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EXCAVATIONS ON THE *MANSIO* SITE AT WALL (*LETOCETUM*), STAFFORDSHIRE, 1972-78 (WALL EXCAVATION REPORT No. 14)

A. A. ROUND, F.S.A.

INTRODUCTION

Following the bath-house excavations of 1971 (Wall Excavation Report no. 10, *Trans.* xv (1974, for 1973-4, 13-28), the writer was asked by the Department of Environment to investigate the area to the north-east where a 'villa' had been partially excavated and back-filled by the North Staffs. Field Club in 1912-14 (*N.S.F.C.* xlvii (1913 for 1912-13, 139); xlviii (1914 for 1913-14, 110); xlix (1915 for 1914-15, 132). It was hoped that the building would be suitable for consolidation and display, and that proved to be the case. The earlier reports had been brief and on an accompanying plan the 'villa' was incorrectly oriented and shown much closer to the nearby baths than the 40 ft. mentioned in the text; the scale was also incorrect.

The site (Nat. Grid Ref. SK/098066), now in the care of English Heritage, lies on Watling Street about halfway between the Roman *Manduessedum* (Mancetter) and *Pennocrucium* (near Penkridge). At both those sites, which were smaller than Wall, there were probably *mutationes*, where a change of horses could be obtained. The so-called 'villa' at Wall appears to have been an intermediate *mansio*, providing overnight accommodation with the added amenity of baths. Both buildings stood on a westward-facing slope which overlooked the shallow valley of a tributary of the Crane Brook. The original ground surface was terraced so that floors in the *mansio* are about 8 ft. 6 in. (2.5 m.) above the entrance steps of the baths. On the opposite, more gentle, slope lies the site of two marching camps (J. K. St. Joseph, *J.R.S.* li (1961), 123; lxiii (1973), 233). The larger is centred c. SK/092067, with an approximate area of 40 acres (16 hectares), and has in its south-west quadrant a smaller one of about 10 acres (4 hectares). In this area, on both sides of Watling Street, lay the main Roman cemetery, partially excavated by Hodgkinson, who in 1921-24 (*T.B.A.S.* 52 (1929 for 1927), 308) found nine burials with first or early second century pottery on the north side, and by Oswald, who in 1965 (*Trans.* viii (1968 for 1966-67), 39) found a further nine of similar date in the same area. A third camp was also reported by St. Joseph to the south of Wall at SK/099064 (*J.R.S.* lxiii, 233). Here, 300 ft. (90 m.) of the north side of the camp was seen, along with the north-west rounded angle and 200 ft. (60 m.) of the west side.

The first mention of the area of the baths and the *mansio*, in a field known as The Butts, occurs in R. Plot's *Natural History of Staffordshire* (1686). He saw 'two pavements one above the other' and was shown a coin of Nero and one of Domitian. In the late 18th century William Stukeley (*Itinerarium Curiosum* 2, 1776) saw 'great ruins of walls, equidistant twelve foot and twelve high . . . now they pull them down to build withall . . . the building in Butts Close is level at top with the pasture, except towards the declivity where they have dug away the earth and the great wall that ran along it.' The 'great wall' was apparently the west wall of the *mansio*, which in the present excavation was found to be almost completely robbed, as were also the dividing walls of the rooms on that side of the building. In 1872 J. N. Bagnall excavated in the lowest part of The Butts (the baths area), and in the following year higher up in the same field 'where many other foundations were laid bare' (*Trans. Arch. Section*, Birmingham and Midland Institute (1874 for 1873), 38-42). No further details were given, but in the course of the present investigation in the area to the east of the *mansio*, as well as in some parts of the *mansio* itself, excavation trenches were recognised, which are certainly earlier than those made by the North Staffs. Field Club. In 1924 the site passed into the hands of Miss E. D. Henderson, and in 1943 to the National Trust. An aerial photograph taken during the 1920s or 1930s, now in the Cambridge University Collection, shows part of the baths protected by two areas of corrugated iron roofing supported by metal uprights, one of whose concrete bases appears in the west end of G. Webster's Trench 'D' (*T.B.A.S.* lxxiv (1958 for 1956), 21, but not mentioned in the text). The photograph also shows what appear to be cultivated allotment gardens occupying the area between the track on the north-western site boundary and the *mansio*, whose walls were severely robbed on this side.

The present excavation commenced in the Spring of 1972 and continued, except in conditions of heavy rain or frost, on Saturdays throughout the year, with longer periods during public holidays, until the autumn of 1978. Further excavations in the areas to the north and east of the *mansio* have since been conducted by Mr. and Mrs. F. Ball (report forthcoming). A full report on the remarkable

stones carved with Celtic heads, warrior figures, and what appear to be two rough dedicatory inscriptions, found in the 1972-78 excavation has already been published (Round and Ross, Wall Excavation Report No. 11, *Trans*, xxi (1980 for 1979-80, 1-11). That report included an interim note on the circumstances of their discovery, of which fuller details are given below. The geology of the site and comments on the building materials used in the baths, similar to those used in the *mansio*, have been described by H. Thorpe (*T.B.A.S.* lxxiv (1958 for 1956), 26-29). The excavation records and finds have been deposited in the City of Birmingham Museum.

All compass points referred to later in this report relate to Excavation North, which was 32° west of True North.

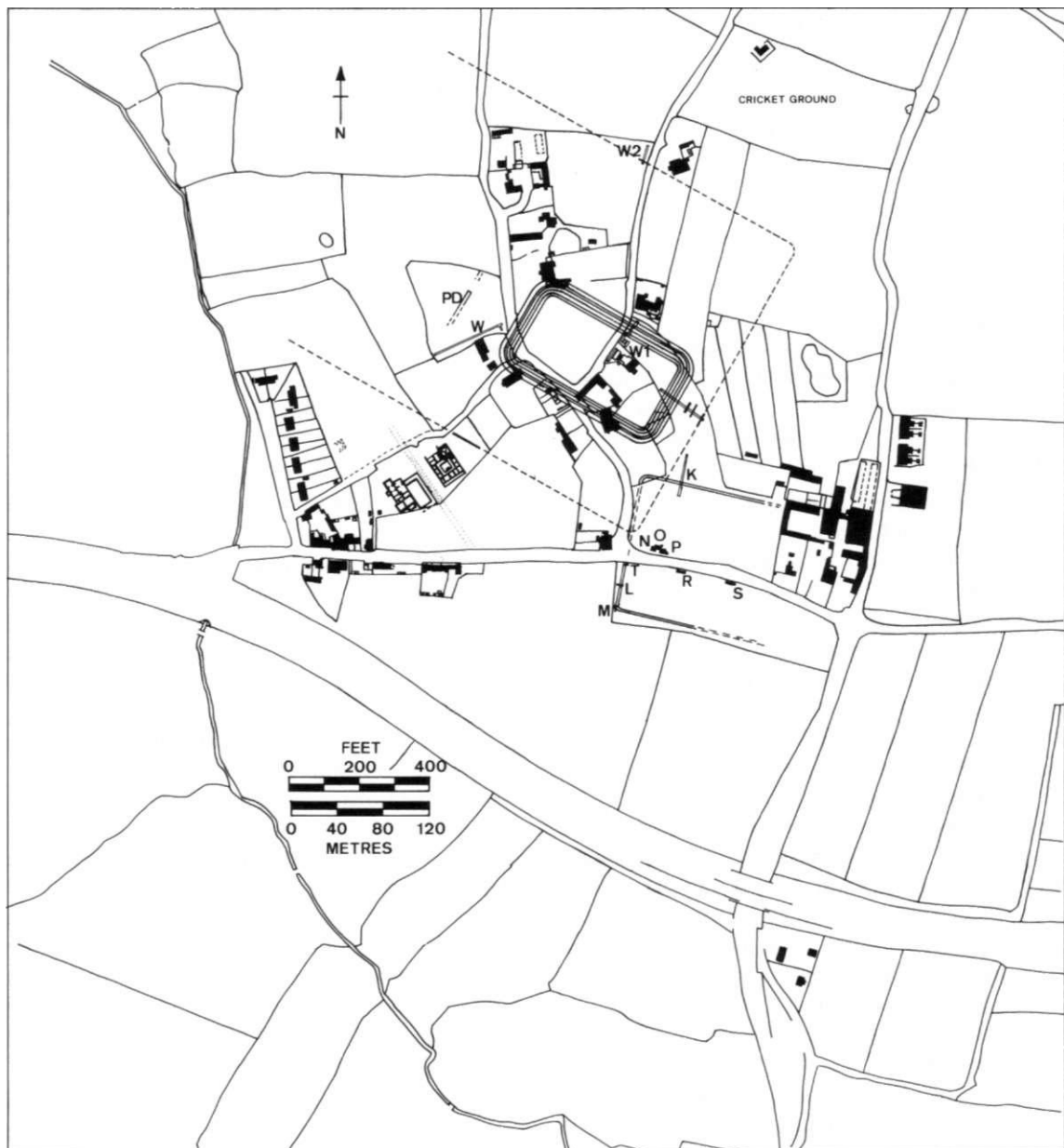


Fig. 1 Location of the site and the Roman forts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many volunteers took part in the six-year excavation, and to all of them the writer's grateful thanks are due. Special mention must be made of those, mainly members of the South Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society, who braved the discomforts of winter weather.

Specialist help was generously given by many people to whom the writer is much indebted. Every fragment of samian pottery found was examined by Mr. B. R. Hartley and the more important ones drawn by Mr. B. Eccleston, and Dr. D. B. Harden reported on all the glass fragments other than window glass, common green bottles and unguent bottles. Miss M. M. Archibald reported on the coins; Mr. N. Thomas the flints; Mrs. K. Hartley the mortaria; and Mr. P. C. Ensom the querns and whetstones. Mr. D. F. Mackreth reported on and drew the brooches, and Dr. M. Hodder the medieval and post-medieval pottery. Dr. J. Cole reported on the animal bones and the infant skeleton, Figs. 1 and 6 were drawn by Mr. S. Campbell-Kelly. The plan of the *mansio* is based on a survey by Mr. and Mrs. F. Ball of the foundations after consolidation by the Department of Environment and English Heritage. Finally, the comments and advice of Dr. Graham Webster have been a constant source of encouragement and inspiration.

The author takes full responsibility for any errors and for the opinions expressed in this report.

METHODS OF EXCAVATION

The eastern half of Webster's Trench D was re-excavated, and the concrete-and-cobble foundation at its east end was identified as the base of the west wall of the *mansio* which had been almost completely robbed out, confirming the distance between it and the baths of 'some 40 ft.' as stated in the first *N.S.F.C.* report. At the same time a modern rubbish-pit, some 6 ft. (1.8 m.) square and 3 ft. (0.9 m.) deep, and lying 44 ft. (13.4 m.) to the east of the west wall was emptied, revealing what was identifiable from the *N. S. F. C.* report plan as the south-east corner of the internal courtyard wall and the adjoining corridor walls. The *mansio* now having been located, the area between it and the baths was first examined before excavation of the *mansio* itself.

THE AREA BETWEEN THE BATHS AND THE *MANSIO* (figs. 2 and 3, Section A-B)

The roadway along the east front of the baths had already been partially sectioned in a previous excavation (*Trans*, xv (1974 for 1973-74), 18). It was now found to vary in width from about 8 to 10 ft. (2.4 to 3 m.) and appeared to have consisted originally of a gravel layer laid on a base of 9-10 in. (0.25 m.) limestone cobbles, which extended along the whole frontage, except for a length of about 16 ft. (4.9 m.) immediately opposite the baths entrance and a similar length of sandstone cobbling about halfway between the entrance and the north-east corner. The absence of cobbling at the baths entrance suggests that originally this area may have been paved. The cobbling itself was bedded in a layer of sandy gravel lying on dirty sand above natural sand.

At a later date the roadway between the baths entrance and the southern boundary of the excavation was cut diagonally by a shallow lenticular disturbance about 12 ft. (4 m.) wide with many small sandstone and tile fragments. Here the palaestra and colonnade walls of the baths were robbed to a lower level than elsewhere, suggesting that stone robbed from the baths was carted away across the slope in the direction of the later walled area of the town, perhaps for use in the construction of the walls not earlier than the third century (*Trans*, v. (1964 for 1963-4), 7). The upper gravel layer merged without obvious demarcation into disturbed loam below the pre-1912 turf layer, above which was 2 to 3 ft. (0.6 to 0.9 m.) of spoil from the 1912 excavations.

Gravel below the cobbling contained Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic samian and a coarse-pottery flanged bowl of the first half of the second century, consistent with the early-Antonine date of the baths colonnade and palaestra; the surfacing gravel contained coarse pottery of A.D. 155 or later. In the disturbance cutting the roadway was a stamped moratorium fragment of A.D. 140-165, Antonine samian and coarse pottery, and an Antonine or later fine-ware fragment, but nothing of later date.

Removal of the disturbed loam and overlying layers which covered the whole area between the baths and the *mansio* revealed that the latest Roman features had been truncated in a levelling operation, probably associated with the robbing of the *mansio* west wall and of another wall, of which only the clay-and-cobble foundation described below remained. A hollow parallel to the *mansio* west wall, filled with discoloured sand and fragmentary sandstone and cobbles, both with adherent mortar, and also containing a few clay pipe fragments and an unusual Cistercian ware sherd, was evidence of the robbing activities described by the early antiquaries (Section A-B).

No Phase 1 or Phase 2 features (see below) remained in the area between the two buildings, where above the natural sand was a dirty sand layer containing a few sherds including a pre-Flavian flagon neck, with a coin of Antonia of A.D. 41-54, apparently associated with the earliest Roman occupation of the site. Above this was a yellowish sand layer with only a few fragmentary sherds. The earliest Roman feature in the area was a latrine pit, 4 ft. by 2 ft. (1.22 by 0.61 m.), with surrounding post-holes set in a harder yellow sand-filled trench and containing discoloured sand with a few sherds of Hadrianic-Antonine and earlier samian. The pit was probably in use during the construction of the last phase of the baths. A drainage ditch 3 ft. (0.91 m.) wide and with a surviving depth of 2 ft. 6 in. (0.76 m.) ran from south to north of the area, not parallel to the buildings. It was cut through an occupation layer containing samian of A.D. 90-110, and in its sandy silt were coins of Claudius (a copy) and Domitian (A.D. 85 or 90-96), a fine ware fragment of A.D. 120-180, and a few BB1 sherds,

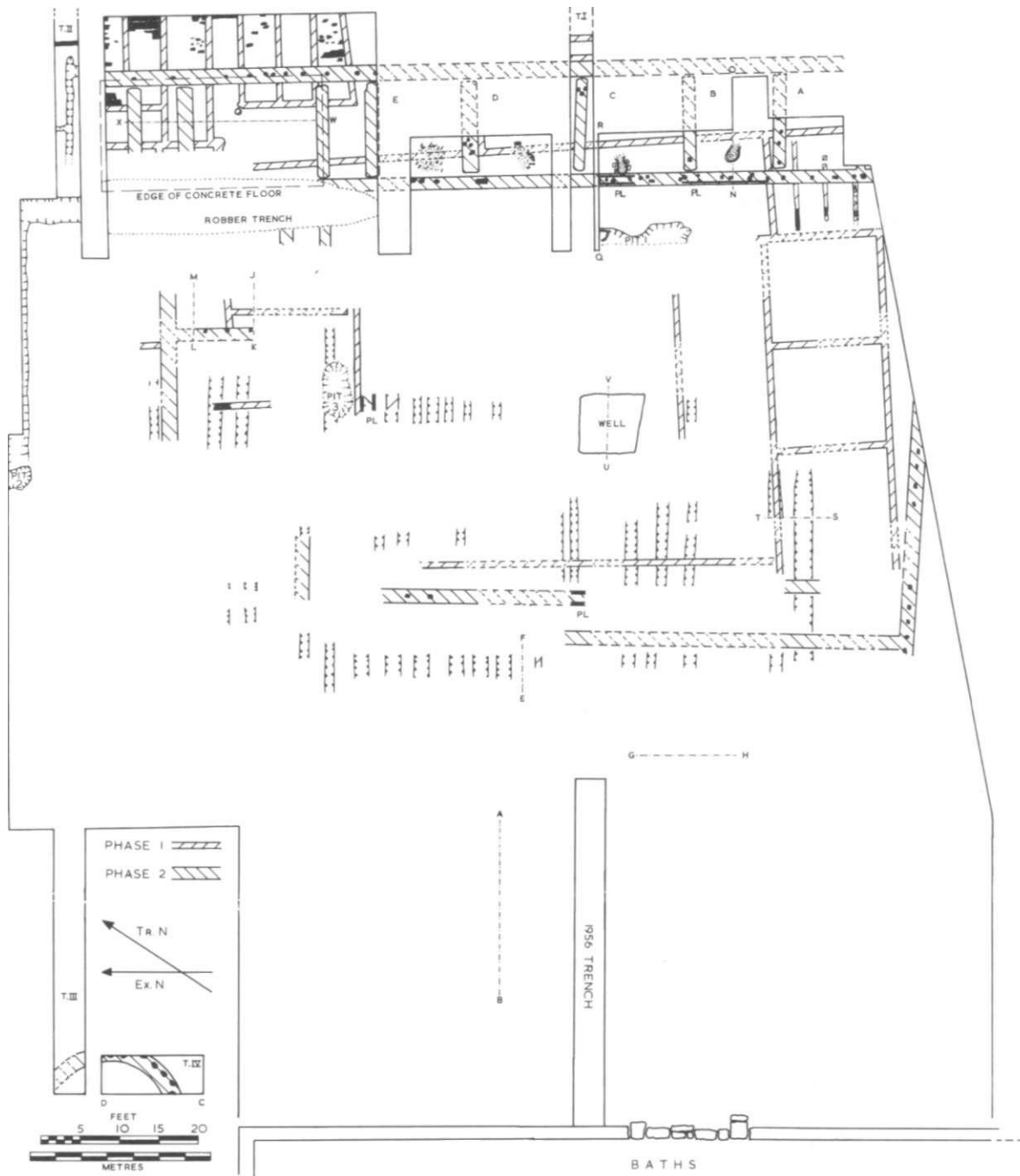


Fig. 2 Plan of excavations. Phases 1 and 2.

including a mid- to late-second century bowl. The main fill of the ditch was dark gravelly loam, with much clayey occupation material from 25 to 40 ft. (7.62 to 12.19 m.) from the south end, and at 27 ft. (8.23 m.) much plaster wall tipped from the east side. The fill was probably debris from the Phase 2 building (described below), produced during clearing-up operations in preparation for the construction of the stone *mansio*. In the main fill of the ditch were a few samian sherds, the latest being Hadrianic, and BB1 sherds, the latest being mid- to late-second century. In the upper fill of the ditch, which was hard dark sand, there were samian sherds up to Flavian-Trajanic, coarse pottery fragments including a BB1 sherd of A.D. 130-140, and a coarse pottery sherd of A.D. 150-160. Towards the north the ditch was seen in Trench T.IV, but it ran into a modern disturbance in Trench T.III, apparently associated with the allotments already mentioned in this area. Its relationship to the road could not be determined owing to late disturbance, but Webster's trench D suggests that it is earlier.

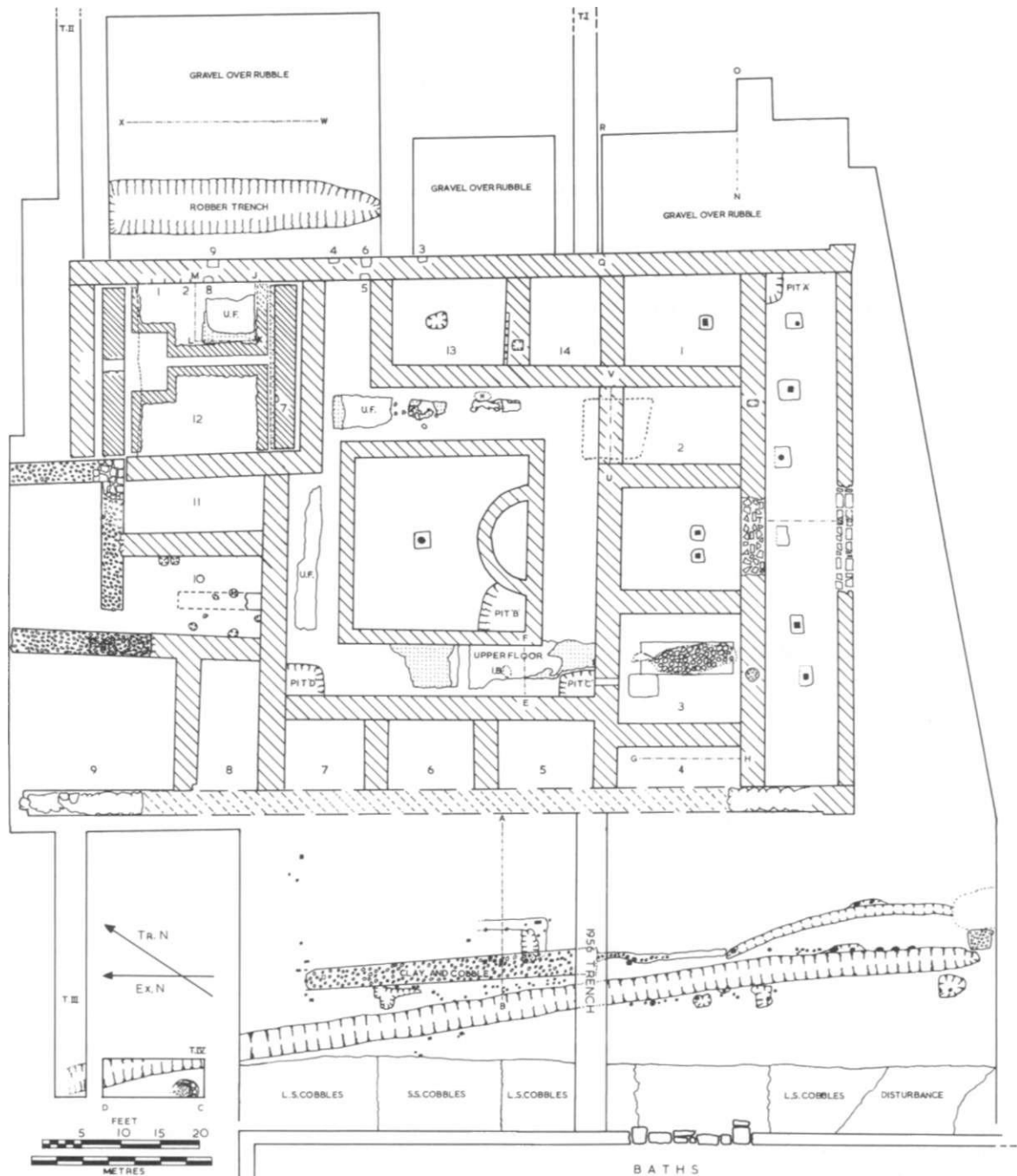


Fig. 3 Plan of excavations, Phases 2a and 3.

A clay-and-cobble foundation about 36 ft. (11 m.) long ran centrally between, and almost on the same alignment as, the two buildings. It was 3 ft. 6 in. (1.07 m.) wide and 2 ft. (0.61 m.) deep at its southern end, becoming progressively shallower and narrower to the north, where it ran out 8 ft. (2.44 m.) from the boundary of the excavated area, as a result of the levelling operation already described. It incorporated a few fragments of sandstone (one squared) at its north end and a Trajanic or early-Hadrianic samian fragment. Its south end terminated in Webster's trench D, but its line appeared to be continued for a further 16 ft. (4.88 m.) to the south by a vertically-sided trench 1 ft. (0.30 m.) wide and 1 ft. 3 in. (0.38 m.) deep, with post-holes 6 to 9 in. (0.15 to 0.23 m.) apart as if for a fence. Other, larger, post-holes, further apart but on the same alignment, suggest its continuation for a further 29 ft. (8.84 m.), where it appeared to terminate in a rectangular clay-and-cobble foundation 2 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. (0.76 by 0.91 m.), perhaps for a stone base similar to the one mentioned by Bagnall and described by F. and N. Ball (*Trans.* xxvii (1987 for 1985-86), 31), which is on the same alignment and only a few feet away. The long clay-and-cobble foundation cut through the latrine-pit already mentioned, and also through an irregularly-shaped hollow filled with dark silty loam with scraps of Ffadianic-Antonine and Antonine samian and a BB1 fragment. In occupation layers earlier than the clay-and-cobble foundation were samian fragments from Flavian to Hadrianic-Antonine and 21 BB1 sherds, including a mid-second century bowl or dish, as well as the 'Mars' *intaglio* dated to after A.D. 79 and described by M. Henig (*Trans.* xxi (1980 for 1979-80), 12-13).

A row of post and stake holes, in one of which were fragments of sandstone and limestone, opposite the baths entrance may represent a light structure here, possibly a stall or booth of some kind.

What appeared to be an irregular drainage channel, filled with dark sand, about 1 ft. 6 in. (0.46 m.) wide and the same in depth, ran between a small area of recent disturbance east of the rectangular clay-and-cobble base and terminated close to the ditch. In it were three sherds of Hadrianic or early-Antonine samian, a brooch earlier than c. A.D. 75, and coarse pottery including BB1 sherds, suggesting that it was not filled before the mid-second century.

Five humanly-worked prehistoric flints were found in this area, but no associated features.

THE AREA OF THE *MANSIO*

PRE-PHASE 1 (fig. 2)

Seventeen humanly-worked prehistoric flints were found in this area, but no associated features. Apart from the flints, the earliest evidence of human activity on the site was a series of parallel hollows resembling medieval ridge and furrow about 4 in. (0.1 m.) deep, with crests 3 to 4 ft. (0.90 to 1.2 m.) apart, running from east to west down the slope, similar to those seen at Rudchester (J. P. Gillam, R. M. Harrison, and T. G. Newman, *Archaeologia Aeliana*, fifth series (1973), i, 84). No plough marks were visible, presumably due to the sandy nature of the subsoil. The hollows were mainly visible under the western area of the *mansio*, where the early surface, consisting of a dark layer of decayed turf shading into the natural sand, was preserved by a make-up layer of dumped sand dug from higher up the slope to form a terrace on which the Phase 1 buildings could be erected. (Section S-T).

Finds from the dark surface included a mortarium fragment of c. A.D. 55-85, and several samian fragments (six Neronian, six Neronian or early Flavian, and one Neronian or Flavian). A 'probably Flavian' samian sherd and three joining fragments of form 37, suggesting 'the period c. A.D. 70-90 rather than later', are probably strays.

Finds from the make-up layer included samian sherds (one Claudian or early Neronian, four Neronian, two Neronian or early Flavian, and one c. A.D. 50-65).

PHASE 1 (fig. 2)

After the terracing but before the construction of the first-phase buildings, three very shallow pits or hollows, only a few inches deep, were dug, apparently for foundation deposits. Pit 1, cut through by the foundation trench of a Phase 3 stone wall, contained in an ill-defined area of burning, the bones of a horse left fore-leg in the articulated position. It was dug into the natural sand as terracing there had removed the dark undulating layer. Pit 3, with horse upper and lower jaws with 32 teeth and nine vertebrae, was in the mixed sand make-up above the dark layer. Pit 2 was a shallow hollow in the natural sand, partly under the clay-and-cobble foundation of a Phase 2a wall which may have

disturbed it. In it were a large scapula fragment and a lower end of femur fragment, both of horse, an ox metatarsal and two other probable ox bones, and also a Neronian or earlier samian fragment, a rustic sherd and two boot brads. In addition to the contents of these pits, only 14 horse teeth and 18 other horse bones were found scattered in the areas excavated and in view of the disturbance involved in the construction of the later phases, some of these may well have formed part of the original deposits.

The wattle-and-daub walls of the first phase buildings were then erected on sleeper beams laid in shallow trenches about 9 in. (0.23 m.) wide and up to 5 in. (0.13 m.) deep. The remains of this phase were only fragmentary within the area of the later stone building owing to disturbance caused by its foundation trenches, which in most cases were carried down to the underlying sandstone, by the 2 ft. (0.60 m.) wide foundation trenches of Phase 2, and to disturbance by stone-robbers and earlier excavators. Sufficient remained, however, to suggest a rectangular courtyard about 40 ft. (19 m.) square, bounded on the south side by a range of four rooms each about 15 by 14 ft. (4.6 by 4.3 m.), probably with rooms on the north side and possibly on the east and west sides also. Unfortunately, what appeared to be traces of an inner wall on the east side were largely obscured by the external wall trench of the later stone building, which lay almost on the same line. In the north-east corner of the excavated area was what appeared to be a separate building of similar construction, but with floor joists 4 to 5 ft. (1.2 to 1.5 m.) apart supporting a board floor. All the buildings had been destroyed by fire leaving a thick layer of burnt daub and charcoal, the imprints of the sleeper beams and joists being clearly visible in the comparatively clean sand below. Indeed, a few charred floor boards and fragmentary beams still remained, notably in the area of the north-east building, where, in what appeared to be a re-entrant angle of the wall, a substantial post-hole suggested a doorway 4 ft. (1.2 m.) wide, and in the room on the south-east corner, where three charred joists could still be traced. In an exploratory trench (T.I), dug before the main excavation, similar charred boards were seen 39 to 47 ft. (11.9 to 14.3 m.) to the east of the stone building, as well as sleeper beams at 51 and 65 ft. (15.5 and 19.8 m.) with much burnt wattle-and-daub. Beyond 65 ft. (19.8 m.) were also indications of a substantial ditch. Plans of this trench were recorded but flooding and collapse due to heavy rain occurred before a section could be drawn. In a parallel trench (T.II), dug at the same time, a burnt joist was seen at 27 ft. 6 in. (8.38 m.), indications of a ditch at 30 ft. (9.1 m.), and much burnt daub and charcoal between 50 and 60 ft. (15.2 and 18.3 m.) from the building. Here again collapse due to heavy rain unfortunately prevented detailed recording.

In Phase 1 construction levels were two samian fragments, one Neronian or earlier and the other Neronian or early Flavian. In occupation levels were fragments of Neronian or early Flavian samian, a first century ink-well, and two sherds of Lyon Ware. In the destruction layer or in the hollows left where foundation beams had been removed, presumably for re-use, were one Neronian and two Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic samian sherds, a mortarium sherd of A.D. 70-100, part of a second century glass bowl, probably a stray, and three window-glass fragments. Plaster fragments with wattle marks on the back and the almost complete absence of tile fragments suggest thatched wattle-and-daub construction for this Phase.

PHASE 2 (fig. 2)

After the destruction of the Phase 1 building, Phase 2 was constructed on almost the same alignment. Substantial construction trenches 1 ft. 9 in. to 2 ft. (0.53 to 0.61 m.) wide and about 2 ft. 6 in. (0.76 m.) deep were dug in which posts were set to carry plastered wattle-and-daub walls 1 ft. 3 in. (0.38 m.) thick, the plaster of which survived to a height of about 6 in. (0.15 m.) in four places, marked PL on the Phase 1 and 2 plan. This phase, like Phase 1, appeared to consist of ranges of rooms surrounding a roughly rectangular courtyard in which was an unusually large well, trapezoidal in plan, about 7 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. (2.29 by 2.44 m.) and cut 20 ft. (6.1 m.) into the natural sandstone; it is described in fuller detail under Phase 3. Again little of the plan on the west side was recovered, and on the south side investigation was limited by the site boundary. On the east side was a range of five rooms, that marked A being 13 ft. by 10 ft. (3.96 by 3.05 m.), B 13 ft. by 11 ft. (3.96 by 3.35 m.), C and D each 13 ft. (3.96 m.) square and E 13 ft. by 12 ft. (3.96 by 3.66 m.). Then followed a gap of 15 ft. (1.52 m.) with a shallow eavesdrip channel, not shown in plan, suggesting that the remainder of the range was a separate building. Two further cross trenches at intervals of 16 ft. (4.88 m.) and 5 ft. (1.52 m.) respectively suggest that the original intention was to build another two dividing walls. In fact, the more northerly of the two trenches showed a series of shallow depressions

along its length as if posts had been removed shortly after their erection. This suggests a change of plan which resulted in the laying of a concrete floor (Section W-X) 14 ft. by 28 ft. (4.27 by 8.53 m.), sealing the two cross trenches. This floor was 4 in. (0.10 m.) thick and was laid on a foundation of small sandstone and red sand, its eastern side being bordered by a 9 in. (0.23 m.) wide and 4 in. (0.10 m.) thick band of red clay, not shown in plan, which projected over the eastern foundation trench and was presumably intended to contain the wet concrete. Any foundation trench on the western side of the floor had been removed by a Phase 3 robber-trench about 36 ft. (11 m.) long, 7 ft. (2.1 m.) wide, and 4 ft. (1.22 m.) deep, but the presence of cobbles, lumps of sandstone, tile fragments, and much clay in the bottom of the robber-trench suggests that originally there was a clay-and-cobble foundation on this side, possibly for a stone wall or screen. Beyond the northern end of the robber-trench an irregular trench of about 3 ft. (0.91 m.) wide and 1 ft. 6 in. (0.46 m.) deep continued northwards for some 9 ft. (2.73 m.) and then turned to the west, partially in the baulk, for 30 ft. (9.14 m.) before meeting a still existent clay-and-cobble foundation at right angles. This foundation still carried a few sandstone blocks, and was later incorporated into the Phase 3 stone building. It is accordingly shown on the Phase 3 plan (fig. 3). The irregular trench itself, in which were some sandstone and tile

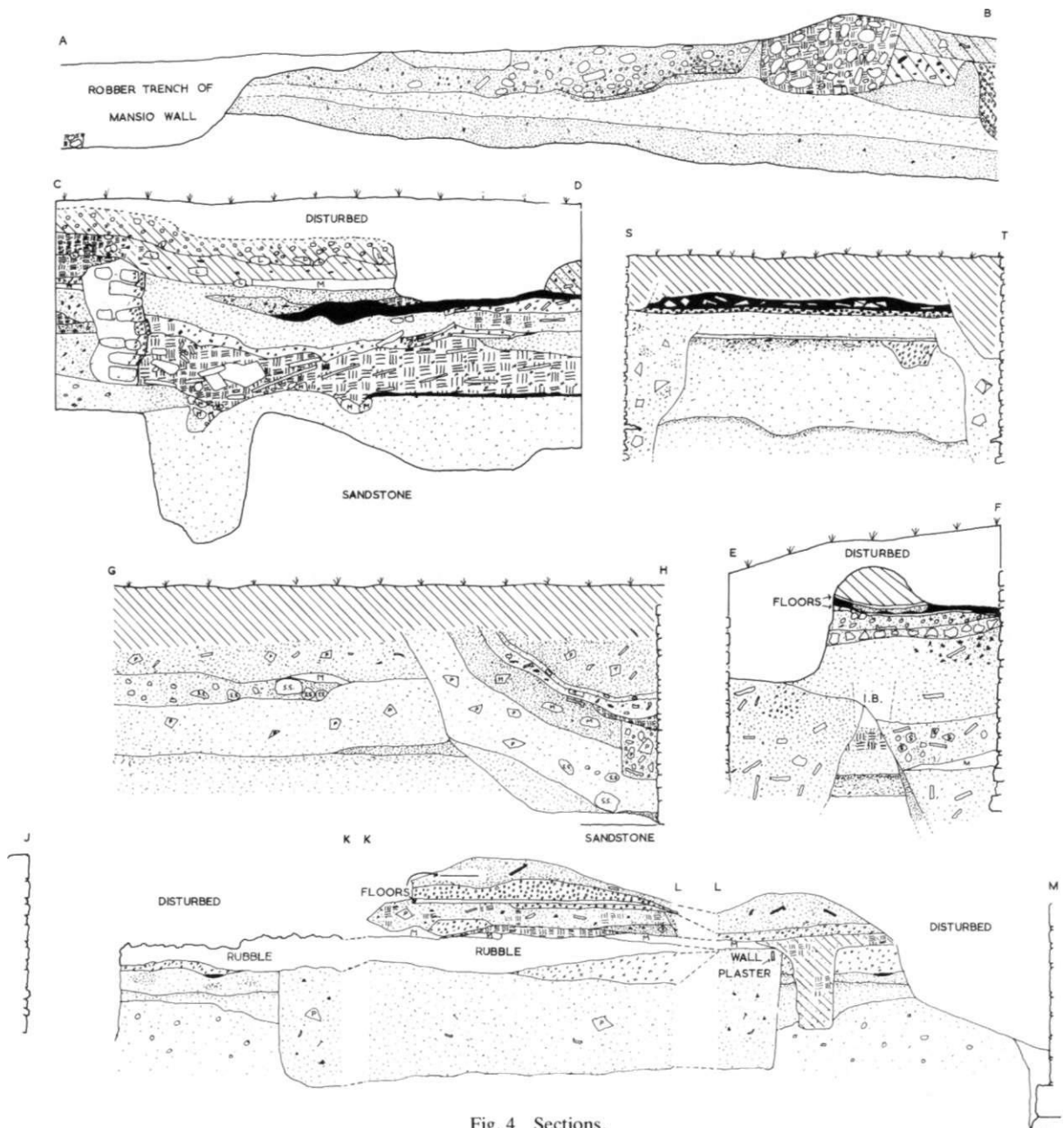


Fig. 4 Sections.

fragments and pebbles, may have originally contained a clay-and-cobble foundation, or more probably functioned as a shallow drainage ditch to carry surface water down the slope as it appeared to be cut through by the foundation carrying sandstone blocks, to which reference is made above. The western edge of the concrete floor was damaged by the subsequent robbing of Phase 3, but several large pieces found in the robber-trench enabled its area to be reconstructed as shown in the plan.

Outside the wattle-and-daub east wall of the eastern range, and partly overlying its construction trench in some places, was a shallow rain-drip channel, shown in plan only in trench T.II, where it turned to the west down the natural slope.

After earlier investigation of the area between the baths and *mansio* as already described, another exploratory trench, T.III, was dug to ascertain if any occupation layers remained to the north of this area. This trench was carried to the western limit of the area available for excavation at the time. Recent disturbance down to the natural sand was found to within 5 ft. (1.57 m.) of its west end, where part of an intersecting foundation trench was found cut into the underlying sandstone. An adjacent small trench, T.IV (Section C-D) revealed part of what appeared to be a circular hut about 15 ft. (4.6 m.) in diameter. Seven post-holes, ranging in depth from 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. 3 in. (0.46 to 0.69 m.), about 9 in. (0.23 m.) in diameter and 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. (0.46 to 0.61 m.) apart, were visible in the construction trench, which was 2 ft. (0.61 m.) wide and 3 ft. (0.91 m.) deep and cut into the underlying

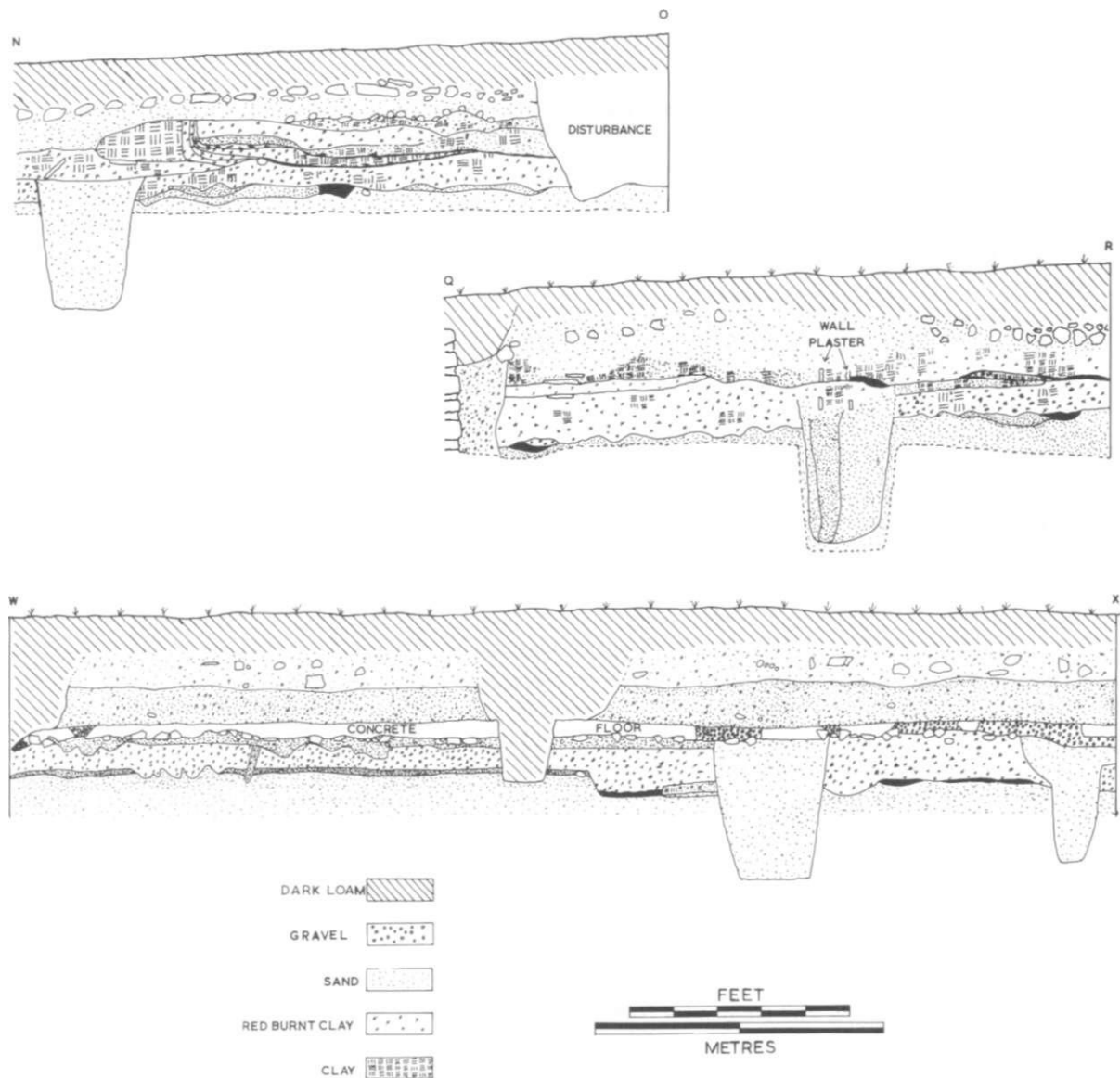


Fig. 5 Sections.

sandstone. In its dark clayey sand filling were a few fragments of cream plaster on a backing of daub similar to that found in Phase 2 construction trenches elsewhere, and a tile fragment. No other dating evidence was recovered for its construction or occupation, but much fragmentary cream wall plaster and clay lying over a half-inch (0.01 m.) layer of charcoal within the hut suggested the destruction by fire of a thatched, plastered wattle-and-daub building similar in general construction to Phase 2 of the main building. A mortarium fragment of the first half of the second century and a fragment of Severn Valley ware were provided the only dating evidence, in a hearth in the destruction layer. In the construction trenches of the main Phase 2 structure were found three samian fragments of which the latest was Neronian or early-Flavian, and a late first- or early second-century flagon fragment. In the general occupation levels were a coin of Domitian of A.D. 95-96, samian up to Flavian-Trajanic, two second century mortaria, and coarse pottery of A.D. 125. Immediately below the concrete floor mentioned earlier was a samian sherd of c. A.D. 85-110, and in general destruction levels were samian sherds up to the first half of the second century, second-century mortaria, and second-century glass fragments. Above the floor was a mortarium fragment of A.D. 100-150.

PHASE 2a (See Phase 3 plan, fig. 3)

After the construction of Phase 2 and before the erection of the Phase 3 building, a stone-walled structure was built to the north on clay-and-cobble foundations 3 ft. (0.91 m.) wide and 1 ft. 10 in. (0.56 m.) deep. The modern ground surface here sloped towards the north-west, apparently associated with the allotments already mentioned, so that only a few dressed stones remained on the south-east corner of the foundation, later incorporated into the corner of the heated room of Phase 3. Both the east and west clay-and-cobble foundations were cut into by the slope and ran out at 23 ft. (7.01 m.) and 13 ft. 6 in. (4.11 m.) respectively. A 3 ft. (0.91 m.) gap at the west end of the south foundation suggests a possible doorway. No cross wall foundations were seen. The east and west foundations were 21 ft. (6.40 m.) apart and suggest a large room, or perhaps an open-ended shed, although they seemed too substantial for that. A 4 ft. (1.22 m.) extension of the west foundation to the south was also incorporated into the Phase 3 building, and here its last 8 ft. (2.44 m.) of clay-and-cobble lay on a base of concrete flooring fragments. Pit 2, already described under Phase 1, partially underlay the east foundation.

The only dating evidence for this structure was in the clay of the east foundation, which contained two fragments of BB1 and a mortarium sherd of the first half of the second century, and in the clay of the south foundation in which was an amphora rim of A.D. 65-160 (as CP. 311).

PHASE 3 (fig. 3)

The buildings of the second phase seem to have been dismantled, rather than destroyed by fire, to make way for the stone building of Phase 3. While there were small local areas of burning, perhaps to dispose of unusable timber, much of the decorated plaster of the Phase 2 walls was used to fill up the large well of the earlier phase.

At a date between the dismantling of Phase 2 and digging the foundation trenches of the Phase 3 colonnade, six 2 ft. (0.61 m.) square post-pits were dug in the area later to be occupied by the colonnade. They held posts from 6 in. (0.15 m.) in diameter to 10' **2in.** (0.27 m.) square. Their layout is roughly symmetrical in relation to the later building, although two are intersected by one of its foundation trenches. They do not appear to be part of a structure and their purpose is obscure. Finds in the post-holes include a late first- or early second-century dolphin brooch and an early to mid second-century BB1 carinated bowl fragment.

While the plastered walls of the Phase 2 building were still standing to a height of 9 to 10 ins. (0.23 to 0.25 m.) in some places, four hearths or furnaces, shown on Phase 2 plan (fig. 2) were constructed in the ruined Phase 2 rooms B, C, D and E close to their west walls. That in room B was best preserved (Section N-O). Here the hearth, about 2 ft. (0.61 m.) in diameter, was cut into a mass of clay and fired from the east side, where an ash layer extended for at least 6 ft. (1.83 m.) Over the grey and yellow baked clay of the hearth base was a layer of red burnt clay a few inches thick, suggesting a collapse of the original furnace, over which was a second hearth and associated ash layer. In this furnace and its ash layers were iron slag and small iron fragments, many nails, the broken end of a smith's set, a fragmentary knife-blade, and two L-shaped staples for door drop-hinges. The find suggests that the nails and other ironwork required for the Phase 3 building were forged here, or perhaps recovered from Phase 2 destruction for re-use. The latter seems more likely as comparatively few nails were

found in the well-filling, in the destruction levels of Phase 2, or in the construction trenches of Phase 3. In contrast, 982 nails were found in the destruction levels of the Phase 3 colonnade alone. Associated with the hearth in room B was a samian sherd dated to *c.* A.D. 135-170, with three earlier samian sherds and three BB1 fragments. The hearth in room C had a surround of broken tiles set in clay, and the layer of ash ran up to vertical, *in situ* wall-plaster of the Phase 2 room which survived to a height of a few inches (Section Q-R). Here again were iron fragments, a lump of iron conglomerate, and a sherd of probably Hadrianic or early Antonine samian. The hearths in rooms D and E appeared to have been defined by tiles set on edge, but they were disturbed by recent drainage or earlier excavation trenches. Finds here included iron fragments and some slag, and in room D iron conglomerate as well as lead and bronze fragments.

At apparently the same time as the furnaces were in use, a similar furnace was constructed above the destruction level of the Phase 2 circular hut in trench T.IV (Section C-D). The furnace surround was built up from blocks of yellow clay in a matrix of red clay to a height of almost 3 ft. (0.91 m.) on the south side, and was fired from the north. The hearth was about 1 ft. 6 in. (0.46 m.) in diameter. Associated with it were iron fragments and slag, a piece of perforated lead sheet, and a mortarium sherd of the second century (probably of the first half), together with a few sherds of Severn Valley ware. Above the furnace levels lay the north-south roadway, here disturbed, adjoining the baths colonnade and intersected by the drainage ditch described in the 'Area between baths and *mansio*' section of this report.

THE WELL (fig. 6)

The well to which reference has already been made was trapezoidal in plan, about 7 ft. 6 in. (2.29 m.) by 8 ft. (2.44 m.), and had been cut about 20 ft. (6.1 m.) into the natural sandstone, its sides still showing the original tool marks. Nothing remained to indicate the nature of the original well-head, as all traces had been removed by disturbance associated with the construction of a Phase 3 foundation wall over it, which later needed repair owing to sinkage of the well contents, and by excavation in 1912, which revealed the repair arch without discovering the well itself. In the sandy silt at the bottom of the well were two brooches dated *c.* A.D. 50-80, a bronze finger ring and a larger bronze ring, a sherd of Neronian or early Flavian samian, an iron hook or possibly a broken chain link, two fragments of window glass, and an unusual flagon (CP. 134), of which two joining handle fragments were found in Phase 3 occupation levels in the colonnade. There were also many coarse pottery fragments, including 95 cream and 832 greenish-grey with darker surface, but only four sherds with lattice decoration, in fabric similar to BB1 but with lighter core.

Above the silt level the well was filled with very clayey loam and debris from the destruction of the Phase 2 building, including much painted wall plaster in cream, red, blue, speckled red on cream, red and yellow with linear decoration, green, gold with red stripe, and cream with green foliage. Some cream plaster showed wattle-marking on the back, some the impression of a keying stamp with concentric rectangles. There were also fragments of concrete flooring and many food bones, mainly of ox, sheep, pig and domestic fowl, suggesting the disposal of domestic rubbish from the construction gang of Phase 3. Amongst the destruction material were five samian fragments, the latest being *c.* A.D. 125-145, three glass vessel fragments of which the latest were later first or second century, a plain bronze finger-ring, and a late first- or early second-century brooch, as well as a perforated slate fragment with nail and coarse pottery fragments including Severn Valley, but only one BB1 and 555 others.

When the well was almost full of this destruction material, about 3 ft. (0.91 m.) of sand was tipped in and consolidated and through this a trench was dug in which the corridor wall foundation, of mortared sandstone, was laid. In the trench were a few sherds, including one of BB1. Later sinkage of the well filling occurred, probably with partial collapse of the wall above, and to remedy this an arch of flat tiles was built with foundations on the sandstone, the arch then being filled in with sandstone blocks mortared together. When excavated, this was found to have cracked, not surprisingly as there were still many voids in the debris below. The arch had separated from the wall on the east side, although on the west, where its foundation was only about 6 in. (0.15 m.) wide, it remained bonded. In the construction level of the arch were several samian sherds, of which the latest was *c.* A.D. 140-165, and late second- to early third-century BB1 fragments. Above was disturbance by the 1912 excavator, who reported the discovery of the arch but did not dig deeply enough to find the well (*N.S.F.C.* xlvii. 139).

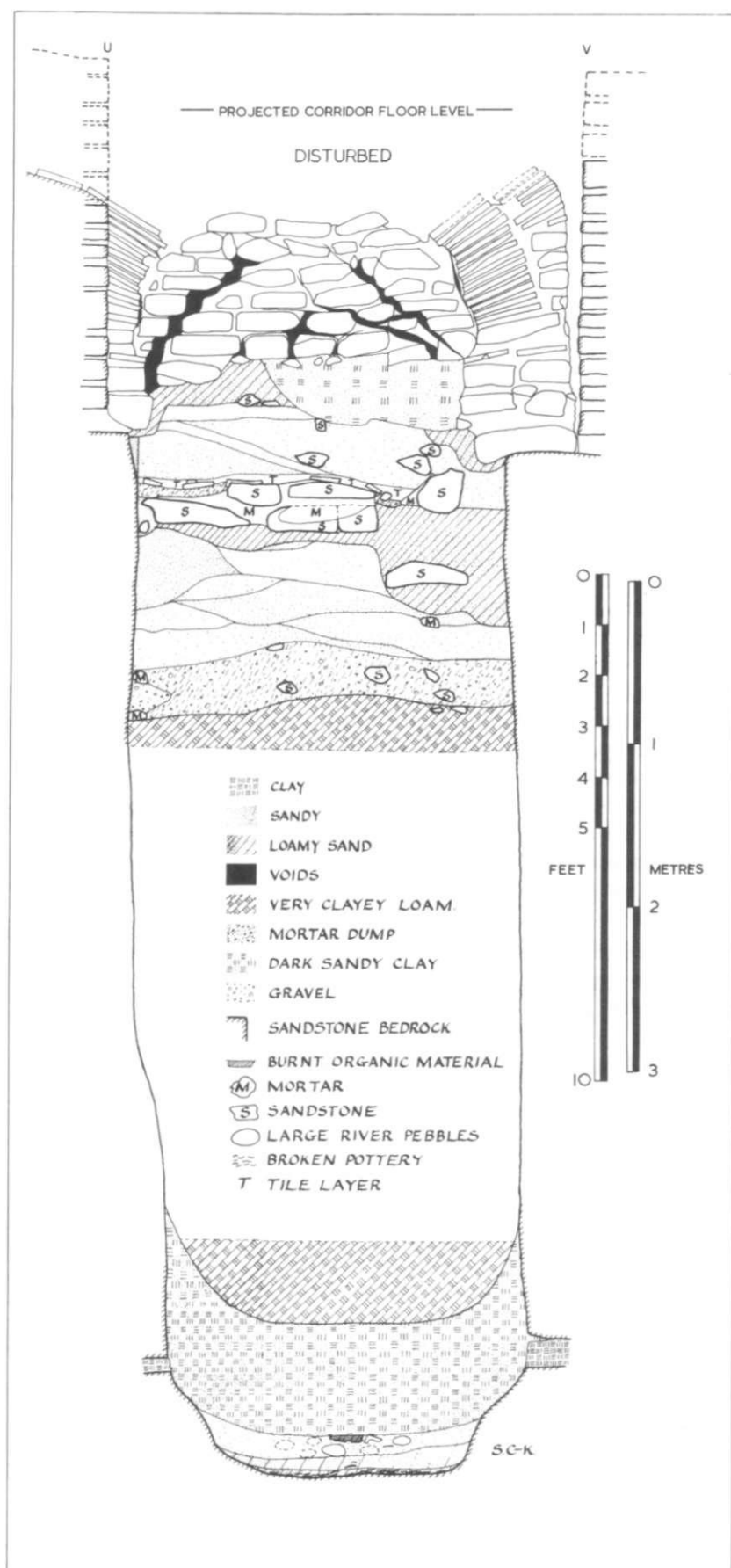


Fig. 6 Sections of the well.

