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Leintwardine Garage, Mill Lane, Leintwardine,
Herefordshire

to include:
Evaluation Plus

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Cover Photograph: Views from the site looking south

**Evaluation-Plus at Leintwardine Garage, Mill Lane, Leintwardine,
Herefordshire.**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Border Archaeology was instructed by Mr David Griffiths of Leintwardine Garage, Leintwardine, Herefordshire to undertake a programme of archaeological work for [cleared] land immediately west of the garage in Mill Lane, Leintwardine, Herefordshire (NGR SO 4050 7410). The site falls within the Scheduled Ancient Monument Area of Leintwardine (SAM No. 28 and HWCM 24437). After consultation with Julian Cotton (of Herefordshire Archaeology) as to the methodology and objectives, the position of the trenches was agreed. Prior to the consultation phase, Dr Paul Stamper (of English Heritage) was consulted in regard to Scheduled Ancient Monument consent. The development is to include a dwelling and garage.

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1.2 It has been previously acknowledged that *Branogenium* was a military fort/garrison town (Stanford 1986). However, *Branogenium* is now thought to have been a civilian settlement with some military structures. The settlement and military elements date from the mid 1st century AD (Pre-Flavian) and, like other large settlements in the area, flourished until the mid 4th century. The site lies within the southern section of the Roman town of *Branogenium* (present-day Leintwardine) and adjacent to a Roman bath house excavated by Dr Stanley Stanford, of Birmingham University, in 1968. According to Stanford (*pers com.*), twenty-five metres to the west of the bath house are extensive rampart defences. The bath house was discovered beneath a garage workshop immediately to the east of the site. The site is therefore of considerable archaeological interest, as the western extent of the bath house may extend onto the site.

1.3 The monitoring authority, Herefordshire Council Archaeology Service, received from Border Archaeology an archaeological brief outlining a programme of archaeological work that included an evaluation-plus. Prior to the commencement of the on-site investigation, a limited desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place any features or structures into their archaeological and historical context.

1.4 The archaeological work, incorporated into the planning proposal, is set within the non-statutory guidelines of Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990 (and complies with 'Requirements for Archaeological Projects In Herefordshire 2000', Herefordshire Council 2000). This national legislation sets out guidance from the Secretary of State regarding development-prompted archaeological issues in relation to Local Planning Authority (LPA) procedure. The guidance given to the LPA provides recommendations of how archaeology can be incorporated into planning procedure. The site lies immediately inside the southern extent of the Roman rampart.

1.5 The excavation programme required stringent on-site procedures that complies with present Health and Safety standards set by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

1.6 A copy of this report will be submitted to the owners of the plot and Herefordshire Archaeology. Further copies will be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The limited area excavation commenced in December 2001 and was completed by January 2002. The site was directed by George Nash (Technical Director) and supervised by Paul Jones (Senior Archaeologist).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeology of Leintwardine, in particular the Roman aspects of the town, has been well documented (Brown 1989, 1991a, 1991b, 1995; Dinn 1988; Din et. al. 1990; Jack 1920; Nash 2000, 2001; RCHME 1934; Sawle 1980; Stanford 1958, 1968, 1972, 1976; Topping 1993; Wills 1985 and Woodiwiss 1987, 1992). A summary of these and other indirect archaeological and historical sources has been compiled by Dalwood (1996). Primarily, this report will focus mainly on the south-west part of the town which is incorporated into what is referred to as the 'Roman Urban Forum' (Dalwood 1996) and is therefore within the Scheduled Ancient Monument area (HWCM 21094). 2.1 091
- 2.2 The Roman town of Leintwardine stands between 120m and 140m OD, north of the River Teme. The nucleus of the Roman settlement is located around the High Street (A4113). Place name evidence has been undertaken by Rivet & Smith (1979) and Copplestone-Crow (1989:122). The earliest post-Roman evidence is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 where Leintwardine is referred to as *Lenteurde*. This place name derives probably derives from the Saxon *worthign* meaning enclosure or homestead (Copplestone-Crow 1989).
- 2.3 Leintwardine originated as a civilian settlement from the late 1st century AD (Dalwood 1996). The settlement, referred to as a *vicus*, is associated with a nearby fort discovered in Jay Lane. The ditches and ramparts¹ are still visible and have been investigated by Stanford (1968, 1972 and 1976). It appears, according to the pottery evidence, that the settlement developed during the 2nd century (Brown 1995; Nash 2001). Buildings such as the bath house² date from AD 140. Although the fort in Jay Lane fell out of use during this period, the settlement remained up until final abandonment around the mid to late 4th century. Despite the civilian element of the Roman town, it has been suggested that the ramparts surrounding the town, and still visible in places, represent military occupation (Stanford 1968:314-6). It could be the case, though, that Leintwardine is a defended settlement (Webster 1975:53) which was one of a group of local market towns for the Western Marches (Crickmore 1984:120).
- 2.4 According to Stanford (1968:315-6), the fort appears to have undergone a series of abandonments beginning at the end of the 2nd century. The final occupation of the fort (and town) occurs around AD 350, when the fort appears to have been burnt (*ibid.* 316). Brown, however, suggests that occupation is continuous (1995). No coins have yet been found that date after AD 350.
- 2.5 Post-Roman evidence of the town is less forthcoming. It appears that, during the early Norman period, Leintwardine was located in Shropshire. According to the Domesday record of 1086, the settlement had a church. At the same time, Leintwardine formed part of a royal estate. During the Early and Late Medieval periods the evidence of the settlement's development is fragmentary. However, throughout the town, a number of timber-framed buildings (including many that are Listed) appear to date from the 16th century (16 in total). Post-Medieval development occurs from the late 17th/early 18th centuries, when the woollen industry was most prominent in Herefordshire.

¹Excavations in ten areas have revealed that the defensive ramparts are constructed of timber-laced with external ditches. These now survive as substantial earthworks on the north, west and eastern sides of the town (Stanford 1968, 1972, 1976 Watkins 1929; Clark and Woodiwiss 1988; Brown 1991a; Woodiwiss 1992 and Topping 1993).

²The bath house is the only definite civic building located in Leintwardine (Dalwood 1996).

3.0 GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The solid geology of the surrounding area is of [Silurian] Pridoli Series mudstones and siltstones which directly relate to the Old Red Sandstone formation [massif] series. The related drift geology around the southern part of Leintwardine is a 571A ROWTON which consists of glaciofluvial or riverine terrace gravels and till. In detail, the drift geology is made up of well drained fine silty and fine loamy soils, locally over gravel. Some fine silty soils overlie clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and seasonal waterlogging with some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine silty soils over clayey soils.

4.0 EVALUATION STRATEGY³

- 4.1 Six excavation trenches were strategically located in order to maximise the archaeological potential of the site. The location of the trenches was finalised between Border Archaeology and Herefordshire Archaeology Service monitor Mr Julian Cotton. Trench location was partially based on previous archaeological work undertaken by Dr Stanford. In order to assist in identifying any significant features or structures found during excavation, Border Archaeology undertook a limited desk-based assessment (section 2).
- 4.2 Each trench was drawn to a scale of 1:20 and included a detailed archaeological recording strategy to assess any deposits, features, structures or disturbance within the excavation areas. **Trench 1**, measuring 2m x 7.5m, was located within the south-eastern section of the site, adjacent to the workshop garage. This was in order to locate any subsidiary buildings or features relating to the bath house (and outside the vallum area). The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.10m below existing ground level. **Trench 2** ran east-west across the central area of the site and measured 2m x 7m. This trench was positioned in order to locate any structures relating to the bath house and the inner defences. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.0m below existing ground level. **Trench 3** was located in the north-western corner of the site, close to Mill Lane. The trench measured 1.75m x 1.75m and was excavated to a depth of 1.00m below existing ground level in order to determine the nature of the archaeology (if present). **Trench 4** was located within the south-western section of the site and measured approximately 2m x 7m. The trench was positioned in order to locate a section of the Roman defences. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.10m below the existing ground level. **Trench 5** was located in the north-eastern corner of the site adjacent to Mill Lane. The trench measured 1.75m x 1.75m and was excavated to a depth of 0.70m below existing ground level in order to determine the nature of the archaeology (if present). **Trench 6**, measuring 2m x 2m, was partially excavated to approximately 0.90m below existing ground level. However, due to unstable sections, this trench was not fully recorded.
- 4.3 A trench location plan was recorded to a scale of 1:50. All deposits, features and structures which were considered archaeologically significant were drawn to a scale of 1:20.
- 4.4 All features and structures were photographed using 35mm monochrome, colour print and colour transparency film.
- 4.5 As part of the excavation programme, all spoil was scanned for artefacts; these were recorded as unstratified. The owner has expressed that all finds are to

³Prior to excavation the site, including buildings was surveyed by Border Archaeology

remain in his possession.⁴ All artefacts have been labelled and archived accordingly.

- 4.6 All substantial deposits, features and structures were excavated by hand in order to fulfil the aims of the project specification. The brief issued by the monitoring authority allowed the removal of modern and insignificant deposits using mechanical excavator (up to 0.30m below existing ground level). Written, drawn and photographic records were made of the stratigraphy within both trenches.
- 4.7 As part of the brief, a quantified report concerning the pottery assemblage was made. This report outlined the general pottery types along with a brief discussion. All formal identification including type and date is also discussed within the general text.
- 4.8 All excavation work required stringent on-site procedures that complied with present Health and Safety standards set by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Any such on-site problems were outlined prior to excavation within a full risk assessment.

⁴ The owner wishes to exhibit finds from this excavation into a proposed museum in Leintwardine

5.0 THE EVALUATION PROGRAMME

5.1 TRENCH 1

- 5.2 Recorded within this trench were 14 archaeological contexts (**Figure 2**). The first of these was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty sand soil with heavy root penetration (001) was interpreted as a garden topsoil. The soil ranged in thickness from 0.06m to 0.18m. It overlay the fill of a cut in the south-eastern corner of the site. The cut [002] measured 1.70m wide and 1.20m deep. The form of the cut was not fully visible in plan. It was found to have a gradual break of slope at the top and convex sides of c.80 degrees. The fill comprised a tightly compacted, brownish-grey silty sand soil with heavy root penetration and moderate stone inclusions (003). This material was interpreted as a 19th/20th century garden and general rubbish deposit.
- 5.3 Beneath this deposit was a tightly compacted, mid-light brown coarse sandy soil (004), 0.75m in thickness, probably a Post-Medieval garden deposit. This deposit was cut by [002]. It was evident in both east- and west-facing sections and continued in section for 2.00m-3.00m. To the north of the cut [002], this deposit directly underlay the garden topsoil (001).
- 5.4 Also underlying (003) was a tightly compacted, yellow-orange clay soil (005), probably a down-wash deposit derived from the Roman vallum.
- 5.5 In the northern part of the section, was a tightly compacted, greyish-brown mottled clayey soil (006) [underlying the garden topsoil (001)]. This appeared to be re-deposited material forming part of the rampart construction. The material overlay (008), a tightly compacted, light brown clayey soil, some 0.10m thick and extending 2.30m. The width of this context was undefined. The composition of the material suggested it was decomposed wood, probably the traces of timber lacing used to bind the rampart material and strengthen the overall construction. Evidence of this construction technique was apparent in many areas of exposed rampart across the site.
- 5.6 Underlying this context was what appeared to be a further vallum deposit, consisting of a tightly compacted, yellowy-orange clay soil with moderate amounts of iron-pan inclusions (009). This 0.15m-thick deposit measured 2.30m in length. Again, the width could not be defined. Underlying this was a moderately compacted, brown-grey clay soil with occasional pieces of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) (010). Interpreted as a vallum deposit, the context - again of undefined width - measured 2.30m in length and 0.04m-0.08m in thickness.
- 5.7 Underlying context (010) was, a tightly compacted, yellow-orange clay soil (011) again interpreted as a vallum deposit, of undefined width. The context measured 2.30m in length and 0.13m in thickness. The deposit overlay (014).
- 5.8 Underlying (011) was a moderate-loosely compacted, brown to black grey/green silty clay soil with charcoal flecking (012). This deposit contained occasional sub-angular small stones and the context measured 0.84m in length and 0.47m in thickness. The width was undefined and was considered to be part of the vallum. A strong smell of diesel from the area of this deposit suggested contamination through seepage. The context overlay (013), a moderately compacted, orange-brown silty clay soil with frequent iron pan deposits and was interpreted as a natural deposit.
- 5.9 Overlying this natural deposit was further vallum material comprising a moderately compacted, brown-orange silty clay soil with some staining and occasional charcoal/sub-angular inclusions (014). The context measured 3.90m

in length and 0.28m in thickness. The width was undefined. This material underlay (011) and (004) and overlay (017). A tightly compacted, yellow-orange clayey soil with occasional charcoal flecking (007), underlying (004) and overlying the natural (013), was considered to be the same as the vallum deposit (014). The context measured 2.70m in length and 2.0m in width. The thickness of the deposit was not discernible.

