

340 DEANSGATE, CASTLEFIELD, MANCHESTER

Archaeological Excavation within the Roman *vicus*

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The partially excavated remains of a large Roman building.

MANCHESTER
1824

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Summary

Between February and early March 2005 an archaeological excavation was undertaken at 340 Deansgate, Castlefield, Manchester, by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, on behalf of AEW Architects (NGR: SJ 8340 9766). This area falls within the boundary of the Roman civil settlement, or *vicus*, and the excavation uncovered Roman archaeology, as well as later industrial period remains dating to the late eighteenth century.

The Roman remains could be chronologically divided into two periods, dating between the late first and late second century, which covered six main phases of activity. In the earliest phases a possible earth bank was constructed and a number of large extraction pits were dug, which presumably formed an element of road construction within the *vicus*. A large Roman ditch was then placed across the excavated area and this was associated with a palisade. During the early-mid second century three buildings were constructed. Two of these buildings were built from timber, whilst a third was much more substantial and was constructed in both timber and stone. Associated with the buildings were numerous refuse pits and a possible smithing hearth, set within a four-post structure. The industrial period remains included the basements of two adjacent late eighteenth century properties, which potentially functioned as 'cellar dwellings', during the early nineteenth century.

The following report presents the results of the excavation, details an assessment of the archaeological finds and, based on the outcome of the small finds assessment, lists a number of recommendations for further work.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) was commissioned by AEW Architects to carry out an archaeological excavation on land at 340 Deansgate, Manchester, prior to the proposed commercial development of the site and in order to satisfy an archaeological planning condition imposed by Manchester City Council. The site was identified as being of potential archaeological importance due to its proximity to the Roman fort of *Mamucium* and its location within the *vicus* of that fort. The on-site works were carried out during February and early March 2005, and this report presents the results of the excavation, details an assessment of the archaeological finds and, based on the outcome of the small finds assessment, lists a number of recommendations for further work¹.

¹ The fieldwork was supervised by Mike Higgins, assisted by Maria Duggan, Brian Grimsditch, Haley Richardson and Adam Thompson. The project was managed by Dave Power and Pete Connelly and this report was written and edited by Dr Richard Gregory and Mike Higgins. The on-site work was monitored by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. Thanks to Norman Redhead, Assistant County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester.

2. Physical Setting

2.1. Location

The site lies within the Castlefield area of Manchester (centred on NGR: SJ 8340 9766) and comprises a roughly L-shaped plot of land bounded on the west by Southern Street, on the north and east by properties formerly fronting Liverpool Road and Deansgate, and on the south by a modern car park (Illus 1).

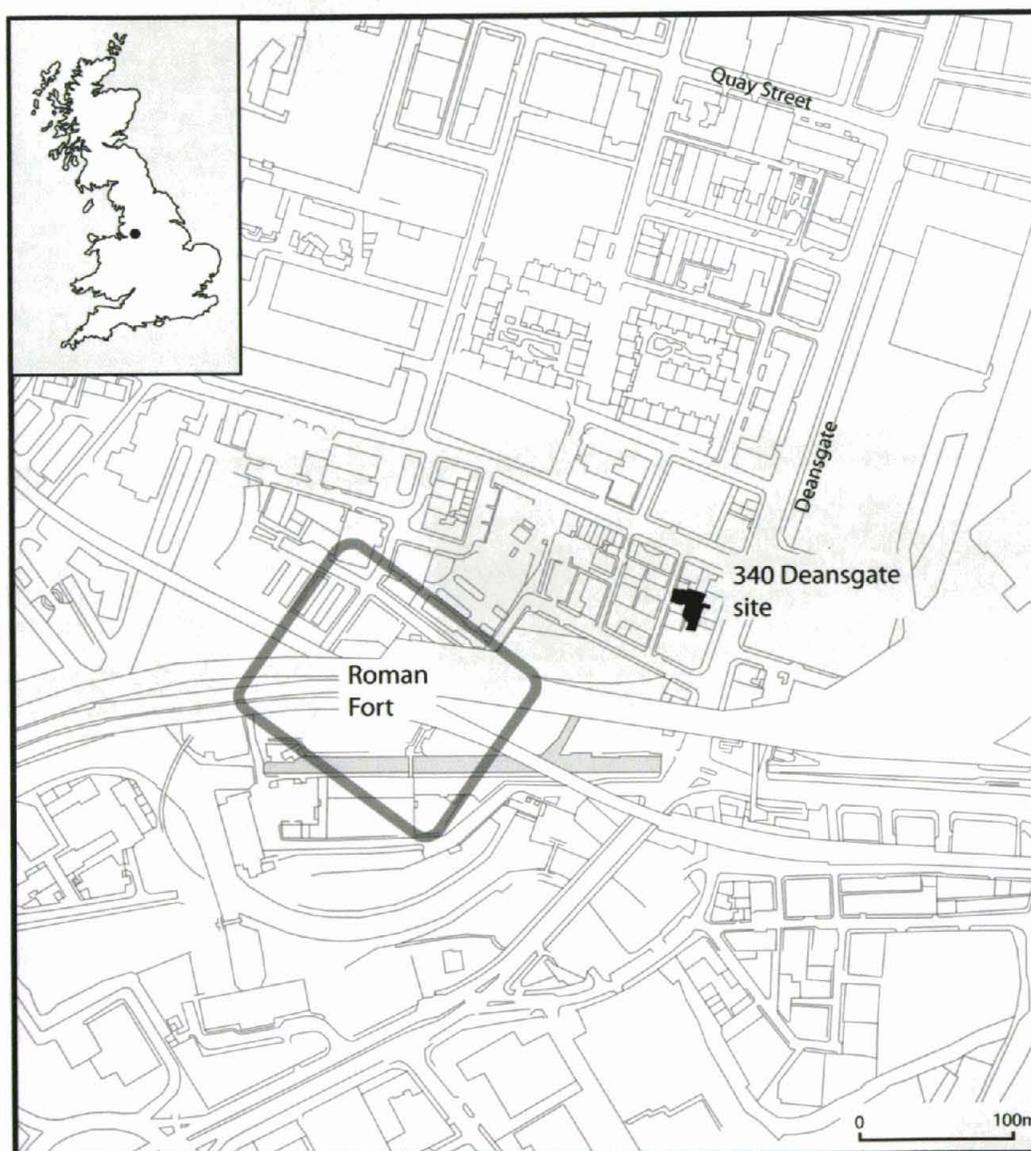


Illustration 1. Location of the excavation (Reproduced from modern OS mapping by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved: Licence No. WL8021).

2.2. Geology

The overlying drift geology, as mapped by the OS Geological Survey (Sheet 85), comprises late glacial flood-gravels. The underlying solid geology, as mapped by the OS Geological Survey (Sheet 85), comprises Bunter Sandstone of the Permo-Triassic (now reclassified as the Sherwood Sandstone Group).

2.3. Land-use and Topography

At the time of excavation the late eighteenth century buildings, which originally fronted Southern Street and Deansgate, had been demolished and the ground levelled. The original ground level, prior to the demolition of the buildings, probably lay at a height of *c.* 34.7m AOD.

3. Archaeological Background

- 3.1. Previous archaeological work in Castlefield indicates that the development site lies within the confines of the Roman civil settlement, or *vicus*, which developed around the Roman fort of *Mamucium*. Within the suspected layout of this settlement the site is located directly adjacent to a presumed Roman road, whose course is now defined by Deansgate, and c. 120m to the west of a second Roman that originally exited the north gate of the Roman fort.
- 3.2. Significantly, recent archaeological excavation has identified surviving areas of Roman archaeology within the immediate environs of the development site. For example, at Barton Street c. 100m to the east of the development site, excavation in 2003/2004 identified a substantial and coherent area of Roman archaeology comprising evidence for Roman military, domestic/commercial, industrial and ritual/religious activity dating between the late first and mid-third centuries (Gregory 2005; Gregory in prep). In a small plot of land, sandwiched between Barton Street and Southern Street, an archaeological watching brief also identified the remains of a Roman timber building and a number of refuse pits (Gregory & Higgins 2004). Similarly, to the east of the development site, on the opposite side of Deansgate, excavation in 2004 uncovered evidence for commercial/domestic activity in the form of buildings, property boundaries and refuse pits (Proctor 2005). The presence of Roman archaeology either side of Deansgate, therefore, suggested that similar remains might be found within the development area.

Excavation at other sites within the fort and *vicus* indicates that the survival of Roman archaeology is largely conditioned by the form of Industrial period activity, particularly the presence or absence of late eighteenth/nineteenth century basements. Significantly, within the development area the early cartographic evidence suggested that at least one portion of the site had not suffered severe truncation during the late eighteenth/nineteenth century and might contain evidence for Roman activity. Moreover, during the Southern Street watching brief Roman archaeology was noted at a depth of c. 2.1m below the present ground surface. When compared with the height of the Roman levels at Barton Street to the east (c. 1.3m below the modern ground surface) this indicates that the original Roman ground level probably sloped down through the development site towards the River Medlock, located at the southern end of Deansgate. The depth of the Roman archaeology at the development site was, therefore, suspected to lie at a c. 2m below the modern ground surface, and this might result in the survival of Roman features beneath the half basements that were constructed along Southern Street during the late eighteenth century. In contrast, it was suspected that those three-storey buildings which originally fronted Deansgate were provisioned with full basements, which would have destroyed any below ground archaeological remains.

4. Excavation

4.1. Excavation Methodology

Due to the cramped nature of this city centre site, coupled with the expected depth of in situ Roman deposits, it was necessary to devise an excavation strategy that would allow spoil to be stored on site in accordance with the developer's requirements. The area above the deep basements fronting Deansgate was identified as having a low potential for archaeological survival, and would therefore be able to accommodate a large amount of spoil. The south-western quarter of the study area was to remain unexcavated to allow for site access, parking and welfare facilities. The remainder of the site was divided into two areas, A and B, which would be excavated and then backfilled in turn to allow for stockpiling of spoil.

Both areas were machine excavated to the top of any in situ Roman deposits, using a mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. Excavation and cleaning of individual features was carried out by hand. These features were photographed in both colour slide and digital formats. All sections were drawn at 1:10 scale and annotated with context information and AOD levels, whilst features were drawn in plan at 1:20 scale. All finds were bagged and labelled with individual context information, and selected soil samples were taken for laboratory assessment. Any significant Post-Roman features or structures were subject to a similar recording strategy.

A trench was also machine excavated alongside the Deansgate basements prior to backfilling of the site, to establish the extent of survival, if any, of Roman levels beneath the basement cuttings.

4.2. Roman Remains

The excavation proved extremely rewarding and exposed a substantial strip of surviving Roman archaeology, situated between 32.75 – 33m AOD, in an area which originally formed a backyard positioned between the late eighteenth century buildings fronting Southern Street and Deansgate (Illus 2). Significantly, the excavation also indicated that heavily truncated Roman deposits were present beneath the basements associated with the Deansgate properties (Illus 3: S7).

The density of the archaeology, its stratigraphic complexity and the presence of a moderate sized assemblage of small finds also enabled the history of the site, during the Roman period, to be interpreted to some degree. It, therefore, appears that the Roman remains fall into two major chronological periods, encompassing six separate phases of activity.

4.2.1. Period 1 – Late First-Early Second Century

Phase 1

The earliest Roman deposits were observed at the southern end of the site during the excavation of sections 6 and 7 and appeared to represent either early occupation layers or more probably a heavily truncated earth and turf bank (Illus 3: S6 & 4). Within section 6 these deposits comprised four successive layers [224-7] composed of sand [227], sandy clay [226 & 225] and sandy silt [224] and the uppermost layer [224] contained a sherd of samian ware dating to the Flavian period (late first

century). Within section 7 the early deposits included layers of clay/silt [5, 9], sandy clay [6, 8, 10, 15, 17 & 18], sandy silt [224], silty clay [11], clay [12], silty loam [13, 16] and sandy loam [14]. During the excavation of this section a sherd of Flavian samian ware was recovered from layer 224.

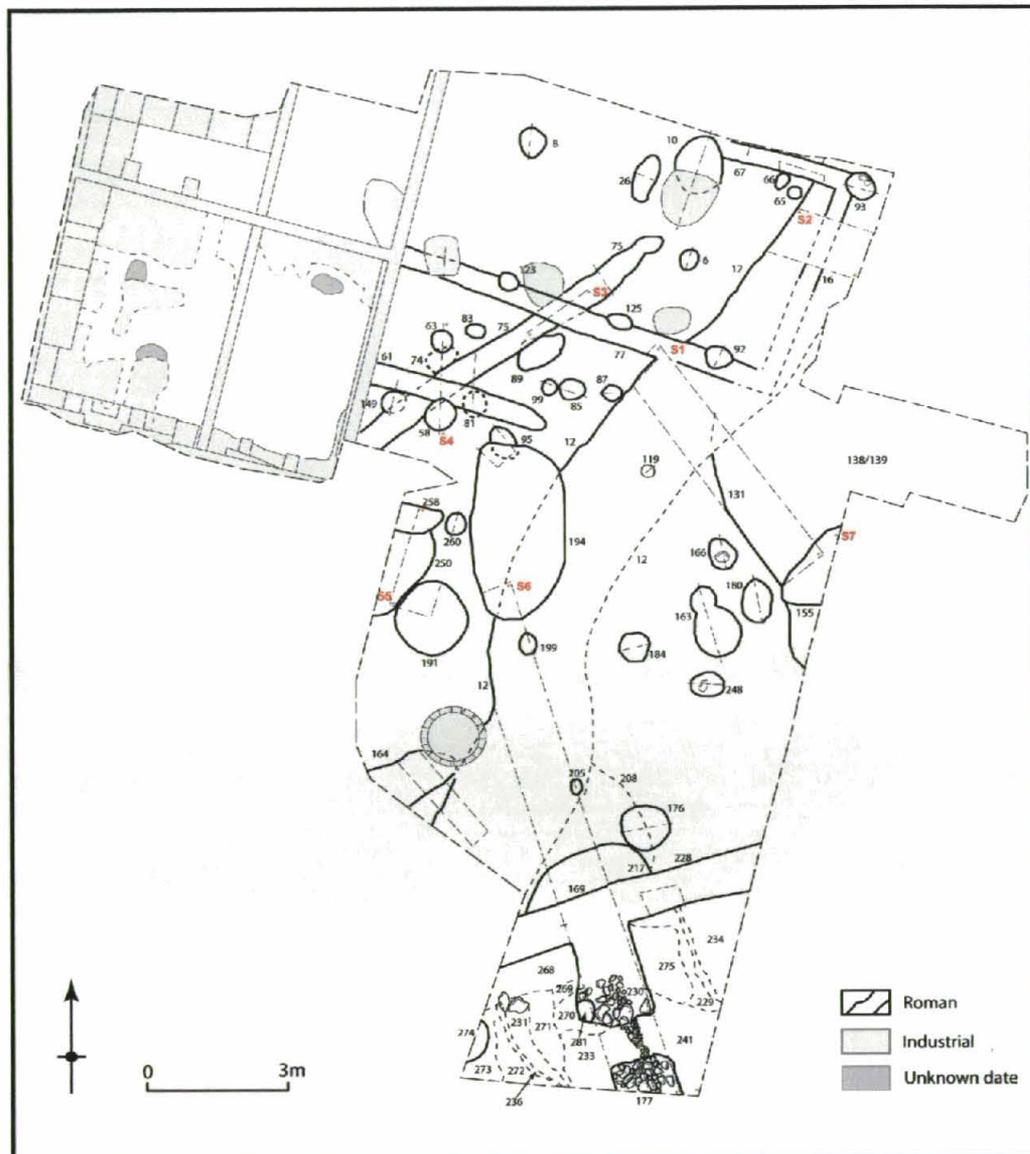


Illustration 2. Plan of site showing excavated features of all periods.

