



# Roman Britain in 2007

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I. SITES EXPLORED

II. FINDS REPORTED UNDER THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME

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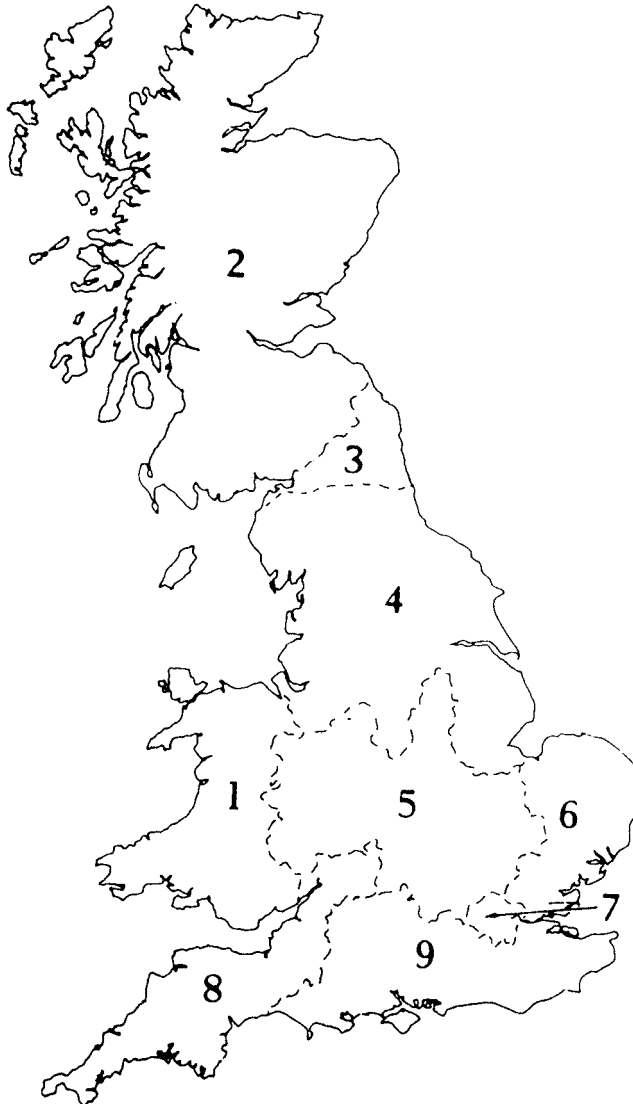


FIG. 1. Key to numbered sections of Part I (Sites Explored).

## I. Sites Explored

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

### 1. WALES

By BARRY C. BURNHAM

#### CARDIFF

(1) **Cardiff Castle** (ST 1809 7659): excavation and a watching-brief on the site of a new visitor centre over the rampart east of the south gate provided new information on the fort sequence. The first fort was represented by two small ovens, large deposits of hammerscale, and the narrow foundation slots and clay floors of a large building, possibly a barrack block. Above this were two phases of Roman bank. The later phase ran along the inside of the Roman wall and narrowed towards the south gate. The earlier phase had been constructed either side of a north–south road, clearly respecting its route; this road had been resurfaced at least once, and some wheel-ruts were visible. The truncated foundations of the curtain wall of the third-century fort were also recorded.<sup>1</sup>

(2) **Whitchurch, The Pines** (ST 15495 80412): evaluation inside the boundaries of the Roman fort or camp at Treoda, the defensive bank of which was observed as an earthwork in the mid-nineteenth century, revealed several residual Roman finds, particularly ceramic building material, suggesting the presence of a building in close proximity to the site, though no features of definite Roman date were discovered.<sup>2</sup>

#### CEREDIGION

(1) **Pen Llwyn, Capel Bangor** (SN 650 806): as part of a Cadw-funded project, magnetometer survey was undertaken within the fort and its immediate environs (FIG. 2). The fort is almost rectangular with dimensions of 185 m by 151 m, enclosing 2.7 ha. The defences produced clear anomalies on the north-west side, with a triple-ditch system separated from an outer ditch by a gap of 26 m. The rampart is visible as a relatively quiet area *c.* 5 m wide, with a strip of thermoremnant enhancement indicating ovens running along its inner edge. A faint linear anomaly, possibly indicating turf facing, marks the outer edge of the rampart, which is separated from the ditch by a narrow berm. A series of very faint anomalies was detected in the interior, which can in places be resolved into the plans of buildings. The narrow weak anomalies suggest that the buildings would have been of wood throughout. The interior initially followed a standard layout with the *principia*, *praetorium* and granary in the central range and barracks in the *praetentura*. Several anomalous features suggest that a second phase of activity is also present. The fort appears to have been divided in two along the line of the *via quintana*, with a large building, possibly with an industrial function, added immediately adjacent to the *porta praetoria*. The sparse finds from previous excavations<sup>3</sup> and the lack of any consolidation in stone suggest a brief occupation. The division and anomalous building are probably best viewed as part of a continued low-level use of the site, possibly as an industrial base.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Work supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust by J.K. Howell, R. Dunning and R. Hart. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

<sup>2</sup> Work supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust by J. Higgins. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

<sup>3</sup> For previous work see J.L. Davies, *Bulletin Board of Celtic Studies* 33 (1986), 414–28.

<sup>4</sup> Magnetometer survey for the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was undertaken by Mr D. Hopewell, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, who sent information.

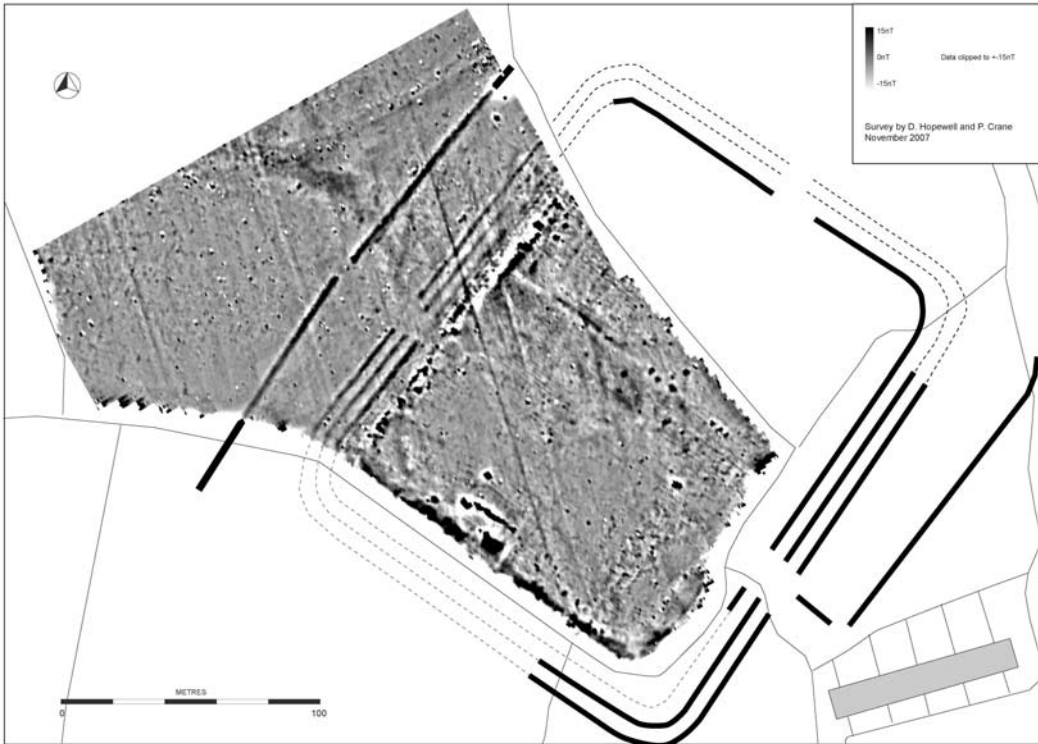


FIG. 2. Pen Llwyn: results of fluxgate gradiometer survey (ditch alignments from Davies 1986).  
(Plan supplied by D. Hopewell, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust)

#### GWYNEDD

(1) **Corwen and Gwyddelwern, Four Crosses, Rug, Lletty and Cwm** (SJ 0313 4304–1096 4874): surface remains of a directly aligned Roman road have been identified intermittently over 9.5 km between Four Crosses and Cwm, running from south-west to north-east. A stretch of *agger*, 450 m long, was sectioned at Four Crosses (SJ 0323 4308), revealing a roadway of uncertain date, with a surface of shale and clay up to 6 m wide and 0.5 m thick. Aerial photography by the RCAHMW in 2006 recorded aligned parchmarks and quarry pits, and confirmed the Roman origin of this road not just here, but also west of Rug and at Lletty and Cwm. Fieldwork along this line has recorded a terrace continuing the parchmark of the road through Rug Park at SJ 0541 4427. At Lletty 18 quarry pits have been recorded from SJ 0848 4662 to SJ 0982 4758 and there is a well-preserved length of *agger* across a hollow at SJ 0928 4727. At Cwm the road is evidenced by 10 quarry pits from SJ 1035 4801 to SJ 1096 4874 where traces cease. This road can be presumed to start from Caer Gai, although there is no certain interim evidence. While its course is uncertain at the point where it is lost at Cwm, it seems to be trending north-eastwards towards the Vale of Clwyd rather than Chester.<sup>5</sup>

(2) **Pentir, Tyddyn-forgan and Llys Gwynt** (SH 5618 6745 and SH 5558 6710): the Roman

<sup>5</sup> Mr H. Toller sent information.

road between Caerhun and *Segontium* has been identified as an intermittent *agger*, 5 m wide, accompanied by quarry pits, over a distance of 0.9 km. Its line had previously been identified from the air, both here and south-west of Abergwynnregyn;<sup>6</sup> it has also been observed nearer *Segontium*.<sup>7</sup> Between Gorddinog, where it descends to the low ground from Bwlch y ddeufan, and *Segontium* it is directly aligned for 21.5 km, with only two or three slight changes of direction. At Tyddyn-forgan the road appears as an *agger* after being lost over arable land. It curves off the alignment to avoid a small bog, crosses the B4547, and survives on the watershed as a causeway across a wide, shallow gully, before disappearing in pasture beyond.<sup>8</sup>

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE

(1) **Abergavenny**, *2 Monk Street* (SO 3000 1413): a watching-brief on groundworks for a new electricity substation recorded a sequence of stratified Roman deposits thought to date from the second century.<sup>9</sup>

(2) **Usk**, *Willows Nursery* (SO 3761 0041): evaluation outside the west gate of the fortress found an undated soil deposit that may infill the eroded course of the postulated road leading from the fort to the river Usk.<sup>10</sup>

#### NEATH PORT TALBOT

(1) **Neath** (*Nidum*), *Neath Port Talbot College* (SS 7485 9790): evaluation found the well-preserved metalled surfaces and flanking ditches of the road leading from the fort's north-east gate. The footings of *vicus* buildings were located, aligned on its western side.<sup>11</sup>

#### NEWPORT

(1) **Caerleon** (*Isca*): (a) geophysical surveys have been undertaken in four areas (FIG. 3). (i) *Caerleon Golf Driving Range* (Area A; ST 334 902): this revealed the rear of a row of strip-buildings fronting onto Broadway, extending between 50 and 80 m from the frontage, and a continuation of the regular grid of roads and tracks dividing an area of small fields to the north-west. The north-east fields and the tracks are on the fortress alignment, but those closer to the river are on the oblique alignment seen in early building phases between here and the fortress. (ii) *Endowed Schools' Field and Golledge's Field* (Area B; ST 337 905): Golledge's Field (partially excavated by Nash-Williams in the 1930s) produced rather poor imaging of the Roman structures (the centurions' quarters of the barracks of the first cohort), with an inversion of the normal sense of the resistivity data, suggesting that Nash-Williams trenched along the walls. In the Schools' Field the distal ends of the same barracks were imaged rather better than in Golledge's Field. To their north lay a large courtyard building, covering an area 70 m square. Its northern range, which comprised a large aisled hall, 37 m by 11 m, flanked by large rooms, has a particularly strong magnetic response. It can confidently be identified as a *fabrica*. (iii) *Priory Field and grounds of the Priory Hotel* (Area C; ST 339 904): part of Priory Field, previously surveyed during 2006,<sup>12</sup> was re-examined by the ground resistivity technique using a more widely-spaced (1.5 m) twin probe array, which imaged the more deeply-buried foundations. This provided further detail on

<sup>6</sup> For previous work see *Britannia* 37 (2006), 379.

<sup>7</sup> See *Archaeology in Wales* 46 (2006), 143.

<sup>8</sup> Mr H. Toller sent information.

<sup>9</sup> Work supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust by S.H. Sell. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

<sup>10</sup> Work supervised for Cotswold Archaeology by N.J. Adam. Mr N. Holbrook sent information.

<sup>11</sup> Work supervised for Cotswold Archaeology by A. Barber. Mr N. Holbrook sent information.

<sup>12</sup> See P. Guest and T. Young, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 155, 117–33; also *Britannia* 38 (2007), 250–2, fig. 8.

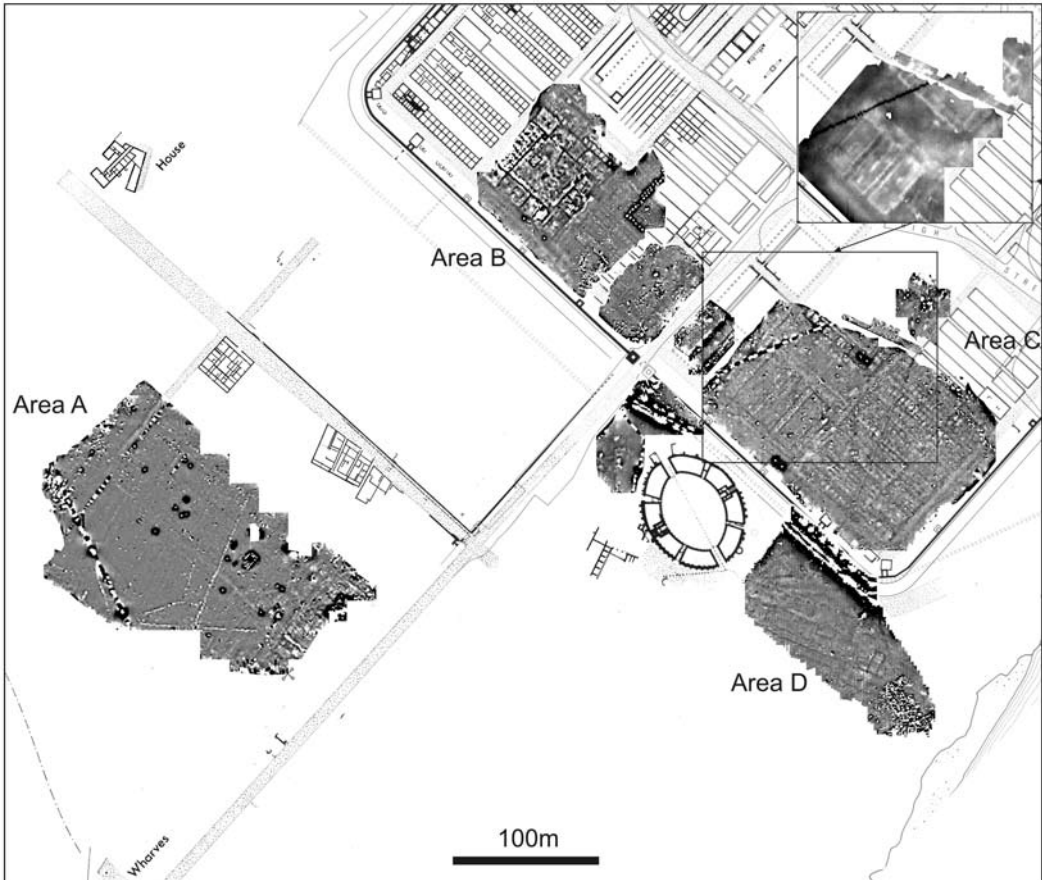


FIG. 3. Caerleon: composite of 2006 and 2007 magnetic gradiometer surveys, north to top. Grey scale: black negative to white positive. Priory Field and Driving Range  $\pm 8$ nT. Priory Garden, Amphitheatre Field, Golledge's Field and School Field  $\pm 20$ nT. Inset shows ground resistivity survey of part of Area C, employing a twin electrode configuration with 1.5m mobile probe spacing. Grey scale: black low to white high, 24-34 $\Omega$  measured resistance.

(Plan courtesy of Dr T. Young)

the extent of the three granaries (each 42 m by 15 m) and the courtyard building (storehouse?) identified in 2006. The eastern range of the courtyard building was recognised below the garden of the Priory Hotel, together with part of an unidentified building to its east. This gives the courtyard building an overall size of 62 m by 60 m. The granaries appear to have loading bays, or turning areas, up to 10 m long at their eastern ends, with a zone clear of buildings with deep foundations between the loading bays and the courtyard building (although there was evidence on the 2006 magnetic survey for slight structures in this area).

(iv) *Field south-east of the amphitheatre* (Area D; ST 338 902): this revealed a range of buildings on the 'oblique' alignment, extending over a distance of 130 m, with some walls at least appearing to be continuous along the whole length. The major drain noted by the Wheelers as running from both their 'Building A' and the amphitheatre, can be traced on the geophysical survey, running almost parallel to, and *c.* 10 m from, the northern edge of this building. The

northern limit of the structure is roughly aligned with the monumental façade of the building recorded south-west of the amphitheatre, 75 m north-west of the survey, which was partially excavated by Nash-Williams in 1955 ('Building XI'). This had an ornate colonnaded portico leading into a quadrangular area, surrounded by ranges of rooms, some with heating and drainage systems; Nash-Williams interpreted this as a probable legionary bath-building.<sup>13</sup> Boon later suggested that it was a *macellum* built over an earlier bath-house, without repeating the claim for a large structure,<sup>14</sup> while Evans argued that Building IX (her gazetteer entry C1) was a private house or a *mansio*.<sup>15</sup> The 2007 survey again raises the possibility that there was a very large public building in the area south of the amphitheatre. Previous work had also identified a street with four periods of metalling running outside the south angle of the fortress, flanked by a large building which was certainly in use in the third and fourth centuries.<sup>16</sup> This latter is probably the south-eastern part of the structure which was well imaged by the gradiometer survey. The course of this external road between the south angle and amphitheatre is unclear, and modern services complicate confirmation of the route tentatively suggested by the resistivity survey, passing immediately outside the fortress ditch and east of the amphitheatre.<sup>17</sup>

(b) *Priory Field* (ST 3393 9041) and *Golledge's Field* (ST 3383 9046): following geophysical work in 2006<sup>18</sup> and 2007, small-scale trenching sought to examine the preservation of specific structures. The trench in Golledge's Field was located across the width of a so-called 'centurion's house' of the first cohort, partially examined by Nash-Williams in 1931–33. Only the foundations of its eastern and western walls were found to have survived, though the interior was relatively undisturbed whether by post-Roman activity or Nash-Williams' trenches; the excavations revealed part of a room with a well-preserved *opus signinum* floor, as well as a large internal courtyard which appears to have been used to discard food waste during the latest phase of Roman occupation. It is clear that the structural history of the building is more complex than the published summary of the 1931–33 excavations suggests, with alterations (including a new room and a 'garden path') being made at some point during the fourth century. Structures investigated in Priory Field included part of the southern rampart, rooms in two barrack blocks, one of three granaries, and an open yard area between these and a large courtyard building. The latest barrack floors, roof-collapse deposits in the granary, and an ephemeral structure in the yard area (possibly of late Roman date) were the main discoveries. In several trenches these deposits were sealed by stony deposits of probable medieval date. Roman ceramic material was primarily dated to the mid to late Roman period, generally terminating with material from the earlier fourth century, although some later pieces were found.<sup>19</sup>

(c) *Bulmore Road, on land to the rear of the Mission Chapel* (centred at ST 3446 9003): parts of no less than three Roman ceramic altars were recovered during an evaluation at a site across the river Usk from the fortress, near to the Roman road leading to one of the cemeteries and the extramural settlement at Bulmore. The assemblage comprises conjoining fragments of two *mensae* of different designs (FIG. 4), one separate 'box' altar base with incised decoration (FIGS 5–6),

<sup>13</sup> See *Journal of Roman Studies* 46 (1956), 119–22.

<sup>14</sup> G.C. Boon, *The Legionary Fortress of Caerleon-Isca: a Brief Account*, National Museum of Wales/Roman Legionary Museum (1987), 60.

<sup>15</sup> E.M. Evans, *The Caerleon Canabae: Excavations in the Civil Settlement 1984–90*, Britannia Monograph 16 (2000), 495–6, 508.

<sup>16</sup> See *Journal of Roman Studies* 52 (1962), 125–6.

<sup>17</sup> Surveys by GeoArch; that on Site A was undertaken for CADW, the rest in association with Cardiff University. Dr T. Young sent information.

<sup>18</sup> For previous work see *Britannia* 38 (2007), 250–2, fig. 8.

<sup>19</sup> Excavations supported by CADW, Cardiff University, UCL, National Roman Legionary Museum, the Caerleon Research Committee and members of the local community were directed by Dr A. Gardner and Dr P. Guest, who sent information.



FIG. 4. Caerleon: fragments of two *mensae*.  
(Photo courtesy of M. Lewis and S. Clarke)



FIG. 5. Caerleon: the box altar base with pole axe beneath palm leaves.  
(Photo courtesy of M. Lewis and S. Clarke)





FIG. 6 (above). Caerleon: the box altar with detail of the knife beneath palm leaves. (Photo courtesy of M. Lewis and S. Clarke)



FIG. 7. Caerleon: fragments of altar shaft with inscribed text (left) and stepped bases (right). (Photo courtesy of M. Lewis and S. Clarke)

fragments of two separate stepped 'bases', matching the *mensae* in proportion, and one fragment of an altar shaft with an inscribed text (FIG. 7); all appear to have been deliberately broken.

Both *mensae* have rows of holes for candles along two of their four sides and there is evidence of burning in the central areas of both. The front face of the box altar has an arrangement of a spray of palm leaves. The left-hand face has a raised border along the back edge and is decorated with two palm leaves, leaning towards one another so as to form an arch, and a knife beneath the palm-leaf frame. The opposite face also has a raised border along the back edge and is similarly decorated with palm leaves and a pole axe. Where all three meet there is a hole, perhaps a receptacle (for garlands?). The altar fragments were found used as the walls of a shallow 'drainage channel' near to the corner of a building of unidentified size or use, with the 'box' altar and other, stray, fragments nearby. A partial sheep or goat skull, bones and horn cores were also found in the same 'drain' context, covered by a capstone. Associated pottery dates to the second to fourth centuries, but the contexts were not closely dated.<sup>20</sup>

(2) **Gwent Europark, Project Oyster** (ST 4036 8667): field evaluation on the site of two warehouses identified the well-preserved remains of a closely-packed deposit of sandstone and conglomerate rubble running north-east to south-west, 3 m wide with straight, neatly constructed edges, believed to be a Roman road. Two phases of activity were noted, with a period of abandonment between represented by a build-up of clean, blue-grey silty clay. The lower level in one trench was associated with Roman pottery, and in another it had been consolidated with brushwood. It is possible that a complete cow burial found at a comparable depth may also be of Roman date.<sup>21</sup>

#### POWYS

(1) **Felindre to Brecon gas pipeline**: the Roman road between Llandovery and Brecon Gaer (Margary route 62b) was examined at four points. (a) *Trecastell, Mynydd Bach* (SN 85580 29461): a spread of stone cobbles and road metalling was exposed along the north-east side of the modern road between Trecastle and Llandovery, which here overlies the predicted route of the Roman road. Its full width was not exposed and no accompanying ditches were noted. (b) *Maescar* (SN 98293 28687): a section, 40 m long and 6.5 m wide, was uncovered parallel to and 30 m south of the current A40. The road ran along a terrace on the south-facing slope of the valley and comprised a low bank of mixed gravel with occasional larger stones forming the metalled surface. (c) *Maescar* (SN 99053 29078): a section of metalled road, 2 m long and 2 m wide, was found on the line of the current field boundary. Its full width was not exposed and no accompanying ditches were identified. (d) *Yscir, 'Aberyscir'* (SO 00078 29974): a section of road, 350 m long, was exposed and sectioned at various points along the north-west floodplain of the river Ysgir. It runs parallel with a modern minor road before turning south-east towards the river. It is assumed that it crossed the river south of the pipeline route before joining the road leading to the north gate of the fort at Brecon Gaer. It was 6.5 m wide, with a single ditch along its north-west side.<sup>22</sup>

(2) **Felindre to Brecon gas pipeline**: the Roman road between Brecon Gaer and Kenchester (Margary route 63b) was examined at two points. (a) *Yscir, Cradoc* (SO 01035 30332): a section of *agger*, 100 m long, constructed from rounded gravel with occasional patches of flat stone slabs, was partially exposed 1 km to the north-east of Brecon Gaer. A strip of the road, 4.5 m wide, was cleaned and planned; no associated ditches were identified. It was cut by a field

<sup>20</sup> Work for Revd I. Doull was undertaken by Monmouth Archaeology. Text by M. Lewis, with contributions by J. Bray and S. Clarke. Mr S. Clarke sent information.

<sup>21</sup> For a similar burial, see *Britannia* 32 (2001), 150–1. Work supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust by C. Gerrard and R.L. Lewis. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

<sup>22</sup> Work on behalf of RSK Group plc and Nacap Land and Marine JV for National Grid was undertaken for Cotswold Archaeology by N.J. Adam, M. Brett and C. Bateman. Mr N. Holbrook sent information.

boundary ditch. (b) *Yscir, Gwenffirwd* (SO 03224 31235): a continuation of the road was found 1.5 km north-east of the previous location. A section of *agger*, 10 m long and 4 m wide, was exposed, constructed from a mixture of large, flat sandstones and rounded gravel. An apparently contemporary ditch was noted between it and a possible pavement along its south-east edge.<sup>23</sup>

(3) **Old Radnor**, *Hindwell Farm* (SO 2609 6057): the Roman road running east from Hindwell fort has been identified as a well-preserved *agger*, 8 m wide, running for 30 m across a shallow valley. It has been identified previously just west of here in a geophysical survey, and from here to the fort as a cropmark.<sup>24</sup> The road is aligned on the gap south of Burfa hill and fieldwork has confirmed this line. There is no certain evidence east of here despite previous, unproven reports.<sup>25</sup> The existence of this early east–west road is significant, but origin and destination remain unknown. To the west it can be traced to New Radnor but not beyond.<sup>26</sup>

(4) **Pen-y-gaer fort**, *near Crickhowell* (SO 1684 2179): evaluation of geophysical anomalies in the presumed area of the *vicus* south of the fort uncovered wall foundations and pits, together with building debris and iron-smithing waste. Associated finds included first- or second-century samian and a Hadrianic as.<sup>27</sup>

#### RHONDDA CYNON TAFF

(1) **Pontypridd**, *Towers Hotel Site, Pencoedcae* (SS 6536 9477): a ditch on the line of the western defences of the Pen-y-coedcae marching camp was revealed in section during a watching-brief.<sup>28</sup>

#### SWANSEA

(1) **Llangennith**, *Lower Hardings Down Farm* (SS 448 905): work continued on elucidating aspects of the Roman landscape and settlement.<sup>29</sup> Extended magnetometer survey identified the faint traces of a further four possible circular structures, though none was complete. Excavation focused on one of the most complete rectangular structures. One end was almost completely excavated, while two other trenches sought to examine its extent. Externally the building is *c.* 23 m long and 3.8 m wide, divided into at least three unequally sized rooms. Its rubble foundations probably supported a timber superstructure. Floor surfaces were usually identifiable as a layer containing charcoal flecks, fragments of burnt clay, and occasional bone. No tiles were found, suggesting a thatch or turf roof. Finds were restricted to the topsoil and comprised post-medieval pottery, a whetstone, and a ‘pot boiler’.<sup>30</sup>

(2) **Parkmill**, *Church Hill* (SS 5361 8983): Roman pottery and building materials have been retrieved from the site of the Church Hill circular enclosure in Park Wood.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Work on behalf of RSK Group plc and Nacap Land and Marine JV for National Grid was undertaken for Cotswold Archaeology by N.J. Adam, J. Webster and C. Bateman. Mr N. Holbrook sent information.

<sup>24</sup> A. Gibson, *The Walton Basin, Powys, Wales. Survey at the Hindwell Neolithic Enclosure* (1999); also *Archaeology in Wales* 38 (1998), 58, figs 2 and 4.

<sup>25</sup> C.M. Daniels, G.D.B. Jones and W.G. Putnam, *Montgomeryshire Collections* 61, 37–42.

<sup>26</sup> Mr H. Toller sent information.

<sup>27</sup> Excavations for the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust were directed by Mr R. Hankinson. Mr R.J. Silvester sent information.

<sup>28</sup> Work supervised for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust by R. Hart. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

<sup>29</sup> For previous work see *Britannia* 38 (2007), 253–4.

<sup>30</sup> Geophysical survey by SiteScan (Archaeological) Ltd. Dr J. Kissock sent information.

<sup>31</sup> Finds made by H.E. Grove. Dr E.M. Evans sent information.

## 2. SCOTLAND

By F. HUNTER

## NORTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

## PERTH AND KINROSS

(1) **Innerpeffray West** (NN 9079 1840): trenching<sup>32</sup> where the temporary camp ditch (of the 63 acre / 25 ha series, thought to be Antonine or Severan) intersected the Gask Ridge road indicated that the latter overlay the infilled ditch. This might suggest that the visible road is Antonine (perhaps replacing a lighter Flavian road), but no dating evidence was recovered in the small area exposed, and it could be a later resurfacing and realignment of the Roman line.

(2) **Strageath** (NN 898 180): resistivity and magnetometry<sup>33</sup> of the fort, annexes and adjacent road networks added a little detail to the extensive aerial photographic evidence (FIG. 8);<sup>34</sup> magnetic anomalies may indicate a *vicus* or industrial activity to the north, but are too vague for certainty.

(3) **Dalginross** (NN 782 217): a Flavian cavalry-harness phalera, a biconical inscribed lead weight (probably five *unciae*; the surviving mass is 135.9 g), a projecting ring-headed pin, and a hemispherical boss were found<sup>35</sup> about a kilometre north-east of the fort.

## STIRLING

(1) **Bannockburn, New Line Road** (NS 797 904): evaluation<sup>36</sup> found no trace of the Roman road on the line suggested on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.<sup>37</sup>

## FALKIRK

(1) **Lochlands** (NS 8561 8171): excavation<sup>38</sup> in the north-west corner of the largest temporary camp revealed a pair of almost-touching, V-shaped ditches, the more easterly with an unusual deepened basal slot. Both contained turf from a collapsed rampart to the east, suggesting that they were open simultaneously; elsewhere in the complex such (rare) double ditches are connected with subdivision of camps. Notable among a range of internal features was a complex field-oven, with three ovens leading off one stoking-pit. A further truncated oven and other burnt patches were also located. A possible decorated terret and some pottery were found.