5.10 TRENCH 2

- 5.11 Recorded within this trench were 22 archaeological contexts (Figure 3). Following removal of the modern ground surface, a slot running NE-SW was opened across the trench. The slot measured 1.40m in width and was hand excavated down to the natural clay gravel.
- 5.12 The first context encountered was a moderately compacted, sandy soil varying in colour from brown-orange-black (101) contained occasional wood, roots, 20th century CBM and gravel. This was interpreted as a disturbed modern ground surface. The material overlay contexts (102) and (107). Underlying the disturbed modern ground surface was a moderately compacted, burnt dark brown/black deposit containing burnt organic materials and hypocaust material (102). The context measured 1.30m x 1.30m x 0.20m and overlay context (108).
- 5.13 Immediately underlying context (102) was a tightly compacted, yellow-brown clayey soil (103), probably forming part of the Roman vallum. This deposit underlay (101) and overlay (108). Also underlying (101) was a tightly compacted, grey and brown grit within brown silty clay loam (104), measuring 1.30m x 1.20m. The context contained Post-Medieval CBM and was interpreted as a Post-Medieval gravel layer. Further probable vallum material (105), comprising a moderately compacted, mid-brown silty clay soil, underlay (103) and overlay (111). This material measured 0.08m-0.10m in thickness.
- 5.14 Overlying context (104) was a possible Roman or Post-Medieval backfill (containing Roman residual material) consisted of a tightly compacted, greyish-brown silty clay soil containing Roman CBM and small sub-angular stones (106). This deposit measured 1.10m in length and 0.15m in thickness and underlay context (102). Underlying (101) and overlying (102) was a moderately compacted, grey cement measuring 0.30m in length and 0.10m in thickness (107). This deposit was interpreted as a Post-Medieval fill of gravel and cement.
- 5.15 Located underneath context (107) was a tightly compacted, greyish-green clay (108), c. 0.10m in thickness but of unknown extent, underlay (103). Iron staining was present within the context, which was interpreted as a vallum deposit. Underlying (108) was further evidence of vallum material. This deposit consisted of a moderately compacted, grey-green silty clay with iron staining and occasional CBM (109). This context measured approximately 0.10m in thickness but was of unknown extent. Underlying (109) was a moderately compacted, dark brown silty soil containing Roman CBM (110) which measured 1.30m in length and 0.05-0.30m in thickness. Overlying and rising above context (113), this feature was considered to be a vallum deposit.
- 5.16 Oriented east-west, a rectangular cut with square corners [111], measuring 0.45m x 0.20m x 0.03m, formed a feature of undefined (possibly Roman) origin. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp/vertical. with vertical sides. The break of slope at the base was sharp, right-angular. The base itself was flat. The cut was filled by a tightly compacted, grey-brown clay loam (112) underlying context (109). An odour of paraffin permeated the soil.

- 5.17 Underlying (110) was a tightly compacted, yellow-brown clayey soil containing Roman CBM (113). Measuring 1.30m in length and 1.20m in width, the context, considered to be part of the Roman vallum, was cut by [111]. This feature also cut a tightly compacted, grey-brown clayey soil (116) underlying (113).
- 5.18 Underlying context (113) was a tightly compacted, medium-brown silty clayey soil containing CBM and small sub-angular stones (114) was interpreted as the (Post-Roman) fill of ground next to the vallum. The context, which underlay (106), measured 1.10m in length and 0.70m in thickness.
- 5.19 Underlying [111] was a moderately compacted, slightly friable, mid-brown silty clay soil with occasional small rounded stones (115). The soil, measuring 0.20m in thickness, showed evidence of iron staining and can probably be described as a vallum deposit. Underlying (114) was a moderately compacted orange-brown clay (117) identified as natural clay gravel. Cutting into the natural was a semi-circular cut measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.15m depth [118]. A sharp break of slope at the top became gradual at the base of the cut. A possible (Roman) post-hole, the cut had near vertical sides and a flat base. This possible post-hole was filled by a dark brown to black [organic] soil (119).
- 5.20 At the base of the slot, was a sub-rectangular cut oriented NE-SW [120] and measuring 1.30m in length, 0.25m in width and 0.08m in depth. The south-western extent of this Roman feature could not be identified, as the cut continued beyond the edge of the section. In plan, the cut had rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was gentle at the south-west, sharp at the north-east. Inward sloping sides became vertical at the north-east. There was a sharp break of slope at base and the base itself was flat. The feature was cut into natural deposits (117) and filled by (121), a tightly compacted, mid-brown silty clay soil underlying (115) and measuring 0.10m in thickness. The extent of the fill was unknown.
- 5.21 Overlying (117) was a moderately compacted, grey-green silty clay with [ferrous] iron staining (122). This deposit, forming part of the vallum measured c.0.20m in thickness and underlay context (116).
- 5.22 TRENCH 3**
- 5.23 Recorded within this trench were 7 archaeological contexts (**Figure 4**). The first of these was a tightly compacted, grey aggregate sub-base (201) of undefined extent comprises a modern aggregate sub-base 0.12m thick.
- 5.24 Underlying context (201), was a tightly compacted yellow-white clay deposit (202) with moderate amounts of small sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional fragmented Roman CBM. This deposit possibly formed part of the vallum. The thickness and extent of the deposit is unknown. The extent of vallum possibly extends NW-SE.
- 5.25 Underlying (202), was a tightly compacted, yellow-brown clay with occasional charcoal inclusions (203). This possible vallum deposit extended across the trench to an average thickness of 0.40m and overlay (206). Cutting into context (203) and underlying context (202) was a shallow pit with rounded corners [204]. Excavation revealed a gradual break of slope at the top and shallow sloping sides. The break of slope at the base was gently curving. The base itself was fairly flat or concave. The feature was 0.25m long, 0.25m wide and 0.10m deep. Extending beyond the north-eastern section, this shallow pit, probably Roman in date, was filled by (205), a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay soil with occasional inclusions of charcoal, Roman CBM and infrequent

amounts small sub-angular stones. The soil also contained several fragments of Samian ware. The deposit was coterminous with [204] (see **Appendix 2**).

5.26 Underlying context (203) was a tightly compacted, yellow-grey clayey soil (206). This deposit forms part of the Roman vallum. Cut by [204], the possible Roman vallum deposit included occasional charcoal flecking and Roman CBM fragments. The deposit extended across trench to a thickness of 0.10m-0.15m.

5.27 Underlying (206) was a tightly compacted, pink clayey soil containing occasional charcoal flecking and Roman CBM fragments (207). The extent of the 0.30m-thick deposit, identified as vallum material, was not established. Due to the restricted depth for this trench, the natural deposits were not reached.

5.28 TRENCH 4

5.29 Recorded within this trench were 11 archaeological contexts (**Figure 5 & Plate 5**). The first of these was a tightly compacted, grey gravel covering most of site (301) to a depth of 0.20m was described as a modern gravel deposit. Underlying (301) was a tightly compacted, reddish-brown clayey soil (302) with frequent sub-angular stones, which extended over the entire trench. This modern deposition contained plastic, iron, Post-Medieval CBM inclusions and charcoal flecking. Also within the 0.10m-thick deposit, at the south eastern-end of the trench, were butchered cattle remains. This deposit overlay (303), (304) and (307).

5.30 Underlying context (302) was a loosely compacted, grey gravelly deposit (303) with occasional flecks of Post-Medieval CBM. This deposit immediately overlay context (305). The deposit measured 0.50m in length and 0.10m in thickness. The width of the deposit could not be ascertained. Also underlying context (302) was a tightly compacted, yellow-brown silty clay soil (304) with occasional Roman CBM and sub-angular stones. This context measured 5.0m in length and 1.60m wide. The thickness was undefined. It was considered to be part of the Roman vallum - possibly forming part of the extensive down-wash deposit. The deposit was cut by context (308).

5.31 Underlying (302) and (303), was a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clayey soil (305) with occasional modern CBM, plastic and sub-angular stones. This deposit measured 1.60m wide and 0.20m in thickness. The length was undefined and overlay context (306). Beneath (305) was a tightly compacted, medium brown silty clay soil (306) with sub-angular stones, plastic, Post-Medieval and Roman CBM. Interpreted as a late Post-Medieval deposit, the context overlay (307) and cut into (307). The length and width were undefined. This deposit formed part of a dumping area which probably extends to the river.

5.32 Context (307) formed possible down wash material associated with post-vallum activity. This deposit consisted of a tightly compacted, medium brown silty clay with occasional Roman CBM. This deposit immediately underlay context (302) and measured 3.30m in length and 1.20m wide. The thickness of the deposit was undefined.

5.33 Within the central part of the trench was an east-west rectangular cut [308] with sharply defined corners which underlay context (302) and cut into context (307). The vertically sided cut was 0.4m in length with a depth of 0.35m. The width was undefined. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp, curving at the base at an angle approaching 45 degrees. The base itself sloped towards the south. Filling the L-shaped cut [308] was an early Post-Medieval boundary wall constructed of grey sandstone with lime mortar bonding (309). The section of wall measured 0.60 x 0.40m x 0.46m and immediately underlay (302).

- 5.34 Underlying context (306) and filled by context (311) was a rectangular cut with curved corners [310]. Measuring 1.10m (length), 0.45m (width) and 0.10m (thickness), the cut - probably a Post-Medieval pit cut - possessed a curved break of slope at the top, with sides sloping at 120 degrees. The base of slope formed a shallow curve and the base was roughly flat, although sloping to the south. Oriented north-south, the pit feature cut into context (307).
- 5.35 The pit [310] was filled by a moderately compacted, dark brown silty soil (311) with Post-Medieval brick and CBM, occasional Roman CBM, sub-angular stones, a length of metal pipe, bicycle handlebars and an 'India Tyres' sign. The fill lay beneath context (306) and its extent was coterminous with [310]. Similar dumping activity occurred in trench 1.
- 5.36 TRENCH 5**
- 5.37 Recorded within this trench were 12 archaeological contexts (**Figure 6**). The first of these was a tightly compacted, grey gravel covering most of the site (401) to a depth of 0.10m was described as a modern gravel deposit. Underlying this deposit was a moderately compacted, mixture of brown silty clay, brick and stone slabs (together with a plastic fertiliser bag) (402) underlay the gravel deposit (401) and extended across the trench. This rubble deposit continued to a depth of 0.10m.
- 5.38 Underlying (402) and overlying (407) was a tightly compacted, light brown silty clay (403) containing occasional Roman CBM, several Samian ware sherds (**Figure 9**) and a finely polished Roman bone pin (**Figure 10**). The deposit appears to be an interface between modern and Roman activity. This deposit measured 1.00m x 0.80m x 0.15m.
- 5.39 Underlying the interface deposit was a burnt charcoal, daub and organic layer (404) which underlay contexts (403) and (407). This deposit consisted of a loosely compacted, dark brown-black charcoal soil with burnt daub. The context also contained some burnt stone. The length and width of the 0.04m-thick deposit were undefined as it extended into the north and east sections. The deposit overlay (411). It is probable that this deposit along with burnt daub deposits in trench 2 are contemporary with each other. More importantly, they may represent some form of destruction activity which may date to when the town fell out of use during the (late?) Roman period. However, one must be cautious of dating any destruction layer when pottery and the bone pin date to the late first and early second century AD. What one may be witnessing here is merely an burning area associated with the bath house hearth activity.
- 5.40 Context (405), underlying context (402) was interpreted as a Roman clay deposit with building debris, the moderately compacted light brown orange clay. This deposit contained Roman CBM with occasional small sub-angular stones and river-wash pebbles. The length and width of the deposit were undefined. The context was approximately 0.10m thick and overlay (406).
- 5.41 Underlying context (405), was a heavily compacted, medium brown clayey soil with occasional charcoal flecks and Roman CBM (406). Probably backwash material from the Roman vallum, the context also contained occasional small river-wash stones. Measuring 0.20m in thickness, the extent of the deposit was undefined. The deposit overlay context (408). Underlying context (406) was a loosely compacted medium brown clayey soil (407). This deposit underlay context (403) and overlay contexts (408) and (404). The deposit, Roman, contained frequent charcoal flecking, occasional Roman CBM and small sub-angular stones. Occasional fragments of Roman pottery were also identified (see **Appendix 2**). The deposit measured 0.20m-0.22m in thickness and is possibly associated with context (404).

