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SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation and excavation at Viadux Phase 1, Albion Street, Manchester (centred on NGR: 383560 397625). The work was undertaken by Salford Archaeology and was commissioned by Domis Construction Ltd who have secured Planning Permission (133998/JO/2022) and Listed Building Consent (133760/JO/2022) and are progressing with the erection of a 40-storey residential building with car parking and associated amenities. As such, the construction works necessitated the removal of all buried archaeological remains existing within the proposed development area.

In December 2016, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Ask Central Ltd to undertake an Archaeological Desk based Assessment (Cook and Miller 2016), and in June 2020, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Ask Central Ltd to undertake a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mottershead 2020[b]). Within these documents a preliminary assessment concluded that the proposed development area had considerable potential to contain buried remains Roman date, the foundations of early 19th century workers' houses, and several industrial buildings that would be considered to be of high local archaeological interest.

Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) in their role as advisors to the Local Planning Authority recommended that an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation should be undertaken in advance of development. Consequently, an archaeological investigation was conducted between May 2020 and July 2022 which comprised the excavation of twelve bays and two areas. This revealed six main archaeological phases.

The earliest deposit observed on site was the geological natural substrate. A small number of possible pre-historic pits were also observed cutting the geological natural substrate. A Roman occupation layer and primary Roman boundary ditch were also observed, along with a set of three square enclosures, a rectangular enclosure, a putative Roman road, and a series of Roman gullies, re-cuts, and pits which likely relate to the agricultural land that supported the Roman civilian settlement (*vicus*) located outside the fort walls. The remains of a post-Roman plough soil of

medieval/post-medieval occupation date, post-medieval pits, and an 18th-century trackway was also observed, along with the remains of 19th-century workers' housing and the remains of a Mill dating to 1851. Finally, 20th-century remains were also observed in some of the bays.

It is recommended the results of the investigation should appear in print within a monograph on Roman Manchester. Recent archaeological work within Castlefield has not been published and there is an inherent need to bring together and synthesise the results of various archaeological interventions, pertinent to the development of the Roman fort and *vicus*.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the project

1.1.1 Salford Archaeology were commissioned by Domis Construction Ltd to undertake an Archaeological Excavation at the Viadux Phase 1 on Albion Street, Manchester (centred on NGR: 383560 397625; Figure 1), herein referred to as 'the site'.

1.1.2 Planning Permission (133998/JO/2022) and Listed Building Consent (133760/JO/2022) were granted, and work is progressing with the erection of a 40-storey residential building with car parking and associated amenities. The construction works necessitated considerable earth-moving works, which were recognised as having an impact on any buried archaeological remains. Consequently, the preservation of these remains by record was secured by Condition 3 attached to 133760/JO/2022.

1.1.3 In April 2020, a WSI was produced for an archaeological evaluation consisting of 15 mechanically excavated trial trenches (Mottershead 2020[a]). In addition to this Salford Archaeology were to excavate up to five site investigation pits on behalf of Brownfield Solutions Limited. This evaluation was carried out during May and June 2020. This revealed Romano-British remains survived below ground across almost the entire site, mainly consisting of ditches and pits containing Roman pottery.

1.1.4 A strip of former back-to-back housing fronting Great Bridgewater Street had been cellared and had removed most earlier archaeology within the footprint of the housing block. Although much of the area was also built over during the 18th and 19th centuries there were no other basements and so the Romano-British remains had survived beneath the floors of the later buildings.

1.1.5 The ditches appeared to form a loose grid pattern, indicative of agricultural plots potentially aligned to a road, and the assemblage of artefacts (*c.*100 sherds of Romano-British pottery) was comparable to other assemblages recovered from excavations in the surrounding area. This included locally produced orange, buff and grey coarse wares, black-burnished ware, mortaria, and imported Samian ware, including one sherd with scratched graffiti.

1.1.6 Several fragments of masonry suggested that there may also be a building present on the site, although it was unclear if it was of Romano-British date. In addition to these remains, it was observed that a 500mm to 600mm layer of relict plough soil had survived across much of the site, directly overlying the Romano-British remains. This is a rare survival in the area and has the potential to contain remains dating to the early historic and medieval periods.

1.1.7 Therefore, following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), which provides planning advice to Manchester City Council, the development was subjected to a planning condition which required the submission of a Written Scheme of Investigation, and subsequent implementation of a programme of archaeological works prior to the commencement of any demolition, development or development related groundworks. The programme of recommended archaeological works included the full excavation of the site, followed by the production of an assessment report, archive and dissemination. The condition attached to planning reference 115871/FO/2017 stated:

> *6- A phase of the development shall not commence until a programme of archaeological works has been submitted. The works are to be undertaken in accordance with Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved in writing by Manchester Planning Authority. The WSI shall cover the following:*
>
> *1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include: - a Historic England Level 3 historic building survey; - archaeological evaluation through trial trenching; - informed by the above, more detailed targeted excavation and historic research (subject of a new WSI).*
>
> *2. A programme for post investigation assessment to include: - analysis of the site investigation records and finds; - production of a final report on the significance of the archaeological and historical interest represented.*
>
> *3. Dissemination of the results commensurate with their significance.*

4. Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.

5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.

Reason - To record and advance understanding of heritage assets impacted on by the development and to make information about the archaeological heritage interest publicly accessible pursuant to policy EN3 of the Manchester Core Strategy.

1.1.8 Thus, in June 2020, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Domis Construction Ltd to undertake a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mottershead 2020[b]), which complimented a previous Desk Based Assessment (Cook and Miller 2016) outlining the historical background and archaeological potential of the site. These documents identified that the proposed development area had considerable potential to contain buried remains Roman date, the foundations of early 19th century workers' houses, and several industrial buildings that would be considered to be of high local archaeological interest. In order to mitigate against the eventual loss of such remains as a result of the development, Salford Archaeology were commissioned to carry out an excavation.

1.1.9 The excavation commenced in March 2022, comprising investigation of all twelve bays of the vaulted undercroft beneath the railway viaduct (Figure 2). This programme of archaeological excavation recorded the remains of two possible pre-historic pits, a series of Roman ditches and ditch re-cuts likely relating to the immediate agricultural land supporting the Roman civilian settlement, which lay outside the fort walls. Further remains in the form of an 18th century metalled surface, the remains of 19th century workers' housing and a textile mill dating to the mid-19th century. Finally, 20th-century activity was observed in some of the bays, causing isolated truncation to the earlier remains

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 The main aims of the evaluation and resultant open-area excavation were to firstly, establish the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the proposed development area and secondly to expose and record any surviving archaeological remains in advance of the site's development.

2.1.2 The excavation comprised the full excavation of twelve bays, and two additional areas, one of which lay beyond the footprint of the viaduct. This approach to devising proposals to mitigate the impact of development on the archaeological resource of the development area is in accordance with national guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework: Section 16.

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological excavation were:

- to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;
- to make available the results of the work

2.3 Research potential

2.3.1 At an early stage in the project the following research agenda outlined in the former North-West Regional Research Framework (NWRRF) published in 2007, were given consideration. It is envisaged that the evaluation may potentially improve our understanding of the following research questions:

2.3.2 ***Initiative 3.24:*** *'Development led excavation in these centres should have clearly focused objectives relevant to research questions for this particular class of settlement.' (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 63).*

2.3.3 ***Initiative 3.32:*** *'Greater use of developing techniques, such as high-quality digital cameras and scanners, should be employed, to enable cost-effective and high-quality recording of artefacts and greater ease of dissemination.' (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 67).*

2.3.4 ***Initiative 3.42:*** *'Scientific analysis of materials and environmental sampling should be strategically applied to support site-specific research into industrial production.' (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 70).*

2.3.5 ***Initiative 3.43:*** *'For ceramics there is a need for the application of more sophisticated analysis than simply assessing sherd numbers, to look at quantity of pottery against volumes of stratified deposits…..' (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 70).*

2.3.6 ***Initiative 3.48:*** *'The ephemeral nature of the archaeology and the low density of artefacts requires greater attention to stratigraphic evidence and detailed sampling strategies in the higher levels of sites of all types of this period.' (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 72).*

2.3.7 Alongside this, the site also has the potential to address several initiatives for archaeological research into the industrial and modern periods. In particular:

2.3.8 ***Initiative 7.6:*** *'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types…' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139).*

2.3.9 ***Initiative 7.7:*** *'Study the material culture of industrial workers' households…' (op cit, 156).*

2.3.10 ***Initiative 7.24:*** *'Need to excavate urban cellars to examine life 'below stairs' in the middle-class house and cellar dwellings and workshops in working class houses.' (op cit, 146).*

2.3.11 ***Initiative 7.25:*** *'Where threatened with possible redevelopment excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working-class areas regarded as slums.' (op cit, 147).*

2.3.12 ***Initiative 7.41****: 'The retention of later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects' (op cit, 156).*

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Location

3.1.1 The site (centred on NGR: 383560 397625) is situated in Manchester City Centre and extends to approximately 0.72 hectares. It is bounded by the former Manchester *Grade II** Central Railway Station (now Manchester Central) to the north, Albion Street to the east, the rear service courtyard of Beetham Tower to the west, and Castlefield Deansgate Tram stop and Deansgate Locks to the south.

3.1.2 The site comprised the eastern-most section of the Castlefield Railway Viaduct, which is also afforded statutory protection as a *Grade II** listed building. At street level it comprised railway arches underneath the viaduct accommodating the former Bauer Millet car showroom and forecourt fronting onto Albion Street, now in temporary use as a multi-arts venue, and public car parking accessed via Trafford Street.

3.2 Geology

3.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the site is comprised of Sandstone of the Chester Formation formed between 250 and 247.1million years ago in the Triassic Period (BGS 2024). The superficial deposits are composed of Devensian sand and gravel deposits formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (*ibid*).

3.3 Topography

3.3.1 Topographically, the Manchester Conurbation as a region lies within an undulating lowland basin, which is bounded by the Pennine uplands to the east and to the north. The region as a whole comprises the Mersey River valley, whilst the rivers Irwell, Medlock, and Irk represent the principal watercourses in Manchester (Countryside Commission 1998, 125).

3.3.2 The site covers relatively level land, at around 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and is occupied by the late 19th century viaduct connecting Central Station (now known as G-Mex) to the Castlefield Viaduct. The brick under croft beneath the Grade II listed viaduct was formerly used as a car park, comprising

a combination of concrete and bare earth surfaces. Prior to the redevelopment of the site, the concrete had partly worn away at the in the middle of the car park to reveal cobble setts, part of historic road or yard surfacing.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1.1 The following information is derived from an archaeological desk-based assessment produced by Salford Archaeology (Cook and Miller 2016), along with other sources listed in the bibliography.

4.2 Prehistory (Pre-43 AD)

4.2.1 The current understanding of any human activity in the Manchester region during the prehistoric period is poor, although it is reasonable to suggest that the Castlefield area may have been conducive for late prehistoric settlement on account of the natural topography, underlying geology and its location close to the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell (Cook and Miller 2016).

4.2.2 No prehistoric finds are known to have come from within the site, although evidence for prehistoric activity has been found during excavations nearby (Connelly 2001). During the course of an excavation at Liverpool Road, two Mesolithic flints, one Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake, and a single fragment of late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery were recovered (MHER 13944.1.0). Additional finds were retrieved from rescue excavations at Barton Street, located some 200m from the Site (Connelly 2001). Such finds complement growing regional evidence for prehistoric settlement and other activities, known to be concentrated on well-drained sand and gravel sites adjacent to rivers and moss lands (*ibid*).

4.3 Romano-British period (43 AD – 410 AD)

4.3.1 The first military occupation of Manchester was established during the governorship of Agricola (AD 77-84), and commenced with a five-acre wooden fort, known as Mamucium (Bruton 1909). The site of this encampment is marked today by Camp Street in Castlefield, situated c.150m west of the Site.

4.3.2 The fort underwent several phases of development subsequently, the earlier defences being deconstructed and improved (*ibid*). The military complex evolved in response to the on-going military campaigns, from a purely defensive site to an established supply depot, essential to the expansion and consolidation of control in the north (*ibid*).

4.3.3 The maturation of the military complex can be seen in the growing body of evidence for a military annexe, occupying an area to the north and east of the fort (Arrowsmith 2016, 9-12). Evidence pertaining to this annexe is relatively scant and thus the exact nature of early settlement is unclear (*ibid*). The limits of the annexe, however, have been defined by a wide, defensive ditch and palisade, identified in various excavations in Castlefield, with the eastern limit found at 340 Deansgate, a short distance from the site (*ibid*). As this military complex developed, a network of roads was laid out and a substantial extramural settlement, or vicus, grew up (*ibid*). This settlement was made up of civilians, attracted by the security and commercial benefits of the nearby fort (*ibid)*.

4.3.4 Occupation spread in northerly direction from the fort, and along the line of Chester Road to the south (Cook and Miller 2016). Roads from the fort linked Manchester with Buxton to the south-east, Chester to the south, Wigan to the north-west, Ribchester to the north, and Castleshaw and York to the north-east (*ibid*). The settlement was well connected in terms of trade and consequently lasted until the late 3rd century AD (*ibid*). Based on archaeological excavations and the distribution of Roman finds, the limits of this civilian settlement appear to have extended south-eastwards along Chester Road, terminating somewhere in the vicinity of Great Jackson Street, northwards from the fort to approximately Quay Street, westwards along Liverpool Road for *c.*100m from the north-west corner of the fort, and eastwards across Deansgate to the area now occupied by the Beetham Tower, adjacent to the Site (*ibid*).

4.3.5 A grid-system of major and minor roads has been identified to the west of the site (*ibid*). Archaeological evidence of these includes the substantial gravel roads identified during the White Lion Street and Tonman Street excavations in the 1970s (Arrowsmith 2016, 15-16). These uncovered sections of a *c.*6.5m wide road and series of smaller metalled surfaces, representing significant investment in resources and labour (*ibid*). The excavation conducted at Barton Street recorded properties aligned to this grid-system (*ibid*), implying yet more streets were built as the vicus expanded.

4.3.6 In addition to the actual roads were a large number of pits, which have been recorded during almost all the excavations in Castlefield (Gregory *et al.* 2007). These pits have been interpreted as means of gravel extraction, sunk into deposits of glacially deposited pebbles, extracted for road building then quickly refilled (*ibid*). The construction of major roads, preceded of course by extractive activity to acquire building materials represents some of the earliest activity outside the confines of the military complex (*ibid*).

4.3.7 The most significant evidence for Roman settlement in Castlefield has been provided by open-area excavations to the west of the site, at 73-83 Liverpool Road, Barton Street, 340 Deansgate and the site of the Beetham Tower (Cook and Miller 2016). Whilst most evidence from this period had been lost to 18th 19th century industrial development, pockets of undeveloped land have provided important evidence for Roman activity (*ibid*).

4.3.8 Most activity within the vicus was of a domestic or commercial nature (*ibid*). A timber and stone building excavated at 340 Deansgate had a large ground plan, with remnants of a sandstone wall, and has been put forward as a potential high-status dwelling or commercial centre, market hall or inn (Gregory 2006, 184); most structural evidence has been in the form of postholes, construction trenches and beam slots of timber-framed houses (*ibid*).

4.3.9 The most relevant archaeological sequence comes from immediately west of the site, on the site of Beetham Tower at the junction of Deansgate, Great Bridgewater Street and Trafford Street (MHER 13938.1.0). An excavation was undertaken here in 2004, when the site was formerly occupied by Great Northern Railway viaduct, and it was considered likely that the construction of this viaduct would have resulted in the destruction of buried archaeological remains (*ibid*). However, important archaeological remains dating from the Roman period were identified in three evaluation trenches that were placed across the site, leading to a programme of further excavation (*ibid*). The remains were interpreted as being associated with the civilian settlement or Vicus, attached to the Roman fort, situated 120m to the south-west.

4.3.10 Beyond the extent of the vicus lay the agricultural hinterland of Mamucium, a network of field systems, interspersed with farmsteads and agricultural buildings (*ibid*). Recent excavations at Owen Street have identified a spread of relict plough soil, containing Roman pottery and a series of ditches, the longest with a total recorded length of 36.8m was lined on one side by a row of post holes, cut into the bedrock (Cook and Miller 2016). It is possible this constituted a field boundary, delineating a plot of agricultural land (*ibid*). There has also been evidence from this part of Castlefield suggesting the road leading south from the fort to Chester was utilised for other practices (*ibid*).

4.4 Early medieval period (410 – 1066)

4.4.1 There is scant archaeological evidence in the region as a whole that represents the period between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman Conquest, although the area around Manchester is known to have come under the control of several kingdoms during this period (*ibid*). In AD 620, Edwin conquered and occupied Manchester, and it may have been at this time that settlement in the town was established around the cathedral (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). A gold finger ring (MHER 9916.1.0), discovered in antiquity, has been traced to the Castlefield area, providing rare physical evidence for human activity during this period (*ibid*).

4.4.2 In AD 919, the Anglo-Saxon king Edward the Elder established a fortified base, or burh, at Manchester, which was then part of Viking Northumbria (Farrer and Brownbill 1908). It has been suggested that the burh lay within the area around the cathedral, which had certainly become a new focus for settlement by the late 11th century, and the site occupied presently by Chetham's School is thought to have been the site of a castle founded by Manchester's Norman barons (*ibid*). This early settlement at the confluence of the Rivers Irwell and Irk seems to have been bounded on the landward side by Hanging Ditch, whose curving line ran between the two rivers, taking a line that was followed subsequently by Toad Lane.

4.5 Late medieval period (1066 – 1540)

4.5.1 Post-Conquest Manchester was established around the manor house and parish church of St Mary, located over 0.6km to the north-east of the site (*ibid*). In 1223, the right to hold an annual fair was obtained, and the town was important enough to be granted a charter in 1301 (Kidd 1993, 14). The deer park, named Aldport Park (MHER 112.1.0) was established towards the south end of Deansgate, bordered to the north by modern day Peter Street and Quay Street, and to the south by the River Medlock (*ibid*). The park is documented from the late 13th century and is thought to have still been existence in the 16th century (*ibid*).

4.5.2 Much of the area known as Castlefield was turned to arable cultivation in the late medieval period; a small area of gardens developed in the 18th century (Kidd 1996). The vicinity of Castlefield remained almost wholly undeveloped until the 18th century; the only known activity in the area during the late medieval period was focused upon a mill at Knott Mill to the south-west of the site (Cook and Miller 2016). The earliest reference to this mill dates from 1509, when a licence was given for the mill dam (*ibid*). It has been suggested that the mill, and subsequently this part of Manchester, derived its name from the miller (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 178). The site of the mill is thought to have been incorporated into, or built upon, by the Duke's Warehouse (*ibid*).

4.6 Post-medieval (1540 – 1750) and Industrial period (1750 – 1930)

4.6.1 The onset of the rapid industrialisation centred on Manchester from the 18th century resulted in a massive expansion of the town's population (Cook and Miller 2016). It was during this period that some of the principal streets, including Deansgate, Market Street and Shude Hill, developed commercially (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 180). By the 1780s, the national demand for textiles, particularly cotton, began to rise, resulting in a dramatic increase in mill building that transformed Manchester into a centre of the factory-based cotton manufacturing industry of international repute (Baines 1835).

4.6.2 This process of industrial development was facilitated greatly by the introduction of canals, which provided the first efficient means of transporting bulk loads of goods (*ibid*). The first true industrial canal in Britain was that built

by the Duke of Bridgewater, which was completed from his mines at Worsley to Manchester in 1764 (Hadfield and Biddle 1970).

4.6.3 The introduction of a viable railway in the 1820s brought an alternative, and faster, means of transporting bulk goods (Cook and Miller 2016). The advantages of this new form of transportation were recognised instantly, leading to the rapid expansion of the railway network (*ibid*).

4.6.4 The 19th century saw the construction of multiple railway terminals across the city, the last being Central Station (*ibid*). Central Station was built with an extensive warehouse and together with the canal and road network functioned one of the main goods stations in Manchester (Nevell, 2008, 118). Railway transportation brought about the eventual decline of the canal network; the viaduct constructed across the site represents the last major phase of construction, prior to the area's more recent regeneration.

4.7 Development of the Site

4.7.1 The sequence of existing historic mapping allows for some understanding of site development to be analysed. Bancks & Co's map of 1831 (not illustrated) depicts six houses fronting Great Bridgewater Street within the Site boundary (Cook and Miller 2016). They appear to be grander than those to the west of Opening Street, with larger footprints, rear extensions and private yard space (*ibid*). Three terraced houses with a communal yard and outbuilding are shown to the south of these, with a narrow alleyway running the length of the properties from Opening Street (*ibid*). The residential development of the site continued to the west also (*ibid*).

4.7.2 By the mid-19th century, a series of maps had been produced that allow the early industrial development of the site to be traced (*ibid*). Aside from the residential and public development, the cotton and engineering industries ultimately shaped this district (*ibid*). Bancks & Co's map (not illustrated) provides the first detailed plan of the three industrial sites (*ibid*). The footprint of a 'foundry' is shown in full at the junction of Great Bridgewater Street and Albion Street, on Bancks and Co's map of 1831 (not illustrated) (*ibid*). The building had a rectangular plan, a large central courtyard and was accessed via Great Bridgewater Street (*ibid*).

4.7.3 Joseph Adshead's '*Twenty-four Illustrated Maps of the Township of Manchester*' (not illustrated), published 1851, and the detailed Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1851 (not illustrated) certainly indicate a change of hands and annotate the site as 'Robinson's Machine Works' and 'Marsden's Cotton Mill', respectively (*ibid*). The site remained unaltered until the late 19th century, when the western side of the complex was subsumed by the construction of railway viaducts; the eastern part of the site is visible on the available mapping up the mid-20th century, clearly depicted on the 1960 OS map (not illustrated) (*ibid*).

4.7.4 Opposite from the foundry is a mill, fronting Trumpet Street. It is first shown on Swire's map of 1824 (not illustrated) as two separate buildings, but had by 1831 been remodelled into one complex, with an internal courtyard (*ibid*). To the west of the mill building visible on the 1824 and 1831 maps (not illustrated) is a small building, which is shown fronting the internal courtyard. Pigot's commercial directory for 1818 (not illustrated) reveals that 'Commercial Mill' was owned by Thomas Marsden (1818, 309).

4.7.5 This is corroborated by Joseph Adshead's map (not illustrated), published 1851, and the detailed Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1851 (not illustrated), which name the site as 'Marsden's Mill' and 'Commercial Mill' respectively (*ibid*). The Ordnance Survey map of 1851 (not illustrated) specifies the mill was a cotton mill (*ibid*). Its function as a cotton mill may explain the construction of four rectangular structures to the west of the main complex as subsidiary sheds for storage or textile refinement (*ibid*). The site remained relatively unaltered until the construction of railway arches in the late 19th century, though remnants of the site are visible on Ordnance Survey mapping in the mid-20th century (*ibid*).

4.7.6 A plan of the viaduct arches and nearby buildings was produced as part of Goad's Fire Insurance Plans for Manchester in 1889 (not illustrated) (*ibid*). This demonstrates the spaces beneath the arches were utilised, for the storage of beer by T. Salts & Co, as stables, an engine and a retort house, for the production of coal gas (*ibid*). Two buildings to the east, formerly industrial sites, were in use as carpenter's workshops, a warehouse and office.

4.7.7 Ordnance Survey mapping published in 1908 (not illustrated) shows the same arrangement of buildings within the site, with no significant changes, aside from two buildings being established beyond the western boundary of the site (*ibid*).

4.7.8 The next edition of Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1922 (not illustrated), similarly shows little change, although the buildings to the west appear to have been demolished (*ibid*).

4.7.9 According to the Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1940-60s (not illustrated), the former foundry on the eastern edge of the site was utilised as an engineering works (*ibid*). No further notable changes are discernible from historic maps (*ibid*). The land to the west of the railway viaduct was developed in 2006 with the construction of the Beetham Tower, although a small area of hardstanding is located between the tower and viaduct (*ibid*).

4.7.10 The site was developed in the last few decades as a car multi-level car park (*ibid*). To the east of the site boundary, on the site of the industrial buildings, is the elevated line of the Metrolink tramway supported by pillared arches (*ibid*).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1.1 The archaeological works was undertaken according to the written scheme of investigation and involved the opening up of 12 Bays and two areas.

5.1.2 All archaeological work was conducted following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation'* (CIfA 2020 [a]), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation'* (CIfA 2020 [b]). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the area targeted for archaeological investigation was laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. The position of the areas was then scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations were regularly scanned as work progressed.

5.1.3 A full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts was maintained and similarly general views from standard viewpoints of the overall site at all stages of the excavation was generated. Photography was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidance, *Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). All frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records will be maintained on photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

5.1.4 Any finds recovery and sampling methodologies were undertaken in accordance with current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' '*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials'* (CIfA 2020 [c]) and were subjected to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Any finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive also followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *'Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives'* (CIfA 2020 [d]).

5.1.5 **Machine Excavation**

5.1.6 Under the supervision of a suitably experience archaeologist, a 13-tonne, 360º, tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket was used to remove the overburden sealing the archaeological remains. Thereafter, remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date.

Once the extent of buried archaeological remains was established, they were then subject to detailed archaeological excavation and recording. Hand excavation was undertaken by trained professional archaeologists. All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, utilising pro-forma context sheets, and was accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The following section will describe the results of the archaeological excavation on a phase-by-phase basis. The earliest phase of the site's development was the deposition of natural deposits. This was followed by a series of deposits and cut features associated with human activity which have been attributed to 5 main phases of development.

- Phase 1: Pre-historic
- Phase 2: Romano-British
- Phase 3: Post-medieval
- Phase 4: 18th century
- Phase 5: 19th century
- Phase 6: 20th century

6.1.2 The archaeological excavation following on from the evaluation comprised a a series of adjoining open-area excavations beneath the railway viaduct. This work was carried out over several phases. The service yard between the viaduct and Beetham tower was subject to a separate evaluation and excavation, preceding the construction of an external lift and stairway on the western side of the viaduct. This work was carried out between May 2020 and July 2022.

6.2 Geological Natural Substrate

6.2.1 Natural deposits recorded during the excavation were consistent with the descriptions of Devensian sand and gravel deposits recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2024).

6.2.2 The table below gives the maximum level above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in each Bay and Area where it was encountered.

Bay Number	Context Number	Maximum Height (m aOD)
1	N/A	33.27

2	(100)	33.73
5	(502)	33.91
6/ Test Pile Area	(006)	33.78
7	(702)	-
8	(806)	33.7
9	(900)	33.79
10	(1010)	32.6
11	(1101)	34.05
Slot Site	(5033)	33.58

Table 1: Heights of Geological Natural Substrate.

6.3 Phase 1: Prehistoric

6.3.1 Several pits cutting the geological natural substrate and dating to this phase of activity were uncovered during the excavation.

6.3.2 **Bay 2 (Figure 5)**

6.3.3 A pit [169] was located in the northern quarter of Bay 2 (South). It measured 1m long x 0.77m wide x 0.37m deep and was filled by a friable, brownish-grey sandy-silt with occasional charcoal fragments (170).

6.3.4 A small cluster of pits were located in the northern end of Bay 2 North.

6.3.5 One of the pits [181] measured 0.8m in diameter x 0.9m deep. This pit [181] contained a primary fill (183) of white silty sand which was overlain by a secondary fill comprising a yellowish-brown sandy gravel (182).

6.3.6 A pit [201] was located to the south-east of pit [181] and measured 1m in diameter x 0.4m deep and contained five fills (198)/(199)/(197)/(196)/(195). The primary fill of the pit [201] consisted of friable, light greyish-brown silty sand (198), which was formed by slumping on western side of the pit [201]. This was overlain by a secondary fill comprising of mottled, mid-greyish brown silty sand (199), formed through slumping on eastern side of the pit. This was overlain by a tertiary fill of friable, dark brown sandy silt (197), again formed through slumping on the western side of the pit. This in turn was overlain by a fourth fill (196) comprising of 'rusty' (ferrous-looking) brown silty sand, caused by further slumping on the pit's western side. The uppermost fill (195) of mottled light brown silty sand.

6.3.7 A further pit [204] was located to the north of pit [201] and measured 0.8m in diameter x 0.34m deep and contained a primary fill (203) of light greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional lenses of 'rusty' brown sand, which was sealed by a secondary fill (202) comprising of light greyish-brown silty sand.

6.3.8 **Bay 9 (Figure 10)**

6.3.9 Two pits [925]/[927] in Bay 9 were ascribed to this phase of activity, having been truncated by a later Roman ditch [915]/[919] (Plate 1).

6.3.10 The westernmost pit [925] measured 0.09m long x 0.27m wide x 0.16m deep. This was filled by a single fill (926) of compacted, light whiteish grey fine-grained clayey sand.

6.3.11 The easternmost pit [927] measured 0.08m long x 0.56m wide x 0.14m deep. This was again filled by a single fill (928) of very compacted, light whiteish grey fine-grained clayey sand.

Plate 1: Shot of Post Holes [925] and [927], looking north-west. Scale = 1 x 0.25m.

6.4 Phase 2: Romano-British

6.5 Relict soil

6.5.1 Within the Slot Site, along with Bays 5, 7, and 9 the geological natural substrate was sealed by a layer of relict soil. This layer (501)/(729)/(911)/(923)/(5030) was described as firm mid-greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional sub-rounded pebble and irregular shaped sandstone pebble inclusions. This horizon had a maximum thickness of 0.4m

with a recorded level of between 33.58 aOD and 33.91m aOD. The changes in level of the occupation layer across the excavation areas has been interpreted as reflecting the sloping natural topography.

Areas	Context	Maximum Thickness (m)	Maximum Height (m aOD)	Minimum Height (m aOD)
Bay 5	(501)	0.18	33.91	33.84
Bay 7	(729)	-	-	-
Bay 9	(911)	0.36	33.84	33.63
Bay 9	(923)	0.2		
Slot Site	(5030)	0.4	33.84	33.67

Table 2: Heights and thickness of Roman occupation layer.

6.5.2 The relict soil deposits were likely formed over a long period of time through a combination of human activity and natural formation processes. The onset of pastoralism and agriculture most certainly had an effect on sediment deposition. Manuring the land was one such instance of how human intervention within the landscape could have added to the occupation layer. There will have been additional activities such as ploughing and bioturbation, which probably contributed to the mixed make-up of this deposit.

6.6 Roman Features

6.6.1 A suite of Roman features either cut into the geological natural substrate or relict soil were present in the excavation (sub-divided into Bays 1-9) and external Slot Site.

6.6.2 Main Ditch Groups

6.6.3 A large and substantial east / west aligned boundary ditch [190]/[209]/[224]/[230]/[233] was observed to run through Bays 1 and 2 North (Plate 2 and Figures 4 and 5). Five slots in total were excavated through this boundary ditch, which showed that the ditch had a profile with steeply sloping sides into a concave base. The boundary ditch measured an observed length of 10.9m long x 2m-2.6m wide x 0.46m-0.86m deep.

Plate 2: Shot of Ditch Slots [233], [230], and [224], and Gully Slots [227] in Bay 1, looking east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.6.4 The boundary ditch was filled by a primary fill (232)/(229)/(223)/(210) of greyish to yellowish-brown sandy silt that was between 0.19m and 0.36m thick. An assemblage of Roman pottery including Orange Ware and Samian Ware were recovered from this primary fill. An overlying fill (231)/(228)/(222)/(211) of reddish to greyish-brown clayey silt / sandy silt was between 0.45m and 0.67m thick. These fills (231)/(228)/(222)/(211) yielded Roman artefacts including Orange Ware, Samian Ware, other pottery sherds, and ceramic building material (CBM) and fragments of sandstone possibly used as building stone, were recovered from this fill.

6.6.5 In Bay 2, the boundary ditch truncated an earlier, elongated pit. Two slots were excavated in this [206] and [208] (Figures 5 and 15: DWG#39). These slots showed that the pit had a shallow concave profile leading into and irregular base. The pit measured 2.4m in diameter x 0.15m deep. The pit was then filled by a single fill (205) of firm mid-greyish-brown silty-sand.

6.6.6 A smaller Gully [227]/[213] ran along the southern edge of the larger ditch in Bays 1 and 2 North (Plate 2). Gully [227]/[213] had an observed length of 7.9m long x 0.86m-0.95m wide x 0.28m-0.32m deep. Four slots were excavated along the gully, which concluded that it was filled by a 0.32m-thick primary fill (226) of firm, mid-greyish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions. The gully was then sealed by a 0.19m to 0.32m-thick

secondary fill (225)/(212) of firm, light greyish-brown silty clay with rare pebble inclusions and evidence of iron panning throughout.

6.6.7 A series of ditches with multiple recuts in Bay 7 may have represented further north-west to south-east aligned boundary ditches (Figure 8). A slot was excavated across this group in order to ascertain the stratigraphic sequence there.

6.6.8 The original ditch cut [706] had an observed length of 3.6m long x 1m wide x 0.4m deep and had a concave profile. This had a single fill (707) comprising firm, light grey silty loam with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions, likely through slow deposition of material from surrounding ground surface. The fill (707) was truncated a re-cut [704] along its south-western edge, and pit [721] on its north-eastern edge.

6.6.9 The ditch re-cut [704] measured 3.6m long x 1m wide x 0.2m deep and had a concave profile. This ditch contained a single fill (705) comprising a firm, mid-grey silty sand with lenses of yellowish-brown sand, likely representing the re-deposited natural substrate. Roman pottery was recovered from this fill.

6.6.10 A further ditch [712] had been cut along the north-eastern edge of the earliest observed ditch [706]; however, the relationship between the two ditches could not be ascertained due to a cluster of pits [721]/[708]/[710] truncating ditch [712] at its south-eastern end. The ditch [712] had an observed length of 2.4m measuring 1.3m wide. It contained a single fill (713).

6.6.11 A cluster of pits [708]/[721]/[710] was observed to truncate the ditch [712] at its south-eastern end. The earliest of these was pit [708], which was sub-circular in shape with a shallow concave profile and measured 0.6m in diameter x 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill of firm, mid-greyish yellow silty clay (709). The pit [708] was truncated at its south-western edge by another pit [721].

6.6.12 The later pit [721] had a sub-circular shape in plan, with U-shaped profile and measured 0.4m in diameter x 0.24m deep. It contained a single fill of firm, mid-grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions. As well as truncating pit [708] along its south-western edge, it cut through a ditch [712], at its south-eastern end.

6.6.13 North of the pit [708] was a much larger pit, [710], which measured 1.5m long x 0.17m deep. This was sub-circular in plan with a U-shaped profile. This pit was only observed in section. It contained a single fill (711) of firm, mid-greyish brown silty sand.

6.6.14 South of this cluster of ditches and pits were a series of ditches forming a Y-shape in plan, branching out in an east / west and north-west / south-east direction (Plate 3; Figure 8).

Plate 3: Showing slot through ditch cuts [714], [716], [719], [727], and [723]; looking north-west. Scales = 1 x 1m and 1 x 0.5m.

6.6.15 The earliest of these ditches [719] was aligned roughly east / west, had a U-shaped profile, and measured an observed length of 2m x 1m wide x 0.44m deep. It contained a single fill (720) comprising lenses redeposited soil, subsoil and natural with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Roman pottery was recovered from fill (720). The fill (720) of the ditch [719] was truncated along its northern and southern edges by two ditches [723] and [716], respectively.