<sup>32</sup> By the Roman Gask Project; Dr D.J. Woolliscroft sent details. See D.J. Woolliscroft and B. Hoffmann, *Rome's First Frontier* (2006), 118–19; *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2007*, 152.

<sup>33</sup> By the Roman Gask Project; Dr D.J. Woolliscroft sent details. For previous geophysical work see N.J. Lockett in D.J. Woolliscroft, *The Roman Frontier on the Gask Ridge, Perth and Kinross* (2002), 77–81.

<sup>34</sup> S.S. Frere and J.J. Wilkes, *Strageath, Excavations within the Roman Fort 1973–86*, *Britannia Monograph 9* (1989), 10–11, fig. 4; D.J. Woolliscroft and B. Hoffmann, *Rome's First Frontier* (2006), 111–14.

<sup>35</sup> By Mr T. Anderson while metal-detecting; the finds are in Perth Museum. For fuller descriptions see *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2007*, 151–2.

<sup>36</sup> For Stirling Council by GUARD.

<sup>37</sup> For the road line in the Stirling area, see O.G.S. Crawford, *Topography of Roman Scotland North of the Antonine Wall* (1949), 18–27; D.J. Woolliscroft and B. Hoffmann, *Rome's First Frontier* (2006), 77–81.

<sup>38</sup> For Falkirk Museum by Mr G. Bailey, who sent a report. For previous work in this camp see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 398 and references therein.

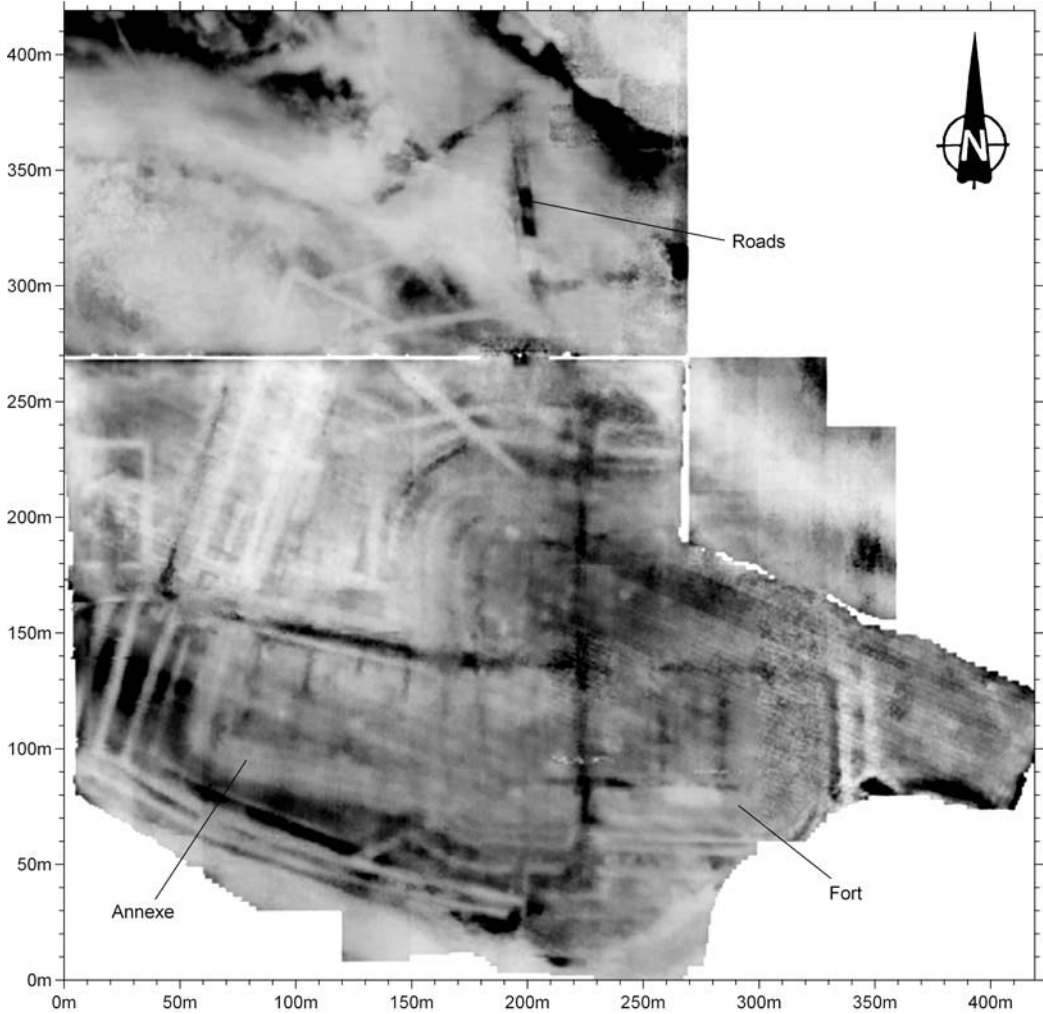


FIG. 8. Resistivity survey of Strageath.  
(Courtesy of Dr D.J. Woolliscroft)

## ANTONINE WALL

### FALKIRK

(1) **Falkirk:** (a) *Eastburn Drive* (NS 893 795): debris from collapse or demolition of the Wall was located in an assessment<sup>39</sup> slightly south of the Wall line. (b) *4 Camelon Road, Arnothill* (NS 8827 7995): trenching<sup>40</sup> located the Ditch some 20 m south of the projected line; the upcast mound comprised two layers, the northern more stone-rich.

<sup>39</sup> Conducted for Falkirk Council by C. Fyles of SUAT Ltd; Mr D. Bowler sent a report.

<sup>40</sup> For Falkirk Museum by Mr G. Bailey.

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

(1) **Westerwood** (NS 7610 7750): extensive evaluation<sup>41</sup> immediately north of the fort and Wall<sup>42</sup> found no trace of contemporary activity.

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

(1) **Auchendavy** (NS 677 749): further geophysical survey<sup>43</sup> to the west of the fort located a row-type bath-house immediately outwith the fort ditches (FIG. 9). The line of the Ditch was followed, but with no evidence of activity to the north.



FIG. 9. Ground-penetrating radar timeslice image showing bath-house at Auchendavy. Estimated building length 16 m. (Courtesy of Dr R. Jones)

## SOUTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

## FALKIRK

(1) **Carriden**: (a) (NT 025 807): further magnetic survey<sup>44</sup> east and south of the fort revealed more detail of the field-system, although later features complicate interpretation. (b) (NT 026 807): fieldwalking<sup>45</sup> recovered a range of ceramics from the eastern part of the fort. Evidence of illegal metal-detecting was noted.

## EAST LOTHIAN

(1) **Inveresk, Barbachlaw** (NT 36299 71512): evaluation<sup>46</sup> located a field-oven, some 2 km east-south-east of the fort and beyond the area of activity known from aerial photography.<sup>47</sup> It

<sup>41</sup> For Q Hotels by R. Engl of AOC Archaeology; Mr M. Cook provided a report.

<sup>42</sup> For which see L.J.F. Keppie, *Glasgow Archaeological Journal* 19 (1994–95), 83–99.

<sup>43</sup> Conducted for Historic Scotland and EU Culture 2000 by Dr R. Jones. For previous work, see *Britannia* 33 (2002), 287–8; 38 (2007), 258.

<sup>44</sup> Conducted for Historic Scotland and EU Culture 2000 by Dr R. Jones. See *Britannia* 38 (2007), 259 for previous work.

<sup>45</sup> By Mr G. Bailey of Falkirk Museum, where the finds are held.

<sup>46</sup> For Sirius Ltd by R. Engl of AOC Archaeology; Ms V. Clements sent details.

<sup>47</sup> For the complex, see M.C. Bishop (ed.), *Roman Inveresk: Past, Present and Future* (2002); M. Cook, *PSAS* 134 (2004), 131–60.

suggests the complex stretches further in this direction than has previously been realised; Roman coins are also reported from the farm.<sup>48</sup>

(2) **Carberry** (NT 37 70): a large fragment of a Roman tombstone was found in a stone dump on a field edge. Erected for a cavalry trooper, Crescens, the fragmentary upper part showed a rider attacking a barbarian.<sup>49</sup> Whilst the stone has clearly been moved, it may derive from a cemetery in the vicinity of Dere Street, which passed through Carberry Estate.<sup>50</sup>

(3) **Gilmerton House** (NT 555 775): four trumpet brooches (one of silver) were found<sup>51</sup> around a known later prehistoric enclosure site. Subsequent fieldwalking<sup>52</sup> produced two fragments of Roman cylindrical bottle glass amongst a range of other material.<sup>53</sup>

#### MIDLOTHIAN

(1) **Elginhaugh** (NT 3222 6748): evaluation work<sup>54</sup> confirmed the location and survival of the annexe ditch.<sup>55</sup>

(2) **Melville Nurseries** (NT 3148 6743): excavation<sup>56</sup> 500 m west of Elginhaugh fort located remains of a trackway and three field-ovens. The trackway (6 m wide with flanking ditches) is undated but plausibly Roman, perhaps connected to a field-system; the ditches turn to respect the line of Dere Street, the western one then heading south-west after some 25 m.<sup>57</sup> One oven lay within the line of the trackway, but without a stratigraphic relation.

#### SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

(1) **Castlehill to Hillhead** (NS 767 439–860 510): field survey<sup>58</sup> has located traces of an old road line over a distance of 13 km. This may be a Roman line, linking the road west from Castledykes to Loudoun Hill with that from Castledykes to Bothwellhaugh and meeting the latter close to its junction with a putative road north to Castlecary.<sup>59</sup>

#### DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

(1) **Eskdalemuir** (NY 24116 97372): evaluation<sup>60</sup> revealed remains of a cambered road, some 2.8 m wide within flanking ditches 0.7 m wide, on the projected road line from Torwood to

<sup>48</sup> J.D. Bateson and N.M. McQ. Holmes, *PSAS* 136 (2006), 164.

<sup>49</sup> Found by Mr L. Cavanagh; initial study by Professor L. Keppie and Dr F. Hunter. For the inscription, see *infra*, pp. 372–3.

<sup>50</sup> M.C. Bishop, *Inveresk Gate* (2004), 175–6.

<sup>51</sup> By Mr I. Kinloch while metal-detecting.

<sup>52</sup> Reported in C. Haselgrove, *The Traprain Law Environs Project* (forthcoming).

<sup>53</sup> Other finds from indigenous sites in 2007 were a trumpet brooch from Oakwood, Scottish Borders (NT 42 26; probably linked to a nearby enclosure rather than the more distant Roman fort), and samian and glass from a souterrain at Cowiehall, Stirling (NS 8531 8950); note also a stray headstud brooch near Crail, Fife (NO 60 07). See *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2007*, 96, 174, 190.

<sup>54</sup> For RBS Group by C. Hatherley and R. Gillis of Headland Archaeology.

<sup>55</sup> For previous work, see W.S. Hanson, *Elginhaugh: a Flavian Fort and its Annexe* (2007).

<sup>56</sup> Excavation for GVA Griley LLP was directed for AOC Archaeology by Ms S. Lynchehaun, who discussed the results on-site; Mr M. Cook sent a report.

<sup>57</sup> Earlier excavation of the southern part of the trackway produced no dating evidence, but two further Roman ovens are known immediately north of the road; see P. Raisen and T. Rees, *Glasgow Archaeological Journal* 19 (1994–95), 31–50.

<sup>58</sup> By Bill Huston; the evidence is presented in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2007*, 183–5.

<sup>59</sup> For discussion of the road network in this area, see A. Wilson, *Glasgow Archaeological Journal* 19 (1994–95), 1–30.

<sup>60</sup> For Tihill Forestry by Mr A. Nicholson of Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service, who discussed the results.

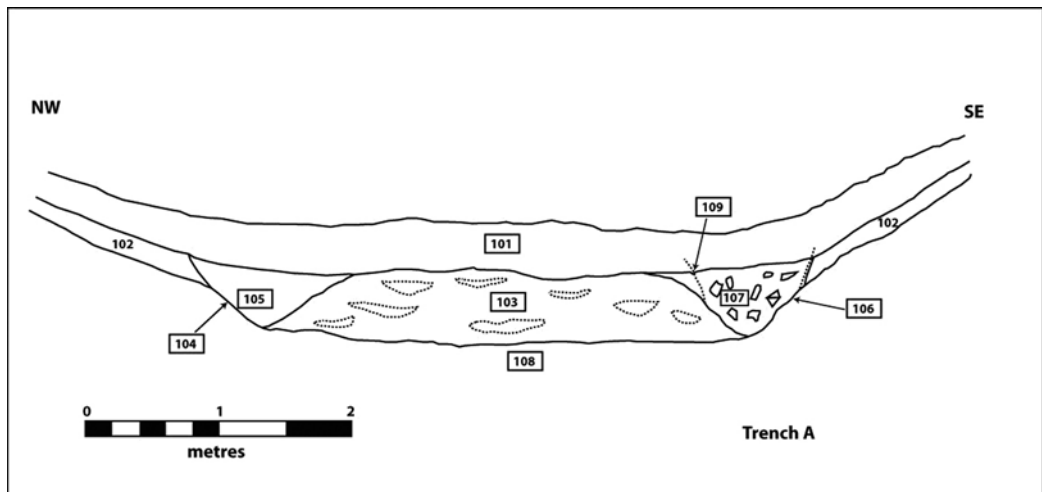


FIG. 10. Section of Roman road at Eskdalemuir.  
(Courtesy of Mr A. Nicholson)

Raeburnfoot.<sup>61</sup> The road comprised compacted small angular stones and gravel, *c.* 0.4 m thick, with interleaved lenses of redeposited subsoil (FIG. 10). No dating evidence was recovered, and a later track reused the line on First Edition maps, but the depth of overlying peat (0.4 m) suggests the road was plausibly Roman.

(2) **Glenluce** (NX 197 565 and 201 562): a Republican denarius and an unidentified sestertius, recovered from the environs of the temporary camp, point to a Flavian date.<sup>62</sup>

## ENGLAND

### 3. HADRIAN'S WALL

By BARRY C. BURNHAM

#### SOUTH TYNESIDE

(1) **South Shields fort** (*Arbeia*, NZ 365 679): excavation continued in the area immediately south of Granaries C15–16, exposing the construction levels of the mid-Antonine (Period 4) fort wall, rampart and *intervallum*.<sup>63</sup> The turf blocks described last year were found not to belong to structures pre-dating the Period 4 fort, but rather to form the first element in the sequence of rampart construction. Having been lifted from the pre-fort ground through which the fort wall

<sup>61</sup> A. Wilson, *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Archaeological Society* 73 (1999), 41–3.

<sup>62</sup> By P. Nevins while metal-detecting; information from Mr N. Holmes (NMS). The finds are in Stranraer Museum. For the camp, see *Britannia* 24 (1993), 281.

<sup>63</sup> For previous work see *Britannia* 38 (2007), 260.



construction-trench was dug, the turves had simply been stacked in the fort interior to form a central core for the clay rampart. A revetting wall of turves was also found at the back of the rampart. The Period 4 fort wall foundation was found to contain two re-used and weathered chamfered stones, ostensibly evidence for nearby stone buildings pre-dating the first known stone fort. Beneath the rampart and *intervallum* street was a spread of lime mortar containing the impressions of tubs or barrels that had been used for mixing or carrying the material.

A wall incorrectly described last year as the rear wall of Period 4 Barrack B9 was found to be another of a series of walls inserted between the south-east ends of the supply-base granaries,<sup>64</sup> in this case blocking off access to the street between Granary C15 and the unnumbered Granary C00. The true barrack wall, also of clay-bonded construction, was found on an identical alignment at a lower level. There was no intervening phase between the demolition of the barrack wall and the construction of the granaries. The north-eastern part of this barrack wall was also exposed (between Granaries C00 and C16), where a change in construction technique suggested that the officer's house (of an originally timber barrack) had been replaced in stone while the *contubernia* were still of timber, the *contubernia* only being replaced in stone after an interval. Investigation of the granary indicated that in places aborted construction-trenches had been dug to a slightly different layout than that actually followed by the walls. However, the granaries had been planned as 'Type 2' (characteristic of the second phase of supply-base granary construction)<sup>65</sup> from the very beginning.<sup>66</sup>

#### NORTHUMBERLAND

(1) *Vindolanda* (NY 768 663): (a) on the western margins of the site, evidence for three separate occupation phases was found.<sup>67</sup> Four more massive timber upright posts from the north wall of a presently unidentified building, first discovered in 2005, were located. In addition three post-pits, each containing four posts, were identified from the building's internal lay-out. Dendrochronology on similar posts sampled in 2006 has indicated that the timbers used in this building were felled sometime between A.D. 101 and 112. Further evidence for the structure appeared to have been entirely destroyed in the southern part of the excavated area, where a significant amount of later Roman building had disturbed its remains. A series of drainage or boundary ditches had then been cut over the site, leading water away from the north and west towards the head of the Doe Syke rill. These channels appear to have been used subsequently as refuse dumps, with significant amounts of used flooring material and other rubbish being deposited in them.

The south front of a Hadrianic workshop, first located in 2005, was identified in the northern part of the excavated area. The wattle fence forming its southern front was visible as post-holes in the natural orange clay and significant quantities of burnt material were visible in its flooring. The large amount of heavily-burnt material and clinker found in the earlier drainage ditches around the building may indicate that it was refuse from this workshop that was used to fill them.

The Antonine roadway running east-west across the south front of the two small temple-tombs found in 2005 was also traced,<sup>68</sup> continuing its likely course to the western gate of the Antonine fort. Three small wells were located on its southern edge, while a small square

<sup>64</sup> For these blocking walls, see *Britannia* 30 (1998), 340.

<sup>65</sup> For the two types, see *Arbeits Journ.* 6–7 for 1997–98 (2001), 26.

<sup>66</sup> Excavations directed for Tyne & Wear Museums by N. Hodgson, P. Bidwell and G.C. Stobbs with the support of Earthwatch Institute. Dr N. Hodgson sent information.

<sup>67</sup> Under the direction of J. Blake. For previous work see *Britannia* 38 (2007), 261–3.

<sup>68</sup> For previous work see *Britannia* 37 (2006), 391–2.

building was found on its northern side. The size, location and proximity to a religious complex suggest that it was probably a small mausoleum.

Excavation undertaken on the site of extramural buildings lying between the military bath-house and the western wall of Stone Fort 2,<sup>69</sup> north of the principal road leading to the West Gate, revealed earlier third-century structures than those identified in the 1976 excavations. The most southerly building on the plot of Site XXVIII provided evidence for commercial premises fronting onto the main street, with separate access to three small rooms to the rear, one of which had a large oven. Site XXIX south provided evidence to suggest that the building may once have been used as a tavern. It provided a large open space in the most southerly room, with a cooking-bench to prepare food. The pottery was dominated by broken drinking-cups, principally Dragendorff 33. Set behind the oven was a small pit, in which a second piece of the decorated gladiator glass was found. This fragment fitted the larger piece recovered c. 50 m to the south, in the western fort ditch, during the 1991–2 excavations, showing the possible pattern of rubbish disposal for this property c. A.D. 212–230.

Beneath Sites XXVIII and XXIX the remains of a previously unknown ditch system of Stone Fort 2 were located, pre-dating the extramural buildings. The ditches had been short-lived, and had cut through the floor levels and building walls of the earlier Severan fort. The Severan buildings had been military workshops, and work-benches and furnaces were found inside both, together with numerous crucible fragments. The Severan structures were stone-built, and had been laid out across the earlier, backfilled Antonine fort ditches, which had caused their foundations to subside. The ditches contained significant quantities of refuse, including over 150 items of footwear and a small number of stylus tablets. It was hoped that beneath the Antonine fort ditches remains of earlier, pre-Hadrianic buildings might have survived on this part of the site, but the thorough nature of the ditch-digging had removed nearly all trace of earlier fort construction on the northern side of the principal roadway through the settlement.

A by-product of this work was the significant discovery of the north-west wall of Stone Fort 1, extending c. 24 m beyond the north-west angle of Stone Fort 2 and effectively reaching to the field wall which now encloses the ‘Stanegate’ road. This confirms that the modern line of the ‘Stanegate’ at this point was not the original Roman line, for there must have been a fort ditch where the road now runs.<sup>70</sup>

(b) During late 2007 and early 2008 an extensive magnetometer survey examined over 4.2 ha, including the stone fort, the area directly to the north, and elements of the *vicus* to the west, complementing that undertaken over 4.4 ha north of the Stanegate in 2000 (FIG. 11).<sup>71</sup> The survey of the fort indicated a complex palimpsest of features and differential degrees of stone robbing. The western section of the *via principalis* is visible as far as the *principia*, as well as a double granary west of the latter, each part of which measures c. 25 m by 8 m (A). The *retentura* shows no clear trace of the *via decumana*, though four or five rows of buildings on either side of its projected route could be barrack blocks or store-houses aligned at right angles to it (B). East of the road, a possible courtyard building may be present, measuring 24 m north–south by 20 m east–west, though it could equally represent two phases of building set at right angles (C). A small building close to this, aligned east–west and measuring 13 m by 5 m, may be a workshop. Some of these buildings seem to be echoed west of the road, though they appear to have been overlain by a further phase of construction. At least three buildings were detected, the western pair apparently set at an angle of 35 degrees to the presumed line of the *via decumana*. They

<sup>69</sup> Under the direction of A. Birley.

<sup>70</sup> Mr R. Birley sent information.

<sup>71</sup> For previous work see *Britannia* 32 (2001), 330.

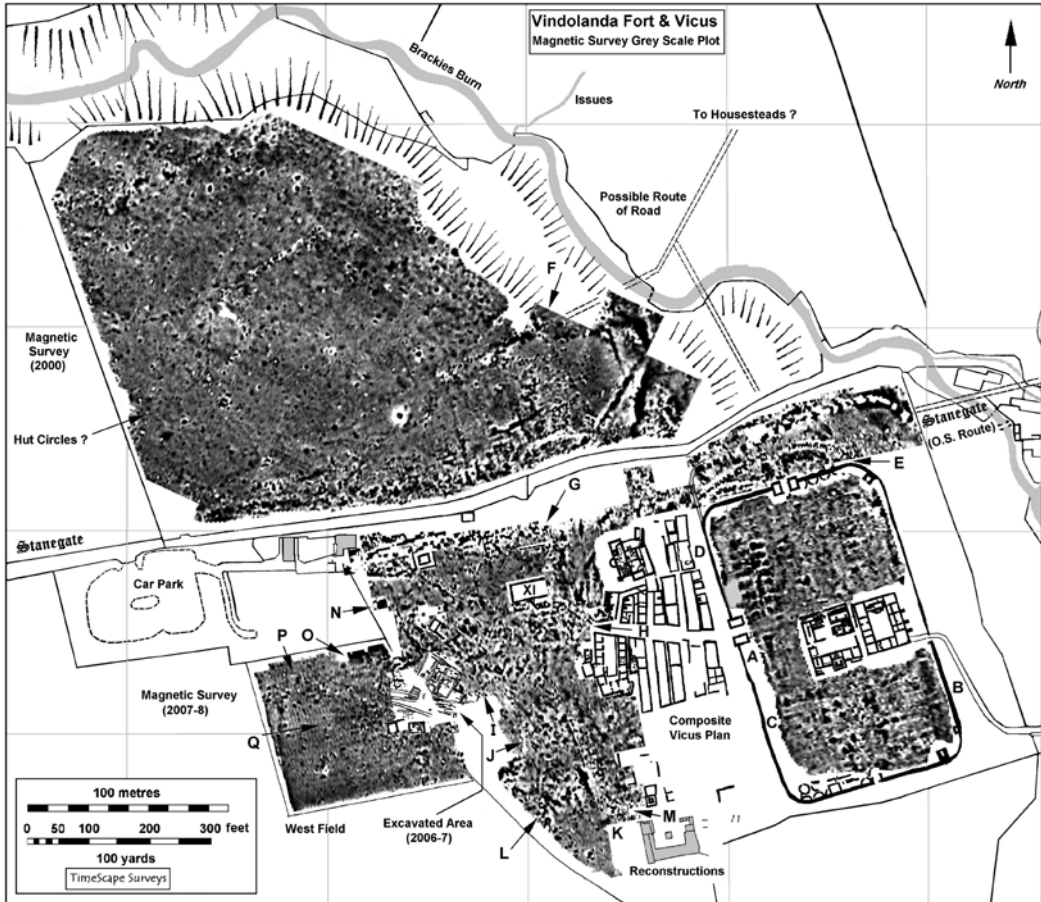


FIG. 11. Vindolanda: magnetic geophysical survey of the stone forts and *vici*, 2007–8.  
(Plan courtesy of Mr J.A. Biggins)

appear to extend across the latter with dimensions of 15 m east–west and 10 m north–south. They probably overlie the more traditional, earlier stone fort buildings and exemplify a further constructional phase, possibly post-military or post-Roman in character. They might support the theory that the population of the *vici* moved into the fort and ‘redeveloped’ the internal layout, either after *c.* A.D. 270 or 360.

Within the *praetentura* there is no clear trace of the *via praetoria*. West of its presumed line several well-defined buildings are visible, possibly separated by a drainage channel. Their overall size is 42 m by 22 m, larger than a typical barrack or granary, with individual rooms averaging 10 m by 8 m. This group of buildings may represent a later development (D). Elsewhere in the *praetentura* entire buildings are difficult to identify, though single linear foundations and rooms from partially-robbled buildings are recognisable. The general impression is of a few intact buildings, possibly indicating post-military occupation, which overlie multi-phase military buildings, some of which have been robbed of stone.

Outside the north gate a number of rectilinear features might indicate the presence of masonry

foundations, apparently set astride the projected line of the *via principalis*. North of the fort wall, a diffuse ditch *c.* 3–4 m wide curved in towards the north-east corner. This might be a defensive ditch related to one of the known forts (E). The exposed masonry from the stone fort extending to the Stanegate curves towards the north-east, where a sub-rectilinear feature may indicate a turret.

In the *vicus* west of the fort several ditches and some indeterminate masonry are visible just to the north of the Severan commanding officer's house. These may indicate, in part, drainage channels and defensive ditches, but could also be related to the features seen in the earlier 2000 survey, north of the Stanegate, which were tentatively identified as an annexe (F). The section of exposed aqueduct is possibly related to a series of features, together comprising a mixture of channels, linear arrangement of pits and some linear stonework (G). Another group of pits, post-holes and channels is located towards the west, but may not be related. Slightly north of these a number of stone foundations appear to be present. Close to the car-park a large ditch is aligned east–west. East and directly south of the lone rectilinear building (Vicus XI), several foundations appear to conform to the alignment of the exposed *vicus*. Nine or ten individual dwellings are represented, varying in size from 15 to 20 m long and 5 to 8 m wide, with their long axis at right angles to the road (H).

Another group of buildings is visible south-east of the excavated wells and cisterns, their configuration suggesting that they are aligned to another road in the *vicus*. Many relate to the buildings excavated in the past two seasons and number nine or ten dwellings, although not all can be contemporary (I). An amorphous group of anomalies may indicate the site of a wooden building with a possible central well, to the south of which lies an almost contiguous mass of masonry, *c.* 30 m square; this appears to contain several rooms on different alignments, suggesting more than one phase of development (J). A nearby linear anomaly may be a water channel or ditch *c.* 50 m long. It appears to terminate at a building housing a well or cistern (K). A second channel, *c.* 80 m long, which emanates from the same point, is also tentatively identified as a channel or aqueduct, leading to a group of buildings towards the south-western edge of the survey.

Two other buildings, measuring *c.* 12 m by 8 m, which are set on different alignments and contain at least two rooms, are almost contiguous with a circular anomaly, possibly of different constructional dates. Continuing south along the western fence-line, several anomalies may represent foundations. A much more substantial anomaly, *c.* 8 m by 6 m in size, may be another building, the full extent of which has not been determined. Further east a large complex of anomalies, measuring 28 m by 25 m, may form a sub-circular ditched enclosure, with associated 'pits'. Taken together with the presence of water or springs, this may indicate a ritual or temple area (L).

Close to the modern turret reconstruction, several positive anomalies may indicate the foundations of a small building, *c.* 4–5 m overall, the remains perhaps of shrines, tombs or wells, possibly aligned along a road (M). A linear anomaly, 50 m long, is visible slightly to the east and may indicate the line of a water channel.

In the west field, a natural spring flows to a feature *c.* 5.2 m square, possibly a stone-lined settling-tank or cistern (N). Directly to the east, within a space of 15 m, as many as ten circular anomalies might indicate wells. Leading away from these a linear anomaly, *c.* 30 m long, probably represents a water channel terminating in the excavated and reinstated ground. Just south of the northern field boundary is the possible outline of a building, *c.* 15 m long and up to 7 m wide (O). Few other features within the field exhibit negative responses, perhaps indicating that the stone buildings of the western *vicus* do not continue into this area. A focal point within the western field is a rectangular feature, *c.* 3.5 m long and 2.2 m wide, which may indicate the site of a cistern (P). Close to this are several circular anomalies no greater than 1.5 m in size, which could either be post-pits or possible wells. Several large circular or rectangular 'pits' or 'post-holes' lay

c. 10 m south-west of the focal point of the 'cistern', though none shows the structural alignment expected of a building. Two linear channels, c. 15 m apart, appear to lead from the area of the cistern. A line of large timbers consolidated with masonry appears to extend a further 15 m to the west (Q), with at least seven more anomalies perhaps indicating a continuation of the posts; the picture is complicated, however, by a second parallel line of 'pits' c. 7 m to the south, and another 15 or so 'randomly distributed' pits to the north.<sup>72</sup>

#### CUMBRIA

(1) **Carlisle**: (a) *A7 Scotland Road/Church Terrace* (NY 3401 5570): small-scale evaluation prior to the proposed upgrading of drainage systems and the extension of an existing footway revealed the remains of what may be the core of Hadrian's Wall, much truncated by the laying of setts and by the insertion of a water-pipe, though it remains possible that the sandstone deposit is a feature of non-Roman date, such as hardcore from earlier phases of road building.<sup>73</sup> (b) *Land off Burgh Road* (NY 37423 56202): a desk-based assessment and evaluation trenching on the site of a proposed housing development, c. 300 m south of the Vallum, targeted the projected alignment of the Stanegate. The road was not identified during the fieldwork, but a minimum of eleven ditches were identified, one of which contained Roman pottery.<sup>74</sup> (c) *Brampton Road* (NY 4045 5700–4070 5710): a watching-brief on groundworks relating to the installation of new drainage gullies revealed a buried wall with closely-spaced, reused, split-oak posts, set against what may be assumed to be its outer face. The wall was constructed of distinctive sub-angular, unmortared volcanic stone, on an alignment which closely corresponds to the known location and alignment of the south wall of Stanwix fort. A single sherd of pottery, part of the rim of a greyware flanged-rim bowl, was found.<sup>75</sup>

(2) **Kirkandrews on Eden**, *Millbeck Farm* (NY 3592 5798): excavation along the route of a proposed underground electrical cable identified the remains of the Vallum throughout the trench. It was clear that its mounds had been heavily truncated by plough action and that the well-preserved ditch had been filled completely. The base of the north mound was 10.85 m wide, the north berm was c. 7 m wide, the top of the Vallum ditch was 10.5 m wide, the south berm was 8.8 m wide, and the south mound was 9.6 m wide. While only the uppermost fills of the ditch were partially visible none could be attributed to its deliberate backfilling; rather they were indicative of natural weathering and plough action over time. No artefacts of archaeological significance were identified.<sup>76</sup>

## 4. NORTHERN COUNTIES

By BARRY C. BURNHAM

#### DURHAM

(1) **Binchester** (NZ 2094 3133): investigation outside the fort produced much new information about the fort sequence and the extent of the *vicus*. (i) Geophysical survey revealed civilian

<sup>72</sup> Magnetometry surveys for the Vindolanda Trust were undertaken by TimeScape Surveys. Mr J.A. Biggins sent a short interim report.

