two more late Roman cemeteries were examined.[304] One was focused around a sub-rectangular enclosure which contained twelve graves with two outlying burials (FIG. 18). Many of the burials were in coffins and were also accompanied by footwear. A high proportion had New Forest beakers and/or coins placed in them; one burial had a jewelry box. The enclosure was sited immediately adjacent to a Bronze Age Wessex linear ditch that was only partly infilled in the Roman period; thirteen inhumation graves and two cremation burials were found cut into the ditch. Many of these inhumation graves had been reopened to inter further burials and disarticulated bones were also found. Coffins, footwear, and coins were found less frequently in these graves than in the burials within the enclosure, and there were no pots. A second cemetery also focused around an enclosure, only part of which lay within the excavation area. Four unaccompanied and uncoffined inhumation burials cut into the fill of the enclosure ditch and there were a further seven burials outside it, some of which were in coffins. Subsequently a series of unurned cremation burials and cremation-related deposits were placed in the upper fill of the ditch. Many of these burials were accompanied by

300 Excavation directed by J. Lawes on behalf of the Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society, who also sent information.

301 For previous work see *Britannia* 34 (2003), 350.

302 Work by K. Cullen, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.

303 Work by K. Cullen, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.

304 For other later Roman cemeteries examined previously, two of which have been excavated completely, see *Britannia* 34 (2003), 351.

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FIG. 18. Boscombe Down, Wiltshire: late Roman cemetery. (*Photo: Elaine Wakefield, Wessex Archaeology*)

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New Forest beakers. Both cemeteries were in use in the second half of the fourth century A.D. and perhaps later.[305]

(2) **Blunsdon St Andrew**, *Groundwell Ridge* (SU 141 894): a Community Archaeology project investigated part of the major building damaged during the discovery of the site in 1996 (Building 2).[306] Excavation concentrated on what proved to the bath-suite and a cellared room (FIG. 19). The latter was shown to have walls surviving to over 1.5 m, with a complex structural history including multiple replasterings and blockings of openings — the latter possibly representing doorways, windows, or niches. Waterlogged deposits in the bottom of the cellar incorporated wooden floor-joists that may be suitable for dendrochronological dating. The cold range of the bath-suite consisted of three rooms, two of which, including the apsidal cold plunge, had their floors raised during the life of the building. The modification of the north-western room of the cold range was started with the insertion of a hypocaust, although these changes were not completed. The main hot range was shown to have been remodelled with the location of the *praefurnium* being moved from east to south and the creation of a large apsidal room which obscured the original plan. Due to the complexity of the deposits encountered, the primary lay-



FIG. 19. Groundwell Ridge, Blunsdon St Andrew: bathhouse. (*Photo: courtesy of English Heritage*)

305 Work by C. Gibson and A. Manning, Wessex Archaeology, for Bloor Homes and Persimmon Homes. Dr A.P. Fitzpatrick sent information.

306 For previous work see *Britannia* 28 (1997), 445; 29 (1998), 424; 35 (2004), 309–10.

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out was not determined. Further rooms were shown to exist to the north and east of the area excavated. The second- to fourth-centuries A.D. dating of the main period of use of the building appears to have been confirmed. However, walls were left *in situ* and therefore absolute dating for their construction was not obtained and isolated features indicate possible first-century A.D. occupation on the site. Cumulatively the evidence from the site indicates that it is a villa, rather than a rural religious complex as has been suggested previously. In either the late Roman or post-Roman periods a substantial post-built timber building was constructed over the abandoned bath-suite.[307]

(3) **Idmiston:** 72 copper-alloy radiates to A.D. 274. Metal-detecting find.[308]

(4) **Staverton**, *Marina Drive* (ST 8580 6035): geophysical survey and evaluation revealed a square enclosure, 40 m across, containing geophysical anomalies indicative of settlement, and a trackway.[309]

(5) **West Lavington**: 73 copper-alloy radiates deposited A.D. 277 and fragments of a pot. Metal-detecting find.[310]

(6) **Winterbourne Stoke**: 4 AR siliquae of A.D. 364–7 to 367–75. Metal-detecting find.[311]

HAMPSHIRE

(1) **Alton**, *3 Amery Street* (SU 7159 3939): a watching-brief revealed a Roman pit and pottery that was residual in medieval contexts.[312]

(2) **Crondall**: 10 AR denarii: Republican (variously dated 116–42 B.C.) (7), Augustus (2), and Tiberius (1), deposited *c.* A.D. 37–50. Discovered by metal-detector users at an organised detector rally.[313]