THE *MANSIO*

This courtyard-type building, about 72 ft. (22 m.) by 100 ft. (30.5 m.), faced towards the Watling Street some 80 yds. (73 m.) away, although not on the same alignment. It was of very substantial construction, its main foundation walls, which were about 3 ft. (0.91 m.) thick, being carried down to a depth of 1 ft. (0.31 m.) into the natural sandstone in many places. On the west side of the building this required up to nineteen courses, 8 ft. (2.44 m.), of roughly squared masonry with a core of rough sandstone with some large pebbles, below the floor levels. The building was well laid out geometrically, the only appreciable departure from right-angled wall junctions being to its rear, where the building described in Phase 2a was incorporated. It was fronted by what was probably an open colonnade, behind which was a central entrance hall, with rooms at each side, some apparently with access doors from the colonnade itself. The entrance hall led to a central courtyard, 22 ft. (6.7 m.) square, surrounded by a corridor about 6 ft. 6 in. (1.98 m.) wide, the only part of the building other than the colonnade and the heated room to retain any of its original floor. Opposite the entrance hall and projecting into the courtyard itself was a semicircular feature of only a few shallow courses on a rough foundation which may have supported a raised flower-bed, or perhaps surrounded a statue or other decorative feature. From the north-east corner of the internal corridor a passage 14 ft. (4.27 m.) long and 5 ft. 9 in. (1.75 m.) wide led to an external door in the east wall of the building. The west wall and its foundation were almost completely robbed out, except for a length of about 16 ft. (4.88 m.) from its south end, where a few courses remained, and another length between 90 ft. (27.4 m.) and 107 ft. (32.6 m.) from this end. Any trace of the wall had been completely removed from beyond this point by the recent disturbance already mentioned. The largest room in the building, 22 ft. by 26 ft. (6.7 by 7.9 m.), was in the north-east corner and projected into the internal corridor, reducing its width here to 2 ft. 3 in. (0.69 m.). Some time after its original construction, this room was modified by the insertion of a channelled hypocaust.

THE FOUNDATION TRENCHES

In the foundation trenches were a sestertius of Hadrian of A.D. 118, 'wear suggesting lost within about 20 years' (M. Archibald), samian ranging from Neronian to early to mid Antonine, two mortarium sherds of c. A.D. 110-160, 48 BB1 and 252 other coarse pottery sherds, the latest of which suggests a date of c. A.D. 125-170, a second-century glass fragment, and much coloured wall-plaster similar in decoration to that found in the well already described. Here were also part of an iron shield-boss with adherent burnt thatch, a fragment of shield binding, a buckle from *lorica segmentata*, a possible scale from scale armour, and two rough sandstone spheres, possibly sling shot.

THE CELTIC CARVED STONES AND THE ROBBER-TRENCH

In the east foundation wall were found the Celtic carved stones nos. 3 to 6, 8 and 9 already fully described and illustrated (*Trans*, xxi (1980 for 1979-80), 1-11). The positions in which they were found and the gaps in the wall from which stones 1 and 2 were removed in the 1912-14 excavations are indicated on the Phase 3 plan (fig. 3). Stones nos. 1 and 2 have recently come to light (F. and N. Ball, *Trans*, xxvii (1987 for 1985-86), 27-8). In their original positions, they were close together and higher in the foundation wall than the others, no doubt accounting for their original discovery. While stone 1 was clearly similar in style and execution to several of the others, the 1912 excavator did not record whether, like most of them, it was found inverted. The cross on stone 2, variously described in previous publications, is now seen to be a plain cross with arms of roughly equal length incised after the original plaster coating of the stone had disintegrated and fallen away. The cross is not centrally placed on the face of the stone and is at a slight angle to its longest face. In the present excavation deep disturbance was found in the area of stones 1 and 2 and it would be unwise, therefore, to ascribe a date to the cross other than pre-1912. The lowest six courses of the east foundation wall of the *mansio* were, for a length of 13 ft. (3.96 m.) opposite the concrete floor of Phase 2 already referred to, much better dressed than the upper seven courses, and many stones were partially faced with plaster and apparently re-used from a demolished plastered wall. Two stones, one with a rectangular hole and the other with a rectangular notch in one corner, appeared originally to have been bolt-sockets. Fragments of concrete, red and brown plaster, and red and gold linear decorated plaster, one bearing a human head outlined in red, were found in the wall trench.

The robber-trench of the stone wall, or perhaps screen, from which all these stones appear to have come and to which reference has already been made in Phase 2, lay within 10 ft. (3.05 m.) of the *mansio* east wall and parallel to it. It was about 36 ft. (11 m.) long, 7 ft. (2.1 m.) wide and 3 ft. 6 in. (1.07 m.) deep and seemed to have been used as a repository for kitchen and other domestic rubbish. At the bottom of the trench was a sandy clay layer 9 to 12 in. (0.23 to 0.30 m.) thick with an early or mid Antonine samian fragment and a flagon neck of A.D. 150 to 155-60, and also with large pebbles, fragments of sandstone and tile, the remains of a robbed-out clay-and-cobble foundation. Above this was a dark ash layer extending in a few places over the *mansio* construction trench, thicker at the south end near the apparent back door of the building and containing many food bones, oyster shells, and a mussel shell. In this layer were 19 samian fragments, mainly Antonine, the latest being c. A.D. 150-250, a Hunt Cup fragment (probably Nene Valley) of A.D. 150-250, common green glass bottle and window-glass fragments, a bronze pin and scale from armour, three bone pins, two bone counters, and a possible iron reaping-hook. There were also 356 coarse pottery fragments, of which 58% were BB1. This layer was sealed by clay and brown sand up to 1 ft. (0.30 m.) thick containing relatively few artefacts. Above this, presumably following sinkage of the lower layers, more domestic rubbish was dumped containing Antonine samian, a well-worn mortarium of c. A.D. 140-180, a pin and a needle of bone, and some second-century fine ware sherds. There were also many food bones, plaster fragments of various colours, and 368 coarse pottery sherds, of which 56% were BB1.

Stone 7, in an inserted wall of later date, is described and illustrated in the report referred to above.

THE FRONT COLONNADE (Section S-T)

This extended across the full width of the building, its internal dimensions being 65 ft. by 9 ft. (19.81 by 2.74 m.). In the centre of the front wall, which was only 2 ft. (0.61 m.) thick but carried down to the underlying sandstone, was a layer of flat tiles above which a few adherent sandstone blocks indicated at least one course above the tiles. A layer of similar flat tiles, of which only two adhered to the sandstone course below, lay across the main entrance in the inner colonnade wall. The two external front corners of the building had narrow plinths, that at the east end sloping inwards. Only a few courses remained at the west end, those above having been robbed out in common with the west wall of the building. At this end, too, the slope of the present ground level had removed all traces of Phase 3 occupation and destruction within the colonnade. Its rear wall was 3 ft. (0.91 m.) thick, and 18 courses survived to the natural sandstone at a depth of 7 ft. to 8 ft. (2.1 m. to 2.4 m.) for most of its length. In the surviving top course of this wall were two voids, the first being 17 ft. 6 in. (5.33 m.) from the outside of the west wall, 1 ft. 10 in. (0.56 m.) in diameter and 1 ft. 3 in. (0.38 m.) deep, and the second 52 ft. (15.8 m.) from the same wall and roughly rectangular, 9 in. by 17 in. (0.22 by 0.43 m.), and similar in depth. The purpose of these voids is obscure. The walls as excavated were, of course, only foundations and originally the voids may have been sealed, in which case they may have held foundation deposits. In the foundation trench of this wall was a complete small jar standing upright (CP. 165), again possibly of some ritual significance. In the centre of the colonnade, opposite the entrance hall (Section S-T), there seemed to have been a 1 in. (0.03 m.) thick mortar floor over 7 to 8 in. (0.18 to 0.20 m.) of make-up which increased in thickness towards the west end of the colonnade. At the east end was an irregular patch of mortar up to 4 in. (0.11 m.) thick, perhaps where mixing took place for the building construction. Cutting through the edge of this mortar and into the foundation trench in the north-east corner was a pit (Pit A) 2 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. (0.76 by 1.07 m.) and 2 ft. 6 in. (0.76 m.) deep, sealed by the destruction layer described below. It contained an iron spearhead, a sickle or reaping-hook, a whetstone, a fragmentary iron staple, two mortarium fragments (one dated to after about A.D. 150 and the other with stamp from A.D. 150 to 180), two samian sherds (one early to mid-Antonine and the other A.D. 140-170), four fine ware fragments of probably the later second- or early third-century, a yellow bone counter, and three second-century BB1 fragments (one being late second-century). In the occupation level of the colonnade were five samian fragments, of which the latest was A.D. 160-190, a second-century mortarium sherd of perhaps A.D. 155-180, a spiked iron wall-hook, second-century glass fragments, and five fine ware fragments similar to those in the corner pit.

The colonnade was destroyed by fire and was the only part of the building in which the destruction level was clearly visible. In this layer were many broken roof tiles and 982 iron nails about 6 cm. in length, of which about 10% were bent at right angles about 2 cm. from the head, and probably used in the roof construction. In the eastern half of the colonnade were many iron objects, including a pair

of small hinge-straps and a latch perhaps from a cupboard or chest, iron rings and spiked loops, fragments of two hipposandals, an axe, a socketed hammer, and two identical wheel hub-linings. The finds suggest the area may have been in use as a workshop when it was destroyed. A door-latch, a possible lock-bolt, a hinge-strap **IIIV2** in. (0.29 m.) long, and a door-hinge found in the destruction layer near the eastern end of the colonnade suggest that there may have been a door here giving access to the adjoining room. In the middle of the colonnade was a strap from a drop-hinge, and this and the hinge-strap noted above bore traces of a white paint on their outer surfaces. Towards the east end in the destruction layer was also half of a stamped mortarium of A.D. 130-150 and another fragment 'probably within the period A.D. 130-180' (Katherine Hartley), a fine ware fragment of the late first- or early second-century, a few coarse pottery fragments including one of A.D. 150-200, a clay slingshot, and a pottery candlestick.

THE ENTRANCE HALL

In the entrance hall, 15 ft. 3 in. (4.65 m.) long and 13 ft. (3.96 m.) wide, modern disturbance had removed almost everything of Phase 3 except the foundation trenches and two 2 ft. 3 in. (0.69 m.) square post-pits holding 10 in. (0.25 m.) square posts set 5 ft. 6 in. (1.68 m.) from the front wall and 2 ft. 6 in. (0.76 m.) apart. In this position they may well have supported a central door, with wooden panels on each side. In the post-pits were cream plaster fragments, iron slag and conglomerate, a bronze buckle, probably military, and a Lyon ware cup fragment.

THE CENTRAL COURTYARD AND SURROUNDING CORRIDOR

The wall surrounding the central courtyard, although only 2 ft. (0.61 m.) thick, was, like the main walls, carried down some 15 to 17 courses to the natural sandstone. The semicircular feature on the south side was only three or four courses on a shallow gravel and rubble foundation. There was considerable disturbance over the area of the courtyard to well below the Phase 3 occupation level, the only recognisable features apart from the wall foundation trenches being the lower part of a post-pit, 2 ft. (0.61 m.) square with a 9 in. (0.23 m.) post, cut through Phase 2 occupation levels and containing a Neronian or early Flavian samian sherd, and a large pit (Pit B) 6 ft. by 5 ft. (1.83 by 1.52 m.) in the south-west corner. This was cut to the foundations of the adjacent walls and contained much broken tile and rough sandstone with many voids, a few slates with nail-holes, cream plaster fragments and coarse pottery fragments including 13 BB1 sherds, and much dark silt. It was probably a soakaway.

The surrounding corridor was about 6 ft. 6 in. (1.98 m.) wide except for the north-east corner where for 4 ft. (1.22 m.) its width was reduced to 2 ft. 3 in. (0.69 m.) by the projecting wall of the large corner room. From this corner a passage 14 ft. (4.27 m.) long and 5 ft. 9 in. (1.75 m.) wide led to what was presumably an outside door. No flooring survived in this passage or in the southern corridor except for its south-west corner. Elsewhere two layers of mortar could be traced (the upper marked 'U.F.' and the lower shown dotted), except in the northern half of the west corridor, where only the lower one remained. Below the lower floor and above the construction trenches were make-up layers of sand, occupation material, gravel and small sandstone in which were a few samian sherds, the latest being Hadrianic-Antonine, a bronze buckle from *lorica segmentata* and a second century glass fragment. In the make-up were several features. In the south-west corner a pit (Pit C) about 4 ft. by 3 ft. (1.22 by 0.92 m.) was cut through the foundation trenches to the bases of the adjacent walls. It contained large pebbles and sandstone rubble with burnt daub, cream plaster, a perforated roofing slate and dark sand and was apparently another soakaway. A rectangular aperture in the wall of the adjacent room 3 was immediately above it. This wall was trench built on the corridor side with mortar projecting between the courses, and in the mortar 4 ft. (1.22 m.) from the corner was the impression of a vertical circular pipe or post about 6 in. (0.15 m.) on diameter, with a void below to pit-base level. In the western corridor make-up level (Section E-F) was a small pit (I.B.) in which was the skeleton of an infant less than six months old, buried before the lower floor was laid. The west corridor outer wall had been severely robbed at its north end, and the layers within had collapsed down the slope of the ground at this point. It was possible, however, to recognise in a section 2 ft. 6 in. (0.76 m.) from the west wall the same two layer floor and a large corner pit (Pit D), similar to the one in the south-west corner, containing broken tile and sandstone fragments, an iron T-staple and BB1 sherds of which the latest was mid to late second century. In this pit was a vertical void as in the south-west corner pit, but here 3 in. (0.075 m.) square and 5 ft. (1.52 m.) deep. Against the north wall of the north

corridor deep disturbance earlier than the 1912 excavator's trench following the wall, varying in width from 1 to 4 ft. (0.31 to 1.22 m.), with clay pipe fragments and manganese-glazed sherds, had removed part of both floors as well as much of the make-up layer.

In the east corridor a small hearth (marked 'H' on the plan) lay over the east foundation trench, but below the make-up layer. In it were fragments of samian of A.D. 75-95 and a pottery counter. Above the make-up layers were the same two floor layers as elsewhere, but here both showing signs of patchy repair associated with which were nine oyster shells and a mussel shell, and butchered bone fragments. In other areas of the internal corridor where the two layers survived, a 3 in. (0.08 m.) thick layer of intermediate levelling material was mainly sand, although gravel was used in some places as well as kitchen refuse containing burnt and unburnt food bones. Pottery in this level included an Antonine samian sherd and coarse pottery of A.D. 150-170. In the only locally undisturbed layer above the upper floor were a few pottery sherds, none of which need to be later than second century.

ROOMS SURROUNDING THE CENTRAL COURTYARD

ROOM 1

In this room, which was 15 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in. (4.57 by 3.51 m.), no trace remained of a floor, and modern disturbance, probably in the 1912 excavations, had removed all levels above the foundation trenches. A rectangular post in a pit similar to those in the colonnade area may have been contemporary with them as it was of similar dimensions. It contained no datable artefacts.

ROOM 2

This room was 15 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in. (4.57 by 2.90 m.). Its north wall, now robbed out, had originally been supported on the arch over the well already described. No undisturbed levels survived above the construction trenches and most of the area was disturbed to a depth of 3 ft. (0.91 m.) below the tops of the surviving walls, again probably in the earlier excavations which revealed the arch.

ROOM 3

This room, 15 ft. by 14 ft. (4.57 by 4.27 m.), was the largest in the building with the exception of the heated room in the opposite corner. An aperture 11 in. (0.28 m.) wide, and at least 1 ft. 3 in. (0.38 m.) high, in its north wall extended to the top of the remaining courses. It was immediately above the soakaway in the south-west corner of the inner corridor. Within the room itself, asymmetrically placed in relation to this aperture and 1 ft. 5 in. (0.43 m.) from it, but 1 ft. 3 in. (0.38 m.) below, was a rectangular area of discoloured sand harder than the red sand which surrounded it and about 3 ft. by 3 ft. 9 in. (0.91 by 1.14 m.) Adjoining this was a much larger area of hard sand 12 ft. by 4 ft. (3.66 by 1.22 m.) with well-defined edges, surrounding a discoloured hollow of greenish and yellow sand in which were numerous closely-set shallow post-holes from 6 in. to 8 in. (0.15 to 0.20 m.) in diameter, some of which still contained decayed timber at the bottom. Above the hard sand areas was late disturbance with white glazed pottery.

The use of this room poses a problem. The smaller area of hard sand may have supported a solid structure to carry the base of a tank, which if it were to drain into the corridor soakaway through the wall aperture would have needed to be at least 1 ft. 3 in. (0.38 m.) above the present surface of the hard sand. The full height of the aperture is unknown as the wall is robbed to a lower level at this point, but it could also have carried a water inlet pipe. The aperture, however, seems large, even for both purposes. The larger discoloured sand area, with its many short posts, suggests an even larger and heavier tank. It was at first thought that there could have been a latrine here, although the scale seems inordinately large for the building. Phosphate analysis of the discoloured sand does not support this possibility, however. No floor level remained in this room, so that what remains may represent a later use of the room rather than its original purpose. One thing is certain: the wall aperture was part of the original plan.

ROOM 4

The west walls of all the rooms on this side of the building had been robbed to their foundations and the dividing walls and stratified levels robbed at a steep angle to the west. Room 4 was 15 ft. 9 in. by 5 ft. (4.80 by 1.52 m.). A section (G-H) 1 ft. 6 in. (0.46 m.) from and parallel to its east wall revealed a pit extending to 6 ft. (1.83 m.) from the south wall, apparently the full width of the room and with a sloping north side. The pit was cut through the construction trenches of the east and west walls, its

base almost reaching the natural sandstone on which the west wall rested. Its flat bottom, 3 ft. (0.91 m.) in section, and its sloping side suggests that there may have been an internal stair here from the floor level of the building to a door opening on to the external ground level. Access to such a stair from within the building would only have been possible through Room 3 or Room 5. The pit was filled with occupation material containing no datable artefacts. A coarse ware candlestick was found in the highest stratified level.

ROOM 5

This was 12 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in. (3.66 by 2.59 m.). Disturbance had removed all stratification except the lowest part of the wall construction trenches, in which the only artefacts were two small fragments of folded sheet lead.

ROOM 6

This was 10 ft. 9 in. by 8 ft. 9 in. (3.28 by 2.67 m.), and here again only the lower parts of the construction trenches, containing fragments of cream and coloured plaster, burnt daub and mortar, and a single BB1 sherd, remained.

ROOM 7

This was 10 ft. by 9 ft. (3.05 by 2.74 m.). Only the lower parts of the construction trenches remained undisturbed, containing fragments of cream plaster, red plaster, and two nondescript pottery sherds.

ROOM 8

This was about 16 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 6 in. (5.03 by 2.29 m.) and had been disturbed down to natural, removing the construction trenches completely. It was not rectangular, its shape apparently being dictated by the Phase 2a wall the foundation of which ran roughly north to south.

ROOM 9

This was 16 ft. 6 in. by at least 21 ft. (5.03 by at least 6.04 m.) and incorporated in most of its east wall part of the clay-and-cobble foundation already described in Phase 2a. It was disturbed down to the natural sand, having apparently been the site of modern bonfires as amongst black ash were fragments of roofing felt, 'silver' paper, and insulated wire. Part of its west wall survived in the form of a concrete and cobble foundation with a few dressed stones, an extension of the exterior west wall of the *mansio*. It ran out, without a finished end, in disturbance probably associated with the allotment garden in this area already mentioned. The east wall ran out at a similar distance. There were no indications of a north wall within the area examined. It may, of course, have existed beyond or the area may have been a small yard or open-ended shed.

ROOM 10

This was about 10 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in. (3.05 by 5.33 m.). It was not strictly rectangular, its shape being dictated by the incorporated walls of Phase 2a, of which only the clay-and-cobble foundations survived on the north-west corner and on the north side of the room. A gap of about 3 ft. (0.91 m.) at the west end of this suggests there may have been a door here.

In this room was a roughly central stub wall running approximately north and south and about 2 ft. (0.61 m.) wide. It is shown on a photograph taken during the 1912 excavation (*N.S.F.C.* xlvii (1913 for 1912-13), pi. ix) and on the accompanying plan as about 10 ft. 6 in. (3.2 m.) long, but was found to be only 2 ft. (0.61 m.) in the present excavation. The stub wall, of which only six courses remained, was poorly built and cut through the construction trench of the wall between the room and the internal corridor. The early photograph shows excavation round the stub wall to well below the level of its base. This was confirmed in the present excavation when disturbance was found to extend down to the natural sand, in which the bases of the wall construction trenches could be seen, over most of the room. A section below the stub wall revealed the undulating dark turf layer, with a few inches of yellow sand make-up above, described in Pre-phase 1. The east wall of the room was set in a trench cut 2 ft. (0.61 m.) into the natural sandstone, the bottom 1 ft. 4 in. (0.41 m.) consisting of hard concrete with 2 to 3 in. (0.05 to 0.08 m.) pebbles. Above this were seven courses of rough masonry, and above this again twelve courses of dressed sandstone, the total height being 9 ft. 6 in. (2.90 m.). In the lowest course of rough stone was a stone with flat plaster adhering, obviously re-used. When the dark disturbed material, containing fragmentary white-glazed pottery and clay pipe, was removed, a

rectangular pit 4 ft. by 3 ft. (1.22 by 0.91 m.) and eight post-holes containing similar disturbed material were visible in the exposed natural sand. Two of these lay in the area of stub wall removed in, or later than, 1912 and it seems likely that the room is the one referred to by Lynam in *N.S.F. C.* xlvii (1913 for 1912-13) as 'the temporary museum which has been erected in one of the blocks of excavation', or perhaps it was used as a shelter associated with the nearby allotments. In the south wall of the room, and about 6 in. (0.15 m.) to the west of the stub wall was a stone bearing the letter 'R' upright and with a short tail on the loop of the letter (*Trans.* xxvii (1987 for 1985-86), p. 29, fig. 3). This letter is not mentioned in the *N.S.F.C.* reports, and it would be unwise to assume that it was carved earlier, as the disturbance found in the present excavation extended to well below the level of the stone.

ROOM 11

This was about 7 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in. (2.13 by 5.33 m.), again not strictly rectangular, its east wall being aligned on the Phase 2a building. The north end of the wall between this room and room 10 was built against and slightly overlying the Phase 2a incorporated clay-and-cobble foundation, which was all that remained of their north walls. Like room 10, the room was disturbed down to the natural sand, leaving only the bases of the foundation trenches. The disturbed material was also similar, with much coloured wall-plaster and manganese- and white-glazed pottery and clay pipe fragments, as well as residual Roman pottery sherds.

ROOM 12

As originally built, this room was 21 ft. 6 in. by 26 ft. (6.55 by 8.53 m.). It projected into the north corridor, leaving a short passage 4 ft. (1.22 m.) long and only 2 ft. 3 in. (0.69 m.) wide. The north-west corner of the room incorporated the south-east corner of the Phase 2a building on clay-and-cobble foundations already described, and the west wall continued the line of the east wall of the earlier building, so that the room was not quite rectangular. At some time after its original construction a channelled hypocaust was inserted. Inner walls about 3 ft. (0.91 m.) thick were built at the north and south ends of the room on foundations shallower by about 2 ft. (0.61 m.) than the main walls, which here were based in shallow trenches cut into the underlying sandstone. The purpose of these walls is unclear. The foundation of the inserted north wall was about 2 ft. (0.61 m.) wider than the wall itself and consisted of rough sandstone, fragmentary mortar and painted plaster, suggesting that the original intention was to put the inserted wall further south. In the centre of this wall, which was 2 ft. 9 ins. (0.84 m.) thick, was the firing hole for the hypocaust, about 1 ft. 6 in. (0.46 m.) wide and at least 1 ft. 4 in. (0.41 m.) high. Over the wider foundation was a layer of sand, suggesting that the construction trench had been left open for a time, and above this again was sand with tile and coloured plaster fragments, all the plaster being from stone backing, not daub. The mortar-lined northern heating channels, like the rest of the heating system other than the north and south inserted walls, were only roughly constructed. The northern channels were about 9 in. (0.23 m.) wide. From the rectangular heating chamber, 7 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. (2.29 by 1.68 m.), a channel about 1 ft. (0.30 m.) wide led to the south channel, also 9 in. (0.23 m.) wide, of which about 6 in. (0.15 m.) was actually cut into the south inserted wall. The mortar floor of the heating chamber, which varied in thickness from 1 in. to 3 in. (0.03 to 0.08 m.), survived over almost two-thirds of its area and continued through the fire-hole in the north inserted wall to the exterior wall. There was no corresponding aperture in this wall, but the top of the surviving wall had been partially cut away to form a slope down which the chamber could have been fired. The final floor level of the room was about 1 ft. (0.30 m.) above its surviving north wall so that the original depth of the heating channels would have been about 2 ft. 4 in. (0.71 m.). The floor of the heating chamber sealed what appeared to be the bases of four post-holes only 2 in. (0.06 m.) deep, probably associated with the original construction of the building. Only in the south-east quadrant did any of the original floor of the room survive, and here it was possible to follow a stratified sequence (Sections J-K, K-L, L-M). Above the Phase 2 destruction layer was an uneven mortar layer, most probably a local mixing area for the construction of the Phase 3 building. In this was a hearth 2 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 6 in. (0.76 by 0.46 m.) surrounded by burnt clay, with two imbrex fragments placed vertically as if for a small chimney. Sandstone fragments found here confirmed it as a construction level. Above this was a layer of dirty clay with charcoal and plaster below the first mortar floor, which showed a worn and uneven surface. Above this again was a layer of red sand and yellowish gravel containing much red and cream linear decorated and coloured freestyle plaster, no doubt from the reconstruction involved in the insertion of the necessary vertical

flues. On this was laid the final mortar floor, of which an area 5 ft. by 6 ft. (1.52 by 1.83 m.) survived. Its level is shown projected in Section K-L. Two box tiles were found in disturbed levels above. No datable Phase 3 artefacts were found in the area of this room.

ROOM 13

This room was 14 ft. by 11 ft. (4.27 by 3.35 m.). It was disturbed to a depth of about 1 ft. (0.30 m.) below the tops of the surviving walls, below the Phase 3 construction level. At its approximate centre was the lower part of what appeared to be a Phase 3 pit, about 2 ft. (0.61 m.) deep and containing much fragmented large bone with some coloured plaster, several iron nails and pottery fragments including two Severn Valley tankards and a Trajanic flagon neck (see CP. 307-9). This and the nearby robber-trench, filled with domestic rubbish, together with its proximity to the heated room suggest that it was probably the kitchen of the establishment. Built into the wall between Rooms 13 and 14 was a narrow shelf 5 in. (0.13 m.) deep and 7 ft. (2.13 m.) long, with behind it a hollow in the wall foundation.

ROOM 14

This room was 9 ft. by 11 ft. (2.74 by 3.35 m.). Deep disturbance, pre-dating the 1912 trenches following the walls but containing manganese- and white-glazed sherds, extended from the base of the north wall foundation almost to the top of the south wall, where it was cut by the 1912 trench following the wall. It extended the full width of the room and was triangular in the north-south section. All that remained of Phase 3 was the foundation trench of the south wall, which was unusually wide, being 4 ft. (1.22 m.) except for the last 1 ft. 6 in. (0.46 m.) in the south-west corner, where it reduced to 1 ft. 3 in. (0.38 m.). In the trench were three Neronian samian fragments, obviously residual, cream plaster, bone fragments, and many coarse pottery sherds, including an early second-century flagon neck and a few sherds of Severn Valley ware, but no BB1.

AREAS SURROUNDING THE *MANSIO*

ON THE SOUTH SIDE

A modern ditch and hedge boundary limited the area available for excavation in front of the colonnade. The only Phase 3 features were the colonnade wall construction trench, traces of a gravelled area in front of the central entrance extending to at least 6 ft. 6 in. (1.98 m.) from the building, suggesting there may have been a paved area here, and a few patches of burning associated with the destruction of the building, with pottery sherds of the late second or early third centuries. A jar in BB1 fabric (CP. 263), with perforations in its upper part appears to have been an unusual hanging lamp. The present slope of the ground surface had removed any occupation or destruction levels of Phase 3 adjacent to the south-west corner of the colonnade.

ON THE EAST SIDE

Here there was a large area of sandstone rubble surfaced with gravel, although due to its nearness to the modern surface it was disturbed in many places. In trench T.II it extended to 56 ft. (17 m.) from the building, and it was seen in all the excavated areas outside the building on this side, being carried over the robber-trench already mentioned. In the layer immediately below the rubble were samian fragments, of which the latest were mid to late Antonine, two bronze *ligulae*, a first century brooch and a finger-ring, two coins of Domitian, and a fine ware sherd of A.D. 150-250. Amongst the rubble itself was a samian sherd of A.D. 150-160.

ON THE NORTH SIDE

Here Phase 3 levels remained only outside the heated room extending to the west as far as the clay-and-cobble foundation already described. Above the Phase 3 construction level and adjoining the stoke-hole itself was a dark loamy layer with burnt material containing two bronze studs as well as pottery sherds including residual Neronian or Flavian samian. Above this was a worn surface of closely-packed sandstone rubble, which varied in size from about 1 in. to 5 in. (0.03 to 0.13 m.), running out to the west, and immediately under disturbed levels and suggesting that the hypocaust was in use for some time. Amongst the rubble were coarse pottery sherds datable up to the middle of the second century, and samian up to Antonine or later.

ON THE WEST SIDE

This area, linking the baths with the *mansio*, has been fully described earlier in this report.

THE FINDS

COINS by Marion M. Archibald, F.S.A.

*Area between baths and mansio**Dirty sand above natural*

1. *Dupondius*, Antonia (literate imitation), A.D. 41-54. Reverse: Claudius veiled. *B.M.C.* 168 ff. (T13/1)

Silt of ditch

2. *Semis*, Domitian, A.D. 85-96. Obverse: Bust of Apollo, in front a branch. Reverse: raven standing r. on laurel branch. Date illegible, but this type is known for COS XI = A.D. 85, *B.M.C.* 320, COS XV = A.D. 90-1, COS XVI = A.D. 92-4 (*B.M.C.* 405) and COS XVII = A.D. 95-6 (*B.M.C.* 409). Countermarked above the bird on the reverse: curved incuse cartouche with three pellets. This countermark appears to be a deliberate addition to the coin, carefully placed. It has not been recorded before. (T/17/1)
3. *As*, Claudius I, A.D. 41-54. Reverse: Minerva. Copy. (T/17/2)

Unstratified

4. *Antoninianus*, Claudius II Gothicus, A.D. 269-70. Obverse: (IMPC) Claudius (AUG). Reverse: (CONCO E)XER(C). cf. *R.I.C.* 25. (WB/US/1)
5. *Farthing*, Charles II, A.D. 167? Last digit of date illegible. (WB/US/2)
6. *Halfpenny*, Lancaster, A.D. 1791. Obverse: Bust of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Reverse: Arms of Lancaster cf. Dalton and Hamer, 9-28, precise identification impossible. (WB/US/3)
7. *Penny*, George III, A.D. 1797. (T/US/1)
8. *Penny*, George VI, A.D. 1947. (T/US/2)
9. *Sixpence*, George VI, A.D. 1950. (T/US/3)
10. *Penny*, Elizabeth II, A.D. 1962. (T/US/4)

*Area of mansio**Phase 2 general occupation*

11. *As*, Domitian, A.D. 95-6. *R.I.C.* 422. (M28/5/1)

Phase 2 general destruction

12. Imitation of coin of first or second century A.D., probably imitating *As* of Claudius I (cf. *B.M.C.* 150). (M50/6)

*Phase 3**Main fill of well*

13. *As*, Claudius I, A.D. 45-64 (contemporary imitation) *B.M.C.* 150. (M13/37)

Arch repair over well

14. *As*, Vespasian, A.D. 73-76. Obverse: head l. ... VESPAUG ... Reverse: Auquitas. (M28/14/1)

Foundation trenches

15. *Sestertius*, Hadrian, A.D. 118. *R.I.C.* 551a. Wear suggests lost within c. 20 years. (M13/4/1)

Occupation under eastern cobbled yard

16. *Sestertius*, Domitian, A.D. 86. *B.M.C.* 377. (M40/5)
17. *As*, Domitian, Mint of Rome. Variety illegible, lost probably in the second or third centuries. (M59/6)

Unstratified

18. *Sestertius*, Nero, Mint of Lugdunum, A.D. 64-66. *B.M.C.* 330. (M55/US)
19. *Dupondius*, Antoninus Pius, Mint of Rome, A.D. 152-3. Obverse: ANTONINUS AUG PIUS PM TRP XVI. Reverse: LIBERTAS COS IIII. *R.I.C.* 908. Probably lost in the late second century, but a date in the third is quite possible. (M53/US/1)
20. *Denarius*, Elagabalus, Mint of Rome, A.D. 218-22. *B.M.C.* 232. (M46/US)
21. *Antoninianus*, Otacilia Severa, mid-third century. Obverse: MARCIA OTACIL. SEVERA AUG. Reverse: (S)C, Victory advancing l. with globe. This piece is a bronze cast: several such pieces and the moulds which were made to produce them are known from Britain. Naturally these pieces often mix up the obverse of one coin with the reverse of another, but this piece is exceptional since it combines an obverse of a silver Antoninianus of Otacilia, wife of Philip I

(A.D. 244-9), with the reverse of a copper as of Nero (A.D. 54-68). This seems quite unparalleled and is all the more odd since the coins of Nero are much larger; consequently the mould would have to be cut down to the correct size. Why an ancient forger should go to this trouble when plenty of coins the right size were available is a mystery. (M69/1/1)

22. *Antoninianus*, Postumus, A.D. 260. *R.I.C.* 54. (M12/US/1)
23. *Antoninianus*, Tetricus I, c. A.D. 270-4. *R.I.C.* 86. (M30/US/1).
24. *Antoninianus*, Tetricus I (contemporary imitation), c. A.D. 270-285, cf. *R.I.C.* 88. Reverse: LAETITIA AUGG. Lost in the late third century. (M53/US/2)
25. *As*, illegible. Second (or possibly first) century A.D. (M59/US)
26. *Farthing*, Charles I, rose farthing. Peck Type 2, but too corroded to give it a certain Peck number. (M26/US/1)
27. *Halfpenny*, Charles II, Ireland, A.D. 1683. Dowle and Finn no. 358. (M20/US/1)
28. *Penny*, George V, A.D. 1911. (M/US/1)
29. *Sixpence*, George V, A.D. 1924. (M/US/2)

SAMIAN POTTERY (fig. 7) by *B. R. Hartley, F.S.A.*

Unless otherwise stated, the sherds are South Gaulish. Flavian indicates roughly A.D. 75-95 and Flavian-Trajanic A.D. 85-110.

Area between baths and mansio

Bottom of baths roadway

Fragments of Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic form 37(1); Flavian or Trajanic form 18R(4).

Gravel of road surface

Fragments of early-Flavian form 29(1); Flavian form 30(1); late Flavian form 18 or 18/31 (1); first third of second century form 37(1); second century form 36(1) and a fragment, all C.G., and the following:

1. Form 37 in one of the commonest of Les Martres-de-Veyre fabrics. Mould makers who sold to Donnaucus and Ioernalis used this style. A.D. 100-120. (Q/2)

Disturbance cutting gravel

Fragments of Flavian form 15/17 or 18(1); Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic form unknown (1); Flavian-Trajanic form 37(1); Trajanic or Hadrianic form unknown, from Les Martres-de-Veyre (1); probably Antonine dish or bowl from C.G.(1) and the following:

2. Fragment of a badly-made bowl of form 37 with blurred decoration. This includes the tip of an ovolo (the rest sheared off by the bowl maker) with coarse trident tongue and a panel with borders of coarse wavy lines and a band of the general type D.837 or O.1670. c. A.D. 90-110. (T/4/4)

Below clay-and-cobble wall foundation

Fragments of Flavian form 27g(1), 67(1); Flavian or Trajanic form 30 or 37(1); first century scrap(1); Trajanic form 18/31(1) and Trajanic or early Hadrianic form 27(1), both in Les Martres-de-Veyre fabric; Hadrianic form 18/31(1); Hadrianic or early Antonine form with brilliant glaze(1) and Hadrianic-Antonine form 18/31(3 joining), all C.G.

In clay-and-cobble wall foundation

A tiny Trajanic or early-Hadrianic fragment of form 15/17 or 18 in Les Martres-de-Veyre fabric and the following:

3. Form 37 with an ovolo with trident tongue and part of a conventional band of the type used by Mercato and contemporaries, c. A.D. 90-110. (TB/8/1)

Latrine-pit cut by wall foundation

Fragments of Flavian form 67 with delicate leaf-tips(1); Trajanic form 18/31(1) and Hadrianic-Antonine form 18/31(4), both C.G.

Hollow cut by wall foundation

Fragments of Trajanic or early Hadrianic form 18/31(1) and 27(1); Antonine form 37(1) and a scrap, all C.G.

Irregular drainage channel

C.G. fragments of Hadrianic or early Antonine form 18/31(1); Hadrianic-Antonine form 18/31R(1); and probably late Hadrianic or early Antonine form 37(1).

Occupation levels prior to ditch

4. Form 37 with an ovolo with trident tongue and an arrangement of panels with figures and saltires. The raised arm probably belongs to a satyr or faun (D.367 = 0.630). A.D. 90-110. (TA/10/1).

Silt of ditch

A fragment of probably late Neronian or early Flavian form 27.

Main fill of ditch

Fragments of Flavian form 15/17R or 18R(1), form 18(1), bowl(1); Trajanic or early Hadrianic form 18/31 from Les Martres-de-Veyre(2) and the following:

5. Small fragment of form 37 showing part of panel with saltire. Not assignable to a particular potter, but C.G. and Hadrianic. (T/10/4)
6. Form 18 or 18/31. The fabric is difficult to assess, but it and the form suggest origin in S.G. or at Les Martres-de-Veyre. Flavian or Trajanic. (T/10/7)
7. Form 37 with poorly moulded S(?) -shaped gadroons at the bottom of the decoration, c. A.D. 80-110. (T/10/8)

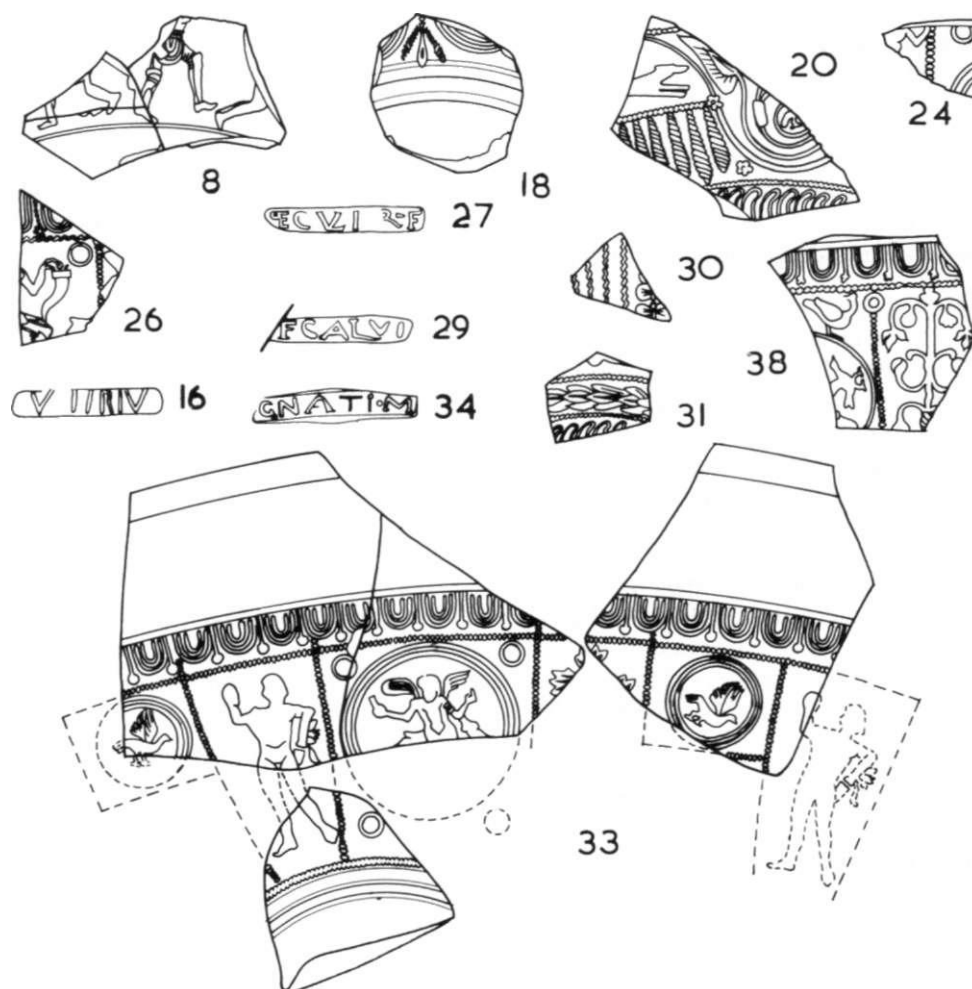


Fig. 7 Samian pottery.

Upper fill of ditch

Fragments of Neronian or early-Flavian form 18(1); probably Flavian form 27(1); Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic form 18(1), form 18R(1), form 37(1); first century form 27(1); Flavian-Trajanic form 18/31(1).

Gravel rectangle with two post-holes

Two base fragments of Hadrianic or early Antonine form 18/31R. C.G.

Other Phase 3 occupation levels

Fragments of form 29, not later than c. A.D. 85 (1); Flavian form 15/17R(1) and Flavian-Trajanic form 37(2), all S.G.; Hadrianic or early Antonine form 18/31(1) and probably Antonine form 37, fragment of a thick bowl in orangey fabric showing traces of panel decoration with borders of wavy lines, both C.G.

*Area of mansio**Pre-Phase 1 dark surface*

Fragments of Neronian sherds of forms 15/17R(1), 18(2), Ritt.9(1), and indeterminate(1); Neronian or early Flavian form 15/17(1), 15/17(R?)(1), 18(2), 18R(1), Ritt.12 or Curie 11(1); Neronian or Flavian form 15/17R(1); probably Flavian form 18(1); two first century flakes and the following:

8. Three joining fragments of form 37. Apparently a free-style bowl, with boxer (Hermet, 1934, pi. 21,191) and gladiators (cf. the general type *ibid.* 166-175). It cannot be assigned to an author, though the quality of the bowl suggests the period c. A.D. 70-90, rather than later. (M26/10/1)
9. Form 29. The decoration seems to include a chevron medallion. Neronian. (M54/20/2)

Phase 1 pre-construction make-up

Fragments of Claudian or early Neronian sherds of form 27(1); Neronian form 18(2) and cup fragment(1); probably Neronian form 15/17 or 18(1); Neronian or early Flavian form 15/17R?(1); first century form 18(?) (1) and the following:

10. Form 29, heavily burnt. The eagle is an uncommon one (see *Ver. I*, fig. 83,6 from Period I). The chevron medallion round it also suggests pre-Flavian date. c. A.D. 50-65. (M9/17/1)

Phase 1 construction

Fragments of Neronian or earlier form 27(1); Neronian or early Flavian form 18(1).

Phase 1 occupation

A fragment of Neronian or early Flavian form 18(1) and the following:

11. Wall fragment of an ink-well, with slight traces of ink on the inside. First century. (M12/3/1)

Phase 1 destruction levels

Fragments of form 27, first century (1); Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic form 30 or 37(1) and the following:

12. Form 18 or 18/31(7). The wall thickens very rapidly and so the vessel is probably shallow. Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic. (M59/23/1)
13. Flake from flange of form Ritt. 12 or Curie 11. More probably the former, and Neronian rather than Flavian. (M61/3/1)

Phase 2 construction trenches

Fragments of Neronian rather than Flavian form Ritt. 12 or Curie 11(1), Neronian or early Flavian form 18 or 18R(1), and a dish(1).

Phase 2 occupation immediately under concrete floor

Fragments of Neronian or early Flavian form 15/17(1) and Flavian form 27(1) and the following:

14. Four joining fragments of form 37, with four-pronged tongue to the ovolo. The rest of the decoration is not clear, but may include a tree. The ovolo suggests Crucuro i or M. Crestio. Flavian. (M59/36/1)
15. Form with the most common of the ovolos used at La Graufesenque by Mercato(r) i. c. A.D. 85-110. (M59/36/2)
16. Form 15/17 or 18. The stamp V RIV has been assigned to S(ex?) Verius on the assumption that the stroke between V and I is extraneous. In fact, this stamp is just as likely to be illiterate. It appeared once at Okarben. c. A.D. 65-90. (M59/36/3)

Drip channel adjoining concrete floor

A fragment of a Neronian or Flavian dish.

Phase 2 general occupation

Fragments of pre-Flavian form 18(1); Neronian or early Flavian form 18(1), 27(1); Flavian form 15/17(3), 18(1), dish(1), chip(1); Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic form 18R(1), 37(1); Flavian-Trajanic form 18(1), 30 or 37 rim(1); first century form 27(1) and the following:

17. Form 37 rim, with a trident-tongued ovolo. Probably Flavian, rather than later. (M5/4/2)
18. Fragment of the lower zone of a bowl of form 29, trimmed for use as a counter. The tri-lobed leaf tassel between the double festoons was used at La Graufesenque by several potters in the Neronian to the Flavian period, but this piece is likely to be pre-Flavian. *c.* A.D. 50-70. (M9/12/1)

Phase 2 general destruction

Fragments of Neronian form 29(1); pre-Flavian form 18(?) (1); Neronian or early Flavian form 18 with rivet-hole(1), 27(3); Neronian or Flavian form 15/17(1); Flavian form 18(1), 27(1), dish(2); Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic form 30 or 37(1), 37 with fragment of scroll decoration(1), Curie 11(1); Flavian-Trajanic form 37(1); first century(2) and the following:

19. Small fragment, possibly from the wall of a canteen (*cf.* MZ 46/47 (1951-2), 13,5). First century. (M20/2/2)
20. Form 37, slightly burnt. The large winding scroll may be paralleled in the work of many Flavian potters, but is particularly close to some used by Secundus ii. Knorr, 1919, Taf. 73-4 have all the details of this piece, including the bitch (Hermet, 1934, pi. 26,25). *c.* A.D. 75-95. (M26/3/1)
21. Fragment of form 18/31, from Les Martres-de-Veyre. First half of the second century. (M29/5/1)

*Phase 3**Hearth in Phase 2 destruction in east range (Phase 2 plan)*

22. Form 67, with a single-bordered, straight-tongued ovolo. *Cf.* Hermet, 1934, pi. 90,33 and 40 for a similar ovolo on vessels which are clearly pre-Flavian. *c.* A.D. 50-70. (M66/19/1)

Hearths in Phase 2 destruction in east range (Phase 2 plan)

Fragments of pre-Flavian form 18(1); Neronian or early Flavian form 18(2); a first century dish and the following:

Room B

23. Two fragments, and another from Room C, from an enclosed vessel in slightly micaceous fabric, C.G. There are traces of a barbotine leaf on the wall. The form approximates to Stanfield 60 (*Arch. J.* 86 (1929)). Probably Hadrianic or early Antonine. (M40/14/1 and M40/25/1)
24. Form 37, C.G. One panel has a draped figure (D.175) and the adjacent one has a double medallion and a circle. All the details were used on bowls used by one of the earlier Lezoux Paterni (Paternus iv), who occasionally signed moulds, *c.* A.D. 135-170. (M40/18/2)

Bottom silt of well

25. Form 27, with a flattened down-turned rim. Probably Neronian or early Flavian. (M13/38/1)

Filling of well

Fragments of Neronian form 15/17 or 15/17R(1); Neronian or early Flavian form 18(1); Hadrianic form 18/31, C.G.(1); first half of second century form 18/31 or 18/31R from Les Martres-de-Veyre(1) and the following:

26. Form 37, C.G., with an ovolo used at Lezoux by Attanius ii, Drusus ii, and Sacer i (Stanfield and Simpson, 1958, fig. 22,4). The Abundance (D.472) in one of the panels was used by Attanius and Drusus. The horizontal wavy line combined with vertical bead rows occurs for both potters, but it is especially characteristic of the latter, *c.* A.D. 125-145. (M13/22/1)

Arch repair over well

A fragment of Hadrianic or early Antonine form 18/31R, C.G., and the following:

27. Three joining fragments of form 18/31 or 31 base, C.G., stamped ECULIARF by Peculiaris i of Lexoux (5a). He frequently made forms 18/31 and 27, but also forms 79 and 80, though this stamp is uncommon on the latter. His work is frequent on the Antonine Wall. This stamp occurs at Carzield, Corbridge, Newstead, and Wallsend. *c.* A.D. 140-165. (M13/12/1)
28. Two fragments of a bowl of form 38, without a bead lip and with a slightly rounded flange. This type just appeared under Hadrian at Lezoux. *c.* A.D. 130-160. (M13/12/2)

Foundation trenches

Fragments of Neronian form 18(1), 27(2), dish(3); pre-Flavian form Ritterling i(1), dish or bowl(1); Neronian or early Flavian form 15/17 or 18(1), 18(1), cup(1), dish(1); Flavian form 18R(1); Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic form 27g(1), 30 or 37(1), Curie 11(1); Flavian-Trajanic form 18 or 18/31(1), form 18/31(1); first century(3); Trajanic or early Hadrianic form 18/31, probably from Les Martres-de-Veyre(1); Hadrianic or early Antonine form 18/31R, C.G.(1), form 33, C.G.(1); early to mid-Antonine form 18/31R, C.G.(1) and the following:

29. Two joining fragments of form 27g, stamped OFCALVI by Calvus i of La Graufesenque (5v). The stamp occurs commonly on sites founded in the Flavian period, including Chester, Corbridge, Rottweil, Saalburg, and York. c. A.D. 75-100. (M22/5/1 and M34/10/1)
30. Form 67, with vertical wavy lines flanking a column of leaves. Flavian. (M31/3/1)
31. Three joining fragments of form 37, with zonal decoration. The upper surviving zone appears to have been panelled. Below is a straight wreath composed of unusual pointed leaves, arranged in threes. The lower zone has S-shaped gadroons of a kind used by Memor on a bowl in the Pompeii hoard (Atkinson, 1914, 74). c. A.D. 75-95. (M54/14/1 and M54/15/1)

Bottom of robber trench

32. Fragment of a small, shallow cup of form 33, C.G. Probably early or mid-Antonine. (M53/19/1)

Lower fill of robber trench

Fragments of Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic form 18R(1); Hadrianic form 18/31, C.G.(1); Hadrianic or early Antonine form 33, C.G.(2), 46 with rim as on form Curie 23, C.G.(1); early or mid-Antonine form 18/31R with rivet-hole, C.G.(1), 33, C.G.(2); Antonine form 30 or 37 rim, C.G.(1), 33, C.G.(4, one being trimmed to a disc), 38, C.G. (2 with rivet-holes); mid to late Antonine form 31, C.G.(1) and the following:

33. Two joining and two other fragments of the same bowl of form 37, C.G. and probably from Lezoux, judging by the fabric. The repeated panels have *la*, small double medallion with a bird (D.2317); *ib*, not preserved; *ii*, Perseus (D.46 but smaller); *iii*, large double medallion with Cupid (D.265 but smaller); *iv*, a fig-tree (Rogers, 1974, N2) no doubt over another, missing, motif.

The ovolo of this piece is not a common one, but it turns up at Lezoux, where it may have been used by more than one potter, and also at Toulon-sur-Allier on bowls from moulds almost certainly made there, some stamped SECVNDI retr. (Secundus V.3c) with a die otherwise used on plain ware perhaps both at Lezoux and Toulon. There is, however, a close connection with Lezoux, where Secundus also worked. There, he was mainly making moulds with a straight line below the ovolo (Cf. *Gallia*, 27 (1969) 6, 4) in a style approximating to Cinamus's standard one. Significantly the Perseus and Cupid were both used by him at Lezoux in the small versions found on the Wall piece and the fig-tree N2 is also a Lezoux type, used by Cinamus and perhaps Secundus. Although Secundus's bowls normally have a straight line below the ovolo, it will be seen that the Wall bowl has beads, as have the Secundus V bowls at Toulon. There is, however, another point in common with Secundus's work, namely the absence of junction masks on the borders. We suspect that the style exemplified by the Wall piece and represented at Toulon-sur-Allier probably marks Secundus's early work. If this is so, a date c. A.D. 140-155 is likely. (M53/7/14 and /16)

34. Form 31, C.G. stamped GN TI M by Gnatius ii (1a). The distribution of this potter's wares makes his origin at Lezoux almost certain. This particular stamp was only used on dishes, many of them on the borderline between forms 18/31 and 31. It is known from Camelon, Castledykes, and Newstead(2). One of his other stamps occurs in large numbers in the Castleford Pottery Shop deposit of A.D. 140-150. c. A.D. 135-160. (M53/7/15)

Upper fill of robber trench

Fragments of pre-Flavian form 29(1); early to mid-Antonine form 18/31R, C.G.(1); Antonine form 31, C.G.(2), 33, C.G.(1) and the following:

35. Form 29. A fragment of the upper zone, with a continuous winding scroll with spirals and rosettes, of a type common at La Graufesenque in the Neronian period. (M55/6/2)

Occupation in colonnade

Fragments of Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic form 30 or 37(1); Flavian-Trajanic dish(1); Hadrianic or Antonine form 18/31R(?), C.G.(1) and the following:

36. Form 37, C.G., with an ovolo used at Lezoux by Advocisus (Stanfield and Simpson, 1958, fig. 33,2). c. A.D. 160-190. (M8/2/2)
37. Form 27, with the flattened bead-lip used at La Graufesenque in the Claudian and Neronian periods. C. A.D. 50-65. (M8/10/2)

Pit A in colonnade; sealed by destruction

A fragment of early to mid-Antonine form 38, C.G. and the following:

38. Form 37, C.G., with an ovolo used at Lezoux by Criciro v and Divixtus i (Stanfield and Simpson, 1958, fig. 33,2 of Divixtus). The vine scroll (Rogers, 1974, M.10) was used on a bowl at Great Chesterford with a cursive signature of Criciro v and a plain ware stamp of Aventinus i below the decoration (Stanfield and Simpson, 1958, fig. 51,2). The large hollow bead at the top of the border and the bird (D.1019) are both common on Criciro's work. The stylised tree in the adjacent panel (Rogers, 1974, Q.42) occurs on a bowl at Wisbech in the style of either Criciro or Divixtus i. Although the bird, vine scroll and tree were used by other potters too, the ovolo and large, hollow bead make this bowl certainly the work of either Criciro or Divixtus, and of the date c. A.D. 140-170. (M7/9/2)

Destruction outside front of colonnade

39. Form 18/31 or 31, C.G. The fabric is unusually coarse and the glaze somewhat gritty. Probably Hadrianic or early Antonine. (M29/2/1)

Internal corridor

Make-up layer below lower floor

Fragments of Neronian form 30, with part of a panel with a St. Andrew's cross(1); Trajanic or Hadrianic form 33a, from Les Martres-de-Veyre(1); Hadrianic or early Antonine form 33, C.G.(1); Hadrianic-Antonine form 18/31R, C.G.(1); and second century rim, C.G.(1).

In lower floor of internal corridor

An Antonine bowl fragment, C.G.

Between floors

Fragments of late Hadrianic or early Antonine form 38 or Curie 11, C.G.(1); Antonine form 33, C.G.(1).

Above upper floor

A fragment of Trajanic form 18/31, in fabric of Les Martres-de-Veyre.

Post-pit in central courtyard

A fragment of Neronian or early Flavian form 18(R?)