<sup>73</sup> Evaluation supervised for CFA Archaeology Ltd by A. Curtis.

<sup>74</sup> Evaluation supervised for CFA Archaeology Ltd by R. White and P. Richardson.

<sup>75</sup> Watching-brief supervised for CFA Archaeology Ltd by I. Suddaby.

<sup>76</sup> Excavation supervised for CFA Archaeology Ltd by R. White.

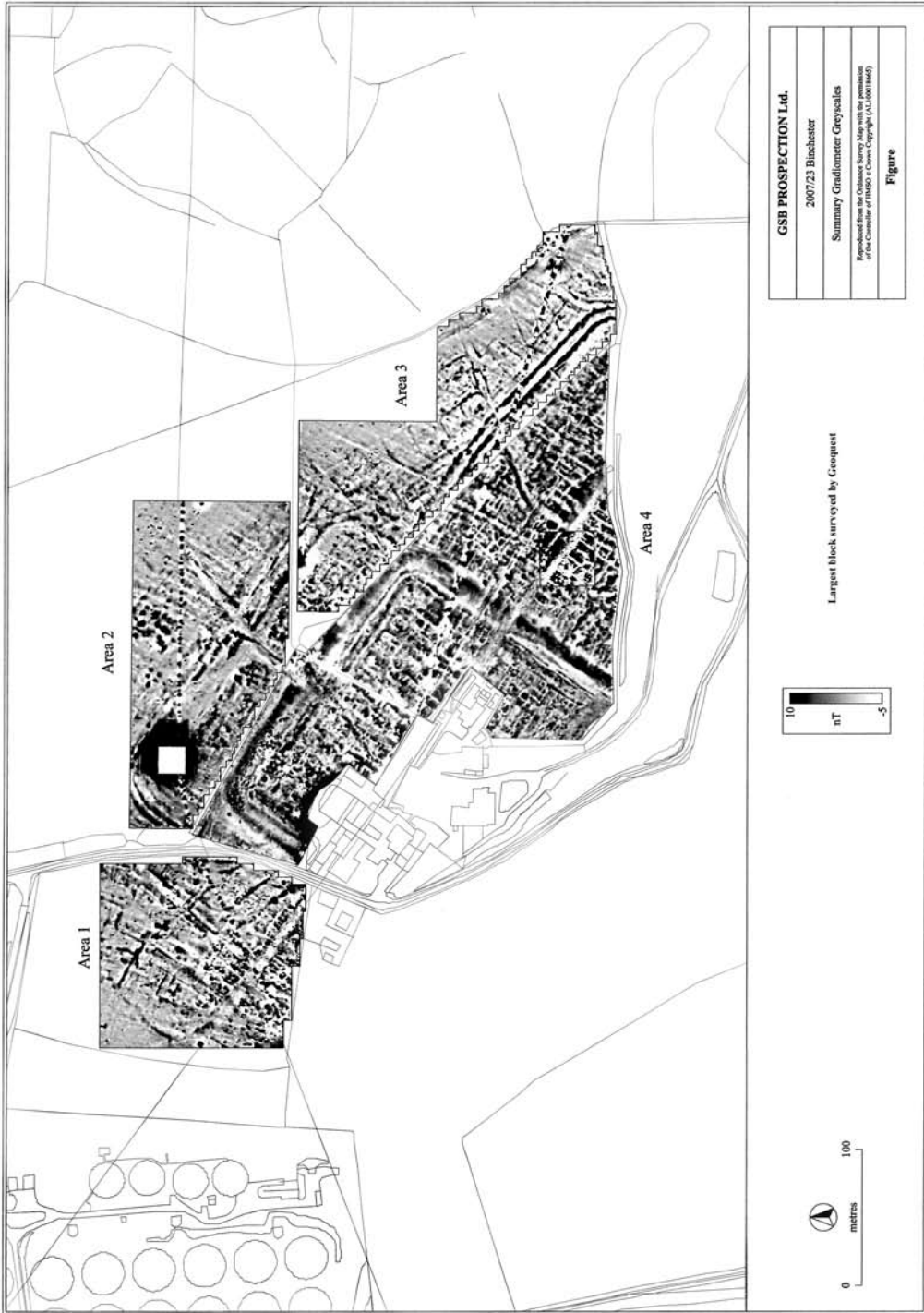


FIG. 12. Binchester: combined results of geophysical surveys in 2004 and 2007. (Reproduced by kind permission of GSB Prospection Ltd and GeoQuest Associates. Plan supplied by Dr D. Mason)

development lining Dere Street beyond the north-west gate of the fort, almost as intensive as that recorded beside Dere Street to the south-east by an earlier survey in 2004 (combined results shown in FIG. 12).<sup>77</sup> North-east of the fort, the new survey revealed further extramural activity along with a road exiting from the north-east gate. To the south-east, several ditched enclosures can be seen on the far side of a 'by-pass' road, the latter cut by a pair of ditches seemingly originating at the east corner of the fort and perhaps representing a system of defences protecting the *vicus* on this side. Ground-penetrating radar survey revealed a series of square structures bordering the 'bypass' road which excavation proved to be mausolea and mortuary enclosures. One such structure contained a centrally-placed inhumation burial of an adult male.

(ii) An objective of the investigation was to identify the date and purpose of a double-ditch system seen on aerial photographs continuing the line of the fort's south-east defences before turning 90 degrees to head parallel with the fort's north-east side. Geophysical survey traced the continuation of these ditches beyond the north corner of the fort with an eventual return to run parallel with its north-west side. They clearly belong to an earlier and larger fort. Excavation revealed traces of an accompanying rampart, *intervallum* road, and timber buildings. Dating evidence suggests they are contemporary with the earliest phase of buildings found beneath the commandant's house in the 1980s. This primary fort, founded in the early Flavian period, had an estimated size of 6.76 ha. Pottery recovered from its ditch fills suggests it was replaced by the visible and smaller fort of c. 3.9 ha at some time in the period A.D. 120–150.<sup>78</sup>

(2) **Catcote**, Hoard 2: 11 base metal Constantinian nummi down to A.D. 335, found during archaeological excavations in 2003.<sup>79</sup>

(3) **Seaton with Slingley**: one silver denarius of Titus (minted A.D. 80) and a fragment of a silver trumpet brooch, found during metal-detecting in 2000. Deposited in the second century.<sup>80</sup>

(4) **Sedgefield, East Park** (NZ 3505 2894): a third season of excavation took place at this roadside settlement,<sup>81</sup> immediately east of the isolated enclosure investigated in 2006 and situated at the west side of a seemingly open area in the heart of the settlement. The area immediately in front of the enclosure had remained open ground throughout the life of the settlement. However, further east, at the highest part of the site, a succession of palisade trenches and accompanying ditches were found defining the west side of yet another enclosure. Post-holes belonging to one or more timber buildings in the interior were revealed.<sup>82</sup>

(5) **Westgate**: 11 silver denarii down to A.D. 176, found during metal-detecting. The findspot is noted as a waste field associated with lead mining. This hoard may be addenda to that found in 1983.<sup>83</sup>

#### DARLINGTON

(1) **Hurworth-on-Tees, Rockcliffe Park** (NZ 4305 5086): excavations in advance of a golf course development examined part of a settlement lying on the flood-plain on the north bank of the river Tees. Three T-shaped corn-drying kilns were revealed, one of which incorporated

<sup>77</sup> 2007 survey by GSB Prospection Ltd; that of 2004 by GeoQuest Associates.

<sup>78</sup> Investigation by Time Team. Dr D. Mason sent information.

<sup>79</sup> Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

<sup>80</sup> Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

<sup>81</sup> For previous work see *Britannia* 38 (2007), 264–5.

<sup>82</sup> Excavation organised by Archaeological Services, Durham University and Durham County Council's Archaeology Section. Dr D. Mason sent information.

<sup>83</sup> A.M. Burnett, *CHRB* VI, 29; *RBCH* 301. Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

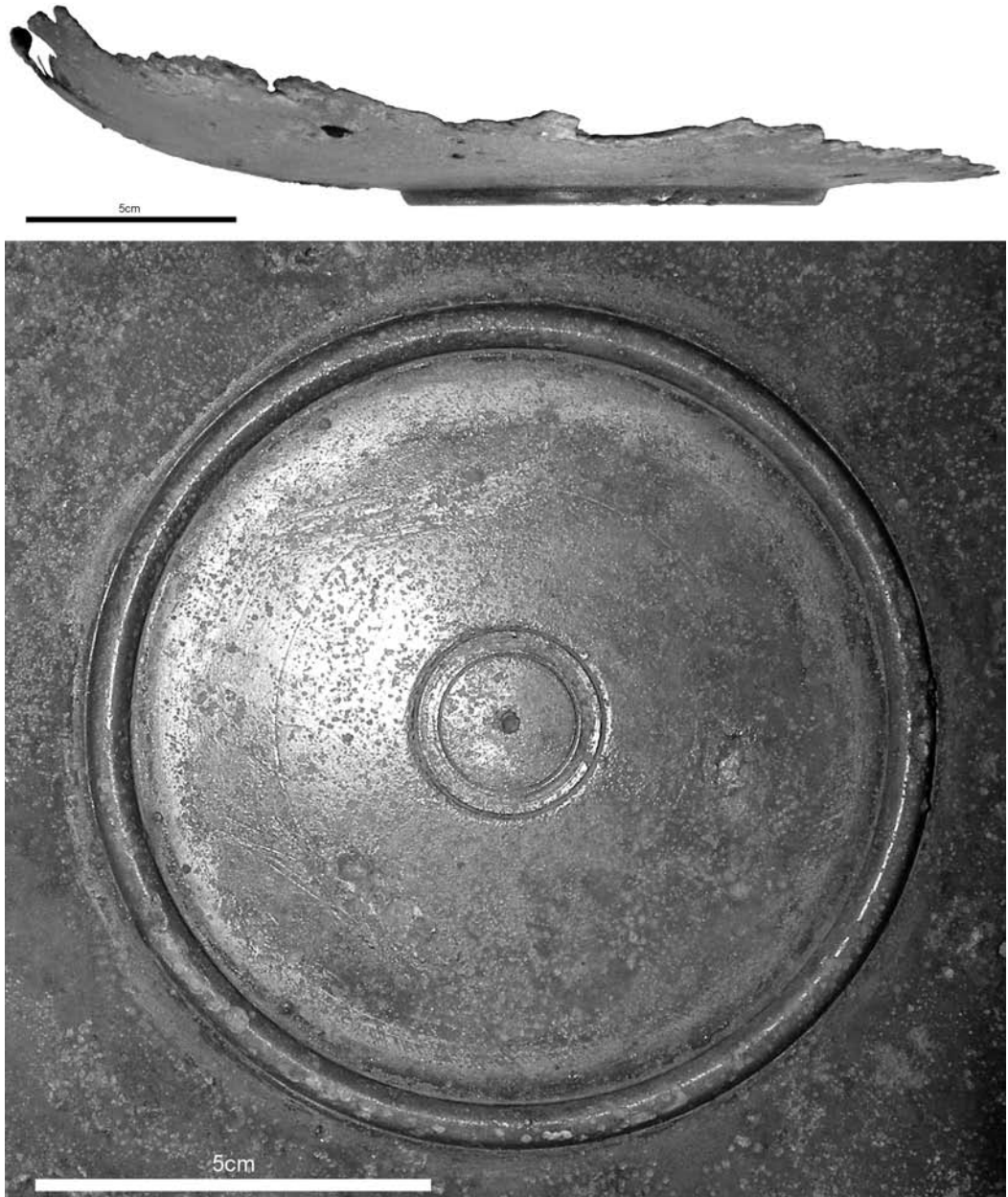


FIG. 13. Hurworth-on-Tees: copper-alloy bowl.  
(Photos supplied by Dr D. Mason)

a re-used *tubulus*, suggesting the proximity of a sophisticated building. This is also suggested by the discovery, in the fill of one of the associated ditches and pits, of a rare copper-alloy dish (FIG. 13), c. 290 mm in diameter, originally tinned on the interior to give it a high sheen. A small



dimple in both the inside and the underside of the bowl marks where the vessel was gripped to be turned and shows that it was manufactured using a spinning technique in which the vessel was shaped over a mandrel using a lathe.<sup>84</sup>

#### NORTH YORKSHIRE

- (1) **Flaxton**: 16 base metal nummi down to A.D. 324, found during metal-detecting.<sup>85</sup>
- (2) **Knaresborough**: 9 base metal radiates down to A.D. 282, found during metal-detecting in 2004. These are addenda to a previous find of 553 radiates.<sup>86</sup>
- (3) **Ugthorpe**: 47 silver denarii down to A.D. 192, found during metal-detecting, in association with a fragment of a copper-alloy trumpet brooch. These coins were found 30 yards from a previous discovery of 22 coins in 1998.<sup>87</sup>

#### YORK

(1) **York (Eboracum)**: (a) *129 The Mount* (SE 5933 5092): during a watching-brief within a known Roman cemetery, a decapitated skeleton was revealed, very similar to those found previously at 1–3 and 6 Driffeld Terrace.<sup>88</sup> A skull was also seen but left *in situ*, indicating a further burial on the site. Twenty-six sherds from a single Ebor ware vessel were found, dating to the late second or early third century. The sherds were unabraded, suggesting that the vessel was complete when placed in the ground, perhaps serving as a container for a food offering.<sup>89</sup> (b) *York City Walls* (SE 6032 5244): excavation within the rear chamber of Robin Hood's Tower exposed sherds of second-century pottery and a series of silty clay deposits, both of which may have formed rampart deposits of the fortress. Two substantial sections of masonry, which may have been part of the corner of the fortress, were also found.<sup>90</sup>

#### EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

(1) **Thwing** (TA 699 058): excavation continued on the stone building.<sup>91</sup> It is now clear that the east side of the building was rebuilt on three occasions (FIG. 14). Initially planned as a simple rectangular structure, c. 19.2 m by 7.5 m, its front (east) wall seems to have subsided into an underlying ditch along the central axis of the earlier ladder settlement. This necessitated its rebuilding, 0.3 m to the west, effectively narrowing the width of the structure in the centre and creating small pavilions at either end. Though built with additional support, this frontage had to be modified again, following further subsidence, by the construction of a very substantial wall 0.6 m west of its predecessor. The pavilions were also modified to provide a standard 'winged corridor' plan; both had been extensively robbed. In the final phase the door lay in the middle of the east side. The approach from the east is visible in the geophysical survey, flanked by a pair of ditches.

In its final form, the western part of the interior comprised three rooms. That on the north measured 3.8 m by 4.4 m. The central room was significantly larger (8.2 m by 4.4 m), with its main entrance in the east wall. In its northern half, on the central axis of the building, a

<sup>84</sup> Excavations for Rockcliffe Hall Ltd were undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd. Dr M.C. Bishop reported on the vessel. Dr D. Mason sent information.

<sup>85</sup> Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

<sup>86</sup> C. Barclay, *CHRB* X, 279–83. Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

<sup>87</sup> C. Barclay, *CHRB* XI, 121–3. Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

<sup>88</sup> For previous finds in 2004 and 2005, see *Britannia* 36 (2005), 412–13; 37 (2006), 394–5.

<sup>89</sup> Watching-brief supervised for York Archaeological Trust by D. Evans. Ms C. Kyriakou sent information.

<sup>90</sup> Excavation supervised for York Archaeological Trust by G. Dean. Ms C. Kyriakou sent information.

<sup>91</sup> For previous work see *Britannia* 28 (2007), 269.

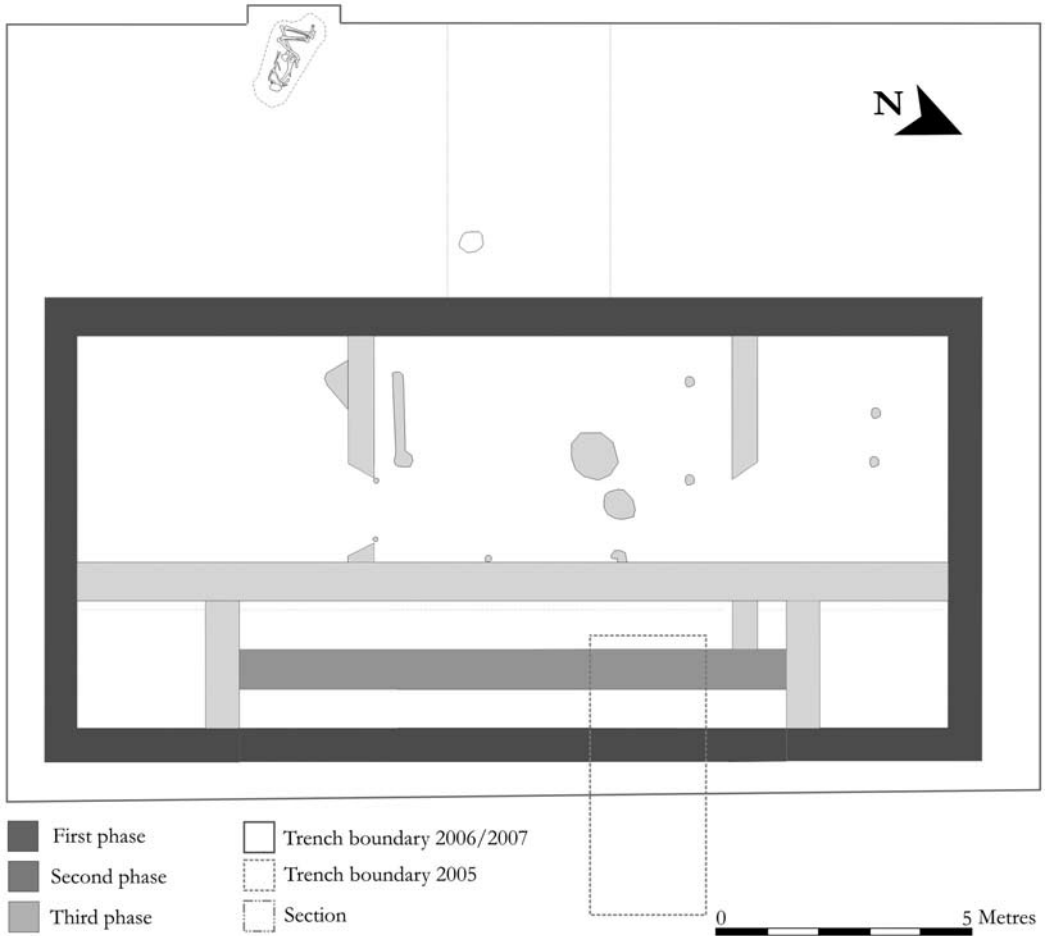


FIG. 14. Thwing: plan of stone structure. (Plan courtesy of Professor M.J. Millett)

major area of burning represents a hearth or oven base. At its south end a linear feature with an expanded chamber to the east had been cut into the floor; initial exploration suggests that it was associated with iron-working, and probably dates to the end of the building's life. The internal wall separating the central and southern rooms was well-preserved, with a doorway located towards its east end, suggesting that it originated in Phase 2. The door had a splayed rebate with the holes for the door-posts surviving at either end. This design parallels the angled terminal of the robbed wall separating the northern and central rooms, supporting the suggestion that the divided interior originated in Phase 2. The southern room, measuring 5.35 m by 4.4 m, was not fully excavated because of the presence of wall-plaster in the rubble. A feature against its north wall appears to be a fireplace.

Two areas outside the building were examined, that to the west revealing a sequence of shallow gully deposits associated with the removal of rainwater from beside its rear wall. West of this a series of deposits seems to relate to yard use. In broader clearance of the area to the west, a

flexed adult inhumation burial was excavated. There was little associated dating evidence but its stratigraphic position suggests that it must date to the later Roman period or beyond.<sup>92</sup>

#### LEEDS

(1) **Wattle Syke, Boston Spa, A1 Bramham to Wetherby Upgrade Scheme (SE 407 459)**: large-scale excavation explored a complex of enclosures up to 22 ha in extent, known since the 1970s, one end of which was examined in 1990, prior to an earlier scheme of road improvements. This revealed parts of four enclosures, a roundhouse ring-gully, three four-post structures, and a T-shaped ‘corn-drier’, in addition to three undated inhumation burials; Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was also recovered.

While some of the recent work focused on the outlying enclosures, field boundaries and trackways, the major emphasis lay on the north-east ‘lobe’ of the main enclosure complex. Parts of four sub-rectangular enclosures were excavated, together with at least four sub-enclosures appended to them. The enclosures were defined by large ditches, often recut many times, some with unusual stone revetments on their inner faces. Many internal pits, gullies and fence-lines were also found, along with the ring-gullies and post-holes of five substantial roundhouses. A possible ‘race’ used for controlling and sorting livestock was also present. At least ten sunken-floored rectangular buildings were located, some with stone wall-footings, partly flagged floors, and internal hearths and ovens (FIG. 15). Some had been dug into disused enclosure ditches,



FIG. 15. Wattle Syke: excavating the Romano-British sunken-floored Building 3.  
(Photo supplied by A. Chadwick, WYAS)

<sup>92</sup> Excavation supervised by R. Ferraby and P. Johnson. Professor M.J. Millett sent an interim report.

suggesting that late Roman and post-Roman occupation might have consisted of a more 'open' settlement. Three four-post structures and two large T-shaped, stone-lined corn-driers were also recorded, together with an iron-smithing hearth and evidence for copper-alloy smelting, the latter in one of several irregular 'working hollows'. An annular gully, 5 m in diameter, with two internal post-holes, might have been a hay-rick or fodder-stand, or perhaps a small rural shrine similar to others excavated in the region.

Forty-three human burials were identified, over half of them infants. Adult burials were generally supine, many in stone-lined graves, with few grave goods, but some crouched inhumations, two double burials, and a cist burial were also present. Some were in small clusters and/or closely associated with such features as roundhouse ring-gullies, implying a deliberate location. The infants had generally been carefully placed at the sides and bases of ditches or gullies, several of them associated with deposits of animal bone. A full programme of radiocarbon dating will determine the precise sequence. One adult grave was inserted into a backfilled sunken-floored building, a knife at the shoulder suggesting an Anglo-Saxon rite. Three cremation burials were also located, including one with an intact enamelled Roman brooch.

Large quantities of artefacts and animal bone were recovered, including over 5,000 sherds of pottery, 44 Roman coins, 10 copper-alloy brooches and bracelets, 60 quern fragments, spindle whorls and loomweights. The pottery featured many vessels used in the presentation and consumption of food. A double-looped iron handle from a wooden stave-built bucket was amongst the most notable metalwork finds. Some artefacts and animal remains were probably 'placed deposits'. Complete animal burials, perhaps resulting from ritual practices, included a cow with a broken neck and a decapitated horse with its head underneath the body. A noteworthy group of deposits in one small section of ditch included a complete sheep, two complete pigs, butchered cattle remains, a complete pottery vessel broken *in situ*, and an infant burial.<sup>93</sup>

#### DONCASTER

(1) **Doncaster area:** 15 base silver radiates down to A.D. 265, found during metal-detecting, in association with a silver-gilt brooch.<sup>94</sup>

#### LANCASHIRE

(1) **Lancaster, Aldcliffe Road** (centred at SD 4769 6129): excavation on the site of the (now demolished) Arla Foods Depot in 2005, prior to a proposed housing development, revealed seven phases of activity, dating from the first to third centuries. Throughout the site was effectively divided in two, with a road and associated drainage ditches to the east and a roadside cemetery to the west.

The first phase of activity began *c.* A.D. 70–75 with the construction of a road which formed the principal route south from the fort at Lancaster. Its *agger*, which was composed of two deposits, was 6.95 m wide and orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. Together with its roadside ditches it was 8.25 m wide. Possibly at the same time, though more likely 20 to 40 years later, a large ditch *c.* 2.2 m wide and 0.82 m deep, was cut parallel to and west of the road. This might have served as a marking-out ditch, but was more probably designed to define a roadside cemetery. This latter was further developed during the mid to late second century, by the cutting of another ditch which created an internal division or plot. Both may be associated with a third partially-exposed ditch, collectively forming an enclosure, *c.* 8.2 m north-north-east to south-south-west by >5.2 m east-south-east to west-north-west.

<sup>93</sup> Work for Balfour Beatty and the Highways Agency was supervised for Archaeological Services (WYAS) by Dr A.M. Chadwick. Mr I. Roberts sent information.

<sup>94</sup> Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

A particularly fine example of a cavalry tombstone was discovered partly *in situ* in this cemetery.<sup>95</sup> Stylistically and otherwise it appears to belong in the late first/early second century, which gives a time-span of *c.* 20 to 40 years between the establishment of the fort and the associated road system and the date of the stone. This comparatively short length of time appears to conflict with the stratigraphic context of the tombstone which places it within the last of the seven recorded phases of activity on the site. It would seem, therefore, that it was not in its original setting, which may have been another stone-packed pit found on the site, possibly associated with a small turf mound. The tombstone's relocation may have been determined by the raising of the ground in the enclosed plot, in response to a redevelopment of the roadside ditches, which had apparently become redundant after a period of neglect in the early to mid-second century. The cemetery boundary had been re-established in the later second century, by the cutting of another ditch, followed in the third century by the re-establishment of the road drainage system, which had impinged upon and partially slighted the cemetery features by laying-down deep deposits of sand to facilitate drainage. The cemetery had apparently responded by raising the ground level within its borders and by cutting a further enclosure ditch, presumably to re-define the division between the two areas more clearly. The raising of the ground would have partly buried and obscured the stone in its original setting, necessitating a change in location to ensure the continued visibility of its carving and dedication. Three re-cut post-holes around the stone may have supported a portico or roof.

This cemetery probably represents a continuation of Lancaster's southern cemetery into this area. The discovery of internal enclosures both here and to the north suggests that it contained regular enclosures flanking the western side of the road.<sup>96</sup>

(2) **Whittington** (SD 361015 475694): during a watching-brief at the river crossing, close to the fort of Over Burrow, a thick alluvial deposit was revealed but no archaeological deposits were encountered.<sup>97</sup>

#### CHESHIRE

(1) **Barbridge**: 27 + 1 nummi and copper-alloy fragments down to A.D. 351, found during metal-detecting.<sup>98</sup>

(2) **Nantwich**, *Welsh Row* (SJ 6490 5239): monitoring of works during the installation of a new gas main revealed a Roman road on the west bank of the river Weaver. It was buried beneath *c.* 3 m of the waterlogged organic material which underlies much of the historic town and appears to have accumulated during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The road consisted of timbers laid on a gravel base and was aligned on a north-west to south-east axis, unlike Welsh Row which runs east from the river crossing. The alignment confirms that the road is a continuation of that revealed during the excavation of the nearby Kingsley Fields salt-making site,<sup>99</sup> which is thought to be a spur off the main Middlewich to Whitchurch route.<sup>100</sup>

(3) **Stockton Heath**, *Stockton Heath Primary School*, *Warrington* (SJ 6120 8619): following

<sup>95</sup> For details see *Britannia* 37 (2006), 468–71.

<sup>96</sup> Excavations for Tudor Whelan through his agents for the site Hattrell and Partners were directed for the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit by Mr P. Noble, who sent details.

<sup>97</sup> Work on behalf of United Utilities was supervised for Greenlane Archaeology by S. Whitehead. Mr D. Elsworth sent information.

<sup>98</sup> Information from Mr R. Abdy, British Museum.

<sup>99</sup> For previous work see *Britannia* 34 (2003), 318–19.

<sup>100</sup> Fieldwork for National Grid was supervised for Earthworks Archaeological Services by L. Dodd. Mr M. Leah sent information.

evaluation in 2005, which had revealed well-preserved Roman remains, the footprint of the proposed new primary school was excavated.<sup>101</sup> The key feature was the Roman road running south from the nearby industrial settlement at Wilderspool. Though its surface had been truncated by agricultural activity, a thick deposit of gravel had survived. One phase of its construction had used sandstone boulders to form a kerb. There was no trace of roadside ditches, perhaps reflecting the exceptionally well-drained nature of the natural sand. Alongside the road, traces of timber strip-buildings were recorded as linear stains in the sand, although floor surfaces were largely absent. Associated features included various rubbish pits, wells, hearths and furnaces. Several cremations were also uncovered, all contained in pots; some were in a fragmentary state but in one instance three pots had been placed in a more substantial pit. The remains represent 'ribbon development' south of the Wilderspool settlement.<sup>102</sup>

#### LINCOLNSHIRE

(1) **Lincoln:** (a) *29 Steep Hill* (SK 9761 7177): excavation revealed the wall of a large, possibly porticoed building along Ermine Street, just within the Roman upper south gate. To the west, several successive surfaces of an east–west street were revealed, running immediately inside the *colonia* rampart, with a stone-lined drain beneath, inserted in the early *colonia* period. The wall of a house lay immediately north of this street, though this is not certainly the same structure as that identified alongside Ermine Street.<sup>103</sup> (b) *Anchor Street* (SK 9719 7058): burials and pottery kilns producing third-century greywares were recorded opposite St Mary's Guildhall, west of the Fosse Way, in the southern suburb. An early second-century cremation was also reported at St Catherine's, the most southerly burial to date.<sup>104</sup>

## 5. THE MIDLANDS

By PAUL BOOTH

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

(1) **Annesley:** a hoard of four silver denarii to Vespasian, with a deposition date of *c.* A.D. 75.<sup>105</sup>

(2) **Near Ashbourne:** two gold aurei of Carausius (A.D. 287–93). One from the mint of London and one of the so-called mint of Rouen (*RIC* 624).<sup>106</sup>

(3) **Warsop:** a hoard of 22 silver denarii, 19 Republican and 3 of Tiberius. The area has yielded other unassociated Roman finds, including coins and jewellery.<sup>107</sup>

<sup>101</sup> For previous work see *Britannia* 37 (2006), 403.

<sup>102</sup> Excavation for Warrington Borough Council was supervised for Earthworks Archaeological Services by L. Dodd. Mr M. Leah sent information.

<sup>103</sup> Work on behalf of Sam Smith's brewery was undertaken by Mike Jarvis Archaeological Services. Mr M.J. Jones sent information.

