

The Pottery from Staxton

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Background

The 1998 excavations at Staxton produced a large quantity of medieval pottery, the majority of which was clearly production waste of "Staxton ware" (REF). The Staxton ware pottery industry is thought to have begun in the later 12th century and to have continued into the 14th century. During this long period, perhaps over 200 years, the main products of the industry changed little. In order to study the 1998 assemblage in more detail it was therefore necessary to look in detail at rim forms, vessel sizes and the range of decoration and manufacturing methods used as it is thought that there was in fact a chronological progression at this level of detail.

Despite this detailed study, there was no evidence that the Staxton ware from the site belonged to more than one phase of production and it is suggested that the pottery is all waste dumped on the site in the late 12th or early 13th century and recycled thereafter as a result of later ground disturbance.

Other wares were present, in very small quantities, and these confirm that the site was occupied in the late 12th and 13th centuries but perhaps abandoned before the end of the 13th century. Rare sherds of later date were recovered, but all were from the topsoil, contexts 1000 and 1001.

Medieval Pottery

4153 sherds of Staxton ware weighing 72.513Kg were recorded by sherd count and weight after being assigned to a vessel form and vessel part (body sherd or base). These sherds have not been examined further (Table 1).

Table 1

context	Feature	Description	Cname	Sherds	Vessels	Weight
0		Unstratified	Stax	53	53	1345
201	200	Fill of Pit [200]	Stax	19	19	228
203		Fill of possible clamp	Stax	40	40	1045
208		not on Guy's list	Stax	318	318	7068
1000		Topsoil	Stax	149	149	1397
1001		Spit (hand cleaning)	Stax	1759	1731	25391
1003	1002	Fill of 1002	Stax	17	17	157
1007		Spit @ N.W of site	Stax	129	129	2553
1008		Rubble spread - collapse of building	Stax	210	210	4553
1009		Dark soil around rubble spread [1008].	Stax	377	377	7608
1011		Layer; under rebuild of collapsed building (spread [1008])	Stax	35	35	1000
1012		Layer; Yellow brown sand	Stax	38	38	855

1013		Upper fill of rubble feature???	Stax	23	23	404
1014		Primary fill of feature??/	Stax	23	23	431
1021	1022	Fill of ditch 1022	Stax	37	37	356
1023	1024	Fill of ditch 1024	Stax	15	15	1288
1027		Cobbled surface @ N.E. corner of 1008	Stax	10	10	98
1028		Layer	Stax	641	626	12436
1029		Layer	Stax	60	60	742
1036	1037	Fill of pit 1037	Stax	14	14	243
1038	1039	Fill of pit 1039	Stax	18	18	198
1044	1041	Fill of 1041	Stax	32	32	808
1046		Cut: MAP Trench 4	Stax	13	13	256
1050	1039	Fill of 1039, pit near cobbled surface [1027]	Stax	12	12	73
1051	1052	Fill of pit 1052	Stax	45	45	776
1066			Stax	6	6	30
1068			Stax	14	14	211
1069			Stax	1	1	12
1080		Spread of dark soil within and around building, stratigraphically earlier than building	Stax	26	25	626
1081		not on Guy's list	Stax	14	14	268
1086		not on Guy's list	Stax	5	5	58

A further 1300 sherds were selected for further study, either because they were not Staxton ware or because they were 'featured' sherds such as rims and decorated body sherds. This sub-sample was recorded in more detail, assigning rims to a rim type, diameter, Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) and, if sherds from the same vessel were noted in other contexts, a Vessel Number.

Staxton Ware

Status

There are several indications that much of the of the Staxton ware from this site is not domestic debris but production waste. Firstly, there is the vast quantity, far in excess of what might be expected from a rural tenement excavation. Secondly, the colour of the sherds is atypical. Staxton ware from consumer sites is usually oxidized with a light brown colour throughout. A significant proportion of this collection, however, is fired grey or black. This is likely to be a result of poor control of the firing conditions. A further sign that some of this pottery is waste (apart from the vast quantity) is the presence of cracks in the vessel walls. Such cracks were noted in material from 14 contexts, spanning the entire stratigraphic sequence and occurring on both sides of the tenement boundary.

