



2 CHURCH STREET, RIBCHESTER, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief



Oxford Archaeology North

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Mr Michael Kerrigan

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SUMMARY

Following a request by Mr Michael Kerrigan, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertook an archaeological watching brief at the domestic dwelling of 2 Church Street, Ribchester, Lancashire (SD 6500 3511). The work was required as a condition on the granting of planning consent for a rear two-storey extension (Planning Application No 3/2006/0428/B), for which purpose foundation trenches (Trench 1) and a posthole (Trench 2) to accommodate the repositioning of a telegraph pole will be undertaken. Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) advised the local planning authority that an archaeological watching brief of the groundworks was required due to the high archaeological potential of the area. OA North was commissioned to undertake the work in July 2006.

Excavation was undertaken manually with spades and shovels. Trench 1 was the main foundation trench for the extension, for the insertion of an external glass back wall, and was aligned north-west/south-east, between an earlier extension and the side of the adjoining property (1 Church Street) to the south-east, parallel to the existing rear building wall. The trench measured 3.5m in length and was 0.6m wide, and the exposed stratigraphy showed a sequence of layers down to an average depth of 1.1m.

Beneath a thick deposit of mixed topsoil and make-up material, **100**, of relatively recent date was a succession of three identified deposits that appeared to be a buried embankment that sloped downwards to the south of the trench. The uppermost thin dark sandy-clay layer, **101**, is possibly a remnant of an uppermost turf layer, with an underlying clay layer, **102**, a seemingly deliberately redeposited material. Beneath this was a layer of clay with some charcoal flecking, **103**, that was observed across the entire base of the exposed section. Embedded within this in the north-western half of the trench, lying aligned roughly south-west to north-east, was a series of twelve parallel horizontally lain timbers, **104** that varied in thickness from 0.04m to 0.1m and were, on average, set around 0.1m to 0.12m apart. The timbers were waterlogged and, hence, were in good condition and very well preserved, although two had either been physically truncated or decayed *in situ*. The timbers appeared to be very roughly hewn, but no tool marks were readily evident.

The timbers were very similar to those encountered during the excavation of footings in the adjacent property, Riverside House, 1 Church Street in September 2005 (OA North 2006), and they are likely to be a north-westerly continuation of the same feature. The timbers would appear to be part of a 'raft' footing or corduroy used on soft wet ground as part of the foundation of the rampart of the early turf-and-timber fort of the late first to early second century AD (Buxton and Howard-Davis 2000). Further evidence was discovered during excavations on the north side of the fort in 1989-90 (*ibid*). However, there were no finds within these deposits to provide a definitive date.

Interestingly, the southern 1.5m within the trench had no evidence of any such timbers having existed, and the stratigraphy shown within the south-west-facing section of Trench 1 shows a correlating tailing-off of the deposits believed to be associated with the turf rampart, **101-103**, towards the south-east of the trench. This break may be of significance, but within the confines of a small area excavated it was not possible to ascertain the purpose of this apparent gap in the fort defences.

With the agreement of LCAS the timbers were to be protected from impact by the subsequent extension foundations and so remained *in situ*. Therefore, they were not further excavated.

A loose rubble wall with no mortar bond was located in Trench 2 within deep relatively modern made ground. This was interpreted as the remains of a probable nineteenth century garden wall.

The groundworks carried out for the purpose of the foundation trench showed there are extensive and significant archaeological deposits. The deposits were at depth and are unlikely to be disturbed by any general gardening activity, but any further substantial groundworks will require a programme of archaeological work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank to Mr Michael Kerrigan for commissioning the project, and Lancashire County Archaeology Service for issuing the project brief. Thanks are also extended to John Gornall for his interest and assistance on site.

