

The eastern terminus of the Antonine Wall: a review

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ABSTRACT

In the light of negative evidence from excavation this paper questions whether Bridgeness was the eastern terminus of the Antonine Wall. A terminus at Carriden fort is preferred from practical considerations and the evidence of earlier antiquaries.

INTRODUCTION

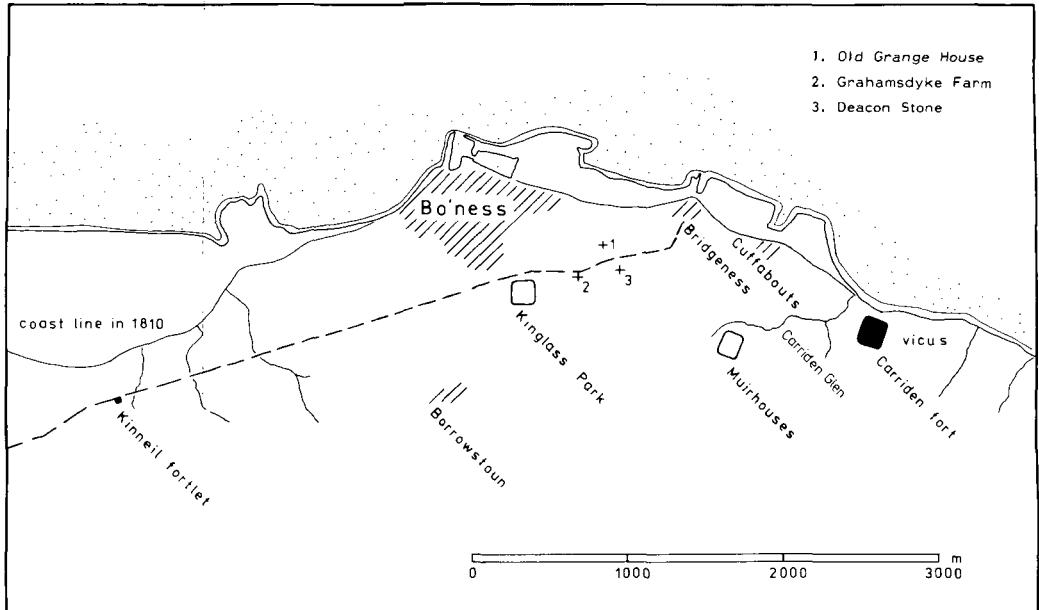
Ever since the publication in 1911 of Macdonald's classic study of the Antonine Wall, *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, it has been generally accepted that the eastern terminus of the Wall was at Bridgeness, about 2 km east of the town of Bo'ness. Recent studies of the frontier have tacitly concurred with this view without discussing the point in detail (eg Robertson 1979; Breeze 1982; Hanson & Maxwell 1983). Since 1913, the Ordnance Survey has also endorsed Macdonald's alignment of the Wall in its final eastern stages and has even inferred the existence of a terminal fortlet at Bridgeness for which there is no evidence. At the time, Macdonald's view was a departure from general opinion which had placed the terminus at Carriden, where the existence of a Roman site had been known since before the early 18th century (Sibbald 1707). Aerial photography in this century has shown the site to be a major Roman fort with a large vicus on its eastern side (St Joseph 1949). Macdonald, however, took the 1868 discovery of a 'terminal' distance tablet at Bridgeness, apparently *in situ*, to be convincing proof of the location of the eastern terminus.

The opportunity to test this view arose in 1985 in advance of the redevelopment of the area adjacent to the Bridgeness Tower, through which the final metres of the Antonine Wall were considered to run. Excavations were carried out in September 1985 by the Falkirk District Museum Service under the direction of one of the authors (G B Bailey), and were financially supported by the Scottish Development Department (Historic Buildings and Monuments).