6.6.16 The northern ditch [723] had a U-shaped profile and measured an observed length of 2m x 1m wide x 0.58m deep. It contained a single fill (724) comprising distinct lenses of yellowish-brown and mid-grey silty clay, some of which likely

represented redeposited natural. It contained sub-rounded pebble inclusions. On account of the distinct lenses of material visible within the ditch, is likely that the feature was deliberately backfilled.

6.6.17 The southern ditch [714] in the group was aligned north-west / south-east. The ditch [714] had a U-shaped profile and had an observed length of 1.94m, measuring 1.20m wide x 0.4m deep. It contained a single fill (715) of firm, mid-grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble and sandstone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecks. Roman pottery was recovered from fill (715).

6.6.18 The latest ditch [716] in the sequence truncated the aforementioned ditches [714]/[715]/[723]. This ditch [716] had a U-shaped profile and had an observed length of 1.34m, measuring 1m wide x 0.4m deep. It contained three fills (726)/(718)/(717). The primary fill (726) was 0.14m thick and comprised firm mid-greyish-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks. The secondary fill (718) comprised firm, light grey silty clay with a maximum thickness of 0.06m. The uppermost fill (717) comprised firm mid-to-dark grey silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal fleck inclusions; this had a maximum thickness of 0.2m. Roman pottery was recovered from fill (717).

6.6.19 A third significant north-east to south-west aligned ditch with multiple re-cuts was observed in Bay 9 (Plate 4; Figure 10). This was on a completely different alignment to the other significant ditches observed. Based on its alignment, it is uncertain whether this was associated with the same phase of Romano-British activity discussed above. Three slots were excavated through this ditch and its re-cuts in order to ascertain the stratigraphic sequence before the entire feature group was fully excavated.

Plate 4: Showing a fully excavated ditch group number [924]; looking south-west. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.6.20 The original cut of the ditch [902]/[903]/[918] comprised a concave and V-shaped profile that measured 10 long x 1.05m wide x 0.75m deep. This contained a primary fill (904)/(917) of compacted mid-brownish-grey sandy clay with occasional pebble and stone inclusions which measured between 0.22m and 0.26m thick. A sample of artefacts including Samian Ware, Roman Coarse Ware, and brick were recovered from this fill for further analysis. This was overlain by a secondary fill (901)/(905)/(916) of loose, mid-yellowish to greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions which varied in thickness from 0.49m to 0.76m. Samian Ware was recovered from this fill (901)/(905)/(916).

6.6.21 The main ditch was re-cut along its north-western edge by ditch [913]/[919], which had a profile of gently sloping sides into a concave base which measured 10m long x 0.89m-1m wide x 0.22m-0.28m deep. This had a single fill (912)/(920) comprising a loose to friable, mid-greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions. Sherds of Samian Ware were also recovered from this deposit.

6.6.22 A second re-cut to the main ditch was observed along its south-eastern edge [915], which created a similar V-shaped profile. This re-cut [915] measured

6.3m long x 0.89m wide x 0.44m deep. The ditch was filled by a single fill (914) of loose, dark brownish-grey sandy loam containing patches of red coloured material (possibly representing daub / heat affected clay), occasional red sandstone and other stone inclusions. Again, a sample of Samian Ware sherds were recovered from this fill.

6.6.23 **Enclosures 1 - Group 1A**

6.6.24 Three small, sub-square enclosures were revealed across Bays 1 and 2 (South) and Bay 5, extending over an area of 30.7m x 23m. Where a full plan of one of the enclosures was revealed, it was seen to have a maximum length of 13.4m and a maximum width of 11.9m. The enclosures were created by a series of cuts that truncated the geological natural substrate (100)/(200)/(502).

6.6.25 The earliest identifiable components of the enclosures [236]/[254]/[258]/[265]/[296]/[125], [114]/[120]/[148]/[162]/[304]/[525]/[528], [101] and [270], were attributed to its creation and the initial accumulation of fills in the Romano-British period.

6.6.26 Cuts [236]/[254]/[258]/[265]/[296] in Bay 1 (South), and [125] in Bay 2 South represented the south-western extent of the enclosures. This gully/ditch had steep sloping sides into a flat base and had an observed length of 20.4m, measuring 0.40m-0.9m wide x 0.2m-0.32m deep (Plate 5 and Figure 4). Five slots in total were excavated through the gully. The gully mainly contained a 0.2m to 0.32m-thick primary fill (237)/(255)/(259)/(266)/(301) of loose, light yellowish to brownish-grey, clayey sand with stone inclusions. Sherds of Samian Ware and Orange Ware were recovered from fills (237) and (259). However, in two of the excavated slots, a 0.1m to 0.15m-thick secondary fill (262)/(267) comprising a mid-greyish-brown clayey sand with charcoal and stone inclusions was observed. The primary fill (255) was also truncated by a later pit [238]. The ditch truncated pit [263].

6.6.27 The pit [263] was located to the north of the ditch [258] and measured 0.36m diameter x 0.26m deep (Figure 4). The pit was sub-circular in shape with a U-shaped profile that contained a single fill. The fill (264) comprised compact, mid-to-light brownish-grey clayey sand with some stone inclusions.

Plate 5: Showing slots excavated gully group [236]/[254]/[258]/[265]/[296]; looking south-east. Scales = 1 x 1m and 1 x 0.5m.

6.6.28 A ditch [125] in Bay 2 likely represents a continuation of the same feature [236]/[254]/[258]/[265]/[296], sharing the same alignment (Figure 3). This ditch [125] had steep sloping sides leading to a flat base and contained three fills (113)/(112)/(111). The primary fill (113) was 0.03m thick, secondary fill (112) 0.42m thick, and upper fill (111) 0.49m thick. The upper fill contained sherds of Roman Orange Ware, Whiteware, and bone fragments; it was truncated by later re-cut [109] (Figure 15: DWG#15). An investigative slot through one end of the ditch [258] uncovered a north-east to south-west aligned return of the ditch [250], possibly a partition for further enclosures past the limit of excavation (Figure 4). The ditch [250] measured 1.5m long x 0.48m wide x 0.07m deep. A single slot excavated through this feature demonstrated it had a concave profile. The ditch contained a single fill (251) of compacted light grey clayey sand with stone inclusions.

6.6.29 A series of cuts [114]/[120]/[148] and [162] made up a substantial ditch in Bay 2 (South), which truncated features [304]/[525]/[528]. This was seen to represent the north-eastern extent of the group of enclosures. This ditch had a V-shaped profile for the most part, with steep sloping sides leading to a flat base. It had an observed length of 27.9m x 0.35m-1.51m wide x 0.1m-0.86m deep (Plate 6; Figures 5 and 6). Seven slots in total were excavated through the ditch.

6.6.30 The ditch had a total of three fills, though not in each slot excavated. A primary fill (117)/(123)/(149)/(166)/(306)/(519)/(511) comprised a 0.06m to 0.29m-thick deposit of soft yellowish to bluish-grey greyish-brown silty-sandy-loam with pebble and charcoal inclusions. Sherds of Black Burnished Ware were recovered from fill (306) in one of the slots, alongside bone from fill (511).

6.6.31 A secondary fill (116)/(122)/(150)/(164) comprised a 0.14m to 0.73m-thick deposit of friable, mid-blueish-greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and sub-angular stone inclusions. Sherds of Romano-British pottery from (116) and amphora from (150) were recovered.

6.6.32 An upper fill (115)/(121)/(163) comprised a 0.19m to 0.59m-thick deposit of friable, mid-greyish-brown silty sand with occasional pebble and charcoal inclusions. Sherds of Romano-British pottery included Oxidised Wares from (115), and Samian Ware and amphora from (121).

Plate 6: Showing slots [120] and [114]; looking north-west. Scale = 1 x 2m.

6.6.33 North-east to south-west aligned cuts [101] and [270] represented the partitions between the three small enclosures.

6.6.34 A ditch [101] measured 2.4m long x 0.58m wide x 0.22m deep and had a concave profile that contained a single fill (102), which comprised a friable, light brownish-grey sandy silt with pebble inclusions.

6.6.35 A further ditch [270] measured 3.1m long x 0.94m wide x 0.47m deep and had a V-shaped profile that contained a single fill (271) of friable, greyish-brown silty sand with large pebbles and occasional cobble inclusions, from which was Samian Ware and CBM.

Enclosure Group No.	Area	Cut No.	Fill(s) of	Orientation	Maximum Length (m)	Maximum Width (m)	Maximum Depth (m)
1A	Bay 1 S	[236]	(237)	NW-SE	6.4	0.55	0.2
1A	Bay 1 S	[254]	(255) (262)	NW-SE	2.0	0.56	0.27
1A	Bay 1 S	[258]	(259)	NW-SE	11.7	0.7	0.3
1A	Bay 1 S	[265]	(266) (267)	NW-SE	3.4	0.9	0.32
1A	Bay 1 S	[296]	(301)	NW-SE	1.6	0.4	0.26
1A	Bay 2 S	[125]	(113) (112) (111)	NW-SE	5.0	0.95	0.45
1A	Bay 2 S	[114]	(117) (116) (115)	NW-SE	13.1	1.51	0.83
1A	Bay 2 S	[120]	(123) (122) (121)	NW-SE	13.1	1.5	0.86
1A	Bay 2 S	[148]	(149) (150)	NW-SE	13.1	1.35	0.72
1A	Bay 2 S	[162]	(166) (164) (163)	NW-SE	13.1	1.4	0.8
1A	Between Bay 2 N and S	[304]	(306)	NW-SE	1.2	0.77	0.29
1A	Bay 5	[525]	(519)	NW-SE	1.05	0.35	0.09
1A	Bay 5	[528]	(511)	NW-SE	5.4	1.5	0.1
1A	Bay 2 S	[101]	(102)	NE-SW	2.4	0.58	0.22
1A	Bay 1 S	[270]	(271)	NE-SW	3.1	0.94	0.47

Table 3: Details of Enclosure Group 1A.

6.6.36 **Later re-cuts of the enclosure 1 – Group 1B**

6.6.37 Immediately north-east of the aforementioned ditch [125] (paragraph 6.6.28, above) was the original north-west / south-east aligned ditch [124], which had steep sloping sides into a flat base and measured 5m long x 2.45m wide x 0.84m deep (Figures 5 and 15: DWG#15). This had two fills, a 0.22m-thick primary fill (106) containing sherds of Roman Orange Ware, and secondary 0.11m-thick fill (105) containing further sherds of Roman pottery. The

secondary fill (105) was later truncated by a re-cut [109], which also truncated the north-eastern edge of another ditch [125].

6.6.38 The ditch's re-cut [109] was asymmetrical with both irregular sides and base. It measured 5m long x 2.45m wide x 0.62m deep. It contained a single fill (110), which comprised loose, dark yellowish-brown gritty silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. The fill (110) contained sherds of Roman Orange Ware. The fill (110) was later truncated by re-cut [103].

6.6.39 This re-cut [103] had concave sides and base and measured 5m long x 0.9m wide x 0.53m deep. It contained a single fill (104) of loose to friable, dark-yellowish-brown gritty, silty sand with charcoal, coal, and stone inclusions. Finds of stone, bone, iron nails, and pottery were recovered from the fill (104). It is possible given the frequency of finds recovered this fill (104) that it represents a deliberate backfill event.

6.6.40 A further re-cut by [151] had a steep western side and a more gradual eastern side leading to an irregular base. The ditch [151] measured 13.1m long x 1.13m wide x 0.59m deep and contained two fills (152)/(153). The accumulation of the 0.24m-thick primary fill (152) may reflect some level of discard of domestic or industrial waste. It comprised loose, brownish-grey sandy silt with stone and charcoal inclusions. Roman pottery was recovered from this fill. This was overlain by a 0.54m-thick secondary fill (153), which comprised loose, brown sandy silt with charcoal and stone inclusions; sherds of Samian Ware and amphora were recovered from this fill (153).

6.6.41 The upper fill (153) was truncated by a subsequent re-cut [154], which again had a steep western side and a gradually sloping eastern side leading to an irregular base. The re-cut [154] measured 13.1m long x 1.35m wide x 0.42m deep and contained a single fill (155) of loose greyish-brown sandy silt with charcoal inclusions from which a sample of worked stone, glass, and pottery were recovered.

6.6.42 Ditch [525] was later re-cut by [516] which had a U-shaped profile and measured 5.9m long x 1.1m wide x 0.62m deep; it contained a single fill (517) comprising of compact, dark brownish-grey sandy silt with clay and small to large sized sub-circular pebbles, and medium to large sized charcoal inclusions. An assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from this fill.

6.6.43 This fill (517) was in turn truncated by a later re-cut [526] which had a concave profile and measured 5.9m long x 0.5m wide x 0.3m deep. The re-cut ditch [526] also truncated the south-western edge of a nearby pit [522]. The re-cut ditch [526] contained a single fill (527) comprising compact, dark brownish-grey sandy silty sand with small sub-circular pebble inclusions and charcoal flecks. Pottery was recovered from this fill along with a sample <7> submitted for environmental analysis.

6.6.44 The aforementioned ditch [528] was truncated by [505], interpreted as a later re-cut; this incidentally truncated the north-eastern half of an adjacent pit [531]. The re-cut [505] had a V-shaped profile and measured 5.4m long x 1.5m wide x 0.62m deep. It contained a single fill (506) of mid-greyish silty sandy loam with frequent sub-rounded, medium sized sandstone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Roman pottery, including Samian Ware, along with metal finds were recovered from this fill (506).

6.6.45 The fill (506) of the ditch [505] were re-cut by another ditch [529]. This ditch [529] had moderately steep sloping sides leading to a concave base. It measured 5.4m long x 1.5m wide x 0.28m deep. It contained a single fill (530) comprising mid-greyish-brown sandy silty sand with sub-rounded sandstone inclusions. Pottery sherds were recovered from this fill (530).

6.6.46 The aforementioned ditch [270] was re-cut by [272] (Figure 16: DWG#57). This re-cut [272] had gradually sloping sides and a flat base; it measured 4.7m long x 0.94m wide x 0.23m deep. It contained a single fill (273), the accumulation of which may reflect some level of discard of domestic waste; this comprised friable, brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and cobble inclusions. Samian Ware and CBM were recovered from this fill.

6.6.47 A possible post hole [268] truncated the fill of (271) the original ditch [270]. Post hole cut [268] had a rectangular shape in plan; its profile was characterised by near-vertical sides leading to a flat base. The post hole [268] measured 0.7m long x 0.3m wide x 0.1m deep and contained a single fill (269) of charcoal/industrial waste.

Enclosure Group No.	Area	Cut/Re-cut No.	Fill(s) of	Orientation	Maximum Length (m)	Maximum Width (m)	Maximum Depth (m)
1B	Bay 1	[272]	(273)	NE-SW	4.7	0.94	0.23
1B	Bay 1	[270]	(271)	NE-SW	3.1	0.94	0.47
1B	Bay 2	[124]	(106) (105)	NW-SE	5.0	2.45	0.84
1B	Bay 2	[109]	(110)	NW-SE	5.0	2.45	0.62
1B	Bay 2	[103]	(104)	NW-SE	5.0	1.09	0.53
1B	Bay 2	[151]	(152) (153)	NW-SE	13.1	1.13	0.59
1B	Bay 2	[154]	(155)	NW-SE	13.1	1.35	0.42
1B	Bay 5	[516]	(517)	NW-SE	5.9	1.1	0.62
1B	Bay 5	[526]	(527)	NW-SE	5.9	0.5	0.3
1B	Bay 5	[505]	(506)	NW-SE	5.4	1.5	0.62
1B	Bay 5	[529]	(530)	NW-SE	5.4	1.5	0.28

Table 4: Details of Enclosure Group 1B.

6.6.48 Enclosure 2 – Group 2A

6.6.49 Another, smaller, putative enclosure was observed in the northern end of Bay 6 within the Test Pile (Area A). This possible enclosure was created by a series of gullies [013]/[037], [016]/[020]/[022]/[028]/[029], and [031]/[033]/[035]. The gullies had a stratigraphic relationship with a small pit [018].

6.6.50 Pit cut [018] was the earliest feature to cut the geological natural substrate (006) in the area of this enclosure. It was an oval shaped pit with sharp break of slope and steep sides leading into a flat base and measured 0.5m long x 0.31m wide x 0.12m deep. It contained a single fill (019), likely formed of redeposited natural; it comprised moderately compact, silty sand with orange mottling with infrequent charcoal flecks. It was truncated on its east-south-eastern half by the cut of a gully [016]/[020]/[022]/[028]/[029] (Figure 16: DWG#4).

6.6.51 The gully [016]/[020]/[022]/[028]/[029] was aligned north-west / south-east and represented the north-eastern boundary of the putative enclosure. It was investigated by five hand-dug slots (Plate 7; Figure 7). It had a sharp break of slope at top, and sloping sides into a concave base, measured 5m long x 0.3m-0.35m wide x 0.07m-0.13m deep and contained a single fill. The fill was ascribed five numbers (017)/(021)/(023)/(027)/(030) was likely formed from water erosion; it comprised moderately compact, mid-blueish-grey sandy silt with infrequent charcoal flecks and orange mottling. The gully was later truncated by a 19th-century drain.

Plate 7: Showing slots [022] and [028]; looking north-west. Scale = 1 x 0.25m.

6.6.52 Gully [013]/[037] was aligned north-east / south-west and formed the north-western side of the enclosure (Plate 8; Figure 7). A single slot was excavated through this gully. It had a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill (012)/(038) comprising a light greyish-brown sandy silt with orange marbling and infrequent charcoal flecks and stone inclusions. This gully was also later truncated by a 19th-century drain.

6.6.53 Gully [031]/[033]/[035] was aligned north-west / south-east and represented the south-western side of the enclosure (Plate 9; Figure 7). Three slots were excavated through the gully. The gully had gradually sloping sides leading to a concave and sometimes flat base and contained a single fill. The fill (032)/(034)/(036) was likely formed from water erosion and comprised a firm, light-to-mid brownish-grey sandy silt with yellowish-orange mineralisation and charcoal flecks throughout.

Plate 8: Showing slot [037]; looking north-east. Scale = 1 x 1m.

Plate 9: Showing slots [035], [033] and [032]; looking north-east. Scale = 1 x 2m.

Enclosure Group No.	Area	Cut/Re-cut No.	Fill(s) of	Orientation	Maximum Length (m)	Maximum Width (m)	Maximum Depth (m)
2A	Bay 6/Test Pile Area A	[016]	(017)	NW-SE	5.0	0.17	0.09
2A	Bay 6/Test Pile Area A	[020]	(021)	NW-SE	5.0	0.3	0.1
2A	Bay 6/Test Pile Area A	[022]	(023)	NW-SE	5.0	0.35	0.07
2A	Bay 6/Test Pile Area A	[028]	(027)	NW-SE	5.0	0.4	0.13
2A	Bay 6/Test Pile Area A	[029]	(030)	NW-SE	5.0	0.3	0.03
2A	Bay 6/Test Pile Area A	[031]	(032)	NW-SE	4.3	0.7	0.15
2A	Bay 6/Test Pile Area A	[033]	(034)	NW-SE	4.3	0.61	0.14
2A	Bay 6/Test Pile Area A	[035]	(036)	NW-SE	4.3	0.41	0.15
2A	Bay 6/Test Pile Area A	[013]	(012)	NE-SW	3.3	0.3	0.2
2A	Bay 6/Test Pile Area A	[037]	(038)	NE-SW	3.3	0.15	0.04
2A	Bay 6/Test Pile Area A	[018]	(019)	WNW-ESE	0.5	0.31	0.12

Table 5: Details of Enclosure Group 2A.

6.6.54 **Possible Roman Road in Bay 5 (Figure 6)**

6.6.55 A cut [503]/[512] was located in the southern end of Bay 5, was aligned north-west / south-east and measured an observed length of 3.2m x 1.1m wide x 0.2m deep. A slot and a sondage were excavated through the feature. It had a concave profile and contained two fills. Primary fill (515)/(514) measured 0.04m-0.1m thick and was likely a bedding deposit for the road surface, comprising of a mid-greyish silt with very occasional small sub-rounded stone and pebble inclusions. This was overlain by a 0.09m to 0.13m-thick secondary fill (504)/(513) which comprised a very compacted/ metalled mid-greyish silt with regular gravel and sub-rounded pebble inclusions. The eastern edge of the road may have been observed in Bay 7. If this was the same feature, then the road would have originally measured 5.5m wide.

6.6.56 **Gullies and Ditches**

6.6.57 Several gullies and ditches were observed throughout the Slot Site and in the Viadux bays, likely delineating further plot boundaries or evidence of land management in the form of drainage features.

6.6.58 **Slot Site (Figure 14)**

6.6.59 Two slots [5015] were excavated through a north-west to south-east aligned gully in the Slot Site area (Figure 15: DWG#3). This gully had an observed length of 2.24m, measuring 0.55m wide x 0.08m deep. It contained a single fill (5014), which was truncated at its northern end by another gully [5004]/[5007]/[5010] and at its southern end by pit [5023].

6.6.60 The gully [5004]/[5007]/[5010] was aligned west-north-west / east-south-east and had an observed length of 3.6m x 0.8m wide x 0.28m deep (Figure 15 DWG#5). Three slots were excavated through this gully, revealing it had sloping sides and an irregular base. The gully contained three fills (5003)/(5002)/(5001). The primary fill (5003) was 0.25m thick, the secondary fill (5002) 0.15m thick, and tertiary fill (5001) 0.11m thick. No finds were recovered from the features.

6.6.61 A second north-west to south-east aligned gully [5013] was observed to the north. This was investigated through the excavation of one slot at its terminus (Figure 15: DWG#5). The gully [5013] had an observed length of 1.54m, measuring 0.8m wide x 0.27m deep. The gully had sloping sides leading to an

uneven concave base. It contained a single fill (5011), from which a sample <3> was taken for environmental analysis.

6.6.62 **Bay 2 (Figure 5)**

6.6.63 A gully [167] seemed to be the earliest feature present at the southern end of Bay 2 (South). It was investigated with one hand-dug slot. The gully was aligned north-west / south-east and measured 5.6m long x 0.48m wide x 0.19m deep. It had a sharp western sloping side and a gradual eastern side leading to an irregular base. It contained a single fill. The fill (168) was likely formed through silting and erosion and comprised a loose to friable, light-yellowish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. Sherds of Orange Ware were recovered from the fill (168). The fill (168) of the gully [167] was truncated at its north-western end by a later ditch [124].

6.6.64 This L-shaped ditch [130]/[160] was observed in the northern end of Bay 2 (South) and was investigated via one hand-dug slot. The ditch [130]/[160] was aligned north-east / south-west before returning north-west to south-east. It had gradually sloping sides leading to a flat base. The north-east / south-west axis measured 2m long x 1.19m wide x 0.35m deep, while the north-west to south-east axis measured 2m long x 0.52m wide x 0.37m deep. The ditch [130]/[160] contained a single fill (131)/(161). The fill (131)/(161) likely may silted up over a considerable period of time; it comprised loose, brownish-grey silty sand with small pebble inclusions. Roman pottery was recovered from the fill.

6.6.65 A west-north-west / east-south-east aligned gully [189] was located at the northern end of Bay 2 (North) (Figure 16: DWG#36). The gully measured 1.4m long x 0.2m wide x 0.09m deep and contained a single fill (188) comprising light greyish-brown clayey sand, from which fragments of clay pipe were recovered. The recovery of post-medieval/industrial-era finds from this feature are likely to reflect some level of post-depositional disturbance; the finds are being treated as intrusive. The gully was truncated on its south-eastern edge by pit [187].

6.6.66 **Bay 8 (Figure 9)**

6.6.67 Located at the northern end of Bay 8 was a north-west / south-east aligned ditch [816]. This was investigated was excavated by a single slot (Plate 10; Figure 16: DWG#2). The ditch measured 5.2m long x 0.89m wide x 0.3m deep. The ditch [816] had steep sides leading to a concave base, and contained three fills (817)/(818)/(819). The 0.14m-thick primary fill (817) comprised loose, mid-greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional degraded stone inclusions. Roman pottery was recovered from this fill (817). This was overlain by a 0.09m-thick secondary fill (818) of friable, light brownish-yellow sandy clay with occasional degraded stone inclusions. The uppermost 0.11m-thick fill (819) of friable, light mid-brownish-grey sandy clay with occasional degraded stone inclusions; Roman pottery was recovered from this fill. A tree throw (822) was also observed within the ditch. The ditch was later re-cut along its south-western edge by re-cut [820].

Plate 10: Showing original ditch cut [816] and ditch re-cut [820]; looking south-east. Scale = 1 x 2m.

6.6.68 The re-cut [820] of the ditch measured 5m long x 0.83m wide x 0.18m deep, had steep sides leading into an undulating concave base, and contained a single fill (821). The fill (821) comprised friable, light brownish-grey sandy clay with occasional degraded stone inclusions.

6.6.69 **Pits and Post Holes**

6.6.70 **Slot Site (Figure 14)**

6.6.71 A pit [5023] was cut into the southern end of a linear gully [5015]. The pit had an elongated oval shape in plan, one end of which was rounded; it measured 0.65m wide x 0.42m deep. It contained a single fill (5016), which was truncated another pit [5019].

6.6.72 The second pit [5019] measured 0.2m x 1.58m and was 0.6m deep, however, it was not fully exposed and continued past the limit of excavation. The pit [5019] contained three fills (5018)/(5017). A sample was taken from the 0.13m-thick primary fill (5018); the secondary fill (5017) had a thickness of 0.46m. No finds were recovered from the feature.

6.6.73 **Bay 1 (Figure 4)**

6.6.74 A post hole [214] was located *c.* 5.5m south-west of a pit [179]. This had a sub-circular shape in plan. Its profile was characterised by steep sides tapering to a sharp point. It measured 0.23m in diameter and was 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill (215), which comprised a friable, brownish-grey sandy silt.

6.6.75 A pit [285] located in the middle of Bay 1. The pit [285] had a diameter of 1.1m and was 0.18m deep. It had sloping sides leading to a flat base. The pit [285] contained a single fill (283) of moderately compact, mid-greyish-brown clayey sand with stone inclusions. Roman pottery, including Samian Ware was recovered from this fill. It was later truncated along its south-western edge by a 19th century drain [286].

6.6.76 A group of three pits [284]/[289]/[257] were observed south of the aforementioned pit [285]. The largest pit [284] measured 1.7m in diameter and was 0.18m deep. It had an irregular sub-circular shape in plan and its profile was characterised by sloping sides leading into a flat base. The pit [285] contained a single fill (282). The fill (282) comprised a moderately compact, mid-greyish-brown clayey sand with stone inclusions. Pottery was recovered from the fill (282). The northern edge of the pit was later truncated by later 19th-century drain [286].

6.6.77 A further pit [289], measuring 0.62m in diameter and 0.16m in depth had a sub-circular in shape in plan. In profile, this had sloping sides leading to a concave base. The pit [289] may have served as a rubbish pit. It contained a single fill

(290) of moderately compact, mid-greyish-brown clayey sand with stone inclusions; amphora sherds were recovered from the fill (290**)**. The northern edge of the pit was also later truncated by a 19th-century drain [286].

6.6.78 Another pit [257], measuring 1.5m long x 1.4m wide x 0.24m deep had a sub-oval shape in plan; its profile was characterised by gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The pit [257] contained a single fill (256) of firm, mid-greyish-brown sandy silt with pebble inclusions. Roman pottery was recovered from the fill (256).

6.6.79 To the south of the aforementioned pit [257] were two further pits [277]/[275] (Figure 17: DWG#59).

6.6.80 A pit [277] measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.14m deep had sub-circular shape in plan. In profile, this had gradually sloping sides leading to a shallow concave base. The pit [277] contained a single fill (276) of firm, mid-greyish-brown sandy silt, from which Roman pottery was recovered.

6.6.81 The other pit [275] measured 1.2m long x 1.1m wide x 0.18m deep. It had an irregular oval shape in plan; the profile of the pit was characterised by shallow concave sides and an irregular base. The fill (274) of the pit was likely formed through erosion/silting and comprised a firm, light greyish-brown sandy silt, within which was a lens of redeposited natural.

6.6.82 One pit [238] truncated a ditch [236]/[254]/[265]/[296] forming part of Enclosure 1A. The pit [238] measured 0.77m long x 0.56m wide x 0.26m deep (Figure 17 DWG#50). The pit was sub-oval shaped in plan with steep sides leading to a flat base. It contained two fills (239)/(240). A 0.07m-thick primary fill (239) comprised of moderately compact, yellowish-brown clayey sand was formed mainly of material that resembled the natural substrate and could represent some level of redeposition. This was overlaid by a 0.19m-thick secondary fill (240) of compact, dark brownish-grey sandy clay with stone and charcoal inclusions. Sherds of Samian Ware were recovered from the upper fill.

6.6.83 Another pit [263] was located just north of ditch [258] forming part of Enclosure 1A. This measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.26m deep. The pit was sub-circular in shape with a U-shaped profile. Its fill (264) consisted of compact mid-to-light brownish-grey clayey sand with some stone inclusions.

6.6.84 An additional pit [241] was located at the southern end of Bay 1 (South), measuring 1.25m long x 0.9m wide x 0.42m deep (Figure 17: DWG#51). The pit was sub-circular in shape with steep sloping sides leading into a concave base that contained four fills (245)/(244)/(243)/(242). Its primary fill (245) was 0.09m thick and comprised friable, mid-reddish-brown silty sand with small pebble inclusions and evidence of mineralisation. This was overlain by a 0.07m-thick secondary fill (244), which comprised a loose, light greyish-brown silty sand. This in turn was overlain by a 0.1m-thick tertiary fill (243) comprising loose to friable, light yellowish-brown silty sand with frequent small pebble inclusions. The pit's uppermost fill (242) was 0.15m thick fourth fill (242) composed of friable, mid-to-dark greyish-brown silty sand with moderate charcoal and pebble inclusions. Roman pottery in the form of Orange Ware and glass were recovered along with sample <35> submitted for environmental analysis.

6.6.85 **Bay 2 (Figure 5)**

6.6.86 A pit [179] located at the northern end of Bay 2 (North) had a sub-circular shape in plan. In profile, the pit had sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.8m in diameter and was 0.21m deep. The pit [179] contained two fills (180)/(178). The primary fill (180) had a thickness of 0.14m and comprised a light greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional small pebble inclusions. The upper fill (178) comprised greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional small pebble inclusions and evidence of iron panning.

6.6.87 A pit [307] located 1.2m south-east of ditch [304] was aligned east / west. This had an oval shape in plan. The pit had sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.55m long x 0.65m wide x 0.3m deep. It contained a single fill (308) comprising moderately compact, dark greyish-brown clayey sand with stone and charcoal inclusions.

6.6.88 One of the pits in Bay 2 [126] truncated the enclosure ditch [162]. The pit [126] measured 1.6m long x 1.5m wide x 0.55m deep (Figure 17: DWG#18). The pit [126] had an oval shape in plan. In profile, the pit was characterised by irregular sloping sides leading to a concave base. The pit contained three fills (127)/(128)/(129). Its primary fill (127) was 0.17m-thick and comprised loose,

greyish-brown sandy silt; this yielded sherds of Samian Ware. This was overlain by a 0.24m-thick secondary fill (128), which comprised loose, greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional large and medium stone inclusions. The pit [126] had an upper, 0.3m-thick fill (129) comprising loose, brownish-grey sandy silt with regular large pebble inclusions.

6.6.89 A large cluster of pits and gullies were observed within the central enclosure of Enclosure Group 1A (Plate 11; Figure 17: DWG#17).

6.6.90 The earliest of this feature group was a 1.60m-wide pit [135], which had a maximum depth of 0.3m. The pit had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The pit contained two fills (142)/(141). Its primary fill (142) was 0.1m thick and comprised friable, orangey-brown sandy silt. An overlying, 0.3m-thick fill (141) comprised friable, mid-greyish-brown sandy silt with small pebble inclusions. Finds from this fill (141) included Samian Ware and CBM. The fill (141) of pit [135] was truncated by two pits [132]/[175], and a gully [133].

Plate 11: Showing excavated slot through Pits [132], [135], [137], and [134], Pit Re-cut [136] and Gully 133; looking north-east. Scale = 1 x 2m.

6.6.91 The northernmost pit [132] in this cluster measured 1.3m long x 1.9m wide x 0.14m deep. It had shallow sloping sides leading into a flat base. It contained a single fill. The fill (138) comprised a friable mid-to-light greyish-brown mottled

sandy silt with pebble inclusions. Roman pottery was recovered from the fill (138).

6.6.92 The remains of a deposit (177) probably represented the fill of a truncated pit, the edges of which could not be identified within the feature group. This was observed in the southern part of the cluster. This deposit (177) was encountered over an area measuring 3.1m long x 0.5m wide; the deposit 0.32m thick. The deposit (177) comprised friable, mid-greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional small pebble inclusions. The deposit (177) was later truncated by a pit [175], and gully [134] (Figure 18: DWG#31).

6.6.93 A pit [175] was located *c.* 0.7m south-east of the aforementioned pit [132]. This measured 1.92m in diameter x 0.24m deep (Figure 18 DWG#31). The pit [175] was only visible in section and contained a single fill (176). The fill (176) was composed of mid-greyish-brown sandy silt. The fill was truncated in the first instance by a gully [133] and subsequently by a pit [137].

6.6.94 The gully [134] was the southernmost feature of the group. It measured 2.4m long x 1.38m wide x 0.24m deep, was aligned roughly east / west. The gully had gently sloping sides leading to a concave base. It contained a single fill (Figure 18: DWG#31). The fill (139) comprised friable, mid-brown sandy silt with occasional pebble inclusions.

6.6.95 A further pit [137] measured 2.34m in diameter and 0.75m in depth. It had moderately steep sloping sides leading to a flat base (Figure 17: DWG#17). The pit [137] contained a single fill (146)/(147) of friable, mid-brown silty sand with occasional small pebble and charcoal inclusions. The fill yielded Roman pottery. A sample <25> of the fill was taken for environmental processing and analysis. The pit was re-cut by [136].

6.6.96 The re-cut [136] of the pit [137] measured 1.66m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.74m. The pit [136] had a sub-circular shape in plan with steep sloping sides leading to a flat base (Figure 17: DWG#17). The pit [136] contained three fills (145)/(144)/(143). The primary fill (145) was 0.06m thick and was composed of slightly coarse mid-yellowish-brown silty sand with small pebble inclusions. This was overlain by a 0.28m-thick secondary fill (144), which comprised friable, light-to-mid greyish-brown silty sand with small pebble and charcoal inclusions. Finds from the fill (144) included Roman pottery and

CBM. An environmental sample <24> was also taken. The uppermost fill (143) was 0.42m thick; it comprised of friable mid-to-dark greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional small pebble and charcoal inclusions from which a sample of Roman pottery and CBM were recovered along with sample <23>. The fill (143) of the pit was later truncated by two gullies [133]/[134].

6.6.97 A north-east / south-west gully[133] represents a later addition to this group of features. It measured 4.7m long x 1.7m wide x 0.38m deep (Figure 17 DWG#17). It had sloping sides leading to a flat base and had a possible terminus at its north-eastern end. The gully contained a single fill (140), which comprised a friable, mid-greyish-brown sandy silt with pebble, charcoal, and bone inclusions. Roman pottery, CBM, and burnt bone were recovered from the fill. An environmental sample <26> was also collected.