The watching brief was undertaken by David Tonks, who also compiled the report. The drawings were produced by Anne Dunkley. The finds were assessed by Chris Howard-Davis. The project was managed by Emily Mercer, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Michael Kerrigan requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertake an archaeological investigation at the domestic dwelling of 2 Church Street, Ribchester, Lancashire (SD 6500 3511). The work was required as a condition to planning consent for a rear two-storey extension (Planning Application No 3/2006/0428/B). Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) advised the local planning authority that an archaeological watching brief of the groundworks was required due to the high archaeological potential of the area. OA North was commissioned to undertake the work in July 2006.
- 1.1.2 The current house lies close to the Scheduled Monument of the Roman fort (LSM55), and is known to stand within extreme close proximity to the fort, which dates from the first through to the fourth century AD. Both the fort and surrounding civilian settlement (*vicus*) have been recognised as of national importance. The fort lies on the south-west edge of the town; hence much of the town, including the site in question, lies within the SM setting. Previous archaeological investigations in the area have revealed extensive Roman remains, including the position of the north-east corner of the fort in the actual garden of the property, and the discovery of timber corduroy in the adjacent property, 1 Church Street (OA North 2006). This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document, which outlines the findings.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The site lies at the southern end of Church Street, and is located on the northern bank of the river Ribble (Figs 1 and 2). It is at the southern edge of the village of Ribchester in central Lancashire, roughly mid-way between the central Pennine uplands and the Irish Sea.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology around Ribchester is dominated by Sabden shales of the Millstone Grit Group masked by thick (up to 50m to rock head) boulder clay deposits (Aitkenhead *et al* 1992). Ribchester town and Roman fort are thought to stand on deposits of a second terrace of the Ribble (*ibid*), which rises to c 3-4m above the floodplain. This terrace formation is being actively eroded with about one third of the area of the fort lost to fluvial processes. Soils of the second terrace comprise 0.6-0.8m of unmottled sandy loams overlying slightly mottled sandy clay loams (*ibid*).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1 ***Prehistoric period:*** little is known of prehistoric activity in the Ribchester area, although Bronze Age activity was recorded by Olivier and Turner (1987) who excavated a circular ditch enclosing an arc of five cremation burials in collared urns to the north of the site. Soil analysis has indicated some agricultural disturbance on the banks of the Ribble during the Bronze Age, but also implied that the site had been abandoned some hundreds of years before the arrival of the Romans (Buxton and Howard Davis 2000). The nearby hillfort of Portfield

Camp, near Blackburn, appears to have been established during the Late Bronze Age, continuing in use throughout the Iron Age, and was possibly re-fortified at the time of the Roman invasion (Beswick and Cooks 1986).

- 1.3.2 Although there is increasing evidence for Iron Age activity in the south of the county (Nevell 1999) only very occasional finds of Iron Age date have been made in central or northern Lancashire. Indeed, the county is noted for this as yet little discussed, or fully explained, anomaly (Haselgrove 1996).
- 1.3.3 **Roman period:** the presence of extensive Roman remains at Ribchester is well known and its identification as *Bremetenacum* is secure, based on a third century dedication to Apollo Maponus (RIB 583) from the town (Rivet and Smith 1981, 277). The site was strategically well placed at the western end of one of the few major trans-Pennine routes, and the routes intersection with a major north/south road. In addition, it was also at or close to a crossing point of the River Ribble at the approximate point where it becomes navigable. The Roman road south (Margary 1973, 370) led to Manchester and on to Chester, and to the north passed along the Lune/Eden corridor and on to Carlisle and Hadrian's Wall. The Roman road eastwards ran over the Pennines to the fort at Elslack and then on to Aldborough and York, while to the west it ran along the northern side of the Ribble Valley. This connected Ribchester with the industrial site at Walton-le-Dale and the fort at Dowbridge, Kirkham (Buxton and Howard-Davis 2000).
- 1.3.4 As the frontier moved north during the first and second centuries AD, the fort would have dominated the hinterland between the settled and 'Romanised' region around Chester and the frontier of Hadrian's Wall (*ibid*). The fort and settlement at Ribchester lay within the western territory of the Brigantes and, therefore, the garrison must have fulfilled something of a policing function. Evidence from recent excavations (1989-1990) suggests a timber fort was established in the early AD 70s, during the governorship of Petilius Cerialis (AD 71-73/74), and modified *c* AD 82-86. Subsequent demolition of this fort, and its rebuilding in stones, probably occurred around AD 125-135, possibly as a result of activity in the area of Hadrian's Wall (*ibid*).
- 1.3.5 Roman occupation of Ribchester is known to have continued into the third century AD. The identity of the Ribchester garrisons is uncertain for the first two centuries AD, although Legion VI and Legion XX are attested epigraphically (*ibid*). Later, the fort was garrisoned by a *numerus equitatum Samatorum* (soldiers from what is now modern Hungary). These are thought to have been settled at or around the fort after discharge as veteran; hence the name of the settlement, *Bremetennacum Veteranorum* (*ibid*).
- 1.3.6 Both the fort and the settlement, which have been well-known from the sixteenth century onwards (Edwards 2000), lie largely beneath the church and glebe lands of St Wilfrid. Extra-mural settlement has been proven as far as 500m to the north of the fort. Evidence from other parts of the town indicate that it is unwise to assume any area in the vicinity of the fort, even if partially damaged, has little or no archaeological value (Buxton and Howard Davis 2000). The north-east corner of the stone fort which was uncovered in the garden of the property, number 2 Church Street, by Mr. J. Ridge and the Time Team (Channel 4 1994). In 2005, a similar watching brief undertaken for the purposes of an extension to number 1 Church Street, next door, revealed a continuous 'raft' of timbers known as corduroy, approximately 1.75-1.9m

below the present ground surface. They were found lying in a north-west/south-east alignment and the overlying clay also appeared to show evidence of turf. It was suggested that this was the eastern side of the early turf-and-timber fort, dating to the AD 70s. Above the corduroy was a linear clay and cobble feature, which was interpreted as perhaps the re-facing of the fort rampart with a stone wall, which was a general practice during the Trajanic period (AD 98-117), up to the instigation of stone-built forts during the Hadrianic period (AD 117-138) (OA North 2006).

