

GLAMORGAN-GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST
CONTRACTS SECTION

USK PRISON
SECURITY FENCE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING-BRIEF

PROJECT No. A229
REPORT No. 95/047

CONTENTS	PAGE
Summary	3
Acknowledgements	4
Copyright notice	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Principal historical and archaeological interests	6
3. Fieldwork results	8
4. Conclusions	14
Bibliography	15
Appendix 1 Context List	17
Appendix 2 Finds Report	18
Appendix 2 Research Archive	22

Summary

An archaeological watching brief carried out by AG Mein for the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd (Contracts Section) (hereafter **GGAT Contracts**) on behalf of International Security Services Ltd for HM Prison Service ensured that archaeological interests were identified and recorded in advance of the construction of a perimeter security fence at Usk Prison.

At various locations along the fence line, deposits and structures of Roman, medieval and later date were identified and recorded.

The possible evidence for medieval structures is of particular interest as it has a bearing on past assumptions and arguments for the the extent and development of the medieval borough.

It should be noted, however, that whilst the works design variation during construction from post-in-trench to post-in-pit reduced the overall impact of the development it caused increased difficulty in the excavation and recording of deposits.

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by AG Marvell BA MIFA (Principal Archaeological Officer - **GGAT Contracts**) and AG Mein Dip Hist (Trustee GGAT). The Trust is grateful to the staff of HM Prison Usk and International Security Services for their assistance and co-operation during the undertaking of this project. The Trust also wishes to acknowledge the assistance of C Bibby, J Sorrell, F Thomas, M Tuck of the Trostrey Excavation Group, who assisted with the site works and HMPO Donald Anderson who carried out a remote sensing metal detector sweep.

Copyright notice

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust holds the copyright to this report, and permission has been granted under licence to HM Prison Service to reproduce the material contained within.

1. Introduction

1.1 Development proposal and commission

Following consultations with the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd (Curatorial Section), HM Prison Service agreed to ensure that an archaeological watching-brief was carried out during the construction of a security perimeter fence at HM Prison, Usk. The extent of this watching-brief was governed by a brief provided by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd (Curatorial Section). In order to effect this work HM Prison Service instructed the main building contractor International Security Services Ltd to commission a qualified archaeological contractor. They appointed **GGAT Contracts**, who in turn with the agreement of International Security Services Ltd, sub-contracted this work to Mr AG Mein.

1.2 Scope of Report

The report describes the principal historical and archaeological interests that were likely to be affected by the watching-brief (section 2), fieldwork results (section 3) and offers conclusions (section 4). Details on the archaeological records made are to be found in appendices.

1.3 Abbreviations

References to documents and published works are given in brackets: full titles will be found in the bibliography.

2. Principal historical and archaeological interests

2.1 Roman

HM Prison, Usk lies over part of a Roman Legionary fortress constructed c. AD 55 and abandoned c. AD 65. Excavations in the area of the fortress (Manning 1981; Manning 1989; Evans & Metcalf 1989; Marvell forth) have also shown that it was replaced initially by a smaller military site, perhaps a works depot for the Second Augustan Legion based at Caerleon from c. AD 75 to c. AD 120 and that subsequently an industrial ?town may have developed above the earlier military remains.

The presence of Roman deposits beneath the modern prison has been long attested. Finds were recovered from the site during the construction of the gaol in 1842 and in subsequent modifications and extensions to the original buildings (for a summary of the evidence for these discoveries see Manning 1981, 7-10). Further limited scale work was carried out by Manning in 1967 and 1968 (Manning 1989, 140-149). These investigations showed that the prison is crossed from north-south by one of the main roads of the fortress, the via praetoria, and that features of contemporary date (mainly pits, but also possibly parts of of buildings) had survived.

2.2 Medieval and Post-Medieval

The extent of medieval settlement in this part of Usk has only been partially determined. A street, Pook Lane, which underlies the northern edge of the present prison and continues to the east, is certainly of medieval origin. It has generally been assumed that given the high number of burghages at Usk that Pook lane was well-developed in the medieval period (Mein 1986, 80; Courtney 1994, 1 and 104-7 esp. Tables 5.1 & 5.2), however excavations to the east of the prison in 1967-1970 only revealed evidence for a single building, which appears to have functioned as farm and outbuildings (Courtney 1994, 1-12 and figs 6-9). A trench cut immediately to the north-west edge of the prison, revealed only pits and one cut inside the north wall in 1968 revealed only features of Roman origin (Manning 1989, 148-9). Excavations elsewhere in the prison, particularly on the eastern side, by Manning appear to suggest that above the Roman deposits there was only a build-up of topsoil, which in places had been levelled up to form an artificial platform with the upcast from the foundation trenches of the gaol (ibid 142-144).

