

Archaeological Investigations at Mancetter Manor, The Green, Mancetter, Warwickshire



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Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Summary

1. Introduction
2. Site location
3. Aims and methods of the investigations
4. Archaeological and historical background
5. Results of fieldwork
6. Roman pottery *by Jeremy Evans (and Brenda Dickinson)*
7. Other finds
8. Summary of results
9. Conclusions

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Appendix A: Sites recorded on Warwickshire SMR in vicinity of site

Appendix B: List of excavated contexts

Appendix C: List of finds

Appendix D: Roman pottery fabrics *by Jeremy Evans*

Report 0649

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List of Figures

Cover: Machining Trenches 1 and 3 to rear of Manor House

Fig 1: Site location

Fig 2: Detail from Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2500 map of 1889

Fig 3: Detail from Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 1:2500 map of 1903

Fig 4: Trench location

Fig 5: Trenches 1-4

Fig 6: Latrine pit (106)

Fig 7: Sections A-F

Fig 8: Excavation of Trench 2

Fig 9: Section showing ditch (506)

Fig 10: Excavation Area 6

Fig 11: Excavation of building in Area 6

Fig 12: Beam slot 606

Fig 13: Beam slot 618

Fig 14: Excavated slots of Building 1 and 2.

Fig 16: Excavated segment of ditch (602)

Fig 17: Section AD, AE, AF and AG

Fig 18: Illustrated pottery 1-35

Fig 19: Illustrated pottery 35-49

Fig 21: Phases 2 and 3

Fig 22: Phase 4, Post-medieval and modern features

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of archaeological work

Table 2: Pottery from context 645 (605 and 649)

Table 3: Pottery from context 604

Table 4: Summary of samian pottery dates

Table 5: Amphora fabric occurrence at MMH00

Table 6: Approximate summary South Gaulish samian occurrence table for sites excavated by Scott (1998) and MMH00

Table 7: Functional analysis of vessels from MMH00

Table 8: Summary of phasing at Mancetter (MMH00) and Site 5 (Scott 1998)

Table 9: Summary of significant Roman remains

Table 10: Roman fabric occurrence at MMH00

Summary

Archaeological investigations, including excavation and observation at Mancetter Manor, The Green, Mancetter revealed features and deposits from the early Roman (45-70AD) and post medieval periods. The principal Roman features were associated with the 1st-century fort (Scheduled Monument 124) and included the foundations for at least one timber building, possibly part of a barrack block. Evidence for internal divisions and features, such as pits and post holes, within the building were also recorded. A probable latrine pit may be linked with this phase of activity. A later phase comprising a series of two or three ditches aligned north-south was also revealed. These may all be military ditches forming part of a phase of redesign of the fortress.

A number of post-medieval features, including a cellar, were also recorded; these were associated with demolished 19th- to 20th-century outbuildings to the rear of the Manor House.

1. Introduction

1.1 A planning application was submitted to North Warwickshire Borough Council for the erection of recreational facilities and garage buildings at Mancetter Manor, The Green, Mancetter. (Ref. TP 0380/99/FAP). The development lies in an area of high archaeological significance and sensitivity and it was a condition of planning permission that the applicant secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by the planning authority before the development of the site. A brief was issued by the Warwickshire Planning Archaeologist in September 1999, which detailed a programme of evaluation and observation. This programme which involved excavation and recording continued during the development.

1.2 The site is located adjacent to a number of known archaeological features including part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Mancetter Roman Fort (Warwickshire Monument No. 124). It lies within the Roman fortress and close to the remains of a number of Roman buildings (Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record Number WA 3853, SMR WA 3496). The Roman remains associated with the fort are regarded as being of national importance. The development is also within the medieval village of Mancetter within the grounds of the medieval Mancetter Manor house (SMR WA 384). Evidence of the medieval settlement, including deposits associated with occupation in the area during the 13th century (SMR WA 6423), lie close to the site. There was therefore the potential for the development to encounter remains associated with Roman and medieval activity.

1.3 An archaeological programme in accordance with the archaeological brief prepared by the Warwickshire Planning Archaeologist on behalf of the Planning Authority was commissioned from the Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group. The programme of fieldwork, consisting of archaeological observation, excavation and recording of the excavation of trenches in the footprints of the proposed buildings was carried out between November 1999 and January 2001. Post-excavation processing and analysis followed in order to produce a coherent archive and written report as set out in the Brief. This report presents the results of that work. The site archive is held by the Warwickshire Museum under the site code MMH00.

2. Site location

2.1 The site is located to the west of The Green and north of Quarry Lane, Mancetter and centred on National Grid Reference SP 3199 9659; it lies within the

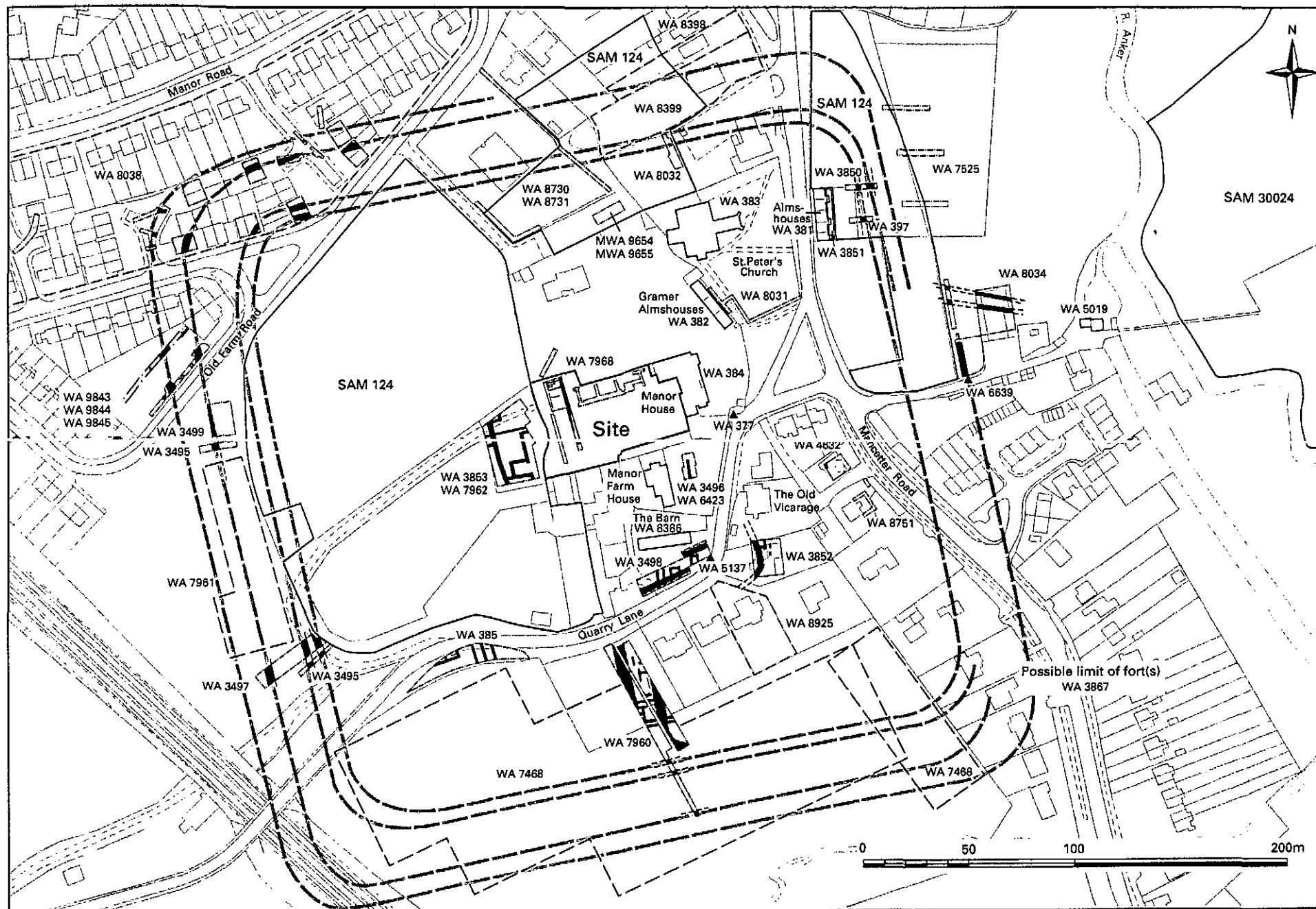


Fig. 1: Site Location

parish of Mancetter, North Warwickshire (Fig 1). The total area affected by the development (Ref TP 0380/99/FAP) was approximately 2500 sq m, previously part of the grounds and gardens associated with the manor house.

2.2 The underlying geology of the area is Mercia Mudstone, previously known as Keuper Marl, with overlying glacial deposits of Boulder Clay with Sand and Gravel (British Geological Survey 1994).

3. Aims and methods of the investigations

3.1 As development of the site might have resulted in damage to or destruction of any surviving archaeological remains the archaeological investigation, which initially comprised evaluation work, was undertaken prior to the commencement of development. This was immediately followed by a phase of observation, excavation and recording.

3.2 A phased approach to the archaeological work was adopted in order to identify the nature and survival of archaeological remains. The evaluation trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed new buildings. The aim of the evaluation was to provide sufficient information to assess the presence/absence, character, extent, and state of preservation and the date of such remains within the application area. This allowed decisions to be made on the further archaeological recording necessary.

3.3 The programme of fieldwork following on from the two evaluation trenches included the recording of two foundation trenches for a new gym building. Foundation trenches for other proposed buildings were also observed and an area investigated on the site of a proposed swimming pool. Further trial trenches were also excavated and recorded in the footprint of the proposed garage block. This work was designed to provide an adequate record of any archaeological remains associated with the Roman fort and/or later periods of occupation on the site.

3.4 The investigation also involved background research into historical and early map evidence, unpublished archives and records of archaeological remains in local journals and other publications detailing previous excavations and a visual inspection of the entire site.

4. Archaeological and historical background

4.1 The development site was located within the 1st-century AD Roman fortress at Mancetter (Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record No. SMR WA 3867) and parts of this fort immediately to the west and north are a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Warwickshire SAM No. 124; Fig 1). The fort was approximately 300m across and encompassed an area of some nine hectares. This suggests that while it was far too large to house a standard auxiliary unit, it was only half of the size of a full legionary fortress, which would usually be 16-20 hectares in area. The fortress is therefore believed to have housed a legionary detachment or vexillation, and to have been occupied from the late 40s to c.AD 60 (Booth 1996). It may then have been replaced by a smaller auxiliary fort, occupied until the 80s AD. Later Roman activity in Mancetter gravitated towards Watling Street, to the west. Settlement was concentrated along the road and an area of pottery production developed to the south, where pottery was manufactured over a large area, and to the north-east where there was further Roman settlement.

4.2 Excavations began in this part of Mancetter in 1955, when an earthwork behind the Almshouses on Mancetter Road was trenched (SMR WA 397) revealing

1st-century bank and ditch defences of the Roman fort. More recent archaeological work carried out in Mancetter has encountered evidence for Roman buildings and other features, as well as medieval activity.

4.3 A large-scale excavation was carried out immediately to the west of the current site by Keith Scott between 1980 and 1984 (Scott 1983, 110; SMR WA 3853). The remains of a 1st-century AD building, possibly the headquarters building or commanding officer's house, were found during these excavations (Baddeley 1991, 211; Scott 1998). This major building was superseded by an unfinished granary in a secondary phase. The excavations produced many finds, including glass, ceramic lamps and samian ware pottery.

4.4 A rescue excavation to the south-west on Quarry Lane in 1977 revealed several U-shaped slots 0.36m deep for a timber building, along with a latrine pit; the pottery from these excavations is thought to date from between AD 45-58 (Scott 1977, 40; 1981, 5; SMR WA 385).

4.5 Small-scale excavation in the 1970s to the south of the current site uncovered part of a timber building with a rack for storage amphorae. The structural sequence suggested that at least two phases were represented in these excavations and slots and postholes indicated that a number of buildings were present (Scott 1981a; 1976, 49; 1977, 38; 1978, 440-441; SMR WA 3496). Three pieces of legionary body armour, *lorica segmentata*, were also recovered from this excavation. To the east, other excavations produced structural evidence in the form of timber-beam slots as well as evidence for a defensive ditch (Jones 1985, 69; SMR WA 4632), whose line may have been identified during a later watching brief (SMR WA 8031).

4.6 Excavation in 1980 and 1981 south of 'The Barn', then known as Mancetter Farm, prior to landscaping work revealed evidence for structures, military-style ditches, a latrine and finds of a stone cauldron, bronze fittings, beads, pottery and raw pigment; the samian pottery probably dates to c. AD 45-65 (Scott 1981b, 88-90; SMR WA 3498). Later recording immediately north of 'The Barn' only recorded evidence for a 19th/20th-century brick floor (SMR WA 8386; Warwickshire Museum 1998). Limited salvage recording of foundation trenches took place at Mancetter Vicarage, on the east side of Quarry Lane, in 1981. A ditch was recorded in the sides of one of the trenches, along with foundation slots and pits; finds included an inscribed samian vessel and a coin dating to AD 73 (SMR WA 3852).

4.7 South of Quarry Lane excavations in 1989 and 1990 recorded a pit containing burnt barley and emmer wheat, which had been overlain by a timber structure with other similar structures nearby (SMR WA 7960). These had later been cut by a double line of ditches aligned north-south with a corner turning east, which suggest that the fort had a rectangular shape. Further defences including an outer Punic ditch were recorded to the south and these were overlaid, upon being backfilled, by a track with cart ruts dated by a coin to the late 2nd /early 3rd century.

4.8 In May 1983 Roman features were recorded to the rear of the Almshouses (SMR WA 381), to the north-east, including two timber slots and three pits (Booth 1983, 110; SMR WA 3851). Although no Roman finds were made, the nature of the features suggested that they belonged to the Roman period. In 1997 an evaluation at Gramer House, to the north, revealed the remains of two pits, a gully and a ditch of Romano-British date (SMR WA 7968; Warwickshire Museum 1997). Further work north of this again, in the form of a single trench, recorded only the remains of a possible ditch of 1st-century date (Scott 1988; SMR WA 8032). Observations in 1995 revealed a more definite ditch of possible Romano-British or medieval date (Warwickshire Museum 1995b; SMR WA 8399) and a sherd of residual Romano-British pottery (Warwickshire Museum 1995a; SMR WA 8398).

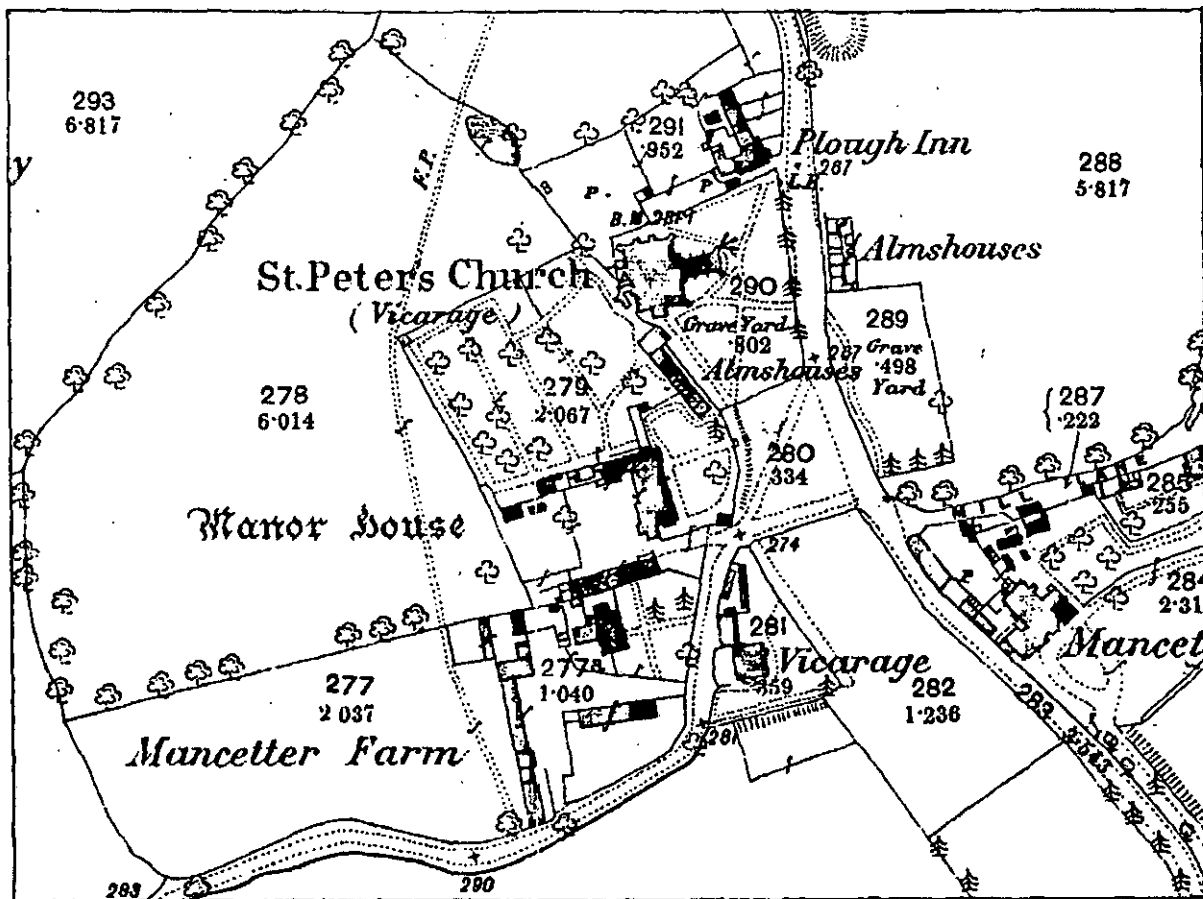


Fig 2: Detail from Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2500 map of 1889

4.9 In 1978 excavations on the western defences, to the west and south-west of the current site, revealed at least two ditches and a possible third. Two nearly complete pots were recovered from one section of the ditch (Scott 1981, 5; SMR WA 3495, Scott 1980, 104; SMR WA 3497); the area was re-examined in 1980 when three ditches and evidence for a possible thorn barrier were exposed. Pottery suggested that the ditches dated to c. AD 50-65. In 1983 a 40m length of the outer ditch was emptied, yielding finds dating to c. AD 60; it is possible that the ditch was open for only a short amount of time (Scott 1983, 110; SMR WA 3499). The section through the bank and ditch to the east of the Almshouses in 1955 which revealed that the ditch was 2.60m wide and 2.10m deep; it appears to have been backfilled by the end of the 1st century (SMR WA 397). Another section was cut in 1968 near to the Almshouses where the fort's defences were visible (Scott 1968, 13; 1973, 211-3; SMR WA 3850). The section coincided with the inner ditch of a three-ditch military system. The outer ditch was steep-sided and the inner one was shallow and may have contained a thorn barrier. Recently work south of Manor Road and north of Old Farm Road have revealed the ditches around the north-western corner of the fort (Warwickshire Museum 2004, SMR WA 9844; Wilson and Smith 1998, SMR WA 8038).

4.10 Geophysical survey has been used in several areas in Mancetter in attempts to define the extent and position of the defences. The western defences were located using magnetometer survey in 1995 (SMR WA 7961). Later in 1995 a large area to the south was surveyed using a fluxgate gradiometer; this survey partly overlay the survey carried out in 1994 (SMR WA 7468). The results showed ditch-like anomalies confirming the southern line of the defences. The survey also covered part of the southern area of the interior of the fort and the results suggested that structures lie parallel to the defensive works, within the fort.

4.11 A hoard of sixteen coins dating to the middle of the 1st century was discovered in 1956 near the Manor House when a pipeline was being laid (SMR WA 377). A Dobunnic coin dating to the first half of the 1st century AD (Scott 1981b, 88; SMR WA 5137) was recovered from a pit in an excavation to the south-east.

4.12 There is no evidence for occupation after the 1st century AD in the vicinity of the fort until the medieval period, apart from the later 2nd/early 3rd-century trackway recorded to the south of Quarry Lane (SMR WA 7960, see above 4.7).

