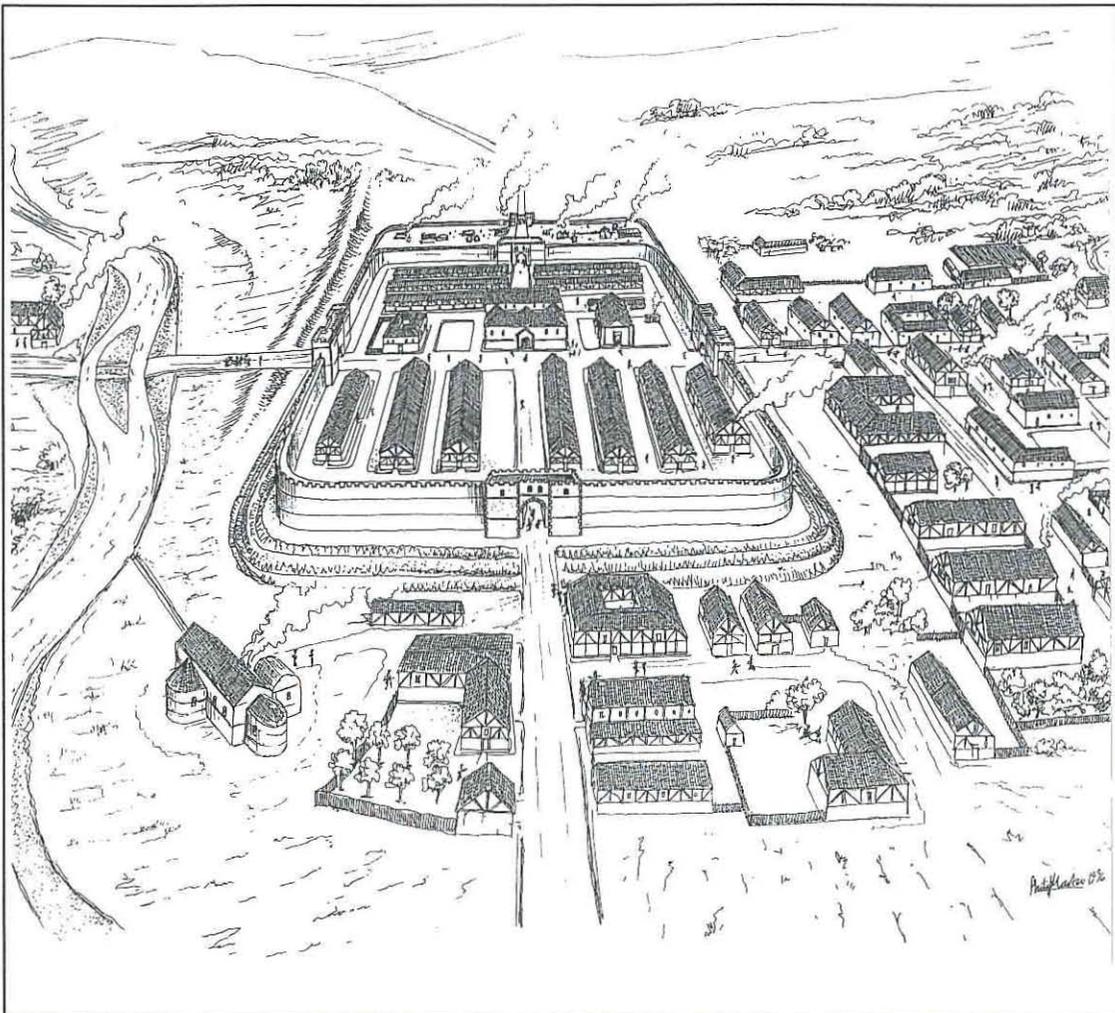


THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

# BT Exchange, Manthrig Lane, Caersws, Powys

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
FINAL REPORT



CPAT Report No 481.1

**CPAT Report No 481.1**

**BT Exchange, Manthrig Lane,  
Caersws, Powys**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
FINAL REPORT**

**R Hankinson and N Jones  
January 2003**

**Report for Galliford Communications on behalf of BT Airwave**

**The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust**

7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL  
tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179

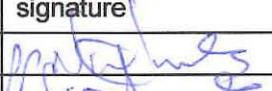
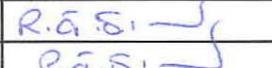
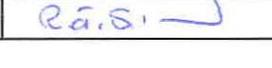
© CPAT

## CPAT Report Record

### Report and status

CPAT Report Title	BT Exchange, Manthrig Lane, Caersws, Powys: Archaeological Excavation		
CPAT Project Name	Caersws UAX		
CPAT Project No	1000	CPAT Report No	481.1
Confidential (yes/no)	No	draft/final	Final

### Internal control

	name	signature	date
prepared by	R. Hankinson		29/01/03
	N.W. Jones		29/01/03
checked by	R.J. Silvester		29/01/03
approved by	R.J. Silvester		29/01/03