6.6.98 **Bay 5 (Figure 6)**

6.6.99 A sub-circular pit [507] was located in the southern part of Bay 5. It had a diameter of 1.24m and maximum depth of 0.25m. The pit was previously half-sectioned during the evaluation. The pit contained a single fill (508), which comprised loose, friable light greyish-brown silty sandy loam with rounded and flat pebble inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

6.6.100 A additional pit [522] was located adjacent to [526]. The pit [522] was sub-oval in shape and had a concave profile. The pit [522] measured 0.95m long x 0.37m wide x 0.22m deep and contained a single fill (521), which comprised mid-grey fine-grained sandy silt with sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Roman pottery was recovered from this fill along with sample <2> intended for environmental analysis. The pit [522] was truncated on its south-western side by a later ditch [526].

6.6.101 A sub-circular pit [531] with concave profile measured 0.50m x 0.60m. It contained a single fill (532) comprising a light brown sandy silty loam. The pit [531] was truncated by a later ditch [505].

6.6.102 A small pit [548] was exposed in the southern part of Bay 5. The pit [548] was truncated on its southern side by pit [509]. This small pit [548] had an oval shape in plan, measuring 0.38m x 0.30m. The pit [548] had a maximum depth of 0.13m. A single fill (547) was recorded within the pit.

6.6.103 A large rectangular pit [509] truncated the small pit [548]. This pit was only partially exposed in plan, having been truncated to the south and east. The maximum surviving extent for this feature was 2.61m x 2.57m. The pit [509] had a maximum depth of 0.33m. Sample excavation of the feature (in two places) demonstrated the cut to have concave sides leading to a flat base. This pit [546] contained a primary fill (544), a secondary fill (510) and a tertiary fill (543). The tertiary fill (543) produced Roman pottery, CBM, charred plant remains, and iron-working waste.

6.6.104 Another pit [546] cut through the fill (510) of pit [509]. It had a sub-circular shape in plan, measuring 1.78 m x 1.69m, and had a maximum depth of 0.28m. The fill (545) of the pit [546] produced an assemblage of Roman pottery.

6.6.105 **Bay 6/ Test Pile Area A (Figure 7)**

6.6.106 One pit [007] was located in the far north-eastern corner of Bay 6 and measured 1.5m long x 1.4m wide x 0.13m deep. The pit had a U-shape profile. It contained a single fill (008), which comprised light greyish-brown silty sand with small stone inclusions and occasional pebbles.

6.6.107 Located to the north of a linear gully [035] was a small sub-oval pit [014] aligned north-east / south-west. The pit measured 0.9m long x 0.65m wide x 0.1m deep and had a U-shape profile. It contained a single fill (015), which was likely formed from through erosion and re-deposition of the natural substrate. The fill consisted of firm, mid-greyish sandy silt with charcoal flecks. A sample <1> was taken for further analysis.

6.7 Phase 3: Post-medieval

6.7.1 The only remains tentatively ascribed to this this phase of activity were observed in the Slot Site (Figure 14).

6.7.2 A post-medieval relict soil horizon (5032) comprising a friable mid-dark greyish-brown sandy silt with charcoal inclusions was observed in the Slot Site. The deposit was observed throughout the site and measured 0.7m thick. A selection of CBM and post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this deposit.

6.8 Phase 4: 18th century

6.8.1 Bay 2 (Figure 5)

6.8.2 A small post hole [118] truncated the north-eastern edge of a Roman ditch [114] in Bay 2. The post hole [118], measuring 0.23m long x 0.23m wide x 0.13m deep, had a rectangular shape in plan. Its profile was characterised by sloping sides and a flat base. A single fill (119) comprised firm, mid-greyish-brown silty sand with moderate charcoal inclusions. A sample <22> was retained of the fill.

6.8.3 Bay 7 (Figure 8)

6.8.4 The only archaeological remains dating to this phase of activity were encountered in Bay 7 and represented a possible trackway.

6.8.5 A compact, mid-greyish-brown silty-clay bedding layer (725) – containing 18th-century Staffordshire slipware, and clay tobacco pipe fragments – overlaid the subsoil (701) in Bay 7. This deposit (725) was encountered over an area of 7m long x 2.7m wide x 0.22m thick. This was in turn sealed by a 0.12m-thick deposit of mid-greyish-brown silty gravel, constituting a metalled surface (703) (Plate 12).

Plate 12: General shot of the metalled surface [703] looking north-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.9 Phase 5: 19th century

6.9.1 Several manholes and ceramic drainpipes that date to this phase of activity were observed throughout the site (Figures 4-14).

6.9.2 A cut [286] for a west-north-west to east-south-east aligned 19th century drain measuring 42.8m long 1.03m wide x 0.4m deep was observed to truncate features present in the northern end of Bay 1 South, Bay 2 South, Bay 5, Bay 7, and Bay 11; including pits [284]/[285] and [289]; and ditch [304]. The cut [286] for the drain had steep sides leading and a flat base. The drain [288] itself was of stone construction consisting of two outer walls constructed in sandstone, capped with sandstone slabs. The backfill (287) of the cut [286] of the drainage trench comprised compact, dark greyish-brown sandy clay with stone inclusions. Finds from this fill (287) included 19th-century pottery, clay tobacco pipe fragments and bricks.

6.9.3 **Bay 1 (Figure 4)**

6.9.4 Two pits [218] / [220] were observed in the centre of Bay 1 (North).

6.9.5 One of the pits [218] was aligned north-west / south-east and was sub-circular in shape. Its profile was characterised by steep sides leading to a flat base. The pit [218] measured 0.52m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.5m. It contained a fill (219) of friable, brownish-grey silty sand, from which a single sherd of Glazed Whiteware (medieval) and CBM were recovered.

6.9.6 A second pit [220] was located 0.5m north of the aforementioned pit [218]; this had sub-oval shape in plan. The profile of the pit was characterised by steep sides leading to a flat base. The pit measured 0.64m long x 0.47m wide x 0.11m deep. It contained a single fill (221), which comprised riable orangey-brown sandy silt.

6.9.7 A post hole [268] truncated a Roman ditch [270]. The post hole measured 0.7m long x 0.3m wide x 0.1m deep. It had vertical sides leading to a flat base. The fill (269) of the post hole [268] comprised a deposit of charcoal/industrial waste.

6.9.8 A semi-circular ditch [292] measuring 4.2m long x 1.1m wide x 0.4m deep was also observed just south-east of a modern brick wall in Bay 1 (South). The ditch [292] had steep sides leading to a flat base. A single slot was excavated

through the ditch. The fill (295) of the ditch [292] comprised friable, dark yellowish-brown silty sand with frequent whole and fragmented brick, slate, and pebble inclusions. A selection of green glass, earthenware and coarseware was recovered from the fill (295).

6.9.9 **Bay 2 (Figure 5)**

6.9.10 A cluster of pits and gullies were observed in the northern end of Bay 2 North. The earliest of these cuts was gully [189], which was aligned west-north-west / east-south-east and (Figure 16: DWG#36). The gully measured 1.4m long x 0.2m wide x 0.09m deep and contained a single fill (188) comprising light greyish-brown clayey sand from. Fragments of clay tobacco pipe indicate a 19th-century date for its deposition. The gully was truncated on its south-eastern edge by a pit [187].

6.9.11 **Bay 6/ Test Pile Area A (Figure 7)**

6.9.12 A post hole [026] in Bay 6 measured 0.50m long x 0.49m wide x 0.33m deep (Figure 18: DWG#8). The post hole had steep near vertical sides, and a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. A depression in the middle of the pit correlated with the setting for a wooden post. The post hole contained a two fills. The remains of a post pipe were filled with a deposit (025) comprising loose, mid-greyish-brown silty sand with degraded wood fragments, likely representing the remains of a wooden post, which had decayed in-situ. This fill measured 0.21m wide x 0.33m thick. A sample <13> was taken from the fill. The surrounding fill (024) consisted of firm, dark greyish-brown/light yellowish-grey silty sand with charcoal and coal inclusions, likely used as packing around the post. Another sample <14> was taken.

6.9.13 Immediately south-east of the post hole [026] was a pit [039]. This had a sub-rectangular shape in plan, aligned north-west / south-east and measuring 1.20 m long x 1.25m wide x 0.31m deep. The pit contained a single mixed fill (040) of light grey sandy silt mixed with orange sand, stone and infrequent charcoal flecks. Fragments of 19th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes indicate a 19th-century date for the accumulation of this fill. A sample <19> was taken for environmental analysis.

6.9.14 **Bay 8 (Figure 9)**

6.9.15 The remains of 19th-century workers' housing, constructed with handmade, red brick bonded with a sandy lime mortar were observed in Bays 8 and 10 (Figures 9 and 11).

6.9.16 The earliest phase of the remains in Bay 8 was represented by construction cut [812]/[814]/[824],[826], which cut the natural (806). A wall [808] and brick buttress [809] were constructed within these cuts.

6.9.17 The wall [808] was L-shaped, measured 5.16m long x 0.51m wide x 1.04m tall along its north-east to south-west axis, and was seen to constitute an external wall; the wall continued for a further 1.96m along its west-north-west to east-south-east axis. This section of wall was 0.26m wide and stood to a height of 1.10m; it was interpreted as an internal partition. An internal buttress was also observed along the north-east to south-west axis of wall [808] (Plate 13; Figure 9).

Plate 13: Showing wall [808]; looking south-west. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.9.18 A further wall [809] was likely the same build as wall [808]; it was built along the same alignment and utilised similar construction materials. The wall [809] measured 13.5m long x 0.24m wide x 0.07m tall and had two west-north-west / east-south-east returns along its length (Figure 9). Wall [809] was later

truncated towards its south-western end by a drainpipe, which led to a manhole situated to the south-east of the wall.

6.9.19 Following the construction of these walls, the construction cut [812]/[814]/[824],[826] was backfilled with a deposit of friable, dark reddish-brown silty-sandy-clay with frequent fragmented red brick inclusions (813)/(825)/(827).

6.9.20 A curved north-east / south-west aligned brick-built drain [823] was observed to the south-east and under wall [809]. This was again constructed of handmade, red brick, measuring 1.65m long x 0.36m wide x 0.05m tall.

6.9.21 Once the 19th century buildings in Bay 8 had fallen out of use, they were demolished. A 0.86m-thick deposit of demolition debris (805) comprising mid-brownish-grey ash, degraded mortar and rubble filled the interior of the buildings. A 0.67m-thick deposit (807) of mid-yellowish-brown sandy-clay likely representing redeposited natural was laid down outside the footprint of the buildings.

6.9.22 **Bay 9 (Figure 10)**

6.9.23 The base of a 19th-century manhole [929] constructed using large stone slabs lay in the southern end of Bay 9. This was mainly constricted of handmade, unfrogged red bricks bonded with a sandy lime mortar. The structure had a rectangular shape in plan, aligned north-east / south-west, and measured 2.8m long x 1.7m wide x 0.07m tall. An assemblage of 19th-century pottery was recovered from the surface of the infilled feature.

6.9.24 **Bay 10 (Figure 11)**

6.9.25 The 19th-century remains in Bay 10 represented the rear yards of workers' housing (Figure 11).

6.9.26 The earliest remains observed in Bay 10 comprised a north-east to south-west aligned brick-built drain [1007], which was observed cutting the geological natural substrate (1010) in the northern end of the bay (Plate 14). The bricks here were laid stretcher bond creating a central channel. No bonding material survived. The drain measured a maximum of 2.7m long and was 0.48m wide.

Plate 14: Shot of drain [1007] and wall [1012] in construction cut [1013]; looking north-west. Scale = 1 x 1m.

6.9.27 To the west of drain of [1007] was a north-east to south-west aligned brick wall was located [1012], which was constructed within a linear construction cut [1013] (Plate 14). The wall [1012] measured 2.5m long x 0.24m wide x 0.44m tall. The construction cut [1013] was backfilled with a mixed deposit (1014) of mid-blackish-greyish-brown silt.

6.9.28 To the east of drain [1007], stood a large north-east / south-west and west-north-west / east-south-east aligned L-shaped wall [1006]. This measured 3.14m long x 0.24m wide x 0.07m tall along its west-north-west / east-south-east axis, and 2.76m long x 0.22m wide x 0.07m tall along its north-east / south-west axis.

6.9.29 To the south of the wall [1006] lay another west-north-west / east-south-east and north-east / south-west aligned L-shaped wall [1005]. This measured a maximum of 2.21m long x 0.41m wide x 0.08m tall along its west-north-west / east-south-east axis, and 1.37m long x 0.23m wide x 0.08m tall along its north-east / south-west axis (Plate 15).

Plate 15: Shot of wall [1005], drain [1004] and surfaces [1002] and [1003] looking north-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.9.30 A Y-shaped ceramic drain [1004] was positioned close to the corner of wall [1005]. The sides of the drain [1004] were formed of two rows of brick laid in stretcher bond and capped with grey slate (Plate 14). The drain measured a maximum of 0.69m long x 0.15m wide.

6.9.31 Two 19th century floor surfaces were located within the area bounded by wall [1005] (Plate 15). The northernmost surface [1002] was constructed of red brick and measured 1.77m long x 1.52m wide. The southernmost surface was constructed of sandstone flags [1003] and extended over an area of 1.42m x 0.9m.

6.9.32 The remains of a small east / west aligned wall [1008] were located to the south-east of the surface [1003]. This wall measured a maximum of 0.98m long x 0.22m wide x 0.08m tall. This wall seemed to be constructed directly on the geological natural substrate (1010).

6.9.33 A large north-east / south-west and west-north-west / east-south-east aligned L-shaped red brick wall [1018] incorporated a keyed in buttress on its western face was located south-west of surface [1003] (Plate 16). The wall [1018] measured 4.72m long x 0.24m wide x 0.72m tall along its north-east / south-

west axis, and 1.05m long x 0.23m wide x 1.18m tall along its west-north-west / east-south-east axis.

Plate 16: Shot of wall [1018], brick surface [1019] and flagged surface [1020] looking north-east. Scale = 1 x 1m.

6.9.34 The remains of a brick surface [1019] was located on wall [1018]'s southern side. The surface had a maximum surviving extent of 1.02m x 0.6m and was 0.07m thick (Plate 16). This surface was heavily truncated. The bricks were also heavily blackened suggesting that they had been subjected to heat. It may be that surface [1019] was the remains of a fireplace or coal store.

6.9.35 Immediately north-west of the brick surface [1019] were the remains of a sandstone flag floor [1020] (Plate 16). This again was heavily truncated with only a small section surviving which measured 0.46m long x 0.53m wide x 0.05m thick. It may be that surface [1020] was part of the possible fireplace/ coal store along with brick surface [1019], or part of a separate floor surface.

6.9.36 A north-west / south-east aligned gully [1015] was cut into the natural (1010) to the north-west of the brick wall [1018]. The gully measured 2.3m long x 0.42m wide x 0.08m deep (Plate 17). It was filled by a 0.08m-thick deposit of light greyish-brown silty-sand (1016), which was completely sterile. The gully was truncated at its south-eastern end.

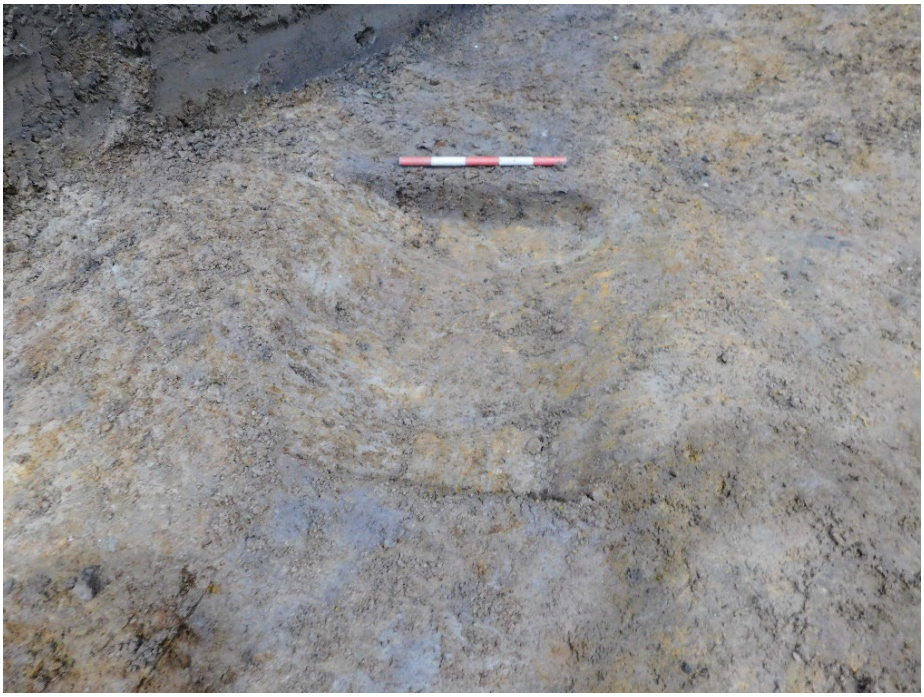

Plate 17: South-east facing section of gully [1015]; looking north-west. Scale = 1 x 0.25m.

6.9.37 The remains of a tree throw (1017) were observed to the west of wall [1018]. This comprised a 0.15m-thick spread of mid-greyish-brown silty sand, which extended over an area of 1.4m x 0.75m.

6.9.38 A 0.13m-thick deposit of mid-blackish-brown silty clay (1001) had accumulated above brick surface [1002]. This contained animal bone, clay pipe, pottery, metal, mussel shells, and other artefacts, which may reflect discard of domestic waste within the building either during its use or towards the end of its occupation. A soil sample <1> was also retained for further analysis.

6.9.39 Within the exposure in Bay 10, a 0.44m-thick deposit of mid-greyish-brown silty clay (1009) was exposed above the Y-shaped ceramic drain [1004], L-shaped walls [1005]/[1006] and brick-built drain [1007]. This deposit was consistent with landscaping after the buildings had been demolished.

6.9.40 The entire bay was then covered with a 0.65m thick deposit of dark greyish-brown demolition debris/ silt mix 19th century made ground (1000) upon which cobbles were laid.

6.9.41 **Bay 11 (Figure 12)**

6.9.42 All the structures in Bay 11 were dated to the 19th century and were constructed of handmade red brick.

6.9.43 A north-east / south-west aligned wall [1110] was observed within the western part of Bay 11. The wall measured 1.1m long x 0.16m wide x 1.1m tall.

6.9.44 An associated north-east / south-west aligned drain [1108] was observed at the foot of brick wall [1110] (Plate 18). The drain [1108] was constructed of red bricks laid in stretcher bond creating a central channel, with sandstone flags forming the capstones. The drain measured a maximum of 6.14m long x 0.71m wide x 0.12m deep.

Plate 18: Plan shot of drain [1108]; looking west. Scale = 1 x 1m.

6.9.45 A second north-east / south-west aligned brick wall [1109] was observed along the eastern limit of excavation. This had been heavily truncated at its southern end (Plate 19). The wall measured a maximum of 6.45m long x 0.25m wide x 0.39m tall.

6.9.46 South-east of wall [1109] lay a north-east / south-west aligned gully [1104] (Plate 20). The gully had a linear shape in plan and a shallow, concave profile; it measured 1.4m long x 0.68m wide x 0.05m deep. This was gradually filled by a deposit of light brownish-grey sandy silt (1105). The fill was completely sterile. The gully may have functioned as a drainage feature.

Plate 19: West facing elevation of wall [1109]; looking south-east. Scales = 1 x 1m and 1 x 0.25m.

Plate 20: South-west facing section of gully [1104]; looking north-east. Scale = 1 x 0.25m.

6.9.47 To the north-west of the drain [1108] in the centre of the bay was a north-west / south-east aligned diamond-shaped pit [1106] (Plate 21). This pit [1106] measured 0.93m long x 0.42m wide x 0.07m deep and had an irregular, concave profile. This was filled by a deposit of light brownish-grey silty sand (1107). Again, this fill was completely sterile and so its original purpose could not be ascertained.

Plate 21: North-east facing section of pit [1106]; looking south-west. Scale = 1 x 0.25m.

6.9.48 The entire bay was then covered with a 1.15m-thick deposit of dark greyish-brown silt (1103).

6.9.49 **Bay 12 (Figure 13)**

6.9.50 An active manhole prevented the excavation of the south-western corner of the bay. The remaining archaeology within Bay 12 was dated to the 19th century.

6.9.51 A large area of brick flooring [1202], possibly constituting a machine bed was located in the centre of the bay. This had a rectilinear shape in plan, incorporating a number of deliberate voids and channels (Plate 22). The 0.08m-thick floor surface [1202] was set in sandy lime mortar and extended over an area of 7m x 7.5m. The bricks had been blackened suggesting they had been exposed to heat.

6.9.52 The voids and channels within the surface [1202] were filled with a 0.08m-thick deposit (1207) of dark blackish-greyish-brown industrial residue (Plate 23). This was likely a by-product deposited during the lifetime of the mill.

Plate 22: Shot of possible flooring/ machine bed [1202]; looking south-west. Scales = 2 x 0.25m.

Plate 23: Channel within [1202] filled with [1207]; looking south-west. Scales = 1 x 0.5m and 1 x 0.25m.

6.9.53 Immediately south-west of the surface [1202], was a north-east / south-west aligned brick wall [1203] . The wall measured a maximum of 2.1m long x 0.29m wide x 0.8m tall. It is likely that this wall was the southernmost wall of the 19th-century mill.

6.9.54 To the north-west of the wall [1203] stood a rectangular brick-built chimney [1204]. This was aligned roughly north-east / south-west (Plate 24). The

chimney [1204] was constructed of wire-cut bricks bonded with a black mortar. The chimney measured a maximum of 3.5m long x 0.71m wide x 1.3m tall along its north-east to south-west axis; and 1.05m long x 0.55m wide x 1.36m tall along its west-north-west to east-south-east axis.

Plate 24: Shot of chimney [1204]; looking south-west. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.9.55 To the north-east of chimney [1204] were two north-west / south-east aligned walls [1205] (Plate 25). The walls were constructed of bricks bonded with an ashy black mortar. The walls measured a maximum of 1.33m long x 0.26m wide x 0.15m tall. An iron pipe was located in the channel between walls [1205], which was later overlain by a 0.9m-thick deposit of black ash (1209). The walls to the north-east of the chimney may have served as a flue or conduit associated with the chimney.

6.9.56 To the east of the surface [1202] was a second brick floor surface [1206]. This was constructed of brick set in a sandy lime mortar. The entire area measured 1.63m long x 1.5m wide x 0.07m thick. This was likely the original floor surface of the mill.

Plate 25: Shot of walls [1205] and deposit [1209]; looking south-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.9.57 Two brick-built stanchions [1210] and [1211] were located north-east of surface [1202] (Plate 26). These were both constructed of brick laid stretcher bond and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. The southernmost stanchion [1210] measured a maximum of 3m long x 0.75m wide x 0.16m tall. The northernmost stanchion [1211] measured a maximum of 2.25m long x 0.8m wide x 0.16m tall.

Plate 26: Shot of machine stanchions [1210] and [1211], concrete floor [1208] and brick wall [1213]; looking north-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.9.58 To the north-west and the north-east of stanchions [1210] and [1211], stood an L-shaped brick wall [1213] (Plate 26). This was constructed of bricks laid header bond set in a black mortar. The wall measured a maximum of 4.25m long x 0.1m wide x 0.07m tall along its north-east / south-west axis, and 3.35m long x 0.1m wide x 0.07m tall along its west-north-west / east-south-east axis.

6.9.59 An area of 19th-century concrete flooring [1208] had been laid around wall [1213] (Plate 26). The surface had a maximum extent of 4.69m x 4.1m and was 0.08m thick.

6.9.60 The footprint of the demolished mill was covered by a 1.4m-thick deposit of dark greyish-brown demolition debris (1201).

6.10 Phase 6: 20th century

6.10.1 Bay 2 (Figure 5)

6.10.2 A pit [187] was part of the cluster of pits that was observed in the northern end of Bay 2 (North). It was aligned north-east / south-west and measured 0.88m long x 0.32m wide x 0.09m deep. The pit was sub-oval in shape and contained a single fill (186). The fill (186) consisted of mid-greyish-brown silty clay.

6.10.3 The fill (186) of pit [187] was truncated on its northern edge by another pit [185]. This pit [185] measured 0.7m long x 0.38m wide x 0.12m deep and was sub-oval in shape and contained a single fill (184). The fill (184) comprised greyish-brown clay.

6.10.4 Bay 8 (Figure 9)

6.10.5 A large north-east / south-west aligned concrete block [810] was observed on the western side of Bay 8. It measured 6.1m long x 1.37m wide x 0.4m thick. Its function was not ascertained.

6.10.6 A 0.4m-thick deposit of loose, dark reddish-brown fine-grained sand (803) was observed in the north-eastern section side of bay. This was likely a levelling deposit or potentially a bedding layer associated with modern services. This was then overlaid by a 0.34m thick deposit of loose, pale yellowish-brown sand (804).

6.10.7 Bay 9 (Figure 10)

6.10.8 At the southern end of Bay 9 was a north-east / south-west aligned wall [906]. The wall [906] was constructed of modern, frogged brick laid in Dutch bond and set in modern cement. The wall measured 1.68m long x 0.6m wide x 0.5m tall and was likely built as a support for the later concrete floor surface [907].

6.10.9 A large north-east to south-west aligned linear cut [921] was observed along the entire eastern side of Bay 9. The cut [921] had vertical sides leading into a flat base that contained a single fill (922) and measured 21m long x 3.4m wide x 0.45m deep. The fill (922) of the cut [921] comprised compact, light greyish brown very coarse sandy silt, which contained an abundance of fragmented red brick, mortar, and stone inclusions.

6.10.10 **Bay 10 (Figure 11)**

6.10.11 A 0.65m-thick construction deposit (1000) was observed overlaying deposit (1001) and under modern concrete floor surface in Bay 10. This comprised a firm mid-brownish-grey silty clay with modern construction debris and 1-5% mineral inclusions.

6.10.12 **Entire Excavation (Figure 3)**

6.10.13 The 19th-century made ground observed throughout site (004)/(500)/(600)/(700)/(802)/(910)/(1009)/(1103)/(1201) was overlaid by a 0.1m-thick levelling deposit (909) comprising a very compact dark greyish-black stones. This was then overlaid by a 0.13m to 0.26m-thick deposit (908)/(1102) of very compact light yellowish-brown stone.

6.10.14 The entire site was then sealed by a 0.1m to 0.4m-thick deposit of modern concrete (001)/(801)/(907)/(1100)/(1200), which formed the latest floor surface beneath the viaduct.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological remains pertaining to the prehistoric, Roman, post-medieval, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries were recorded. The findings of the main excavation were attributed to six phases of activity which are discussed below.

7.2 Geological natural substrate

7.2.1 The geological natural substrate of site varied from orangey-yellowish-brown sandy clay to clayey sand with gravel inclusions.

7.2.2 This is consistent with the descriptions of Devensian sand and gravel deposits recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2024).

7.3 Phase 1: Prehistoric

7.3.1 A small number of possible prehistoric pits were observed in several bays. The fill of these pits was completely sterile, offering little in the way of evidence that might indicate their function or use. Furthermore, there was no discernible pattern to the placement of these pits.

7.3.2 However, the presence of these pits does indicate a possible prehistoric presence in the area and could help to further the understanding this period of history in Castlefield (Manchester).

7.3.3 Flint, in the form of flakes and modified fragments, was recovered from five stratified contexts, and with one exception all are dated to the Roman period. Despite being residual in nature the finds provide further indications of prehistoric activity within the site and compliment a growing number of findspots within the wider Castlefield area.

7.4 Phase 2: Romano-British

7.4.1 The majority of the archaeological remains uncovered during the excavation have been dated to the Romano-British period.

7.4.2 A relict soil layer (501)/(729)/(911)/(923)/(5030) observed in several bays would have accumulated over a substantial period of time.

7.4.3 The main east / west aligned boundary ditch seemed to be represented by ditch cuts [190]/[209]/[224]/[230]/[233] in Bays 1 and 2 North. It is possible that the boundary ditch continued into Bays 6, 8, 10, and 12.

7.4.4 A north-west / south-east aligned return boundary ditch was represented by ditch cuts [706]/[712]/[719]/[902]/[903]/[918] in Bays 7 and 9. The alignment of this boundary feature did not conform to the east / west alignment of the 'main' ditch. It is possible that this is evidence of a later enclosure that spread west from the original extent defined by the main boundary ditch.

7.4.5 Possible remains of a minor Roman road [503] located in Bay 5 were aligned north-east to south-west, broadly perpendicular to the aforementioned ditch. A further ditch [816] and re-cut [820] shared the same alignment as these ditches.

7.4.6 Evidence that these substantial ditches were maintained over a long period of time were represented by multiple re-cuts recorded on site [704]/[714]/[715]/[716]/[723]/[913]/[919]/[915]. This shows that the ditches were of importance and were a prominent feature in the landscape over a protracted period of time.

7.4.7 A field system (Enclosure Group 1A) was formed of three sub-rectangular plots defined by ditches and gullies, aligned on a north-west / south-east axis. The enclosures also showed evidence of being maintained over a period of time, with evidence of multiple recuts.

7.4.8 One intriguing aspect of the plots were their regimented regularity. Each were of a similar size and shape to each other. One explanation of this could be that laying out of these plots or enclosures represent some level of central organisation, perhaps equivalent to the system of *'prata legionis'* seen on the continent.

7.4.9 Marker stones discovered in northern Spain dating from between 22BC-AD14, and in *'Burnam'* in Dalmatia which also dated to the 1st century AD, contained inscriptions that demarcated legionary lands outside of fortress, separating them from civilian lands (Mason 1988). These inscriptions consistantly reffered to the legionary control of these lands as *'prata legionis'* meaning pasture land owned by the legion (*ibid*). This suggests that these lands were for the use of

grazing the animals associated with the army (*ibid*). It has also been suggested that these square field systems were used as arable land through the summer months and then changed to pasture over the winter (Applebaum 2024). Similar field systems have been found in Kent dating to the Romano-British period (*ibid*).

7.4.10 These enclosures were again maintained over a period of time as evidenced by re-cuts (Group 1B). This again provides evidence that the enclosures were an important aspect of the agricultural landscape. Furthermore, a cluster of pits and gullies were observed in the centre of the middle square enclosure. This feature group could be evidence of creating watering holes for livestock to drink from.

7.4.11 A second, much smaller north-west to south-east aligned enclosure (Group 2A) was observed in the northern end of Bay 6/Test Pile Area A. This was far less regular that the first enclosure Group 1A. This enclosure was sub-rectangular in shape and was demarcated by shallow gullies and pits rather than ditches. This may have served as a pen or animal enclosure.

7.4.12 Further clusters and individual pits and gullies were observed throughout site. It is likely that the pits served as rubbish pits or watering holes. The gullies may have been used as drainage, as there is no discernible pattern to their placement.

7.5 Phase 3: Post-medieval

7.5.1 The only remains identified that date to this phase of activity were observed in the Slot Site (Figure 14). This comprised a post-medieval relict soil horizon (5032). A selection of CBM and post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this deposit for further analysis. Although this deposit was only observed in the Slot Site, it does show evidence for the continued agricultural use of the land into the post-medieval period.

7.6 Phase 4: 18th century

7.6.1 The only archaeological remains dating to this phase of activity were a trackway (725)/(703) and a small post hole [118].

7.6.2 Dating evidence from the bedding layer of the trackway confirms it was laid down in the 18th-century. The post-hole was seen to post-date a Roman ditch, although it almost certainly had been cut through an overlying soil horizon.

7.6.3 These features offer limited avenues for further analysis, although the location of the trackway should be cross-referenced with the mid to late 18th-century mapping to determine whether it corresponds to any of the residential buildings that occupied the site during this period.

7.7 Phase 5: 19th century

7.7.1 Aside from a few 19th-century pits, gullies, drains and manholes, this phase was mainly represented archaeologically by a suite of 19th-century workers' housing (Bays 8 / 10), and a textile mill (Bay 12), which correspond closely to the outline of buildings shown on the first and second edition town plans published in 1851 and 1891 (not illustrated).

7.7.2 The house remains identified within the site conform to the standard footprint of terraced housing (Bay 8). Each house measured around 6.4m wide at the front. A possible fireplace was observed in the northernmost room on the internal face of an external wall [808]. Some of the rear yards were also exposed (Bay 10) with remains of a possible privy [1003]/[1004]/[1011] and external brick yard surface [1002].

7.7.3 An ash deposit (805) filling the interior of the houses was seen as evidence for the demolition of the buildings and was overlain by a thick made-ground deposit (802)/(1009).

7.7.4 The remains of the mill (Bay 12) were relatively well preserved, including part of the mill floor [1202] a network of flues leading to the chimney [1204] and two brick stanchions [1210]/[1211]. The remains here certainly have added detail to the internal layout of the mill with some evidence of the mill's power systems.

7.8 Phase 6: 20th century

7.8.1 This phase of activity was considered of low archaeological value.

8 MATERIAL ASSESSED

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The entire paper and material archive generated from all stages of the fieldwork was examined to ascertain its potential for further study. The method of assessment used varied with the class of information examined, although in each case it was undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by English Heritage in Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition (English Heritage 1991a) and updated subsequently by MoRPHE (Historic England 2015). All classes of finds were examined in full, with observations supplemented by the records generated during the course of the fieldwork and maintained within the project archive. Quantifications are incorporated within the individual assessments. A breakdown of the paper and photographic archive appears in the table below.

Total contexts	476
Drawings	108
Digital Photographs (Excavation, Historic Building Investigation and UAV)	Excavation: 580 Historic Building Investigation: 59

8.2 Aims and Objectives

8.2.1 The aim of the assessment was to evaluate all classes of data from the excavation, in order to formulate a project design for a programme of further analysis appropriate to the potential demonstrated by the site archive. A statement of the significance of the results from each element of the archive is given below. The quantification and assessments represent an amalgamation of the total body of work undertaken between 2020 and 2022.

8.2.2 The objectives of this assessment correspond to Appendix 4 of *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition (English Heritage 1991a). They are:

- to assess the quantity, provenance and condition of all classes of material: stratigraphical, artefactual and environmental;
- to comment on the range and variety of that material;

- to assess the potential of the material to address questions raised in the course of the project;
- to formulate any further questions arising from the assessment.

8.2.3 This assessment will present:

- a factual summary, characterising the quantity and perceived quality of the data contained within the site archive;
- a statement of the academic potential of the data;

8.2.4 recommendations for the storage and curation of the data.

8.3 Stratigraphic Data Assessment

8.3.1 The paper archive represents a percentage of the overall data gathered during the course of the archaeological investigation. In total, 476 contexts were recorded. The context record has confirmed the identification of features and structures of various periods, spanning the prehistoric to modern periods. Overall, the main features of significance can be grouped into prehistoric activity, Roman activity, post-medieval activity, 18th century activity, 19th century activity, and 20th century activity. The stratigraphic sequences are relatively simple and are generally well understood but further work is needed to help phase groups of features, particularly where key stratigraphic relationships were identified. Further examination of the artefactual and environmental evidence may identify more closely dated evidence, which will help pinpoint the date of these groups more accurately.