Phase 3 occupation under the eastern cobbled yard

Fragments of pre-Flavian or early Flavian form 15/17(1); Neronian or early Flavian form 15/17(1), 18(2), 27(2); Neronian or Flavian form 30 or 37(1); Flavian form 18(2), 67(1), dish or bowl(1), footring(1); Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic form 27(1), 37 with a single festoon or medallion(1); Flavian-Trajanic form 18R or 18/31(1), 27(1), dish or bowl(1); first century dish or bowl(1); late Hadrianic or Antonine form 18/31R or 31R, C.G.(1); mid to late Antonine form 31, C.G.(1); and the following:

40. Form 37, with a trident-tongued ovolo and coarse cable borders used by Mercato(r) i of La Graufesenque. c. A.D. 90/110. (M40/5/1)
41. Fragment of form 72, C.G., with cut-glass decoration. These jars must have been in use by c. A.D. 150-160, as they occur occasionally in Antonine contexts in Scotland. (M40/5/2)

Amongst the eastern cobbles

Fragments of Neronian or early Flavian form 18(1); probably Flavian form 67 base(1); and the following:

42. Form 37. The decoration is very worn, but probably shows a lion, perhaps D.771 used at La Graufesenque by Sabinus iv, on a stamped bowl at London, c. A.D. 80-100. (M4/3/2)
43. Another fragment of 41, above. (M40/2/1)

Under the northern stokehole cobbling

Two joining flakes of Neronian or Flavian form 30 or 37.

In northern stokehole cobbling

Fragments of Trajanic or Hadrianic form 18/31, probably from Les Martres-de-Veyre(1), and Antonine or later form 33. E.G.(1)

*Unstratified**In area between baths and mansio*

Fragments of Neronian form 24(1), 27(2); pre-Flavian or early Flavian slightly burnt footring of dish or bowl(1); Flavian form 18(1), 27 or 35(1); Flavian-Trajanic form 18R(1) and burnt footring fragment from a rouletted dish(1); first century(1), all S.G.: Hadrianic form 30(1); Hadrianic or early Antonine dish(1); Antonine form 33(1), all C.G.; and the following:

44. Form 37, with an ovolo used at La Graufesenque by Flavian and Trajanic potters, *c.* A.D. 85-110. (T/US/4)
45. Small fragment of form 37, with panels divided by poorly impressed flattened bead-rows. One of the panels has traces of a double medallion or festoon. The potter cannot certainly be identified, but there are probably links with Advocisus of Lezoux. C.G. Hadrianic-Antonine or Antonine. (T/2/1)
46. Form 37 with a fragment of the single-bordered ovolo with neat rosette to the tongue common to Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux. This bowl is in Lezoux fabric where the ovolo is used by such potters as Geminus, the Quintilianus Group, and Censorinus. C.G. Antonine. (T/2/3)
47. Form 37, a fragment from the base of the decoration, of which only a hint survives. C.G. Antonine. (T/2/9)
48. Form 37, with a bear (D.809) used at Lezoux in the Hadrianic and Antonine periods. C.G. (M65/US/1)
49. Form 37, with one of the rosette-tongued ovolos (Rogers, B24?) used at Lezoux in the Hadrianic-Antonine period. (M65/15/1)

In area of mansio

The following South Gaulish fragments:

Form 16, *c.* A.D. 45-65(1); Neronian forms 15/17(2), 15/17R(1), 27(1), 29(2), cup fragment(1), and dish fragment(1); pre-Flavian form 24(2); Neronian or early Flavian form 15/17(1), 18(2), 18 or 18R(1), 27(1), 30(1), Curie 15(1), and cupfragments(2); late Neronian or early Flavian form 15/17(1); Flavian scrap(1); Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic form 30 or 37 rim, probably form La Graufesenque(1) and indeterminate(2), and a first century fragment. Here were also the following Central Gaulish fragments, except where otherwise indicated:

Trajanic form 29 from Les Martres-de-Veyre(1); Trajanic or Hadrianic dish from Les Martres-de-Veyre(1); Hadrianic or early Antonine form 18/31 or 18/31R(2), 18/31 R(1), 37(2), and a dish; early second-century form 27(1); first half of second century form 37(1), indeterminate(1); Hadrianic-Antonine form 18/31R(1), Curie 15(2); Hadrianic or Antonine form 31(1); Antonine form 33(1), indeterminate(2); second-century scrap(1); second half of second century fragment of enclosed vessel with barbotine trails, East Gaulish(1); Late Antonine footring, Central or East Gaulish(1); and the following:

50. Form 37, in the style of Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The astralagus, single festoons and large spirals are all normal in his work. For the date, see *Britannia* III (1972), 34. *c.* A.D. 135-160. (M3/8/1)
51. Fragment of a large cup of form 33, slightly burnt, with an unusually everted rim. Central Gaulish. Antonine. (M3/8/2)
52. Form 29 rim. Fragment of the upper zone with a continuous scroll with delicate tendrils. South Gaulish, *c.* A.D. 50-65. (M10/1/1)
53. Form 27, stamped MEDETM, by Medetus (3c). The potter worked both at Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux, and this is in Lezoux fabric. His activity at Les Martres is in the Trajanic-Hadrianic period and he is not likely to have worked there much later than A.D. 125. A date *c.* A.D. 125-135 is likely for the piece. (M19/US/1)
54. Form 42, heavily worn inside and with strap handles and barbotine decoration on the rim. The workmanship is careless, with blobs of barbotine slip left on the outside. South Gaulish. Flavian-Trajanic. (M29/3/2)
55. Small fragment of a panelled bowl of form 37, with a leaf used at Les Martres-de-Veyre by Cettus (Stanfield and Simpson, 1958, fig. 42, 4), and with his type of irregular border, *c.* A.D. 135-160. (M40/US/1)
56. Form 37, with a trident-tongued ovolo and blurred cable borders. The leaf in the panel has not been identified. South Gaulish, *c.* A.D. 90-110. (M56/2/1)

57. Tiny flake from a panelled bowl of form 37. The thin-shanked astragalus (Rogers, 1974, R22) was used at Lezoux by X-6 and associates. The ovolo may also be known for him (cf. *ibid.*, B230), but the sharp zig-zag lines and six-headed rosette perhaps suggest some connection with Arcanus. Certainly Hadrianic or early Antonine. (M58/1/1)

FINE WARES (*fig. 8*) by A. A. Round, F.S.A.

Area between baths and mansio

Disturbance cutting gravel

1. Beaker in reddish-brown fabric with very fine black glossy colour-coating with metallic lustre. Shallow groove on shoulder with two rows of rouletting below, and another two rows below girth. Central Gaulish. Antonine or later. (R).
2. Fragment in creamy-buff fabric with patchy light and dark brown colour-coat on both surfaces and white foliage (?) painted externally. N.I. (R/1)

Silt of ditch

3. Fragment in hard red-brown fabric with almost black colour-coat on both surfaces and coarse clay roughcast on outer surface. Probably an indented beaker from Colchester, c. A.D. 120-180. N.I. (T/10/1)
4. Fragment in fine buff fabric with dark brown, almost black colour-coat on both surfaces and external coarse clay roughcast. Probably bag-shaped beaker from Cologne area. Flavian to second-century. N.I. (T/10/2)

Area of mansio

Pre-phase 1 dark surface

5. Lyon Ware. Cup, Type 3. Cf. *Usk*, fig. 5, no. 3. A.D. 40-70. (M54/20)

Phase 1 occupation

Two Lyon Ware fragments, one of a beaker, Type 22, cf. *Usk*, fig. 9, no. 22, the other in orange fabric with external coarse sand roughcast, but no trace of colour-coat.

Phase 2 occupation

Two Lyon Ware fragments, and the following:

6. Beaker in hard orange-brown fabric. (M53/14)

Phase 2 destruction

7. Fragment in grey fabric with red inclusions and greenish-brown lead glaze on both surfaces. (M59/13)
8. Burnt fragment in orange fabric with grey core and clay roughcast. No trace of colour-coat. N.I. (M54/10)

Phase 3

Hearths in Phase 2 destruction

A Lyon Ware fragment, and the following:

9. Thin rim in fine cream fabric with patchy orange colour-coat on both surfaces. (M40/14)

Main fill of well

10. Rim in hard grey fabric, with two shallow grooves and external greenish-brown glaze running unevenly over rim, and two faint very shallow almost vertical grooves. (M13/24)

Foundation trenches

A Lyon Ware fragment, and the following:

11. Fragment in cream fabric with traces of silver-grey external colour-coat, and painted white circle. N.I. (M24/12)

Lower fill of robber trench

12. Rim in hard red-brown fabric with slightly darker colour-coat on both surfaces and fine clay roughcast below shoulder groove. (M53/7/1)
13. Hunt Cup fragment. Probably Nene Valley. A.D. 150-250. N.I. (M53/7/2)
14. Beaker in fabric as 15, but without burnishing. (M53/7/3)

15. Three fragments of a beaker in brown slightly micaceous fabric with grey core and patchy dull grey-brown surfaces, perhaps due to burning. Zonal burnishing on exterior of upper wall with fine clay roughcast below. N. Gaul Fabric 2 *cf.* A. C. Anderson, 1980, or perhaps Wilderspool. Late first- or early-second-century. (M53/7/4 and M55/14)
16. Base in orange fabric with clay roughcast on outer surface, which is patchy grey as if burnt. (M53/7/15)
17. Lower part of bag-shaped beaker as 18 below, but with holes and deep cracks in inner surface, and wall sagging on one side, probably a waster. (M53/7/16 and M53/2/1)
18. Three joining fragments, including base, and two rim fragments of bag-shaped beaker in light brownish buff rather coarse fabric with some small red inclusions and clay roughcast on external surface, which is patchy as if burnt. No colour-coat. (M53/7/17)
19. Complete base in same fabric as 17 and 18 above and no trace of colour-coat, although clay roughcast is present. (M53/7/18)
These three vessels seem to be local attempts to make clay roughcast bag-shaped beakers, of which 18 was the most successful. The technique is amateurish, and there is no attempt at colour-coating.
20. Jar in grey micaceous fabric with dark brown inclusions and traces of brown colour-coat inside and out. (M53/19/2)

Upper fill of robber trench

21. Fragment in red-brown fabric with light brown colour-coat and clay roughcast on exterior. Probably bag-shaped beaker from Colchester. Second century or later. N.I. (M53/2/2)
22. Two joining rim fragments in cream fabric with light brown colour-coat on both surfaces and clay roughcast, and non-joining body fragment. Delicate cornice rim seems to have been filled with colour-coat. Possibly Nene Valley, or more probably Lower Rhineland bag-shaped beaker. Probably early to mid second century. (M53/2/3)

Occupation in colonnade

23. Two joining rim and body fragments and one non-joining body fragment of carinated bowl in cream fabric with patchy light and dark brown colour-coat on both surfaces, and barbotine decoration of stems and flowers, rather roughly executed. R. Perrin (pers. comm.) reports 'A similar vessel was found at Ashton, near Oundle (report forthcoming). Probably later second or early third century.' (M7/5 and M8/6)
24. Three non-joining body fragments in fabric and colour-coat as 23 above, but without barbotine. N.I. (M7/3 and M8/10/1 (2))
25. Fragment in Hunt Cup fabric, with vertical line of barbotine lozenges. Late second to early third century. (M8/10)

Pit A in colonnade, sealed by destruction

26. Four fragments in same fabric and colour-coat as 23 above, one joining 23, one same rim but not joining, one identical decoration but not joining and one plain body fragment. N.I. (M7/9)

Occupation outside colonnade wall

27. Beaker in orange fabric with light brown colour-coat on both surfaces, and shoulder groove with clay roughcast below. 'In the midlands, roughcast oxidised beakers like this vessel show in distribution towards Northamptonshire.' They are common in Leicester, Brixworth (Northants.) to judge from P. J. Woods, *Brixworth Excavations 1965-70*, (Journal 8 of Northampton Museums) but were not made at Mancetter-Hartshill (P. Booth pers. comm.). 'Broadly Antonine.' (R. J. Pollard pers. comm.). (M29/4)
28. Cornice rim in cream fabric with dark brownish-grey colour-coat, and line of barbotine dots below rim, which was associated with but not joining two joining fragments with hound. Hunt Cup. 'May be Lower Rhineland, rather than Nene Valley. In either case, second half of second century.' (R. Perrin pers. comm.) (M2/1/1(2) and M2/2)

Destruction in colonnade

29. Beaker in dark brown fabric with grey core. Burnt. Two wide shoulder grooves with fine clay roughcast below. N. Gaul Fabric 2, *cf.* 15 above, or perhaps Wilderspool. Late first or early second century. (M9/3)

Post-pit in entrance hall

30. Lyon Ware cup. 'Not exactly my Type 6, which has rounded gadroons. More like Lower Rhine

6/7, although fabric is certainly not. The form of decoration of *Usk*, fig. 7, 14 is closest in execution, but Type 6 seems to be the inspiration.' (K. Greene pers. comm.) (M10/5)

Post-pit in central courtyard

31. Lyon Ware fragment. N.I. (M47/13)

Foundation trench of S. W. external corner of heated room

32. Base fragment in same fabric and colour-coat as 23 above, but not joining. Int. diam. c. 3.5 cm. N.I. (M35/14)

Under cobbling outside east mansio wall

33. Fragment of indented beaker in buff fabric with brown internal and dark brown external colour-coats and double line of rouletting on outer surface. Probably Nene Valley. A.D. 150-250. N.I. (M4/6)
34. Fragment of Lyon Ware beaker, Type 21 of *Usk*, fig. 8, 21, and another fragment. N.I. (M40/12 and M59/6)

Under northern stokehole cobbling

35. Lyon Ware fragment. N.I. (M63/11)
36. Beaker in orange micaceous fabric. (M64/1/1)

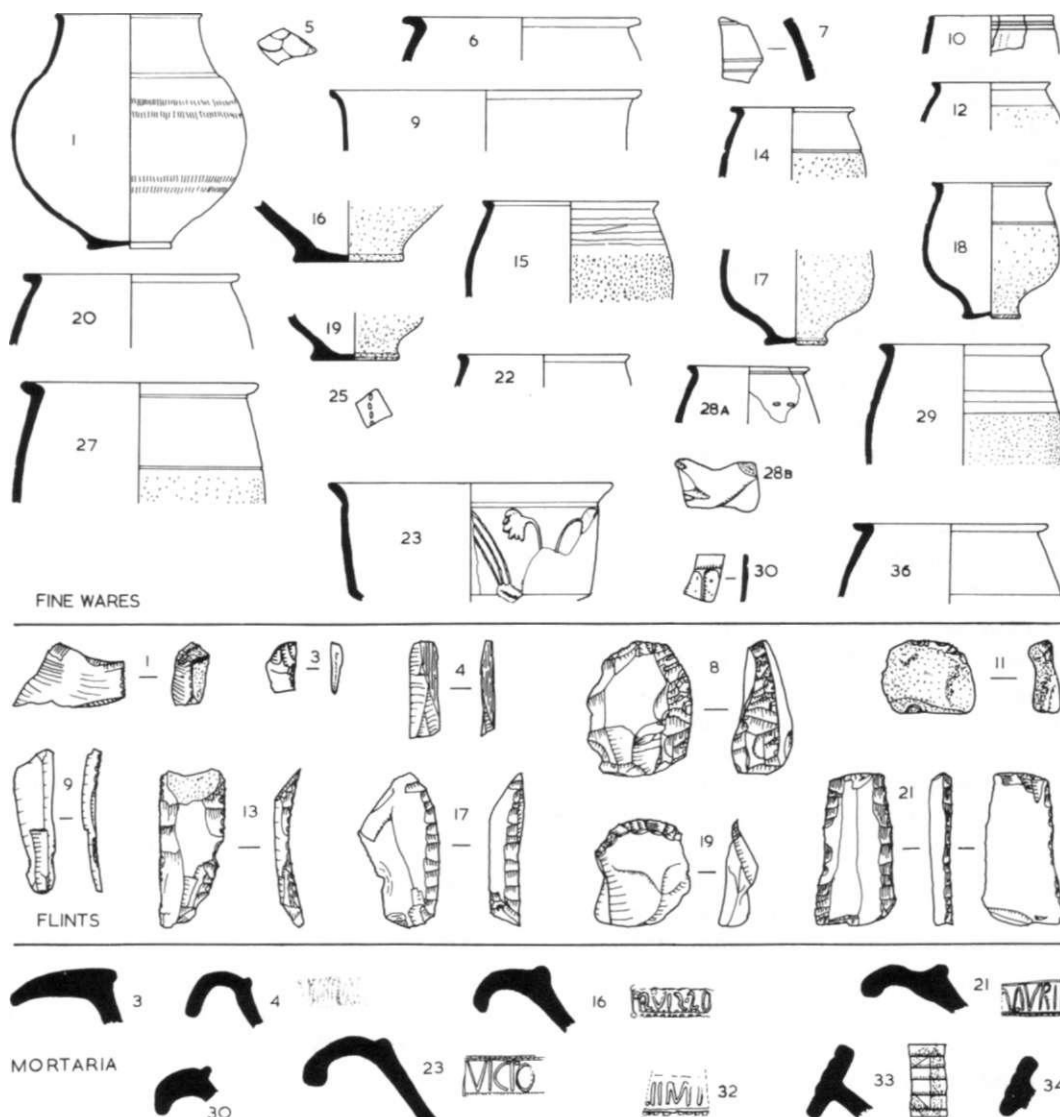


Fig. 8 Fine Wares; Flints; and Mortaria.

Unstratified

These are listed, but not illustrated.

37. Base fragment of probably bag-shaped beaker in light brown fabric with patchy light and dark brown colour-coat with clay roughcast. N. Gaul Fabric 2, cf. 15 above. A.D. 80-140. (P/US)
38. Rim in fine buff fabric with dark brown, almost black colour-coat and external clay roughcast and internal diagonal wipe-marks. Probably bag-shaped beaker from the Cologne area. Flavian to second century. (WB/US)
39. Bowl with bead-rim and girth constriction in grey fabric with dark grey core and yellowish-brown glaze on both surfaces. Decorated with groups of three almost vertical grooves. Form similar to G. Webster, 'Excavations at Little Chester', *Derbyshire Arch. J.* (1961), 102; fig. 11, 33. Late Flavian to early Antonine. (T/US/1)
40. Thick fragment in Hunt Cup fabric. Nene Valley Ware. A.D. 150-250. (T/US/2)
41. Rim fragment in Hunt Cup fabric, cf. 40 above. (T/2)
42. Burnt shoulder fragment in orange fabric with grey surfaces and dark grey metallic colour-coat. External rouletting and internal diagonal wipe-marks. Possibly Rhenish Ware. Late second to mid third century. (TB/1/1)
43. Rim in same fabric and colour-coat as 37 above, with internal diagonal wipe-marks. A.D. 80-140. (TB/2)
44. Fragment in buff fabric with dark brown, almost black colour-coat on both surfaces and external clay roughcast. Cologne region. Flavian to second century. (M65/4)
45. Fragment of folded beaker in orange-brown fine fabric with grey core and almost black colour-coat on both surfaces with trace of fine rouletting. Probably Rhenish Ware. (M34/2)
46. Rim in red-brown fabric with some mica, and traces of dark brown colour-coat. (M1/1/2)
47. Two joining Hunt Cup fragments with hound, in cream fabric with dark brownish-grey colour-coat on both surfaces. Probably same vessel as 28 above. Second half of second century. (M2/1/1)
48. Two small fragments of Nene Valley Ware, one probably from an indented beaker. (M3/1/1)
49. Two joining fragments of bead-rim bowl in cream fabric with dark grey almost black colour-coat on both surfaces, with cream-painted tendrils. Cf. *Roman Pottery from the Nene Valley*, (Peterborough City Museum Occ. Paper no. 2). 'Mainly first half of the fourth century, but a few years either side possible.' R. Perrin (pers. comm.) (M3/1/2)
50. Nene Valley fragment. (M3/2/1)
51. Fragment in hard red-brown fabric, with almost black colour-coat on both surfaces and cream barbotine foliage. Rhenish. Late second to mid third century. (M3/2/2)
52. Fragment in buff fabric with dark brown colour-coat on both surfaces and trace of rouletting. Probably from Koln. Flavian to second century. (M4/2)
53. Fragment in orange-brown fabric with patchy light and dark brown slightly metallic colour-coat. Probably from North Gaul. A.D. 80-140. (M7/1)
54. Globular beaker in light brown fabric with grey core, burnished exterior and rouletting on shoulder. Cf. 15 above. Late first or early second century. (M8/US)
55. Similar to 23 above, but thinner. Probably later second or early third century. (M8/6)
56. Fragment in fabric as 45 above. Late second to mid-third century. (M10/US)
57. Fragment of indented beaker in cream-buff fabric with dark brown, almost black colour-coat on both surfaces. Nene Valley. Second or third century, (pers. comm. R. Perrin). (M11/US)
58. Dish fragment in Hunt Cup fabric. Mid-second to fourth century. (M12/US/2)
59. Fragment in fabric as 52 above. Flavian to second century. (M22/US)
60. Fragment in fabric as 21 above. Second century or later. (M29/US/1)
61. Fragment in Hunt Cup fabric, with hound forelegs in barbotine. Mid first to early second century. (M29/US/2)
62. Fragment in orange fabric with brown matt colour-coat, cornice rim, and tip of 'hairpin' barbotine. Second century. (M30/US)
63. Shoulder fragment in white fabric with ironstone inclusions and dark brown, almost black, colour-coat. Two shallow 3 mm. wide grooves. Nene Valley. Mid second to fourth century. (M36/US)
64. Rim fragment in Rhenish Ware. Late second to mid-third century. Cf. K. Greene, in *Early Fine Wares* (B.A.R. 57), 25; fig. 2,3, no. 5. (M36/1)
65. Hunt Cup fragment with body of hound, as 47 above. Second half of second century. (M36/2)

66. Fragment as 53 above. A.D. 80-140. (M39/US)
 67. Fragment as 52 above. Flavian to second century. (M40/US)
 68. Rim fragment in hard reddish-brown fabric. (M40/6)
 69. Fragment in soft grey fabric with almost black colour-coat on both surfaces. Probably Rhenish Ware. Probably A.D. 150-200. (M41/1)
 70. Indented beaker fragment in Nene Valley Ware. Late second or first half of third century. (M42/US)
 71. Shoulder fragment as 15 above. Late first or early second century. (M42/4)
 72. Hunt Cup fragment, with three dots and part of jaw (?) of hound in barbotine. Second half of second century. (M45/US)
 73. Indented beaker fragment, as 57 above. Second or third century. (M47/US)
 74. Fragment of beaker as 15 above. Late first or early second century. (M47/1)
 75. Probably bag-shaped beaker in buff fabric with dark brown almost black colour-coat on both surfaces, Type 1 cornice rim and Lower Rhineland Fabric 1. Cf. Anderson, 1980. Flavian-second century. (M50/US/1)
76. Three Lyon Ware body fragments with roughcast. (M63/US, M63/11 and M63/16)

FLINTS (*fig. 8*) by Nicholas Thomas, *F.S.A.*

The material comprises a few chips of characterless flint probably derived from local gravels; a series of flakes and light-industry implements, some of which are dark, doubtless chalk-derived and of high quality, but others are of poor, creamy brown flint, probably coming from gravels; and three chips of chert or quartzite which could easily have a local source. With two exceptions, all the humanly-struck flakes and implements are fresh.

Five pieces are narrow, parallel-sided blades, ranging in length from 19 to 51 mm.; four of these (4, 6, 9 and 12) are of deep grey flint, the fifth (15) is dark brown. Two have been retouched or utilised.

Of the rest of the humanly-struck material, five, of good grey flint, are well-made implements: three scrapers (8, 11 and 19) and two blade tools (13 and 21). Of the latter, 21 is a complete implement, one of whose two long, straight edges has been bifacially worked, the other from the bulbar face only, using contrasting small-scale techniques to produce a tool designed, no doubt, for a specific purpose. As so often with small assemblages of flint flakes and tools from sites in the midlands, the range of colour and quality of the flint suggests that the period of time represented is long; and this is frequently confirmed, as here, by the inclusion of microlithic tools or flakes as well as those broadly of neolithic or bronze age types. Such assemblages are clearly not homogeneous. Excluding the microlithic pieces, which could possibly be mesolithic, the implements from this group could all be at home on a later neolithic or Beaker site, but it would be unwise to feel certain even about a characterisation as loose as this.

The problem of these collections of broadly unstratified flint flakes and implements from this part of England has been discussed by Saville (*Trans.* xiv. 6-28), and the material from the present excavation is an addition to the group. As Saville has argued, only detailed analysis of the corpus of midlands flintwork will permit us to draw reliable conclusions about the range of dating or cultural attributes of the increasingly interesting accumulation of implements and working debris, and it would therefore be inappropriate to do more than to record here, briefly, the flints from the present site.

All humanly-produced material is listed, and the more important illustrated.

Area between baths and mansio

Dirty sand above natural

1. Translucent, pale brown with cortex: bulbar end of a thick flake, shorter edge utilised. (TB/17/1)

Gravel of road surface

2. Ochreous, patinated and rolled natural chip with cortex, bearing a concave scraping edge. N.I.

(Q1)

Disturbance cutting gravel

3. Dark grey, translucent: microlithic flake, one edge utilised. (T/4/1)

Below clay-and-cobble wall foundation

4. Grey: unworked microlithic blade-flake. (TA/8/1)

Phase 3 post-hole

5. Grey patinated with cortex: unworked flake. N.I. (T/18/1)

*Area of mansio**Pre-phase 1 dark surface*

6. Dark grey microlithic blade-flake, cortex on one face and broken. Both edges lightly retouched from bulbar face. N.I. (M14/7)

Phase 1 pre-construction make-up

7. Dark grey flake, some cortex. Unworked; burnt. N.I. (M9/17)
8. Thick, dark grey side-scraper, one main edge worked convex by delicate retouch from bulbar face; the end and other main edge more roughly worked and blunted. (M40/20)
9. Dark grey, mottled blade-flake, one long edge lightly retouched, irregularly, from bulbar face. (M56/6)

Phase 1 construction

10. Mottled grey patinated flake. Slight traces of usage along concave edge. N.I. (M7/16)

Phase 2 construction trenches

11. Small creamy brown scraper, cortex over non-bulbar face. Short length of convex edge delicately retouched from bulbar face. (M40/11)
12. Dark grey translucent microlithic blade-flake, end broken. N.I. (M52/3)
13. Pale creamy grey, mottled blade-flake, some cortex. Both long edges worked by shallow, delicate retouch from bulbar face: shallow concave edge opposite bulb shows slight trace of usage. (M59/29)

Phase 2 general occupation

14. Small pale-grey parallel-sided flake. N.I. (M26/12)

Phase 2 general destruction

15. Brown, long, parallel-edged blade-flake, some cortex. Scars from two smaller previously detached blade-flakes at bulbar end. N.I. (M11/9)

*Phase 3**Main fill of well*

16. Grey-brown irregular flake, some cortex. Three edges show traces of slight usage. N.I. (M13/37)

Arch repair

17. Pale grey mottled flake, one long edge delicately retouched from bulbar face and running into more roughly worked, steep end-scraper opposite bulb. Traces of slight usage along other main edge. (M28/14)

Foundation trenches

18. Very small, deep grey microlithic flake, some cortex. N.I. (M42/10)

Colonnade construction

19. Side-scraper, fresh, dark grey flake, one short convex scraping edge formed by delicate retouch. Some light usage of opposite edge. (M7/12)

N. W. soakaway in internal corridor

20. Grey-brown irregular flake, traces of cortex. N.I. (M24/4)

Unstratified

21. Speckled creamy grey blade-flake, one long edge delicately pressure-flaked from bulbar face to produce short ripple flakes, the opposite long edge retouched from the bulbar face with more random flakes and from the non-bulbar face with slight irregular flaking. The bulb of percussion apparently deliberately removed; hinge-fracture at opposite end. (M10/3)
22. Dark mottled grey irregular flake, short length of one side worked by irregular, steep retouch. N.I. (M69/US)

MORTARIA (fig. 8) by Katherine F. Hartley, *F.S.A.*

Area between baths and mansio

Gravel of road surface

Four fragments of second century mortaria from Mancetter-Hartshill.

Disturbance cutting gravel

Fragments from the west midlands, c. A.D. 110-160(1); from Mancetter-Hartshill, c. A.D. 135-400(1); and the following:

Fragment in cream fabric stamped by LOCCIUS PRO——. Twenty-seven stamps of his are known from sites in the midlands and the north of Britain, including ten from the Antonine occupation of Scotland. He worked at Mancetter, where his activity overlapped that of two other potters sharing the name LOCCIUS (JUNIUS LOCCIUS and LOCCIUS VIBIUS), to whom he was surely related. His work can be dated c. A.D. 140-165. (R/2)

Below clay-and-cobble wall foundation

Fragments from the Verulamium area, Flavian(1) and from the west midlands, c. A.D. 110-160(4).

Irregular drainage channel

A fragment from the Verulamium area, c. A.D. 65-140.

Silt of ditch

A fragment from the south-west or the Marches, first or second century.

Main and upper fill of ditch

Five fragments from the midlands, probably second century.

Area of mansio

Pre-phase 1 dark surface

1. Fragment in yellowish-cream fabric with white grit. Possibly south-east England, c. A.D. 55-85. (M57/15)

Phase 1 destruction

2. Flange fragment from an unstamped mortarium, type approximating to Group 1 (Hartley, 1977), in fine-textured buff-cream fabric with widely dispersed large white quartz and occasional small black inclusions. This fabric is typical of a pottery, perhaps in Central Gaul, which was in production c. A.D. 50-80. (For examples of other mortaria probably from the same area see Hurst, 1985, 72, Fabric TF9AA and fig. 27, nos. 91-92, and p. 86 for comments.) (M59/40/1)
3. A Gillam form 238 in fine-textured cream fabric with some quartz, red-brown, occasional dark brown and flint(?) inclusions; trituration grit consists of flint and quartz; surface slightly powdery. From potters in Gaul, perhaps in Pas de Calais, where such potters as Q. Valerius Veranius, Gracilis, etc., worked. A.D. 70-100. (M59/40/2)

Phase 2 occupation over concrete floor

4. Flange fragment, indicating diam. c. 29.5 cm., in fine-textured buff-cream fabric with pale grey core, a fair amount of quartz and red-brown inclusions and one surviving red-brown trituration grit; surface abrasive. The broken and incompletely impressed stamp is from the same die as one from Rocester, Staffs. Several interpretations are possible and only more complete examples of the stamp will clarify the name. The fabric indicates a source in the midlands, and the rim-profiles would fit activity in the period A.D. 100-150. (M59/12)

Phase 2 general occupation

5. Unusual fabric, probably from a midland source. Second century. (M4/17/1)
6. Sherd without flange. Midlands. Second century, perhaps first half. (M64/4)

Phase 2 general destruction levels

7. Fragment made in south-east Britain or in Gaul. Probably Flavian. (M29/5)
8. Two joining flange fragments from a second century mortarium possibly made at Little Chester, Derby. (M50/6/1)
9. Body sherd in hard, fine-textured cream fabric with quartz and red-brown inclusions with brownish-buff slip; quartz, red-brown and black trituration grit combined with concentric scoring. Source uncertain but the use of clearly defined concentric scoring suggests that it is not later than early second century. (M59/13)

Phase 2a in clay-and-cobble foundations

10. Body sherd in hard fine-textured orange-brown fabric with soft cream and brown inclusions; traces of cream slip; quartz trituration. Probably from south-west England and probably first or second century. (M64/8/1)
11. Body sherd in hard cream fabric with some quartz and red-brown inclusions; mostly red-brown with a little quartz trituration grit. Midlands, Mancetter-Hartshill possibly. Probably second century, and likely to be first half. (M64/8/2)

*Phase 3**Hearth in Phase 2 destruction in hut or shrine*

12. Body sherd in hard cream fabric with some quartz and red-brown inclusions; quartz trituration. Mancetter-Hartshill or Little Chester, Derby. Second century, likely to be first half. (M66/9/1)

Arch repair over well

13. Body fragment from Mancetter-Hartshill. Later than A.D. 100. (M13/9/1)

Foundation trenches

14. Probably from west midlands, c. A.D. 110-160. (M28/6/1)
15. Probably from west midlands, c. A.D. 110-160. (M42/3/1)

Upper fill of robber trench

16. Four pieces comprising about a third of a well-worn mortarium, diam. c. 30 cm., in hard cream fabric with black and orange-brown trituration grit. Although fine-textured, the fabric contains some tempering material. The retrograde stamp reads OSSIVSF and is from an otherwise unknown die, but it can be attributed to the potter Mossius, who worked in the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries. Twenty stamps of his are now known from the midlands and the north, excluding his kiln site. A stamp from Rough Castle is clearly Antonine and his rim-forms support a mid second century date. c. A.D. 140-180. (M53/2/1)
17. Burnt fragment, from Mancetter-Hartshill. Perhaps mid-second century.

Occupation in colonnade

18. Two fragments from Mancetter-Hartshill. Later than A.D. 100. (M8/10)
19. Two joining fragments. Second century, perhaps A.D. 155-180. (M9/8/1)
20. Fragment from Mancetter-Hartshill. Later than A.D. 100. (M9/8/2)

Pit A in colonnade, sealed by destruction

21. A mortarium in very hard cream fabric, tempered with some very fine grit, and with slightly darker surface. The stamp is from one of the dies of Maurius, which gives MAVRIIM when complete, probably for Maurius in the genitive case followed by m for *manu*. Although the use of *manu* is common in samian stamps, only one Romano-British mortarium potter, Austinus, working in the Carlisle region, is known certainly to have used it.

A kiln of Maurius has been excavated at Mancetter (*T.B.A.S.* vol. 77 (1959), 5-17). Twenty-seven of his mortaria have now been noted from the midlands and the north of England; from Aldborough, Ambleside, Ancaster, Bainbridge, Carlisle, Catterick, Chesters Museum, Corbridge (2), Crickton nr. Shrewsbury, Doncaster, Droitwich, Fisherwick (Staffs.), Godmanchester, Great Weldon, Ilkley, Leicester (3), Piercebridge, Rocester (Staffs.), near Spalding, Wall, Westbury (Wilts.), Witherspool, and Winterton. The samian from Bainbridge and Ilkley indicate lack of occupation c. A.D. 120-160; none of his stamps have been found in Scotland. His Mancetter mortaria were associated with those of Sennius, whose stamps were recorded in quantity in the Wroxeter gutter deposit along with nests of samian ware (Atkinson, 1942, 127 ff. and 279). The samian is dated within the period A.D. 160-180, and the latest associated coins are A.D. 155. All of the evidence supports activity c. A.D. 150-180. (M7/9/1)

22. Fragment from Mancetter-Hartshill. Later than A.D. 150. (M7/9/2)

Destruction in colonnade

23. About half a mortarium in a very hard fabric considerably overfired to grey both in the body and

on the surface; much angular dark-brown grit. The vessel is stamped twice, close together on each side of the spout with stamps of the potter VICTOR. All four stamps are covered with dark brown slip. Stamps of Victor have been noted from Chester, Hartlepool, Holditch, Leicester (3), Little Chester (Derby) (2), Lincoln, Mancetter (Kiln), Melandra Castle, Ribchester, Rocester (3), and Wall (2). Several of the Mancetter examples are from a kiln clearly used by

him. There is no stratified dating for his work but his products range from the early second century to the early Antonine period, and a date within the period A.D. 110-150 may be estimated. The two mortaria associated with this die undoubtedly belong to the second half of this period, indeed the Wall example approaches the mortaria of Sarrius in form. Covering the stamp with brown paint was an occasional practice at Mancetter, no doubt with the intention of drawing attention to it. I know of no pre-Antonine example of this custom. A.D. 130-150 seems the most likely date for this mortarium. (M7/3/1)

24. Mancetter-Hartshill fragment. Probably within the period A.D. 130-180. (M7/3/2)

Internal corridor

Between floors

25. Body and base fragment, surface eroded, from Mancetter-Hartshill. Later than A.D. 100. (M35/5/1)

Phase 3 occupation under the eastern cobbled yard

26. Burnt fragment from the Verulamium region. A.D. 65-140. (M5/7/1)
27. Two joining body sherds, burnt and heavily worn. Probably second century, first half more likely. (M59/6)

Amongst the eastern cobbles

28. Fragment, probably from west midlands, c. A.D. 110-160. (M4/3/1)
29. Fragment from Verulamium region. A.D. 69-95. (M4/6/1)
30. Origin uncertain, but perhaps west midlands. Mid second century. (M53/1/1)

In northern stokehole cobbling

31. Body sherd in fine cream fabric with quartz, grey and occasional red-brown inclusions; traces of concentric scoring. Probably not later than early second, and could be late first, century. (M63/11)

Unstratified

In the area between the baths and *mansio* only seven mortarium sherds were found, none of which need be later than the second century. The only one of interest was the following:

An eroded flange in hard and dense cream fabric with pink core; the fabric is heavily tempered with gritty particles. The potter's stamp is badly eroded and only)V(is reasonably clear. However, it is a stamp of either Erucanus or some contemporary potter working in the midlands, c. A.D. 100-140. (TB/1/1)

In the *mansio* area, six unstratified sherds out of a total of thirty-two were later than A.D. 200. Drawable sherds were the following:

32. Flange fragment with stamp, in brownish-cream fabric with slightly greenish cream core, containing some brown and grey tempering. The stamp is from one of the six dies of SIMILIS, who worked at Mancetter. Four stamps of his at forts on the Antonine Wall should have reached these sites during the period A.D. 140-165, but typologically his rims suggest a date c. A.D. 135-165. (M2/1/1)
33. Hammerhead mortarium in cream fabric, made at Mancetter-Hartshill, decorated with brown paint, c. A.D. 250 to fourth century. (M19/US/1)
34. Reeded rim of hammerhead mortarium in cream fabric with traces of brown paint, made at Mancetter-Hartshill. c. A.D. 240-300. (M37/3/1)

BROOCHES (fig. 9) by D. F. Mackreth, F.S.A.

Area between baths and mansio

Irregular drainage channel

1. Behind the head of the bow are the remains of the loop, to which the spring was once attached by means of a sheet bronze tube which passed through the coils of the spring and the loop. Into the ends of the tube would have been fitted the free moving loop and collar to be found on fully developed Trumpet brooches and on some versions of Headstuds. In plan, the wings curve forward and merge into the bow. The front face of each wing has a vertical bead row sunk into a flute at the end, with a plain flute next to the bow, which is undecorated and has a D-shaped section. The bow tapers down to the foot which has a prominent foot-knob with three horizontal mouldings; the central one may once have been beaded. The foot-knob looks as if it were made separately and then sweated or brazed on. The catch-plate is damaged and the spring is missing.

The general proportions and affiliations of this brooch place it with the Headstud type, and it is only the absence of the stud which prevents the name being applied here. The Headstud had developed by A.D. 75 and there are sufficient varieties in existence by then for the present brooch to be accommodated. Pit 86 at the Lunt, Baginton (Warws.) produced two (*T.B.A.S.*, Vol. 85 (1971-73), 65-6, fig. 19,6 and 9), with two more of a related type (*ibid.* fig. 19,1 and 4). These were deposited before c. A.D. 75 (*ibid.* pp. 13-14). Although the loop and collar are relatively common on Headstud brooches, they more often than not occur with hinged pins. Sprung pin Headstuds with loops and collars (*cf. B. M. Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain*, p. 18, fig. 9,15) tend to be versions of the Colchester arrangement with the chord over the head of the bow being held by a forward facing hook, which is held down at the end by a stud rivetted through the bow. The arrangement on the Wall brooch is commonly found on sprung pin Trumpet brooches. In terms of dating, as the Headstud soon develops a hinged pin, it is suggested here that the present example should be early in the general development and therefore its date of manufacture should be before A.D. 75 at the latest. (T/8/1)

Unstratified

2. Trumpet. Only the lower part survives, including the 'acanthus' mouldings on the bow. Beneath these is a cross-flute and then a cross-moulding. The lower bow is broad with a slight arris down the middle and a groove down each side. The foot-knob is oval in plan and has two grooves round it. The catch-plate has a groove down the back at the start of the return. The whole of the surviving portion of the brooch shows every sign of having been very carefully finished after removal from the mould. The central mouldings are, for instance, repeated in the form of plain ridges created by filing. In addition, there is a groove across the back of the bow just above the curve of the catch-plate.

Without the upper part of the bow and the head of the brooch, it is hard to tell what parallels there may be. Taking the main characteristics to be the flat 'acanthus' decoration finished off by hand, as well as the triple moulded foot, it may be suggested that its relationship is with an unpublished group which seems to be centred on Dorset, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire. Most examples have a hinged pin with a cast loop on the head, sometimes with a vestigial collar in the form of a pedestal for the loop. The trumpet shape of the head is attenuated and spreads out flatly into a fan. The foot-knob, however, is usually similarly flat with the catch-plate running to the bottom of the bow behind. The closest reasonable parallel for the central mouldings and the foot on the present example is a brooch from Cirencester (Corinium Museum, B 343). In that case, the pin has a spring caught between two projecting lugs. The loop is cast above a pedestal which is grooved in imitation of the collar tying the waist of wire loops whose ends are fixed in a sheet bronze tube running through the coils of the spring. None of these brooches is dated, but there is no reason to suppose that the whole group must be late in the Trumpet sequence. Until some precision is introduced by finding specimens in a dated context, a date, range from c. A.D. 75 into the second century may be suggested. It should be borne in mind that two developed Trumpet brooches dated to before c. A.D. 75 have been found at 'The Lunt', Baginton (Warws.). (Hobley, 1969, p. 110, fig. 19,9; Hobley, 1973, p. 66, fig. 19,8). (M65/6)

*Area of mansio**Phase 3**Post-pit in colonnade*

3. Dolphin. The wings are plain except for a vertical groove at the end. The bow is well-humped over the spring-case and the junction is masked in profile on each side of the head by a curving moulding which springs from the wings. Down the centre of the upper part of the bow is a raised crest which has a sunken bead-row in the middle. The crest has a squared off foot and its upper end finished behind the head of the bow in a hook for the chord. The rest of the bow is plain except for the foot-knob which has a cross-moulding above. The spring is retained in the Polden Hill method usual in this type. The brooch is very carefully finished and is well preserved, apart from the lower part of the pin.



Fig. 9 Brooches.

Since the first comment on this type of brooch in a previous report on work at Wall (*Trans.* viii, p. 17, fig. 7,7), there has been little change in the dating of this type. If anything, the period suggested then, the late first century and the early second, seems to be becoming fixed (*Ver.* I, p. 116, fig. 29,10. A.D. 115-130). There is a range of decorative types into which the present specimen fits well. Parallels exist from Wroxeter (Rowley's House Museum, M.L.36, M.Y.I) for the moulding on the head, but variation in the foot-knob design shows that this is merely an item in the repertoire of the workshop or workshops. Indeed, if clay moulds were used to make these brooches, it must surely be expected that there would be a variety of designs, because such a mould probably had a short life. (M9/13)

Silt of well

4. The spring is held to the body of the brooch by means of a projecting plate behind the head of the bow. The plate rises over the head to form a short crest with two holes, the lower of which carries an axis bar through the coils of the spring. Through the upper hole, just forward of the wings, passes the chord of the spring. The wings are small and plain. The bow is also plain, tapering to a pointed foot.

The plain, attenuated form of the brooch is distinctive and its parallels appear to lie in the south midlands, Northamptonshire, and Gloucestershire, and they appear to be unpublished. The prominent display of the hole with the chord of the spring suggests the prototype, the Colchester, which also often has small plain wings. At present there is no independent evidence for this type but it probably dates from c. A.D. 50 to c. A.D. 80 on typological grounds. (M13/39/1)

5. The spring is held as in the last example. Each wing has at its end two mouldings joined by a flute. The plate behind the head is damaged but seems not to have risen prominently above the head. The bow is broad at the top and tapers to a squared off foot. It has a sunken ridge down the centre while each side has a shallow step.

Parallels are hard to find and there is no supporting evidence either for the distribution or for the date. In general, this type of spring fixing arrangement is much more typical of eastern England than the west, and most of the Colchester derivatives found at Wall belong to the varieties with the Polden Hill method of securing the spring (see 10 below). It is possible that, quite apart from the matter of distribution, there may be a selection at Wall on the basis of date: the Polden Hill method seems to last for a longer time than the method of securing the spring on the present brooch. The date range is most likely to be the same as for 4 above. (M13/39/2)

Main fill of well

6. A large Dolphin with the spring held in the Polden Hill manner; an axis bar passes through pierced plates at the ends of the wings and through the coils of the spring, while the chord is held by a rearward hook at the upper end of the ridge down the bow. The wings are plain except for a moulding at the extremities. The side mouldings which mask the junction of the bow with the wings are more prominent than usual and run under the head to join in a peak. The hook behind the head is expressed down the front of the bow by a large, strong ridge which ends on the crest of the bow in a dominant oval boss. The lower bow has a slight recurve in profile and tapers to a foot-knob made up of a moulding on each side joining in a dip in the centre but with a rounded bottom. Down each side of the lower bow is a shallow groove. The catch-plate has a triangular piercing.

This is an unusually large and heavy specimen of a type commonly found in the Severn Valley and whose distribution spreads out to the north, south and east across the midlands. The presence of the boss is rare, although there are specimens which have the upper bow ornament stopped at about the same point by mouldings across the bow (*T.B.A.S.* 74 (1956), p. 9, fig. 3,4). Two examples from Saalburg, along with the present specimen, give the impression of having been influenced by the Headstud or its prototype (*Saalburg Jahrbuch*, Bericht des Saalburg Museums, XXVII (1970), p. 5, abb. 1, 4 and 5). The form of the foot, however, is rare.

For dating of this type, cf. comments on 3 above. (M13/19)

Arch repair over well

7. This brooch is in the form of a pelta whose terminals end in adorsed birds' heads with a moulded element between; the inner element of the pelta is now lost but was in the form of a pierced cusp, as the surviving traces show. On the main body of the pelta there is a shallow well relieved

on each side by shallow borders. The slow swell has a series of recesses for enamel whose colour has perished except for orange in the rectangular ones. The layout of the recesses is of two panels of triangles defining three full lozenges with half lozenges at each end. These panels are divided at the bottom by a single rectangular recess and there is another rectangle at each upper end, and beyond these a long triangular recess. The eye of each bird's head is a circular enamelled recess. The pin is hinged and the catch-plate is behind the moulding between the two heads.

Examples are rare. One comes from Fishbourne, but is not dated (*Fishbourne II* (1971), p. 104, fig. 40,41). Its heads do not survive but the internal part of the pelta is complete with a circular boss with an inset for enamel. Another example comes from Tripontium, but its date is unknown (*T.B.A.S.* 85, p. 134, fig. 23(b),9). (M13/12)

Under cobbling outside east mansio wall

8. Headstud. The axis bar of the hinged pin is housed in a half-round cylinder behind the wings which are flat in front and stepped back from the bow; the left hand wing shows traces of three steps. On the head is the stub of a cast-on ring. The bow is essentially rectangular in section and tapers to the foot. The stud is circular and has on its top surface an annular groove. Below the stud are nine rectangular cells. In the fifth and seventh are remains of a dark blue enamel, while in the sixth are the decomposed remnants of enamel now pale green. The foot-knob consists of two unequal mouldings separated by a flute from two more at the bottom of the bow.

In form this brooch is a developed Headstud in which the sprung pin has been superseded by one that is hinged, and the separate loop and collar has been replaced by a simple cast-on ring. In these respects it is unexceptional. The occurrence of enamel decoration in rectangular cells is, however, a little unusual. The use of such cells seems normally to be restricted to typologically early Headstuds in which the pins are sprung. The best known of these is from Kingsholm, Glos. (Painter and Sax, 1970, 155, fig. 2,1), in which the cells are aligned longitudinally; a better example from an unknown site (Painter and Sax, 1970, 160, fig. 4,8) has the cells arranged as in the present specimen. The more usual lozenge and triangle ornament had already made its appearance in this early group and was to become the preferred form for enamel decoration on all types of Headstud. Had it been used on this brooch, the whole design would have belonged to one of the commonest forms whose distribution is essentially in the north of England, but with a tendency for concentration in the north midlands. None of the specimens known to the writer has a usefully dated context. Without rehearsing the origin of the Headstud it is to be noted that Pit 86 at The Lunt, Baginton (Warws.) produced four brooches which may, in this context, be called proto-Headstuds (Hobley, 1973, 65-6, fig. 19,1,4,6 and 9). Three have enamelled decoration in the lozenge and triangle pattern (*ibid.* fig. 19,4,6 and 9), while only one is of a sufficiently developed shape to be closely equated with the present brooch, but it had no stud (*ibid.* fig. 19,9). The date of the pit is not given, but is presumably period III or earlier; thus the latest reasonable date for the last of these brooches to have been made is *c.* A.D. 70 (Hobley, 1973,14). In the case of the present brooch, taking the enamelled decoration into account, it is perhaps most likely that it was made, in default of properly dated parallels, no later than the last quarter of the first century. (M59/6).

Unstratified in central corridor

9. Dolphin. As is usual in this type, the spring is attached to the body of the brooch by the Polden Hill method. The wings are short and each finishes in a double moulding. The bow is set off from the spring case by a step across the top in which lies a beaded ridge, and the junction of the wings with the bow is masked by a moulding. Down the centre of the bow, but not going all the way to the foot, is a sunken bead row. On either side of this, and arranged in pairs pointing alternately up and down the bow, are lenticular bosses, each with a medial groove. These stop with the bottom of the central bead row. The rest of the foot is plain and the foot-knob is a small projecting boss.

An almost exact parallel comes from the excavations conducted by Miss C. Mahany at Alcester (to be published), and others come from Tripontium, Brockworth, Leicester, Wroxeter, and Meols. Although there is a difference in each case, the constant feature is the use of lenticular bosses in the same manner, showing that this is part of the ordinary repertoire of the type; the differences are enough to demonstrate that it is not the work of a single workshop. The date range runs from the later first century into the second. (M35/1).

Unstratified in central courtyard

10. Only the head of the brooch survives. The spring is held in the Polden Hill manner: an axis bar passes through pierced plates at the ends of the wings and through the coils of the spring, while the cord is held by a rearward hook at the upper end of the ridge down the bow. Each wing has at each end a sunken ridge defined by a groove down each side. Apart from the central moulding which rises over the head as a crest, the bow is plain. The lower part of the bow is missing.

Parallels for this fragment are not useful. The date range is probably the second half of the first century. (M42/4/1).

GLASS (fig. 10) by *D. B. Harden, C.B.E., F.S.A.*

All the glass found was examined, with the exception of the common green glass bottle and the unguent bottle fragments, which occurred at all levels, and the natural green window glass, smooth on one face and matt on the other, typical of the first and second centuries, fragments of which were found as follows:

Pre-phase 1	One
Phase 1 Destruction	Three
Phase 2 Destruction	Three, of which two were found in the well silt.
Phase 3 Occupation	Sixteen
Phase 3 Destruction	Three
	Unstratified
	Thirty-one

None of the window-glass was of the double-glossy type, 'which does not seem to have been made before the third century at the earliest'. (D. B. Harden, *Fishbourne II*, p. 367). Much of the glass was too fragmentary for illustration.

*Area between baths and mansio**Phase 3**Below clay-and-cobble wall foundation*

1. Fragment of base of dish or bowl in colourless ware with finely-fashioned, thin base-ring, blown and afterwards worked on wheel; inner surface retains gloss of a blown glass, outer surface matt-finished by grinding. Cf. for same shape in similarly colourless glass, but not blown, *Fishbourne II*, 332, no. 27, fig. 138. Late first or early second century. (TB/4/1)

Hollow cut by wall foundation

2. Common green ware fragment of base of large prismatic bottle, mould-blown, bearing parts of three concentric circles on under side. Late first or second century. (TB/10/2)

Silt of ditch

3. Small fragment of body of shallow pillar-moulded bowl showing part of one rib, cast and polished; green. Cf. Isings, 1957, form 3a. Mid to late first century. (T/17/1)

*Area of mansio**Phase 1 destruction*

4. Fragment of cast colourless rim-flange and side of shallow bowl. Second century. (M13/5/1)

Phase 2 drip-channel

5. Tiny fragment of body, blown, golden brown; shape of vessel indecipherable. Mid first century. (M59/22/1)

Phase 2 general destruction

6. Two fragments of multi-ribbed handles from large green prismatic bottles. Late first to mid second century. (M7/8/1)
7. Colourless plain blown ware; fragment of side of vessel. Second century. (M7/10/1)
8. Colourless plain blown ware; two fragments of sides of vessels, one with milky weathering all over surface. Second century. (M7/10/2)
9. Small fragment of a pillar-moulded bowl, brown with white mottling. Mid first century. (M20/2/1)
10. Fragments of side, basal angle, bottom and base-ring of beaker; colourless fine ware; blown with wheel-cutting; at top a raised horizontal cut ridge and at basal angle two raised horizontal cut ridges between grooves. Second century. (M43/5/2)
11. Green window glass, both surfaces matt. (M43/5/3)

*Phase 3**Main fill of well*

12. Fragment of open-folded base-ring of greenish-colourless jug or olla. Later first or second century. (M13/29/1)
13. Fragment of rim and wall of bluish-green pillar-moulded bowl, one rib extant. Mid first century. (M13/30/1)
14. Bodyfragment of greenish jug bearing writhen ribbing. Late first or second century. (M13/30/2)

Arch repair over well

15. Colourless fine ware, blown with wheel-cutting. Fragment of curved side of bowl with raised, cut horizontal ridge between grooves; milky weathering. Second century. (M13/9/3)

Foundation trenches

16. Colourless fine ware; blown, plain. Fragment of bottom of side of carinated bowl. Second century. (M10/6/1)
17. Fragment of double-folded horizontal rib, probably from lower side of shallow bowl of large diameter (c. 18-20 cm.); dark emerald green. Later first or second century. (M26/6/3)

Lower fill of robber trench

18. Many fragments of a large prismatic bottle in common green ware, with at least one basal ring. First or second century. (M55/14/2)

Upper fill of robber trench

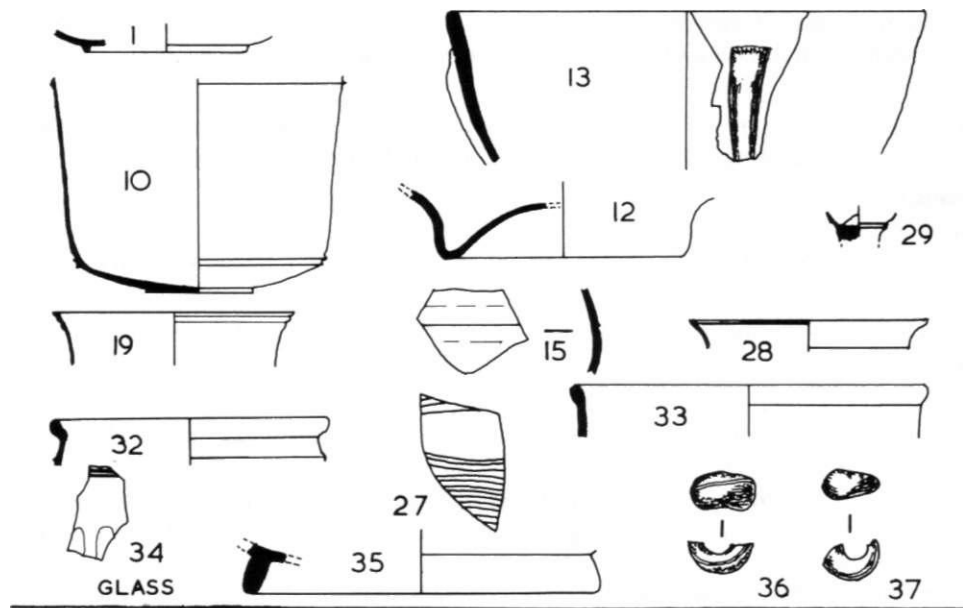
19. Colourless fine ware; blown with wheel-cutting. Fragment of splayed rim of beaker, cut and polished edge, below which is a wheel-cut rib between grooves. Second century. (M53/14/1)

Occupation in colonnade

20. Colourless fine ware, blown with wheel-cutting., Beaker fragment of basal angle, bottom and edge of base ring; basal angle a plain curve, otherwise similar shape to 10 above. Second century. (M7/5/1)
21. Fragment of a multi-ribbed handle from small green prismatic bottle. Late first to mid second century. (M8/10/1)

Make-up below internal corridor lower floor

22. Colourless plain brown ware; fragment of side of vessel. Second century. (M34/10/1)



MEDIEVAL POTTERY



8

Fig. 10 Glass; Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery, no. 8.

