A further geophysical investigation identified a potential prehistoric enclosure in the same field as the villa, as well as the continuation of field systems likely originating in the Roman and medieval periods.[10]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

For supplementary material for this article, please visit https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X24000412

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2. SCOTLAND

By FRASER HUNTER

NORTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

SHETLAND

(1) **Aith** (HU 44 30): metal-detecting[11] produced an unusual copper-alloy strip-bow brooch (FIG. 1). The near-flat, broad bow with narrow knobbed arms flanking the hinge for the pin has so far defied ready parallel among standard types, though various characteristics find first-century comparanda.[12]

PERTH AND KINROSS

(1) **Meigle** (NO 2883 4453): extensive excavation[13] of an unenclosed Iron Age roundhouse settlement with a substantial souterrain produced a number of Roman finds, including sherds of samian ware and the mortar and grinder of a cosmetic set, the first from an Iron Age site in Scotland.

THE ANTONINE WALL

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

(1) **Kirkintilloch**, *Peel Park* (NS 65109 73994): magnetometer survey[14] within Peel Park located a feature likely to be the fort's western rampart or *intervallum* road.[15] Medieval structures appear to have removed all traces of the northern part of the fort.

[10] Work by Chris Matthews of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Report 1920). Richard Hankinson sent information.

[11] Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Shetland Museum. Length 46 mm.

[12] Other stray finds of Roman items allocated through Treasure Trove in 2023 were a headstud brooch fragment from near Liff, Angus, with trumpet motifs surrounding the headstud (D. Mackreth, *Brooches in late Iron Age and Roman Britain* (2011), 107 type 5b), a Polden Hill brooch found near Kincaple, Fife (*ibid.*, 72 type CD PH 4a), another from Ayton, Scottish Borders (*ibid.*, same type), a fragmentary enamelled headstud brooch from Currochs, Perth & Kinross (*ibid,*, 106 type 3a), and a Roman or early Medieval polyhedral-headed pin from Kinnaber, Angus. A *kräftig-profilierte* brooch said to have been found in the vicinity of Invergowrie (Perth and Kinross) is an unusual find for Scotland, and in the absence of supporting detail on the findspot it is not certainly an ancient loss. For details of all, see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2023*.

[13] Directed by C. MacIver of AOC Archaeology for Campion Homes.

[14] By N. Hannon and H. Blake of Historic Environment Scotland.

[15] For which, see A.S. Robertson and L. Keppie, *The Antonine Wall. A Handbook to Scotland's Roman Frontier* (6th edn, 2015), 98–9.

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FIG. 1. The Aith brooch. (© *Crown Copyright*)

FALKIRK

(1) **Seabegs Wood** (NS 81362 79294): ground-penetrating radar survey[16] clarified the structures identified in previous work[17] between the Wall and the Military Way; they seem to be orientated on a post-Roman trackway.

(2) **Falkirk**, *South Pleasance* (NS 8859 7975): expansion of a previously excavated area[18] to the west of Falkirk fort revealed a fourth ditch on this south-west side. This was soon backfilled, with a large aisled building erected over it represented by two rows of posts and associated surfaces (FIGS 2 and 3). Previous work had revealed an iron-working furnace set within this. The sequence suggests the fort was initially laid out with enhanced defences, some of which were backfilled when the western annexe was constructed.[19]

SOUTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

EAST LOTHIAN

(1) **Inveresk**, a) *Kirk Park* (NT 3407 7195): a complete granite lower rotary quernstone and some coarse ware and samian (one stamped) were found[20] in a geological test-pit excavated south-west of the fort.

b) *Lewisvale Park* (NT 34978 72076): geophysical survey[21] using a range of techniques revealed the line of the aqueduct,[22] two large enclosures with a trackway between them, and a series of other enclosures (FIG. 4). One is square with a central square building reminiscent of a mausoleum. Survey around the excavated Mithraeum[23] showed that it was longer than recognised on excavation (around 12–14 m), resulting in a more typical ground plan.

16 By N. Hannon and H. Blake of Historic Environment Scotland; Dr Hannon sent details.
17 *Britannia* 54 (2023), 339.
18 G. Bailey, *The Antonine Wall in the Falkirk District* (2021), 484–92.
19 Excavations were led for Falkirk Local History Society by G. Bailey, who sent a full report.
20 By L. Cavanagh. Allocated to National Museums Scotland *via* Treasure Trove.
21 By N. Hannon and H. Blake of Historic Environment Scotland. Dr Hannon sent plots and discussed the results.
22 *Journal of Roman Studies* 56 (1966), 199; 57 (1967), 176.
23 F. Hunter, M. Henig. E. Sauer, and J. Gooder, 'Mithras in Scotland: a Mithraeum at Inveresk (East Lothian)', *Britannia* 47 (2016), 119–68.