8.3.2 The recovery of datable ceramics has made it possible to assign a framework of provisional dates to the main phases evident in the stratigraphic sequence. The majority of the finds recovered from stratified deposits can be classed as Romano-British in date *c.*77AD-410AD.

8.4 Potential

8.4.1 Further analysis of the stratigraphic data has the ability to refine the site sequence and maximise the results obtained from the artefact analysis. A thorough appraisal of the context sheets, drawing, digital plans and site

matrices will hopefully allow nuances and sub-phasing to be devised for late Romano-British and later features.

8.4.2 A straightforward sequence was devised for the construction and demolition of the 19th century workers' housing in Bays 8 and 10, and the 1851 commercial mill in Bay 12. No further work is required to understand the stratigraphy in these bays.

8.5 Photographic Data Assessment

8.5.1 In all, there are 580 site images, together with 59 images from the historic building investigation. The site photographs cover the whole of the excavation works.

8.5.2 The images are an invaluable aid in all aspects of post-excavation analysis. They provide a general and detailed pictorial record of the site throughout all phases of its excavation and recording.

8.6 Potential

8.6.1 The images include archaeological features and finds and record how the site was excavated. They will undoubtedly aid the stratigraphic analysis. The images could also be integrated with the site database to provide a visual element, which is helpful when dealing with a large corpus of information, and also have the ability to add valuable illustrative material to the final report.

8.7 Digital Data Assessment

8.7.1 The digital data will include all the records of survey undertaken using differential GPS equipment and total station, and the digital photographic archives.

8.8 Potential

8.8.1 The digital data provides an invaluable record of the site. The digital dataset can be enhanced by incorporation of the hand drawn sections and plans.

8.8.2 Another aspect of the digital dataset was generated during the historic building investigation. This will prove an invaluable aid during the post-excavation process. The data can be used to extract metric data and will facilitate the creation of illustrations for dissemination.

8.9 Artefactual Evidence and Environmental Samples

8.9.1 The evidence gathered in the form artefacts, ecofacts and environmental samples have been referenced appropriately in relation to the archaeological sequence and discussion. An assessment of the finds by Salford Archaeology is presented in *Appendix 2.*

9 CURATION AND CONSERVATION

9.1 Recipient Museum:

Manchester Museum,

Oxford Rd,

Manchester,

M13 9PL

9.1.2 Museum Accession Number: To be confirmed.

9.2 Conservation

9.2.1 The requirements for conservation of various artefacts are discussed in *Appendix 2.*

9.3 Storage

9.3.1 The complete project archive, which will include written records, plans, digital plans and photographs, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the guidelines set out in Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3), and in accordance with Salford Museum and Art Gallery's policy on archive deposition.

9.3.2 For long-term storage of the digital data, CDs will be used, the content including the reports, plans, scanned images and digital photographs. Each CD will be fully indexed and accompanied by the relevant metadata for provenance. The digital record should ideally be duplicated as a paper record for long-term archiving, including comprehensive printouts of photographs and survey plots, labelled and summarised.

9.3.3 All dry and stable finds will be packed according to the museum's specifications, in either acid-free cardboard boxes, or in airtight plastic boxes for unstable material. The artefactual assemblage is predominantly stable but should be packed carefully with bubble wrap protecting the bags to minimise movement and abrasion in the boxes.

9.4 Packing

9.4.1 The assemblage is currently well-packaged and will require no further packaging. Box lists derived from the site database have been compiled and will be updated when the identification of objects is complete.

9.5 Discard Policy

9.5.1 A discard policy will be prepared, in consultation with the recipient museum. Material of no discernible long-term archaeological potential will be discarded, with the museum's agreement.

10 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The archaeological excavation undertaken has been successful in elucidating the extent, condition, and significance of a suite of archaeological remains. The north-western extension of the Roman settlement's agricultural land has been proven to extend through the development site. The exposure and investigation of multiple enclosures has contributed to the overall understanding of the field systems configuration and the dimensions and morphology of its constituent boundary ditches.

10.1.2 Our understanding of the later development of the site, particularly during the post-medieval period, 18th century, and 19th century has also been furthered through the on-site investigations. Consideration of the natural topography and formation of Romano-British plough soil (Phase 2) and post-medieval occupation layer (Phase 3) within the site have been addressed. The key archaeological contexts associated with the pre-historic period have been allocated to Phase 1; those associated with the Romano-British period have been allocated to Phase 2; those associated with the post-medieval period have been allocated to Phase 3; those associated with the 18th century have been allocated to Phase 4; and those associated with the 19th century have been allocated to Phase 5. 20th century activity (Phase 6) was also categorised.

10.1.3 The contexts generally fall into one of four categories: deposits, features, surfaces, or structures. Features and deposits make up the majority of the contextual records for the site. The most significant remains were unearthed in Bay 1, Bay 2, Bay 5, Bay 6, Bay 7, and Bay 9. These include the cuts of the main Roman boundary ditches forming the enclosures, as well the cuts of pits and gullies.

10.2 Principal Potential

10.3 Overview

10.3.1 The present section reviews the success of the fieldwork and post-excavation assessment in providing data to address the original research aims. Assessment of the primary stratigraphic records has established a sequence of activity on the site from the pre-historic period to the 20th century.

10.3.2 Likewise, assessment of the artefactual recovered from stratified deposits on the site has highlighted those elements that have the greatest potential to advance archaeological knowledge, and which require further detailed analysis leading to the production of a full and detailed archive report and an appropriate level of publication.

10.4 Stratigraphy

10.4.1 The stratigraphic data will provide the framework within which the other analyses can take place. The archaeological stratigraphy has the potential for further, more in-depth description and discussion. The greatest potential for analysis in the various excavation areas lies in dating the sequence of archaeological features and deposits and confirming their phasing.

10.4.2 There is also potential to categorise and scrutinise the depositional processes on site, whether these be instances of rapid or protracted accretion as a result of natural erosion, or deposition as a result of human agency, for instance through deliberate backfilling.

10.4.3 The site stratigraphy will need to be revisited once the artefacts and ecofacts have been analysed, in order to incorporate any new evidence and to test and revise the stratigraphic interpretations developed at this stage of the assessment.

10.5 Artefactual Data

10.5.1 Certain elements of the artefactual assemblage recovered from the site have some potential to assist in establishing the chronological development of the Romano-British settlement and its associated agricultural hinterland. The pottery and CBM present in the assemblage are of principal value to dating the

stratigraphic sequence. Particular attention needs to be paid to closely dated Samian ware forms, stamps and decoration, which can be cross-referenced with absolute dates obtained from radiocarbon dating.

10.5.2 The other material classes of artefact present within the assemblage include metalwork, stone, glass, and animal bone.

10.5.3 A small yet significant assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the stratified contexts. The remains that occurred alongside datable ceramics can be ascribed to particular periods of the sites' use. The animal bones should be subject to specialist examination to identify what species are present. The species list should be compared other Romano-British sites in the region, as well as urban and rural contexts within the North-West, such as Chester, Wigan and Lancaster. Examination of the bone may identify tool marks from butchery or processing that help to identify activities on site; presence of such indicators would raise the significance of the assemblage.

10.6 Environmental Data

10.6.1 There is potential for information to be gleaned by further analysis of the environmental samples. This information may contribute to an understanding of the Romano-British environment and activity in the immediate locale, specifically through examination of the pollen and insect remains trapped within the deposits. Their study may offer the opportunity to elucidate the geomorphological processes associated with the accretion of the fills of the features that were sampled.

10.6.2 There is also the potential to obtain absolute dating for contexts by radiocarbon assay of charcoal samples. The charred plant remains should be assessed to establish the most appropriate sample material to acquire accurate dates. The

10.7 Historical Data

10.7.1 At an early stage in the investigation consultation, was made of the available historic map sequence. The site narrative was informed by an initial desk-based assessment that placed the development of the site, in a local and regional context.

10.7.2 The maps and historical data collected thus far constitute an important part of the investigation and underpin our understanding of the site's later development.

10.7.3 Further work is needed to bring together source material, pertaining to other excavations within Castlefield, stored in archives across Greater Manchester. This will refine our understanding of the site chronology in relation to other events occurring within and around the Roman fort, as evidenced by previous archaeological interventions.

10.8 **Regional Research Priorities:**

10.8.1 The excavation has potential to address and contribute to several of the agenda for the Late Medieval, Post-medieval and modern periods in the North-West Regional Research Framework:

- **Initiative 3.24:** 'Development led excavation in these centres should have clearly focused objectives relevant to research questions for this particular class of settlement.' (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 63).
- **Initiative 3.32:** 'Greater use of developing techniques, such as high-quality digital cameras and scanners, should be employed, to enable cost-effective and high-quality recording of artefacts and greater ease of dissemination.' (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 67).
- **Initiative 3.42:** 'Scientific analysis of materials and environmental sampling should be strategically applied to support site-specific research into industrial production.' (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 70).
- **Initiative 3.43:** 'For ceramics there is a need for the application of more sophisticated analysis than simply assessing sherd numbers, to look at quantity of pottery against volumes of stratified deposits…..' (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 70).
- **Initiative 3.48:** 'The ephemeral nature of the archaeology and the low density of artefacts requires greater attention to stratigraphic evidence and detailed sampling strategies in the higher levels of sites of all types of this period.' (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 72).

Alongside this, the site also has the potential to address several initiatives for archaeological research into the industrial and modern periods. In particular:

- **Initiative 7.6:** 'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types…' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139).
- **Initiative 7.7:** 'Study the material culture of industrial workers' households…' (op cit, 156).
- **Initiative 7.24:** 'Need to excavate urban cellars to examine life 'below stairs' in the middle-class house and cellar dwellings and workshops in working class houses.' (op cit, 146).
- **Initiative 7.25:** 'Where threatened with possible redevelopment excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working-class areas regarded as slums.' (op cit, 147).
- **Initiative 7.41**: 'The retention of later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects' (op cit, 156).

11 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

11.1.1 This section will present an updated set of research aims. The section will also integrate any new aims or objectives identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists. The updated research aims will form the basis of any future research agenda.

11.1.2 The updated research aims will consider the following:

- When the boundary ditch(es) and rectangular enclosures were established
- How long the boundary ditch(es) and enclosures remained in use and when they fell out of use
- The creation, maintenance, and use of the recut ditches in (Bays 7/9) from the Romano-British period to the post-medieval period.
- The alignment of putative Roman road (Bay 5) and its relationship to the field-system. Is this paralleled by minor roads exposed elsewhere within the *vicus* and fort?
- The origins and use of the possible 18th century trackway (Bay 7).

11.1.1 **Updated Research Aim 2: Can interrogation of the stratigraphic sequence from Bays 1 and 2 North provide an indication of the earliest possible date for the laying out of the boundary ditch(es)?**

- Objective 1: Based on the stratigraphic analysis of the primary records, artefacts and ecofacts, is it possible to confirm when the boundary ditch(es) were first created?
- Objective 2: Is it possible to identify sub-phases of activity associated with the creation, maintenance and decline of the boundary ditch(es) and to attribute all relevant contexts to these periods?
- Objective 3: How can samples and artefacts be used to provide the dating evidence needed to firmly bracket the phases and sub-phases of activity inferred from the stratigraphic evidence?

11.1.3 **Updated Research Aim 2: Can interrogation of the stratigraphic sequence from Bays 1 and 2 (South), and Bay 5 provide an indication of the age of the rectangular enclosures and their main period of use?**

- Objective 1: Based on the stratigraphic analysis of the primary records, artefacts and ecofacts, is it possible to confirm when the rectangular enclosures were first established?
- Objective 2: Is it possible to identify sub-phases of activity associated with the creation, maintenance and decline of the enclosures and to attribute all relevant contexts to these periods?
- Objective 3: How can samples and artefacts be used to provide the dating evidence needed to firmly bracket the phases and sub-phases of activity inferred from the stratigraphic evidence?

11.1.4 **Updated Research Aim 3: Can interrogation of the stratigraphic sequence from Bays 7 and 9 provide an indication of the age of the ditch groups observed and their main period of use?**

- Objective 1: Based on the stratigraphic analysis of the primary records, artefacts and ecofacts, is it possible to confirm when the ditch groups were first created?
- Objective 2: Is it possible to identify sub-phases of activity associated with the creation, maintenance and decline of the ditch groups and to attribute all relevant contexts to these periods?
- Objective 3: How can samples and artefacts be used to provide the dating evidence needed to firmly bracket the phases and sub-phases of activity inferred from the stratigraphic evidence?

11.1.5 **Updated Research Aim 4: Can interrogation of the stratigraphic sequence from Bay 5 provide an indication of the age of the possible Roman road and its main period of use?**

- Objective 1: Based on the stratigraphic analysis of the primary records, artefacts and ecofacts, is it possible to confirm when the Roman road was first created?
- Objective 2: Is it possible to relate the putative road to the field-system and establish whether it formed a contemporaneous feature?

11.1.6 **Updated Research Aim 5: what can the artefactual evidence from the Roman features and deposits inform us about the status and function of the site and its inhabitants?**

- Objective 1: What were the ceramic sources for the pottery, brick and CBM found throughout site? Are they locally produced or were they imported from further afield?
- Objective 2: What other classes of material present within the assemblage that are considered signifiers of rank or status?
- Objective 3: Is the artefactual evidence for iron-working (in the form of residues and waste) consistent with smithing activity within the site?

11.1.7 **Updated Research Aim 6: Can cross-referencing of the available historic mapping with the surveyed location of the 18th-century trackway confirm the use and age of the feature?**

11.1.8 Objective 1: Can the survey of the trackway be overlaid to georeferenced maps from the 18th century?

12 METHOD STATEMENT

12.1 Programme Structure

12.1.1 The post-excavation programme, designed to fulfil the research aims outlined in Section 11, will be divided into the following stages:

- full cataloguing of any data representatively sampled;
- analysis;
- synthesis;
- preparation of draft text and illustrative material;
- appropriate level of dissemination;
- archive deposition.

12.2 Material Assessed

12.2.1 The element of this method statement concerning the finds and samples recovered from the site has been taken *verbatim* from the finds report produced by Salford Archaeology's in-house specialist Jeremy Bradley (Appendix 2).

12.3 Management, Monitoring and Review.

12.3.1 Task 1: Management and monitoring tasks have been built into the project. These tasks will include project monitoring, advice and co-ordination, problem solving, and conducting meetings with project staff and all interested external parties.

12.3.2 Reviews of the project will include both the external specialists and the Salford Archaeology staff who are undertaking the analysis and will provide an opportunity for all involved to present and receive information, to discuss the research aims, and permit an exchange of ideas. All specialists will be consulted following editing and prior to publication of their reports. In addition, there will be regular project review meetings at appropriate intervals throughout the preparation of the report.

12.4 Stratigraphy, Analysis, and Synthesis

12.4.1 Task 2: The stratigraphic data will need to be studied in greater detail in order to refine the phasing. More detailed analysis will be undertaken on the

boundary ditch(es), enclosures, the possible Roman road, and the 18th-century trackway. Where possible the stratigraphic sequences identified in the excavation will be integrated into the site matrix.

12.4.2 Once the data from the excavation areas have been analysed and a stratigraphic narrative completed, it will be possible to prepare phase plans. Such phase plans are a prerequisite for specialist analysis of the relevant artefact assemblages. Analysis and synthesis of the results of specialist analysis of some classes of finds, and especially the pottery will, however, contribute to the site phasing.

12.4.3 The site will be considered in relation to other archaeological sites in the area and in relation to the wider landscape and regional context. Examples of other Romano-British sites in the North-West should be cross-examined. This will involve an element of library-and web-based research.

12.4.4 Evidence of this phase of work will also need to examined alongside evidence gathered from ongoing and future investigations.

12.5 Conservation

12.5.1 Task 3: A small number of artefacts will require conservation to stabilise and preserve the objects in the long-term, and to aid the specialist with identification and analysis. Where applicable, specific artefacts or artefact groups requiring conservation are discussed in relation to their assigned material category.

12.6 Processing and Transport of Artefact Assemblage

12.6.1 Task 4: At an early stage in the analytical programme, arrangements will be made to transport all relevant assemblages to the appropriate specialists to facilitate analysis and reporting of the material. Conversely, on the completion of this work, material will need to be received from the specialist, and checked against database records.

12.7 Roman Pottery

12.7.1 Task 5: All the Roman pottery recovered from the site will be classified by fabric and quantified by weight and sherd count, detailed catalogues produced by means of the production of a database, and illustrated form and fabric series

will be prepared for publication. Comparative material will be studied, and a full bibliography will be compiled. Material for illustration will be selected and catalogued.

12.7.2 The pottery assemblage is relatively small and does not merit any further work beyond identification of the fabrics and forms as this will be crucial to refining the dating of the Romano-British occupational sequence, whilst analysis of the distribution of pottery types may disclose patterns of use across the site.

12.7.3 At the very least, the pottery from stratified Romano-British contexts at Viadux should be fully quantified by fabric and form, and by sherd count, weight and equivalent vessel estimate (EVE), and then entered onto the database. The data should include such general information as vessel class, burning, repair in antiquity and sherd joins. All the major ceramic forms from stratified contexts should be photographed, catalogued and published by context.

12.7.4 Discussion will be based around the significance of the assemblage as a whole to the interpretation of the site, and its implications locally and regionally. Assemblages will be compared to those from other sites in the region.

12.8 Post-medieval Pottery

12.8.1 Task 6: All the post-medieval pottery recovered from the site will be classified by fabric and quantified by weight and sherd count, detailed catalogues produced by means of the production of a database, and illustrated form and fabric series will be prepared for publication. Comparative material will be studied, and a full bibliography will be compiled. Material for illustration will be selected and catalogued.

12.8.2 The pottery assemblage is relatively small and does not merit any further work beyond identification of the fabrics and forms as this will be crucial to refining the dating of the post-medieval occupational sequence, whilst analysis of the distribution of pottery types may disclose patterns of use across the site.

12.8.3 At the very least, the pottery from stratified post-medieval contexts at Viadux should be fully quantified by fabric and form, and by sherd count, weight and equivalent vessel estimate (EVE), and then entered onto the database. The data should include such general information as vessel class, burning, repair

in antiquity and sherd joins. All the major ceramic forms from stratified contexts should be photographed, catalogued and published by context.

12.8.4 Discussion will be based around the significance of the assemblage as a whole to the interpretation of the site, and its implications locally and regionally. Assemblages will be compared to those from other sites in the region.

12.9 18th-century Pottery

12.9.1 Task 7: All the 18th-century pottery recovered from the site will be classified by fabric and quantified by weight and sherd count, detailed catalogues produced by means of the production of a database, and illustrated form and fabric series will be prepared for publication. Comparative material will be studied, and a full bibliography will be compiled. Material for illustration will be selected and catalogued.

12.9.2 The pottery assemblage is relatively small and does not merit any further work beyond identification of the fabrics and forms as this will be crucial to refining the dating of the 18th century occupational sequence, whilst analysis of the distribution of pottery types may disclose patterns of use across the site.

12.9.3 At the very least, the pottery from stratified 18th-century contexts should be fully quantified by fabric and form, and by sherd count, weight and equivalent vessel estimate (EVE), and then entered onto the database. The data should include such general information as vessel class, burning, repair in antiquity and sherd joins. All the major ceramic forms from stratified contexts should be photographed, catalogued and published by context.

12.9.4 Discussion will be based around the significance of the assemblage as a whole to the interpretation of the site, and its implications locally and regionally. Assemblages will be compared to those from other sites in the region.

12.10 Ceramic Building Material

12.10.1 Task 8: All the CBM recovered from the site will be classified by fabric and quantified by weight and fragment count, detailed catalogues produced by means of the production of a database, and illustrated form and fabric series will be prepared for publication. Comparative material will be studied, and a full

bibliography will be compiled. Material for illustration will be selected and catalogued.

12.10.2 Further study of the CBM, with detailed identification of the fabrics and forms, will provide important data on the materials used during the Romano-British period.

12.10.3 Discussion will be based around the significance of the assemblage as a whole to the interpretation of the site, and its implications locally and regionally. Assemblages will be compared to those from other sites in the region.

12.11 Palaeoenvironmental Analysis and Dating

12.11.1 Task 9: All of the bulk samples taken over the course of the project have been assessed for charcoal and charred plant remains (CPR). The assessment has demonstrated that there is good potential for further analysis, and therefore further processing of samples should be undertaken to ensure that the full potential of the material is realised.

12.11.2 An appropriate number of samples of charred plant remains (CPR) from key Roman contexts will need submitting to provide a robust framework of dates to refine the chronology of the site (see Task 11, below).

12.12 Animal Bone

12.12.1 Task 10: All the animal bone that was recovered from secure features will be placed, where possible, under categories of species, and a table of the number of identified specimens present (NISP) will be produced. Comparative urban and agricultural sites will be studied to further investigate and understand the nature of the animal bone assemblage within wider regional trends.

12.13 C14 Dating

12.13.1 Task11: Suitable samples were taken from features for radiocarbon dating. Priority should be given to any samples that displayed signs of *in-situ* burning. Any articulated animal bones would also be an ideal candidate for radiocarbon assay, along with samples from primary fills, or uppermost fills of ditches and their re-cuts. Contexts bearing both closely-dated artefacts and charred plant

remains would allow for more nuanced dates and might offer an opportunity to carry out Bayesian modelling.

12.13.2 The selection and submission of CPR for radiocarbon dating will be paramount in gaining an absolute dates for features and will provide an opportunity to carry out chronological modelling.

12.14 Artefact Illustration

12.14.1 Task 12: During each part of the analytical programme, a selection will be made of appropriate material for illustration. This will include illustrations of artefacts, as appropriate.

12.15 Digital Data in the Analysis Phase

12.15.1 Task 13: At the start of the fieldwork in 2020, a basic Microsoft Excel database was set up to record finds and archaeological contexts. A Harris Matrix was also created to present the stratigraphic relationships recorded on site. This was complimented by the survey data, which was saved to a CAD environment, in which all plans and sections could be placed to produce a composite view of the site.

12.15.2 Digital photographs: Links to digital photographs will be embedded within the database where appropriate.

12.15.3 CAD Drawings: The majority of the fieldwork plans have been digitised to aid this assessment. However, in order that a detailed analytical text of the stratigraphic information can be produced, phase drawings, sections, and other relevant line illustrations, as required, will be drafted. These will provide detailed information on the periods and sub-phases of the site and will indicate stratigraphically related groups. The draft text and phase drawings will form the basis both of the summary information to be supplied to specialists and of the stratigraphic section of the final published report.

12.16 Historic Sources

12.16.1 Task 14: Examine and review the available historic records pertaining to the site development. This will involve an element of research that will take place

at the archives across Greater Manchester, pulling together multiple collections.

12.17 **Integration of Datasets and Synthesis**

12.17.1 Task 15: The information gathered from the analysis of the finds and any historical sources will be reviewed and integrated into the stratigraphic narrative. This will allow re-interpretation of the site using a thematic approach.

12.18 **Illustrations**

12.18.1 Task 16: During each part of the analytical programme, a selection will be made of appropriate material for illustration. This will include historic mapping, general plans and sections, phase plans, and illustrations of artefacts (see Task 12).

12.19 **Production of Text and Publications**

12.19.1 Task 17: Following the completion of the analysis of the stratigraphic and artefactual evidence, an archive report will be produced. The results of the programme of archaeological works will also be synthesised and prepared for publication in in accordance with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

12.19.2 As specialist reports are received, information of relevance to the interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence will be integrated into the text. The discussion will incorporate an overview of the finds from the site. The report will be subject to internal revision and will be submitted to all specialists after editing for their comments. It is also likely that some revision of the specialist reports will be required.

12.20 **Archive Deposition**

12.20.1 Task 18: Salford Archaeology undertakes to liaise throughout the project with the recipient museum to meet its deposition policies. On completion of the analysis, a discard policy will be implemented (Section 9.5). On submission of the completed text for publication, the archive will be updated as necessary, and the receiving museum will be contacted to obtain the latest information on its deposition arrangements. Material in files and boxes will be checked, and

indices and box lists will be compiled and appended. The digital archive will be checked and indexed, and hard copies made of the data, if required by the recipient museum. The digital data will be accompanied by metadata, which will explain origin and accuracy.

13 PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 The results of the excavation should be reported on in a manner commensurate with their significance, which should include a final archive report and some form of wider public dissemination (determined by a representative of GMAAS). The expectation is that the results from the evaluation and excavation will be integrated into a monograph on Roman Manchester.

13.2 Publication

13.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the investigation should be commensurate with their significance. The final format of this publication, agreed in consultation with GMAAS, is in the form of a monograph. This publication will present the results of the investigation alongside other interventions within Roman Manchester, effectively forming an updated monograph.

13.3 Final Archive Report

13.3.1 The final archive report will build upon the results of the post-excavation assessment, incorporating any new data or insights gained through further research and analysis.

14 RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

14.1 Project Team

14.1.1 The team consists of internal Salford Archaeology staff and external consultants (Table 7). The project will be managed by Oliver Cook.

Name	Organisation	Tasks
Oliver Cook	Salford Archaeology	Project management; synthesis of datasets; production of publication text and editing; overseeing of the archive preparation
Dave Laverty	Salford Archaeology	Stratigraphic analysis; production of publication text
Jeremy Bradley	Salford Archaeology	Finds analysis
Natalie Poundall	Salford Archaeology	Historical and archival research
Lorraine McVinnie	Salford Archaeology	Archive preparation and deposition

Table 7: Proposed project Team.

14.2 Management Structure

14.2.1 Salford Archaeology operates a project management system. The team is headed by the Project Manager, in this case Oliver Cook, who assumes ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the Project Design and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or scheduling.

14.2.2 The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Project Manager will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

14.2.3 Communication between all concerned in the post-excavation programme is of paramount importance and it is essential that the specialists involved liaise closely in order that comparable data are obtained. To this end, regular meetings and reviews are envisaged between all project staff and between

particular groups of specialists. All information will be disseminated at regular intervals, thus ensuring that everyone is aware of current progress, strategy and thinking.

14.2.4 Salford Archaeology would also be able to provide updates on the progress of the work if required at regular intervals during the course of the project. To this end, a small advisory group would be convened as appropriate. Ideally, membership would comprise representatives from Domis Construction Ltd and the Salford Archaeology project team.

14.2.5 Salford Archaeology places importance on the tight and effective management of projects in order to deliver best value to our clients. An element of managerial time will be dedicated to on-going quality assurance and internal monitoring. This is part of our internal quality assurance system and ensures the prompt delivery of the agreed report or other deliverables on time and budget.

15 CONCLUSIONS

15.1 Key Results

15.1.1 The archaeological excavation has provided a detailed record of the buried remains within the site. These included the prehistoric pits, a relict soil layer, boundary ditches, enclosures, pits, gullies, and a possible road; a post-medieval occupation layer; a possible 18th-century trackway, 19th-century workers' housing and a mill observed; and 20th century activity.

15.1.2 The investigation was successful in addressing a number of the updated research questions posed by the former North-West Regional Research Framework (NWRRF 2007), which focused on elucidating the full development of the site from the pre-historic through to modern era:

15.1.3 **Initiative 3.24: 'Development led excavation in these centres should have clearly focused objectives relevant to research questions for this particular class of settlement.'**

15.1.4 The excavation on the site of Viadux Phase 1 was focused on ascertaining how extensive the Roman civilian settlement / agricultural land around the fort was. This excavation helped map out different phases of the agricultural land around of the vicus.

15.1.5 **Initiative 3.32: 'Greater use of developing techniques, such as high-quality digital cameras and scanners, should be employed, to enable cost-effective and high-quality recording of artefacts and greater ease of dissemination.'**

15.1.6 High-quality digital cameras were used to make a photographic record of all features and will form part of the project digital archive which will be in line with current CIfA guidelines updated 2020 and uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for interested parties to access.

15.1.7 **Initiative 3.43: 'For ceramics there is a need for the application of more sophisticated analysis than simply assessing sherd numbers, to look at quantity of pottery against volumes of stratified deposits…..'**

15.1.8 This initiative was addressed by the Finds Report in Appendix 2. This report goes into great detail of the material culture recovered from Roman deposits,

paying considering to whether finds are contemporary with the deposits, or whether they are residual or intrusive.

15.1.9 **Initiative 3.48: 'The ephemeral nature of the archaeology and the low density of artefacts requires greater attention to stratigraphic evidence and detailed sampling strategies in the higher levels of sites of all types of this period.'**

15.1.10 Again, this initiative was addressed by the Finds Report in Appendix 2, along with the detailed stratigraphic results in Section 6 of the report. Great care was taken to acquire as much detail as possible on site when recording stratigraphic sequences and the material culture recovered from them. Many deposits thought to be of archaeological interest were also sampled for further analysis in order to attain dates from absolute dating methods or recover environmental evidence to furnish a better understanding of historic environment at the time of deposition.

15.1.11 **Initiative 7.6: 'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types…'**

15.1.12 Detailed records, along with scaled drawings, and a photographic record was implemented for the recording of the 19th-century housing, along with their associated external rear yards on site. These records add to the understanding of the development of workers' housing in the Greater Manchester area.

15.1.13 **Initiative 7.7: 'Study the material culture of industrial workers' households…'**

15.1.14 A sample of the material culture was recovered from all deposits associated with the 19th-century workers housing and an analysis of these can be seen in Appendix 2 of this report. This helps with the study of the material culture of industrial workers' households.

15.1.15 **Initiative 7.41: 'The retention of later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects'**

15.1.16 As discussed above, a full, detailed, and comprehensive analysis of all material culture recovered from 19th century deposits on site can be accessed in Appendix 2 of this report. Evidencing that later period artifacts were retained for routine analysis as part of this archaeological project.

15.2 Summary

15.2.1 In summary, the archaeological investigation carried out has provided a detailed record of the buried archaeological remains, which may be seen as locally and regionally significant. In particular, the identification of the Roman boundary ditch(es) and group of enclosures provide valuable insights into how the civilian settlement and its associated agricultural land was organised and may also supply evidence for enclosures forming part of a system akin to the *'prata legionis'*, which would be rare in the context of Roman Britain.

15.2.2 Furthermore, elements of the fieldwork have fulfilled various initiatives set out in the former North-West Archaeological Research Framework (Brennand (ed.) 2007, which was considered at the outset of the investigation.

15.3 Significance

15.3.1 The archaeological fieldwork has demonstrated that buried remains of local and possibly regional significance had survived within the site. These include features and deposits dating to the Roman period, together with post-medieval, 18th and 19th-century deposits, features and structures.

15.3.2 As demonstrated above, several key initiatives in the former *North-West Archaeological Research Framework* have been addressed by the archaeological investigation.

15.4 Dissemination

15.4.1 Dissemination of the investigation will take the form of grey literature reports and eventually a publication.

15.4.2 It is proposed that the results of the archaeological works will be synthesised and prepared for publication in a format appropriate to their significance. This will be done in consultation with a representative from GMAAS and is expected to take the form of a monograph, providing up-to-date coverage of archaeological interventions within Roman Manchester.

16 ARCHIVE

16.1.1 The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards and in line with current CIfA guidelines

updated 2023. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed. The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the North-West. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the archive ultimately being offered for deposition with the GMAAS.

17 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

17.1.1 Salford Archaeology would like to thank Domis Construction Ltd for commissioning the archaeological works and to Ian Miller of GMAAS for monitoring the work.

17.1.2 The fieldwork was directed by Graham Mottershead, Oliver Cook, Steve Tamburello, Julian Thorley, and Dave Laverty who were assisted by Kieran Gleave, Ashley Brogan, Evon Kirby, Lucy Owens, Joe van Miert, Harrison Peters, Jennifer Addis, and Richard Carter, and was managed by Graham Mottershead. The report was written by Dave Laverty and edited by Oliver Cook. The post-excavation process was managed by Joe Brooks and Oliver Cook, and the illustrations were prepared by Sarah Mottershead

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Table.