EXCAVATION

In an attempt to locate the Antonine Wall ditch, three trenches were cut across the designated line with the aid of a mechanical excavator (illus 2). The most southerly of these, Trench D, was cut through a former tennis court surface. It was taken from an exposed rock face to the south-east of the Bridgeness Tower to within 4 m of Harbour Road and was 2.8 m in width. On removal of the tennis court surface a level area of whinstone was revealed throughout the trench which was evidently the result of recent terracing. The second trench, Trench A, was then placed 4.9 m to the north of the

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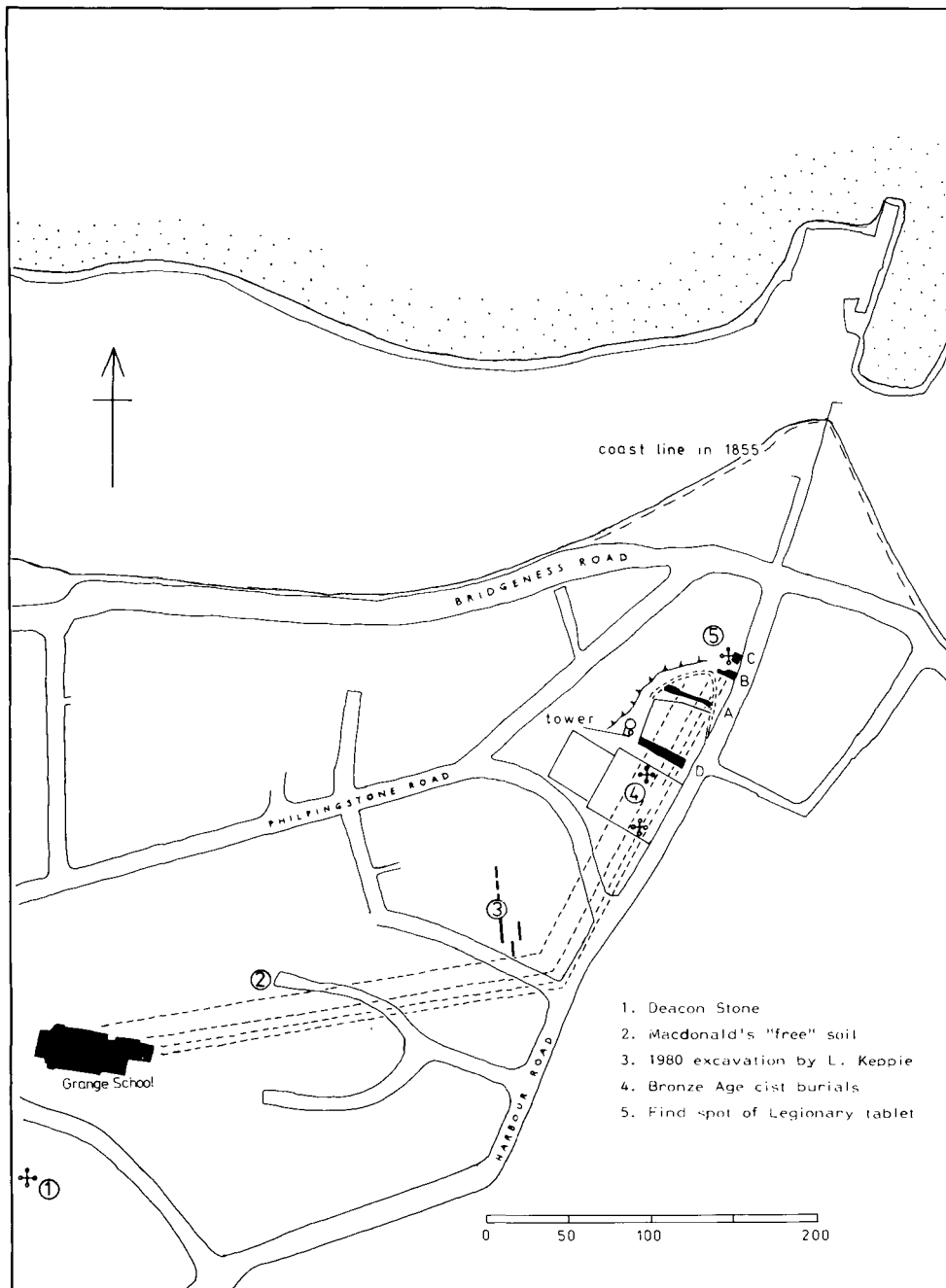


ILLUS 1 The eastern terminus of the Antonine Wall after Macdonald, showing related features

tennis courts. It was 22 m long and varied in width from 1.2 m in the east to 5 m in the west. The depth of deposits above natural varied from 1.4 m to 2.4 m. The natural deposits were 0.3 m lower in the east end of the trench than at the west end but 1.5 m lower than the truncated deposit in Trench D. A continuous layer of dark brown clay loam, some 0.4 m thick, ran the whole length of the trench immediately above the natural. This layer contained some lumps of coal as well as 18th- and some early 19th-century pottery, and clearly represented a cultivation soil. No structures were observed in this layer and there were no traces of the Wall ditch. The substantial stone and clay platform of an early 19th-century chemical works known to have been situated here overlay the cultivation soil. This in turn was overlaid by furnace slag.