Phase 2

A number of pits were dug [208, 235, 131 & 250] across the site during this phase (**Illus 4**). Although it was not possible to determine the full extent of these features they were certainly large excavations and were probably connected with gravel extraction in order to construct nearby roads. Moreover, it is possible that one of these pits [131] was associated with the construction of the Roman road whose course is now defined by Deansgate. This pit was located at the eastern margins of the site and had been backfilled with clay [19], sandy silty loam [21], silty clay [22 & 26/24], sandy clay [25, 143 & 145], sandy silt [140 & 141] and silty sand [140-2 & 144] (**Illus 3: S7 & Illus 5: S1**). Within the pit were also sherds of late first/early second century coarseware and a sherd of Flavian and a sherd of Flavian or Trajanic samian ware. Two further pits [208 & 235] were identified in the southern portion of the site during the excavation of section 6 (**Illus 3: S6**). These pits partially cut the earlier

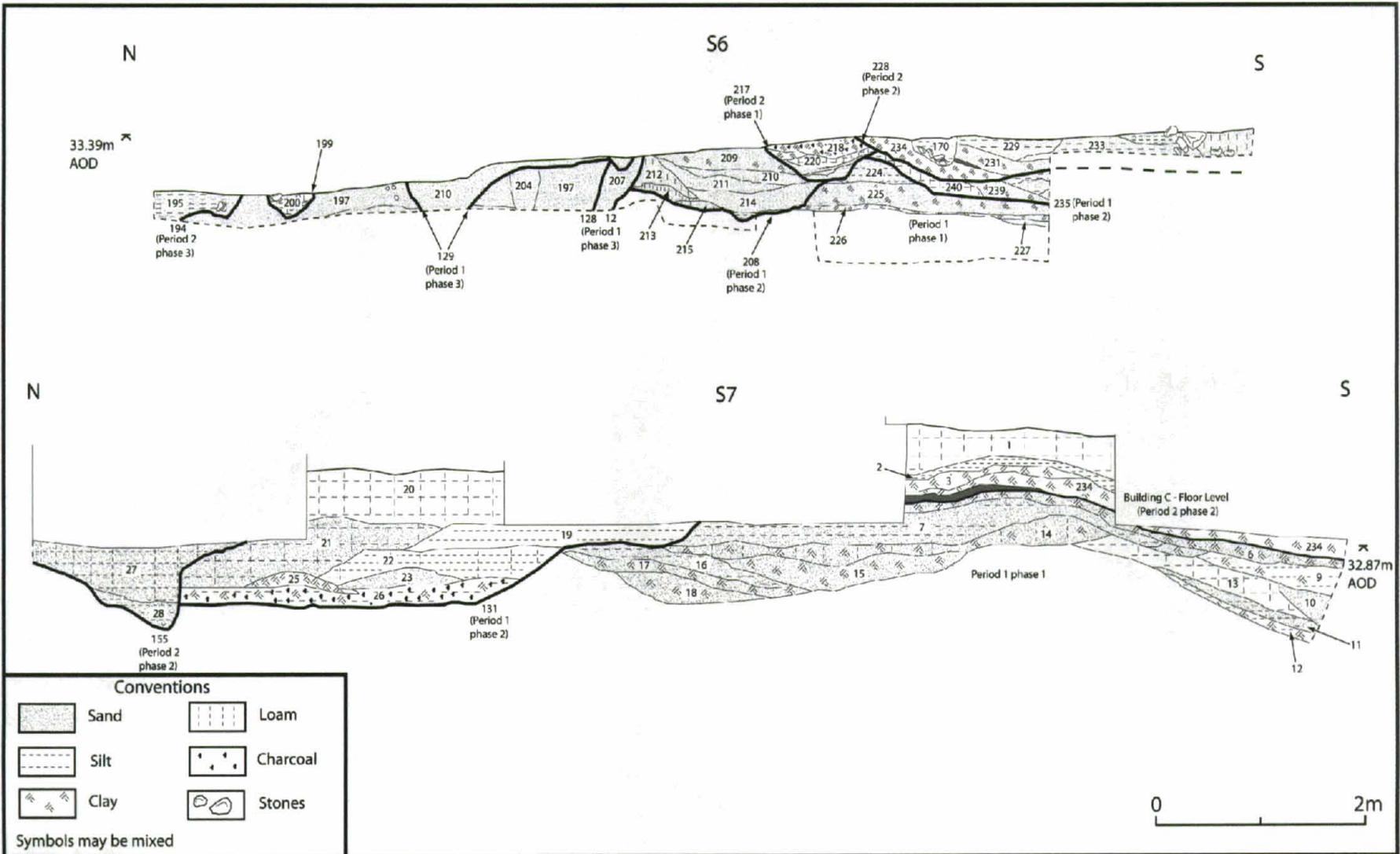


Illustration 3. Sections 6 and 7.

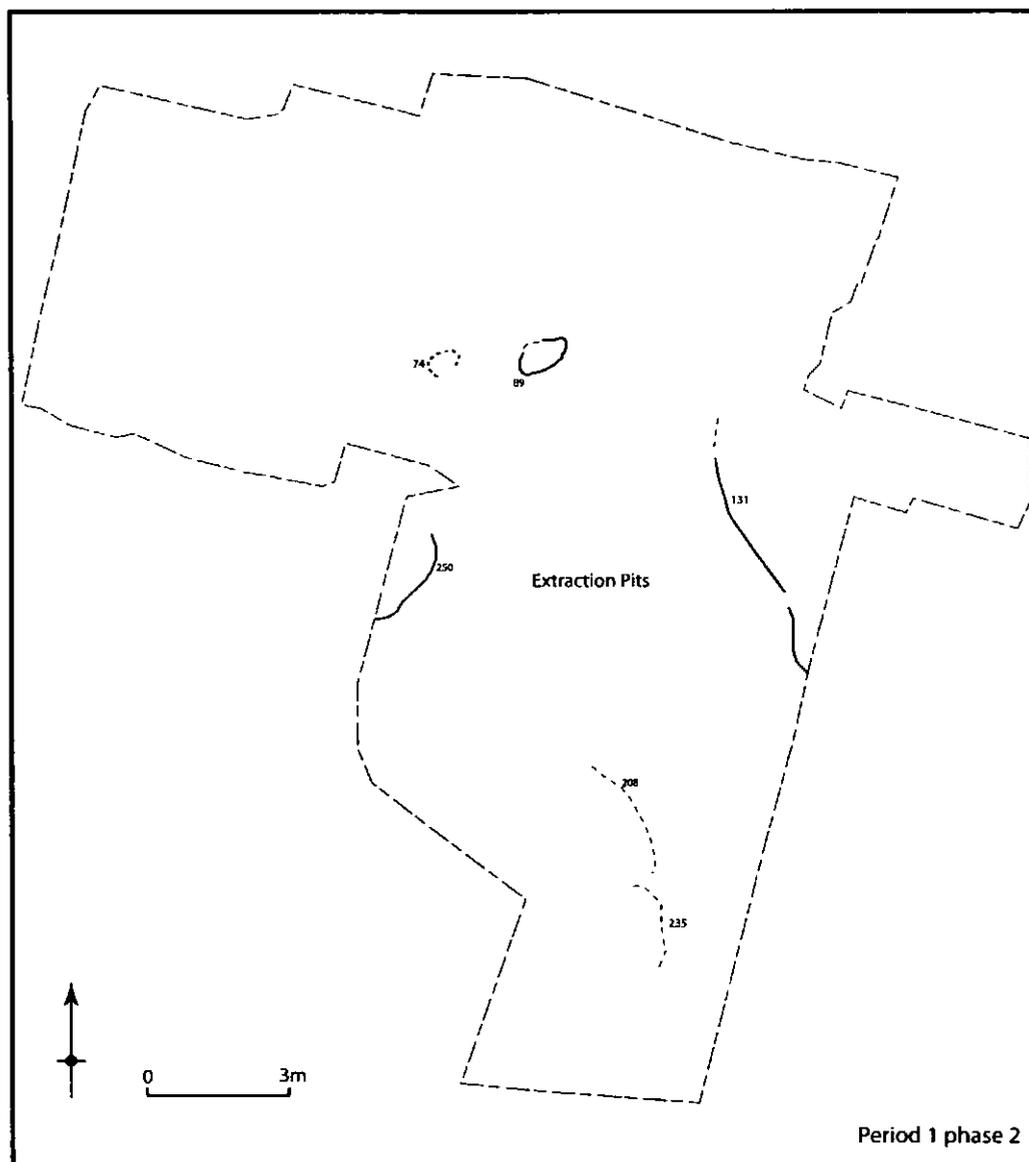


Illustration 4. Period 1 phase 2.

phase 1 deposits and contained deposits of sandy clay [209 & 239], sand [210-11 & 238], sandy loam [212-15], silty loam [240], silty sand [236-7] and sandy silt [216]. One of these pits [208] also contained sherds of late first/early second century coarseware. The final large pit [250] was identified at the western margins of the excavation and had been backfilled with silty clay [253], clay [254 & 256] containing late first/early second century coarseware, silty loam [255] and loamy clay [251-2], which was associated with late first/early second century coarseware and Flavian, or Trajanic, samian ware (*Illus 5: S5 & Illus 7*). Two small shallow pits [74 & 89] were also identified that probably also date to this phase, although their precise function is not particularly clear.

Phase 3

Following the backfilling of the phase 2 pits a broad ditch [12] was dug across the site (*Illus 6 & 8*). This ditch had a U-shaped profile, was c. 2 m wide and c. 1.2 m deep and contained basal deposits of sandy silt [34, 35 & 132] suggestive of natural infilling (*Illus 5: S1 & S2*). Contained within the primary fills of this ditch were also sherds of late first/early second century coarseware. Following this initial infilling the ditch was re-cut on two separate occasions. The first re-cutting produced a similar

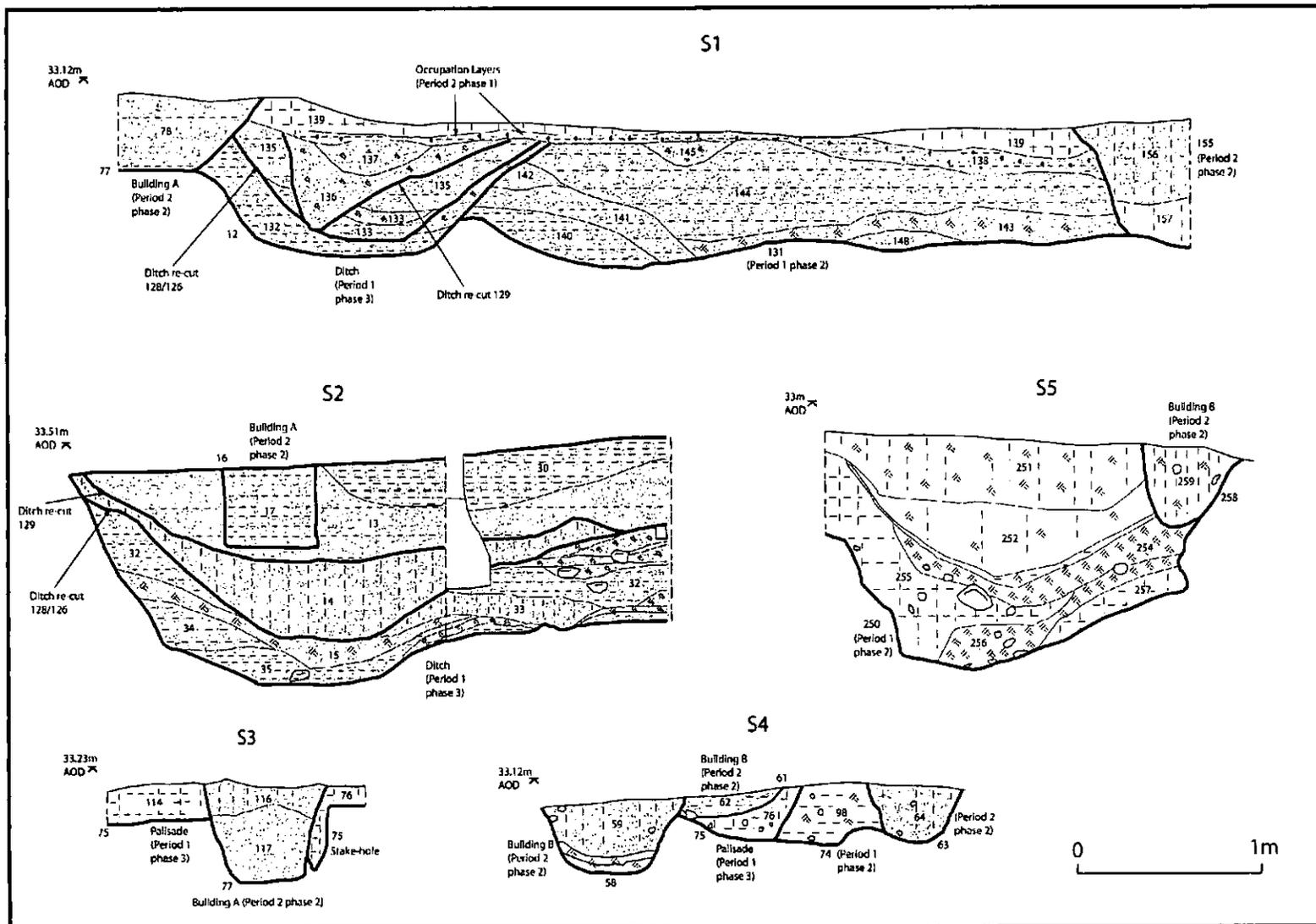


Illustration 5. Sections 1-5.

U-shaped profile ditch [128/126], although this was slightly reduced in scale with a *c.* 1.8m width and *c.* 0.9m depth. This ditch contained deposits of sandy silt [133 & 135] and silty loam [14] suggestive of natural infilling. The final ditch re-cut reduced the scale of the ditch once again and also created a ditch with a V-shaped, as opposed U-shaped, profile. This remodelled ditch was *c.* 1.3m wide, *c.* 0.6m deep and contained sandy clay, silty clay [136 & 137] and silty sand [13 & 30] suggesting deliberate backfilling.

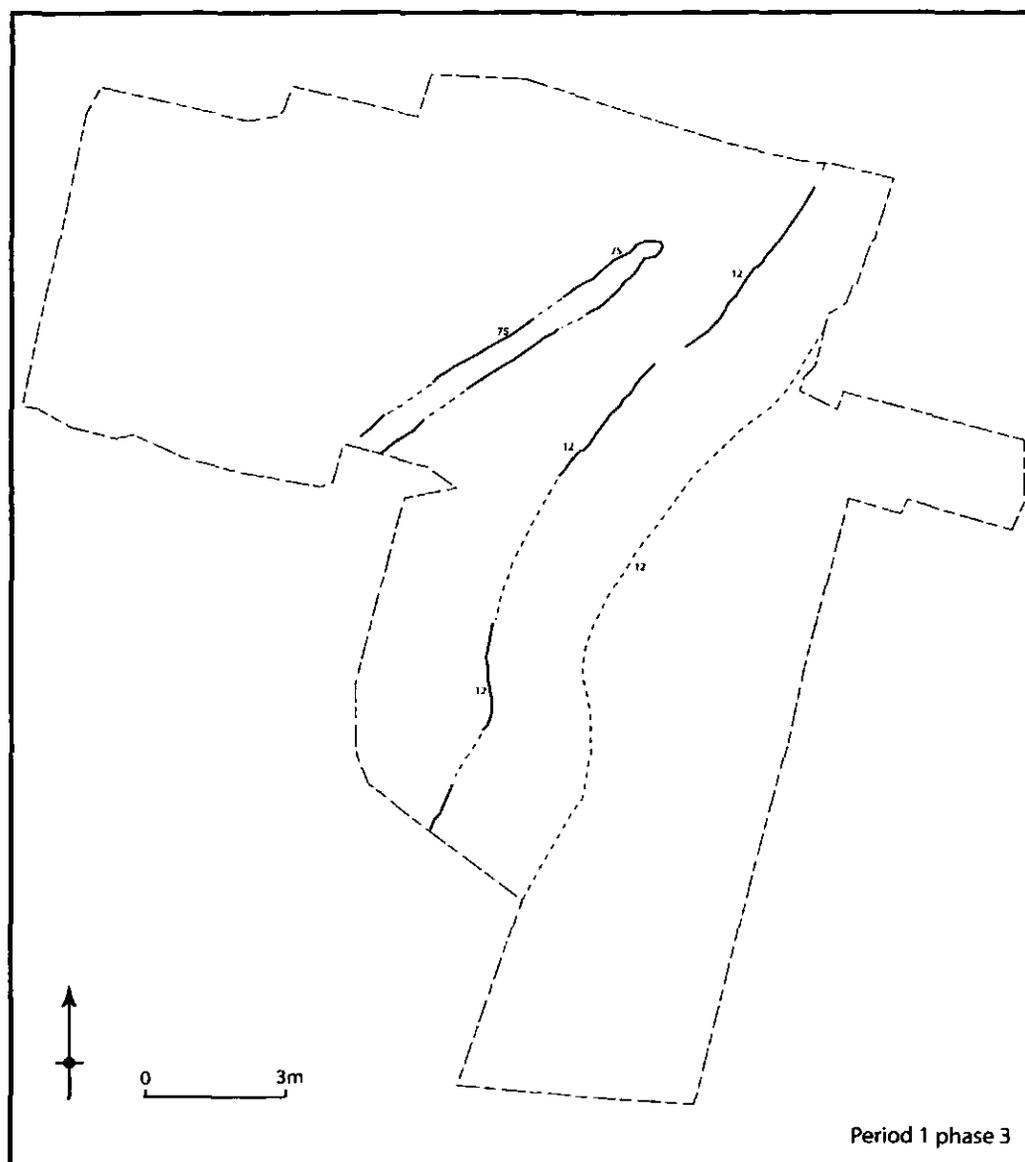


Illustration 6. Period 1 phase 3.

Immediately to the west and contemporary with the ditch was a linear trench [75] (Illus 5: S3 & S4 & Illus 6). This trench was *c.* 0.6m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.3m and contained sherds of first/second century pottery. The trench also contained evidence for a series of stake-holes along its course, indicated that it probably secured a palisade. Indeed, the function of this palisade and the associated ditch may well have acted as a defensive boundary for the nascent *vicus*, demarcating its eastern limits. It is also probable that it was contemporary with a comparable palisade trench identified by the late Professor G D B Jones at White Lion Street and Byrom Street, which is suspected to have functioned as the western defensive barrier, or boundary, of the early *vicus* (Jones & Grealey 1974; Jones & Reynolds n.d.; Gregory in prep a).



Illustration 7. Extraction pit 250 (to the left) and refuse pit 191.



Illustration 8. Ditch 12 during excavation.