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
5000	Slot Site	-	-	N/A	N/A
5001	Slot Site	Tertiary fill of Gully [5004].	2	N/A	N/A
5002	Slot Site	Secondary fill of Gully [5004].	2	N/A	N/A
5003	Slot Site	Primary fill of Gully [5004].	2	N/A	N/A
5004	Slot Site	Cut of E-W aligned Gully filled by [5003], [5002], and [5001]. Sloping sides into an irregular base. Same as [5007] and [5010].	2	N/A	N/A
5005	Slot Site	-	-	N/A	N/A
5006	Slot Site	-	-	N/A	N/A
5007	Slot Site	Cut of E-W aligned Gully same as [5004]. Sloping sides into an irregular base. Same as [5003] and [5010].	2	N/A	N/A
5008	Slot Site	-	-	N/A	5
5009	Slot Site	-	-	N/A	1 and 2
5010	Slot Site	Cut of E-W aligned Gully same as [5004] and [5007]. Sloping sides into an irregular base.	2	N/A	N/A
5011	Slot Site	Fill of Gully Cut [5013].	2	N/A	3
5012	Slot Site	-	-	N/A	N/A
5013	Slot Site	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully, filled by [5011]. Sloping sides into an uneven concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
5014	Slot Site	Fill of Gully Cut [5015].	2	N/A	N/A
5015	Slot Site	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully, filled by [5014].	2	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
5016	Slot Site	Fill of Pit [5023]. Truncated by Pit Cut [5019].	2	N/A	N/A
5017	Slot Site	Secondary Fill of Pit [5019].	2	N/A	N/A
5018	Slot Site	Primary Fill of Pit [5019].	2	N/A	4
5019	Slot Site	Cut of N-S aligned Pit filled by [5018] and [5017].	2	N/A	N/A
5020	Slot Site	-	-	N/A	N/A
5021	Slot Site	-	-	N/A	N/A
5022	Slot Site	-	-	N/A	N/A
5023	Slot Site	Cut of Pit. Filled by [5016].	2	N/A	N/A
5024	Slot Site	-	-	N/A	N/A
5025	Slot Site	Cut of Pit/ Post Hole, filled by [5024]. Sub-circular with sloped sides into pointed base.	Uncertain Date	N/A	N/A
5026	Slot Site	Fill of Pit/ Post Hole [5027]. Friable light brown silty-sand.	Uncertain Date	N/A	N/A
5027	Slot Site	Cut of Post Hole, filled by [5026]. Semi-circular with sloped edges into a flat base. North of Slot centre.	Uncertain Date	N/A	N/A
5028	Slot Site	Fill of Ditch [5029]. Soft light brownish-grey silty-sand. Located in NE centre of trench.	2	N/A	N/A
5029	Slot Site	Cut of N-S aligned Ditch partially exposed, filled by [5028]. Sloping side into concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
5030	Slot Site	Deposit of Roman relict soils covering most of trench. Soft light grey silty-sand with stone and charcoal inclusions.	2	501, 729, 911, and 923	N/A
5031	Slot Site	Cut of NW-SE aligned shallow linear possibly a furrow, it was disturbed by modern activity, filled by [5021]. Truncated by [5019] and [5023], Truncated to the west by remediation. Vertical sides into a flat base. Located in SW corner of Trench.	2	5015	N/A
5032	Slot Site	Post-medieval Relict soil horizon. Friable mid-dark greyish-brown sandy-silt with charcoal inclusions.	3	N/A	N/A
5033	Slot Site	Geological Natural Substrate	N/A	N/A	N/A
216	1	-	-	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
217	1	-	-	N/A	N/A
218	1	Cut of NW-SE aligned Pit filled with [219]. Sub-oval with steep sides into a flat base.	5	N/A	N/A
219	1	Fill of Pit [218]. Friable brownish-grey silty-sand.	5	N/A	N/A
220	1	Cut of Pit filled with [221]. Sub-oval with steep sides into a flat base.	5	N/A	N/A
221	1	Fill of Pit [220]. Friable orangey-brown sandy-silt.	5	N/A	N/A
222	1	Secondary Fill of Ditch [224]. Firm mid-greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt with sub-rounded stone inclusions and evidence of iron panning throughout.	2	N/A	29
223	1	Primary Fill of Ditch [224]. Firm light greyish-brown clayey-silt with frequent sub-angular and sub-circular stone and pebble inclusions and charcoal flecks.	2	N/A	31
224	1	Cut of E-W aligned Ditch filled with [223] and [222]. U-shaped linear with convex sides into a flat base.	2	N/A	N/A
225	1	Secondary Fill of Gully [227]. Firm light greyish-brown silty-clay with rare pebble inclusions and evidence of iron panning throughout.	2	N/A	N/A
226	1	Primary Fill of Gully [227]. Firm mid-greyish-brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
227	1	Cut of E-W aligned Gully filled by [226] and [225]. Shallow linear with concave profile.	2	N/A	N/A
228	1	Secondary Fill of Ditch [230]. Friable greyish-brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebble inclusions and evidence of iron panning throughout.	2	N/A	29
229	1	Primary Fill of Ditch Cut [230]. Soft brownish-grey clayey-sand with occasional large stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
230	1	Cut of E-W aligned Ditch filled by [229] and [228]. Linear with gradually sloping sides into a flat base.	2	N/A	N/A
231	1	Secondary Fill of Ditch [233]. Loose dark reddish-brown silty-sand with occasional charcoal, pebble, and stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
232	1	Primary Fill of Ditch [233]. Firm dark greyish-yellowish-brown sandy-silt with frequent sub-rounded pebble inclusions and charcoal flecks.	2	N/A	30
233	1	Cut of E-W aligned Ditch filled by [232] and [231]. Linear with steep sides into a concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
234	1	Cut of NE-SW aligned rectangular feature. Steep sloping sides into a flat base.	-	N/A	N/A
235	1	-		N/A	N/A
236	1	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully filled by [237]. Linear with steep sides, truncated by Pit [238].	2	254, 258, 265, and 296	N/A
237	1	Fill of Gully [236], formed from waste deposition. Loose light brownish-grey, clayey-sand with stone inclusions.	2	255, 266 and 259	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
238	1	Cut of E-W aligned Pit filled by [239] and [240]. Oval with steep sides and flat base. Truncated Ditch [236].	2	266, 255 and 259	N/A
239	1	Primary fill of Roman Pit [238] containing redeposited natural. Moderately compacted, yellowish-brown clayey-sand with stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
240	1	Secondary fill of Pit [238], Roman waste deposition. Compact dark brownish-grey sandy-clay with stone and charcoal inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
241	1	Cut of NE-SW aligned Pit, semi-circular with steep sloping sides into a concave base. Filled by [242], [243], [244], [245], cutting into natural.	2	N/A	N/A
242	1	Fourth Fill of Pit [241]. Friable mid-dark greyish-brown silty-sand with moderate charcoal and pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	35
243	1	Tertiary Fill of Pit [241]. Loose friable light yellowish-brown silty-sand with frequent small pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
244	1	Secondary Fill of Pit [241]. Loose light greyish-brown silty-sand.	2	N/A	N/A
245	1	Primary Fill of Pit [241]. Friable mid-reddish-brown silty-sand with small pebble inclusions and ironisation.	2	N/A	N/A
246	1	Cut of NE-SW aligned Ditch filled by [247]. Continued towards previous excavation. Linear with gradually sloping sides and irregular base.	2	270, 260 and 297	N/A
247	1	Fill of Ditch [246]. Friable greyish-brown sandy-silt with specks of reddish-brown sandy-silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and pebble inclusions.	2	261, 271 and 298	36
248	1	Cut of later E-W aligned Ditch which truncated Ditch [246] and was filled by [249]. Linear with gradually sloping sides into a flat base.	-	N/A	N/A
249	1	Fill of Ditch [248] formed by silting. Soft friable greyish-brown finely sorted silty-sand, no inclusions.	-	N/A	N/A
250	1	Cut of E-W aligned Ditch filled by [251]. Linear ditch with sloping sides into a curved base.	2	252	N/A
251	1	Fill of Ditch [250]. Compacted light grey clayey-sand with stone inclusions.	2	253	N/A
252	1	Cut of E-W aligned Gully filled by [253]. Linear with sloping sides into a curved base.	2	250	N/A
253	1	Fill of Gully [252]. Compacted light grey clayey-sand with stone inclusions. Truncated by Ditch [254].	2	251	N/A
254	1	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully filled by [255] and [262]. This Ditch truncated Ditch [250]. Linear with steep sides into a flat base.	2	236, 258, 265, and 296	N/A
255	1	Primary Fill of Gully [254]. Compacted mid-brownish-grey clayey-sand with stone and charcoal inclusions. Truncated by Pit [238].	2	237, 266 and 259	N/A
256	1	Fill of Pit [257]. Firm mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt with pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	33
257	1	Cut of NE-SW aligned oval Pit filled by [256]. Gradually sloping sides with a flat base.	2	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
258	1	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully filled with [259]. Linear with gradually steep slopes into a flat base. East facing looking west?	2	236, 254, 265, and 296	N/A
259	1	Fill of Gully [258]. Friable light yellowish-brown silty-sand with frequent pebble inclusions.	2	237, 266 and 255	N/A
260	1	Cut of E-W aligned Ditch filled by [261]. Linear with concave sides and base.	2	246, 270 and 297	N/A
261	1	Fill of Ditch [260]. Friable mid-greyish-brown silty-sand with frequent charcoal and pebble inclusions.	2	247, 271, 298	N/A
262	1	Secondary Fill of Gully [254]. Compacted mid-brownish-grey clayey-sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.	2	267	34
263	1	Cut of Pit/ Post Hole filled with [264]. Truncated by Ditch [265]. Sub-circular Pit/ Post Hole with a U-shaped profile into a concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
264	1	Fill of Pit/ Post Hole [263], no packing stone were present, truncated by Ditch [265]. Compacted mid-to-light brownish-grey clayey-sand with some stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
265	1	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully, filled by [266] and [267]. Truncated by [263]. Linear with sloping steep sides.	2	236, 254, 258, and 296	N/A
266	1	Primary Fill of Gully [265] likely to have formed from silting/erosion. Moderately compact mid-greyish-brown clayey-sand with some stone inclusions.	2	237, 254 and 259	N/A
267	1	Secondary Fill of Gully [265], likely formed from erosion/silting. Moderately compact mid-greyish-brown clayey-sand with charcoal and stone inclusions.	2	262	N/A
268	1	Cut for NW-SE aligned Post Hole, which truncated Ditch [270], filled by [269]. Linear with vertical sides and a flat base.	5	N/A	N/A
269	1	Fill of Post Hole [268]. Charcoal/ industrial waste.	5	N/A	N/A
270	1	Cut of NE-SW aligned Ditch filled by [271], truncated by Post Hole [268]. Linear with convex sides into a sloping base.	2	246, 260 and 297	N/A
271	1	Fill of Ditch [270]. Likely a waste deposit. Friable greyish-brown silty-sand with large pebbles and occasional cobble inclusions.	2	247, 261 and 298	N/A
272	1	Re-cut of NE-SW aligned Ditch [270], filled by [273]. Linear with gradually sloping sides into a flat base.	2	299	N/A
273	1	Fill of Ditch [272], likely a waste deposit. Friable brownish-grey sandy-silt with occasional charcoal and cobble inclusions.	2	300	N/A
274	1	Fill of Pit [275], likely formed by erosion/silting. Light greyish-brown firm sandy-silt with a lens of redeposited natural, no inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
275	1	Cut of Pit filled by [274]. Irregular oval with shallow concave sides and an irregular base. Mid-bay 1 (s) North of Roman Ditch [246].	2	N/A	N/A
276	1	Fill of Pit [277] firm mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt, no inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
277	1	Cut of Pit filled by [276]. Sub-circular with shallow concave gradual sides.	2	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
278	1	Fill of Ditch [281], likely formed from erosion/silting. Loose light orangey-grey sand with pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
279	1	Primary Fill of Ditch [281]. Friable dark yellowish-brown silty-sand with charcoal and pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
280	1	Secondary Fill of Ditch [281]. Friable dark greyish-black sandy-silt with brick and brick fragments, charcoal, and pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
281	1	Cut of Ditch filled by [278], truncated Ditch Fill [280]. Semi-circular shape with steep sides into a flat base.	2	N/A	N/A
282	1	Fill of Pit [284], truncated by a later drainage feature [286], likely formed as a waste deposit. Moderately compacted mid-greyish-brown clayey-sand with stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
283	1	Fill of Pit [285], truncated by [286]. Moderately compacted mid-greyish-brown clayey-sand with stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
284	1	Cut of Pit filled by [282]. Irregular sub-circular Pit with sloping sides into a flat base.	2	N/A	N/A
285	1	Cut of Pit filled by [283]. Sub-circular Pit with sloping sides into a flat base.	2	N/A	N/A
286	1	Cut of WNW-ESE aligned Victorian Drain which truncated Pits [284], [285], and [289]. Linear with steep sides into a flat base of stone slabs.	5	N/A	N/A
287	1	Fill of Drain [286]. Compacted dark greyish-brown sandy-clay with stone inclusions.	5	N/A	N/A
288	1	Stones used to cap Drain [286]. Stone slabs.	5	N/A	N/A
289	1	Cut of small Pit filled by [290]. Sub-circular with sloping sides into a concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
290	1	Fill of Pit [289]. Likely a waste deposit. Moderately compacted mid-greyish-brown clayey-sand with stone inclusions. Truncated by Drain [286].	2	N/A	N/A
291	1	Cut of Pit filled by [294]. Semi-spherical in shape with steep sides into a flat base.	2	N/A	N/A
292	1	Cut of Ditch filled by [295]. Semi-circular in shape with steep sloping sides into a flat base.	5	N/A	N/A
293	1	Cut of Pit. Linear with concave sides into gradual base.	2	N/A	N/A
294	1	Fill of Pit [291]. Friable mid-greyish-brown silty-sand with frequent brick and pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
295	1	Fill of Ditch [292] Industrial period waste deposit. Friable dark yellowish-brown silty-sand with frequent brick and brick fragments as well as slate and pebble inclusions.	5	N/A	N/A
296	1	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully filled by [301]. It was the first ditch of several which met in a junction. Linear with gradual sides into a flat base.	2	236, 254, 258, and 265	N/A
297	1	Cut of E-W aligned Ditch filled by [298], truncated Ditch [296]. L-shaped feature with vertical sides into a flat base. NW Section of Bay 1 (south).	2	246, 260, 270	N/A
298	1	Latest Fill of Ditch [297], likely formed from erosion/silting. Loose greyish-brown sandy-silt with charcoal fragments.	2	247, 261 and 271	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
299	1	Cut of E-W aligned Ditch filled by [300]. Linear with concave sides into a flat base. NW section of bay 1 (South).	2	272	N/A
300	1	Fill of Ditch [299]. Loose friable greyish-brown silty-sand with charcoal fragments.	2	N/A	N/A
301	1	Fill of Gully [296] likely formed from erosion/silting. Friable brownish-grey silty-sand.	2	N/A	N/A
302	1	-	-	N/A	N/A
303	1	-	-	N/A	N/A
304	1	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch filled by [306]. The ditch appeared to be an agricultural feature. Truncated by Victorian Drain [286]. Linear with steep sloping sides into a concave base.	2	114, 120, 148, 162, 525, and 528	N/A
305	1	Fill of Ditch [309] likely a waste deposit. Moderately compacted mid-greyish-brown clayey-sand with stone inclusions. Centre of Bay 1.	2	N/A	N/A
306	1	Fill of Ditch [304], likely waste deposit, agricultural Ditch. Moderately compacted mid-greyish-brown clayey-sand with stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
307	1	Cut of E-W aligned Pit filled by [308]. Truncated by [286]. Long oval with sloping sides into a concave base. Centre of Bay 2.	2	N/A	N/A
308	1	Fill of Pit [307]. Moderately compacted dark greyish-brown clayey-sand with stone and charcoal inclusions. Centre of Bay 2.	2	N/A	N/A
309	1	Cut of N-S aligned Ditch filled by [305]. Truncated by Drain [286]. Linear with steep sides into a concave base. Likely agricultural. Centre of Bay 1.	2	304	N/A
310	1	Cut of N-S aligned Ditch filled with [311]. Part of larger N-S aligned Roman Ditch. Linear V-shaped ditch. NW section of Bay 1 South.	2	N/A	N/A
311	1	Later Fill of Ditch [310], same as Fill [301]. Friable greyish-brown silty-sand with charcoal and stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
100	2	Geological Natural Substrate	N/A	200	N/A
101	2	Cut of NE-SW aligned Gully, running perpendicular towards Ditch [103], filled with [102]. Linear with square shaped terminus with rounded corners, concave profile.	2	N/A	N/A
102	2	Fill of Gully [101], likely formed from water erosion. Friable light brownish-grey sandy-silt with pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
103	2	Re-cut Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch filled by [104]. Right angle triangle with concave sides and base.	2	N/A	N/A
104	2	Fill of Re-cut [103], likely a deliberate backfilled deposit due to the high frequency of finds. Loose friable dark-yellowish-brown gritty silty-sand with charcoal, coal, and stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
105	2	Secondary Fill of Ditch [124], likely a silting deposit or a waste deposit. Loose dark greyish-brown silty-sand, with pebble and bone fragments inclusions. Truncated by Re-Cut [109].	2	110	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
106	2	Primary Fill of Ditch [124] likely a silting deposit or later waste deposit. Loose friable dark brown silty-sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	2	N/A	N/A
107	2	Cut of Pit, filled by [108]. Sub-circular Pit with steep sloping sides into an irregular base.	-	N/A	N/A
108	2	Fill of Pit [107], likely a silting deposit. Friable mid-brownish-grey silty-sand with occasional charcoal flecks and pebble inclusions.	-	N/A	N/A
109	2	Re-Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch, filled by [110]. Asymmetrical and irregular sides and base.	2	124	N/A
110	2	Fill of Ditch Re-Cut [109]. Loose dark yellowish-brown gritty silty-sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Truncated by Re-Cut [103].	2	105	N/A
111	2	Tertiary Fill of Ditch [125]. Loose dark yellowish-brown silty-sand with occasional coal inclusions. Truncated by Re-cut [109].	2	N/A	N/A
112	2	Secondary Fill of Ditch [125] comprising of redeposited natural. Very firm light reddish-brown silty-clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
113	2	Primary Fill of Ditch [125] comprising a silting deposit. Loose friable mid-yellowish-brown sandy-silt with frequent pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
114	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned V-shaped Roman boundary Ditch, part of gridded field system or vicus, with large quantity of Romano-British pottery in upper fill, filled by [115], [116] and [117]. linear, with steep sloping sides into gradual break of slope leading to a flat base.	2	120, 148, 162, 304, 525, and 528	N/A
115	2	Tertiary Fill of Ditch [114], likely deliberately backfilled. Truncated by later feature [118].	2	121	20
116	2	Secondary Fill of Ditch [114], formed during use. Friable mid-blueish-grey sandy-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and sub-angular stone inclusions.	2	122	21
117	2	Primary Fill of Ditch [114]. Soft light yellowish-white sandy-silt with no inclusions.	2	123	N/A
118	2	Cut of ENE-WSW aligned Post Hole filled by [119]. Rectangular Post Hole with sloping sides and a flat base.	4	N/A	N/A
119	2	Fill of Post Hole [118]. Firm mid-greyish-brown silty-sand with moderate charcoal inclusions.	4	N/A	22
120	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned V -shaped Ditch filled by [121], [122] and [123], likely an agricultural Ditch with later backfills. linear ditch with gradual sides.	2	114, 148, 162, 304, 525, and 528	N/A
121	2	Tertiary Fill of Ditch [120]. Friable greyish-brown silty-sand with small charcoal fragments and occasional pottery fragments.	2	115	N/A
122	2	Secondary Fill of Ditch [120]. Soft blueish-grey clayey-sand, with occasional small charcoal flecks.	2	116	N/A
123	2	Primary Fill of Ditch [120]. Soft greyish-brown clayey-sand with no inclusions.	2	117	N/A
124	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch. Filled by [105] and [106]. Steep sloping sides into a flat base.	2	109	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
125	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch filled by [113], [112] and [111]. Steep slopes into a concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
126	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned Pit filled by [127], [128] and [129]. Linear with steep sides with gradual slope towards base. Truncated Ditch [162].	2	N/A	N/A
127	2	Primary Fill of Pit [126] comprising of a waste deposit. Loose greyish-brown sandy-silt.	2	N/A	N/A
128	2	Secondary Fill of Pit [126] likely deliberately backfilled deposit. Loose greyish-brown sandy-silt with occasional large and medium stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
129	2	Tertiary Fill of Pit [126]. Loose brownish-grey sandy-silt with regular large pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
130	2	Cut of NE-SW aligned small Ditch. Linear with gradually sloping sides into flat base.	2	160	N/A
131	2	Fill of Ditch [130], Silted up over time. Loose brownish-grey silty-sand with small pebble inclusions.	2	161	N/A
132	2	Cut of Pit filled by [138], truncated Pit Fills [141] and [142] in NE corner. Shallow sloping sides into a flat base, feature was truncated by a square modern feature.	2	N/A	N/A
133	2	Cut of E-W aligned Gully, probably a boundary ditch or drain off, filled by [140]. Sloping sides into a flat base, lead into a possible terminus.	2	N/A	N/A
134	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully filled by [139]. Gently sloping sides into concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
135	2	Cut of Pit filled by [141] and [142]. Gradually sloping sides and a flat base.	2	N/A	N/A
136	2	Re-cut of Pit [137], filled by [143], [144] and [145]. Sub-circular pit with steep sloping sides and a flat base.	2	N/A	N/A
137	2	Cut of Pit filled by [146] and [147]. Circular Pit with moderately sloping sides into a flat base.	2	N/A	N/A
138	2	Fill of Pit [132]. Silted fill, friable mid-to-light greyish-brown mottled sandy-silt with pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
139	2	Fill of Gully [134]. Friable mid-brown sandy-silt with occasional pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
140	2	Fill of Gully [133]. Friable mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt with pebble, charcoal, and bone inclusions.	2	N/A	26
141	2	Secondary Fill of Pit [135]. Friable mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt with small pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
142	2	Primary Fill of Pit [135]. Friable orangey-brown sandy-silt, no inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
143	2	Tertiary Fill of Pit Re-cut [136]. Friable mid-to-dark greyish-brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebble and charcoal inclusions. Truncated by gullies [133] and [139].	2	N/A	23
144	2	Secondary Fill of Re-cut [136]. Friable light-to-mid greyish-brown silty-sand with small pebble and charcoal inclusions.	2	N/A	24
145	2	Primary Fill of Pit Re-cut [136]. Slightly coarse mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand with small pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
146	2	Fill of Pit [137]. Friable mid-brown silty-sand with occasional small pebble and charcoal inclusions.	2	147	25
147	2	Fill of Pit [137]. Friable light brown silty-sand with small pebble inclusions. Truncated by re-cut [136].	2	146	N/A
148	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch. Filled by [149] and [150], possible agricultural Ditch. Linear with gradually curved sides into a flat base.	2	114, 120, 162, 304, 525, and 528	N/A
149	2	Primary Fill of Ditch Cut [148]. Loose brownish-grey sandy-silt, no inclusions.	2	117	N/A
150	2	Secondary Fill of Ditch Cut [148], formed as a waste deposit. Loose greyish-brown silty-sand with pebble and charcoal inclusions.	2	116	N/A
151	2	Re-cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch filled by [152] and [153]. Linear with steep western side and a gradual eastern side and irregular base.	2	N/A	N/A
152	2	Primary fill of Ditch Re-cut [151], waste deposit. Loose brownish-grey sandy-silt with stone and charcoal inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
153	2	Secondary Fill of Ditch Re-cut [151]. Loose brown sandy-silt with charcoal and stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
154	2	Re-cut of N-S aligned Gully. Linear with steep western side and a gradually sloping eastern side.	2	N/A	N/A
155	2	Fill of Re-cut [154]. Loose greyish-brown sandy-silt with charcoal inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
156	2	Cut of E-W aligned Gully cutting through [137], filled by [157]. Linear and rounded terminus, base and sides were concave.	2	N/A	N/A
157	2	Fill of Gully [156] likely formed from water erosion and silting. Friable mid-grey with reddish-brown patches silty-sand with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
158	2	-	-	N/A	N/A
159	2	-	-	N/A	N/A
160	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned possible extension to Ditch [130], filled by [161]. Linear gradually sloping sides into a flat base.	2	130	N/A
161	2	Fill of Ditch [160] formed from erosion and silting.	2	131	N/A
162	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch. Filled by [163], [164] and [166]. Linear with gradually sloping sides into a flat base.	2	114, 120, 148, 304, 525, and 528	N/A
163	2	Tertiary Fill of Ditch [162], formed by silting. Loose brownish-grey sandy-silt with occasional pebble and charcoal inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
164	2	Secondary Fill of Ditch [162] formed from silting/erosion. Loose greyish-brown sandy-silt with pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
165	2	-	-	-	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
166	2	Primary fill of Ditch [162], formed from erosion and silting. Loose greyish-blue silty-sand with pebble and charcoal inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
167	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully, filled by [168]. Linear Gully, with sharp western slope and a gradual eastern slope into a irregular base.	2	N/A	N/A
168	2	Fill of Gully [167] formed by silting and erosion. Loose friable light-yellowish-brown silty-sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
169	2	Cut of Pit, filled by [170]. Linear with sharp sides into a flat base.	1	N/A	N/A
170	2	Fill of Pit [169]. Friable brownish-grey sandy-silt with occasional charcoal fragments.	1	N/A	27
171	2	Cut of NE-SW aligned Ditch, possibly a continuation of [137], filled by [172]. Linear with vertical sides into a flat base.	-	N/A	N/A
172	2	Fill of Ditch [171], formed by silting and waste deposition. Loose brownish-grey silty-sand with occasional small pebble inclusions.	-	N/A	N/A
173	2	Cut of E-W aligned Ditch, truncates Ditch Fill [172] and filled by [174]. Linear with gradually curved sides into a flat base.	-	N/A	N/A
174	2	Fill of Ditch [173] formed by silting and waste deposition. Loose brownish-orange sandy-silt with charcoal flecks.	-	N/A	N/A
175	2	Cut of Pit filled by [176], truncated Ditch Fill [177]. Pit visible in section, sub-circular by modern structure.	2	N/A	N/A
176	2	Fill of Pit [175]. Formed from silting and or erosion. Mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt. Truncated by Pit Cut [137].	2	N/A	N/A
177	2	Deposit formed from silting and or erosion. Friable mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
178	2	Secondary Fill of Pit [179]. Greyish-brown sandy-clay with occasional small pebble inclusions and iron panning.	2	N/A	N/A
179	2	Cut of small Pit filled by [180] and [178]. Sloping sides into a concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
180	2	Primary Fill of Pit [179]. Light greyish-brown sandy-clay with occasional small pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
181	2	Cut of Pit/Post Hole filled by [183] and [182]. Steep sides into a flat base.	1	N/A	N/A
182	2	Secondary Fill of Pit/Post Hole [181]. Yellowish-brown sandy-gravel. Possible packing around post which did not survive. Truncated by Pit Cut [185].	1	N/A	N/A
183	2	Primary Fill of Pit/Post Hole [181]. White silty-sand.	1	N/A	N/A
184	2	Fill of Pit [185]. Greyish-brown clay.	6	N/A	N/A
185	2	Cut of Pit filled by [184].	6	N/A	N/A
186	2	Fill of Pit [187]. Friable mid-greyish-brown silty-clay. Truncated by Pit Cut [185].	6	N/A	N/A
187	2	Cut of Pit filled by [186]. Sub-oval in shape.	6	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
188	2	Fill of Gully Cut [189]. Light greyish-brown clayey-sand. Truncated by Pit [187].	5	N/A	N/A
189	2	Cut of Gully filled by [188].	5	N/A	N/A
190	2	Cut of Pit filled by [191]. Rectangular in shape with steep sloping sides into a concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
191	2	Fill of Pit [190]. Friable dark yellowish-grey silty-sand with frequent pebble and occasional charcoal inclusions. Truncated by Cut [192].	2	N/A	N/A
192	2	Cut of Pit filled by [194] and [193]. Rectangular in shape with irregular gently sloping and steep sides into an irregular concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
193	2	Secondary Fill of Pit [192]. Dark yellowish-brown silty-sand with frequent iron panning and moderate pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
194	2	Primary Fill of Pit [192]. Light greyish-brown silty-sand with frequent pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
195	2	Fifth Fill of Pit [201]. Mottled light brown silty-sand.	1	N/A	N/A
196	2	Fourth Fill of Pit [201]. Formed by slumping on W side of Pit. Rusty brown coloured silty-sand.	1	N/A	N/A
197	2	Tertiary Fill of Pit [201]. Formed by slumping on W side of Pit. Friable dark brown sandy-silt.	1	N/A	N/A
198	2	Primary Fill of Pit [201]. Formed by slumping on W side of Pit. Friable light greyish-brown silty-sand.	1	N/A	N/A
199	2	Secondary Fill of Pit [201]. Formed by slumping on E side of Pit. Mottled mid-greyish-brown silty-sand.	1	N/A	N/A
200	2	Geological Natural Substrate. Light brown sandy-gravel.	N/A	100	N/A
201	2	Cut of Pit filled by [198]; [199]; [197]; [196]; and [195]. Moderately sloping sides into a concave base.	1	N/A	N/A
202	2	Secondary Fill of Pit [204]. Compacted light greyish-brown silty-sand.	1	N/A	N/A
203	2	Primary Fill of Pit [204]. Compacted light greyish-brown sandy-silt with occasional lenses of rusty-brown sand.	1	N/A	N/A
204	2	Cut of Pit filled with [203] and [202]. Gradually sloping sides into a concave base.	1	N/A	N/A
205	2	Fill of Pit [206]. Firm mid-greyish-brown silty-sand. Truncated by Ditch Cut [209].	2	207	N/A
206	2	Cut of Pit filled by [205]. Sloping sides into an undulating concave base.	2	208	N/A
207	2	Fill of Pit [208]. Firm mid-greyish-brown silty-sand. Truncated by Ditch [209].	2	205	N/A
208	2	Cut of Pit filled by [207]. Sloping sides into a flattish concave base.	2	206	N/A
209	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch filled by [210] and [211]. Gradually sloping sides into a concave base.	2	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
210	2	Primary Fill of Ditch [209]. Friable mid-greyish-brown silty-sand with occasional small pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
211	2	Secondary Fill of Ditch [209]. Friable mid-brownish-grey silty-sand with occasional small-medium sized pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
212	2	Fill of Gully Cut [213]. Loose greyish-brown silty-sand.	2	N/A	28
213	2	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch filled with [212]. Linear with gradually sloping sides into a flat bottom.	2	N/A	N/A
214	2	Cut of Post Hole filled by [215]. Steep sides into a sharp point.	2	N/A	N/A
215	2	Fill of Post Hole [214]. Friable brownish-grey sandy-silt.	2	N/A	N/A
500	5	19th century made ground. Firm dark grey/black mixed silt.	5	N/A	N/A
501	5	Possible Roman occupation deposit, cut by Roman feature [503]. Firm light brown silty-sand clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions.	2	729, 911, 923, and 5030	N/A
502	5	Geological Natural Substrate. Firm compacted mid-yellowish mudstone with sub-rounded sandstone pebble inclusions.	N/A	N/A	N/A
503	5	Cut of NE-SW aligned Roman Surface/Road. Filled by [515] and [504], Linear with a concave profile.	2	512	N/A
504	5	Secondary Fill of Surface/Road Cut [503]. Compact mid-greyish silt and gravel with sub-rounded pebbles. Metalling within Cut [503].	2	513	N/A
505	5	Re-cut of NW-SE aligned V-shaped Ditch [528], filled by [506]. Linear with steep sides and concave base. Truncated by Linear Cut [529] and a modern pipe insertion.	2	516	N/A
506	5	Fill of Ditch [505], possible rapid redeposition. Mid-greyish silty-sandy-loam with frequent sub-rounded medium sized sandstone and charcoal flecks inclusions.	2	517	N/A
507	5	Cut of Circular Pit. Previously excavated in evaluation.	2	N/A	N/A
508	5	Fill of Pit [507]. Loose friable light greyish-brown silty-sandy-loam with rounded flat pebble inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.	2	N/A	N/A
509	5	Cut of large rectangular Pit filled by (544), (510), and (543). Concave sides leading into a flat base.	2	N/A	N/A
510	5	Secondary fill of Pit [509].	2	N/A	N/A
511	5	Fill of Ditch [528]. Light grey silty-sandy-loam with occasional sub-rounded sandstone inclusions. Truncated by re-cut [505].	2	519	N/A
512	5	Cut of NE-SW aligned Roman Surface/Road. Concave sides into a flat base, filled by [513] and [514]. Truncated by 19th century drain and manhole.	2	503	N/A
513	5	Secondary Fill of Surface/Road Cut [512]. Compact mid-greyish silt and gravel with sub-rounded gravel and small to medium pebble inclusions. Metalling within cut [512].	2	504	N/A
514	5	Primary Fill of Surface/Road Cut [512]. Mid-greyish silty-sand with very occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Bedding layer to metalling [513].	2	515	3

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
515	5	Primary Fill of Surface/Road Cut [503]. Mid-greyish silt with very occasional small sub-rounded stone and pebble inclusions. Bedding for Surface/Road.	2	514	N/A
516	5	Re-cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch [525], filled by [517]. Linear with U-shaped profile.	2	N/A	N/A
517	5	Fill of Ditch Re-cut [516]. Compact dark brownish-grey sandy-silt with clay and small to large sized sub-circular pebble, and medium to large sized charcoal inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
518	5	Cut of E-W aligned Pit adjacent to features [533] and [538] but too shallow to see relationships. Sub-rectangular Pit with very shallow sides and a concave profile. Filled by [520].	2	N/A	N/A
519	5	Fill of Ditch [525]. Compact light grey sandy-silty-loam with small to medium pebble inclusions and occasional charcoal. Truncated by later Re-cut [516].	2	N/A	4
520	5	Fill of Pit [518]. Mid-grey sandy-silt moderately firm with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
521	5	Fill of Pit [522]. Fine mid-grey granular sandy-silty-loam with sub-rounded pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	2
522	5	Cut of Pit adjacent to [526]. Sub-oval with a concave profile and filled by [521].	2	N/A	N/A
523	5	Cut of Pit. Circular with a concave profile.	2	N/A	N/A
524	5	Fill of Pit [523]. Compact dark brown to black sandy-silty-clay with small pebble and charcoal inclusions. Pit Fill was heavily truncated by Ditch Re-cut [516].	2	N/A	N/A
525	5	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch, V-shaped profile. Truncated by Ditch Re-cut [516]. Filled by [519].	2	114, 120, 148, 162, 304, and 528	N/A
526	5	Re-cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch [516]. Linear with concave profile and filled by [527].	2	N/A	N/A
527	5	Fill o Ditch Re-cut [526]. Compacted dark brownish-grey sandy-silty-loam with small sub-circular pebble inclusions and charcoal flecks. Slightly different composition to [517], visible cut between deposits [517] and [527].	2	N/A	7
528	5	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch filled by [511]. V-shaped linear with steep sides into a flat base. Truncated by [505].	2	114, 120, 148, 162, 304, and 525	N/A
529	5	Re-cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch [505], filled by [530]. Linear with moderate slope into concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
530	5	Fill of Ditch [529]. Mid-grey sandy-silty-loam with sub-rounded sandstone inclusions.	2	527	N/A
531	5	Cut of Pit filled by [532] Sub-circular with a concave profile.	2	N/A	N/A
532	5	Fill of Pit [531]. Light brown sandy-silty-loam. Truncated by Ditch [505].	2	N/A	N/A
533	5	Cut of Pit filled by [534], next to Pit [518]. Sub-circular with gently sloping sides into a concave base.	2	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
534	5	Fill of Pit [533]. Firm mid-grey silty-sand with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
535	5	Cut of E-W aligned Pit filled by [536] and [537]. Sub-rectangular with moderately steep sides into a flat base. Truncated by pit [507] and by 19th century manhole and pipe.	2	N/A	N/A
536	5	Primary Fill of Pit [535], formed possibly from natural slumping. Firm light grey silty-sandy-loam	2	N/A	N/A
537	5	Secondary Fill of Pit [535]. Firm dark grey silty-sandy-loam with small sub-rounded stone and pebble inclusions as well as charcoal flecks.	2	N/A	5
538	5	Cut of Pit filled by [539]. Sub-circular Pit with moderately steep sides into a concave base. Earliest Pit in cluster of [518], [520], and [535]. Truncated by [540] and [535].	2	N/A	N/A
539	5	Fill of Pit [538]. Firm light grey sandy-silt with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles. Truncated by [535] and [540].	2	N/A	N/A
540	5	Cut of Pit filled by [541]. Sub-circular Pit with steep sides into a concave base. Truncated Pit [538].	2	N/A	N/A
541	5	Fill of Pit [540]. Loose light grey silty-sand with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Truncated by Pit [522].	2	N/A	N/A
542	5	Cut of NE-SW aligned Ditch filled by [549]. V-shaped linear with gently sloping sides into an irregular base. Similar to previous Roman ditches exposed on site.	2	N/A	N/A
543	5	Tertiary fill of Pit [509].	2	N/A	N/A
544	5	Primary fill of Pit [509].	2	N/A	N/A
545	5	-	-	N/A	N/A
546	5	-	-	N/A	N/A
547	5	-	-	N/A	N/A
548	5	-	-	N/A	N/A
549	5	Fill of Ditch [542]. Loose light reddish-brown sandy-clay with charcoal inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
550	5	Cut of natural feature filled by [551]. Rectangular in plan with steep sides into tapering base.	-	N/A	N/A
551	5	Fill of Natural Feature [550]. Grey sandy-silty-clay.	-	N/A	N/A
600	6	Made Ground. Dark grey to black made ground with mixed modern debris and house brick.	5	N/A	N/A
601	6	Subsoil. Mid-grey silty-clay.	2	N/A	N/A
602	6	Geological Natural Substrate. Yellowish-brown sandy-clay.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
001	Test Pile Area A	Modern asphalt surface for car park.	6	N/A	N/A
002	Test Pile Area A	Stone setts surface. Sett dimensions were 0.14m long x 0.14m wide x 0.24m thick.	5	N/A	N/A
003	Test Pile Area A	Bedding Deposit for Stone Setts [002].	5	N/A	N/A
004	Test Pile Area A	Industrial waste deposit composed of rubble, clinker, brick fragments and mortar.	5	N/A	N/A
005	Test Pile Area A	Post-medieval Occupation Layer. Mid-brown silty-sand, loose medium grains with small stone inclusions, and charcoal flecks.	3	N/A	N/A
006	Test Pile Area A	Geological Natural Substrate. Orangey-brown with light grey marbling/blotches and small stone inclusions and infrequent charcoal flecks.	N/A	N/A	N/A
007	Test Pile Area A	Cut of Pit, cut into natural [006], filled by [008]. 'U' shaped shallow cut, sub-rounded shape in plan, located in north-east corner of trench.	2	N/A	N/A
008	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Pit [007] formed from erosion and silting. Light greyish-brown silty-sand with small stone inclusions and occasional pebbles.	2	N/A	N/A
009	Test Pile Area A	Cut of Gully which truncated Gully Fill [012], filled by [010] and [011]. Sharp break of slope, sloping sides into a concave base roughly 'V' shaped.	2	N/A	N/A
010	Test Pile Area A	Primary fill of Gully [009] formed from a re-deposited natural. Mid-greyish silty-sand with infrequent charcoal inclusions and small stones.	2	N/A	4
011	Test Pile Area A	Secondary fill of Gully [009] likely formed from erosion and silting. Light grey silty-clay with some orange marbling, and infrequent charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions.	2	N/A	5
012	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Gully [013], formed from water erosion. Light grey sandy-silt with orange marbling and infrequent charcoal flecks and stone inclusions. Truncated by Gully Cut [009].	2	N/A	6
013	Test Pile Area A	Cut of NE-SW aligned Gully, cut into natural [006], filled by [012]. 'U' shaped linear.	2	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
014	Test Pile Area A	Cut of Pit, filled by [0401]. Oval shaped in plan with gentle sloping sides 'U' shaped.	2	N/A	N/A
015	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Pit [014] likely formed from redeposited natural. Firm mid-greyish sandy-silt with charcoal flecks.	2	N/A	1
016	Test Pile Area A	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch filled by [017]. Truncated Pit Fill [019]. Sharp break of slope at top and steep edges into a concave/flat base.	2	N/A	N/A
017	Test Pile Area A	Fill of [016] likely formed from redeposited natural. Moderately compact mid-blueish-grey silty-sand with infrequent orange marbling and charcoal flecks.	2	N/A	8
018	Test Pile Area A	Cut of WNW-ESE aligned Pit into natural [006], filled by [019]. Oval shaped pit with sharp break of slope and steep sides into a gradual flat base.	2	N/A	N/A
019	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Pit [018] likely formed from redeposited natural. Moderately compact silty-sand with orange mottling with infrequent charcoal flecks.	2	N/A	9
020	Test Pile Area A	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully into natural [006], filled by [021]. Linear with sharp break of slope at the top, sloping sides, concave base, bowl shaped, 'V' shaped.	2	N/A	N/A
021	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Gully [020] likely formed from water erosion. Moderately compacted mid-blueish-grey sandy-silt with infrequent charcoal flecks and orange mottling.	2	N/A	10
022	Test Pile Area A	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully cut into natural [006], filled by [023]. Linear with a sharp break of slope at top, concave sides, gradual concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
023	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Gully [022] likely formed from water erosion. Moderately compact, mid-blueish-grey, silty-sand with charcoal flecks and orange mottling.	2	N/A	N/A
024	Test Pile Area A	Packing material around Wooden Post [025], fill of Post Hole [026]. Firm dark greyish-brown/light yellowish-grey silty-sand with charcoal and coal inclusions.	5	N/A	14
025	Test Pile Area A	Remains of wooden post in Post Hole [026]. Loose mid-greyish-brown silty-sand with degraded wood fragments.	5	N/A	13