Trench B was cut into the hillside from Harbour Road, 6 m south of the monument commemorating the discovery of the distance tablet. Bedrock was found 2.7 m below that in Trench A, rising 0.9 m in the 8.0 m from the road to the rear of the trench. At the west end of the trench 3 m of angular whinstone chippings covered a thin dark loamy horizon which contained 18th- and 19th-century material. The chippings were presumably derived from the terracing of the tennis courts. Nearer to the road the dark brown loamy horizon widened to a depth of 1 m, but was found to contain very recent material throughout.

A hand-dug trench (Trench C, illus 3) was excavated behind the tablet monument, immediately east of the findspot of the Bridgeness tablet as indicated by the Ordnance Survey. At a depth of 1.5 m to 1.8 m the modern dark loamy soil gave way to an orange-brown silt clay (context 004). From its location it may be assumed that this represents a hill wash deposit; 0.08 m below the top of this horizon in the southern part of the trench was a surface of angular sandstone cobbling (003). A drystone wall running diagonally across the trench from north-north-west to south-south-east bordered the cobbled surface. The wall was composed of two distinct sections. North of a modern pipe it consisted of roughly shaped stone blocks (006), the northern limit of which could not be determined because of a large recent disturbance reaching down to bedrock. To the south the stones were smaller



ILLUS 2 Location of the 1985 excavation trenches



ILLUS 3 Trench C showing the drystone retaining wall

with faces on their northern sides only (007). There were two and occasionally three courses in this length, the whole curving gradually to the north-east before leaving the trench. A scatter of similarly faced stones to the north of this indicated that the wall had originally been taller and had fallen down the slope. Below the tumbled stones the hillwash (now 005) continued for a further 0.1 m where it rested upon the whinstone. The late Medieval pottery in group B (see finds report) was found in this layer. The cobbling (003) also lay on 0.05 to 0.1 m of hillwash above the bedrock which sloped 0.9 m within the trench, from the south-west (at 8.63 m OD) to the north-east (at 7.72 m OD). No pottery was found in the layer beneath the cobbling. In all the trenches no evidence of the Antonine Wall or Ditch was observed, nor were any finds of Roman date recovered.

INTERPRETATION

The discovery of the Bridgeness tablet was communicated to the members of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by Henry M Cadell of the Grange, Bo'ness, in a letter dated 23 January 1869. The tablet had been found in April of the preceding year (Cadell 1869),

'with its face down in a sloping direction, and broken in three places, and had been for a long time covered with from 1 to 2½ feet of soil, . . . upon a rocky promontory just above my harbour of Bridgeness, and, at the time, the sea has flowed round the promontory within 10 yards of the stone, as is shown by the remains of an old sea wall and a beach of washed shells and sand . . . a considerable quantity of squared sandstones, roughly dressed, were buried in the bank a little under and near where the tablet was found, and probably Roman.'

In 1913 H M Cadell published another account in *The Story of the Forth* (Cadell 1913), wherein he stated that,

'At Bridgeness a discovery was made in 1868 of a remarkably fine Roman legionary tablet apparently marking the hitherto doubtful position of the eastern end of the wall of Antoninus . . . it was found

lying face down on the promontory of whinstone at a point 19 feet above the level of ordinary spring tides. The stone, which I saw lifted up from its resting place on the day it was found, was lying face down, not flat on the ground, but over a hollow in the soil, and it had evidently been carefully laid there and covered up with a few inches of soil. . . . The tablet was found lying on about 3 feet of unstratified forced soil, resting on the whinstone of the Bridgeness promontory. . . . Close to this spot an old dry stone dyke of squared free-stone such as the Romans used in constructing their permanent camps was found, extending for a few feet like a rough retaining wall round the face of the promontory about 5 or 6 feet below the flat ground under the tablet.'