- 1.3.7 Since the mid-sixteenth century, antiquarian writers have commented on the richness of the site and there have been numerous chance finds from the town, including the well known Ribchester Helmet, a second century cavalry parade helmet, now in the British Museum. In the last two centuries numerous excavators have investigated both the fort and the extramural settlement, establishing the existence of a long, detailed, and well-preserved archaeological sequence, which spans the entire period of the Roman occupation. Unfortunately, a great deal of information from the earlier work has been lost. These smaller excavations have been most coherently summarised by Edwards and Webster (1985; 1987a; 1987b; 1988) in their consideration of the township during the Roman occupation. The majority of the excavations undertaken in Ribchester in recent years have, however, been in response to threats to archaeology from actual development, and have therefore been concentrated to the north and east of the fort. A significant amount of work has taken place around St Wilfred's School, just opposite Riverside, 1 Church Street, including in 1974, when a number of trial trenches were investigated (Edwards and Webster 1987b), and 1977, when archaeological observations were made during the earlier phase of the school extension (Turner and Witherington 1977), and further work was carried out at the school by LUAU (1999). In 2000 work was carried out on the Ribchester Flood Works, less than 15m to the south-east of the current site (OA North 2000). Other excavations in the *vicus* area have been summarised recently in Buxton and Howard-Davis (2000).
- 1.3.8 **Medieval period:** the circumstances of Ribchester in the early post-Roman period are uncertain. Whitaker suggested the town was abandoned, and then later inhabited by '*... a few Saxon settlers of uncertain period*' (1823), and certainly a number of items recorded by antiquarians as coming from Ribchester, and a small collection of objects in the Museum, suggest that there was post-Roman occupation. Complete abandonment of the site on the withdrawal of Roman administration from Britain would appear increasingly unlikely. A growing body of evidence from sites such as Birdoswald on Hadrian's Wall (Wilmott 1997) would suggest continuity of occupation from the Roman to the early medieval period.
- 1.3.9 Such continuity may be inferred from the building of the church of St Wilfrid situated within the walls of the fort, reputedly built in *c* AD 596 (Baines 1870, 2), and a church certainly stood on the site before the Domesday Survey (Farrer and Brownbill 1912). Ribchester is listed in the Domesday Survey as *Ribelcastre* (Hinde 1985, 154), although it was possibly uninhabited wasteland at that time. It may well have undergone 'sweeping desolation' as a result of the rebellions of 1069-70 (*ibid*), a fate which appears to have befallen the community again around 1320 'by the great incursion of the Scots' (Whitaker 1823).

1.3.10 ***Post-medieval period:*** it seems unlikely that there was much significant change in the layout or status of Ribchester until the Industrial Revolution. Several textile mills were built on the outskirts of the settlement, which affected both the layout and economic focus of the town. Corry (1825) notes that in 1821 Ribchester had 300 houses, 303 families, and was inhabited by 1760 persons, suggesting a thriving community capable of sustaining a textile industry.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.a.1 In response to a verbal brief and agreement by LCAS, OA North proceeded in accordance with the permanent archaeological presence during the groundworks. The work was in accordance with standard OA North practice and adhered to IFA guidelines as best archaeological practice.

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.2.1 Excavation was undertaken manually with spades and shovels and carried out under constant archaeological supervision. A programme of field observation recorded accurately the location, extent, and character of all surviving archaeological features and deposits within the proposed ground disturbance. The work comprised observations during the excavation for a building foundation (Trench 1) and a posthole for a new telegraph pole (Trench 2) (Fig 2). A systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks took place, and all archaeological features and horizons were fully recorded.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Lancashire Record Office, Preston, and the material archive will be deposited with the Ribchester Museum.

3. FIELDWORK RESULTS

3.1 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

- 3.1.1 **Introduction:** two trenches were excavated during the groundworks (Fig 2). Trench 1 comprised the foundation trench for the extension to the rear of the property. Trench 2 comprised the excavation of a posthole to accommodate a telegraph pole that was being re-positioned. A list of contexts has been provided in *Appendix 1*, with a summary list of finds in *Appendix 2*.
- 3.1.2 **Trench 1:** the main foundation trench for the extension, for the insertion of an external glass back wall, was aligned north-west/south-east, between an earlier extension and the side of the adjoining property (1 Church Street) to the south-east, parallel to the existing rear building wall (Fig 2). The trench measured 3.5m in length and was 0.6m wide, and the exposed stratigraphy showed a sequence of layers down to an average depth of 1.1m (Fig 3, Plate 1).