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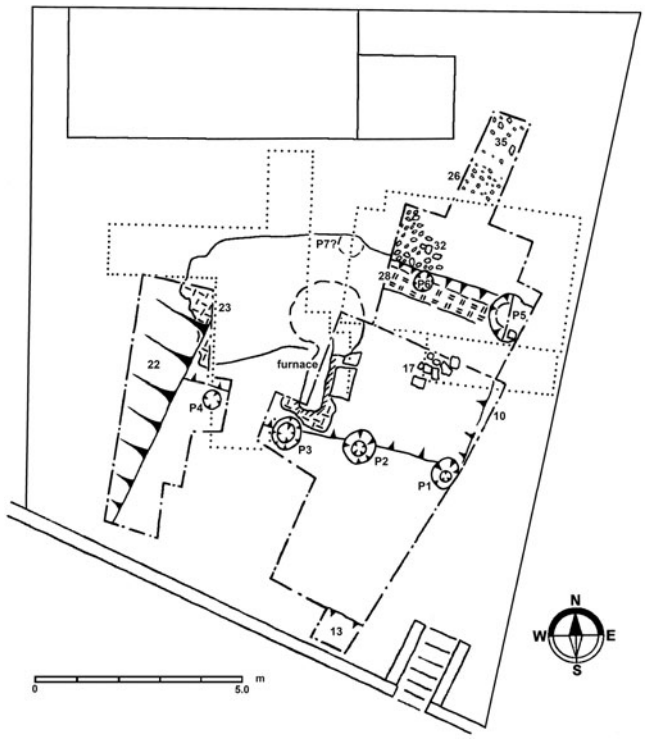


FIG. 2. Plan of the 2017 and 2023 trenches at Falkirk, South Pleasance. (*Drawn by Geoff Bailey*)

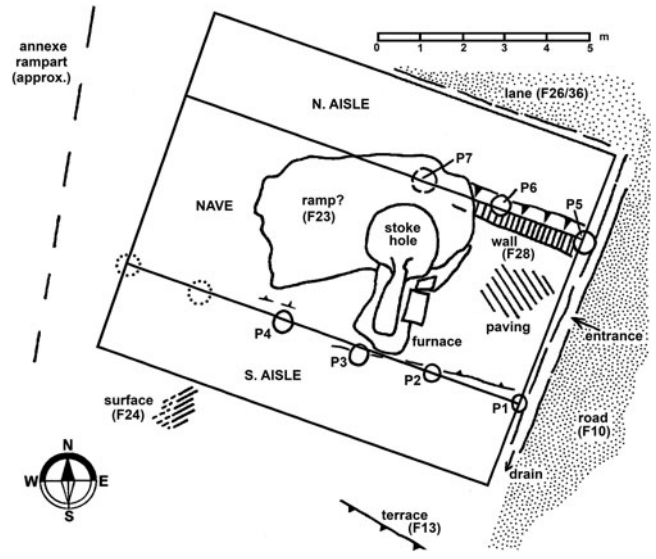


FIG. 3. Reconstruction of the building at Falkirk, South Pleasance. (*Drawn by Geoff Bailey*)