(3) **Winchester**, *Oram's Arbour*, *Oram's Arbour Recreation Ground* (SU 4754 2981): recording in advance of a new children's play-area revealed two Roman pits, both apparently cutting Iron Age pits similar to those excavated previously in the area.[314] Both pits contained Roman tile.[315]

(4) **Winchester area**: 22 coins may represent the remains of a scattered hoard of first- to second-century A.D. sestertii and lower denominations. Metal-detecting find.[316]

ISLE OF WIGHT

(1) **Isle of Wight**: *c.* 150 Iron Age and Roman coins, 3 ingots, a sprue fragment, fragment of an unidentified object and pottery.[317]

[307] Work by English Heritage and Swindon Borough Council, with the Friends of Groundwell Ridge and the Wyvern Historical and Detector Society. P. Wilson, English Heritage, sent information.
[308] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
[309] Work by L. Coleman, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.
[310] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
[311] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
[312] Work by C.K. Currie and N.S. Rushton of CKC Archaeology. C.K. Currie sent information.
[313] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
[314] For previous work see *Britannia* 33 (2002), 349.
[315] Work by C.K. Currie of CKC Archaeology, for Winchester City Council Community Services. C.K. Currie sent information.
[316] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.
[317] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.

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SURREY

(1) **Leigh**: 62 AR denarii to A.D. 180 with pottery and bronze fragments. Metal-detecting find.[318]

(2) **Staines**, *Hengrove Farm* (TQ 053 719): continued excavation at the settlement and associated field-system revealed another water-hole and further parts of enclosures identified in previous years.[319]

EAST SUSSEX

(1) **Barcombe**, *Dunstall Field* (TQ 4180 1428): a fourth season of research and training excavations was undertaken. This work was located to the east and south-east of the winged corridor villa (Masonry Building 2) investigated during 2001–2002, and followed up the results of preliminary investigations in this area in 2002 and 2003.[320] Immediately to the east of the winged building, work continued on the excavation of several large pits. To the south-east of the pits, work also resumed on the excavation of Masonry Building 3. This masonry structure, which had first been partially exposed in 2002 and 2003, was now fully uncovered and confirmed as a large aisled building, measuring *c*. 40 m long and *c*. 17 m wide, with three rooms at its northern end. At least two of these end rooms revealed traces of tessellated flooring. The south wall of Building 3 had very substantial foundations, perhaps designed to bear the weight of a masonry gable end. Mid-way along the inside of the west wall was a rectangular area of demolition. This feature is at right angles to the wall, an orientation apparently also maintained at this location, but this time immediately outside the building, by several additional walls that continued beyond the excavation area. The area of demolition and the walls adjacent to the west wall of the aisled building will be fully investigated in 2005. The provisional identification in 2003 of a fifth roundhouse — to the north of Masonry Building 3 — has, after further investigation, now been rejected. Continued excavations to the north-east of the aisled building revealed further evidence for later Saxon activity. Discoveries included numerous small pits, some gullies, post-holes, animal bone, iron slag, sherds of unabraded pottery, and fragments of a bun-shaped loomweight.[321]

KENT

(1) **Bredgar**: *Bredgar Church of England Primary School* (TQ 880 602): excavation revealed Late Iron Age and early Roman ditches and a number of pits and post-holes. A later masonry building, excavated at the south-east of the site, probably extended beneath the school buildings. Associated finds of flue-tile and tesserae suggest a building of some prosperity which continued in use until the mid-second century A.D. The concentration of Roman finds on this small site is particularly interesting in the light of their close proximity to the find spot of a hoard of Conquest period gold coins,[322] just 500 m to the west.[323]

[318] Work by Surrey County Archaeological Unit, for Henry Street (Sand and Ballast) Ltd; *Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletin* 382 (2005) sent by Professor S.S. Frere.

[319] Information from R. Abdy, British Museum.

[320] For previous work see *Britannia* 33 (2002), 351; 34 (2003), 353–5; 35 (2004), 311; D. Rudling and C. Butler, 'Barcombe Roman Villa', *Current Archaeology* 179 (2002), 486–9; D. Rudling, 'A tale of two villas: Beddingham and Barcombe', *Bulletin of the Association for Roman Archaeology* 15 (2003), 10–15; D. Rudling and C. Butler, 'From Iron Age roundhouse to Roman villa; excavations at Barcombe, Sussex, 2001–2003', *Archaeology International* 2003/2004 (2004), 17–21.

[321] Work by D. Rudling of the University of Sussex and University College London Field Archaeology Unit and C. Butler of the Mid-Sussex Field Archaeological Team. D. Rudling sent information.

[322] E. Pirie, 'Bredgar, near Sittingbourne', *Arch. Cant.* 72 (1958), 221.

[323] Excavation by D. Boden, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Diocesan Architectural Services Ltd. J. Elder sent information.