4.13 The remains of possible shrunken medieval settlement have also been found in the vicinity, close to the sites of the medieval church and manor house. In 1981 a 1.5m thick layer of medieval occupation was revealed to the south of the manor house. The layer of reddish clay included much pottery, bone, charcoal and slag and was removed to reveal a complex sequence of medieval postholes and pits suggesting a timber building of 13th century date (Scott 1981a, 1-24; SMR WA 6423). A pebble surface was found overlying Roman remains during excavations to the west of the current site in 1983, above which was a 12th-century storage pit, 2.5m in diameter, with sides supported by poles and wattle (Scott 1983, 110; SMR WA 7962). The church of St. Peter, to the north, dates back to the 12th century, although much of the fabric is 13th-15th century (SMR WA 383); the church is a Grade I Listed Building.

4.14 Mancetter Manor House lies east of the development site. The manor house is a timber-framed building dating back to 1330, which still preserves much of its original structure although it is now extensively modernised (SMR WA 384). The manor house is a Grade II* Listed Building (LBS number 309201). The listing description is:

Manor house. c.1330. Floor inserted in south part of hall late C15 and in north part C17. South cross-wing added c.1580. Some early C18 alterations. North part of main range extended forward slightly in 1811. Some C19/C20 alterations, including some refacing of cross-wings with sham timber-framing and replacement of windows. Timber framed: close studding with plastered infill.

Main range has front mostly of rendered brick with dentil cornice. Old plain-tile roof; large rendered external stacks to return sides and ridge stack have C17 white washed brick shafts with pilaster strips. Single-ended aisled hall house with cross-wing, extended to double-ended plan and with minor additions to rear. 2 storeys; 6-window range. 4-bay main range has 3-bay right part. Recessed porch on right with rendered keyed round arch, tapering Doric pilaster to left and simple entablature with dentil cornice. Pointed arched doorway inside, of 3 moulded wood orders, may be medieval. C19/C20 studded part-glazed double-leaf doors. Ground floor has 2 wood mullioned windows of 2 trefoiled lights. First floor has chamfered wood cross-windows. Windows have raised quoined surrounds. Wide recessed left bay has balcony to first floor with cut-out splat balustrade and posts with braces supporting beam below cornice. French windows, with glazing bars to first floor, have early C19 reeded wood surrounds. Ground floor also has cross-windows to left and right.

Cross wings have wood mullioned and transomed windows, of 5 moulded lights to ground-floor bay windows, and 3 chamfered lights above. Leaded lights throughout. Rear has long wing to left. Main range, of one storey and attic, has heavy C14 studding and curved braces. C19/C20 porch on right has ribbed door. Windows of 3 and 4 trefoiled lights. Two C17 dormers have renewed 4-light wood mullioned and transomed windows.

Left wing has large C19/C20 lean-to addition across return side. Segmental-arched panelled double-leaf doors. Windows of 3 trefoiled lights to left and 6 to right. Wing has rough-cast ground floor with 3-light casement to left. First floor has small one-, 2- and 3-light casements. Right cross-wing with exposed framing has small range at right angles to right. Large mullioned and transomed canted bay window. Small 3-light window to right. First floor has irregular fenestration. Gable has C18 timber bell-turret with keyed segmental arches and pyramid roof.

4.15 There are two Almshouses in Mancetter to the north of the site (Fig 3). Gramer Almshouses (SMR WA 382) lies immediately south of St Peter's Church and dates back to 1728. Across the road stands a second row of Almshouses, dating to 1822 (SMR WA 381). Both are Grade II Listed Buildings. Manor Farm House, south of the development site, is also a Grade II Listed Building.

4.16 The Ordnance Survey maps of 1889 (Fig 2), 1903 (Fig 3) and 1925 (Ordnance Survey 1889, 1903 and 1925) show the Manor House with associated outbuildings running back from its north-western corner, but no other structures within the development site. According to the landowner part of the land was used as allotments earlier this century.

5. Results of fieldwork

5.1 The programme of fieldwork included an initial evaluative phase followed by phases of observation and excavation carried out during the course of the construction programme (Table 1). The trenches were dug by a JCB-type machine using a 0.45m wide or a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group staff. Any modern deposits or overburden were removed by machine. Archaeological deposits where revealed were then investigated by hand. The results of the archaeological investigations are presented below:

Table 1: Summary of archaeological work

<i>Evaluation trenches and areas of investigation</i>			<i>Archaeological Recording</i>	
<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Proposed development</i>	<i>Date of fieldwork</i>	<i>Context Numbers¹</i>	<i>Significant remains²</i>
Trench 1	Proposed gym block	Nov 1999	100-119	Roman cess pit
Trench 1A	Proposed gym block	Nov 1999	1-9	Roman cess pit
Trench 2	Proposed gym block	May 2000	200-244	Post-medieval pits and cellar
Trench 3	Proposed gym block	May 2000	300-302	No features identified
Trench 4	Proposed gym block	May 2000	400-402	No features identified
Trench 5	Proposed gym block	May 2000	500-509	Pit and ditch
Area 6	Swimming pool	May 2000	600-682	Beam slots part of buildings, pits, postholes and ditch
Trench 7	Development area adjacent to Area 6	Sept 2000	700-706	?Roman ditch
Trench 8	Proposed garage block	Oct 2000	800-812	Roman ditch and gully
Trench 9	Rear of proposed garage block	Nov 2000	900-904	Roman gully
Area 9	Garage/store	Jan 2003	MMH01 ³	Post-medieval features

Trial Trench 1

5.2 Trench 1 was 9m long, 1.6m wide, aligned west to east and located close to the northern boundary of the site (Fig 4). At the western end the trench was extended to

¹ A full list of context numbers is set out in Appendix B

² A fuller description of all archaeological remains is given in Section 5

³ Warwickshire Museum 2003

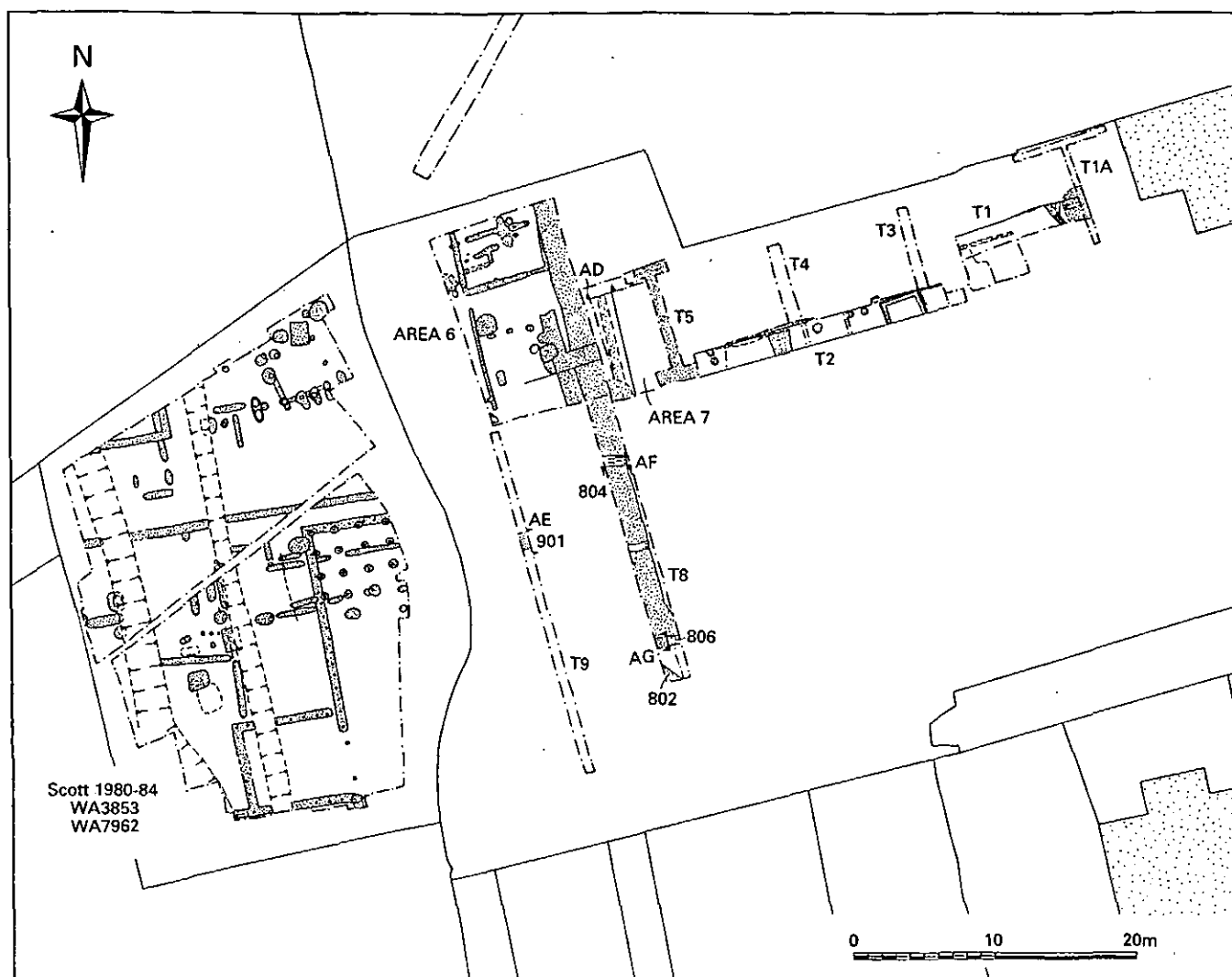


Fig 4: Trench location

a maximum of 4m wide. It varied in depth from 0.66m at the western end to 0.28m at the eastern end, as the ground sloped down from the east to the west in this part of the site. The area of the trench was covered in a layer of modern demolition debris.

5.3 Natural clay deposits (113) were revealed at the base of the trench. These were reddish brown clays with reddish sand patches. The clays were revealed at approximately 84.80m OD. The natural soil horizon deposits were truncated at various points by a modern cellar, wall foundations or drain cuts.

Roman latrine pit

5.4 A large, near-vertical sided pit (106) was revealed after the removal of redeposited clay layer (117). Only part of the pit occurred within Trench 1 (Fig 4), but it was also observed in foundation Trench 1A (see below) shortly after the completion of work in the trial trench. The pit was cut 1.56m into the natural clay 113 and had an undulating base (Fig 6). The complete extent of the pit was never revealed, but it can be estimated as being roughly square in plan and approximately 2.8m across. The pit, most likely a Roman latrine pit, contained a sequence of five recognisable fills of which four contained Roman artefacts (Fig 7, Section A). The

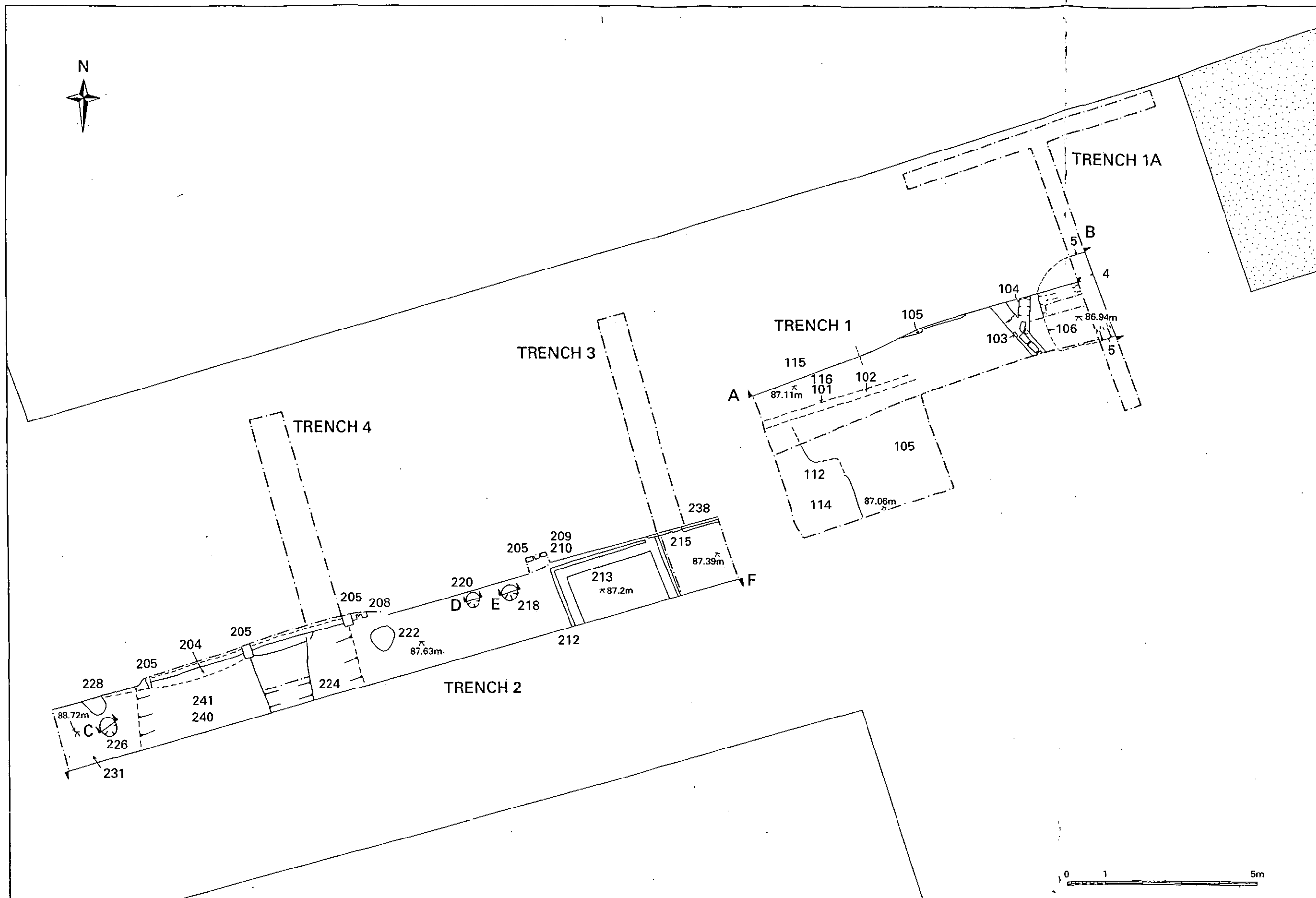


Fig 5: Trenches 1-4



Fig 6: Latrine pit (106)

2.8m across. The pit, most likely a Roman latrine pit, contained a sequence of five recognisable fills of which four contained Roman artefacts (Fig 7, Section A). The uppermost fill (107) was reddish brown sandy silt loam and was 0.57m thick and included early 1st/2nd-century Severn Valley ware pottery and a small fragment of copper alloy. This sealed fill (108), a dark greyish brown silty clay that was 0.20m thick and contained two sherds of Roman pottery and a fragment of undiagnostic tile (not retained). Beneath this was fill (109), a 0.24m thick reddish brown sandy silt loam, which contained no finds. Fill (110) was a dark, greyish brown silty clay that was 0.34m thick and contained Roman pottery and a fragment of burnt animal bone. This sealed the lowest fill of the pit (111), a reddish brown sandy silt, which was 0.34m thick and contained Roman pottery (Fig 7, Section A).

Modern outbuildings and other features

5.5 To the south-west a floor surface composed of modern brick (105) was revealed covering much of the trench; this and the Roman pit were sealed by a clay layer 117. The evaluation trench was widened by approximately 2.5m at the west end, in order to remove more of the bricks 105; however no additional features were revealed and the trench was cut down to the natural clay 113.

5.6 Layer 117 was cut through by a pit or ditch (115), which was identified in the northern section filled with reddish brown sandy gravel (116). It extended 3m from the western end of the trench and had a steeply sloping eastern side, a flattish bottom and a stepped western edge. It was 0.8m deep and no finds were recovered from the fill (Fig 7, Section A).

5.7 Several modern features, including land drains were also cut through the redeposited clay layer (117). The two land drains (103) and (104) formed a Y-shaped junction of 'horseshoe' ceramic land drains, approximately 2m from the east end of the trench. The main alignment ran north-west to south-east, with a spur running north-east. The construction trenches for the land drains were 0.38m-0.45m wide at

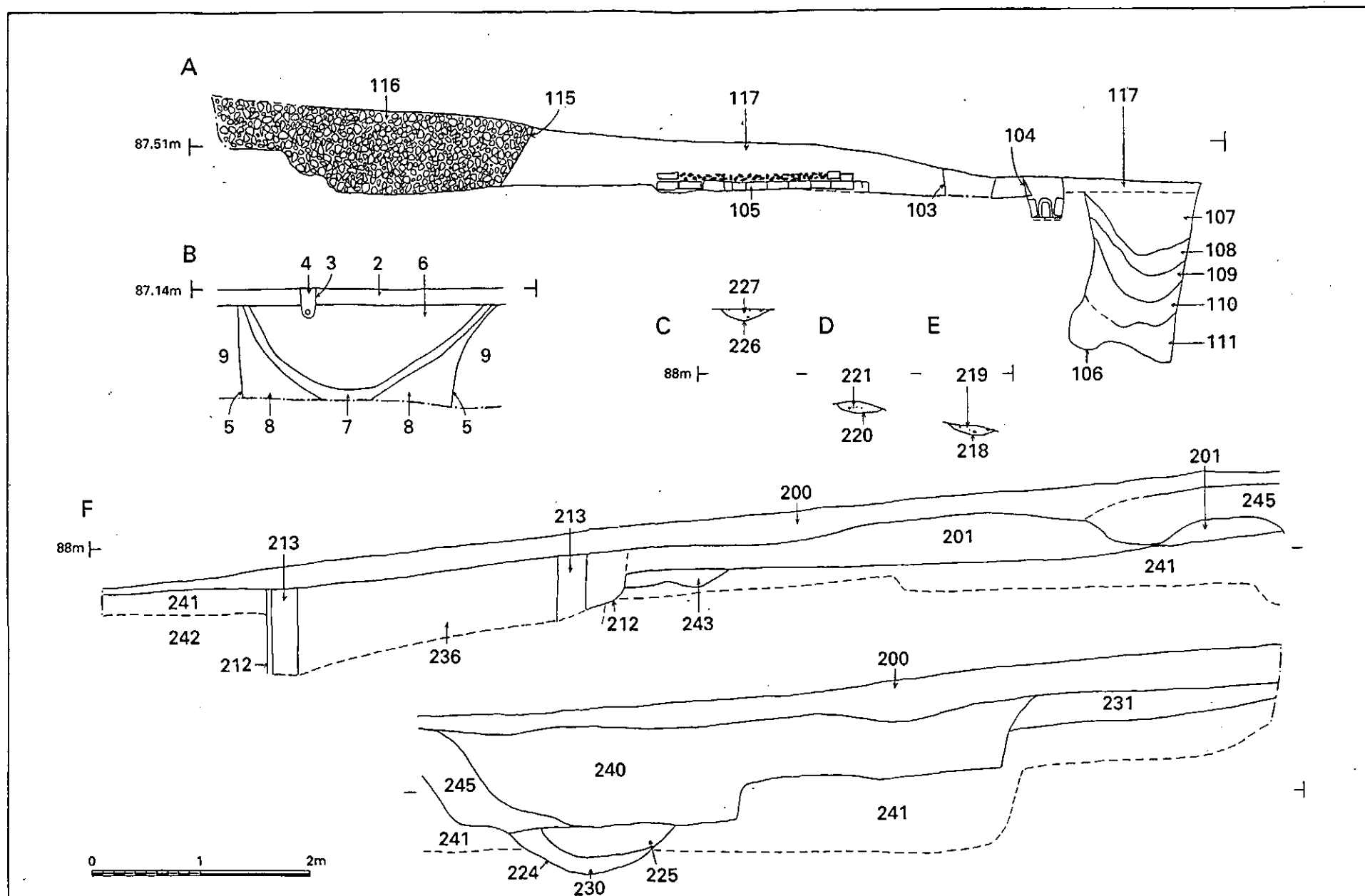


Fig 7: Sections A-F

the top, with steep sides, tapering down to 0.25m at the bottom, and were approximately 0.4m deep and filled with redeposited natural clay (118) and (119).