On the other hand, there were no bloated or melted sherds and it would seem, assuming that this is indeed production waste, that the kilns or clamps used for firing were never prone to overfiring.

Furthermore, none of the material had the soft texture found on underfired vessels.

Some of the Staxton ware is, however, likely to be normal domestic waste. Forty-seven sherds had soot on the external surface, a probable sign of use for cooking rather than being acquired during the firing process, and two sherds had been reused as counters or perhaps spindle whorls after breakage (and in one case after use in cooking before that). These sherds have a similar distribution to the cracked sherds and there does not appear to be any concentration either of domestic or waste material.

In sum, it seems that the Staxton ware was mainly production waste, but with some domestic debris included and there is no obvious reason to treat any particular deposits separately. In the following analysis, therefore, all the Staxton ware is treated as a single assemblage, produced on or near the site, perhaps at a single period in time (in which case virtually none of the sherds would be contemporary with the deposits in which they were found).

Fabric

Visual

Staxton ware is usually oxidized throughout and shows no signs of deliberate tempering. However, vessels often contain large angular inclusions often several mm across and numerous inclusions up to 1.0mm across are visible.

Petrological

[report awaited]

Chemical

[report awaited]

Manufacture

Although some Staxton ware was thrown on the wheel, much of the material from this site seems to have been formed by hand with the rim and shoulder 'trued up' on a wheel or turntable. Only a few of the jug sherds show signs of being completely wheelthrown. The individual coils of clay were luted together with long vertical movements, often leaving a distinctly fluted appearance on the inside of the vessel. Even when this working is not clear to the eye it can usually be felt. The external surfaces, however, were usually smoothed over, before the finishing of the rim and shoulder.

Forms

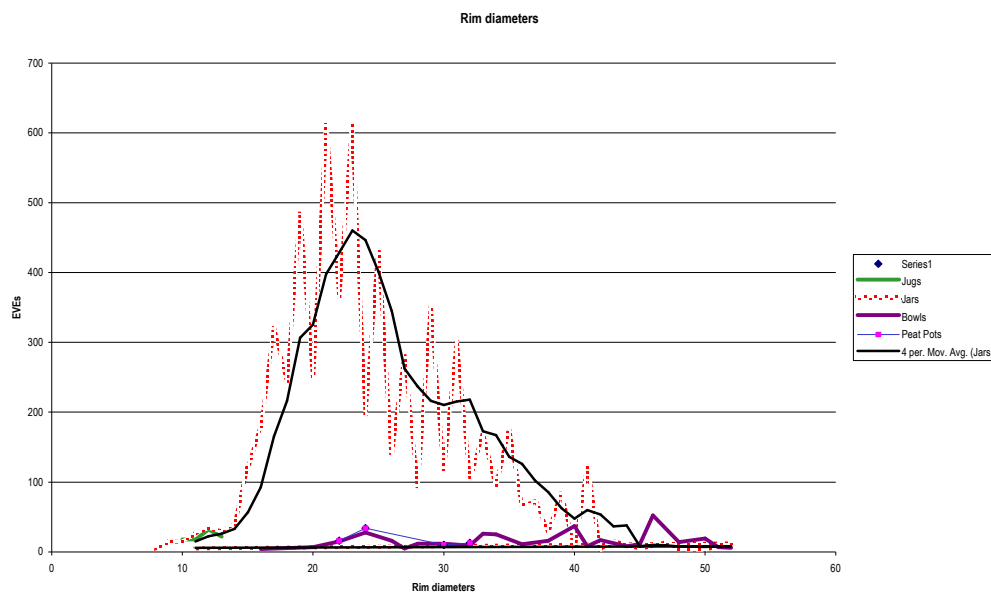
By far the most common form produced at Staxton was the *jar* (Nos. 1-48, 95, 100). These vessels have a rounded profile and a sagging base. The rims are usually thickened in some way, normally by folding in or, less often, out. The second most common form is known in the literature as a '*peat pot*' (Nos. 49-55). These vessels have a similar overall shape as the top two thirds of a jar. Thus, they have a sharp base angle in contrast to the obtuse base angle of the standard jar. From the few complete profiles found, it is clear that these peat pots shared the same range of rim forms and decoration as other jars and can therefore only be recognised from their base angles. One vessel has two small holes, carefully pierced through the body wall before firing. Similar holes are known on vessels from sites in the West of England (so-called 'West Country Vessels', also known as 'Bee Hive bases'). These vessels also have the reduced height and sharp base angle of the peat pots and it may be that their functions were the same.