In 1925 he again repeated this information (Cadell 1925):

'The tablet was discovered lying face down, where it had apparently been laid when the Romans departed, at a height of 19 feet above high tide level, but a dry stone dyke of the usual squared Roman building stones was found 6 feet under it or 13 feet above high-tide level, and well out of reach of waves. The highest tides never reached that old retaining wall round the extremity of the Roman rampart.'

H M Cadell left one other account, previously unpublished, in his personal diary recorded retrospectively in 1877:

'The stone was found near the Ironworks, on 14th April. When The Ironworks were being built in 1863, the corner of a large piece of freestone was seen projecting above the surface of the ground, but no-one ever had any idea of what was on the other surface of it then. The said projecting stone was allowed to rest undisturbed till the aforesaid date when a man wishing to enlarge his kailyard, which is close to where the stone was, exhumed the stone, and to his great surprise found the other side beautifully sculptured. . . . After the stone was found my father caused an excavation to be made near the place where the table had lain, to see if any more interesting Roman remains could be discovered. After some earth had been cleared away, a number of squared stones were found in the bank a few yards north of the spot where the stone was. These stones were built so as to form a wall which had been washed by the sea at the time of the invasion of the Romans. To mark the spot where the tablet was discovered, my father had an exact copy of the inscription made on a stone the same size as the central panel and built up in a wall made of the squared stones mentioned above. This monument is standing at the side of the road from the pier up to the level pit, Drum & c., close to the Ironworks. The spot where the stone was discovered is (12) yards behind the monument.'

These extracts have been quoted at length as it is possible to glean a few details relating to the stratigraphic context of the tablet from them. Particularly relevant is the mention of three feet of 'unstratified forced soil' between the tablet and the natural whinstone.

This layer is unlikely to correspond with the well stratified and relatively compact orange-brown silt clay hillwash (004, 005) found during the recent excavation. H M Cadell was an experienced geologist and would have used his words carefully. Nor is it probable that it represents the lower fill of a pit cut into the bedrock, as any such pit would have needed to have been over 9 feet long in order to accommodate the stone. It would also seem to defeat the purpose of cutting a pit to then refill the first 3½ feet with soil. The situation was described as a 'hollow in the soil' which suggests a pit of quite late origin. Accepting that the stone was found 3 feet above the undisturbed bedrock, then it must also have been well above the cobbled layer (003) and the hillwash (004, 005). Stratigraphically, this would also imply that there was no direct relationship between the tablet and the retaining wall (006).

That the wall found in Trench C was the same as the 'rough retaining wall round the face of the promontory', found in 1868, is almost certain. Just to the west of the trench the wall would have been some 5 to 6 feet (1.5 to 1.8 m) down the hill from the findspot of the tablet as designated by the Ordnance Survey, agreeing well with Cadell's account. The recent disturbance noted in the north-west corner of Trench C was probably the limit of the 1868 excavation.

We must now consider the dating of this retaining wall. Previously it had been dated by its supposed association with the tablet and by comparison of the squared freestone components with

examples which 'the Romans used in constructing their permanent camps'. Intrinsicly there had been no way of dating the wall. However, during the 1985 excavation pottery of the 14th–16th centuries was found sealed by the wall tumble (group B), which in turn had been sealed by hillwash (004). Whilst this only provides a date between the building of the wall and its collapse, it does seem unlikely that such a flimsy structure could survive from the Roman period into the Medieval, and that the only pottery to be found in its vicinity should then be late Medieval in date.

The view that the Bridgeness tablet was found 'more or less' *in situ* is therefore no longer tenable. It might be argued that, although not exactly *in situ*, the stone, because of its size, would not have been moved far from its original context. However, after its final abandonment the Antonine Wall and its installations were extensively used as a quarry for building stone, contributing to the construction of houses in the neighbouring villages of Carriden, Cuffabouts and Bridgeness. Several sculptured stones were thus incorporated into Carriden House, and Sibbald also 'saw some of the foundation stones taken up, which they made use of in the Buildings of the neighbourhood' (Sibbald 1710). The Bridgeness tablet may have been just one of these plundered stones.

It might be suggested, for example, that the tablet was used in the construction of the predecessor of the present Bridgeness Tower. The tower now standing bears the date 1750 on a lintel, but a windmill is mentioned hereabouts in 1636, and possibly as early as 1619 when it served the area as the mill of the manor. The tablet has been trimmed down in post-Roman times (Close-Brooks 1981) which may indicate such a reuse. The cartage of the slab, measuring 2.74 m by 0.86 m, and 0.20 m thick, would not have presented any undue problems in the late Medieval period.