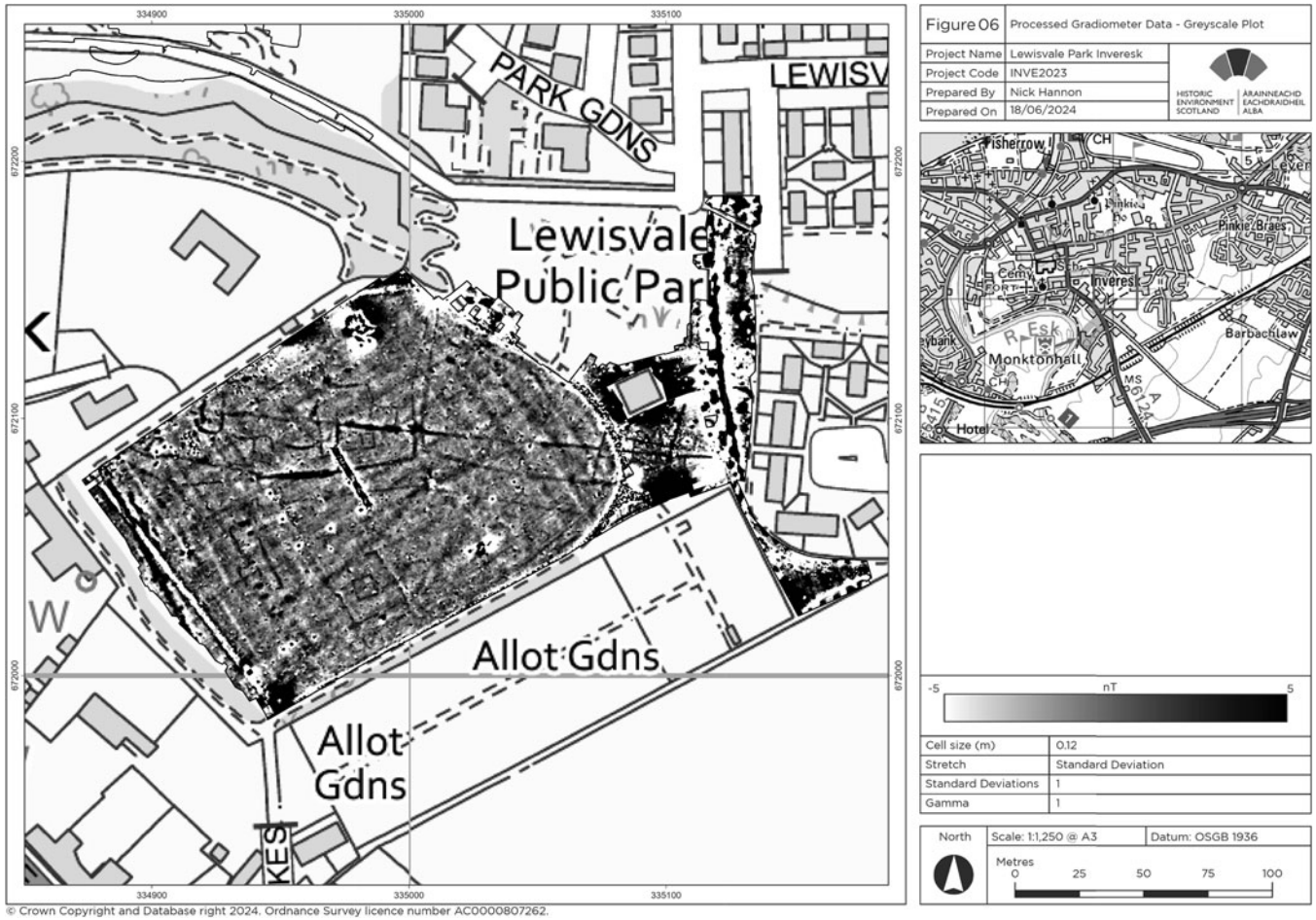


FIG. 4. Gradiometer survey at Inveresk, Lewisvale Park. (© *Historic Environment Scotland*)

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SCOTTISH BORDERS

(1) **Easter Happrew** (NT 19 40): metal-detecting in the vicinity of the fort complex uncovered an Iron Age linch pin and seven coins, the datable ones all late first century.[24]

(2) **Bemersyde Hill** (NT 5990 3440): excavation[25] within the larger of two later prehistoric enclosures revealed a trumpet brooch and a small sherd of fineware.[26]

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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ENGLAND
3. HADRIAN'S WALL

By ANNA H. WALAS

NORTHUMBERLAND

(1) **Carvoran** (*Magna*), *Milecastle 46* (NY 66467 66015):[27] 2023 was the first year of excavation at Magna focusing on the fort and its wider landscape setting. This started with the excavation of the eastern half of milecastle 46 and the extramural area to the south and east (FIG. 5). The main objective was to understand the nature of the relationship between the occupation of Milecastle 46 and the fort of *Magna* and the Stanegate and to explore the extramural landscape between Milecastle 46 and the start of the Vallum diversion. It is likely that the most systematic demolition and removal of material from the site took place during the medieval and post-medieval periods. A rare dual balance beam made of copper alloy with circular silver insets along one arm was recovered from one of the later demolition layers. This is the first dual balance to be found on Hadrian's Wall, used to weigh small quantities of high-value materials, such as precious metals and stones or medicines. It has been disturbed from its original context.

In the final phases of the Roman occupation of the milecastle the internal and external yard surfaces were left to silt up. The only significant alteration to the extramural area during the third and fourth centuries was the construction of a large stone foundation or plinth across the top of the infill of a large pit using reused Roman masonry blocks. These were laid to form a clear faced eastern edge on the structure, with a smaller buttress of stone blocks built onto the northern section. Inside the milecastle, two short east–west oriented trenches were cut through the road. Between them lay a small area of cobbling which may have represented the insertion

[24] Four copper-alloy coins (Flavian as, as of Domitian, three unidentified) and two denarii (Nero, Vespasian). Allocated to Peebles Museum *via* Treasure Trove.

[25] By T. Romankiewicz, A. Lawrence, and S. Campbell for the Universities of Edinburgh and Bern and the Trimontium Trust. The site had seen previous investigation as part of the Newstead Environs Project; J.S. Dent in F. Hunter and L. Keppie (eds), *A Roman Frontier Post and Its People: Newstead 1911–2011* (2012), 216.

[26] Few stray finds associated with Roman sites were reported this year, the only instance being a trumpet brooch found south of Port Seton (East Lothian) in an area of known later prehistoric activity; *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2023*.

[27] Information provided by Rachel Frame for the Vindolanda Trust.

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