A total of 792 base sherds of jars/peat pots was recovered and these were split 630:162 in favour of jars. Similar figures were calculated from the number of vessels (623:155) and by weight of sherds (16690:5029). Roughly speaking, therefore, jars outnumbered peat pots 4 to 1. Because the bases are sagging it is usually not possible to determine either diameter or base percentage, so this method of quantification is not available.

A variety of other vessel forms were found (Table 00). Jars/peat pots form the majority - 83% by sherd count and 87% by rim percentage (EVEs). The next more common form, *bowls*, only accounts for 7% by sherd count and 5% by EVEs. Eleven sherds of *jugs* were present, enough to show that these vessels formed a regular, though numerically unimportant, element in the production. Other vessel forms were rare and represented by a handful of sherds. Eight sherds of large *curfews* used as fire covers, were present, three sherds from *cisterns*, large vessels with a spigot hole close to the base and single examples of a possible *pedestal lamp* and an unidentified large vessel (perhaps a *storage jar*).

Table 2

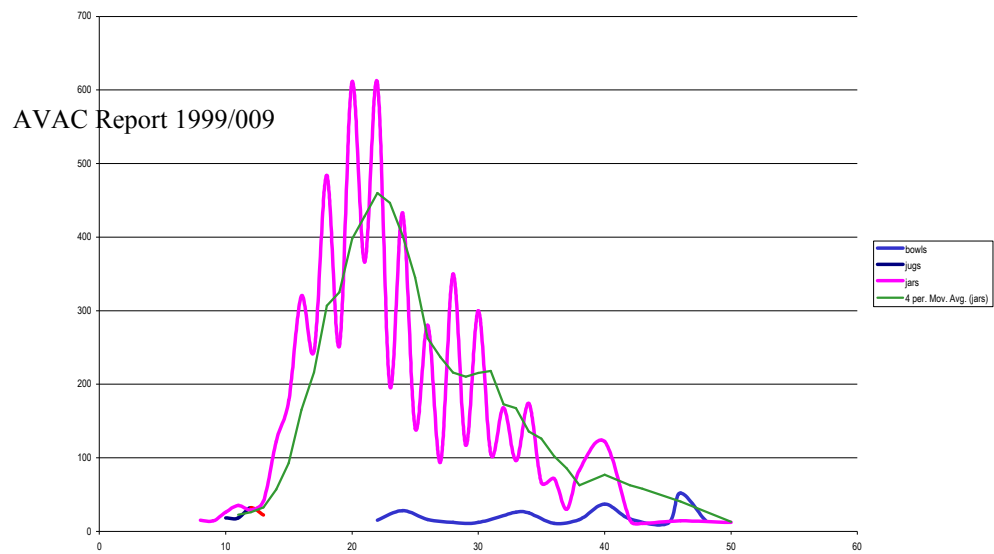
Form	Sherds	Sherd Percent	Rim EVEs	Rim EVE %	Catalogue Nos.
Cistern	3	0%	0	0%	97
Curfew	8	1%	0	0%	79, 106, 108-11
Large vess	1	0%	0	0%	
Pedestal lamp?	1	0%	0	0%	112
Jug	18	2%	90	1%	92, 94, 98-100, 102, 104-5
Bowl	72	7%	365	5%	57-77
Indet	72	7%	426	6%	
Jars and peat pots	930	84%	6339	88%	