### Revisions

no	date	made by	checked by	approved by

### Internal memo


## The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179

© CPAT

**CONTENTS**

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY
- 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
- 4 EXCAVATION
- 5 FINDS
- 6 CONCLUSIONS
- 7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
- 8 REFERENCES

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT ARCHIVE

FIGURES

PLATES

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May 2002 the Contracts Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was invited by GPN Acquisition, acting on behalf of BT Airwave, to prepare a specification and quotation for undertaking an archaeological excavation on land within the compound of the BT exchange, at Manthrig Lane, Caersws, Powys. The excavation was the subject of a brief drawn up by Mr M Walters of the CPAT Curatorial Section (CPAT INV 452), acting as the archaeological curator for the region, in relation to a proposal to erect a new radio mast and cabin in the compound. Following discussions with Galliford Communications, the site contractors, it was determined that more work was required than had been specified in the brief and accordingly a revised specification and quotation were submitted.
- 1.2 The revised specification was approved by Mr Walters, and the accompanying quotation was accepted by Galliford Communications. The archaeological investigations were carried out in June 2002 and an initial report compiled immediately thereafter. This final report has been compiled following the receipt of several specialist contributions which were delayed by factors beyond CPAT's control.

## 2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The area of the investigation lies within the BT exchange compound, which is situated on the north-west side of Manthrig Lane on the outskirts of Caersws at SO 03069199. To the north-east of the compound is a single dwelling, while the north-west and south-west sides front onto a pasture field.
- 2.2 The solid geology of the area consists of Telychian siltstones and mudstones belonging to the Llandovery Series of rocks that form the earliest division of the Silurian period (1994 British Geological Survey map). The soils of the immediate area consist of fine loamy soils over gravel belonging to the Rheidol Association, though there are fine silty and clayey soils belonging to the Conway Association nearby (1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales map).

## 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Caersws occupies a focal point in the system of Roman forts and controlling mid-Wales. As part of the early Roman campaigns a large auxiliary fort, Caersws I, was founded before AD 70 in a strongly defended position on a spur overlooking the River Severn, to the north-east of the present village. This fort was relatively short-lived and was replaced by a more permanent fort, Caersws II, during the 70s AD, situated on the flood plain near the confluence of the Severn and Carno. Caersws II has been the subject of a series of excavations, most recently during the 1990s, the results from which have suggested that the main phase of activity lasted until the late 2nd century AD and that by the early 3rd century the military tenure was effectively at an end, although some form of activity continued into the early 4th century (Jones 1993, 87).
- 3.2 A civilian settlement, or *vicus*, developed in association with Caersws II fort, and evidence from a series of excavations, geophysical survey and aerial reconnaissance suggests that it may have covered an area of at least 7ha on the south and east side of the fort (Fig. 1). Excavations just outside the south gate of the fort in 1985-6 (Britnell 1989) identified part of a flourishing commercial centre, revealing timber buildings and associated finds suggesting a possible tavern, shops and metal working workshops (Fig. 1, 10). This commercial activity appears to have continued until the 130s AD, its decline possibly being associated with a withdrawal of troops to the northern frontier, as elsewhere in Wales (Jones 1993, 88).
- 3.3 The road leading east from the fort has been identified through aerial reconnaissance together with a side road leading from it to the south (Fig. 1). Excavations between Manthrig Lane and Main Street between 1989 and 1993 (Jones 1996; Fig. 1, 17 and 22) identified further elements of the *vicus*, comprising post holes and beam slots for a series of timber buildings, including a likely Romano-British temple, or *temenos*, one phase of which dated to the mid 2nd century (Jones 1996, 33).

- 3.4 The present excavations are located c. 75m to the north-east of the *temenos*, and only 35m south of the main road leading east from the fort and the same distance to the east of the perimeter road around the fort itself (Fig. 1). As such the site would appear to have considerable archaeological potential, being located in the heart of the *vicus*, close to the main road network.

#### 4 EXCAVATION (Figs 2-5)

- 4.1 The investigation consisted of a total of five trenches (Fig. 2), all of which were entirely excavated by hand. The two larger trenches were positioned on the proposed location of the radio mast and its associated cabin, while the remaining three trenches investigated the location of a soakaway pit, a meter cabinet, and a junction box. Each of the trenches was excavated only to the maximum depth of disturbance relating to the proposed mast base and its associated infrastructure to ensure that all deposits were preserved by record. The linking cable trenches were not excavated as the results from the five excavation trenches demonstrated that they would be of insufficient depth to impact on any Roman deposits. A drawn, written and photographic record was maintained throughout (see Appendix 1). The site archive has been deposited with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record, CPAT, Welshpool, while the artefact assemblage will be deposited at the Powysland Museum, Welshpool, in due course.