5.8 A brick wall (102) was 0.22m wide and was aligned approximately north-west to south-east, extending 4.1m into the trench from the west end. The construction cut (101) for this modern wall was cut into the natural clay (113), but was barely discernible when the wall was removed. A modern brick built cellar (112) was revealed at the south-west corner of the trench. It appeared to be contemporary with the brick surface (105) and was filled with modern demolition rubble (114), which was not fully removed. The rubble consisted of bricks with fragments of wood, roof tile and relatively modern household refuse. The cellar extended 1.76m from the western side of the trench, but it was not fully excavated and its full extent could not be determined.

5.9 The latest deposit (100) consisted of modern demolition rubble, including topsoil mixed with brick, tile, wood, mortar and household refuse. This varied from 0.35m thick at the western end of the trench to 0.2m thick at the eastern end.

Trench 2

5.10 The evaluation trench, which was 17m long and 1.8m wide was excavated by a JCB-type machine (Fig 4). Modern topsoil and overburden was removed by machine to a depth at which significant archaeological deposits were identified (Fig 8). Archaeological deposits and features revealed were then investigated by hand.

5.11 Natural sandy clay deposits (241) and (242) were revealed at the base of the trench between approximately 88.72m to 87.59m aOD (Fig 5). These natural deposits were sealed by a 0.3m to 0.5m thick layer of yellowish brown sandy clay (214), which extended over much of the trench, except where it was truncated by deep foundations. The layer was also recorded elsewhere in the trench as (231) and (217).

Possible Roman ditch

5.12 A probable ditch (224) was orientated north to south and cut into the natural. The lower fill of the U-shaped ditch was a yellowish brown sandy clay (230), which was sealed by a 0.32m thick fill of brown sandy clay (225) containing a single sherd of Roman pottery. At this point the ditch was 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep, but it may have truncated by a later feature.

Modern features

5.13 A layer of dark grey clay loam (243) was probably 0.2m thick dump deposit, which was truncated by cut (212). A 0.1m to 0.25m thick layer of brown sandy clay (231) extended over part of the eastern end of the trench, but was cut by various features. A probable demolition layer from the previous greenhouse (202) and a further brick rubble deposit (201), which contained a 1940 penny, occurred to the west. A large feature in excess of 5m wide and 1.35m deep (Fig 7, Section F) cut through these layers. This was filled by brick rubble (245) and dark brown clay loam (240). It is possible that the fills were backfilling a large intrusive feature, which included ditch (225). However, it is most likely that this was a large modern construction feature.

5.14 The layer 231 was also cut by several postholes (218), (220), (226) and a pit (222), (Fig 5, Trench 2). The fills (219, 221, 223, 227,) of the majority of these features produced modern finds, including tile fragments, and the similarity of fills suggest these were contemporary (Fig 7, Sections C, D and E). The south-western end of a possible gully (228), which was filled with a dark brown sandy loam (229), was also recorded.



Fig 8: Excavation of Trench 2

5.15 Other fragments of modern brick foundation (238) within construction cut (237) and remnants of brickwork (215) were recorded at the north-eastern corner of the trench. The brickwork was in a shallow cut filled with a yellowish brown sandy loam (216). These foundations may have formed extensions to original buildings or part of additional outbuildings standing on the site to the rear of the manor house. The foundations were either backfilled or sealed beneath a spread of redeposited rubble and modern debris (239).

5.16 Deposits were truncated within the footprint of a cellar (213), which was recorded to a depth of at least 86.9m aOD. The brick walls of the cellar were constructed within a foundation cut (212), which itself was backfilled with redeposited topsoil and brick rubble (244). The cellar was probably associated with a boiler house, which was known to have previously stood in this part of the site. The cellar was backfilled with a brown sandy loam and dark grey silty clay (236).

5.17 A modern brick foundation (205) and possible brick-lined drain (208) (Fig 5) were recorded in the northern section. Various segments of brickwork 205 occurred in section within a construction cut (204). The cut was backfilled with a brown sandy loam (232). The wall foundation extended 5.7m along the line of the section and was constructed of yellow factory-made bricks in stretcher bond to a depth of at least 0.8m. The brickwork was associated with a layer of concrete (206) possibly added later as a floor slab. These may form part of another cellar or adjoining structure associated with the boiler house. A construction cut (207) was also identified for

drain 208 and this was backfilled with a brown sandy loam (233). The foundations and drain were subsequently sealed by a layer of brick rubble (203).

5.18 A stratigraphically later modern brick foundation (209) in a construction trench (210) extended south-west to north-east and was associated with a backfill deposit of brown sandy loam (234) and a similar fill (235) between the wall foundations 205 and 209. These were both apparently associated with iron pipework (211) recorded at the edge of the trench. These features were sealed below the modern *Tarmac* ground surface (200).

Foundation trenches observed

5.19 In addition to the trial trenching, four foundation trenches (1A, 3, 4 and 5) adjacent to the eastern end and south-west of Trench 1 were observed during excavation. These trenches, for concrete footings of the proposed buildings, were dug by a *JCB-type* machine with a 0.45m wide toothed bucket to a minimum depth of 1m.

Trench 1A

5.20 The northernmost T-shaped foundation trench was parallel to the existing garden boundary wall and the east end of the trench was located 0.65m from the gable end of the medieval manor house (Fig 4). The trench was 7m long and 0.5m wide and it was dug into a natural reddish, brown clay deposit (9). This natural layer was equivalent to layer (113) identified in evaluation Trench 1. Here the trench was excavated a further 0.85m into the natural layers; but no inclusions or artefacts were revealed in the deposit.

5.21 The southern leg of the foundation trench was dug parallel to the existing gable end of the medieval manor house (Fig 5). The total length of this trench was 7.5m and it was also dug into the natural reddish brown clay (9).

5.22 A 2.4m wide pit (5) was revealed across the trench. The near vertical sides were interpreted as being part of the cesspit (106) previously revealed in Trench 1. The southern side of the cesspit was also very steep with a concave slope and three fills (6), (7), (8) could be observed in section (Fig 7, Section B). The pit was cut into natural clay (9), but was only excavated to an arbitrary level in this trench. The top fill (6) of the cesspit, underlying the redeposited clay layer (2), was reddish brown sandy silt loam, and was 0.8m thick. This fill was partially truncated by water pipe trench (3), which cut 0.12m into the deposit. The secondary fill (7) of the cesspit was a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit, which was approximately 0.14m thick (equivalent to fill (107) in Trench 1). The lowest fill (8) uncovered in this section of the cesspit was reddish brown sandy silt loam, which was not fully excavated (but probably equivalent to fill 109 in Trench 1).

5.23 A 0.15m thick layer (2) of redeposited reddish brown clay overlaid natural deposits. No archaeological deposits or remains were revealed in this deposit or cut into the top of the natural clays. The uppermost layer (1) in this trench was 0.30m of reddish brown sandy clay loam and demolition rubble (which is equivalent to layer (100) in Trench 1), but was machined away and did not appear in section. A modern cut (3) and water pipe (4) cut through the redeposited clay (2) 3.75m from the northern end of the trench. The cut (3) was near-vertical sided with a rounded base and was 0.28m deep and 0.15m wide (Fig 7, Section B).

Foundation Trench 3

5.24 A 7m long and 0.6m wide foundation trench, which was aligned south to north and extended to an existing garden wall (Fig 4), was observed. A layer of topsoil (300) and modern rubble (302) was removed by machine. No archaeological features were revealed in section or in plan within the trench. Natural deposits (301, 303), similar to those recorded in Trenches 2 and 4 (403), were recorded.

Foundation Trench 4

5.25 Stripping over the area of Trench 4 had already removed the majority of the topsoil. No archaeological features were revealed during the removal of the remaining topsoil (400). A 7.5m long and 0.70m wide trench (Fig 4) was subsequently excavated by machine and observed by an archaeologist. Natural reddish brown sand (403, 404), similar to natural deposits recorded in Trench 2 (242), was revealed at 88.25m OD.

5.26 Layers of greyish brown sandy loam (401) and brown sandy loam (402) were identified in the trench. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the trench, but no archaeological features were identified within the extent of the trench.

Foundation Trench 5

5.27 An I-shaped, foundation trench, 5m west of and parallel to trenches 3 and 4, was excavated by machine and was 7.5m long and 1m wide (Fig 4). Archaeological observation and recording was undertaken in the trench. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.8m revealing natural deposits at least 1m thick. The natural sandy clay (510) was revealed in the base of the trench at approximately 88.70m OD.



Fig 9: Section showing ditch (506)

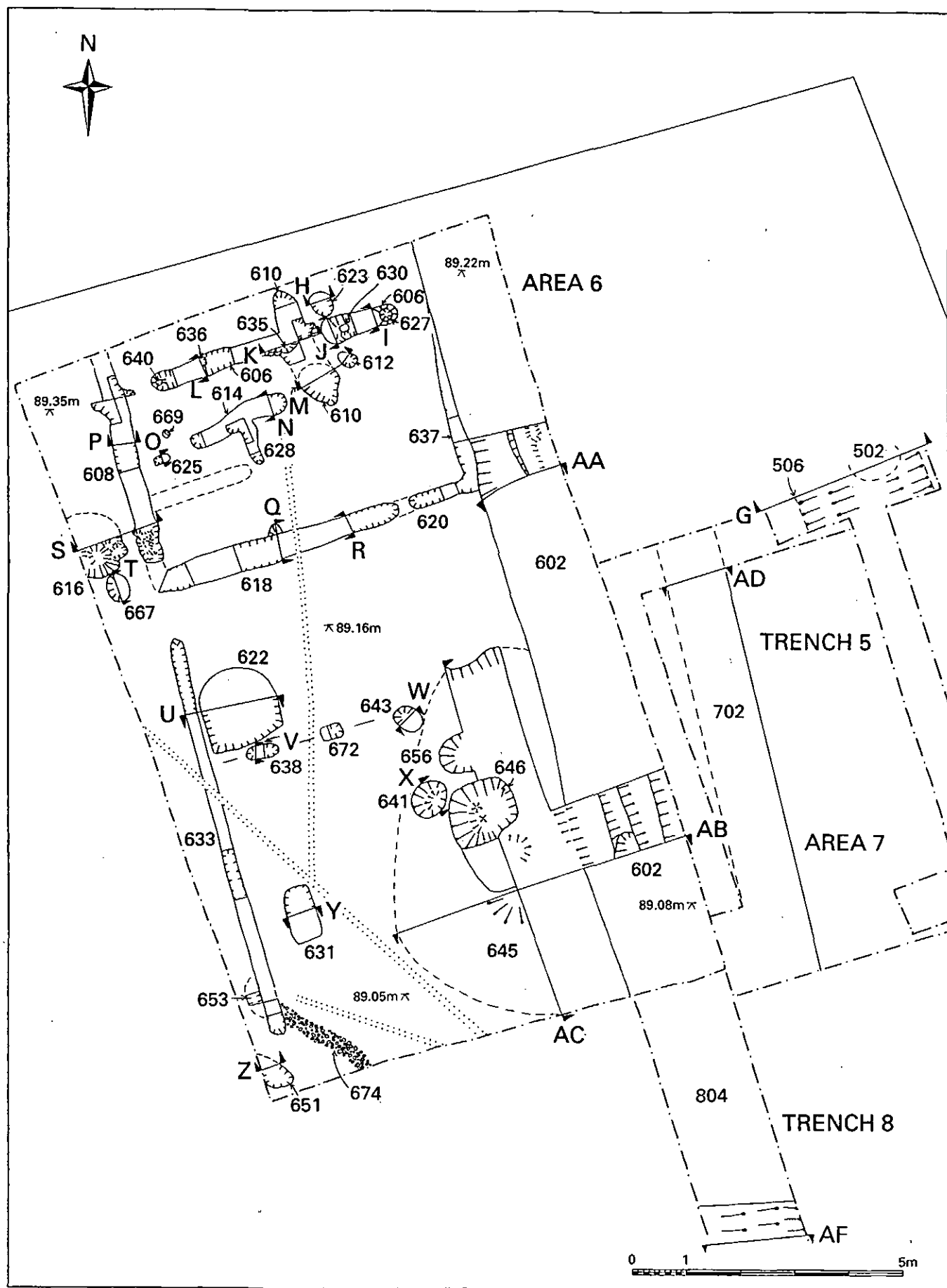


Fig 10: Excavation Area 6

Probable Roman ditch

5.28 A large 2.4m wide ditch (506), orientated north to south, was recorded (Fig 9). This contained two possible primary fills (507) and (508) including a 0.03m thick fill of dark grey, sandy clay and a 0.80m thick backfill deposit (509), (Fig 15, Section G). The ditch had a steep-sided eastern edge to a 0.50m wide slot in the base. The western side was a more gradual slope. The ditch was sealed by a 0.60m thick, layer of brown sandy loam (505). No datable artefacts were recovered from the ditch fills.

Modern features

5.29 Layer 505 was cut by a possible ditch (502), which was 1.3m wide and 0.55m deep. This was filled with brick rubble (504) and crushed stone or hardcore (503). It is possible that this was make-up for a path (500).

5.30 A modern surface deposit (500) included concrete and brick fragments in and filled a very shallow cut (501). This formed the remains of a modern garden path, which previously ran across this area.

Excavation area

5.31 Excavation of the footprint of the proposed swimming pool, which was located in the north-eastern corner of the development (Fig 4), was recommended by the Planning Archaeologist. Intensive hand excavation was undertaken across an area 14.3m long and 9.2m wide. Topsoil and overburden were removed across the area by machine until significant archaeological deposits were revealed. The revealed archaeological deposits and features were then excavated by hand and recorded ahead of construction.

Area 6

5.32 Natural sandy clay (682) was revealed in the base of deep cut features, half sections and also recorded during later observations in Area 7 and Trench 8 at approximately 89.0m OD.

Roman building/structure

5.33 The excavation revealed a concentration of activity in this area with various features including beam slots, post holes and pits (Fig 11). A series of steep sided, flat-based slots (608), (618), (620) and (637) formed a 5.9m wide rectangular shaped building or structure with a possible southern end defined by a 4.9m long, 0.5m wide beam slot (618) and a further 1.1m long slot (620) (Fig 10). Slot 620 was 0.1m deep and filled with brown sandy loam (621). This was a discontinuous set of beam slots, but 608 and 618 formed the western and southern sides and a right-angled corner (Fig 13). Slot 608 and 618 were filled by a similar brown sandy loam deposit (609) and (619) respectively (Fig 15, Sections Q and R). Slot (608) was orientated north-west to south-east, approximately 4.8m long and 0.3m wide and extended beyond the northern limit of excavation (Fig 15, Section P). A further beam slot (637) formed part of the eastern side of the building. This was at least 3.5m long and filled with a brown sandy loam (671), but was partially truncated by a later ditch.

5.34 A 7.6m long and 0.25m wide beam slot (633) extended southwards from the corner of 608 and 618 continuing the line of slot (608). The slot (633) was 0.25m wide and 0.11m deep filled with brown sandy loam (634). However, no additional slots or further foundations associated with the southern end of the building were revealed.



Fig 11: Excavation of building in Area 6

At the southern end of slot 633 was a roughly square pit (653), which was 0.62m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled by sandy loam (654), but no finds were present.

5.35 Several possible internal divisions could be identified including beam slot (606), which was 4.8m long and parallel to (618). This had post holes (627) and (640) located at each end of the slot (Fig 14) and other post holes (630), (635), and (636) along the base of the slot. It was not possible to identify separate fills for these postholes and a single fill of brown sandy loam (607) was present in both the slot and post holes (Fig 15, Sections I, J, K and L). This may well suggest a single construction, possibly of post and plank or wattle, or backfilling following dismantling or destruction (Fig 14).

5.36 A shallow slot (610) was 0.7m wide and extended north to south for 2.4m across slot (606). No clear stratigraphic relationship was identified between the two slots or the postholes as the slot was filled with a similar brown sandy loam (611). The slot was uneven and did not exceed 0.24m in depth (Fig 15, Section M), but it may be evidence of an internal wall division. It is possible that these formed dividing walls for several adjacent rooms within the building.

5.37 Two possible post holes (612) and (623) were located immediately adjacent to slot (606). The postholes were both shallow, less than 0.07m deep (Fig 15, Section M) and were filled with a brown sandy loam (613) and (624). The larger post hole (623) was 0.48m long and 0.38m wide (Fig 15, Section H) and contained a single sherd of possibly 2nd-century samian. The smaller posthole (612) to the south was 0.38m long and 0.27m wide. These may have been part of internal features rather than part of an internal wall.



Fig 12: Beam slot 606



Fig 13: Beam slot 618

5.38 A segment of a further linear feature, a 2m long and 0.35m wide cut (614), with a shallow 'U' shaped profile was excavated (Fig 15, Section N). This merged with another shallow cut (628) with a rounded base. The cut was 0.70m long and 0.20m wide and extended southwards at right angles to (614) forming a T-shaped feature. There was no clear stratigraphic relationships established during excavation between these two features and the brown sandy loam fills (615) and (629) were not differentiated. It is likely that these were contemporary features or more likely formed a single feature. This may have been part of a beam slot possibly another internal division; however the profile and rounded base suggested that these might have functioned as a shallow gully or part of some other internal feature.

5.39 Several post holes, 3.2m south of beam slot (618), including (638) (Fig 15, Section V) and possibly (672) may have formed another internal division within the structure at right angles to (633). However, the brown sandy loam fills (639) and (673) contained no datable material and a third posthole or pit (643) was interpreted during excavation as a modern intrusion

5.40 An occupation deposit (645) with lenses of clay (648), (649) and (605) was recorded at the southern part of the excavation area (Fig 14, Section AB, AC). It extended over an area of at least 4m by 2.5m and the deposit may have filled a shallow depression. A possible shallow cut (658) was suggested, however, it was also truncated by several possibly intrusive pits (656) and (641) and the exact extent of the deposit was not clear. A fragment of a fibula brooch and part of the handle of a Rhodian amphora were recovered from deposit 605 (Table 2).

5.41 The 0.1m-0.21m thick deposit 645 also contained jar and flagon fragments and may be an occupation or floor deposit within a room to the south of the line of post holes (639) and (672).