Under eastern cobbling

23. Two tiny fragments of bowl or beaker, colourless, blown; closely-set facet-cutting in quincunx formation. For colourless blown vessels with similar cutting cf. *Fishbourne II*, 339 ff., nos. 42-44, fig. 139. Late first or early second century. (M5/7/1)
24. Three fragments of very thin yellow glass, shape indecipherable. (M5/7/2)
25. Fragment of body of greenish jug bearing vertical ribbing. Later first or second century. (M40/5/2)
26. Colourless blown ware. Shoulder-angle of small square-sectioned flask. Second century. (M59/6/5)

In eastern cobbling

27. Fragments of body of bluish-green flask bearing criss-crossing wheel-cut concentric circles, with two others unstratified close by, all seemingly from the same vessel. Second century. (M53/1/2)

Unstratified glass from area between baths and mansio

28. Fragment of rim of deep bowl or cup, colourless, blown; outsplayed rim, flame-smoothed at lip, constricted neck, bulbous body; thin horizontal unmarvered trail at shoulder. Second century. (T/2/3)
29. Fragment of bottom of body and top of stem of stemmed cup or goblet; body transparent blue, stem transparent yellow, both bubbly, but without weathering.

The use of different colours for body and stem is not a recognised feature of Roman or Dark Age glass. This piece must therefore be medieval or later, and since its aspect and lack of weathering show that it is soda - and not potash-glass, it must be of Mediterranean, and not Northwest European origin, if, as one must suppose, it is earlier than the mid-seventeenth century. It certainly does not look more modern than that. There are records of Venetian soda-glass being imported into this country at the end of the fourteenth century (Harden, 1972, 103, 107), and it is a fair guess that this fragment is a Venetian piece that reached England at some time during the next two hundred years or so. How it reached an out-of-the-way site, such as Wall, is a mystery. (T/2/4)

Unstratified glass from the mansio area

30. Small fragment of lower side of shallow bowl in cast and polished colourless ware; undecorated. Exact shape of vessel uncertain, but cf. perhaps *Fishbourne II*, (330 ff., nos. 25-26, fig. 138. Late first or early second century. (M2/1/5)
31. Bottom of four-ribbed drawn handle of bulbous one- or two-handled bottle; olive-green. Mid first to second century. (M3/1/1)
32. Fragment of thickened rim of beaker with horizontal trail c. 1.2 cm. below. Blown colourless ware. (M24/US/1)
33. Fragment of rim of cylindrical bowl in common green ware. Late first to mid second century. (M33/US/4)
34. Fragment of vertical side of beaker with two horizontal wheel-cut grooves near top, and, below, a band of shallow vertical oval facets; blown colourless fine ware. Second century. (M47/7/1)
35. Fragment of base-ring of shallow bowl in cast colourless ware. Second century. (M49/US/3)

GLASS BEADS

In dirty sand above natural between baths and mansio

36. Half of oblate bead; dull green, with streaky opaque-white marvered band running round circumference, but eccentrically. D. 2 cm., H. 1 cm., D. piercing 0.9 cm. Roman. (T/23/1)

In east cobbling

37. Half of an oblate bead, brown, with very large thread-hole. Roman. (M53/1/3)

GLASS COUNTERS

In gravel of road surface between baths and mansio

38. Game-piece or counter, plano-convex disc in deep coloured glass, appearing black, ground smooth all over after casting. Oval, 17.5 x 15.5 mm. Roman, cf. *Trans*, xxiii. 53). (Q/2)

Unstratified

39. As 38 above, but slightly smaller. Oval, 15 x 14 mm. Roman. (M33/2)

IRON OBJECTS (figs. 11-12) by A. A. Round, F.S.A.

*Area between baths and mansio**Gravel of road surface*

1. Much corroded small spearhead, length 9.8 cm. N.I. (Q/2)

Below clay-and-cobble wall foundation

2. Head of catapult-bolt, length 8.5 cm. The point appears to have been broken off. Cf. *Hod Hill I*, 6, B183. (TB/5/1)
3. Fragmentary knife blade. N.I. (TB/6/1)

Main fill of ditch

4. Knife blade fragment. (T/10/3)
5. Thin strip, length c. 7 cm., width 1.7cm., with suggestion of hole at one end. (T/10/4)

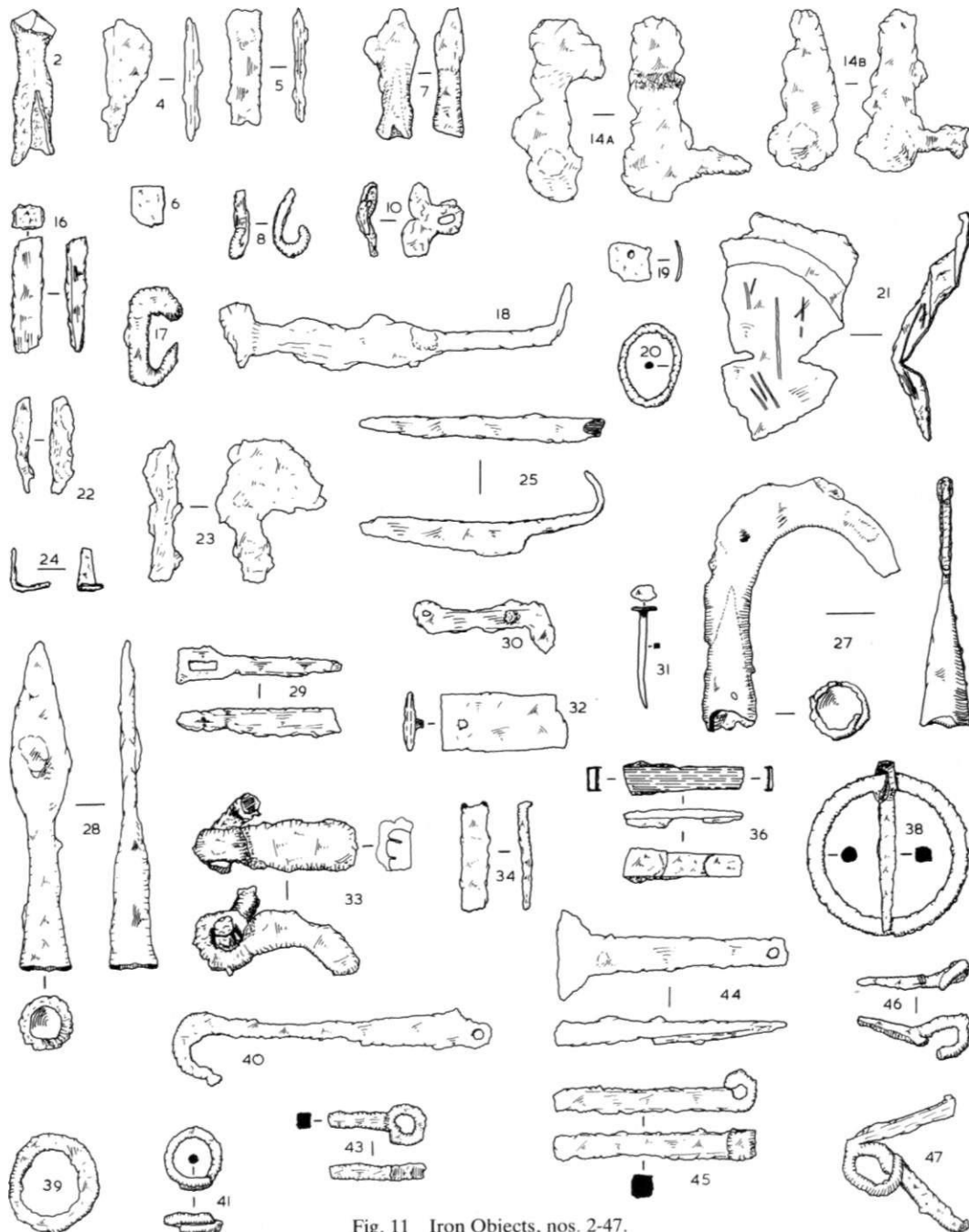


Fig. 11 Iron Objects, nos. 2-47.

Upper fill of ditch

- 6. Thin sheet fragment, with part of one attachment hole remaining. Scale armour? (T/7/2)
- 7. Head of catapult-bolt, length 7.5 cm. Cf. 2 above. (T/7/3)

*Area of mansio**Pre-phase 1 dark surface*

- 8. Hook, circular in section with rectangular section shank. (M8/21/1)
- 9. Three hobnails, rusted together. N.I. (M14/7/1)
- 10. Binding or decorative boss, perhaps for box. (M47/12/1)

Phase 1 destruction

- 11. Much-corroded T-staple. N.I. (M3/20/1)
- 12. Spearhead fragment. N.I. (M43/10)

Phase 2 drip-channel

- 13. Nail, length 6.2 cm. Cf. *Ver. I*, 186, Type 1. N.I. (M59/22/1)

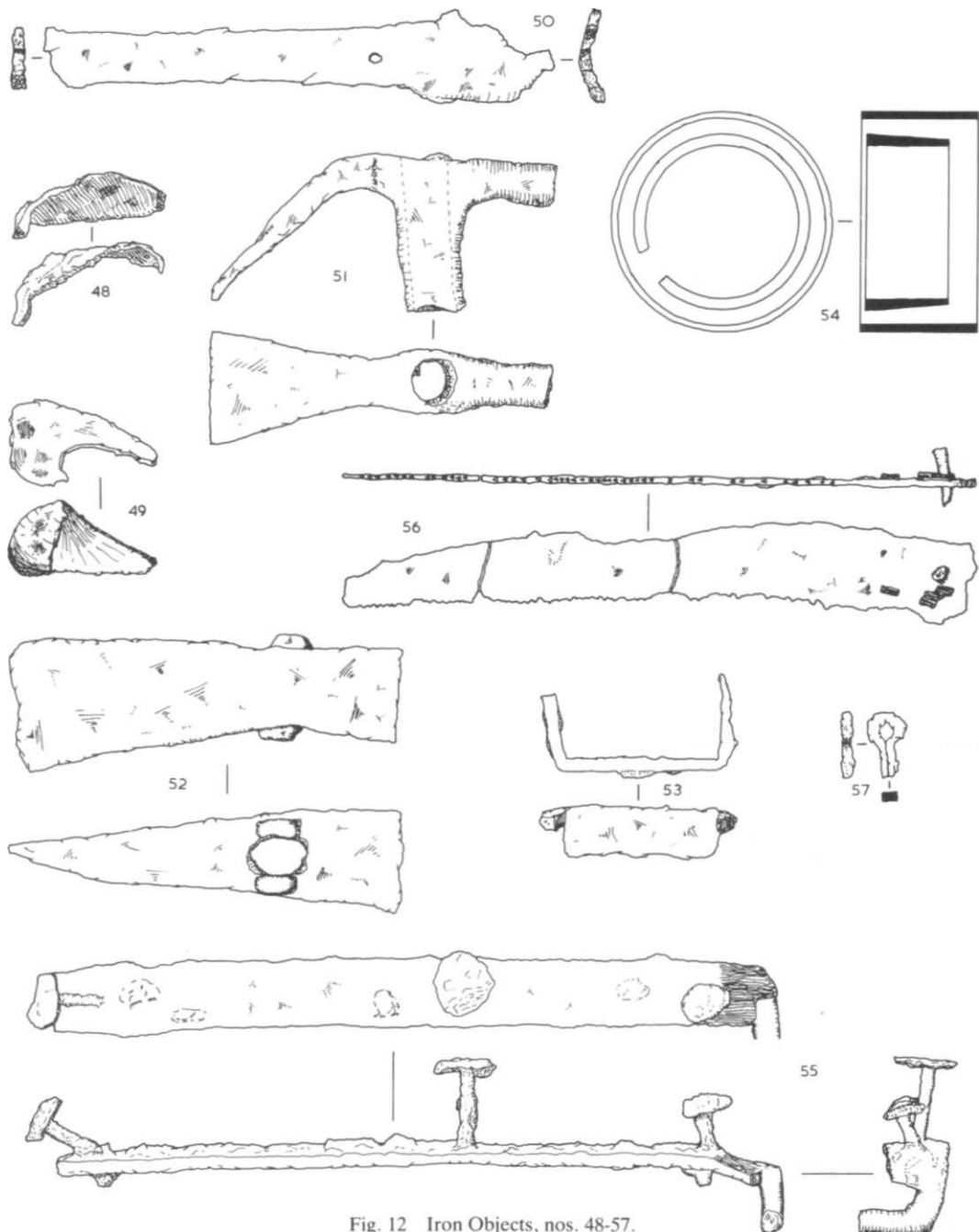


Fig. 12 Iron Objects, nos. 48-57.

*Phase 3**Hearth in Phase 2 destruction (room B)*

14. Two L-shaped staples for drop-hinges, usually used for doors and gates. The pointed part is driven into the door-jamb. Cf. *Ver. I*, 180. (M40/8/1)
15. Fragmentary knife blade. N.I. (M40/8/2)
16. Broken end of smith's set, with square stem tapering to sharp edge, for cutting metal. (M40/8/3)

5/7; of well

17. Hook, or possibly broken chain link. (M13/39/1)

Main fill of well

18. Nail, length 20.5 cm. Type 1, cf. 13 above. (M13/37)

Foundation trenches

19. Curved thin sheet with rivet-hole. Scale armour? (M7/13/1)
20. Oval link, circular in section. (M1 1/6/1)
21. Part of shield-boss, with adherent burnt thatch. (M26/6)
22. Fragmentary knife blade. (M54/13/1)

Lower fill of robber trench

23. Corroded curved blade with wider shank. Probably a small reaping-hook. (M53/7/1)

Upper fill of robber trench

24. L-shaped binding, probably for a small box. (M53/9)

Occupation in colonnade

25. Spiked wall hook. (M8/2/1)

Pit A in colonnade occupation

26. Fragmentary staple. N.I. (M7/9/1)
27. Billhook or reaping-hook with closed socket and nail-hole. Cf. *Ver. Ill*, 85, 14-16. (M7/9/2)
28. Well-made spearhead with closed socket, length 18.7 cm. This appears to be a hunting-spear, rather than a military weapon. (M7/9/3)

Destruction in colonnade

29. Bar of rectangular section, with broadened and flattened end with rectangular slot. The bar appears to be broken at both ends. Possibly the bolt from a lock, the key of which would engage with the slot. (M7/2/1)
30. Latch, perhaps for cupboard, with trace of knob to lift. Length 8.3 cm. (M7/2/3)
31. Nail of rectangular section, with flat head. Length c. 6 cm. Nine hundred and eighty-two of these were found, of which about 10% were bent through 90° at about 2 cm. from the head. (M7/2/4)
32. Strip with single rivet, probably binding. (M7/2/6)
33. Thick bar with end bent to form an eye, into which a bar is held by corrosion. A door hinge. (M7/2/7)
34. Strip with two lugs at one end, purpose unknown. (M7/3/1)
35. Two large nails, rectangular in section, lengths 11 and 12.5 cm. respectively. N.I. (M7/3/2)
36. Binding. Strip of H-section surrounding wood strip, with added thickness of iron strip at each end. (M7/3/3)
37. Much corroded ring c. 5 cm. diam. N.I. (M7/3/4)
38. Ring and spike. Ring 8.5 cm. diam. and circular in section, spike rectangular in section and length 10 cm. Perhaps a door-knocker. (M7/3/5)
39. Ring, circular in section, worn on one side. Diam. c. 4.5 cm. (M7/3/6)
40. Door latch, length 18.4 cm. (M7/3/7)
41. Split ring, or ox-goad with broken tip. Diam. 2.7 cm. (M7/3/8)
42. Plain ring, similar to 39 above, but diam. 5.7 cm. N.I. (M7/3/9)
43. Spiked loop, rectangular in section, point of spike broken. (M7/3/10)
44. Two similar hinge straps, with strengthening or packing strips rivetted on. Length c. 13.3 cm. Probably from chest or cupboard. (M7/3/11)
45. Rectangular section bar with reduced end forming eye, length 11.7 cm. Perhaps a door bolt. (M7/3/12)
46. Spiked loop, broken in antiquity; circular section loop with tapered rectangular shank. (M7/3/13)
47. Object, use unknown. The ring portion is circular in section, as is the lower arm in the drawing, whilst the upper arm is rectangular. (M7/3/14)

48. Hipposandal fragment, of Aubert Type I. Cf. *Ver. I*, 111, 26. (M7/3/15)
49. Hipposandal fragment, length 8.5 cm., of a wing, probably from an Aubert Type I as 48. (M7/3/16)
50. Hinge strap, with both ends broken away, and only one nail-hole remaining. Length 29.2 cm. The curved section at the broader end suggests the drop hinge of a comparatively light door. Some areas of adherent white powder on the outer surface appear to be the residue of white paint. For hinge types cf. *Ver. I*, 180. (M7/34/17)
51. Socketed hammer with splayed chisel end. Cf. *Fishbourne II*, 133, 40. (M7/3/18)
52. Axe, with an oval eye, with oval lugs each side of the eye above and below, and an edge which is only slightly wider than the butt. Length 22.7 cm. Cf. *Ver. I*, 164, where the presence of lugs on either side of the eye is described as a characteristic which is particularly common in the first and second centuries A.D. (M7/3/19)
53. Object of unknown purpose, consisting of a rectangular plate c. 9 x 2.7 x 0.6 cm., with two lugs at least 5.5 cm. long. (M8/3/1)
54. Two identical wheel hub-linings, with hub-rims (nave-bands) in their original relative positions. The nave-bands prevented the wooden hubs splitting and the linings reduced axle and hub wear. The split ring linings were of the usual V-shaped cross-section, but without the flanges on either side of the split, as frequently found. Diameters of hub-linings and nave-bands were c. 9.5 and 12.3 cm. respectively. Cf. *Ver. I*, 172. (M8/4/1)
55. Strap from drop-hinge, unusual in that the pin is forged from the strap-end. The corresponding socket would be attached to the door-jamb. The strap, which appears to be complete, is about 40 cm. long, 4 cm. wide and 0.8 cm. thick. It carries three nails of length 3.5 to 4 cm. suggesting a fairly substantial door. The central nail-head, and the same side of the strap, bear traces of a white pigment (see 50 above). (M9/3/1)
56. Hand-saw in three pieces, with slightly curving triangular blade and the charred remains of a wooden handle adjoining a single rivet. Part of the tang, which would presumably have carried a second rivet, is broken off. The teeth, about seven to the inch, do not appear to slope either backwards or forwards and are not set. Length 36 cm. Cf. *Ver. I*, 166. (M9/3/2)

Soakaway in central courtyard (Pit B)

57. Double-spiked loop, rectangular cross-section. (M42/9/1)

BRONZE OBJECTS (fig. 13) by A. A. Round, F.S.A.

Area between baths and mansio

Base of baths roadway

1. Fragmentary thin sheet boss. N.I. (T/31)

Disturbance cutting roadway

2. Pin of twisted rectangular section with narrower circular section near bent-over and flattened head. Restored from four pieces, point missing. (T/4)

Below clay-and-cobble wall foundation

3. Bell, cast, clapper missing. (TB/5)
4. Part of dolabrum sheath, with hook end. (TB/6)

Irregular drainage channel

5. Broken pin, circular in section, with flattened end with eye for suspension. Toilet instrument, possibly ear-scoop. Cf. *Ver. III*, 38, 104. (T/8)

Main fill of ditch

6. Flat strip 0.7 mm. thick with clean cut central hole, and two other apparent nail holes. (T/10/1)
7. Simple D-section finger-ring. (T/10/2)

Unstratified

8. Small stud. N.I. (TA/1/1)
9. Washer, roughly circular, broken off at a chord. (TA/1/2)

Area of mansio

Pre-phase 1 dark surface

10. Nail-cleaner, with eye for suspension, grooved on both faces. (M13/7)
11. Apron mount, with engraved line following outline. (M26/10)
12. Perforated disc, with wood or thatch impressions on both surfaces. (M46/8/1)

13. Nail. (M46/8/2)
14. Curved cast strip of varying section, of unknown purpose. (M46/8/3)
15. Thin sheet binding. (M47/12)
16. Object of unknown purpose. (M54/20)

Phase 1 pre-construction make-up

17. Head of plain pin of circular section. (M14/6)

Phase 1 destruction

18. Thin decorative stud. (M12/4)
19. Thin sheet ferrule with rectangular hole. (M51/1)

Phase 2 occupation over concrete floor

20. Pin with decorative head, stem broken, circular section. (M59/10)

Phase 2 general occupation

21. Thin sheet decorative boss, with centre rivet and washer. (M63/14)

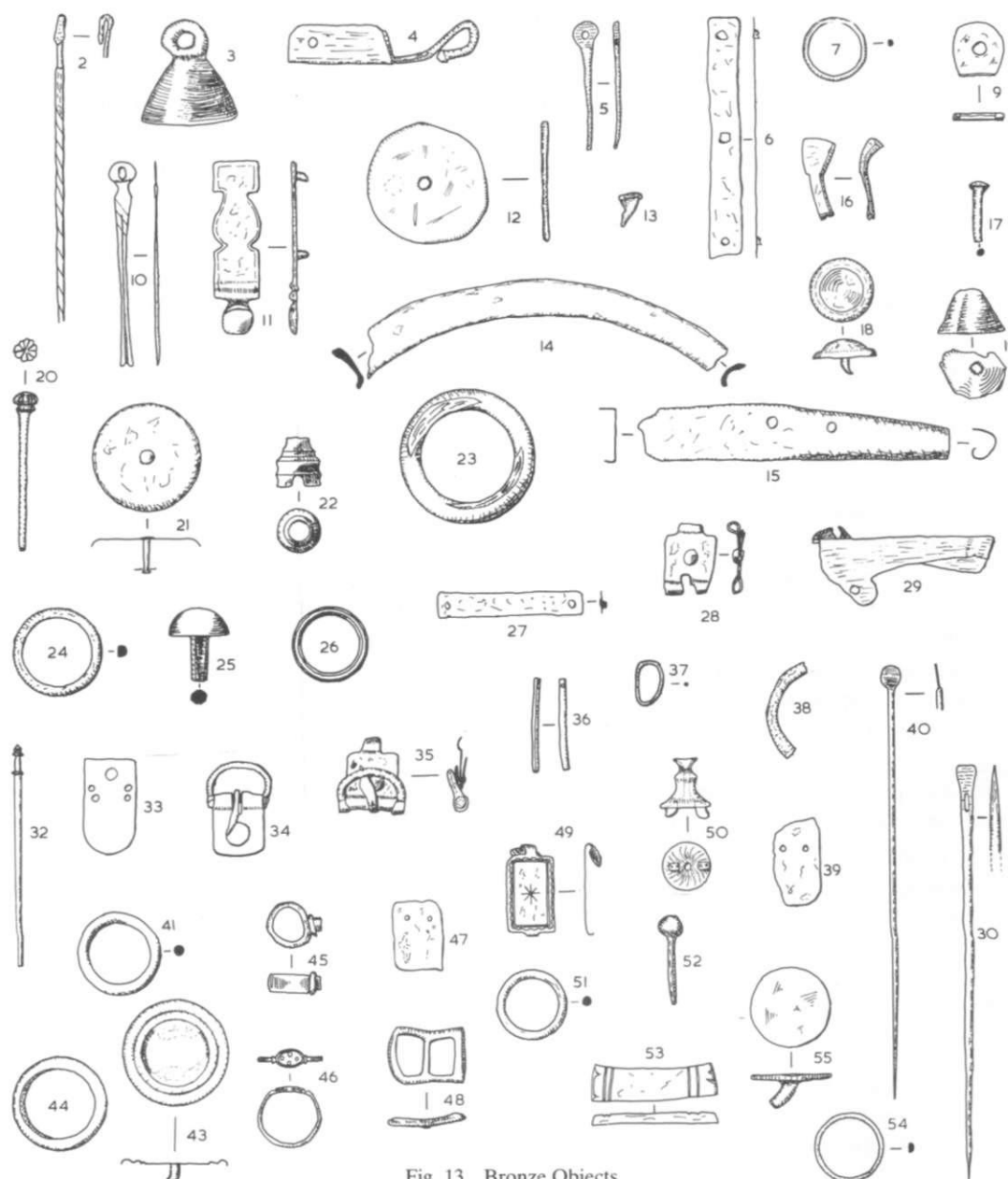


Fig. 13 Bronze Objects.

Phase 2 general destruction

22. Hollow bell-shaped cast mount or ferrule, with notch on each side. (M29/5)

*Phase 3**Silt of well*

23. Ring, originally circular in section, but showing wear. Perhaps harness, or for bucket handle. (M13/38/1)
 24. Plain finger-ring, D-section. (M13/39)

Main fill of well

25. Stud with hemispherical head, and shank square at head, becoming octagonal. (M13/28/1)
 26. Finger-ring, hexagonal in section. (M13/28/2)
 27. Thin strip, with two rivets. (M13/24)

Foundation trenches

28. Hinged buckle from *lorica segmentata*, as 35 below but hoop and pin missing. (M22/5)
 29. Fragment of shield binding. (M54/14)
 30. Needle. Cf. *Ver. Ill*, 42, 125. (M55/10)
 31. Irregular mass. Wt. 115 gm. N.I. (M63/17).

Lower fill of robber trench

32. Pin with broken end. Shaft decorated with two mouldings, bi-conical head. (M53/7/1)
 33. Scale from scale armour, with four small holes and one large rivet hole. (M53/7/2)

Post-pit in entrance hall

34. Buckle with rivet, probably from *lorica segmentata*. Cf. 35. (M10/5)

Make-up below lower corridor floor

35. Hinged buckle from *lorica segmentata*, lower part now missing. Cf. H. Russell Robinson, *The Armour of Imperial Rome* (London 1975), 176, fig. 178, 181; fig. 188. (M22/3)
 36. Tube made from very thin sheet with longitudinal butt joint and opposing small holes near one end. (M23/4)

Between corridor floors

37. Chain link. (M24/6)

Under eastern cobbling

38. Part of ring, circular in section. (M40/5/1)
 39. Scale from scale armour, pierced with two holes. (M40/5/2)
 40. Ligula, with round shank and flat circular plate. (M55/9)
 41. Plain finger-ring, circular in section. (M5/7)
 42. Ligula, similar to 40 above, with complete round shank 9.1 cm. long, but only trace of flattened end remaining. (M59/6/1)

Under northern stokehole cobbling

43. Thin decorative stud, similar to *Ver. Ill*, 44, 138, with wide rim and adjoining inner row of 'pearls', but no central decoration remaining. (M63/6)

Unstratified

44. Ring, originally circular in section, but worn on opposite sides. Perhaps harness. (M1/1/1)
 45. Narrow ring, with attached stem. Perhaps part of key, cf. *Ver. Ill*, 48, 168. (M5/1)
 46. Finger-ring, with bezel with four pellets. (M30/US)
 47. Thin sheet scale from a cuirass, with two rivet holes. (M33/US)
 48. Buckle, perhaps medieval. (M36/1)
 49. Thin sheet rectangular object, originally with T-shaped extensions at end, presumably for attachment. One is now broken away. The surface is engraved with a central star in a rectangle surrounded by a wavy line. Perhaps a belt fitting. (M39/US)
 50. Hollow boss with central hole, with cupped ends and two basal lugs. (M40/US)
 51. Finger-ring, circular in section. (M42/US)
 52. Pin with spherical head and square shank. (M42/4/3)
 53. Slightly curving bar with four transverse grooves and two irregular knife-cuts at each end. (M45/US)
 54. Plain finger-ring, D-section. (M52/US)
 55. Plain circular flat-topped stud. (M59/US)

LEAD OBJECTS (fig. 14) by A. A. Round, F.S.A.

Lead in the form of 'runnels' and small fragments was found in all levels from Phase 1 pre-construction make-up onwards, in addition to the following:—

Area between baths and mansio

Gravel of road surface

1. Bent lead bar of variable thickness. (Q/2)

Main fill of ditch

2. Stud with slightly cupped circular head. (T/10/3)

Area of mansio

Phase 2 general destruction

3. D-section bar with deep cut and two shallow cuts, cut from a longer bar. (M54/10/1)
4. Ring with cuts and projections. (M54/10/2)

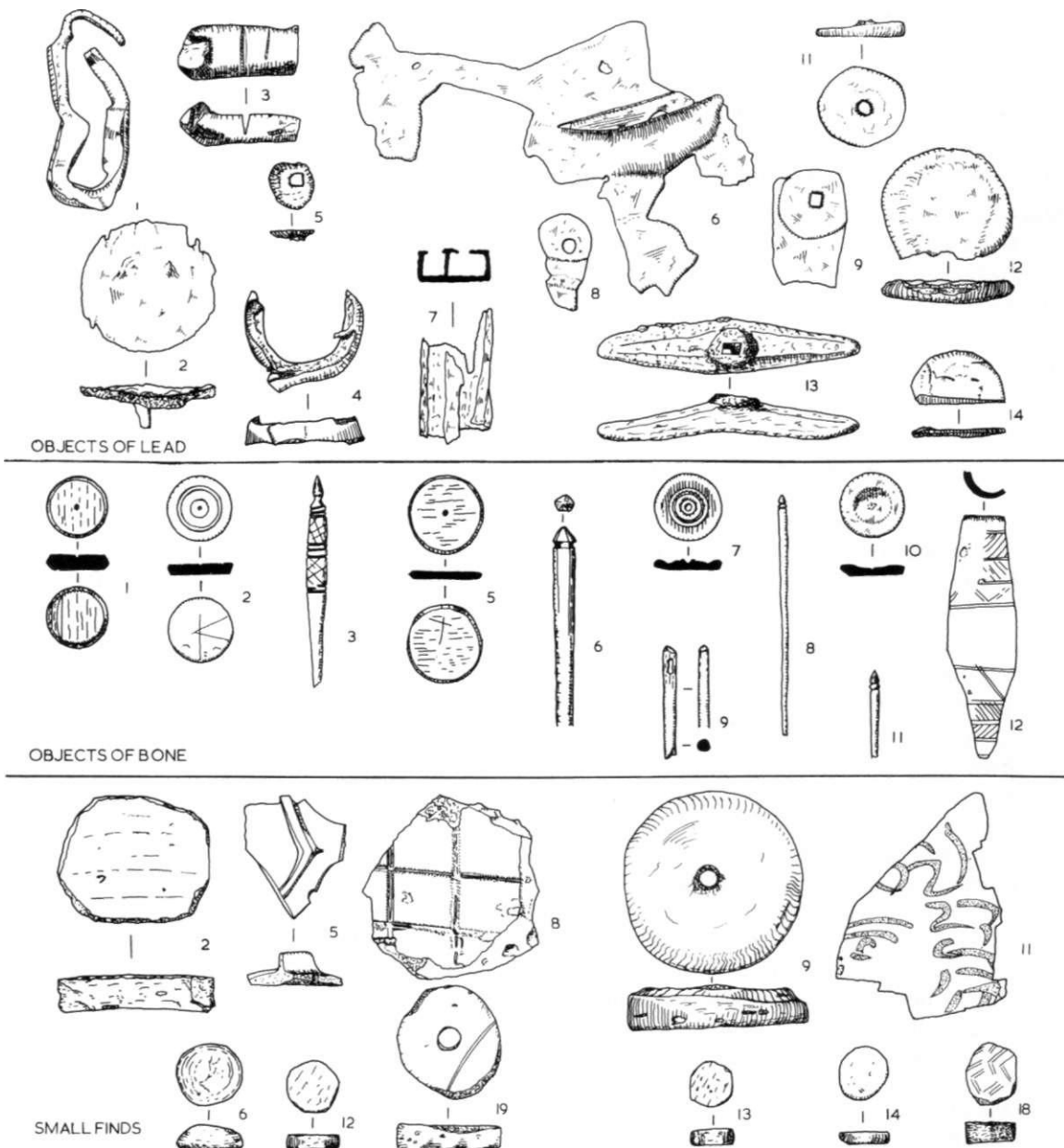


Fig. 14 Lead Objects; Bone Objects; Miscellaneous Small Finds.

*Phase 3**Associated with hearth in Room D*

5. Almost circular washer with nail-hole, c. 0.1 cm. thick. (M43/17)

Associated with hearth in Trench IV

6. Irregular sheet, c. 0.1 cm. thick, with four nail-holes. The lower projection appears to have been partially melted, as do parts of the other edges. (M66/9)

Foundation trenches

7. Double channel, containing carbonised wood. (M8/12)
8. Washer with projection, c. 0.15 cm. thick. (M23/13)

Lower fill of robber trench

9. Strip with nail-hole and impression of circular washer. (M55/14/1)
10. Fragmentary washer of similar size to the impression in 9, surrounding much-corroded iron nail N.I. (M55/14/2)

Under eastern cobbling

11. Spindle whorl. (M4/11)

In eastern cobbling

12. Roughly circular slightly cupped disc, diameter 3.7 cm. and 0.4 cm. thick, with edge broken away. (M53/1)

Unstratified

13. Object, rectangular in cross-section decreasing in size towards the ends, with almost flat under-surface and central shallow boss pierced from the upper surface with a rectangular hole. (M67/2)
14. Probably half of a disc, diameter 2.5 cm. and 0.3 cm. thick, with shear marks above and below. (M53/3)

BONE OBJECTS (fig. 14) by *A. A. Round, F.S.A.*

None were found in Phases 1 or 2.

*Area between baths and mansio**Main fill of ditch*

1. Counter with plain surface with central pit. Thinner at one side of upper surface, apparently due to split. V-groove in lower surface. (T/10/1)

*Area of mansio**Arch repair over well*

2. Polished well-finished yellow counter with three shallow concentric grooves and pit at centre. Scratches on base, but no bevelled arc. (M13/9)

Lower fill of robber trench

3. Pin with biconical head with spiral groove below, then two zones of lattice grooving separated by three grooves, and another spiral groove below; tip broken. (M53/7/1)
4. Broken pointed end of pin, length 5.2 cm. N.I. (M53/7/2)
5. Counter with plain surface and central pit, and scratches on base. (M53/7/3)
6. Complete pin with roughly hexagonal pyramidal head above single groove; hexagonal section below, becoming circular. Length 13.6 cm. Only head-end illustrated. (M53/7/4)
7. Polished and well-finished yellow counter, with four stepped rings rising to pit in centre, which is level with rim; lower surface has a bevelled arc.

Upper fill of robber trench

8. Pin with conical head above two grooves; tip broken off. See Crummy, 1979. Type 2, A.D. 50-250. (M53/3/1)
9. Head of needle with eye formed by joining two drilled holes; slightly flattened near the eye end, cylindrical where broken; highly polished and surface coloured yellowish-green. (M53/2/2)

Pit A in colonnade occupation

10. Well-made yellow counter with dished upper surface, originally polished but pitted and abraded in antiquity; lower surface has a bevelled arc. (M7/9)

Unstratified

11. Pin with conical head above two grooves; stem broken. Similar to 8 above but slightly larger. (M47/2)
12. Fragment of knife handle, or perhaps toggle, bored centrally with hole of uniform diameter, and with worn scratched decoration. (M67/2)

MISCELLANEOUS SMALL FINDS (fig. 14) by *A. A. Round, F.S.A.*

The stone objects were examined by Mr. P. C. Ensom, whose comments are indicated below.

*Area between baths and mansio**Disturbance cutting gravel of roadway*

1. Fragment of melon bead in green frit. (T/4)

*Area of mansio**Pre-Phase 1 dark surface*

2. Roughly trimmed pottery disc from vessel in cream fabric. Perhaps a large counter or weight. (M29/11)

Phase 1 destruction

3. Whetstone, rectangular section, 4.9 x 1.9 x 1.8 cm. 'Sillimanite hornfels with ? garnet (or possibly andalusite) porphyroblasts. From metamorphic aureole around intrusion.' P.C.E. (M59/23)

Phase 2 general occupation

4. Whetstone, rectangular section, 8.0 x 3.2 x 2.0 cm. 'Fine grained arenaceous Limestone. Small pieces of bone/teeth and ? glauconite.' P.C.E. (M9/12)

Phase 2 destruction

5. Lamp fragment in hard reddish-orange pottery, with well-finished exterior and 3 mm. hole made before firing. *Firmalampe*, see Wheeler Type IIIb, *London in Roman Times* (1930), 64. Flavian or later. (M40/19)
6. Roughly circular counter in laminated sandstone. P.C.E. suggests that it may be natural, but its size and shape conform to the normal gaming counter. (M29/5)

*Phase 3**Main fill of well*

7. Slate fragment with hole and nail. (M13/14)

Well arch repair

8. Concrete floor (?) fragment, c. 1.5 cm. thick, with grooved pattern. (M13/9)
9. Disc from base of greenish-grey pot, with roughly central perforation made after firing, and ground edge. Iron stain on c. V3 of inner surface. Spindle-whorl or perhaps balance counter-weight. (M13/12)

Foundation trenches

10. Two rough spheres of sandstone, c. 2 cm. diam. (M36/5)
11. Fragment of cream wall plaster backed with red daub, bearing part of apparently female face, with hair and left eye, painted in light brown with grey shading. (M53/12)

Hearth over foundation trench

12. Roughly circular counter made from slightly curved cream pot fragment, c. 4 mm. thick, no bevel. (M54/15)

Upper fill of robber trench

13. Irregular counter made from slightly curved cream pot fragment, c. 4.5 mm. thick, no bevel. (M53/2/1)
14. Almost circular well-finished polished counter made from cream pot fragment, c. 3 mm. thick, with bevel. (M53/2/2)

Construction level in colonnade

15. Green melon bead fragment, c. 2 cm. diam. (M7/12)

Pit A in colonnade occupation

16. Whetstone, rectangular section, broken at worn end which is 1 cm. thick; 5.0 x 2.4 x 1.4 cm. 'Fine grained arenaceous Limestone. Shell fragments and bone and teeth fragments are present together with occasional grains of glauconite.' P.C.E. (M7/9)

Destruction level in colonnade

17. Rough sphere of sandstone, c. 2.3 cm. diam. (M7/2)

Unstratified

18. Irregular counter made from rouletted orange pot fragment, c. 6 mm. thick, no bevel. (T/2)
19. Spindle whorl made from base of BB1 dish or bowl, with scribed curved line. (M7/1)
20. Whetstone, oval section, broken at one end, 4.8 x 2.4 x 1.1 cm. 'Fine grained arenaceous Limestone. Small black flecks may be bone/teeth fragments.' P.C.E. (M7/1)
21. Oval cobble, 14 x 12 cm. 'Rounded cobble of pinkish orthoquartzite with feldspar grains. Original bedding structures are visible. Two annular depressions thought to be connected. If aligned they would pass obliquely through the bedding. They are probably a burrow structure. The cobble has a highly polished and glossy surface which may be the result of 'wind polishing' in desert conditions. A thin veneer of calcareous matter is present on parts of the surface and almost certainly results from calcium carbonate precipitation from water passing around forming a film on the cobble. I suggest that the cobble originated in the Bunter Pebble Beds, a Triassic deposit laid down during floods while Britain was subjected to arid conditions. The orthoquartzite is itself much older, probably originating to the south of the area in which it was found — probably somewhere out in the English Channel or over northern France.' P.C.E. (M39/US)

The cobble superficially resembles a human head, the two annular depressions referred to above representing the eyes, and a smaller one below the mouth. Its appearance on a site devoted at one period at least to the cult of the head may not be coincidental.

*QUERNS by P. C. Ensom**Area between baths and mansio**In rectangular clay-and-cobble foundation*

1. Fragment in sandstone, well cemented but poorly sorted fine to medium grain. The sand grains are largely angular, 90/95% quartz. Probably a local Triassic sandstone. Concave on both upper and lower surfaces, so probably re-used. Original diam. c. 30cm., max. thickness c. 8 cm. (T/28/1)
2. Fragment in poorly sorted gritstone. Angular to sub-rounded, coarse to fine grain sand and rock (quartzite) grains, showing a trace of bedding structure. Well cemented quartzitic. Pinkish colour owing to iron oxides. Haematite/goethite present in veins. Perhaps Carboniferous (Millstone Grit) or Triassic, possibly from Derbyshire. Upper stone, with part of hole for rectangular handle. Max. thickness c. 8 cm. (T/28/2)

*Area of mansio**Phase 3**Under eastern cobbling*

3. Small fragment in sandstone, similar to 1 above. (M5/6)

Unstratified

4. Small fragment in medium/coarse grained granite, pinkish incolour possibly due to burning. (M3/7)

*COARSE POTTERY (figs. 15-22) by A. A. Round, F.S.A.**Area between baths and mansio**Dirty sand above natural*

1. Jar in greenish-grey fabric. (T/39/1)
2. Flagon in cream fabric. See *Hull*, 1963, 182, form 154. First century. (TB/16/1)
3. Jar in g-g fabric, with lid-seating. (TB/16/2)
4. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric, with darker surface and brown core. (TB/16/3)
5. Jar in hard orange-buff fabric, with lid-seating. (TB/16/4)
6. Jar in g-g fabric. (TB/16/5)

Bottom of baths roadway

7. Flanged bowl in orange fabric with grey core, and traces of cream paint on inner and outer surfaces. See *Ant. J.* lx (1980), 29, for similar bowls from Derby Racecourse kilns, although our example has a flat rim. First half of second century. (M66/8/1)

Gravel of road surface

8. Hand-made bowl in buff 'porridgey' fabric with black surface and coarse white filler. See D. P. S. Peacock, 'R-B Pottery Production in the Malvern district of Worcestershire,' *Worcs. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, 3rd Series, i (1968 for 1965-7), 15-28. Hadrianic or Antonine. (Q/1)
 9. Storage jar in calcite-gritted buff fabric with greyish core. Rim diam. 14 cm. See *Ver. I*, fig. 126,912, where A.D. 155-160. (Q/2)
 10. Lid in orange-buff fabric. Severn Valley ware. Late first to third century. (Q/3)
 11. Jar in hard g-g fabric with burnishing on shoulder and inner rim. See *Ver. I*, fig. 113,466, where A.D. 90-120. (Q/4)
 12. Bowl in hard g-g fabric with burnished zones on exterior and burnishing on rim. (Q/5)
 13. Jar in g-g fabric with darker surface, and shoulder groove. (Q/6)
- In this layer were also many fragmentary sherds, including ten Severn Valley ware and eleven BB1.

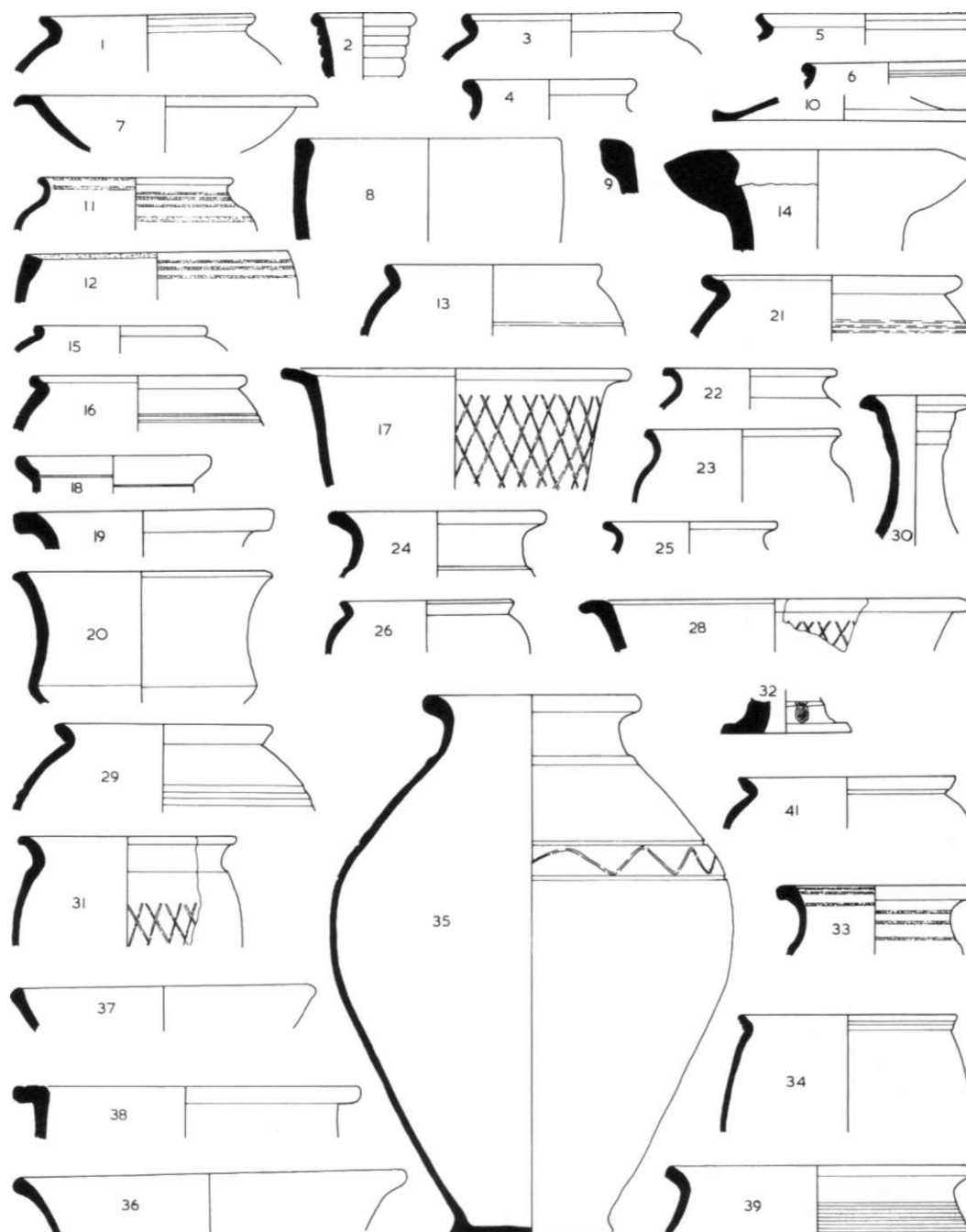


Fig. 15 Coarse Pottery, nos. 1-41.

Disturbance cutting gravel

14. Amphora in hard granular pinkish-buff fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 99,15, where A.D. 100-160. Fragments indicate globular Spanish type. (174/1)
15. Jar in g-g fabric. (174/2)
16. Jar in calcite-gritted buff fabric with grey core, slight lid seating and two faint grooves on shoulder. See *Derbs. Arch. J.*, lxxxvii (1967), 82, 9, where probably Flavian-early second century. (174/3)
17. Bowl, probably carinated, in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. See *Ver. I*, fig. 199,707, where A.D. 130-150. (174/4)
18. Jar in blue-grey fabric with internal neck groove and narrow external groove. (174/5)
19. Jar in g-g fabric with darker surface. See *Ver. Ill*, fig. 83,1986, where A.D. 130-150. (174/6)
20. Carinated bowl in g-g fabric with darker surface. See *Richborough IV*, Type 446, where A.D. 90-130. (T/4/7)

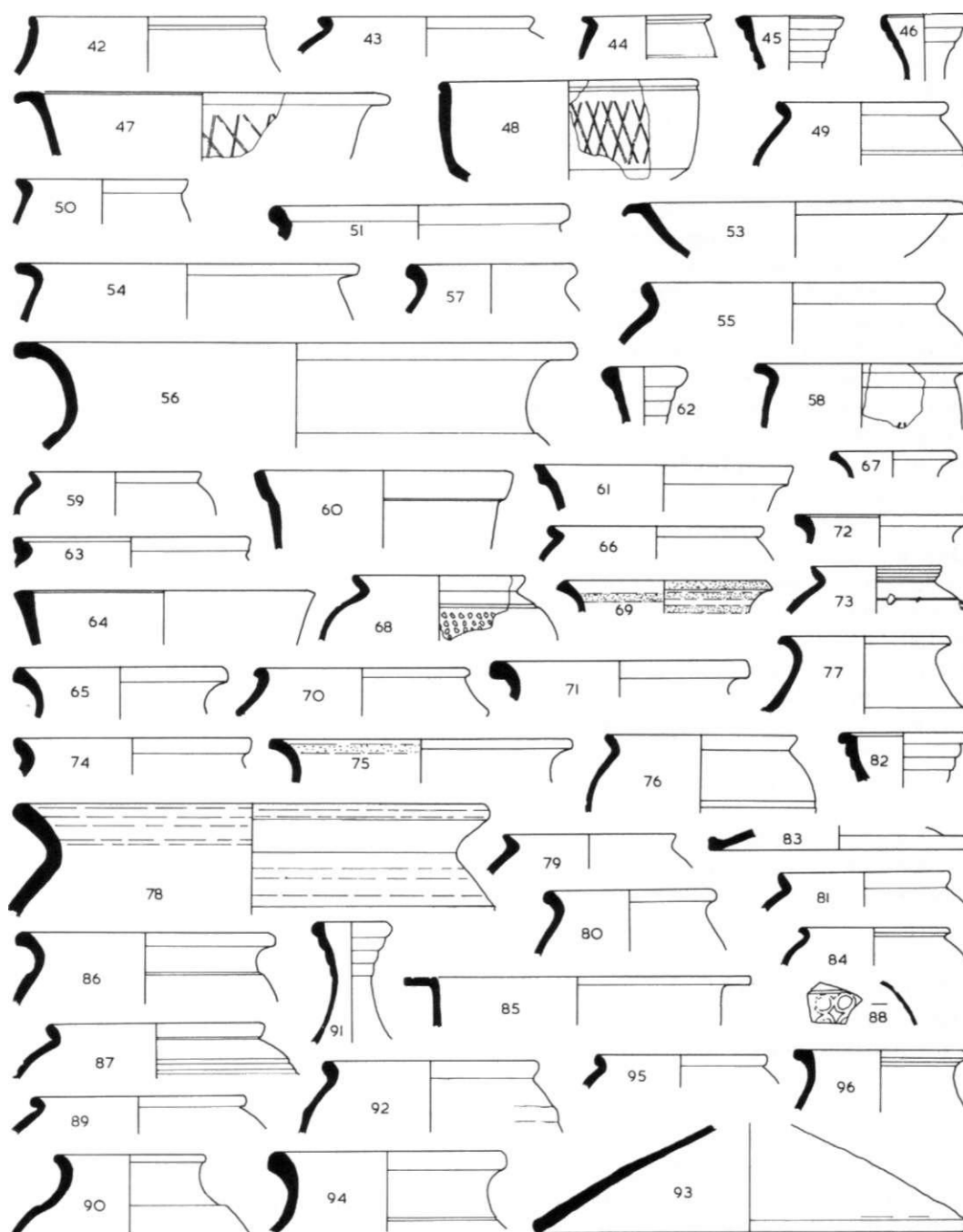


Fig. 16 Coarse Pottery, nos. 42-96.

Below clay-and-cobble wall foundation

21. Jar in buff 'pimply' fabric with white filler partially dissolved out, red-brown layer on interior, lid seating and shoulder horizontal rilling. (TB/4/1)
 22. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric. (TB/4/2)
 23. Jar in g-g fabric with brown core and darker surface, and traces of burnishing on exterior and rim. (TB/5/1)
 24. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with darker surface and shoulder groove. (TB/5/2)
 25. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with traces of burnishing. (TB/5/3)
 26. Jar in g-g fabric with darker surface and thick brown core. (TB/5/4)
 27. Lid fragment in BB1 fabric. Not illustrated. (TB/5/5)
 28. Bowl or dish in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 37 or 60, where mid second century. (TB/5/6)
 29. Jar in buff fabric, with two burnished shoulder grooves. (TB/5/7)
- Here were also nineteen BB1 fragments.

Hollow cut by wall foundation

30. Flagon in almost white fabric with traces of neck-rings, crudely made. See *Ver. I*, fig. 111,409, where A.D. 90-130. (TB/10/1)

Here were also one BB1 and four Severn Valley ware fragments.