##### **Trench A** (2.4 x 2.4 x 0.9m deep; Fig. 3)

- 4.2 Trench A was located in the position for the concrete base of the new radio mast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9m below ground level. The upper 0.28m of deposits, consisting of a layer of chippings (1) and mid grey-brown silt (2), was removed as one unit and found to contain waste material from the construction of the telephone exchange. Beneath these modern deposits was a mixed layer (3), up to 0.3m thick, composed of dumps of orange-brown and yellow clay and gravel, from which a small amount of furnace lining and smithing slag was recovered. The underlying deposit of soft greyish-brown silt (4) also contained a small amount of furnace lining and smithing slag as well as a silver Denarius of Vespasian, dated to 79 AD. This layer was removed, revealing three patches of charcoal (11, 12 and 13), each up to 0.03m thick, resting on top of a stony surface.
- 4.3 Examination of the stony surface revealed that it consisted of a layer of stone (14), 0.03m thick and containing a small piece of furnace lining, which lay above a mixed layer of yellow and grey gritty clay-silt (15), 0.08m thick. A shallow scoop (18), up to 0.18m deep, had been cut through both layers 14 and 15, and extended beyond the limits of excavation to the south-west and south-east. The upper fill of the scoop consisted of a layer of rounded stones (16), 0.06m thick, set into the top of the lower fill which consisted of grey silt (17), 0.08m thick, containing pieces of furnace lining and numerous charcoal flecks. Removal of layer 15 revealed a layer of smooth yellow-grey clay (36), up to 0.14m thick, the upper part of which had also been cut by feature 18.
- 4.4 The removal of layer 36 revealed a layer of pale grey clay silt (37), overlying a layer of pale grey-brown gritty silt (40) in the north-west half of the trench. Layer 37, which contained redeposited material including a probable smithing hearth bottom, had been cut by a shallow sub-circular scoop (38), 0.8m in diameter and 0.03m deep, which was filled by a dark brown sandy silt (39) containing orange clay mottling and charcoal. Two patches of mixed orange and yellow clay formed the upper surface of layer 40 against the north-west section of the trench. Further pieces of furnace lining and smithing slag were recovered from layer 40, which generally extended beyond the base of the trench. Only a small area of the underlying layer of orange and brown clay silt (41) was visible at the north corner of the trench, suggesting a minimum thickness for layer 40 of 0.1m.

##### **Trench B** (3.6 x 3.3 x 0.4m deep; Fig. 4)

- 4.5 Trench B was situated in the northern corner of the exchange compound and was located in the position for the cabin associated with the radio mast. A layer of chippings (1) and the underlying mid grey-brown clay silt (2) were removed up to the maximum required trench depth of 0.4m, where layer 2 was found to rest on the top of a layer of brownish-yellow sticky clay (6), probably equivalent to layer 3 in Trench A. A pit (9), 0.9m long by over 0.5m wide and more than 0.4m deep, and filled by dark grey loose silt (10) containing waste material from the construction of the telephone exchange, was found to have been cut through layer 2 and into layer 6. A scoop (7), 0.4m long by 0.2m wide by 0.06m deep and cut into the upper surface of layer 6, was revealed by the removal of layer 2. The trench was of insufficient depth to reveal any *in situ* Roman deposits.

**Trench C** (0.9 x 0.55 x 0.8 deep; Fig. 4)

- 4.6 Trench C was located on the proposed site for a junction box, part way along a cable running between the existing exchange building and the cabin (Trench B). The upper 0.4m of deposits consisting of a layer of chippings (1) and mid grey-brown silt (2) was removed as one unit, revealing a layer of brownish-yellow sticky clay (19) which was subsequently removed and proved to be up to 0.22m in thickness. Beneath layer 19 was a layer of grey-brown clay silt (20) with charcoal flecks, 0.1m in thickness. The removal of layer 20 revealed a surface consisting of a layer of stone (30) 0.05m thick, which was present only in the southern half of the trench, overlying a layer of grey-brown clay silt (26) up to 0.12m thick. Beneath this was a layer of sticky yellow-brown clay (27) at least 0.12m thick, which extended beyond the base of the trench.

**Trench D** (1.0 x 1.0 x 1.0m deep; Fig. 5)

- 4.7 Trench D was located on the site of a soakaway for the proposed cabin, near its eastern corner. The upper 0.48m of deposits consisting of a layer of chippings (1) and mid grey-brown silt (2) was removed as one unit. A glazed ceramic drainage pipe (5) associated with the exchange building was encountered within layer 2 and found, on removal, to have been laid on top of the underlying layer of brownish-yellow sticky clay (21) up to 0.2m thick. Layer 21 was removed to reveal a layer of grey-brown clay silt (22) 0.1m thick, which contained smithing slag and charcoal flecks. Beneath layer 22 a layer of small, rounded stones (23), 0.04m thick, sealed the remaining deposits.
- 4.8 The sequence of deposits beneath layer 23 consisted of a basal layer of orangey-yellow clay (28), containing some furnace lining, which had been cut initially by a possible north/south aligned gully (32), up to 0.08m deep, on the east side of the trench. Both the dark grey gritty silt fill (33) of the gully and layer 28 had subsequently been cut by a second north/south aligned gully (29), which was up to 0.22m deep. There appeared to be two separate fills within the gully, the lower being a sticky yellow-brown clay with charcoal flecks (24) which was overlain by a pale grey-brown clay silt (25) containing some furnace lining and large amounts of smithing slag, including a smithing hearth bottom. It is possible that fill 25 represents a recutting of the gully, although it was not possible to determine this within the limited area excavated.