5.42 A large roughly square pit (622) was located in the corner formed by beam slot (633) and posthole (639). The pit was excavated immediately adjacent to beam slot (633) and appeared to be positioned in respect to these features. The pit was approximately 1.4m square and 0.33m deep and filled with very dark greyish brown

Table 2: Pottery from context 645 (605 and 649)

Context No	Fabric ⁴	Comments	Fig
605	Fabric A42	Rhodian amphora handle	Fig 18, 1
649	Fabric O111	A necked jar with an everted, squared rim, cf Usk (Greene 1993) fig 4, type 11.3.	Fig 18, 13
645	Fabric O111	Collared flagon rim, cf Scott 1998, no 22; Greene 1993, type 9	Fig 18, 14
645	Fabric O111	A jar with a cordoned shoulder and straight tapering rim.	Fig 18, 15
645	Fabric O111	A rather battered sherd which may be the rim of an open lamp; cf Usk (Greene 1993) type 27.	Fig 18, 16
649	Fabric O12	A bowl (or cup) with a cordoned rim, probably a copy of a Lyons ware vessel (cf Greene 1979, fig 10).	Fig 18, 29
645	Fabric O121	A necked jar with an everted, squared rim, cf Usk (Greene 1993) fig 4, type 11.3.	Fig 18, 38
645	Fabric R41	An overfired semi-wastered bowl(?) bodysherd. No 45	Not illustrated

⁴ see Appendix D

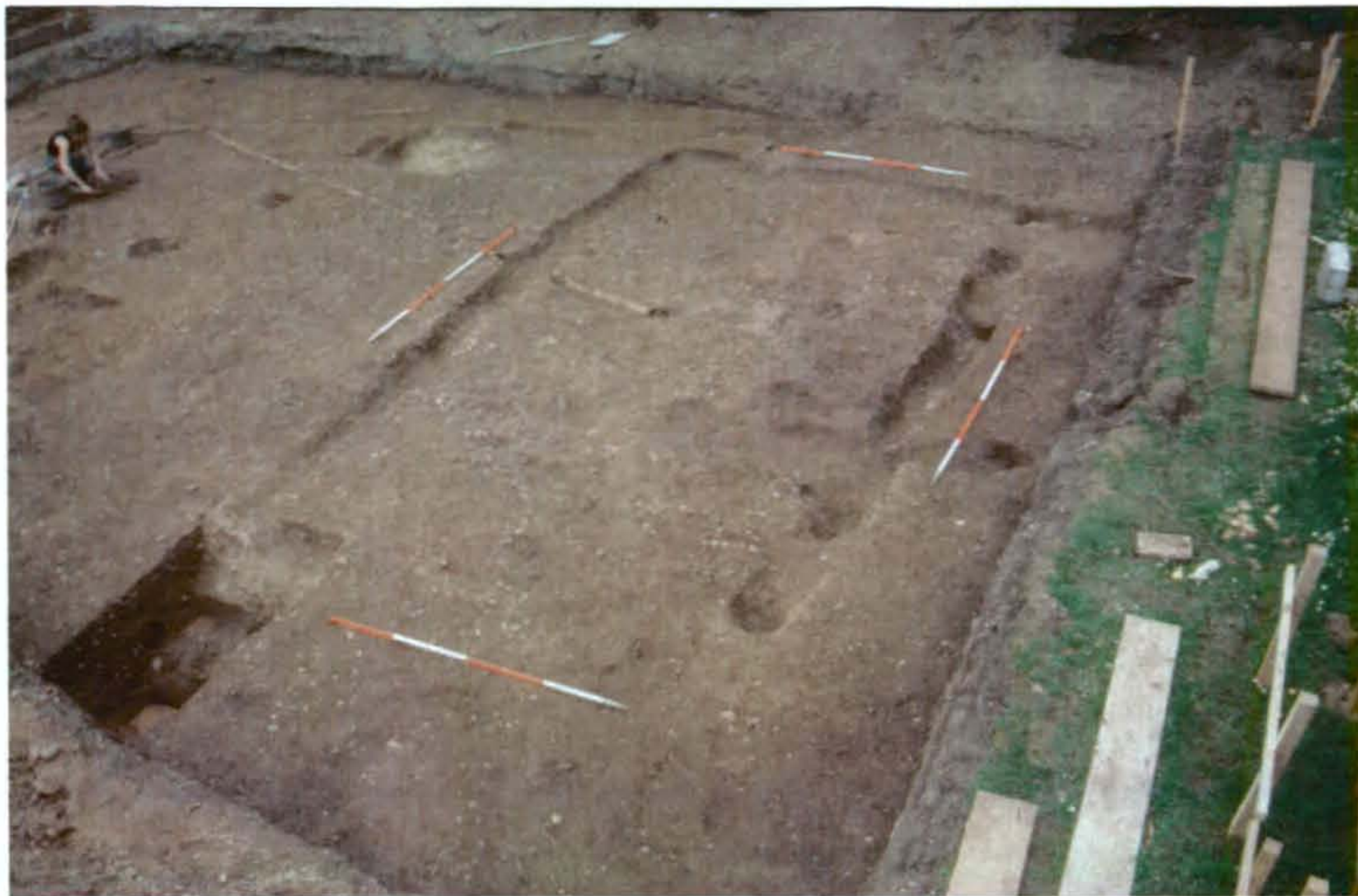


Fig 14: Excavated slots of Building 1 and 2

sandy clay and charcoal (604) (Fig 15, Section U). The probable rubbish pit contained a large amount of debris including over 100 sherds of pottery, daub and animal bone. Pottery included fragments of flagons and storage jars (see Table 3). Several fragments of an iron saw blade (Fig 20), fragment of a rubbing or whetstone and a fragment of copper alloy folded sheet were also recovered from the backfill of the pit.

5.43 A sub-rectangular, 1.1m wide and 1.2m long, pit (646), was also cut into occupation layer (645). The steep-sided pit was 0.38m deep and filled with greyish brown sandy loam (647) (Fig 15, Section AC). The fill contained a patch of burnt clay and 24 sherds of pottery, including fragments of samian (AD 45-55) and mortaria (AD 54-68). Pit (656) was interpreted as a modern intrusion due to the nature of dark grey sandy loam fill (657); however the fill also contained sherds of 1st-century pottery and an iron strap with rivet holes (Fig 20, 6). Both pits may be part of a later phase of activity, possibly dug within the building or as it went out of use.

5.44 At the western end of (614) was a small posthole (625), which was 0.3m long and 0.14m wide. A smaller 0.17m diameter posthole (670) occurred adjacent to (625). Both contained a brown sandy loam fill (626) and (669) respectively. No dateable material was recovered from either feature, but it is likely that these are contemporary with the slots or gullies revealed in the Roman building.

5.45 A small pit or post hole (667) was also excavated to the west of beam slot (633) and probably immediately outside the building. This was 0.56m long and 0.4m wide (Fig 15, Section T) filled with a brown sandy loam (668). The feature contained no finds and was immediately adjacent to an area of probable root disturbance (616); however it was close to the alignment of slot (618) and in close proximity to the building suggesting it may have been a rubbish pit. The area of root disturbance or hollow was filled by dark yellowish brown sandy loam (617) and probably disturbed or truncated 609 (Fig. 15, Section S).

Table 3: Pottery from context 604

Context No	Fabric ⁵	Comments	Fig
604	Fabric F31	A Lyons ware scale decorated cup, c.f. Scott (1998) fig 12, nos. 5-6; Greene (1979) fig 5, no 3, Claudian-early Flavian.	Fig 18, 2
604	Fabric O12	A rather distinctive flagon with a bevelled rim, slightly beaded.	Fig 18, 25
604	Fabric O12	A necked jar with an everted, squared rim.	Fig 18, 26
604	Fabric O12	A jar with a stubby, everted, straight rim.	Fig 18, 27
604	Fabric O12	A jar with a fairly straight, everted, rising rim.	Fig 18, 28
604	Fabric O12	A lid (or dish) with a squared, simple rim, cf Usk (Greene 1993) fig 6, no 31.2.	Fig 18, 30
604	Fabric O12	A barrel jar, with a simple rim and vertical shallow combed decoration. A vessel in an Iron Age tradition and probably fairly local, cf Scott (1998) no 29.	Fig 18, 31
604	Fabric P11	A possible counter from an oxidised closed form wall sherd. Diam c22mm Wt c5g	Fig 18, 41

Roman Ditch

5.46 A large ditch (602) was revealed along the eastern edge of the excavated area. This represents evidence for significant change of use of this part of the site. The ditch cuts into the eastern side of the building(s) indicating it had been abandoned or was demolished as part of this activity. The ditch was 10.5m long and extended beyond both the northern and southern limits of the excavation area (Fig 16). However, the ditch was also identified in Trench 8 (see section 5.57 below) where it extended further southwards. Excavated segments revealed that the ditch was a minimum of 1.2m deep and 1.5m wide (Fig 15, Section AA). Fills (663), (662) and (661) contained a significant quantity of finds including 23 sherds of 1st-century AD pottery. These may represent the partial backfilling of the ditch (Fig 15, Section AB).

5.47 The upper fills (650) and (603) also contained significant quantities of pottery, including two fragments of the base of a c. AD 45-55 cup (Form 27g) which was stamped *OFLICN*. A graffito, X, was also incised under the base, after firing. It is possible that the upper fills (603), (650) may represent a later phase of backfill or possibly recutting of the ditch (Fig 15, Sections AA and AB). Fragments from locally produced *mortaria* and two iron nails were also present in the upper fill. A brown sandy loam deposit (655) was also identified as filling ditch 602 and was probably the same as (603). This contained samian and other pottery of AD50-70 and a fragment of iron hook (Fig 20, 4).

5.48 Six *mortaria* rim fragments were recovered from the ditch fill (650) in addition two rim sherds were also recovered from fill of pit 646 (total of 8) compared to only eleven vessels from the whole of the Scott (Scott 1998) excavations, and whereas there were four Gallic imports in that group all of the *mortaria* from these excavations were of local origin. All the local *mortaria* were of the same form, which seems to have strong parallels with vessels made at Kingsholm and Usk, and which might suggest some of the same potters were involved.

⁵ see Appendix D

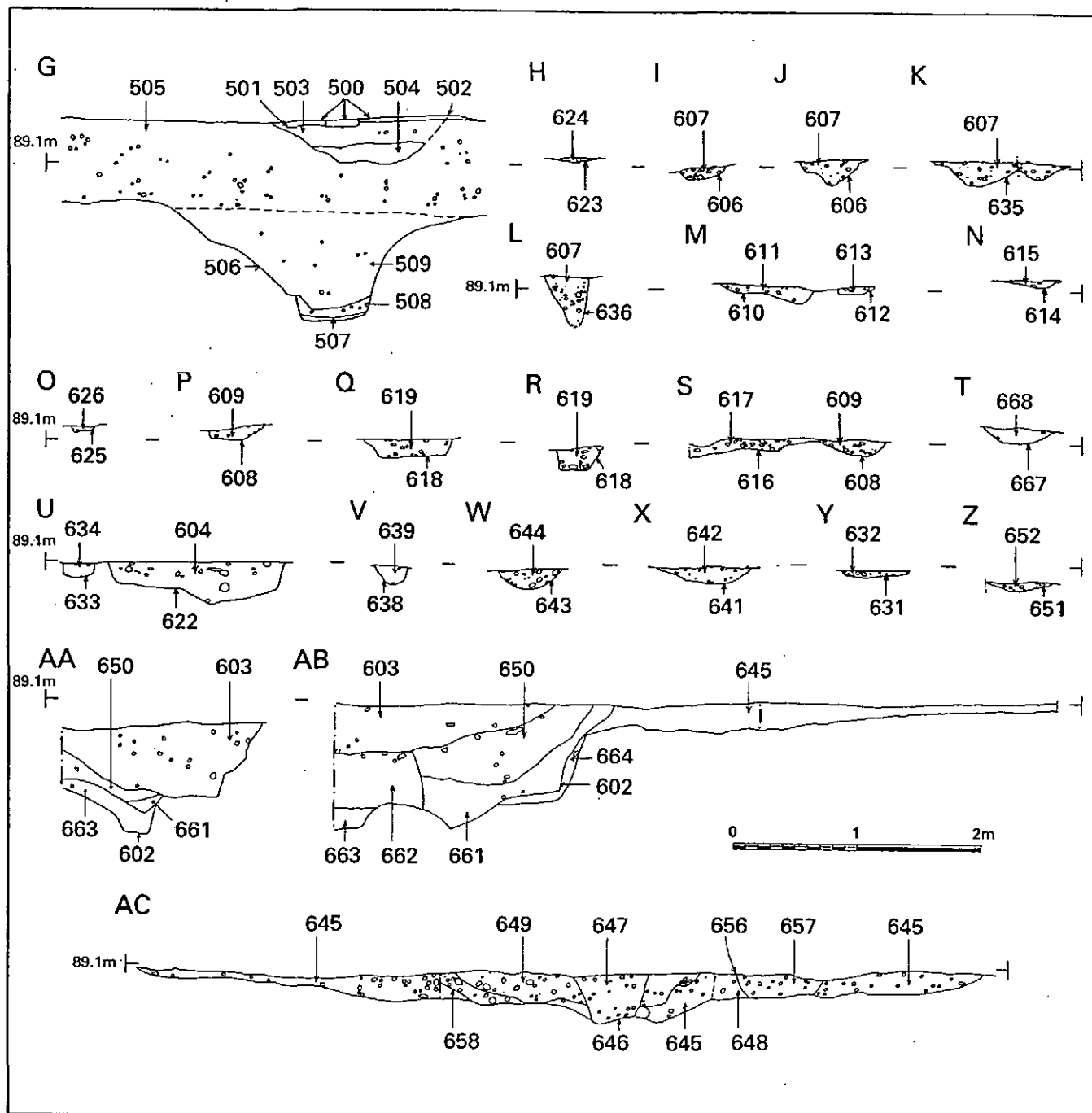


Fig 15: Sections G-AC

5.49 The significant concentration of mortaria fragments in the backfill of the ditch and several other features, and their all being of a single type probably suggests that it represents debris from a production workshop (Evans below). There was no other evidence of production on the site.

5.50 A rectangular pit (631) was 1m long and 0.55m wide occurred to the east of beam slot (633). The pit contained a brown sandy clay fill (632), but was only 0.05m deep (Fig 15, Section Y). No finds were recovered, but this maybe the base of a later truncated, possibly post-medieval feature.



Fig 16: Excavated segment of ditch (602)

Possibly modern features

5.51 Two adjacent pits or postholes (641) and (643) were interpreted as possibly later intrusive or modern features. These were both roughly circular, approximately 0.6m to 0.7m in diameter (Fig 15, Section W). Pit (641) was filled with a dark grey sandy loam (642), which contained a fragment of animal bone and one sherd of Roman pottery (Fig 15, Section X). The dark brown sandy fill (644) of pit (643) contained no dateable material.

Table 4: Summary of samian pottery dates

Context no.	Type	Date range	
624	Dish(?)	(?)Hadrianic–Antonine range	
647	Form 29 rim	Neronian.	AD 54-68
650	Form 24 base	Claudio–Neronian.	AD 45-68
650	Form 24 base		c. AD 45–55
	Form 27 rim	Claudio–Neronian	AD 45-68
	Form 18, rim and 27	Neronian	AD 54-68
	Form 29	Neronian	AD 54-68
	Cup, form 27g	Claudio–Neronian	AD 45-68
652	Form 33a rim	Neronian	AD 54-68
655	Form 15/17 rim	Neronian	AD 54-68
	Form 29, Bowl		AD 50-65
656	Cup fragment with stamp	Neronian	AD 54-68
659	Form 27, flat bead–lip		c AD 45-
704	Form 30		AD 45-60
810	Cup form 24	Neronian	AD 54-68

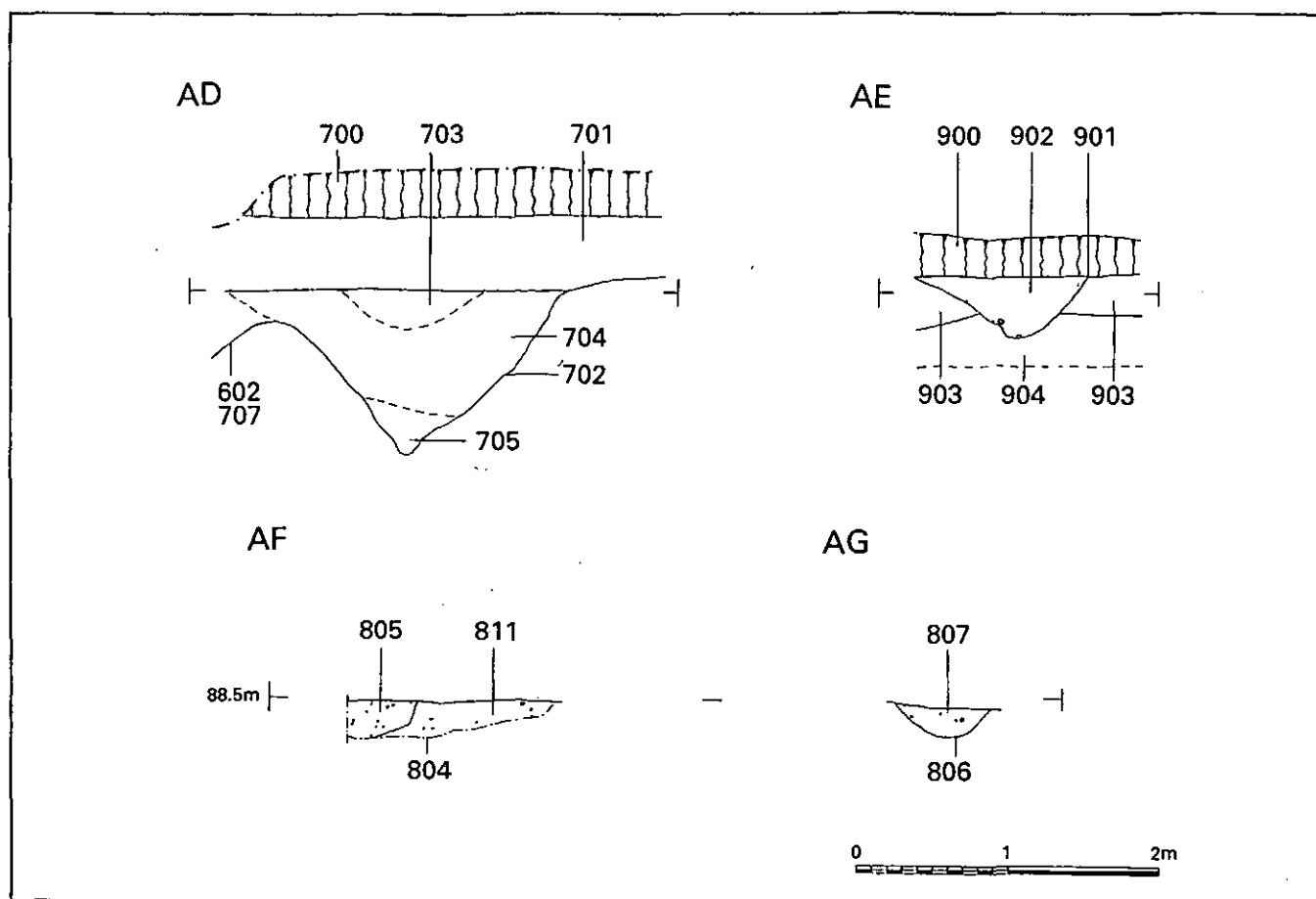


Fig 17: Section AD, AE, AF and AG

Modern features

5.52 Three land drains (676), (678) and (680) cross the south-western part of the site and truncated the upper parts of some earlier features. The drains were filled with redeposited material, respectively numbered (677), (679) and (681). A gully (674) was orientated north-west to south-east and contained a fill of pebbles and silty clay (675). This was probably a post-medieval drainage feature.

5.53 An extensive yellowish brown sandy loam soil horizon (601) extended over much of the area. This 0.24m thick layer was sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil (600), which covered this part of the site.

Area 7

5.54 An area 7m long and 5m wide between Trench 5 and Area 6 of the site was observed and recorded during a single site visit (Fig 4). Natural sand (706) was recorded at approximately 84.00m OD.

5.55 The eastern edge of a ditch cut (707) was recorded in the top of the east facing section. This was not wholly revealed in plan, but was identifiable for approximately 2-3m. However its position and alignment appeared to closely match that of ditch 602 excavated and recorded in Area 6.

5.56 A second ditch (702) was identified adjacent to ditch (602). This extended for a minimum of 6.5m across the area and was aligned north-east to south-west. The

ditch fills (703) and (704) indicated the 3.40m wide ditch extended beyond the limits of the observed area. A recorded foundation trench section showed the ditch had a steep sided V-shaped profile and was 2.2m deep (Fig 17, Section AD). The upper fills (703) and (704) comprised silty loam with charcoal and most likely represent backfilling of the ditch. The fills contained a single fragment of decorated samian dating to AD45-60. The primary fill (705) contained no finds.

5.57 The two ditches appear to follow a similar alignment and run roughly parallel to each other. However, very little dateable evidence was recovered from the features and their exact date and stratigraphic sequence is uncertain.

5.58 No other Roman features were identified in this area and it is likely that any earlier activity would have been removed by the ditches. No later activity was identified and the ditches were sealed by an extensive soil horizon (701) and topsoil (700).

Trial Trench 8

5.59 This evaluation trench was located in relation to the footprint of the front of the proposed garage block at the western end of the site. The trench was aligned north to south and approximately 20m long (Fig 4). At the southern end a small area was left unexcavated in order to allow continuous vehicle access.

5.60 The trench was excavated by a JCB-type machine with a toothless bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. The trench was machined to a depth of approximately 1.0-1.1m, during which topsoil (800) and modern fills (803) were removed, at which point significant archaeological deposits were identified and the trench was cleaned by hand. The fills of a large ditch (804) and a smaller gully (806) were identified. Sample segments were excavated through these features in order to derive details of form and extent and further dating evidence.

5.61 Natural sandy clay (812) was revealed at approximately 88.15m OD, but the top of natural was largely truncated by a Roman ditch 804 and a modern intrusive pit (802).