If this was a true observation and the interpretation of the medieval burghage displacements is also correct, and this is well supported in documentary evidence (eg 6 decayed burghages in Pook Lane; PRO/SC6/Hen 8/2484), then we have to

assume either that some of the burghages along the south side of Pook Lane were never developed, or that the main concentration of settlement was to the north side of the street, on the edge of lands assumed to have formed part of the Priory holdings. Trial investigations on land to the north of Pook Lane and east of the Sessions House in 1965, failed to reveal any traces of medieval activity, but, as the author readily admits, the scope of the works was extremely limited by both time and resources and attention was focused on the remains of Roman origin (Manning 1989, 131-139). However, field observation does suggest the existence of more than one platform in the unexcavated strip between the lane and the field wall to the north (Mein pers comm).

Although the Burghage Survey record for 1670 shows 17 properties on Pook Lane, by 1800 these had all disappeared (cf Morrice's plan of Usk in 1800; Coxe 1801).

3. Fieldwork results

3.1 Methodology

The proposed construction method was to support the security fence on 58 metal posts at 2.4m intervals set in a foundation trench (1m wide X 1m deep); the trench to be filled with concrete after the sockets for the posts had been placed in position. It was anticipated that this would afford an opportunity to examine a continuous section nearly 90m long across an area of the pre-Flavian Fortress not previously examined archaeologically. This approach was followed for the northern part of the fence, although a number of obstructions required on the ground variations to the proposed line of the fence. Following the disturbance of unmarked electricity cable approximately two-fifths of the way along the fence, this approach was abandoned in favour of digging individual pits for each post; the pits being of the smallest size possible to accommodate one labourer. This change of method obviously halted any attempt to produce an extended archaeological section along the fence line.

The length of fence and the position of the supporting posts are shown on Fig 1. The posts are numbered from south to north on the main fence run (1-52) and from north to south on the entrance to the contractors compound (53-58).

Site north follows the orient of Maryport Street and is 21 degrees to the west of true north. All measurements of depth relate to the pre-development ground surface, and have not been related to Ordnance Datum.

The archaeological remains encountered have been related to the fence post pits and are described below in order of excavation.

Examination of each pit/trench section comprised trowelling the sides to reveal sections and deepening, with consent of the contractors, where both considered worthwhile and physically possible. This was supplemented by written records and sketch plans.

Where pits produced only finds from the build-up between the natural and modern surfaces these were ascribed a pit number, but where they were retrieved from archaeologically sensitive deposits they are related to the "context" numbers ascribed to these deposits (details of the context records are provided in appendix one). Additional context numbers were ascribed to the "unstratified" finds coming from the various construction pits (see appendices 2 and 3).

The contractors spoil was also examined, and it is pleasing to record that the contractors operatives passed on a number of finds that they had recovered during their operations.

The on site monitoring and recording took place on the following dates 23/01/95, 24/01/95, 25/01/95, 02/02/95, 06/02/95, 07/02/95, 08/02/95, 10/02/95, 12/02/95.

3.2 Fieldwork results

Pits are only described in the the list below where they were found to reveal features or finds of archaeological interest.

Pits 50/51: These are described as pits and related to the posts to be inserted in them although the foundation for posts 51-48 was dug as a trench. Two contexts (001, 002) were recorded. 001 was probably a Victorian foundation trench aligned across the excavation northwest to southeast, presumably for part of a substantial timber structure not aligned with any of the existing stone features of the prison (cf Manning 1989, 144 for comparable features on the east side, but with masonry footings). Context 002 comprised a medieval stone lined, soak-away, or cess-pit subjacent to 001 and largely destroyed by it but still acting as a drainage sump. The only datable find was a rim sherd with a recognisably local pale, fine green glaze with mottled grey flecks, of probable c. 12th./13th century from 001. Roman material context 033 (see appendix 2) was residual.

Pit 19: The only find consisted of an undiagnostic brick fragment.

Pit 18: This pit was deepened by 0.09m to investigate the archaeological deposits until the upper pre-occupation strata was reached. This lay below a deposit of brown clay (003), up to 0.16m deep, frequently flecked with charcoal. The layer had an undulating upper surface, with the depressions filled by cobbles (004), perhaps the remnants of a path or yard. Only Roman pottery was recovered from the lower part of 003, and 004 contained no finds. The deposits are likely to have a Roman origin.