**Trench E** (1.0 x 0.6 x 0.4m deep; Fig. 5)

- 4.9 Trench E was located in the position for the base of a proposed electrical cabinet. Following the removal of the surface layer of chippings (1), the underlying layer of mid grey-brown silt (2) was then excavated as far as the base of the trench at a depth of 0.4m. A glazed ceramic drainage pipe (5) associated with the exchange building was encountered at a depth of 0.25m, but the base of layer 2 was not reached and no *in situ* Roman deposits were encountered.

## 5 FINDS

### Roman pottery by Wendy Owen

- 5.1 A total of c. 3.6kg (288 sherds) of Roman pottery was recovered from the excavations. The pottery was examined macroscopically with the aid of a x8 hand lens, and fabrics were identified by comparing sherds with samples from the CPAT fabric type series. The coarse wares are presented under six main groupings, and are discussed briefly below, while a more detailed quantification of the pottery is housed in the site archive (Appendix 1). The range of fabrics and forms is similar to previously published assemblages from Caersws (Jones 1993; Jones 1996) where full descriptions of the CPAT mortaria fabric type series may also be found. The pottery was generally very fragmentary, with few rim sherds recovered and very few other diagnostic sherds. Only a very small proportion of any vessel was recovered, making identification and dating of the coarse pottery rather problematic.
- 5.2 Table 1 shows the quantity of each fabric type recovered from the excavations. The various fabric groups are discussed below.

Table 1: Roman pottery

Fabric group	No. sherds	%	weight (g)	%
Samian	66	23	651	18
Mortaria	10	3	426	12
Red wares	76	27	556	16
Grey wares	60	21	437	12
Black Burnished ware	20	7	187	5
White wares	13	5	35	1
Colour-coated	11	4	87	3
Amphorae	30	10	1198	33
<b>Totals</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3577</b>	<b>100</b>

#### *Red wares*

- 5.3 Of the identifiable red wares, Cheshire Plains type fabrics form the largest group, accounting for 55% of all oxidized sherds, or 59% by weight. The fabrics are notable for the amount of sandy filler they contain (see Britnell 1989, 89, for a full discussion of this group of fabrics and the quantities found at Caersws). A flagon and a jar are the only identifiable vessel forms. Around 54% of the Cheshire Plains sherds have an external cream slip, and the only identified forms which occur are flagons and jars.
- 5.4 Less sandy fabrics resembling Severn Valley ware account for 38% of red ware sherds. No definite Severn Valley ware forms were identified and it may be that the pottery collection as a whole pre-dates the general introduction of Severn Valley ware, but very few rims or other diagnostic sherds were recovered. Most of these sherds are of unidentifiable vessel form, and all are undated. Jars (including one burnished example, perhaps of early Severn Valley ware), a small rim sherd possibly from a bowl, and a possible flagon are the only vessel forms to be identified. Sources for the small remainder of the red ware sherds have not been identified, but most are unremarkable fabrics, fairly soft and worn (probably due to acidic soil conditions) and are thought likely to be locally produced. Only body sherds survive and no vessel forms have been identified.

#### *Grey Wares*

- 5.5 The most common grey ware fabric (accounting for 66% of the grey ware sherds) is a moderately hard pale-mid grey rather sandy fabric, containing a moderate amount of quartz/quartzite and sparse quantities of ill-sorted grog. The manufacturing source has not yet been identified and, although the vessels may have been locally produced, the fabric is not dissimilar to the red Cheshire Plain fabric described above. Vessel forms identified include jars (one everted rim, probably of Flavian/Trajanic date), some body sherds displaying linear rusticated decoration, two flagons (one ring necked and the other handled with indent for a seal), and a flanged, possibly carinated bowl similar to Jones 1996, no 20 - a Flavian or Flavian/Trajanic form, probably local.
- 5.6 The rim of a jar and two body sherds, perhaps from a bowl, resemble Terra Nigra vessels. The fabric is buff, micaceous, quite fine and well-fired, and has dark grey polished surfaces. Probably of 1st-century date.

- 5.7 One Malvern jar with a burnished rim was identified. The handmade vessel has a rim form similar to Jones 1996, no 14, in a hard, grey-brown coarse fabric with angular crushed rock inclusions. Several sherds from jars, with dark grey-black burnished exterior surfaces, appear to imitate black burnished ware vessels.