4.2.2. Period 2 – Early to Mid-Second Century

Phase 1

It appears that during the early second century the defensive ditch was backfilled and the palisade dismantled. Two occupation deposits [138 & 139] then accumulated in the north-eastern area of the site, which sealed the backfilled ditch [12] and a period 1 phase 1 pit [131] (Illus 5: S1 & Illus 9). These occupation deposits comprised a thin layer of silty sand [138], which was overlain by a thin layer of silty loam [139]. The lower of these deposits contained sherds of Flavian, Hadrianic-Early Antonine and Hadrianic or Antonine samian ware and also mid-late first, late first-early second and first-early second century coarseware. A comparable assemblage of coarseware was also found within the upper occupation layer [139]. Although these occupation deposits were not associated with any structures, within the excavated area, it is possible that two shallow, oval-shaped, pits [164 & 217] positioned close to the southern margins of the site were contemporary features (Illus 9). One of these pits [164] was positioned immediately west of the backfilled defensive ditch [12] and was c. 0.4m deep, containing deposits of silty sand [174 & 243] and sherds of Roman coarseware. The second pit [217] was located immediately east of the backfilled defensive ditch [12] and measured c. 2.5m by c. 1.1m. This pit was c. 0.4m deep and had an upper fill of clay [218 & 219] with lower deposits of silty loam [220], sandy silt [221], sand [222] and sandy clay [223]. It also contained a sherd of Flavian/Trajanic samian and first/second century coarseware.

Phase 2

During phase 2 the first Roman buildings were constructed within the excavated area (Illus 10). In the northern half of the site these comprised two adjacent timber buildings – Buildings A and B. Building A long axis was aligned north-north-west – south-south-east and had an internal area measuring 4.2m by at least 8.2m. The excavated remains suggested that access into its interior was from the west, which implies that originally a small Roman access road, or street, was probably found close to the line of Southern Street. The outer wall line was defined by a c. 0.5m wide and c. 0.5m deep construction trench [16, 67 & 77] and appears to have been secured through the ‘post-in-trench’ method of construction, due to the identification of a number of post-impressions within its base (Illus 12). Significantly, this trench truncated the period 2 phase 1 occupation deposits (Illus 5: S1), which therefore provide a useful *terminus post quem* for the construction of the building. A number of late first/early second century coarseware sherds were also contained within this construction trench. Within the interior of the building a single post-hole was found positioned along its central axis. This post had a c. 0.4m diameter, was c. 0.15m deep, contained fragments of Roman coarseware and presumably aided in the support of the buildings roof which, based on the absence of roof tiles from the excavated area, may have been thatched. Two shallow pits [8 & 26] were also located within the interior of the building, one of which [26] contained fragments of Roman pottery. Although the function of these pits is not clear they presumably relate to activities occurring within the confines of the building. It was also evident that at some stage the wall line of Building A was refurbished, or consolidated, as evidenced by a number of post-holes [92, 93, 123 & 125], which partially truncated the primary construction trench [16, 67 & 77]. Along the southern wall line of the building these posts [92, 123 & 125] were spaced roughly 2.5m apart, whilst a single post-hole [93], containing fragments of first/second century coarseware, was located at the north-eastern corner of the building. Two smaller, less substantial, post-holes [65 & 66] were also positioned within the interior of building close to its north-east corner.

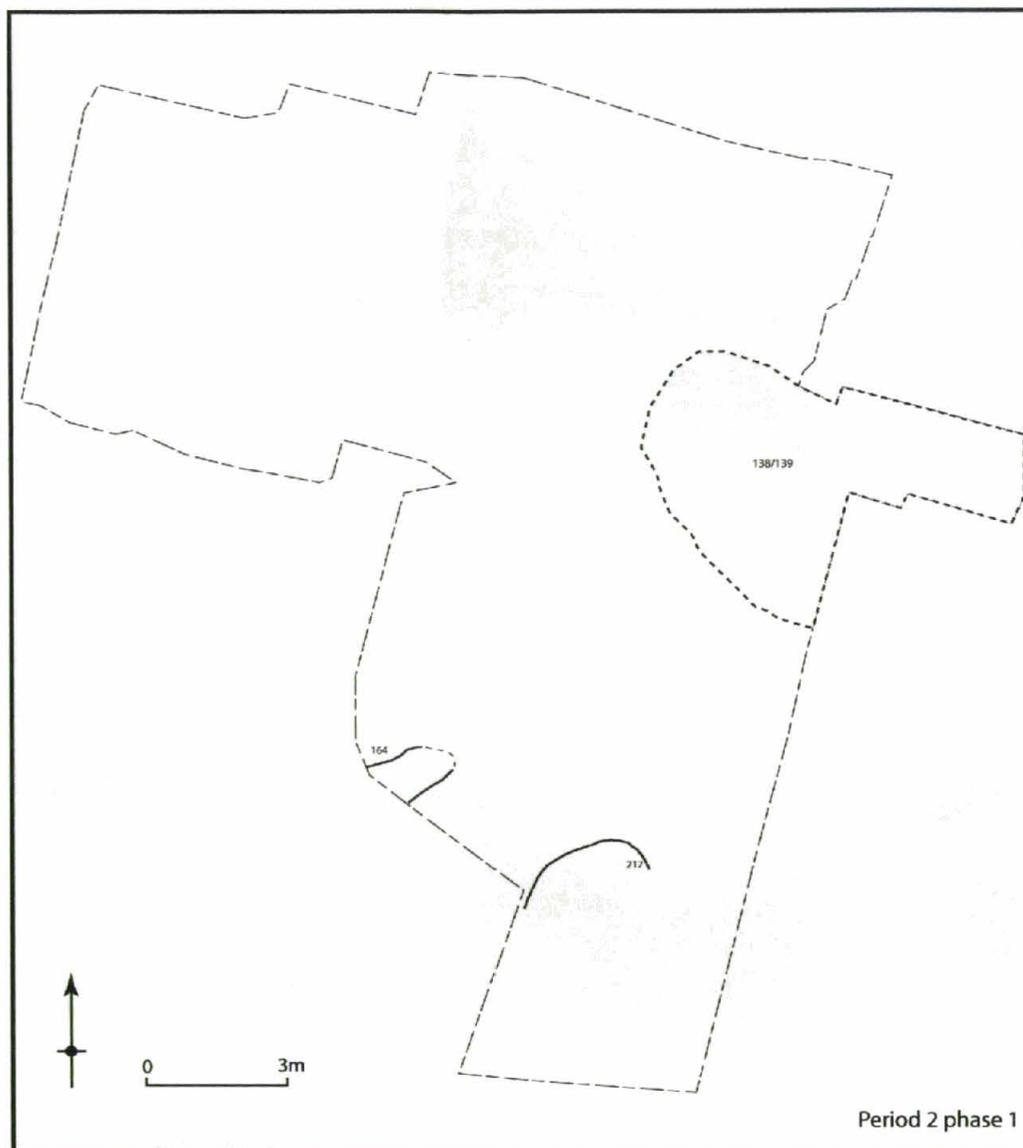


Illustration 9. Period 2 phase 1.

Building B was constructed 2m to the south of Building A and shared its orientation (Illus 10). Unfortunately, only the partial plan of this building was evident which was defined by two parallel construction trenches [61 & 258]. These construction trenches were *c.* 0.5m wide and were comparatively shallow, with a maximum depth of *c.* 0.25m. They created a room which was only *c.* 2.5m wide and it is possible that the building was little more than a 'shed', or perhaps a small commercial concern, which could be accessed from both the east and west. In comparable manner to Building A, a number of post-holes [58, 95 & 149] were also identified running adjacent to, and partially truncating, the northern construction trench [61]. These posts were spaced *c.* 1m apart and may represent an attempt to consolidate or refurbish the wall line of the building. A single post-hole [260] was also positioned close to the eastern terminal of the southern wall line of the building. This post-hole had a *c.* 0.4m diameter and held a charcoal rich fill suggesting that originally it secured a post that had been burnt in situ. The position of the post might also suggest that it secured a hinged door, which was positioned at the rear of the building. A line of posts [63, 83, 85, 87 & 99], were also identified sandwiched between Buildings A and B and these appear to represent a fence line, which effectively separated the two adjacent properties.

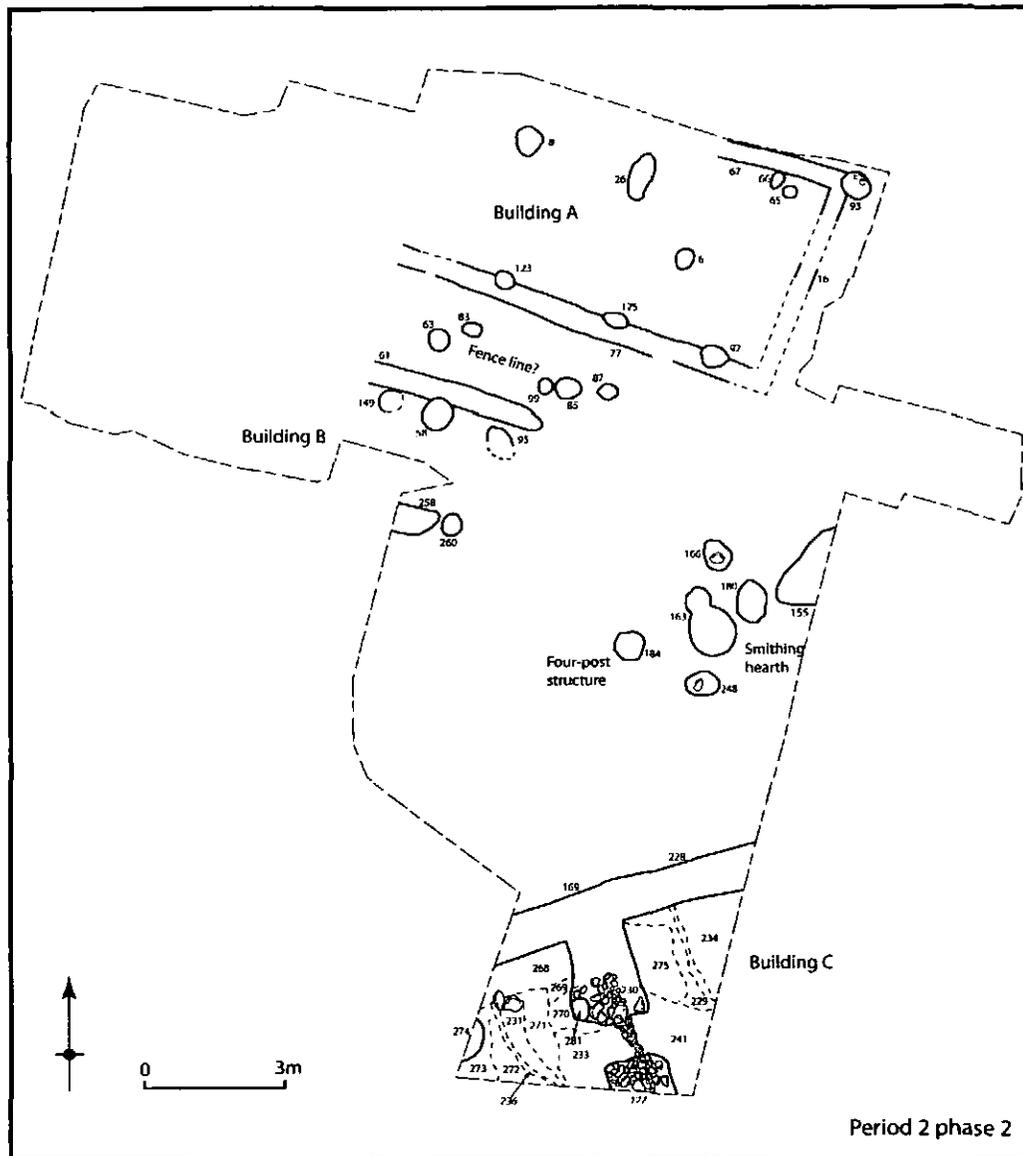


Illustration 10. Period 2 phase 2.

South-east of Building B a portion of a third building – Building C – was exposed close to the southern margin of the excavation trench (Illus 10 & 13). Significantly, this building was much more substantial than the other timber buildings identified at the site, or indeed the majority of domestic/commercial buildings identified within the Roman settlement. It also differed from the other buildings identified in the excavated area in that it employed both timber and stone in its construction, was built on a different orientation and probably had a tile roof due to the discovery of numerous fragments of tegula fragments in its vicinity. In the excavated area, this building was defined by a c. 1m wide, c. 0.5m deep, T-shaped construction trench [228/169], which contained an exterior and interior wall. The exterior wall was constructed of timber which was secured by a packing of yellow and grey/brown clay [234]. This north-east – south-west wall line ran across the width of the excavation trench, though at its eastern end it had been truncated by the basements of the eighteenth century buildings fronting Deansgate. Immediately to the north of this construction trench a large post-hole [176], with a c. 1.2 m diameter, was also identified which formed another structural element of the building. This post-hole was cut into an underlying period 1 phase 2 pit [208], contained a post-packing of river cobbles and sandstone blocks, and was filled with clay [179] and sandy clay [178]. Set perpendicular to the exterior timber wall, but contained within the same construction

trench [228/169], were also the remains of a stone wall [177]. This wall was composed of large blocks of sandstone, river cobbles set within a matrix of brown silty sand, and clearly formed an internal wall of the building. Moreover, its form and position suggests that it was a dwarf stone wall which originally supported timber uprights. This internal wall had also been provisioned with a *c.* 0.9m wide doorway [242], which was probably hinged on a timber upright that was secured in a socket [281] visible within the wall's makeup. To the west of this internal wall was also a post-hole [274], forming another internal structural feature of the building.

The interior of the building contained a floor surface that was composed of the same yellow clay [234] which formed the packing securing the exterior timber wall line of the building. Lying above this floor was also a series of successive horizontal layers [229, 231, 233, 241, 268-73 & 275]. Typically these layers had a high charcoal content and a greasy texture, as well as containing high quantities of potsherds, fragments of sandstone and flakes of burnt bone. These pedological and artefactual characteristics indicate that these layers were formed during the occupation and use of the building and in consequence the ceramic assemblage allows the chronological currency of this building to be assessed. The samian ware included sherds dating to the Flavian-Trajanic and Hadrianic-early Antonine periods and sherds dating between *c.* AD125-145 and *c.* AD150-180, whilst the coarseware included late first/early second century types, mid-second century and Hadrianic-early Antonine sherds, sherds dating to after AD120 and a sherd dating between AD100-165. Taken together this evidence implies that the building was constructed and occupied during the middle decades of the second century, but had perhaps fallen into disuse by the late or, more probably, the end of the second century (see phase 3).

In the area to the north of Building C and to the rear of Building B were a number of other contemporary features. These included a large pit [155] and a probable smithing hearth [163], set inside a four-post structure [166, 180, 184 & 248]. The pit may have functioned as a rubbish pit and had been excavated into the upper fills of an earlier period 1 phase 2 pit [131] (Illus 3: S7 & Illus 5: S1). This pit contained deposits of sandy silt [27 & 28], sandy loam [156] and loamy clay [157] along with a sherd of Flavian or Trajanic samian and late first/early second century coarseware sherds. The smithing hearth had a figure-of-eight plan, which measured *c.* 1.5m by *c.* 0.9m. The hearth had a depth of 0.14m and had a clay lining [162], which overlay a lower layer of sandy silt [161] (Illus 14). Sealing the clay lining was a 0.3m thick deposit of charcoal, containing numerous fragments of pottery, fired clay, burnt bone, two nails and a small piece of chain mail. Positioned around the hearth were four post-holes [166, 180, 184 & 248] which formed a rectangular structure measuring in plan *c.* 2m by *c.* 2.5m (Illus 15). These post-holes ranged between *c.* 0.2-0.3m in depth, whilst their diameters ranged between *c.* 0.6-0.8m. Each post-hole had a roughly trapezoidal profile and contained large river cobbles which were used as post-packing stones. Three of the posts [166, 184 & 248] also contained late first/early second century coarseware sherds.

Phase 3

During phase 3 Buildings A and B were abandoned and three pits [10, 191 & 194] were dug in this area of the site (Illus 11). It is probable, however, that Building C remained in use and that the phase 3 pits contained refuse derived through its occupation. This suggests, in turn, that this building was in use until the close of the second century (see below). One of these pits [10] was circular in form and had been dug across the demolished northerly wall line of Building A. This pit had a *c.* 1.1m diameter and was *c.* 0.5m deep and contained loamy sand [118], silty clay [11] and Trajanic and Hadrianic, Hadrianic or Antonine and Antonine samian ware sherds.