Total	1105	100%	7220	100%
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Standardisation

The jars and peat pot rims appeared in the hand to occur in a set of standard sizes although when the data are plotted it is clear that there is a strong bias in recording towards assigning rims to an even diameter (Fig 00). If a trendline is used to smooth out this bias much of the distribution appears to be a normal curve. However there are inflexions at intervals which might indicate the intention to produce vessels with particular rim diameters. Because of the difficulty of determining rim diameters from small sherds the data were re-analysed using only rims with more than 10% of the circumference present (Fig.00). There is little difference in the overall pattern and we can conclude that the Staxton potters were producing their jars/peat pots with certain sizes in mind.



Rim types

Previous studies of Staxton ware have demonstrated that there is a chronological progression in the form of rims used on jars although it was concluded that this general trend was difficult to employ on an individual basis (eg Le Patourel 1979). However, the current assemblage was sufficiently large and varied to justify employing a site-specific typology. Firstly, it would supply a means of testing the hypothesis arrived at by other means that the pottery originated in a single period production and was recycled into later deposits through a variety of mechanisms. Secondly, it should provide a fixed point for further studies of Staxton ware.

Accordingly, all 1071 Staxton ware rim sherds were examined and classified into fourteen major classes (Table 00) which in some cases were subdivisible. Thus, all type 1 rims are from jars with thumbled rims which are everted and hollowed but these are then subdivided into three types, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. Some rims were classifiable only to major class level.

Table 3

Major Type	Form	Description	Number of specific types defined	No
1	Jar	Thumbled, hollow everted	3	80
2	Jar	Plain, hollow everted	1	9
3	Jar/peat pot	Flat everted rims	13	478
4	Jar	Flat everted with inner ledge	2	2
5	Small jar	Everted, rounded rim	7	20
6	Small jars	Inner ledge	1	3
7	Large jar or curfew	Thick, square rim	1	1
8	Jar	Thumbled rims, flat everted	5	134
9	Bowl	Everted plain	1	26
10	Bowl	Everted finger tipped	1	25
11	Bowl/jar	Everted rims	2	63
12	Jar	Collared rim	6	135
13	Bowl	Square rimmed, some thumbled	5	21
14	Jug		2	3

Examples of each type have been illustrated (Figs 00-00).

Decoration

A restricted range of decorative techniques was used by the Staxton potters.

White slip? A single sherd (context 1001) had what might be white slip on the exterior.

Applied strips (Nos. 73, 78, 95, 105, 110 and 113). Thirty-eight sherds with applied strips of self-coloured clay were noted. Where the vessel form was determined they were the larger types, such as curfews, bowls and large vessels, although five sherds were jars/peat pots. The majority of these strips were decorated with finger-tip impressions.

Combing (Nos. 68, 93, 106 and 107). Nine sherds were decorated with combing. In two cases the comb was repeatedly stabbed into the surface of the vessel ('stabbed combing') and in one case - a jug or small jar - was applied as short strokes ('combed dashes'). The remainder (seven sherds) were decorated with combed lines, some of which were sinuous ('wavy combing').

Finger-tip. Finger-tip impressions were used in two ways:

- a) around the edge of a rim (found on jars, bowls and peat pots). This is particularly common, occurring on 209 jar rims, 28 bowl rims and one definite peat pot (Nos. 1-3, 6, 30-8, 49, 51-2, 67 and 70).
- b) Around the shoulder, as a series of discrete 'dimples'. 34 examples have been recorded (Nos. 16, 19).

Grooved (No 91) Three sherds were decorated with grooved lines (ie. Impressed into the clay surface with a round-tipped tool). One of these was identified as a jug sherd.

Incised (Nos. 46, 58, 65, 79 and 94). 25 sherds were decorated with incised lines (ie. Cut into the clay surface). Most of these lines (15 sherds) were wavy but two were horizontal and in eight this detail could not be determined.

