

with the dictates of later Roman fortification, however, there is nothing in the visible street grid to suggest that the site is anything other than an early fort.²¹

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

For supplementary material for this article please visit <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X23000260>

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2. SCOTLAND

By FRASER HUNTER²²

NORTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

ABERDEENSHIRE

(1) **Tap o'Noth** (NJ 4845 2930): excavation²³ of house platforms on the hillfort produced evidence of a major Roman Iron Age phase, with radiocarbon dates spanning the third to sixth centuries. Among the finds were sherds of Roman pottery, including Nene Valley colour-coat.

PERTH AND KINROSS

(1) **Longforgan** (NO 30037 30213): a watching brief²⁴ on a development area across the south-east ditch of the temporary camp²⁵ revealed no internal features. Two ditch sections showed a slightly tapered U-shaped profile up to 2.0 m wide and 0.7 m deep (FIG. 2);²⁶ one section showed a basal stony layer below the dominant single homogenised fill.

THE ANTONINE WALL

FALKIRK

(1) **Seabegs Wood** (NS 81362 79294): geophysical survey²⁷ identified likely structures between the Wall and the Military Way and an area of possible industrial activity south of the road.

(2) **Milnquarter** (NS 82193 79668): gradiometer survey²⁸ confirmed the line of the Ditch and identified a likely course of the Military Way, with an enclosure containing burning lying to the north of the road.

²¹ Work by the RCAHMW. NPRN 309374. Information provided by T.G. Driver and J.L. Davies.

²² This account usually includes significant stray finds which have passed through the Treasure Trove system, but no allocation meetings were held in this period.

²³ By G. Noble of Aberdeen University, who sent details.

²⁴ By D. Hall, who sent a report, on a house plot for V. and B. Stevenson.

²⁵ R.H. Jones, *Roman camps in Scotland* (2011), 266–7. For earlier work in the same area, see *Britannia* 46 (2014), 288.

²⁶ But notably more poorly preserved to the north-east.

²⁷ By N. Hannon and H. Blake of Historic Environment Scotland. Dr Hannon sent details.

²⁸ By N. Hannon and H. Blake of Historic Environment Scotland. Dr Hannon sent details.