- 5.42 Underlying (407), was a heavily compacted, yellow-brown clayey soil with occasional charcoal flecking (408). The thickness and extent of the deposit, probably part of the Roman vallum, was undefined.
- 5.43 Located within the central section of the trench was a circular cut [409] which measured 0.25m diameter and 0.25m depth. This feature was interpreted as a post-hole of Roman date (Plate 6). With a sharp break of slope at the top and base, the cut had a concave base and near vertical sides. The feature was filled by context (410) and immediately overlay context (406). The fill consisted of a very loosely compacted/friable dark brown loamy soil (410).
- 5.44 Underlying context (404) and overlying context (412) was a loosely compacted, orange sandy grit (411) interpreted as a Roman deposit. The full extent of the deposit, which was up to 0.05m in thickness, was undefined. A possible Roman burnt layer consisting of a loosely compacted, dark brown-black charcoal deposit with burnt daub (412) lay beneath the sandy grit (411). No natural deposits were located at the base of this trench.

5.45 TRENCH 6

- 5.46 This trench was located immediately south of the garage workshop. A total of seven archaeological contexts were recorded in this trench - all date from the late 20th century. Contexts (501) to (507) consisted of recent domestic dumping debris, mainly metal objects including motor vehicle engine parts and a galvanised watering can. The dumping deposit, extending below 0.90m below existing ground level was also recorded in the southern part of trench 4.
- 5.47 Due to unstable sections, this trench was not fully excavated. A rough plan and section was recorded but is not included within this report.

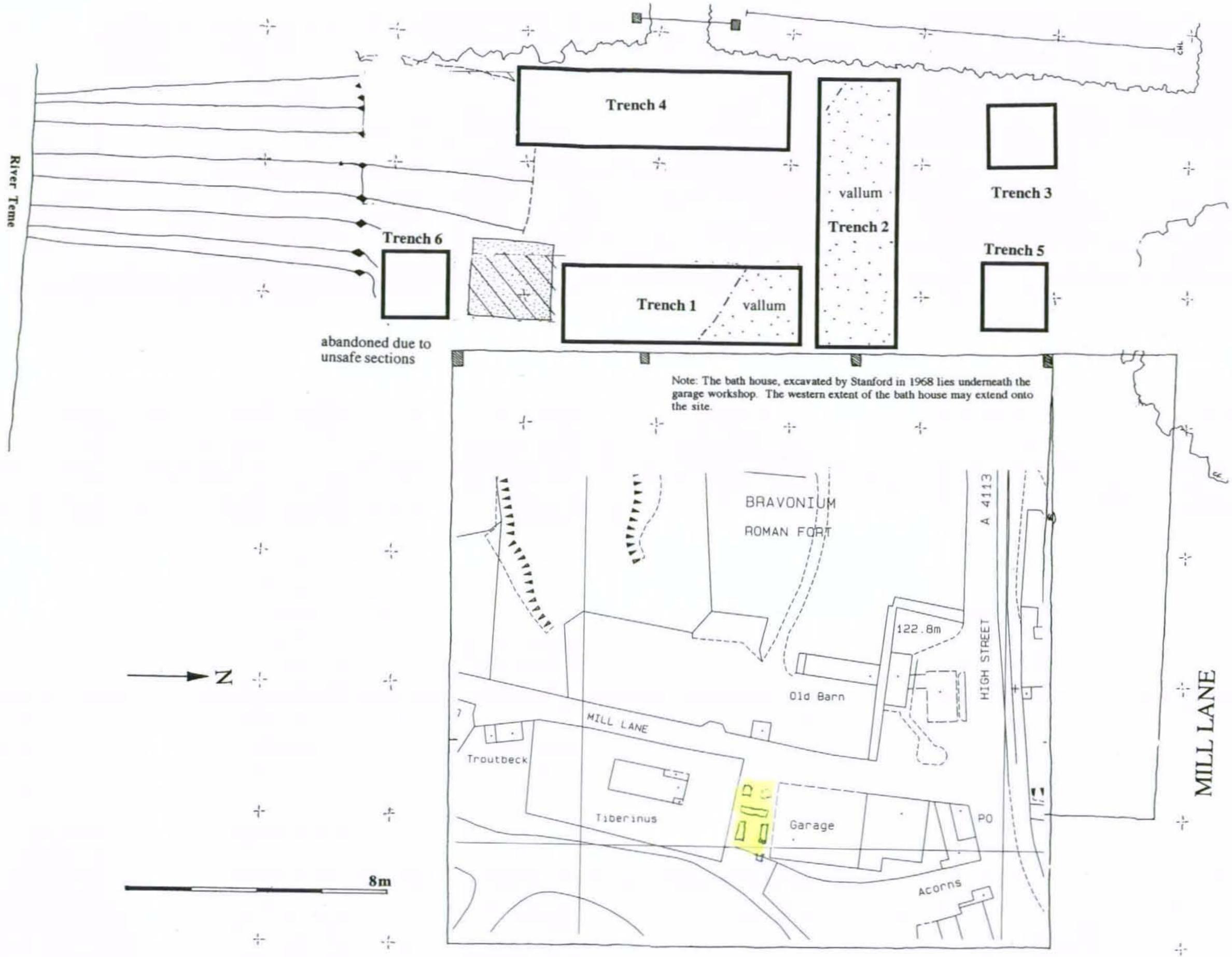
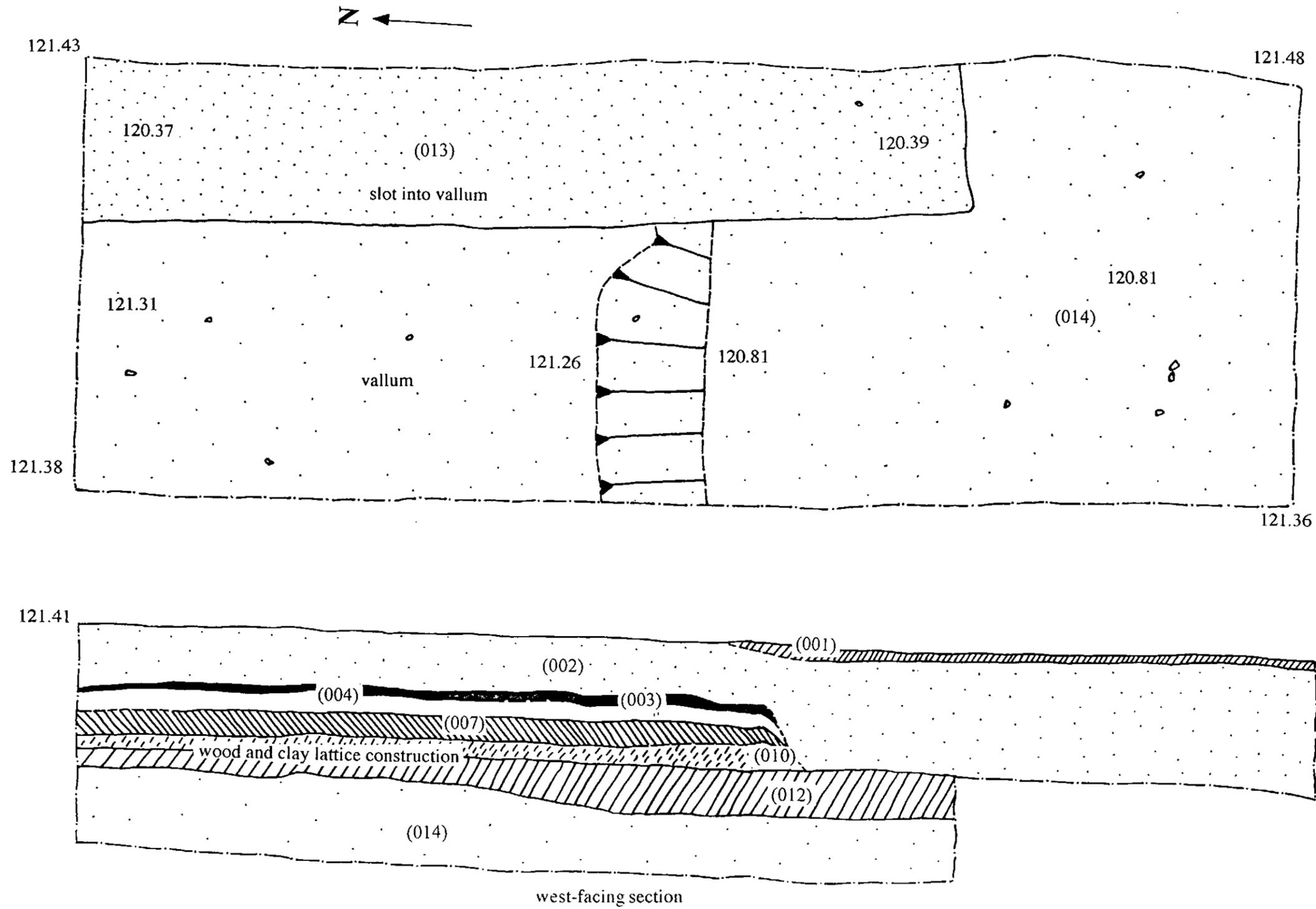


FIGURE 1. SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2. TRENCH 1 (PLAN AND SECTION)



1m

FIGURE 3. TRENCH 2 (PLAN AND SECTION)

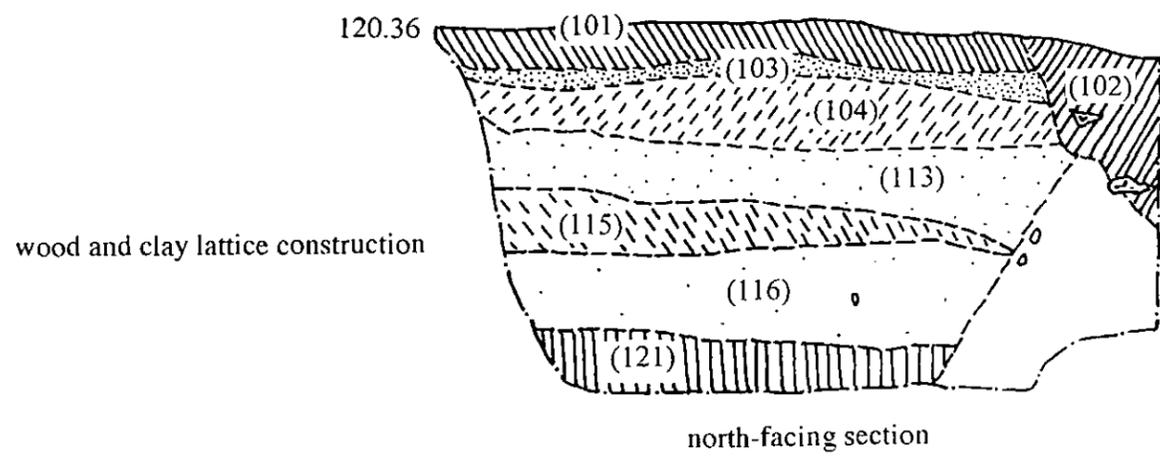
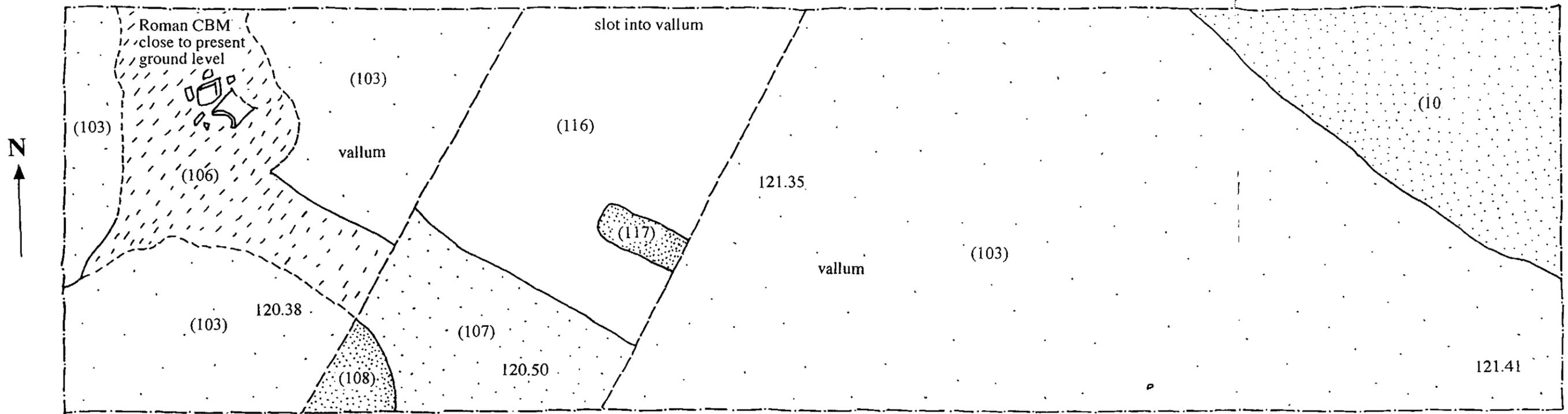