Pinching (No 109) Two sherds had pinching of the base edge (a lid or curfew) or the rim edge (a bowl)

Ribbing and ridging (Nos. 99 and 104). Five sherds, one definitely from a jar, one from a small jar and two from jugs, were decorated with pronounced horizontal ridges.

Slashing (No 59). A jar or bowl rim was decorated with slashed lines, applied with a knife.

Stabbing (Nos. 60, 63-4, 91, 92 and 106). Twelve bowl rims were decorated with stabbed impressions, as were three jars and two small jars.

Discussion

One of the questions posed of the Staxton pottery was 'does this waste represent a single phase of ceramic production?'. In order to test this the distribution of rim form classes was examined. The assemblages varied wildly in size, however. Twenty-nine contexts produced rim forms but of these all but all but ten of these produced ten or less rims. In such small assemblages the precise composition of the assemblage is likely to vary considerably as a result of the small sample size.

Consequently, data on the rim types present in the following contexts, deemed large enough for analysis, were examined using principal components analysis (PCA): 208, 1000, 1001, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1021, 1028, 1029, 1044 and 1051.

The results of this analysis show that the two components identified by the package are:

- component one - type 3 rims
- * component two - type 12 rims

These two components allowed the ten contexts to be grouped into four:

Table 4

Group	Frequency of Type 12	Frequency of Type 3	Contexts
1	low or absent	41 to 80%	1007, 1044 and 1028
2	8-11%	57-58%	208, 1000
3	10-18%	30-52%	1001, 1009, 1021, 1051
4	50%	3%	1029

Since it seems that contexts 1029 and 1028 are in fact two samples of the same deposit and these two assemblages fall into the two extreme groups it is unlikely that the more subtle differences noted between the other three groups have any meaning.

The Staxton pottery industry is comparable with a number of others in which cooking wares (jars and bowls) formed the majority of the output but with unglazed jugs as a poor third. Examples of such industries are the Hertfordshire reduced ware industry which was to be found in a number of centres in Middlesex and Hertfordshire (REF) and the Newbury B industry which supplied a wide area around the Kennet valley in Berkshire (REF). The potters in the former industry used the potters wheel and deliberately reduced their vessels and the comparison is therefore simply in terms of the range of vessels produced. The latter, however, is a much closer comparison: the vessels were handmade, were intended to have an oxidized surface and share the use of finger-tipped 'dimples' on jar shoulders.

As with the Hertfordshire industry, the Staxton ware pottery industry was spread across more than one centre. In this case, the neighbouring village of Potter Brompton supported a similar industry. Staxton wares (whether from Staxton or Potter Brompton) have been recorded on a number of sites in Yorkshire ranging from Hartlepool in the north to Beverley and Hull in the south with Wharham Percy in the middle. They are not, however, found in York which seems to have always lain within a different ceramic tradition. Visual analysis of these traded Staxton wares casts some doubt over their identification and it is clear that the forms and typology employed by the Staxton ware potters was shared over a wider area - for example, some of the pottery produced at Hedon in the 12th century shares many Staxton ware features (eg McCarthy & Brooks 1988 Fig 137 illustrates dimple-decorated jars and peat pots). It is to be hoped, however that the analysis of Staxton ware carried out here will enable Staxton ware and Staxton-influenced wares to be distinguished in future.

Other Wares

Eighty-five sherds of other wares were recovered (Table 00). Of these, all but 18 could be assigned a date range based on their occurrence on other Yorkshire sites.