5.62 The ditch cut (804) was aligned north to south and was a minimum 1.45m wide and continued for 15-16m along virtually the whole length of the trench (Fig 4). Two separate segments of the ditch were excavated. This revealed the eastern edge of the ditch and at least 0.35m thickness of ditch fill. The complete profile of the ditch was not revealed and the fills (805) and (811) contained finds of pottery and fired clay (Fig 17, Section AF). However the fills closely resembled those recorded in Area 6 (particularly fill 662) and the alignment of the ditch also matched that previously recorded. The ditch was therefore most probably a continuation of the same feature identified 5m to the north and at the southern limit there was a suggestion that the ditch turned to the east; however the evidence was inclusive. It is also likely that fill 805 may represent a later recutting of the ditch.

5.63 The gully (806) was 0.60m wide and was aligned approximately west to east at right angles to the ditch. A 0.80m long segment of the gully, which extended for 1.6m across the trench, was excavated. This revealed a 0.25m deep cut with a U-shaped profile (Fig 17, Section AG) with a silty clay fill (807). The fill contained 1st-century pottery. The alignment of the gully would have suggested that it might appear in Trench 9, however no further evidence for the gully was apparent.

5.64 Extensive deposits of grey brown sandy silt occurred throughout the trench and these may represent earlier topsoil deposits (801, 810). Roman pottery was recovered from the deposit, including 4 sherds of samian cup (AD50-70).

5.65 Modern surfacing materials sealed a 0.15m thick layer of topsoil (800) and a ceramic land drain (808). The drain cut was filled with a greyish brown sandy loam (809). A modern cut, probably a rubbish pit, (802) truncated the archaeological sequence at the southern end of the trench. This large pit was backfilled with rubble and building debris (803) with post-medieval pottery and tile. The full extent of the pit was not revealed as it extended southwards beyond the excavated area.

Foundation Trench 9

5.66 The foundation trench at the rear of the proposed garage block was located at the western end of the site closest to the Scott excavations of 1984 (Fig 4). The trench was dug by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist. The excavation of the, 24m long and 1.8m wide, trench by machine was supervised by an archaeologist and revealed archaeological deposits and features were observed and recorded.

5.67 Two layers of natural sandy clay (903) and (904) were identified. The top of natural was recorded at approximately 88.30m OD.

5.68 A linear feature was recorded, which was a 1.10m wide gully (901). This was aligned west to east and its characteristics, including fill (902) and its depth of 0.40m (Fig 17, Section AE), appeared to match those of gully (806) identified in Trench 8. The alignment of the gully did not appear to match that of features recorded in Scott's excavations (Scott 1998) some 20m to the west, although only a short length of the feature was revealed. No additional features were identified in this trench.

5.69 A sequence of modern overburden and topsoil deposits, similar to those identified in Trench 8, were recorded. This included a sandy loam topsoil (900), which overlaid earlier deposits.

6. Roman Pottery by *Jeremy Evans*

6.1 Some 682 sherds (14.667kg) of Roman pottery were recovered from the site, 586 sherds from stratified Roman contexts. Nearly all the pottery derived from the pre-Flavian fortress, with very little, if any, of later date. The collection is small, but it provides an opportunity to generate a little numerical data from the site, which has not previously produced any, and to discuss pottery from the site a little. Since Claudio-Neronian military material is rare in the region all the rim sherds have been illustrated.

Class A, Amphorae (8.5%)

6.2 Amphorae are well represented in the assemblage at 8.5% by count and 26.9% by weight. This is fairly typical for a military site, but would be unlikely to be found on most urban ones.

6.3 The commonest fabric group represented is of Dressel 20 oil amphorae, as is usual, although these do not dominate the assemblage as they tend to on sites dated to the later 1st century onwards. Gallic wine amphora (A22) is present, but in minute quantity (0.2% by count and weight). The second most important source being the Rhodian wine amphora (A42) Usk type 2 (Greene 1993). These occur on earlier 1st-century military sites, as for example Usk, although in this small sample the fabric is surprisingly common.

Fabric A42 (Fig 18)

1. *Dr D F Williams writes:* A single-rod handle of a Rhodian Style amphora from the eastern Mediterranean (Peacock and Williams 1986, Class 9). A close study of the fabric shows a fairly fine-textured fabric containing small softish reddish-brown pieces of serpentine and white cryptocrystalline limestone, suggesting Peacock's Fabric 1 (*ibid* 103), which has a likely source in the Rhodian Peraea (Empereur and Tuna 1989). This amphora form is commonly, although not exclusively, found on early military sites in Britain, possibly by way of a tribute imposed on Rhodes by Claudius (Peacock 1977a). This form of Rhodian amphora developed from late Hellenistic prototypes by the late 1st century B.C. and probably lasted into the early 2nd century AD (Panella 1973). (605, Phase 2)

Table 5: Amphora fabric occurrence at MMH00

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>% Nosh</i>	<i>% Wt</i>	<i>% MV</i>	<i>% EVE*</i>
A21	4.8%	18.9%	-	-
A22	0.2%	0.2%	-	-
A42	3.1%	7.3%	-	-
indet	0.4%	0.5%	-	-

Class C, Calcareously tempered wares (0.2%)

6.4 A single shell-tempered sherd comes from the assemblage, in fabric C14.

Class E, 'Early', 'Belgic type' wares (0.3%)

6.5 'Belgic type' wares are equally rare in the assemblage, with a single sherd in fabric E431. This contrasts notably with Usk where they provide a small but significant element in the assemblage.

Class F, Finewares (2.3%)

6.6 Non-samian finewares are not strongly represented in the assemblage at 2.3% by count and 0.4% by weight. The principal fabric represented is Lyons ware and the profiles of two cups, one scale decorated and one with the raspberry motif occur. No other imported finewares are present in these excavations.

6.7 The other fineware present is a dish with a thin internal red slip which is probably a fairly local copy of a Pompeian redware dish.

Fabric F31 (Fig 18)

2. A Lyons ware scale decorated cup, cf Scott 1998, fig 12, nos 5-6; Greene 1979, fig 5, no 3, Claudian-early Flavian. (604, Phase 2)
3. A Lyons ware raspberry motif decorated cup, cf Greene 1979, fig 5, no 5.1, Claudian-early Flavian. (Unstratified)

Fabric F711

4. A Pompeian redware copy dish, Claudian-early Flavian. *Dr D.F. Williams writes:* A rim sherd from a platter with a thin weathered internal reddish slip which seems to be copying the Pompeian red ware type of vessel (Peacock 1977b). The sherd is in a fairly coarse, light red coloured sandy fabric. Thin sectioning and study under the

petrological microscope shows fairly frequent, medium sized, quartz grains, together with flecks of mainly silver muscovite mica, but with a few larger golden biotite strands as well, iron oxide and a few fine-grained fragments of sandstone. This assemblage of non-plastic inclusions are perhaps what one would expect from a fairly local production situated on Triassic formations. In all likelihood this would appear to be a local copy of a Pompeian red ware vessel (*ibid.*). (650, Phase 3)

Class M, Mortaria (3.4%)

6.8 Mortaria make up some 3.4% of the assemblage by count and 24.1% by weight, with around 165 by rim count and EVE. The data suggests that the mortaria fragments were much larger than most of the other pottery, and that mortaria were unusually strongly represented in this group. As can be seen from the functional analysis (Table 10 below) most of these come from Phase 3.

6.9 Eight mortaria rims were recovered, compared to only eleven vessels from the whole of the Scott excavations (Scott 1998), and whereas there were four Gallic imports in that group all of the mortaria from these excavations were of local origin. All the local mortaria are of the same form, which seems to have strong parallels with vessels made at Kingsholm and Usk, and which might suggest some of the same potters were involved.

6.10 The large concentration of mortaria in the present excavations, their all being of a single type, and their preponderance in phase 3, tends to suggest that it contains debris from a production workshop. The only figures known to this author similar to those from phase 3 come from Walton-le-Dale (Evans and Ratkai forthcoming) where mortaria production was certainly taking place.

Fabric M36 (Fig 18)

5. A class A mortarium with a triangularly-sectioned tapering downsloping flange, cf Hartley 1993, fig 188, especially no 10; and Scott 1998, nos 57 and 61. The forms may suggest a link with the Usk and Kingsholm mortaria groups, but this is probably a very local product. (650, Phase 3)

6. A Class A mortarium with a triangularly-sectioned tapering downsloping flange, cf Hartley 1993, figs 188 and 189; and Scott 1998, nos 57 and 61. The forms may suggest a link with the Usk and Kingsholm mortaria groups, but this is probably a very local product. (650, Phase 3)

7. A class A mortarium with a triangularly-sectioned tapering downsloping flange, cf Hartley 1993, figs 188 and 189; and Scott 1998, nos 57 and 61. The forms may suggest a link with the Usk and Kingsholm mortaria groups, but this is probably a very local product. (650, Phase 3)

8. A class A mortarium with a triangularly-sectioned tapering downsloping flange, cf Hartley 1993, figs 188 and 189; and Scott 1998, nos 57 and 61. The forms may suggest a link with the Usk and Kingsholm mortaria groups, but this is probably a very local product. (650, Phase 3)

9. A class A mortarium with a triangularly-sectioned tapering downsloping flange, cf Hartley 1993, figs 188 and 189; and Scott 1998, nos 57 and 61. The forms may suggest a link with the Usk and Kingsholm mortaria groups, but this is probably a very local product. (650, Phase 3)

10. A class A mortarium with a triangularly-sectioned tapering downsloping flange, cf Hartley 1993, figs 188 and 189; and Scott 1998, nos. 57 and 61. The forms may suggest a link with the Usk and Kingsholm mortaria groups, but this is probably a very local product. Not a waster as such, but misfired grey. (650, Phase 3)

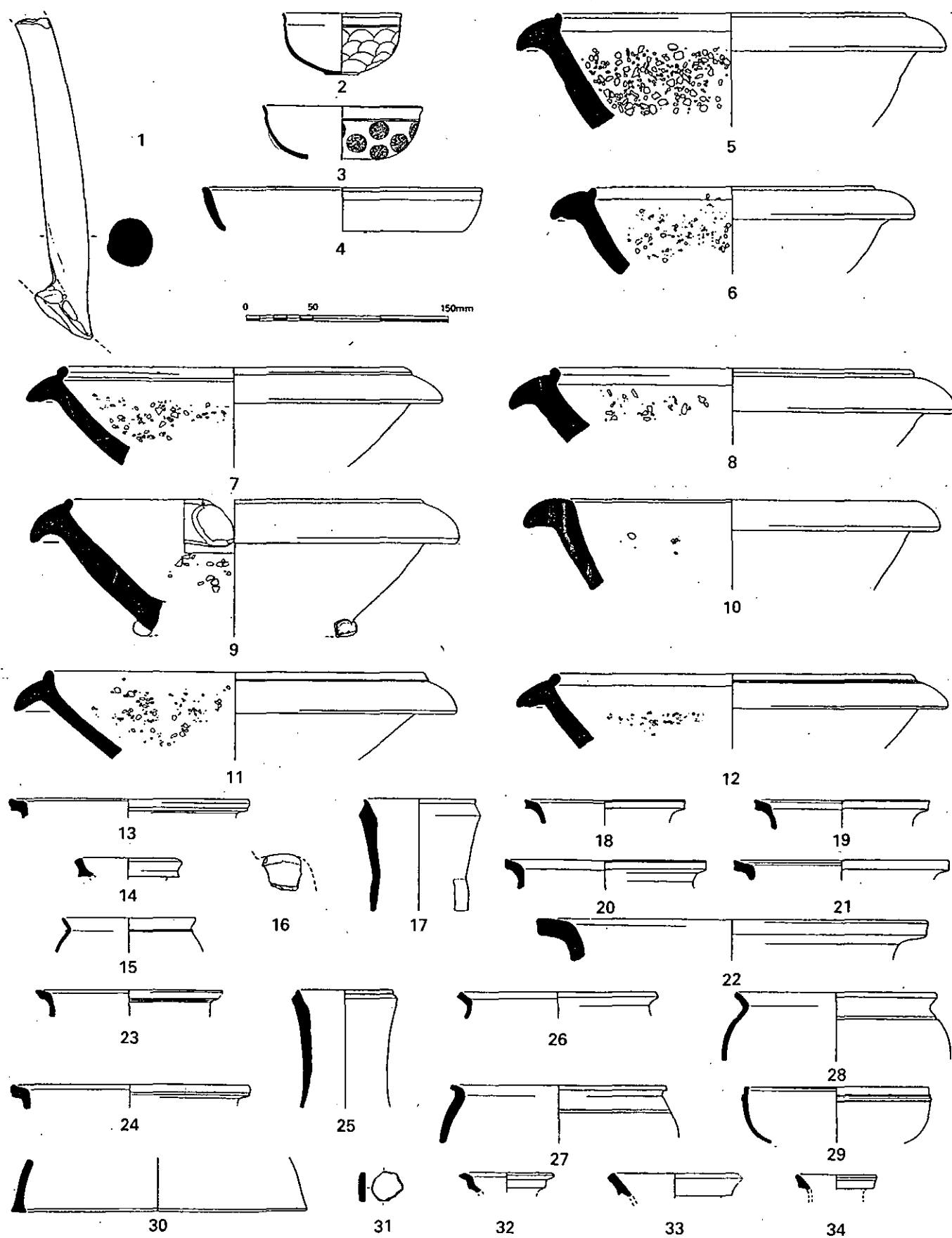


Fig 18: Illustrated pottery 1-35

11. A class A mortarium with a triangularly-sectioned tapering downsloping flange, cf Hartley 1993, figs 188 and 189; and Scott 1998, nos. 57 and 61. The forms may suggest a link with the Usk and Kingsholm *mortaria* groups, but this is probably a very local product. (647, Phase 3)
12. A class A mortarium with a triangularly-sectioned tapering downsloping flange, cf Hartley 1993, figs 188 and 189; and Scott 1998, nos 57 and 61. The forms may suggest a link with the Usk and Kingsholm *mortaria* groups, but this is probably a very local product. (647, Phase 3).

Class O, Oxidised wares (71.3%)

6.11 Oxidised wares form the vast bulk of the assemblage, 71.3% by count. Two fabrics dominate, O111, a fairly 'clean' laminar fabric and O12 a sandy ware. The latter fabric is visually identical to one of the fabrics produced by the later Mancetter coarseware industry associated with 2nd century (and later) *mortaria* production. Both seem likely to be local products. This is particularly the case with O111 where a single form represents six of the eleven rim sherds. It would seem likely that both these fabrics and mortarium fabric M36 were produced at Mancetter.

6.12 Despite the proximity of the site to the Severn Valley ware using region very few Severn Valley ware sherds (O36 and O62) were recovered, amounting to 1.8% of the total assemblage, in contrast to the quite extensive collection from Usk. Forms represented in O111 consist of two flagons, seven jars, two storage jars and a lamp. Forms in O12 consist of four flagons, six jars, a bowl and a lid.

Fabric O111 (Fig 18)

13. A necked jar with an everted, squared rim, grooved at the tip, possibly cf Usk (Greene 1993) fig 4, type 11.3. See also the Usk 'honey pots' (Greene 1993, fig 18, nos 30-42). (649, Phase 2)
14. A collared flagon rim, cf Scott 1998, no 22; and Greene 1993, type 9, from Usk. (645, Phase 2)
15. A jar with a cordoned shoulder and straight tapering rim. (645, Phase 2)
16. A rather battered sherd which may be the rim of an open lamp; cf Greene 1993, type 27, from Usk. (645, Phase 2)
17. A flagon with a distinctive bevelled rim, slightly beaded. (650, Phase 3)
18. A necked jar with an everted, squared rim, grooved at the tip, possibly cf Greene 1993, fig 4, type 11.3, from Usk. See also the Usk 'honey pots' (Greene 1993, fig 18 nos 30-42). (650, Phase 3)
19. A necked jar with an everted, squared rim, grooved at the tip, possibly cf Greene 1993, fig 4, type 11.3, from Usk. See also the Usk 'honey pots' (Greene 1993) fig 18, nos 30-42. (650, Phase 3)
20. A necked jar with an everted, squared rim, grooved at the tip, possibly cf Greene 1993, fig 4, type 11.3, from Usk. See also the Usk 'honey pots' (Greene 1993, fig 18, nos 30-42). (650, Phase 3)
21. A necked jar with an everted, squared rim, grooved on the tip, possibly cf Usk type 11.3 (Greene 1993, fig 4). See also the Usk 'honey pots' (Greene 1993, fig 18, nos 30-42). (603, Phase 3)
22. A storage jar with an everted, horizontal rim, perhaps cf Scott 1998, no 32. (650, Phase 3)
23. A necked jar with an everted rim, squared, with a bevelled tip, perhaps cf Usk

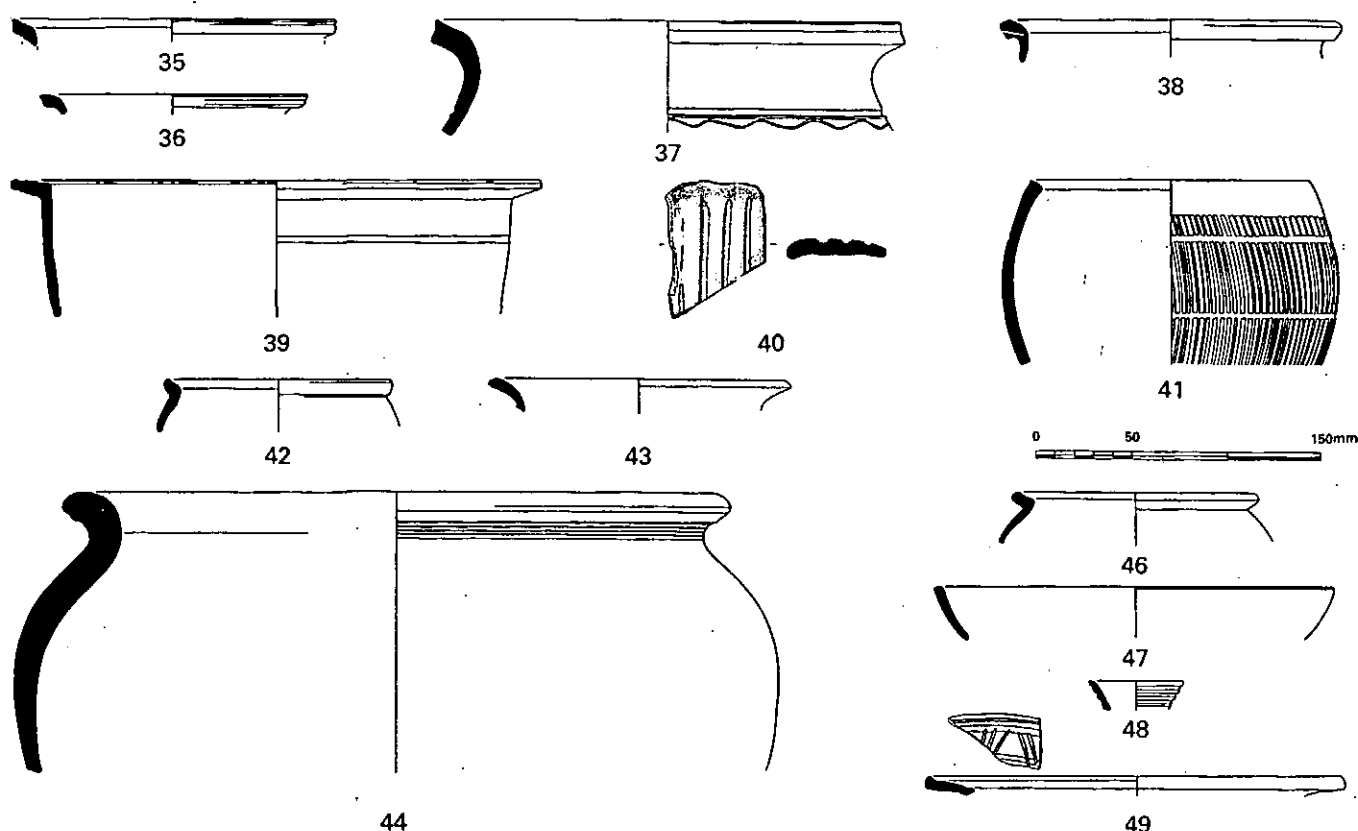


Fig 19: Illustrated pottery 35-49

type 11.3 (Greene 1993, fig 4). (650, Phase 3)

24. A necked jar with an everted, squared rim, grooved at the tip, possibly cf Usk type 11.3 (Greene 1993, fig 4). See also the Usk 'honey pots' (Greene 1993, fig 18, nos 30-42). (603, Phase 3)

Fabric O12 (Fig 18, 25-34, Fig 19 35-37)

25. A rather distinctive flagon with a bevelled rim, slightly beaded. (604, Phase 2)

26. A necked jar with an everted, squared rim. (604, Phase 2)

27. A jar with a stubby, everted, straight rim. (604, Phase 2)

28. A jar with a fairly straight, everted, rising rim. (604, Phase 2)

29. A bowl (or cup) with a cordoned rim, probably a copy of a Lyons ware vessel (cf Greene 1979, fig 10 for the original). (649, Phase 2)

30. A lid (or dish) with a squared, simple rim, cf Usk (Greene 1993, fig 6, no 31.2). (604, Phase 2)

31. A possible counter from an oxidised closed form wall sherd. Diam c. 22mm Wt c5g. (604, Phase 2)

32. A cup mouthed flagon, cf Usk (Greene 1993, fig 4, no. 9). (650, Phase 3)

33. A flagon with a collared rim, perhaps cf Usk (Greene 1993, fig 3, type 2). (650, Phase 3)

34. A flagon with a collared rim, cf Usk (Greene 1993, fig 3, type 2) Claudian-Flavian, a Rhenish type. (661, Phase 3)

35. A necked jar with an everted, squared rim, grooved at the tip, possibly cf Usk

(Greene 1993) fig 4, type 11.3. See also the Usk 'honey pots' (Greene 1993) fig 18, nos. 30-42). (650, Phase 3)

36. A necked jar with an everted, squared rim, grooved at the tip, possibly cf Usk (Greene 1993) fig 4, type 11.3. See also the Usk 'honey pots' (Greene 1993, fig 18, nos. 30-42). (661, Phase 3)

37. A jar with an everted rising rim, grooved at the tip. (650, Phase 3)

Fabric O121 (Fig 19)

38. A necked jar with an everted, squared rim, cf Usk type 11.3 (Greene 1993, fig 4). (645, Phase 2)

39. A reeded rimmed bowl with everted, slightly insloping rim. (108, Phase 2)

Fabric O132

40. A broad flagon strap handle divided into five cordons. (650, Phase 3)

Class P, Handmade fabrics of Iron Age tradition (3.1%)

6.13 Two handmade Iron Age tradition fabrics are represented, P11 and P213, the former a sandy fabric and the latter fairly 'clean' with some organic temper and gold mica. Only one form is represented, a barrel jar in P11. Both are likely to be of fairly local origin. Again the proportion of fabrics of this class in the assemblage seems small, and like the small quantity of Severn Valley wares suggest the fort was drawing little on local non-military sources for pottery supply.