Pit 14: The earliest feature encountered in this construction pit, was a pit (005), which because of difficulty of access could only be partly excavated, and which also extended beyond the limits of the construction pit. As far as could be determined, 005 was circular, 0.27m deep, with at least one stone-lined side. The pit contained a brown pink coloured fill containing charcoal, smelting waste and Roman pottery of first century date. The pit underlay a turf-line (006), preserved below a well-made cobble and pebble surface (007), 0.15m deep, the upper part of which contained post-medieval pottery.

Pit 13: This construction pit was only excavated to a depth of 0.60m, and therefore the Roman deposits exposed in the adjacent pit (14) were not encountered. However, the excavation did expose part of a probable wattle and daub wall (008), which was found at a similar height to the cobbled surface 007 in Pit 14 and, therefore, is probably contemporary. General finds from the pit (026) included a small quantity of Roman pottery.

Pit 12: The only feature of interest in this pit is what appears to have been the butt end of a stone base (009) for a sleeper beam of one wall of a timber building. This was a rectangular structure, measuring 0.35m x 0.15m x 0.10m deep, formed from unmortared Llanbadoc stone and pebbles. Associated pottery was of Roman date.

Pit 11: No features were encountered but undiagnostic brick/clay was recovered.

Pit 10: Two depressions and a posthole (010), which cut the natural substrata were recorded at the base of the pit. No finds were recovered from these features.

Pits 10-20: Unstratified finds (034) from the contractors' spoil heaps alongside these pits, included a considerable quantity of Roman material, four sherds of medieval origin, and some later material.

Pit 8: The earliest feature in this construction pit, was a steep-sided pit (012), at least 0.25m deep and extending beyond the confines of the excavation. Finds from the fill of this feature included three small sherds of Roman pottery. The pit was sealed by a layer (011), up to 0.14m thick, containing charcoal flecks. Unstratified finds (035) from the pit included: a coin of the Emperor Magnentius, minted in Lyon and dated to AD 350-1; a wide range of Roman pottery; a fragment of burnt bone, probably from a cremation, and, if so, only the fourth to be found above the fortress; and a small quantity of medieval pottery, including a Saintonge jug.

Pit 4: The earliest deposit in this construction pit was a pale grey occupation level (014), up to 0.30m deep. This underlay a darker layer (013), 0.20m deep. No significant finds were recovered.

Pit 2: A single Roman sherd was recovered from the base of the construction pit.

Pit 1: A single post-medieval sherd was found in this construction pit.

As already noted Pits 53-58 were outside the old main gate. The earlier deposits in Pits 53 and 58 had been badly disturbed by the construction of the projecting gun positions on each side of the gateway and the excavation bottomed onto the Victorian concrete apron projecting out from the wall footings.

Pit 54: This small pit produced a single Roman sherd from the deposits immediately above the natural substrata.

Pit 55: This Pit contains four Contexts, 015-018. At the lowest level reached, these comprised the Llanbadoc and pebble stone footings (015) of a wall, 0.25m wide by 0.9m long (min.), which defined one side of a cobble spread (018), perhaps a surface for a yard. These contexts underlay a layer (016), up to 0.30m deep, containing pink mortar and sandy clay and fragments of Llanbadoc stone, presumably derived from the demolition of the adjacent structure. This was sealed by levelling material (017) deposited in advance of the construction of the gaol.

The very few medieval sherds, and some of the Roman ones, were from the undateable collapse/demolition (016) of the building. If the later pottery was from that building, which seems on the whole likely, this would suggest a 12th-14th century date. The pink material in the apparent collapse could have come from the daub of a wattle and daub wall/partition. It was reminiscent of the remains of the series of wattle built mural towers and gate-towers of the ringwork phases of Trostrey Castle, all of which pre-date 1300 (Mein 1992, 14). None of the stones in the collapse debris here in Pit 55 had pink sand/mortar adhering. There was however some glutinous dark mud underlying the down-sloping piles of flat stones comprising the lower range of Context 016 and overlying the cobbled "yard", 018, which could have been remnant mud mortar.

The upper fill (017) of the construction pit also produced the only flint from the site, a dark grey, secondary waste flake (so-called "flint knives" were found when the nearby Court House (ie the "Sessions House") was built in 1876/7; Bradney 1921, 35).