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(2) **Canterbury** (*Durovernum Cantiacorum*): (a) *St Mary Northgate* (TR 1508 5821): a small trench revealed the rear of the town wall a little west of the presumed end of the medieval church. A second trench found a substantial flint wall with its southern face 4.1 m south of the rear of the town wall; this is probably Roman and may be the rear of an internal wall tower.[324] (b) *Broad Street* (TR 1518 5810): a watching-brief on the insertion of a passageway from 'Jervis House' to the cathedral precinct revealed a short stretch of the face of the Roman town wall, standing about a metre high and consisting overwhelmingly of large, water-rounded flints.[325] (c) *St Mildred's Tannery* (TR 1571 5741): during the on-going development and conversion of the site for residential accommodation, a watching-brief revealed a Roman clay floor in Stour Street, probably part of a short corridor, bounded by beam pads or slots on all four sides. Augering has identified probably Roman clay floors over much of the site.[326] (d) *Market Way* (TR 1501 5885): excavation in advance of housing development uncovered a large concentration of Roman features, the earliest being a series of interconnected ditches adjoining a previously excavated enclosure ditch.[327] Together, these features (which appeared to continue in use from the Late Iron Age into the early third century A.D.) provide the best evidence so far for a field-system close to the town. An inhumation burial, cut into the terminal of one of the ditches, was accompanied by an inscribed funerary plaque laid face-down over the top of the skull.[328] A number of intercutting quarry pits, all backfilled with quantities of waste tile and brick, were undoubtedly connected with an adjacent tile-kiln.[329] Pottery dated their infilling to the mid-first to early third century A.D., which equates with the levelling of the abandoned kilns.[330]

(3) **Ford**, *Ford Lane* (TR 2017 6610, centred): two ditches, partially excavated in the extreme eastern corner of the site in a Strip and Map programme, yielded a significant quantity of pottery. One of the ditches undoubtedly formed part of a rectangular enclosure, although the full extent of both ditches was masked by deposits of colluvium.[331] A watching-brief over an associated pipeline identified another field ditch (at TR 19916 66416) containing late first- and early second-century A.D. pottery.[332] A series of ditches is also visible on aerial photographs of the field immediately to the west of those in the reservoir area: all run on the same north-north-east by south-south-west alignment.

(4) **Fordwich**, *Stodmarsh Road* (TR 1860 5897): excavation in advance of a house extension revealed two parallel ditches containing pottery of the Conquest period and cremation burials. An early Roman cremation burial accompanied by two vessels had previously been found on the

[324] Jane Elder kindly sent information on the work of Canterbury Archaeological Trust in Canterbury. Work by S. Pratt, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for the King's School.

[325] Watching-brief by S. Pratt, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Biddle and Biddle on behalf of the King's School.

[326] Watching-brief by S. Pratt, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Biddle and Biddle on behalf of Bellway Homes.

[327] For previous work see *Britannia* 31 (2000), 429.

[328] The plaque forms the first complete Roman inscription to be recovered from Canterbury. There appear to be three lines of text, the first two of which probably contain the name of the deceased; at present these cannot be determined with accuracy. The third line does contain part of the word *PIENTISSIME* and probably part of the word *VIXIT* meaning 'he led a blameless life'. It is probable that the plaque had been re-used from an earlier grave. See p. 473 No. 1.

[329] F. Jenkins, 'A Roman tilery and two pottery kilns at *Durovernum* (Canterbury)', *Antiq. Journ.* 36 (1956), 40–56.

[330] Work by R. Helm, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for David Wilson Homes (Eastern) Limited.

[331] Work by J. Rady, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, commissioned by Babtie Group for Mid Kent Water plc. J. Elder sent information.

[332] Watching-brief maintained by A. Linklater, Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

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other side of the property.[333] Seven cremation burials were found; some had been truncated or disturbed but in others some of the accompanying pots were intact. All the pottery dated between the early first and late second century A.D.[334]

(5) **Maidstone**, *Florence Road* (TQ 7521 5502): evaluation prior to construction of five town houses[335] uncovered masonry walls, robber trenches, and floors of a possible villa, fragmentary elements of which were discovered a few metres to the north of the present site in 1893.[336]