Fabric P11 (Fig 19)

41. A barrel jar, with a simple rim and vertical shallow combed decoration. A vessel in an Iron Age tradition and probably fairly local, cf Scott 1998, no 29. (604, Phase 2)

Class R, Reduced wares (5.9%)

6.14 Reduced wares are relatively rare in the assemblage, as is usual for military assemblages of this date, amounting to just 5.95 of the assemblage by count. The two largest groups are R01/R11 and R41, representing 1.1% and 2.9% of the total assemblage. R01/R11 is identical to the later Mancetter greyware produced by the mortaria industry, whilst R41 is a moderately sandy fabric which is also probably of fairly local origin. The small quantities of the other fabrics may point to diverse origins for these. Certainly the storage jar in R31 seems likely to have come from somewhere in the Severn Valley (this fabric being common at Ariconium, Worcester, Alcester and Wroxeter).

Fabric R01/R11 (Fig 19)

42. A jar with a beaded, triangularly-sectioned, lid-seated rim, perhaps cf Scott 1998, no 36. (650, Phase 3)

43. Jar with an everted, rising, outcurving rim. (647, Phase 3)

Fabric R31

44. A storage jar in fabric R31 with an everted, outcurving rim. The fabric was current in the Severn Valley region from the early 1st century AD (probably pre-conquest) until some time in the 2nd century. (107, Phase 2)

Fabric R41

45. An overfired semi-wastered bowl(?) bodysherd. (645, Phase 2) (Not illustrated)

Fabric R58

46. A rather globular jar with a stubby, straight, everted slightly lid-seated rim. (661, Phase 3)

Fabric R811

47. A simple rimmed dish, possibly derived from a Gallo-Belgic form. (657, Phase 3)

Class S, Samian by Brenda Dickinson

6.15 This small collection of pottery comprises 20 sherds, from 15 different vessels. With one possible exception, it consists of 1st-century samian from La Graufesenque. Like other early groups of samian from Mancetter, it is made up of Claudian and early-Neronian pieces. In this instance most, or all, of them should have reached the site by at the latest AD 60.

Catalogue (Not illustrated)

- i. Dish(?), Central Gaulish? The fabric would fit into the Hadrianic–Antonine range at Lezoux, but the slip is orangey and dull, and it is difficult to be sure whether this is samian or colour-coated ware. (624)
- ii. Form 29 rim, Neronian. (647, Phase 3)
- iii. Form 24 base, Claudio–Neronian. (650, Phase 3)
- iv. Form 27 rim, with flattened bead–lip, Claudio–Neronian. (650, Phase 3)
- v. Three sherds, two from the footring, of a cup of Form 27g, stamped OFLICN; Licinus of La Graufesenque, Die 25c. This stamp is known from Camulodunum (5 examples, including Hawkes & Hull 1947, 197, 79) and occurs in groups of samian deposited in the AD 50s at La Graufesenque and Narbonne, La Nautique (Fiches, Guy & Ponçin 1978, fig 4, 45). The footring of the Mancetter piece suggests Claudian or early–Neronian date; it is either well–worn or eroded. c. AD 45–55. A graffito, X, is incised under the base, after firing. (650, Phase 3)
- vi. Forms 18 (rim) and 27, Neronian. (650, Phase 3)
- vii. Form 29, with a lower zone of straight gadroons. Neronian. (650, Phase 3)
- viii. Form 33a rim, Neronian. (652)
- ix. Form 15/17 rim, Neronian. (655)
- x. A small fragment of the upper zone of Form 29, with a panel containing a Cupid to right. This figure is close to the types D.268, O.406 and Hermet 1934, pl. 18, 33, all of which seem to be slightly different from each other. The basic type is more common on Flavian bowls, but originated in the Neronian period. An exact match occurs on a bowl from Exeter stamped by Modestus i. Instead of the usual wavy–line borders, the panels on the Mancetter sherd are divided by vertical bead–rows, without terminals, an arrangement which appears on a bowl from Narbonne, La Nautique (Fiches, Guy & Ponçin 1978, fig 7, 1), with a mould–signature M O among the decoration. This is likely to be a signature of Modestus, to judge by the associated decoration. As so little of the decoration survives, it would be rash to assign the Mancetter piece to him, but this evidence, taken with that of the fabric and glaze, suggests that the bowl was made in the period c. AD 50–65. (655)
- xi. Cup fragment, with stamp]VLV or]VLI. Neronian. (656)
- xii. Form 27, with the flat bead–lip used in the Claudian and early–Neronian periods.⁷⁰⁴ Form 30, showing a single–bordered ovolo and a tendril. The ovolo (Dannell, Dickinson & Vernhet 1998, Fig 1, FA) is chiefly associated with Lupus ii. At La Graufesenque it occurs on a mould (Hermet 1934, pl. 72, 4) and several bowls, and

is on a bowl from Oberstimm, a site founded in the 40s (Simon 1978a, Taf. 51, C184); all these have Lupus's lunate mould-stamp in the decoration. It is also on a bowl with a mould-signature C L(?), from La Graufesenque. c. AD 45–60. (659)

xiii. Four joining flakes from a cup of form 24, South Gaulish. Neronian. (810)

Table 6: Approximate summary South Gaulish samian occurrence table for sites excavated by Scott (1998) and MMH00

<i>Form</i>	<i>Site 3B</i>	<i>Site 5</i>	<i>Site 6</i>	<i>Site 7</i>	<i>MMH00</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ritt 8	2	1	1	-	-	4
Ritt 9	1	-	-	-	-	2
Ritt 12	-	7	3	1	-	11
Ritt 12 or 15/17	1	-	-	-	-	1
15/17	5	15	5	-	1	25
15/17 var	-	1	-	-	-	1
15/17 or 15/17R	-	-	1	-	-	1
15/17R	2	1	3	-	-	6
15/17 or 15/17R	2	2	4	-	-	11
15/17R	1	-	2	-	-	3
18	3	7	4	-	1	15
24	4	5	8	-	2	19
24?	-	-	1	-	-	1
24 or 27	-	-	1	-	-	1
27g	1	3	-	-	1	5
27 or 27g	-	1	-	-	-	1
27	3	9	4	1	3	20
29	27	5	11	-	3	46
30	-	2	-	-	1	3
30?	1	1	-	-	-	2
33a	-	-	-	-	1	1
36?	-	-	1	-	-	1
78 var	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dec. bowl	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dish	1	1	-	-	-	2
Cup	-	1	2	-	1	4
Flagon	1	-	-	-	-	1
% decor	50%	12.7%	21.2%		29%	27.3%
Total	56	63	52	2	14	187

Class W, Whitewares, 2.2%

6.16 Whitewares are fairly rare in the assemblage at 2.2% by count, perhaps especially so given that white-slipped oxidised flagon fabrics are completely absent from the assemblage. Two forms are represented a flagon and a dish.

Fabric W21 (Fig 19)

48. A ring-necked flagon with a splaying straight rim, cf Usk (Greene 1993) fig 18, no 9. (603 Phase 3) (Fig. 19, 48)

Fabric W25

49. A whiteware dish with a beaded, broadly-flanged rim with opposed incised oblique line decoration on the interior of the flange (650, Phase 3). (Fig. 19, 49)

Functional analysis and finewares

6.17 Table 7 shows a functional analysis for the Roman phases 2 and 3 and for the overall site assemblage. The figures are quite striking. The phase 2 assemblage, although small, is dominated by jars, with low levels of tablewares, although flagons are unusually common and drinking vessel levels are quite high. Constricted-necked jars and wide-mouthed jars, common types in the south of the county are absent, as they are throughout the sequence. This reflects the very low quantity of Severn Valley wares here. The jar levels in this phase are not characteristic of military sites and are high enough to fit onto the lower end of the rural site scale (cf Evans 2000).

6.18 The high levels of flagons and beakers in this phase, of course, are not characteristic of rural sites, rather the activities taking place in the areas of the site excavated in this phase seem to have had a semi-'rural' character, ie an emphasis on basic food preparation. The other strong emphasis in the figures is on liquid containers and cups, perhaps suggesting alcohol consumption.

6.19 The phase 3 figures offer an interesting contrast; flagons are again strongly represented, but jars are much less so, and appear at levels much more typical of 1st- to early 2nd-century forts. Drinking vessels are also much less strongly represented, but these are not really replaced by tablewares, rather, and very oddly, mortaria are very strongly represented. Such high levels of mortaria are most unusual, and this author has only encountered them at Walton-le-Dale (Evans and Ratkai forthcoming), where they almost certainly indicated a mortaria production workshop in the immediate vicinity. It seems quite possible that this interpretation ought to apply here, or at least that a substantial part of the pottery from this phase represents debris from such a workshop. Since all the mortaria from these excavations are probably local products in the tradition of the Kingsholm and Usk workshops these would seem the obvious putative products.

Table 7: Functional analysis of vessels from MMH00

Ph	Flagons	Constricted-necked jars	Wide-mouthed jars	Jars	Storage jars	Beakers and cups	Bowls	Dishes	Mortaria	Lids	Other	N
2	12.5%	-	-	43.8%	6.3%	18.8%	6.3%	-	-	6.3%	6.3%	16 rims
2	14.1%	-	-	44.2%	3.9%	25.2%	4.4%	-	-	2.4%	6.8%	206%
3	14.3%	-	-	28.6%	7.1%	10.7%	-	14.3%	25.0%	-	-	28 rims
3	21.9%	-	-	25.2%	7.2%	6.0%	-	6.3%	33.3%	-	-	333%
All	14.8%	-	-	33.3%	5.6%	11.1%	3.7%	9.3%	16.7%	1.9%	1.9%	54 rims
All	22.4%	-	-	29.7%	5.0%	11.9%	2.0%	6.4%	21.1%	1.0%	2.2%	639%

6.20 The overall site function figures are largely a composite of those of phases 2 and 3, as they are by far the largest contributors to them, but it is reassuring to see that the jar levels are much more typical of those of a military site.

6.21 Fineware levels from the site are very low, 5.2% by count and 1.3% by weight. These are very low for a military site, and like the phase 2 function figures, tend to suggest the excavated pottery comes predominantly from areas where low-status activities were taking place.

Discussion

6.22 This small assemblage fits quite well into the expected pattern for fabric supply to an early military site. Continental pottery imports are represented by Lyons ware and samian, along with the Lyons ware lamps reported by Scott (1998) and a few other sherds (Scott 1998, nos. 7, 10 and 11) which may be imports, although levels are

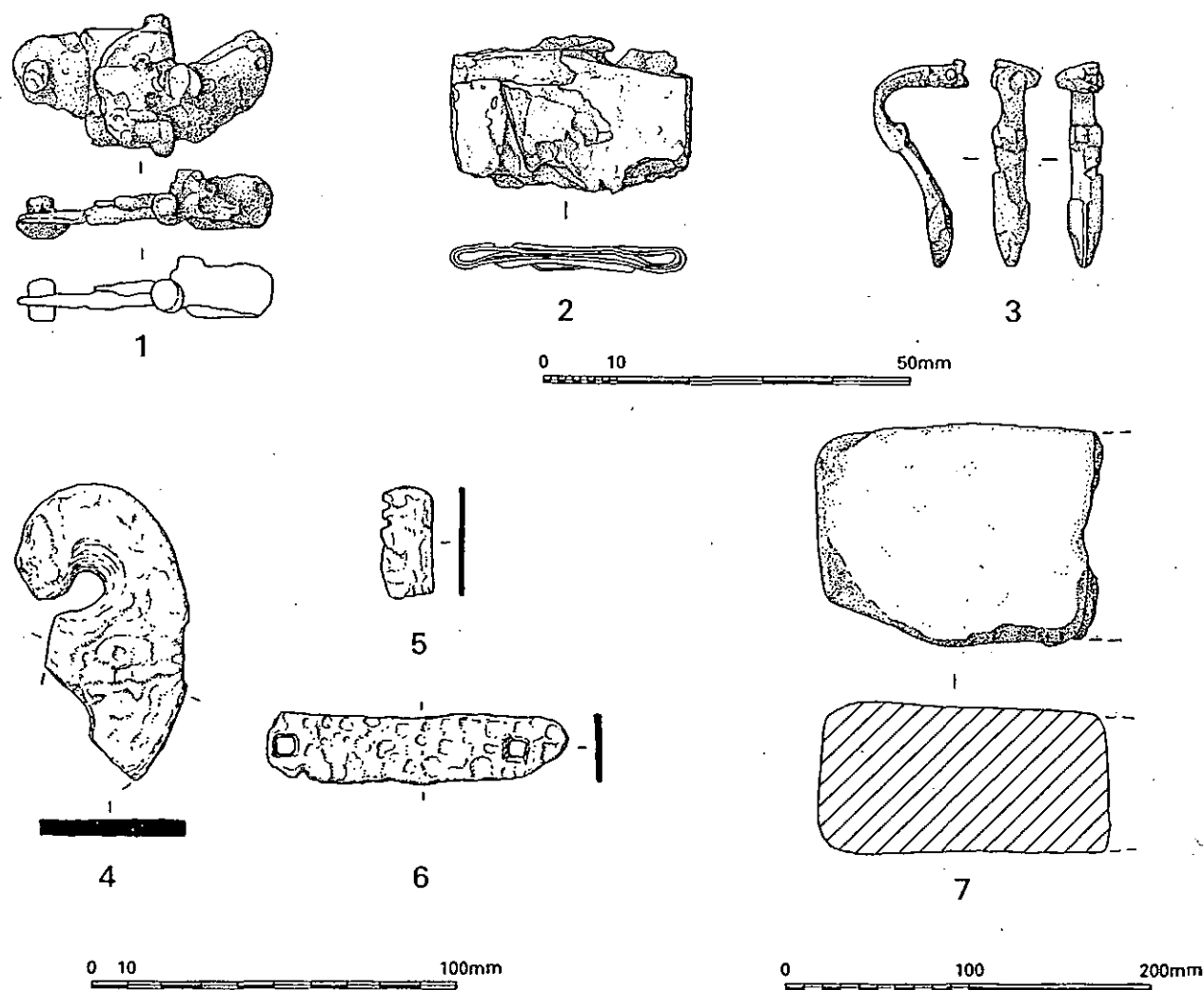


Fig 20: Metalwork and other finds

low on this particular site.

6.23 Amphorae are strongly represented, as might be expected on a military site, and as with other early military sites Dressel 20 amphorae are not as dominant as in later assemblages. The other major component of the amphora assemblage was Rhodian (A42) amphorae, with Gallic material barely represented.

6.24 'Belgic type' wares are present, but barely, as are Severn Valley wares and local vessels of Iron Age tradition. This confirms that little of the local pottery was regarded as suitable for military supply, and might indicate comparatively little interaction with local supply mechanisms.

6.25 Most of the vessels are in oxidised wares, as is usual for military sites of this date. There are two major fabrics in these and both are very likely to be local products. The mortaria are also likely to be local products and there seem to be quite strong indications that context 650 in particular contains debris from close to a mortarium production area. Reduced wares are a minor component of the assemblage, and some may not be of local origin. Whitewares are also a minor component, and white-slipped oxidised wares are absent.

6.26 The fineware and functional evidence from this site suggests that the structures were not of high status.

7. Other Finds

7.1 For a full list of finds, see Appendix C. Among the more notable items are the following:

Metalwork

1. Copper alloy hinged bracket with rivet. L 26.5mm, W19.6mm wide. (SF6, 604, Phase 2)
2. Crude copper alloy strip folded and flattened. 32mm x17mm. (SF 10, 604, Phase 2)
3. Copper alloy brooch fragment. L 27.4mm. (SF 2, 645)
4. Fragment of iron hook. L 84mm. (SF 11, 655)
5. One of several fragments of an iron saw blade. (SF 3, 604, Phase 2)
6. Iron strap or binding with two nail perforations. L 81.5mm, W 18mm, Th 1.5mm. (SF 12, 657, Phase 3)

Stone

7. Fragment of siltstone whetstone with sub rectangular section, worn smooth on one side with use. L 74mm, W 59.5mm, Th 38mm. (SF 4, 604, Phase 2).

8. Summary of results

8.1 The extensive programme of archaeological fieldwork carried out immediately prior to and during the initial development of the site resulted in a significant archaeological archive, including artefact assemblages of pottery, metalwork and stratigraphic records. Post-excavation analysis of the archaeological archive including the records and artefacts, such as pottery and metalwork has been undertaken.

8.2 The archaeological sequence has been divided into five phases, including two phases of activity associated with the Roman forts and a phase of post-medieval activity (Table 6). The divisions were derived from post-excavation analysis of records and dates from the artefact assemblage. There were several features, which did not have good stratigraphic relationships, but were included in the phasing. However some questions of interpretation remain although the two Roman phases appear to be confined to a period between AD 45 and AD 70.

Table 8: Summary of phasing at Mancetter (MMH00) and Site 5 (Scott 1998)

<i>Phase</i>	<i>1999-2000 investigations (MMH00)</i>	<i>1984 Excavations Site 5 (Scott 1998)</i>
1	Natural	Fortress phase 1
2	Roman building	Fortress phase 2
3	Roman ditches	Fortress phase 3
4	Post-medieval activity	Post-fortress features (Phase 4)
5	Modern activity	

8.3 It is likely that some areas have been subject to post-medieval or later truncation possibly affecting the survival of Roman remains; however survival of structural features and deep cut features, such as ditches, was good particularly in the western part of the site.