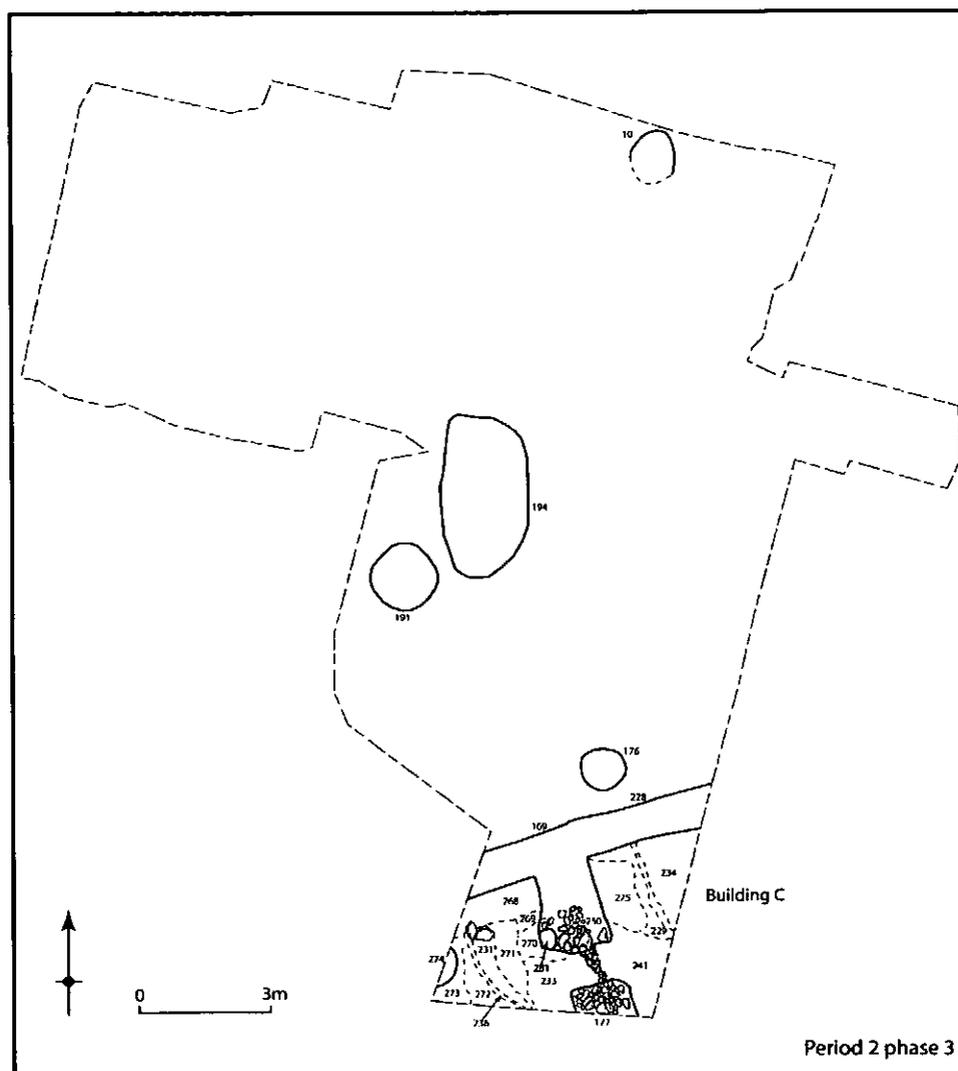


Illustration 11. Period 2 phase 3.

The largest of the pits was positioned to the rear of Building B and partially truncated one of the posts [95] connected with its refurbished or consolidated wall line and also an earlier period 1 phase 3 ditch [12] (Illus 3: S6). This oval pit measured c. 3.8m by c. 2m and had been backfilled with loamy sandy silt [195 & 196], interspersed with charcoal. Although it was only possible to excavate a small portion of this pit, it was found to contain a fragment of quern stone and late first-early second century coarseware sherds. The third and final pit [191] was positioned immediately to the south (Illus 7). This pit was circular in form, with a c. 1.6m diameter, was flat-bottomed with a depth of c. 1.1m. This pit had clearly been used for the disposal of rubbish, probably derived from Building C, as it contained a series of charcoal rich fills [192-3 & 262-7] and a comparatively large number of small finds. Amongst these finds were Hadrianic-early Antonine and Hadrianic or Antonine samian sherds and mid-second, mid-late and late second century coarseware sherds, along with sherds dating to after AD120. One extremely significant pottery vessel was also derived from this pit. Although it has no precise parallels, this vessel was a fine black/brown decorated beaker or large cup, possibly of Continental origin. Furthermore, the decoration and fabric indicates that it was associated with high status activity which suggests, in turn, that Building C was a high status building located within the *vicus*.



Illustration 12. Southern construction trench of Building A.



Illustration 13. Building C.



Illustration 14. Smithing hearth 163.



Illustration 15. Smithing hearth 163 set within a four-post structure.

4.3. Roman Small Finds

4.3.1. Coarseware

Ruth Leary

Introduction

The pottery was examined in context groups and catalogued according to the Guidelines of the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery (Darling 2004) with the addition of sherd weight. The fabrics were recorded in broad groups and source suggested where appropriate. Vessel types are recorded and quantified using raw rim percentage values.

Quantity and provenance

Four hundred and twelve sherds of Romano-British pottery (11063g.) were recovered from the excavations. The quantities of pottery sherds recovered from the excavated areas and trenches are shown in Table. 1. Detailed lists can be found in Appendix 1.

Feature	Context	Sherd count	Sherd weight (g.)	Average sherd weight (g.)
	25	1	5	5.00
	3	9	88	9.78
	US	1	13	13.00
	138	36	1181	32.81
	139	14	252	18.00
	225	3	68	22.67
	241	48	1327	27.65
	US	63	2147	34.08
10	11	5	91	18.20
119	120	2	34	17.00
12	13	13	124	9.54
12	15	1	3	3.00
131	144	3	13	4.33
137	137	1	33	33.00
131	143	5	37	7.40
144	130	1	12	12.00
155	156	2	90	45.00
16	17	4	44	11.00
163	159	11	489.5	44.50
163	160	4	37	9.25
164	174	4	209	52.25
165	197	3	91	30.33
166	168	7	78	11.14
166	168	5	17	3.40
184	185	1	152	152.00
184	186	6	390	65.00
208	210	1	5	5.00
191	192	31	677	21.84
191	193	5	169	33.80
194	195	2	62	31.00
208	209	11	245	22.27
217	218	1	81	81.00
217	220	15	1043	69.53
217	221	1	5	5.00
228	231	5	109	21.80

Feature	Context	Sherd count	Sherd weight (g.)	Average sherd weight (g.)
228	233	10	548	54.80
228	241	22	479	21.77
249	248	2	15	7.50
250	251	9	51	5.67
250	252	3	41	13.67
250	256	16	419	26.19
26	27	3	0.5	0.17
4	5	4	13	3.25
6	7	1	1	1.00
67	68	2	1	0.50
67	69	3	7	2.33
75	90	5	13	2.60
77	78	1	2	2.00
77	91	1	5	5.00
93	94	4	41	10.25
95	96	1	5	5.00
		412	11063	26.85

Table 1.

The excavated groups were fairly small and in several cases the groups comprised small undiagnostic bodysherds. The average sherd weight was fairly high, as is common on military sites and the condition of the sherds was good.

Chronology

Ware groups

Amphora

AMP	Amphora
DR20	Amphora, all Dressel 20. Olive oil amphora from Baetica, Spain.
GAL AM	Gallic amphora

White wares

FLA1	White or off white. Probably with darker cream slip. Fairly hard with smooth feel and fracture. Very few inclusions, rare quartz and rounded red/brown.
FLA1P	As FLA1 but pinkish white/cream and sometimes powdery soft.
FLA2	White Hard, smooth with irregular fracture Common, well-sorted fine, subrounded quartz and sparse, ill-sorted medium to fine red/brown inclusions.
FLA4	Brockley Hill flagon ware.

White-slipped oxidised wares

FLB1	Orange, quite pale with white slip. Soft with smooth or sandy/powdery feel and slightly irregular fracture. Sparse well-sorted subangular quartz and rare rounded grey inclusions.
FLB2	Orange. Hard with sandy feel and irregular fracture. White slip. Moderate well-sorted medium subangular quartz, sparse, coarse. rounded grey inclusions.

Reduced wares

- GRA1 Dark grey/black Very fine, hard, smooth with smooth fracture. Sparse, fine subrounded quartz.
- GRA1B as GRA1 but with grey surfaces and brown core.
- GRA2 Grey with paler core. Hard. smooth feel and fracture. Moderate very fine, subvisible quartz (at x30).
- GRB1 Hard with fairly smooth feel if surface unabraded. sandy if abraded. Sparse-moderate, well sorted medium subangular quartz as OAB1, sparse ill-sorted medium-fine rounded grey inclusions. Darker grey slip. Cheshire Plains reduced ware
- GRB2 Grey without obvious slip. Sandy, hard with irregular fracture and moderate-abundant well-sorted, medium, subangular quartz. Tends to feel coarser than GRB1. Sometimes with brown core or margins
- GRB10 Dark grey/ black, often with brownish core or margin, fairly smooth (not sandy or powdery), hard with irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted, medium, subrounded quartz and sparse mica. This is similar to GRA1B but has a rather leathery feel that distinguishes it.
- BB1 Black burnished ware category 1, Dorset

Oxidised wares

- OAA1 Cheshire plains fine ware, orange to pale orange. Soft with powdery/sandy feel and smooth fracture. Sparse, well-sorted, fine quartz and sparse ill-sorted fine to medium, rounded red brown inclusions. Micaceous.
- OAA2 Medium orange to pale orange/buff. Soft with powdery/sandy feel and irregular fracture. Common, well-sorted, fine quartz and sparse ill-sorted fine to medium, rounded red brown inclusions. As OAA1 but more quartz.
- OAB1 Cheshire Plains medium. Orange, hard to soft with rather sandy feel and quite smooth fracture. Sparse-moderate, ill-sorted medium to coarse subangular quartz, sparse, ill-sorted, rounded red/brown and grey inclusions
- OBA1 as OAA1 but buff.
- OBA2 as OAA2 but buff
- OBB1 as OAB1 but buff
- SV1 Severn Valley ware Reddish brown with virtually inclusionless matrix. Sparse fine quartz. Micaceous.
- SV2 Severn Valley ware with voids. Orange with grey core. Soft but fairly smooth. Irregular fracture. Moderate ill-sorted elongated voids, fine to coarse, visible on surface. Sparse mica and black inclusions. Texture suggests subvisible quartz.

Fine wares

- MG1 Orange with traces of mica gilt - some areas of fused mica slip. Fairly soft and smooth Irregular fracture Common, well-sorted, fine quartz and sparse ill-sorted fine to medium, rounded red brown inclusions.
- CC1 as OBA1 with brown slip rough cast ware. Rough cast ware beakers with simple everted rims, cornice rims and grooved cornice rims. The fabrics compare to the locally made Cheshire Plains oxidised wares. The Wilderspool kilns produced similar beaker types (Hartley and Webster 1974 nos 23-34) in a similar fabric.
- NV2 Nene Valley colour-coated ware

Mortaria

MH1	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria
MOAB1	as OAB1 but mortaria, probably originally white slipped. All examples of Wilderspool type
MOWS1	as MOAB1 with white slip extant.
MW	unclassified white mortaria, some probably Wroxeter white ware.
MVER	Verulamium white mortaria

The pottery assemblage comprised a group of Flavian-Trajanic types and a Hadrianic to early Antonine group with a very small amount of mid-late second century pottery. Several vessels may be of Flavian date including a wide-mouthed, carinated flagon of a type found at Usk (Greene 1993, type 8). However, although much of this vessel was present, it occurred in a stratigraphically late position and no contexts contained coarse pottery dating exclusively to the Flavian period. Similarly five thin walled sherds of cream ware from context 251 compares with cream eggshell ware made at Holt in the late first-early second century (Grimes 1930, 163-4). Much of the material from the early silts, however, comprised undiagnostic bodysherds making dating difficult.

The globular jars with short everted rims and shoulder grooves are typical of the Flavian-Trajanic period as are the rusticated jars, jars with insloping necks (typical of late first-early second century production at Middlewich), rebated-rim jars, the reeded-rim carinated bowl and beakers with barbotine dots and circles (Marsh & Tyers 1978 type III.B.1 Flavian). Fine grey ware bowls copying samian form Dr 37 were in a form closely paralleled at the Trajanic-Hadrianic kiln at Northwich (Jones 1972, fig. 11, no. 16). A mica-dusted folded beaker also belongs to the Trajanic repertoire and the Brockley Hill flagon sherds most probably arrived in *c.* AD 70-120 when Brockley Hill mortaria were also being obtained (*cf.* Hartley 1985, table 11). The flagons included a late first-early second century ring-necked type with upright rim and neck. One very beautiful vessel in a fine black/brown ware, not unlike *terra nigra*, came from context 192. Much of the vessel survived. It was carinated with upright walls decorated with rouletting on the carination and had lozenges of barbotine dots on the upright walls. The rim was beaded and burnished. No parallels for the combination of fabric, form and decorative treatment have been found regionally, or even at the legionary potteries where such fine pottery might be expected to be more common. The vessel appears to be a beaker or large cup. Elements of its form and decorative treatment as well as the fabric suggest a date range in the late first or early second century, but the whole vessel is so distinctive that more precise parallels and, therefore, dating are likely to be found, possibly on the Continent.

The small Hadrianic-early Antonine group is characterised by the arrival of BB1 and some Antonine types similar to Wilderspool products. Most of the BB1 jars were of early or mid-second century type (*cf.* Gillam 1976 nos 2, 3, 30, 35, 60-61, and 68) and the ring-necked flagons were characterised by splayed mouths, with pronounced upper rings, of Hadrianic type, though probably also current in the early Antonine period. Bowls of types made at Wilderspool date to this phase of the site (Hartley and Webster 1973 nos 54-5 and 67) as do fragments of at least two mortaria (*cf.* Hartley and Webster 1973 no. 108) and a rough cast beaker with grooved, cornice rim beaker of a type common at Barton Street in second century levels. A stamped mortarium rim in Mancetter-Hartshill white ware compared with IUNIUS, dating to

the mid-second century, but this must be verified by consulting the mortaria stamp index held by Kay Hartley. Another white ware mortarium with incomplete rim profile is of second century date and similar to Wroxeter products.

Very little Severn Valley ware was certainly identified, but a small number of the early vesicular oxidised sherds belong to this ware group. A number of very fine, almost inclusionless orange wares may also be Severn Valley ware, but these also compare with the fine oxidised wares made at local kilns in the Flavian-Trajanic period. No certain Severn Valley ware forms occurred. A Nene valley colour coated beaker base was recovered from an unstratified level and dates from the late second century, or later

Range and variety of material

Fabrics

Ware group	Count	Weight	Rel % (Count)	Rel % (weight)
AMP	4	402	0.97%	3.63%
AMP - GAL	4	4	0.97%	0.04%
AMP?				
BB1	26	549	6.31%	4.96%
CC1	1	5	0.24%	0.05%
CC1?	1	5	0.24%	0.05%
CREAM	5	12	1.21%	0.11%
EGGSHELL				
DR20	39	3879	9.47%	35.06%
FLA1	7	49	1.70%	0.44%
FLA1P	2	98	0.49%	0.89%
FLA2	6	159	1.46%	1.44%
FLA4	4	29	0.97%	0.26%
FLB1	14	93	3.40%	0.84%
FLB2	14	223	3.40%	2.02%
GRA1	83	1588	20.15%	14.35%
GRA1/TN	5	111	1.21%	1.00%
GRA1B	5	98	1.21%	0.89%
GRA2	3	56	0.73%	0.51%
GRB1	41	767	9.95%	6.93%
GRB10	1	5	0.24%	0.05%
GRB2	15	209	3.64%	1.89%
MG	5	106	1.21%	0.96%
MH1	7	332	1.70%	3.00%
MOAB1	2	39	0.49%	0.35%
MOWS	7	548	1.70%	4.95%
MVER	1	29	0.24%	0.26%
MW	4	51	0.97%	0.46%
NV2	1	20	0.24%	0.18%
O	5	10	1.21%	0.09%
OAA/MG1	2	12	0.49%	0.11%
OAA1	22	648	5.34%	5.86%
OAA2	1	13	0.24%	0.12%
OAB1	42	515.5	10.19%	4.66%
OAB1/MOAB1	2	22	0.49%	0.20%
OBA/FLA1	1	5	0.24%	0.05%
OBA/GRB1	1	25	0.24%	0.23%
OBA1	10	107.5	2.43%	0.97%
OBB1	15	143	3.64%	1.29%
SV1?	3	75	0.73%	0.68%
SV2?	1	21	0.24%	0.19%
Total	412	11063	100.00%	100.00%

Table 2. Fabric group quantification (Weights exclude samian weights as not available)

The high proportion of finer fabrics such as GRA1, FLA1, FLB1, OAA1 together with the smaller amounts of GRB1 and BB1 reflect the early emphasis of the assemblage in the late first-early second century. Eggshell ware has not been identified at Manchester in recent excavations, although Holt products of other types have occurred in small numbers. The grey and oxidised wares are likely to be locally produced in the late first-early second century when local production was generally common in the region (kilns at Middlewich (unpublished), Northwich (Jones 1972), and Holt (Grimes 1930). Low levels of Severn Valley ware may be expected until the second half of the second century, although this pottery type may be arriving as early as the Flavian period, as at Chester (Carrington 1977, Tyers 1996, 197). Furthermore, a narrow-necked jar in fabric SV2 occurred in a Flavian ditch at Barton St. Flagons and mortaria from Verulamium (St Albans) and probably Mancetter-Hartshill were used in addition to locally produced flagons in white-slipped ware, and table wares also included fine mica-dusted ware beakers, possibly from Holt. In the Hadrianic-Antonine period BB1 arrived from Dorset and through this period the locally produced fabrics become coarser. Mortaria include vessels from Wroxeter, Mancetter-Hartshill and Wilderspool.

Imported wares include Dressel 20 olive oil amphorae from Spain and wine amphorae from Gaul. Traded wares include mortaria and flagons from St Albans, Mancetter-Hartshill, coarse ware jars and bowls from Dorset, mortaria from Wroxeter and Wilderspool, jars and bowls from Wilderspool, and fine wares from Holt including mica-dusted wares and eggshell ware.