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
026	Test Pile Area A	Cut of Post Hole predating the 19th century development, could have been part of a larger structure due to size, cuts deposit [005], filled by [024] and [025]. Located in southern corner of excavation, steep near vertical sides, sharp break of slope into a flat base, dips in centre where post had been. Adjacent to square post-medieval pit [039].	5	N/A	N/A
027	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Gully [028] formed from water erosion. Moderately compact mid-blueish-grey silty-sand with infrequent charcoal flecks and orange mottling.	2	N/A	11
028	Test Pile Area A	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully cutting natural [006], filled by [027]. Linear with sharp break of slope at top into sloping sides into a concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
029	Test Pile Area A	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully, terminus end, cutting the natural [006] and filled by [030]. Linear/possible terminus imperceptible break of slope at top and bottom, a concave base.	2	N/A	N/A
030	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Gully [029], formed from water erosion. Moderately compact mid-blueish-grey silty-sand with orange mottling.	2	N/A	12
031	Test Pile Area A	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully, ran parallel with Roman features [016], [018], [022], [028] and [029], filled by [032]. Gully located in the south-west corner of area, sloping sides leading to a flat base.	2	033 and 035	N/A
032	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Gully [031], fill was substantial but sterile, formed from water erosion. Firm light brownish-grey sandy-silt with yellowish orange mineralisation and charcoal flecks.	2	N/A	2
033	Test Pile Area A	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully, cut natural [006], filled by [034]. Linear, changes from a wide concave profile to a flat based gradual slope into the base.	2	031 and 035	N/A
034	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Gully [033], formed from water erosion. Firm mid-greyish-brown silty-sand with charcoal flecks.	2	N/A	15
035	Test Pile Area A	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully, cut natural [006], filled by [036]. Linear gully same as [031] and [033].	2	031 and 033	N/A
036	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Gully [035], formed from water erosion. Same as [032] and [034]. Firm mid-greyish-brown silty-sand.	2	032 and 034	17
037	Test Pile Area A	Cut of NE-SW aligned Gully, cut natural [006], same as [013] and filled by [038]. Linear, located north corner of excavation, truncated by drain.	2	013	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
038	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Gully [037], formed from water erosion, same as [012]. Firm light grey silty-sand.	2	012	9
039	Test Pile Area A	Cut of Pit, filled by [040]. Square cut running into section.	5	N/A	N/A
040	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Pit [039]. Mixed fill, light grey sandy-silt mixed with orange sand with stone and infrequent charcoal fleck inclusions.	5	N/A	19
041	Test Pile Area A	Cut of N-S aligned Gully, filled by [042]. Shallow 'U' shaped.	2	N/A	N/A
042	Test Pile Area A	Fill of Gully [41], formed from water erosion. Firm mid-grey sandy-silt with charcoal flecks. Truncated by [031], [033], and [035].	2	N/A	3
700	7	Modern demolition debris/silt mix made ground/ overburden.	5	N/A	N/A
701	7	Subsoil. Firm mid-grey silty-clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
702	7	Geological Natural Substrate. Firm yellowish-brown sandy-clay.	-	N/A	N/A
703	7	Metalling Surface above bedding layer [725]. Dark grey silty-clay with compact gravel and small pebble inclusions.	4	N/A	N/A
704	7	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch filled by [705]. Linear with concave profile. Truncated Ditch Fill [707] and was truncated by a modern 19th century drain.	2	N/A	N/A
705	7	Fill of Ditch Cut [704]. Firm mid-grey silty-sand with lenses of yellowish-brown re-deposited natural. Truncated by Pit [721].	2	N/A	N/A
706	7	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch filled by [707]. Fairly shallow linear with concave profile.	2	N/A	N/A
707	7	Fill of Ditch cut [706], likely slow deposition of material from surrounding ground surface. Firm light grey silty-loam with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions. Truncated by Ditch [704] and Pit [721].	2	N/A	N/A
708	7	Cut of Pit. Sub-circular in shape and shallow.	2	N/A	N/A
709	7	Fill of Pit cut [708]. Re-deposited natural. Firm mid -greyish-yellow silty-clayey-loam. Truncated by Pit [721].	2	N/A	N/A
710	7	Cut of Pit filled by [711], not seen in plan. Sub-circular with a U-shaped profile.	2	N/A	N/A
711	7	Fill of Pit [710]. Firm mid-greyish-brown silty-loam.	2	N/A	N/A
712	7	Cut of Ditch filled by [713].	-	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
713	7	Fill of large Ditch [712].	-	N/A	N/A
714	7	Cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch filled by [715]. Linear U-shaped with moderately steep sides into a uneven base.	2	N/A	N/A
715	7	Fill od Ditch cut [714], likely formed by silting/weathering. Firm mid-grey silty-clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble and sandstone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecks. Truncated by Ditch cut [716] and modern pipe insertion.	2	N/A	N/A
716	7	Cut of E-W aligned Ditch filled by [717], [718] and [726]. Linear with a U-shaped profile.	2	N/A	N/A
717	7	Tertiary Fill of Ditch [716] likely formed from silting over time. Firm mid-to-dark grey silty-clay with moderate small to medium sub-rounded pebble and charcoal fleck inclusions.	2	N/A	1
718	7	Secondary Fill of Ditch [716] likely formed through silting up from water and wind erosion. Firm light grey silty-clay.	2	N/A	N/A
719	7	Cut of E-W aligned Ditch filled by [720]. Linear with a U-shaped profile.	2	N/A	N/A
720	7	Fill of Ditch cut [719]. Multiple lenses of different coloured materials. Firm mixed lenses of subsoil [701], topsoil, and natural [702] with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Truncated by Ditch Re-cut [723] and a 19th century pipe insertion.	2	N/A	N/A
721	7	Cut of Pit filled by [722]. Sub-circular with U-shaped profile.	2	N/A	N/A
722	7	Fill of Pit [721]. Firm mid-grey silty-clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
723	7	Re-cut of NW-SE aligned Ditch [719] filled by [724]. Linear with U-shaped profile.	2	N/A	N/A
724	7	Fill of Ditch Re-cut [723], likely deliberately backfilled with lenses of material in a disorganised tumble. Firm yellowish-brown re-deposited natural and mid-grey silty-clay with sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Truncated Ditch [716] and was truncated by a modern pipe insertion.	2	N/A	N/A
725	7	Bedding layer. Compacted mid-grey silty-clay with frequent sub-rectangular sandstone and charcoal inclusions.	4	N/A	N/A
726	7	Primary Fill of Ditch [716] slowly formed accumulation of material over time. Firm mid-greyish-brown silty-clay with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks.	2	N/A	N/A
727	7	Cut of E-W aligned Ditch filled by [728]. Linear V-shaped profile.	2	N/A	N/A
728	7	Fill of Ditch [727]. Firm dark grey sandy-clay. Truncated by Ditch Re-cut [723].	2	N/A	N/A
729	7	Burier soil/subsoil or deliberate levelling deposit, same as [501] in Bay 5. Firm mid-grey silty-clay with small irregular shaped sandstone pebble and charcoal inclusions.	2	501, 911, 923, and 5030	N/A
801	8	Modern concrete floor surface.	6	N/A	N/A
802	8	Modern demolition debris/ silt mix made ground.	6	N/A	N/A
803	8	Modern dark reddish-brown sand levelling deposit.	6	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
804	8	Modern pale yellowish-brown sand levelling deposit.	6	N/A	N/A
805	8	Mid-brownish-grey demolition debris/ ash mix.	5	N/A	N/A
806	8	Geological natural substrate.	N/A	N/A	N/A
807	8	Mid-yellowish-brown re-deposited natural.	5	N/A	N/A
808	8	North to south aligned 19th century L-shaped wall.	5	N/A	N/A
809	8	North to south aligned 19th century external and internal walls.	5	N/A	N/A
810	8	Modern concrete block.	6	N/A	N/A
811	8	Concrete foundations for 19th century wall [808].	5	N/A	N/A
812	8	Construction cut for 19th century wall [808].	5	814, 826, and 824	N/A
813	8	Dark reddish-brown silty-sandy-clay fill of construction cut [812].	5	N/A	N/A
814	8	Construction cut for 19th century wall [808].	5	812, 826, and 824	N/A
815	8	Dark reddish-brown silty-sandy-clay fill of construction cut [814].	5	N/A	N/A
816	8	North-north-west to south-south-east aligned cut of ditch.	2	N/A	N/A
817	8	Mid-brownish-grey sandy-clay primary fill of ditch cut [816].	2	N/A	N/A
818	8	Light brownish-yellow sandy-clay secondary fill of ditch cut [816].	2	N/A	N/A
819	8	Mid-brownish-grey sandy-clay tertiary fill of ditch cut [816].	2	N/A	N/A
820	8	Re-cut of ditch cut [816].	2	N/A	N/A
821	8	Light brownish-grey sandy-clay fill of ditch re-cut [820].	2	N/A	N/A
822	8	Dark reddish-black organic fill of tree throw.	2	N/A	1
823	8	North-east to south-west aligned 19th century brick lined drain.	5	N/A	N/A
824	8	Construction cut for 19th century buttress on wall [808].	5	812, 814, and 826	N/A
825	8	Dark reddish-brown silty-sandy-clay fill of construction cut [824].	5	N/A	N/A
826	8	Construction cut for 19th century wall [808].	5	812, 814, and 824	N/A
827	8	Dark reddish-brown silty-sandy-clay fill of construction cut [826].	5	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
900	9	Natural Geological Substrate. Very compacted, mid-yellowish-brown, fine-grained, and coarse sandy-gravel with an abundance of poorly sorted small sub-angular stones and occasional medium sized sub-circular stones and pebble inclusions.	N/A	N/A	N/A
901	9	Fill of NE-SW aligned Ditch [902]. Loose mid-brownish-grey loamy-sand with orange smudging and occasional charcoal inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
902	9	Cut of NE-SW aligned Ditch filled by [901], likely the cut of a boundary ditch. Linear irregular in shape, convex with sharp break of slope with concave sharp lower break of slope leading to bowl-shaped base.	2	N/A	N/A
903	9	Cut of NE-SW aligned Ditch, filled by [904] and [905]. Linear with tapering sides into a concave base.	2	902 and 918	N/A
904	9	Primary Fill of Ditch [903]. Compacted mid-brownish-grey sandy-clay with occasional pebble and stone inclusions.	2	917	N/A
905	9	Secondary Fill of Ditch [905]. Loose, mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt with occasional stone inclusions. Truncated by 19th century Pit for manhole.	2	901 and 916	N/A
906	9	NE-SW aligned red Brick Wall, likely support for concrete surface [907]. Constructed of modern frogged red bricks measuring 220mm long x 120mm wide x 80mm thick, bonded with modern grey cement mortar and in laid in a Dutch bond.	6	N/A	N/A
907	9	Modern concrete floor surface. Extremely compacted, light-greyish white re-bar concrete with frequent stone inclusions.	6	N/A	N/A
908	9	Stone levelling deposit for Concrete Floor Surface [907]. Very compact light yellowish-brown stone.	6	N/A	N/A
909	9	Stone packing levelling deposit for Concrete Floor Surface [907]. Very compact dark greyish-black stones.	6	N/A	N/A
910	9	Made Ground. Extremely compacted, mid-greyish-brown fine-grained silty-loam with regular small-medium sized sub-angular and cub-circular stone and pebble inclusions, and occasional fragmented red brick inclusions.	5	N/A	N/A
911	9	Roman occupation layer. Extremely compacted, light greyish-brown sandy-silty-loam with frequent charcoal inclusions.	2	501, 729, 923, and 5030	1
912	9	Fill of NE-SW aligned Ditch [913]. Loose, dark greyish-brown sandy-loam with occasional charcoal flecks and regular orange sandy sub-angular inclusions.	2	920	N/A
913	9	Cut of NE-SW aligned Ditch filled by [912]. Sloping sides into a concave base. Truncated Ditch Fill [916] along its NW edge.	2	N/A	N/A
914	9	Fill of NE-SW aligned Ditch [915]. Loose, dark brownish-grey sandy-loam with red smudges, and occasional red sandstone and stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
915	9	Cut of NE-SW aligned Ditch filled by [914]. Linear feature, V-shaped in profile. Truncated Ditch Fills [916] and [917].	2	919	N/A
916	9	Secondary Fill of Ditch [918]. Loose, mid-greyish-brown sandy-loam with an orange hue, occasional charcoal flecking and red sandy smudging.	2	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
917	9	Primary Fill of Ditch [918]. Very compacted, light greyish-brown friable sandy-clay with frequent inclusions of small sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	2	N/A	N/A
918	9	Cut of NE-SW aligned Ditch, filled by [917] and [916]. Irregular linear in plan, concave and V-shaped in profile.	2	903	N/A
919	9	Re-cut of NE-SW aligned Ditch [903], filled by [920]. Linear with gently sloping sides into a concave base.	2	915	N/A
920	9	Fill of Ditch Re-cut [920]. Loose friable mid-greyish-brown sandy-clay with frequent stone inclusions.	2	N/A	N/A
921	9	NE-SW aligned Cut for modern-made ground/landfill, filled by [922]. Linear cut along the Eastern edge of Bay 9, boxed with vertical sides and a flat base.	6	N/A	N/A
922	9	Fill of Cut [921]. Fairly compacted light greyish-brown very coarse sandy-silty-demolition debris mix. Abundance of fragmented red brick, mortar, and stone inclusions. This deposit is only observed on the Eastern edge of the bay.	6	N/A	N/A
923	9	Buried soil/occupation layer, very similar to deposits [501] and [729] in Bays 5 and 7 respectively. Firm light-grey silty-sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Very sandy and sealed Geological Natural Substrate [900].	2	501, 729, 911, and 5030	N/A
924	9	Group Number for NE-SW aligned Roman boundary ditch with two possible re-cuts. Main ditch cut incorporates cuts [902], [903] and [918]. Primary fill is [904] and [917]. Secondary fill is [901], [905], and [916]. NW-most re-cut incorporates [913] and [919] and is filled with [912] and [920]. SE-most re-cut incorporates [915] and is filled with [914]. Truncated by [921].	2	N/A	N/A
925	9	Cut of NE-SW aligned possible prehistoric Pit, filled by [926]. Sub-circular cut, concave in profile, and truncated by Roman Ditch [924].	1	N/A	N/A
926	9	Fill of possible prehistoric Pit Cut [925]. Very compacted, light whiteish-grey fine-grained clayey-sand. Truncated by Roman ditch [924].	1	N/A	N/A
927	9	Cut of NE-SW aligned possible prehistoric Pit, filled by [928]. Sub-oval cut along ditch cut [924]. Concave in profile.	1	N/A	N/A
928	9	Fill of possible prehistoric Pit Cut [927]. Very compacted, light whiteish-grey fine-grained clayey-sand. Truncated by Roman ditch [924].	1	N/A	N/A
929	9	Handmade red brick structure with black sandy mortar. Base/bottom to 19th century manhole, large stone brick in centre-west possible entrance in SW corner.	5	N/A	N/A
1000	10	Construction deposit capping midden refuse deposit and under modern floor surface. Firm mid-brownish-grey silty-clay with modern construction debris and 1-5% mineral inclusions.	5	N/A	N/A
1001	10	Waste/refuse material overlying Surface [1002]. Friable mid-blackish-brown silty-clay with fragmented red brick and irregular stone inclusions.	5	N/A	1
1002	10	Handmade red brick Surface. Laid in uneven stretcher bond and bonded with a black sandy mortar. Bricks measured an average of 230mm long x 100mm wide x 80mm thick.	5	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
1003	10	Yorkstone flagged Surface. Largest flag measured 0.93m long x 0.86m wide x 0.03m thick. Smallest flag measured 0.9m long x 0.49m wide x 0.03m thick.	5	N/A	N/A
1004	10	Y-shaped Drainpipe with brick and slate surround. Made of handmade red brick each measuring an average of 230mm long x 12mm wide x 80mm thick.	5	N/A	N/A
1005	10	WNW-ESE aligned L-shaped brick wall. Constructed on handmade, unfrogged red brick laid in stretcher bond and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Bricks measured an average of 240mm long x 100mm wide x 110mm thick.	5	N/A	N/A
1006	10	Large NE-SW aligned L-shaped wall. Constructed of handmade, unfrogged red brick laid in header and stretcher bond and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Average brick size = 240mm long x 110mm wide x 70mm thick.	5	N/A	N/A
1007	10	NE-SW aligned brick-built Drain. Constructed of handmade, unfrogged red brick laid in stretcher bond. No bonding material survived. Had an ashy deposit within central drain gap. Bricks measured an average of 230mm long x 110mm wide x 70mm thick.	5	N/A	N/A
1008	10	WNW-ESE aligned section of brick wall, possibly the remains of Victorian housing. Constructed of handmade, unfrogged red brick wall laid in an irregular bonding pattern and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Bricks measured an average of 220mm long x 110mm wide x 70mm thick.	5	N/A	N/A
1009	10	Deliberate backfill to cover archaeological remains. Friable mid-greyish-brown demolition debris/ silty-clay mix with 5-10% mineral inclusions.	5	N/A	N/A
1010	10	Geological Natural Substrate. Firm, light reddish-yellow clay with some small stone inclusions.	N/A	N/A	N/A
1011	10	-	5	N/A	
1012	10	NE-SW aligned brick wall observed along the western limit of the excavation. Constructed of handmade, unfrogged red bricks (Average brick size = 240mm long x 110mm wide x 90mm thick) laid in a stretcher bond and bonded with a sandy lime mortar.	5	N/A	N/A
1013	10	Construction cut for Wall [1012]. Linear cut along the western edge of the limit of excavation, square in shape and aligned N-S.	5	N/A	N/A
1014	10	Fill of Construction Cut [1013]. Fairly compacted mid-brackish-greyish-brown coarse silt/demolition debris mix with an abundance of lime mortar and occasional fragments of red brick.	5	N/A	N/A
1015	10	Cut of NW-SE aligned Gully, filled by [1016]. Linear bowl-shaped cut with a gradual break of slope.	5	N/A	N/A
1016	10	Fill of N-S aligned Gully Cut [1015]. Firm, light greyish-brown loamy-sand with dark brown coarse degraded sandstone inclusions.	5	N/A	N/A
1017	10	Fill of Tree Throw. Firm mid-greyish-brown loamy-sand with light reddish-orange clay flecking and dark black-grey flecking.	5	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
1018	10	NE-SW aligned L-shaped external wall. Constructed of handmade, unfrogged red bricks, measuring an average of 220mm long x 110mm wide x 80mm thick, laid in stretcher bond and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. A buttress had been keyed into the wall on its western side, 2.5m south of the northern end, measuring 0.27m long x 0.66m wide x 0.66m tall.	5	N/A	N/A
1019	10	WNW-ESE aligned brick-built floor surface of possible coal shute. Constructed of blackened, handmade, unfrogged red bricks measuring an average of 220mm long x 110mm wide x 80mm thick. Floor surface of a possible fireplace or coal shoot. No bonding material survived, and the bricks were in an irregular bond.	5	N/A	N/A
1020	10	WNW-ESE aligned section of Yorkstone flagged floor surface. Roughly hewn Yorkstone flagstones with no bonding surviving. The largest flagstone measured 0.34m long x 0.4m wide x 0.05mthick, the smallest measured 0.2m long x 0.47m wide x 0.04m thick.	5	N/A	N/A
1100	11	Modern concrete floor surface. Extremely compacted light whiteish-grey modern concrete with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions.	6	N/A	N/A
1101	11	Geological Natural Substrate. Very compacted mid-pinkish-brown sandy-clay with white line sections (like a tortoise shell) and frequent small sub-angular and sub-circular stone and pebble inclusions.	N/A	N/A	N/A
1102	11	Modern stone packing for modern concrete floor surface [1100]. Fairly compacted brownish-black stone packing with an abundance of small black sub-angular stone inclusions.	6	N/A	N/A
1103	11	Demolition debris/silt mix made ground. Fairly compacted dark greyish-brown silt/demolition debris mix with regular fragmented red brick, mortar, ceramic drainpipe, stone and pebble inclusions.	5	N/A	N/A
1104	11	Cut of NE-SW aligned shallow gully, filled by [1105]. Rectangular linear feature, shallow bowl-shaped with gradual break of slope.	5	N/A	N/A
1105	11	Fill of Shallow Gully [1104]. Firm light brownish-grey loamy-sand with mid-orangey-red sandstone inclusions and charcoal flecking (15% small sub-rounded degraded sandstone).	5	N/A	N/A
1106	11	Cut of NE-SW aligned small diamond-shaped pit, filled by [1107]. Shallow bowl-shaped pit with irregular but almost flat base and very gradual break of slope.	5	N/A	N/A
1107	11	Fill of Pit [1106]. Firm light brownish-grey loamy-sand with mid-orangey-red sandstone flecking (30% small irregular sub-rounded lumps of degraded sandstone).	5	N/A	N/A
1108	11	NE-SW aligned brick-built drain. Constructed of handmade red brick, slate, and sandstone flags. Bricks measured an average 150mm long x 120mm wide x 12mm thick and were laid in a stretcher bond and bonded with a greyish-brown sandy lime mortar. The flags measured 70mm-180mm long x 120mm wide x 50mm thick. Likely associated with the remains of 19th century housing found in bay 10.	5	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
1109	11	NE-SW aligned brick wall, truncated to the south, pre-dates the construction of the viaducts and was destroyed as they were constructed. Wall constructed of handmade red bricks measuring an average of 230mm long x 110mm wide x 80mm thick.	5	N/A	N/A
1110	11	NE-SW aligned brick wall, likely associated with drain [1108] which was directly below. Constructed of handmade red bricks measuring an average 250mm long x 100mm wide x 80mm thick, laid in a stretcher bond and bonded with a sandy grey-white lime mortar.	5	N/A	N/A
1200	12	Concrete floor surface covering Bay.	6	(801), (907) and (1100)	N/A
1201	12	Demolition debris/ silty mix made ground.	5	N/A	N/A
1202	12	Remains of a NE-SW aligned brick floor of an industrial building. There was a large square gap in the brickwork where a machine was likely to have been. There were also holes in the brickwork in the form of gullies. Possibly part of a commercial mill seen on the 1851 map. Industrial brick flooring constructed from black-grey bricks and a small number of orange-red bricks, bricks measuring an average of 200mm long x 70mm wide x 70mm thick, laid in a stretcher bond and bonded with a lime mortar.	5	N/A	N/A
1203	12	Southern NE-SW aligned wall of the industrial building. Likely from commercial mill on 1851 map. Constructed of handmade, unfrogged, red bricks laid in stretcher bond and bonded with a lime mortar. The bricks measured on average 210mm long x 110mm wide x 80mm thick.	5	Contiguous with [1204]	N/A
1204	12	NE-SW aligned Chimney constructed of a mix of handmade and factory-made brick measuring on average 230mm long x 110mm wide x 80mm thick. No visible bond pattern and bonded with a black mortar. Likely part of the commercial building seen on 1851 map.	5	N/A	N/A
1205	12	NW-SE aligned diagonal wall associated with [1209] to the south side of the wall. Diagonal wall laid in stretcher bond and bonded with an ashy black burnt material; each brick measured an average of 250mm long x 120mm wide x 120mm thick.	5	Contiguous with [1202]	N/A
1206	12	Small square area of red brick flooring to the east of the trench, lying just east of the industrial brick flooring [1202], almost touching. Square area of brick floor constructed of orange-red brick, laid in stretcher and header bonds and bonded with a grey ashy mortar. Each brick measured an average of 230mm long x 100mm wide x 80mm thick.	5	N/A	N/A
1207	12	Industrial material built up in holes in brick flooring used for machines and gullies. Firm dark blackish-greyish-brown industrial material/ sandy loam mix with brick, sand, lime, burnt material, and charcoal inclusions.	5	N/A	N/A
1208	12	NE-SW aligned concrete surface. Not fully excavated. Last part of industrial phase that [1213] was sealed by. All destruction rubble was above [1201].	5	N/A	N/A
1209	12	Deposit of burnt industrial material to the south of diagonal wall [1205]. Remains of part of commercial mill on 1851 map. Loose black ashy deposit made of burnt material and charcoal (60%) with small-medium sub-rectangular inclusions.	5	N/A	N/A

Context	Bay	Description	Phase	Same As	Samples
1210	12	WNW-ESE aligned stanchion base for engine sealed by [1201]. Constructed of handmade red brick, bonded with cement mortar. Each brick measured an average 230mm long x 110mm wide x 80mm thick.	5	N/A	N/A
1211	12	WNW-ESE aligned stanchion base constructed of handmade red brick bonded with cement with only 1 course visible. Each brick measured an average of 230mm long x 110mm wide x 80mm thick.	5	N/A	N/A
1212	12	Demolition debris/ silty mix made ground.	5	N/A	N/A
1213	12	NE-SW and WNW-ESE L-shaped aligned brick wall below [1208]. External wall to engine bed/boiler bed part of the commercial cotton mill visible on 1851 map. Constructed of handmade red bricks and factory made yellow fired bricks bonded with a black mortar and only 1 course was visible. Each brick measured an average of 230mm long x 110mm wide x 80mm thick.	5	-	N/A

APPENDIX 2: FINDS REPORT

(J Bradley, R L Leary, and F Wild)

Introduction

A large artefactual assemblage was recovered from the excavations at Viadux Phase 1, Albion Street, Manchester. A total of 2686 artefacts, weighing 45767.4g were recovered during the excavations. The assemblage comprises finds from various material categories and is dominated by Roman period, post-medieval and later ceramics, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, metalwork, and glass. The Roman pottery assemblage dates from late the Hadrianic period to the Antonine period, but predominantly from the early Antonine period, *c.*AD135-160. The remainder of the assemblage based on the post-medieval and later ceramics dates from the 17th-20th centuries.

The material is similar to that recovered from earlier excavations at Beethan Tower and 2-4 Chester Road, Castlefield, Manchester. Beetham Tower produced over 1600 fragments of Samian and coarse ware Roman pottery, which had a broad second century date, with a particular bias towards the Hadrianic and Antonine periods (*c.*AD 120-200) but lacked any post-Roman element (PCA 2005). The site at and 2-4 Chester Road, Manchester yielded only 160 Roman sherds with a date range in the Antonine period, predominantly from the mid-2nd century to the late 2nd /early 3rd century. A small quantity, comprising 47 fragments of 18th and 19th centuries was also recovered (Cook 2020). An assessment of each class of artefact is provided in the following sections.

Assessment Aims and Objectives

The aim of the finds assessment is to evaluate all classes of archaeological material from the excavation to assess their research potential and regional significance. A statement of the significance of the results from each element of the artefactual assemblage is given below based on the assessment work undertaken and the original research themes expressed in the project design.

The objectives of the assessment correspond to and set out in Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Planning Note 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015), with the purpose being to provide

an assessment of the potential of the site archive and other gathered data to support research aims and objectives. For the artefactual component of the project there should be a statement setting out:

- the quantity and provenance of material, including provisional dating and evidence for contamination or residuality;
- the range and variety of materials, including any bias observed due to collection and sampling strategies;
- the condition of material, including the extent to which an assemblage is likely to be affected by preservation bias, and its potential for long-term storage;

A statement of potential comprising a statement on the value of the data for each material category under consideration will assess:

- questions posed in the project design which the data-collection has the potential to answer;
- new research questions resulting front the data-collection; and
- the potential value of the data-collection to local, regional, and national research priorities.

Methodology

The examination of the artefactual assemblage was carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England in MoRPHE (2015) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Universal guidance for archaeological excavation, with particular reference to part 4 concerning Post-excavation assessment (2023), Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014, updated 2020) and Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014, updated 2020). The Roman and post-Roman pottery was examined with reference to A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al 2016), whilst Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes, were used to assess this category of finds (Higgins 2017).

The finds recovered from the excavation comprised various categories of material including Roman, medieval, Post-medieval and Industrial period ceramics, glass, metalwork, clay tobacco pipes, industrial residues, ceramic building materials and

organics such as bone and shell. For quantification and full contents of the assemblage, see Table A1.

All categories of finds were examined in full, with observations supplemented by the finds records generated during the course of the fieldwork. The finds were categorised according to type and class and have been entered onto a database in order to prepare a preliminary catalogue. The finds were then given a unique accession number (SF No.) and digitally photographed. Full details of all recovered material reside within the project archive held at Salford Archaeology.

Overview

The bulk of the material recovered during the excavation derives from Roman period boundary ditches, occupation layers and pits in Phase 2. With the remainder being associated with a post-medieval relict soil horizon in Phase 3, and a possible metalled surface or road in Phase 4 (18th century), and workers' housing and the remains of the 1851 mill in Phase 5 (19th century).

As the majority of the Roman material, which comprises not only the pottery, but also ceramic building material, metal work, industrial residues and animal bone was recovered from well stratified ditch, gully, pits and occupation layers these are of regional importance and warrants further analysis. Particularly as it adds to the material excavated from Beetham Tower, 2-4 Chester Road, as well as the sites in Castlefield excavated by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit between 2001 and 2005 (PCA 2005; Cook 2020; Gregory 2007). The post-medieval and industrial periods, in particular the pottery and clay tobacco pipe will help date the post Roman features, as well providing dates form the earliest post-Roman deposits.

Material	Object count	Weight (g)	Percentage by object count	Percentage by weight

Pottery Samian	136		4.8%	
Pottery Roman coarse ware	887	14300	36.3%	31.2%
Pottery Medieval	12	141.4	0.3%	0.3%
Pottery post-medieval	64	1752.1	2.2%	3.8%
Pottery Industrial/ modern	304	9569.8	10.6%	20.9%
Clay tobacco pipe	176	629.8	6.2%	1.4%
Metal	79	1559.6	2.8%	3.4%
Glass	39	1434.1	1.4%	3.1%
Ceramic building material	363	9560.3	12.9%	20.9%
Animal bone	552	702.2	19.6%	1.5%
Leather	1	60	0.0%	0.1%
Shell	7	143	0.2%	0.3%
Industrial, stone and building material	64	5907.8	2.3%	12.9%
Other (bead, marble)	2	7.3	0.1%	0.0%
Total	**2686**	**45767.4**	**100%**	**100%**

Table A1: all material recovered.

Main Contexts with Finds

Six phases activity were identified from the excavation:

- Phase 1: Pre-historic
- Phase 2: Romano-British
- Phase 3: Post-medieval
- Phase 4: 18th century
- Phase 5: 19th century
- Phase 6: 20th century

The Pottery

Pottery Type	Object Count	Weight (g)	% by Object Count	% by Weight	No. of Contexts

Roman	1023	14,300.00	72.9%	55.5%	82
Medieval	12	141.4	0.9%	0.5%	7
Post-medieval	64	1752.1	4.6%	6.8%	15
Industrial/modern	304	9569.8	21.7%	37.1%	26
Total	**1403**	**25,763.30**	**100%**	**100.0%**	

Table A2: Pottery quantification by period

Quantification: some 1403 fragments of pottery, weighing 25,763.3g were recovered from all phases and unstratified during the excavations (see Table A2 for quantification by period). Pottery from the site comprises well stratified assemblages of Roman period Samian and coarseware which date from late the Hadrianic period to the Antonine period, but predominantly from the early Antonine period, *c.*AD135-160. Roman pottery accounted for 72.9% of the total. Post-medieval and pottery from the industrial and modern periods comprised 26.3% of the pottery by object count and 43.9% by weight. The difference being between the two percentages is due to the generally large size of coarsewares and their generally robust nature, breaking into large fragments. The presence of distinct styles of Staffordshire slipware and tin glazed earthenware would suggest that activity recommenced in this area in the 17th century.