Phase 1: Natural

8.4 Natural sandy clay was revealed at different points across the site. The natural deposit occurred between 88.70m OD and 84.80m OD. This reflected variations in the top of natural and the natural slope from west to east across the site. The drop of 3.9m over a distance of 60m probably reflected the topography of the site, although there may have been some truncation of the natural deposits closer to the Manor House due to construction and levelling activities. There was no evidence of pre-Roman occupation on the site.

Roman

8.5 At least two phases of Roman activity were identified on the site and the dating evidence suggests that this activity was pre-AD70. In the adjacent 1983-4 excavations three phases of Roman structures were identified.

Phase 2: Buildings 1 and 2

8.6 The structural evidence was confined to the north-west corner of the site where the remains of at least one building were revealed in Area 6. These appear to be less substantial than those of Scott's structures 3 and 4 (Scott 1998, fortress phase 2).

However the structures were on a similar alignment and may be contemporary. No continuations to the buildings recorded in the 1983-4 excavations were revealed in nearby trenches during the recent work. This was despite the suggested extensive nature of the building and characteristic nature of the foundation trenches and post settings. This lack of evidence may reflect the nature of recording and small size of Trenches 8 and 9. It is also possible that evidence for the eastern limit of buildings or associated features may have been removed by the sequence of later ditches.

Table 9: Summary of significant Roman remains

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Date</i>
Building 1	Area 6	Barrack block (?)	45-70 AD
Building 2	Area 6	Barrack block (?)	45-70 AD
Ditch (502)	Trench 5	Ditch	? Roman
Ditch (704)	Area 7	Military defensive ditch	45-70 AD
Ditch (602)	Area 6 and 8	Military defensive ditch	45-70 AD
Cess pit (106)	Trench 1 and 2	Latrine/cess pit	Early 1st/2nd-century

Building 1

8.7 This was a timber-framed building aligned NNW-SSE supported on sill beams and timber posts. The sill beams would have been set in beam slots and slots (608), (618), (620) and (637) were identified as foundation slots of the building. The eastern side of the building was truncated by a later ditch (602) and beam slot (637) had been partly removed. The surviving evidence does indicate the likely dimensions of a building 6.3m wide and at least 4m long. The northern part of the building extended beyond the limit of excavation. Internal features suggested that the building would have been divided into at least two rooms.

Building/Structure 2

8.8 A single beam slot (633) may represent the western side of a timber building of similar construction to Building 1. However no other clear limits of the building were revealed and this may be partly due to truncation of the evidence on the eastern side. The surviving part of the building was 8.6m long and it is likely that it was 6.0m to 6.3m wide. Several post holes or pits, including (651) and (638) may have formed other structural elements of the building, but no clear plan of the building was revealed. Pit 651 was 0.90m long and at least 0.46m wide and was filled by brown sandy loam (652). A single sherd of samian was recovered from the feature.

8.9 The limited structural evidence may suggest that this was not a substantial building, but a structure, such as an enclosure associated with Building 1. The pottery, including samian and other finewares, associated with the building suggest that these were likely to be contemporary dating between 45AD and 70AD.

Combined building (1 and 2)

8.10 A more likely interpretation may be that the two buildings (1 and 2) form parts of a single building at least 12.6m long. Beam slots (608) and (633) would form the western side of such a building. The presence of a gap of 0.9m between the two slots is perhaps due to differential survival or possibly represents evidence for a doorway. The eastern side of the building is represented by the truncated remains of slot (637), the southern end having been removed by the later phase of ditches. Three possible internal divisions or walls were indicated by slot (618) and (620), slot (606) and associated postholes, and postholes (638) and (672).

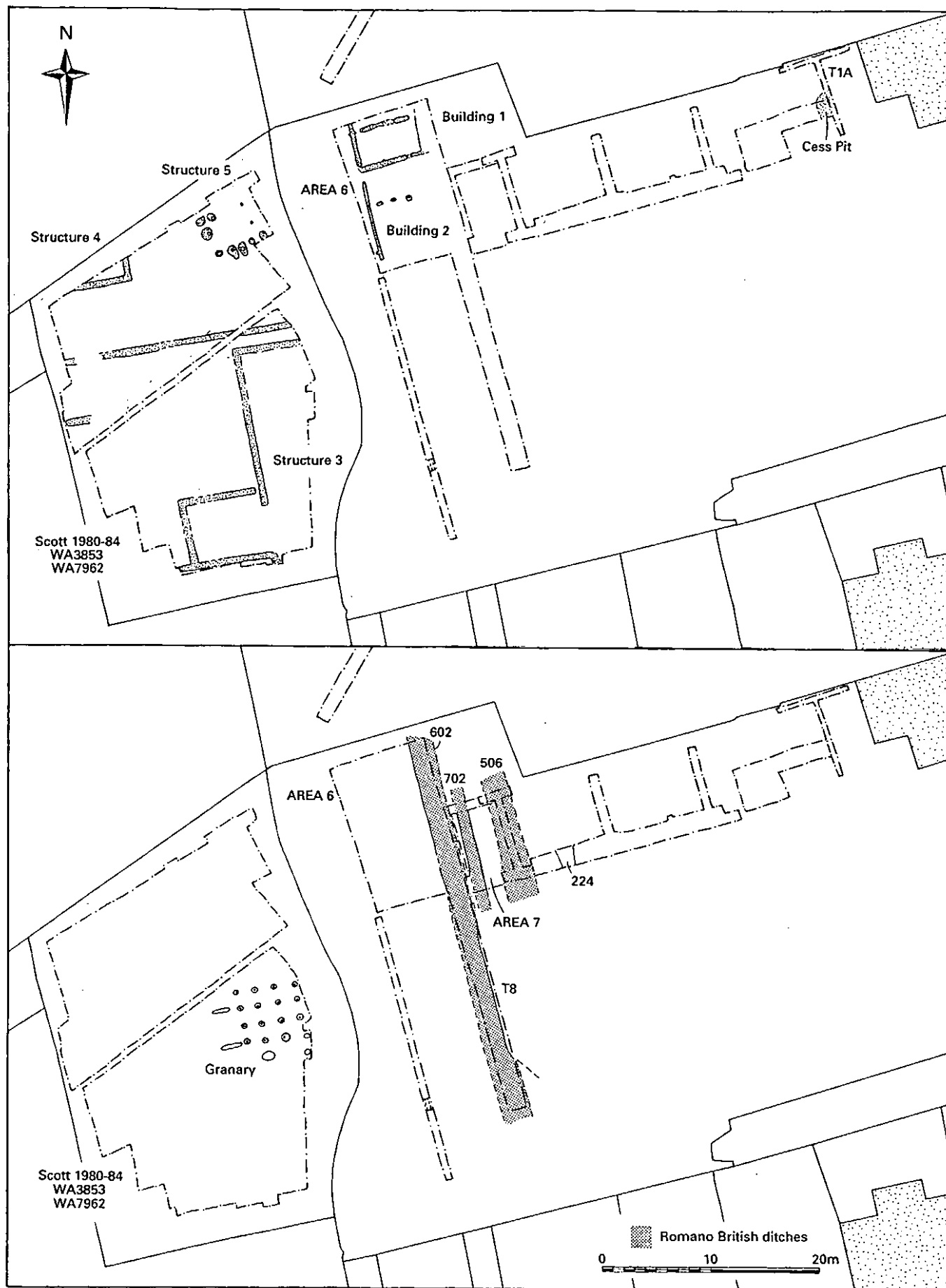


Fig 21: Phases 2 and 3

8.11 Slots (618) and (620) represented returns to the western and eastern sides respectively of building 1, but the slots would have created a possible internal dividing wall across the surviving width of a single building. There was a gap of 0.3m between the two slots, which may be due to differential survive or probably related to the internal construction of the building. Similarly, slot (606) did not extend across the full width and the gap of 0.6m on the eastern side may indicate the presence of another doorway. This slot and posthole (639) may both be evidence of further internal divisions within the building. The plan of the building may suggest that the three internal walls would create at least three rooms and the best surviving evidence suggests a room size of 3.0m to 3.2m across. Slot (610) more likely represents an internal feature rather than a dividing wall.

8.12 The lack of evidence for the eastern side of the building is explained by the truncation caused by the later ditch. The lack of evidence for a southern end to the building may be due to it extending even further south and any internal features becoming shallower and less apparent. The exact dimensions of the building are not certain due to the truncation on the eastern side and its unknown extent to the north, but this could be potentially long enough to be a barracks block. It is unlikely to have extended further south if it was contemporary with structure 2 (Scott 1998).

8.13 A cess or latrine pit was revealed to the east of the barracks and ditches. This was an isolated feature and this probably reflects the presence of deeper post-medieval features. It is most likely that the cess pit survived in part due the depth of the feature and shallower features such as post holes or slots may have been removed. The latrine may be related to this phase of activity.

Phase 3: Ditches

8.14 At least two and possibly three roughly parallel ditches aligned approximately NNW to SSE were revealed. These appeared to be situated in close relation to each other and may represent a later phase of Roman activity. Ditch (602) cuts through the foundations of the eastern side building 1 and 2 suggesting the building had been demolished or dismantled at this point. In several trenches the ditches are the only surviving features and this reflects the fact that the ditches probably cut through other pre-existing structures, such as the possible barrack block building. It is not however clear whether these represent a series of three contemporary military ditches or a sequence of replacement ditches. If they date to the Roman period they must signify a major adaptation or change to the fort.

8.15 The ditches may form part of the defences of a smaller auxiliary fort, though it is not certain which area may have been enclosed. The unfinished granary identified in Scott's 1980-4 excavations to the west may have been linked to these changes. It is reasonable to suppose that a decision to change the attributes of the fort may have resulted in the dismantling of structures such as the barrack block, halting construction of the possible granary and digging of at least one ditch.

8.16 Over 300 sherds of pottery were recovered from the fills of ditch (602) including many flagon and jar fragments. Dating evidence from the fills of the ditches included fragments of *mortaria*, which were probably a local product possibly with links to the Usk and Kingsholm *mortaria* groups (Evans above). The assemblage of locally produced *mortaria* is significant and suggests production nearby.

8.17 One ditch (506) was identified only in section and its date and alignment is therefore largely conjectural. It appeared to have a similar profile and similar position to the western ditches, but it is also close to a post-medieval boundary alignment and could well be associated with a later boundary ditch. The adjacent 1983-4 excavations also revealed two later ditches roughly aligned north to south. One of these ditches, Ditch 2, was probably a post-medieval boundary ditch.

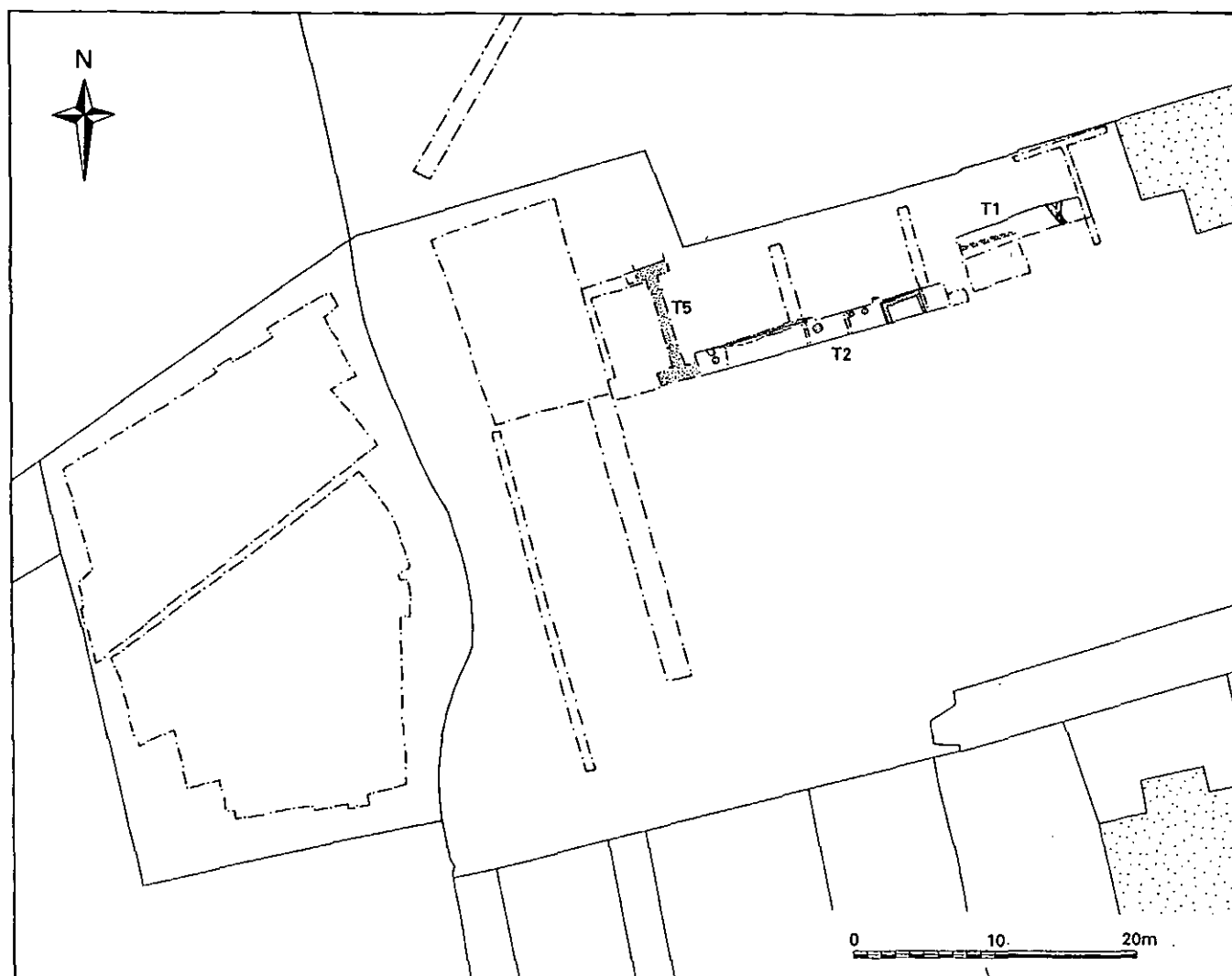


Fig 22: Phase 4, Post-medieval and modern features

Although ditch 16 was undated it was considered from its fill type to be Roman in date (Scott 1998, 5).

8.18 Ditch 602 was recut at a later date and this may represent a further phase of activity possibly reinstating the original line of the ditch.

Phase 4: Post-medieval/ Modern activity

8.19 There were no surviving features relating to medieval activity recorded on the site, with the exception of elements of the manor house itself. No dateable finds from the medieval period were recovered during the fieldwork suggesting a non-intensive use of parts of the site. It is most likely that the area of the site to the rear of the main building may have been gardens or yard.

8.20 The cellars (205) and (213) and wall foundations (209) and (2) of several buildings were revealed in archaeological and foundation trenches. These appear to relate to 19th/20th-century greenhouses and outbuildings previously located to the rear of the manor house including greenhouses and an associated boiler house. It is possible that these foundations truncated potential Roman and medieval remains.

8.21 Topsoil deposits and paths were recorded and these formed part of the 19th- and 20th-century gardens.

8.22 The undated ditch (702), which was interpreted as one of three Roman ditches also coincides closely with the alignment of a post-medieval field boundary marked on an 1889 map (Ordnance Survey 1889, Fig 2).

9. Conclusions

9.1 The surviving archaeological remains represents evidence of Roman and post-medieval activity on the site. Evidence associated with the Roman fort is particularly significant, however, there was no evidence for pre-Roman or prehistoric activity on the site.

9.2 Previous archaeological work conducted in and around the fort has established that the initial fort at Mancetter was probably a vexillation fort of approximately 9 hectares. This would have garrisoned a mixture of legionary and auxiliary troops possibly forming part of a campaign force. The fort may have only been occupied for a short period between AD 45 and AD 70. However, previous work carried out in the area by Warwickshire Museum and also work by Keith Scott and the Atherstone and Mancetter Archaeological Society (AMAS) has already indicated that the fort was subject to alterations as the military requirements changed.

9.3 The defensive ditches and the likely extent of the initial fort (Fig 1) have previously been identified (Scott 1981a; Appendix A), however the principal area of investigation in the north-west corner of the site was located roughly at the centre of the larger fort plan. It was also immediately adjacent to 1980-4 excavations by Scott, which recorded three phases of Roman activity including several buildings.

9.4 There is some suggestion of early activity represented by finds of the Claudian period. This may reflect the establishment of a fort at Mancetter as part of the advance into the north and westwards during AD 45-55. The bulk of the pottery and other datable finds are pre-Flavian and probably arrived on the site before AD60. This would fit the established theory that the Mancetter fort was created at this time, possibly as part of military action under Quintus Veranius and Suetonius Paullinus. The dates also allow a link with the period following the Boudican rebellion when forts may have been re-established or re-garrisoned in response to the uprising. A redesigned fort at Mancetter might have held a garrison to police the western fringes of the area of unrest or as part of the reinforcement of Roman rule similar to the possible function of the Lunt fort (Hobley 1975).

9.5 The initial phase identified by Scott was a series of features associated with tented occupation of the fort, probably at the point of establishment. These features 'were not easily recognised' (Scott 1998) and were probably associated with more substantial structures. The second phase of buildings included a large structure (Structure 3) with more substantial foundations with evidence for post settings. As this building was located close to the central point within the fort, a position within the Roman fort plan typically occupied by the headquarters building (*principia*) and the commanders' house (*praetorium*) (Bidwell 1997) it was interpreted as being possibly one of these principal buildings. The buildings identified in Area 6 could not be interpreted as part of one of these buildings, but were more substantial than might be expected of tented occupation. It is likely that they were contemporary with phase 2 (Fig 21, Table 6).

9.6 The recent work recorded at least two phases of Roman activity, but did not add significantly to the interpretation of the previously recorded buildings as no further elements of them was revealed. It is possible that if structure 3 was a

substantial building it could have been up to 20m-25m wide and could have extended into the site (Fig 21, phase 2). However the recent observations suggest that this building probably did not extend more than 7m eastwards as any surviving remains would have coincided with foundation trench (T9). The evidence for such a building in this area may not have survived or was not revealed due to the contrasting and limited nature of the archaeological work undertaken.

9.7 Scott's structure 3 could have been a building some 20m wide and 20m to 30m long and incorporated several rooms and its position and size indicate it may have been the *principia* or headquarters building.

9.8 No further remains of Scott's oddly aligned, and possibly later, Structure 5 were revealed in the excavation and this probably reflects the size and extent of the building.

9.9 At least one and possibly two timber buildings were identified. The position of beam slots suggests a structure at least 6m wide, although the eastern side is somewhat truncated by a later ditch. The combined length of the two possible building was approximately 13m, however this may well be evidence for a single barrack block extending northwards from the approximate line of a *via principalis*. The barrack blocks identified at the contemporary fort at Longthorpe (Frere and St Joseph 1974) were over 100m long. These were rather irregular, but the two principal barrack blocks were approximately 104m long and 8-10m wide. Both blocks included evidence for a veranda. The dimensions compare with the approximately 6m width at Mancetter, but no evidence for a veranda or similar feature was revealed during the excavation of the building although it is possible that such evidence could have been removed by the later ditches.

9.10 No further evidence for structures was revealed in trenches to the south (Trenches 8 and 9) or eastwards (Trenches 3, 4 and 5). This may be due to truncation to the east, but elsewhere some evidence for the continuation of the building might have been anticipated. This may suggest the southern end of the possible barrack block occurred in the excavated Area 6.

9.11 The evidence for internal divisions and the likely width of the building would suggest this was the soldiers' block with the centurion's accommodation most likely at the northern end close to the rampart. The internal division indicates a room 3m by 2.5m (if the beam slots are contemporary) or approximately 80 square feet. The rooms of Barrack block II at Longthorpe were 2.44m and 3.05m wide and each *contubernium* 4.88m long. The internal divisions recorded at Mancetter provide sufficient evidence to suggest two small rooms in line with the normal arrangement of a *contubernium*.