*Black Burnished Ware*

- 5.8 Black burnished ware sherds of category 1 fabric (BB1) account for 20% of the total pottery recovered from the excavations. The fabric is typically grey-black, hard, rough and contains frequent quartz inclusions, though several of the sherds recovered had been burnt. Only two rims were recovered, one an undecorated flanged bowl, and the other a jug neck with vertical burnished decoration (as Wallace & Webster 1989, 88-89), probably of mid 1st to late 2nd-century date. None of the cooking pot/jar sherds displayed datable lattice decoration. Body and base sherds from dishes/bowls were noted but these were likewise very fragmentary and with no datable decoration.

*White Wares*

- 5.9 A flagon handle was the only vessel form identifiable amongst the small quantity of small fragmentary white-ware sherds.

*Colour-coated wares*

- 5.10 Colour-coated wares included a carinated bowl (of the "Caersws bowl" form noted in Britnell 1989, 90, a Flavian/Trajanic form unusually common at Caersws), with rouletted decoration below the carination. The exterior has a thin, cream colour wash, and a tiny fragment of dark brown colour-coat survives on the interior surface. A flagon rim and neck with an external cream slip, in a very hard-fired grey fabric. Small body sherds occur in a smooth cream fabric with an external orange slip.

*Amphorae*

- 5.11 All the sherds were from Dressel 20, South Spanish olive oil amphorae. Mostly body sherds were recovered, but also one rim sherd and part of a handle.

*Samian identified by Peter Webster*

- 5.12 A total of 66 sherds were recovered from the excavations, including several decorated sherds from vessel forms 29 and 37. Several of the Les Martres form 37 sherds have provisionally been identified as of Drusus 1, some the potter of the rosette and one perhaps of X13. The small size of the assemblage, however, and the generally poor condition of the sherds make it difficult to form any useful conclusions. Table 2 provides a summary of all the identifiable forms and sources and dating for the sherds.

Table 2 : Samian - forms and sources (no. of sherds)

Form	South Gaul	Les Martres	Central Gaul	Total	Approx. Date range
15/17	4			4	-
18	4			4	-
18R	1			1	-
27	3			3	-
29	5			5	70-85
30	2			2	70-90
35	1			1	-
37	8	11	1	20	70-120
Dish	3			3	-
Bowl	6		2	8	? post 120 (1 sherd)
Plate	2			2	-
Unknown	13			13	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66</b>	

*Mortaria by Kay Hartley.*

- 5.13 A minimum of four to five mortaria are represented, all but one of which are clearly Flavian and are from the two major factories active in that period, in the Verulamium region and in the Oise/Somme area of northern France. Context 17 contains what is fairly certainly the latest sherd in the assemblage, and is from the Wroxeter cream-ware pottery and dated AD 90-130. See Jones, 1993 for descriptions of the mortaria fabrics.

Fabric RO 7 (finer version; Tomber and Dore 1998, 154-155). Contexts 3 and 40.

Incomplete rim-section of a mortarium from the Verulamium region. The concentric scoring on the inside surface is typical of mortaria made in this region in the period AD 60-90. A flange fragment from Context 40 could be from the same mortarium, but not necessarily so.

Fabric RO 4. Context 17.

Incomplete rim-section from a mortarium with the flange rising above the level of the bead. This sherd is outstanding in the group because it is the only sherd which could well be early second-century in date. The rim-profile could not be earlier than AD 90 and could be as late as AD 130. In form and fabric it fits perfectly as an early product of the pottery making Wroxeter cream-ware mortaria. The exact location of this pottery is unknown, but its primary market was Wroxeter in the first half of the second century (Tomber and Dore 1998, 179-180). It also has some vestigial concentric scoring on the inner surface, again a feature of early products of this pottery.

Fabric RO 14. Context 36.

Flange fragment from form Gillam 238 (Gillam 1970) with a small body sherd in same fabric. AD 65-100. From the Oise/Somme area of northern France (*ibid.*, 75-76; Hartley 1998, 200-206).

Fabric RO 14. Context 37.

Rim sherd, worn body/base sherd and three small body sherds all in the same fabric, but not necessarily from the same mortarium. Form Gillam 238, AD 65-100 (Gillam, 1970). Although it is from the same source as the mortarium in Context 36, this is a different vessel. An attempt has been made to rivet the body/base sherd.