Table 5

Cname	Full name	Date	Vessels
EYO	East Yorkshire Orangeware	mid 12 th to 14 th C	5
GYG	Splash glazed gritty ware	12 th to 13 th C	2
HUM	Humber ware	14 th to 16 th C	1
LERTH	Late earthenware (flowerpot)	19 th /20 th C	1
MISC	Miscellaneous	12 th to 14 th C	18
MOD	Modern	19 th /20 th C	1
NYWW	North Yorkshire Whitewares	Late 13 th to 15 th C	22
SCAR	Scarborough ware	Late 12 th to 13 th C	31
YORK	York white/York glazed ware	Late 12 th to 13 th C	4

Forty-two sherds were of later 12th to early 13th-century types and twenty-two sherds are probably of late 13th-century or later date (NYWW). Most of these later sherds were recovered during hand-cleaning of the site (context 1001) and the remainder were either associated with the rubble spread (1008 and 1009 - 7 sherds) or immediately below it (context 1011 - 1 sherd). A single sherd of late medieval Humber ware was found in context 1001.

East Yorkshire Orangewares (EYO)

This term has been used to describe fine-textured glazed redwares without obvious sand tempering. These wares are sometimes collectively termed Orangeware by Colin Hayfield and are included in Yorkshire Redwares in publications from the York Archaeological Trust. At least three sources are known: Beverley, Hedon and Little Kelk. The latter is by far the closest source to Staxton as the crow flies but both Beverley and Hedon could have greater claim to be the source of the Staxton sherds on economic grounds, in that Beverley was a major textile-production centre with connections by water to the Humber estuary whilst Hedon was a coastal port, of some importance before the rise of Kingston-upon-Hull in the later 13th century.

Splash-glazed Gritty ware (GYG)

Humber ware (HUM)

Humber wares were produced at two main centres in the Humber estuary, West Cowick and Holme upon Spalding Moor. Their main floruit was the later 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, although the later products are distinguishable by their dark glazes and purplish sheen. The single sherd from Staxton is not closely datable, although most likely to be of late medieval rather than post-medieval date.

Miscellaneous (MISC)

[awaiting report]

North Yorkshire whitewares (NYWW)

A number of sherds of whiteware were found at Staxton. They have no clear typological features which would allow them to be assigned to a particular production centre but all probably come from kilnsites in the Hambleton Hills, of which the best known is Brandsby. A distinction is made at York between 'York ware' (see below) and 'Brandsby-type' ware on the grounds that the latter contains only scattered quartzose sand grains whereas York ware was probably deliberately tempered. Brandsby-type ware in York is thought to come into use in the mid 13th-century, and there is a range of highly-decorated jugs produced in that ware which are very similar to York ware examples. Pottery manufacture continued in the Hambleton Hills into the post-medieval period (Ryedale ware) and it is unlikely that undiagnostic body sherds could be dated more closely than c.1250-1500.

Scarborough ware (SCAR)

The thirty-one sherds of Scarborough ware all come from glazed jugs. At least one sherd is from a tubular-spouted jug and two from highly-decorated 'knight jugs'. The precise chronology of Scarborough ware is unclear. The vessels were certainly still in use in the late 13th century since they are found in early levels in Kingston-upon-Hull but both the tubular-spouted vessels and highly-decorated types are probably of late 12th to mid 13th-century date on typological grounds.

York ware (YORK)

Four sherds of York glazed ware were present. Two come from context 1009, one from context 1028 (the main deposit of Staxton ware waste) and one from context 1001. Excavations at Lurk Lane, Beverley, have shown that highly-decorated York ware jugs were being made in the late 12th century and it seems from York that there is only a slight possible overlap with Brandsby-type ware in the mid 13th century.

Post-medieval Pottery

Two modern sherds were recovered from the topsoil, context 1000.

Acknowledgements

Peter Hill undertook the initial sorting and recording of the pottery. Illustrations are by Zoe Pattinson and the classification, analysis and report are the joint responsibility of the authors.