Irregular drainage channel

31. Jar in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. See Gillam, 1970, Type 135, where A.D. 150-230. (T/8/1)
32. Base in very coarse orange fabric with traces of cream paint, and central hole. Severn Valley ware. Perhaps a candlestick. Late first to third century. (T/8/2)
33. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with darker surface, and 2 mm. wide burnished zones inside and out. See *Ver. Ill*, fig. 83,1994, where A.D. 145-155. (T/8/3)
34. Beaker with cornice rim in g-g fabric with darker surface. Possibly a local attempt to imitate a fine ware type. (T/8/4)
35. Storage jar in g-g fabric with darker surface, with cordon at base of neck and wavy line between two grooves on shoulder. Traces of burnish on rim and exterior. See *Ver. I*, fig. 123,829 and 830, where A.D. 150-170. (T/8/5)

Occupation levels prior to ditch

36. Lid in g-g fabric with traces of darker surface. (T/6/1)
37. Dish in orange fabric with rough surface, probably Severn Valley ware. See P. V. Webster, 1976, 74. Late first to third century. (T/6/2)
38. Reeded rim bowl in hard g-g fabric with brown core. See *Ver. I*, fig. 109,337, where A.D. 80-130. (TA/5/1)
39. Jar in orange fabric with rilling on neck and slight groove below. Severn Valley ware. Late first to early third century. (TA/7/1)
40. Flanged bowl in orange fabric. (TA/11/1)
41. Jar in g-g fabric with brown core. (TB/6/1)
42. Carinated bowl in g-g fabric, with shallow groove near rim, and traces of burnishing on rim and exterior. (TB/6/2)
43. Jar in g-g fabric. (TB/6/3)
44. Jar in g-g fabric with shoulder groove. (TB/6/4)
45. Flagon in buff fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 116,573, where A.D. 110-160. (TB/6/5)

Silt of ditch

46. Flagon in cream, rather 'lumpy' fabric, with vestigial rings. (T/17/1)
47. Bowl in BB1 fabric. See *G.A.J.*, no. 39. Mid to late second century. (T/17/2)

Main fill of ditch

48. Carinated bowl in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 52. Mid to late second century. (T/10/1)
49. Jar in g-g fabric with darker surface, with shoulder groove and burnishing. (T/10/3)
50. Jar in g-g fabric. (T/10/4)
51. Jar in buff-orange fabric with grey core, and lid seating. (T/10/5)
52. Amphora rim in coarse buff sandy fabric; insufficient to illustrate. (T/10/6)
53. Flanged bowl in orange fabric with cream painted surface, and with traces of red paint inside and out., Cf. 7 above. First half of second century. (T/10/8)

- 54. Jar in g-g fabric with darker surface, and burnishing on rim. (TB/9/1)
- 55. Jar in g-g fabric with burnishing on exterior and over rim. See *Ver. I*, fig. 108,297, where A.D. 85-105. (TB/9/2)

Upper fill of ditch

- 56. Large jar in brown fabric with grey core and dark g-g surfaces. (T/7/1)
- 57. Jar in soft orange fabric. Severn Valley ware. Late first to third century. (T/7/2)
- 58. Jar in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. See Gillam, 1970, Type 115, where A.D. 130-140. (T/7/3)
- 59. Jar in g-g fabric. (T/7/4)
- 60. Bowl in g-g fabric. (T/7/5)
- 61. Bowl in g-g fabric. (T/7/6)
- 62. Flagon in hard cream fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 110,375, where c. A.D. 105. (T/7/7)
- 63. Jar in brown fabric, temper dissolved out, and lid seating. See *Ver. I*, fig. 113,481, where A.D. 105-115. (T/5/1)
- 64. Dish or bowl in coarse almost black native fabric, with coarse white sandy grits. (T/5/2)
- 65. Jar in g-g fabric with traces of darker surface. See *Ver. I*, fig. 123,835, where A.D. 150-160. (T/5/3)

Area of mansio

Pre-phase 1 dark surface

- 66. Jar in g-g fabric. (M11/11/1)
- 67. Necked jar in hard orange fabric. (M24/14/1)
- 68. Jar in hard grey-buff fabric, with shallow shoulder groove and rouletting below. (M24/14/2)
- 69. Narrow-necked jar in buff fabric, burnished inside and out. (M29/11/1)

Phase 1 pre-construction make-up

- 70. Biconical carinated bowl in granular greenish-buff fabric. See Hull, 1963, 183, form 242. First century. (M1/12/1)
- 71. Jar in hard grey fabric. (M30/8/1)
- 72. Jar in g-g fabric. (M30/8/2)
- 73. Jar in hard g-g fabric with triple-grooved rim, shoulder groove, and nodular rustication. (M46/4/1)
- 74. Beaker in hard orange fabric. (M54/19/1)

Phase 1 destruction levels

- 75. Storage jar in g-g fabric with darker surface and traces of burnishing inside neck. (M31/4/1)
- 76. Jar in hard g-g fabric with brown core and shoulder groove. (M37/5/1)
- 77. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with traces of darker surface. See *Ver. I*, fig. 103,118, where A.D. 60-75. (M37/5/2)
- 78. Large jar in coarse g-g fabric with darker surfaces, burnishing on inside and top of rim and shoulder, which is broken off at a groove. (M37/5/3)
- 79. Jar in hard grey fabric. (M44/5/1)
- 80. Jar in buff micaceous sandy fabric. (M44/5/2)

Phase 2 construction trenches

- 81. Jar in hard dark grey fabric. (M3/27/1)
- 82. Ring-necked flagon in cream fabric. Late first to early second century. (M9/15/1)
- 83. Lid in g-g fabric with darker surface, and brown layer under both surfaces. (M9/15/1)
- 84. Jar in orange-buff fabric. (M51/6/1)
- 85. Bowl in grey fabric, with two grooves on upper surface of flat rim. See *Ver. I*, fig. 109,337, where A.D. 80-130, but our rim is of uniform thickness. (M59/29/1)

Phase 2 occupation immediately under concrete floor

- 86. Jar in g-g fabric with lighter core. See *Ver. I*, fig. 107, 276, where A.D. 90-105. (M59/36/1)
- 87. Jar in g-g fabric, with two shoulder grooves. (M59/36/2)

Phase 2 occupation immediately over concrete floor

- 88. Jar or flagon fragment in cream fabric, with shoulder groove, and painted brown circles. (M59/9/1)
- 89. Jar in g-g fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 108,304, where A.D. 43-100. (M59/12/1)

Drip channel adjoining concrete floor

- 90. Jar in g-g fabric with brown layer under surfaces and thick light grey core. (M59/22/1)

Phase 2 general occupation

91. Ring-necked flagon in cream fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 111, 408, where A.D. 115-145. (M4/10/1)
92. Jar in g-g fabric, with everted rim and shoulder cordon. (M4/10/2)
93. Large lid in very dark g-g fabric with brown layers under both surfaces and sandy black core. (M5/12/1)
94. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with heavy burnishing on neck and over rim. See *Ver. I*, fig. 112,414, where A.D. 105/115. (M8/14/1)
95. Jar in hard brown fabric, burnt. See *Ver. I*, fig. 105,192, where A.D. 60-110. (M9/12/1)
96. Narrow-necked jar in cream fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 112,417, where A.D. 115-130. (M37/4/1)
97. Small jar in hard dark grey fabric. (M43/7/1)
98. Jar in g-g fabric with shoulder groove and rouletting below. (M43/10/1)
99. Jar in grey fabric. See *Ver. III*, fig. 93,2245, where A.D. 125-145. (M43/10/2)

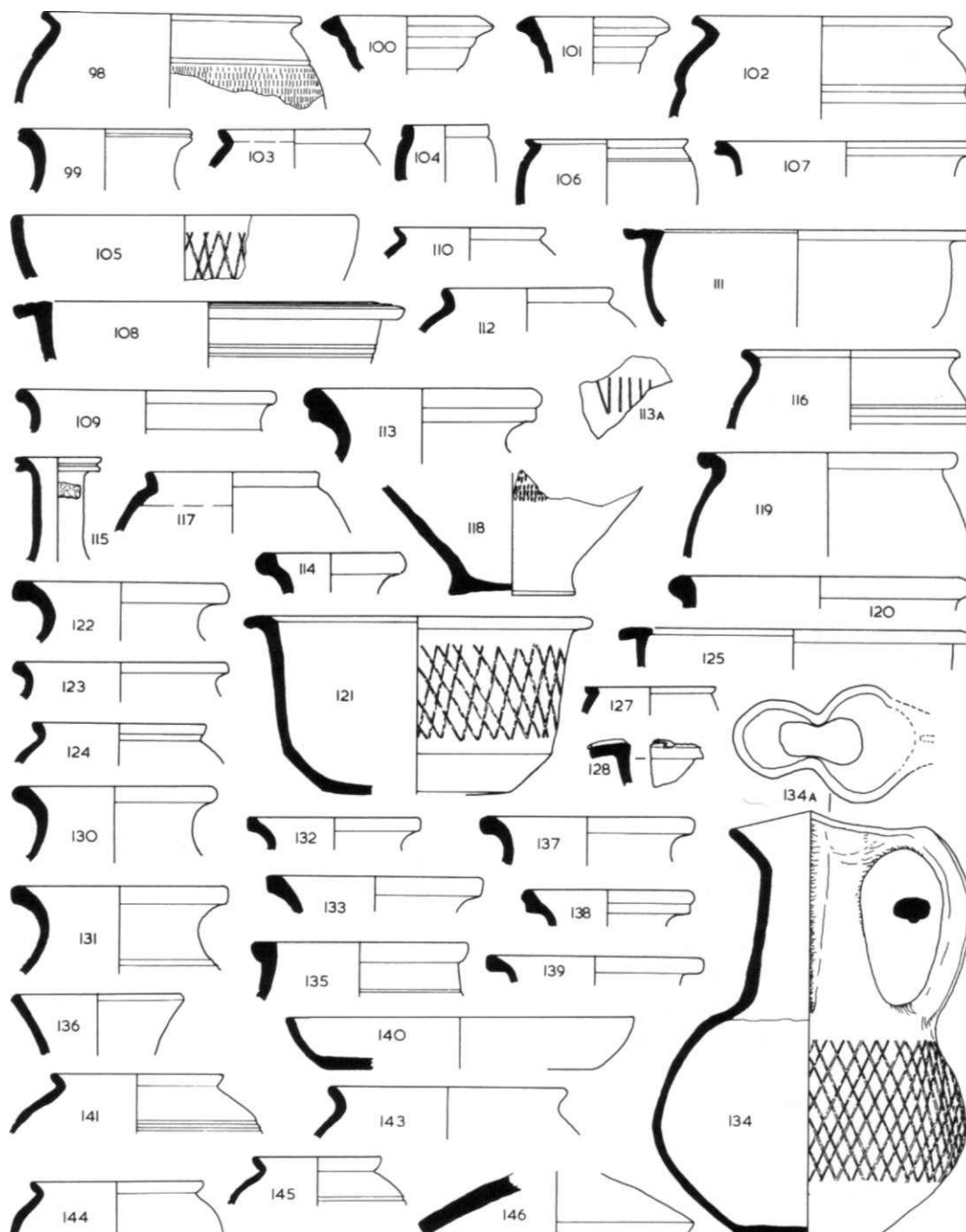


Fig. 17 Coarse Pottery, nos. 98-146.

101. Ring-necked flagon in hard cream fabric with occasional red inclusions. Form similar to 100 (M43/10/3)
101. Ring-necked flagon in hard cream fabric with occasional red inclusions. Form similar to 100 neck groove. (M54/13/3)
102. Jar in g-g fabric with wide angular groove on shoulder. (M64/4/1)
103. Jar in grey fabric, burnt. See *Ver. I*, fig. 113,471, where A.D. 115-130. (M64/5/1)

Phase 2 general destruction

104. Small jar in orange fabric with traces of cream paint inside and out. Probably Severn Valley ware and late first to third century. (M8/13/1)
105. Plain-rimmed dish in BB1 fabric with lattice. See *G.A.J.*, fig. 5,75, where early to mid second century. (M20/2/1)
106. Jar in BB1 fabric with lid seating and shoulder groove, but without lattice. (M26/3/1)
107. Jar in g-g fabric. See *Ver. III*, fig. 93,2254, where A.D. 130-160. (M26/3/2)

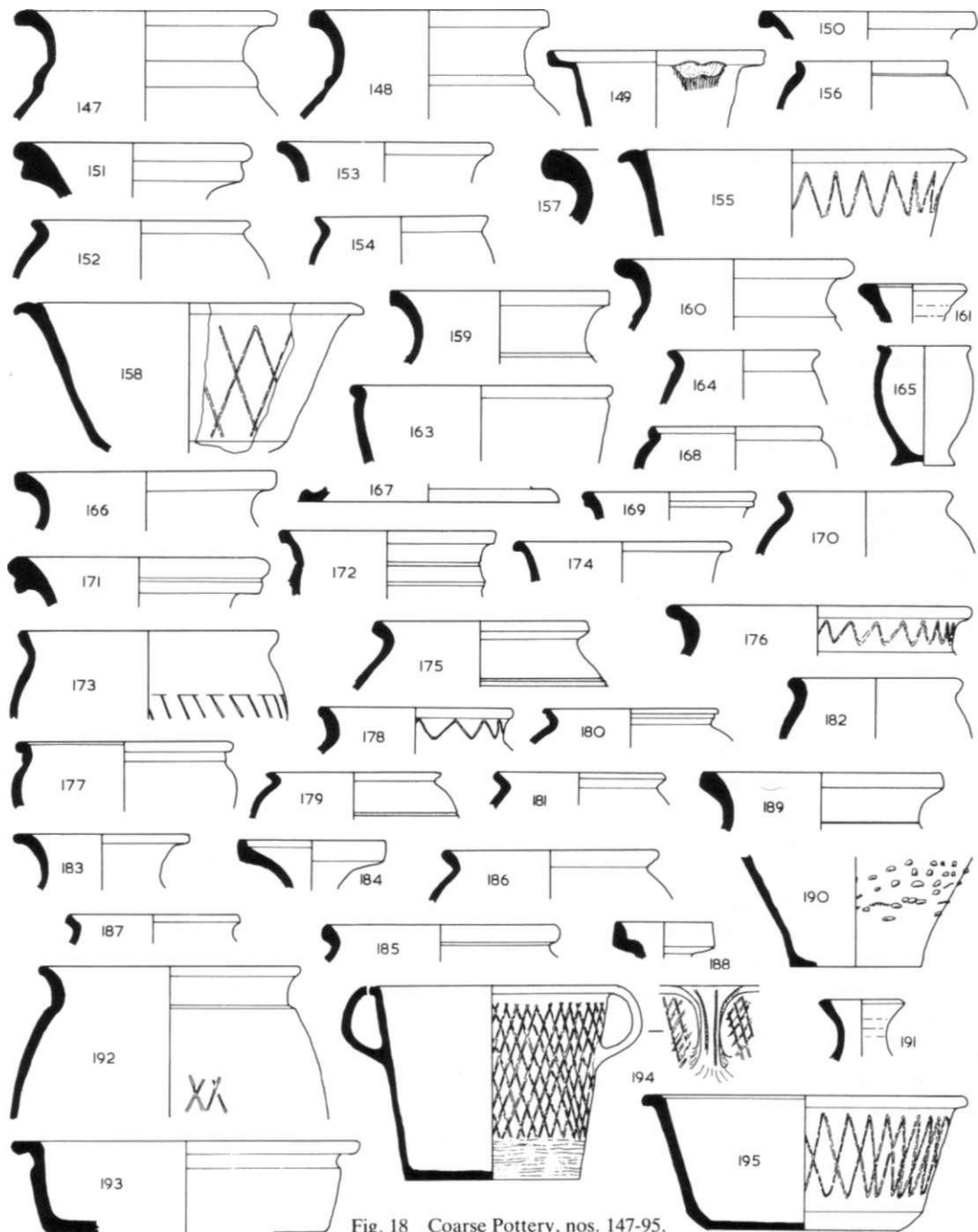


Fig. 18 Coarse Pottery, nos. 147-95.

108. Reeded rim bowl in orange fabric, with two shallow grooves on rim and two wall grooves. See Gillam, 1970, Type 215, where A.D. 80-125. (M26/3/3)
109. Jar in soft orange-buff fabric with traces of white paint on exterior. Severn Valley ware. Late first to third century. (M29/5/1)
110. Jar in hard grey fabric with brown core. See *Trans.*, xxiii, (1983), p.30, 52, where Period 2 destruction. (M40/19/1)
111. Flanged bowl in hard orange fabric. Severn Valley ware. Late first to third century. (M43/5/1)
112. Jar in g-g fabric with darker surface. See *Ver. I*, fig. 111,471, where A.D. 115-130. (M43/5/2)
113. Jar in g-g fabric, and joining fragment with graffito Villi made before firing. See *Ver. III*, fig. 93,2244, where A.D. 125-165. (M43/5/3)
114. Flagon in hard cream fabric, with cupped mouth. See *Ver. III*, fig. 82,1952, where A.D. 90-150. (M43/5/4)
115. Single-handed flagon in orange-buff fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 116,574, where A.D. 140-150. (M43/5/5)
116. Jar in g-g fabric with red-buff core, with one well-marked shoulder groove and two fainter ones below. (M50/6/1)
117. Jar in brown fabric with black surface, and burnished exterior and interior of rim. See *Ver. I*, fig. 113,471, where A.D. 115-130. (M53/8/1)
118. Indented beaker in orange-buff fabric with grey core, but without any trace of colour-coat, and rouletted decoration. (M53/8/2)
119. Jar in g-g fabric with darker surface. (M55/16/1)

Phase 2 destruction of circular hut or shrine

120. Bead-rim bowl in hard orange fabric with grey core, burnished on inside and outside of rim. Severn Valley ware. Late first to third century. (M65/14/1)

Phase 3

Pre-foundation trench post-pits in colonnade area

121. Carinated bowl in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. Form intermediate between *G.A.J.*, nos. 34 and 37. Early to mid second century. (M8/20/1)
122. Narrow-necked jar in hard dark grey almost black fabric with brick-red core. See *Ver. I*, fig. 112, 412, where c. A.D. 130. (M8/20/2)
123. Jar in g-g fabric with red-brown core. (M1 1/4/1)

Hearths in Phase 2 destruction

Room B

124. Jar in g-g fabric, burnt. (M40/14/1)
125. Bowl in light grey fabric with darker surface. See *Ver. I*, fig. 113,497, where A.D. 105-125. (M40/14/2)
126. Flat-rimmed bowl in BB1 fabric, burnt. As 212 below. Early to mid second century. (M40/18/1)

Room C

127. Jar in g-g fabric with traces of darker surface. (M40/25/1)
128. Rim of bowl in g-g fabric, with part of applied spout. The small sherd makes it impossible to determine its diameter with any accuracy. The wall thins rapidly towards the base. (M40/26/1)

Other BB1 fragments were found in both hearths.

Trench T.IV

129. Three very small joining fragments of plain rim in very coarse native brown fabric with coarse cream inclusions and black surface, with vertical lines of burnishing, and apparently hand-made. N.I. (M66/10/1)

Forty small pottery fragments were found associated, including four Severn Valley ware fabric, but no BB1.

Bottom silt of well

130. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with darker surface and zones of burnishing inside and outside the neck. Another eleven similar, with necks varying in diameter from 10 to 15 cm. (M13/38/1)
131. As 130 above, but with shoulder groove. (M13/38/2)
132. Narrow-necked jar in orange fabric with grey core, and rudimentary lid seating. See Carrington, 1977, 157, 1. Severn Valley ware. Late first to mid second century. (M13/38/4)
133. Another in similar fabric with no trace of lid seating, but burnished on rim and neck. (M13/38/5)

134. Almost complete single-handed flagon with pinched neck, in g-g fabric with darker surface. The neck is slightly eccentric to the body, which has a broad zone of acute lattice decoration and burnishing over the whole surface including the neck, inner lip, and lattice. Two fragments of the handle were found in Phase 3 occupation levels in the colonnade. The pointed lower handle end had been inserted into a hole in the body made by a stick or similar object at the 'leather' stage. (M13/38/10)

In the silt were 95 cream fragments weighing 710 gm., 832 g-g fragments weighing 12.2 kg., and four fragments similar to BB1 but with grey-buff core.

Well filling

135. Jar in orange fabric with cream slip on both surfaces. (M13/19/1)
 136. Cup or perhaps small tankard in orange fabric with grey core, and cream slip on both surfaces. This sherd and 135 appear to be in Severn Valley fabric, but the cream slip is unusual. (M13/19/2)
 137. Jar in orange fabric with grey core. Severn Valley ware. See P. V. Webster, 1976, 2. Late first to mid second century. (M13/9/3)
 138. Jar in hard grey rough fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 118,649, where A.D. 125-170. (M13/19/4)
 139. Jar in grey fabric. (M13/19/5)
 140. Dish in orange fabric. Severn Valley ware. (M13/23/1)
 141. Jar in cream fabric with grey core, two shoulder grooves and irregular burnishing on exterior and rim. (M13/26/1)
 142. Triple-ribbed flagon handle in orange fabric. N.I. (M13/28/1)
 143. Jar in g-g fabric with traces of darker surface. (M13/28/2)
 144. Jar in grey micaceous fabric. (M13/29/1)
 145. Jar in hard brown fabric with dark grey micaceous surface, and shoulder groove. Inside rim and exterior burnished. (M13/34/1)
 146. Lid in g-g fabric with brown layers under surfaces, grey core and darker grey upper surface. (M13/36/1)
 147. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with brown layer under surfaces, and cordon on upper shoulder. (M13/36/2)
 148. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with grey core, and cordon on upper shoulder. (M13/36/3)
 149. Flagon in orange-buff fabric, with two-ribbed handle junction. Severn Valley ware. Late first to mid second century. (M13/37/1)
 150. Jar in g-g fabric, with traces of burning on both surfaces. (M13/37/2)
 151. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with darker surface. Form as 138 above, but different fabric. A.D. 125-170. (M13/39/1)

Of 556 mainly g-g fragments in the main filling, only one was BB1.

Arch repair over well

152. Jar in BB1 fabric. See *G.A.J.*, no. 30. Early to mid second century. (M13/9/1)
 153. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with darker surface, with burnishing inside and out. (M13/9/2)
 154. Jar in cream-buff fabric with grey surfaces. (M13/9/3)
 155. Dish in BB1 fabric, with wavy line decoration and slightly grooved rim. The rim suggests a bowl, but the position of the decoration makes this unlikely. Probably mid second to early third century. (M13/9/5)
 156. Jar in BB1 fabric, with almost vertical rim, burnt to orange-buff colour. (M13/9/6)
 157. Rim of storage jar in buff calcite-gritted fabric with dark grey core. (M13/12/1)
 158. Bowl in BB1 fabric, similar to *G.A.J.*, no. 42. Late second to early third century, but the lattice decoration, the shallow rim groove, and the chamfer suggest early in the period. (M13/12/2)
 159. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with irregular burnishing inside and out. See *Ver. I*, fig. 123, 829-830 but squarer rim. A.D. 150-170. (M13/12/3)
 160. Narrow-necked jar in dark grey fabric, with zones of burnishing inside and out. (M13/12/4)
- Here were also 184 assorted small fragments, including 52 g-g and 33 BB1.

Foundation trenches

161. Flagon in buff fabric, with vestigial rings. Second century. (M7/11/1)
 162. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with brown core and darker surface, similar to 246 below, which is dated to A.D. 150-160. Probably a stray. N.I. (M7/11/2)
 163. Bead-rim bowl in g-g fabric, with burnishing on rim and exterior. (M7/13/1)

164. Jar in BB1 fabric. (M8/15/2)
165. Complete small jar in g-g fabric with darker surfaces, found in a vertical position against the colonnade inner wall and perhaps therefore a container for a foundation deposit. (M9/11/2)
166. Jar in orange fabric with grey core. Severn Valley ware. Form as Carrington, 1977, 157, 3, where second to fourth century. (M10/6/1)
167. Lid in g-g fabric. (M11/6/1)
168. Jar in grey fabric with darker surfaces, and lid seating. See *Ver. III*, fig. 96,2299, where A.D. 70-100. (M12/1/1)
169. Jar in hard light grey fabric. Form as *Ver. III*, fig. 93,2245, where A.D. 125-145. (M12/1/2)
170. Jar in hard dark g-g fabric, with band of burnishing on shoulder. (M17/12/1)
171. Jar in g-g fabric, burnished inside and outside. See *Ver. I*, fig. 118,649, where A.D. 125-170. (M17/13/1)

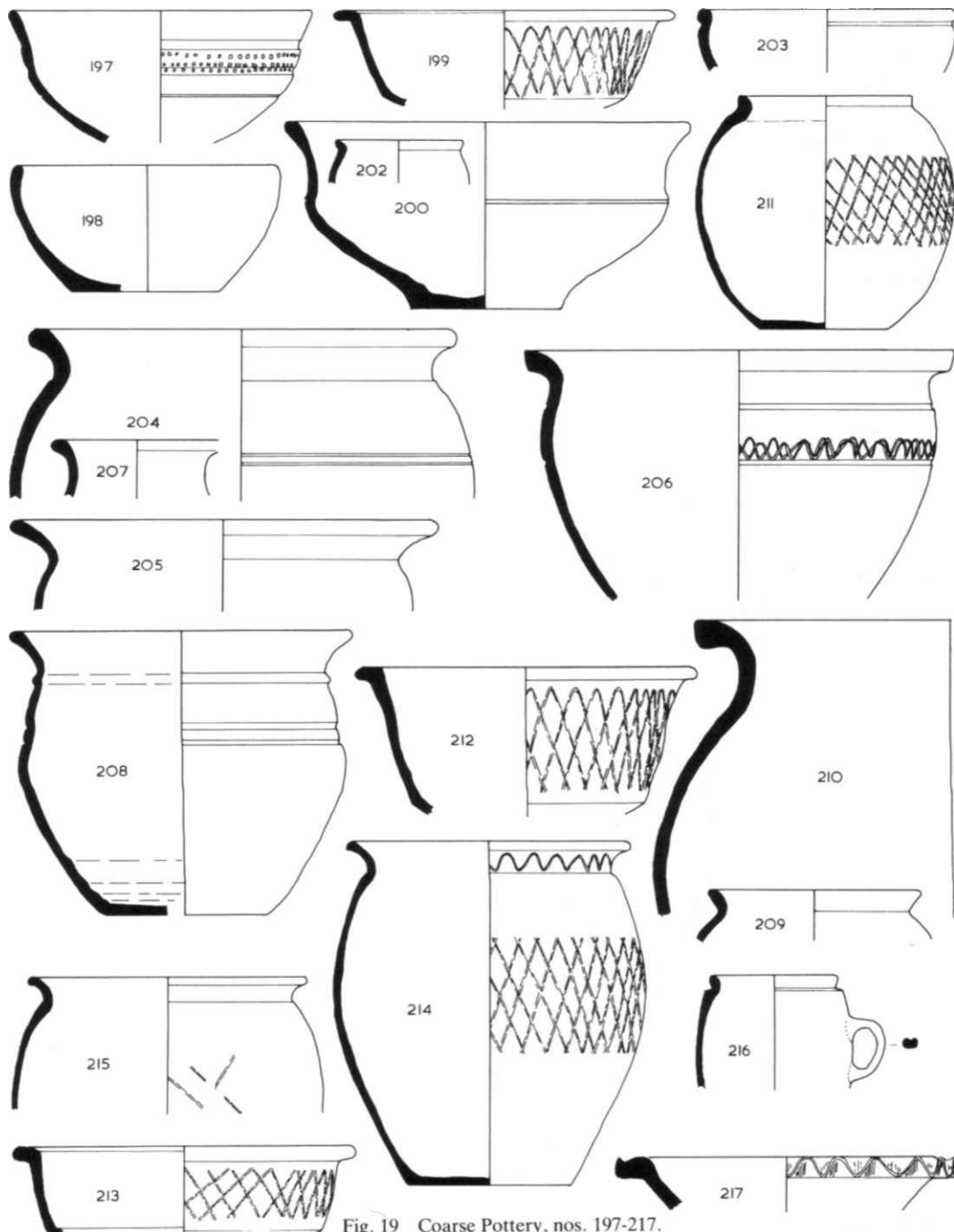


Fig. 19 Coarse Pottery, nos. 197-217.

172. Jar in orange fabric with traces of cream paint on exterior, and two grooves on neck. Form as Gillam 1970, Type 114, but in Severn Valley ware. Late first to early third century. (M17/13/2)
173. Jar in hard light grey fabric with irregular burnishing on rim and shoulder, and diagonal burnished pattern on matt zone below. See *Ver. I*, fig. 108,297, where A.D. 85-105. (M26/6/1)
174. Carinated bowl in g-g fabric. (M28/6/1)
175. Jar in g-g fabric with darker surface, with shoulder groove and burnished on exterior and over rim. See *Ver. I*, fig. 105,182, where A.D. 60-75. (M28/6/3)
176. Jar in BB1 fabric, with wavy line on neck. See *G.A.J.*, no. 1, where early to mid second century. (M29/6/1)
177. Jar, with lid-seating, in orange-buff fabric with grey-buff layer on inside surface. Severn Valley ware. Late first to third century. (M30/3/1)
178. Jar in BB1 fabric, with wavy line on neck. See 176 above. (M30/3/2)

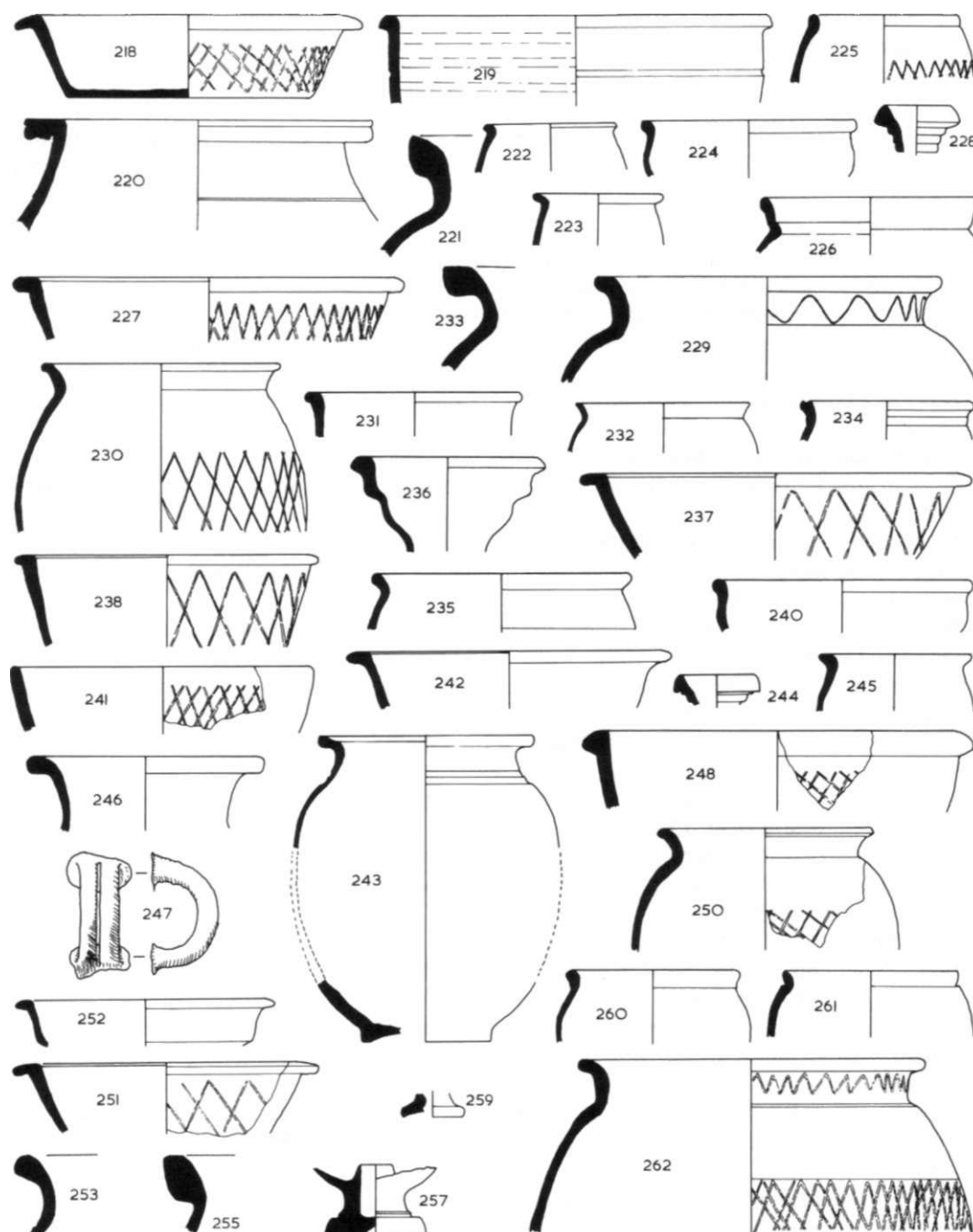


Fig. 20 Coarse Pottery, nos. 218-62.

179. Jar in hard cream-buff fabric, with shoulder groove. (M30/3/5)
180. Jar in hard dark grey fabric with stepped rim. (M32/1/1)
181. Jar in hard dark grey fabric. (M35/10/1)
182. Jar in light grey fabric. (M35/10/2)
183. Jar in hard orange fabric with buff core, with zones of burnishing on rim. Severn Valley ware. Late first to third century. (M36/5/1)
184. Two joining flagon fragments in cream fabric, with vertical cupped mouth. Form as *Fishbourne II*, fig. 113, type 306.2, but different fabric. Early second century. (M36/5/2 and M47/6/1)
185. Jar in g-g fabric with brown core and darker surface. (M40/10/1)
186. Jar in g-g fabric with brown core. (M42/3/1)
187. Jar in hard grey fabric. (M54/13/1)
188. Flagon in cream fabric, with vertical cupped mouth. Form as *Fishbourne II*, fig. 113, Type 307, but different fabric. Late first century. (M54/13/2)
189. Jar in hard grey fabric with zones of burnishing on rim and neck and inside neck, and narrow neck groove. (M54/13/3)
190. Jar in hard light grey fabric, with linear and nodular rustication. (M54/14/1)

Bottom of robber trench

191. Flagon neck in white fabric, with three grooves indicating vestigial rings, weakening as they near the body. See *Ver. I*, fig. 122,812, but different fabric, where A.D. 150-155/160. (M53/19/1)

Lower fill of robber trench

192. Many fragments of burnt jar in BB1 fabric, with trace of acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 3, but no wavy line on neck. Mid to late second century. (M53/7/1)
193. Dish in very hard light grey fabric with granular surface. (M53/7/2)
194. Many fragments of unusual large two-handled vessel in BB1 fabric with acute lattice, and horizontal burnishing below. Shown at Vsth size. Diam. 29 cm. (M53/7/3)
195. Bowl in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 34, where early to mid second century. (M53/7/4)
196. Another similar, but slightly shallower. N.I. (M53/7/4a)
197. Bowl in grey fabric with g-g slip, with one small and two large grooves, and irregular rouletting. (M53/7/5)
198. Plain bowl in same fabric as 197 above, with 'cheese-cutter' marks on base. (M53/7/6)
199. Dish in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 53, but probably with sagging base. Early second century. (M53/7/7)
200. Bowl in yellowish-brown fabric, with waist groove. Form similar to *Arch. J.*, cxxv. 232,177, but incurved below waist. Severn Valley ware. Mid to late second century. (M53/7/8)
201. Flagon rim in cream fabric. N.I. (M53/7/9)
202. Beaker in g-g fabric with brown core. (M53/7/10)
203. Bead-rim bowl in red-buff coarse fabric with white inclusions. Severn Valley ware. Late first to second century. (M53/7/11)
204. Large storage jar in g-g fabric with darker surface and two shoulder grooves. Form as *Ver. III*, fig. 98,2329, where A.D. 135-170. (M53/7/12)
205. Large storage jar in g-g fabric with darker surface, with unusual outplayed rim. (M53/7/13)
206. Bowl in hard grey fabric with two shoulder grooves and two intersecting wavy lines above the lower groove. (M53/7/14)
207. Jar in brown fabric with g-g surfaces. (M53/10/9)
208. Many fragments of large bowl in grey fabric with darker surfaces, and perforated base. Form as *Ver. I*, fig. 119,698, where A.D. 135-145. (M53/11/1)
209. Jar in hard orange fabric. Severn Valley ware. Perhaps second to fourth century. (M55/12/1)
210. Calcite-gritted jar, with horizontal and some vertical combing on body. Second century. (M55/12/2)
211. Globular jar in BB1 fabric, form as Gillam, 1970, Type 118, where A.D. 120-160. (M55/14/1)
212. Flat-rimmed bowl in BB1 fabric. See *G.A.J.*, no. 34, where early to mid second century. (M55/14/2)
213. Dish in BB1 fabric, form intermediate between *G.A.J.*, nos. 57 and 59. Early to mid second century. (M55/14/3)
214. Jar in BB1 fabric, form as *G.A.J.*, no. 1, where early to mid second century. (M55/14/4)

215. Jar in BB1 fabric, burnt, with trace of acute lattice, form as *G.A.J.*, no. 4. Late second century. (M55/14/5)
- 216.Handled beaker in BB1 fabric, form as *G.A.J.*, no. 29, where mid to late second century. (M55/14/6)
217. Tazza in white fabric, 'probably made at Mancetter-HartshhT (K. Hartley, pers. comm.). Form similar to *Ver. I*, fig. 127,924, where A.D. 110-170. (M55/14/7)

Sealing layer between lower and upper fill of robber trench

218. Dish in BB1 fabric with acute lattice on wall and exterior base. See *G.A.J.*, no. 56, where early to mid second century. (M55/15/1)

Upper fill of robber trench

219. Dish in g-g fabric with darker surface, girth groove and three internal zones of burnishing., Form as *Ver. I*, fig. 127,951, where A.D. 150-160. (M53/2/1)
220. Storage jar in cream fabric with brown inclusions, roughly made with irregular rim, rim edge groove and shoulder groove. (M53/2/2)
221. Storage jar in coarse buff calcite-gritted ware, with calcite dissolved out. Diam. 30.5 cm. See *Ver. Ill*, fig. 98,2329, where A.D. 135-170. (M53/2/3)
222. Beaker in pink-buff fabric with brown and cream inclusions; irregular burnishing on upper 2 cm. of body and over rim. (M53/2/4)
223. Beaker in hard orange fabric, burnt, with two zones of uniform burnishing on body, starting c. 7 mm. below rim. (M53/2/5)
224. Bowl in g-g fabric with darker surface. Form as *Ver. I*, fig. 114,519, where A.D. 115-130. (M53/2/6)
225. Beaker in BB1 fabric, with acute lattice and probably with handle. See *G.A.J.*, no. 23, but our rim is vertical. Early to mid second century. (M53/2/7)
226. Jar in hard dark purple, almost black, fabric with much coarse cream aggregate, giving a very rough surface. Derbyshire Ware. Antonine or later. (M53/2/8)
227. Dish in BB1 fabric, with acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 57. Early to mid second century. (M53/2/9)
228. Flagon in white fabric. See *Wroxeter I*, p. 71, 17, 2. A.D. 80-120. (M53/2/10)
229. Storage jar in BB1 fabric, with wavy line on neck, and burnishing below. See *G.A.J.*, no. 1. Early to mid second century. (M53/2/11)
230. Jar in BB1 fabric, burnt, with acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 4. Late second century. (M53/2/12)
231. Tankard in hard, slightly micaceous terracotta fine fabric. Severn Valley ware. Second or early third century. (M55/6/1)
232. Jar in hard black micaceous fabric. (M55/6/2)
233. Calcite-gritted storage jar in coarse light grey-buff ware, with horizontal combing on shoulder. See *Ver. Ill*, fig. 98,2329, where A.D. 135-170. (M55/7/1)
234. Jar in soft orange fabric, with groove (for lid?) on top of rim and two grooves on neck. Severn Valley ware. Second century or later. (M55/8/1)
235. Jar in rough g-g fabric, with only upper edge of shoulder groove remaining. (M55/13/1)

Occupation in colonnade

236. Flagon, perhaps two-handled, in g-g fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 111,411, where A.D. 110-120. (M7/5/1)
237. Dish in BB1 fabric. See *G.A.J.*, no. 53. The wall-angle suggests mid second century. (M7/5/2)
238. Bowl in BB1 fabric. Rim intermediate between *G.A.J.*, nos. 36 and 37. Mid second century. (M7/5/3)
239. Another dish similar to 237 above. N.I. (M7/5/4)
240. Bowl in g-g fabric with darker surface. See *Ver. I*, fig. 114,519, where A.D. 115-130. (M7/8/1)
241. Dish in BB1 fabric. See Gillam, 1970, Type 327, where mid second century. (M7/8/2)
242. Dish in BB1 fabric, burnt. Rim intermediate between *G.A.J.*, nos. 55 and 57. Early to mid second century. (M7/8/3)
243. Jar in orange fabric with grey core, lid seating and two shoulder grooves, profile restored in part. Severn Valley ware. Second century onwards. (M7/10/1)
244. Flagon in cream fabric. (M8/10/1)
245. Jar in hard g-g fabric. (M9/8/1)

246. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with darker surface, and three others similar in form. See *Ver. I*, fig. 123,830, where A.D. 150-155/60. (M9/8/2, M7/10/2, **I3** and **I A**)
247. Two-ribbed semicircular handle in g-g fabric with curved faces where detached from body of vessel, probably a tankard. (M9/8/3)
248. Dish in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 57, where early to mid second century. (M9/8/4)
249. Another similar, but not identical. N.I. (M9/8/5)

Pit A in colonnade sealed by destruction

250. Jar in BB1 fabric, no wavy line on neck. See *G.A.J.*, no. 4, where late second century. (M7/9/1)
251. Dish in BB1 fabric. See *G.A.J.*, no. 56, where early to mid second century. (M7/9/2)
252. Dish in black imitation BB1 fabric, burnished on rim and exterior, but no lattice. See Gillam, 1970, Type 310, where mid to late second century. (M7/9/3)

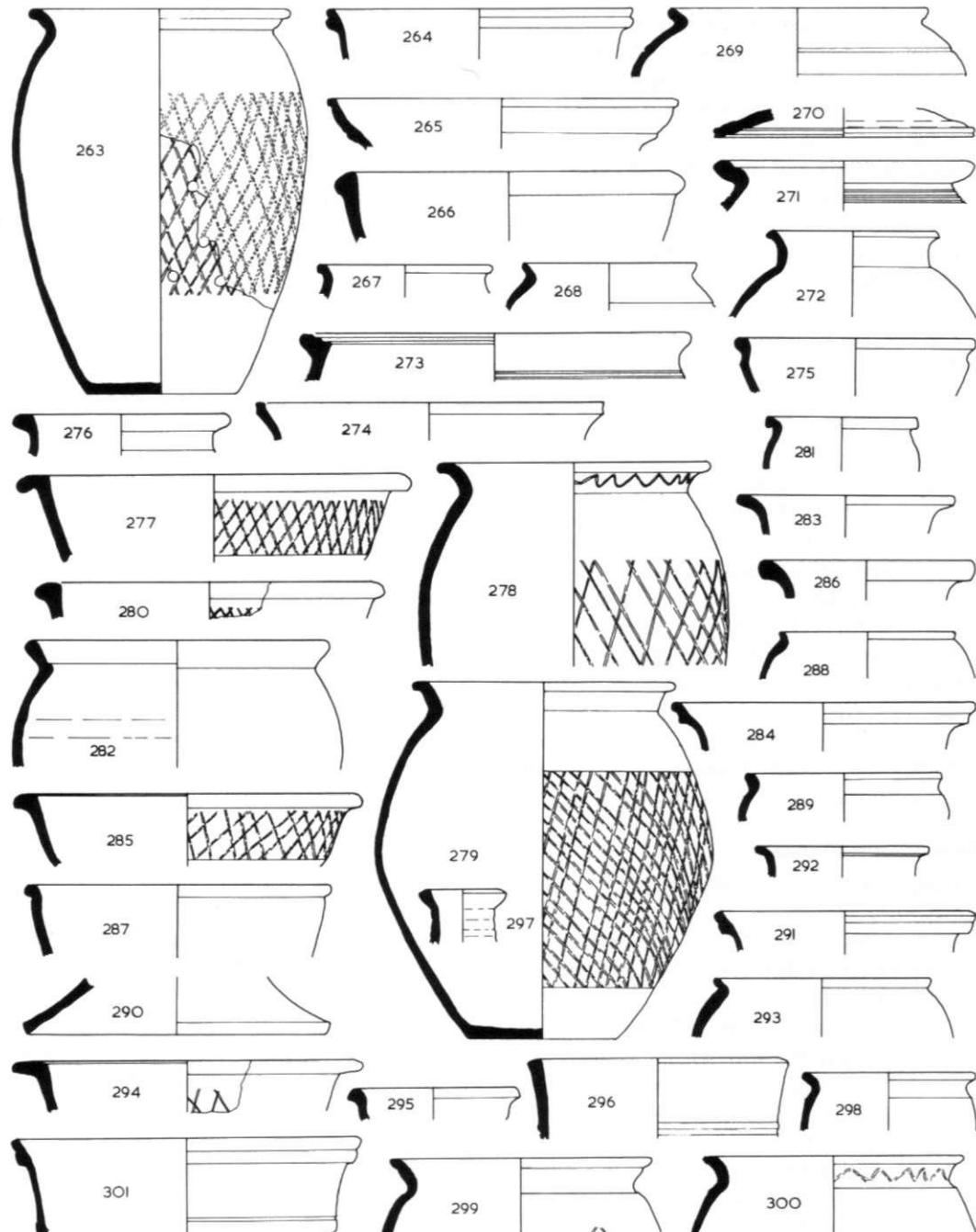


Fig. 21 Coarse Pottery, nos. 263-301.

253. Storage jar in g-g fabric. Rim diam. c. 30 cm. (M7/9/4)

In this pit were also four cream fragments, twenty-one g-g (of which many had acute lattice), twelve BB1 (some with acute lattice), and six nondescript.

Destruction in colonnade

254. Lid or rim in BB1 fabric, burnished inside and out. N.I. (M7/2/1)

255. Storage jar in brown-buff calcite-gritted fabric. Rim diam. c. 30 cm. See *Ver. I*, fig. 126,919, where A.D. 150-200. (M7/2/2)

256. Storage jar in g-g fabric. Fragments join 253 above. N.I. (M7/2/3)

257. Candlestick in cream fabric, burnt after breakage., See Gillam, 1970, Types 345 and 346, where A.D. 140-180. (M7/2/4)

258. Dish in BB1 fabric as 241 above. Mid second century. (M7/3/2)

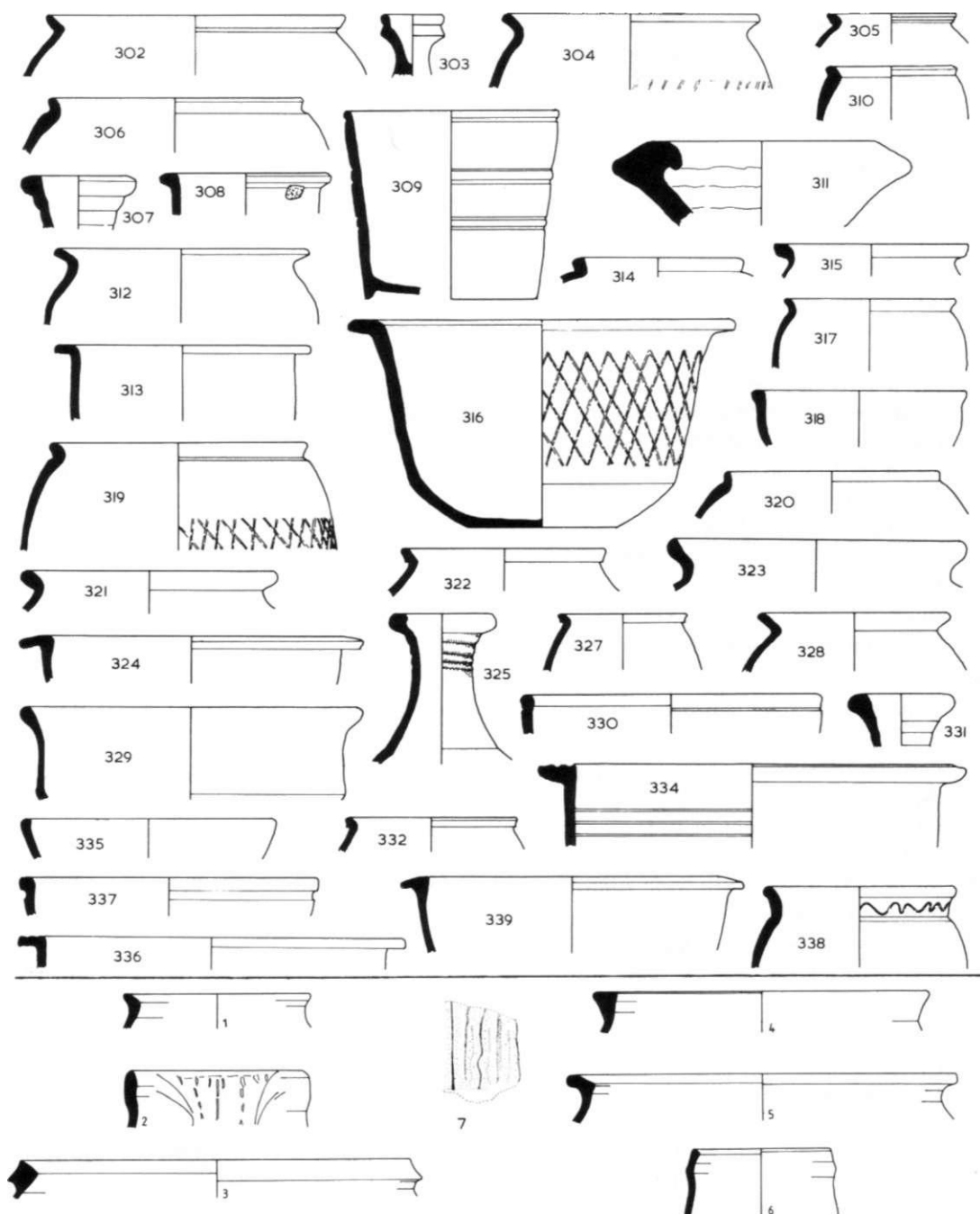


Fig. 22 Coarse Pottery, nos. 302-39; Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery, nos. 1-7.

- 259. Probable tazza base in g-g fabric with darker surface. (M7/3/3)
- 260. Jar in hard brown fabric with darker core. (M9/3/1)
- 261. Beaker in g-g fabric with darker surface. See *G.A.J.*, no. 19 or 24, where early to mid second century. (M9/3/2)

Destruction outside front of colonnade

- 262. Many joining fragments of large jar in BB1 fabric, with acute lattice and wavy line on neck. See *G.A.J.*, no. 3, but larger. Mid to late second century. (M29/2/1)
- 263. Jar in BB1 fabric, partially reconstructed from many fragments, with four holes as shown, one being complete, neatly drilled from the outside after firing. The lower part of the pot was burnt, but there were no traces of burning inside round the holes, which were slightly counter-sunk from the outside but not 'burred' inside. A non-joining wall fragment bore a similar hole, in lattice. The position of the holes and the burnt area would seem to be consistent with use as a hanging lamp, with wicks inserted through the holes into oil at a lower level. For a similar unperforated jar see *G.A.J.*, no. 5. Late second to early third century. (M29/2/2)
- 264. Dish in g-g fabric with unusual rim form. See *Ver. I*, fig. 118,652, for jar of similar rim form, where A.D. 135-170. (M31/2/1)

In these layers were also four buff fragments with clay roughcast, which appeared to be from bag-shaped beakers.

Destruction elsewhere

- 265. Bowl in g-g fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 114, 521, where A.D. 115-130. (M6/3/1)
- 266. Bowl in g-g fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 128,960, where A.D. 145-200. (M12/11/1)

Internal corridor

Make-up layer below lower floor

- 267. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with darker surface. See *Ver. I*, fig. 112,414, where A.D. 105-115. (M22/2/1)
- 268. Jar in hard grey fabric, with shoulder groove. (M22/2/2)
- 269. Jar in hard grey fabric, with shoulder groove and incipient lower groove. (M22/2/3)
- 270. Lid in g-g fabric, with brown layers below surfaces. (M34/7/1)
- 271. Jar in buff fabric, with lid seating and rilling on neck. See *Ver. I*, fig. 113,481, where A.D. 105-115. (M34/7/2)
- 272. Jar in g-g fabric with darker surface. (M34/10/1)
- 273. Storage jar in sandy orange fabric, with reeded rim. Form as *Ver. III*, fig. 96,2308, where A.D. 135-190. (M35/9/1)
- 274. Bowl or lid in g-g fabric. (M35/9/2)
- 275. Bead-rim bowl in hard dark grey fabric. (M54/6/1)

Soakaway (Pit C) in S. W. corner of internal corridor

- 276. Narrow-necked jar in brown fabric with grey core, broken at neck groove. (M23/22/1)

Soakaway (Pit D) in N. W. corner of internal corridor

- 211. Dish in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 56. Early to mid second century. (M24/9/1)
- 278. Jar in BB1 fabric, with wavy line on neck and acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 3. Mid to late second century. (M24/9/2)
- 279. Jar in BB1 fabric, with wide zone of acute lattice. See Gillam, 1970, Type 130. Mid second century. (M24/9/4)

In lower floor of internal corridor

- 280. Dish in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 57. Early to mid second century. (M23/3/1)
- 281. Jar in hard grey fabric with red-brown core, and undercut rim. (M23/3/2)

Between floors

- 282. Jar in orange-buff fabric, with lid seating. Derbyshire Ware. Mid second to fourth century. See G. Webster, 1961, p. 105,3 and 4. (M24/6/1)
- 283. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with darker surface, and zones of burnishing on both surfaces. See *Ver. I*, fig. 123,829, where A.D. 150-170. (M24/6/2)
- 284. Jar in buff ware with reddish-brown core, and external rim, and internal zone burnishing. See *Ver. I*, fig. 118,649, where A.D. 125-170. (M24/6/3)

285. Dish in BB1 fabric with lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 57. Early to mid-second century. (M24/6/4)
 286. Narrow-necked jar in g-g fabric with darker surface, burnished externally except under rim, and over rim inside and out. See *Ver. I*, fig. 123,829, where A.D. 150-170.

Above upper floor

287. Bead-rim bowl in g-g fabric with darker surface. Second to early third century. (M24/1/1)
 288. Jar in g-g fabric with darker surface. Form as *Ver. I*, fig. 113,473, but local fabric. (M34/2/1)
 289. Bowl in g-g fabric. (M35/1/3)
 290. Lid in hard grey fabric with brown core. (M57/2/1)

Post-pit in central courtyard

Here was a Severn Valley ware and five other fragments.

Soakaway (Pit B) in central courtyard

291. Jar in g-g fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 118,649, where A.D. 125-170. (M42/9/1)
 Here were also thirteen BB1 fragments.