Forms

The general composition of the assemblage is typical of a military site with a relatively large proportion of tableware to kitchen ware (Illus 16). The high proportion of flagons is probably due to the tendency for complete or near complete flange rims to survive and minimum vessel counts should also be made to reduce this distortion in the figures. These figures should be compared with those from recent excavations at Castlefield and Barton St. The latter site had particularly significant functional elements including high levels of specialist vessels, such as wine strainers, triple vases and erotica, all absent at 340 Deansgate. Another noticeable element at Barton St assemblage was the high proportion of lids, including amphora lids. Here the lid component is average (4%) contrasting with Barton St (24% in the Flavian phases and 14% in the Trajanic-Hadrianic phases) and reflecting a different functional character. The presence of amphora lids has been linked with the point of the primary importation of amphora into Britain rather than the re-use of the vessels themselves. A proliferation of lids might arguably be related to storage and/or sale of foodstuff. At 340 Deansgate the numbers of bowls and dishes are rather low but this is probably the result of a distortion caused by the flange mouths. Certainly the level of beakers and cups confirms the military character of the assemblage. A caveat on all these figures must be stressed since they do not include the samian ware which would, of course, increase the bowls and dishes to the normal level. It is extremely important that full samian quantification of sherd count, weight, EVES and minimum vessel count is included in any eventual analysis.

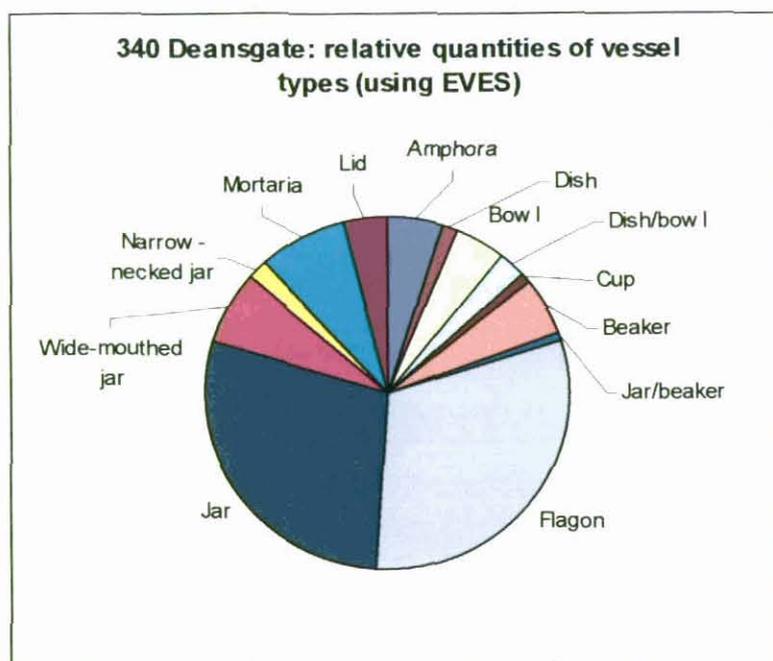


Illustration 16.

Sherd conditions

Burnt matters was found adhering to both BB1 and grey ware jars and vessels of OAA1, a GRB1 jar and a MOWS mortarium were burnt. A GRA1 rebated-rim jar from context 231 was very distorted suggesting local manufacture and other GRA1 bodysherds were flaked and spalled possibly as a result of a similar process. An FLA1 basal sherd bore an X graffito and a Dr20 amphora sherd had at least two large perforations (9-10mm in diameter). A second amphora sherd was burnt. A range of amphora sherds with large perforations has been excavated recently at Middlewich and seems to relate to secondary use of the vessels, perhaps as part of the salt making process or other industrial usage, since one vessel had had its rim chopped off and was burnt. The fine grey/terra nigra beaker from context 192 has residue adhering to the base.

Statement of potential

Although a relatively small group, this assemblage has considerable potential to add to in an understanding of Roman Manchester, particularly since there have been a number of other recent excavations in the *vicus*, which have been catalogued to modern standards. It will add to an increasing number of fully quantified assemblages from a settlement hitherto lacking such data. In a consideration of the existing knowledge of northern ceramic groups Evans and Willis (1997), acknowledge that many military sites have been excavated extensively but stresses the lack of modern, quantified and published data, and the pressing need for such data to be compiled. The present group is also useful in having a greater proportion of the groups dating to the Flavian-Trajanic period. The large groups from Barton St and Beetham Hotel were substantially Hadrianic-early Antonine groups with only small undisturbed Flavian-Trajanic material and much redeposited ceramics of that date. Although these latter redeposited groups are useful in some respects, undisturbed Flavian-Trajanic groups will help to determine the date at which different fabrics and forms go in and out of use at Manchester. Evans and Willis (1997) have also emphasised the local nature of pottery of this period with the pottery of the period

tending to be specific to each garrison'. They therefore stress the need to publish groups from each centre fully if inter-site comparisons are to be attempted. The value of the site assemblage is further added to by the existence of several other assemblages recently excavated from Roman Manchester and together their total significance is increased to a degree which is disproportionate to the size of the individual assemblages.

The pottery: specific research potential

Fabric analysis

Earlier publication of the Roman pottery from Manchester has been in the form of selective, narrative catalogues with no standardised and well characterised fabrics, no quantification of fabric and forms and no consideration of changes in vessel forms through time (Webster 1974). Fabric characterisation is now commonplace in archaeological reports and Evan (2001) has demonstrated the value of vessel quantification in characterising sites, areas of sites and differences in the character of sites through time. Fortunately assemblages from recent excavations at Castlefield, Barton St and Beetham Hotel have been fully quantified in ware groups or, in the case of Barton St., detailed fabric groups and are available for comparison with this assemblage. The fabric groupings here are fairly detailed but should be further checked using microscope analysis. It is desirable to refine the fabric analysis in reference to local fabric collections such as those at Chester Archaeology and in local museums and by consulting specialists such as Kay Hartley in respect to the mortaria fabrics and David Williams in respect of four amphora sherds. This would not be an arduous task and would repay effort by furthering our understanding of the pottery industry and sequence in the area.

Specialist analysis

The assemblage included several mortaria sherds which could be more precisely dated by Kay Hartley and also a stamped sherd. The preliminary identification of this as the Mancetter-Hartshill potter IVNIUS should be verified by Kay Hartley, the holder of the mortaria stamp index. The amphora sherds comprise Dressel 20 Baetican amphora, four Gallic wine amphora sherds and four amphora of uncertain type. These last sherds should be checked with Dr. David Williams, the national amphora specialist, Southampton University.

The residue on the sherd from context 192 should be examined for potential for analysis.

The pottery: site related research

Site specific research

Detailed study of the fabrics and forms will both verify preliminary spot dating and allow detailed consideration of the functional characteristics of different feature types and chronological phases. Specialist input may extend the known trading links of the site. The inclusion of the samian ware in the ceramic quantification is a crucial part of this analysis and this should be included in the report phase of the post-excavation programme. The integration of the samian data with the coarse pottery catalogue will facilitate the final phasing of the site, analysis of functional changes both through time and spatially, across the site. Similar analysis at Barton St allowed the identification of an area of particular significance, with a distinct ritual assemblage.

Similarly period 1 at Barton St had a distinctive assemblage perhaps related to the storage and/or sale of foodstuffs. Detailed study of the Deansgate group may isolate other specific characteristics related to function.

Settlement specific research

The assemblage can be profitably compared with assemblages recently excavated elsewhere in Roman Manchester facilitating the identification of zones of activity across the settlement varying both chronologically and in function. This sort of analysis is now possible due to recent advances in Roman pottery studies. The assemblage has an earlier bias than the groups from Barton St and Castlefield Quay. Compared to Castlefield Quay, there is double the amount of fine grey ware, more St Albans flagon (Castlefield had no Verulamium mortaria), rather less BB1 and more amphora. Detailed comparison with the Barton St figures by phase will shed further light on the different date and functions of areas within Roman Manchester. Such inter-site comparisons have not been possible before due to the absence of full quantification and will greatly enhance our understanding both of the chronological sequence of ceramics and of the structures at Roman Manchester, of differences in the use of areas within the settlement and of changes in the range of vessel in types used by the occupants through time.

The regional ceramics

The fabric and form analyses suggested above will allow the assemblage to be compared with other forts in the region, such as Melandra, Ribchester, Castleshaw, Brough-on-Noe, Derby, Holt, Wroxeter, Northwich and Chester, and civilian sites such as Wilderspool, Mellor, and Birch Heath, Tarporley. Although this is quite a small assemblage, this will allow the results to be integrated with the data from other excavations at Manchester and from these other sites, both rural and urban, civilian and military. Although the pottery of the North-West has been studied in terms of the chronology of the forts and the military pottery supply network, virtually no work has been done on changes in the vessel types through time and on the differences between rural and urban, military and civilian assemblages. The proximity of the fort at Melandra facilitates easy comparison with two well-dated contemporary groups in terms of pottery supply and use while the groups from Mellor could be profitably examined since its pottery suggests a startlingly different supply network was accessed by its inhabitants.

The high level of amphora supply (over 11% by sherd count) compares with Flavian-Hadrianic phases at Barton St (8-11% in periods 1 and 2: Flavian and Trajanic-Hasrianic respectively) and high levels at other sites in the region such as Walton-le-Dale (9%) and Middlewich (8%). The low quantity of Gallic wine amphorae is typical of military sites in the north-west and contrasts with north Wales and Chester.

This assemblage should therefore be reported to a level which permits its integration with other local assemblages, particularly the other excavations at Manchester, and regional pottery studies. For a small outlay, the catalogue should be refined and details added so that the data is available for integration with other studies.

Storage and curation

The pottery is in stable condition. Pottery should be bagged in phase and context groups before being deposited in the receiving Museum. On no account should the pottery be resorted into any ceramic divisions such as fabrics, wares or forms as this

makes reconsideration of stratified groups exceedingly difficult and has made the reconsideration of formerly excavated groups impossible.

4.3.2. Samian Ware

Felicity C. Wild

The site produced a small group of 84 sherds from 63 vessels, ranging in date from the Flavian period to the mid-second century AD. Origins and forms were as follows:

South Gaulish: 37 (16), 27 (2), 15/17 or 18 (1), 18 (5), 18/31R (1), 35 (1), 36 (1)

Central Gaulish: 37 (10), 27 (3), 33 (5), 18/31 (5), 18/31R (1), 18/31R or 31R (1), flange (36 or 38?) (1), uncertain scraps (10)

South Gaulish ware amounted to 43% of the total (27 vessels). The earliest material was likely to date to the AD80s at earliest (nos. 1-3 below). There were no examples of form 29 or certain examples of form 15/17. All the South Gaulish ware is likely to have originated at La Graufesenque apart from one rim sherd of form 37, from an unstratified context, which is in the fabric of Montans and likely to date *c.* AD 135-160, on analogy with similar pieces found on other sites in Roman Manchester. The other 57% was Central Gaulish and probably all from Lezoux apart from two sherds from different bowls of form 37 in the style of Drususi of Les Martres-de-Veyre (*c.* AD100-120), both from unstratified contexts. As on other sites in Roman Manchester, the bulk of the material was Hadrianic-early Antonine in date, with a notable absence of later second-century pieces. The latest decorated sherd from the site (no. 6 below) was likely to date from shortly after the middle of the second century. The later second-century plain forms were entirely absent. There were no East Gaulish products.

Decorated ware (form 37, including rim and base fragments) formed a high proportion of the total assemblage (41%), though this, too, appears to be fairly standard for sites in Manchester. There was only one identifiable potter's stamp.

Period 1

There were only six sherds from period 1 deposits, all South Gaulish and Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic. Phase 1 produced two decorated sherds (nos. 1 and 2 below). In phase 2, pit 131 produced sherds of form 18 and 37 (no. 3 below); pit 250, sherds of form 18 and 35. Phase 3 features produced no samian.

Period 2 phase 1

The samian ware from the occupation layer 138 included Central Gaulish ware of Hadrianic-early Antonine date. Pit 217 produced a burnt and badly abraded rim sherd of South Gaulish form 37, joining another from an occupation layer of Building C (231).

Period 2 phase 2

Most of the samian ware from features attributed to phase 2 came from contexts associated with the construction and occupation of Building C. Fragments of two decorated bowls (nos. 4 and 5 below), both of Hadrianic-early Antonine date, were scattered across several of the occupation deposits. The latest piece from the site as a whole (no. 6 below) takes occupation of the building into the second half of the

second century AD. There was no samian associated with Buildings A or B.

Pit 155 contained a small sherd of South Gaulish form 37, clearly residual, and there was a form 33 and two scraps, all Central Gaulish and Hadrianic or Antonine, associated with the smithing hearth 163.

Period 2 phase 3

Pit 191 contained a small group of sherds, including form 18/31 with a broken and abraded stamp of Sollemnis i of Lezoux, c. AD125-150. Pit 10 contained sherds of Hadrianic or Antonine date.

The decorated ware (Illus 17)

In the report below, figure types are quoted from Oswald 1936-37 (O.), Central Gaulish decorative motifs from Rogers 1974 (Rogers) and parallels from Stanfield and Simpson 1958 (S&S). Hartley and Dickinson's system of potter numbers has been used (to appear in their forthcoming Index of Potters' Stamps on Samian Ware) using lower case Roman numerals to denote potters of the same name. Their system includes all potters stamping samian ware and thus differs from Rogers' system (1974, 1999) using upper case Roman numerals, which includes only Central Gaulish potters making decorated ware. Where reference is made to Rogers' illustrations, both numbers are given.

Period 1 phase 1

1. Form 37, South Gaulish, with trident-tongued ovolo above a zone of festoons with stirrup leaves. Both features were widely used in the Flavian period. c. AD75-100. (7)
2. Form 37, South Gaulish. Small fragment showing horizontal wreath of chevrons part-way down the decoration, above a scroll(?). The chevron wreath was used by Frontinus (Mees 1995, Taf. 61, 8: 65, 1) and commonly occurs on bowls from first century sites in Scotland. c. AD75-100. (224)

Period 1 phase 2

3. Form 37, South Gaulish, showing panel with lion (O.1400) over a panel of diagonal wavy lines, presumably with leaf tips. The lion occurs with a panel of leaf tips and wavy lines on a bowl stamped by M.Crestio (Mees 1995, Taf. 39, 6) and on a bowl in M.Crestio's style from Barton Street, Manchester (BAR03 010). c. AD80-100. (143)

Period 2 phase 2

4. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Nine sherds, two joining, from a bowl with a freestyle hunting scene. The ovolo (Rogers B45) was used with a wavy line border, as here, by Arcanus. A signed bowl (S&S, pl. 78, 7) shows the same hunter (Rogers 1999, R3042), large panther to left (O.1542) and leaf (Rogers J177) used as space filler. The small panther (O.1519) occurs on work in Arcanus' style (S&S, pl. 78, 5). The panther to right (Rogers 1999, R4019) occurs on X.11 style (S&S, pl. 35, 414, 416), though does not appear to have been noted for Arcanus. c. AD120-140. (231, 241, 275)

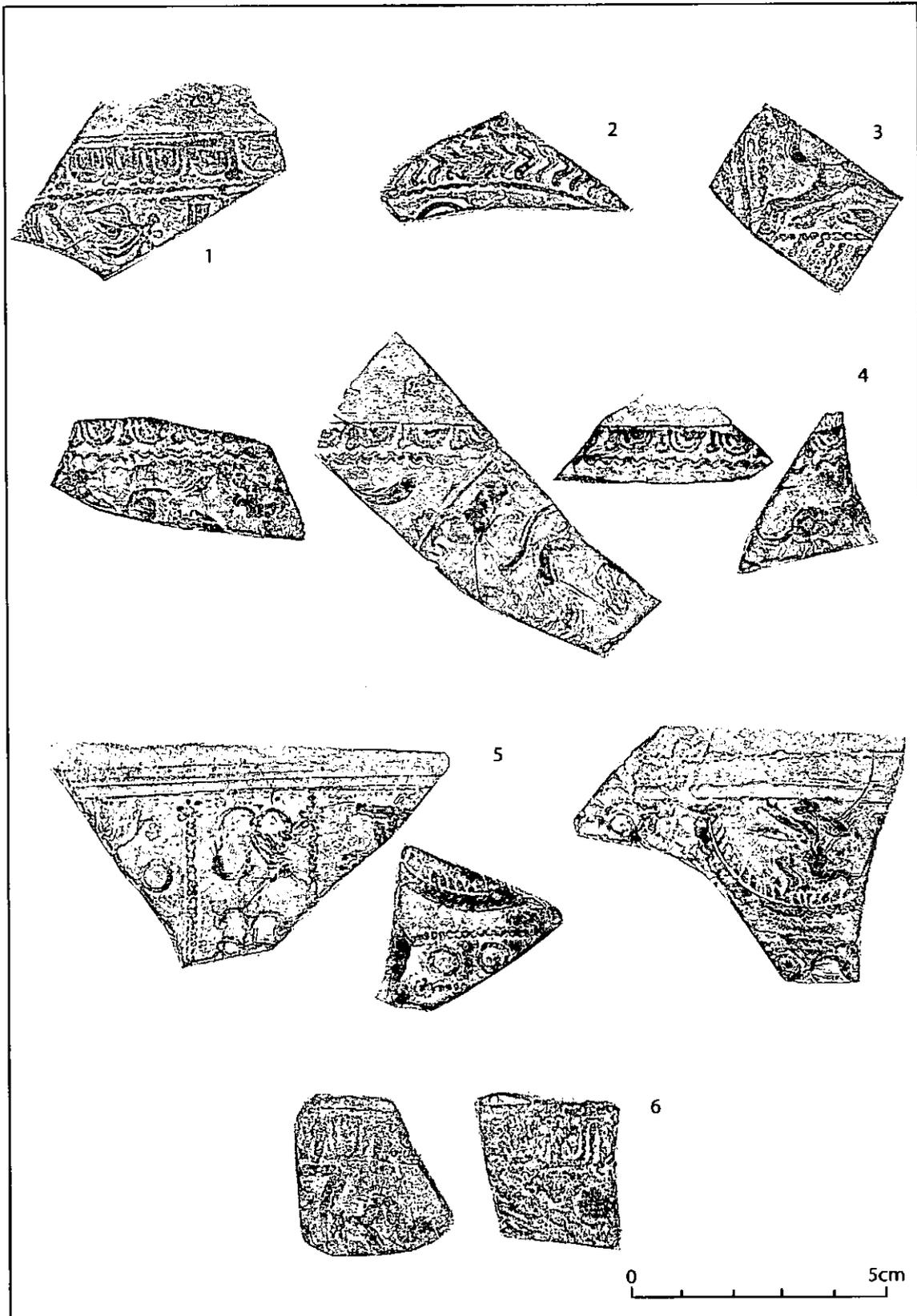


Illustration 17. Decorated samian ware.

5. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Five sherds, three joining, from a bowl lacking an ovolo, though whether it has been removed entirely during the finishing process or whether the mould never had one is unknown. One sherd shows traces of rivet-holes. Decoration, in panels, shows a festoon (Rogers F40) containing cupid (O.425) over a horizontal row of circles. The non-joining sherd (*unstratified*) shows part of an acanthus (Rogers K11), the standard motif (Rogers Q40) and the edge of a festoon, presumably also F40. The closest connections seem to be with the work of Secundinus ii (Rogers' Secundinus I). A bowl in his style (Rogers 1999, pl. 103, 16) shows the same festoon with cupid, with a horizontal wreath of chevrons in place of the ovolo. Another (*ibid.*, pl. 103, 18) shows the festoon above a row of circles. The acanthus and 7-dot rosette (Rogers C280) at panel junctions occur on bowls in Secundinus' style from Ravenglass (Wild 1979, fig. 48, 8) and Walton-le-Dale (unpublished). Q40, used by contemporary potters such as Drusus ii and Rentus, does not seem to have been recorded for Secundinus. *c.* AD125-145. (234, 236, 241, U/S)

6. Form 37, Central Gaulish, showing the ovolo (Rogers B143) with solid guide-line beneath it, used by Secundus v (Rogers' Secundus I/Pugnus style 2). Decoration shows his double festoon, slightly incurving at the end, containing the stag (O.1704), a common type of Cinnamus, with whom Secundus was clearly associated. An abraded rim sherd from an *unstratified* context shows the same ovolo and may be from the same bowl, although, with the edge of a double medallion and a rosette(?), it adds little to the decorative scheme. *c.* AD150-180. (241)

4.4. Additional Roman Small Finds

M Duggan

A significant range of additional material that could be identified as Roman or could be given a probable Roman date (in part due to the feature they came from) was retrieved during the excavations (Table 3 & 4). These included a number of iron objects (most of which could be identified as nails), a few fragments of bone/ burnt bone (which were too small to identify further) and 8 fragments of Roman glass (*distinguishable* by its blue colour and characteristic bubbles). Context (195) produced part of a very fragmentary lava quern, whilst context (144) produced part of a possible millstone quern. A large number of items categorized as CBM (clay building material) were discovered. These included fragments of tile, a few obviously tegula, but none with marks of any kind and daub.

Of particular interest was an incomplete glass bead that was found in fill (156). This semi-opaque dark blue 'melon' bead (defined by its characteristic corrugations) represents a fairly common type of adornment discovered at military sites of the first and early second Centuries AD, but which is less commonly found in the later second and third centuries. Such beads are often associated with items of military equipment.

Cut	Fill / Layer	Material	No sherds / pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
12	13	Glass (Roman)	2	14.9	Typical blue colour with 'bubbles'
58	59	Metal (Fe)	1	7.6	Nail
63	64	Metal (Fe)	1	12.9	Nail
	138	Metal (Fe)	1	17	Nail
	138	Glass (Roman)	2	15.4	Typical blue colour with 'bubbles'
	138	Stone	3	224.7	Sandstone?

Cut	Fill / Layer	Material	No sherds / pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
	139	Metal (Fe)	1	11.8	Part of quem? Nail? Heavily concreted
	139	Bone	6	4.8	Fragments of burnt? Bone
130	139	Metal (Fe)	1	6.2	Nail
	144	Stone	1	1000	Granite? Part of quem
155	156	Glass (Bead)	2	4.5	Dark blue Roman glass "melon" bead
163	159	Metal (Fe)	5	14	5 nails
163	160	Metal (Fe)	1	10	Nail
171	173	Metal (Fe)	1	4.1	Nail
176	178	Metal (Fe)	1	6.7	Nail
176	178	Bone	3	1.3	Fragments of burnt? Bone
191	192	Metal (Fe)	2	59.7	2 nails
191	192	Metal (Pb)	2	108.8	Unidentified lumps
191	192	Metal (Fe)	1	74.2	Nail
191	193	Bone	4	3.2	Fragments
194	195	Stone	30	400	Fragments of lava quem
	226	Glass (Roman)	1	9.4	Typical blue colour with 'bubbles'
228	229	Glass (Roman)	1	34.6	
228	231	Glass (Roman)	1	2.4	
228	231	Metal (Fe)	1	2.6	Hobnail
	241	Metal (Fe)	1	6.7	Nail
228	241	Glass (Roman)	1	10.4	

Table 3. Roman glass, metal and stone.

Cut	Fill / Layer	No pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
	3	3	0	Roman building material - tile?
	3	4	0	Fragments of daub and tile
	25	6	158.1	Some possibly Roman?
4	5	2	0	Roman building material - tile?
10	11	2	0	Roman building material - tile?
12	13	4	0	Daub
12	13	12	0	Fragments of daub and tile
58	59	4	0	Tegula Roman. Fragment of Tegula Roman. Fragment of Tegula
63	64	1	0	Daub?
85	86	2	0	Roman building material - tile?
85	86	3	0	Roman building material - tile?

93	94	1	0	Daub
93	94	1	0	Roman building material - tile?
95	96	3	0	Roman building material - tile?
	138	14	0	Daub
	139	3	0	Daub and tile
137	139	1	0	Roman building material - tile?
130	144	1	0	Roman building material - tile?
163	159	2	0	Tegula Roman. Fragment of Tegula Roman.
	0	14	0	Fragment of Tegula
	0	1	0	Pieces of Tegula (some fairly large), daub
	177	6	0	Fragment of tile?
189	190	2	0	Tegula
	192	3	0	Roman building material - tile?
191	225	1	0	Daub
	226	1	0	Daub
228	231	1	0	Daub
			0	Fragment of Tegula, Roman.
228	231	2	0	Roman building material - tile?
	241	6	0	Daub
	241	9	0	Fragments of tile? And daub
228	241	1	0	Roman. Piece of Tegula
248	249	2	0	Roman building material - tile?
250	252	2	0	Roman building material - tile?

Table 4. Roman Ceramic Building Material.

4.5. Plant Macrofossil Assessment

Charlotte O'Brien

Summary

The few plant macrofossils present provided little information about the contexts. Charred cereal grains included oats, barley and wheat, which were all commonly used in Britain during the Roman period. A diversity of material was present in the residues, particularly of sample 4, which contained a large amount of daub, iron nails and pieces of chain mail. All three samples may have accumulated as a result of waste disposal.

Introduction

Three bulk samples were collected for environmental assessment based on the presence of visible burnt material. Sample 3 was from occupation layer 138 and was postulated from as being either a cremation or domestic waste deposit. Sample 4 was from the charcoal-rich layer [163] contained within the smithing hearth, and sample 5 was from a deposit [271] from pit 228. Plant macrofossil assessment was undertaken on the three bulk samples in order to help with the interpretation of the contexts.

Methods

The samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500 µm mesh. The residues were retained, described and scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were dried slowly and scanned at x 40 magnification for waterlogged and charred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services, University of Durham. Total numbers of remains per species were logged and the results were interpreted in their archaeological and palaeoecological contexts. Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

The three samples produced relatively low volumes of flot with few plant macrofossils present. Charred seeds included a bedstraw seed, and grains of oats, wheat, barley and indeterminate cereals. The residues contained fragments of bone, daub and charcoal. Three small pieces of pot were present in sample 3, and two nails and some mineralised chain mail occurred in sample 4. Waterlogged seeds were absent. The results are presented in Table 5.

Sample	3	4	5
Cut	-	163	228
Context / Cut	138	-	271
Volume processed (ml)	5000	5000	5000
Volume of flot (ml)	70	200	50
Volume of flot assessed (ml)	70	200	50
Residue contents (relative abundance)			
Bone (calcined)	1	2	-
Bone (unburnt)	-	2	-
Charcoal	1	2	-
Daub	1	3	1
Mineralised chain mail	-	2	-
Nail	-	2	-
Pot	3 pieces	-	-
Flot matrix (relative abundance)			
Bone (unburnt)	-	1	1
Charcoal	2	3	1
Charred remains (total counts)			
(c) <i>Avena</i> sp grain (Oat species)	-	1	-
(c) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley)	-	1	-
(c) <i>Triticum</i> sp (Wheat)	3	1	-
(c) <i>Cerealia</i> indeterminate	6	-	2
(r) <i>Galium</i> sp (Bedstraw)	-	1	-

(c: cultivated plant; r: ruderal)

Relative abundance is based on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest).

Table 5. Contents of the samples from TFD05

Discussion

Few charred seeds were preserved in the samples. They included a small number of grains of wheat and indeterminate cereal grains in sample 3; an oat, barley and wheat grain in sample 4; and two indeterminate cereal grains in sample 5. It was not possible to identify the wheat to species level due to the absence of wheat chaff. Oats, barley and wheat were all commonly used in Britain during the Roman period. The absence of uncharred seeds reflects the lack of waterlogged conditions.

It is not possible to say from the limited number of remains in sample 3, whether this deposit accumulated as a result of the disposal of domestic waste or was a cremation.

Sample 4 had been interpreted as an oven or hearth deposit, however the low number of charred cereals, in combination with the diversity of material in the residue (including burnt and unburnt bone, charcoal, abundant daub, two iron nails and pieces of mineralised chain mail), may indicate that this deposit was an accumulation of waste.

The few remains in sample 5 provide little evidence as to how this deposit accumulated.

4.6. Post-Roman Remains

Following the abandonment of this area of the Roman settlement, perhaps by the close of the second century, the area on the western side of Deansgate appears to have been used as agricultural land in the post-Roman period as evidenced by a relict ploughsoil [3], which sealed the Roman levels. The depth of this blackish brown humic layer varied across the site, generally depending on the level of Post-Medieval disturbance. In certain central parts of Area B, where little modern building work had taken place, it could be seen, however, within 0.5m of the present ground surface. A number of finds dating from the first and second centuries and the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries were found within this ploughsoil, and many of these were heavily abraded through the action of ploughing.

4.7. Industrial Period Remains (Eighteenth-Nineteenth Century)

The main Industrial period remains encountered on the site were two adjoining and contemporary, brick-built basements, which fronted onto Southern Street (Illus 18 & 19). Based on the cartographic evidence, particularly Green's 1787-94 map of Manchester, these basements were certainly constructed in the later part of the eighteenth century and during their construction the relict ploughsoil [03] had been removed in order to build the basements on a levelled surface.

The two basements were virtually identical in their construction. Each was divided into a front, western room measuring 5m x 3.7m and a rear, eastern room measuring 5m x 2.7m. The front rooms were floored with rectangular Yorkstone flags, ranging in size from 0.5m x 0.3m - 1.1m x 0.6m, and were generally 50mm - 120mm thick. These flags were laid on a number of successive levelling layers of soft bedding material, composed of clinker, ash, silty sand and a veneer of mixed loamy material. A number of finds dating from the Roman period and the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were found within these layers and also a coin dated 1875, indicating that the basements had been partially re-floored during the late nineteenth century. It was probably also during this period that a number of shallow pits were dug, which contained nineteenth century pottery. Within the rear rooms of the basements the original late eighteenth floor appeared to survive, however, as here a series of red handmade bricks were present laid unbonded, and on their sides, stretcher to stretcher. These floors were laid at a depth of 1.45m below the present ground level of Southern Street. The front, side and dividing walls of the basements were also constructed of handmade brick, laid two leaves thick, with headers occasionally inserted amongst the stretchers, perhaps, in places, as an act of repair. The rear walls had an extra, inner leaf of stretchers laid side on, with a 25mm wide cavity between. All walls were bonded with a chalky light grey mortar containing gritty black and

brown inclusions, and rendered to a thickness of 15mm with a beige sandy compound containing frequent green and black grits.

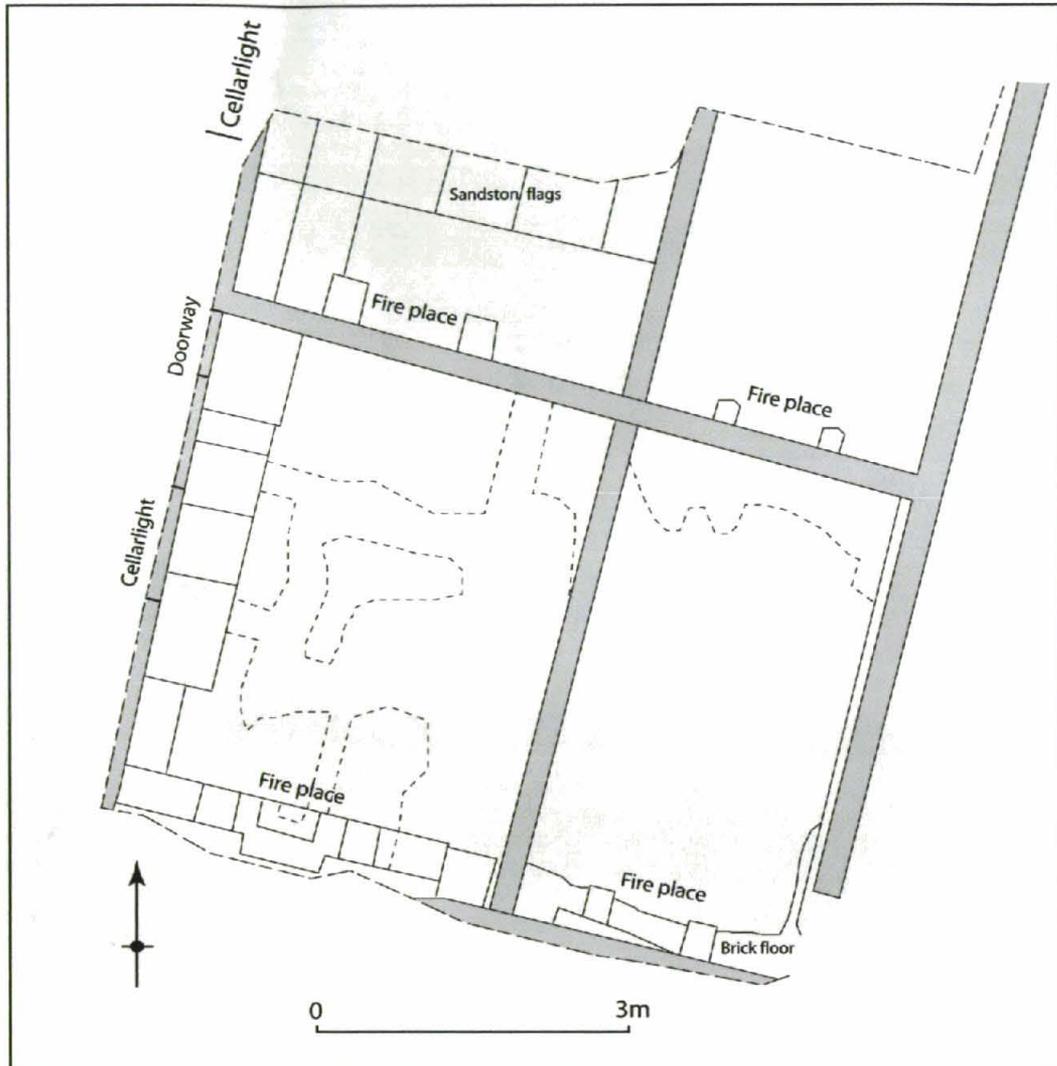


Illustration 18. Plan of the late eighteenth century basements.

Each front room had a large 1m wide fireplace or range built into its southern wall, whilst the rear rooms had smaller 0.75m wide fireplaces. These were covered with a thick patina of soot and ash, especially in the front room. A doorway leading to Southern Street could be found in the northern end of each front wall, which was 0.85m wide and with timber jambs still extant. A similar doorway was found in the dividing wall of each basement. A small 0.4m diameter tin bowl was found in the southwestern corner of the northern basement, socketed into an unmortared brick built square pillar, 0.9m high. This appeared to have been blackened by burning, and collapsed during excavation. Each room had a skylight in the centre of its outer wall, the front ones having a width of 1.45m and a depth of 0.55m from the present surface. Below the front skylight in the southern basement, two T-shaped sockets had been made in the wall just below the aperture, 1.4m apart, perhaps for the insertion of shelf brackets.

Following their abandonment the basements were backfilled with a compact mixture of demolition rubble, household waste and scrap metal. Amongst this were such items as a cast iron grate, probably from a skylight or coal chute, bottles, door furniture and an elaborately decorated brown salt glaze fireplace coving.