Bibliography

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Appendix One

Ri mf or m	0	20 1	20 3	20 8	10 00	10 01	10 03	10 07	10 08	10 09	10 11	10 12	10 13	10 14	10 21	10 23	10 27	10 28	10 29	10 36	10 38	10 44	10 46	10 50	10 51	10 64	10 68	10 80	10 81	10 86
1					3					1							1	4												
1. 1. 1									2									14							1					
1. 2					3	14			1						1			4				1								
1. 3	2					14			1									13												
2. 1					1	4			1									2				1								
3		1			1	3	29		2	7		1						10	1											
3. 1	2				10	2	26		4	2	7			1		1		11	2									1		
3. 11					3	2	2		1	2	4											1		1				1	1	
3. 12						1						1										1					2			
3. 13					1	1			1								1													
3. 2	1		1	16	4	27		3	14	11	1	3	2			2		3	1			1			1					1
3. 3			3	16	4	17	1		4	3					1	1		7				1			1			1		
3. 4	2			4	2	16		6	2	6								8	1			7			2					1
3. 5	1			2		15				6								1	11							1				

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Appendix Two: Catalogue of illustrated sherds

No	DN	Cont	Part	form	rimform	Decoration	Use	Comments	Vessel
1	137	1028	RIM	jar	1.1	f-t rim edge		four sherds	
2	22	1028	RIM	jar	1.1	f-t rim edge			
3	36	1028	RIM	jar	1.1	f-t rim edge			
4	12	1028	RIM	jar	1.1				
5	13	1028	RIM	jar	1.2				
6	301	1001	RIM	jar	1.3	f-t rim edge			
7	16	1028	RIM	jar	1.3				vess3
8	17	1028	RIM	jar	2.1				
9	428	1001	RIM	jar	3.1				
10	530	1001	RIM	jar	3.1				
11	20	1028	RIM	jar	3.01				
12	272	1001	RIM	jar	3.01				
13	31	1028	RIM	jar	3.01				
14	573	1001	RIM	jar	3.02				
15	26	1028	RIM	jar	3.03				vess2
16	1295	1028	RIM	jar	3.04	f-t shoulder			
17	25	1028	RIM	jar	3.04		?so ot		
18	141	1028	RIM	jar	3.05				
19	587	1001	RIM	jar	3.05	f-t shoulder		firing cracks	
20	145	1028	RIM	jar	3.05				
21	218	1001	RIM	jar	3.06				vess8
22	311	1001	RIM	jar	3.07				
23	263	1001	RIM	jar	3.08				
24	514	1001	RIM	jar	3.09				
25	432	1001	RIM	jar	3.11				
26	395	1001	RIM	jar	3.12				
27	477	1001	RIM	jar	3.12				
28	556	1001	RIM	jar	3.13				
29	14	1028	RIM	jar	4.1				
30	82	1028	RIM	jar	8.2	f-t rim edge			
31	143	1028	RIM	jar	8.2	f-t rim edge			
32	214	1001	RIM	jar	8.2	f-t rim edge			
33	310	1001	RIM	jar	8.3	f-t rim edge			
34	265	1001	RIM	jar	8.3	f-t rim edge			
35	66	1028	RIM	jar	8.3	f-t rim edge			
36	942	208	RIM	jar	8.4	f-t rim edge			
37	83	1028	RIM	jar	8.4	f-t rim edge			
38	237	1001	RIM	jar	8.5	f-t rim edge			
39	580	1001	RIM	jar	12.1				
40	287	1001	RIM	jar	12.1				
41	1026	1008	RIM	jar	12.2				
42	331	1001	RIM	jar	12.2			distorted	