#### **Miscellaneous finds**

- 5.13 A single coin was recovered from context 4, which has been identified by Mark Walters, CPAT, as a Denarius of Vespasian, dated 79 AD.
- 5.14 A limited number of iron objects were recovered (40 fragments), the majority of which were nails. Most were found in association with metalworking evidence, suggesting that they may have been manufactured in a workshop in close proximity to the excavations. Nearly 2.6kg of slag was recovered, including three fragments of smithing hearth base from contexts 25 and 37, as well as fragments of furnace lining from contexts 17, 25, 36 and 40.
- 5.15 Other finds included a small assemblage of vessel glass, totalling only 6 fragments (20g), and two small fragments of a Neidermendig lava quern. A small assemblage of building materials was recovered from the excavations, comprising 22 fragments of brick/tile (965g) and 18 fragments (140g) of daub.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 The excavations have demonstrated the presence of significant Roman deposits within the area, which must be associated with the extensive civilian settlement, or *vicus*, that developed to the south and east of Caersws II fort during the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The small size of the excavated areas has limited the interpretation of the results, and although no structural features were revealed it is reasonable to assume that at least some of the deposits identified represent either floor levels or yard surfaces associated with a succession of buildings. Evidence from the ceramic assemblage suggests a date range of predominantly the late 1st to early 2nd century AD, typical of activity elsewhere in the *vicus*.
- 6.2 Perhaps the most significant evidence revealed by the excavations relates to smithing activity, possibly associated with the production of nails, a significant number of which were found in association with the smithing evidence. Several fragments of smithing hearth bases were recovered from the excavations, along with furnace lining and smithing slag, although none were from primary contexts and had evidently been redeposited. This clearly suggests the presence of a smithing workshop within the immediate area.
- 6.3 The excavations have demonstrated that in this area of the *vicus* stratified Roman deposits appear to have been sealed beneath a deliberate dump of clay and stone of uncertain date, although containing

Roman ceramics and with no later material. It is possible that this relates to a phase of levelling which signifies the end of activity in this area of the *vicus*. Beneath this dumped material Roman deposits extend to in excess of 0.4m, beyond the base of the deepest excavation at 1.0m below ground level.

- 6.4 A reasonable assemblage of Roman artefacts has been recovered from the excavations, including a Denarius of Vespasian, dated 79 AD. Other Roman artefacts include a significant assemblage of pottery, as well as metalworking debris, brick, tile and daub, and a small assemblage of glass.

## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The writers would like to thank the following people for their assistance during the project: Wendy Owen, CPAT, for reporting on the Roman ceramics; Mark Walters, CPAT for identifying the iron smithing material and coin; John Patterson, Galliford Communications for co-ordinating the excavation, and Guy Walker, Bulth Building Services for his assistance during the excavation.

## 9 REFERENCES

- Britnell, J E, 1989. *Caersws vicus, Powys: Excavations at the Old Primary School, 1985-86*. British Archaeological Reports 205.
- Gillam, J P, 1970. *Types of Roman Coarse Pottery Vessels in Northern Britain*, (3rd ed.), Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Hartley, K, 1998. The incidence of stamped mortaria in the Roman Empire with special reference to imports to Britain, in J Bird (ed.), *Form and Fabric: studies in Rome's material past in honour of B R Hartley*, Oxbow Monograph 80, 199-217. Oxford: Oxbow Books.
- Jones, N W, 1993. Caersws Roman Fort and Vicus, Montgomeryshire, Powys, 1984-92. *Montgomeryshire Collections* 81, 15-96.
- Jones, N W, 1996. Excavations within the Roman Vicus at Caersws, 1989-93. *Montgomeryshire Collections* 81, 15-96.
- Tomber, R & Dore, J, 1988. *The National Roman Fabric Collection*. Museum of London Archaeology Service.
- Wallace, C, & Webster, P V, 1989. Jugs and Lids in Black Burnished Ware, *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 2, 88-91.

1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales map (Sheet 2 - Wales) and Legend (1:250,000 scale)

1994 British Geological Survey map of Wales (Solid edition at 1:250,000 scale)

**APPENDIX 1**  
**PROJECT ARCHIVE**

**Site archive**

41 Context record forms  
2 black and white negative films  
2 colour slide films  
1 colour print film  
Photographic catalogue  
2 A1 site drawings  
4 A4 site drawings

**Context Register**

context	type	fill of	filled by	above	below	part of	cuts	cut by
1	layer of stone			2				
2	layer of soil			3, 6, 19, 21	1			9
3	layer of soil			4	2			
4	layer of soil			11, 12, 13, 14	3			
5	drainage pipe					2		
6	layer of soil				2			7, 9
7	scoop		8				6	
8	layer of fill	7						
9	pit		10				2, 6	
10	layer of fill	9						
11	layer of soil			15	4			
12	layer of soil			15	4			
13	layer of soil			15	4			
14	layer of stone			15	4, 12			18
15	layer of soil			36, 37	4, 11, 12, 13, 14			18
16	layer of stone	18		17	4, 11			
17	layer of soil	18			16			
18	scoop		16, 17				14, 15, 36	
19	layer of soil			20	2			
20	layer of soil			26, 27, 30	19			
21	layer of soil			22	2			
22	layer of soil			23	21			
23	layer of stone			24, 25, 28	22			
24	layer of fill	29			23, 25			
25	layer of fill	29		24	23			
26	layer of soil			27	20, 30			
27	layer of soil				20, 26			
28	layer of soil				23			29, 32, 34, 35
29	gully		24, 25				28, 33	
30	layer of stone			26	20			
31	rejected							
32	gully		33				28	
33	layer of fill	32						29
34	animal burrow						28	
35	animal burrow						28	
36	layer of soil			37, 40	15			18
37	layer of soil			40	36			38
38	shallow scoop		39				37	
39	layer of fill	38						
40	layer of soil			41	36, 37			
41	layer of soil				40			