Illustration 19. One of the excavated late eighteenth century basements with a doorway and fireplace.

4.8. Post-Medieval Small Finds

M Duggan

Introduction

This report contains details of the post-medieval pottery as well as additional post-medieval material excavated by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit at 340 Deansgate, Manchester in February - March of 2005 (site code TFD 05). This assemblage was viewed by the author in May 2005.

Methodology

The complete material assemblage was washed, bagged and then sorted by type. A full quantified table of all the post-medieval material was created using an access database. Each grouping of material type by context was individually bagged and assigned a specific find number. This would facilitate both the study of this material and comparisons to be drawn from the site in the future.

The post-medieval pot was divided by type and (since there were very few instances of repeating type within contexts) into individual vessels. This excludes a group of 4 sherds representing 4 nearly identical vessels – late 19th Century marmalade jars – from layer (25). In all cases the part of the vessel represented was noted i.e. the number of base, rim and body sherds. Any recognizable vessel forms were noted. An approximate date for the pottery was also ascertained. Each grouping was weighed and the number of vessels represented by it was estimated; shown here as MNV – minimum number of vessels. This information was recorded in a table of data. The various types were then viewed and compared. Any cross-context joins were noted (of which there was one). The additional material was grouped by type (in the case of

later metal artefacts grouped loosely). Any observations were noted, and again, recorded in a table.

Pottery

In total, 527 sherds of pottery were excavated from the site, of which 28 were not Roman. Of these 28, none were un-stratified, although 3 were recovered from ploughsoil layer (3). The amount of post-medieval pottery recovered from the site was not great (28 sherds) and represented a small percentage of the overall pottery assemblage (5%). The condition of the post-medieval pottery was relatively good. The size and weight of the sherds varied; from a few, small, slightly abraded sherds to some larger complete/ almost complete vessels. The distribution of the post-medieval pottery is shown in Table 6, whilst the types of pottery found in each individual context is detailed in Table 7.

No. Sherds	Contexts	Percentage of Post-med Assemblage
22	(3) (25) (56)	79%
6	(5)	21%

Table 6.

Context (3)	The 'ploughsoil layer' produced three sherds of post-medieval pottery. Two of these were from a single 18 th Century dark-glazed earthenware vessel. This context also produced the only 17 th Century pottery find; a sherd of slip-decorated ware.
Context (5)	This post-medieval pottery from this context covered a fairly wide date range, including one sherd of early-mid 18 th Century tin-glazed earthenware and two sherds of 19 th / 20 th Century brown stoneware.
Context (25)	This layer produced most of the post-medieval pottery from the site. This material represents a fairly typical 18 th /19 th Century assemblage from Manchester, including sherds of dark-glazed earthenware, stoneware and transfer-printed ware.
Context (56)	This context produced one sherd of post-medieval pottery; a piece of unglazed earthenware that joins to a sherd from layer (25). This was the only cross context join from the post-medieval assemblage.

Table 7.

Discussion

The post-medieval pottery assemblage from 340 Deansgate covers the 18th and 19th Centuries, with a couple of sherds extending the date range into the 20th Century. The only earlier sherd was recovered from Context (3), the 'ploughsoil-layer'. No medieval or late-medieval sherds were recovered. The post-medieval pottery is very representative of the period; the assemblage contains most of the common types in production. Where identification of form was possible, this also seemed quite representative (e.g. pancheon and marmalade sherds). The small size of the assemblage, however, prevents any assumptions being made about the site from the types of pot or forms represented, or by any obvious absence.

Additional Post-Medieval Material

The post-medieval additional material excavated from the site covers a range of artefacts, including clay pipe (none earlier than 18th Century), bone, glass (including a few complete glass bottles) and various fragments of metal/metal items (Table 8). All of this material fits the date range covered by the post-medieval pottery and can be assigned to the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Context	Material	Date	No sherds / pieces	Weight (g)	Notes
3	Glass (Bottle)	19th C	1	400	Glass Bottle marked 'Hulme'
3	Clay Pipe	18/19th C	2	2.6	Fragments of 2 stems
3	Stone		1	450	Large cracked pebble
25	Metal (Cu Alloy)		1	9	Incomplete. Unidentified Cu object
25	Clay Pipe	18th	1	2.6	Stem
25	Metal (Cu Alloy)	19th C	2	24.7	2 coins dated 1875 and 1812
25	Clay Pipe	19th C	1	1.4	Stem
25	Bone	19th C	1	13.1	Carved bone knife handle
25	Metal (Fe)		1	133.8	Large nail
25	Glass (Bottle)	19th C	1	300	Bottle marked 'Salford'
25	Metal (Cu Alloy)	19th C	7	195.8	Various objects including door furniture
25	Glass (Bottle)	19th C	1	19.3	Piece of thin green vessel
25	Metal (Fe)	19th C	2	156.1	Door knocker and unidentified object
25	Bone		1	2.2	Rib
25	Glass (Bottle)	19th C	3	472	3 bottles, 2 with ink
25	Metal (Cu Alloy)	19th C	5	69.2	3 buttons, 1 buckle 1 lump
56	Glass (Bottle)	18th C	1	36.7	Part of rim of onion bottle
5	Glass (Other)	19/20th C	1	3.9	Plate Glass
5	Bone		1	13	Scapula?
5	Clay Pipe	18th	1	2.2	Stem
7	Clay Pipe	19th C	1	0.1	Fragment
11	Metal (Pb)	19th C	1	3.8	Window Lead?
11	Metal (Fe)		1	7.1	Nail
73	Clay Pipe	19th	1	1.3	Stem
0	Clay Pipe	18th C	1	3.1	Stem
3	Metal (Cu Alloy)		1	8.1	Part of unidentified copper object

Table 8.

Conclusions

The amount of post-medieval pottery excavated from the site at 340 Deansgate was not large, and therefore it does not provide a great deal of information about the later

occupation of the site. However, it can certainly be said that the assemblage is highly representative of the domestic fabrics and forms common in Manchester during the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The post-medieval additional material supports this statement. Again, although the amount of material was not large, it was both varied and representative of the period in the later post-medieval/ industrial period.

5. Discussion

5.1. Roman

The excavations at 340 Deansgate exposed an important area of Roman archaeology that, will certainly aid in future interpretations concerning the function, form and chronology of Roman vicus, particularly when taken in conjunction with other recent excavations within Roman Manchester (*cf.* Gregory 2004; 2005; Proctor 2005). The earliest evidence at the site spans, for instance, a period that held great relevance for the birth and initial growth of the *vicus*. This initial evidence dates to the late first century and appears to relate to a degraded turf and earth bank. Although the function and form of this bank is not entirely clear it is possible that it formed an outlying defensive system, or enclosure, attached to a military annexe found to the west, which enclosed the late first century timber fort (*cf.* Gregory 2004; 2005). This boundary does not appear to have been in existence for long, however, before it was slighted and its destruction was, perhaps, related to the digging of a series of large pits across the site. These pits were probably dug as means of extracting gravel for road building and might relate to the consolidation, or even the construction of, the Roman road, which is presumed to run along the course of Deansgate. Significantly, a number of comparable late first – early second century pits were identified on the eastern side of Deansgate, during recent archaeological excavation, and presumably these were also dug in order to provide material for road construction (Proctor 2005).

Following this pit digging episode two other significant features were identified in the excavated area, which have an important bearing on the form of the early *vicus*. These features included a V-shaped ditch and an associated palisade trench, dating to the late first – early second century, which appear to have functioned as defensive features that perhaps defined the eastern boundary of the early *vicus*. Furthermore, it is probable that this boundary was contemporary with another palisade trench identified during excavations at White Lion and Byrom Street in the 1970s (Jones & Grealey 1974; Jones & Reynolds n.d.; Gregory in prep a). In these areas the palisade trench appeared to define the corresponding, western, side of the early settlement, was linked to the military annexe and extended northwards at least as far as Byrom Street. It seems possible, therefore, that the easterly boundary exposed at 340 Deansgate was similarly linked to the military annexe and extended northwards, along the western side of Deansgate, at least as far as Byrom Street.

Although the *vicus* boundary at Deansgate was maintained for a period of time, as evidenced by two re-cuts visible within the profile of the ditch, the ditch was eventually backfilled and the palisade trench dismantled in the early part of the second century. The destruction of these features was probably undertaken in order to establish domestic/commercial buildings in this area and must have been related to an expansion of the settled area of the *vicus* eastwards. As part of this early second century expansion it also appears that property boundaries and associated buildings were constructed on the eastern side of Deansgate (Proctor 2005). At 340 Deansgate, the initial evidence for settlement activity is in the form of two occupation layers and a number of pits that were perhaps associated with buildings, which fell outside of the excavated area and fronted the presumed Roman road running along Deansgate. By the mid-second century, however, a number of buildings had been built directly within the excavated area. Two of these structures (Buildings A & B) were constructed of timber, were separated by a fence line, and are comparable to other timber buildings excavated within the *vicus* at White Lion Street, Tonman Street and Barton Street (Jones & Grealey 1974; Jones & Reynolds n.d.; Gregory in prep a & b).

At 340 Deansgate it appears that one of these buildings may have functioned as domestic/commercial building, whilst the other building might have acted as a shed or even conceivably a small commercial concern. The position of these two buildings also suggests that an access road was originally found to the west, perhaps, running along a line that is now defined by the course of Southern Street. To the rear of these buildings there was also evidence for Roman industry on the form of a smithing hearth set within a four post structure.

The other building identified in the excavated area probably fronted onto the Roman road running along Deansgate, although its orientation may indicate that this road turned in a slight south-westerly direction before it approached the River Medlock. Significantly, this building was constructed of timber and stone and was much more substantial than the majority of buildings excavated within the *vicus*, suggesting that it possessed a large ground plan and perhaps even an upper storey. Amongst the artefactual material associated with the use of the building was also one usual pottery vessel, perhaps derived from the Continent, found within a rubbish pit to the rear of the building. This evidence appears to imply that a large building of relatively high status was constructed during the middle decades of the second century adjacent to the Roman road running along the course of Deansgate. Although it was unfortunate that only a small portion of this building was found in the excavated area, it is still possible on the basis of the available evidence to interpret its function through comparison with the evidence derived from Roman *vici* elsewhere in Northern Britain. This evidence indicates that many large settlements, comparable to Roman Manchester, were provisioned with a *mansio*, or rest-house/inn, which acted as government staging posts housing officials, who used the imperial post service, and storing government goods in transit. These substantial buildings were usually rectangular in plan, comprised a series of internal rooms situated around a central courtyard and were often located adjacent to a main Roman road. The building at Manchester appears to fulfil these criteria and it is, therefore, quite possible that it formed part of a *maniso*, which was located in fairly close proximity to the fort and the fording point which crossed the River Medlock.

5.2. Post-Roman

It appears that the Roman buildings at 340 Deansgate had been abandoned by the close of the second century. This period of abandonment is significant it has also been identified during the more recent excavations within the *vicus*. Excavations on the eastern side of Deansgate, at Barton Street and at Castlefield Quay suggest for example that the *vicus* was in decline by the early third century and had been largely abandoned by the mid-third century (Gregory 2005; in prep b; Proctor 2005). Following the abandonment of the Roman settlement an agricultural soil then developed above the Roman levels.

5.3. Industrial

During the late eighteenth century a number of small terraced houses were constructed along Southern Street. It was during this period that many areas surrounding the medieval and early post-medieval 'urban core' of Manchester were developed and this area of Castlefield appears to have been one key area within this phase of industrial and residential expansion. Fortunately, the precise form of this development can be clearly seen through reference to Green's 1787-94 map, which depicts various types of late eighteenth century dwellings sandwiched between Bridgewater Street, Aldport Street (later renamed Deansgate) and Priestner Street (later renamed Liverpool Road) (Illus 20).

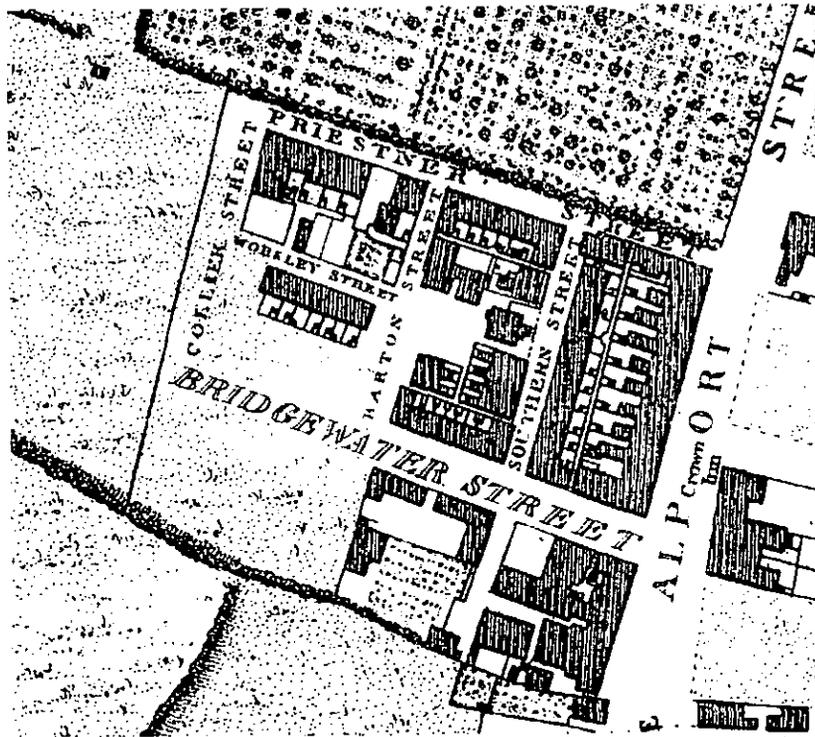


Illustration 20. Extract from Green's 1787-94 map of Manchester showing the distribution of early housing in Castlefield.

It is clear from this map and the archaeological remains that the properties fronting Southern Street were relatively small double-depth properties, with outshuts, which are classified as worker's housing. The presence of fireplaces within the basements of these properties may also suggest that at some point the properties were used as cellar dwellings, perhaps, during periods of economic decline. These insalubrious dwellings would have been lit by skylights at pavement level and accessed by a flight of steps leading down from Southern Street. Although worker's housing has been the subject of archaeological excavation in other parts of Manchester, such as at White Lion Street, Piccadilly Place and New Islington, these remains are either in a more fragmentary state or date to the early part of the nineteenth century, as opposed the late eighteenth century (Jones & Grealey 1974; OA North 2005; 2006). The examples from Southern Street are, however, comparable in both date and form to two late eighteenth century worker's houses recently excavated at Barton Street, Castlefield (Gregory 2006), and taken together these provide one significant example of this early form of dwelling.

6. Recommendations

- 6.1. The excavation at 340 Deansgate has produced important evidence of both Roman and industrial period activity, which holds both local and regional significance. It is, therefore, recommended that the results are published in an appropriate format in order to allow their dissemination to a wider audience.
- 6.2. The Roman pottery is considered by Ruth Leary (see section 4.3.1) to have significant potential for an understanding of Roman Manchester, particularly since there have been a number of other recent excavations in the settlement, which have been catalogued to modern standards.
- 6.3. On the basis of this assessment, Leary recommends that a full analysis of the coarse pottery will be required in order to bring the archaeological analysis to a satisfactory level.

She, therefore, recommends that this analysis should include the following:

- The expansion of spot dating and record of the coarseware to include detailed fabric divisions, form and decorative detail together with details of vessel conditions such as abrasion, burnt deposits, perforations and limescale. This will allow aspects of chronology and function to be fully assessed.
- Quantification of the samian by sherd count, weight, EVES and minimum vessel count, to enable comparison with the coarseware assemblage.
- The illustration of around 25 sherds of coarseware to highlight the range of forms present and the basis of the chronology of the site.

7. Archive

- 7.1. The excavation archive comprises a sizeable collection of field drawings and notes, context sheets, 35mm colour positives, digital photographs, small finds drawings, original copies of the specialist reports, and the assemblage of Roman and post-medieval small finds. All of this material is presently held by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, though it is envisaged that this archive will be eventually deposited with the Manchester Museum.