Pit 56: In this pit a southwards continuation (019) of the cobbled "yard" in Pit 55 was identified. No dating material was recovered. The Southwest corner of the "yard" had slumped into an earlier feature, which could not be examined. Part of the base of a Bristol mottled ware tankard of c.1700-1740 came from the extensive Victorian land-fill.

Pit 57: The small dimensions of this pit prevented excavation below the unbottomed Victorian land-fill. This produced one fragment of a Bristol plate with the glaze

completely eroded, possibly a pressed ware plate of the pie-crust edged type with an 18th or 19th century date.

3.3 Discussion

Introduction

The Roman deposits at Usk are particularly difficult to excavate as they comprise for the most part earth-cut features, in many instances filled with the slightly mixed natural deposits through which they are cut. These type of deposits and features are normally most readily apparent in open-area excavations, and are far more difficult to elucidate in narrow trenches and particularly small pits. The apparent change in construction programme, whilst reducing the overall impact of the development will to some degree have had a limiting effect on the ready identification and interpretation of deposits of this period.

It is also apparent that for the most part the fencing foundations cut through the Victorian land-fill laid down in advance of the construction of the gaol in 1842, and that as the work progressed southwards this deposit increased in thickness, although not reaching the same depths as identified by Manning in his work on the southeast side of the gaol (cf Manning 1989, 142-4).

Roman

As might be expected, the fieldwork has confirmed the presence of Roman activity and at certain locations identified features and deposits, perhaps associated with industrial activity.

Evidence for a possible building or buildings was recovered from Pits 12 and 13. This structural evidence may have been associated with a pit containing pottery and industrial waste in Pit 14.

Given the caveat above regarding the excavation of Roman remains at Usk, certain interpretation of the function and date of these remains cannot be achieved. However, it is clear that they are generally associated with industrial activity. Activity of this kind would have taken place in the Neronian Legionary Fortress, principally in Fabricae (workshops). The fortress was replaced by a smaller fort, which on present evidence appears to have been used as a works depot for the Second Augusta Legion based at Caerleon from c AD75 (Marvell, forth). This fort was abandoned c. AD120. Our finds lie outside the defences of this fort, but it is perfectly reasonable to expect that industrial works occurred both within and outside its bounds.

Elsewhere, the recovered Roman finds were either unstratified, from contractors spoil tips, or residual in later contexts and can be used no more than to provide a broad indicator of the date range for Roman activity in this part of Usk, and in this regard suggest a general cessation of activity in the first half of the second century. An exception is the coin of Magnentius, perhaps a stray loss.

Medieval and Later

The only structure of certain Medieval origin is the soakaway found in Pits 50/51. This type of feature is commonly associated with the rear of burghage plots in the town, and would appear to support the case for medieval housing development south of Pook Lane and as far out along the line of the Victorian re-alignment of Maryport Street as this. Given the position of this feature, the associated house is likely to lie under or partly under the forecourt of the new gatehouse or the carriageway of Maryport Street (see Pit 55 below for further support for medieval or later development on this frontage). Other finds from the pit included an unglazed locally manufactured sherd of 13-15th century date, further finds of medieval date came from Pit 4, and a cobble surface was noted in Pit 14.

Evidence for buildings of possible medieval origin was also found in Pits 55 and 56. If, as seems likely, these had fronted onto one of the streets of the medieval town, this must indicate that the former street frontage was several metres further west than exists today. This tends to support the suggestion made previously by Mein (1986, Fig. 8) that this southern end of what is now Maryport Street probably ran at a markedly different angle and further towards the southwest than its present line across the front of the prison.

Neither the date nor the purpose of these buildings could be established. They were probably not part of a house, as there were no stone roof tiles among the debris. It is noteworthy that their collapsed remains were separated by a build-up, 0.50m deep, of unexcavated but augured dark occupation fill above the natural substrata. This depth appears to be anomalous and must represent a subjacent pit or ditch, not indicated by any subsidence of the superadjacent structures.

One point worth noting in passing is the remarkable dearth of post-medieval sherds over the whole site compared with elsewhere in Usk. Only two came from outside the gateway - a fragment of the common Bristol mottled ware tankard dateable to c1700-1740 from Pit 56 and a fragment of eroded cream/white Bristol plate from Pit 57.

4. Conclusions

The watching-brief ensured that no damage was occasioned to archaeological interests.