## FINDS

## Roman pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	Origin	Form	Date	Sherds	Wght (g)
2	RC3	Colour-coated ware		Flagon		1	10
2	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?			1	8
2	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?			1	10
2	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Bowl		3	9
2	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 29	70-85	2	16
2	RW17	White ware				1	1
3	RA3	Amphora	S Spain	Dressel 20 Amphora		12	284
3	RC11	Colour-coated ware				1	2
3	RG5	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains	Jar?		3	9
3	RG8?	Grey ware				1	2
3	RO7	Mortarium	Verulamium	Mortarium	60-90	1	21
3	RR	Red ware	Cheshire Plains			1	15
3	RR	Red ware	Cheshire Plains	Flagon		3	27
3	RR	Red ware	Cheshire Plains ?			7	20
3	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?			3	3
3	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?			1	5
3	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 18		1	8
3	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 29 ?		2	2
3	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 37	90-110	1	11
3	RW	White ware				2	5
4	RA3	Amphora	S Spain	Dressel 20 Amphora		3	20
4	RC11	Colour-coated ware				5	13
4	RC3	Colour-coated ware	Cheshire Plains			1	2
4	RG5	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains	Ring neck flagon		1	9
4	RG5	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains	Everted rim jar		1	9
4	RG5	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains	Rusticated jar		1	9
4	RG5	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains			2	13
4	RG9	Black burnished ware		Dish/Bowl		1	6
4	RG9	Black burnished ware		Cooking pot		1	3
4	RR	Red ware	Cheshire Plains			2	5
4	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?			1	2
4	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 37		1	2
4	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 27g	1st century	1	6
4	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul			3	3
4	RW	White ware				3	5
11	RG9	Black burnished ware				1	7
11	RR	Red ware	Cheshire Plains			1	2
12	RC3	Colour-coated ware		Flagon	Mid-late 2	3	25
12	RG5	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains			1	6
12	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul			1	1
13	RA3	Amphora	S Spain	Dressel 20 Amphora		2	154
13	RG9	Black burnished ware		Cooking pot		3	26
13	RR	Red ware	Cheshire Plains			2	7
14	RR	Red ware	Cheshire Plains	Jar		1	5
14	RR	Red ware	Cheshire Plains			1	5
14	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?			2	23
14	RW	White ware				2	3
15	RC	Colour-coated ware		Hoffheim Flagon	Mid 1st C	1	25
15	RG5	Grey ware		Flagon (handled)		1	20
15	RR	Red ware				1	3
15	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?	Jar		2	11
15	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul			1	1
15	RW	White ware		Flagon		1	15
16	RA3	Amphora	S Spain	Dressel 20 Amphora	C1st	2	180
17	RA3	Amphora	S Spain	Dressel 20 Amphora		1	39
17	RC3	Colour-coated ware	Cheshire Plains	Flagon		4	32
17	RG27	Grey ware				1	4
17	RG5	Grey ware		Cooking pot		1	6
17	RG5	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains	Jar (small)		4	11
17	RG5	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains			1	8
17	RG8	Grey ware	Malvern	Jar		1	12