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Appendix 1: Catalogue of Samian Ware

Context	Form	Kiln	Date	Comment
Ploughsoil (3)	27	CG	Hadrianic-early Antonine	With abraded stamp - Graffito
	37	CG	Hadrianic or Antonine	
	18	SG	Flavian or Trajanic	
	18/31R	Had-early Ant		
7 (Period 1 phase 1)	37	SG	Flavian	
24 (Period 1 phase 1)	18	SG	Flavian	Graffito H cut on outer wall
Pit 10	18/31R or 31R	CG	Antonine	Rim fragment
	18/31R or 31R	CG	Hadrianic or Antonine	
11 (Pit 10)	18?	SG	Flavian or Trajanic	
	Scrap	CG	Hadrianic or Antonine	
138	15/17 OR 18	SG	Flavian	Edge of stamp O [
	27	SG	Prob Flavian	
	27	CG	Hadrianic-early Antonine	
	Cup (?27)	Prob CG	Hadrianic-early Antonine	Slightly burnt
	Scrap	Prob CG	Hadrianic or Antonine	
143 (Pit 131)	37	SG	Flavian or Trajanic	
156 (Pit 155)	37	SG	Flavian or Trajanic	
159 (Hearth 163)	Scraps	Prob CG	Hadrianic or Antonine	
160 (Hearth 163)	33	CG	Antonine	
186 (Post 184)	37	SG	Flavian or Trajanic	Decorated scrap
192 (pit 191)	37	SG	Flavian-Trajanic	
	37	CG	Hadrianic-early Antonine	
	18/31	CG	c. AD125-150	3 frags with weak joins & abraded stamp (Sollemnisi)
	33	CG	Prob Antonine	
	Bowl, prob 37	SG	Flavian-Trajanic	
	Uncertain scrap	CG	Hadrianic or Antonine	
193 (pit 191)	37	CG	Hadrianic-early Antonine	
	33	CG	Hadrianic or Antonine	
218 (Pit 217)	37	SG	Flavian-Trajanic	Burnt joins 231
224	37	SG	Flavian	
275 (Building C – occupation layer)	37	CG	c. AD120-140	Sherd from same bowl as 231 & 241
	18/51	CG	Hadrianic-early Antonine	
231 (Building C – construction trench 228)	37	CG	c. AD120-140	Sherds from same bowl as 225 & 241
	37	SG	Flavian or Trajanic	Rim sherd, burnt Rim frag
	37	SG	Flavian or Trajanic	
234 (Building C – construction trench 228)	37	CG	Hadrianic-early Antonine (c. AD125-145)	Same bowl, lacking ovolo as 236. Rivet hole.
236 (Building C – construction trench 228)	37	CG	Hadrianic-early Antonine (c. AD125-145)	2 joining frags, join 234

Context	Form	Kiln	Date	Comment
241 (Building C – occupation layer)	37	CG	c. AD120-140)	6 more sherds of same bowl as 225 & 231. Style of Arcanus
	18/31	CG	Prob Hadrianic	
	37	CG	c. AD125-145	Another sherd of same bowl as 234, 236 & u/s
	37	CG	c. AD150-180	Style of Secundus
	37 (Montans)	SG	Hadrianic-early	Rim frag
	33	CG	Antonine	
	18/31R?	SG?	Flavian-Trajanic?	
	Bowl (prob 37)	CG	Hadrianic-early	Rim
	Scrap	CG	Antonine	
	251 (Pit 250)	18	SG	Hadrianic-early
252 (Pit 250) u/s	35	SG	Flavian or Trajanic	
	37	CG	c. AD125-145	Same bowl as 234, 236 & 241
	37	SG	Flavian-Trajanic	Abraded decoration & 2 joining scraps possibly from the same bowl
	37	SG	Flavian-Trajanic	Chevron basal wreath, abraded
	18	SG	Prob Flavian	
	18/31	CG	Hadrianic-early	
	18/31	CG	Antonine	Rim scrap
	33	CG	Antonine	
	Scraps	CG	Hadrianic or Antonine	
	37	SG	Flavian	
	37	SG	Flavian or Trajanic	Base frag
	37	CG	c. AD100-120	Style of Drususi (x3)
	37	CG	Antonine	
	37	CG	Antonine	
	33	CG	Antonine	
	27	SG	Flavian or Trajanic	
	36	SG	Flavian or Trajanic	
Flange scrap (36?)	CG	Hadrianic or Antonine		
Scrap	Could be CG?	Hadrianic or Antonine		
37	CG	c. AD100-120	Style of Drususi	

Appendix 2 – Catalogue of Roman Coarseware

Pottery by context quantified and spot-dated. Abbreviations: U=unabraded, M= moderately abraded, A=abraded, V=very abraded, J=jar, WMJ=wide mouthed jar, NNJ= narrow-necked jar, F=flagon, BKR= beaker, D=dish, B=bowl, MOR=mortarium, A=amphora, L=lid.

Feature	Context	Ware group	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part of vessel	Spot date	Vessel type
	25	CC1?	1	5	V	bodysherd	RB	
	3	FLA1	2	19	M	bodysherd		
	3	FLA2	1	17	A	rim sherd	Hadrianic-mid Antonine	F
	3	MOWS	1	6	A	incomplete rim section	100-165	MOR
	3	MOWS	3	38	A	bodysherd	100-165	MOR
	3	OAA1	1	2	V	scraps		
	3	OBB1	1	6	V	bodysherd		
	US	OAA2	1	13	V	bodysherd	RB	J
	138	AMP	1	84	A	bodysherd		A
	138	DR20	1	104	A	bodysherd	1-3, FINER EARLIER FABRIC	A
	138	FLA2	1	2	V	bodysherd		F
	138	GRA1	14	753	A	profile	M-L1	F
	138	GRA1	7	41	M	bodysherd		J
	138	GRA1	1	33	M	rim sherd	L1-E2	B
	138	GRB1	1	33	A	rim sherd	1-E2	J
	138	GRB2	1	36	A	bodysherd		J
	138	GRB2	1	26	A	simple base sherd		J
	138	GRB2	1	8	V	bodysherd		
	138	OAA1	3	6	V	rim sherd		BKR
	138	OBB1	4	55	M	bodysherd		J
	139	AMP	1	146	M	bodysherd	1-3	A
	139	FLB2	1	5	V	neck sherd	1-2	F
	139	GRA1	2	20	M	bodysherd	1-E2	
	139	GRA1	1	38	A	simple base sherd	1-E2	J
	139	GRA1	1	9	M	rim sherd	L1-E2	J
	139	GRA1	1	3	A	rim sherd	L1-E2	B?
	139	GRA1	1	4	A	bodysherd		B?
	139	MG	2	4	A	bodysherd	L1-E2	BKR
	139	OAB1	1	8	A	rim sherd	E-M 2ND, PROBABLY E 2ND	B
	139	OAB1	1	4	V	bodysherd	RB	
	139	OBA1	1	9	A	rim sherd	L1-E2	J/BKR
	139	OBB1	1	2	M	bodysherd	RB	J/BKR
	275	BB1	1	57	M	rim sherd	E-M 2ND	J
	275	FLA4	1	10	A	rim sherd	L1-E2	F
	275	OAB1	1	1	V	scraps		
	241	AMP	1	20	A	bodysherd		
	241	AMP - GAL AMP?	4	4	V	scraps	1-2	A
	241	BB1	2	14	A	bodysherd	120+	J
	241	BB1	1	6	M	simple base	120+	B/D

Feature	Context	Ware group	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part of vessel	Spot date	Vessel type
	241	BB1	2	13	A	sherd simple base sherd	120+	J
	241	DR20	13	659	A	bodysherd	1-3	A
	241	FLA2	1	5	A	bodysherd		F
	241	FLA4	1	3	V	bodysherd	L1-E2	F
	241	FLB1	3	10	V	bodysherd		F
	241	FLB2	1	10	A	bodysherd		F
	241	GRB1	1	25	A	bodysherd		
	241	GRB2	1	8	A	bodysherd		
	241	MH1	4	321	M	rim sherd	MID 2ND	MOR
	241	MH1	2	2	A	tip of flange	2+	MOR
	241	MOWS	1	93	A	simple base sherd	100-165	MOR
	241	MW	1	8	V	flange	2	MOR
	241	OAA/MG1	1	5	A	bodysherd	L1-E2	L
	241	OAA/MG1	1	7	A	rim sherd	L1-E2	L
	241	OAB1	3	36	A	bodysherd		
	241	OBA/FLA1	1	5	M	bodysherd	L1-E2	
	241	OBA1	2	70	V	simple base sherd		J
	241	OBB1	1	3	V	bodysherd		
	US	BB1	1	27	M	simple base sherd	120+	B/D
	US	BB1	1	50	A	bodysherd	2	BKR
	US	BB1	1	7	M	bodysherd	120-200	J
	US	BB1	1	18	M	rim sherd	E-M2	B/D
	US	DR20	1	104	M	bodysherd		A
	US	DR20	1	194	M	bodysherd	1-3	A
	US	DR20	1	204	M	bodysherd		A
	US	DR20	1	182	M	rim sherd	L1-E2	A
	US	FLA2	1	36	M	bodysherd		F
	US	FLB1	6	55	A	bodysherd		F
	US	FLB2	7	183	V	rim, base and handle sherds	Hadrianic-mid Antonine	F
	US	GRA1	8	57	A	bodysherd		J
	US	GRA1	1	6	M	rim sherd	L1-E2	J
	US	GRA1	1	131	A	rim sherd	L1-E2	J/WMJ
	US	GRA1	2	17	A	bodysherd		
	US	GRA1	3	26	M	rim sherd		L
	US	GRA1B	1	44	A	simple base sherd		J
	US	GRB1	1	19	A	simple base sherd	RB	J
	US	GRB1	1	9	V	bodysherd		
	US	GRB1	1	4	A	bodysherd		
	US	GRB2	1	17	M	rim sherd	RB	L
	US	MH1	1	9	A	incomplete rim section		MOR
	US	MOAB1	2	39	V	bodysherd	100-165	MOR
	US	MOWS	1	408	A	rim sherd	100-165	MOR
	US	NV2	1	20	V	simple base sherd	L2+	BKR
	US	OAA1	3	25	V	bodysherd		

Feature	Context	Ware group	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part of vessel	Spot date	Vessel type
	US	OAB1	9	170	V	bodysherd		
	US	OAB1	2	13	M	rim sherd	Hadrianic-early Antonine	BKR
	US	OAB1	1	68	A	handle	L1-E2	F
	US	OBB1	1	5	A	bodysherd		
10	11	FLA1	2	6	V	bodysherd	RB	
10	11	OAA1	1	11	A	bodysherd		
10	11	OAA1	1	35	A	simple base sherd		
10	11	OAA1	1	39	A	rim sherd		NNJ
119	120	GRB1	2	34	M	rim sherd	L1-E2	B
12	13	FLA4	1	4	M	bodysherd	L1-E2	F
12	13	FLB2	1	2	V	bodysherd		F
12	13	GRA1	3	59	A	rim sherd	L1-E2	J/WMJ
12	13	GRB2	4	20	A	bodysherd	L1-E2	J
12	13	GRB2	1	30	M	rim sherd	L1-E2	J
12	13	MOWS	1	3	V	incomplete rim section	2?	MOR
12	13	OAB1	2	6	V	bodysherd		
12	15	GRA1	1	3	A	bodysherd	L1-E2	J?
131	144	FLA1	1	5	M	bodysherd	1-2	
131	144	GRA1	1	2	V	scraps	1-2	
131	144	GRB1	1	6	V	bodysherd	RB	
129	137	GRA1B	1	33	V	rim sherd	RB	J
131	143	FLB2	1	5	A	bodysherd	RB	
131	143	GRA1	1	17	M	rim sherd	L1-E2	J
131	143	GRB2	1	9	A	bodysherd	1-2	
131	143	OAB1	2	6	A	bodysherd	RB	
131	144	FLB2	1	12	V	bodysherd	RB	F
155	156	MG	2	90	V	bodysherd	L1-E2	
16	17	FLA4	1	12	M	bodysherd	L1-E2	F
16	17	MG	1	12	M	bodysherd	RB	
16	17	OAB1	1	6	V	bodysherd	RB	
16	17	OBB1	1	14	M	bodysherd	RB	
163	159	BB1	3	59	M	profile	M2	B
163	159	DR20	1	304	A	bodysherd	1-3	A
163	159	FLA1	1	13	M	bodysherd	1-2	F
163	159	OAA1	4	110	A	simple base sherd	L1-E2 LIKELY	J
163	159	OBA1	1	3	A	bodysherd	L1-E2 LIKELY	BKR
163	159	OBA1	1	0.5	V	scraps	L1-E2 LIKELY	J
163	160	BB1	2	29	A	bodysherd	120+	J
163	160	GRA1	1	1	V	scraps	RB	
163	160	GRB1	1	7	M	bodysherd	RB	J
164	174	DR20	1	180	M	bodysherd	1-3	A
164	174	FLB2	1	4	V	bodysherd	RB	
164	174	GRB1	2	25	A	bodysherd	RB	J
165	197	FLB1	1	10	A	bodysherd		
165	197	OAA1	1	60	V	bodysherd		J
165	197	SV2?	1	21	V	bodysherd		J
166	168	GRA1	2	8	V	bodysherd	L1-E2	J
166	168	GRA1	1	20	M	bodysherd		J
166	168	GRA1B	3	21	V	bodysherd	L1-E2	J
166	168	MVER	1	29	V	bodysherd	L1-E2	MOR
176	178	GRA1	4	13	V	bodysherd	1-2	J

Feature	Context	Ware group	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part of vessel	Spot date	Vessel type
176	178	GRB1	1	4	V	bodysherd	1-2	J
184	185	AMP	1	152	A	bodysherd		A
184	186	DR20	2	334	A	bodysherd	1-3	A
184	186	GRA1	1	4	V	bodysherd	1-E2?	B?
184	186	GRB1	1	9	V	bodysherd		
184	186	GRB1	2	43	M	rim sherd	2ND	J
208	209	GRB1	1	5	V	bodysherd	1-2	J
191	192	BB1	3	16	M	bodysherd	120+	J
191	192	BB1	1	79	U	profile	M2	D
191	192	BB1	2	20	M	bodysherd	120+	J
191	192	BB1	1	50	A	rim sherd	M-L2	J
191	192	GRA1	1	2	A	bodysherd		
191	192	GRA1/TN	5	111	U	rim, body and base sherds		CUP
191	192	GRB2	1	18	A	simple base sherd		J
191	192	GRB2	3	37	M	rim sherd	L2+	WMJ
191	192	O	4	7	V	scraps		
191	192	OAA1	4	233	M	bodysherd		J
191	192	OAB1	1	7	V	bodysherd		
191	192	OAB1/MOAB1	2	22	V	bodysherd	E-M2	MOR?
191	192	SV1?	3	75	A	simple base sherd		J
191	193	BB1	2	46	M	rim sherd	M2	B/D
191	193	FLB1	1	4	U	bodysherd	RB	
191	193	OAB1	2	119	M	bodysherd	RB	
194	195	FLB1	1	4	A	bodysherd		
194	195	GRB1	1	58	V	rim sherd	L1-E2	J
208	209	GRA1	8	144	V	bodysherd	L1-E2?	J
208	209	GRA1	2	18	A	rim sherd	L1-E2	J
208	209	OAA1	1	83	V	simple base sherd	RB	J
217	218	FLA1P	1	81	V	bodysherd	1-2	
217	220	DR20	3	381	M	bodysherd	1-3	A
217	220	DR20	7	618	M	bodysherd	1-3	A
217	220	GRA2	2	10	A	rim sherd	L1-E2	BKR
217	220	GRB1	1	12	V	bodysherd	L1-E2?	J
217	220	GRB1	2	22	V	bodysherd		
217	221	GRB1	1	5	V	bodysherd	RB	J
228	231	BB1	1	20	M	rim sherd	M2	J
228	231	GRA1	1	32	V	simple base sherd	L1-E2	J
228	231	GRA1	1	8	A	bodysherd	L1-E2	J
228	231	GRA1	2	49	M	rim sherd	L1-E2	J
228	233	CC1	1	5	M	bodysherd	1-2, PROBABLY 2	
228	233	DR20	2	436	M	bodysherd	1-3	A
228	233	FLA1	1	6	M	bodysherd		
228	233	MW	2	33	V	incomplete rim and spout	2, probably Hadrianic-early Antonine	MOR
228	233	OAA1	2	44	V	bodysherd		
228	233	OAB1	2	24	A	bodysherd		
228	241	BB1	1	38	U	simple base	120+	J

Feature	Context	Ware group	Count	Weight	Abrasion	Part of vessel	Spot date	Vessel type
228	241	DR20	5	179	A	sherds		
228	241	FLA2	2	99	M	bodysherd	1-3	A
228	241	FLB1	2	10	A	neck sherd		F
						simple base sherd	RB	F
228	241	GRA2	1	46	V	simple base sherd	RB	J
228	241	GRB1	1	13	V	bodysherd	RB	
228	241	MW	1	10	M	flange	1-2	MOR
228	241	OAB1	3	19	V	bodysherd		
228	241	OBA1	1	12	A	rim sherd	1-2	BKR
228	241	OBB1	1	38	M	bodysherd	2	B
228	241	OBB1	4	15	V	bodysherd		
248	249	GRA1	2	15	U	bodysherd	L1-2	J
250	251	CREAM EGG SHELL	5	12	M	bodysherd	L1-E2	
250	251	GRA1	1	24	A	bodysherd	RB	J
250	251	GRB1	1	10	A	simple base sherd	RB	J
250	251	O	1	3	V	scraps		
250	251	OBA1	1	2	A	bodysherd	1-2	BKR
250	252	GRA1	1	11	M	bodysherd	RB	J
250	252	OBA/GRB1	1	25	V	bodysherd	RB	J
250	252	OBB1	1	5	V	bodysherd		
250	256	GRB1	16	419	A	profile	L1-E2	J
26	27	OAB1	3	0.5	V	scraps	RB	
4	5	OAB1	4	13	V	bodysherd	RB	
6	7	OAB1	1	1	V	scraps	RB	
67	68	OBA1	2	1	V	scraps	RB, PROBABLY L1-E2	
67	69	GRB1	2	5	V	bodysherd	PROBABLY L1-E2	J
67	69	OAB1	1	2	V	bodysherd		
75	114	GRA1	4	3	A	scraps		
75	114	OBA1	1	10	A	handle	1-2	F
77	78	FLB2	1	2	V	scraps	RB	
77	116	GRB10	1	5	M	bodysherd	RB ?L1-E2	
93	94	FLA1P	1	17	V	bodysherd	1-2	F
93	94	GRA1	2	17	A	bodysherd	RB	J
93	94	OAB1	1	7	V	bodysherd	1-2	
95	96	OAB1	1	5	V	bodysherd	RB	