Ploughmarks on the reverse of the stone (*ibid*) also indicate that at some time it had lain face down in an arable field which must have been elsewhere than its 1868 context at the foot of a rocky promontory close to the shore of the Forth. This presumably was the manner of the original discovery of the stone, which, forming an obstruction to the plough had required removal. Other distance tablets seem to have been deliberately buried in pits at some distance from the Wall by the Roman army upon their withdrawal (Keppie 1975).

DISCUSSION

The last few miles of the Antonine Wall are amongst the most poorly preserved sections of the whole frontier and today the last visible length lies in the Kinneil Estate, some 4 km west of Carriden. Further east the wall has been severely disturbed by extensive mining activities dating back to the early 17th century. For this reason the published observations of the earlier antiquarians are especially important for tracing the Wall's course from Kinneil to its terminus.

Bede placed the terminus at '*Peanfahel*' or '*Pennelton*'. Maitland observed that Kinneil was the modern equivalent of this name and, alone amongst his contemporaries, he took Bede literally, terminating the wall in the vicinity of Kinneil House (Maitland 1757). As Macdonald argued, Bede may not have been referring to a specific location but rather to a general area.

An early account of the Wall appears in Sibbald's *Directions* written in 1697 (Haverfield 1910). In this it is stated:

'From that the wall runs to Cairidin where a Vespasian in Gold was found (which I saw), some urns were found in the garden and there is built in the new building a stone with the figure of an eagle found there.

'Some of the people thereabout will guide you to the vestiges of the wall which runn a little above Cuff about pans, Bridgenose, Grang, and so along to Kineil.'

The phrase 'a little above' could be understood as 'on the higher ground above', that is to the south of those places mentioned which are in east to west sequence from Carriden to Kinneil. Sibbald

published a second account of the course of the Wall in this area in 1710 (Sibbald 1710). In this extract the course is described from Kinneil eastwards:

‘The Roman Wall from Innereven runs Eastward in a straight line through the Wood of Kiniel, & from the Bridge upon the Dean Bourn: the Tract of it is raised above the Ground, and runs so for two miles, betwixt the Town and the Village of Borrowstoun, to Brignies. . . . From Carridden the Wall runs towards the Castle of Blackness, where it ended once.’

Clearly the two accounts differ slightly in the description of the course of the Wall, although in both it is taken through to Carriden. The difference is in the position of Bridgeness on the course although this can be resolved if the phrase ‘to Brignies’ in the second account is understood as ‘to the vicinity of Brignies’.

Gordon provides some justification for interpreting Sibbald’s latter account in this way (Gordon 1728):

‘a Mile beyond Kinneil, (there is) a faint Track of the Rampart . . . it is yet to be seen a little Way further Eastward; but from this Place I could never find a Vestige of it any more; and this being but half a Mile from the House of Carrin’.

Sibbald and Gordon were in agreement on the ‘rampart’ remaining visible for at least one mile east from Kinneil and both courses reach Carriden where Gordon implicitly terminates the Wall.

Horsley in his *Britannia Romana* (Horsley 1732) followed Gordon’s course, although he was not entirely convinced that the visible remains were those of the Wall rampart rather than the Military Way. He made one significant observation:

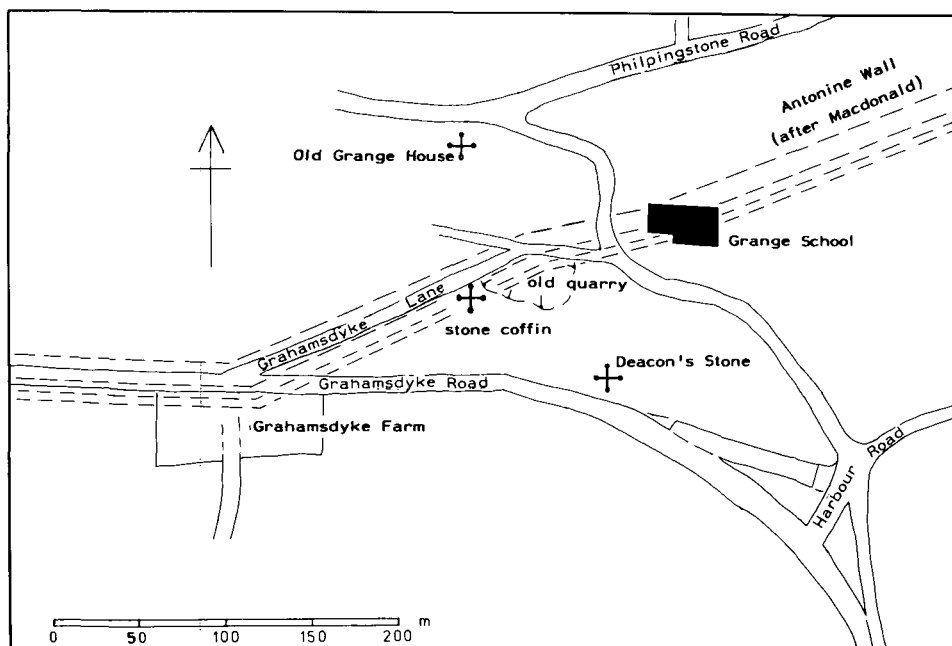
‘the remains, near the Grange house, make a turn, and quit the most advantagious ground for a rampart, tho’ the ground it lies along is proper enough for a military way.’

This confirms the former visibility of the Wall as far east as the now demolished Grange House (NGR NT 008 813) and indicates a significant realignment around this point. Roy, in his *Military Antiquities* (1793), concurs with his predecessors, Gordon and Horsley:

‘eastward of the inclosures of Kinneil a slight vestige of the ditch may be perceived, and another on the south side of those of Grange.’

Despite these earlier observations, Macdonald believed that the discovery of the Bridgeness tablet ‘to all intents and purposes, *in situ*’ provided conclusive evidence for the location of the eastern terminus on the probably correct assumption that the stone was a terminal tablet. In Macdonald’s view, a terminus at Bridgeness provided the explanation for the realignment of the Wall near Grange House as noted by Horsley. Up to that point the course had followed the edge of the raised beach overlooking the Forth; the realignment was necessary to bring the Wall down from this higher level to its supposed terminus on the Forth. According to Macdonald, the realignment was preserved in the relationship of Grahamsdyke Lane to Grahamsdyke Road; the lane branches off Grahamsdyke Road in a north-east direction towards Bridgeness. To Macdonald, the name of the lane itself was an indication of its antiquity (illus 4).

As a result of the recent excavation, the Bridgeness tablet can be shown to be in a post-Roman context thus throwing considerable doubt on Macdonald’s view of the Wall’s terminus. There are also clear weaknesses in his supporting argument for the alignment of the Wall approaching Bridgeness. Grahamsdyke Lane is a relatively modern creation. It is not marked on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map of the area published in 1856, but was laid down at some time between then and the publication of the second edition of 1898. Nor does the lane follow the alignment of an earlier feature such as a field boundary, rather it cut diagonally across a field which lay square to Grahamsdyke Road. The name of the lane is in fact a direct transfer from the road from which it branches.



ILLUS 4 Macdonald's point of deviation at Grahamsdyke Lane

Macdonald also believed that he had physically located the Antonine Wall ditch in two places on the Grahamsdyke-Bridgeness alignment (see *illus 2 & 4*). Firstly, a hole dug in the southern margin of Grahamsdyke Lane found 'forced soil' at a depth of 18 in (0.457 m) lower than the depth at which till could be reached in the adjoining field. Trenching at the northern end of the lane also encountered a considerable depth of free soil intermingled with decayed vegetation (Macdonald 1925). Here, the 1856 map shows an 'old quarry', and the feature encountered was probably the side of this recent activity rather than the Wall ditch. Archaeologically, the alignment of Grahamsdyke Lane cannot therefore be shown to have a connection with the course of the Wall, and it cannot be related to the realignment noted by Horsley to the south of Grange House.

Secondly, several holes were dug in field 272 (2 on *illus 2*). One was dug to a depth of 5 feet 9 inches (1.753 m) without reaching the natural yellow clay found in the rest of the cuts, although the sloping sides of a feature were said to have been traced. So little was opened up that its direction had to be verified by another cut to the east. The two positive cuts must have been close together as the map included with the account shows the postulated Wall line only just entering the field. This map introduced a further note of incongruity as the text states that these cuts were 'Exactly at what turned out when laid down upon the map to be the right spot' (Macdonald 1925); whereas the line drawn on the map deviates in order to provide a fit. In an area so full of mining activity it is quite possible that Macdonald had found yet another post-Roman disturbance. The evidence at this point is inconclusive.