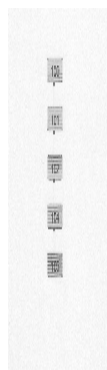


Table 1: Matrix showing the sequence of deposits in Trench 1

- 3.1.3 At the top of the sequence was a thick deposit of mixed topsoil and make-up material, **100**, of relatively recent date (Fig 3). The deposit extended across the entire area of the trench and was a very mixed, poorly sorted, mid to dark grey-brown, compact but friable sandy-clay, with a small proportion of small stones, an occasional rounded cobble and occasional fractured sandstone block. A small assemblage of pottery, glass and bone was recovered from this context (see *Section 3.2* below).
- 3.1.4 Stratigraphically beneath **100** was a thin dark grey to black layer of clay with some sand, **101**, which tapered out within the north-westernmost part of the section. It is thought that this may be remnants of a turf layer, and was observed overlying a layer of firm but plastic, pale orangey-brown clay with a little sand, **102**, which was on average 0.1m thick. At around the centre of the trench, the band was observed to incline downwards fairly sharply towards the south-east. It is thought that this may be the remains of the foundation of rampart of the early turf-and-timber fort, but there were no finds within this layer to provide a date.
- 3.1.5 Layer **102** overlay a pale grey, firm but plastic clay with some charcoal flecking, **103**. This was observed across the entire base of the exposed section. Revealed embedded within deposit **103**, in the north-western half of the trench, was a series of twelve parallel horizontally lain timbers, **104** (Fig 3,

Plates 2 and 3). The timbers varied in thickness from 0.04m to 0.1m and were, on average, set around 0.1m to 0.12m apart. They lay slightly oblique across the trench (Plate 3) and were aligned roughly south-west to north-east. The wood was blackened and some parts of the timber was slightly spongy from being waterlogged, but otherwise they were in good condition and very well preserved. Two of the timbers had either been physically truncated or decayed *in situ* (Fig 3). The timbers appeared to be very roughly hewn, but no tool marks were readily evident. With the agreement of LCAS the timbers were to be protected from impact by the subsequent extension foundations and so remained *in situ*. Therefore, there was no further excavation undertaken.

- 3.1.6 **Trench 2:** this measured 1.4m x 0.7m x 1.8m and was located in the western corner of the garden to the rear of the property (Fig 2). The stratigraphy entirely comprised a loose, friable dark grey to black sandy-clay deposit with some stones and occasional large fragmented sandstone blocks and rounded boulders. This appeared to be a redeposited topsoil make-up layer. At a depth of 0.35m below current ground surface, the top of a wall was encountered in the north-western end of the trench (Fig 3, Plate 4). Further excavation demonstrated it had at least two courses and comprised unworked sandstone with no bonding material. As far as could be ascertained, it was entirely encased within the make-up layer, but owing to its presence, the trench was extended 0.3m to the south-east and no further investigation took place. The wall was of a post-medieval date and was interpreted as a buried garden feature. A small assemblage of pottery, bone and glass was recovered from unstratified deposits within this trench (see *Section 3.2*, below).

3.2 THE FINDS

- 3.2.1 In all, 22 fragments of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered during the investigation, the majority being pottery of nineteenth century and later date. The finds divide very easily into two groups; Romano-British pottery, and pottery and other finds of late eighteenth century to more recent date. The assemblage was recovered from the modern make-up layer, **100**, in Trench 1, and in Trench 2 they were all unstratified.

Trench	Roman pottery	Post-medieval pottery	Glass	Clay tobacco pipe	Other	Animal bone	Totals
1	2	6	1	1	1	1	12
2	0	7	1	1	0	1	10
Totals	2	12	2	2	1	2	22

Table 2: Distribution of finds from within the trenches

- 3.2.2 The fragments are of small to medium size and unabraded. Joins were not obvious, but it would seem that the material had not been extensively disturbed after deposition. Indeed, the two small fragments of Roman date were in very good condition.
- 3.2.3 The two sherds of Roman pottery consist of part of a Samian drinking cup (Dr27) of late first century AD date, and a small fragment of a mortarium,

probably of Wilderspool manufacture dated to the second century AD. Both types have been recovered in number from Ribchester, and do little more than add to the pattern of general distribution of Roman material in the town.