Other Phase 3 construction levels

292. Jar in hard light grey fabric with burnishing outside and over rim. (M7/12/1)
 293. Jar, with shallow lid seating, in calcite-gritted fabric with calcite dissolved out and burnt to almost black on both surfaces. Original colour probably buff or brown. (M7/12/2)
 294. Bowl or dish in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, nos. 34-7 or 53. Early to mid second century. (M26/2/1)
 295. Flagon, perhaps two-handled, in hard light grey fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 111,411, where A.D. 110-120. (M64/6/1)

Other Phase 3 occupation levels

296. Tankard in g-g fabric with cordon and groove, and three zones of burnishing. See P. V. Webster, 1976, p. 30, fig. 7,39 and 40 for form, where second to early third century. This seems to be a local copy of the usual Severn Valley form. (M29/4/1)
 297. Devolved ring-necked flagon in orange fabric with traces of cream slip inside and out. (M3/9/1)
 298. Beaker in BB1 fabric. See *G.A.J.*, no. 21, where mid to late second century. (M3/10/1)
 299. Jar in BB1 fabric, with trace of lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 5, where late second to early third century. (M4/11/2)
 300. Jar in BB1 fabric, with trace of wavy line on neck. See *G.A.J.*, no. 3, where mid to late second century. Wavy line suggests earlier in this period. (M4/11/3)
 301. Carinated bowl, similar in form to samian 29, but undecorated and in g-g fabric. (M4/11/4)
 302. Jar in g-g fabric with traces of darker surface, and lid seating. (M6/5/1)
 303. Candlestick in cream fabric, with adherent mortar. (M17/1/1)
 304. Jar in BB1 fabric, with diagonal lines of burnishing. See Gillam, 1970, Type 122, where mid second century. (M26/7/1)
 305. Jar in cream fabric, with stepped rim. (M40/12/1)
 306. Jar in BB1 fabric. See *G.A.J.*, no. 31, where mid second century. (M41/3/1)
 307. Flagon in cream fabric. See *Wroxeter I*, p. 71, fig. 17, 3. Trajanic. (M45/3/1)
 308. Small tankard in orange fabric, with upper handle attachment unusually close to rim. Severn Valley ware. Late first to fourth century, but vertical wall suggests early in the period. (M45/3/2)
 309. Tankard in brick-red fabric with buff core. Burnished exterior, but no trace of handle on surviving sherds. Form similar to *T.B.A.S.* lxxvii, p. 36, fig. 3,1, but with base similar to no. 3. Severn Valley ware, probably from the Perry Barr kiln site, which is only a few miles to the south along the Ryknield Street. Second century. (M45/3/3)
 310. Probably a handled beaker in hard grey fabric, with form as *G.A.J.*, no. 26. (M53/4/1)
 311. Amphora neck in slightly micaceous buff ware. See *Ver. I*, fig. 99, 10, where A.D. 65-160. Spanish (oil), Dressel form 20. (M53/9/1)
 312. Jar in buff fabric with brown core and traces of g-g slip on both surfaces. (M53/9/2)
 313. Bowl in buff fabric with orange core and some coarse yellowish 'grog', with two zones of burnishing on body. Form as *Ver. I*, fig. 102,90, where A.D. 60, but different fabric. (M53/9/3)
 314. Jar in hard grey fabric. (M55/18/1)
 315. Jar in buff fabric with dark grey external surface. See *Trans*, xxiii, p. 28,36, where similar form in soft orange fabric occurred in Flavian context. (M56/2/1)
 316. Bowl in BB1 fabric with acute lattice. See *G.A.J.*, no. 34, where early to mid second century. (M56/3/1)

Phase 3 occupation under the eastern cobbled yard

317. Jar in BB1 fabric. See *G.A.J.*, no. 21, where mid to late second century. (M3/17/1)
 318. Bead rim bowl in soft cream fabric, with some brown and also mica inclusions. (M4/6/1)
 319. Jar in BB1 fabric with short rim and acute lattice. (See *G.A.J.*, no. 31, where mid second century. (M4/6/2)
 320. Jar in BB1 fabric with vertical rim. Fragment too small to show lattice and so difficult to date. (M4/6/3)
 321. Jar in brick-red fabric. (M40/5/1)
 322. Jar in g-g fabric with darker surface. (M40/5/2)
 323. Jar in g-g fabric, with lid seating. (M40/5/3)
 324. Flanged bowl in orange fabric. Probably Severn Valley ware. (M59/6/1)
 325. Flagon in hard finely granulated buff fabric, with true screw neck, otherwise form as *Ver. I*, fig. 111,409, where A.D. 90-130. (M59/6/2)
 326. Bowl in BB1 fabric, as 195 above. Early to mid-second century. N.I. (M59/8/1)

Amongst the eastern cobbles

327. Jar in orange-buff fabric, with cornice rim, but no trace of colour-coat or roughcast. (M3/11/1)
 328. Jar in soft g-g fabric. (M4/3/2)
 329. Carinated bowl in g-g fabric. (M4/3/3)
 330. Bead rim bowl in rather coarse sandy-buff fabric. See *Astley I*, no. 60, where early second to early third century. (M40/2/1)
 331. Flagon in cream fabric. See *Wroxeter I*, p. 71, fig. 17,3, where Trajanic. (M43/1/1)
 332. Jar in hard orange-buff fabric, with cornice rim, but no trace of colour-coat or roughcast. (M43/1/2)
 333. Bead rim bowl in g-g fabric with traces of darker surface. Form as 329 above, but different fabric. (M43/1/3)
 334. Reeded rim bowl in coarse sandy-buff fabric. See *Arch. J.*, cxxv, p. 225, 119, where Flavian-Trajanic. (M43/1/4)

Under the northern stokehole cobbling

335. Dish with plain rim, in buff fabric. See *Ver. I*, fig. 106,219, where A.D. 60-100. (M63/6/1)
 336. Reeded rim dish in g-g fabric, with traces of darker surface. See *Ver. III*, fig. 109,2602, where A.D. 90-145. (M63/11/1)
 337. Bead rim bowl in g-g fabric with darker surface and brown core. See *Ver. I*, fig. 114,521, where A.D. 115-130. (M63/11/2)

In northern stokehole cobbling

338. Jar in BB1 fabric with wavy line on neck and matt waist just apparent. See *G.A.J.*, no. 1, where early to mid second century. (M63/1/1)
 339. Flanged bowl in orange fabric. Severn Valley ware. Second century, typologically probably early. (M63/1/2)

ANIMAL BONES by *A. A. Round, F.S.A.*

All the bones found, with the exception of minute fragments, were examined by Dr. John Cole, F.S.A.. Their numbers and percentages are listed below, omitting the horse bones found in the Phase 1 shallow pits nos. 1 to 3, which are described separately.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Numbers</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>Numbers</i>	<i>Frequen.</i>
Ox	162	53	Domestic Fowl	72	59
Sheep	58	19	Pigeon	13	11
Pig	37	12	Goose(?)	3	2.5
Horse	21	7	Small birds	34	28
Hare	12	4			
Deer	9	3			
Rodent(?)	3	1			
Cat	2	0.7			
Dog	1	0.3			
	—			—	
	305			122	
	—			—	

Pit no. 1 (M40/24)

Here were the bones of a complete left foreleg of a horse.

Humerous	228 x 82 x 72 mm.
Radius and Ulna	390 x 78 x 72 mm.
Metacarpal	215 x 57 x 47 mm.
Proximal phalanx	80 x 55 x 47 mm.
Middle phalanx	44 x 52 x 47 mm.
Carpal bones	Complete set
'Scaphoid' sesamoid bone	

Pit no. 2 (M69/3)

Here were a horse scapula fragment and the lower end of a horse femur, together with an ox metatarsal. "The lower half of a radius and a fragmentary second cervical vertebra were probably ox, although it is not easy to be certain with small fragments." (J.C.)

Pit no. 3 (M57/11)

Here were the following horse bones:—

Mandible fragment, right and left, each with 3 premolars, 3 molars, 1 canine and 3 incisors.

Maxilla right fragment, with 3 premolars, 1 canine, and two incisors.

Maxilla left fragment, with 2 premolars, 1 canine, and two incisors.

Twelve rib fragments.

Five dorsal vertebrae fragments, of which three articulate.

Four lumbar vertebrae fragments, of which three articulate.

TILES by A. A. Round, F.S.A.

Tegula and imbrex fragments first begin to appear in appreciable quantities in layers associated with Phase 3 construction, while flue tiles are completely absent from earlier layers. Tiles of particular interest are listed below. All are flue tiles unless otherwise indicated.

*Area between baths and mansio**Bottom of baths roadway*

1. Tegula fragment c. 2 cm. thick, with 2 cm. wide and 2.2 cm. deep flange, and almost square 2.5 cm. cross-hatching on opposite face. (P/25)

Upper fill of ditch

2. Tegula fragment c. 2 cm. thick with 2.5 cm. diam. circle impressed 3 cm. from one end. (T/7)

Unstratified

3. Fragment c. 2 cm. thick, as *Lowther*, 1948, Group 5, 16. He lists two similar fragments from Wall baths. (T/2)

*Area of mansio**Phase 3**Well arch repair*

4. Plain fragment, c. 1.3 cm. thick, with part of oval hole c. 5 cm. across. (M13/9/1)
5. Small fragment, c. 2 cm. thick, with two groups of close combing at an acute angle, smudged and roughly done. (M13/9/2)
6. Brick(?), c. 3.5 cm. thick, with cross-hatching 8 cm. x 4.5 cm. cut up to 0.7 cm. deep, apparently with trowel edge. See *Fishbourne II*, pi. XI.5, where Neronian-early Flavian. (M28/14)

Foundation trenches

7. Fragment, c. 1.5 cm. thick, with close-set wavy grooves 0.6 cm. wide. (M29/6/1)
8. Fragment, c. 1.2 cm. thick, with part of oval hole 4 cm. across and 2.5 cm. from vertical edge of tile. (M29/6/2)
9. Fragment, c. 1.5 cm. thick, roughly made, with wavy combing 0.3 cm. wide and 0.7 cm. apart. (M1/5/1)
10. Small fragment, c. 1.5 cm. thick, with overlapping plain chevron design probably as *Lowther*, 1948, Group 9, 45, which he reports from Wall. (M1/5/2)

Colonnade occupation

11. *Pila* tile or brick fragment, 5.8 cm. thick, with letters 'PS' stamped on smooth upper surface. Similar tiles are found in rooms 2 and 3 of the nearby baths (*T.B.A.S.*, lxxiv, p. 14) in the so far undated Phase II of their construction. (M9/8)

Colonnade destruction

12. Fragment, c. 1.5 cm. thick, with close-set wavy combed lines. (M7/3)

Soakaway in N. W. corner of internal corridor (Pit D)

13. Tile fragment, c. 3 cm. thick, with 8 cm. x 4 cm, cross-hatching on one side and curved 'V' finger-marks on the other. (M24/15)

Under eastern cobbles

14. Two fragments, c. 1.2 cm. thick, joining at a right angle, one with lightly impressed almost square cross-hatching on the outer surface with lines 3.5 cm. apart, and the other with part of an oval hole at least 4 cm. across, 3 cm. from the joining angle. (M40/5/1)
 15. Another fragment, with cross-hatching, similar to 14, but not joining. (M40/5/1)
 16. Two similar, but not joining fragments c. 1.3 cm. thick, with curved and straight combed grooves c. 0.2 cm. wide and 0.4 cm. apart. (M40/5/2)
 14, 15, and 16 are all in the same rather soft orange fabric.

Unstratified

17. Small burnt fragment, c. 1.5 cm. thick, similar to Lowther, 1948, Group 8, 17, which he reports from Wall. (M1/1)
 18. *Pila* tile or brick fragment, 5.5 cm. thick, with part of letter 'P' surviving. See 11 above. (M28/US)
 19. Two joining fragments, c. 2.5 cm. thick, including angle of tile, with scratched almost rectangular 2-2.5 cm. cross-hatching on exterior surface. (M29/US)
 20. Fragment, c. 1.3 cm. thick, with oval hole at least 4.5 cm. across. (M29/3)
 21. Fragment, c. 1.3 cm. thick, joins one of 16 above. (M40/2)
 22. Fragment, c. 1.8 cm. thick, including end of tile, with thumb-hole from outer almost linear roughly combed surface and 6.5 cm. from the edge. (M46/US)
 23. Fragment, c. 1.8 cm. thick, with well-smoothed outer surface, and corner of rectangular aperture at least 5 cm. high and 3 cm. wide, and 4.5 cm. from the angle of the tile. (M52/US)
 24. *Imbrex* fragment from narrower end, c. 1.5 cm. thick and diameter c. 16.5 cm. The end itself appears to have had an inner flange, c. 0.6 cm. wide, now broken away, as if designed to fit into a recess in the adjacent *imbrex*. (TA/3)
 25. *Pila* tile or brick fragment c. 3-3.5 cm. thick, with adherent mortar on both faces and impression of child's foot made on upper surface during drying.

In his research paper on relief-patterned flue-tiles, Lowther (1948) mentioned three different patterns in the museum at Wall, ascribed to the 1912 excavations but previously unpublished. These were his dies 16, 17 and 45, examples of all of which were found in the present excavation, as well as the more usual combed and scored types. In a later report (Lowther 1954) he assessed the state of wear of the die 16 on six sites then known. It was fresh and unworn on flue-tiles from Wall and Canterbury, showing signs of wear at Chelmsford, showing further wear at Godmanchester, and exceedingly worn at Park Street and Braughing. In a more recent article (Black, 1985), the author points out that die 16 is predominantly associated with *mansiones*. He states, 'This is certain at Chelmsford, Wall, and Godmanchester. It can be postulated at Alfoldean and Canterbury and is a possibility at Braughing and St. Albans ... It seems a strong possibility that the distribution of die 16 tiles, at these sites at any rate, reflects some sort of official programme of work, carried out either by personnel under the control of the provincial government or by someone who had obtained an official contract. Responsibility for the upkeep of *mansiones* rested with the *civitates* in whose territory they were located, until the reign of Hadrian. Under him the state took over the cost, at least temporarily (*Historia Augusta* Hadrian 7). The measure is included among acts early in the reign that were intended to win the emperor support'. Black concludes, 'A date in the period 120-25 can be suggested for die 16', after consideration of the three certain sites. Hadrian's measure and the programme of *mansio* building may well have arisen out of his own experiences in travelling through Britain on his visit in A.D. 122.

INFANT BURIAL by J. G. L. Cole, F.S.A.

The bones were in a remarkable state of preservation, the skeleton being recovered in its entirety with the exception of the squamous portion of the left temporal bone. An added indication of the completeness of the recovery was the identification of the malleus, an ossicle, possibly from the left middle ear cavity. Careful examination of the bones failed to reveal any evidence of injury or bone disease.

The mandible was unfused, indicating a maturity of less than six months (C. B. Denston, *Winchester Excavations*, i, Winchester Museums 1964, p. 93), and an unerupted incisor, presumably from this, was recovered.

The measurements of the long bones from the epiphyseal plates are:-

Humerous	6.7 cm.	Femur	7.6 cm.
Radius	5.1 cm.	Tibia	6.4 cm.
Ulna	6.0 cm.	Fibula	6.2 cm.

According to an investigation into bone lengths of 1,600 radiographs of children, the above would give a 10% of 0-2 months, so one can probably infer that this infant died soon after birth (M. M. Maresch, *American Medical Association Journal of Diseases of Children* (1955), 89, 725. Infant burials were discussed by Wheeler (R. E. M. Wheeler, *Verulamium Belgic and Roman Cities*, Society of Antiquaries Report no. XI (1936), p. 138), who pointed out that provided they had not 'teethed' they could be buried by inhumation within the town.

MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY (figs. 10, 22) by M. A. Hodder

A total of 112 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered, mainly from topsoil. The medieval pottery is a typical ploughsoil assemblage for the region. Nearly all of it (85 sherds) is in a buff-white sandy fabric; the vessel forms represented in this fabric are jugs (no. 1), pitchers with slashed strap handles, decorated with streaks of red or brown paint (no. 2), and storage vessels and cooking pots whose rim profiles are angular rhomboid (no. 3), rounded triangular (no. 4) or flattened (no. 5). Most of the body sherds are plain, but some have a patchy green glaze and one has a streak of red-brown paint. Some of the body and base sherds are sooted. Sherds in this fabric have been found in previous excavations at Wall,¹ and it is abundant at Lichfield,² Walsall,³ Tamworth⁴ and rural sites around Sutton Coldfield.⁵ It can be dated between the late 12th and 14th centuries, and was probably manufactured locally. The Wall assemblage includes three sherds, including part of a rim, in a harder-fired variant of this fabric; the vessel form is probably a jug (no. 6). This type has also been found in fieldwalking at Drayton Bassett, 7 miles south-east of Wall.⁶ A strap handle in a sandy fabric with a patchy green glaze (no. 7) is not paralleled locally but a similar decoration occurs on a handle from Worcester dated to the 13th or 14th centuries.⁷ Two body sherds in a pink fabric with a green glaze are not closely dateable. A handle and body sherd in a fine buff fabric with a green glaze are probably from a lobed cup and represent a local version of late medieval 'Tudor Green'. There is a little Cistercian-type ware, dateable to the 15th and 16th centuries, including a body sherd which has a white pad decorated with a stamp of a (?) horse (no. 8). The post-medieval pottery includes sherds of 'Midlands Yellow' ware, both oxidised and reduced, dateable to the late 16th to early 18th centuries, and late 17th- or early 18th-century streaked ware.

1. *Trans.* viii, pp. 31-2; xi, p. 24 and fig. 7, 71; xv, p. 28 and fig. 5, 36; xxiii, p. 37 and fig. 14, 201.

2. *Trans.* xxii, p. 44 and figs. 12-14.

3. *Trans.* xvi, pp. 41-48; xviii, pp. 36-41.

4. V. Nailor, pers. comm.

5. Unpublished fieldwalking by the writer.

6. *ibid.*

7. *Trans. Wore. Archaeol. Soc.* ser. 3 vol. vii (1980), fig. 72, TV 164.

DISCUSSION

Conditions for excavation were not ideal. Disturbance by stone-robbers and earlier excavators, together with the deep and wide foundation trenches of the final phase, sometimes made interpretation difficult. For this reason more attention has been paid to unstratified material than is usually necessary.

The greenish-grey pottery was found in all levels, as it was in the forts' excavations of 1968-72 (*Trans*, xxiii), supporting the likelihood of local manufacture.

The initial advance of the Roman army into the area would appear to be represented by the larger marching camp to the west of the modern village, and is probably attributable to the campaigns of Ostorius Scapula in A.D. 48. It has, however, not been possible so far to test this, or the dates of the other two known camps already referred to, by excavation. The earliest evidence of human activity on the site, the flint flakes and implements, were found almost entirely in residual contexts.

Pre-phase 1

The earliest Roman occupation of the site was preceded by a period of plough cultivation followed by a fallow period during which a layer of turf formed on the ground surface. This was later terraced, prior to the three horse burials and the construction of the Phase 1 buildings in the Neronian period.

Phase 1

As in the earlier forts report (*Trans*, xxiii), there is a complete absence of stratified or unstratified samian sherds which can be definitely ascribed to the Claudian period. Only nine sherds can be regarded as Claudian or Neronian, and 32 are definitely Neronian. No coins were found in this phase, and only four Claudian and one Neronian residual in later phases. Finds from the turf layer, the make-up layer, and the Phase 1 construction levels suggest that construction was roughly contemporary with the barrack block of the Neronian fort described in the earlier report, i.e. A.D. 54-64. The courtyard building, however, is difficult to reconcile with fort plans of the period. Part of a building of the same period adjoining the north-east corner of the courtyard building, originally thought to be a military granary, now seems more likely to be a stores building. Both buildings are on the same alignment, which is not that of the three forts found in earlier excavations and shown in fig. 1. They were of cream-plastered wattle-and-daub, at least a part of the courtyard building being decorated in brown and red linear patterns, and had thatched roofs. They were destroyed by fire, probably accidentally, as undamaged foundation beams appear to have been recovered, in the early Flavian period. Traces of other buildings of this period were seen in the two trial trenches T.I. and T.II.

Phase 2

Here again the courtyard building, of similar shape and size to the Phase 1 building, was of wattle-and-daub, in this case supported on posts in foundation trenches. Much of the wall-plaster was decorated in floral designs in a variety of colours, and showed on its back the impression of concentric rectangles, produced by the application of a stamp (presumably of wood) to the daub while still plastic, to improve adhesion. Its decoration, like that of Phase 1, is more suggestive of a civil rather than a military function, and the circular hut in T.IV seems to be contemporary. The building's construction seems to have immediately followed the destruction of Phase 1, the concrete floor of the north-east room being laid after A.D. 85, at the same time as the erection of the stone wall bearing the carved stones. During this phase the stone-walled structure to the north, later incorporated into the Phase 3 building, was built. In its foundation BB1 pottery made its first appearance on the site.

Phase 3

Phase 2 buildings were dismantled and their ironwork recovered in four hearths in the remains of the buildings, as well as in the destroyed circular hut, in c. A.D. 140-150. Six posts were erected in the area later to become the front colonnade. These were probably to carry the standards of the military unit building the stone *mansio*. BB1 coarse pottery appeared in increasing quantity during the construction, from less than 0.5% of sherd fragments in the well to 16% in the foundation trenches of the *mansio*, dated by a sestertius of A.D. 118 'lost within about 20 years of minting' and by early to mid-Antonine samian. By the time the carved stones had been removed for use in the *mansio* foundations, and the robber-trench was being filled with domestic rubbish, the proportion of BB1 sherds had risen to 56%. The robber-trench fill was, as would be expected, coarse and fine ware fragments and kitchen waste, oyster shells, and personal items such as women's bone hairpins and bone gaming counters. The building continued in use for sufficiently long to require the relaying of the

internal corridor floor, and coarse pottery between the lower and upper layers suggested that this took place between A.D. 150 and A.D. 170. At about the same time subsidence in the well-filling, over which an inner wall of the building passed, was overcome by the construction of an arch over it to carry the rebuilt wall. The building appears to have been of two storeys, Room 4 certainly providing access by means of a stairway to a door at the lower external ground level and probably also to an upper floor. Room 8 probably provided similar access.

No features earlier than Phase 3 remained between the *mansio* and the baths roadway. A latrine pit here was probably in use during the construction of the *mansio* and of the last phase of the baths which appears to have taken place at about the same time. The ditch probably served to divert surface water down the slope away from building operations. The clay-and-cobble foundation appears to have carried a wall, continued to the south by fence-posts, defining the *mansio* precinct and terminating in a gateway with stone pillars on gravel foundations. The main entrance door of the *mansio* was centrally placed in the colonnade, with another smaller door giving access to an inner room at the east end. In front of the main entrance there was probably an area of paving, with a single step to colonnade level. There were two smaller doors, one on the east, the other on the west side of the building.

The *mansio* was destroyed by fire, apparently in the late second century. None of the stratified coarse or fine wares need be later than this, and of 76 unstratified fine ware sherds only one, of the first half of the fourth century, was later. Only nine of 77 unstratified coarse pottery sherds were also later, and in view of the known nearby occupation of this period these may be accounted for by the disposal of household rubbish. This may also account for five third-century coins, three of which were found in the area of the north-east corner of the *mansio* and could alternatively form part of a dispersed hoard.

The pit dug through occupation levels in the north-east corner of the colonnade and sealed by the destruction layer contained a spearhead, a sickle, and a whetstone. A socketed hammer and an axe in the destruction layer close by may suggest an interrupted attempt at concealment, a reflection perhaps of the troubled state of Wales and the north of England in the late second century.

There is no evidence of rebuilding on the site.

WALL AS A ROMANO-BRITISH SACRED SITE

The unique stone carvings of heads and figures and the two dedicatory inscriptions found in the present excavations have already been fully described and illustrated (*Trans*, xxi. 1-14). They were also published in *Britannia* ix (1978), pis. XXV and XXVI, where the scale was incorrect. A correction to 1:4, not 1:2 as originally shown, appeared in the succeeding volume.

The position of these stones, and the many others faced with plaster found with them, suggests that they formed part of the stone wall or screen built into the Flavian building at some time after its original construction and later demolished to make way for the stone *mansio*. Stone 3, incised rather than carved in a more primitive technique than the others, seems to be earlier and to be associated especially with the unusually large well: it shows two figures apparently standing in water and another two framed in what appears to be an outline plan of the well. The well itself appears to occupy a significant position in both Phase 1 and Phase 2 courtyard buildings and seems to be much larger than would be required to provide a water supply, which in any case was easily available from the nearby stream. To dig the well, which had a capacity of 34 cubic metres, would have been a considerable task, and suggests it may have served a ritual purpose. If this were so during Phases 1-2a, some trace might be expected to have survived. Two bronze brooches and two bronze rings were found in the silt, but they hardly seem enough to be significant. However, as it was thought sufficiently important to nullify any malign significance of the carved stones by inverting and burying them, it may have been considered advisable at the same time to empty the well of any votive deposits, the four bronzes being overlooked.

It is possible that the stones themselves may have formed part of a well-head before their removal to the stone screen. Any trace of such a structure would have been removed, however, in the construction of the Phase 3 *mansio*. It is unlikely that they would have been carried far, and further investigation of the area to the east of the later building and also the circular building, part of which was visible in T.III and T.IV, might indicate their source. It seems likely that the two dedicatory inscriptions were associated with the transference of the stones from one site to another nearby. There is no evidence of any further religious activity on the site after the *mansions* destruction by fire in the

late second century, although most Romano-Celtic religious sites continued in use until at least the fourth century. It is possible that a successor was built in the vicinity and, as mentioned in the report above, the nineteenth-century church at Wall was believed to have been built over a buried temple to Minerva (*Jnl. of British Archaeol. Assoc.* xxix (1873), 115), a goddess associated with wells and springs, and Lomax's *Guide to Lichfield* refers to workmen finding near the church 'a figure of earthenware as big as a man, but a woman's figure in a strange dress with a man's cap like a soldier's helmet', which was broken in pieces to mend the bank of a drain (*V.C.H. Staffs.* i, 194). If there was a temple on this site, it must date from no earlier than the Hadrianic period, as the ditches of the last fort pass under the church and were open until that date. Two small ditches cut into the fill of those ditches on the north-east and south-east sides of the last fort, but not seen in the south-west side of the fort which passes under the church, might represent the enclosure boundaries of such a temple. It is likely that the construction of this temple, if indeed it existed, the building of the *mansio*, and the enlargement of the baths palaestra all took place at about the same time.

In considering the significance of Wall as an early sacred site, it is interesting to note R. A. Meeson's suggestion (*West Midlands Archaeol. News Sheet* no. 19, 1976) of an Iron Age thoroughfare crossing Staffordshire and Shropshire. This east-west route passes halfway between Lichfield and Wall, with a southern branch diverging at Hopwas to pass the Offlow tumulus, continuing past the site of the Neronian fort at Wall, which appears to be aligned on it at a distance of about 300 m., and uniting again 1 km. to the west of Wall. This diversion seems to suggest that the site of Wall was of some importance in pre-Roman times.

Present evidence suggests that at Wall there may be one of those religious sites, better known on the Continent, which were situated on the boundary between tribes, here the Cornovii and the Corieltavi, and where baths, temple or shrine, and theatre were found without what would normally be regarded as a sufficient resident population to justify them, and which were used also as fair or market centres. A good example of such a site is Ribemont-sur-Ancre (Somme) in northern France (R. Agache, 1978, *La Somme Pre-Romaine et Romaine*). In that connection, a hollow in the field between the *mansio* and the Watling Street may be a possible theatre site, and a rectangular crop-mark, seen only in dry weather (shown dotted in fig. 1), may indicate another religious shrine.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE *MANSIO* SITE TO THE ROMAN BATHS AND FORTS

Earlier excavation reports (*T.B.A.S.* 79 for 1960-61, pp. 11-23, and *Trans.* v. 1-50, viii. 1-38, xi. 7-31, and xxiii. 1-67) relied largely on Hawkes and Hull, *Camolodunum*, Society of Antiquaries Research Report 14 (1947) for coarse pottery dating. A re-examination in the light of Hull's (1963) redating of his pottery, points to an absence of Claudian coarse pottery. In all those earlier reports there are only two stratified samian sherds assigned to the Claudian period, and these only tentatively. It therefore seems likely that any Claudian occupation at Wall was confined to the marching camps to the west, which appear to be aligned on the nearby stream which here runs from north to south.

In 1968-72 excavations designed to investigate the interior of the Wall forts (*Trans.* xxiii) showed that the buildings of all three military phases were on the same alignment, and it was therefore likely that their defences would be parallel. The outline of the third fort was already known then, and it seemed possible that the north-east defences of the Neronian and Flavian forts might be located in a suitably placed excavation. A small area at the rear of the cricket pavilion (SK10090698) was first examined, but showed no trace of Roman occupation. A 4 ft. (1.22 m.) wide trench (W2, fig. 1) was then excavated in the field on the west side of Market Lane opposite the Vicarage, 15 ft. (4.57 m.) from the lane and parallel to it, commencing at the north hedge (SK10000688). No features were met with until at 60 ft. (17.07 m.) from the hedge a ditch 14 ft. (4.27 m.) wide and about 7 ft. (2.2 m.) deep was found. The high water-level in the ditch prevented its complete emptying, and its depth was assessed by probing. In the deliberate filling, consisting of dark sand with some charcoal, occasional lumps of clay and bone fragments, were two melon beads, many nondescript small coarse pottery sherds mostly in the local greenish-grey fabric, and four patterned body sherds and a rim sherd of a poppy-head beaker of A.D. 80-120 in the local fabric. In unstratified levels north of the ditch were a few worn nondescript sherds, four samian sherds of which one was Flavian and the others Flavian-Trajanic, and a dupondius of Nerva of A.D. 97. There seems little doubt that this ditch, which crossed the trench at roughly the expected angle, was the north-eastern ditch corresponding to Ditch IX of what are now known to be the south-east Neronian defences sectioned by Gould in 1959-60 (*T.B.A.S.* 79). It should be remembered, however, that the north-east ditch described above must be the outermost ditch of the

series, which is not necessarily true of the south-east ditch if the Neronian defences were multivallate. At the time it was not possible to continue the trench described above further to the south, where the two-ditch defences of the Flavian second fort (Gould's Period II ditches VII and VIII) might have been expected. The position of the south-west defences of the Neronian fort may now be considered. Gould's work in this area (*Trans*, viii. 1-38) found no defensive ditch in his trench W or in the churchyard extension, although conditions for excavations were far from ideal due to flooding. In the present excavation, however, a ditch was seen and excavated to the north-east of the *mansio* in Trench T.I. and traced in T.II, and it seems to be on the expected alignment and of the approximate dimensions of the Neronian ditch. Here again the high water-table and heavy rain caused the section to collapse before it could be drawn. If this ditch were indeed the Neronian Phase 1 defensive ditch, it is likely that the two-ditch south-west defences of the Flavian second fort lie between this ditch and the church. Gould described his excavations in the extension to the south-west of the churchyard (*Trans*, viii. 1-38) as 'very disappointing'. Apparently, soil had been removed from the area to raise the level of the churchyard, and he also encountered much flooding. Similar flooding occurred in the southern part of his trench W and no ditches appear to have been observed on either site. However, excavation work in 1975 in connection with alterations to the front of Church Farm Cottages, shown in fig. 1, to the south-east of the church, had revealed a ditch which was recorded at the time by the present writer, and now appears likely to be the outer ditch of the Flavian second fort. It appears to be parallel to the defences of the last, and smallest, fort and would pass under the churchyard itself and close to the south end of trench W. In the present writer's previous report (*Trans*, xxiii. 13) it was suggested that the area to the north-east of the baths had shown much evidence of Neronian military occupation, based largely on the construction trenches, about 3 ft. (0.91 m.) apart, of what was then thought to be a military granary. A reconsideration of this, in the light of the possible Neronian Phase 1 defensive ditch mentioned above, and the fact that the floor boards of the building were supported on joists 4 to 5 ft. (1.2 to 1.5 m.) apart and only a few inches above the ground surface rather than on posts well above ground level, suggests that the 'granary' is more likely to have been a stores building within a civil settlement outside the Neronian defences. This might also explain the difference in alignment between the three successive forts and the three phases on the baths and *mansio* site. All the excavations described in *Trans*, v. lie outside the known south-east defences of the three forts, and most probably within the civil settlement in this area. No post-holes are described in the possible granary trenches, which are now dated to the Claudian or Neronian periods and may well indicate another stores building.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations have been used for references to authorities:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Anderson, 1980 | A. C. Anderson, <i>Guide to Roman Fine Wares</i> , (Highworth, 1980) |
| <i>Ant. J.</i> | <i>Antiquaries Journal</i> |
| <i>Arch. J.</i> | <i>Archaeological Journal</i> |
| Astley, I. | I. Walker, <i>Trans. Worcs. Arch. Soc.</i> xxxv (1958) |
| Atkinson, 1914 | D. Atkinson, <i>Journal of Roman Studies</i> , iv (1914) |
| Atkinson, 1942 | D. Atkinson, <i>Excavations at Wroxeter 1923-27</i> , (1942) |
| <i>B.A.R.</i> | <i>British Archaeological Reports</i> |
| Black, 1985 | E. W. Black, <i>Oxford Journal of Archaeology</i> , iv(3), p. 359 |
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FIVE CHURCH COURTS AT LICHFIELD IN 1326

NIGEL J. TRINGHAM

The record of five church courts held at Lichfield in 1326 survives in Lichfield Joint Record Office, and a translation of the Latin text is given below.¹ It is offered as an addition to the small number of such records in print.²

Church courts were concerned chiefly with sexual and moral offences. It seems unlikely that the church attempted to enforce its teachings on such matters on all delinquents, and its courts probably discriminated in hearing only the most serious or notorious cases brought to its attention. That was evidently so at Lichfield, some of the cases noted here involving multiple offenders. Indeed, organized prostitution is revealed or at least suggested (**6,9,10,18**), something that might be expected in a cathedral city whose residents included men obliged to observe celibacy.³ The most notable cleric cited in this regard was Master Robert de Patrika, one of the canons of the cathedral (**13**).⁴ Another was the rector of Hanbury (**8**).⁵ For lay men and women found guilty of misconduct the usual punishment was whipping, even in a case where the defamed parties were in fact married (**11**). The objection in that instance was that the marriage had been contracted in secret. A similar suspicion had been directed at strangers from Evesham (Worcs.), their conduct, perhaps, belying their married state (**1**). Another couple, who were indeed unmarried, besides being whipped, were required to abjure each other 'under pain of marriage', meaning that if they were subsequently found to have been continuing to have sexual intercourse they would be declared legally married (**17**).⁶

The only case that does not relate to a sexual matter is that of Richard del Hull (**12**), a brother of the hospital of St. John the Baptist in Lichfield, whose unbecoming conduct included an alleged assault on Alan of Ashbourne, a vicar choral and historian of the cathedral.⁷ His appearance in court did not adversely affect his career: he became prior of the hospital in 1330.⁸

The courts, which were held weekly and generally on a Saturday, were those of the dean of Lichfield cathedral, who exercised spiritual jurisdiction over the city.⁹ At least two of the courts for which record survives were held before R. Bernard, presumably the chapter clerk Robert Bernard.¹⁰ The surviving manuscript is evidently a working copy, the initial statement giving details of the defamation being followed in a different hand by clauses recording the subsequent procedural stages.

Most of the people cited were presumably local residents. Those whose names are toponyms may be immigrants from the nearby villages of Handsacre (**13**), Longdon (**14**), Pipe (**10,11**), Orgrave, in Alrewas (**19**), Ridware (**18**), and Swinfen (**19**).¹¹ Other Staffordshire people came from Barton-under-Needwood (**3,17**), Cannock (**5**), Hanbury (**8**), and Stafford (**4,21**). Several people came from further afield: Ashbourne, in Derbyshire (**12**); Coveney, in Cambridgeshire (**22**); Hereford (**4**); possibly Sheppey, in Kent (**9**); Oxford (**13**); Newport, probably the place of that name in Shropshire (**22**); Minworth, in Warwickshire (**7**); Evesham, in Worcestershire (**1**); and possibly Goole, in the West Riding of Yorkshire (**12**). Occupations mentioned include an armourer (**16**), probably meaning someone who made swords or more likely a polisher (furbisher) of swords and armour; a 'courour' (**11**), meaning a currier, someone who dressed tanned leather; and a tailor (**13**). John le Fourbour (**2, 7**) may have worked as a furbisher, as his surname suggests.

1 L.J.R.O., D. 30/9/3/2/7 (formerly CC 4, according to the catalogue prepared by J. C. Cox in *Staffordshire Historical Collections* (Staffs. Record Society), vi (2), 59). The MS. is a parchment roll 420 mm. long and 260 mm. wide. I am grateful to Douglas Johnson for help in translating parts of the text.

2 Others are mentioned in Sandra Lee Parker and L. R. Poos, 'A Consistory Court from the Diocese of Rochester, 1363-4', *English Historical Review* cvi (July, 1991), 652 n. See also the present writer's articles on church courts at Baswich (near Stafford) in 1288 (*T.S.S.A.H.S.* xxx (1990 for 1988-89), 23-5) and at Tarvin (Ches.) in 1317 (*Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society*, forthcoming).

3 For brothels in Lichfield in the 15th century see *Victoria County History of Staffordshire*, xiv. 13.

4 John le Neve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae, 1300-1541*, x, Coventry and Lichfield, comp. B. Jones (1964), 42. He had resigned as archdeacon of Salop in 1323: *ibid.* 18-19.

5 Both men evidently escaped punishment by reason of benefit of clergy: cf. *T.S.S.A.H.S.* xxx. 25.

6 R. H. Helmholz, 'Abjuration *sub pena nubendi* in the Church Courts of Medieval England', *The Jurist*, xxxii (1972), 80-90.

7 *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 151.

8 *Ibid.* 280.

9 *V.C.H. Staffs.* xiv. 154.

10 *The Great Register of Lichfield Cathedral*, ed. H. E. Savage (being *S.H.C.* 1924), p. xx. For a note on the usual method of procedure in court see *T.S.S.A.H.S.* xxx. 23.

11 The original spellings of place-names are retained in the translation of the text.

TRANSLATION OF TEXT

Chapter of the city of Lich[field] held (*celebratum*) on Saturday before the feast of [the nativity of] St. John the Baptist 1326, before R. Bernard [21 June]

- 1 Richard of Hevesham fornicated with Christine of Evesham.
The woman appeared and confessed that a marriage had been contracted at Evesham.
- 2 John le Fourbfour] fornicated with Constance of Schropscir'.
The man was cited but did not appear; he was suspended for contempt; the woman was not cited.
- 3 Roger Cokkel committed adultery with Sybil the daughter of Alice of Barton [*written over an illegible word rubbed out*].
The man was cited, appeared [*altered from* did not appear], and confessed [*altered from* denied the charge]; he abjured the sin; he is to be whipped three times around the church and three times around the market place. The matter remains ... [*five or six words too faded to read*]
- 4 Henry of Stafford fornicated with Joan of Herford.
The man appeared and confessed; he abjured the sin; he is to be whipped three times around the church.
- 5 William del Kank' fornicated with Beatrice daughter of Avise the miller.
The man was not cited. The matter remains.
- 6 Richard son of Richard committed adultery with Constance of Scrophssir', and he is a common receiver of whores (*meretricum*) and has been excommunicated because he did not do penance for other intimacies (*alias convict'*) with the same woman.
The man was cited but did not appear (? and is to be examined this week); he appeared afterwards on the eve [of the feast] of the apostles Peter and Paul [Saturday, 28 June]; he abjured the sin and the suspected place.
- 7 John le Fourb[our] is defamed for adultery with Alice of Mynneworth.
They were cited to appear on Wednesday the morrow [of the feast] of the nativity of St. John [25 June]; both [appeared] and confessed; they are absolved under a penalty to be laid down, and both are to be whipped.

* * *

Chapter of the city of Lich[field] held on Saturday the eve of [the feast of] the apostles Peter and Paul 1326, before R. Bernard [28 June]

- 8 Dom. James, rector of Hambyri, committed adultery with Maud Ynggot.
The woman was cited, appeared, and denied the charge; she is to purge herself twelve-handed on Saturday; she failed on that day and is to be fined 2s.
- 9 Richard le Mortimer, Robert of Schepey, and John who was the servant of Master Robert Patrica fornicated with Joan le tailour.
The woman confessed as regards Richard and abjured the sin under the penalty of twelve whippings; she denied the charges as regards the other men and is to purge herself six-handed on Saturday.
- 10 Dom. John le Spenser committed adultery with Gillian of Pipe, and Gillian is a receiver (*receptrix*) of other men.
The woman appeared and denied the charge; she is to purge herself six-handed.
- 11 John le corour' fornicated with Lettice daughter of John Mabeley of Pipe; and Gillian of Pypa, in return for being given food, harboured them by agreement.
John and Lettice were cited, appeared, and confessed carnal copulation; [they also stated that] a marriage had been contracted; because it was in secret they are both to be whipped four times.
- 12 Dom. Richard del Hull' was cited [*struck through* at the instance of the vicars] for doing violence in church to Richard of Goule, clerk, and others.

It appears that he does not wear his habit as [a brother] of St. John, but goes about as a renegade (*incedit ut apostatd*); he is a common tradesman (*negotiator*) and a trouble-maker (*promotor indictacionis*). The same man violently assaulted (*cum tumultu iniecit manus viol'*) Dom. Alan of Asseburne in the presbytery.

* * *

Chapter of the city of Lich[ield] held on Tuesday [*altered from* Saturday] after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas [*altered from* the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul] 1326 [8 July]

13 Thomas of Hondesacre, tailor, fornicated with Edith of Oxon'.

The man was not cited; the woman appeared and confessed as regards Thomas of Hond[esacre] and as regards Master Robert of Patrica; she is to purge herself twelve-handed on Saturday before the feast of St. Margaret [18 July]; and as regards Thomas of Hond[esacre], she is to be whipped twelve times around the church; she abjured the sin under the penalty of fourteen whippings. Thomas appeared on the morrow [of the feast] of St. James [Saturday, 26 July] and confessed; he abjured the sin under the penalty of *Vi* mark and is fined *12d.*

14 Robert of Longedon fornicated with Isold la lavender.

They were cited, appeared, and confessed carnal copulation; they abjured the sin, the man under the penalty of *12d.*, the woman under canonical penalty; the man is to be whipped four times around the church, the woman eight times.

15 Richard Slurcok' committed adultery with Alice d' iaket'.

The man was cited but did not appear; he is suspended for contempt; the woman is not within the court's jurisdiction (*non est deforo*). The man appeared on Saturday the eve [of the feast] of relics [12 July]; he denied carnal copulation and purged himself canonically.

16 John le Armureer fornicated with Avice the daughter of Margery Base and with Ellen le biseneman.

Ellen is not within the court's jurisdiction. The man and Avice were cited but they did not appear; they are suspended for contempt; they were cited a second time, did not appear and are excommunicated.

17 Robert Smert fornicated with Agnes of Barton.

They appeared and confessed carnal copulation; they abjured themselves under pain of marriage (*sub pena nubendi*); both are to be whipped three times.

* * *

Chapter of the city of Lych[ield] held on Saturday after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the martyr [12 July]

18 John of Rideware committed adultery with Sybil Fundelyng, Agnes le Proude, and Joan le Taylur (*interlineated* not cited); and Agnes le Proude relapsed (*recidivat*) with John of Longetoft.

Sybil appeared and denied the charge; she is to purge herself six-handed on Saturday before the feast of St. Margaret [19 July]. The man appeared and (? utterly) denied the charge; he is to purge himself six-handed on Saturday. Sybil appeared [on Saturday] before the feast of St. Margaret; she failed to purge herself as regards the person, sin, and suspected place. Joan le Taylour was cited but did not appear; she is suspended for contempt. John appeared on Saturday after the feast of St. James [26 July] and confessed to everything (*de omnibus*); he abjured the sin under the penalty of *Vi* mark and is fined *2s.* Agnes Proud abjured the sin.

19 Hugh of Swinefen fornicated with Avice of Orgrave.

Both were cited and appeared; they confessed carnal copulation and abjured the sin, the man under the penalty of *2s.*, the woman *12d.*; both are to be whipped four times.

- 20** William Meke the younger (*interlined* not cited) fornicated with Agnes the maid of John of Morton.

The woman appeared and denied the charge of fornication; she is to purge herself four-handed; she purged herself on that day.

* * *

Chapter [held on] Wednesday before the feast of St. Margaret

[16 July]

- 21** Adam Walrand committed adultery with Diota of Stafford.

They appeared and denied carnal copulation. The same woman is defamed as regards Henry Teynturel. She appeared and denied the charge; she is to purge herself six-handed in respect of Henry on Saturday, and in respect of Adam with the same number [of compurgators]; on that day she purged herself in respect of Adam Walrand; Adam is to purge himself on the morrow of St. James [Saturday, 26 July].

- 22** Agnes of Neuport relapsed with Thomas of Coveney.

She appeared and denied the charge; she is to purge herself three-handed on Saturday; she failed on that day; she abjured the sin and suspected place; she is to be whipped four times around the church.

A MEDIEVAL RECTORY HOUSE AT CLIFTON CAMPVILLE, STAFFORDSHIRE

R. HUTCHINSON AND NIGEL J. TRINGHAM

This paper gives the calendared text of a survey of a medieval rectory house at Clifton Campville in the south-east corner of Staffordshire. The survey was made in 1453 under a commission appointed to determine the cost of making good defects which the rector, Robert Godibowre, claimed that his predecessor, Master William Duffeld, had failed to repair. It also covers other property owned by the rector in Clifton and in the neighbouring villages of Haunton and Harlaston.

The house was an open hall-house of substantial size, which was probably built in the mid 14th century or earlier.¹ The hall had a louvre, indicating that it was still in 1453 open to the roof. There was an upper end with a parlour, over which were a 'main room' and smaller ones, including a 'withdrawing' room with a privy. At the other end of the hall there was a pantry and buttery, with a room over them, and evidently another 'withdrawing' room. There were several offices and outhouses in an inner courtyard. In addition, there was an outer courtyard with stabling. Unusually, a garden which apparently lay beyond the outer courtyard was protected by earth walls ('mudwalles'). A tithe barn and dove-cot also stood beyond the outer courtyard.

The text is taken from the register of Bishop Reginald Bouchers, now in Lichfield Joint Record Office as B/A/1/11, fos. 45-7.

CALENDAR OF TEXT

Letter dated at Clyfton on 28 May, 1453, from George Radclif, D.Cn. and C.L., and John Reedhill, B. Cn. and C.L., canons of Lichfield cathedral, to Reginald, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, reporting that they received a letter dated 21 April 1453, from Mag. John Verney, dean of Lichfield cathedral, and Thomas Heywode, B.Cn. and C.L., vicars general in the bishop's absence on business, requiring them to investigate a complaint by Robert Godibowre, rector of the parish church of Clyfton Campville, that Mag. William Duffeld, his immediate predecessor as rector, at the time of his death negligently left many great defects in the houses and precincts of the rectory, whose repair should be borne by his executors. Radclif and Reedhill duly went to the parish church of Clyfton on Monday, 28 May and empanelled sworn witnesses, both clerical and lay, to view the defects in the chancel [of the church], in the houses of the rectory manse, and in other tenements and cottages belonging to the rectory in Clifton, Hawnton, and Horlaston, and to estimate the cost of repair. Mag. John Pakemon of York, John Duffeld, armiger, and Mag. 'Edo', canon of the collegiate church of Suthwell [Southwell, Notts.], executors of Mag. William Duffeld or administrators of his goods, were also summoned to the view. The findings of the survey are as follows:

for the repair of the chancel [as regards] the roof, windows, glass, and choir stalls	10s.
the hall roof is much damaged	£3 6s. 8d.
the hall louvre (<i>lover</i>) is much ruined	20s.
the parlour has defects in the fire-place	26s. 8d.
the main room (<i>principalis camera</i>) has many defects, namely in beams, laths and tiles	100s.
the small room called 'Withdraght' adjoining the [other] room has defects in the glass, windows, roof, and flooring (<i>floryng</i>)	40s.
the other room called 'Withdraght' has defects in the roof	20s.
the room over the parlour is ruined in the roof	40s.
the room called the 'Prest' chambre' is ruined in the roof, walls, and flooring	40s.
the room called 'Withdraght' adjoining the same room, containing a privy in its walls, needs repair	20s.
the pantry and buttery do not have doors and the walls are ruined	40s.
'le tresandes' ² does not have a door and its walls are ruined and are full of holes	13s. 4d.

1. The writers much appreciate the advice of R. A. Meeson in interpreting the architectural evidence.

2. 'Le tresandes' probably means a passage. It may be a version of 'tresauce', a gallery: L. F. Salzmann, *Building in England down to 1540*, 480 note.

the room over the buttery and pantry is ruined with defects in the roof, walls, beams, and flooring	100s.
the chimney [of the buttery and pantry] needs repair	20s.
the room called 'Withdraght' is ruined in the fire-place and walls	20s.
'le larder howse' is ruined and its walls need repair	13s. <i>Ad.</i>
the kitchen, bakery, brewhouse, malthouse, and kilnhouse cannot be repaired and have to be rebuilt	£40
the high room in the inner courtyard is ruined in the roof, flooring, and walls	£3 6s. 8d.
the rector's stable in the same courtyard needs repairs to the roof and walls	20s.
the inner gateway of the rectory has defects in the great timbers (<i>grosso meremio</i>) and walls, and the hinge of the gateway needs to be remade	£3
the granary (le garner) needs repair to the walls	20s.
the outer gate is ruined, especially in the great timbers, the 'fillyng', roof, and walls	40s.
the two stables in the outer courtyard with two other houses under one roof are very much ruined in the great timbers, roof, and walls	£6 13s. <i>Ad.</i>
the long house next to the high way is much damaged in the great timbers, roof, and walls	£3 6s. 8d.
the walls called 'mudwalles' around the garden need repair	53s. <i>Ad.</i>
the tithe barn (<i>orrium deciarum</i>) for grain and hay is ruined in the roof, walls, and doors	£6 13s. <i>Ad.</i>
the wall near the entrance to the rectory has huge defects	40s.
the rectory dove-cot is beyond repair and needs to be rebuilt totally	£6 13s. <i>Ad.</i>
a cottage at the side of the graveyard is ruined in the roof and walls	£3
a cottage in the vill of Clifton is beyond repair and needs to be rebuilt	100s.
a tenement in the vill of Hawnton needs repair in all parts, namely in the great timbers, roof, beams, and walls	40s.
another house belonging to the same tenement called the kilnhouse with all the buildings adjoining it are much ruined in the roof and walls	30s.
a stable and shippon (<i>sheperi</i>) show huge defects in the roof and walls	40s.
a barn there is very much ruined in beams, roof, and walls	53s. <i>Ad.</i>
a tenement in which John Mason lives in the hamlet (<i>villuld</i>) of Horlaston needs repair to the great timbers, roof, and walls	46s. 8d.
a barn there is ruined in the roof, walls, and doors	53s. <i>Ad.</i>
the bakery and kilnhouse belonging to the tenement need repair to the roof and walls	13s. <i>Ad.</i>
another tenement in the same vill [<i>sic</i>], once of John Colet, is ruined in the roof and walls	26s. 8d.
another cottage there has defects in the roof, walls, and doors	26s. 8d.
the room called the 'Pristes Chambr' there is ruined in the walls and roof	20s.

The total of all the sums given in this survey are estimated at £133 6s. 8d. All the repairs were the responsibility of Mag. William Duffeld, lately rector of the parish church of Clifton, while he was alive, and are now that of his executors or the administrators of his goods.

The names of the inquirers are as follows:

[CLERICS:] Richard Hasarde, rector of the parish church of Stretton-super-le-Filde [Stretton-en-le-Feild, Leics.]; William Dawe, rector of the parish church of Thorpe [Thorpe Constantine]; John Burton, vicar of the parish church of Lullynton [Lullington, Derbs.]; Richard Browne, sacrist of Lichfield cathedral; Roger Bilston and William Clareley, vicars choral of Lichfield cathedral; and Thomas Lyot, chantry chaplain in the cathedral.

LAYMEN: Roger Wright of Clifton; John Halpeny of the same place; Roger Kynston of Hawnton; Thomas Beele of the same place; William Dison of Chilcote [Leics.]; Richard Clement of the same place; Thomas Colet of Horlaston; and John Heyward of the same place.

LICHFIELD KERSEY IN THE EARLY SIXTEENTH CENTURY: SOME REFERENCES IN MANX CORRESPONDENCE

ALAN G. CROSBY

The textile industries of medieval Staffordshire are not usually considered to have been of major significance. Jenkins, in the *Victoria County History*, suggests that although 'wool manufacture was widespread in Staffordshire in the Middle Ages, there appears to be no evidence that it was exercised on any considerable scale. Most enterprises probably catered for purely local markets'.¹ In the case of Lichfield it is known that there was a local textile industry in the 14th and 15th centuries, and that this continued to enjoy a modest prosperity into the early 17th century. The Lichfield wool trade was arguably more extensive in its contacts — in the 14th century links with London are testified — but it has always been assumed that Lichfield cloth, like the textiles produced in other Staffordshire towns, was not marketed widely.² Thorpe, while noting the woollen trade, considered that 'Lichfield's sales of cloth and leather goods went largely to its own folk and to those of surrounding villages within easy reach of the city'.³ Research on early 16th-century correspondence in the Hawkshead-Talbot collection at the Lancashire Record Office has, however, revealed references to Lichfield kersey which imply that the market may have been wider than hitherto believed.

The collection includes the extensive family and estate papers of the Parker family, who lived at Bagganley, in the township of Chorley (Lanes.), from at least the 14th century until the middle of the 18th century. Among the papers is an important series of twenty letters and bills written in the first decade of the reign of Henry VIII.⁴ Precise dating of all but three of the items is impossible because of lack of evidence. In some instances no regnal or calendar year is given, and in others there is a complete absence of dating. Two documents which are dated relate to 1509, and a third to 1515. The limited internal evidence for dating suggests that covering dates of 1508-16 may be postulated for the series. With the exception of one stray the letters are concerned with the affairs of Hugh Parker of Bagganley and, although there is very little detailed information about the family in this period, it is possible to calculate that Hugh must have been born c. 1465 and that he died c. 1516.

Most of the letters were written from the Isle of Man. In the reign of Henry IV the Stanley family (from 1495 earls of Derby) had been rewarded by the king with the ownership of, and sovereignty over, the Isle of Man, and they styled themselves kings of Man. In 1507 Thomas Stanley, second earl of Derby, visited the island and re-inforced its garrison — whether against the threat of raids by the Scots or to suppress internal unrest is still the subject of debate. These garrisons, at Peel and Castle Rushen, constituted the private army of Lord Derby as sovereign ruler of Man.⁵ Hugh Parker, a prosperous Lancashire yeoman, was anxious to serve with the garrison: to do so would be an excellent means of gaining the favour of Lancashire's leading noble family. The first two letters are requests to his father, James Parker, to plead Hugh's suit with Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby, and they may be dated to late 1508 or early 1509.

These pleadings were evidently successful, for in September 1509 Lord Derby granted a warrant for Hugh's service and maintenance at the garrison of Peel. Hugh travelled to the island, probably in October 1509, and the main series of letters concerns his repeated requests for the remittance of his rentals and for the sending of a wide variety of goods. These are mainly addressed to his younger brother, George Parker, who remained at Bagganley and stewarded Hugh's estates throughout his time in Man. Hugh came home for brief visits, but died at Peel in late 1515 or early 1516.

1. *Victoria County History of Staffordshire*, ii. 217.

2. *Ibid.* xiv. 120.

3. H. Thorpe, 'Lichfield: a study of its growth and function', in *Staffordshire Historical Collections* (Staffs. Record Society), 1950-1, 168-9.

4. The papers, which are uncatalogued, have the reference DDHk. I am grateful to the County Archivist of Lancashire for permission to use the material in his custody, and to his staff for their assistance. I am particularly indebted to the owner of the collection, the-Revd. R. D. Bretherton-Hawkshead-Talbot, for generously allowing me to use and publish extracts from the papers.

5. An outline of this period in Manx history is given in chapter 7 of R. H. Kinvig, *The Isle of Man: a social, cultural, and political history* (Liverpool University Press, 1975). The rule of the earls of Derby in the early 16th century will be comprehensively analysed in Roger Dickinson's forthcoming University of Liverpool doctoral thesis.

The range of goods requested is particularly interesting, and it is fortunate that the costs are also given, both in Hugh's own letters and in a surviving bill of expenses which George Parker sent to the island for payment. It is apparent that the island was, even in comparison with the relatively backward standards of early 16th-century Lancashire, an unusually primitive place. The items sent were, in most instances, everyday commodities which were presumably unobtainable in Man. They included bow-strings, paper, wax, cheese, a *kist* (chest) with a lock, buskins, cloth of various sorts, shoes, boots, and, in large quantities, *verjuice* (a sour vinegary liquid which was used extensively as a seasoning and for pickling).

The requests for cloth are of especial interest in a Staffordshire context, since apart from general descriptions — flaxen cloth and canvas cloth — kersey (a kind of coarse woollen cloth) from Lichfield is specifically mentioned in several of the letters. The precise wording is given below. The order of the letters is arbitrary, since none has either a date or any means of establishing a relative chronology from internal evidence.

Brothur I herthely Recomende me unto you desyrynge to here of your welfayre & p^ryinge t[o] you to sende me my yeas ferme⁶ by mayst⁷ reseyv⁸ of y^e pele^e and sende me a yerde and a halffe of lychfyld kyrssay of the best and an payer of shone such as y^e sent me before ...

Ryght trusty and welbelovyd broth^r I recomende me unto you and to your wyffe desyryng to here of your welfayre lettyng you und^rstande y^e I was in good helth at makyn of thjis bell,⁸ prayng you to sende my martynmas ferym and yerde and affe lechefelde keysey ...

These are the godez and costes y^e George p[ar]ker hast laide down ffor hugh p[ar]ker his broth[er] In p[ri]mis ffor a payre off hoyses cloth iiⁱ iiijⁱ off lich^e kirsay It[em] ij balez off flax iiⁱ viijⁱ ...