Further east the line was checked by excavation in 1980 (3 on *illus 2*) undertaken by L J F Keppie (Keppie & Breeze 1981). No trace of the Wall or Ditch was found and the Wall line was accordingly amended to that shown on *illus 2*. However, an even earlier discovery made at the Bridgeness Miners' Welfare Bowling Green would seem to invalidate all these approaches as it would place a Bronze-Age burial (Callander 1924) on the line of the Ditch (4 on *illus 2*). The absence of any

features or finds of Roman date in the excavations at Bridgeness Tower has only provided yet further negative evidence for this line.

The Grahamsdyke Lane–Bridgeness alignment is therefore open to considerable doubt, but this does not invalidate Horsley’s observation of a deviation in the line of the Wall south of old Grange House. Macdonald, with Grahamsdyke Lane in mind, assumed that the deviation was to the north-east, towards Bridgeness. However, the deviation could have been to the south-east, departing from a due east course at that point. This would explain Horsley’s remarks about the line being suitable for a Military Way, for the road ran to the south of the Wall rampart although not always parallel to it. A south-eastward deviation is also supported by a description of this part of the frontier published in Stuart’s *Caledonia Romana* (Stuart 1852) which Macdonald quoted, but which he believed referred to a deviation in the course further west:

‘traces of the fosse . . . in a field immediately above the House of Grange, near Borrowstounness, where the intrenchment turned off to the south-east, just before reaching Carriden’.

Another description, not quoted by Macdonald, also traces the course of the Wall further east than his point of deviation. This appeared in the *New Statistical Account* for the parish of Carriden in 1845 (NSA). The writer reported that:

‘its (the Antonine Wall’s) remains till very lately, being pretty clearly traceable to a small tumulus to the south-east of Grange House, called in modern phrase, the “Deacon’s Stone”, and a farm steading, little more than a gun-shot to the west of the tumulus, called Graham’s Dyke.’

Both points are indicated on the 1856 map; the farm steading was approximately at the place where modern Grahamsdyke Lane branches from Grahamsdyke Road, Macdonald’s point of deviation towards Bridgeness. A course to the Deacon’s Stone is a straight continuation eastwards of the Dean Road/Grahamsdyke Road line. Again there need not be a contradiction here with either Horsley’s or Stuart’s account. The Deacon’s Stone was situated in the same ‘large field immediately above the House of Grange’ as Stuart described, and it was perhaps at this point that the deviation occurred.

The explanation of this south-easterly deviation may lie in the nature of the topography between Grahamsdyke Road and the fort at Carriden House. Between the two points is a deep ravine, the Carriden Glen, which runs almost due east to the Forth. Had the Wall line been due east from the Deacon’s Stone, then the ravine would have been a major obstacle. By taking the line south-east to Muirhouses the obstacle could be avoided and the Wall given an unimpeded run on the southern side of the ravine to the Carriden fort.

The Wall was designed to control the movement of the native population across the frontier and good forward observation and lateral communication were important elements of this. Thus, from the vicinity of modern Falkirk, the course of the Wall followed the edge of the raised beach which provided an excellent vantage line for the observation of the Carse of Falkirk and the upper Forth Estuary. This escarpment eventually reaches the shores of the Forth at Carriden. A deviation of the Wall course to Bridgeness would therefore have been an anomaly in the design of the eastern sector of the frontier.

For practical reasons the 1.5 km between the temporary construction camp at Muirhouses and a Wall aligned to Bridgeness would also seem unusually large. The Muirhouse camp would, however, be in an appropriate location for the Wall continuation to Carriden. Similarly, the separation of the fort at Carriden from the Wall would have caused problems for communication and military logistics. The most practical design would have been to terminate the Wall at this large fort.