Bibliography

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| Bradney, JA | 1921 | <u>A History of Monmouthshire Vol 3 Pt 1.</u> |
| Courtney, P | 1994 | <u>Report on the Excavations at Usk 1965 - 76; Medieval and Later Usk.</u> (Cardiff) |
| Gillam, J P | 1976 | Coarse fumed ware in North Britain and beyond. <u>Glasgow Arch J</u> 4, 57-79. |
| Gray, M | 1989 | "Change and Continuity: The Gentry and the Property of the Church in South East Wales and the Marches" in Gwynfor Jones, J (ed) <u>Class Community and Culture in Tudor Wales.</u> (Cardiff) |
| Evans, DR & Metcalf, VM | 1989 | "Excavations at 10 Old Market Street, Usk" <u>Britannia</u> 20 23-67. |
| Manning, WH | 1981 | <u>Report on the Excavations at Usk 1965-1976 The Fortress Excavations 1968-1971.</u> (Cardiff) |
| Manning, WH | 1989 | <u>Report on the Excavations at Usk 1965-1976 The Fortress Excavations 1972-1974 and Minor Excavations on the Fortress and Flavian Fort.</u> (Cardiff) |
| Manning, W H | 1993 | <u>Report on the excavations at Usk 1965-1976: The Roman pottery.</u> University of Wales Press, Cardiff. |
| Marvell, AG | forth | "Excavations at Usk 1986-88" <u>Britannia</u> forthcoming. |
| Mein, AG | 1986 | <u>Norman Usk: The Birth of a Town.</u> (Usk) |
| Mein, AG | 1992 | "Excavations at Trostrey Castle, Usk, Gwent" <u>Archaeology in Wales</u> 32 11-14. |
| Papazian, C and Campbell, E | 1992 | Medieval pottery and roof tile in Wales AD 1100-1600. <u>Medieval and later pottery in Wales</u> 13, 1-107. |
| PRO | | Public Record Office 927/24, Ministers Accounts (12 E.ii). |

- | | | |
|--------------|------|---|
| Webster, P V | 1976 | Severn Valley Ware: A preliminary Study. <u>Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society</u> 94 , 28-46. |
| Young, C J | 1977 | <u>Oxfordshire Roman pottery</u> . British Archaeological Reports 43 . |

Appendix 1: Context List

Context	Description	Period
001	Cobble Filled Trench	Post-medieval
002	Soakaway	Medieval
003	Layer	Roman
004	Cobble Surface	Medieval
005	Pit	Roman
006	Layer	Post-Roman
007	Metalled Surface	Medieval/Post-Medieval
008	Wattle and Daub Wall	Medieval
009	Wall Footing	Roman
010	Pit(s)	Roman
011	Layer	Roman
012	Pit	Roman
013	Layer	Medieval
014	Layer	Roman
015	Wall Footings	Medieval
016	Demolition debris	Medieval?/Post-Medieval
017	Layer	Post-Medieval
020-034	Nos allocated for unstratified finds collections (see appendix 2)	

Appendix 2: Finds Report

by JC Compton

Finds from twenty-four contexts were received. Two numbering systems were used; contexts 001 to 019 inclusive represent site features identified, not all of which produced finds, the remaining numbers have been issued to groups of finds which are essentially unstratified. Exact details are as follows:-

Finds originating from:	Context number
PIT 1	020
PIT 2	021
PIT 4 (Modern pipe trench)	022
PIT 4 (Roman material)	023
PIT 7	024
PIT 8 (General material)	035
PIT 11	025
PIT 13	026
PIT 15	027
PIT 19	028
PIT 20 (Contractors spoil)	029
PIT 50/51 (Roman material)	033
PIT 54	031
PIT 56	030
PIT 57	032
CONTRACTORS SPOIL, PITS 10/20	034

A number of general points emerge:-

- 1) Most of the Roman material was abraded or suffering from the soil conditions and there were few closely datable pieces. However, the impression gained from the assemblage was that the majority was associated with the period of Roman military occupation; in particular, the samian was all South Gaulish, the production of which ceased c AD 120.
- 2) The existence of Usk/Trostrey ware as a distinct type, as proposed by Mein, has not yet been defined. The medieval pottery from Usk Prison is mainly Gwent Sandy Fabric, as described by Papazian (1992, 65), found throughout eastern Gwent, and in this case is probably 13th century. Occurrences of the putative Usk/Trostrey ware are, however, noted in the context listings below.