9.12 Whatever the function of the earlier phase of buildings, the excavations also provided further evidence of changes to the fort. The barrack block must have gone out of use and been dismantled as a ditch truncated part of the foundations of the building. The V-shaped, military ditch may have been one of a series of three ditches, which were identified almost parallel to each other and aligned north to south. It is not certain that these were all contemporary and at least one lies on the line of a post-medieval field boundary. However, several of these may have formed the defences for a realigned or smaller fort, possibly enclosing an area to the east, although there are no recognised structures belonging to such a fort. A rampart may have covered the previous barrack building, although no evidence for such a rampart was revealed in the excavation. The excavations by Scott also showed evidence for changes in form and function in buildings inside the fort. The earlier structures including the possible headquarters building were replaced. A later granary was built over part of the earlier building. The granary building was

interpreted as perhaps remained unfinished. Several pits identified in Area 6 may be associated with this activity or possibly the dismantling of the barracks building.

9.13 It is possible that the dismantling of the barrack block, replacement of the possible headquarters building, excavation of new ditches and the unfinished granary may all be linked to a single decision associated with the abandonment of the larger fort and reestablishment of a smaller fort. This possibly simplified interpretation could be linked with military decisions related to the Boudican revolt and its aftermath.

9.14 The NNW to SSE ditches may all be part of the remodelling or changes to the fort and these line up with ditches on a similar alignment to the south of Quarry Lane (SMR WA 7960, Scott 1998) which also post-dated timber structures. These would have been the western side of the suggested fort.

9.15 There was no evidence for medieval activity beyond the Manor House, but the brick wall foundations and cellars of 19th- and 20th-century buildings were recorded. These outbuildings probably included a boiler house and greenhouse. The construction of these buildings or other related activity might have caused the truncation of earlier archaeological deposits.

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Appendix A: Sites recorded on Warwickshire SMR in vicinity of site
(see Fig 1)

<i>SMR Ref</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NGR (SP)</i>	<i>Evidence of Roman Fort(s)</i>
WA 377	Coin finds	Romano-British	32059660	Occupation evidence
WA 381	Almshouses	19th-century post-medieval	32109670	
WA 382	Gramer's Almshouses		32059665	
WA 383	Church	Medieval	32039668	
WA 384	Mancetter Manor House	Medieval	31979667	
WA 385	Military building	Romano-British	31929648	?barrack building
WA 397	Military defences	Romano-British	32119671	Eastern defences
WA 3495	Military defences	Romano-British	31839658	Western defences
WA 3496	Military defences	Romano-British	32029658	?Later fort defence
WA 3497	Military defences	Romano-British	31859650	Western defences
WA 3498	Military building	Romano-British	32049654	Building
WA 3499	Military defences	Romano-British	31809657	Western defences
WA 3850	Military defences	Romano-British	32129672	Eastern defences (ditches x3)
WA 3851	Military defences	Romano-British	32109670	Eastern defences
WA 3852	Military defences	Romano-British	32079655	Occupation/ ?Later defences
WA 3853	Military building and granary	Romano-British	31959569	?HQ building/ Granary
WA 3867	Mancetter fort	Romano-British		Fort (Scheduled Ancient Monument 124)
WA 4632	Military building and defences	Romano-British	32109658	Timber building
WA 5019	Mancetter Mill	Post-medieval	322 966	
WA 5137	Iron age coin	Romano-British	32049654	Occupation evidence
WA 6423	Shrunken settlement	Medieval	32028658	
WA 6639	Iron Age coin	Romano-British	32169663	Occupation evidence
WA 7468	Military defences	Romano-British	32029644	Southern defence
WA 7525	Negative evaluation		322 967	
WA 7960	Military building and defences	Romano-British	32009645	Large timber building and southern defence
WA 7961	Military defences	Romano-British	31829654	?Western defence
WA 7962	Storage pit	Medieval	31959660	
WA 7968	Pits and ditches	Romano-British	31989665	Occupation evidence
WA 8031	Ditch	Romano-British	32049666	Possible fort defence
WA 8032	North of St Peter's Church	Unknown	32029673	
WA 8034	Ditches	Romano-British	3216 9666	Occupation evidence/?Annex
WA 8038	Military defences	Romano-British	31849675	North-west defences

<i>SMR Ref</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>NGR (SP)</i>	<i>Evidence of Roman Fort(s)</i>
WA 8386	Brick floor	19th/20th- century	32019655	
WA 8398	Pottery	Romano-British	32009670	
WA 8399	Ditch	?Romano-British	32029676	Possible fort defence
WA 8730	Pottery	Romano-British	31949673	Occupation evidence
WA 8731	Pottery	Romano-British	260 604	Occupation evidence
WA 8751	Pottery	Romano-British	321 965	Occupation evidence
WA 8925	Possible pit	?Romano-British	32069651	?Occupation evidence
WA 9654	Undated gullies/PHs		319966	
WA 9655	Pits/Post pads	Post-medieval	319966	
WA 9843	Pit	Bronze Age	31799664	
WA 9844	Military defences	Romano-British	31799663	Western defences
WA 9845	Oven	Romano-British	31799662	External activity

Appendix B: List of excavated contexts

Trench 1A

<i>Context</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Type/description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	100	Layer	Topsoil
2		Layer	Modern
3		Pipe trench	Modern
4		Water pipe	
5		Pit cut	Roman latrine
6	113	Fill of pit (5)	
7		Fill of pit (5)	
8		Fill of pit (5)	Primary fill
9		Reddish brown clay	Natural

Trench 1

111		Fill of pit (106)	
112		Cellar cut	
113		Reddish clay	Natural
114		Fill of (112)	
115		Ditch cut	
116		Fill of (115)	
117		Redeposited clay	
118		Fill of drain	Ceramic drain
119		Fill of drain	Ceramic drain

Trench 2

200		Tarmac and makeup	
201		Demolition rubble	
202		Demolition layer	Greenhouse glass
203		Layer	
204		Construction cut	
205		Brick wall	Modern
206		Foundation	Modern
207		Construction cut	
208		Brick lined drain	
209		Masonry	Modern brickwork
210		?Construction cut	
211		Pipe	
212		Construction cut	
213		Foundation cut	Modern cellar
214	217	Fill of (241)	
215		Masonry	Modern brickwork
216		Layer/fill	Yellowish brown sandy loam
217	214	Layer	
218		Posthole/pit	Modern
219		Fill of (219)	
220		Posthole/pit	
221		Fill of (220)	
222		Pit	Modern
223		Fill of (222)	
224		Ditch	
225		Fill of (224)	

<i>Context</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Type/description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
226		Posthole/pit	
227		Fill of (226)	Modern
228		Gully	Modern
229		Fill of (228)	
230		Fill of (224)	
231		Layer	
232		Fill of (204)	
233		Fill of (207)	
234		Fill of (210)	
235		Fill of (210)	
236		Fill of (213)	Backfill
237		Construction cut	
238		Brickwork	
239		Layer/fill	Fill of 237
240		Layer	
241		Layer	Natural sand
242		Layer	Natural
243	244	Layer	
244		Layer	Redeposited topsoil/rubble
245		Layer	
Trench 3			
300		Layer	Topsoil
301		Layer	Natural
302		Layer	Modern rubble
303		Layer	Natural
Trench 4			
400		Layer	Topsoil
401		Layer	
402		Layer	
403		Layer	Natural
404		Layer	Natural
Trench 5			
500		Layer	Modern surface
501		Cut for path	
502		Ditch	
503		Fill of (502)	?make-up deposit
504		Fill of (502)	
505		Layer	
506		Ditch	
507		Fill of (506)	
508		Fill of (506)	
509		Fill of (506)	
510		Natural	
Area 6			
600	100, 400	Topsoil	
601	104	Layer	
602	707	Ditch	
603		Fill of (602)	
604		Fill of (622)	
605		Fill	

<i>Context</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Type/description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
606		Beam slot	
607		Fill of post holes	
608		Beam slot	
609		Fill of (608)	
610		Slot	
611		Fill of (610)	
612		Cut	
613		Fill of (612)	
614		Beam slot	
615		Fill of (614)	
616		Root disturbance	
617		Fill of (616)	
618		Beam slot	
619		Fill of (618)	
620		Beam slot	
621		Fill of (620)	
622		Pit	
623		Post hole	
624		Fill of (623)	
625		Post hole	
626		Fill of (625)	
627		Post hole	Filled by 607
628		Cut	
629		Fill of (628)	
630		Post hole	Filled by 607
631		Pit	
632		Fill of (631)	
633		Beam slot	
634		Fill of (633)	
635		Post hole	Filled by 607
636		Post hole	Filled by 607
637		Beam slot	?gully
638		Post hole	
639		Fill of (638)	
640		Post hole	In slot (606), filled by 607
641		Pit	Modern
642		Fill of (641)	Modern
643		Pit/post hole	Modern
644		Fill of (643)	Modern
645		Layer	
646		Pit	
647		Fill of (646)	
648		Clay patch	
649		Layer	
650		Fill of (602)	
651		Pit	
652		Fill of (651)	
653		?Pit	
654		Fill of (653)	
655		Fill of (602)	
656		?Pit	? Modern
657		Fill of (656)	
658		Cut	
659		Fill of (602)	
660		Fill of (602)	
661		Fill of (602)	

<i>Context</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Type/description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
662		Fill of (602)	
663		Fill of (602)	
664		Fill of (602)	
665		Fill of (602)	
666		Fill of (602)	
667		Post hole	
668		Fill of (667)	
669		Post hole	
670		Fill of (669)	
671		Fill of (637)	
672		Pit	
673		Fill of (672)	
674		Gully	
675		Fill of (674)	
676		Land drain cut	
677		Fill of (676)	
678		Land drain cut	
679		Fill of (678)	
680		Land drain cut	
681		Fill of (680)	
682		Natural	
683		Fill	Overcut
Area 7			
700		Layer	Topsoil
701		Layer	
702		Ditch cut	
703		Fill of (702)	
704		Fill of (702)	
705		Fill of (702)	
706		Natural sand	
707	602	Ditch	Western side of (602)
Trench 8			
800		Layer	Topsoil
801		Layer	Subsoil
802		Cut	Modern pit
803		Fill of (802)	Modern
804	602	Ditch	
805		Fill of (804)	Ditch fill
806		Gully	
807		Fill of (806)	Fill
808		Cut	Land drain
809		Fill of (808)	Land drain fill
810		Layer	
811		Fill of (804)	Ditch fill
812		Layer	Natural
Trench 9			
900		Layer	Topsoil
901		Gully	
902		Fill of (901)	
903		Layer	Natural
904		Layer	

Appendix C: List of Finds

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>
000	Pottery	4	Roman
Trench 1			
107	Pottery	5	Post-medieval (2), 1st-/2nd-century (3) Coin, 1st-/2nd-century, corroded (SF 1)
	Cu alloy	1	
108	Pottery	2	Roman
110	Pottery	5	Roman
	Animal Bone	1	
	Charcoal	2	
111	Pottery	2	Roman
Trench 2			
200	Brick	1	Modern
	Pottery	1	
201	Cu Alloy	1	1940 Penny (SF 15)
225	Pottery	1	Roman
227	Tile	2	18th-/19th-century
229	Tile	3	18th-/19th-century
Area 6			
601	Pottery	1	Roman
	Fired Clay	1	
603	Iron Object	2	Nail fragments, (SF 8, 9)
603	Fired Clay	5	
603	Pottery	47	Roman
604	Iron Object	4	Saw blade (4) (SF 3), (SF 130)
	Nail	2	
	Cu Alloy	2	Folded strap (SF 10), Coin (SF 6) AD45-70, (SF 5) (1)
604	Pottery	104	
	Fired Clay	4	Daub
	Stone	1	Whetstone fragment (SF 4)
	Animal Bone	2	
605	Iron Object	1	(SF 11)
	Pottery	1	Roman
624	Pottery	1	Roman
642	Animal Bone	1	Roman
	Pottery	1	
645	Cu Alloy	2	Coin, ?1st-century, unidentifiable (SF 7) Brooch pin (SF 2)
	Fired Clay	1	
	Pottery	42	Roman
647	Fired Clay	1	(SF 11)
	Pottery	24	54-68 AD
649	Fired Clay	12	Roman (SF 14)
	Pottery	35	
650	Fired Clay		Roman
650	Pottery	338	
	Glass	1	(SF 16)
652	Pottery	1	AD50-70
655	Pottery	13	Roman

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>
657	Iron Object	1	Strap with rivet holes (SF 12)
	Pottery	15	1st century AD
659	Pottery	3	Roman
660	Pottery	2	Roman
661	Pottery	23	1st-century (Claudio-Flavian)
663	Pottery	2	1st-century

Trench 7

704	Pottery	1	AD45-60
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Trench 8

803	Roof Tile	1	
803	Pottery	4	Post-Medieval
805	Fired Clay	7	
805	Pottery	22	1st-century
807	Pottery	6	Roman
810	Pottery	10	AD50-70

Appendix D: Roman pottery fabrics *by Jeremy Evans*

Fabric Descriptions

Class A - Amphorae

A21 Dressel 20, Baetican amphora; common limestone/chalk sand and silver mica, exterior sometimes white-slipped.

A22 Pelichet 47/Gauloise amphorae; fabric has a buff-orange core, margins and surfaces, with some fine rounded calcareous inclusions c0.2mm and occasional sand c0.3mm, and occasional (and rarely common) fine silver mica.

A42 Rhodian? A white slipped oxidised amphora with orange core and margins, with some white calcareous inclusions c0.3-0.5mm in a fairly 'clean' matrix.

Class C, Calcareously tempered wares

C14 A wheelmade shell-tempered ware with a black core, margins and surfaces, with abundant shell temper c0.5-2.5mm long.

Class E, Early 'Belgic' type wares

E431 A reduced 'Belgic type' grog tempered ware with a black core, grey-brown margins and dark grey surfaces, 'soapy', with common black and grey angular grog temper c0.2-0.7mm.

Class F, Finewares

F31 Lyons ware.

F711 A Pompeian redware copy. An oxidised fabric with an orange core, margins and surfaces, with traces of a thin red slip on the interior, with some sand c0.3mm and some dark grey sandstone inclusions c1.5-3mm and occasional fine gold mica.

Table 10: Roman fabric occurrence at MMH00

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>% Nosh</i>	<i>% Wt</i>	<i>% MV</i>	<i>% EVE*</i>
A21	4.8%	18.9%	0	0
A22	0.2%	0.2%	0	0
A42	3.1%	7.3%	0	0
A44	0.4%	0.5%	0	0
C14	0.2%	0.0%	0	0
E431	0.3%	0.3%	0	0
F31	2.2%	0.3%	3.7%	6.9%
F711	0.2%	0.1%	1.9%	0.7%
M36	3.4%	24.1%	16.7%	16.4%
O111	34.2%	14.6%	22.2%	19.5%
O12	29.5%	14.7%	25.9%	26.2%
O121	4.5%	4.1%	1.9%	2.3%
O132	1.0%	0.7%	0	0
O141	0.2%	0.1%	0	0
O142	0.2%	0.1%	0	0
O36	0.2%	0.1%	0	0
O62	1.6%	2.5%	0	4.0%
P11	2.9%	2.3%	1.9%	6.8%
P213	0.2%	0.2%	0	0
R01	1.0%	0.6%	3.8%	1.1%
R31	0.3%	3.9%	1.9%	0.6%
R34	0.4%	0.1%	0	0
R41	2.9%	1.8%	0	0
R451	0.2%	0.1%	0	0
R52	0.2%	0.1%	0	0
R58	0.2%	0.1%	1.9%	1.2%
R591	0.2%	0.1%	0	0
R81	0.2%	0.0%	0	0
R811	0.3%	0.1%	1.9%	0.8%
R812	0.2%	0.1%	0	0
S10	2.8%	0.9%	13.0%	11.3%
S20?	0.2%	0.0%	0	0
W21	0.4%	0.1%	1.9%	1.7%
W25	0.2%	0.1%	1.9%	0.6%
W27	0.4%	0.4%	0	0
W36	0.3%	0.2%	0	0
W42	0.3%	0.3%	0	0
W44	0.6%	0.3%	0	0
N	682	14,667g	54 rims	1252%

* Note the EVE figure is calculated on rim and base equivalent.

Class M, Mortaria

M36 An oxidised mortarium with an orange core, margins and surfaces, with common sand temper c0.1-0.3mm. Probably local. Trituration grits; angular white and translucent quartz c1-5mm.

Class O, Oxidised wares

O111 An oxidised fabric with orange-brown core, margins and surfaces, a rather laminar fabric, with occasional rounded red ironstone c0.5-1mm and very occasional sand c0.2mm.

O12 An oxidised fabric with a mid grey core and orange margins and surfaces, with common sand temper c0.3-0.5mm and occasional rounded red ironstone c0.3mm.

O121 An oxidised fabric with orange core, margins and surfaces, with common-abundant sand temper c0.3-0.5mm.

O132 An oxidised fabric with orange core, margins and surfaces, fairly hard, with sub-angular translucent and white quartz c0.3-0.6mm in a 'clean' matrix, and very occasional large ironstone up to 7mm.

O141 An oxidised fabric with buff-orange core, margins and surfaces, with occasional sand c0.3-0.6mm and some-common angular black stone inclusions c0.2-1mm and occasional fine gold mica.

O142 An oxidised fabric with a buff core, margins and surfaces, 'soapy', with occasional angular translucent and white quartz c0.5-1mm, and some fairly fine gold mica. Caldicote

O36 Severn Valley ware; similar to fabric O21, but with less organic tempering. Some-common organic temper voids c0.3mm and sometimes some white ?calcareous inclusions or grog inclusions.

O62 Severn Valley ware; a grey core and orange-brown margins and surfaces, with common pale and ark grey grog c0.2-1mm.

Class P, Handmade fabrics of Iron Age tradition

P11 A handmade reduced fabric with a black core, margins and surfaces, with common-abundant angular sand c0.4-0.6mm and occasional dark stone c2-3mm.

P213 A handmade reduced fabric with a black core, margins and surfaces, with some organic temper voids up to 2mm long, occasional sand c0.2-0.4mm and occasional large gold mica c0.2-1mm.

Class R, Reduced wares

R01/R11 A reduced fabric with common fairly coarse sand temper c0.4mm.

R31 A hand-made reduced ware with common vegetable voids c0.5-2mm.

R34 A reduced fabric with a dark grey core, margins and surfaces, with common sand temper c0.3-0.5mm and some fine organics up to 1mm long.

R41 A reduced fabric with some moderate sand temper c0.3mm and occasional brown moderate ironstone.

R451 A reduced fabric with a mid grey core, margins and surfaces, with common sand temper c0.3-0.5mm and some fine (vegetable temper?) voids c0.2mm.

R52 A reduced fabric with some moderate sand temper, occasional black ironstone inclusions and some grey grog inclusions c1-3mm.

R58 A reduced fabric with a brown core and grey margins and surfaces, fairly clean, with some grey grog c0.3-1mm.

R591 A reduced fabric with a mid grey core, margins and surfaces, with some rounded white (non-calcareous, perhaps clay pellet) inclusions c0.5-1.5mm and some fine carbonised organic inclusions up to 0.6mm long.

R81 a reduced fabric with a pale grey core, and mid grey margins and surfaces, 'clean' and 'soapy', with occasional fine sand >0.05mm.

R811 A reduced(?) Fabric with a brown core, margins and surfaces, with some sand c0.2-0.3mm in a fairly 'clean' matrix.

R812 A reduced fabric with a mid grey core, margins and surfaces, with some angular black grog(?) inclusions c0.3mm and occasionally up to 1mm in a 'clean' matrix.

Class S, Samian ware

S10 South Gaulish samian ware.

S20 Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian ware.

Class W, Whitewares

W21 A whiteware with a white core, margins and surfaces, very hard, 'clean' and 'soapy'.

W25 A whiteware with a buff-white core, margins and surfaces, with some very fine sand <0.1mm and very occasional ironstone up to 0.5mm.

W27 A whiteware with a white core, margins and surfaces with a powdery texture, fairly 'clean' with occasional fine sand c0.1mm.

W36 A whiteware with a white core, margins and surfaces, with a powdery texture, with common-abundant organic temper voids up to 0.5mm long.

W42 A whiteware with a white core, margins and surfaces, with common rounded red ironstone c0.2-0.6mm, and some fine sand c0.2mm.

W44 A whiteware with a buff core, margins and surfaces, with some sand c0.2-0.3mm and occasional ironstone c0.5-0.7mm and very occasional gold mica.

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