(6) **Minster in Thanet**, *Abbey Farm Roman Villa* (TR 3135 6463): excavation of the Roman villa complex was concluded.[337] The excavation of Building 6, previously located outside the south-west corner of the walled compound, was completed. The existence of two, successive rectangular structures here was confirmed. The earliest, Building 6A, was found to be of three phases, the later two connected with a bath-suite, as suspected previously. Subsequently, Building 6A was demolished and extensively robbed to make way for Building 6B. This consisted of a large, rectangular, single-roomed structure. The entire complex has been provisionally dated to the second and third centuries A.D. Further to the north, within the walled villa compound, the remains of a post-built timber barn were discovered. Located at its eastern end was a large elaborate double-flued 'corn-drier' or malting kiln. Burnt daub associated with the outer post-holes suggested that the building had been destroyed by fire. Dating evidence was fairly limited but six fourth-century A.D. coins from the upper filling of the pit containing the corn-drier imply that the building belongs to the late Roman period and therefore must post-date the occupation of the main villa complex.[338]

(7) **Saltwood**, *Harp Wood* (TR 1468 3543): inspection of the site of a probable villa, discovered in 1864 at the south-east corner of Harp Wood,[339] showed that the covering woodland had been cut down some years ago and the site now lies in an open field of permanent pasture, adjacent to a public footpath. The stub of a 0.5 m-wide wall of mortared greensand blocks was observed protruding from the bank on the southern side of the footpath. A light scatter of Roman building material was also noted in the area.[340]

(8) **Sittingbourne**, *Kemsley Fields*, *Ridham Avenue* (TQ 9100 6065): excavation found mainly prehistoric features, with scattered pits of Roman date.[341]

(9) **Strood**, *London Road* (TQ 7325 6935): an undated east–west aligned burial was recorded in a watching-brief. No other features were observed, but the close proximity to two known Roman cemeteries[342] and Watling Street suggested that the burial could be Roman.[343]

333 F. Jenkins, 'A pre-Roman settlement near Fordwich', in K.M. McIntosh, *Fordwich, the Lost Port* (1975), 119–22.
334 Work by C. Sparey-Green, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Mr Rigden. J. Elder sent information.
335 Evaluation by G. Shand, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Manorbourne Property Services.
336 SMR TQ 75 NE 38. The find does not appear to have been published. It is noted on various undated maps and by the Ordnance Survey and there are some related finds in Maidstone Museum. Information from S. Cakebread, Kent County Council, and J. Elder, Canterbury Archaeological Trust.
337 For earlier work see *Britannia* 34 (2003), 357; 35 (2004), 314–15, fig. 16.
338 The excavations were directed by K. Parfitt, on behalf of the Kent Archaeological Society and the Thanet Archaeological Society. The first instalment of the final site report is published as D.R.J. Perkins, 'The Roman villa at Minster-in-Thanet. Part 1: introduction and report on the bath-house', *Arch. Cant.* 124 (2004), 25–49. See also D.R.J. Perkins and K. Parfitt, 'The Minster Roman villa', *Current Archaeology* 193 (2004), 38–41. K. Parfitt sent information.
339 W. Page (ed.), *Victoria County History (Kent)* iii (1932), 124.
340 The fieldwork was undertaken by K. and T. Parfitt, Dover Archaeological Group. See K. Parfitt, 'Roman building at Harp Wood, Saltwood, near Hythe', *Kent Arch. Review* 158 (2004), 169–71. K. Parfitt sent information.
341 Work by A. Mackinder, MoLAS, for Kemsley Fields Ltd. V. Gardiner sent information.
342 *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* 9 (1853), 359–60.
343 Work by G. Shand, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Harrison and Associates. J. Elder sent information.

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(10) **Walmer**, *Downlands* (TR 3677 4970): excavation exposed the northern end of a substantial building, possibly an aisled barn. Two courses of its dry-bonded flint footings were recorded but no floors or internal partitions survived. Finds from outside the building, several ditches and other features include fineware pottery and glass that span a wide date range.[344]

(11) **Whitfield**, *Old Park Barracks* (TR 3054 4423): excavation revealed features relating to a farmstead, with boundary ditches and pits — probably for rubbish disposal and perhaps clay quarrying — together with a small cremation burial cemetery being recorded. Any associated buildings were presumably of timber, and no traces of them were found.[345]

(12) **Wingham**, *Wingham Well* (TR 2355 5624): casual walking of a ridge-top field at Wingham Well, about 1 km to the south of the Wingham villa site,[346] located a slight hollow, about 10–15 m across, filled with dark soil that produced roof-tile and a quantity of late Roman pottery.[347]

[344] Excavation by C. Jarman, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Abbey New Homes. Work continues. J. Elder sent information.

[345] Work by R. Helm and K. Parfitt, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Abbey New Homes. J. Elder sent information.

[346] Initial fieldwork by J. Handley, with additional work by K. and T. Parfitt, Dover Archaeological Group. K. Parfitt sent information.

[347] F. Jenkins, 'The re-excavation of the Roman "villa" at Wingham, Part 1', *Arch. Cant.* 100 (1984), 87–99, with references to earlier work.

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