<sup>104</sup> Work on behalf of Allison Homes was undertaken by Mike Jarvis Archaeological Services. Mr M.J. Jones sent information.

<sup>105</sup> Found by Mr R. Scothern in May 2003 while searching with a metal-detector. BM Ref.: 2005 T194. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>106</sup> Found during construction work. BM Ref.: 2007 T709. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>107</sup> Found by Messrs S. and D. Pegg while searching with metal-detectors. BM Ref.: 2007 T260. R. Abdy sent information.

## DERBYSHIRE

(1) **Buxton to Wirksworth Roman road** (SK 0664 7196–2868 5403): the Roman road known as ‘The Street’, thought to run from Buxton to Little Chester, has been reassessed and in fact runs from Buxton to Wirksworth.<sup>108</sup> The northern and central sections of The Street have long been known to run approximately south-south-east from Buxton. The known alignment runs from SK 0664 7196 underneath the current A515 as far as Brierlow Bar at SK 0875 6975 where the A515 diverges. The Street makes a slight turn to the south-east running to SK 1110 6833 where it returns to its prevailing south-south-easterly direction, a little north of Blinder House. The Street then passes by Street Farm and the Duke of York Inn at Pomeroy to the Bull-i’-th’-Thorn at Hurdlow, where it can be shown to run to the east side of the A515, diverging from it on a straight alignment through Middle Street Farm. It carries on in this way past the *Pecsaete* royal burial ground at Benty Grange. The Street is crossed a little south of Manchester Plantation by a minor road, Walk Lane, at Friden (SK 1744 6113); it carries on through Smerrill Barn and Pike Hall, marked by a long-running boundary wall, and passes by the east side of Minninglow Hill, whence the course continues for another kilometre, with The Street and the boundary wall beginning to part company, to where the boundary wall peters out a little north-west of Straight Knolls Barn at Longcliffe. This was historically the last point at which the course was certainly known. From Longcliffe The Street runs via Peak Quarry Farm and Roundlow Farm, as far as the south side of Manystones Lane. The *agger* was examined here in 2007 in Potosi Piece Field (SK 2358 5588), at which point it begins a turn to the east. This turn has mostly been obliterated by large-scale sand extraction at the Bee Nest Sandpit, but work in 2007 on old Brassington Lane at SK 2428 5469 confirmed the section to be consistent with that recorded at Minninglow Hill.<sup>109</sup> Brassington Lane then runs due east for 2 km in the direction of Wirksworth, but beyond Gallows Knoll lead-workings and a huge quarry have destroyed its likely alignment into the Dale and Market Place at Wirksworth. The south end of Margary road 71a can now be mapped in, as The Street turns to run into Wirksworth, where it joins the Ridgeway connecting Wirksworth with Little Chester.

## SHROPSHIRE

(1) **Near Bridgnorth**: a ‘Magentian’ nummus hoard consisting of c. 2,862 base metal coins, a copper-alloy ring, and pottery fragments. Most, if not all, of the coins will be of the period A.D. 348–355.<sup>110</sup>

(2) **Cound, marching camp** (SJ 559 051 centre): a Roman marching camp at Cound, 3 km south of Wroxeter, on the opposite, west bank of the Severn, has been partially known since 1967.<sup>111</sup> It was included in the RCHME corpus of English camps in 1995 but no estimate of its size was made.<sup>112</sup> In July 1996 the north corner and parts of the adjacent sides were photographed<sup>113</sup> and in August the south corner was recorded.<sup>114</sup> The north corner, north-west and north-east sides

<sup>108</sup> Work for the Wirksworth Roman Project directed by Mr A. Shone, who sent information.

<sup>109</sup> J. Lomas, ‘Problems of the Roman road between Buxton and Little Chester’, *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 78 (1958), 103–9.

<sup>110</sup> Found by Mr I. Botley while searching with a metal-detector. BM Ref.: 2007 T664. R. Abdy sent information. The coins have been counted in an uncleaned and accreted state.

<sup>111</sup> NMR oblique air photographs: SJ 5605/2 Aug. 1967 Pickering; SJ 5605/8 20.7.71 Baker; SJ 5605/7–10. W.A. Baker, *Air Archaeology in the Valley of the River Severn*, unpub. PhD thesis Southampton, 1992: Southampton University library, p. 201, site 321 south of Severn SJ561050, fig. 10.6.

<sup>112</sup> H. Welfare and V. Swan, *Roman Camps in England – the Field Archaeology* (1995), 158, fig. 133.

<sup>113</sup> NMR oblique air photograph ref. SJ5505/5 SJ558053 20/7/96 CPT 16874/167.

<sup>114</sup> NMR oblique air photograph ref. SJ5504/5 SJ558049 4/8/96 CPT 16882/535.

are currently visible on Google satellite coverage. This and the evidence from the earlier air photographs has enabled the full extent and size of the camp to be sketch-planned and measured approximately. The camp can be seen to be rectangular with north-east and south-west sides 570 m long and north-west and south-west sides approximately 470 m long. The area of the camp is approximately 26.8 ha; this makes it the largest camp known in England. The next largest is Brampton Bryan at about 23 ha,<sup>115</sup> although there are several larger in Scotland. The north, east, and south corners are at SJ 5584 0543, SJ 5625 0509, and SJ 5594 0474 respectively. The west corner can be estimated with reasonable certainty at SJ 5556 0512.<sup>116</sup>

(3) **Westbury, Worthen, Marton and Forden**, *Roman road* (SJ 3515 0832, SJ 3302 0564, SO 2237 9964): research has confirmed the course of the Roman road from Wroxeter to Forden Gaer as published by Putnam.<sup>117</sup> Aerial photographs in the NMR oblique collection show the parchmark and ditch cropmarks of the road between Westbury and Worthen.<sup>118</sup> Another taken by Hugh Toller shows the parchmark of the road where it emerges from under the modern road north-east of Forden,<sup>119</sup> and the course of the road on the same line as it approaches the fort is well documented.<sup>120</sup> Conversely there is no evidence for the long-established tradition of a Roman road along the Long Mountain,<sup>121</sup> which must now be discounted. This is an ancient, sinuous ridgeway route whereas the Roman road is a direct valley route.<sup>122</sup>

#### HEREFORDSHIRE

(1) **Aston Ingham**: 48 Constantinian base metal nummi to *c.* A.D. 335<sup>123</sup> are addenda to an 1855 find of *c.* 2,000 Constantinian nummi.<sup>124</sup>

#### WORCESTERSHIRE

(1) **Evesham**, *Vale Park West* (SP 0419 4157): an excavation revealed a series of field or drainage ditches, two of which contained locally-produced oxidised ware and micaceous pottery.<sup>125</sup>

#### WARWICKSHIRE

(1) **Alcester**: (a) *9 Roman Way* (SP 0852 5726): observation between the line of Ryknild Street and the western cemetery of the Roman town revealed no significant features, although a fragment of imported white marble, perhaps from a Roman tomb, came from an unsealed layer which otherwise produced only Romano-British pottery.<sup>126</sup> (b) *5 Orchard Drive* (SP 0875 5703): observation in the southern suburb revealed a large second- to fourth-century ditch/pit.<sup>127</sup>

<sup>115</sup> H. Welfare and V. Swan, *Roman Camps in England – the Field Archaeology* (1995), 61, fig. 50.

<sup>116</sup> Information from Mr H. Toller.

<sup>117</sup> W.G. Putnam, *Montgomeryshire Collections* 61 (1969), 89–96.

<sup>118</sup> 4 NMR SJ 3508/1 2 July 1989 CPT 6034/862 and NMR SJ 3508/2 2 July 1989 CPT 6034/863.

<sup>119</sup> HT950803-35.

<sup>120</sup> Cambridge University air photographs BXW80-85 June 1976. P. Crew, *BBCS* 28 (1980), 730–42.

<sup>121</sup> I.D. Margary, *Roman Roads in Britain* (1967), 344; Ordnance Survey, *Roman Britain Historical Map* (5th edn).

<sup>122</sup> Mr H. Toller sent information.

<sup>123</sup> Found by Messrs D.R. Sherratt and D. Hutton while searching with metal-detectors. BM Ref.: 2007 T563. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>124</sup> *RBCH* 1108.

<sup>125</sup> Work by I. Cook of Oxford Archaeology for LaSalle UK Ventures Property UK1 Ltd. E Biddulph sent information.

<sup>126</sup> Observation by K. Wright and I. Greig, Warwickshire Museum, for Mrs F. Flear. N. Palmer sent information.

<sup>127</sup> Observation by I. Greig, Warwickshire Museum. N. Palmer sent information.



(2) **Budbrooke**, *Littleworth Barn, Norton Lindsey* (SP 232 636): an undated, disturbed inhumation, possibly crouched, was recorded 5 m west of a ditch/gully containing Romano-British pottery.<sup>128</sup>

(3) **Colleshill**, *Ennersdale Road* (SP 1985 9019): further excavation at the south-east end of the Grimstock Hill settlement, to the north-west of areas excavated in 2006, revealed a further length of a west–east gravelled road with roadside ditches. To the south of the road several post-holes were probably part of one timber structure and a post-pit and slot the side of another. Post-holes north of the road may also be part of one or two timber structures. These structures may be associated with industrial activities, as a large quantity of slag was recovered from features in this part of the site. Further post-holes and pits were recorded in areas to the north. At the north-eastern limit of the site another building was suggested by two possible beamslots and at least one timber structure can be inferred from other surviving post-holes. An adjacent gravelly deposit may be the remnant of a yard surface or track. A well was also excavated in this area, with a timber lining, possibly reusing a barrel. The well was backfilled with building debris, including flue- and roof-tile, presumably from a substantial building nearby.<sup>129</sup>

(4) **Stratford-upon-Avon**, *119 Tiddington Road* (SP 2173 5572): observation on a site towards the northern edge of the Tiddington Roman settlement excavated in 2006 revealed further pits and another, probably late Roman inhumation.<sup>130</sup>

#### LEICESTERSHIRE

(1) **Leicester** (*Ratae Corieltauvorum*): (a) *Freeschool Lane/Highcross Street* (SK 5842 0465): excavations revealed evidence for activity in Insula XVII immediately to the east of the *macellum* (Insula XVI). The western edge of the excavation revealed the line of the north–south street separating the two insulae and coincident with the line of the medieval High Street (now Highcross Street). A 15-m length of what appears to be a boundary wall fronting the eastern side of the street was built during the second or third century (FIG. 16); it survived (or perhaps was only built) to just a few courses above ground level. Subsequently, a post-and-beamslot building, containing a hearth and industrial debris, was constructed up against the east side of the wall, whilst on the west side of it, encroaching onto the street itself, a series of industrial hearths was in use during the later Roman period. Soil and granite-rubble layers, containing later fourth-century coins and Early–Middle Saxon pottery, built up over the edge of the Roman street and the associated hearths and wall-line. Sealing these deposits, over an area of approximately 5 m by 6 m along the central part of the frontage, was a section of collapsed walling, probably belonging to the eastern gable end of the *macellum* which stood in Insula XVI to the west (FIG. 17). Taking into account the width of the road, the original height of the wall is estimated as at least 10 m. The wall consisted of coursed granite masonry, with tile levelling courses and tile arches (FIG. 18). The collapsed fragment had been heavily robbed and was cut through by a sunken-featured building of Anglo-Saxon date. Traces of three other buildings of Roman date were detected across the excavation but, generally speaking, deposits of the period appear to be sparse across this insula.<sup>131</sup>

<sup>128</sup> Observation by P. Thompson, Warwickshire Museum. N. Palmer sent information.

<sup>129</sup> Excavation by P. Thompson, Warwickshire Museum, for North Warwickshire Borough Council and Waterloo Housing Association. N. Palmer sent information.

<sup>130</sup> Observation by S. Palmer, Warwickshire Museum for Mrs R. Velarde. N. Palmer sent information.

<sup>131</sup> Work by J. Coward of University of Leicester Archaeological Services for Hammerson. N. Cooper sent information.

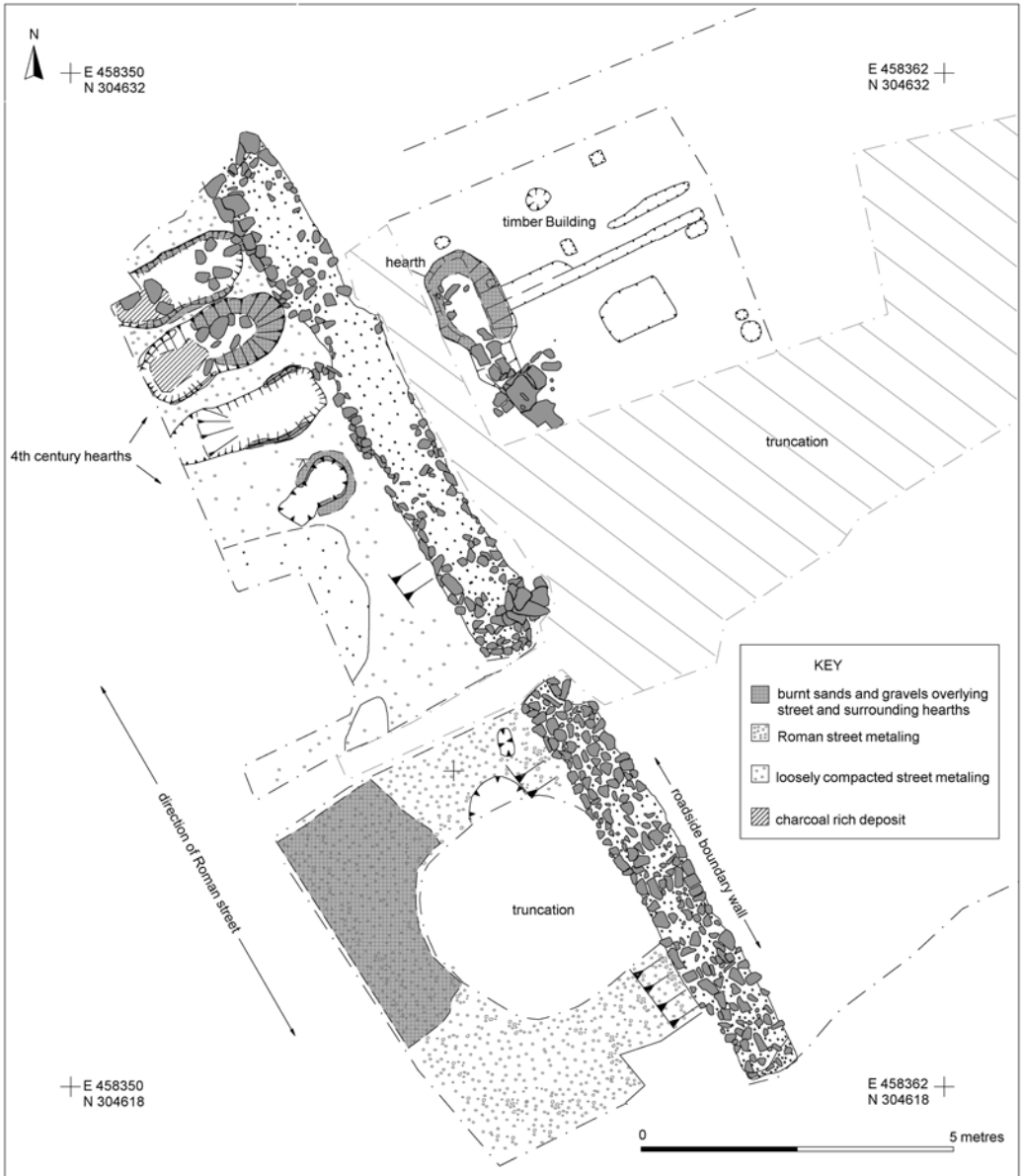


FIG. 16. Leicester: Freeschool Lane/Highcross Street, Insula XVII, Phases 1–4, showing second-century boundary wall and fourth-century hearths encroaching on the north–south street.

FIG. 17 (opposite). Leicester: Freeschool Lane/Highcross Street, Insula XVII, Phases 5–6 (early to middle Anglo-Saxon), showing collapsed masonry wall, probably the east gable end wall from the *macellum* which stood in the adjacent Insula XVI. The wall fell during the early Anglo-Saxon period and was subsequently cut by a sunken-featured building.



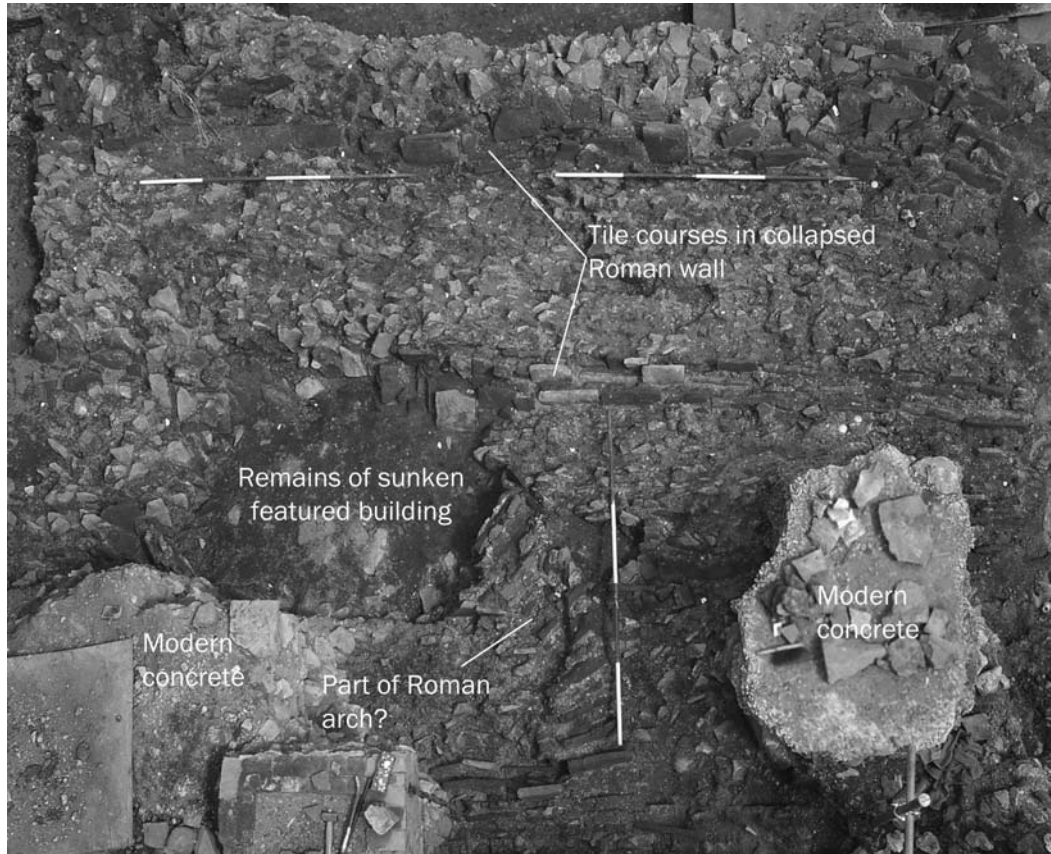


FIG. 18. Leicester: Freeschool Lane/Highcross Street, Insula XVII, Phases 5–6 (early to middle Anglo-Saxon). Collapsed *macellum* wall, looking north-east.

(b) *Vine Street* (SK 583 048): excavation continued on the site of a courtyard building complex in Insula V,<sup>132</sup> which appears for the most part to be residential, with workshop activity on the street frontage, and a separate rectangular building immediately to the north-east, with massive foundations suggesting a municipal function.<sup>133</sup> Initial phasing indicates an evolution of the complex from the second to fourth century, based initially around three masonry strip-buildings with timber phases beneath (FIG. 19, Buildings A–C). The initial phase of enclosure saw construction of an east range, with Buildings A and B forming west and south ranges respectively (FIG. 20, Building G). The arrangement and dimensions of the identified rooms within the east range, along with a portico fronting onto the courtyard, suggest a residential suite of reception and dining-rooms. The portico was paved with a red and grey tessellated floor, forming a grid pattern across one of the door thresholds.<sup>134</sup> Only three small areas of the floor

<sup>132</sup> Work by T. Higgins of University of Leicester Archaeological Services for Hammerson. N. Cooper sent information.

<sup>133</sup> *Britannia* 37 (2006), 409.

<sup>134</sup> *Britannia* 37 (2006), 409, fig. 18.

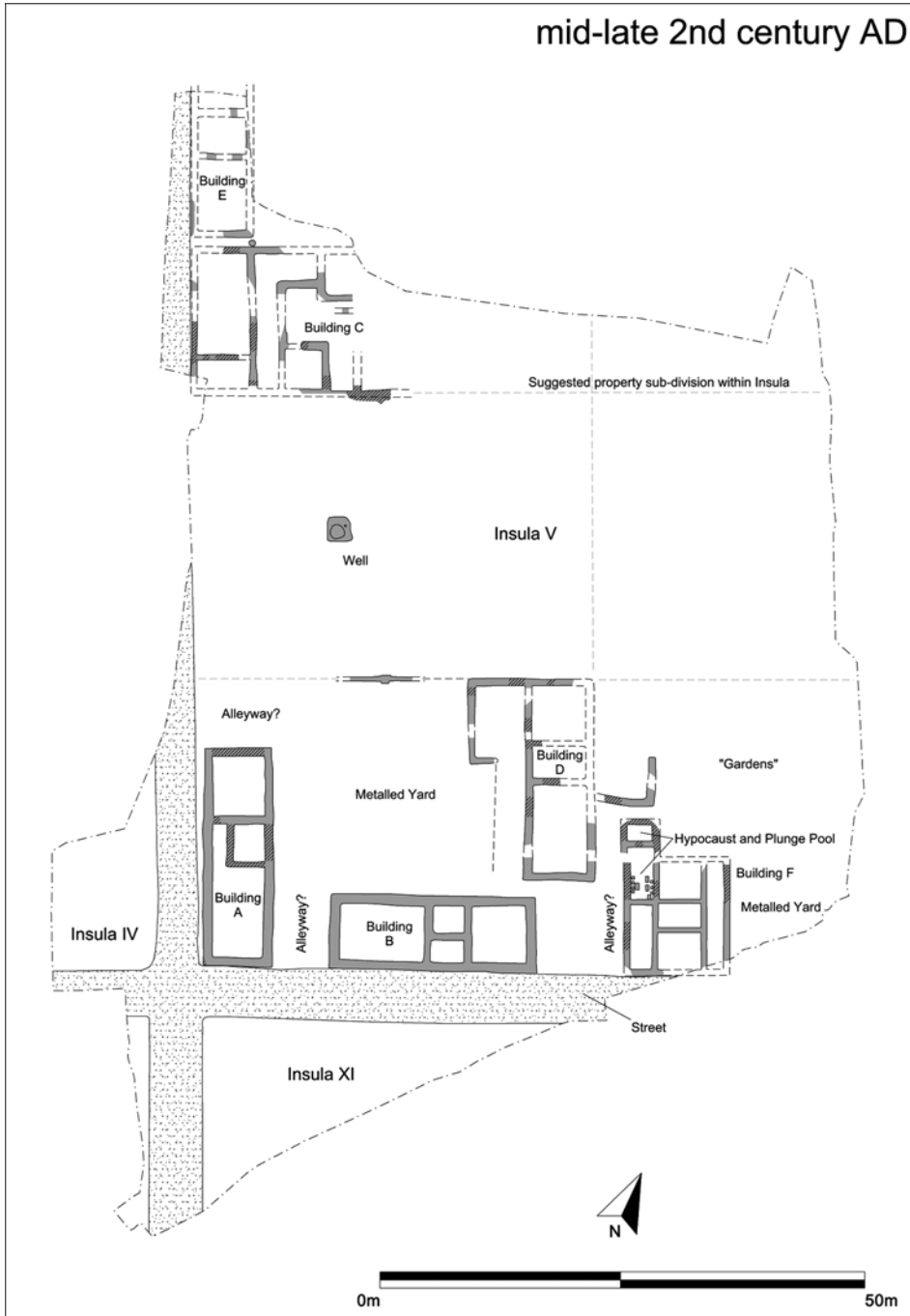


FIG. 19. Leicester: Vine Street, Insula V, masonry buildings in the mid- to late second century.

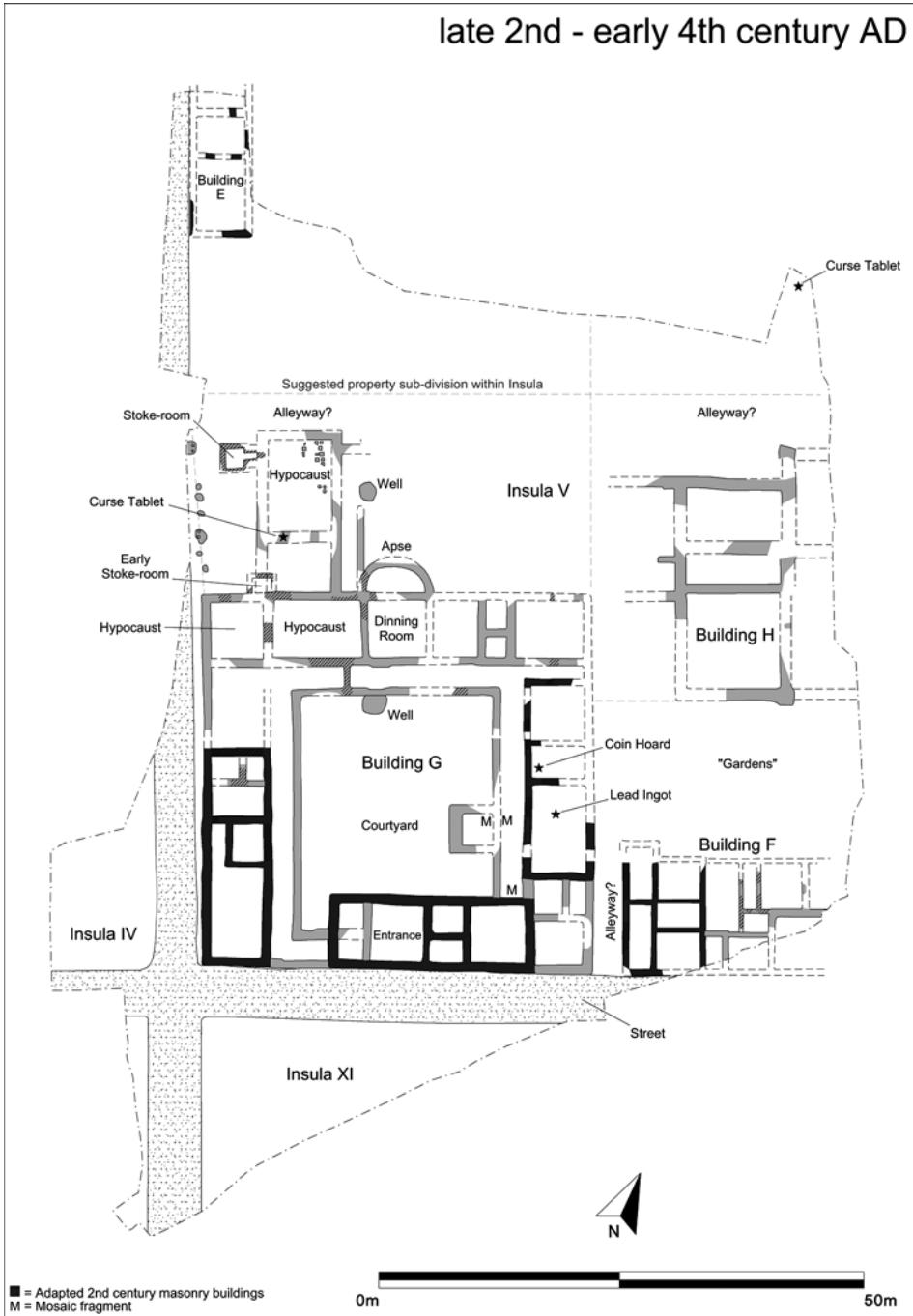


FIG. 20. Leicester: Vine Street, Insula V, development of courtyard building from the late second to early fourth century, showing location of coin hoard and curse tablets.

were preserved and there was no evidence for finer mosaic work of the kind discovered on Vine Street in 1830, which must, in all probability, have come from somewhere within this building complex. The formal incorporation of Buildings A and B into a coherent courtyard structure (Building G) included the sealing of three infant inhumations which cut into late second- to early third-century make-ups. The courtyard was fully enclosed with the addition of a north range of rooms, including an apsidal room, suggestive of a *triclinium*, set opposite an *atrium* in the reconfigured south range. The pre-existing corridors were remodelled to create a continuous portico. The *peristylum* may also have had water features, as there was evidence for a stone-lined well constructed in the north range portico and a culvert or drain was found in the southern half of the courtyard running into the west range. The eastern extension of the south range to form Building F, excavated in 2005, incorporated a bathing suite,<sup>135</sup> which appears to have been abandoned by the early third century shortly after completion and perhaps in response to the construction of a second bathing-suite at the northern end of the west range of Building G, comprising a hypocausted room with a stoke-house attached to the west. Throughout the life of the complex, the south-western part of what became Building G appears to have had a workshop function. Strip-building A had a series of hard stone and mortar floors subdivided by timber partitions; by the later Roman period this part of Building G was being used for smithing. During the later third and fourth centuries it appears that workshop activities extended along the south range and into Building F, with bone pin manufacture in evidence; this part of the complex was modified into commercial units fronting onto the street. A series of post-holes indicates that timber structures occupied the southern part of the courtyard and the drain culvert may have been harnessed for industrial use. Groups of refuse pits were found in the central courtyard and in some of the rooms of Buildings F and G, which may suggest that parts of these structures had been demolished by the fourth century. In the east range a coin hoard was deposited in the early 330s A.D., and in an adjacent room a lead ingot had been deliberately buried and covered over with roofing-slates. The other notable finds from the complex as a whole include two lead curses, the first examples from Leicester, and three legionary lead seals. The latest coins and pottery from Building G suggest it was occupied up to the end of the fourth century. Further analysis of the substantially-founded rectangular building constructed to the north-east of Building G during the third century (FIG. 20, Building H), indicates that it may have had a timber precursor, built in the later second century, and incorporating a series of massive post-settings (1.80 m in diameter and up to 1.20 m deep), coincident with the wall lines of the northern part of the later masonry phase.

(c) *East Bond Street/St Peter's Lane* (SK 458500 304746): excavation revealed the line of the north–south Roman street separating Insulae XVIII and XIX.<sup>136</sup> The course of the street has been recorded on three previous occasions during excavations at Little Lane in 1988, Causeway Lane in 1991, and most recently at Sanvey Gate in 2003.<sup>137</sup> Laying-out ditches for the street grid were dated to the later first or early second century and were partially overlain by the first street metalling and roadside ditches. Successive metalling and recutting of the ditches was detected from the mid-second century onwards. In Insula XIX, to the east of the street, deposits suggested a structure continuing under East Bond Street, whilst to the west deposits were almost entirely truncated.