Roman Pottery

R.S. Leary

Methodology

This assessment follows the Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay *et al.* 2016). All the pottery was examined in context groups. The sherds are recorded grouped by ware group and vessel type. Quantification is by sherd weight, count, and estimated vessel equivalent (EVES). The ware group, vessel form, vessel type, condition, decoration, and any obvious joins are recorded, and a spot dating list is given by context.

The Pottery

An assemblage of 1023 sherds of Roman pottery (14.3kg, 14.25 EVES) was recovered from 82 contexts including samian (see Wild this report). The pottery was in poor condition and the samian and oxidised wares had suffered considerable surface erosion due to soil conditions. The assemblage dated from late Hadrianic

period to the Antonine period, predominantly from the early Antonine period, *c.*AD135-160 with only five sherds dating to the Flavian-Trajanic period in the late 1st to early 2nd century and none in assemblages entirely of that date range. These early sherds are likely to have been old at the time of loss. The assemblage includes a range of wares typical of military extra-mural settlements in this region and included sherds belonging to the Baetican olive-oil amphora Dressel 20 (Peacock and Williams 1986, Class 25), local oxidised and rhaetian mortaria, a stamped Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium from the kilns near Coventry, Cheshire plain reduced, oxidised and white-slipped wares and white wares, perhaps also from the Mancetter-Hartshill kilns, Severn Valley ware and Central Gaulish samian with three South Gaulish samian sherds and one East Gaulish fragment.

Context	Context interpretation	Spot date	Count	Weight	RimP
40	Pit, with pottery and clay pipe, probably Post-Medieval/Industrial, fill of [039]	Roman	1	2.7	
64		Roman, probably Hadrianic-Antonine	3	38	
104	Fill was likely a backfill deposit due to the high frequency of finds, fill of [103]	Opt Antonine	7	74.1	
110	Fill of [109], with orange ware pottery	Hadrianic-Antonine	17	251.5	32
111	Fill of [109], with orange ware pottery, 1 sherd of whiteware and some bone fragments	Hadrianic or Antonine	14	205.4	
115	Upper fill of [114] deliberate backfill with Romano British pot and oxidised wares	Probably Antonine	85	946.9	59
116	Romano British fill of [114] formed during use containing Romano British pot	Antonine	12	345.4	45

121	Last fill of a possible Roman boundary ditch [120] and [114]	Antonine, one samian vessel dated 150-175	9	423.2	26
127	Waste deposit with Roman Samian ware fragments, fill of [126]	135-160	7	28.8	
131	Silted fill of ditch [130]	Hadrianic-Antonine	5	64	
140	Romano British fill of gully [133] with pottery, CBM and burnt bone	Antonine?	7	23.6	1
141	Romano British upper fill of cut [135] with samian pot and CBM	Hadrianic-early Antonine	2	14.3	
143	Upper fill of pit recut [136] probably Romano British, contained Romano British pot and CBM cut by gullies [133] and [134]	140-180	41	420.8	152
144	Fill of recut [136] containing Romano British pot and CBM	E-M 2nd century, Hadrianic-early Antonine	8	191.1	21
147	Fill of [137] recut by [136] contained Romano British pot	Roman, 2nd century	20	91.8	
149	Fill formed from water erosion/silting, no finds	140-180	1	4.9	
150	Fill formed as a waste deposit of [151] that was recut by [148], Romano British, amphora fragment recovered	Hadrianic-Antonine	1	41	
152	Primary fill of [151], waste deposit, pottery was recovered, Romano British	M2, opt early Antonine	3	92.9	6
153	Upper waste deposit of [151] samian ware and amphora was recovered, Romano British	Hadrianic-Antonine	9	98	

155	Fill of [154], it contained worked stone, glass and pottery	Antonine	19	230.8	15
167	Gully, cutting the natural, filled by [168]	Opt Hadrianic-Antonine	6	78.8	6
172	Fill of [171], formed by silting and waste deposition, contained pottery and masonry fragments	Hadrianic or later	2	20.3	
174	Fill of [173] formed by silting and waste deposition, contained masonry fragments	Roman	1	2.1	
191		50-300	1	12.6	
193		135-160	13	444.5	15
211		Roman	4	27.7	
222		Hadrianic or Antonine	8	16.5	
229		Probably Antonine	9	84.7	
231		Hadrianic or early Antonine	6	90.3	6
232		Antonine	20	375.4	37
240		Two Flavian-Trajanic sherds and coarse ware more likely to be Hadrianic-Antonine	4	53.8	
242		Roman	1	3.4	
247		Hadrianic or Antonine	10	687.7	16
256		Hadrianic or Antonine	4	7.7	
259		Roman, opt Hadrianic or Antonine	9	71.2	
271		*c.*120-165	21	89.4	
273	Later Roman ditch filled by [273] waste deposit containing Samian ware and CBM	Hadrianic-early Antonine	10	98.2	39

277	Roman pit filled by [276]	50-300	1	38.2	
279	Fill of [281] containing orange ware	Opt Hadrianic-Antonine	3	25.6	
282	Fill of Roman pit [284] containing Roman pottery and truncated by a later drainage feature [286], likely formed as a waste deposit	Opt early Antonine	26	399.5	95
283	Fill of Roman pit [285], containing Roman pottery including Samian ware, truncated by [286]	140-175	14	141	79
300	Roman deposit of [299] containing CBM and fragments of samian ware	2nd century, with one Flav-Traj sherd of samian	5	123.7	1
305	Roman waste deposit possibly late Roman, fill contained abraded samian ware. Fills [309]	Hadrianic-Antonine	3	15.5	
306	Roman waste deposit containing black burnished ware, possibly late Roman, agricultural ditch. Fills [304]	Hadrianic-early Antonine	1	21.8	9
308	Possible posthole or firepit, no finds. Fills [307]	Hadrianic-Antonine	7	12.7	
337		Mid-2nd century, E Antonine	2	47	9
467		Hadrianic+	2	5.3	
483		Antonine	8	100.7	17
501	Possible Roman deposit cut by Roman feature [503]. Layer [501] was above the natural [502].	Hadrianic or Antonine	5	57.8	14
505	Re-cut of earlier 'V' shaped ditch [528]. Possibly Roman as fill contained Roman pottery	post med	4	57.4	

506	Single fill of [505] Roman ditch, possible rapid redeposition	samian of 150-200 and 140-160 and mid-2nd century coarse wares	117	1857.6	141
508	Fill of circular pit [507], southern half of the pit half sectioned in evaluation	Hadrianic and Antonine types, perhaps Hadrianic-early Antonine	22	462.3	35
510		Early Antonine	4	14.4	5
514	Bedding layer to metalling	Roman, opt Hadrianic or Antonine	4	19.4	
515	Bedding from road surface [504] within cut [503]	Roman, opt Hadrianic or Antonine	1	7	
517	Latest and possibly earliest fill with two cuts, Roman 'V' shaped ditch	140-170/200	67	919.8	92
519	Fill of earliest cut of ditches [525] cut by later re-cut [516]	mid-2nd century, early Antonine	24	145.1	26
520	Fill of [518] and contained black burnished ware	120-200, opt Hadrianic-early Antonine	4	40.1	5
527	Small deposit within cut [526] with slightly different composition to [517], visible cut between deposits [517] and [527]	Hadrianic-early Antonine	55	728.4	74
534	Single fill of shallow pit [533]	Hadrianic or Antonine	2	8.8	
543		Antonine, opt early Antonine	40	591.4	74
545		Early Antonine	13	260.4	23
610		Probably Antonine	10	26.5	
705	Fill of [704]	Antonine	2	31.2	9
715	Fill formed by silting/weathering	Antonine probably	7	64.5	5
716	Latest cut of ditch sequence	Roman	1	27.9	

717	Upper fill of ditch and formed from silting over time	Probably Antonine, opt early Antonine	23	168.1	13
720	Multiple lenses of different coloured materials	Perhaps early to mid-2nd century	2	11.8	6
727	Earlier cut of ditch and is truncated by [724]	Unusual fabric and form, perhaps late 1st-early 2nd century	1	102.1	10
729	Burier soil/subsoil or deliberate levelling same as [501]	Roman, *c.*100-165	7	265.8	
815		135-165	3	81.2	
819		Late 1st-2nd century	1	79.4	
1008	Victorian Housing	Roman	3	23.4	
1011		Hadrianic or Antonine	6	31.2	5
1112		Mid-2nd century, opt early Antonine	20	262.6	70
1114		135-175	47	605.4	57
1210	Stantion base for engine sealed by [1201]	Early Antonine	4	12.8	2
5032		Antonine	3	36.4	
318/20		? L1-E2	1	75.6	
AB		Opt Hadrianic-Antonine	1	2.7	
main ditch		155-190	19	100.4	9
US		Early to mid-Antonine and Mediaeval sherd	62	687.1	64
Total			**1057**	**14550.5**	**1425**

Table A3: Viadux Manchester quantity of Roman pottery from contexts and context dating.

Fabrics and Forms

The fabric of the pottery was first examined by eye and sorted into fabric groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique.

A sample of the sherds was further examined under an x30 binocular microscope to verify these divisions. The size of the sample was as large as was felt necessary for each fabric group.

Colour: narrative description only.

Hardness: after Peacock 1977

- soft - can be scratched by fingernail.
- hard - can be scratched with penknife blade.
- very hard - cannot be scratched.

Feel: tactile qualities

- smooth - no irregularities.
- rough - irregularities can be felt.
- sandy - grains can be felt across the surface.
- leathery - smoothed surface like polished leather.
- soapy - smooth feel like soap.

Fracture: visual texture of fresh break, after Orton 1980.

- smooth - flat or slightly curved with no visible irregularities.
- irregular - medium, fairly widely spaced irregularities.
- finely irregular - small, fairly closely spaced irregularities.
- laminar - stepped effect.
- hackly - large and generally angular irregularities.

Inclusions:

Type: after Peacock 1977

Frequency: indicated on a 4-point scale - abundant, moderate, sparse and rare where abundant is a break packed with an inclusion and rare is a break with only one or two of an inclusion.

Sorting: after Orton 1980

Shape:

- angular - convex shape, sharp corners.
- subangular - convex shape, rounded corners.
- rounded - convex shape no corners.
- platey – flat.

Size:

- subvisible - only just visible at x30 and too small to measure.
- fine - 0.1-0.25mm.
- medium - 0.25-0.5.
- coarse - 0.5-1mm.
- very coarse - over 1mm.

Amphora

The globular-shaped Dressel 20 amphora is the most commonly found amphora form imported into Roman Britain from the mid-1st century to the 3rd century AD (Williams and Peacock 1983). They were made specifically to transport by sea the large surplus of olive-oil produced by the many estates situated in the valley of the River Guadalquivir and its tributaries between Seville and Cordoba in the southern Spanish Roman province of Baetica. As well as this amphora type, two sherds of Gallic amphora were identified and four sherds of indeterminate amphora. The Gallic amphora sherds, although not diagnostic or closely datable date to the mid-1st to 3rd century and principally contained wine (Tomber and Dore 1998 GAL AM).

BB1: Black-burnished Ware

BB1Tomber and Dore 1998 DOR BB1.

The BB1 group dated predominantly to the mid-2nd century, and none suggest an exclusively late 2nd century date. Flat-rim dishes were decorated with lattice burnish and compared with Gillam 1976 nos. 57-61and dated early to mid- 2nd, mid-2nd century respectively. The jars were of Gillam 1976 nos. 2-3 (with a wavy lie burnish on the neck) with one possible incomplete rim of the later no. 4 late 2nd century. Neckless jars (Gillam 1976 nos. 30 and 31) are also early and mid-2nd century and two small jars Gillam 1976 nos. 20 and 26) are of mid-2nd century date range. The range of vessels and types of decoration indicate a date range in the mid-2nd to late 2nd or early 3rd century. A grooved rim bowl is also of mid- or late 2nd century type and the plain-rim dish sherds are not closely datable. The BB1 form range confirms a Hadrianic-early Antonine date range with an emphasis on the early Antonine period.

CT: Shell-gritted Ware

CTA1: buff with grey core. Hard, vesicular fabric with fairly smooth, soapy feel. Abundant fairly well-sorted medium platey vesicles and white inclusions (shell). This ware is known from Northamptonshire in the late 1st-early 2nd century and has been

previously identified at King Street and Buckley's Field excavations at Middlewich (Leary 2008 and 2009 CTA1).

Handmade Ware

H1: Handmade ware similar to Malvernian ware. Tomber and Dore 1997 MAL RE A. Burnished jar sherd. A similar ware has been identified by this author at Middlewich Kins St and the Gasworks site (Leary 2008 CTA and in prep for Oxford Archaeology).

M: Mortaria

Fabric 3 Verulamium region: kilns are known at Bricket Wood, Brockley Hill, Radlett and Verulamium, but unless the specific kiln-site is known or suspected, the term 'Verulamium region' is used. (Tomber and Dore 1998, 154-5).

A granular, usually greyish-cream fabric sometimes with pink core; and often with cream to buff-cream slip; the fabric can be orange-brown but still granular. The texture is caused by the presence of a vast amount of moderately well-sorted, small quartz inclusions with a little flint and very sparse red-brown material, all of which may be present in the clay (see Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005). The trituration grit consists of flint, red-brown material and a little quartz. The form present is unusual but compares with Frere 1972 fig. 130 no.1043 dated mid- to late 2nd century although this ware is most common in the late 1st to early 2nd century.

M5 Mancetter-Hartshill, Warks

Fine-textured, cream fabric, varying from softish to very hard, sometimes with pink core; self-coloured or with a self-coloured slip. Inclusions usually moderate, smallish, transparent, and translucent white and pinkish quartz with sparse opaque orange-brown and rarely blackish fragments; rarely white clay pellets (or re-fired pottery). The range in fabric is, in fact, quite wide, from that with virtually no inclusions to fabrics with a fair quantity and fabrics with hard, ill-sorted black inclusions. The trituration grit after AD130-140 consisted of hard red-brown and/or hard blackish material (probably re-fired pottery fragments, called M5B in the catalogue), with only very rare quartz fragments. Earlier mortaria usually have a mixed trituration grit in which quartz and sandstone are normal components and some early second-century mortaria probably have entirely quartz trituration grit. Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria of AD130/140 onwards are usually easy to recognize. The vessels include sherds from a single flanged mortarium with a complete stamp of the potter Figobateus dated AD135-75 (Hartley *et al.* 2022 Figobateus).

M15: Wilderspool 1 Bright orange-brown, slightly abrasive fabric, often with thin cream slip which often survives only in traces. Inclusions: frequent, sand-sized up to small, mostly quartz with some opaque, black and red-brown material. Trituration grit: mixed, quartz, quartz sandstone, red-brown and pale brown sandstone and hard grey material. Most of the local mortaria are in this group although in some cases, the erosion of the surfaces means a rhaetian slip may have been lost. The forms, bead and flanged vessels, are all consistent with the products of the Wilderspool kilns in AD100-165 (Hartley and Webster 1971).

M16: Wilderspool 2 (rhaetian) Orange-brown fabric, finer textured than Fabric 15, with traces of red-brown slip normally limited to the upper side of the flange and any internal concavity below the bead. The slip may or may not extend over the spout dependent on whether the potter applied the slip before or after cutting out the spout (the best practice was to cut the spout first of course.) Inclusions: constituents as in Fabric 15 and still frequent, but smaller and probably fewer. The difference in texture appears to derive either from removing much of the sand content of the clay or in choosing a finer clay of the same type. Trituration grit: constituents as fabric 15, but in the Rhaetian mortaria they were more likely to use smaller fragments and to pack it more closely together; in theory the grit should not extend into the concavity, but odd strays do occur. The identifiable forms are Hartley's type Cii (2012) and datable to the Antonine period. There is no reason on fabric grounds to suggest a source at Wroxeter where this form was common.

M17: Probably Wilderspool 3 Powdery, fine-textured, orange-brown fabric with pink core and traces of cream slip. Inclusions: very moderate, sporadic ill-sorted, quartz with some black material. Trituration grit: small to medium, quartz, pale and red-brown sandstone, quartz sandstone and rare cream fragments (possibly clay pellets).

M19-21: Local orange-brown fabric group with moderate quartz and black-brown inclusions characterised by having gold mica present in both temper and trituration grits. This was initially thought to be Cumbrian at Barton Street but after examination by David Williams of sherds from Wigan, a local source, as yet unlocated, is suggested.

M30: Lower Nene Valley white ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV WH. Bodysherd only.

OA: Oxidised Wares

The majority of the oxidised wares are Cheshire plain ware. The forms compare well with the Wilderspool products, and the fabrics are consistent with that source. A group of finer oxidised wares, SV and OAA1/SV1, are closer to the fabrics used by the Severn Valley industry and the forms identified suggest these are traded Severn Valley wares.

The Cheshire plain ware vessels are dominated by a series of bowls with everted rim jars, beakers with short, everted rim jars decorated with roughcasting and rouletting or plain, narrow-necked jars with tapering everted rims, a bead rim hemispherical bowl copying samian form 37, an everted-rim wide-mouthed jar and a flat-rim straight-sided dish (as Hartley and Webster 1973 nos. 49-52, 23-37, 10, 56-7, 46, and 63). A bead and flange segmental bowl similar to samian form Curle 11 and a wide-mouthed with a rebated rim are not paralleled in the kilns group but are known from Warrington excavations (Webster in Hinchcliffe and Williams 1992 fig. 39 no. 361, fig. 72 no. 426 and fig 275 no. 524 respectively). Bodysherds of a colander and a possible tazze were also identified.

OAA1: Cheshire plains fine ware, orange to pale orange. Soft with powdery/sandy feel and smooth fracture. Sparse, well-sorted, fine quartz and sparse ill-sorted fine to medium, rounded red brown inclusions. Micaceous. Bodysherds only, one from the neck of a narrow-necked jar. OBA1 is a buff-coloured version.

OAA3: Reddish orange, smooth with very smooth fracture. Sparse, ill-sorted fine to medium, subrounded quartz. Micaceous. Finer matrix than OAA1. Possibly Severn Valley but the colour is similar to Cheshire Plains wares.

OAB1: Cheshire Plains medium orange, hard to soft with rather sandy feel and quite smooth fracture. Sparse-moderate, ill-sorted medium to coarse subangular quartz, sparse, ill-sorted, rounded red/brown and grey inclusions. Cheesepress, wide-mouthed jar (as Webster 1976 no. 24, late 2nd-late 3rd century), everted rim beakers, rouletted beaker bodysherds, roughcast beaker bodysherd (2nd century), wide-mouthed jar with a fat rounded everted rim, narrow-necked jar with bifid everted rim (3rd century). OBB1 is a buff-coloured version.

OAC1: orange, hard with gritty feel and hackly fracture. Abundant, well-sorted, medium-coarse sub rounded quartz.

SV: Severn Valley ware. Orange with sparse fine quartz. Micaceous. Webster (1976, 94) suggested that Severn Valley wares did not appear at Manchester until the mid-to-late 2nd century.

WW: White Wares

The source of these white wares is not known, and no diagnostic sherds were found.

FLA1: White or off white, probably with darker cream slip. Fairly hard with smooth feel and fracture. Very few inclusions, rare quartz and rounded red/brown.

FLA2: White hard, smooth with irregular fracture. Common, well-sorted fine, subrounded quartz and sparse, ill-sorted medium to fine red/brown inclusions. quartz and sparse, ill-sorted medium to fine red/brown inclusions. Bodysherds.

WS: White Slipped Ware

These white-slipped wares are uncommon, but it may safely be assumed that some of the OAB1 were originally white slip, but the surfaces have been eroded away completely. A cupped rim ring necked flagon is present and is of Antonine date (Gillam 1970 no. 7).

FLB1: Orange, quite pale with white slip. Soft with smooth or sandy/powdery feel and slightly irregular fracture. Sparse well-sorted subangular quartz and rare rounded grey inclusions. Flagon handle and everted-rim beaker sherd.

FLB2: Hard with sandy feel and irregular fracture. White slip. Moderate well-sorted medium subangular quartz, sparse, coarse. rounded grey inclusions.

GRB: Reduced Coarse Wares

Apart from GRA4, these are local grey wares. They are uncommon and the forms include a blunt-ended lid, a necked everted rim jar of the late 1st -early 2nd century, a jar with acute lattice burnish perhaps copying BB1 types and a reeded-rim jar of late 1st century type.

GRA1: Dark grey/black. Very fine, hard, smooth with smooth fracture. Sparse, fine subrounded quartz.

GRA4: Severn Valley reduced ware with vesicles and black inclusions – charcoal. Grey with reddish brown core. Fairly hard and smooth fracture and feel, moderate very fine quartz and sparse fine red/brown and black inclusions. Similar to SV reduced ware, but probably not fine enough. Webster (1976, 94) suggested that Severn Valley wares did not appear at Manchester until the mid-to-late 2nd century. Bodysherd.

GRB1: Hard with fairly smooth feel if surface unabraded. Sandy if surface abraded. Sparse-moderate, well-sorted medium subangular quartz as OAB1, sparse ill-sorted medium-fine rounded grey inclusions. Darker grey slip. Cheshire Plains reduced ware.

GRB2: Grey without obvious slip. Sandy, hard with irregular fracture and moderate-abundant well-sorted, medium, subangular quartz. Tends to feel coarser than GRB1. Sometimes with brown core or margins.

GRB3: Reddish brown with darker grey-brown surfaces. Slip or self-slip. Inclusions as GRB2.

GRB11: Light grey with greyish white core. Hard, smooth with irregular fracture. Sparse, medium. Subrounded well-sorted quartz and sparse, medium rounded grey inclusions.

CC: Colour-Coated Ware

CC1As: OAB1 with brown slip rough cast ware. Probably Wilderspool roughcast ware. Similar to Tomber and Dore 1998 WIL RS.

RSB: Red-Slipped Wares

RSB1: Red slip. Sandy, fairly hard and sandy. Same as OAB1 with traces of red slip. Sparse-moderate, ill-sorted medium to coarse subangular quartz, sparse, ill-sorted, rounded red/brown and grey inclusions. A basal sherd, probably from a bowl.

Wares	Count	Relative Quantity of Count	Weight	Relative Quantity of Weight	Rim %	Relative Quantity of EVES
AMP	46	4.5%	2115.7	14.9%	5	0.4%
BB1	167	16.3%	2558.1	18.0%	441	30.9%
CC	5	0.5%	13.6	0.1%		
CT	2	0.2%	20.3	0.1%		
GRB	36	3.5%	370.1	2.6%	77	5.4%
GRC	3	0.3%	27.4	0.2%	14	1.0%
HM	2	0.2%	103.6	0.7%		
INDET	1	0.1%	4.5	0.0%		
MLNV	1	0.1%	44.3	0.3%		
MLOCAL	25	2.4%	1328.5	9.3%	62	4.4%
MMH	4	0.4%	282.7	2.0%	22	1.5%
MVER?	1	0.1%	102.1	0.7%	10	0.7%
OAA	7	0.7%	42.4	0.3%	5	0.4%
OAB	478	46.7%	3887.1	27.3%	349	24.5%

RSB	1	0.1%	26.7	0.2%		
SAM	144	14.1%	2068.7	14.5%	343	24.1%
SV	51	5.0%	782.7	5.5%	47	3.3%
WS	15	1.5%	85.9	0.6%	50	3.5%
WW	34	3.3%	380	2.7%		
Grand Total	**1023**	**100.0%**	**14244.4**	**100.0%**	**1425**	**100.0%**

Table A4: Viadux, Manchester wares

Chronology

The pottery assemblage is overwhelmingly of the Hadrianic-early Antonine period with a strong emphasis on the early Antonine date range. Overall, the pottery types give a restricted date range in the early/mid-2nd century. Flavian-Trajanic types are largely absent with no reeded rim bowls or rusticated jar sherds. This and the lack of the earliest Hadrianic BB1 types argues for occupation limited to the early Antonine period. The lack of BB1 jars with curving everted rim, obtuse lattice or splayed rims, bowls or dishes with intersecting arc or chevron lattice burnish, BB1 grooved flat rim bowls and Nene Valley colour-coated ware all suggest a focus of domestic settlement did not extend far into late 2nd and 3rd centuries when these types began to become more common.

The small amount of reduced ware follows the pattern at Barton Street where this ware group declined in the Antonine period at a time when the proportions of oxidised wares and BB1 increased. The very small proportion of reduced wares at the Viadux compared to Barton Street is likely on account of the complete absence of redeposited Flavian-Trajanic pottery from an earlier phase at the Viadux site. The overall assemblage compares with Manchester Period 3.1-2, although the relative quantity of mortarium sherds is rather higher at Chester Road than Barton Street. The relatively large quantity of Severn Valley ware accords with Webster's suggestion that this ware did not appear at Manchester until the mid- to late second century (1976, 94). The Rhaetian mortaria and the Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium stamped by the early Antonine potter Figobateus further strengthens the dating and Wild similarly concludes the overall date range is late Hadrianic-early Antonine from the evidence of the samian ware.

Function and Site Status

Compared to the functional groups found at Barton Street, Manchester in Period 3 and 4 and Chester Road, the Viadux group has rather more small jar/beakers than at Barton Street apart from phase 3.1 and is similar to the Chester Road group. It has significantly more bowls and dishes but both here and at Chester Road, flagons are uncommon. The group also has more mortaria. The high level of tableware such as beakers and cups and bowls and dishes suggests affluence perhaps and/or some special status or function. At Barton Street P3.1 the beaker/cup group was significantly large and perhaps associated with an early ritual activity pre-dating the Period 3 temple building.

Similarly at Chester Road the cup/beaker category was large and here there is evidence in the area of Chester Road for ritual and sepulchral activity including a Mithraeum, and this high level of beakers, a vessel type often associated with both burial and ritual activities, is perhaps reflecting such a function. Of interest also is one reduced sherd from the Viadux from a frilled vessel, probably a tazze (incense burner) which would also serve a ritual purpose. Although corroborating evidence would be needed from other categories of finds and from the nature of excavated features, the make-up of the assemblage sets the group apart from other domestic assemblages from Roman Manchester.

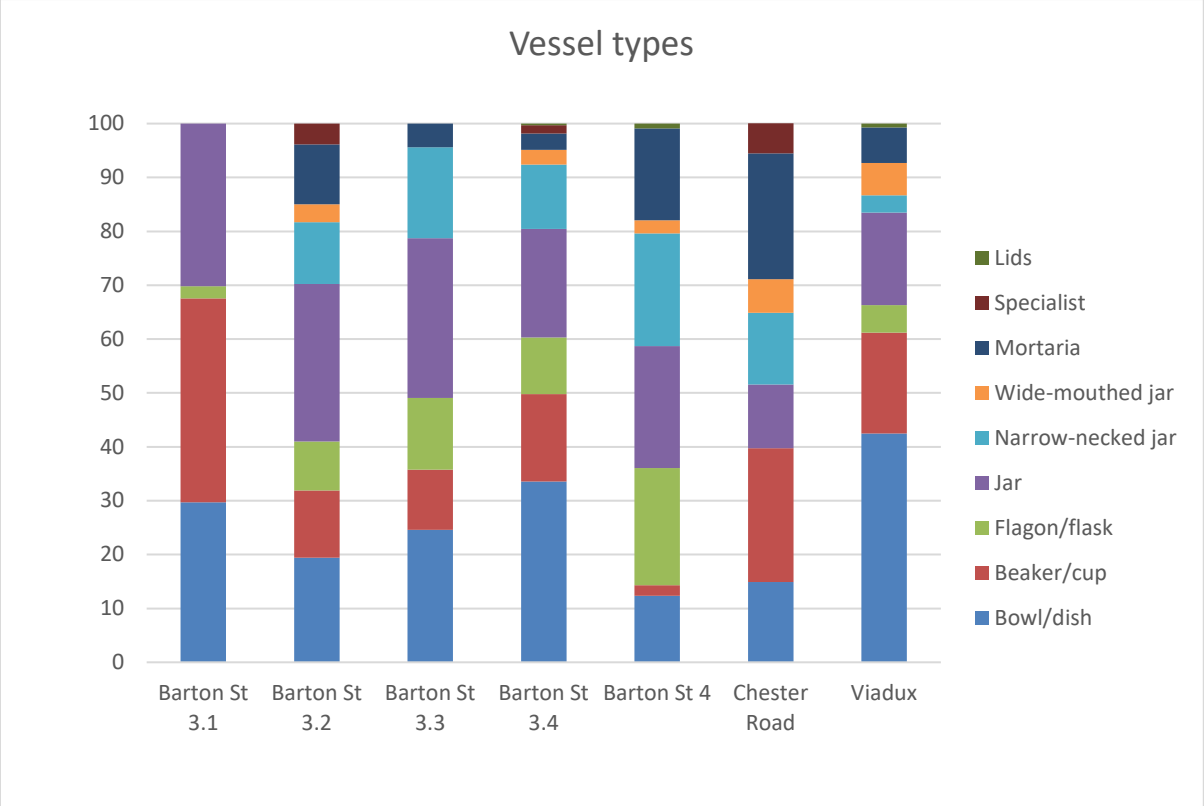

Figure 1: Vessel types at Chester Road compared with Barton Street Periods 3-4 (using EVES excluding amphora for comparative purposes, Leary 2007).

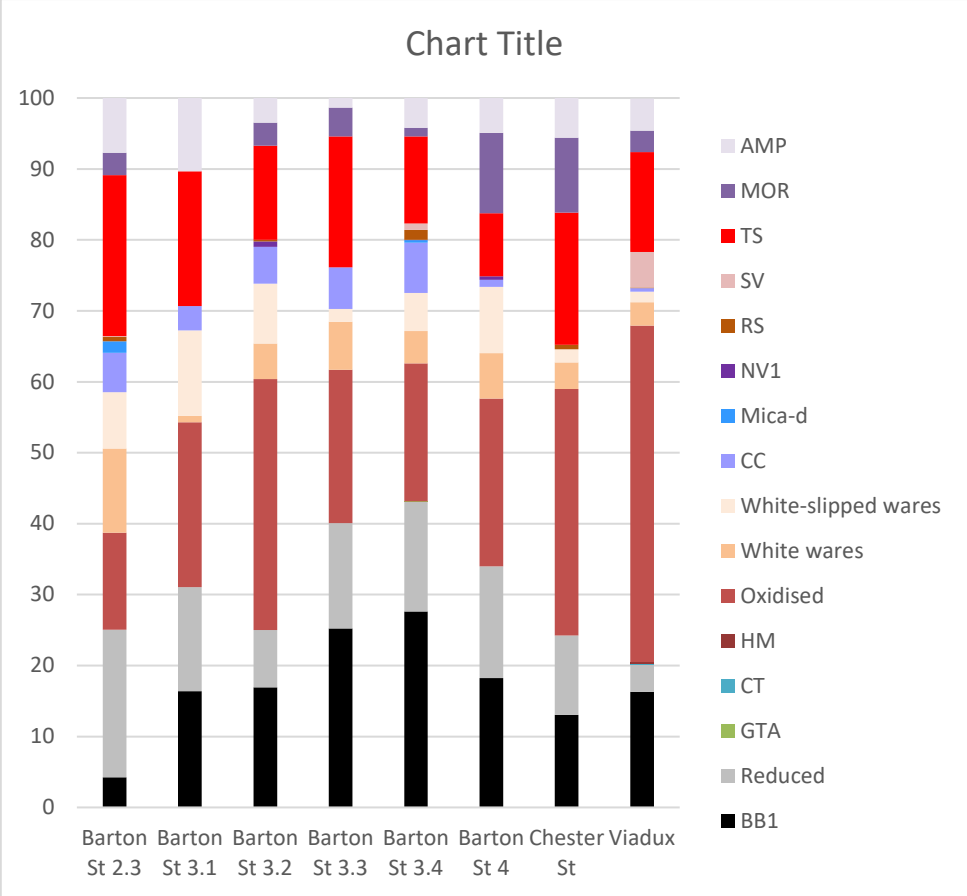

Figure 2: Relative proportions of all wares at Barton Street Periods 2.3-4 (2.3=Hadrianic and early Antonine, phase 3.1=mid-2nd century, phase 3.2= mid- late 2nd century, Phase 3.3= late 2nd/early 3rd century, phase 3.4=late 2nd century, phase 4-3rd century) and mid-2nd century assemblage from Chester Road compared with Viadux, using sherd count.

Site Status and Aspects of Trade and Exchange

The site is supplied with local oxidised and reduced wares of the same types as that found at Barton Street Period 3 with similar levels of BB1 from Dorset, samian ware from Gaul, Baetican amphora and Mancetter-Hartshill and local mortarium wares. The levels of amphorae and imported fine wares are consistent with a settlement within a military extra-mural settlement. The limited chronological span of the assemblage and the absence of earlier and later phases makes this assemblage particularly valuable as a key group of late Hadrianic-early Antonine pottery in use at Manchester with no redeposited earlier material and little intrusive later pottery. The relatively large contribution of local oxidised wares by count (47%) is particularly noticeable but this may be partially due to post-burial disturbance resulting in excessive fragmentation. When the relative proportion of oxidised wares by weight is calculated, a more

reasonable number of around 27% accords with 25% by weight and 35% by count at Manchester Barton Street phase 3.2, a phase dated after cAD150 but with types suggesting a date range shortly after this date (Leary 2007, 100).

Sherds to be Illustrated:

1. BB1 plain rim dish, perhaps Gillam 1976 no. 76, mid-to-late 2nd century, context 1114.
2. BB1 plain rim dish with burnished acute lattice, perhaps Gillam 1976 no. 76, mid-to-late 2nd century, context 506.
3. BB1 grooved rim dish or bowl with fairly deep chamfer and burnished acute lattice, Gillam 1976 nos. 51 and 52 mid-to-late 2nd century, context 543.
4. BB1 dish or bowl with flat rim, context 115.
5. BB1 dish or bowl with flat rim with burnished acute lattice, Gillam 1976 no. 56, early to mid-2nd century and this vessel is in the same context as no.21 which is from a later jar form context 1114.
6. BB1 dish or bowl with flat rim with burnished acute lattice, Gillam 1976 nos. 60-61, mid-2nd century. context 543.
7. BB1 dish or bowl with flat rim with burnished acute lattice, Gillam 1976 no. 60 mid-2nd century, context 506.
8. BB1 dish or bowl with flat rim with burnished acute lattice, Gillam 1976 no. 61 mid-2nd century, context 337.
9. BB1 dish or bowl with flat rim with burnished acute lattice and burnish intersecting loops outside the base, Gillam 1976 nos. 62-3 mid-to-late 2nd century, context 508.
10. BB1 dish or bowl with flat rim with burnished intersecting arcs/chevron, Gillam 1976, 68 mid-or-late 2nd century. context 543.
11. BB1 dish or bowl with flat rim, mid-to-late 2nd century, context 282.
12. BB1 dish or bowl with flat rim with burnished intersecting arcs. Gillam dates the introduction of linear arc burnish to the late 2nd century (1976, 68), context 517.
13. BB1 dish or bowl with flat rim with burnished acute lattice, Gillam 1976 no. 62 mid-2nd century, context 483.