FIGURE 4. TRENCH 3 (PLAN AND SECTION)

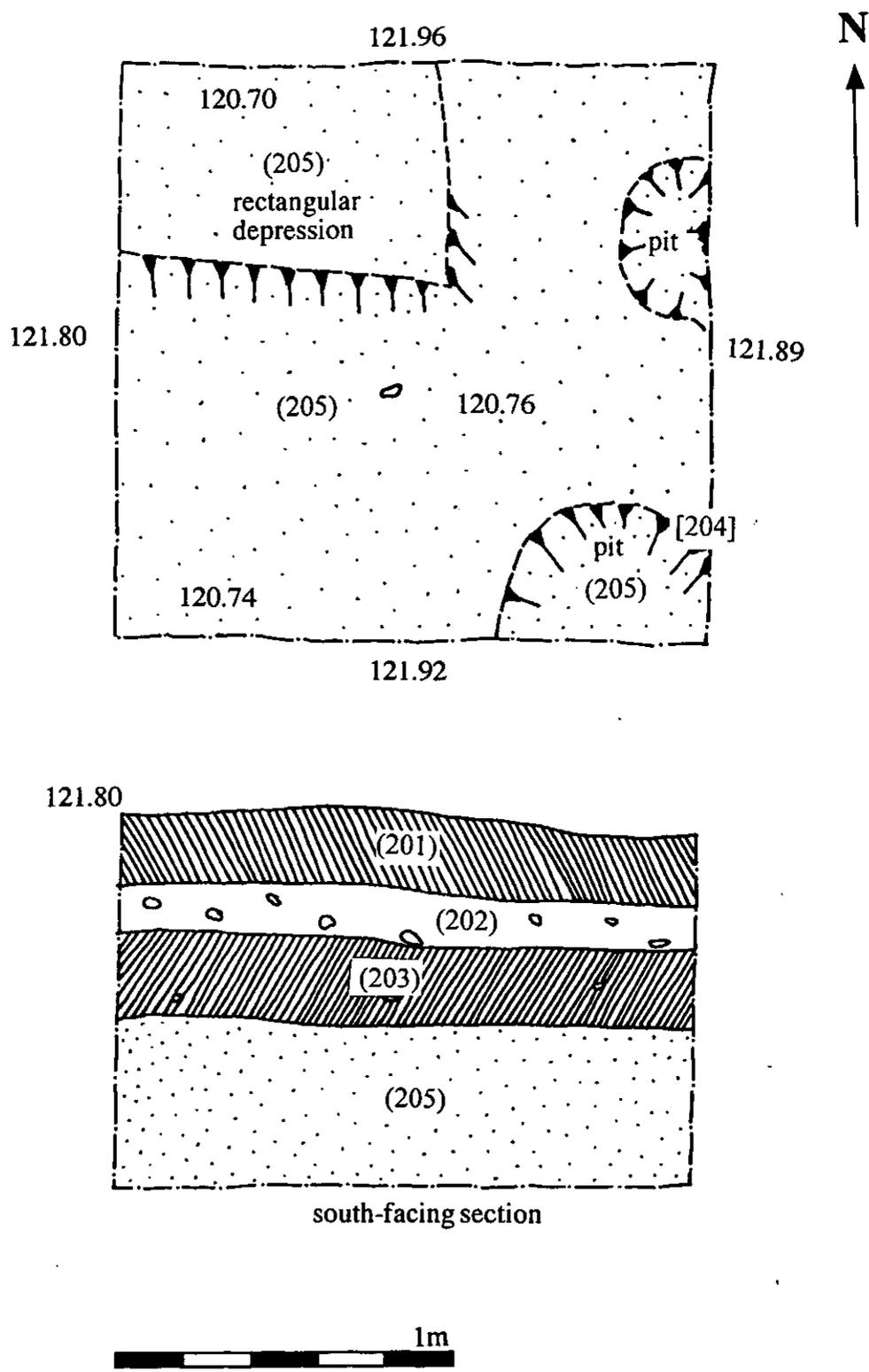


FIGURE 5. TRENCH 4 (PLAN AND SECTION)

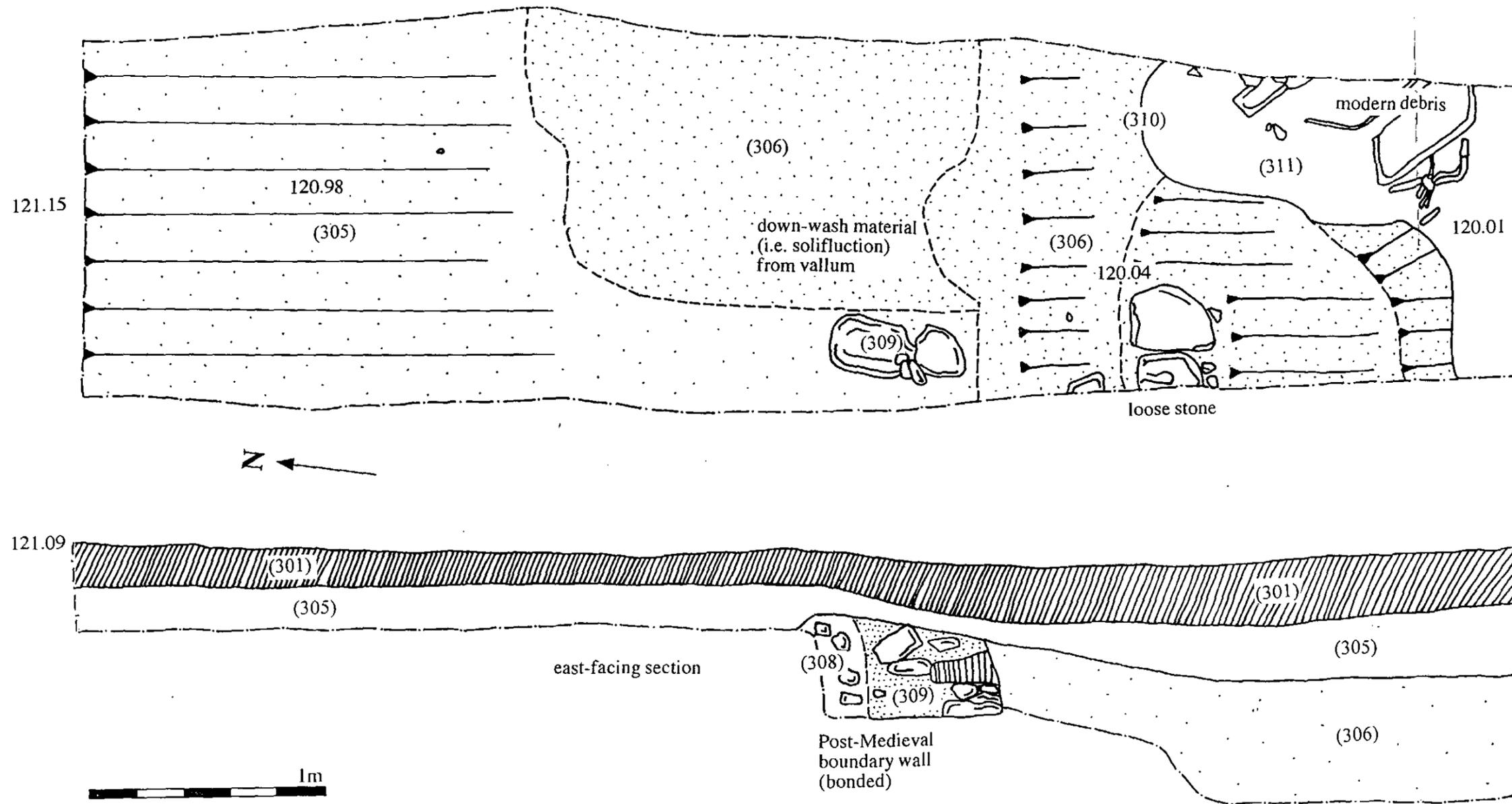
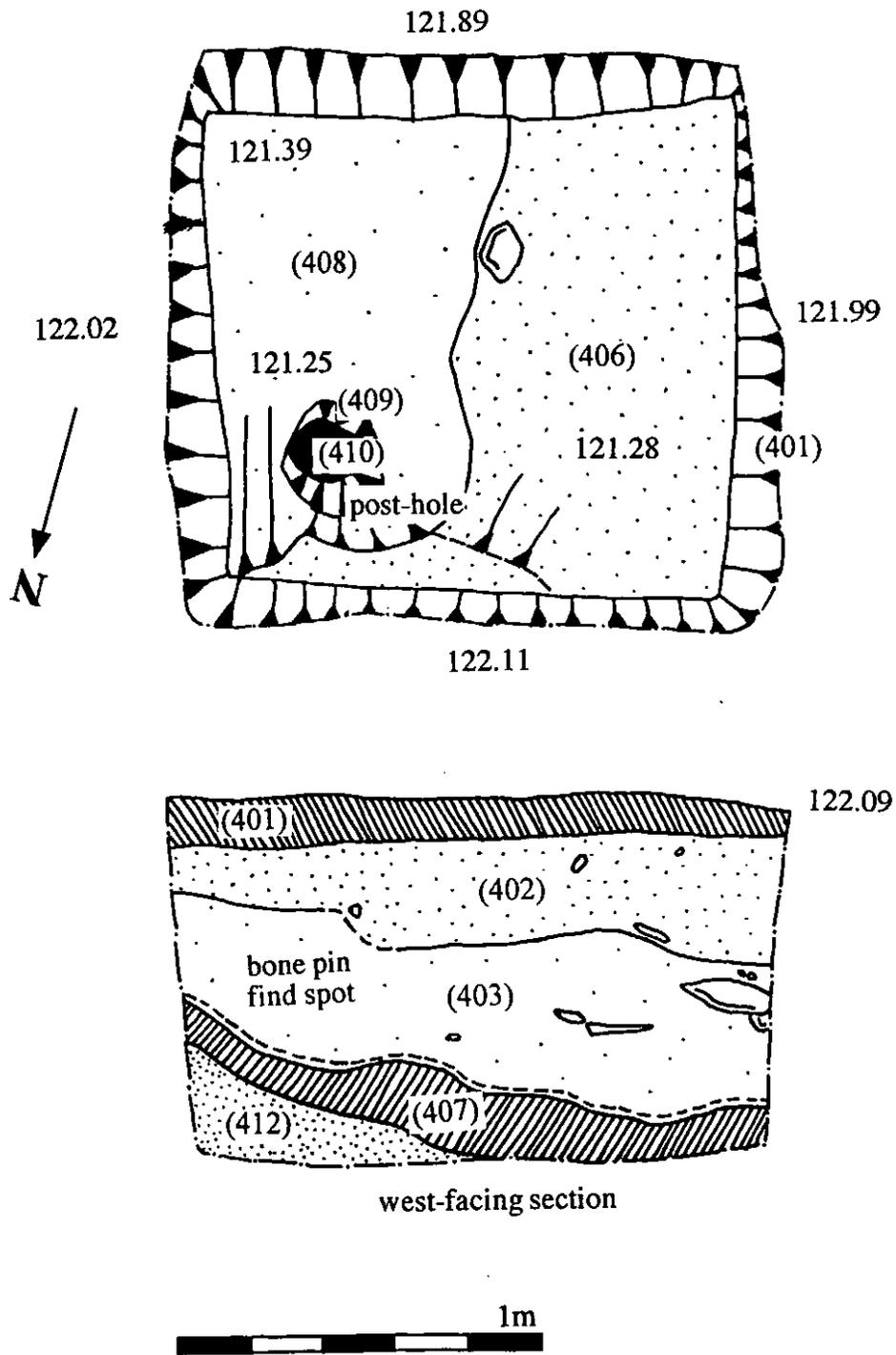