- 3.2.4 Three of the post-medieval pottery fragments are from types known from the late seventeenth century, but are probably eighteenth century in date. The remainder of the pottery is of late eighteenth century date at the earliest, with the majority dating to the late nineteenth or twentieth century.
- 3.2.5 A single fragment of a dark green wine bottle is late in form, probably dating to the nineteenth century. Two fragments of clay pipe, one of Irish production, are of comparable date. The late pottery and other finds, including the animal bone, probably derives from domestic middens.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The watching brief, carried out during the excavation for the foundations of a building extension at 2 Church Street, Ribchester, revealed significant archaeological features. This was not surprising given the archaeological features identified at nearby sites, such as numbers 1, 20 and 50 Church Street (OA North 2004, OA North 2006), and the position of the site on the assumed eastern rampart of the fort (Fig 2).
- 4.1.2 The twelve parallel-laid timbers discovered in Trench 1 are very similar to those encountered during the excavation of footings in the adjacent property, Riverside House, 1 Church Street in September 2005 (OA North 2006). The timbers from the adjacent property are currently undergoing further analysis as they had evidently been worked. Nevertheless, they were reminiscent of corduroy timbers discovered during excavations on the north side of the fort in 1989-90 (Buxton and Howard-Davis 2000), although they appeared to have been re-used from elsewhere (OA North 2006). The purpose of corduroy timbers is to serve as a 'raft' footing on soft wet ground as part of the foundation of the rampart of the early turf-and-timber fort of the late first to early second century AD (Buxton and Howard-Davis 2000).
- 4.1.3 The ramparts were originally *c* 7m wide at the base and over 1.15m high (*op cit*, 27). Instances of full rampart preservation show that the ramparts could be about 3.6m high (*op cit*, 27). The outer face would have been vertical and the inner face at an angle of 45° and built of turf sods and clay. The excavations in 1980 and 1989-90 showed that it was subsequently demolished to make way for the stone fort. It is possible that clay layer **102** is a remnant of that earlier rampart, having been formed from seemingly deliberately redeposited material. This also supports the idea that dark sandy-clay layer **101** is the remnant of the uppermost turf layer of the rampart.
- 4.1.4 The timbers discovered in Trench 1 appear to be a north-westerly continuation of those recorded at 1 Church Street to the south-east (Fig 2). However, the southerly 1.5m within the trench had no evidence of the timbers having existed (Fig 3), of which partial evidence would at least be expected given the standard of preservation seen elsewhere. This break in the timbers between those in Trench 1 and their obvious continuation of alignment observed within the adjacent property, 1 Church Street, may be of significance. Indeed, the stratigraphy shown within the south-west-facing section of Trench 1 shows the tailing-off of the deposits believed to be associated with the turf rampart, **101-103**, towards the south-east of the trench (Fig 3). Within the confines of a small area excavated it was not possible to ascertain the purpose of this apparent gap in the fort defences.
- 4.1.5 The wall located in Trench 2 was not seemingly set into natural and the fact that there was no mortar bond suggests that it was the remains of a probable nineteenth century garden wall. The trench was excavated through relatively

modern made-ground and no significant archaeological deposits were reached during the course of the works.

4.2 IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.2.1 The groundworks carried out for the purpose of the foundation trench showed there are extensive and significant archaeological deposits which, although the investigation was limited, appear to relate to the construction of the rampart for the early turf-and-timber phase of the fort. Although the deposits were at depth and are unlikely to be disturbed by general gardening activity, any further substantial groundworks will require a programme of archaeological work.

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6. ILLUSTRATIONS

6.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Plan showing the area of groundworks undertaken during the watching brief