These references indicate that Lichfield kersey was well-known and valued as far afield as mid-Lancashire in the early 16th century, and therefore suggest that the market for cloth was considerably wider than has previously been supposed. Lancashire itself had a significant local woollen cloth industry, and that Lichfield cloth, rather than a 'native' product, was specified is surely an indication of the particular value which was placed upon it.

It could be argued that these are references to a type of cloth, rather than to cloth specifically from Lichfield — in other words that Lichfield kersey was a generic name, a 'Lichfield type of kersey' — but this is unlikely. Other references to cloth in the letters are very much more general, and in no other case is a particular origin specified. This suggests that when Hugh Parker made his orders he had a very clear idea of what he wanted, and that the kersey should be from Lichfield itself.

At this distance in time it is impossible to know why there was such a specification, but it is quite clear, from the third extract quoted above, that the cloth was used to make 'hose'. The word 'hose' is probably used in its old sense of 'close fitting breeches' rather than the more modern usage of 'tights, stockings, or long socks'. Woollen trousers would have been a definite advantage in the wet, windy winters of the Isle of Man in the early 16th century !

6. Hugh Parker regularly received remittance of his yearly farms [rents] to provide him with money on the island and to pay for the goods carried from Lancashire.

7. The Receiver of the garrison of Peel was one of Lord Derby's two chief administrative officers on the island. He regularly travelled to and from the Derby seats at Lathom and Knowsley, and acted as a trustworthy emissary for the senior officers in the garrisons, of whom Hugh Parker was one.

8. bill, i.e. letter.

THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLDFIELD

M. A. HODDER

INTRODUCTION

The Coldfield was a large area of heathland to the west and south of Sutton Park, extending to Barr Beacon (Staffordshire) in the west and Erdington and Witton (Warwickshire) in the south (fig. 1). It is first depicted in detail cartographically on the Staffordshire and Warwickshire maps of William Yates (surveyed in 1775 and 1793 respectively), where it is shown as 'unenclosed common waste'. The heathland was enclosed between 1795 and 1814 (Pitt 1817, 20, 59) and some of it was brought into cultivation. Most of the southern part of The Coldfield (up to Queslett Road) has subsequently been built on, together with the area between Aldridge Road and Sutton Park in the north. The area immediately east of Barr Beacon is still in agricultural use, consisting of both arable land and horse pasture. A few open spaces remain within the built-up part of The Coldfield.

The land slopes steeply from Barr Beacon on the western edge of The Coldfield (227m O.D.) to the Bourne Brook in the north (126m O.D.), Sutton Park in the east (150m O.D.), and a stream on the south edge (100m O.D.). The solid geological formation underlying most of The Coldfield is the Bunter Pebble Beds, which is overlain by glacial drifts derived from it. The resulting soils are sandy, pebbly, and free-draining. They are inclined to drought and wind erosion, and there is little surface water. The only stream on The Coldfield is in its southern part; in the north, east of Barr Beacon, there are several steep-sided dry valleys.

It has been noted that little is known of the development of large heathland areas like The Coldfield before their enclosure in the 18th and 19th centuries (Aston 1985, 112). Previous writers on The Coldfield (e.g. Gould 1957; 1980) have argued that, on the basis of the derivation of the name 'Coldfield' and a single reference to a charcoal merchant, the heathland of the 18th century resulted from the clearance of woodland by charcoal burners in the Middle Ages. In 1980 and 1981 the present writer undertook fieldwalking on The Coldfield as part of a study of the development of the landscape of Sutton Chase (Hodder 1988). The paper summarises the documentary evidence for the development of The Coldfield, the archaeological evidence which previously existed, and the new evidence from fieldwalking. A consideration of these suggests that The Coldfield was heathland used for rough grazing by at least the Roman period, that this landscape was conserved through the Middle Ages by its inclusion in a hunting reserve, and that there is little evidence for charcoal burning actually on The Coldfield.

THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The Coldfield lay within Cannock Forest, and in 1126 became part of Sutton Chase, a hunting reserve of the Earl of Warwick (Dugdale 1730, 909-910). The western boundary of Sutton Chase seems to have been just to the east of Walsall (*ibid.* 910). The Coldfield is first specifically mentioned in the late 13th and early 14th centuries: for example 'The Colefield at Great Barr' in 1320 (*SHC* x part i, 1889, p. 48). The name 'Coldfield' has been derived from *col-feld* and interpreted as meaning 'a clearing where charcoal was burned' (Gover *et al.* 1936, 12; Ekwall 1960, 454). The 1320 reference also mentions Elias le Callere (or charcoal merchant) of London, who was robbed while presumably travelling along Chester Road across The Coldfield.

The 'common waste between Erdington and Witton' mentioned in 1462 (Holt 1975) and the TOO acres of furze and heath in Witton, Erdington and Sutton' mentioned in 1599 (*SHC* xviii, 1897, 15) can be identified as lying in the southern part of The Coldfield. Tofts on The Coldfield in Sutton Coldfield parish are mentioned in 1479-80 (Hilton 1952).

In the 17th century there was controlled periodic cultivation of some of The Coldfield as an outfield, as well as encroachments onto it in Great Barr (Gould 1957, 54-55). In 1794 the vegetation of The Coldfield consisted mainly of heather, with bracken, gorse, wortleberries, rushes and grasses in places. It was used for sheep grazing and as a rabbit warren (Pitt 1794, 56, 72).

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The archaeological evidence consists of objects found by chance and by fieldwalking (the latter are described below), structures surviving as earthworks or visible as cropmarks, and structures which no longer survive but are described by earlier writers. There is also some evidence for early environmental conditions from a site near to The Coldfield.

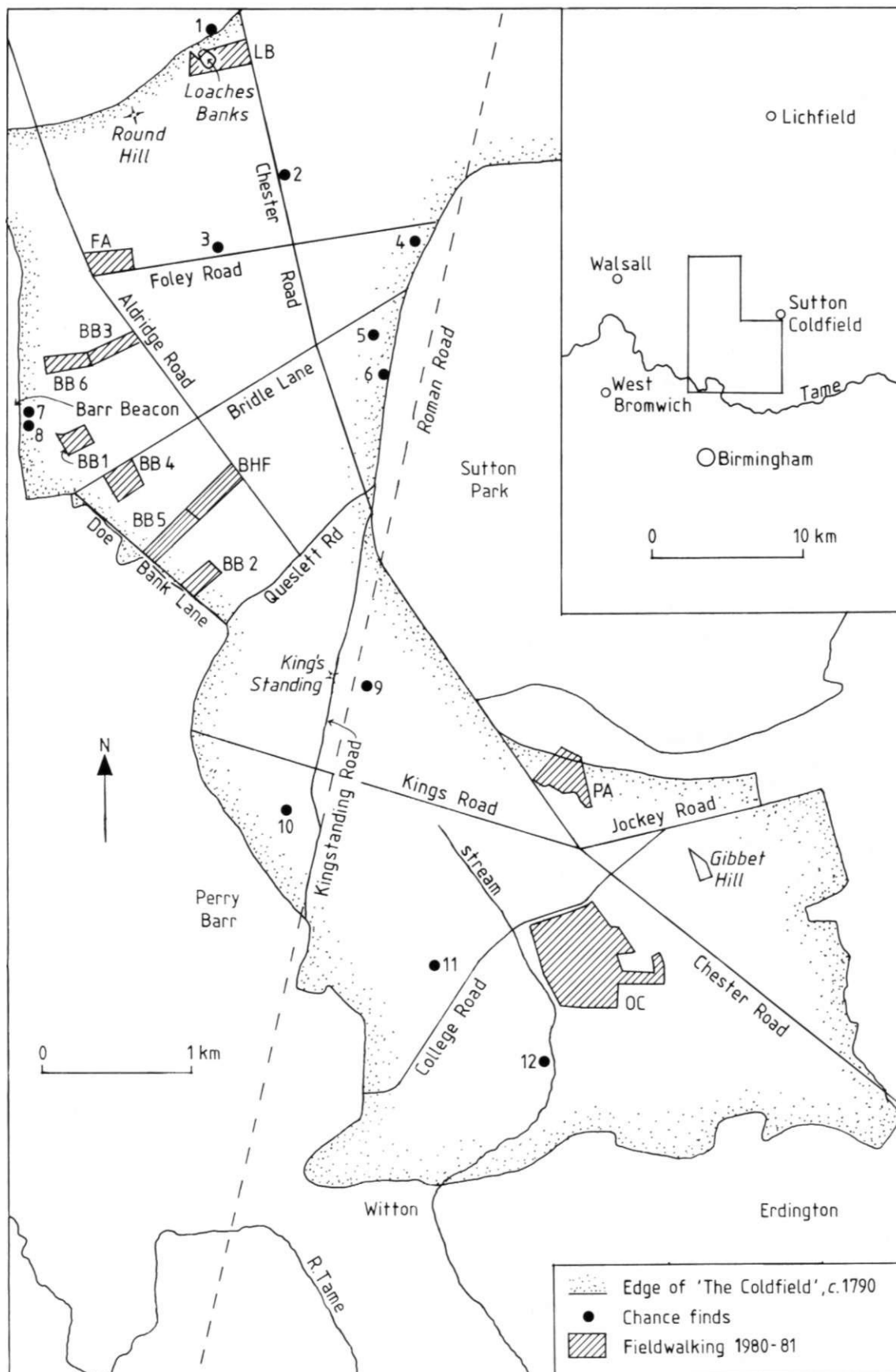


Fig. 1 The Coldfield: location, extent, and location of features and objects mentioned in the text.

A flint arrowhead was found in a garden in Thornhill Road (fig. 1, no. 4: BMR; Jones 1973, 2). A quartzite pebble macehead was found in Perry Common Recreation Ground (fig. 1, no. 12; Gunstone 1967, 94; Wymer 1977, 327). It is of a type which has Mesolithic associations elsewhere in Britain (Mulholland 1970, 93; Rankine 1949). In 1877 three objects were found in 'a field near Benbeacon, not far from Sutton Coldfield' (Burgess, 1876-8, 268). 'Benbeacon' can be identified as Barr Beacon (fig. 1, no. 7). Two of the objects, a stone hammer and a naturally perforated flint which had apparently been used as a hammer, are now lost (Gunstone 1964, 24), but the third survives (Ashmolean Museum accession number 1927.3777). It is an oval pebble with cylindrical perforation. It has been described as a macehead (Roe 1979, 46) and is possibly of Bronze Age date (Shotton 1934, 46-47).

Single Roman coins have been found throughout The Coldfield (fig. 1, nos. 3, 8, 9, 11). Eight Roman coins of 1st and 2nd century date, possibly part of a hoard, were found before 1884 at Roman Field (fig. 1, no. 10; Chattock 1884, 236). The names Roman Field and Lower Roman Field are recorded on the 1841 Tithe Map of Perry Barr, but nothing was observed in a watching brief during the area's development as a recreation ground in 1972 (BMR). A sandstone block carved into a head, and subsequently squared off, was found in a garden in Thornhill Park in 1972 (fig. 1, no. 5; Birmingham Museum accession number 45'74). The design has been interpreted as a severed head and has been dated to the 1st or 2nd centuries AD (BMR; Taylor 1975, 133; 1979, no. 1). It is comparable to the carved stone heads of native deities which have been found in the Hadrian's Wall area, such as that of Antenociticus from Benwell (Ross 1967, 106, 118). Similar carved stones, also in sandstone, have been found at the Roman site at Wall, only 8km north of Thornhill Park (Ross 1980; Ball and Ball 1987). It is possible therefore that the original provenance of the Thornhill Park head is Wall or even further afield. Another sandstone head was found nearby, in Thornhill Road (fig. 1, no. 6; BMR), but unlike the Thornhill Park head this is not stylistically similar to carved stone heads of Roman date and may be part of a relatively modern architectural detail. A small bronze disc, decorated with classical figures, was found at Hardwick Farm (fig. 1, no. 2; Garner 1844, 543; Willmore 1887, 25) but has since been lost. The 'small clay vases' found near Bourne Pool (fig. 1, no. 1; Father Frank 1879) may have been Roman pottery.

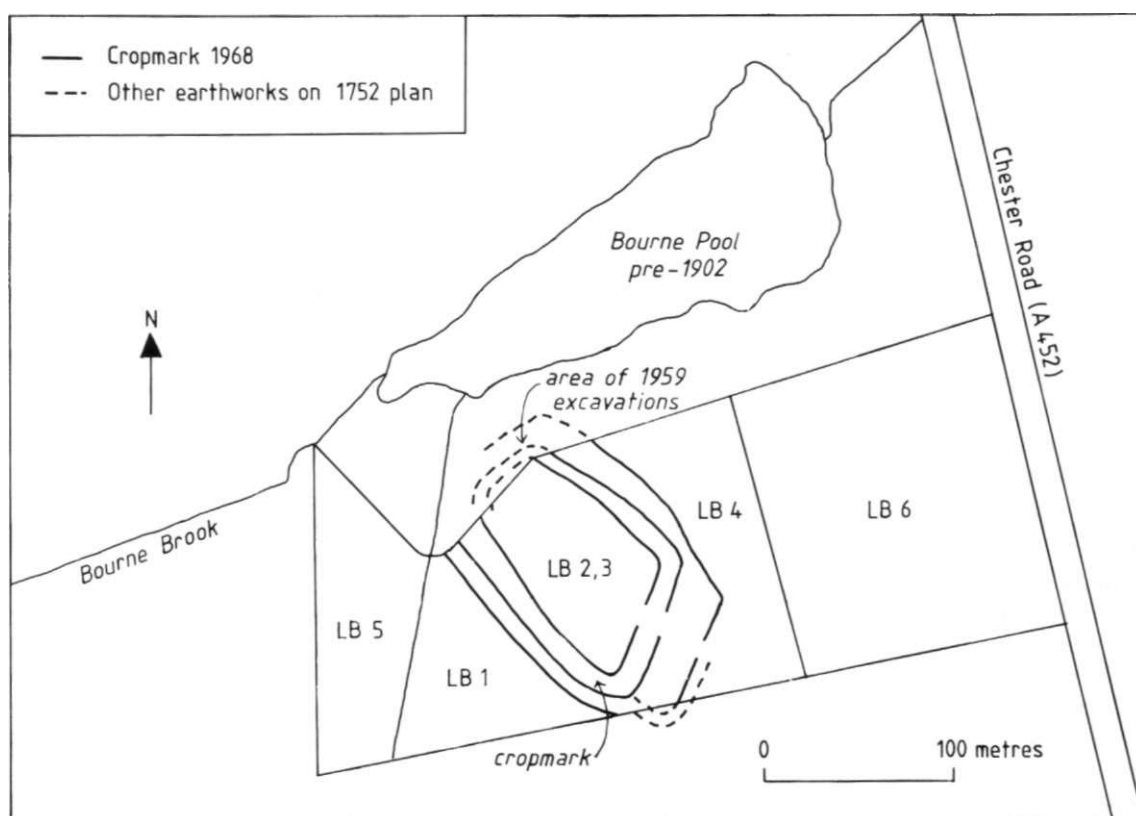


Fig. 2 Loaches Banks: plan.

Two mounds survive on The Coldfield. The mound known as Round Hill (fig. 1) measures about 400 x 370 feet (VCH, i, 372). Hutton (1835, 476) says that it was surrounded by a ditch, but there was no trace of this in 1860, when the mound was described as 210 feet in diameter and 10 feet high (Bracken 1860, 3). The size of the mound suggests that it is a natural feature, possibly a glacial drift deposit, rather than a barrow, but the ditch, if it existed, argues against this. Another, smaller circular mound formerly existed nearby (Bracken 1860, 3), but there is now no trace of it. King's Standing (fig. 1) is a small circular mound which has long been recognised as artificial (*e.g.* Shaw 1798, 17) and has been interpreted as a round barrow (Duignan 1902, 86; Podmore 1930). It has also been associated with King Charles I, for whom it is said to have been constructed as a stand from which he could review his troops (*e.g.* Crook 1968, 2-3). According to some writers, the mound was destroyed when this part of The Coldfield was enclosed in 1814, and subsequently reconstructed (Benton 1906, 54n.; Podmore 1930). Land clearance in the area produced 'a considerable treasure of silver chains' (Benton 1906, 54), but it is not specified whether or not these were found actually in the mound. From the evidence available, the interpretation of King's Standing is difficult.

In Gibbet Wood, off Antrobus Road (fig. 1), there is a length of bank and ditch *c.* 150m long. The total width of the bank and ditch is *c.* 7m, and the ditch is on the uphill, or south-western, side of the bank. The earthwork can be identified as the 'trench and dyke' 900 feet (*c.* 270m) long which was noted by Benton (1906, 50) on Gibbet Hill and was interpreted as a defensive feature; it may also be associated with the remains of a 'a very considerable fort' in the area, mentioned by Saxton (1928, 14). A reduction in the length of the wood since 1906 accounts for the difference between the length of the earthwork recorded by Benton and that surviving today.

The free-draining soils of The Coldfield are particularly susceptible to drought, as noted above, and much of The Coldfield is now arable land, but despite this the only cropmark visible on aerial photographs is Loaches Banks, on its northern edge (figs. 1, 2). This site survived as an earthwork before enclosure in 1795 and subsequent cultivation of this part of The Coldfield. A plan of 1752 (Shaw 1798, Plate A) depicts it as a sub-rectangular enclosure at the south-western end of Bourne Pool. It consisted of two parts, the larger defined by three banks and ditches, and the smaller, an annexe to the larger, defined by two banks and ditches. By 1959 the only earthworks surviving were two banks, each *c.* 0.4m high and 3.0m and 3.7m wide, with a ditch *c.* 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep between them forming a right-angled corner adjacent to Bourne Pool. These can be identified as the northern corner of the earthworks on the 1752 plan. In the field to the south, the rest of the site is now visible as a cropmark (NCB 1968, 2/865). This shows a trapezoidal enclosure, aligned north-west to south-east, with maximum external dimensions of 150m x 110m. The two outer ditch lines diverge on the south-east to produce an annexed enclosure.

Gould (1959) excavated a trench across the banks and ditch forming the north corner of the enclosure and a 10 ft. square in the interior, in the angle formed by the earthworks. He showed that the bases of the banks were composed of peat blocks, which he suggested had been stripped from the interior of the enclosure, because of the shallow soil cover he found there. In the interior, there was an uneven layer of charcoal over small patches of grey clay on a pebbly surface, the gravel terrace of the Bourne Brook. There were shallow gullies and postholes in the pebbles, tending to form irregular curves. The only finds were a lump of iron from the base of the turf and a flint blade from under one of the banks. From the excavated evidence Gould interpreted the earthwork as being associated with medieval charcoal burning. The slight features in the interior were interpreted as the remains of charcoal burners' temporary dwellings.

Hebden (1963, 22) suggested that Loaches Banks was of prehistoric date. Larkham (1984, 34) lists the site as 'definite' medieval moated site, but in his commentary (*ibid.* p. 24) he says 'it may not have been a homestead moat at all'. Hutton (1835, 476-478) noted that the earthwork was situated on a small eminence, bounded on three sides by marshy ground, and only accessible from The Coldfield on the south-east. Bourne Pool to the north was constructed in the 15th century for an iron mill (Gould 1971) and was reduced to its present size before 1902 (Duignan 1902, 23). Field observation by the present writer showed that the cropmark site is on a plateau 1.5 to 2m above land to the west, where there is a former stream channel, and slightly higher than the land to the west. The site is overlooked by higher ground, rising steeply north of the Bourne Brook.

There may have been a hillfort on the summit of Barr Beacon. Salmon (1726, 41) mentions 'lines' drawn around the hill on one side, though he does not specify which one, enclosing a camp in the form

of a half moon, with several other subdivisions. Nothing is now visible, but Salmon's description was written before the enclosure of the area in the late 18th century, and subsequent ploughing could have resulted in the levelling of any earthworks. Salmon's site could, however, have been Loaches Banks, described above.

The line of the Roman road known as Ryknild Street runs across the south-western part of The Coldfield. A section dug in 1936 through the well-preserved stretch of the road in Sutton Park, on the eastern edge of the northern part of The Coldfield, showed that the road sealed a podzol soil profile. This suggests that there was a heath or woodland here at the time of the road's construction.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM FIELDWALKING

Fieldwalking on The Coldfield was undertaken by the writer in 1980 and 1981. The light sandy soil of The Coldfield is easily washed off objects by rain, thereby facilitating the observation of objects on the surface of ploughed fields, but arable land now occurs only to the east of Barr Beacon and in two areas in the southern part of The Coldfield. In the area to the east of Barr Beacon, walking took place on fields chosen so as to ensure that all parts of it had been sampled, and on the site of Loaches Banks (see above), whereas the whole of both of the arable areas in the southern part of The Coldfield was walked (fig. 1).

At Loaches Banks, fieldwalking produced a flint blade of Mesolithic type, a flint fabricator and a flint core. Very few objects were found in the area east of Barr Beacon. They consisted of a backed flint point of Mesolithic type from BB3, two flint blades from BB3 and BB4, a post-medieval gunflint from BB5, and small quantities of 19th- and 20th-century pottery. In the southern part of The Coldfield, three post-medieval gunflints and a flint flake were found at PA. A bipolar flint core of Mesolithic type, a flint blade and a retouched flint flake, together with large quantities of 19th and 20th century pottery, were found on former arable land (now built on) adjacent to Oscott College (OC). No Roman or medieval material was found in fieldwalking.

DISCUSSION

The flints found in fieldwalking and the macehead from Perry Common are evidence for Mesolithic activity on The Coldfield, and the Barr Beacon maceheads and the Thornhill Road arrowhead can be assigned to the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. Round Hill and King's Standing may be barrows of that period. As noted above, there may have been an Iron Age hillfort on Barr Beacon. Loaches Banks may also be Iron Age in date, rather than medieval as suggested by Gould. In both form and location it is similar to the 'hill-slope' forts of south-west England (Fox 1952; 1961). Such sites are enclosures defined by widely-spaced, relatively insubstantial earthworks, with simple entrances consisting of a gap in the bank and a corresponding causeway over the ditch. The sites are located close to a water supply, and are frequently overlooked by higher ground. Fox has suggested that 'hill-slope' forts were associated with stock management, and that the earthworks were not defensive but were multiple and widely-spaced for use in stock segregation. Loaches Banks is located between two types of pasture, a dry area to the south, and to the north land around the Bourne Brook which could have been exploited as pasture in the summer. Similar sites also occur in Wales; at Collfryn in Powys, excavations showed that a subrectangular hill-slope enclosure defined by multiple, widely spaced ditches was occupied from the 3rd century BC to the 4th century AD, and that the interior of the enclosure was occupied by circular timber houses (Britnell *et al.* 1989). The gullies and postholes found by Gould at Loaches Banks (see above) and interpreted by him as the remains of charcoal-burners' dwellings could equally have been of prehistoric date, and the layer of charcoal in the interior of the enclosure could have been derived from the burning of timber buildings rather than from charcoal burning.

The probable existence of heath or woodland in the area when the Roman road was constructed has been noted. The chance finds of Roman coins could be interpreted as travellers' losses or parts of disturbed hoards alongside the road. Where they are at a distance from the line of road, some of the coins may have been brought to the area as collectors' items in more recent times and subsequently lost; this may also be the case with the Thornhill Park stone head. The absence of Roman pottery from fieldwalking suggests that there were no settlements nor arable land manured with domestic waste during this period.

The dominant features of the development of The Coldfield during the Middle Ages are the putative effects of charcoal burning, and the management of the area as part of Sutton Chase. A re-examination of the evidence for charcoal burning on The Coldfield and a consideration of the

evidence for the effects of charcoal burning elsewhere in Britain suggests that, first, there is little evidence of any kind for charcoal burning on The Coldfield itself, and, second, that had charcoal burning occurred then woodland would have been conserved rather than destroyed.

As noted above, the *col* element of 'Coldfield' has been taken to refer to charcoal. *Col* could however be interpreted as 'cold' or barren land, an appropriate description for the sandy pebbly soil of the area and for the dry heathland that had developed here by the 16th century. Ekwall (1960, 115) notes that *col*, 'charcoal', is difficult to distinguish in place-names from the adjective *col*, 'cool'.

Other than Elias le Callere (see above), two charcoal burners are mentioned in The Coldfield and adjoining areas in the 13th and 14th centuries. These are Osbert le carbon', who was involved in a robbery in Sutton Coldfield in 1221 (Stenton 1940, 377), and John le Cohere of Little Sutton, north of Sutton Coldfield, mentioned in 1293 (*SHC* vi, part i, 1885, p. 220). Of these references only that to John le Cohere provides evidence for the location of charcoal burning; the place of work or dwelling of Osbert is not recorded, and the reference to Elias le Callere cannot be used, as it was by Gould, as evidence for charcoal burning on The Coldfield since he was presumably only travelling across it. The only direct reference to the location of charcoal burning in the immediate area is to the sources of charcoal for ironworking at Middleton in 1593, which were Roughley (north of Sutton Coldfield), Little Sutton, and Middleton itself (north-east of Sutton Coldfield) (Pelham 1953, 34). An iron forge at Bourne Pool on the northern edge of The Coldfield, using charcoal for ore roasting and smelting, was operating in the late 15th century (Gould 1971).

Two elements of charcoal burning may leave archaeologically detectable traces: the hearth for the burning process and the dwellings of the charcoal burners. Charcoal burning in the 17th century is described by Evelyn (1706, 267-71). The hearth was a circle 20 feet or more in diameter from which the turf was removed, and the wood for burning was placed around a stake in the centre of the circle. This would survive archaeologically as a stakehole in the centre of the shallow circular depression filled with charcoal. Gould (1974) has interpreted circular charcoal spreads observed in ploughed fields at Canwell and Drayton Bassett, and circular dark marks observed on aerial photographs at Bangley Park and Hill Farm, as the remains of charcoal-burning hearths. All of these places are to the north-east of Sutton Coldfield. A charcoal spread was probably the feature taken to be evidence for charcoal burning at Hill Wood, north of Sutton Coldfield, mentioned by Bracken (1860, 116).

Innocent (1916, 8-13) and Armstrong (1978, 35 *ff.*) describe the structures used as temporary dwellings by charcoal burners. They were either timber huts based on a tripod of poles whose feet rested directly on the ground surface, thus leaving no archaeological trace, or based on a ring of stakes c. 10 feet in diameter. The archaeological traces of the latter type would be identical to those of the stake-ring houses of Iron Age date excavated at sites such as Moel-y-Gaer (*e.g.* Guilbert 1977, fig. 3). The re-interpretation of Loaches Banks as an Iron Age enclosure and of structures inside it as prehistoric houses has been discussed above.

Throughout Britain, wood supplies were conserved by all wood-using industries, including charcoal burning, and woods were managed as a renewable resource by the practice of coppicing (Rackham 1980, 153). In the Midlands and in Sussex there is little evidence for the destruction of woodland by charcoal burners. On the contrary, woodland tended to be preserved by management, and the result was an increase in coppiced woodland (Brandon 1963, 199, 126; Hammersley 1973, 613; Johnson 1951, 174; 1960, 68). 17th-century accounts suggest that charcoal-burning for the iron industry encouraged the preservation of woodland (Yarranton 1677, 60-61; James 1981, 122-123). Coppicing would result in depletion of woodland only if it was inadequately enclosed after felling, and thus accessible to grazing animals which would eat the young shoots.

The evidence, therefore, suggests that charcoal burning was practised to the north and north-east of Sutton Coldfield rather than on The Coldfield itself, and that the name 'Coldfield' should be re-interpreted as referring to land that was already open heathland by the Middle Ages. Beresford (1943, 74) suggested that waste east of the town of Sutton Coldfield may have been deliberately preserved because of its social value as a hunting reserve. This could also apply to The Coldfield; by the 15th century, *Collefild* was one of the four bailiwicks into which the jurisdiction of Sutton Chase was divided (Hilton 1952; Leland, v, 97). The earthwork at Gibbet Hill may have been the boundary of one of the tofts on The Coldfield in Sutton Coldfield, *i.e.* the southern part of The Coldfield, mentioned in 1479-80 (Hilton 1952).

CONCLUSION

The evidence for human activity on The Coldfield in all periods suggests that it was regarded throughout as marginal land. The interpretation of Loaches Banks as an Iron Age hill slope enclosure associated with animal grazing supports this proposition, and even in the late Neolithic and Bronze Age The Coldfield may have been rough grazing land which was also used as a cemetery area, judging by the presence of two possible barrows and the sparsity of artifacts. By the Roman period a podzol had formed, and there is no evidence for settlements or arable land in the Roman or medieval periods. It is reasonable to assume that the area was once wooded and that the removal of woodland and the subsequent lack of regeneration is attributable to human activity, whether or not through deliberate management. The extensive heathland here by the 18th century can be considered a 'heathland nucleus' as defined by Limbrey (1978). The free-draining, sandy, pebbly soils of this area are susceptible both to leaching, resulting in the development of a podzol, and to excessive dryness in summer, leading to parching of vegetation and soil erosion. The soil conditions would have been accentuated, if not initiated, by the clearance of trees. Because of drought and soil erosion the land may not have been considered worth improving by the addition of nutrients, and a heathland would have been maintained by use for grazing, which would prevent woodland regeneration. The development of The Coldfield was therefore the result of a combination of physical characteristics and human management. In the Middle Ages the presence of such a large area of uncultivated land might have contributed to the inclusion of The Coldfield and its surroundings in Cannock Forest and later in Sutton Chase, and management of the area as a hunting reserve would have tended to conserve the heathland.

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EXCAVATIONS IN WEDNESBURY, 1988 AND 1989: THE MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AND THE 17TH-CENTURY POTTERY INDUSTRY

M. A. HODDER

ABSTRACT

Excavations in Market Place and Ridding Lane revealed a late medieval yard surface with possible structural features, and a 14th-century pottery kiln, waster dumps and pits, a clay pit, and a cultivated soil. It is suggested that the market place was laid out in the later Middle Ages, resulting in a shift of settlement from an original nucleus on Church Hill, to the north. The products of the 17th-century pottery industry in the town are defined, and it is suggested that the industry was practised at a domestic level. The town centre does not seem to have been densely built up until the 18th and 19th centuries.

INTRODUCTION

The earliest settlement at Wednesbury (fig. 1) may have been an Iron Age hillfort on Church Hill, whose presence is suggested by the 'bury' element of the place-name, the topography of Church Hill, and possible ramparts (Gelling 1962, 11; Hackwood 1902, 7). The place-name also suggests the existence of a pagan Anglo-Saxon temple dedicated to the god Woden, possibly on the site now occupied by the parish church of St. Bartholomew (Gelling 1962, 10-11; 1978, 161) (fig. 2).

In 1962, J. F. Ede stated that 'the topography of [medieval] Wednesbury is a disappointing subject of enquiry' (Ede 1962, 108). However, the manor house is known to have stood to the north of the parish church, with open fields around it, and a reconstruction of the topography of late medieval Wednesbury, based on a map of 1799 and the results of excavations at Oakeswell Hall in Walsall Street in 1983, suggest that the original nucleus of the medieval settlement was either the north side of Church Hill or the market place, and that there was a later spread of settlement to the north-east (Hodder and Glazebrook 1987, 75-76). The Oakeswell Hall excavations revealed a timber structure of probable late medieval date. Wasters of 15th- to 17th-century pottery and fragments of saggars, on a pebble surface outside the structure, suggest that pottery manufacture had taken place on the site. Pebble surfaces, gullies and the timber structure itself might have been associated with potting, but there were no traces of a kiln (Hodder and Glazebrook 1987).

Potters are first mentioned in Wednesbury in 1422 (Ede 1962, 108), but 'earth' dug from below the soil in the land of the lord of the manor in 1405 and previously interpreted as coal (*ibid.* 137) may have been clay for potting. Seven potters are mentioned in the Quarter Sessions Rolls between 1583 and 1609 (*ibid.* 132), possibly twelve in the parish registers between 1600 and 1629, and 28 between 1676 and 1775 (Barker 1985). It has, however, been suggested that some of those described as potters were actually potters' workmen (Weatherill 1971, 8). There are no references to potters in 19th-century trade directories (Ede 1962, 138), and the last potter in Wednesbury is said to have moved to the Potteries in North Staffordshire c. 1800 (Bagnall 1854, 122).

In the 17th century, Wednesbury potters used yellowish and blueish clay from Monway Field, on the west of the town, and red clay from Tipton for slip (Plot 1686, 122). Other than this reference there is little documentary evidence for manufacturing technique, organisation or marketing methods. In 1692 the probate inventory of John Beasley, a Wednesbury potter, includes 'coals in oven' (Weatherill 1986, 465), and the probate inventories of the Wednesbury potters Richard Palmer (1676) and Thomas Hale (1690) show that pottery was made on a smaller scale at Wednesbury than at Burslem in Stoke-on-Trent: both the Wednesbury potters had smaller estates than yeomen, and each of them had only one workshop, with fewer, less varied tools and less materials than contemporary potters at Burslem (Weatherill 1971, 141). Unlike Burslem there were no specialist carriers of finished vessels at Wednesbury (*ibid.* 67).

Wednesbury pottery is also mentioned in 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century probate inventories from Sedgley (Roper 1960), King's Norton (S. Price, pers. comm.), Bromsgrove (C. Talbot, pers. comm.) and Worcester (Dyer 1973, 131) (fig. 1). Alternative forms of the name Wednesbury used in the inventories are *Wedsburie*, *Wedgberry*, *Wedgbury*, and *Wegbury*; *Wedgbury* and variants represent a local pronunciation of the name which was in use in the late 17th century (*e.g.* on a late 17th-century map of the town: Palliser 1976, fig. 16). At Sedgley, pottery of any kind is rarely included in 134 inventories between 1614 and 1787, but Wednesbury ware is mentioned in three of them, for men of

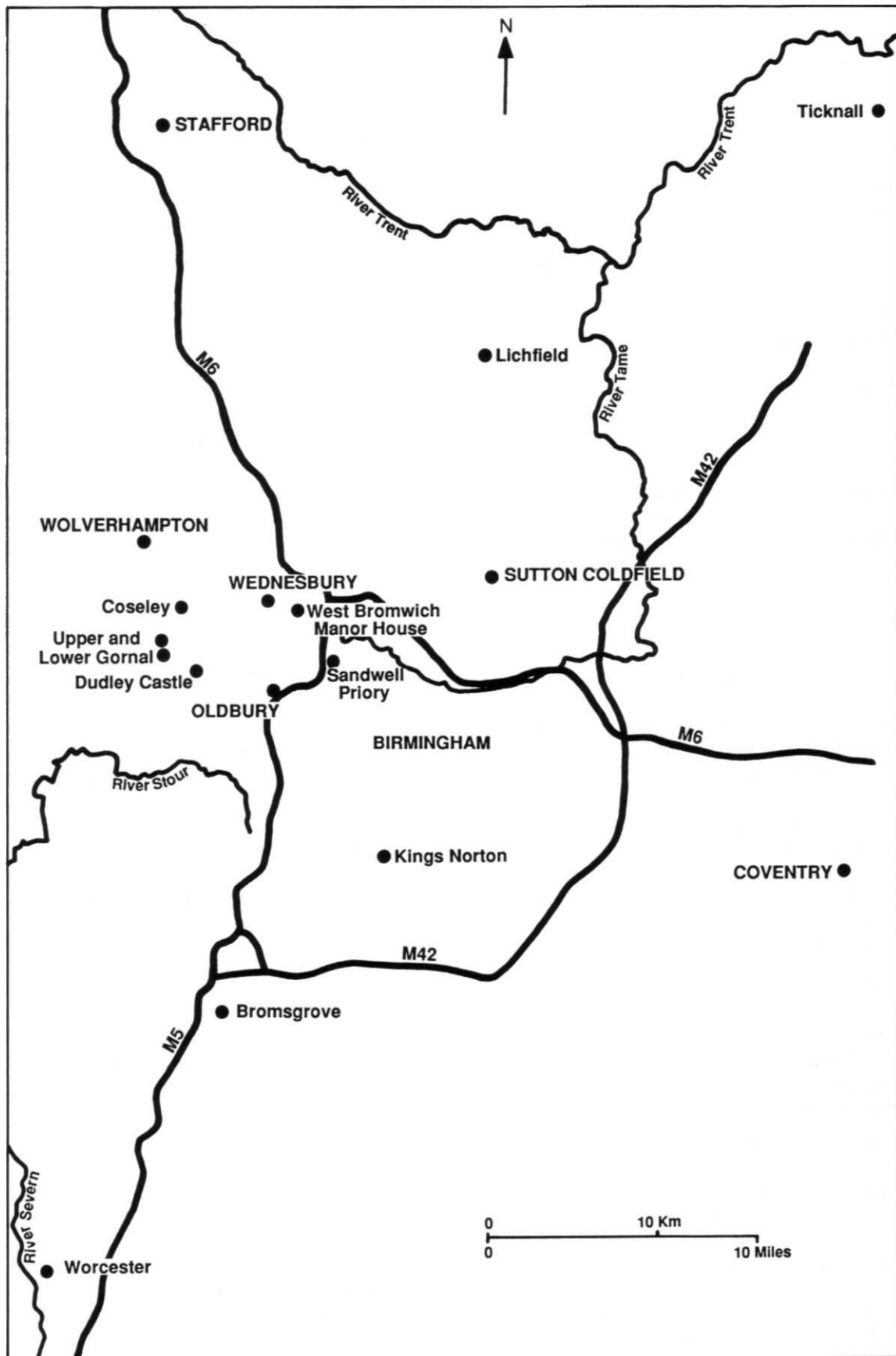


Fig. 1 Location of Wednesbury and other places mentioned in text.

Upper Gornal, Lower Gornal and Coseley, respectively in 1656, 1665 and 1713/14. 'Wedgbury' ware is mentioned in 10 out of 74 Bromsgrove inventories between 1600 and 1699 which include pottery: 1606 (two inventories, Worcester Record Office 1606/110 and 1606/78), 1612 (1613/4), 1625 (1625/160), 1633 (two inventories, 1633/11 and 1633/38), 1641 (two inventories, 1641/24 and 1641/57), 1661 (BA 3585/008.7), and 1695. Earthenware is quite frequently mentioned, and in two inventories where the values of both earthenware and 'Wedgbury' ware are given, that of 'Wedgbury' ware is higher. The Worcester inventories show that pottery from 'Wedgbury' reached the city in large quantities, and that it was sold by chandlers. Pottery also reached Worcester from the Malvern potteries at Hanley Castle, to the south-west.'

In 1988 and 1989 two sites in Wednesbury town centre were excavated in advance of redevelopment. The 1988 excavation was in Ridding Lane (Nat. Grid Ref. SO 989948; West Midlands Sites and Monuments Record 1731) which runs east from Market Place, and the 1989 excavation was on the southern side of Market Place (Nat. Grid Ref. SO 988949; West Midlands Sites and Monuments Record 1730) (fig. 2).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The developers of both sites, Owen Cameron Ltd., readily gave permission for the excavations, and also provided earthmoving machinery. Chris Jones assisted with the Market Place excavation, and Dawn Picken and Clare Davis assisted in sorting and quantifying pottery from both sites and in producing archive drawings. Figs. 1 to 10 were drawn for publication by Jane Collins and Heidi Butlin, and the pottery drawings (figs. 11 and 12) are by Jenny Hall. The excavation archive is in Smethwick Library, and the finds are in Wednesbury Museum and Art Gallery (site codes WRL 88 (Ridding Lane) and WMP 89 (Market Place)).

STRUCTURAL EVIDENCE

Ridding Lane

Ridding Lane takes its name from the small open field called Ridding Field, which lay at its south-eastern end. The field is marked on the 1799 map of Wednesbury (copy in Wednesbury Library), where it is shown divided into strips. The name 'Ridding' suggests that it was land brought into cultivation later than the rest of Wednesbury's open field system. The 1799 map and William Yates's *Map of Staffordshire*, surveyed in 1775, both show that the built-up part of the town consisted of the Market Place, Upper and Lower High Street, and the area to its west; this probably also represents the maximum extent of the medieval settlement. Neither the 1775 nor the 1799 map shows any buildings along Ridding Lane, but the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1890 shows houses on its south side, towards its western end, and a rectangular pit c.25m x 15m to the south of the houses (fig. 3). The 1902 O.S. 1:2500 map shows another building to the east of the houses shown in 1890, completing the frontage on the south side of Ridding Lane. A factory later occupied the entire area between Ridding Lane, Addison Street, and Addison Terrace; it was demolished in 1987.

The excavation consisted of four trenches (fig. 3), located so as to sample the whole area available for excavation, but concentrating on the Ridding Lane frontage. Additional information was obtained from soil pits dug as part of the developer's site investigations. In the four trenches, 0.2m to 1m of recent deposits were removed by machine to expose the subsoil surface and features cutting into it, which were subsequently excavated by hand. The subsoil was sandy in the north of the site and clayey in the south.

In both of trenches 3 and 4, a group of pits was located, about 8m from the street frontage (figs. 4 and 5: 6, 7, 12, 16). All the pits were filled with a grey-brown silty loam. Their plans and profiles suggested that there were at least three intercut pits in each group, but separate fills could not be distinguished. Samples of each of these features were excavated, and they contained pottery consisting of medieval orange wares and post-medieval glazed coarseware, Midlands Yellow ware, Cistercian, and Blackwares (pottery types are described in the finds report below), including fragments of wasters and saggars. There were also fragments of roof tiles and worn fragments of animal bone. A small area of grey-brown silty loam in trench 3 (figs. 4 and 5: 18), which contained Cistercian/Blackware and roof tile, may have been part of another pit. To the west there was a small posthole (19), containing roof tile and slipware, and to the north there was a pit (11) which cut 18 and which was filled with fragments of shale and mudstones derived from the underlying Coal Measures,

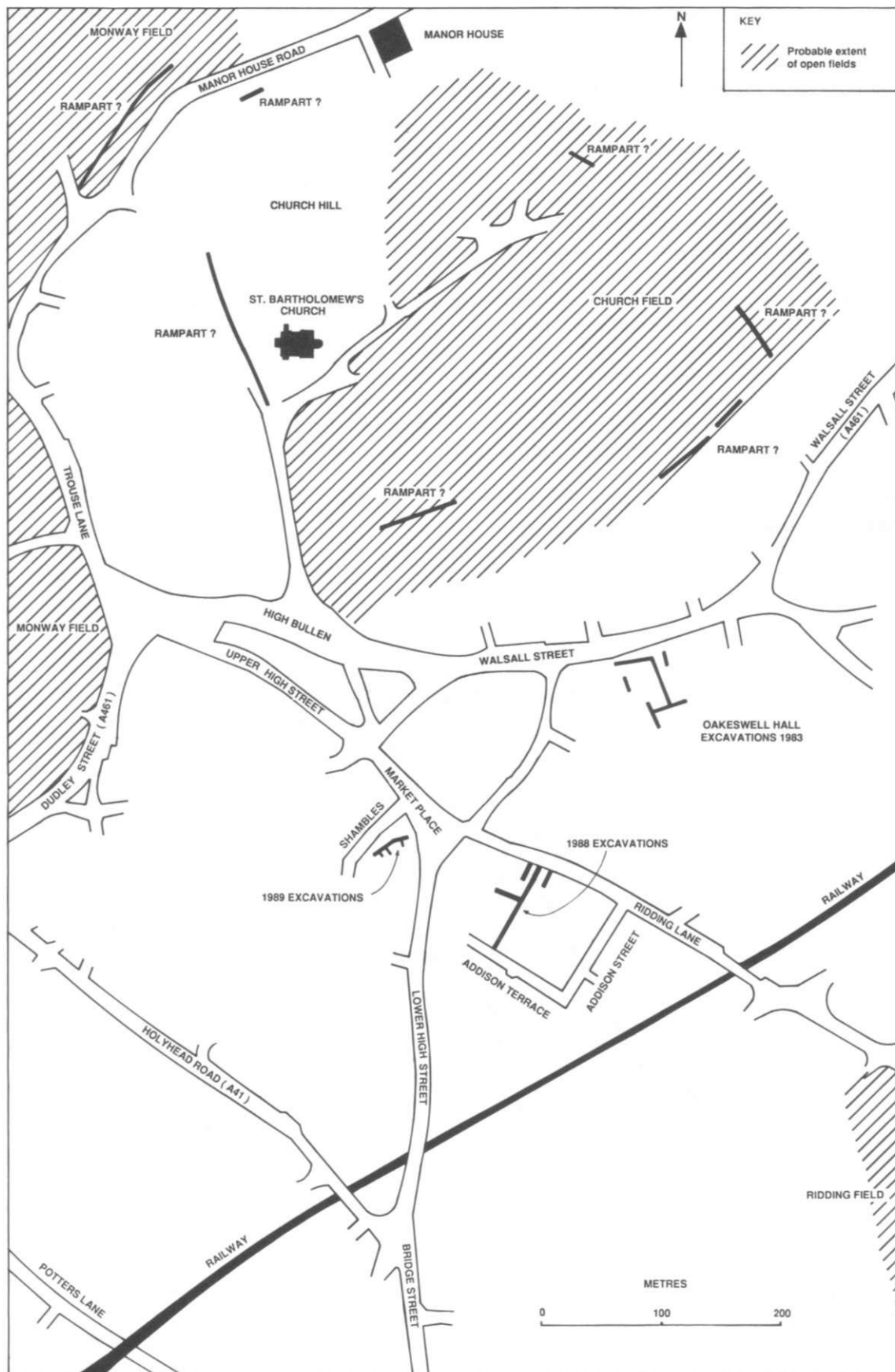


Fig. 2 Wednesbury town centre, showing location of 1988 and 1989 excavations and other sites mentioned in text.

capped with a yellow pebbly clay. Feature 4 in trench 1 may have been part of the same pit. Pits with similar fills were found at the north end of trench 4 (figs. 4 and 5: 5) and in the south part of trench 1 (fig. 6). These were all found to have steep, near-vertical sides and are interpreted as coal mine shafts; none of them was excavated below a depth of 0.3m from the subsoil surface.

In the northern part of trench 1, pit 4 cut a brown sandy loam (figs. 4 and 5: 1), which was interpreted as a cultivated layer, and which contained coal and charcoal fragments and large quantities of pottery consisting of possible medieval sherds and post-medieval glazed coarseware, Midlands Yellow ware, and Cistercian/Blackware, together with fragments of saggars and roof tile. There was a similar brown sandy deposit (15) in Trench 3. A sondage (10) showed that this deposit was c. 0.4m deep. It dipped to the south, into a hollow filled with a black silty material. Similar black silt (8) was also found at the southern ends of trenches 3 and 4, in both of which it was cut by a brick wall. The western and southern sides of the hollow filled by this material were marked by steep edges against the clay subsoil in trench 2 and the southern part of trench 1. A soil pit (fig. 3: B) east of trench 2 showed that the hollow was c. 2m deep. At the south end of trench 1 a brown clay loam (fig. 6: 2) ran down the slope of the hollow. The hollow can be identified as the large rectangular pit marked on 1890 map (see above) and may have originated as a clay pit; soil pits adjacent to Ridding Lane (fig. 3: A) revealed blue-grey Coal Measures shale, mudstone and clay under yellow clay. Soil pits on the eastern side of the site (C, D) showed deep rubble dumps, and there were cellars on the Addison Terrace frontage (E).

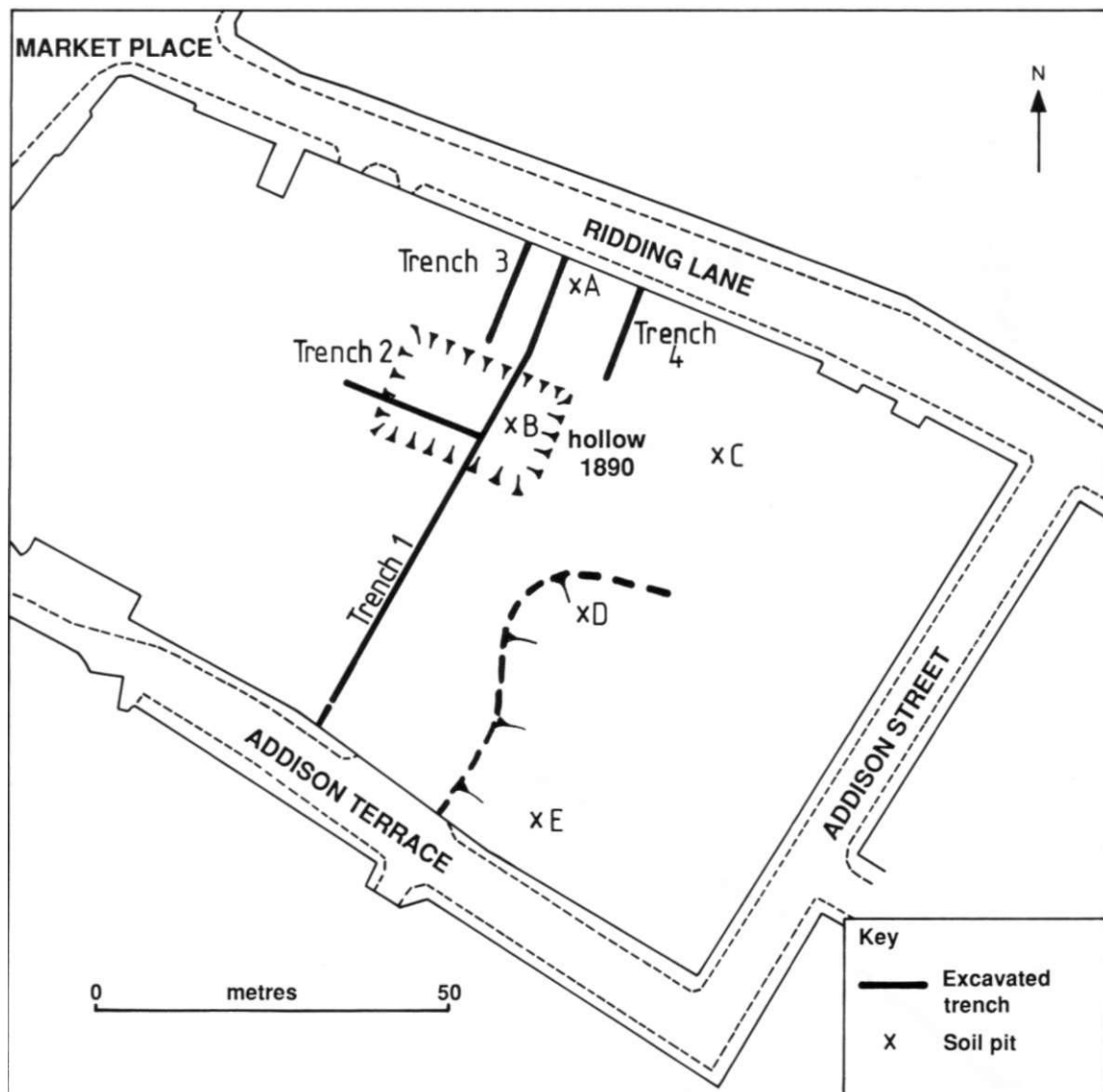


Fig. 3 Ridding Lane : location of excavated trenches, soil test pits, and hollow marked on 1890 map.

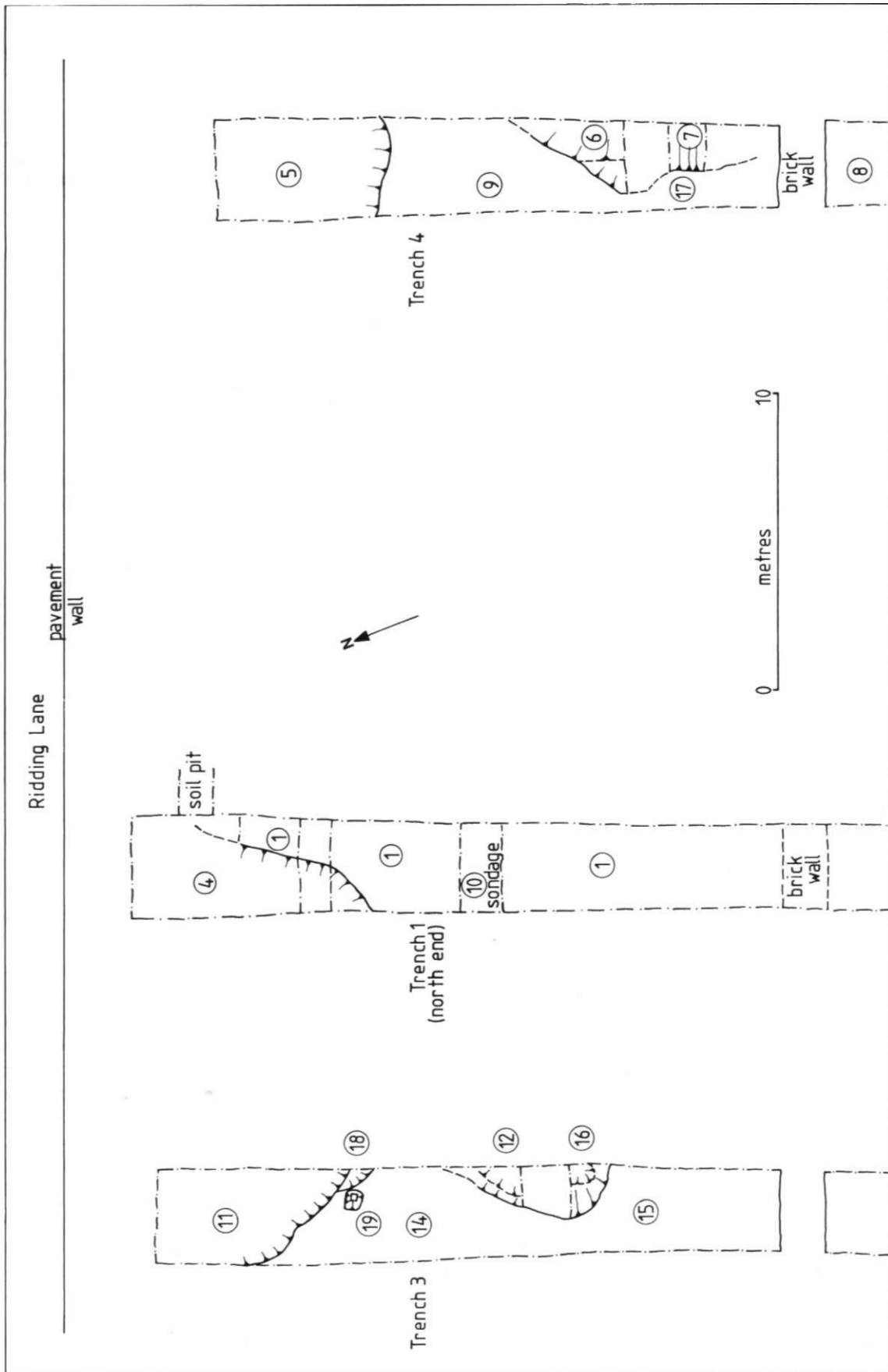


Fig. 4 Ridding Lane : plan of northern parts of trenches 1, 3 and 4.