FIGURE 6. TRENCH 5 (PLAN AND SECTION)



6.0 SUMMARY

- 6.1 This site, located within the south-western rampart area of Leintwardine revealed a number of significant deposits, features and structures that date from the Roman period. Located in trenches within the eastern part of the site was the remains of a latticed rampart or vallum (**Plate 3**). Also recorded was debris associated with the bath house (located 2-3m east of trench 2). The vallum dating to the first and second century AD was oriented roughly east-west and extended into trenches 2, 3 and 4. The remarkable state of preservation of the vallum was probably due to minimal modern disturbance. The site had, within the recent past been covered by scalplings and no impact with the underlying archaeology had occurred. Within the southern area of the site, in trench 4, was evidence of down-wash deposition of the vallum. Also recovered within this trench was evidence of recent dumping including debris from the adjacent garage.
- 6.2 A large quantity of finds including a rich and varied assemblage of pottery fixed an approximate date to overlying (vallum) stratified deposits. The pottery included both local and exotic (imported) wares. Also recovered was a finely polished bone pin (found in trench 5). The pin was recovered at the top of the first significant archaeological horizon - approximately 0.35m below the existing ground level. Ceramic building material recovered included a number of intact flue tiles from trench 2 (**Figure 8**) - found 0.05m below the existing ground level (at the interface between the modern scalplings and the upper vallum).
- 6.3 The discovery of the vallum plus well-stratified overlying deposition generally fits into an already established sequence (Brown 1995; Stanford 1968, 1972).
- 6.4 Due to the significance of the site, it is the view of Border Archaeology that all exposed deposits, features and structures should be preserved *insitu*, in particular the vallum and all associated archaeological contexts. The vallum, located within the northern section of the site lies only a few centimetres below the existing ground level. Topographically, the site lies on a north-south slope. All significant archaeology within the southern part of the site will not be impacted by the proposed development.
- 6.5 In order that the proposed development does not impact any significant archaeological deposits, features and structures, Border Archaeology recommends that an archaeological observation take place, especially within the northern part of the site.

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MAP 1 1885 25" ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP - LEINTWARDINE

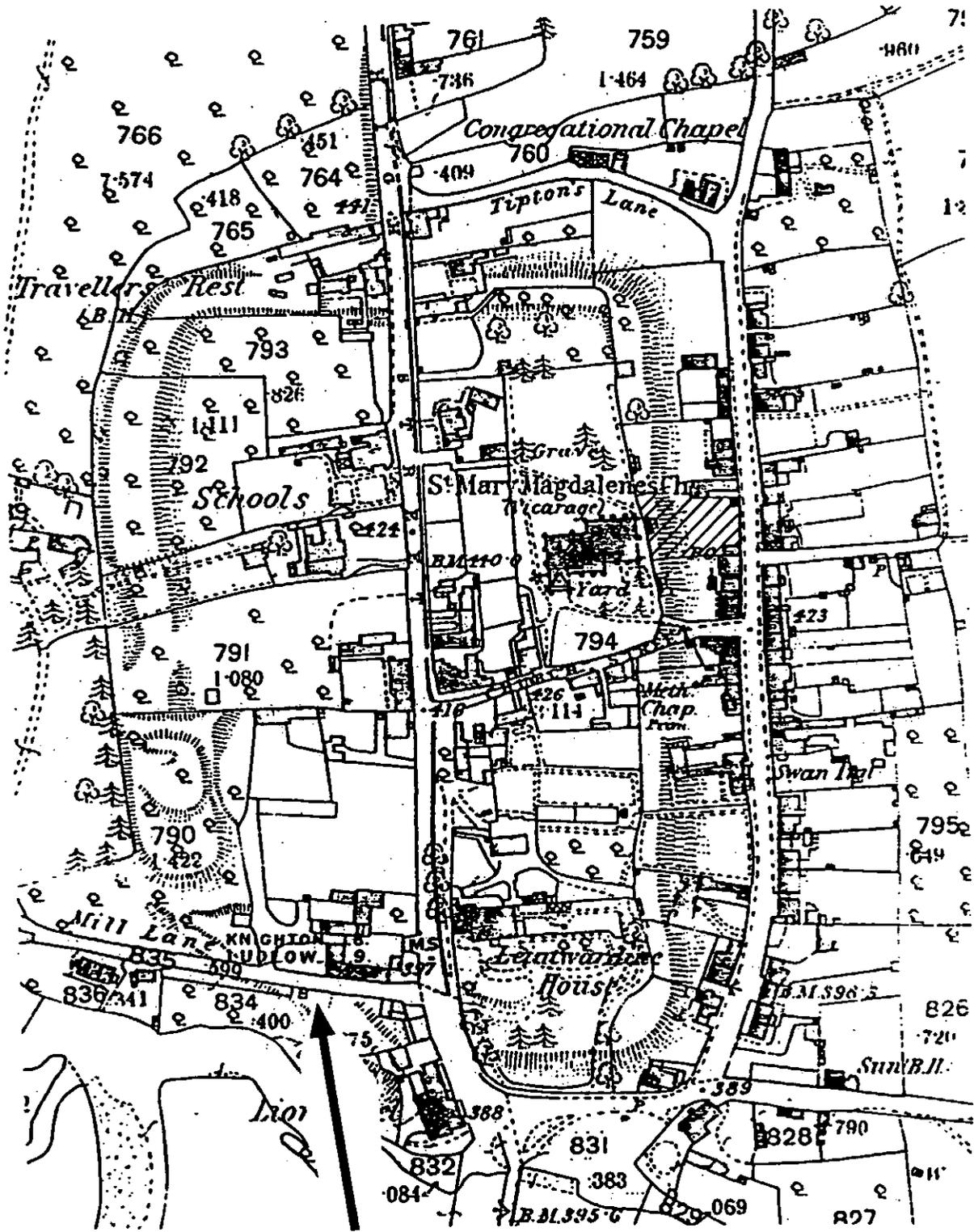


PLATE 1. THE SITE PRIOR TO EXCAVATION



PLATE 2. TRENCH 3 LOOKING EAST



PLATE 3. TRENCH 3 SHOWING WOODEN LATTICED VALLUM



PLATE 4. GENERAL VIEW LOOKING NORTH - TRENCHES 2 AND 3



PLATE 5. TRENCH 4 SHOWING SECTION OF THE VALLUM



PLATE 6. TRENCH 5 SHOWING ROMAN POST HOLE



APPENDIX I. CONTEXT REGISTER

TRENCH I

CONTEXT [001]	Moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty sand soil with heavy root penetration. Overlies (003).
INTERPRETATION:	Garden topsoil
CONTEXT [002]	Cut measuring 1.70m wide and 1.20m deep. Shape and corner not fully visible. Filled by (003). Cuts (004).
INTERPRETATION:	Late 19th/early 20th century garden rubbish and general rubbish pit.
CONTEXT [003]	Tightly compacted, brownish-grey silty sand soil with heavy root penetration and moderate stone inclusions. Underlies (001).
INTERPRETATION:	Late 19th/20th century garden and general rubbish deposit
CONTEXT [004]	Tightly compacted, mid-light brown coarse sand. Underlies (003). Overlies (005).
INTERPRETATION:	Post-Medieval garden deposit
CONTEXT [005]	Tightly compacted, yellow-orange clay soil. Underlies (003).
INTERPRETATION:	Down wash from vallum.
CONTEXT [006]	Tightly compacted, greyish-brown mottled clay. Underlies (001). Overlies (008).
INTERPRETATION:	Re-deposited material, part of rampart construction.
CONTEXT [007]	Tightly compacted, yellow-orange clay soil with occasional charcoal flecking. Thickness of deposit not discernible.
INTERPRETATION:	Part of Roman vallum
CONTEXT [008]	Tightly compacted, light brown clayey soil. Underlies (006). Overlies (009).
INTERPRETATION:	Timber lacing within rampart
CONTEXT [009]	Tightly compacted, yellowy-orange clay soil with moderate iron pan inclusions. Underlies (008). Overlies (010)
INTERPRETATION:	Vallum deposit
CONTEXT [010]	Moderately compacted, brown-grey clay soil with occasional pieces of CBM. Underlies (009). Overlies (011)
INTERPRETATION:	Vallum deposit
CONTEXT [011]	Tightly compacted, yellow-orange clay soil. Underlies (010). Overlies (014).
INTERPRETATION:	Vallum deposit
CONTEXT [012]	Moderate-loosely compacted, brown/dark grey/green silty clay soil with charcoal flecking. Occasional sub-angular small stones. Underlies (011). Overlies (013).
INTERPRETATION:	Part of vallum deposit contaminated with diesel seepage
CONTEXT [013]	Moderately compacted, orange-brown silty clay soil with frequent iron pan. Underlies (014).
INTERPRETATION:	Natural deposit
CONTEXT [014]	Moderately compacted, brown-orange silty clay soil with some staining. Underlies (011), (004). Overlies (017).
INTERPRETATION:	Timber lacing within vallum

TRENCH 2

- CONTEXT [101] Moderately compacted, sandy soil varying in colour from brown-orange-black. Contains occasional wood, roots, 20th century CBM and gravel. Overlies (102), (107).
- INTERPRETATION: Disturbed modern ground surface.
- CONTEXT [102] Moderately compacted, burnt dark brown/black deposit containing burnt organic materials and hypocaust material. Underlies (101). Overlies (108).
- INTERPRETATION: Burnt demolition deposit of Roman or Post-Roman date, possibly associated with bath house.
- CONTEXT [103] Tightly compacted, yellow-brown clayey soil. Underlies (101). Overlies (108).
- INTERPRETATION: Part of Roman vallum.
- CONTEXT [104] Tightly compacted, grey and brown grit within brown silty clay loam, measuring 1.30m x 1.20m. Contains Post-Medieval CBM.
- INTERPRETATION: Modern gravel layer.
- CONTEXT [105] Moderately compacted, mid-brown silty clay soil measuring 8-10cm in thickness. Extent unknown. Underlies (103). Overlies (111).
- INTERPRETATION: Vallum layer.
- CONTEXT [106] Tightly compacted, greyish-brown silty clay soil containing (Roman?) CBM and small sub-angular stones. Underlies (102). Overlies (114).
- INTERPRETATION: Roman - Post-Medieval backfill (Roman residual).
- CONTEXT [107] Moderately compacted, grey cement measuring 0.30m in length and 0.10m in thickness. Underlies (101). Overlies (102).
- INTERPRETATION: Post-Medieval fill deposit of gravel and cement.
- CONTEXT [108] Tightly compacted, greyish-green clay c. 0.10m in thickness. Extent unknown. Presence of iron staining. Underlies (103). Overlies (109).
- INTERPRETATION: Vallum deposit.
- CONTEXT [109] Moderately compacted, grey-green silty clay with iron staining. Occasional CBM. Extent unknown. Overlies (108). Underlies (110).
- INTERPRETATION: Vallum deposit.
- CONTEXT [110] Moderately compacted, dark brown silty soil containing Roman CBM and measuring 1.30m x N/A x (0.05-0.30m). Underlies (109). Overlies and rises above (113).
- INTERPRETATION: Vallum deposit.
- CONTEXT [111] Rectangular cut with square corners. Break of slope at top sharp/vertical. Sides vertical. Break of slope at base right-angular. Base flat. Orientation east-west. Filled by (112).
- INTERPRETATION: Feature of undefined origin.
- CONTEXT [112] Tightly compacted, grey-brown clay loam. Underlies (109). Overlies (116). Fills [111].
- INTERPRETATION: (Possibly Roman) feature of undefined origin. Soil had odour of paraffin.
- CONTEXT [113] Tightly compacted, yellow-brown clayey soil containing Roman CBM. Underlies (110). Cut by [111].
- INTERPRETATION: Part of vallum.
- CONTEXT [114] Tightly compacted, medium-brown silty clayey soil containing CBM and small sub-angular stones. Measures 0.70m x 1.10m. Underlies (106).
- INTERPRETATION: (Post-Roman) fill of ground next to vallum.
- CONTEXT [115] Moderately compacted, friable, mid-brown silty clay soil with occasional small rounded stones. Presence of iron staining.
- INTERPRETATION: Clay vallum deposit.
- CONTEXT [116] Tightly compacted, grey-brown clayey soil. Underlying (113). Overlies (115).
- INTERPRETATION: Roman soil deposit.
- CONTEXT [117] Moderately compacted orange-brown clay.