Figure 3: Plan and south-west facing section of Trench 1, and plan of Trench 2

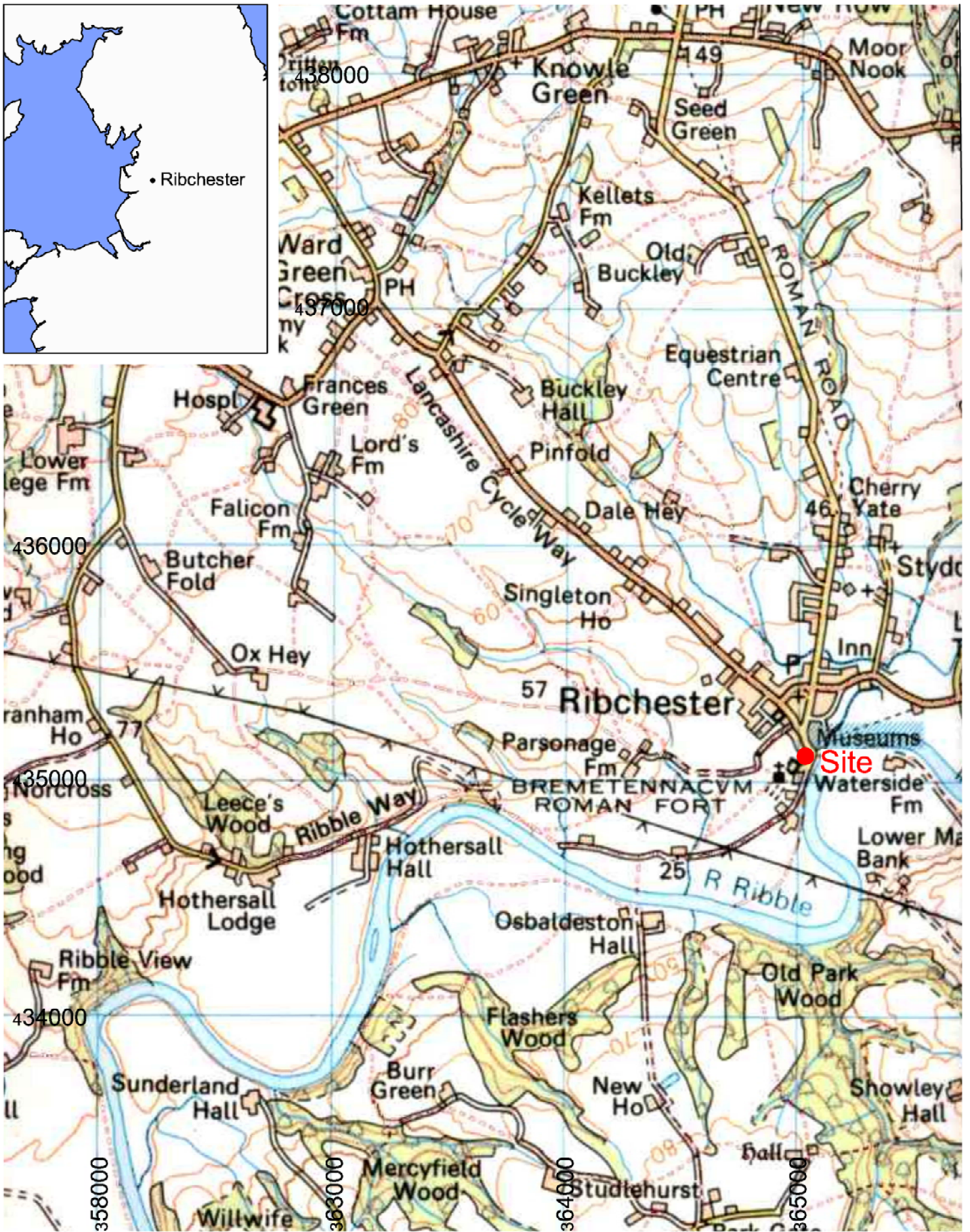
6.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: South-west facing section, Trench 1

Plate 2: 'Corduroy' timbers in Trench 1, facing north-west

Plate 3: 'Corduroy' timbers in Trench 1, facing south-east

Plate 4: Wall in Trench 2, facing north-west



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50000
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Figure 1: Location Map