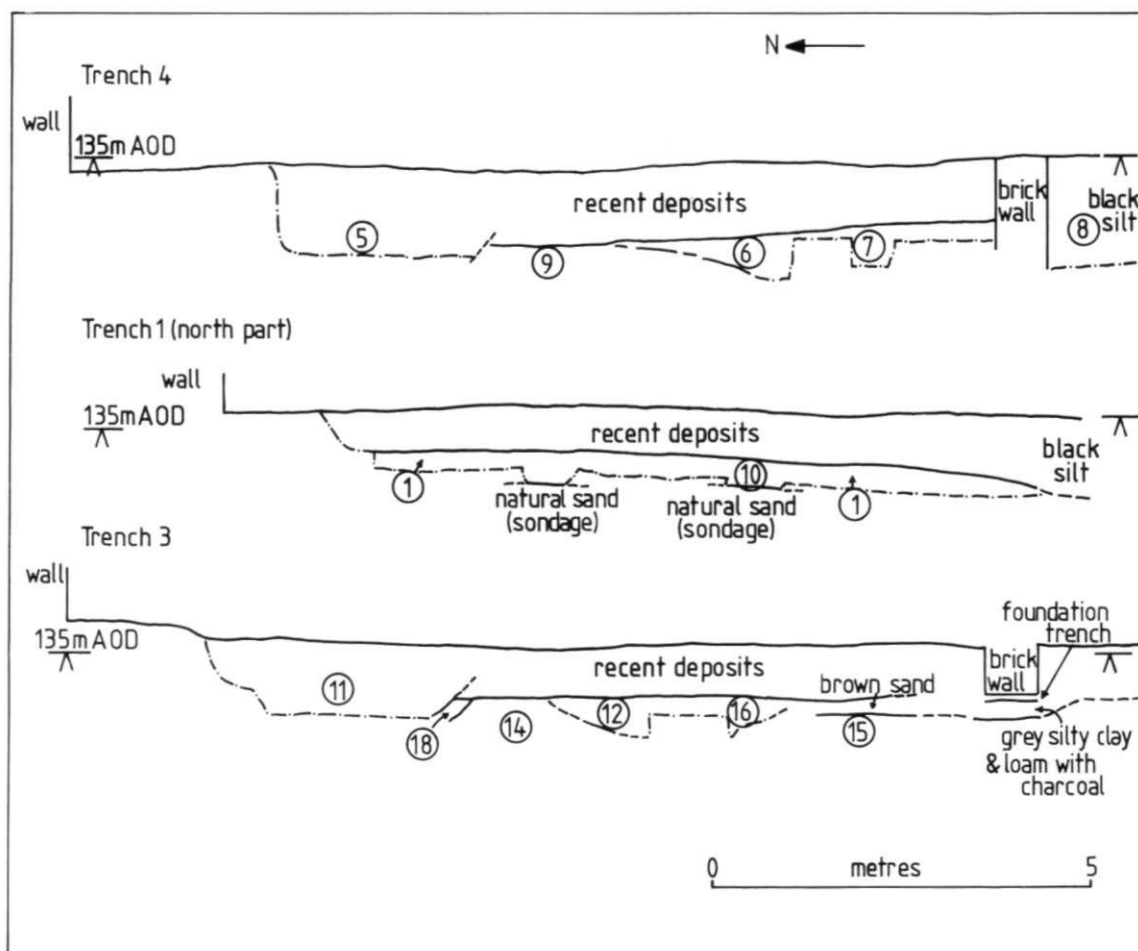


Fig. 5 Ridding Lane : sections of trenches 1 (northern part), 3 and 4.

Market Place

The 1799 map shows that the southern edge of Market Place was by then built-up, but buildings occupied the frontage only, leaving much of the rear open. On the 1890 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, most of the area behind the frontage is occupied by buildings. Before their demolition in 1989, the frontage was occupied by a row of shops, numbers 1 to 5 Market Place, and there were outbuildings behind them (fig.7).

Demolition of the existing buildings revealed cellars on the Market Place frontage, so this area was avoided in the subsequent excavation because the construction of the cellars is likely to have removed all earlier deposits. The excavation initially consisted of a single trench 2.5m to 3m wide and c. 32m long, running north-east to south-west across the centre of the site. About 0.8m of recent deposits were removed by machine, exposing the surface of the natural subsoil in the north-eastern part of the trench and a brown soil surface in the south-west. Three shorter trenches, 6 to 7.5m long and c. 3m wide, were then dug at right-angles to the main trench, running south-east from it. In the north-eastern short trench the subsoil surface was exposed, and in the other two the brown soil was revealed. Two small extensions were subsequently excavated to expose more of features revealed after manual cleaning of the machine-cut trenches (fig. 7).

The natural subsoil (fig. 9: 009) exposed in the north-eastern part of the excavations was a pebbly yellow-orange sandy clay loam. It was cut by several brick walls, all of which appeared to belong to the recently demolished buildings on the site. At the extreme north-east, the foundation trench (F01/003) for one of the brick walls cut a small pit (F02/004). F01 contained medieval pottery, large sherds of post-medieval glazed coarseware and Cistercian/Blackware and fragments of saggars. F02 similarly contained medieval pottery, post-medieval glazed coarseware, and Cistercian/Blackware. Further south, the subsoil was mottled, indicating disturbance or seepage of deposits into it, and was cut by F03 and F04. F03/005, cutting F04, was a pit with indistinct edges, penetrating c. 0.08m into the subsoil

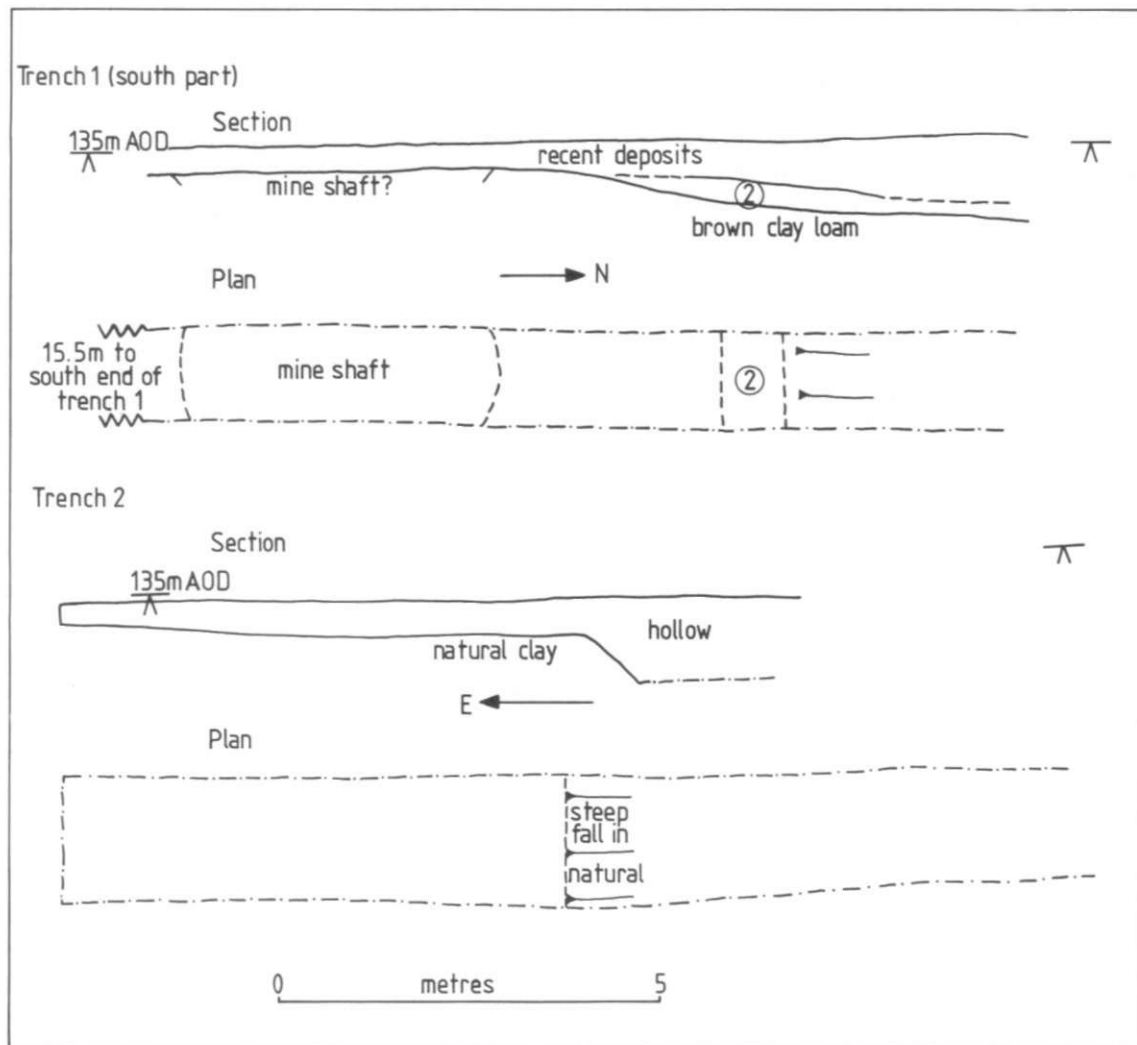


Fig. 6 Ridding Lane : plans and sections of trenches 1 (southern part), and 2.

surface, and is interpreted as the base of a 19th-century domestic rubbish pit. It contained many coal and cinder fragments, animal bone, 19th-century pottery and clay pipes, post-medieval glazed coarseware, Midlands Yellow ware, saggar fragments, and medieval pottery derived from F04. F04/006 appeared to be a deposit rather than a cut feature, and merged into the underlying subsoil. It consisted of a grey silty clay up to 0.25m thick containing many charcoal and coal fragments and many large sherds of medieval pottery. It is interpreted as a trampled yard surface: its grey colour probably resulted from the incorporation of organic material into the subsoil with which it merged. The excavated area was extended to the west to expose more of F04, but a later brick wall was encountered after a short distance.

The brown soil (001), which was confined to the south-western part of the excavated area, consisted of a clayey loam containing many charcoal fragments and post-medieval glazed coarseware and saggars. It was up to 0.6m thick and directly overlay the subsoil. Ridges in the upper surface of 001, 0.8 to 1m apart and 0.2m high, were clearly visible in the north-western face of the excavated trench (fig. 8). The ridged surface was covered with a deposit of shaley material. The brown soil is interpreted as a cultivated layer.

In the north-eastern short trench, the subsoil was exposed between a brick wall and brick cellars, following machine clearance of apparently recent dumping. However, two deposits, 007 and 008, were visible in the north-eastern face of the trench (fig. 10). 007 was a dark grey silty clay with lenses of yellow clay, and was overlain by 008, a brown clay loam. Both deposits contained large quantities of post-medieval pottery, consisting of glazed coarseware, Midlands Yellow ware and Cistercian/Blackware, and including wasters and saggar fragments, and roof tile, brick and coal. Following

recognition of these deposits, the excavated area was extended to the north-east until another brick wall was encountered. Within the extension, brick features and their construction pits were removed to expose the surviving surface of 007/008. A further deposit (010) was then defined, overlying both 007 and 008. 010 was a yellow clay containing much post-medieval pottery, consisting of glazed coarseware, Midlands Yellow ware, and Cistercian/Blackware, including wasters and saggars, and brick and lenses of coal fragments. Excavation showed that the three deposits, 007, 008 and 010 were interleaved, and that their artefact assemblages were identical. The surface of the subsoil (009) under these deposits had a group of large stones embedded in its surface, all of which were cracked and discoloured by heat. The stones lined a shallow depression (F06) (fig. 10) which was c. 1.90m long and c. 0.35m wide within the limits of the excavation, but part of it had clearly been removed in error, together with its overlying deposits, in the initial machine excavation of the adjacent trench. F06 was filled with a grey silty loam (013) containing glazed coarseware and Cistercian/Blackware, with wasters, saggars, lumps of burnt clay and pottery sherds, many coal fragments, and roof tiles. An almost complete roof tile seemed to be lying on the base of F06. The stone on the north-western extremity of F06 had one markedly straight edge.

F06 is interpreted as the remains of a pottery kiln, consisting of an oval or circular hollow in the subsoil c. 2m across covered by a clay dome, represented by the lumps of burnt clay and sherds, resting on the stones lining the hollow. Roof tiles may also have formed part of the structure. The straight edge on one of the lining stones may be the edge of a flue, and the presence of coal suggests that this was the fuel used.

To the north-east of F06, two other features were cut into the subsoil and covered by 007 (fig. 10). F07, a small circular pit 0.32m wide and 0.36m deep, possibly a posthole, contained no finds. F05 was a shallow gully 1.55m long, 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep. Its upper fill (011) was a brown sandy gravel, and its lower fill (012), a dark grey silty loam with some coal fragments, contained some medieval pottery. F06 and F07 may be the remains of a medieval timber building on the Market Place frontage, any other traces of which would have been removed by later cellar construction.

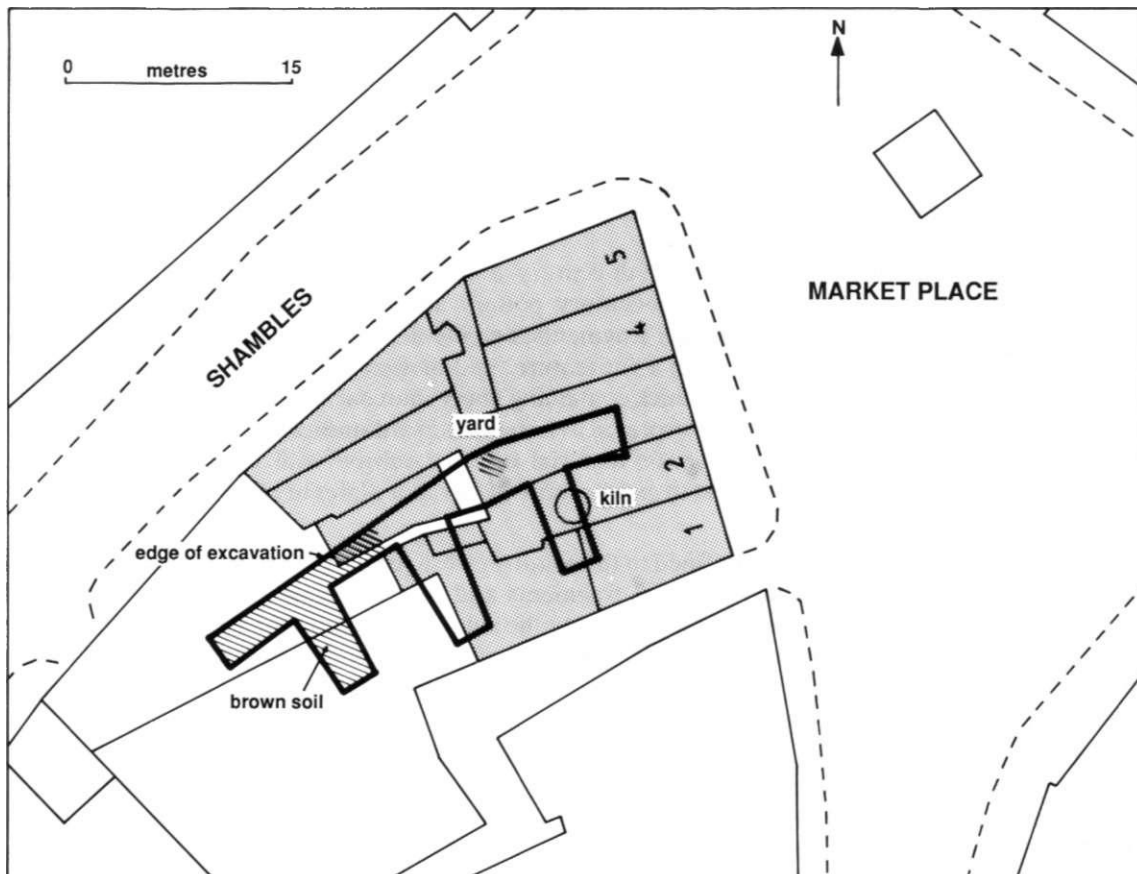


Fig. 7 Market Place : location of excavated area in relation to former buildings.

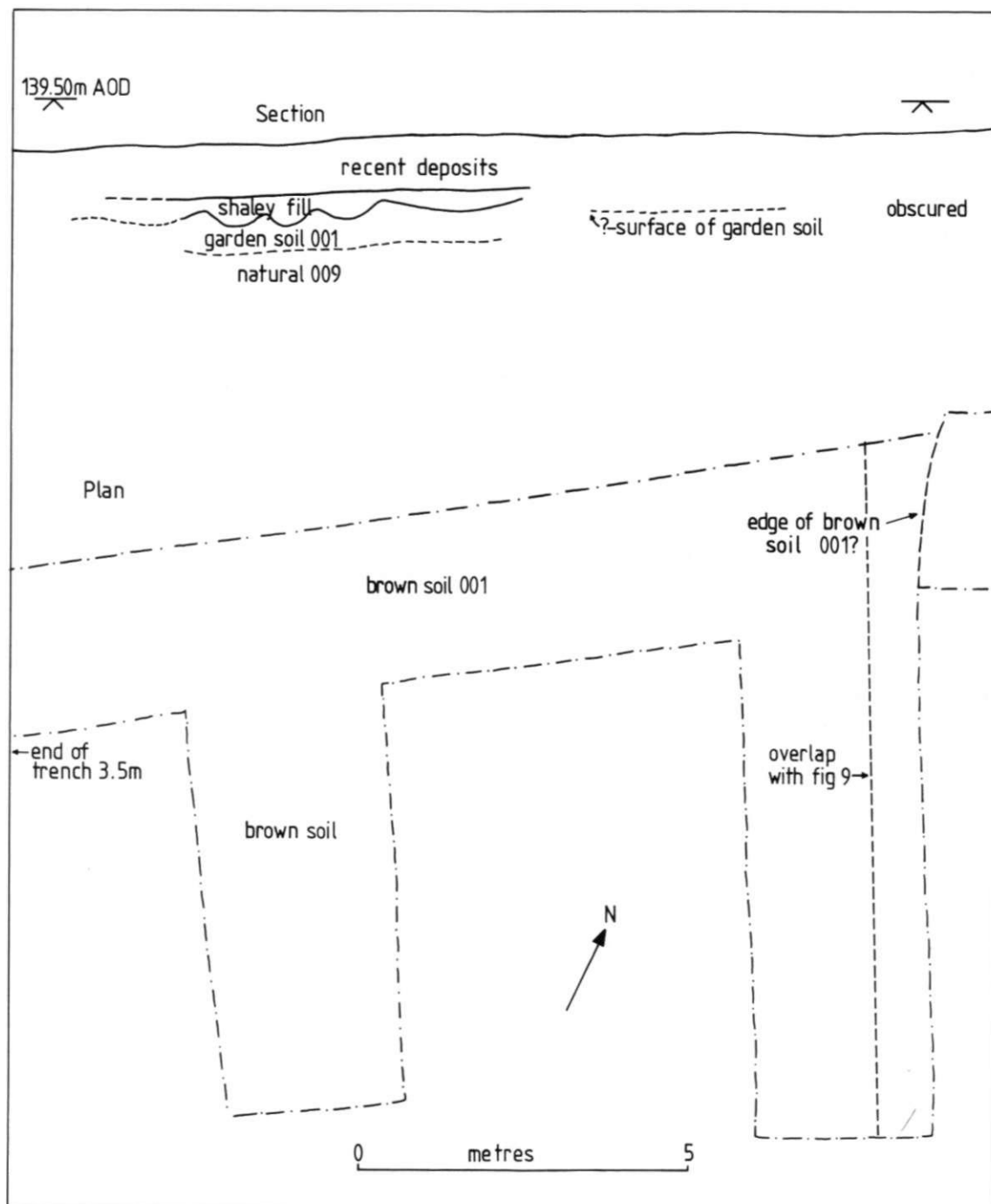


Fig. 8 Market Place : plan and section of south-western part of excavation.

FINDS

Finds assemblages from both sites are summarised by context in table 1. Details of pottery quantification are contained in the site archive.

Medieval pottery

Much medieval pottery was found at the Market Place site, where it was concentrated on the yard surface F06/006. The few medieval sherds from Ridding Lane all occurred in post-medieval contexts. Ten fabric types have been defined for the medieval pottery. The two most abundant types are sandy red-orange fabrics with white quartz inclusions and exterior sooting; type 1 is generally unglazed, type 9 has a maroon slip and some interior glaze. Sherds of both types are from cooking pots with everted rims with a lid seating (fig. 11, nos. 1 to 3). Most sherds of types 1 and 9 were found on

the yard surface F04/006; there were also two sherds in the gully F05/012. Similar pottery was found in excavations in Oldbury (Hodder forthcoming, fig. 4, nos. 1,4,5) and may be of later medieval date, perhaps 14th- or 15th-century. The next most abundant medieval fabric type from the Wednesbury excavations, type 10, is a hard-fired buff fabric with splashes of green glaze. Sherds of this type are from spouted jugs with flat bases and plain strap handles. They were mostly found on the yard surface F04/006. Other fabrics occurred in much smaller quantities. Type 6 is a buff-white sandy fabric with an exterior green glaze; sherds of this type (not illustrated) were found on the yard surface, in the gully F05/012, and residually in post-medieval contexts. This is a well-known local type, and probably 13th- or 14th-century in date (*e.g.* Wrathmell and Wrathmell 1976, 41-43). Type 5 is a hard-fired orange fabric with a dark green exterior glaze (not illustrated), type 7 is hard-fired with a grey slip and some exterior green glaze (not illustrated), and type 8 is a fine white-buff with some green glaze (not illustrated). All three types were found on the yard surface F04/006. They are probably late medieval in date. Type 2, 3 and 4 may be of post-medieval date, because sherds of these types were found only in features containing definite post-medieval pottery and not in the medieval features F04 and F05,

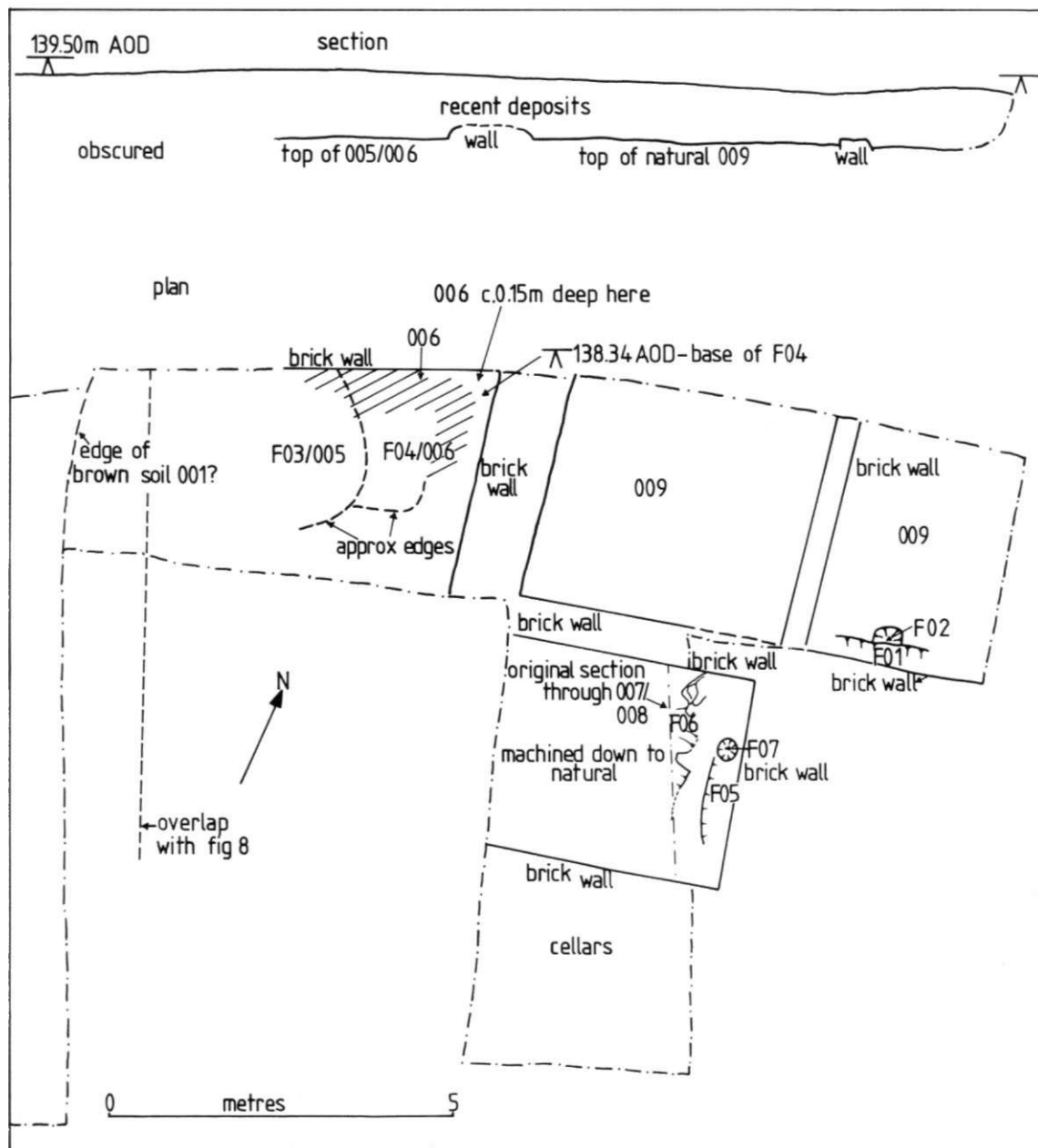


Fig. 9 Market Place : plan and section of north-eastern part of excavation.

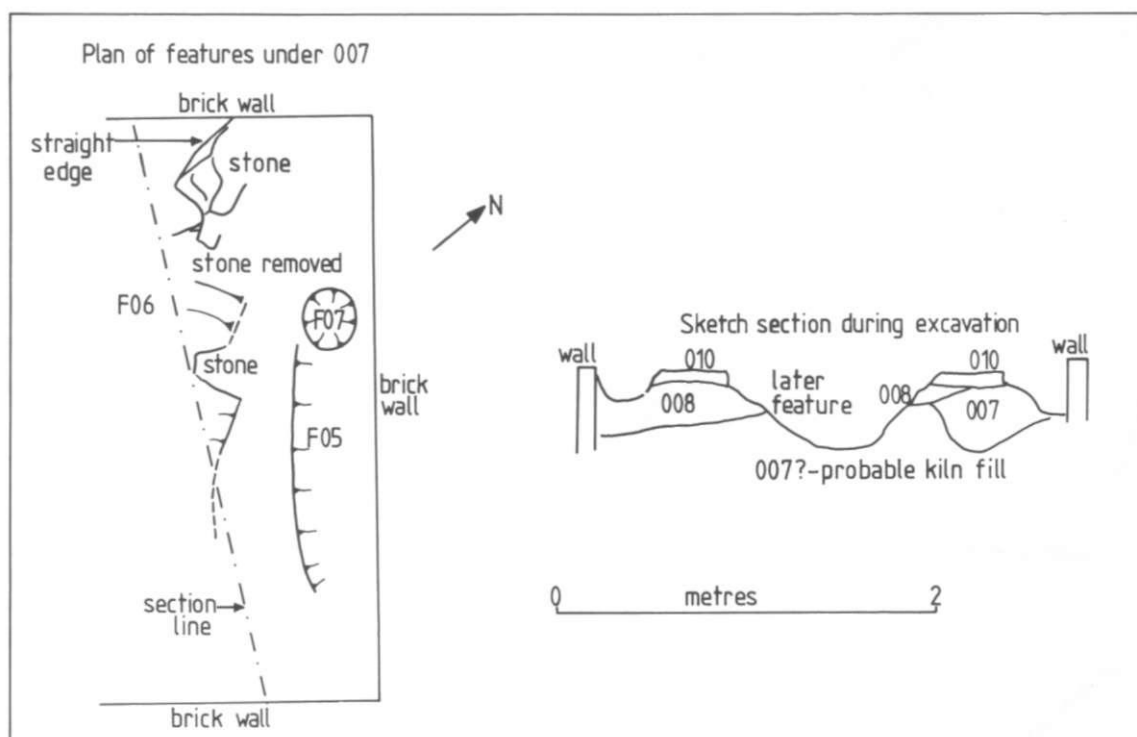


Fig. 10 Market Place : plan and section of F06, F05, F07, 007, 008 and 009.

which contained medieval pottery only. Type 2 is a very sandy hard-fired buff fabric (not illustrated), and type 3 is represented by a jug rim in a hard-fired red fabric with a maroon slip (fig. 11, no. 4). Type 4 is an orange sandy fabric with some interior green glaze; the sherds are from a flat-rimmed bowl (fig. 11, nos. 5 and 6). There were no wasters of medieval pottery.

Post-medieval pottery

Other than 18th-century slipware, in the posthole 19, and 19th-century pottery, which was found only in the pit F03/005, three post-medieval fabric types were defined, all of probable 17th-century date: glazed coarseware, Cistercian/Blackware, and Midlands Yellow ware. There were sherds of wasters of all types, distinguishable by overfiring, distortion, cracking or glaze running over breaks.

Glazed coarseware was by far the most abundant type. It is an orange or buff fabric with many brown, red and white inclusions with an interior and exterior maroon slip and black/brown glaze over the whole interior of the vessel and the exterior of the rim only. Most of the sherds are from pancheon-type bowls (fig. 11, nos. 7 to 10) with flaring sides and everted rims. Rim diameters range from c. 320mm to 420mm, and rims are broader on the larger vessels. The next most numerous form in this fabric is a carinated jar (fig. 11, nos. 11 to 15), slightly globular, with an angular expanded rim. Glaze is applied on the upper part of the interior only. There is one rim with a thick horizontal handle under it (no. 15), and three sherds with bungholes near the bases. Rim diameters range from c. 160 to 210mm. Basal diameters are the same as the rim in each case. The third most abundant form is a carinated bowl with an everted rim, a cordon at the carination, and a horizontal handle under the rim (fig. 12, nos. 16 to 19). Rim diameters range from c. 240mm to c. 180mm, and vessels may be steep-sided, probably chamber pots (nos. 16 to 18), or flaring, probably chafing dishes (no. 19). A rim sherd of this form (not illustrated) has a pointed lug. There is a single sherd of part of the rim and base of a shallow, vertically-sided dish (fig. 12, no. 20).

The *Cistercian/Blackware* has an orange/purple fabric with small white inclusions and an interior and exterior black or brown glaze. The most common forms are ribbed cups with two or more handles and a basal diameter of 50 to 80mm (fig. 12, nos. 21 and 22) and tall three-handled vessels ('tygs') with a basal diameter of c. 65mm (nos. 23 to 26). There are a few sherds of multi-handled vessels (e.g. no.

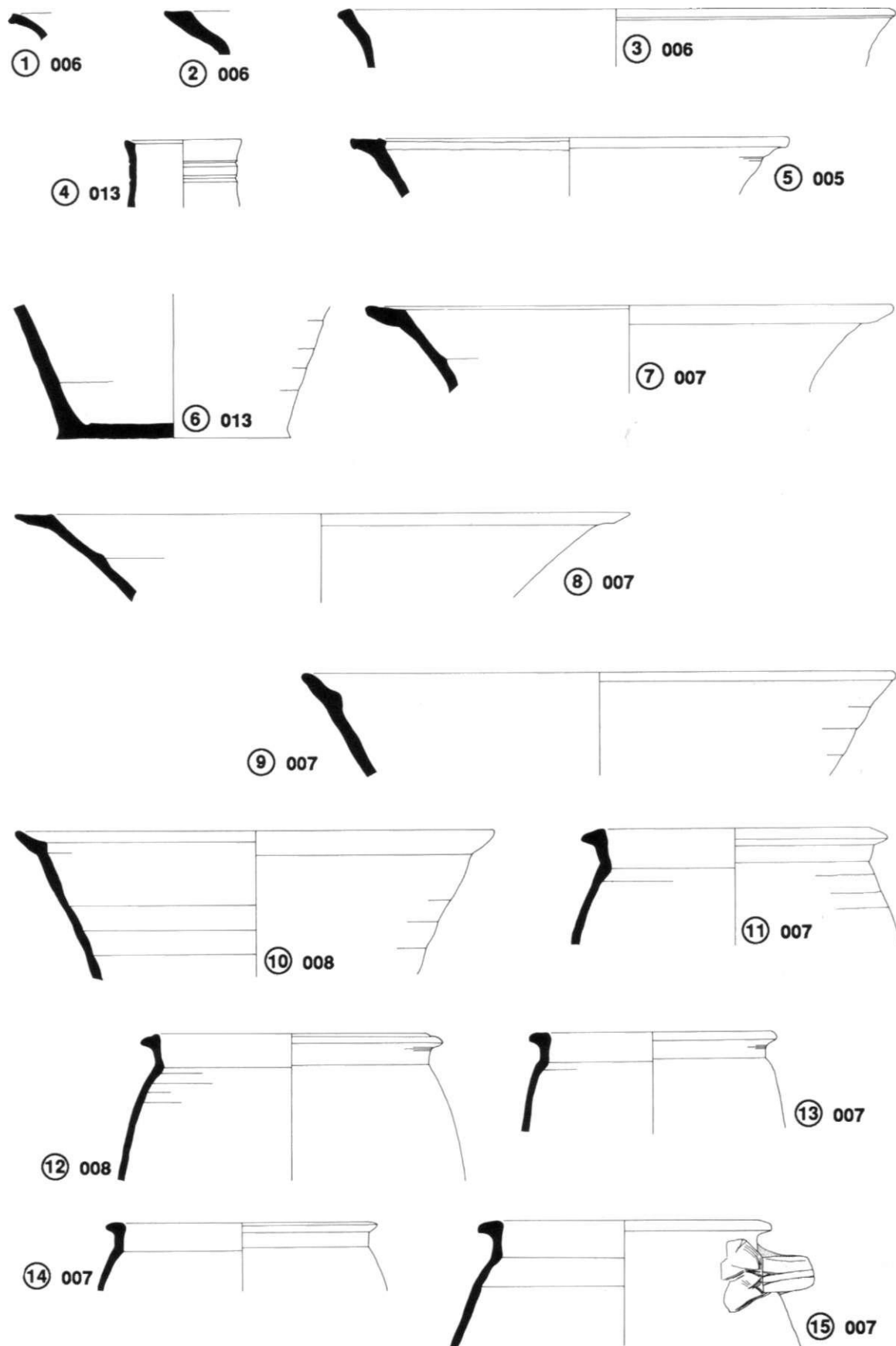


Fig. 11 Market Place and Ridding Lane : Medieval and post-medieval pottery (>A).

TABLE 1 : FINDS SUMMARY

Context	Medieval Pottery	Glazed Coarseware	Cistercian/ Blackware	Midlands Yellow	Kiln debris	Roof tile	Brick	Coal	Stone	Other
1		●	●	●	●	●		●		hammer head, clay pipe stem
2	●									
3				●						
4				●		●				
6	●	●	●		●	●				
7	●		●		●	●				
10	●					●				
12	●	●	●		●	●				
15	●									
16	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			animal bone
18	●		●			●				
19		●				●				slipware
F01/003	●	●	●		●					
F02/004	●	●	●							
F03/005	●	●	●	●	●	●				animal bone, clay pipe, 19th cent, pottery
F04/006	●									
F05/012	●							●		
F06/013	●	●	●		●	●			●	
001		●			●					
002	●									
007	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	iron nail
008		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
010	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		

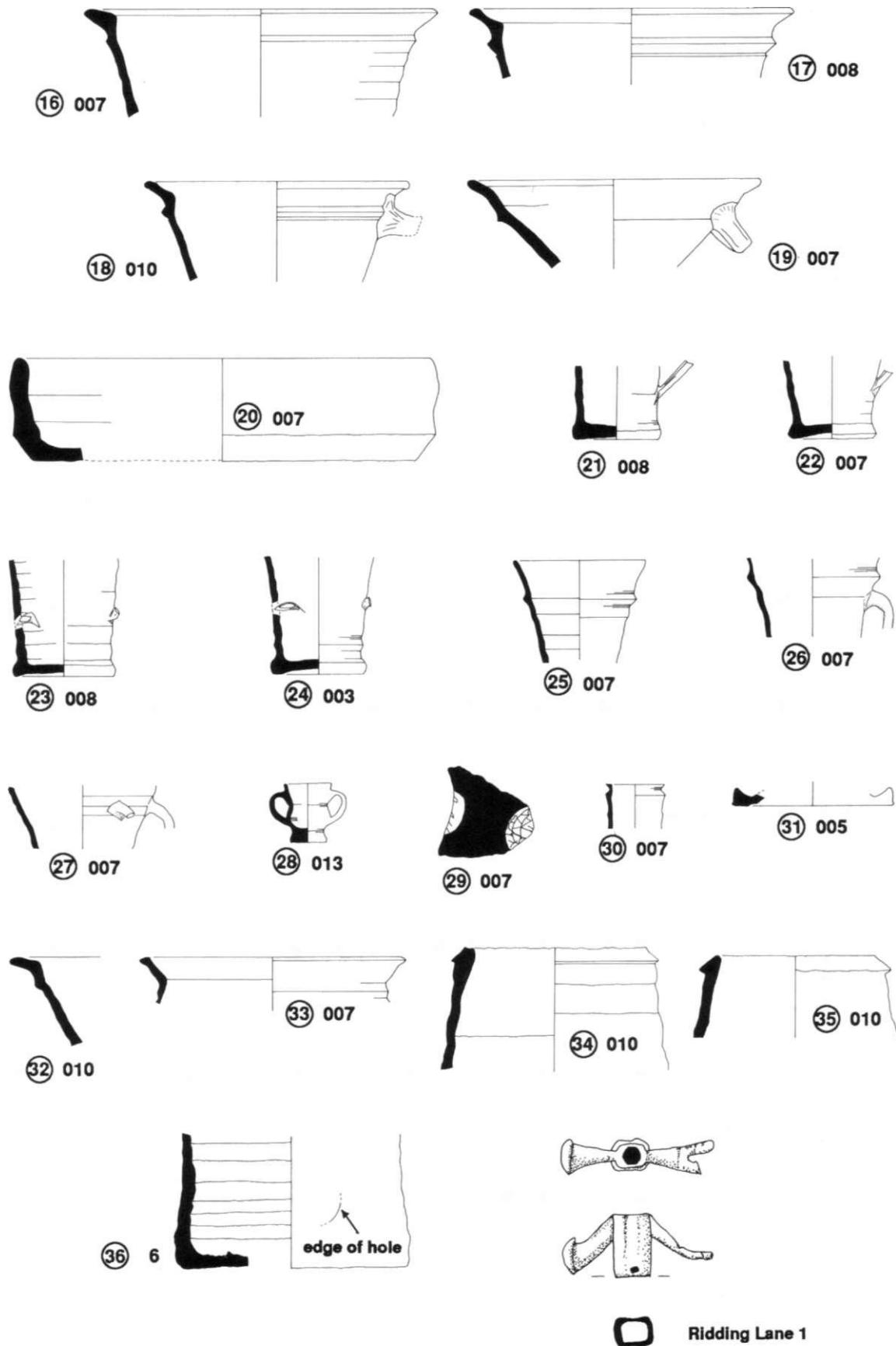


Fig. 12 Market Place and Ridding Lane: Post-medieval pottery (V4) and hammerhead (V2).

27), some with double-looped handles, and one small double-handled vessel (no. 28). One body sherd is decorated with a pad of white clay with a grid pattern on it (no. 29). This type has been described as Cistercian/Blackware because, although the vessel forms found at Wednesbury (with the exception of the small double-handled vessel) are characteristic Blackware forms (Barker 1986 b), the fabric and glaze are frequently of poorer quality than is usually the case in Blackware and are more like those of the earlier Cistercian ware (Barker 1986 a). The small double-handled vessel is a miniature version of a common Cistercian ware form (*ibid.*). In Stoke-on-Trent Blackware was produced from the early 17th to the 18th centuries, with its peak of popularity being 1650-1720 (Barker 1986 b).

Midlands Yellow ware, dateable to the late 16th to early 18th centuries, was the least abundant of the three post-medieval types. This ware is in a buff-orange fabric with small inclusions, covered with a white slip and clear lead glaze, resulting in a yellow finish with brown streaks. Where the vessel forms can be identified, the sherds from Wednesbury are from candlesticks (nos. 30 and 31); chafing dishes (no. 32); cups, chamber pots or jars (no. 33), and pancheons (base sherd, not illustrated) (Woodfield 1966; 1984: types A, B, E, G, H and M respectively). There are also many thin-walled sherds which are too small for their form to be identified.

Glazed coarseware, Cistercian/Blackware, and Midlands Yellow ware have also been found in large quantities at other sites in the vicinity. At the Oakeswell Hall site in Wednesbury, most of the pottery was found in a dump on a pebble surface outside a timber building, and the assemblage included wasters and fragments of saggars (Hodder and Glazebrook 1987). At Dudley Castle, these pottery types occurred in a garderobe shaft, in a kitchen area, and in a deposit sealed by rubble resulting from the slighting of the keep in 1647 (Ratkai 1985; 1987). The principal deposits containing these pottery types at Sandwell Priory were rubble derived from the demolition of the Priory church, a garden soil overlying it, and middens, all ranging in date from the late 16th to the late 17th centuries (Hodder 1991). The pottery assemblage from West Bromwich Manor House was from the moat, which had been filled in c. 1700 (Jones 1977; Hodder 1990; unpublished pottery in Wednesbury Museum and Art Gallery).

At all of these sites, the pancheon-type bowls and jars are the most abundant forms of glazed coarseware, and the ranges of their rim diameters are similar to those from Market Place and Ridding Lane. The Oakeswell Hall assemblage includes handled bowls with flaring sides and lugged rims, probably chafing dishes. Shallow vertically-sided dishes occurred at Sandwell Priory and West Bromwich Manor House; at the Priory there was a spouted circular dish of similar diameter to the rim sherd from Wednesbury, and at the Manor House there was an oval dish, possibly a dripping tray. Ribbed cups and tall vessels in Blackware were found in large quantities at all of these sites; the more ornate multi-handled vessels occurred at West Bromwich Manor House, and small double-handled vessels at Oakeswell Hall, Sandwell Priory, and the Manor House. A body sherd from Oakeswell Hall had a patterned white clay pad. Midlands Yellow ware was the least abundant of the three pottery types at all of these sites, and the range of vessel forms was similar to that from Market Place and Ridding Lane.

Saggars

Jar-like vessels, 110 to 120mm in diameter, seem to have been used as saggars at the Market Place site (fig. 12, nos. 34 and 35). They are very hard-fired, some to a stoneware, and often have accumulations of glaze around the rim. The rim form is very different from that of the carinated glazed coarseware jars found on the site, thus these vessels may have been made specifically as saggars. The Ridding Lane site produced joining pieces of the base of a vessel in a very coarse, hard-fired fabric with large inclusions, a vitrified surface, and part of a hole on one side (no. 36) which had clearly been deliberately produced as a saggar.

The use of saggars in North Staffordshire is mentioned by Plot (1686,123). Saggars of probable late 17th-century date from Hanley in Stoke-on-Trent were holed vessels, c. 300mm in diameter (Celoria and Kelly 1973), and at Potovens near Wakefield late 16th-century saggars were c. 210mm in diameter and had a rim form very similar to that used for the Wednesbury saggars (Brears 1968,34 and fig. 13).

Kiln wall or dome fragments

Lumps of hard-fired clay c. 80mm thick and slightly curving, often containing pottery sherds, are interpreted as fragments of a kiln wall or dome. Sherds fused together, without any amorphous fired

clay, might have been used as spacers to separate vessels inside the kiln. On the Market Place site, kiln debris as a whole, including saggars, kiln wall or dome fragments and fused sherds, was most abundant in 007, a deposit overlying the kiln structure, in which over 5 kg was found.

Roof tile

Roof tile was found in several of the excavated features on both sites, but tile fragments were particularly numerous in the deposits filling and overlying the kiln structure on the Market Place site (F06/013 and 007). All of the tile was in a sandy dark orange or maroon fabric. Most of the fragments were from flat tiles, some with nibs. Only one piece of flat tile, from F06/013, was sufficiently complete for all its dimensions to be measured: it was c. 300 x 175 x 13mm. A few fragments of curved ridge tiles were found in 007; one of these had the base of a horned crest on its upper surface. Ridge tiles with horned crests were also found at Oakeswell Hall (unpublished; in Wednesbury Museum and Art Gallery), and in a 17th-century context at Sandwell Priory (Hodder 1991, 61: tile from SV2/11/3088).

The large tile in 012 seems to have formed part of the kiln structure, as noted above. Tiles from deposits filling and overlying the kiln, and from other contexts on both sites, were sooted and discoloured by burning, suggesting that they too had been part of the kiln.

Brick

Fragments of brick were found in excavated features on both sites. The only piece on which a complete dimension could be measured was a fragment c. 40mm thick from the Market Place site.

Animal bone

A few small fragments of animal bone were found on both sites, but the species represented have not been identified. The sparsity of animal bone emphasises the industrial rather than domestic nature of most of the excavated deposits.

Metalwork

A small copper alloy hammerhead (fig. 12) was found in the cultivated soil (1) at Ridding Lane. It has a claw on one side, and a small rivet hole where the sleeve was attached to the haft.

DISCUSSION

The archaeological evidence for medieval Wednesbury remains sparse. The yard surface, gully and possible posthole on the Market Place site indicate medieval occupation here, and the associated pottery suggests that this was of later medieval date. Prior to this, settlement may have been confined to the Church Hill area, which was the location of the parish church, manor house and the focus of the open field system, as noted in the introduction above. The triangular market place between Upper and Lower High Streets was probably created during the Middle Ages, and attracted settlement during the 14th and 15th centuries. The few sherds of medieval pottery from Ridding Lane suggest that this was a cultivated area, the sherds arriving on the site through manuring with domestic refuse. The orange wares (type 4) from both sites may be of 15th- or 16th-century date, and were possibly products of the documented pottery industry in the town at that time (see above).

The excavations produced abundant evidence for the products, production methods, location and organisation of Wednesbury's 17th-century pottery industry and the contemporary townscape. The archaeological evidence can be compared with the documentary evidence for the industry, as described above.

The types of pottery manufactured at the Market Place site, and probably also on or near the Oakeswell Hall and Ridding Lane sites, were glazed coarseware, Cistercian/Blackware, and Midlands Yellow ware, in descending order of frequency. The archaeological contexts in which these types occur on other sites suggest that this assemblage is of 17th-century date; this is consistent with the documentary evidence for potting in Wednesbury and with the documented occurrence of Wednesbury pottery elsewhere, as noted in the introduction above. The clay used for all three types was probably obtained locally, from pits like the hollow found at Ridding Lane. The blue-grey clay at Ridding Lane can be identified as the blueish clay mentioned by Plot (1686, 122). White pipeclay from Monway Field (Plot 1686, 121) could have been used for the slip on Midlands Yellow ware and for the white decorative pads on Cistercian/Blackware. The maroon slip used on glazed coarseware can be identified as the 'reddish sort of Earth' from Tipton (Plot 1686, 122).

The kiln structure at Market Place is the first to be discovered in Wednesbury. The excavated evidence is similar to that from, for example, Potovens near Wakefield, where 15th- to 17th-century

kilns producing glazed coarseware and Cistercian/Blackwares were circular, *c.* 3m in diameter, and consisted of stone walls *c.* 1m high pierced by flues, with a clay or stone dome over them (Brears 1968; reconstruction drawing in Brears 1971, 140). Plot described 17th-century kilns in Burslem (1686, 127): they were circular, 6 feet (*c.* 1.80m) in diameter, with a domed roof 8 feet (*c.* 2.40m) high. A kiln of *c.* 1700 excavated at Albion Square in Hanley had a circular brick base with an internal diameter of *c.* 2m, with seven flues (Celoria and Kelly 1973). The Hanley kiln produced glazed coarseware and Blackwares.

It was noted above that a Wednesbury potter left 'coals in oven' on his death in 1692 (Weatherill 1986, 465). The 'oven' was probably a kiln with a domed roof, like that deduced from the excavated evidence at Market Place, and both the excavated evidence and the type of kiln structure postulated at Market Place suggest the use of coal as a fuel there. Coal was being mined in Wednesbury by the early 14th century (Ede 1962, 30), and a late 17th-century map (Palliser 1976, fig. 16), shows numerous mines in and around the town centre.

The town centre locations of both Market Place and Ridding Lane are surprising for the smoke-producing pottery industry, and imply that kilns might have existed anywhere in the town in the 17th century. The name 'Potters Lane' (fig. 2) suggests another production area, and the location of kilns might also be indicated by chance finds of pottery. Some red-slipped vessels were found during railway construction in Potters Lane in the 19th century (Bagnall 1854, 120), and two two-handled tygs were found on Church Hill, also in the 19th century (Ede 1962, 139). Three poorly-made Cistercian/Blackware vessels were found in a gas main trench in Walsall Street before 1913 (information from the present owner of the pottery, Mrs. M. Allen). The vessels are a two-handled straight-sided cup, a six-handled straight-sided cup, and a three-handled globular cup. Large quantities of glazed coarseware and Cistercian/Blackware were found in 1991 by Mr. I. Bott in upcast from service trenches along Trowse Lane and High Bullen. There were also clay pipes, including 17th-century bowl forms (personal observation).

The 17th-century pottery industry at Wednesbury seems to have been practised at a domestic level. This is typical of Black Country industries before the development of mechanised factory production, and was also the case for chain and nail manufacture (*e.g.* Palliser 1976, 185). The Market Place kiln, probably together with a workshop, would have been situated in a yard behind a dwelling on the street frontage which was occupied by the potter and his family. The extensive cultivated areas at both Market Place and Ridding Lane, apparently contemporary with the potting industry, suggest that 17th-century Wednesbury was not densely built-up and that there were large open spaces behind the street frontages, possibly used for market gardening. Excavations in nearby Oldbury have suggested that it too was still relatively open at this time (Hodder forthcoming).

The repertoire of the Market Place potter consisted of relatively plain vessels for everyday domestic uses, meeting a local demand and not surprisingly supplying nearby places like Upper and Lower Gornal and Coseley, only 5 to 6 km away. The growth of the industry may be related to the development, in the later 17th century, of a mass market for both 'heavy' (*i.e.* dairy, cooking and storage vessels) and 'household' (*i.e.* table vessels) pottery (Weatherill 1986, 107).

The occurrence of Wednesbury pottery as far away as King's Norton, Bromsgrove, and Worcester, and its description by name and relatively high value in probate inventories from those places, suggests that vessels made in Wednesbury included types not supplied by more local potters. It was noted above that in addition to pottery from Wednesbury, about 42 km away, pottery reached Worcester from the Malvern region, only 12 km to its south-west. The potters there produced pancheon-type bowls, handled chafing dishes and two- and three-handled Cistercian/Blackware cups from the 15th century. In the 16th century Malvernian wares were the only earthenware available up to a 40 km radius from the production centre. A wide range of vessel forms was made in the 16th century, but in the 17th century the products were mainly pancheon-type bowls and jars and by the end of the century production had ceased. The decline of the Malvernian pottery industry has been attributed to the enclosure of Malvern Chase in 1630. As a result, potters could no longer dig clay at will from common land, nor could they afford to buy or rent land for clay extraction (Vince 1977). In Wednesbury, by contrast, there were still open fields in which potters could dig clay; Monway Field was being used as a source for potting clay in the 17th century (Plot 1686, 122). Wednesbury products could therefore initially have filled a gap in the pottery market in the Worcester area by supplying types of vessels not produced in the Malvern region by the 17th century. It was noted above that the

17th-century production of the Malvern potters consisted mainly of bowls and jars, *i.e.* glazed coarseware, so a market was available for Cistercian/Blackwares and possibly Midland Yellow wares from Wednesbury. A 'yellow cup' in a Bromsgrove probate inventory of 1678 (in Worcester Record Office) can be identified as Midlands Yellow ware, but it is not specifically described as a Wednesbury product. As the Malvernian industry declined during the 17th century, glazed coarseware bowls and dishes from Wednesbury might have reached Worcester. In the absence of petrological analysis of post-medieval pottery from the Worcester area, it is not possible to isolate Wednesbury products in excavated assemblages, but some items found in excavations in Worcester, like brown-glazed ribbed cups, Midlands Yellow ware vessels, and glazed coarseware jars (Morris 1980, TV 195, 201-206, 223-224), might have been made in Wednesbury.

Although Wednesbury pottery reached as far as Worcester, about 26 miles to the south-west, it is not mentioned in probate inventories for Lichfield, only 12 miles to the north-west (Vaisey 1969). Nine Lichfield inventories between 1653 and 1677 do however mention pottery from Ticknall, to the north-east (fig. 1). The products of the Ticknall potters included Cistercian/Blackware, and are known to have reached a wide market (Brears 1971, 175).

Potters in the Stoke-on-Trent area made Blackwares and Midlands Yellow wares in the 17th century (*e.g.* Greaves 1973; Barker 1986 b), for a mainly local market; the market area was restricted because of the existence of other manufacturing centres like Wednesbury and Ticknall (Weatherill 1971, 78-79). However, as noted above, the Burslem pottery industry seems to have been on a larger scale than that of other localities, and at least a few of its products reached a wider market: a carrier of Burslem ware died in Wednesbury in 1703 (*ibid.* 80). The growth of the Stoke-on-Trent potteries in the early 18th century may have resulted partly from population growth (*ibid.* 142). The extension of its market at this time coincided with the production of new and finer types of pottery, resulting from new raw materials and improved manufacturing techniques (*ibid.* 79, 145), and ultimately eclipsed other production centres, including Wednesbury.

The glazed coarseware, Cistercian/Blackware, and Midlands Yellow ware from Sandwell Priory, West Bromwich Manor House, and Dudley Castle are likely to be Wednesbury products, but no petrological analysis has yet been undertaken to confirm this. Ratkai (1987) noted that the glazed coarsewares from Dudley Castle had calcareous inclusions, which could have been Wednesbury limestone, and Barker (1985) noted small quartz particles and larger white inclusions, possibly gypsum, in Cistercian/Blackware vessels from West Bromwich Manor House. Comparative petrological analysis of the pottery from Wednesbury and other sites, and searches of local probate inventories for 'Wegbury' ware, would provide more information about the extent of the market for Wednesbury products.

Because of the documentary evidence for its early development and the proven survival of below-ground archaeological deposits, Wednesbury town centre has been defined as an Area of Potential Archaeological Importance in Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council's Unitary Development Plan. The Council may require any development proposals within these areas to be preceded by an archaeological evaluation to determine the archaeological impact of the development, following which, development proposals may need to be modified or further archaeological work undertaken in advance of development.

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Footnote: 1. Wedgebury ware is also mentioned in a 17th-century inventory from Ravington, Warwickshire (Worcester Record Office, no. 111: inf. from Mrs. J. Woodall).

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1990

- 5** Oct. Annual General Meeting
Historic Anglesey — R. Spicer
- 12 Oct. Recent Research on the Rows of Chester — Jane Grenville
- 2 Nov. Iron Age Coinage — Jeffrey May
- 30 Nov. Alabaster Tombs in West Midlands Parish Churches — Dr. Robin Studd

1991

- 11 Jan. Neolithic Settlement in Derbyshire — Daryl Garton
- 8 Feb. Mycenaean Gold — Dr. W. C. Cavanagh
- 15 Mar. Medieval Stained Glass Windows — Jenny Alexander
- 26 Apr. Bronze Age burnt mounds in Staffordshire — Christopher Welch
and Roman Roads in Staffordshire — R. A. Meeson

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