(d) *Bath Lane (former Merlin Dye Works)* (SK 580 045): excavations<sup>138</sup> revealed a sequence

<sup>135</sup> *Britannia* 37 (2006), 408, fig. 17.

<sup>136</sup> Work by John Tate of University of Leicester Archaeological Services, for Hammerson. N. Cooper sent information.

<sup>137</sup> *Britannia* 37 (2006), 407, fig. 16.

<sup>138</sup> Work directed by Dr R. Kipling of University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf of Living in the City PLC. N. Cooper sent information.



FIG. 21. Leicester: Bath Lane, Insula XIII, fragments of 'flan tray' used for melting pellets of equal weight for LPRIA coin production. The complete tray is likely to have had an arrangement of seven by seven plus one indentations.

of activity relating to the LPRIA settlement, early Roman timber buildings, an early second-century masonry public building, and the western town defences.<sup>139</sup> The eastern part of the site produced deposits dated by Gallo-Belgic tablewares to between the late first century B.C. and the mid-first century A.D. These deposits comprised a steeply-cambered bank overlain by a sequence of gravel surfaces and flanked by a shallow gully containing a large number of ceramic 'flan tray' fragments used for melting metals into pellets of fixed weight for coin production (FIG. 21). To the west of these deposits, the site was traversed by a shallow, open, U-shaped ditch, *c.* 3 m wide and *c.* 1 m deep, its primary fill producing pottery dating to A.D. 50/60; this may represent the western boundary of the LPRIA settlement (FIG. 22). The LPRIA deposits were sealed by the construction of later first-century timber buildings, aligned on the street grid, and comprising timber beamslots and sandy clay floors.

During the later first or early second century A.D., a substantial masonry building, with walls up to 1.3 m thick, was constructed across much of the site, following land reclamation on the western, riverward side. Waterlogged timbers, situated west of the building at the ends of the main wall axes and consisting of reused oak timbers placed in shallow cuts in the river gravels, may have functioned as scaffolding bases associated with the construction. The central structure, comprising a rectangular building with apses on its western and southern walls, is very similar

<sup>139</sup> For previous work see *Britannia* 35 (2004), 287.



## Bath Lane (Merlin Works) Iron Age and Early Roman Phases

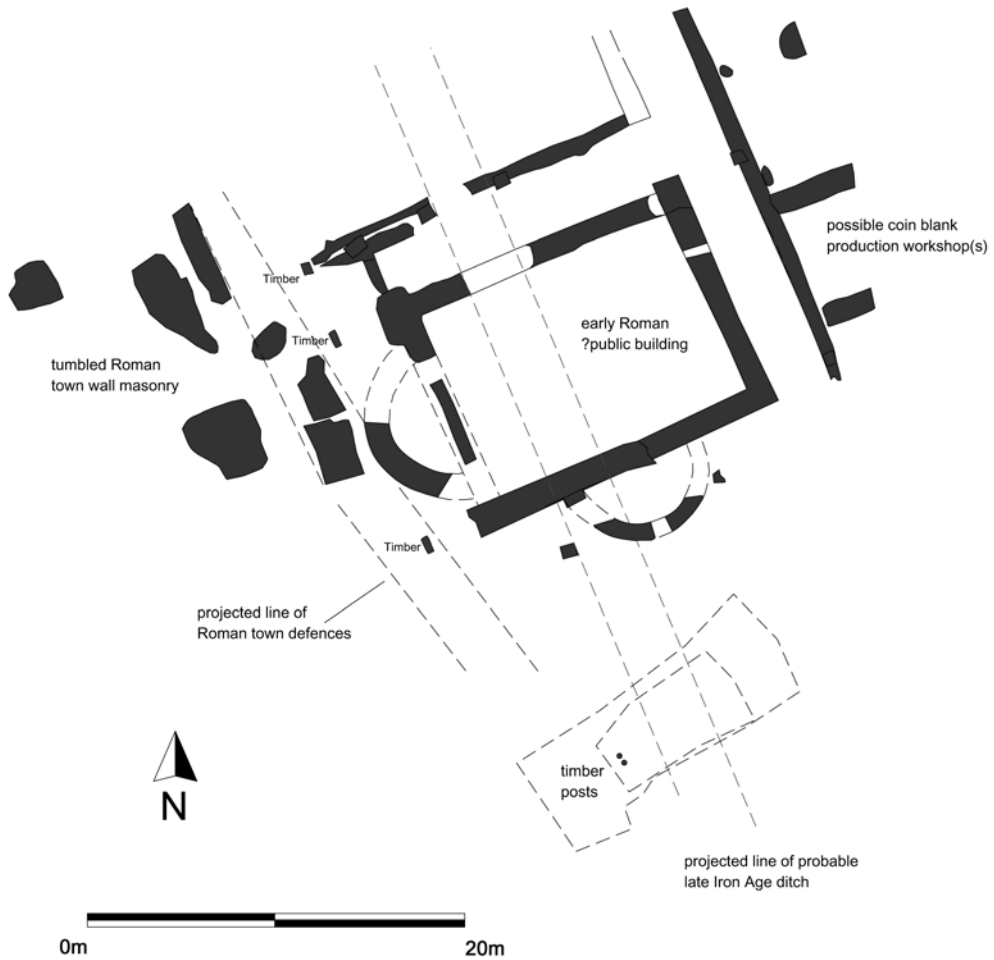


FIG. 22. Leicester: Bath Lane, Insula XIII, showing location of second-century masonry building, possibly a public baths, sealing LPRIA settlement and sealed by line of later Roman western town defences.

in size to the southern *caldarium* of the Jewry Wall public baths,<sup>140</sup> lying 160 m to the south-east, suggesting that it represents an earlier location for the public baths. Whilst the southern apse contained evidence for a hypocaust, there was insufficient room below the small area of surviving tessellated flooring in the main part of the building for it to have been heated in the same way. The western apse had no surviving internal structures. The northern and eastern sides

<sup>140</sup> K.M. Kenyon, *Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester*, Res. Rep. Soc. Antiq. 15 (1948), pl. XXVII.

of the building were flanked by corridors, the outer walls of which appear to have possibly been replaced by a colonnade, perhaps opening out onto a courtyard to the north.

The masonry building appears to have been demolished by the later second or early third century, as the north-west corner was covered by the earthen rampart of the initial timber phase of the western town defences. Two substantial timber stakes identified *c.* 15 m to the south-east of the building, in association with a possible linear cut feature, may represent the timber rampart revetment and an associated external defensive ditch. The third-century masonry phase of the town defences was traced ‘dog-legging’ around the western apse of the early Roman building. The town-wall footings comprised substantial unmortared granite fragments in a construction trench. A 6.6 m length of *in-situ* superstructure, measuring *c.* 3.2 m in width, projected north from beneath the medieval Blackfriars monastic enclosure wall.

(e) *Great Central Street* (SK 5822 0487): fronting on to Highcross Street and close to the Roman North Gate, evaluation work in 2006 revealed stone wall-footings, gullies, pits and post-holes dating to the second century, together with a well containing two human skulls. Excavations begun in 2007 continued to April 2008. An east–west street sealed a mid-first- to mid-second-century sequence comprising a timber-framed rectangular building and later compacted sand floors. This represents the most easterly occurrence of first-century activity in the town to date.<sup>141</sup> (f) *Grey Friars* (SK 5861 0437): evaluation on land adjacent to the former NatWest Bank revealed Roman clay floor surfaces and earlier cut features.<sup>142</sup> (g) *Melton Road* (SK 6032 0805): evaluation of land at No. 432, close to the line of the Fosse Way, revealed a parallel Roman ditch and gully, a pit, and sealed layers containing Roman pottery.<sup>143</sup>

(2) **Enderby**, *Leicester Lane* (SP 5111 9958): evaluation revealed the *agger* and a possible roadside ditch of the Fosse Way along its predicted line.<sup>144</sup>

(3) **Ibstock**, *Pretoria Road* (SK 412 106): excavation revealed the corner of a stone-founded building together with two lengths of east–west ditch containing later third-century material, including roof-slates and ceramic roof- and flue-tile.<sup>145</sup>

(4) **Lockington**, *Warren Farm* (SK 475 295): following magnetometry survey, excavation revealed an Iron Age and Roman agricultural landscape across an area of 8 ha close to the scheduled villa. A series of Iron Age livestock enclosures was succeeded in the second or third century by a Roman field-system, both aligned on a sequence of ditched ‘drove ways’ heading in the direction of the villa. In the fourth century two Roman buildings, possibly associated with the villa, were constructed.<sup>146</sup>

(5) **Ratcliffe on Soar**, *Redhill* (SK 495 296): excavation located Roman sand-quarrying features and a pit containing an inverted Dressel 20 olive oil amphora.<sup>147</sup>

(6) **Twycross**: a hoard of 29 silver/base silver denarii and radiates to A.D. 253.<sup>148</sup>

<sup>141</sup> Work by J. Thomas of University of Leicester Archaeological Services. N. Cooper sent information.

<sup>142</sup> Work by J. Tate of University of Leicester Archaeological Services. N. Cooper sent information.

<sup>143</sup> Work by G. Farnworth-Jones of University of Leicester Archaeological Services. N. Cooper sent information.

<sup>144</sup> Work by James Harvey of University of Leicester Archaeological Services. N. Cooper sent information.

<sup>145</sup> Work by the Witan Archaeology Group. N. Cooper sent information.

<sup>146</sup> Work by M. Hurford and A. Macintosh of University of Leicester Archaeological Services. N. Cooper sent information.

<sup>147</sup> Work by L. Hunt of University of Leicester Archaeological Services. N. Cooper sent information.

<sup>148</sup> Found by Messrs D. Hutchings, D. Hoyle, G. Thompson, H. Vincent, D. Onens, P. Henry, C. Davis, R. Evans, H. Vincent and F. Cooper, Ms E. Homer and Mrs K. Manning while searching with metal-detectors. BM Ref.: 2007 T312. R. Abdy sent information.

## RUTLAND

(1) **Market Overton**, *Main Street* (SK 8913 1624): excavation revealed features and structures suggestive of an adjacent Roman villa, including large demolition deposits of flue-tile and painted wall-plaster.<sup>149</sup>

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

(1) **Northampton**, *Dallington Grange* (SP 725 635): evaluation trenches targeted known or suspected features. Linear cropmarks produced Roman pottery, including grog-tempered ware and Oxford red colour-coated ware, although further clarification of the character of the features was not possible within the scope of this work.<sup>150</sup>

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE

(1) **Steeple Morden**, *Station Quarry* (TL 307 393): excavation revealed a substantial Roman ditch, previously identified through aerial photography. It is likely to have formed part of a boundary, but its shallow-sided, flat-bottomed profile means that the possibility that it is a sunken trackway cannot be ruled out. Two sets of building foundations were identified on the site in the form of parallel trenches.<sup>151</sup>

(2) **Wilburton**, *Mereham New Community* (TL 489 730): a second phase of evaluation recovered pottery and a limited amount of fired clay associated with hearths. The pottery points to late Iron Age settlement that continued into the Roman period.<sup>152</sup>

## BEDFORDSHIRE

(1) **Biddenham**, *Bedford Western Bypass Site 1* (TL 0158 4860): open area excavation<sup>153</sup> was undertaken on the western edge of the Biddenham Loop over 500 m from the nearest known farmsteads.<sup>154</sup> A small rectangular structure, *c.* 4 m by 1.5 m in extent, was identified. This is similar in size and shape to possible funerary structures found within the nearby settlement at Kempston Church End.<sup>155</sup> In addition, several boundary ditches of this period were identified; these are likely to be part of the extensive field-system known to extend across the interior of the Biddenham Loop in this period.

(2) **Kempston**: (a) *Bedford Western Bypass Site 13* (TL 2050 4580): investigation<sup>156</sup> concurrent with construction works located a group of parallel west–east bedding trenches. These were *c.* 4.5 m apart and 0.6 m wide with steep sides and flat bases. They were filled with deposits which contained small quantities of abraded Roman pottery. They were similar to trenches found on Bypass Site 10 where they were interpreted as trenches for vines.<sup>157</sup> Approximately 200 m from the bedding trenches was a series of ditches which appear to define enclosures, although it is unclear at this stage whether they represent settlement or animal paddocks. The nearest known contemporary settlements are the farmsteads at Marsh Leys,<sup>158</sup> *c.* 400 m to the south. (b) *The Bury*

<sup>149</sup> Work by M. Shore of University of Leicester Archaeological Services. N. Cooper sent information.

<sup>150</sup> Work by S. Lawrence of Oxford Archaeology for CgMs Consulting. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>151</sup> Work by A. Norton, Oxford Archaeology, for OMYA UK Ltd. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>152</sup> Work by T. Haines of Oxford Archaeology on behalf of CgMs Consulting. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>153</sup> Work by M. Luke, B. Barker and J. Archer. M. Luke sent information.

<sup>154</sup> M. Luke, *Life in The Loop: Investigations of a Prehistoric and Romano-British Landscape*, East Anglian Archaeology Monograph (2008).

<sup>155</sup> M. Dawson, *Archaeology of the Bedford Region*, BAR British Ser. 373 (2004), 42 and fig. 3.18.

<sup>156</sup> Work by M. Luke, B. Barker, M. Phillips and L. Anderson. M. Luke sent information.

<sup>157</sup> *Britannia* 37 (2006), 411.

<sup>158</sup> *Britannia* 33 (2002), 313.

(TL 1700 4735): investigations in advance of housing development located a system of parallel south-west–north-east-aligned bedding trenches. They were consistently 4.5 m apart and *c.* 0.8 m wide with steep sides and flat bases. They were filled with dark soils that contained moderate quantities of domestic debris: pottery, animal bone and occasional metal objects, including nails, a bronze bracelet and an iron knife. They were similar to trenches found on Bedford Western Bypass Site 13 (see above) where they were interpreted as being associated with the growing of vines. The nearest known contemporary settlement, a large village, is centred on Kempston Church End, 200 m to the north-east.<sup>159</sup>

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

(1) **Denham**, *The Lea* (TQ 049 860): continuing work in advance of gravel extraction took place to the north of the areas examined in previous seasons. A series of ditched enclosures dating to the first and second centuries A.D. was found. Third- and fourth-century activity included three wells, one containing a square wooden framework at its base; the upper part of the shaft was lined with flint nodules. A ditched enclosure, 30 m long by 20 m wide, was found containing three drying-ovens. Two oval features of uncertain function lay outside the enclosure. One was 2.3 m long, 1.8 m wide, and 0.12 m deep. Its southern and eastern edges had been lined with flint nodules and were abutted by a mortar and crushed brick and/or tile surface. The second feature lay 50 m to the south and was filled with charcoal and burnt clay.<sup>160</sup>

(2) **Stowe**, *Stowe School* (SP 673 374 and 681 383): a watching-brief uncovered a small north–south-aligned ditch and the base of a truncated pit. The pit contained fragments of quernstone and second- to fourth-century pottery. A second pit held the best part of a ceramic storage jar in pink-grogged ware dating from the mid-second to mid-third century. The fieldwork revealed a second ditch, which was north-west to south-east aligned.<sup>161</sup>

#### MILTON KEYNES

(1) **Brooklands** (SP 907 397): excavation revealed features of three broad phases. Phase 1, dating to the ‘pre-Belgic’ late Iron Age (140–50 B.C.), comprised part of a sub-rectangular enclosure orientated north-east–south-west, with associated groups of storage pits within it. Superseding this enclosure in Phase 2, dating to the ‘Belgic’ late Iron Age (50 B.C.–A.D. 43), was a much larger sub-rectangular enclosure on a similar alignment. A third enclosure with more complex internal divisions was constructed in the south-eastern corner of the site in Phase 3, dated *c.* A.D. 43–200. Cremation burials dating to the late first or early second century A.D. were found to the north of the Phase 2 enclosure.<sup>162</sup>

#### OXFORDSHIRE

(1) **Alchester**, *Roman town* (SP 5765 2035): an area of *c.* 1 ha east of the walled Roman town was the subject of a magnetometer survey. The survey located several anomalies that were interpreted as either pits or ditches. It also recorded part of a rectangular structure that appeared to have a double ditch with remnant bank in between. This feature is reminiscent of a fort or marching camp but may just be one of a number of rectangular enclosures known outside the town.<sup>163</sup>

<sup>159</sup> Work by M. Luke, B. Barker and V. Osborn. M. Luke sent information.

<sup>160</sup> Work by T. Havard, L. Coleman, M. Collard and S. Cox for Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.

<sup>161</sup> Work by J. Mumford, Oxford Archaeology, for Stowe School. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>162</sup> Work by W. Bedford, Oxford Archaeology, for CgMs Consulting acting for Hallam Land Management and William Davis & Coston Ltd. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>163</sup> Work by D. Gilbert and J. Moore of John Moore Heritage Services. D. Gilbert sent information.

(2) **Aston, Clematis Cottage, Back Lane** (SP 3385 0325): a watching-brief was carried out on land to the rear of Clematis Cottage during groundworks for a new house. Remains of a Romano-British field- or enclosure-system relate to features previously found to the south-west and probably to a cropmark site even further to the west.<sup>164</sup>

(3) **Bicester, Land north of the A41** (SP 5863 2161): 24 evaluation trenches were excavated<sup>165</sup> revealing two palaeochannels and a three-phase sequence of alluvial deposits. Associated with this sequence were two phases of human activity. A large number of ditches, pits and post-holes were recorded. The majority of these were undated, but are considered to be contemporary with nearby Roman remains at Oxford Road which show a similar sequence.<sup>166</sup>

(4) **Cleeve to Hagbourne Hill to Fyfield water pipeline**: (a) *Moulsford* (SU 586 837): ditches associated with a late Iron Age to first-century A.D. field-system were found. (b) *Aston Tirrold* (SU 566 851–SU 557 852): a concentration of large and medium-sized storage pits, a ditched enclosure, and a well contained pottery dating to the second to fourth centuries. (c) *Milton, just south of Milton Heights* (SU 485 907): a ditched enclosure, c. 70–80 m wide, was located on a locally-high point. The enclosure was sub-divided by internal ditches and one sub-enclosure contained a waterhole. The pottery suggests a possible peak of activity during the third century. (d) *Milton, west of Milton Heights* (SU 480 909–SU 480 912): Romano-British ditched paddocks overlay an Iron Age settlement. (e) *Marcham* (SU 445 962–SU 447 962): a large ditched enclosure with a possible entrance on its western side was found 500 m to the east of Frilford Romano-British temple. Shallow pits, post-holes and field boundary ditches were also found. (f) *Frilford* (SU 436 968–SU 439 967): this site lay 850 m to the north-west of the temple and north of the cropmark complex. A small number of Iron Age gullies, pits and post-holes were found. Romano-British ditches appeared to enclose a low rise containing a hollow-way, two hearths, and a number of pits. A timber construction trench and post-holes suggest the presence of structures, although no plans could be discerned. At least two phases of activity were noted dating to the first-to-second and second-to-fourth centuries A.D.<sup>167</sup>

(5) **Dorchester-on-Thames**: (a) *32–36 High Street* (SU 5779 9438): an evaluation uncovered a pit and ditch; the latter was aligned north-west–south-east, in contrast to the west–east aligned Roman town ditch to the south. Instead, the ditch may have formed a boundary relating to land outside the Roman town, and probably remained open for some time, since the upper fill contained late Saxon pottery.<sup>168</sup> (b) *Minchin Recreation Ground* (SU 5786 9475): a training excavation north of the walled Roman town encountered evidence for second-century activity in the form of two small pits in the south-west corner of the site and some residual second-century material. Boundary ditches of a small square enclosure were of several phases, probably all late Roman in date. An associated waterhole was filled in in the fourth century. Two possible hearths were revealed nearby, but these were poorly defined and quite ephemeral, and may have been informal fire pits.<sup>169</sup> (c) *2 Haven Close* (SU 5777 9384): a very small trench excavated as part of the Dorchester Research Project revealed a north–south ditch of pre-Flavian date. Middle and late Roman material was notably absent, but an infant burial was dated by radiocarbon

<sup>164</sup> Work by G. Williams of John Moore Heritage Services. D. Gilbert sent information.

<sup>165</sup> Work by D. Gilbert of John Moore Heritage Services, who sent information.

<sup>166</sup> C. Mould, 'An archaeological excavation at Oxford Road, Bicester, Oxfordshire', *Oxoniensia* 61 (1996), 65–108.

<sup>167</sup> Work by J. Hart, J. Tongue, N. Wright and C. Bateman, Cotswold Archaeology, for Thames Water Utilities. N. Holbrook sent information.

<sup>168</sup> Work by J. Mumford, Oxford Archaeology, for Trident Property Holdings Ltd. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>169</sup> Work by G. Hey and P. Booth, Oxford Archaeology in partnership with the University of Oxford and local residents. E. Biddulph sent information.

to A.D. 240–390.<sup>170</sup> (d) *10 Wittenham Lane* (SU 5783 9383): a watching-brief carried out during groundworks for a house extension revealed several late Iron Age/early Roman features, comprising ditches and possible pits along with two later Roman burials and evidence for at least one further burial.<sup>171</sup>

(6) **Northmoor**, *Rectory Farm, Moreton Lane* (SP 4167 0240): a watching-brief revealed a system of Roman-period boundary and drainage ditches showing evidence of multi-phase use, together with a small cluster of four hut circles, also dating to the Roman period. Pottery suggests occupation from the second to fourth centuries.<sup>172</sup>

(7) **Oxford**: (a) *The Institute of Reproductive Sciences, Armstrong Road, Littlemore* (SP 5363 0221): an evaluation recovered Roman pottery and kiln material from the topsoil, but these could not be associated with any *in-situ* features or deposits.<sup>173</sup> (b) *Minchery Farm, Grenoble Road, Littlemore* (SP 5441 0232): an evaluation was carried out on the site of the Benedictine Priory of St Nicholas. Roman activity was present on the west side of the site overlooking the confluence of the Northfield brook and the brook delimiting the west side of the site. The remains suggest light occupation on the headland, possibly related to the cultivation soil into which the medieval remains were cut. A quantity of Roman pottery was recovered.<sup>174</sup> (c) *The Walled Garden, Middle Way, Summertown* (SP 5045 0942): a watching-brief was carried out during the construction of a new house. Activity from the late Iron Age/early Roman period until the third century was identified. A Roman ground surface was cut by a boundary ditch, while settlement-related features comprised several post-structures, gullies and pits, as well as ditches dating from A.D. 120–250. Late Roman pottery occurred in the final backfill of the boundary ditch.<sup>175</sup>

(8) **South Leigh**, *Gill Mill* (centred SP 382 069): investigation in advance of gravel extraction in the Tar Farm area of Smith and Sons Gill Mill pit has been under way since 2004, examining an area of c. 14 ha, in the south-western part of which are concentrated Roman features related to a probable nucleated settlement focused on a north-east–south-west-aligned road, known from earlier work, which crossed the River Windrush at about SP 3785 0695. Recent work has revealed a second road, running down the Windrush valley roughly at right angles to the first, while a third road lies approximately parallel to the first and some 600 m south-east of it. Both the second and third roads have surviving limestone metalling. Roadside ditches and parts of a series of roughly rectilinear plots have been examined on both sides of the second road. Defined by ditches, activity within the plots consisted principally of pit-digging, relatively scattered south of the road and more concentrated in the areas immediately to the north, and until 2007 no convincing structural remains had been encountered. Two simple rectangular buildings, c. 11 m by 6 m and 10 m by 6 m, lay fairly close together south of the second road, set back from its frontage. Their substantial stone foundations were of local rag rock rather than limestone. One and perhaps both of these buildings had stone roofs. At least two irregular patches of densely-packed rubble, again mostly rag rock, lying at the southern edge of the road, may have been platforms for timber structures.

The more southerly of the stone buildings partly overlay a ring-ditch, c. 19 m in external diameter, that surrounded a roughly north–south aligned, adult male inhumation burial placed in

<sup>170</sup> Work directed by D. Wilkinson, Oxford Archaeology, in partnership with the University of Oxford and local residents. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>171</sup> Work by D. Sausins and G. Williams of John Moore Heritage Services. D. Gilbert sent information.

<sup>172</sup> Work by M. Sims, Oxford Archaeology, for Robert Florey. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>173</sup> Work by G. Williams of John Moore Heritage Services. D. Gilbert sent information.

<sup>174</sup> Work by G. Williams of John Moore Heritage Services. D. Gilbert sent information.

<sup>175</sup> Work by G. Williams of John Moore Heritage Services. D. Gilbert sent information.

a wooden chamber. Associated finds were a single pottery vessel and chicken bones. The burial and associated ditch are certainly of second-century date. The latter presumably surrounded a mound, the surviving position of which seems to have been respected both by a later Roman field-system ditch, which curved slightly around the south side, and by the location of the stone building, which, while overlying the infilled ditch, would barely have intruded into the mound. The burial may have been an important early marker in the development of the settlement as a whole, which seems to have existed from the early second century. Occupation continued until the later fourth century.

Despite clearly suffering the effects of 20 years of dewatering as a result of gravel extraction, some waterlogged material still survives in the fills of pits and shallow wells. Wooden finds included finely-turned rods, perhaps from a small piece of furniture, and a well-preserved comb. Other notable finds include a clay Venus figurine and part of a dodecahedron, remarkably the second from the site, as another (better-preserved) example was recovered some distance to the north-west by a metal-detector user in the 1990s.<sup>176</sup> Work is ongoing.<sup>177</sup>

(9) **Sutton Courtenay**, *Bridge Farm* (SU 521 941): an excavation revealed evidence of ditches belonging to Iron Age and Roman field-systems.<sup>178</sup>

(10) **Thame**, *Church Farm* (SP 7090 0690): a geophysical survey and an evaluation were carried out on land east of Aylesbury Road. These investigations located an undated ring-ditch and a number of Iron Age to early Roman enclosure ditches.<sup>179</sup>

(11) **Tubney**, *Tubney Wood Quarry* (SP 4482 0086 and SP 4464 0072): excavation uncovered a first- or second-century field-system and pits. A juvenile inhumation and two north–south-aligned inhumation burials were recovered from the fills and surrounding area of one of the field boundary ditches. Four north–south-aligned prone burials, one west–east-aligned supine burial, and two north–south-aligned empty graves were recorded at the northern limits of the field-system. Four of the graves lay within square enclosure ditches. Two cremation pits were also exposed; these contained cremation urns and beakers dating to the third century. A fourth burial site was revealed: five north–south-aligned and three west–east-aligned graves were recorded. All these burials were in a supine position and three graves had been lined with limestone blocks. Pottery and a composite bone comb, dating from the fourth century, were recovered.<sup>180</sup>

(12) **Weston-on-the-Green**, *west of the B430* (SP 5345 1833–5361 1793): a watching-brief was conducted during the work for a new section of sewer to the south of Weston Manor Hotel. Finds of early Iron Age pottery immediately south of the moated manor site indicate activity of that date in the immediate vicinity. Roman pottery also suggests that the site was re-occupied in this period. West of the Chequers Inn, pottery of late Iron Age and early Roman date was again found in an area of early Iron Age features.<sup>181</sup>

<sup>176</sup> P. Booth, A. Dodd, M. Robinson and A. Smith, *The Thames Through Time; the Archaeology of the Gravel Terraces of the Upper and Middle Thames. The Early Historical Period: AD 1–1000*, Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 27 (2007), 286.

<sup>177</sup> Fieldwork directed by P. Booth, Oxford Archaeology for Smith and Sons (Bletchington) Ltd.

<sup>178</sup> Work by A. Norton, Oxford Archaeology, for Hanson Aggregates.

<sup>179</sup> Work by G. Williams of John Moore Heritage Services. D. Gilbert sent information.

<sup>180</sup> Work by A. Norton of Oxford Archaeology for Hills Minerals and Waste Ltd. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>181</sup> Work by J. Moore and H. Noakes of John Moore Heritage Services. D. Gilbert sent information.

## 6. EAST ANGLIA

By PAUL BOOTH

## NORFOLK

(1) **Postwick**: four denarii, addenda to a hoard first discovered in 1986 and reported in batches since, the last of which was treasure case 2005 T451. They do not affect the closing date of A.D. 192 for this hoard.<sup>182</sup>

## SUFFOLK

(1) **Barking**, *Gallows Hill Quarry*: a hoard of 56 Tetrarchic/post-Tetrarchic base metal nummi to c. A.D. 313.<sup>183</sup>

(2) **Beccles**, *Town Marshes* (TM 29 64): a post alignment, consisting of three lines of single or double posts, approximately a metre apart, has been traced for over 100 m in marshland in the valley of the river Waveney. Construction has been dated to 75 B.C., but activity continuing into the Roman period is suggested by pottery finds.<sup>184</sup>

(3) **Elveden**, *Elveden Forest Holiday Village* (TL 80 80): excavation, ahead of three new blocks of holiday villas, identified areas of prehistoric and early Roman activity, with a series of ditch networks and scattered pits.<sup>185</sup>

(4) **Hoxne**: 7 silver siliquae and 2 siliqua fragments<sup>186</sup> are addenda to the well-known Hoxne hoard, deposited c. A.D. 408.<sup>187</sup>

(5) **Long Melford**, *land off New Road* (TL 86 45): monitoring of footing trenches for three houses identified a series of substantial Roman rubbish pits, sealed below a preserved Roman soil layer.<sup>188</sup>

(6) **Mildenhall**, *land at Washington Street, Beck Row* (TL 68 77): an excavation in advance of a housing development<sup>189</sup> identified several phases of Late Iron Age to early Roman activity, mainly intercutting ditch systems and occasional pits. A single inhumation of an adult male was recovered from one of the ditches.<sup>190</sup>

(7) **Near Saxmundham**: a hoard of 3 gold solidi and 58 silver clipped siliquae to A.D. 402.<sup>191</sup>

<sup>182</sup> Found by Mr R. Crawford while searching with a metal-detector. BM Ref.: 2007 T220. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>183</sup> Found during archaeological excavation of a Roman roadside ditch by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service field team. BM Ref.: 2007 T142. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>184</sup> Work by W. Fletcher, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, K. Krawiec, Dr B. Gearey and Dr H. Chapman, for the University of Birmingham Institute of Archaeology. HER ref. BCC 033. J. Plouviez sent information.

<sup>185</sup> Work by J. Craven, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Center Parcs Ltd; HER ref. ELV 067. J. Plouviez sent information.

<sup>186</sup> Found by Mr A. Smith while searching with metal-detector. BM Ref.: 2007 T604. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>187</sup> P.S.W. Guest, *The Late Roman Gold and Silver Coins from the Hoxne Treasure* (2005).

<sup>188</sup> Work by J. Craven, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Mr and Mrs Farthing, Mr and Mrs A. Palmer, and Mr and Mrs N. Palmer. HER ref. LMD 165. J. Plouviez sent information.

<sup>189</sup> For previous evaluation see *Britannia* 38 (2007), 284.

<sup>190</sup> Work by J. Craven, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, for Mansells PLC on behalf of MoD Defence Estates. HER ref. MNL 570. J. Plouviez sent information.