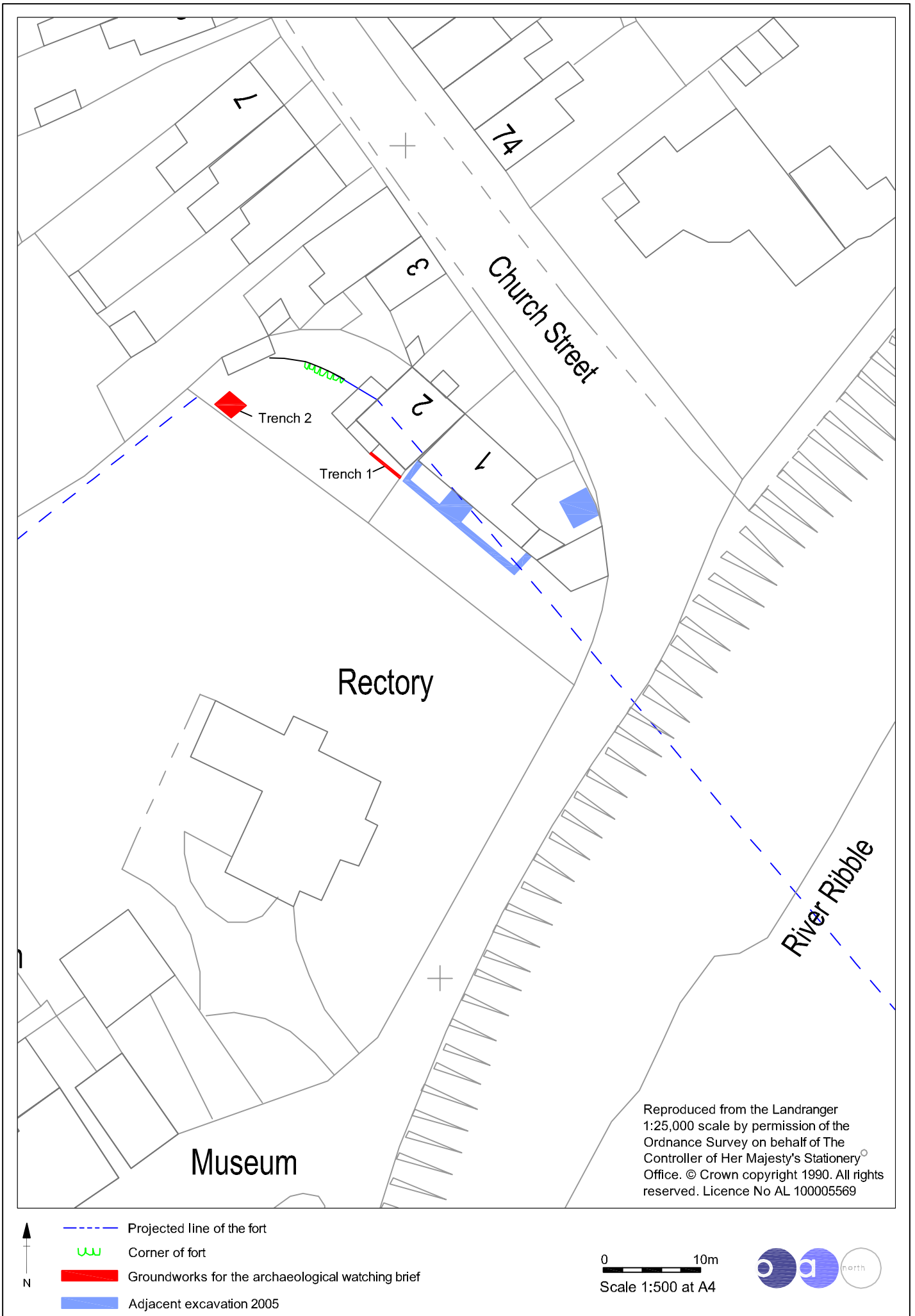


Figure 2: Plan showing the area of groundworks undertaken during the watching brief

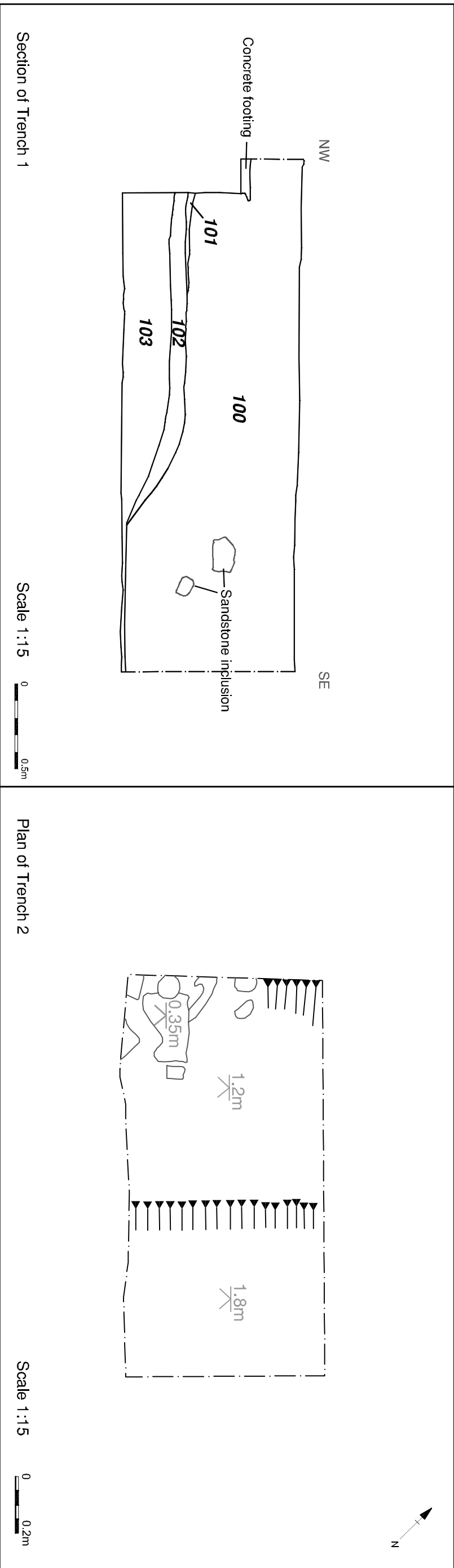
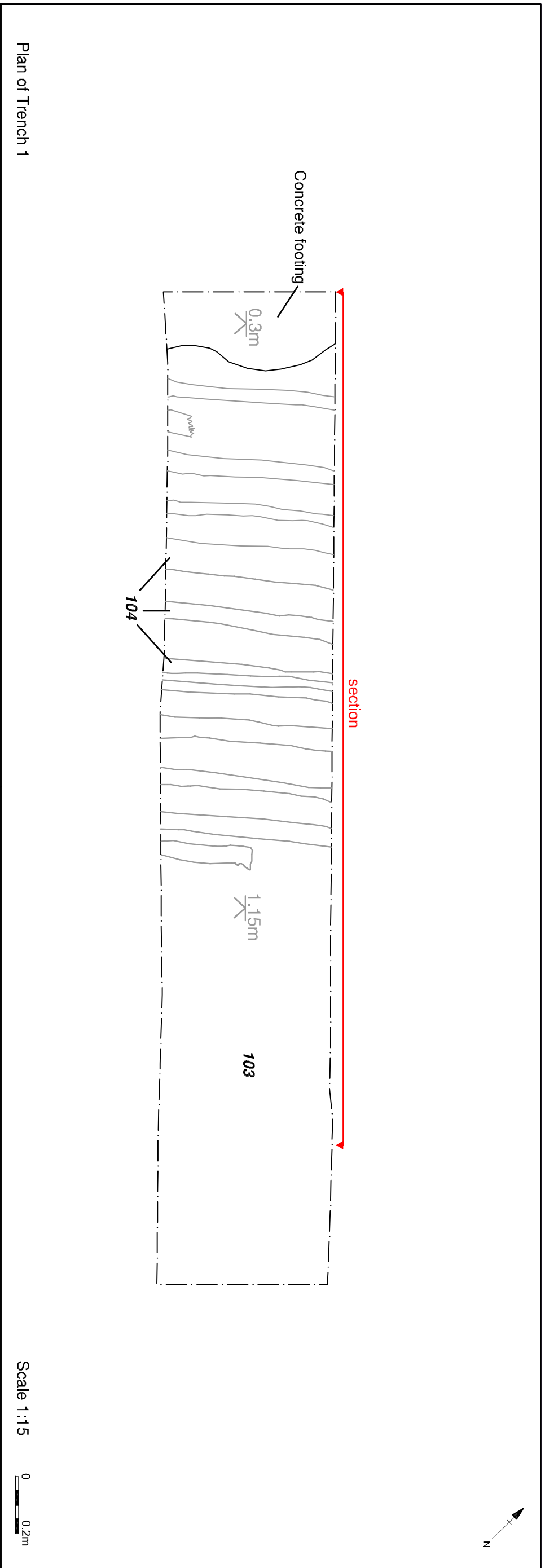