It is now generally accepted that the Wall was built from east to west, on the basis of constructional evidence. The representation of the purification ceremony or *suovetaurillia* on the Bridgeness tablet accords with this view, and possibly records an actual ceremony which took place in

the vicinity. The tablet records the construction of 4652 paces of the Wall, corresponding to 22872 feet or a little over $4\frac{1}{3}$ miles (7 km). Macdonald argued that this represented the distance from the important geographical landmark of the river Avon to Bridgeness, thus strengthening the latter's claim to be the Wall's terminus. This argument depends upon the western end of the 4652 paces being fixed at the river Avon, for which there is at present no independent evidence. The west end could equally have been the site of a fortlet, or less tangibly a point fixed by bureaucratic considerations such as equal work loads for the various units involved in the construction of the frontier. Even if we were to accept the river Avon as being the point in question, this would not necessarily favour a terminus at Bridgeness as opposed to Carriden. The distances involved are:

distance slab	$4\frac{1}{3}$ miles (7 km)
Avon to Bridgeness	4 miles (6.4 km)
Avon to Carriden	$4\frac{2}{3}$ miles (7.5 km).

These figures may be manipulated to provide suitable 'fits' in either direction. For example, the figures given have been produced by 'dead reckoning' from large scale maps, and the true distances will differ accordingly. On the other hand, they include those stretches of the Antonine Wall which form the northern ramparts of a presumed four fortlets. Then there is still the vexed question as to which type of 'pace' the military were using on this occasion (Walthew 1981).

With construction of the Wall commencing at a point in the east, and using the existing format of Hadrian's Wall as a template, it seems only reasonable to assume that the series of 'mile fortlets' were initiated from the same point. The alternative, that the series was planned from a position near Croy Hill (Hanson & Maxwell 1983), would appear to be somewhat unrealistic. The only fortlet positively identified along the sector from the eastern terminus to the river Avon is that at Kinneil, although a site immediately east of the Avon is sometimes put in this category (Robertson 1974). Using the fortlet at Kinneil we derive the following measurements:

Kinneil to Bridgeness	$2\frac{1}{3}$ miles (3.8 km)
Kinneil to Carriden	3 miles (4.8 km).

The round distance separating Kinneil from Carriden would seem to add further weight in favour of the latter site as the east terminus of the Wall. Fortlets at one and two miles have to be assumed.

SUMMARY

This review has attempted to demonstrate that the argument in favour of Bridgeness as the eastern terminus of the Antonine Wall is highly questionable, especially in light of the negative evidence from the Bridgeness excavation. The evidence that Macdonald produced to show the deviation of the Wall's course in order to bring it to Bridgeness is also invalid. The evidence of earlier antiquarians indicates a terminus at the Carriden fort which would seem most suited to meet practical considerations. Before the 1985 excavations the case for Bridgeness rested heavily upon the discovery there of the famous distance tablet and the assumption that it was more or less *in situ*. Now that this point has been disproved, the case for Bridgeness as the eastern terminus of the Antonine Wall is much weaker than that for the Carriden fort. The exact course of the final length of the Wall still remains to be traced.

THE FINDS

POTTERY

All the stratified pottery came from the hillwash deposits (004, 005) to the north-east of the retaining wall (006, 007). All the finds are now in Falkirk Museum (FALKM. 1985–71).

Group A (from 004)

- i body sherd of grey fabric with mica and a large number of quartz inclusions. Dark olive green glaze.
- ii body sherd of pale grey fabric with few quartz inclusions.
- iii abraded base sherd of orange fabric with mica and quartz inclusions. Patch green and brown glaze (see vii below).

Group B (from 005)

- iv body sherd from shoulder. Similar fabric to (i).
- v body sherd with fabric similar to (iv), prominent internal rilling.
- vi base sherd of pale grey fabric with some quartz inclusions. Pale green glaze on base.
- vii two adjoining base sherds from the same vessel as (iii) above.
- viii abraded body sherd of pale grey fabric with high mica content.
- ix body sherd of grey fabric with mica and quartz inclusions. Hand-made with straw impressions. Subsequent blackening suggests use as a cooking pot.
- x five adjoining fragments from the lip and shoulder of a jug with a pinched spout and prominent shoulder cordon. Pale grey fabric with some quartz inclusions. Patchy external olive-green glaze.
- xi four body sherds of a hard white fabric containing occasional large rounded quartz grits which protrude from the 3.5 mm thick walls. Internal and some external rilling covered by splashes of yellow or yellow-green glaze.

In group B, (x) and (xi) can be dated to the 13th/14th century but most of the other forms continued in use until the early 18th century.

STONE

One flat piece of micaceous sandstone from 004 had been deliberately rounded, creating a disc 63 mm in diameter and 6 mm thick.

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