<sup>191</sup> Found by Mr D. Cummings and Ms D. Cook while searching with metal-detectors. BM Ref.: 2007 T514. R. Abdy sent information.



(8) **Worlington**: 24 clipped silver siliquae to A.D. 402, addenda to a known hoard.<sup>192</sup>

(9) **Wyverstone** (TM 04 67): a magnetometer survey was carried out as a training project on a site which had produced surface finds of Late Iron Age and Roman metalwork and Roman pottery and tile suggesting buildings. The survey shows that a sub-rectangular enclosure, 95 m by over 100 m, with an entrance to the east and a possible related trackway running north-east, contained twelve circular buildings. Overlying the trackway is a rectilinear structure, about 28 m by 13 m, with several rooms and a hypocaust, perhaps a small villa or a bath-house.<sup>193</sup>

#### ESSEX

(1) **Colchester** (*Camulodunum*): (a) *Head Street* (TL 9940 2510): an *in-situ* fragment of the central pier of the Roman south-west gate (now known as Headgate) has come to light in a watching-brief.<sup>194</sup> A fragment of the east side of the gate was seen in 1988<sup>195</sup> (see FIG. 23).

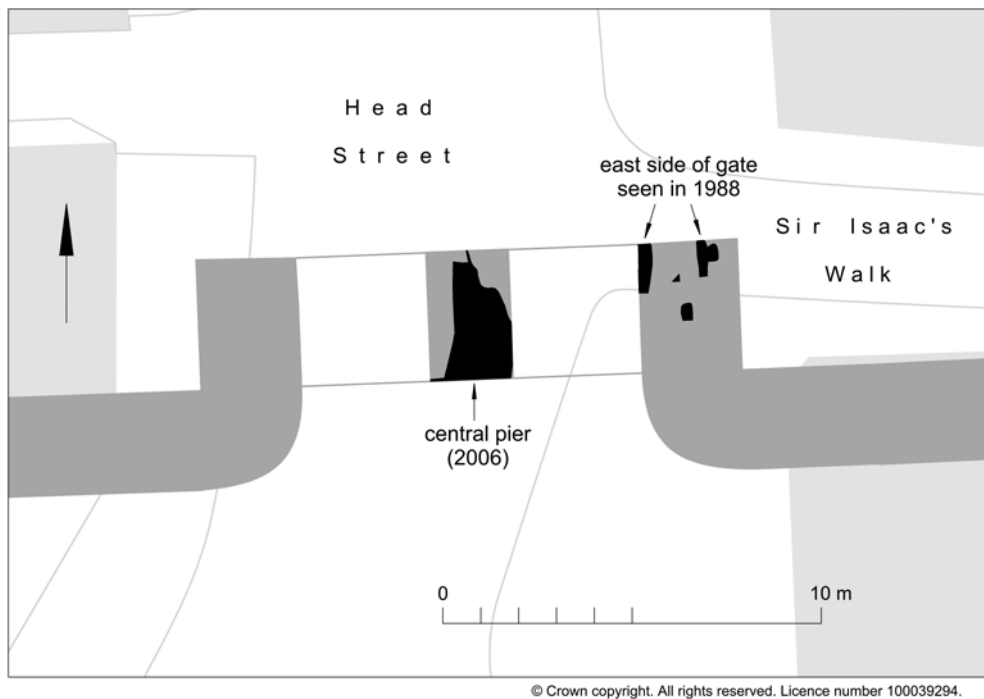


FIG. 23. Colchester, Roman south-west gate, Head Street.

<sup>192</sup> Found by Messrs S. Foster and J. Brown while searching with metal-detectors. BM Ref.: 2007 T165. The total for the hoard now stands at 55. The original find of 7 siliquae was made in 2001, with a further find of 24 in 2002. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>193</sup> Work by H. Woodhouse for Cambridge University Faculty of Classics, with funding from Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Council for British Archaeology Eastern Region. HER ref. WYV 010. J. Plouviez sent information.

<sup>194</sup> Work by D. Shimmin for Colchester Archaeological Trust. *The Colchester Archaeologist* 20 (2007), 14–15.

<sup>195</sup> P. Crummy, *Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilberd School, and other sites in Colchester 1971–85* (1992), 399–8.

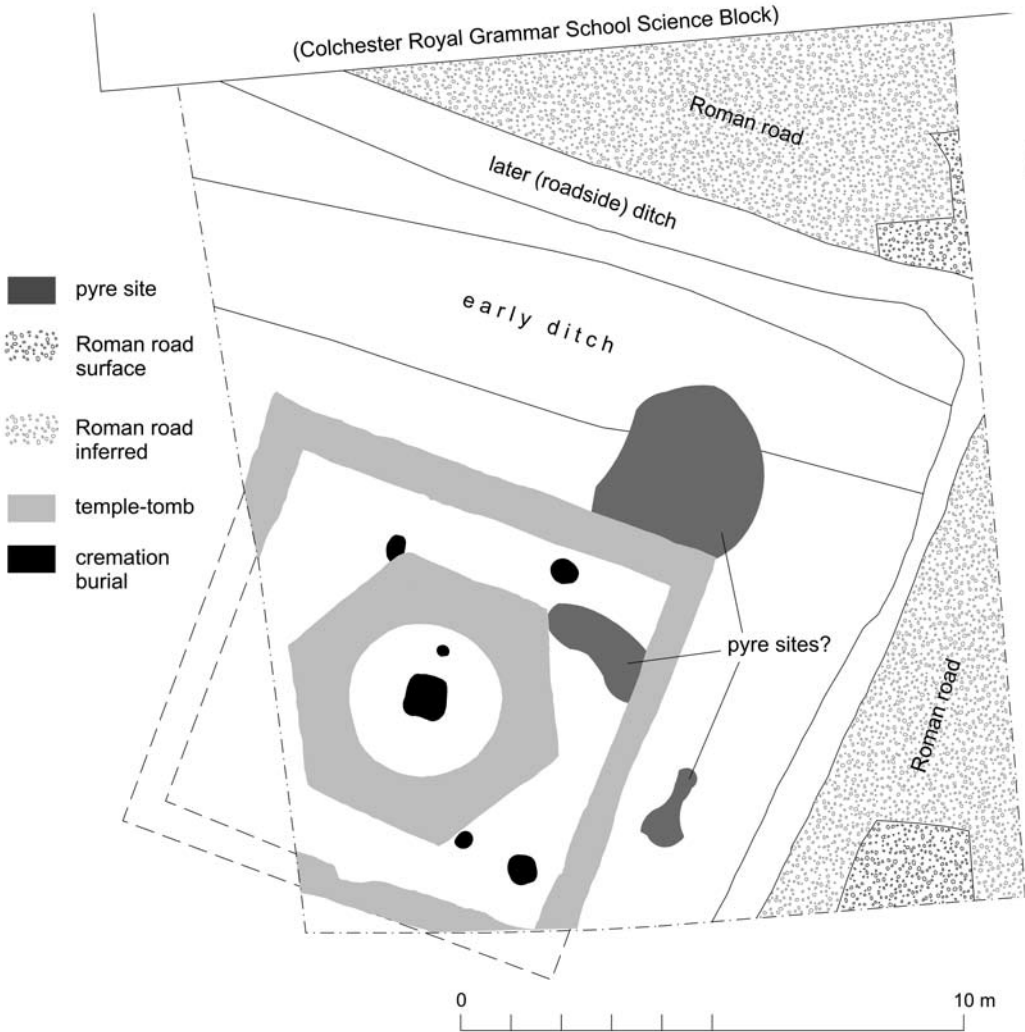


FIG. 24. Colchester, temple tomb at Lexden Road.

(b) *Colchester Royal Grammar School, 8 Lexden Road* (TL 9875 2480): a Roman temple-tomb occupied a prominent position at a crossroads in the cemetery area south-west of the Roman town.<sup>196</sup> The structure consisted of an outer wall enclosing an area of approximately 7.5 by 7.5 m, within which was a 5 by 5 m hexagonal ‘cella’. There were six associated cremation burials and patches of burnt clay (possible pyre sites)<sup>197</sup> (see FIG. 24).

<sup>196</sup> Work by H. Brooks and S. Benfield for Colchester Archaeological Trust.

<sup>197</sup> *The Colchester Archaeologist* 19 (2006), 24–5.

(c) *Sixth Form College, North Hill* (TL 993 254 centred): the College lies in Insulae 1, 9 and 17 of the Roman town. At least four Roman buildings are known from the college grounds — the first recorded in 1910 when the main college building was constructed, and three more revealed in evaluations and watching-briefs between 2003 and 2006.<sup>198</sup> One building, in Insula 1a, may be a *mansio*. It had high-quality painted wall-plaster, and a room with a tessellated floor, a bench around the walls, and a piped water supply serving a now-missing central feature, perhaps a fountain. Was this a shrine, or part of a bath-suite? Other structures in Insulae 1b and 9a were probably town-houses.

Patches of Roman street gravel have confirmed the position of the north–south Roman streets dividing Insulae 1a/1b and 9a/b.<sup>199</sup> A previously-unknown interval tower has been identified on the inside face of the north-west angle of the Roman town wall. A trench excavated through the rampart against the inner face of the Roman town wall exposed a total 6.5 m height of walling. The top 1.65 m had been robbed, but below that was 3.25 m of well-preserved wall-face with fake ‘ashlar’ effect produced by trowel-pointing on the partially-mortared wall-face. Below that facing there was a further 2.0 m of wall offset and foundation. Small pieces of timber found under the foundation failed to give a dendrochronological date for the construction of the wall, but have been retained for future reference.<sup>200</sup>

(d) *Rear of 95–96 High Street* (TL 99873 25240): Roman masonry (5.7 m wide north–south) has been revealed at 2.0 m below modern ground, at a point coinciding with the centre of the gateway through the south precinct wall of the Temple of Claudius (in Insula 22).<sup>201</sup> The inner (west) face of the gateway was also seen. On a nearby site (rear of 99 High Street (TL 9986 2523)), the north side of a well-preserved Roman drain, constructed of brick set in *opus signinum* mortar, was uncovered. This was the southerly of the pair of east–west Roman drains shown by previous excavations<sup>202</sup> to run south of and parallel with the southern enclosure wall of the Temple of Claudius.<sup>203</sup>

(e) *Balkerne Gardens* (TL 9928 2523): a number of Roman wall-lines, floors, and gravel surfaces have been revealed in Insulae 17a and 17b.<sup>204</sup> (f) *Central Clinic, High Street* (TM 0002 2532): the north–south-running gravel street separating Insulae 23 and 24 was identified where expected. Wall-lines, patches of tessellated and mortar floors, and areas of gravelling indicated Roman structures (presumably town-houses) on either side of the street.<sup>205</sup> (g) *3 Oxford Road* (TL 9883 2486): this site lies 0.5 km to the south-west of the Roman town, on the projected line of a Roman road and in the Roman cemetery area. A demolition layer incorporating Roman brick, tile and marble sealed Roman quarry pits, and was sealed by five brick-built ovens.<sup>206</sup> (h) *Colchester Institute, Sheepen Road* (TL 989 256): work at the eastern edge of the Late Iron Age and Roman site at Sheepen revealed a previously-unknown Roman gravelled road heading towards the Balkerne Gate (the west gate of the Roman town). Beside the road were timber buildings (some with cellars), hearths and metal-working floors, ovens or kilns, inter-cutting pits (some containing cremation burials), and two timber-lined wells.<sup>207</sup>

<sup>198</sup> Work by H. Brooks, B. Holloway, K. Orr, W. Clarke and M. Gorniak for Colchester Archaeological Trust.

<sup>199</sup> *The Colchester Archaeologist* 19 (2006), 13–19.

<sup>200</sup> *The Colchester Archaeologist* 19 (2006), 20–3.

<sup>201</sup> Work by H. Brooks, D. Shimmin and W. Clarke, for Colchester Archaeological Trust.

<sup>202</sup> M.R. Hull, *Roman Colchester*, Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 20 (1958), 175.

<sup>203</sup> *The Colchester Archaeologist* 20 (2007), 16–17.

<sup>204</sup> Work by H. Brooks, W. Clarke and M. Gorniak for Colchester Archaeological Trust. H. Brooks sent information.

<sup>205</sup> Work by H. Brooks and B. Holloway for Colchester Archaeological Trust. H. Brooks sent information.

<sup>206</sup> Work by H. Brooks and B. Holloway for Colchester Archaeological Trust. H. Brooks sent information.

<sup>207</sup> Work by K. Orr and B. Holloway for Colchester Archaeological Trust. H. Brooks sent information.

(i) *Circular Road North* (TL 9931 2427 centred): evaluation adjacent to the Garrison Athletics Track, was undertaken as part of the Colchester Garrison redevelopment project. Five urned and two unurned Roman cremation burials were found next to a double-ditched Roman driveway with a metalled surface heading north towards the Roman town.<sup>208</sup> (j) *Former Cavalry Barracks, Butt Road* (TL 9930 2460 centred): in connection with the redevelopment of Colchester Garrison (Area J), a Roman cemetery site was evaluated and excavated.<sup>209</sup> It contained 215 inhumations, 67 urned cremations, 11 unurned cremations, and 58 other burial-related features including pyre sites and *busta*. A number of west–east- and north–south-aligned ditches may define the boundaries of discrete burial plots. (k) *St Johns Abbey/Colchester Garrison* (TL 9974 2463 centred): Area B1 of the Colchester Garrison redevelopment project.<sup>210</sup> A large quantity of residual Roman pottery and tile (including floor cubes, under-floor heating tile and roofing tile) is presumably derived from domestic activity and unidentified Roman buildings in this area. There were also five Roman burials, and evidence of Roman quarrying.

(l) *St Helena School, Sheepen Road* (TL 9898 2578): the foundation of the previously-known, late first-century Roman temple precinct wall was exposed in an evaluation.<sup>211</sup>

(2) **Finchingfield**, *land north-west of Hawkins Harvest* (TL 7006 3060): an evaluation centred on surface concentrations of Roman tiles revealed a Roman building with a mortared flint foundation. An adjacent spread of Roman demolition material incorporating tesserae, flue-tiles, and *opus signinum* mortar may mark the position of a hypocaust room. There may be another Roman structure, possibly timber-built. Adjacent ditches defined areas of compounds or fields.<sup>212</sup>

(3) **Sible Hedingham**: a hoard of 19 silver coins and a silver toothpick fragment decorated with a chi-rho symbol. The coins are a denarius of Octavian and siliquae of the period A.D. 367–402.<sup>213</sup>

(4) **Thaxted**, *Bellrope Meadow, Sampford Road* (TL 6115 3170): an excavation uncovered a small Roman cemetery enclosed by ditches and comprising seven cremation and five inhumation graves. These dated mainly to the late Iron Age and early Roman period, though two cremation burials dated to the second century onwards, while another was of later third-century date. The richest grave, of a sub-adult, aged 6–12 years, contained hobnails and other metal fragments and at least four vessels. The skeletons were generally fragmentary, but the best preserved was of an adult male, probably 35–45 years old, buried with a ceramic flask beside his head.<sup>214</sup>

(5) **West Mersea**, *20 Yorick Road* (TM 0197 1251): the site contains the scheduled remains of a round building interpreted as a Roman lighthouse or mausoleum (Essex SAM 32). A section of the structure was revealed in 2003, and found to be in reasonable condition. In 2005, much Roman demolition debris was revealed, plus a greensand and mortar wall foundation, perhaps for a boundary wall.<sup>215</sup>

<sup>208</sup> Work by H. Brooks and B. Holloway for Colchester Archaeological Trust on behalf of RPS Group (consultants). H. Brooks sent information.

<sup>209</sup> Work by H. Brooks and B. Holloway for Colchester Archaeological Trust on behalf of RPS Group (consultants). H. Brooks sent information.

<sup>210</sup> Work by H. Brooks and B. Holloway for Colchester Archaeological Trust on behalf of RPS Group (consultants).

<sup>211</sup> Work by L. Pooley for Colchester Archaeological Trust. H. Brooks sent information.

<sup>212</sup> Work by S. Benfield for Colchester Archaeological Trust. H. Brooks sent information.

<sup>213</sup> Found by Mr J. Adkin and Mr P. James while metal-detecting in 2005. BM Ref.: 2005 T371. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>214</sup> Excavation directed by A. Norton of Oxford Archaeology for CgMs Consulting acting on behalf of Charles Church North London. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>215</sup> Work by K. Orr for Colchester Archaeological Trust. H. Brooks sent information.

## 7. GREATER LONDON

By PAUL BOOTH

## CITY OF LONDON

(1) *Project Centurion, St Alphage House, EC2* (TQ 32491 81607): seven evaluation pits were excavated within the car park of St Alphage House and one in the basement of the adjoining Plough public house. Four of these produced evidence for the medieval City Ditch that ran along the northern limit of the city, but no evidence of the Roman city wall was observed.<sup>216</sup>

(2) *St Bartholomew's Hospital Preliminary Works (New Drainage Connections), EC1* (TQ 31970 81510): a single evaluation test pit with an auger sample was excavated in the south-east corner of the site, revealing disturbed brickearth, possibly from Roman quarrying at the base of the sequence. A large Roman drainage ditch cut the natural brickearth in this area. This was possibly associated with an area of metallurgy to the north and was sealed by a layer of redeposited brickearth, through which the Roman city ditch was cut. The fills of this suggest that the Roman ditch had silted up over a considerable period of time.<sup>217</sup>

(3) *100 Bishopsgate, 1–20 Camomile Street, 61 St Mary Axe, 15–16 St Helen's Place, 80–90 Bishopsgate, EC2* (TQ 33243 81372): five evaluation test pits were excavated on the site, both within the present buildings and in the open areas outside them. The surface of natural terrace gravels was recorded between 11.8 m OD and 12.1 m OD, overlain by brickearth in the centre of the site. With the exception of TP 6 in present-day Clerk's Place, the natural deposits were truncated by quarry pits dating to the Roman period and later.<sup>218</sup>

(4) *Bow Bells House, Bread Street, EC4* (TQ 32330 81140): work continued from 2006, although most of the drainage-runs monitored were too shallow to expose any archaeological remains. Deeper excavations for the installation of inspection-chamber pits and sumps did allow limited excavation. In Sump B, in the north-west of the site and adjacent to the Cheapside frontage, a layer of redeposited brickearth of probable Roman date (and possibly levelling a natural depression) was recorded. Adjacent to Bread Street, a sequence was recorded consisting of occupation debris over a thick brickearth floor, above a compacted gravel levelling deposit, over natural brickearth. This suggests that there was a Roman building in this location.<sup>219</sup>

(5) *Streetscene Drop-Shaft, 81 Cornhill (opposite junction with Finch Lane), EC2* (TQ 32898 81124): work on the drop-shaft for a sewer connection was monitored. The site lies to the west of the known location of the Roman basilica and forum. Natural sand and gravel were observed in the base of the shaft, overlain by truncated natural brickearth. Above this, a levelling deposit of brickearth mixed with fire debris, including animal bone and pottery dated to A.D. 50–100, was recorded. This formed the bedding for a degraded Roman mortar surface which was overlain by dark grey sandy silt on the north side of the shaft. This deposit was in turn overlain by mixed deposits of brickearth and sandy silt containing oyster shell, animal bone, Roman tile and pottery dated to A.D. 300–400. This deposit had been laid down prior to the construction of a large wall

<sup>216</sup> Work by Malcolm McKenzie of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Hammerson plc (AHC07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>217</sup> Work by C. North and S. Turner of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Skanska (BPB05). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>218</sup> Work by R. Bull of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Great Portland Estates (BMX07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>219</sup> Work by I. Howell of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Bow Bells House Partnership (BBB05). V. Gardiner sent information.

of probable Roman date, part of which was located in the south-west corner of the trench. It was constructed from large pieces of ragstone, as well as sandstone and some flint, randomly coursed and bonded with yellowish white mortar. It was probably north–south-aligned, although the exact orientation could not be established.<sup>220</sup>

(6) *Crosby Square (The Pinnacle), EC2* (TQ 33135 81239): a borehole drilled outside 38 Bishopsgate was abandoned when the modern basement wall was reached, and was relocated to the south side of Great St Helens. Natural gravel was overlain by natural brickearth into which a pit had been cut and backfilled with dark grey silt with mortar flecks. This was sealed by a dumped silt deposit which included a sherd of Verulamium region whiteware pottery (dated to A.D. 50–160), which in turn was overlain by a dump of demolition material, including buff mortar and a series of Roman horizontal occupation deposits. The top 0.40 m of these deposits showed evidence of possible fire debris and burnt brickearth floors.<sup>221</sup>

(7) *20 Fenchurch Street, EC3* (TQ 3308 8088): a series of test pits was monitored. One beside Philpot Lane at the western end of the basement contained clean, possibly natural, brickearth beneath probable Roman and medieval layers. A single extended test pit immediately to the south of the east–west retaining wall showed Roman stratigraphy, including part of a foundation wall with re-used worked stone in its construction.<sup>222</sup>

(8) *36–41 Gracechurch Street, E1* (TQ 3292 8089): a single evaluation pit was excavated. A sequence of Roman deposits was recorded from redeposited brickearth at the bottom to occupation material at the top. A pottery date of A.D. 50–100 was obtained from a single occupation layer in the middle of the sequence.<sup>223</sup>

(9) *Princes and Bartlett House, 6–12 Basinghall Street, 93–95 Gresham Street, EC2* (TQ 32570 81310): excavation revealed quarry pits at the bottom of the Roman sequence, indicating that the site was an open area in the early Roman period. There is evidence for a possible water course running roughly east–west from the Roman amphitheatre (present-day Guildhall Yard); this may be the elusive Walbrook tributary discovered during excavations at the Guildhall. An early Roman ground surface survives at about 10.2 m OD but probably represents only the earliest phases of Roman occupation, with later phases truncated by basement construction of Bartlett House. The reason for the lack of later Roman features is uncertain. A large Saxo-Norman domestic refuse pit dating to *c.* tenth/eleventh centuries was found. Its top was backfilled with recently demolished Roman concrete and masonry mixed with bricks as a slumping remedy for the construction of the 1920s basement slab. This residual Roman material is fresh with little erosion or ingrained soil colour suggesting there was surviving Roman masonry onsite during the 1920s construction.<sup>224</sup>

(10) *14–18 Gresham Street, EC2* (TQ 3253 8132): after extensive works in 2006, a final phase of excavation was carried out. A 3 m by 8 m trench was excavated in the centre of the site. Dark black silty dumps (possibly dark earth) dated to the late Roman period overlay gravel metalling

<sup>220</sup> Work by A. Daykin of Museum of London Archaeological Services, watching-brief for City of London Streetscene (CNF07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>221</sup> Work by Ken Pitt of Museum of London Archaeological Services for The Pinnacle No. 1 Ltd (CYQ05). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>222</sup> Work by P. Cardiff of Museum of London Archaeological Services for DP9 (FCU05). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>223</sup> Work by R. Wroe-Brown of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Gracechurch Street Nr 1 Limited (GSY07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>224</sup> Work by S. Pennington and C. North of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Mills Whipp Partnership (GHB06). V. Gardiner sent information.

from a Roman road running east–west across the site. This has a deep wheel-rut in its upper surface. The gravel layers were interleaved with silty deposits, suggesting that the road was not regularly maintained. The bottom layers of road dated to A.D. 50–260, and were directly on top of redeposited natural brickearth.<sup>225</sup>

(11) *54–56 Gresham Street, EC2* (TQ 3225 8127): work continued from 2006. Three major phases of Roman occupation and development were found on the site. First-century quarrying activity was followed by construction of clay-and-timber buildings that were destroyed by a fire event in the second to third century, possibly the Hadrianic fire. The substantial remains of a probably third-century, square-form Roman temple were exposed, along with the peripheral remains of a high-status town-house, which was presumed to be part of the complex found immediately to the south at 11 Ironmonger Lane in 1995 (IRL95). Above the Roman deposits a dark earth layer had formed across much of the site; this was truncated by Saxon and early medieval activity.<sup>226</sup>

(12) *4–7 Hart Street, 60–61 Mark Lane, EC3* (TQ 33290 80820): work on a new lift-pit, pumping-station pit and drainage-run was monitored. A Roman soakaway containing oyster shell, animal bone, brick, tile and pottery of second- to fifth-century date was recorded. In the area of the pumping-station pit, a rubbish pit contained nineteenth-century brick and tile as well as residual Roman pottery of first- to fifth-century date and three fragments of mid-second-century flue-tile.<sup>227</sup>

(13) *Forum House, 15–18 Lime Street, EC3* (TQ 33095 81005): two trial pits (constricted in area and expanded during the watching-brief) were excavated within the basement of the building. One was located on the east side of the site near an area identified as a Roman road during work in 1932, while the other was near the centre of the site where a ‘mortar floor’ was recorded at the same time. In TP1, the modern concrete slab and made-ground covered a layer of brown clay and laminated gravel from which a fragment of a Central Gaulish dish (Dragendorff 18/31 or 31) was recovered. Beneath the gravel and extending to the bottom of the trench were banded less compact layers of gravel, wood ash, and silt, consistent with bedding layers for a Roman road. In TP2, a thin layer of clean brickearth (natural Langley Silts?) and terrace gravels were observed. Above this, dirty reworked brickearth, possibly the remains of Roman clay-and-timber buildings, was recorded. It contained a sherd of Verulamium whiteware pottery dating from A.D. 70–120. During the excavation phase, two (of a further three) trenches were opened. In Trench 1, a Roman make-up layer was overlain by a metre-length of north–south-aligned road-metalling in the west corner of the trench. A series of Roman roadside ditches (and re-cuts) associated with this were later interrupted by the construction of a low-status or temporary building. This structure, composed of clay brick and timber, showed evidence of *in-situ* burning, and was then covered by a dark earth layer. In Trench 2, a thick, reworked Roman fire demolition spread sealed two phases of mortar floor make-up and occupation. No masonry walls were located, but a small mortar inlay aligned with the remains in the previous trench was recorded, together with a single post-hole which has been interpreted as a doorpost. This was sealed by a dark earth layer cut by a pit of probable Saxon date. Work continues.<sup>228</sup>

<sup>225</sup> Work by S. Watson of Museum of London Archaeological Services for City Offices (GHM05). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>226</sup> Work by R. Wroe-Brown and S. Pennington of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Gresham Developments Ltd (GSJ06). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>227</sup> Work by S. Turner of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Ian Springford Architects on behalf of Apex Hotels (HML07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>228</sup> Work by J. Bowsher and D. Sankey of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Buckley Gray Yeoman (LSC07). V. Gardiner sent information.

(14) *64–74 Mark Lane, EC3* (TQ 33358 80906): a number of test pits were excavated for the purposes of archaeological evaluation and to investigate existing foundations. Much of the site was truncated by basements and modern foundations. In the north part of the site, Roman remains included a series of layers with pottery dating from A.D. 50–100, and another sequence with a Roman quarry pit which had been backfilled with material of second-century date and overlaid by levelling deposits, including painted wall-plaster and pottery dating from A.D. 120–160. The Roman layers were partly truncated by medieval pits.<sup>229</sup>

(15) *New Change, EC4* (TQ 32201 81197): excavation was undertaken in two trenches. These revealed a series of Roman buildings aligned along the present Cheapside and New Change, located to the west of St Paul's Cathedral. The earliest buildings, dating to the first century, were of timber; one building was floored with a mosaic with a black and white border. A number of Roman buildings had sunk into earlier quarry pits and had been refloored many times. Behind the buildings were yards, and within one of the yards was a pottery kiln dating to around A.D. 60–70. The furnace chamber was roofed with re-used roof-tiles. Recovered from the floor make-up layers were pieces of highly decorated wall-plaster. Other finds included a pipeclay statuette of Venus and decorated samian pottery with gladiatorial scenes and figures of animals. Below one building was a first-century cremation burial placed within a small pit which also contained a decorated knife-handle and a coin. A further possible cremation burial was found nearby. Truncating the Roman deposits were numerous Saxo-Norman pits.<sup>230</sup>

(16) *New Street, EC2* (TQ 33370 81545): the excavation of two new drop-shafts was monitored. Natural gravelly sand was overlain by a series of external Roman layers, dated from the early second century A.D. A small quantity of human bone (including a skull) was retrieved from the sequence in drop-shaft 2, suggesting that the site formed part of the northern cemetery of Roman London.<sup>231</sup>

(17) *Piercy House, 7–9 Cophall Avenue, EC2* (TQ 3276 8141): two watching-briefs were carried out on window-samples and boreholes drilled by geotechnical contractors. Two window-samples were monitored during the first watching-brief, revealing natural London Clay below alluvial clay and peaty layers. In Sample 1, the alluvial clay was overlain by a silty clay layer containing oyster shell, charcoal, and a single sherd of Roman pottery dated to A.D. 50–160. This was sealed by a dark, gritty, silty clay layer, beneath more silty clay and modern concrete. During the second watching-brief, a single borehole was monitored. Natural London Clay was observed beneath clayey silt (probably waterlain) and a silty peat deposit with a few charcoal inclusions. The deposits were deep enough to suggest that they lay within a channel of the nearby Walbrook stream.<sup>232</sup>

(18) *Cophall Avenue, EC2* (TQ 3279 8137): an evaluation revealed phases of consolidation and ground-raising during the early Roman period. A series of first- to third-century dump layers, deposited in order to raise the ground surface, overlay the above deposits. Cutting through these layers were three second- to third-century pits. Cut timber scraps were recovered from one of the pits, suggesting that woodworking was taking place at the site, although no structural timber

<sup>229</sup> Work by A. Daykin of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Stanhope (MKL06). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>230</sup> Work by D. Saxby of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Land Securities (NCZ07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>231</sup> Work by J. Taylor of Museum of London Archaeological Services for the Planning and Transportation Department of the City of London (NSC07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>232</sup> Work by A. Birchenough and H. Lewis of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Apex Hotels (PEY07). V. Gardiner sent information.



features were observed. A pit densely packed with animal bone was also recorded. The features were sealed by further Roman dumps.<sup>233</sup>

(19) *36 Poultry, EC2* (TQ 32580 81160): following work in 2005, the excavation of new pile positions was carried out. Natural sand and gravel was cut by a series of shallow quarries in the south of the site. These were probably early Roman in date and were overlain by clay-and-timber buildings which were destroyed by fire, probably during the Boudican uprising of A.D. 60–61. A compacted gravel road, aligned roughly north–south and running the length of the site, was constructed above the levelled remains. A series of clay-and-timber buildings was constructed on either side of this road, with those in the northern part containing evidence of possible metal-working activity. In the southern part, these buildings were cut into by substantial rectangular masonry foundations constructed from Kentish ragstone nodules. The function of this building is still open to interpretation. As the structure extends under the modern street frontage and respects medieval street alignments, it is presumed to be late Roman in date.<sup>234</sup>

(20) *62–64 Queen Street EC4* (TQ 3246 8088): following two watching-briefs in 2006, an excavation and watching-brief were carried out. A Roman high-status building with at least two rooms and a hypocaust heating-system was found. The building was not precisely dated because underlying features had been removed by Roman terracing, while useful sealing layers were non-existent due to modern basemending. The alignment of the building matches with high-status building fragments and walls exposed at 61 Queen Street by Mark Birch of the DUA (QUN85) and at the site of St Martin Vintry Church in 1957 by the Guildhall Museum (GM155), suggesting that they all once formed part of the same insula.<sup>235</sup>

(21) *Drapers' Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, EC2* (TQ 3283 8140): the insertion of sheet piles around the perimeter of the site revealed stratified Roman deposits sealing natural London Clay. Alignments of timber piles were recorded and a channel, filled with natural fluvial sands and gravels, was observed cutting into the natural clay. The channel formed part of the Western Stream of the Walbrook. Other features identified to date include a road surface bounded on both sides by multi-phased revetted channels, which appear to have canalised the Walbrook streams. Evidence for early to mid-third-century clay-and-timber buildings, wells and drainage systems has been recorded on both sides of the road.<sup>236</sup>

(22) *The Walbrook: St Swithin's House, Walbrook House and Granite House (30–37 Walbrook and 97–101 Cannon Street) EC4* (TQ 3264 8096): excavations continued from 2006. In the west basemend of Walbrook House, a well-preserved first- to second-century Roman sequence with few later intrusions was present. Natural gravels were cut by a series of irregular cuts/drainage channels, with those to the north containing alluvial-type silting at their bases, possibly derived from periodic flooding along the east bank of the Walbrook. A shallow, poorly-constructed, plank-lined Roman well or sump was recorded at the north end of the trench, containing pottery including a flagon, a bowl and a large cooking-pot of late first-century A.D. date. The area over the well and the surrounding water-saturated ground had been raised and stabilised with a series of dumped deposits interlaced with horizontal timbers and timber piles. At least two relatively

<sup>233</sup> Work by R. Humphrey, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Cophthall Avenue Co-ownership Group. T. Vitali sent information.