43	498	1001	RIM	jar	12.2			
44	313	1001	RIM	jar	12.3			
45	307	1001	RIM	jar	12.4		soot	
46	409	1001	RIM	jar	12.5	incised	soot	
47	582	1001	RIM	jar	12.5			
48	918	208	RIM	jar	12.6			
49	182	1028	PROFILE	peat pot	1.2	f-t rim edge	full profile	
50	34	1028	RIM	peat pot	3.02			
51	956	208	RIM	peat pot	8.2	f-t rim edge	firing cracks	
52	955	208	RIM	peat pot	8.4	f-t rim edge		
53	215	1001	RIM	peat pot	12.1			
54	136	1028	PROFILE	peat pot	12.2		two sherds	
55	1153	1007	BASE	peat pot (pierced)			pierced 2 holes, 4mm	
56	19	1028	RIM	jar/bowl	11.1			
57	800	1009	RIM	jar/bowl	11.2		folded rim	
58	1070	1008	RIM	jar/bowl	11.2	incised wavy dec		
59	72	1028	RIM	jar/bowl	11.2	slashed diagonal lines		
60	269	1001	RIM	jar/bowl	11.2	stabbed		
61	366	1001	RIM	jar/bowl	11.2		? Wera mark inner rim	
62	1033	1008	RIM	bowl	9.1		folded rim	
63	391	1001	RIM	bowl	9.1	stabbed		
64	18	1028	RIM	bowl	9.1	stabbed dashes		vess 17
65	193	1001	RIM	bowl	9.1	incised wavy dec		
66	1061	1008	RIM	bowl	9.1		firing cracks	
67	23	1028	RIM	bowl	10.1	f-t rim edge		
68	583	1001	RIM	bowl	10.1	combed stabbed		
69	725	0	RIM	bowl	10.1	f-t rim edge; incised wavy dec		
70	199	1001	RIM	bowl	10.1	f-t rim edge		
71	216	1001	RIM	bowl	13.1			vess18
72	257	1001	RIM	bowl	13.2			vess9
73	1262	1051	RIM	bowl	13.3	f-t applied strip	worn	
74	384	1001	RIM	bowl	13.3			vess10
75	841	1009	RIM	bowl	13.3		distorted	
76	783	1009	RIM	bowl	13.4	f-t rim edge; incised wavy dec		
78	1227	1021	BASE			f-t applied strip	very thick, two sherds	
79	825	1009	RIM	bowl/curfew	13.5	incised wavy dec	dec on inside and rim	
80	1112	1001	PROF	small jar	5.1			
81	117	1028	RIM	small jar	5.1			
82	289	1001	RIM	small jar	5.2			
83	1031	1008	RIM	small jar	5.3			
84	780	1009	RIM	small jar	5.4			
85	398	1001	RIM	small jar	5.4		? Same vess as DN380	

86	447	1001	RIM	small jar	5.5					
87	544	1001	RIM	small jar	5.6					
88	533	1001	RIM	small jar	5.7					vess16
89	801	1009	RIM	small jar	5.7		soot			
90	64	1028	RIM	small jar	6.1					
91	1291	1064	RIM	small jar	6.1	stabbed rim & inner wall				
91	1204	1011	BS	jug?		grooved				
92	1209	1013	RIM	small jar	6.1	stabbed				
93	640	1001	BS	jug/small jar		combed dashes				
94	600	1001	BS			incised wavy dec				
95	11	1028	BASE	jar		f-t applied strip				
96	605	1001	BASE	cistern?				pierced bunghole?		
97	1281	1046	HANDLE	jug				rod;uhj with thumbing		vess15
98	110	1028	RIM	jug?	3.03					
99	912	1009	RIM	jug	14.2	ridged body		lip		
100	167	1028	RIM	jar				fragment		
101	699	203	HANDLE	jug?		f-t edges		thick strap		vess26
102	598	1001	BS					?part of applied bung/handle		
103	243	1001	RIM	jug?	5.3					
104	878	1009	RIM	jug	14.1	ridged				vess13
105	738	1000	RIM	curfew/bowl	9.1	f-t applied strip	int soot			
106	1	1028	BASE			stabbed, wavy combed				
107	181	1028	BASE	curfew?		combed wavy dec				vess21
108	1277	1046	RIM	lid/curfew			soot (inside)	thick		
109	676	1001	BS	lid/curfew		pinched basal edge				
110	61	1028	RIM	large jar/curfew	7.1	f-t applied strip around neck				
111	914	1009	PEDESTAL	pedestal lamp?						
112	621	1001	RIM	lid/kfurn				10mm thick		
113	1292	1064	BS			f-t applied strip	Reused	soot;trimmed to disc;post-fire perforation		
114	1232	1014	BASE				Reused	trimmed to disc;post-fire perforation;soot		