INTERPRETATION: Natural clay gravel.
CONTEXT [118] Semi-circular cut. Sharp break of slope at top, gradual at base. Near vertical sides and flat base.

INTERPRETATION: Possible (Roman) post-hole.
CONTEXT [119] fine brown loamy soil.

INTERPRETATION: Fills of semi-circular cut [118].
CONTEXT [120] Sub-rectangular cut oriented NE-SW. Corners rounded. Break of slope (top) gentle at SW end, sharp at northern end. Sides sloping inwards becoming vertical at NE. Sharp break of slope at base. Base flat. Cuts (117). Filled by (121).

INTERPRETATION: Cut of elongated sub-rectangular (Roman) feature.
CONTEXT [121] Tightly compacted, mid-brown silty clay soil, extent unknown. Underlies (115).

INTERPRETATION: Fill of (Roman) sub-rectangular feature.
CONTEXT [122] Moderately compacted, grey-green silty clay with iron staining. Extent unknown. Underlies (116). Overlies (117).

INTERPRETATION: Vallum deposit.

TRENCH 3

- CONTEXT [201] Tightly compacted, grey aggregate sub-base. Extent undefined. Measures 0.12m (thickness). Overlies (202).
- INTERPRETATION: Modern aggregate sub-base.
- CONTEXT [202] Underlying (201), a tightly compacted yellow white clay deposit with moderate amounts of small sub-angular stone inclusions. Occasional Roman CBM. Thickness and extent unknown.
- INTERPRETATION: Possible extent of vallum extending NW-SE.
- CONTEXT [203] Underlying (202), a tightly compacted, yellow-brown clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Extends across whole of trench with an av. thickness of 0.40m. Overlies (206). Cut by [204].
- INTERPRETATION: Possibly part of Roman vallum.
- CONTEXT [204] Underlying (202), cuts into (203). Shallow pit with rounded corners. Gradual break of slope at top and shallow sloping sides. Break of slope at base gently curving. Base fairly flat or concave. Feature extends beyond NE section.
- INTERPRETATION: Shallow pit probably Roman in date.
- CONTEXT [205] Underlying (202), tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay soil with occasional inclusions of charcoal, Roman CBM and infrequent amounts of small sub-angular stones. Also contains fragments of Samian ware.
- INTERPRETATION: Fill of shallow Roman pit.
- CONTEXT [206] Tightly compacted, yellow-grey clay soil underlying (203). Overlies (207). Cut by [204]. Includes occasional charcoal flecking and Roman CBM fragments.
- INTERPRETATION: Part of Roman vallum.
- CONTEXT [207] Tightly compacted, pink clay containing occasional charcoal flecking and Roman CBM fragments. Underlies (206).
- INTERPRETATION: Part of Roman vallum.

TRENCH 4

- CONTEXT [301] Tightly compacted, grey gravel covering most of site. Measures 0.20m (thickness). Overlies (302).
- INTERPRETATION: Modern gravel deposit.
- CONTEXT [302] Tightly compacted, reddish-brown clay soil with frequent sub-angular stones. Contains plastic, iron, Post-Medieval CBM inclusions. Charcoal flecking. Also within deposit were butchered cow remains. Underlies (301). Overlies (303), (304), (307).
- INTERPRETATION: Modern deposition.
- CONTEXT [303] Loosely compacted, grey gravelly deposit. Occasional flecks of Post-Medieval CBM.. Width undefined. Underlies (302), overlies (305).
- INTERPRETATION: Post-Medieval gravel deposit.
- CONTEXT [304] Underlying(302), a tightly compacted, yellow brown silty clay soil. Occasional Roman CBM. Occasional sub-angular stones. Thickness undefined. Cut by (308).
- INTERPRETATION: Part of vallum.
- CONTEXT [305] Underlying (302), (303), tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay with occasional Post-Medieval CBM plastic and occasional sub-angular stones. Length undefined. Overlies (306).
- INTERPRETATION: Post-Medieval deposit.
- CONTEXT [306] Underlying (305), a tightly compacted, medium brown silty clay layer with sub-angular stones, plastic, Post-Medieval and Roman CBM. Overlies (307). Cuts into (307). Length and width undefined.
- INTERPRETATION: Post-Medieval deposit.
- CONTEXT [307] Underlying (302), a tightly compacted, medium brown silty clay with occasional Roman CBM. Thickness undefined.
- INTERPRETATION: Down wash material associated with post-vallum activity.
- CONTEXT [308] Underlying (302), cutting into (307) and containing fill (309). Rectangular cut with sharply defined corners. Width undefined.
- INTERPRETATION: L-shaped cut of Post-Medieval boundary wall.
- CONTEXT [309] Underlying (302) and filling (308), a grey sandstone wall with lime mortar bonding.
- INTERPRETATION: Post-Medieval boundary wall.
- CONTEXT [310] Underlying (306), filled by (311), rectangular cut with curved corners. Orientation N-S. Cuts into (307).
- INTERPRETATION: Post-Medieval pit cut.
- CONTEXT [311] Underlying (306), filling [310], a moderately compacted, dark brown silty soil with Post-Medieval brick and CBM, occasional Roman CBM, sub-angular stones, a length of metal pipe, bicycle handlebars and an 'India Tyres' sign. Extent coterminous with [110].
- INTERPRETATION: Fill of Post-Medieval pit.

TRENCH 5

- CONTEXT [401] Tightly compacted, grey gravel covering most of site. Measures 0.10m (thickness). Overlies (402).
- INTERPRETATION: Modern gravel deposit.
- CONTEXT [402] Underlying (401), a moderately compacted mixture of brown silty clay, brick and stone slabs. Contained plastic fertiliser bag.
- INTERPRETATION: Modern rubble deposit.
- CONTEXT [403] Underlying (402), overlying (407), a tightly compacted, light brown silty clay containing occasional Roman CBM, Samian ware and Roman bone pin (Figure 10).
- INTERPRETATION: Post-Roman deposit.
- CONTEXT [404] Underlying (403), (407), a loosely compacted, dark brown-black charcoal deposit with burnt daub. Contained burnt stone. Length and width undefined as extended into north and east section walls. Overlies (411).
- INTERPRETATION: Burnt charcoal, daub and organic layer.
- CONTEXT [405] Underlying (402), a moderately compacted, light brown orange clay. Contains Roman CBM with occasional small sub-angular stones and river-wash pebbles. Length and width undefined. Overlies (406).
- INTERPRETATION: Roman clay deposit with building debris.
- CONTEXT [406] Underlying (405), a heavily compacted, medium brown clay soil with occasional charcoal flecks and Roman CBM. Also occasional small river-wash stones. Extend undefined. Overlies (408)?
- INTERPRETATION: Backwash material from Roman vallum.
- CONTEXT [407] Underlying (403), overlying (408), (404), a loosely compacted, medium brown clay with gritty particles. Frequent charcoal flecking, occasional Roman CBM and small sub-angular stones. Occasional fragments of Roman pottery. Extent undefined.
- INTERPRETATION: Roman deposit.
- CONTEXT [408] Underlying (407), a heavily compacted, yellow-brown clay soil with occasional charcoal flecking. Thickness and extent undefined, as at base of trench.
- INTERPRETATION: Part of Roman vallum.
- CONTEXT [409] Filled by (410), overlying (406), a circular cut. Sharp break of slope at top. Sides near vertical. Break of slope sharp. Base concave.
- INTERPRETATION: Roman post-hole.
- CONTEXT [410] Fill of [409], underlying (406), very loosely compacted/friable dark brown loam.
- INTERPRETATION: Roman fill of post-holes.
- CONTEXT [411] Underlying (404), overlying (412), a loosely compacted, orange sandy grit.
- INTERPRETATION: Roman sandy deposit.
- CONTEXT [412] Underlying (411), a loosely compacted, dark brown-black charcoal deposit with burnt daub.
- INTERPRETATION: Burnt layer (Roman).

APPENDIX II. CERAMIC FINDS FROM LEINTWARDINE

By **STUART WHATLEY**

with additional analysis by **Dr Mark Corney**

INTRODUCTION

The pottery was analysed using x 20 magnification. The assemblage was then split into a fabric type series based upon colour, firing technique, production (wheel thrown or handmade), glazed or unglazed and inclusions. The sherds were then quantified by weight and number within each fabric series and then totalled. The assemblage was found to span for nearly 2000 years and would greatly enhance the knowledge of settlement in Leintwardine, Herefordshire.

FABRIC TYPE SERIES

1. LYON WARE

Hard, smooth buff fabric with moderate mica, haematite and large gritty inclusions. Sometimes coated with a brown slip. Wheel thrown. Pre AD75. The base in this assemblage was probably from a cup or beaker and was unglazed. Fine ware. Produced in and around Lyon, Gaul. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

2. SAMIAN WARE

Pink-red fabric with a red slip glaze. Manufactured in southern, central and eastern Gaul from c.AD 40-250. Fine wares, sometimes decorated, in the forms of bowls, dishes and plates. Wheel thrown. Hard and smooth fabric. Fired in oxygenated conditions (**Figure 9**).

3. SEVERN VALLEY WARE

Fine orange fabric with mica, shell and grit inclusions. Hard and moderately smooth. Domestic and storage coarse earthenware vessels. Wheel thrown vessels produced in the Severn Valley area. Some pieces contain lattice decoration. Mostly all sherds oxygenated orange, but there are a few grey or black reduced sherds. Manufactured throughout the Roman period.

4. BLACK BURNISHED WARE 1

Black hard and relatively smooth fabric with shell, mica and haematite inclusions. The exterior is burnished and decorated with latticework (wavy and diagonal lines). Hand made. Produced in southern Dorset around AD40 but found outside Dorset after AD120 due to military contracts. Fired in reduced conditions.

5. ROMAN GREY WARE

Grey powdery and relatively hard fabric with mica inclusions and voids. Wheel thrown coarse earthenware vessels in domestic and storage forms. AD40-410. Probably made locally. Fired in reduced conditions.

6. MANCETTER HARTSHILL MORTARIUM

Hard and rough buff fabric with grit and haematite inclusions. Coarse wheel thrown earthenware. Rim found on the bathhouse site from a mortarium. Late 2nd to early third century AD. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

7. BUFF FABRIC WITH WHITE SLIP

Powdery hard orange fabric with a white slip on the interior side. Infrequent mica and pebble inclusions. Coarse domestic wheel thrown vessels such as flacons and storage vessels. Fired in oxygenated conditions. Probably 2nd century AD.

8. OXFORD COLOUR COATED

Orange fabric containing grit, mica and shell inclusions. Hard and smooth fabric with red slip. Fine tableware produced in the Oxford area replacing Samian ware. 3rd-4th Centuries AD. Wheel thrown.

9. HEREFORD A WARE

Grey hard and moderately rough fabric with shell, quartz, grit inclusions and voids. Coarse earthenware domestic and storage vessels. Handmade. Medieval. Fired in reduced conditions. 12-15th Century AD.

med

10. SALT GLAZED STONEWARE

Vitrified grey fabric with white mica and grog inclusions. Mottled tan glaze. In the form of bottles and cups. 18th Century onwards in Britain. Moderately rough and hard. Wheel thrown.

post med

11. UNGLAZED RED COARSE EARTHENWARE

Domestic and storage vessels. Red fabric, hard and rough with shell, mica and gritty inclusions. 18th Century onwards. Wheel thrown.

12. UNGLAZED ORANGE COARSE EARTHENWARE

Orange hard and rough fabric with mica, shell and grit inclusions. In the form of storage vessels and jugs. 18th Century onwards. Wheel thrown.