<sup>234</sup> Work by K. Pitt of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Standard Life Investments (POU05). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>235</sup> Work by S. Pennington of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Exemplar Properties Ltd (QER06). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>236</sup> Work by N. Hawkins, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Exemplar Developments. T. Vitali sent information.

insubstantial, north–south-aligned timber revetments had been constructed to retain the west edge of the building platform, while an east–west-aligned, box-lined drain had been inserted into the dumped deposits.

The earliest of a series of clay-and-timber buildings was constructed over the dumped deposits during the late first century A.D. The internal walls employed a range of construction styles. Part of the westernmost north-east–south-west-aligned wall was formed by jointing regularly-spaced posts into a timber base-plate and infilling the gaps with courses of mud-brick or fragmented roof-tile. Many of the walls were plastered and painted using simple geometric designs. The parallel internal wall to the east had been robbed or modified within the life of the building, leaving traces of a timber base-plate at the bottom of a beamslot. During the dismantling of the west wall, a small pot was found — possibly a ‘foundation deposit’ — containing a bone die, an intaglio, a worked bone fragment, a marble, a fragment of resin (possibly amber), and a corroded iron object. The internal surfaces of the building were mostly composed of brickearth or gravel with an *opus signinum* floor in the north room. The uppermost floor surfaces were sealed beneath layers of destruction debris, probably from the Hadrianic fire. The only later Roman structure in the trench was a north-east–south-west-aligned, unmortared ragstone and tile-rubble foundation first seen in 2006. The base of its construction cut was shallower and stepped at its north end, where the remains of a heavily truncated westward return wall were discerned. These integral walls represent the north-east corner of a building constructed after the Hadrianic fire.

The eastward continuation of the late first- to second-century buildings was subsequently excavated across the footprint of the Walbrook House and Granite House basements. It was hoped that the south side of these areas would produce evidence of the pre-Boudican east–west road which constituted one of the major early roads across the settlement. No conclusive evidence survived of the road itself, although the area around its projected position had been deliberately levelled with massive dumps of sterile brickearth, which predominantly overlay naturally-accumulated colluvium washed down the hillslope towards the Walbrook. It is likely that the levelling deposits formed the platform for the first road and also created a raised approach to the bridging point over the Walbrook channel, located *c.* 55 m to the west beneath Bucklersbury House.

The area at the west end of the Oxford Court roadway was excavated in conjunction with the south side of the first area as it physically connected with the Roman levels. Natural gravel was cut by the southward continuation of the large V-cut ditch recorded in 2006. This probably formed the west side of the defences around a large fortified enclosure established soon after the Roman Conquest and could represent the western limit of the early Roman city. A series of early Roman pits, probably for gravel extraction, was sealed by first- to second-century clay, timber and masonry buildings, which flanked the east side of the north–south road recorded in 2006.<sup>237</sup>

(23) *Wood Street, EC2* (TQ 32360 81525): a watching-brief was carried out on the construction of a new drop-shaft along the north end of Wood Street, in the projected position of the headquarters building or *principia* at the centre of the Roman Cripplegate fort. The truncated surface of natural brickearth was recorded in section at a level of 11.21 m OD in the south-west corner of the pit. All other deposits had been removed by a massive foundation and cellars/basements of a late Victorian building.<sup>238</sup>

<sup>237</sup> Work by I. Blair of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Minerva Property Services Ltd and Deutsche Postbank AG (WAO06). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>238</sup> Work by I. Blair of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Department of Planning and Transportation (WOZ07). V. Gardiner sent information.

(24) *Members' Car Park Ramp, Guildhall North Block, EC2* (TQ 32450 81420): a watching-brief was carried out on the excavation of an electrical draw pit and associated ducting channels. At the base of the draw pit, *c.* 300 mm of stratigraphy was observed, apparently of Roman date. In one corner of the draw pit, was part of a Roman rubbish pit, containing animal bone, fragments of building material, and burnt daub.<sup>239</sup>

## BRENT

(1) *Cricklewood Bus Garage, 329 Edgware Road, NW2* (TQ 23310 86292): two evaluation trenches were located across the eastern and central parts of the area of proposed development. One trench contained a substantial flat-bottomed Roman ditch, aligned approximately NNE–SSW.<sup>240</sup>

## BROMLEY

(1) *H. Smith Yard, Bellefield Road, Fordcroft* (TQ 4668 6757): excavations continued in 2006 at the yard of the former H. Smith demolition company, within an area designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument ('Roman bathhouse and Saxon cemetery', SAM 145). An evaluation was also conducted within Bellefield Road itself which revealed a Roman wall/foundation of mortared flint nodules and a brick-and-tile lacing course interpreted as the continuation of the external wall of the previously excavated Romano-British bath-house. Within the yard Roman features, possibly of an industrial nature, cut into the natural gravel and brickearth. An undated ditch and a possible metallised surface were cut by a large shallow, charcoal-filled pit and a post-hole dated to the late second/early third century. The pit was overlain by a burnt surface, suggesting a sequence of light industrial activities. Two other features dating to this period were a large, shallow pit underlying a ditch running along the south-west boundary of the site. Both were filled with a contemporary ploughsoil.<sup>241</sup>

## HACKNEY

(1) *East London Line Project: 197–200 Shoreditch High Street, E1* (TQ 33460 82265): two trenches were excavated, running east–west adjacent to Shoreditch High Street. One contained a possible Roman roadside ditch, running north–south with stepped sides. The basal fill of the ditch consisted of a slump fill of weathered gravels from the side of the ditch, and sealed a samian ware sherd. This layer was covered by a clayey silt deposit containing inclusions of clasts and flint cobbles which may represent road-metalling material washed into the ditch. This was in turn overlain by a clay-silt layer containing charcoal, flint cobbles, abraded Roman brick and tile fragments, a fragment of black-burnished ware Type 1, and a piece of sewn leather. An alluvial marshland deposit of silty clay sealed the ditch fills and covered the area within the trench.<sup>242</sup>

## HILLINGDON

(1) *Western International Market, Hounslow* (TQ 1075 7850): excavation revealed the re-alignment of prehistoric boundary ditches during the early Roman period.<sup>243</sup>

<sup>239</sup> Work by S. Turner of Museum of London Archaeological Services for The City of London (MEB07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>240</sup> Work by J. Vuolteenaho of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Metroline Ltd (CBJ07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>241</sup> Work by A. Sargent, A. Baxter and J. Taylor, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Green Acre Homes SE. T. Vitali sent information.

<sup>242</sup> Work by Stephen Turner of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Transport for London (SDX07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>243</sup> Work by P. Boyer, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Gifford and Partners Ltd on behalf of Kier Property Development Ltd. T. Vitali sent information.

## HOUNSLOW

(1) *Hotel Development, Syon Park, Brentford, TW8* (TQ 1702 7708): following evaluation in 2004, an excavation on the south-east side of London Road, which is on the projected line of the London–Silchester Roman road, revealed river terrace gravel overlaid successively by brickearth and Roman strata. The latter represented the remains of a roadside settlement, evidence for which had previously been found to the north-east at other sites in Brentford. The sequence began with gravel metalling covered with a thin trample layer containing Roman pottery. A 0.5 m-deep ditch cut through the metalling. Although roughly parallel to the Roman road, it was too far back from the projected line of the road and probably too small to be a roadside ditch. Its fill included a very large lump of brickearth with a fire-scorched face and a considerable quantity of Roman pottery. A shallow curving gully and a pit cut the ditch. Higher up the sequence there were several burnt earthen surfaces, which were overlaid successively by thin layers of black carbonaceous material and burnt daub, some with wattle impressions; some with curved faces might have come from domed structures such as ovens. Some of the scorched earthen surfaces could have been the remains of floors, but two found lining shallow hollows were almost certainly ovens. Other features included gravel surfaces, a substantial structural slot containing a post-setting, and a butt-ended gully.<sup>244</sup>

## KINGSTON UPON THAMES

(1) *Tolworth Playing Fields, Old Kingston Road, Tolworth, KT4* (TQ 2041 6570): monitoring of the excavation of ten geotechnical pits revealed an undisturbed second-century deposit, possibly the fill of an undefined feature.<sup>245</sup>

## NEWHAM

(1) *Marshgate Lane PDZ3 work package 2, Olympic, Paralympic and Legacy Transformations Planning Applications: Planning Delivery Zone 3, E15* (TQ 3753 8393): evaluation showed that a late Pleistocene/early Holocene gravel ridge or spur, oriented east–west across the northern end of the site, lay at the base of the sequence, at c. 1.1–1.8 m OD. Indications of prehistoric and historic activity were located upon the higher gravel ridge, notably a possible buried land surface. Pottery fragments recovered from alluvial deposits directly above the land surface date to the Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age period. A large north-west–south-east-aligned ditch also cut through the earliest alluvial deposits at a height of 2.15 m OD. The ditch fills contained abraded pottery of both Roman and medieval date, plus a heavily-abraded first-century Roman coin. Alluvial sediments formed above the gravels and the land surface and ditch. The alluvium was between 1.36 m and 2.8 m thick and shows that the site became increasingly waterlain from the late prehistoric/early Roman period onwards.<sup>246</sup>

## REDBRIDGE

(1) *Land at Hog Hill, Forest Road/Romford Road, Hainault, RM6* (TQ 47600 91675): eight evaluation trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were observed, although Roman activity in the area was indicated by a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material recovered from the topsoil, probably deposited by colluvial action.<sup>247</sup>

<sup>244</sup> Work by R. Cowie of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Edwardian (Syon Park) Ltd (SYV04). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>245</sup> Work by H. Robertson, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Kingston University. T. Vitali sent information.

<sup>246</sup> Work by J. Payne of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Olympic Delivery Authority (OL-04307). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>247</sup> Work by P. Cardiff of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Capita Symonds on behalf of London Development Agency (HHJ07). V. Gardiner sent information.

## SOUTHWARK

(1) *177 Grange Road, SE1* (TQ 33483 79207): three small evaluation trenches were excavated. In one trench a ploughsoil horizon of probable Roman date was located containing a small amount of pottery dating from A.D. 60–150, and cut by a post-hole containing undiagnostic Roman material.<sup>248</sup>

(2) *London Bridge Tower, 32 London Bridge Street, SE1* (TQ 32895 80110): four evaluation trenches were excavated on the site. Natural sand and gravels were overlain by a sequence of alluvial deposits containing prehistoric burnt flint, fragments of Roman pottery, roof-tile, flue-tile, and *tesserae*. These were covered by medieval and later dumping.<sup>249</sup>

(3) *28 Park Street, SE1* (TQ 32475 80312): two evaluation trenches were excavated. In the second trench, truncation by modern concrete foundations and Victorian cellars had left only a small ‘island’ of archaeological deposits. Within this, natural sand was overlain by a Roman dumped deposit containing charcoal, flint, brick and tile. This deposit was cut by a probable rubbish pit containing a dark silty clay fill, including flints and more building material. These deposits were sealed by further Roman dumping, with the upper layer consisting of silty sand with charcoal and small abraded pieces of first-century tile. These remains suggest river channel reclamation during the early Roman period.<sup>250</sup>

(4) *More London, Plot 10, SE1 (including 155–171 Tooley Street)* (TQ 3335 8005): an evaluation exposed two pits: one contained Roman pottery dating from A.D. 270–400, while the other contained sherds dated A.D. 50–250. A watching-brief on temporary works, ground reduction and underpinning revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits with late Roman pottery — thought to be medieval lag (channel) deposits because of the level they reached (2.0 m OD). Alice Holt/Farnham ware dated to A.D. 250–400 was found within the natural sediment near to the Roman Highest Astronomical Tide level (c. 1.5–2.0 m OD).<sup>251</sup>

(5) *Bermondsey Square Regeneration Project* (TQ 3330 7936): excavations continued from 2005 at the site of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Bermondsey Abbey revealing Roman archaeology across the site. As well as traces of a clay-and-timber building, a significant assemblage of brick and tiles and quantities of domestic pottery and food waste were found suggesting the presence of a farmstead on the site.<sup>252</sup>

## TOWER HAMLETS

(1) *St Botolph's Hall and the Curate's House, 35 Spital Square, E1* (TQ 3435 1895): following previous evaluations, fieldwork in 2007 included the excavation of a lift-pit and the Curate's House, along with a watching-brief monitoring piling outside the hall and the replacement of the existing slab inside the hall. Roman activity on the site was only observed within the Curate's House and consisted of relatively shallow quarrying and general pitting, mostly dated to the third and fourth centuries. A disturbed burial was found redeposited in a medieval pit. It had probably been laid on a bed of chalk and the individual was aged 6–12 years.<sup>253</sup>

<sup>248</sup> Work by A. Daykin and A. Lertz of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Collins Coward on behalf of Amazon Properties (GGY07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>249</sup> Work by S. Gannon and D. Saxby of Museum of London Archaeological Services for MACE on behalf of Teighmore Ltd (LWE07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>250</sup> Work by S. Turner of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Blink Point Ltd (PKZ07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>251</sup> Work by A. Daykin and D. Sankey of Museum of London Archaeological Services for More London (TYL07). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>252</sup> Work by A. Douglas, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Igloo. T. Vitali sent information.

<sup>253</sup> Work by Museum of London Archaeological Services for Hammerson UK plc (SSA01). V. Gardiner sent information.

(2) *Eden House, 5–13 Spital Square, E1* (TQ 3450 1940): work continued from 2006. This involved the removal of the pre-existing basement slab, the excavation of a shaft to allow for the replacement of a manhole in Spital Square, and a watching-brief to the north of the basement. Natural brickearth was recorded at 10.0 m OD, while the underlying terrace gravels survived up to 9.5 m OD. Two Roman burials dated to the mid- to late second century, along with a suspected, though empty grave, were located in the north-west corner of the basement area. One was of an individual aged seven years with two copper-alloy bracelets located by the south side of the skull and some fragments of the timber coffin surviving, while the other was an adult of unknown gender buried within a timber coffin on a bed of chalk. Several isolated pits and gullies dating to the third and fourth centuries were the only other Roman features recorded.<sup>254</sup>

(3) *38–40 Trinity Square, EC3* (TQ 3358 8078): following earlier work in 2003, two phases of evaluation were carried out in the basement of 40 Trinity Square to provide additional information on the archaeological survival beneath the existing basement and to further define the state of preservation of the Roman City Wall (a Scheduled Ancient Monument). The evaluation revealed that the City Wall, as previously noted, survives in good condition behind the basement retaining wall. An irregular filler wall between the retaining wall and the City Wall was observed but it was not strongly bonded to the City Wall. The filler wall appeared not to extend below the City Wall ‘step-out’ at 10.85 m–11.00 m OD. The bases of the retaining wall and the City Wall were not observed but the gap between the two suggests there is no direct physical connection.<sup>255</sup>

(4) *Site L7, Parnell Road, Old Ford, E3* (TQ 3704 8351): excavations revealed a layer of ploughsoil dated to the late pre-Roman to early Roman period cut by a number of second- to fourth-century features. Early Roman features were six possible pits, one of which was truncated by a post-hole with the remains of a post-pipe at the base. A possible ditch and two post-holes were interpreted as part of the same lightweight structure, perhaps a fence line. Two mid-third-century possible drainage/boundary ditches represent the next phase of activity and appeared to have ceased to function when two new ditches were excavated on a different alignment, possibly representing alteration to property boundaries, in the late third century. Various features assigned to this period were recorded and comprised two more possible ditches and four pits. A well-worn, second-century coin was recovered from the one of the ditches, whilst a late third-century radiate coin came from a pit. A large rubbish pit truncating the ditch was the only fourth-century feature present, although the ditch seemed to have fallen out of use prior to the excavation of this feature.<sup>256</sup>

## 8. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

By PAUL BOOTH

### CORNWALL

(1) **Padstow, Lellizick**: a hoard of 1 sestertius, 26 base metal nummi, and copper-alloy fragments, up to *c.* A.D. 340.<sup>257</sup>

<sup>254</sup> Work by M. McKenzie of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Royal London Assurance Management (SQR00). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>255</sup> Work by Bruce Watson and Isca Howell of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Mills Whipp Partnership on behalf of City Offices LLP (TYQ03). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>256</sup> Work by D. Killock and R. Lythe, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Willmott Dixon. T. Vitali sent information.

<sup>257</sup> Found by staff of Channel 4's *Time Team* and Wessex Archaeology during televised excavation. BM Ref.: 2007 T576. R. Abdy sent information.

## DEVON

(1) **Fishacre–Choakford gas pipeline:** two sites were examined. (a) *Dartington, 700 m west of Week* (SX 7720 6245): excavation occurred where the pipeline crossed an enclosure previously identified from a cropmark. The enclosure ditches, a terraced building-platform, post-holes, and possible hearths were found. An early Romano-British date is likely. (b) *Ugborough, north of Fancy* (SX 7010 5740): excavation occurred adjacent to a bowl barrow. In addition to prehistoric satellite cremation burials, part of a late Roman farmstead and associated field-system were found.<sup>258</sup>

(2) **Kingskerswell:** a hoard of 1 denarius, 12 sestertii, and copper-alloy fragments, the latest identifiable issue a sestertius of Commodus.<sup>259</sup>

(3) **Newton Abbot:** a hoard of 243 copper-alloy nummi to c. A.D. 378.<sup>260</sup>

## SOMERSET

(1) **Bath:** (a) *SouthGate Redevelopment* (ST 75105 64475): the SouthGate redevelopment site lies immediately south of the City Wall and north of the river Avon. There was no evidence for significant Romano-British activity on the site, a Roman predecessor of the medieval South Gate, or for any of the postulated southern roads out of the town. The site was low-lying and prone to flooding. Only small quantities of residual Roman pottery and building material occur in later features.<sup>261</sup> (b) A block of perhaps 1,500 base silver radiates and denarii from which about 300 coins had become detached. All the coins are heavily corroded but a closing date in the A.D. 260s is likely.<sup>262</sup>

(2) **Ilchester–Barrington gas pipeline:** (a) *1.5 km west of Ilchester* (ST 507 228): five parallel ditches produced abundant mid-third-to fourth-century pottery. The ditches silted up and an area 30 m wide between the outermost two ditches appears to have been inundated by flooding from the nearby river Yeo. The alluvial material contained finds of a similar date. Roman features were sealed by further post-Roman alluvium. (b) *Martock, Stapleton* (ST 462 214): three late Iron Age or early Roman field ditches and the corner of a probable enclosure, measuring at least 30 m across, were found. The enclosure ditches were 3–4 m wide but were relatively shallow. They yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery. Pottery of third- to fourth-century date was recovered from a ditch parallel with the southern side of the enclosure. (c) *South Petherton, 0.6 km north of Compton Durville* (ST 419 180): a co-axial ditch system, established during the late Iron Age or early Roman period, was found. Later activity involved the excavation of numerous pits, often in intercutting clusters, which date to the third or fourth centuries. Quantities of slag were recovered from these features. The foundation trenches of a probable structure c. 11 m long were found containing considerable quantities of daub. The structure is not closely dated. (d) *0.5 km north of Barrington* (ST 389 186): two parallel ditches and a cluster of intercutting pits were found. (e) *Barrington, 200 m north of Westfields* (ST 386 186): large intercutting boundary ditches were found.<sup>263</sup>

<sup>258</sup> Work on behalf of Laing O'Rourke for the National Grid Fishacre to Choakford gas pipeline project was undertaken for Cotswold Archaeology by M. Rowe, M. Collard and S. Cox. N. Holbrook supplied information.

<sup>259</sup> Found c. 1988 by Mr S. Ryan while searching with a metal-detector. BM Ref.: 2007 T134. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>260</sup> Found by Messrs S. Pitts and G. Fox while searching with metal-detectors. BM Ref.: 2007 T209. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>261</sup> Work by B. Barber and R. Bluer of Museum of London Archaeological Services for Multi Development UK and Morley Fund Management (SO-SGT06). V. Gardiner sent information.

<sup>262</sup> Found during archaeological investigation by Cotswold Archaeology in advance of building work for the new Bath spa. BM Ref.: 2007 T677. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>263</sup> Work on behalf of Laing O'Rourke for National Grid on the South West Reinforcement Gas Pipeline Project was undertaken for Cotswold Archaeology by M. Brett, M. Collard and S. Cox. N. Holbrook supplied information.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE

(1) **Avonmouth**, *Plots 6030 and 6040, Western Approaches Distribution Park* (ST 5510 8340): an evaluation revealed ditches and gullies that formed part of a possible sub-divided enclosure. Similarities with features previously found at the site suggest that the enclosure dates from the second to fourth centuries A.D.<sup>264</sup>

(2) **Dymock**, *Stallards Place, Stoneberrow Place* (SO 6986 3133): an excavation exposed a boundary ditch and a gully that lay parallel to it. Two further ditches may have defined irregularly-shaped enclosures. Two possible structures of Roman date were identified. The north-eastern side of one structure comprised a line of five post-holes orientated north-west–south-east. Three pits or post-holes, in close proximity to these features, may form the structure’s south-western side. A second structure was represented by a group of five irregularly-spaced post-holes located to the west of the boundary ditch. The structure lacked form and may have been truncated by ploughing. All features were dated to the second and third centuries and were sealed by a late Roman cultivation soil.<sup>265</sup>

(3) **Hawksbury**: a collection of 1 base metal radiate, 41 base metal nummi to c. A.D. 402, a copper-alloy brooch fragment, a copper-alloy ?pendant, and a forger’s mould more likely represents site losses than a hoard.<sup>266</sup>

(4) **Horcott**, *Horcott Quarry Western Extension* (SP 145 000): the focus of the Roman settlement at Horcott Quarry was a small masonry building with projecting wings, probably dating to the second to third century. Excavations also revealed one of the largest Roman rural cemeteries yet discovered in the Upper Thames Valley. The cemetery, which comprised two distinct parts, probably dates to the late Roman period (later third to fourth century), and may represent a communal burial ground for farmsteads located in the vicinity. The northern cemetery group of 19 burials was mainly of infants and children, while the 57 burials in the southern cemetery were mostly adults. A wide range of burial practices was observed; some burials were prone and several had been decapitated after death and the head placed between the knees or by the feet. Many of the individuals were buried in coffins, of which only the iron nails remained. A few graves had stone linings, while one contained a small lead-lined coffin, within which were the remains of a young girl. It seems that by the time the cemetery was established, the house was no longer occupied. Many large blocks of masonry were recovered from several of the graves and these are likely to have been collected from the ruined house to construct the grave chambers.<sup>267</sup>

## 9. SOUTHERN COUNTIES

By PAUL BOOTH

## WILTSHIRE

(1) **Aldbourn**: 180 base-metal radiates are a second group of addenda to the known hoard.<sup>268</sup>

<sup>264</sup> Evaluation directed by S. Foreman of Oxford Archaeology for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Gazeley UK Ltd. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>265</sup> Work by A. Norton of Oxford Archaeology for CgMs Consulting. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>266</sup> Found by Messrs V. Francis, W. Keeler, A. Brown, R. Moyle, D. Thorne and D. Whaley while searching with metal-detectors. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>267</sup> Work by K. Welsh of Oxford Archaeology for Hansen Aggregates. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>268</sup> Found by Mr G. Palmer while searching with metal-detector, comprising pre-Treasure Act material only recently available for examination. R. Abdy sent information.



The most important feature is the re-dating of the hoard. Originally, the hoard was dated to A.D. 274 or later, using the coins of the Tetrici. However, the second addenda contain a coin of Probus (minted at Lyon), which gives the hoard a *terminus post quem* of A.D. 277.<sup>269</sup>

(2) **Box, Box Vicarage** (ST 8238 6853): a watching-brief recorded evidence for a wall, a possible return, and a robber trench, all relating to the Roman villa that existed here (SAM 30299). The masonry had been robbed out almost completely or denuded by later cultivation of the site.<sup>270</sup>

(3) **St Paul with Malmesbury**: a hoard of 38 coins, all but one early fourth-century nummi, to c. A.D. 324.<sup>271</sup>

(4) **Staverton, New Terrace** (ST 8580 6035): excavation of a 1.3 ha site found two early Roman circular structures at the northern end of the site. A palaeochannel that crossed the site on an east–west alignment gradually silted up and was ultimately replaced by a second channel immediately to the north that was utilised as the southern boundary of a substantial field-system laid out in the later first century A.D. Trackways ran along the north-western and southern edges of the fields. The first field-system continued in use into the second century. It was replaced by a new layout in the third and fourth centuries. Four inhumation burials were found which respected the field-ditch alignments. A high-status building must have lain nearby, as large quantities of pottery and tile, including box-flue, were recovered from the ditches. Rubble, including a monolithic stone hypocaust *pila*, was dumped to make hard-standings and bridging points across some of the field ditches towards the end of the Roman period.<sup>272</sup>

#### HAMPSHIRE

(1) **Basingstoke, Old Kempton Lane** (SU 6020 5140): excavations uncovered an early to mid-Roman rectilinear ditch, probably representing the north-eastern portion of a settlement enclosure. It was backfilled during the late Roman period, before being truncated by a circular pit which was in turn partially backfilled prior to the creation of a rectangular grave-cut in the centre. This contained a supine human skeleton, accompanied by a third- to fourth-century funerary vessel. After the grave was closed, backfilling of the large circular feature resumed. Artefactual evidence also suggests that the western arm of an Iron Age ‘banjo’ enclosure revealed during the excavation remained extant as an earthwork into the Roman period, when it was backfilled with domestic debris presumably from the adjacent settlement.<sup>273</sup>

(2) **Fareham**: two gold solidi, both of Honorius (the later of A.D. 402–3 or 405–6), are addenda to a known small hoard.<sup>274</sup>

(3) **Southampton, New College, The Avenue** (SU 419 130): a post-hole contained late Iron

<sup>269</sup> The original hoard of c. 4,780 third-century coins was found in and around a pottery vessel in 1980, by Mr E.R.A. Sewell. The hoard was published by E. Besly in *CHRB* IV, 63–104 and in an abridged form in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* 77 (1982), 61–6. In the early 1990s, T.S.N. Moorhead published addenda, comprising 297 coins, to the hoard in *CHRB* IX, 105–15 and the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* 83 (1990), 201–5.

<sup>270</sup> Work by M. Sims, Oxford Archaeology, for the Diocese of Bristol. See *Britannia* 38 (2007), 296 for previous work. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>271</sup> Found by Mr A. Mims while searching with a metal-detector. BM Ref.: 2007 T90 and addenda T617. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>272</sup> Work by N.J. Adam, L. Coleman and S. Cox, Cotswold Archaeology. N. Holbrook sent information.

<sup>273</sup> Work by R. Lythe, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Mr M. Ryan. T. Vitali sent information.

<sup>274</sup> Found by Mr M. Stevens while searching with a metal-detector. BM Ref.: 2007 T449. An original single coin find in January 2006 at Fareham was not Treasure (see HAMP-F927E7). A second coin was found in June 2006 thus making this a hoard under the Treasure Act 1996 (see HAMP-D43CA3). This subsequent pair of coins has been recorded as HAMP-F6F384 and HAMP-F71BD4. R. Abdy sent information.

Age/early Roman pottery and fragments of burnt flint; evidence for smithing was found in an undated pit, which was possibly of Iron Age or Roman date.<sup>275</sup>

#### ISLE OF WIGHT

(1) **Shorwell**: 23 dupondii/asses are addenda to the recorded Shorwell II hoard. They extend the spread of emperors in both directions (it had previously run from Claudian copies to Domitian) with a new *terminus post quem* of A.D. 98. The total now stands at 2 sestertii and 72 dupondii/asses (plus 3 copper-alloy objects and 7 non-hoard coins).<sup>276</sup>

#### WEST SUSSEX

(1) **Chichester** (*Noviomagus Regnensium*), *Shippams Factory and Sports and Social Club, East Street* (SU 864 048): the location of the Social Club on the outside of the city walls ensured that the archaeological deposits, whilst contemporary, were of an entirely different character to those found on the Factory site. Evidence for a number of phases of defence/boundary-ditch construction dating throughout the Roman period was found, and the outer face of the original *civitas* capital wall was discovered 2 m to the east of the city wall that stands today. A defining feature was an east–west aligned street, running parallel with East Street and crossing the centre of the Factory site. The street had been laid on top of a thick deposit of redeposited natural brickearth, which sealed an earlier ditch, possibly excavated to define the line of the street prior to its deposition. A number of phases of remetalling of the street and of roadside ditches were also evident, including a later box-drain, probably originally lined with wooden planks, which ran along the northern edge of the street. With the exception of a few patches of heavily-truncated external gravel surfaces and some patches of mortared internal surfaces, very little occupation build-up was present on the south side of the street. The mortared surfaces were associated with a small group of beamslots and, when removed, were found to seal an interred neonate, presumably a foundation deposit for this building. Adjacent to the eastern side of this structure, and set into the external gravel surface, were two hearths of a probable domestic nature, whilst to the west of the structure was a small clay oven which may also be associated with the building. Elsewhere to the south of the street, and to the east and west of the building, structures took the form of post-holes of various size and shape. Almost adjacent to the southern edge of the roadside ditch, and probably associated with the post-hole structures, were three possible bread-baking clay ovens.