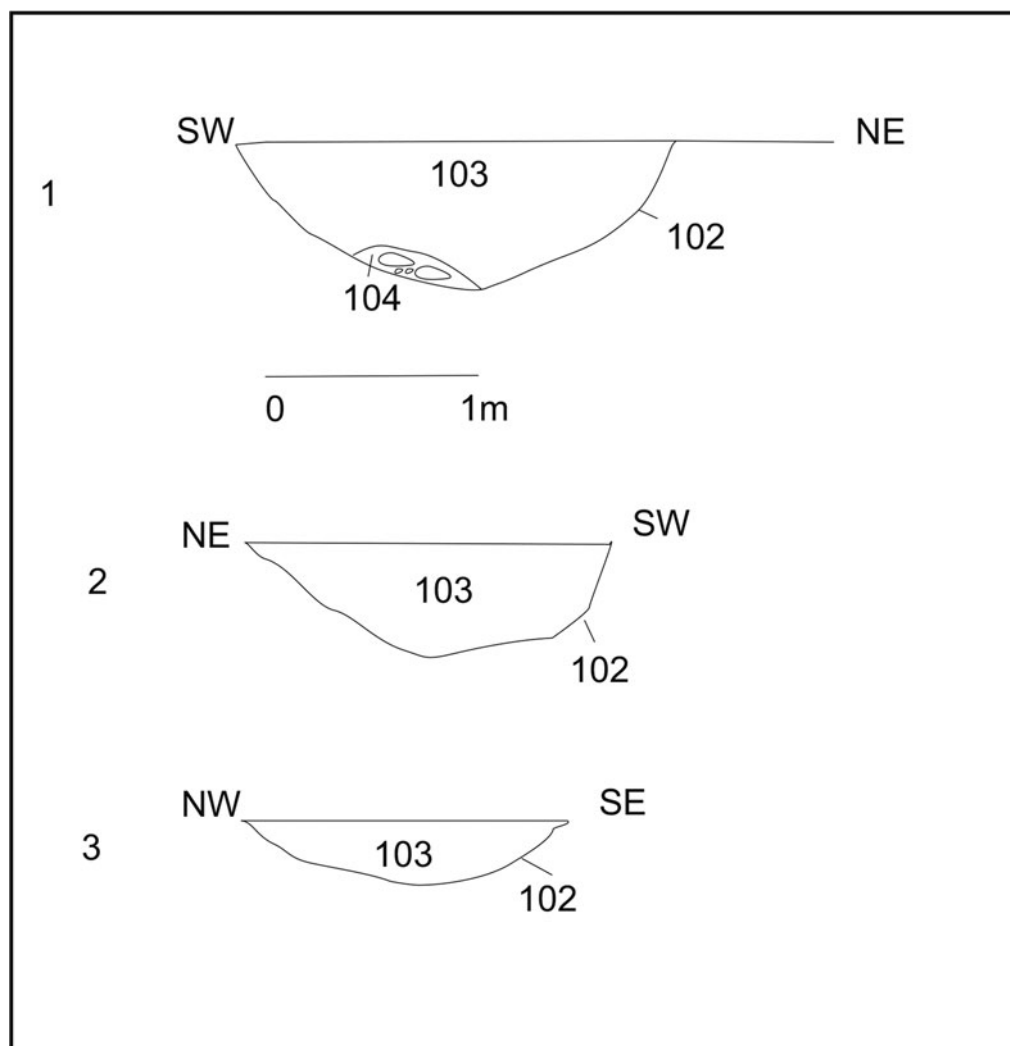


FIG. 2. Longforgan. Temporary camp ditch sections.

(3) **Bonnyside East** (NS 84049 79821): gradiometer survey²⁹ along the Wall line located a possible fortlet 195 m east of the Bonnyside East expansion, with anomalies defining a rectilinear feature 25 m wide, its southern half truncated by a footpath.

(4) **Rough Castle** (NS 84381 79866): geophysical survey³⁰ confirmed the location of internal buildings within the fort³¹ and likely industrial activity within the annexe as well as the known bathhouse.

²⁹ By N. Hannon and H. Blake of Historic Environment Scotland. Dr Hannon sent details.

³⁰ By N. Hannon and H. Blake of Historic Environment Scotland. Dr Hannon sent details.

³¹ A.S. Robertson and L. Keppie, *The Antonine Wall: a Handbook to Scotland's Roman Frontier* (6th edn, 2015), 70–4.

(5) **Mumrills**, 32 *Polmont Rd, Laurieston* (NS 9159 7940): several trenches³² in the garden revealed an early phase of activity linked to the putative early fort, succeeded by two substantial timber buildings flanking a road, each containing a probable iron-smelting furnace. It confirms the developing picture of an intensively build-up industrial annexe.³³

(6) **Bo'ness**, *Kinglass* (NT 003 810): resistivity survey³⁴ located anomalies consistent with the south-west corner of the camp³⁵ close to its anticipated line. Survey and excavation of the postulated north-east corner found no traces, but the northern ditch line was located running slightly further south and east than expected.

SOUTH OF THE ANTONINE WALL

WEST LOTHIAN

(1) **Castle Greg** (NT 0502 5925): geophysical survey³⁶ identified what is probably a pair of conjoined buildings³⁷ within the fortlet³⁸ and a possible oven between them. Results correlate well with an earlier resistivity survey.³⁹

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ENGLAND

3. HADRIAN'S WALL

By ANNA H. WALAS

CUMBRIA

(1) **Birdoswald** (*Banna*) (NY 615 633):⁴⁰ work continued in the two areas of the extramural settlement of the fort which were begun in 2022, and a further area to the north of the fort and Wall was also excavated. In Area A (FIG. 3) further work on the major building to the south of

³² Excavations for Falkirk Local History Society were led by G. Bailey, who sent a report.

³³ G. Bailey, *The Antonine Wall in the Falkirk District* (2021), 251–310.

³⁴ Led by I. Hawkins of Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, with excavation led by G. Bailey of Falkirk Local History Society; both sent reports.

³⁵ R.H. Jones, *Roman camps in Scotland* (2011), 244.

³⁶ By N. Hannon and H. Blake of Historic Environment Scotland; Dr Hannon sent a report.

³⁷ An arrangement with some wider parallels: M. Symonds, *Protecting the Roman Frontier* (2018), figs 8, 44a and c.

³⁸ RCAHMS, *Tenth Report and Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the Counties of Midlothian and West Lothian* (1929), 140–1 no. 177.

³⁹ *Britannia* 44 (2013), 284, fig. 2; however, the lack of magnetic response indicates that anomalies previously interpreted as ovens on the resistivity survey are most likely related to tumble from the ramparts.

⁴⁰ Excavations carried out by Newcastle University School of History, Classics and Archaeology, and the Historic England Archaeological Projects Team under the direction of T. Wilmott and Professor I. Haynes. Information provided by M. Jecock.