Post med
344**13. BROWN GLAZED EARTHENWARE**

Buff fabric with infrequent grit inclusions. Moderately soft and hard. Brown glazed. Tableware in the form of dishes and bowls. Staffordshire type. 18th century onwards. Wheel thrown. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

14. YELLOW GLAZED EARTHENWARE

Moderately soft and hard buff fabric. Tableware in the form of dishes and bowls. Staffordshire type. 18th Century onwards. Wheel thrown. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

15. BAKEWELL GLAZED EARTHENWARE

Buff fabric with yellow glaze and brown slip designs. Moderately soft and hard. Tableware in the form of dishes and bowls. Wheel thrown. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

16. WHITE GLAZED CREAMWARE

Buff fabric with a white glaze. Fine tableware in the form of bowls, cups, plates and saucers. Mid 18th Century onwards. Wheel thrown. Moderately soft and hard. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

17. BLUE TRANSFER PRINTED CREAMWARE

Buff fabric with a white glaze and blue transfer print in willow design. Fine well-fired tableware in the form of bowls, cups, plates and saucers. Mid 18th Century onwards. Wheel thrown. Moderately soft and hard. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

18. POLYCHROME WARE

Well-fired buff fabric with various colour glazes. In the form of tableware and other domestic forms. 18th Century onwards. Wheel thrown. Moderately soft and hard. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

DATING OF EACH CONTEXT

TRENCH 1

Context (003) 20th Century context containing some earlier 19th century sherds.

Context (004) disturbed context with a medieval Hereford A sherd and a Roman Severn valley sherd from the interface with a Romano-British context (005).

Context (005) Essentially a Romano-British context with a post medieval unglazed red earthenware rim.

Context (011) Romano-British context. Samian form 78 sherd dating from the late first-early 2nd century AD.

TRENCH 2

Context (102) Disturbed modern deposit with residual Hereford A ware, Severn Valley ware and a piece of first century AD Lyon type ware.

Context (105) 19th Century deposit containing residual Severn Valley ware.

Context (107) Romano-British deposit possibly mid-late 2nd century.

TRENCH 3

Context (202) Romano-British deposit dating to the third century AD

Context (206) Romano-British deposit containing Severn Valley bodysherds.

TRENCH 4

Context (303) Modern deposit containing late 18th, 19th and 20th century sherds.

Context (306) Modern deposit containing a 20th polychrome cream ware.

TRENCH 5

Context (403) Romano-British deposit containing Samian sherds dating from the late first -mid second century AD.

Context (408) Romano-British deposit containing a piece of Samian ware.

TABLE DISPLAYING THE TOTAL AMOUNT AND WEIGHT OF SHERDS PER PERIOD

Type of sherds	Amount of sherds	Weight of sherds
Romano-British period (AD 43-410)	57 (67%) ^{+10 Samian}	729g (36%)
Medieval period (cAD1066-1500)	2 (2%)	40g (2%)
Post Medieval onwards (AD 1500 plus)	26 (31%)	680g (62%)
<i>Totals</i>	85 (100%)	2029g (100%)

SAMIAN REPORT

A total of 10 sherds were recovered weighing 65g. The forms were closely dated between the years AD90-150 providing a late Flavian-early Antonine date to the majority of the Roman contexts. This fits in with the other data throughout Leintwardine (does it?) suggesting the site was mostly occupied from the end of the first century -mid 2nd century. The sherds are from vessels most likely to have been manufactured in southern and central Gaul and represents the ability of the army to import vessels from outside the province of Britannia. Only one sherd contains

decoration from the small assemblage, a body sherd from a Drag 37 vessel, which features the body of a hare and two feathers in freestyle decoration. There were no stamps or potters marks. Provided below is a list of sherds and associated text in context order, not chronological.

Context (011) 1 plain rim sherd from a small carinated bowl with moulded decoration (Webster: 1996. 63) known as a Form 78 vessel. Flavian-Trajanic period, late 1st century-early 2nd century AD. Weighs 2g.

Context (107) 2 sherds. 1 bodysherd from a hemispherical decorated Drag 37 bowl (Webster:1996. 47) featuring a hare and two feathers as part of the freestyle design. Probably from south Gaul dating to the late 1st Century AD. Weighs 5g. 1 black, burnt rim sherd from a drag 18/31 plate. The plate contains a curved lip and a beaded rim. (Webster:1996.32-3) early-mid 2nd Century AD from either central or southern Gaul. Weighs 11g.

Context (202) 3 sherds. 1 rim sherd from a Drag 18 undecorated plate with a curved wall and beaded rim. (Webster:1996. 32) The rim had a hole from a former rivet repair. Late 1st century AD. Probably from central Gaul. Weighs 5g. 1 base from a Drag 18/31 plate. Early 2nd century AD probably from central Gaul. Weighs 16g. 1 rim from a Drag 18/31 plate. Probably made in central Gaul from early-mid 2nd century AD. Weighs 8gm.

Context (403) 3 sherds. 1 rim from a Drag 27 undecorated cup with a curved wall and beaded rim. Made in southern Gaul dating to the late 1st century AD. Weighs 1g. 2 bases from different Drag 18/31 plates from southern Gaul dating from the late first to early 2nd century AD. Weighs 14g.

Context (408) 1 undecorated abraded body sherd from an open form Samian vessel weighing 3g.

Finds No 345 .

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

The site contained 256 pieces of ceramic building material weighing 37,117g. Of the assemblage only four pieces were modern roof tile, the rest were different Romano-British tiles and bricks probably associated with the former bathhouse as postulated by the presence of hypocaust box tiles. The Romano-British tiles were of an orange fabric with voids, shell and grit inclusions. Differential firing sometimes made the fabric slightly pink or buff. Some pieces were also vitrified most likely by firing rather than on-site destruction.

37 kg

Represented in the Roman assemblage were imbrex and tegula roof tiles, box tiles, and structural tiles such as a mammae (a raised boss) from a tegula mammata, bipedlis and voussoir tile. Given below are the quantities and weight of the material.

ROMANO-BRITISH CBM

Voussoir tile	x 1	-	1267g	context (403)
Bipedelis	x 1	-	240g	context (001)
Mammae	x 1	-	157g	context (106)
Box tile	x 46	-	8237g	
Floor tile	x 55	-	7026g	
Roof tile	x 157	-	19994g	(Imbrex 84 - 12853g) (tegula 73 - 7088g)
Indiscernible	x 7	-	58g	

*Finds with Border
but in future in
Leinwarshie*

MODERN

Roof tile	x 4	-	191g
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DISCUSSION

The ceramic assemblage contains sherds from three different periods, Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval to the modern period (at Leintwardine bathhouse 18th Century onwards). The largest amount of sherds belong to Roman Leintwardine and date from the end of the first century AD to the mid fourth century AD. The presence of Samian ware, which on this site was date between AD90-150, and the base of Lyon type ware probably reflects the presence of the Roman army based at the fort in Jay Lane in the town, as the army had the contacts and ties to obtain the vessels from Gaul. In particular the dating of the Samian ware ties in with the nearby construction of the baths, which is believed to have started around AD140. It may also be argued that the BB1 (Black Burnished ware 1) sherds can be attributed to the military presence in the fort as these coarse wares were not readily accessible over areas of Roman Britain before the mid third century AD. (Swan. 1980. 15). It has been argued from excavations at Hadrian's wall that the military had a contract with the BB1 manufacturers in Dorset from AD120 (Swan. 1980. 15), which increased the popularity of the courseware and their presence outside Dorset and explain their deposition in mid second century contexts at Leintwardine when the fort was still in use.

The main fabric type was the Severn Valley wares, the most abundant coarse ware in the locality. The vessels are found from the mid first century - mid fourth century AD and cover all the main domestic forms, so their high number was expected at Leintwardine. Only two sherds can be definitely dated to the middle Roman period as the majority of the Severn valley ware were bodysherds whose forms could be not identified. The two middle Roman sherds were a late second to early third century mortarium rim from Mancetter/Hartshill and a base from a mid third century AD Oxford colour coated vessel. These sherds represent a period in Leintwardine's history when the vicus had probably developed into a defended small town and may show a change in the site's trading patterns to inter-regional trade rather than inter-provincial with the end of the military presence. More later Roman material is needed to prove or disprove this theory.

The two medieval Hereford type A sherds were probably residual and show there was activity in the settlement in the medieval period. This was revealed in the 2001 excavations on 31-34 Watling Street by the discovery of timber framed medieval houses and similar fabric pottery. (Whatley. 2001. 36).

The third period of activity on the site probably starts from the late 18th century onwards and carries on until the present with the construction of the bus shelter and garage beside the site. This explains the post medieval and Industrial period pottery such as Staffordshire type earthen wares cream wares and coarse earthen wares found in the deposits.

APPENDIX 3. NON CERAMIC FINDS

SPECIAL FINDS

1. Roman bone pin. Context (403). Trench 5 (Figure 10). 346
Well preserved worked bone pin 97mm x 6mm. Mottled brown and grey colour with probable varnish finish. The pin has one terminus sharpened to a point whilst the other has been left wider. The typology is very similar in style to pin type A, number 4 from the Roman baths at Caerleon, dated AD 160-230. (see fig 69, number 4 in Zienkiewicz:1986.200). This is very similar to the date of context 403. Weighs 3g.

2. Roman horse harness. Cual or Brass. Context (004). Trench 1. 347.
Sub circular green coloured artefact. Has two linear tubes fused/joined by two curved tubes. One of the linear tubes has an extra sleeve fused on. Slightly corroded with parts of the exterior cracking and flaking off. The corrosion has also discoloured the artefact green. Weighs 33g. Measures 54mm x 45mm x 9mm.

3. Cual or Brass artefact. Context (403). Trench 5.
Corroding, folded over, tube shaped artefact that is slightly discoloured green. The artefact has a cross shape cut out. Probably Romano-British. Weighs 1g. Measures 22mm x 6mm.

4. Possible metal counter/button/cloth seal. Context (306). Trench 4.
Grey circular piece of poor quality metal (possibly contains some Fe). Very fragmented and corroding rapidly. Measures 25mm x 3mm. Weighs 3g. Probably Modern.

5. Roman bone pin or broken needle. Context (403). Trench 5.
Light brown coloured bone pin that has a slight curvature and two broken terminae. 40mm x 2mm. Weighs 1g.

6. Three corroding Cual fragments. Context (403). Trench 5.
Three fragments of copper alloy. Green unidentifiable artefact due to high level of corrosion although break points reveal a former thin flat shape. The pieces measure 14mm x 12mm, 12mm x 7mm and 15mm x 10mm and weigh altogether 2g. Probably Romano-British.

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

CLAY PIPES

The discovery of two pieces of stratified clay pipe reaffirms the view that the area was used in the late post medieval period.

Context (303). Two pieces of clay pipe. One stem and one 17th Century style bowl with a circular foot and small mouth. Weighs 7g.

GLASS

Seven pieces of Post Medieval and modern bottle glass weighing 76g.

Context (003). 1 shard. 24g. One small light blue phial with broken base.

Context (102). 2 sherds. 24g. One modern transparent bottle base. One brown beer bottle body shard.

Context (105). 1 shard. 10g. One green bottle spout.

Context (303). 3 sherds. 18g. One modern green bottle rim and two transparent bottle body sherds.

OTHER METALWORK

A collection of iron and lead nails and modern metalwork that were not attributed special find status.

Context (003). Two nails. One orange / brown rectangular nail stem with a sub circular head and pointed terminae. Measures 150mm x 12mm x 20mm. Weighs 41g. One large brown curved nail stem. Measures 112mm x 8mm. Weighs 20g. Modern.

Context (102). Two iron nails. One orange brown circular nail head and rectangular nail stem. Measures 150mm x 12mm x 20mm. Weighs 44g. One rectangular stem with a square head. Orange and brown in colour. Measures 72 x 8 x 14mm. Weighs 15g. Modern.

Context (105). Three pieces of corroded brown Iron nails weighing 70g. One very curved nail stem 75mm x 6mm. One curved stem with a long thin rectangular head. Measures 110mm x 6mm x 13mm. One square headed nail with a slightly curved stem. Measures 64mm x 6mm x 10mm. Modern

Context (106). Three pieces of brown iron nails weighing 68g. Two possible nail heads and one rectangular stem with a nail head measuring 116mm x 6mm x 19mm. Probably Romano-British.

Context (107). Four pieces of brown corroded iron nail weighing 58g. Two possible rectilinear heads. One small and thin nail with a square head measuring 53mm x 3mm x 5mm. One long and thin rectangular stem measuring 100mm x 8mm. Probably Romano-British.

Context (306). Three corroded iron nails weighing 386g. One bent rectangular stem with a circular head measuring 74mm x 8mm x 13mm. One rectangular stem with a break point 51mm x 10mm x 13mm. Has a circular head. One rectangular stem measuring 52mm x 4mm. Modern.