17	RG9	Black burnished ware		Flanged bowl		2	29
17	RG9	Black burnished ware		Dish/Bowl		1	10
17	RO4	Mortarium	Wroxeter	Mortarium	90-130	1	43
17	RR	Red ware	Cheshire Plains			1	12
17	RSCG	Samian	C Gaul	Form 37		1	46
17	RSLM	Samian	Les Martres	Form 37	100-120	1	8
17	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 27	70-110	1	33
20	RA3	Amphora	S Spain	Dressel 20 Amphora		3	134
20	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?			4	11
20	RSLM	Samian	Les Martres	Form 37	100-120	1	6
22	RC3	Colour-coated ware		Flagon		1	118
22	RC3	Colour-coated ware		Jar (small)		10	15
22	RC3	Colour-coated ware				2	3
22	RG5	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains	Jar ?		2	5
22	RG6	Grey ware		Jar		3	12
22	RG9	Black burnished ware		Cooking pot?		2	6
22	RG9	Black burnished ware		Dish/Bowl		1	13
22	RSCG	Samian	C Gaul	Bowl ?	post 120	1	3
22	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Bowl (Curle 11?)		1	3
22	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 18 or 18/31		1	2
22	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Plate		2	3
24	RG	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains			1	2
24	RR	Red ware				1	2
25	RG5	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains			4	30
25	RG5	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains			11	80
25	RG6	Grey ware				1	5
25	RG9	Black burnished ware		Jug/Flagon		1	24
25	RG9	Black burnished ware		Cooking pot/Jug		2	34
25	RG9	Black burnished ware		Dish/Bowl		2	10
25	RR	Red ware				3	6
25	RW12	White ware				4	6
26	RA3	Amphora	S Spain	Dressel 20 Amphora		1	35
26	RSCG	Samian	C Gaul	Bowl		1	9
27	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 30	70-90	1	290
28	RA3	Amphora	S Spain	Dressel 20 Amphora		1	84
28	RG9	Black burnished ware				1	3
33	RG5	Grey ware		Cheshire Plains		1	12
33	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 37		1	16
36	RA3	Amphora		Dressel 20 Amphora		2	236
36	RC	Colour-coated ware		Hoffheim Flagon	Mid 1st C	1	20
36	RC3	Colour-coated ware	Cheshire Plains	Jar		1	24
36	RG	Grey ware		Jar		1	4
36	RG	Grey ware				1	14
36	RG	Grey ware				1	4
36	RG6	Grey ware		Jar	1st Cent	1	19
36	RG9	Black burnished ware		Cooking pot		2	16
36	RO14	Mortarium	Oise/Somme	Mortarium	65-100	2	18
36	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?	Jar		3	80
36	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?			1	5
36	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?	Bowl		1	3
36	RSLM	Samian	Les Martres	Form 37	100-120	8	60
36	RSLM	Samian	Les Martres	Form 37	100-120	1	5
36	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 35		1	4
36	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 37	70-90	1	7
36	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 30	70-90	1	6
36	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 15/17		1	4
36	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 18		1	2
36	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Bowl		2	2
36	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 18R		1	4
36	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul			1	1
37	RG6	Grey ware		Bowl ?		2	34
37	RO14	Mortarium	Oise/Somme	Mortarium	65-100	5	264
37	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?			2	10

37	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?	Jar		3	14
37	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 15/17	1st Cent	3	19
37	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 27	Flavian ?	1	1
39	RG5	Grey ware	Cheshire Plains			3	8
40	RA3	Amphora	S Spain	Dressel 20 Amphora?		3	32
40	RC	Colour-coated ware		Carinated bowl?		3	27
40	RG	Grey ware				2	11
40	RG	Grey ware				1	3
40	RG5	Grey ware		Flanged bowl	Mid 1st-early 2nd	3	66
40	RG6	Grey ware		Jar		3	10
40	RO7	Mortarium	Verulamium	Mortarium	60-90	1	80
40	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?	Flagon?		2	7
40	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?	Jar		1	24
40	RR	Red ware	Severn Valley ?			1	2
40	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 37	Flavian ?	1	7
40	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 18	70-90	1	3
40	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 29	65-80	1	3
40	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 37	Flavian	1	2
40	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 37	Flavian	1	5
40	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Dish		3	24
40	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul	Form 37		1	2
40	RSSG	Samian	S Gaul		70-90	7	12

### Miscellaneous finds catalogue

Material	Type	Context	Number	Weight (g)	Comment
brick		2	14	832	
brick/tile		3	5	35	
brick/tile		14	3	98	
daub		3	1	8	
daub		11	12	90	
daub		14	2	11	
daub		17	1	15	
daub		25	1	7	
daub?		20	1	9	
glass	vessel	11	1	2	
glass	vessel	22	1	3	
glass	vessel	37	2	9	
glass	vessel	39	1	1	
glass	vessel	40	1	5	
iron	plate	3	1	12	
iron	nails	4	12	63	
iron	nails	11	4	10	
iron	object	11	1	2	
iron	nails	15	3	40	
iron	nails?	17	6	21	
iron	nail	20	1	2	
iron	nails	22	4	44	
iron	object	22	1	18	
iron	lumps	24	3	18	
iron	nails	25	3	29	
iron	nails	40	1	9	
pottery	19th local earthenware	2	1	37	
pottery	C19-20th teapot	2	11	47	
pottery	C19-20th transfer print	2	1	13	
sample	charcoal	11	1		
sample	charcoal	39	1		
silver	coin	4	1		Denarius of Vespasian 79AD
slag		3	1	8	
slag		17	1	13	
slag	furnace lining	17	1	25	
slag		22	1	39	
slag		25	23	368	
slag	furnace lining	25	4	35	
slag	smithing hearth base	25	2	1140	
slag		28	3	29	

slag		33	1	20	
slag	furnace lining	36	1	14	
slag		37	1	4	
slag	smithing hearth base	37	1	650	
slag		40	6	220	
slag	furnace lining	40	2	22	
stone	lava quern	4	2	86	
stone	quern?	27	1		rubbing stone of possible saddle quern