14. BB1 dish or bowl with flat rim with burnished acute lattice, Gillam 1976 nos. 57-8, early-to-mid 2nd century, context 545.
15. BB1 neckless jar with short, everted rim, Gillam 1976 no. 30, early-to-mid 2nd century, context 306.
16. BB1 neckless jar with short, everted rim with burnished acute lattice, Gillam 1976 no. 31, mid-2nd century, context 1112.
17. BB1 necked jar with fairly upright neck, burnt, early-to-mid 2nd century, context 115.
18. BB1 necked jar with fairly upright neck with burnished wavy line, a motif dating to the early and mid-2nd century, context 282.
19. BB1 with burnished acute lattice, a motif dating to the early and mid-2nd century, context 144.
20. BB1 necked jar with everting neck with burnished wavy line, a motif dating to the early and mid-2nd century, context 527.
21. BB1 jar with everting neck, context 517. A smooth curving everted rim, almost splayed form of the late 2nd or 3rd century.
22. BB1 everted rim beaker, Gillam 1976 no. 20, traces of acute lattice, mid-2nd century, context 506.
23. BB1 everted rim beaker, mid-2nd century or later, context 510.
24. FLB1 ring-necked flagon with pronounced cupped upper rim, context 143.
25. GRA4 jar with flat reeded rim and rilled body, context 282.
26. GRB1 jar with sloping neck and everted rim, grooved outside upper body, context 143.
27. M15 flanged mortarium, context U/S.
28. M16 Rhaetian mortarium type Cii, context 517.
29. M16 Rhaetian mortarium type Cii, context 115.
30. M16 Rhaetian mortarium type Cii with lug, context 232.
31. M3 flanged mortarium with high bead rim, context 727.
32. M5 mortarium adjoining no. 33, context 545.
33. M5 mortarium with stamp FIGOBATEVS, context 1114.
34. SV narrow necked jar with simple everted rim, Webster 1976 no. 2 late 1st-mid-2nd century, context 506.

35. SV wide-mouthed, necked jar outcurving rim and shoulder groove, Webster 1976 nos. 21-22, mid-2nd to 3rd century, context 527.
36. OAA3 wide-mouthed bowl with everted rim thickened, Wilderspool (Hartley and Wester 1973 no. 46), context 527.
37. OAB everted rim bowl, context 143.
38. OAB1 colander bodysherds, context 147.
39. OAB1 dish or bowl with flat rim, context 273.
40. OAB1 bowl with flat rim grooved at the inner edge, similar to Wilderspool no. 67, Hartley and Webster 1973, context 1114.
41. OAB1 hemispherical bowl with bead rim, Wilderspool (Hartley and Wester 1973 nos. 56-7, context 506.
42. OAB1 bead and flange hemi-spherical bowl, context 115.
43. OAB1 everted rim bowl, context 116.
44. OAB1 everted rim bowl, context 115.
45. OAB1 everted rim bowl, context 506.

    Nos 43-45 are as Wilderspool nos. 49-51 (Hartley and Wester 1973).
46. OAB1 wide-mouthed necked vessel with heavy bead rim, grooved inside rim with double groove on shoulder, a similar form is present at Warrington (Webster 1992 fig. 72 no. 426 and fig 275 no. 524), context 232.
47. OAB1 everted-rim beaker, Wilderspool, Hartley and Webster 1973 no.34, context 116.
48. OAB1 everted rim beaker, Wilderspool, Hartley and Webster 1973 no.34, context 143.
49. OAB1 everted rim beaker with double groove on the shoulder, Wilderspool, Hartley and Webster 1973 no.34, context 527.
50. OAB1 narrow-necked jar with tapering everted rim, context 144.
51. OAB1 miniature base, context 115.

Samian

F. Wild

The site produced about 136 sherds of samian from at least 96 vessels. It was in a poor state of preservation, mainly small pieces in soft fabric with a badly degraded surface, making identification difficult and precise numbers of vessels and forms

impossible to assess. The proportion of decorated ware, *c.* 31%, seemed high, though in many cases the decoration was too poorly preserved for identification.

With such small, soft sherds it was impossible to obtain a clean break from which to assess the fabric, but almost all appeared consistent with an origin in Central Gaul. Only four scraps from three vessels were clearly South Gaulish, a surprisingly small quantity. As might be expected, all were from Phase 1 contexts and were presumably residual. There was one East Gaulish bowl from Lavoye (no. 10 below). No other sherds were identified as of East Gaulish origin. There was only one potter's name stamp (no. 6 below).

Where forms could be identified, they were as follows:

- South Gaul: 37? (1), 18 (2).
- Central Gaul: 37 (28), 30 (1), 27 (1), 33 (9), 42 (1), 18/31 (6), 18/31 or 31(7), 31 (6), 18/31R (1), 18/31R or 31R (4), 38 (2), Curle 11 (2), bowl rim (4).
- East Gaulish: 37 (1).

Allowing for the fact that it was impossible to assess the form of so many abraded scraps, the material in general suggested a date from around AD 130 to about AD 160-170. A few sherds were from Les Martres-de-Veyre, mostly decorated, of which two (nos. 3 and 8 below) were from a bowl or bowls in the style of the late Martres potter Cettus (*c.*AD 135-160). Another, of uncertain form, had been trimmed to form a counter. The Hadrianic-early Antonine forms 27, 18/31 and 18/31R were present in small numbers. Late second century plain forms appeared to be almost entirely absent, with no pieces recognisable as the fully developed 31R, or of forms 79, 80 or the samian mortaria.

Decorated Ware

In the following report (see Plate A1), figure types are quoted from Oswald 1936-37 (O.), Central Gaulish decorative motifs from Rogers 1974 (Rogers), parallels from Stanfield and Simpson 1958 (S&S). Potter and die numbers are from Hartley and Dickinson 2008-12.

1. Form 37, Central Gaulish, with the ovolo (Rogers B103). Panel decoration shows part of a figure with right hand raised (probably O.94A). The ovolo was

used at Lezoux by a number of potters in the Antonine period, including Advocisus, who also used O.94A (Rogers 1999, pl.1, 1). *c.*AD 160-190. (104).

2. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Decoration shows the ovolo (probably Rogers B105), badly scratched, over panel decoration with a small panther (O.1510) used by Laxtucissa, who also used the ovolo. *c.*AD 150-175. (121)
3. Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Cettus, one of the later potters at Les Martres-de-Veyre. Decoration shows impressions of his leaf (Rogers J144) and the lion (O.1457). On the plain band beneath the decoration is the edge of a circle, as on a bowl in his style from Corbridge (S&S, pl. 141, 15). *c.*AD 130-160. (127).
4. Form 37, Central Gaulish, showing abraded panel decoration with an animal type, probably the bear (O.1627) used by potters such as Cinnamus ii and Paulus iv. *c.*AD 135-180. (131).
5. Form 37, Central Gaulish, showing the ovolo (Rogers B223) used by Cinnamus ii. *c.*AD 140-180. (143).
6. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Small sherd, possibly from one of the above bowls, showing an abraded mould stamp in the decoration, almost certainly Cinnamus ii die 4b, reading CINNAMIM (retrograde). *c.*AD 140-180. (147).
7. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Panels show the lower part of two figure types, probably the Mercury (O.537 or perhaps O. 538, which is closer in size, though the present piece lacks the mask on which O. 538 stands) and Bacchus (O.51). Both types were used by Advocisus. A second sherd with panel containing a medallion may be from the same bowl. *c.*AD 160-190. (155).
8. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Small sherd showing the ovolo (Rogers B80) used by Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. *c.*AD 135-160. (193).
9. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Decoration shows the ovolo (Rogers B206) with a border, (part bead row, part wavy line?) over panels. The vertical bead row is crossed by a small acanthus (Rogers K35). The ovolo was used by a range of Antonine potters including the Paternus v group. The acanthus was used by Paternus v and Albucius, though not in the way used here. Albucius, however, is not known to have used this ovolo. Rogers' potter P20, a potter related to Albucius, used the ovolo on a bowl with a different acanthus across the bead row (Rogers 1999, fig. 77, 1). The fragmentary type in the left-hand panel is

uncertain, but might possibly be the cupid (O.440) which occurs on Rogers 1999, fig 77, 2 and 3. The connections may suggest a date *c.*AD 145-175. (253).

10. Form 37, East Gaulish, in an orangey-red fabric typical of Lavoye. The ovolo, the edge of which is visible at the top of the sherd, is Ricken's ovolo C (Ricken 1934, Taf. XII; Oswald 1945, fig. 6, xxv), attributed by Oswald to the potter Tribunus ii. Decoration shows an upper zone with medallions separated by small leaf-tips or arrowheads, possibly the top of the larger pointed leaf (Ricken 1934 Taf. XII, 22; Oswald 1945 fig. 6, xlv) a fuller version of which may appear between festoons in the lower zone. The motifs in the medallions and festoons are too indistinct for identification. A bowl from the Saalburg (Ricken 1934, Taf. XII, 67) shows the same ovolo, medallions, leaves and leaf-tips. *c.*AD 150-200. (506 59).
11. Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Cinnamus ii and his associates, showing their ovolo (Rogers B143 or 144). Panels show part of a figure (probably the Victory (O.819A, used on pieces in Cinnamus' style) and his festoon (Rogers F41) containing a hare facing right (O.2061). The hare does not appear to have been attested for Cinnamus, though he certainly used its reverse facing left (O.2116). *c.*AD 135-170. (506 60).
12. Form 37, Central Gaulish, with the ovolo (Rogers B108) with wavy-line border and a bud (Rogers G143). The ovolo was used with a wavy-line border by the little-known potters Maccius ii and Maccirra, who may have been related. Maccius also used the bud (Rogers 1999, fig. 39, 4, 5). A second sherd, with the same bud but decoration otherwise too degraded for identification, is probably from the same bowl. *c.*AD 140 - 160. (506 61, 7).
13. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Panel decoration in the style of Cinnamus ii and his associates, with their ovolo (Rogers B143 or 144) and the warrior (O.177). *c.*AD 135-170. (517 73, 26).
14. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Sherd from a bowl in rather thick fabric showing panel decoration with coarse wavy-line borders with an astragalus at the junctions. The type in the right-hand panel is the tyrannicide (O.188) used by Hadrianic potters such as Avitus iv and Geminus iv. Geminus also used wavy-line borders, though the sherd is not in his distinctive style and the astragalus

is not one of his characteristic junction motifs. The other motifs are not complete or clear enough to be identifiable and the potter is uncertain. Hadrianic or early Antonine. (543 47).

15. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Five sherds badly degraded but probably all from the same bowl. One shows the clear impression of an ovolo (Rogers B141) used by Catussa of Lezoux. *c.*AD 155-190. (Main ditch 88).

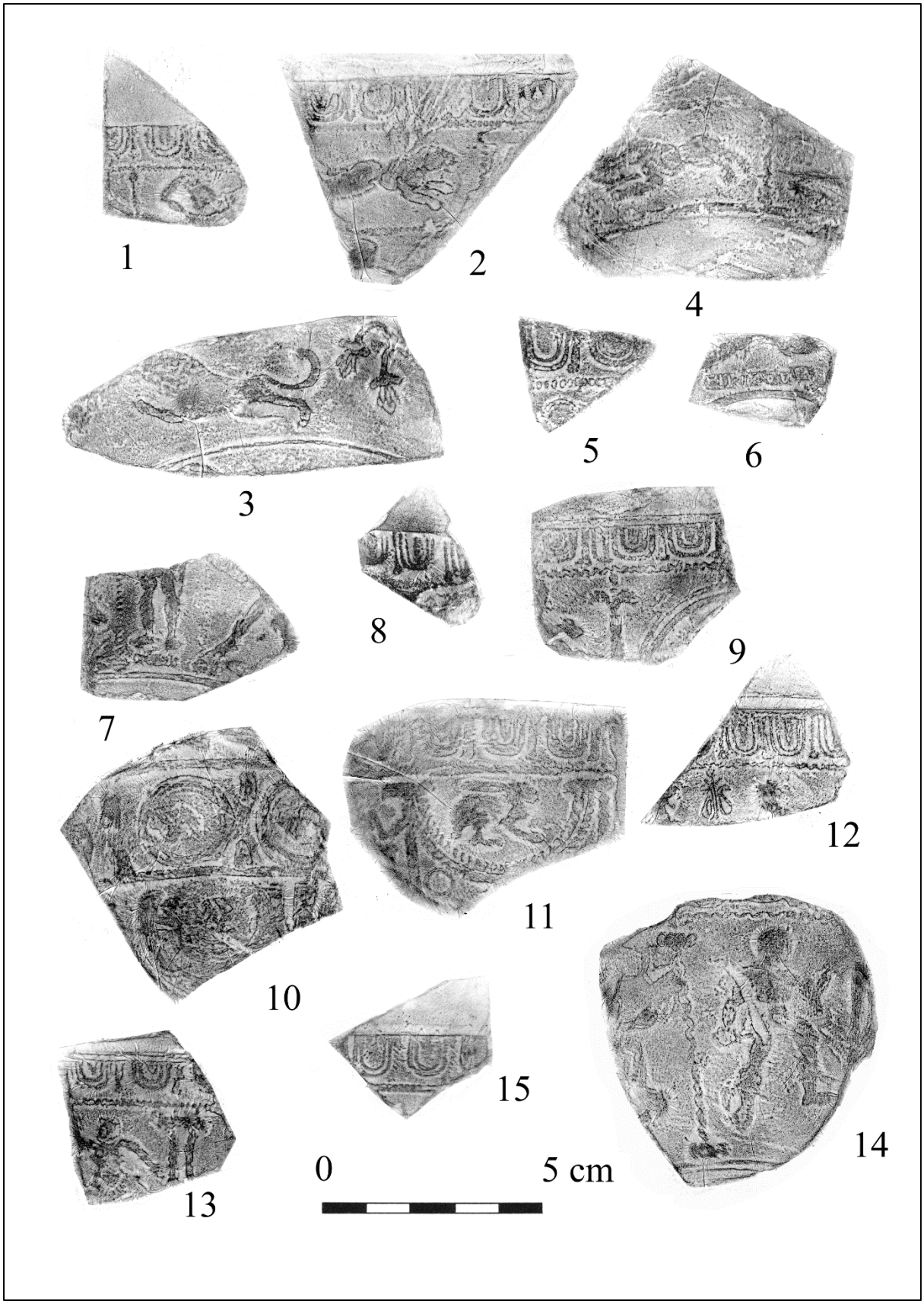

Plate A1: Decorated Samian

Post-Roman Pottery

Type	Object count	Weight (g)	% by object count	% by weight
Medieval	12	141.4	3.2%	1.2%
slipware (decorated)	7	43.8	1.8%	0.4%
Brown-glazed earthenware	3	145	0.8%	1.3%
buff earthenware	2	34.5	0.5%	0.3%
Creamware	19	107.2	5.0%	0.9%
dark glazed coarseware	76	4013.5	20.0%	35.0%
generic unglazed earthenware	9	763	2.4%	6.7%
Glazed red earthen ware	2	47	0.5%	0.4%
Industrial Slipware	39	1038.6	10.3%	9.1%
Mottled ware	12	99.5	3%	0.9%
Pearlware	19	327.4	5.0%	2.9%
porcelain	1	19	0.3%	0.2%
Refined white earthenware	108	1399.1	28.4%	12.2%
self-coloured ware & yellow ware	5	48	1.3%	0.4%
stoneware	54	3171.1	14.2%	27.7%
Tin glazed earthenware	8	27	2.1%	0.2%
Yellow ware (19th century)	4	38.2	1.1%	0.3%
Totals	**380**	**11463.3**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table A4: Quantification of post-Roman pottery types

Quantification

Some 380 fragments of medieval and later pottery, weighing 11463.3g, was recovered during the excavations (Table A4). Although eleven medieval fragments have been identified, only a single sherd is unequivocally from this period, with the remainder all from Roman deposits, suggesting they are likely to have been misidentified. The Post-medieval and later pottery comprises a small amount of mid to late 17th to early 18th century ware types such as tin glazed earthenware, Staffordshire-type slipware and self-coloured ware and yellow wares. Eighteenth century wares include mottled ware, as well as some of the dark glazed coarsewares. Although, insufficient diagnostic dark glazed ware was found to say this with any certainty. Industrial period types consist of cream and pearlware, refined white earthenware, industrial slipware, and a few sherds of Rockingham ware.

Medieval pottery

Quantification and assessment

Twelve potential medieval fragments, weighing 141.4g were retrieved from seven stratified contexts. Like the oxidised Roman pottery (which may be pertinent, see below) the medieval material was in poor condition and had suffered surface erosion due to the prevailing soil conditions. A single sherd in an off-white fabric with rare red iron oxide and a bright copper green glaze, from a modern demolition deposit in Phase 5, is the only definite medieval pottery. It is also less abraded than the other medieval pottery. This fragment is likely to be imported 13th-15th century Saintonge ware from South-West France (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 76-78). In the North-West this type of pottery is not common outside of Cheshire, and is rarer in Manchester (Davey 1983, 209-218; Edwards undated; Edwards 2008, 188-190). The remainder of the fragments, which are mostly oxidised and unglazed, and other than a single base sherd, are undiagnostic have the appearance of medieval gritty and sandy wares, but all derive from Roman period deposits. Therefore, potentially they are likely to be Roman. Notwithstanding the possibility that there is a stratigraphic "unconformity" where a post-Roman horizon has been removed by more recent activity.

Potential

Based on the above, these fragments will be reassessed during in the analysis phase.

Post-Medieval and Industrial Period

Quantification

In total 368 fragments of Post-Medieval and Industrial period pottery, weighing 11321.9g, was collected during the excavations (see Table A4 for relative quantification of by number of contexts). This accounts for 26.3% by object count and 43.9% by weight.

Assessment

The pottery was in good condition, if fragmentary, with the post-medieval material being more abraded than that from the later industrial period. The earliest pottery in this category comprises small amounts of tin glazed earthenware, including possible ointment jars, Staffordshire-type slip ware, self-coloured ware, and yellow ware, and glazed red earthen ware. These occur not only in Phase 3, but also in Phases 4 and 5, suggesting some level of reworking. The largest component consists of dark glazed

coarseware with a small quantity of unattributable fine wares. Some, based on the gritty glazes and unglazed rims probable represents 17th and 18th century types, but the lack of diagnostic sherds and the longevity of forms makes precise dating difficult. Two possible imported German stone ware fragments have been recognised, but do not exhibit diagnostic elements, and so may date from the 17th to 18th century or even later. There are also small amounts of white salt glazed stoneware, current between *c.*1720s and 1760s, including a piece of scratch blue (Barker 2008).

Industrial period ceramics are represented by refined white wares, further dark glazed coarseware, later brown stone wares and less common types such as Rockingham ware. Creamware and pearlwares start in the 18th century, with the latter continuing into the 19th when they exhibit transfer printed motifs. Refined white earthenware is common. This is catch all that includes cream and pearlware, but is here applied to the more generic 19th century white wares. All these common types are closely related in terms of material, processes and range of forms produced along with much chronological overlap (Barker 2008). Plain refined white earthenware or with transfer printed decoration are both recorded, with occasional sponge decorated examples making an appearance. Industrial slipware, with a variety of decorative techniques form 10% of the post-Roman pottery. Blue and white annular being the most common design, although there is a 19th century yellow ware fragment exhibiting blue mocha decoration (a tree-like design). This latter type was manufactured in many places in the Midlands and up into Scotland, but with concentration of potteries in the Derbyshire, produced mocha decorated yellow wares into the early 20th century (Gallo 1985, 10-11). A related ware is Rockingham, a buff-coloured fabric with a brown mottled and streaked glaze, that was produced for over a century from *c.*1778-1880s (Gallo 1985, 10; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2002 (updated) 2015).

Potential

The assemblage is not large by any standards, and is fragmented, with some of the earliest material being quite abraded. It is also found within both prehistoric and Roman deposit suggesting that there is quite a lot of disturbance throughout the Post-medieval and Industrial periods. In the later period much of the pottery is derived demolition layers such as deposits 802 and 1001. The medieval pottery, if it is not Roman, might suggest background activity, perhaps rubbish dispersal in the form of manuring. The presence of tin glazed earthenware might hint at high status table ware

(Gregory 2011, 33), although the relative absence of other 17th-18th tables wares might indicate otherwise.

Certainly, for the later 18th and 19th centuries, the assemblage can also contribute to consideration of the range and sources of pottery available to the urban population, but in the main it will provide dating evidence for those intact Post-Medieval and Industrial period deposits, as well as informing which of the Roman period deposits has suffered later disturbance.

Clay Tobacco Pipes

Quantification

Some 176 fragments of clay tobacco pipe (CTP), weighing 629.8g, were found within 17 stratified and unstratified contexts. This comprised 17 bowels with the remainder consisting of stems and occasional mouth pieces. Notable quantities (79 fragments equating to 45%) were recovered from Phase 4 and 5 demolition deposits, and over a quarter (50 fragments) being unstratified.

Assessment

The earliest bowl dates to the mid to later 17th century and was found intrusive with prehistoric pit 200 (Plate A2), with further bowls dating to the mid-17th - 1st half of 18th century from demolition deposit 802. These are book ended by a couple of bowls with fluting and leaf decoration which date to the 19th century (Plate A3). There are also two stamped pipe bowls (See Plate A2).

Potential

Identification of the makers marks for will allow chronological and distributional ranges to be identified (Higgins 2017). Additionally, stem bore data will allow dates of the provided by associated bowl forms to be checked and as stem bores can be classified into three general date ranges, this will aid site dating. Overall, despite the low number of datable bowls the CTP will provide additional dating for the post-medieval phases of the site. Their presence or absence within stratigraphic deposits should also be made.

Plate A2: stamped bowl from pit 200.

Plate A3: 19th century pipe bowl with leaf decoration over mould seam

Ceramic Building Material

Quantification

A total of 363 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 9560.3g, was revered from 49 contexts. Approximately, 54 tile fragments were present in thirteen, mostly Roman contexts.

Assessment

The CBM assemblage is very fragmented with few diagnostic fragments. Most of the material was recovered form ditch and pit fills, in quantities of less than half a kilogram suggesting this was not primary deposition of demolition remains, indeed its much-fragmented nature and wide spread throughout the site might suggest that it was the result of perhaps multiple phases of demolition and reworking. It can be characterised as being a mixture of daub and where identifiable, Tegula and other more generic tile fragments, but these are very limited in quantity. The presence of roof tile or Tegular

suggest buildings nearby. Approximately 4000g of daub was present in 32 contexts, most of which were Roman, but with small quantities residual in contexts from later periods. In Chester, for instance, daub has usually interpreted as being from domestic ovens (Heke 2017, 14), but may also be derived from industrial structures. The fragmented nature of the material probably represents demolition detritus, but it may also have been used as hardcore.

Potential

Although the fragmented nature of the CBM assemblage, which displays few diagnostic features, limits its analytical value, further analysis should be undertaken. This will help to identify tile types, and diagnostic features such as vegetation marks and wattle impressions within the daub. Its presence or absence within stratigraphic deposits should also be made.

Glass

Quantification

Some 39 fragments, including a complete 19th/20th century bottle, weighing 1434.1g, were recovered from 14 stratified and unstratified contexts. Potentially, eleven of fragments are Roman, which were recorded in Phase 2 fills 111, 155, 242, 247, 517, 541, 717 and occupation layer 501. The remainder of the fragments date to the 18th century or later.

Assessment

The Roman period glass comprises bottles fragments, potential window glass fragments and undiagnostic shards. Three bottle fragments comprise a tall tubular pale blue neck from a bottle type typical of the period AD 70-170 (Allen 1988, fig 20), and a turquoise-coloured base from a square bottle from c AD 40-200 (op cit, fig 22.3). Three further vessel/bottle body shards were recovered including a pale blue bottle fragment and a purple/pink fragment. Square bottle fragments have been recorded in previous assemblages in roman Manchester (Gregory 2007, 15), whilst a larger assemblage from Barton Street, Manchester will provide suitable comparators (op cit. 140-141).

Four fragments are potentially of window glass. These comprise a pale green (4mm thick), and two pale blue shards with rounded edge both with rough underside that are

a diagnostic feature of Roman glass (Allen, 1988, 56, fig 43). Three colourless fragments (1mm thick) may have been parts of a windowpane.

Post-Roman glass comprise black glass necks and finishes from the 18th or early 19th century, and green laminating fragment that maybe slightly earlier. A complete 19th century bottle in green glass (Plate 5) and bottle sherd fragments and colourless window glass were all recovered from Phase 5 post demolition layer 1001.

Potential

The Roman bottle glass should be further analysed to identify vessel types and clarify what how the window glass was manufactured. the glass will contribute to the dating of stratified deposits on the site, but the fragmentary nature of, particularly the post-Roman glass makes it unlikely that it will sustain any other detailed analysis.

Plate A5: Late 19th century beer bottle.

Metal work (Ferrous and Non-ferrous (copper, lead))

Quantification

Some 74 fragments, weighing 1483.8g, were recovered from 26 stratified and unstratified contexts. All were examined for this assessment and an outline catalogue created. No x-radiography has been undertaken.

Assessment

Nails comprised over two thirds of the objects recovered (50 by object count), some of which have been provisionally identified as hob nails. These are the distinctive

domed nails associated with the Roman hobnail boot or sandal. A large assemblage of Roman iron objects was found at Barton Street, Manchester, within which were over 400 nails (Gregory 2007, 136-138). This assemblage will provide close comparators for the items from Viadux, particularly the nails.

Twenty objects were unidentified. Only three objects were composed of non-ferrous metal, with a four composed of lead and copper alloy. Of note was an unstratified lead cylindrical object with one end flattened and flaring, whist the other tapers to a point. Similar objects have been classified by the Portable Antiquities Scheme database as being writing leads or pencils designed to make a coloured mark rather than leave a scratch as a stylus would. A medieval date might be appropriate in this instance (Webley and Geake 2019 and 2022). A copper alloy thimble from Phase 5 is likely to be machine made. An unstratified and unidentified copper alloy and iron object is potentially Roman.

Potential

X-radiography is recommended for the assemblage as a whole. This will aid the identification of the unidentified objects and allow the hobnails to be classified under the Manning typology (Manning 1985). It will also help to enhance the archive catalogue and allow a more detailed study of the metal objects from the site.

Metal Working Residues

Quantification

This small assemblage includes eleven pieces of slag weighing 751g, and a further 396g recovered during the processing of the bulk samples. With the exception of a small piece of unstratified slag, all the material collected was found in Roman period contexts.

Assessment

Three deposits in particular containing slag are of note, these are fill 543 of pit [509] and fill 537 of pit [535] and tertiary fill 717 of ditch re-cut [716]. The most prolific slag concentration was recovered from pit fill 537 (254.2g) with smaller amounts found in tertiary ditch fill 717 (100.8g) and 72.8g from fill 543. Fill 717 produced a large and varied finds assemblage, including Antonine period pottery, suggesting that it was used as a convenient tip for rubbish both domestic and industrial. Both pits [509] and [535] contain sizeable finds assemblages for this site, a mixture of materials

suggesting that they were primarily used for rubbish disposal. Pit [509] contained some 40 sherds of Antonine pottery, whilst intriguingly pit [535] was devoid of pottery, perhaps indicating non-domestic rubbish disposal. These features are located in Bays 5 and 7 and lie in adjacent to each other. Industrial activity on other sites has been detected at 73/83 Liverpool Road (producing 1.4kg, from iron smithing) and in particular Barton Street, where some 239.3kg of iron smithing slag was recovered, (Gregory 2007).

Potential

Although, it has not been possible to identify any features on the site that could be ascribed to industrial activity, further analysis has the potential to clarify the nature of these residues. This would add to the previous evidence of metal working identified in the Castlefield area north of the Roman fort (Gregory 2007).

Animal Bones and Marine Shell

Quantification

In total 522 fragments of bone, weighing 702.2g and seven shells (143g) were collected from 31 stratified and unstratified contexts. Some 19.9% (104 fragments) by object count and 10.5% by weight (73.4g) was from Roman period contexts. All the shell was recovered from Industrial period contexts or was unstratified.

Assessment

Virtually all the bone is very fragmented, invariably weighing less than 10g. Cremated/burnt bone was also found in small quantities, generally from Roman period contexts or unstratified. An unusual assemblage from deposit 235 compromised 414 bones, weighing 419g, which have provisionally been identified as mixture of human and canine. This alone accounts 79.3% by count and 59.7% by weight. Pottery accompanying the bone dates to the 19th century. Bone preservation in the North-West is generally poor due the acidic ground conditions. Therefore, recovery of bone, albeit in a very fragmented form is unusual. Animal bone was recorded during excavations at Barton Street (located north of the Roman Fort), where the preservation of bone was noted to be extremely poor. Significantly, given the presence of cremated bone mentioned above, the majority of the bone from Barton Street was calcined, that is burnt to the hard white state where no organic content survives (Gregory 2007, 147).

Potential

Although the bone assemblage is fragmentary and fragmented and includes a cremated/burnt element may suggest that its significance may be limited. That said the Roman period animal bone assemblage from Barton Street, Manchester, where the majority of the bone was calcined, did allow for identification of cow, sheep and pigs (Gregory 2007, 147). Therefore, an attempt should be made to identify the bone to species level and a note of its presence or absence in stratigraphic sequence. As the excavation at Barton Street revealed the remains of a disturbed Romano-British, urned cremation burial (*ibid*), the cremated bone from the present site should be analysed to identify whether this is human or animal. The potential human and dog remains from deposit 235 also requires further analysis.

Industrial, Stone, and Building Material

Quantification

Fifty-one objects weighing 4328.8g, were recovered in this category from 19 stratified and unstratified contexts. A majority of which were from Roman period deposits. This consists of 32 stone fragments, as well as chert, 14 fragments of flint, some of which may be worked, as well as a small quantity of mortar and cannel coal.

Assessment

Flint was recovered from five stratified contexts, and with one exception all are dated to the Roman period. The flint consists of flakes, and larger modified fragments. Excavations in the Castlefield area of Manchester have identified redeposited Mesolithic and Neolithic-Bronze Age flints, whilst redeposited Bronze Age pottery has been identified at Liverpool Road, suggesting a prehistoric presence, even if that was fleeting (Gregory 2007, 181). Chert, also recovered, appears to be abraded, suggesting it was naturally occurring in the glacio-fluvial sands and gravels, and is un-modified.

The remainder of the stone finds were all from Roman period deposits. Two fragments are from moulded or parts of a sculpture. Tools are represented by a whetstone and a possible polishing stone. Thin fragments of sandstone are perhaps roof slates, or in the case of pieces of slate, these may have been utilised for other purposes, such as the green Lakeland slate from Barton Street, Manchester that was used as a pallet (Gregory 2007, 142). Also represented in the assemblage were fire damaged and cracked sandstone and shale.

Potential

Although the flint is likely to be residual, as with the flints recovered in the Castlefield area, these are indicative a prehistoric presence in Manchester. As such the material from the present site should be analysed and characterised as important additions to the catalogue of prehistoric artefacts from the area of Roman occupied Manchester. The two fragments from either moulded stonework or as parts of a sculpture should be further analysed, as should the whetstone and a possible polishing stone.

Palaeoenvironmental Samples

Quantification

Some 54 samples were taken during all phases of the excavations, 32 of which have been processed. Nearly half of the samples were taken from Phase 2 Roman period deposits, with a single sample from a Phase 1 Prehistoric pit fill. Of the remaining 22 unprocessed samples 17 are also from phase 2.

Sample No.	Context No.	Phase	Bay	Charcoal	CPR*	Bone	Slag
1	15	2	Test pile	x			
1	717	2	Bay 7	x		x	x
2	34	2	Test pile	x			
3	42	2	Test pile	x			
3	527	2	Bay 5	x		x	x
4	5018	2	slot site (5000s)	x			
5	537	2	Bay 5	x		x	x
6	12	2	Test pile	x			
6	717	2	Bay 7				
6	543	2	Bay 5	x	x	x	x
9	19	2	Test pile	x			
10	21	2	Test pile	x			
21	116	2	Bay 2	x			
23	143	2	Bay 2	x			
24	144	2	Bay 2	x			
25	146	2	Bay 2	x			
26	140	2	Bay 2	x			
28	212	2	Bay 2	x			
29	228	2	Bay 1	x			
30	232	2	Bay 1	x			
31	223	2	Bay 1	x			
33	256	2	Bay 1	x		x	

34	262	2	Bay 1	x		x	
35	242	2	Bay 1	x			
36	247	2	Bay 1	x		x	
37	255	2	Bay 1	x		x	

**=Charred plant remains.*

Table A5: material recovered from samples.

Assessment

Twenty-five of the Phase 2 samples contained charcoal, only a single sample from pit fill (543) contained charred plant remains (CPR), whilst seven of these also produced bone, some of which was burnt (Table A5). Four of the samples contained slag, which is discussed above. The absence of CPR has been noted from other Roman sites in Manchester, for instance at 73/83 Liverpool Road where the lack of grain suggested that the contexts were not near areas where grain was stored or processed. Similar results were obtained from Barton Street, where only a charred hazelnut fragment and three charred cereal grains were recorded (Gregory 2007, 17, 145). Excavations at 340 Deansgate produced a few charred seeds, including a small number of grains of wheat and indeterminate cereal grains. However, it was not possible to identify the wheat to species level due to the absence of wheat chaff (Gregory 2007, 180).

Potential

Of the twenty-five Roman period samples that produced charcoal, 19 recorded over 5g, with some contexts, namely (537), (543) and (717), recording between 419.5g (537), 531.6g (543) and 190.6g (717), respectively. Only pit fill (543) contained any seeds. The samples examined here indicate that the deposits at this site have some potential for investigating the use and disposal of domestic and industrial remains. A limited number of previous excavations in the vicinity of the fort and Vicus, namely those appearing in *Roman Manchester* (Gregory 2007), Beetham Tower (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2005) and 2-4 Chester Road, Castlefield (Cook 2020), have shown the potential for the recovery and analysis of Palaeoenvironmental remains in the city. It is therefore recommended that full analysis be undertaken of the processed and unprocessed portions of the most productive samples.

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APPENDIX 3 : FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Excavation Location

Figure 3: Overall Site Plan

Figure 4: Bay 1 Plan

Figure 5: Bay 2 Plan

Figure 6: Bay 5 Plan

Figure 7: Bay 6/ Test Pile Area A Plan

Figure 8: Bay 7 Plan

Figure 9: Bay 8 Plan

Figure 10: Bay 9 Plan

Figure 11: Bay 10 Plan

Figure 12: Bay 11 Plan

Figure 13: Bay 12 Plan

Figure 14: Slot Site Plan

Figure 15: NW facing section through Ditch [206] and Pit [208] DWG#39; E facing section through Gullies [5007] and [5015] DWG#3; Composite section drawing through Gullies [5010] and [5013] DWG#5; SE facing section through Ditches [125] and [124], and re-cuts [103] and [109] DWG#15

Figure 16: NE facing section through Post Hole [268] and Ditches [270] and [272] DWG#57; ESE facing section through Pit [018] and Gully [016] DWG#4; NE facing section through Gully [189] and Pit [187] DWG#36; SE facing section of Ditch [816] and re-cut [820] DWG#2

Figure 17: SE facing section of Pits [275] and [277] DWG#59; Composite section through Pit [238] and Ditch [236] DWG#50; SE facing section through Pit [241] DWG#51; SW facing section through Pit [126] DWG#18; NW facing section through Pits [132], [134], [135], and [137], and Gully [133] DWG#17

Figure 18: NW facing section through deposit (177), Pit [175], and Gully [134] DWG#31; NW facing section through Post Hole [026] DWG#8