Details of the finds received, by context, are given below:-

- 001 A glazed sherd, probably part of a medieval split-rod jug handle.
- 003 Exclusively Roman; a brick fragment; greyware, including imitation terra nigra; one sherd each of French and Dressel 20 amphora.
- 005 Slag, plus a quantity of fired clay which may be associated. The Roman pottery included a sherd with rusticated decoration, which indicates a 1st century date. Also a rim sherd from a samian Form 18/31 dish.
- 007 A sherd of local red earthenware, probably of 18th/19th century date.
- 009 Roman pottery, including two large flagon sherds with a white colour-coat.
- 012 A small quantity of undiagnostic fired clay, now crushed; a scrap of Roman brick and three small sherds of Roman greyware.
- 016 Small quantities of both Roman and medieval pottery (including putative Usk/Trostrey ware as identified by Mein).
- 017 A fairly large context containing: two iron objects, one of which is half a horseshoe; fragments of burnt bone probably from a cremation; two sherds of Roman pottery; a piece of flint which may represent working waste; modern brick fragments; plaster, coal, slag.
- 020 Two sherds of Roman greyware.
- 021 A minute sherd of Roman redware with the remains of a white colour-coat.
- 022 A sherd of white earthenware, blue transfer-printed, post-1850.
- 023 Some slag and fired clay; five sherds of medieval pottery (including putative Usk/Trostrey ware as identified by Mein). The Roman pottery includes a rim sherd from a black burnished ware dish, undecorated. Plain black burnished ware dishes are considered to be earlier in date than decorated examples and are more common in Wales and the South West. Gillam suggested that this form originated in the South West towards the end of the 1st century (Gillam 1976, 76). There is also a rim sherd from an Oxford whiteware mortarium probably as Young (1977) M18, late 2nd to early 3rd century AD.

- 024 One sherd of Roman greyware.
- 025 Undiagnostic brick/fired clay.
- 026 Undiagnostic brick/fired clay, plus a small chip of French amphora.
- 027 Four sherds of Roman pottery, including a redware jar rim.
- 028 Undiagnostic brick fragment.
- 029 A sherd of Roman redware and a rim sherd from a samian vessel with cylindrical walls, probably a Form 30.
- 030 A tankard base sherd in brown-glazed buffware, probably of 18th century date.
- 031 Undiagnostic brick fragment; post-medieval window glass; a clay pipe stem; a tiny piece of South Gaulish samian.
- 032 An iron nail in two pieces; a sherd from a press-moulded dish, burnt, 18th or 19th century.
- 033 All Roman in date: Black burnished ware, including a plain dish rim similar to that in context 023; greyware and redware; a sherd of decorated samian from the lower wall of a Form 30 bowl; a possible mortarium flange. A small fragment which may be from a jet ornament has been sent for analysis.
- 034 A large iron bolt/nail; burnt bone fragments, probably from a cremation; part of a ?sheep mandible; a quantity of slag and associated fired clay; modern bottle glass; a modern brick fragment; four sherds of medieval unglazed pottery (including putative Usk/Trostrey ware as identified by Mein), two rims are probably from storage jars; a large bodysherd from a jar in South Wales greyware, plus five other sherds of Roman pottery; a sherd from a samian Form 37 bowl showing part of the ovolo decoration, which has been drilled and trimmed to receive a rivet.
- 035 The largest context, containing the following: two probable nails; a fragment of burnt bone likely to have come from a cremation; a sherd from a modern flower pot; a small quantity of glazed medieval pottery, including a fragment from a ?jug from Saintonge (south western France).

Roman finds formed the majority of the assemblage: a bronze coin of the Emperor Magnentius (AD 350-351); black burnished ware; redware; greyware, which formed

the largest group among the Roman ceramic material in this context; four sherds of samian, including the rim from a form 37 bowl and a base from a Form 18/31 dish; an abraded sherd from an Oxford ware mortarium and possibly another from Gloucester; three sherds of Dressel 20 amphora.

At least two vessels from the Fortress period are represented among the greyware; one is a flat-rimmed bowl from Greene's Fortress Type series (Manning 1993, Fig 5, 19.3). The second resembles a constricted tankard in Severn Valley ware, ibid (Fig 24, 16), and bears a lattice decoration similar to that illustrated by Webster on a Severn Valley ware Iron "C"-derived bowl (1976, Fig 9, 59).

The context also produced pieces of tile and small amounts of daub/fired clay, slag and coal.

Full details can be found in the site archive.

Appendix 3: Research archive

The research archive is held at GGAT, Swansea and includes the following:

- A. Copy of the report
- B. Site Data
- E. Finds Data
- G. Documentary
- I. Draft Reports

There is no material for classes B, C, D, F, H, J, K, L, M and N.

The archive has been ordered in the manner agreed between Cadw, the National Monuments Record and the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts.