Context (306). Two pieces of modern metalwork, probably from a door frame. Weighs 306g. Modern.

Context (403). Possible corroded lead nail stem. Grey and bent measuring 41mm x 12mm. Weighs 6g. Romano-British .

Context (408). Brown corroded Iron nail with a rectangular head measuring 68mm x 8mm x 16mm. Weighs 11g. Romano-British.

PLASTER & MORTAR BUILDING MATERIAL

Collection of Roman building material probably from the nearby bathhouse. Includes wall plaster, mortar and Opus signinum.

Context (004). Pink/ buff coloured wall plaster with one side with a flat finish. Weighs 115g.

Context (102). One piece of buff/light pink mortar. Possibly Opus Signinum. Weighs 67g. 348

Context (106). Two pieces of pink/ buff mortar. Possibly Opus Signinum. Weighs 28g.

Context (202). Two pieces of pink mortar with white colour on one side. Possibly Opus Signinum. Weighs 97g. One piece of buff plaster with a flat face. Weighs 33g.

Context (403). One piece of white/pink mortar. Possibly Opus Signinum. Weighs 24g.

OYSTER SHELL

Context (202). One worn oyster shell weighing 1g

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TABLE 1 THE FABRIC TYPE SERIES IN THE CONTEXT REGISTER

Contexts	Trench 1		(005)	(011)	Trench 2			Trench 3		Trench 4		Trench 5		Total
	(003)	(004)			(102)	(105)	(107)	(202)	(206)	(303)	(306)	(403)	(408)	
Fabric type series														
1 sherd count	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
sherd weight	0	0	0	0	15g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15g
2 sherd count	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	1	10
sherd weight	0	0	0	2g	0	0	16g	29g	0	0	0	15g	3g	65g
3 sherd count	0	1	2	0	4	2	3	15	2	0	0	7	0	36
sherd weight	0	16g	18g	0	19g	13g	25g	335g	1g	0	0	68g	0	495g
4 sherd count	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
sherd weight	0	0	20g	0	0	0	10g	21g	0	0	0	19g	0	70g
5 sherd count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
sherd weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8g	0	8g
6 sherd count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
sherd weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32g	0	0	0	0	0	32g
7 sherd count	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
sherd weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	10g	0	0	0	0	11g	0	21g
8 sherd count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
sherd weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23g	0	0	0	0	0	23g
9 sherd count	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
sherd weight	0	15g	0	0	25g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40g
10 sherd count	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
sherd weight	31g	0	0	0	18g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49g

Contexts	Trench 1		(005)	(011)	Trench 2			Trench 3		Trench 4		Trench 5		Total
	(003)	(004)			(102)	(105)	(107)	(202)	(206)	(303)	(306)	(403)	(408)	
Fabric type series														
11 sherd count	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
sherd weight	24g	0	49g	0	0	21g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94g
12 sherd count	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
sherd weight	0	0	0	0	81g	0	0	0	0	35g	0	0	0	116g
13 sherd count	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
sherd weight	40g	0	0	0	19g	47g	0	0	0	16g	0	0	0	122g
14 sherd count	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
sherd weight	10g	0	0	0	0	88g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98g
15 sherd count	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
sherd weight	0	0	0	0	14g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14g
16 sherd count	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	9
sherd weight	6g	0	0	0	7g	0	0	0	0	90g	0	0	0	103g
17 sherd count	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
sherd weight	13g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60g	0	0	0	73g
18 sherd count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
sherd weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73g

FIGURE 7. IRON BUCKLE - DATE UNKNOWN BUT FOUND WITHIN ROMAN DEPOSITION

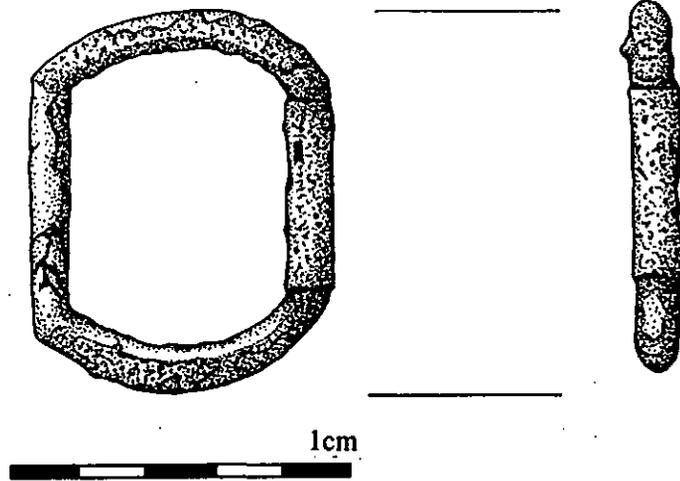
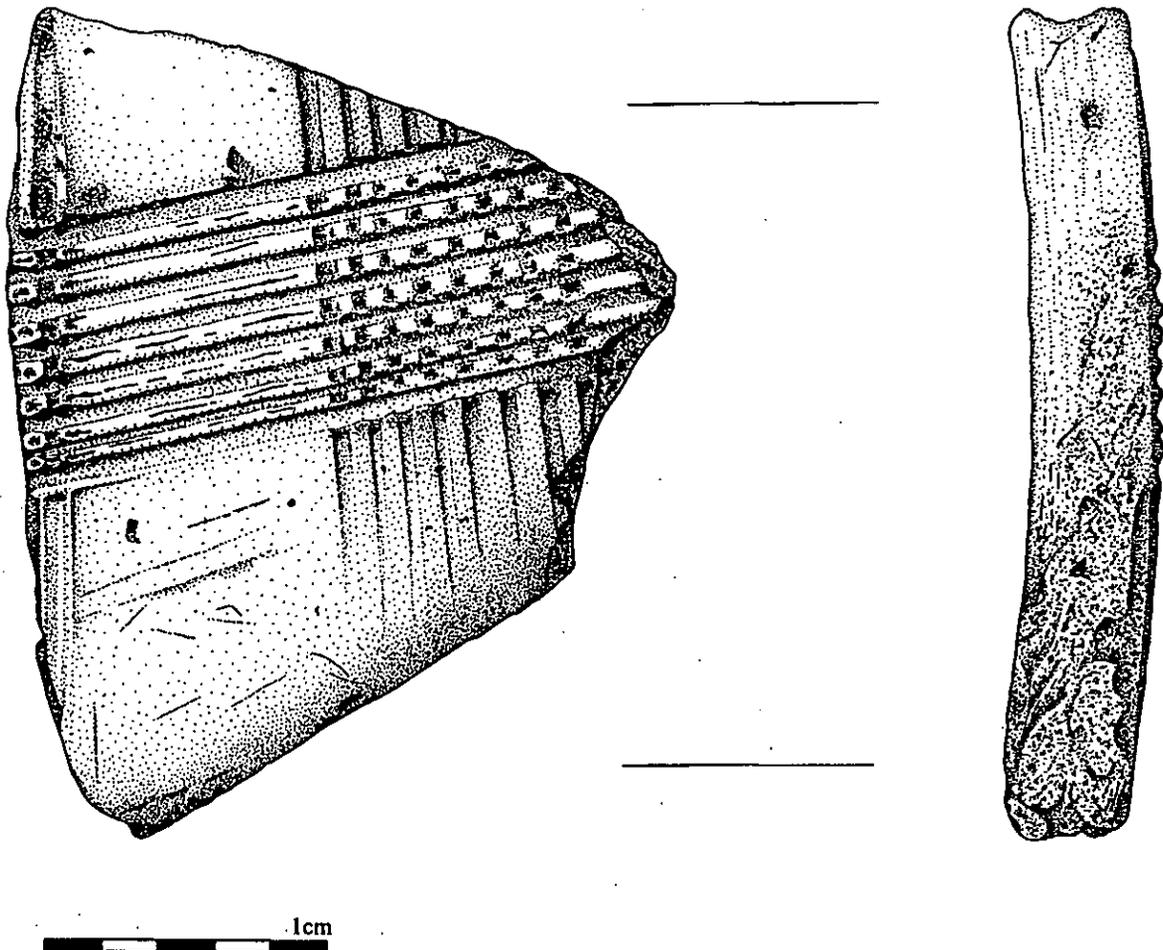


FIGURE 8. A LARGE FRAGMENT OF A BOX FLUE TILE PROBABLY ORIGINATING FROM THE NEAR BY BATH HOUSE COMPLEX (TRENCH 2)



drawings by Nicola Hancox

FIGURE 9. A DECORATED SAMIAN WARE SHERD DEPICTING A HARE

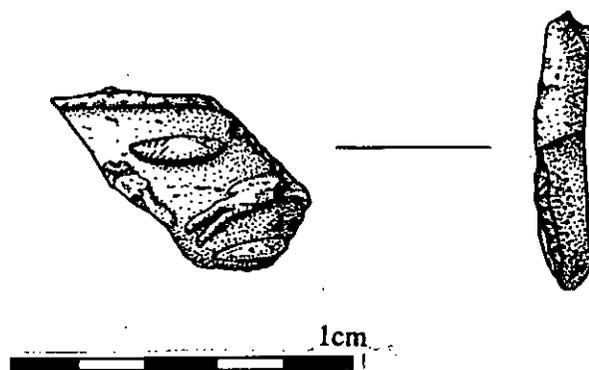
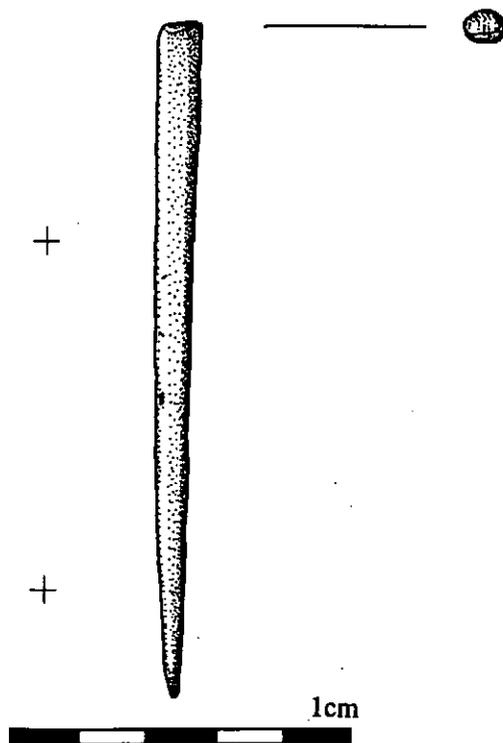


FIGURE 10. A ROMAN POLISHED BONE PIN (TRENCH 5)



drawings by Nicola Hancox

Contractors Report Recording Form

Report Name and Title	Leintwardine Garage, Mill Lane, Leintwardine, Herefordshire
Contractors Name and Address	Border Archaeology, PO Box 36, Leominster, Herefordshire, HR6 OYQ
Site Name	Leintwardine Garage, Mill Lane, Leintwardine, Herefordshire
Grid Reference (8 fig)	SO 4050 7410 Planning Application 4033 7391 Number N/A
SMR number/s of site	31932
Date of Field Work	December 2001 - January 2002
Date of Report	February 2002
	NUMBER AND TYPE OF FINDS
Pottery	Period Roman Number of sherds 57
Other	Period Medieval (2) Total 85 (2029g) Post-Medieval (26)
	NUMBER AND TYPE OF SAMPLES COLLECTED
Sieving for charred plant remains	<i>No of Features sampled N/A</i> <i>No of buckets N/A</i>
C14/scientific dates	<i>No and Type N/A</i> <i>Result N/A</i>
Pollen	<i>No of Columns/spot samples N/A</i> <i>Name of pollen specialist N/A</i>
Bone	<i>Number of buckets sieved for bone N/A</i> <i>Quantity Recovered N/A</i> <i>Period N/A</i>
Insect	<i>No of Columns/spot samples N/A</i> <i>Name of pollen specialist N/A</i>
Other	<i>Type and specialist N/A</i>
Summary of the report	This site, adjacent to the Bath house excavation of 1968 revealed significant Roman remains including a section of the east-west timber and clay lattice vallum. Either side of the vallum was a considerable down-wash (solifluction) deposit. A total of five trenches were excavated and a wealth of early Roman pottery was recovered. Also found was a polished bone Roman pin (1st century), decorated Samian ware and a number of box flue tiles which are probably associated with the near by bath house. It should be noted that the Roman stratigraphy lay close to the present ground level and the vallum was in remarkable condition.