Figure 3: Plan and south-west-facing section of Trench 1, and plan of Trench 2





Plate 1: South-west facing section, Trench 1



Plate 2: 'Corduroy' timbers in Trench 1, facing north-west



Plate 3: 'Corduroy' timbers in Trench 1, facing south-east



Plate 4: Wall in Trench 2, facing north-west

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Trench	Description
100	1	modern make-up layer overlying Roman deposits
101	1	probable turf layer (Roman)
102	1	probable rampart of early fort (Roman)
103	1	redeposited grey clay (Roman)
104	1	timbers embedded in 103 (Roman)

APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY

Context	Object Record No.	Material	Category	No.	Description	Period
100	1001	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Blue and white under-glaze transfer-printed jug and other tableware	Late nineteenth century
100	1002	Glass	Window	1	Sheet glass. Colourless.	Modern
100	1003	Bone	Animal	1	-	Not closely dated
100	1004	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, cream fabric, manganese speckled glaze.	Late seventeenth-eighteenth century
100	1004	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, hard-fired blackware.	Late seventeenth-eighteenth century
100	1005	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, mortarium. Orange oxidised fabric, white/multicoloured trituration grit. Wilderspool?	Second century AD
100	1005	Daub		1	Small fragment daub?	Not closely dated
100	1006	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Form Dr27, small vessel. Marked fleck - La Graufesenque.	Late first century AD
100	1006	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Ring foot of self-glazed redware vessel.	Nineteenth century?
100	1007	Ceramic	Tobacco	1	Narrow stem fragment.	Nineteenth century?
Unstratified	1008	Bone	Animal	1	-	Not closely dated
Unstratified	1009	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, Staffordshire slipware, hollowware.	Late seventeenth-mid eighteenth century
Unstratified	1009	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, late Industrial Slipware (blue and white).	Nineteenth century
Unstratified	1009	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, creamware plate.	Late eighteenth century on
Unstratified	1009	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, ?Pearlware,	Late eighteenth century on
Unstratified	1009	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Green and white under-glaze transfer-printed tableware.	Nineteenth century on

Unstratified	1009	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, cream fabric, manganese speckled glaze.	Late seventeenth-eighteenth century
Unstratified	1010	Glass	Vessel	1	Dark olive green wine bottle, late cylindrical form.	Nineteenth century on
Unstratified	1011	Ceramic	Tobacco	1	Stamped stem fragment. CORK (stamped twice).	Nineteenth century
Unstratified	1012	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, very hard-fired black-glazed redware.	Nineteenth century?