At the Factory site evidence for an early phase of occupation was present in the form of two truncated squares of packed chalky-clay floor make-up with a worn stone (possibly a threshold) located centrally between the two surfaces. Sealing the chalk surfaces was a layer of redeposited natural brickearth into which beamslots and post-holes had been dug. Similar deposits extended along the western edge of the site and probably represent the preparation levels for floors associated with buildings fronting a street running north–south and located beyond the western site boundary. Also dug into the brickearth layer were a number of neonate burials, again probably representing foundation deposits for the buildings that had once stood here. Associated with this period of occupation were five clay ‘ovens’, smaller than the bread-baking ones and of different construction, two being partially constructed from Roman tile. In addition they appeared to have been fired more heavily and, whilst no evidence was found to suggest their function, the presence of a metalworker’s tray nearby, in addition to the evidence retrieved from contemporary pits,

<sup>275</sup> Evaluation by R. Brown, Oxford Archaeology, on behalf of Linden Homes Southern Ltd. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>276</sup> Found by Mr B. Hawkes and fifteen other members of the Isle of Wight Metal Detecting Club in April 2007. BM Ref.: 2007 T197. R. Abdy sent information.

may suggest that the ovens were being used for small-scale industrial purposes. Sealing this horizon, immediately to the north of the street and extending along the western edge of the site, was a burnt layer. This seems to represent a concentrated fire, possibly associated with the five ovens, and the area was levelled soon after the event and covered by a thick layer of gravel surfaces. Cut into the gravel surfaces were structural post-holes, beamslots, and numerous neonate burials, indicating that small structures once stood on these surfaces. In addition, the remains of a sizeable robbed-out building, with a number of small rooms fronting the northern edge of the street, was found. Buried in the internal part of this building was a smashed samian bowl that contained the articulated remains of a small sheep, whilst a late third-century coin hoard was recovered from a cesspit possibly associated with the above structure.<sup>277</sup>

(2) **Eartham**: part of a silver *miliarensis* and half of a silver *siliqua*, both probably of the House of Theodosius.<sup>278</sup>

(3) **Hassocks**, *land west of Mackie Avenue* (TQ 3100 1630): Area 1 of a five-area ‘strip, map, and sample’ excavation contained a ditched, east–west-aligned trackway leading to rectilinear spreads that perhaps represented building remains. The trackway was bordered by field ditches that demarcated livestock and agricultural pens and fields. The orientation of the trackway and buildings suggests that the excavation area encompassed the main focus of settlement, which dated from the first to fourth century A.D. Area 2 contained an east–west-aligned linear feature that is likely to be an extension of ditched boundaries seen in Area 1, and is therefore possibly Roman. Several linear features were mapped in Area 3, though it is unclear whether these formed part of Roman, earlier or, indeed, later field systems.<sup>279</sup>

(4) **Petworth**: a hoard of 103 denarii up to Hadrian, the latest coin probably of A.D. 134.<sup>280</sup>

(5) **Selsey**: 3 denarii of Trajan, one whole, one three-quarters whole and one fragment.<sup>281</sup>

(6) **Storrington**: a hoard of 16 copper-alloy radiates terminating with issues of the Tetrici.<sup>282</sup>

#### EAST SUSSEX

(1) **Barcombe**, *Dunstalls Field* (TQ 4180 1428): a seventh and final season of research and training excavations was undertaken (FIG. 25). This work was located at the southern end of the villa complex and comprised the completion of the excavation of masonry Building 4 and the expansion of the trench northwards in order to further investigate the western courtyard wall found in 2006.<sup>283</sup> The courtyard wall was traced along its original orientation until it met the location of the southern part of the Bronze Age ring ditch, a feature first revealed in 2001. At the junction with the ring ditch the courtyard wall changed direction westwards for about 3 m before continuing on its original orientation. No traces of any burial were found within the ring ditch. To the south-east and within the courtyard, discoveries included various Roman and

<sup>277</sup> Work by J. Taylor, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for Kier Property Developments Ltd. T. Vitali sent information.

<sup>278</sup> Found by Mr K. Mordle while searching with a metal-detector. BM Ref.: 2007 T719. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>279</sup> Work by R. Brown of Oxford Archaeology for Barratt Homes. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>280</sup> Found by Mr M. Douglas while searching with a metal-detector. BM Ref.: 2007 T106. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>281</sup> Found by Mr M. Homer while searching with a metal-detector. BM Ref.: 2007 T377. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>282</sup> Found by Mr A. Gill while searching with a metal-detector. BM Ref.: 2007 T344. R. Abdy sent information.

<sup>283</sup> For previous work see *Britannia* 33 (2002), 351; 34 (2003), 353–5; 35 (2004), 311; 36 (2005), 443; 37 (2006), 425; 38 (2007), 298.

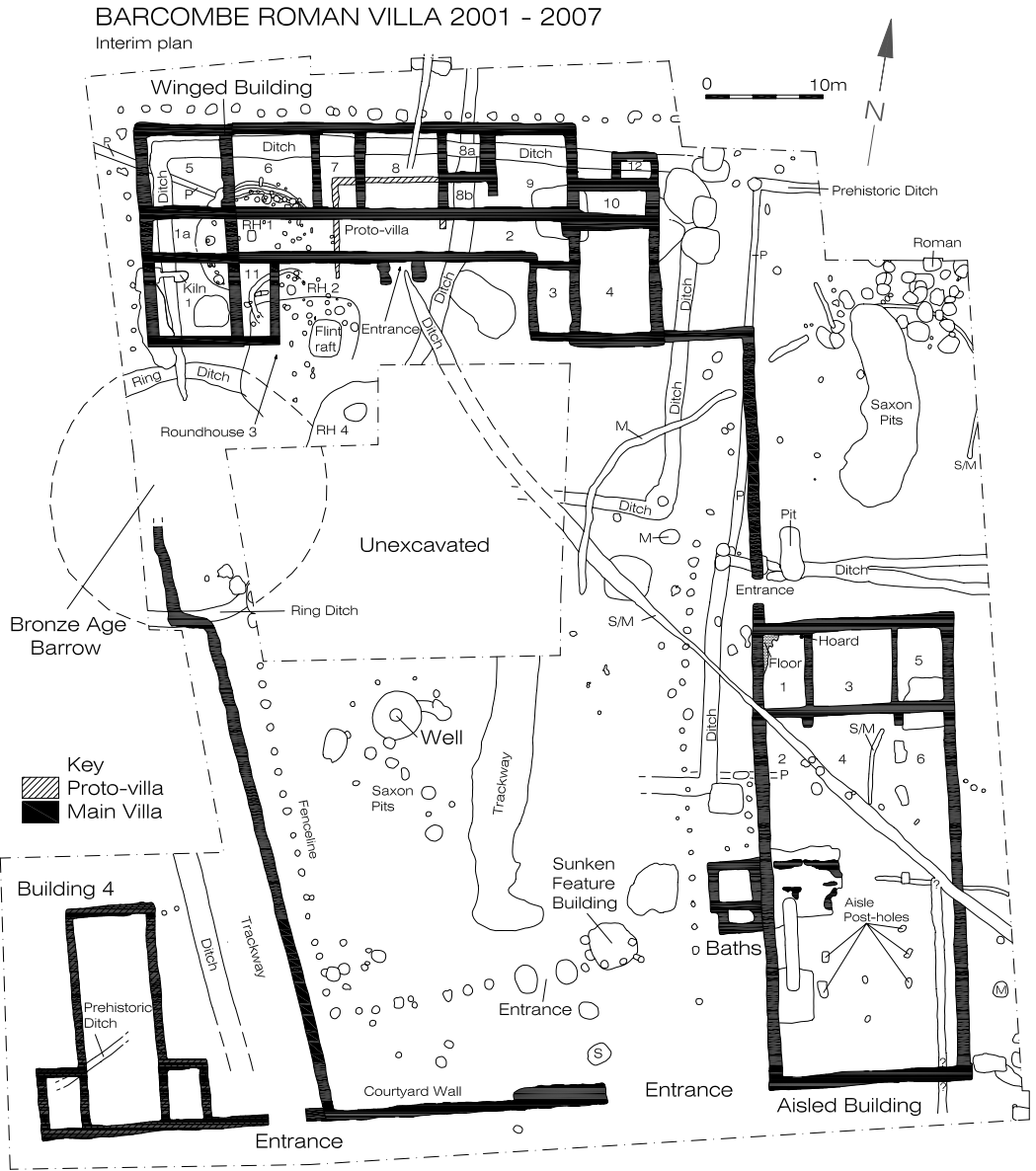


FIG. 25. Barcombe, East Sussex, composite plan of villa excavations 2001–7.

Saxon features. Of particular interest was a circular, Roman, flint-lined well — the only one so far discovered at the villa. The excavation of this feature was abandoned (for safety reasons) at a depth of about 3.5 m and before reaching any waterlogged deposits. The discovery of dog bones just above this depth probably indicates a ‘rite of termination’ of a type often found in wells and shafts. East of the well was a roughly north–south-orientated metal trackway which was

traced southward almost to the entrance of the proto-villa fenced enclosure. Further traces of this fenced enclosure were found just inside, and parallel to, the western courtyard wall of the later masonry villa. Representing the Saxon and medieval periods in 2007 were two concentrations of pits and post-holes. Elsewhere on Culver Farm Rob Wallace continued a programme of survey and excavations in order to establish the route of a Roman road which is thought to link the Offham area to the Greensand Way Roman road. A large area of Roman road metalling was duly revealed in Pond Field (TQ 424 146), together with evidence for adjacent settlement/industrial activity.<sup>284</sup>

(2) **Clay Hill, Plashett Farm** (TQ 54575 11470): a programme of evaluation comprising field-walking, geophysical survey, and trenching in advance of a proposed reservoir development identified the possible site of a building dating from the late first to second centuries. A scatter of ceramic building material approximately 40 m in diameter was identified by field-walking and a subsequent geophysical survey recorded a corresponding strong magnetic disturbance in the area. A trench targeted on the area identified pits but no structural evidence for a building. However, some 15 kg of ceramic building material were recovered from the subsoil overlying the natural geology. This apparent demolition horizon suggests a Roman building in the near vicinity, most likely immediately north of the trench on the level ground just before the break of the valley slope, overlooking Clay Hill stream. The finds, including box-flue tiles as well as brick, *tegula* and *imbrex*, could indicate a roofed building with a hypocaust heating-system. In addition, the presence of unusual combed tile fragments could indicate the building had some special status. Alternatively, the material may have originated from a nearby tile kiln; a portion of the assemblage was under-fired and possible tile wasters were recovered. The presence of a kiln would also explain the strong magnetic disturbance identified by the geophysical survey.<sup>285</sup>

#### SURREY

(1) **Ashtead, Ashtead Common villa and tileworks** (centred TQ 1775 6017): a second season of work has been completed.<sup>286</sup> Good progress has been made in locating and gathering together finds from the 1920s and 1960s excavations. A start has been made on cataloguing and analysing this material to modern standards. More site records have been located together with contemporary press cuttings which are proving to have more useful information on some aspects of the 1920s work than the published reports.

Magnetometer and topographical surveys of parts of the site were carried out by Archaeology South-East. These were restricted by site vegetation but revealed traces of possible extra structures. Excavation later in 2007 aimed to explore the area where the approach road reached the front of the villa, in order to assess the relationship between the two and to test lower levels of the villa where the later levels are thought to have been damaged in antiquity. A second aim was to test an area of wall junctions that suggested the possibility of different phases.

In the first trench the front corridor floor of crushed brick was located together with the original line of the front wall and gutter, where very little survived. The area outside the villa was found to be covered in demolition debris, probably arising from Roman period robbing. What is probably the approach road has been located beneath this material, but further work will be required. It was also possible to begin a section through the corridor (where most of its floor had been lost), and this too produced some indication of earlier features. Finds within the debris included pottery and painted wall-plaster but little metalwork.

<sup>284</sup> Work by D. Rudling and R. Wallace of the University of Sussex and C. Butler of the Mid-Sussex Field Archaeological Team. D. Rudling sent information.

<sup>285</sup> Work by G. Dawkes of Archaeology South-East for South-East Water. G. Dawkes sent information.

<sup>286</sup> Work directed by D. Bird for the Roman Studies Group of the Surrey Archaeological Society. For previous work see *Britannia* 38 (2007), 299. D. Bird sent information.

A second trench explored the staggered junction of Rooms 10–12 in the villa<sup>287</sup> and produced strong evidence for two different phases of construction. The walls outlining Room 11 were found to be of better construction and to have tile bonding around the corner. This bonding did not continue into the wall that extended from the corner, between Rooms 10 and 12, nor was there bonding on the junction between this wall and the wall between Rooms 12 and 13. Foundation methods also differed. It is likely therefore that Room 11 forms part of an earlier core to the villa.

(2) **Guildford, Christ's College School** (SU 9918 5173): evaluation and excavation in advance of development revealed a series of ditches of third-century date, running on both a north–south and east–west axis, creating a right-angled field boundary or enclosure. It is unlikely that all were contemporary, so some may be recuts of the same boundary. Inside the ditches, a series of pits and a large waterhole produced a substantial amount of Roman pottery, mostly Alice Holt wares, as well as fragments of lower greensand quernstone, triangular clay loomweights, and *tegula*, *imbrex*, floor, and combed box-flue tile. The focus of settlement may lie to the west of the area examined.<sup>288</sup>

#### KENT

(1) **A2 Pepperhill–Cobham widening scheme** (TQ 6215 7229–6919 6927): (a) *Sites B and C*: excavation revealed mid- to late Iron Age enclosures and pits — four of which contained solitary potin coins — and small pit groups and elements of a field-system dating to the Roman period. The most significant remains were found towards the west end of Area B, consisting of two cremation burials within a banjo-shaped enclosure and one more in a silt hollow some 60 m to the east, all belonging to the late Iron Age. The burial within the hollow was unaccompanied, but the two graves within the enclosure contained a number of high-value objects. Four vessels and four copper brooches (two joined by a chain), possibly in an iron-studded box, were deposited in one, while the other grave contained two pots and a bronze-bound bucket with decorated plaques, plus a tin-bronze cylinder probably from a drinking-horn.

(b) *Site D*: fieldwork uncovered a major Roman rectangular enclosure and a small Roman cemetery, which included two more high-status cremation burials and several lower-status inhumation and cremation graves. A 2 m square pit containing a cremation burial dated *c.* A.D. 45–70 lay within the north-eastern sub-division of the enclosure. The grave contained 19 pottery vessels, including a samian dish and several Gallo-Belgic vessels. Fourteen of these rested on the decayed remains of a large bronze-lined piece of furniture, possibly a large stool. Two pottery flagons, a dish and butt beaker, as well as a bronze cauldron, patera and ewer, were placed around the stool's base. A small beaker was found within the cauldron. Other items placed in the grave were a brooch, a gaming-board, 24 glass counters and two antler dice, and part of a pig. Another mid- to late first-century grave contained a box in which cremated remains, a bronze mirror, a glass unguent bottle, two imported pottery platters, a cup, dish, jar, brooch, and a probable knife were deposited. A small pin made of meteoric iron — whose extraterrestrial origin may have carried particular significance — had been placed at the centre of the grave. A third high-status cremation grave contained fifteen pottery vessels, including two flagons, a beaker, two cups, a decorated samian bowl, and nine dishes or plates. There was also a bronze patera and a ewer, plus a group of bronze instruments placed in a bronze-bound box. Adjacent to this was a slate palette

<sup>287</sup> A.W.G. Lowther, 'Excavations at Ashted, Surrey. Third report (1929)', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 38.2 (1930), plan opposite p. 148.

<sup>288</sup> Work by R. Lambert and R. Poulton of Surrey County Archaeological Unit on behalf of Davis Langdon consultants and the client, Christ's College School. D. Bird sent information.

sheathed in copper, and a number of animal bones, possibly pig. Overlying these remains was a folding board, with copper-alloy hinges and corner strengtheners surviving. Large quantities of pottery and animal bone had been deposited in the main enclosure ditch in a single episode, and contrasted with the otherwise sterile fills recorded from the enclosure. The deposit may represent the remains of feasting associated with funerary rites. A possible structure constructed from beamslots and large square post-holes was identified, and a series of small fields or paddocks was uncovered. A deep shaft cut one of the enclosure ditches.

The burial ground continued in use into the second century, when two further cremation burials were made. In one, the urn had been sealed by a samian dish. The grave was then partially backfilled before two more vessels were deposited. Some time elapsed before the area was used for inhumation burial. The skeletons from the three graves had almost completely decayed. A mid- to late third-century coin had been placed in the mouth of one; in another, three ceramic vessels lay along the middle of the grave, and a pair of patterned hobnailed shoes was placed upside down at the foot of the grave. The third grave was very fragmentary.

(c) *Site L*: evidence for a range of late Iron Age burial practices was uncovered. This included a crouched inhumation outside a ditch terminus, a child burial directly over a ritual shaft, an adult inhumation burial accompanied by a ceramic jug or handled vessel, the deposition in a ditch of the incomplete remains of a young adult, and two instances of possible cremated remains associated with deposits of pyre material. Inhumation burial in this area continued into the Roman period.<sup>289</sup>

(2) **Ash, Richborough** (TR 3170 5989–3207 6072): geophysical survey followed by evaluation trenching was undertaken ahead of a proposed new pipeline, west of the Roman fort and settlement. Eleven long trenches were cut roughly north–south from shore to shore of the island. Much of the route was found to be sterile but an area of occupation containing a series of pits and ditches was located just above marsh-level on the south side of the island. This site has yet to be fully investigated but preliminary examination suggests that it belongs to the late third to fourth century.<sup>290</sup>

(3) **Ashford, ‘Missenden’, Kingsnorth Road** (TQ 0024 4021): excavations revealed several late Iron Age/early Roman features, including seven rubbish/storage pits, a possible flint raft, two post-holes, and a possible infilled natural channel.<sup>291</sup>

(4) **Birchington, Monkton Road Farm, Seamark Road** (TR 28551 66910): four cremation burials were uncovered in the early weeks of on-going excavation<sup>292</sup> ahead of a 90-hectare greenhouse development. Excavations prior to improvements to the nearby A253 in 1994 uncovered 23 sunken-floored structures and other traces of rural settlement as well as a possible roadside shrine.<sup>293</sup>

(5) **Borstal, Rochester Prison** (TQ 7359 6603): evaluation trenching and a watching-brief<sup>294</sup> undertaken ahead of construction work failed to reveal anything of Roman date in an area where three inhumation burials were recorded during the nineteenth century.<sup>295</sup>

<sup>289</sup> Work directed by T. Allen of Oxford Archaeology for Skanska on behalf of the Highways Agency. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>290</sup> Work by K. Parfitt and B. Corke, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, commissioned by 4-Delivery for Southern Water. K. Parfitt sent information.

<sup>291</sup> Work by E. Wragg, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt Southern Counties. T. Vitali sent information.

<sup>292</sup> Work by J. Rady, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Fresca Group Ltd. J. Elder sent information.

<sup>293</sup> A. Hicks, ‘The Roman settlement’, in *Excavations at Monkton-Mount Pleasant, 1994–1995*, Canterbury Archaeological Trust Occasional Paper No. 4, forthcoming.

<sup>294</sup> Work by K. Parfitt and B. Corke, Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Information sent by K. Parfitt.

<sup>295</sup> G. Payne, ‘Researches and discoveries in Kent: Fort “Borstal”, Rochester’, *Archaeologia Cantiana* 22 (1897), xlix.

(6) **Canterbury** (*Durovernum Cantiacorum*): (a) *Rhodanus Town, Augustine House* (TR 14991 57352): a programme of archaeological works, including excavation of 1,059 m<sup>2</sup>, was undertaken prior to redevelopment at Augustine House, Canterbury Christ Church University. The project identified significant Roman remains, situated outside the circuit of the late Roman town wall and immediately south of Watling Street. A series of large early Roman quarries was located within the development area, particularly concentrated in the north-west, north-east, and south-east area of excavation. Pottery from the earliest fills was dated to the late first and early second century A.D., but the quarries remained open throughout the later Roman period. An area of open ground, segregated from the surrounding quarries by a boundary ditch, contained a sub-octagonal structure, formed of shallow gullies, post-holes and intersecting pits. A short ditch segment, aligned north-east–south-west, extended from the structure’s north-west side. The ditch contained three adult inhumation burials. A fourth adult inhumation burial, in alignment with the ditch, was located within the centre of the sub-octagonal structure, and a fifth adult inhumation burial, partly truncated by a medieval ditch, was located to the east, aligned north-west–south-east. Pottery recovered from deposits and fills within the sub-octagonal structure was principally of fourth-century date. Some 212 Roman coins, with a date range of A.D. 320–360, were also recovered across the site, and focused within the area of the sub-octagonal structure. Immediately north and west of the sub-octagonal structure, a concentration of stake-holes and miscellaneous post-holes indicated further timber structures or fenced enclosures, in addition to a number of probably contemporary pits.<sup>296</sup>

(b) *35 Watling Street* (TR 1484 5756): observation of boreholing being carried out at the rear of the property prior to extension works, recorded road metallings corresponding with the projected alignment of the Roman street.<sup>297</sup> (c) *St Mildred’s Tannery* (TR 1450 5765): in 2007 the ongoing watching-brief on a major residential development concentrated on the western and central areas of the site. Further evidence was found for buildings south of Roman Watling Street, probably to the north-west and south-east of a large courtyard.<sup>298</sup> (d) *19 Wincheap* (TR 14439 57250): evaluation prior to commercial and residential development recorded compacted flint metallings at a depth of 0.50–0.60 m (+13.50 m OD), probably the south-eastern side of the Roman road towards Wye and the Weald. Two fragments of human skull were possibly derived from inhumation burials disturbed during the creation of post-medieval cellars.<sup>299</sup>

(7) **Darenth**, *A2/A282 Improvement Scheme* (TQ 556 723): excavation in advance of junction improvement revealed parts of a ditched field-system of late Iron Age to early Roman date and a scatter of associated discrete features. In the late second century a sub-rectangular enclosure, c. 50 m by 50 m, was attached to one element of the field-system. Closely adjacent features included a number of quarry pits. The two largest of these, respectively 17 m and 35 m across, produced relatively large quantities of finds of late second-century and later date. A focus of domestic activity is likely to have been located nearby to the south, outside the excavated area.<sup>300</sup>

(8) **Deal**, *Sholden, Hull Place* (TR 3572 5297): investigations were completed at the villa site previously reported.<sup>301</sup> Full plans for two separate villa houses (Buildings A and B) were

<sup>296</sup> Work by R. Helm, Canterbury Archaeological Trust for Canterbury Christ Church University. R. Helm sent information.

<sup>297</sup> Work by D. Boden, Canterbury Archaeological Trust commissioned by JPD Architecture Ltd. J. Elder sent information.

<sup>298</sup> Work by S. Pratt, Canterbury Archaeological Trust for Biddle and Biddle on behalf of Bellway Homes. S. Pratt sent information.

<sup>299</sup> Work by D. Boden, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Bignold Elevations Ltd. J. Elder sent information.

<sup>300</sup> Work by D. Score of Oxford Archaeology for Costain Ltd. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>301</sup> *Britannia* 37 (2006), 427 with references; *Britannia* 38 (2007), 301.



recovered. The remains of the earlier structure, Building B, had been cut by a series of fourth-century ditches and gullies producing coins and pottery.<sup>302</sup>

(9) **East Farleigh**, *Oaklands, Lower Road* (TQ 7280 5350): excavation located a third-century building similar to but not believed to be the same as a building reported in 1839.<sup>303</sup> The building, constructed of ragstone, consisted of three rooms surrounded on three sides by a corridor. No floors were located. Further excavations in an adjacent lynchet have located three more buildings.<sup>304</sup>

(10) **Eynsford–Horton Kirby** *water main* (TQ 543 171–560 172): six areas (Areas A–F) were excavated along the pipeline route. Roman-period evidence was encountered in three areas. In Area A, the earliest activity was represented by a late Iron Age or early Roman field-system or boundary. A second phase of activity dated to the early Roman period, though its character is uncertain. Iron Age and early Roman field-systems in Area D were possibly maintained into the later Roman period. Features include pits, post-holes and a possible trackway. The presence of pits containing briquetage suggests a small-scale industrial function. Area E appeared to show a continuation of the late Iron Age or early Roman horizon seen in Area D, with the enclosure ditches at the south-east marking the end of the settlement. The pottery from these ditches, which includes beakers, platters, and a carinated bowl, may indicate a feasting deposit.<sup>305</sup>

(11) **Hawley**, *M25 Rapid Widening Scheme J1b to J3* (TQ 549 711): excavation in advance of the construction of a treatment pond revealed ditches relating to a possible enclosure. Two large pits and three cremation burials were also recorded. Pottery obtained from all the features dates to the late first century A.D.<sup>306</sup>

(12) **Isle of Sheppey**, *Queenborough and Rushenden Neatscourt* (TQ 919 715): an evaluation uncovered a possible late Iron Age/early Roman field-system and trackway, recorded as single and parallel-running ditches. Most of these features were shallow, with the exception of one which was deeper and appeared to line up with a later post-medieval field boundary. Three mid-second-century cremation burials were seen. These took a similar form: each had a large vessel that contained the cremated human remains, and one or two ancillary vessels surrounding it. These are likely to represent larger burial groups; adjacent A249 works by Northampton Archaeology in 2004 uncovered *c.* 40 cremations in total. Considerable evidence for mid- to late Roman occupation was recovered in the form of two substantial layers. Both appeared to be domestic in character, one containing animal bone, pottery and concentrated lenses of oyster shell, while the other contained abundant redeposited charcoal and pottery fragments and rare briquetage fragments. The pottery was of third- to fourth-century date.<sup>307</sup>

(13) **Newington**, *Newington Court, Keycol Hill* (TQ 86984 64542): evaluation trenching followed by open-area excavation prior to development revealed at least two phases of intense Roman activity just north of the presumed line of Roman Watling Street. The earlier phase was probably at least partially industrial and its remains included a rectangular clay-lined tank with an internal timber framework, a small oven, a large, heavily scorched hearth base, and a road or boundary ditch. This phase was sealed by a dumped deposit, over which was erected a small clay-floored building, probably separated from a gravel courtyard by a plank-lined drain. The

<sup>302</sup> Work by the Dover Archaeological Group, directed by K. Parfitt, working in association with the Lydden Valley Research Group. K. Parfitt sent information.

<sup>303</sup> Smith, *Topography of Maidstone and its Environs* (1839), 57.

<sup>304</sup> Work by the Maidstone Area Archaeological Group directed by A.J. Daniels, who sent information.

<sup>305</sup> Work by R. O'Maolduin of Oxford Archaeology for Thames Water Utilities Ltd. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>306</sup> Work by D. Score of Oxford Archaeology for Costain Ltd. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>307</sup> Work directed by S. Foreman of Oxford Archaeology for Campbell Reith Hill Engineers acting on behalf of SEEDA. E. Biddulph sent information.

pottery from these features was of early second- to fourth-century date. The area further from the road was largely occupied by intercutting pits, including at least one large possible storage pit.<sup>308</sup>

(14) **Northfleet**, *land at Wingfield Bank* (TQ 6222 7257): an evaluation revealed evidence of a field-system dating to the first or second century A.D. The finds assemblage indicates that any associated settlement was relatively modest in status, perhaps a small farmstead; the buildings were roofed with locally-made tiles — possibly recycled from the nearby villa at Northfleet — and the pottery assemblage comprised mostly local wares.<sup>309</sup>

(15) **Whitfield**: (a) *White Cliffs Business Park* (TR 31407 44317): evaluation prior to development uncovered two parallel ditches, possibly part of a field-system still in use when bisected by the Roman road from Richborough to Dover which ran along the eastern boundary to the site. A third linear feature alongside the Roman road may have been a roadside ditch.<sup>310</sup> (b) *Menzies Road* (TR 3005 4399): during evaluation<sup>311</sup> prior to redevelopment, small quantities of pottery, a post-hole and ditches were recorded which may represent the periphery of late Iron Age or early Roman settlement. There is a growing body of evidence for a dispersed settlement site in the area.<sup>312</sup>

(16) **Woodnesborough**, *Ringlemere Farm* (TR 2933 5697): continued excavation at the prehistoric monument complex revealed a field-boundary ditch skirting around the north-eastern edges of two barrow ring-ditches (Monuments 2 and 3). The ditch had been partially recut but the pottery indicates that it was probably completely in-filled by c. A.D. 100.<sup>313</sup>

(17) **Wouldham**, *Peter's Village* (TQ 71429 62437): 50 evaluation trenches were excavated over an area of 75 ha. Previous evaluations by Archaeology South-East had established evidence of late Iron Age and Romano-British activity at the northern and southern ends of the evaluated area. Cut features including linear features and potential quarry pits were present. Two deep inter-cutting features recorded in Area 3 may be evidence of Roman flint extraction for building material used in the construction of a Roman building supposed to lie in this area. One piece of painted wall-plaster and some Roman building material may have been associated with that structure. Linear features may represent field boundary ditches, enclosure ditches, and drainage ditches used in land management. The most notable ditch, recorded in Area 2, was wide and deep suggesting that it was probably a settlement enclosure ditch. Material recovered from this ditch and some of the other linear features potentially dates them to either the late Iron Age or Roman period, and there is strong evidence for continuity of occupation between the two periods. The enclosure may be Iron Age in date, on the basis of a concentration of pottery of this date (rather than more ambiguously transitional wares) in this area. It is possible that another concentration of Iron Age pottery to the south in Area 8 was associated with a second focus of occupation. A watching-brief was carried out on the construction of three newt-ponds near the intersection of Scarborough Lane and Old Church Road. A north-west–south-east-aligned Roman field or boundary ditch was found, possibly relating to the Roman structures previously discovered to the south-west.<sup>314</sup>

<sup>308</sup> Work by J. Holman and S. Pratt, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, for Swanton Care & Community Ltd. S. Pratt sent information.

<sup>309</sup> Work by A. Norton of Oxford Archaeology for Chinacorp Seven Ltd. E. Biddulph sent information.

<sup>310</sup> Work by J. Holman, Canterbury Archaeological Trust for B&Q Properties Ltd. J. Elder sent information.

<sup>311</sup> Work by J. Holman, Canterbury Archaeological Trust for Brett Construction Ltd. J. Elder sent information.

<sup>312</sup> S. Pratt and K. Parfitt, 'Dover Ship's Stores and Honeywood Road, Whitfield', *Canterbury's Archaeology 1998–1999*, 24–5; K. Parfitt and B. Corke, 'Old Park Whitfield', *Canterbury's Archaeology 2003–2004*, 25; *Britannia* 36 (2005), 446.

<sup>313</sup> Work by K. Parfitt and B. Corke, Canterbury Archaeological Trust. K. Parfitt sent information.

<sup>314</sup> Work by Bruce Ferguson of Museum of London Archaeological Services for CgMs Consulting (KT-PVG07). V. Gardiner sent information.