

Assessment of the pottery and clay tobacco pipes from 33 Lowgate/14 Bishop Lane, Kingston-upon-Hull (HBL'03)

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The pottery and clay tobacco pipes from an excavation at Bishop Lane, Kingston-upon-Hull, carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd was submitted to the author for identification and assessment. The pottery was recorded using the author's ware codes, based upon the practice of the Museum of London and City of Lincoln Archaeology Units. A correlation between this classification and that employed for the City of Hull medieval and post-medieval pottery type series was then carried out (Table 1). Nottingham Stoneware (NOTS) is here separated from unprovenanced English stonewares (ENGs) and German Whiteware has been tentatively identified here for the first time in Hull. It is not, however, the first time that this ware has probably been found on Hull excavations as the illustrations of the vessels identified by Watkins in 1993 as Surrey White ware include some which look more like German products.

Since most of the pottery is of types which are well known and well-published from previous excavations in the city little description of these types is given here and only unusual material is discussed in detail. In some cases, types which are grouped together in the previous Hull publications are catalogued separately here whilst in others the detail of the fabric, decoration or glaze, used to differentiate Hull types can be found as comments in the catalogue, either in the "Description" or "Subfabric" fields.

Table 1

In Type Series?	Hull Code	Hull Full Name	cname	Description	Comments
	Beauvais	Beauvais earthenware	BEAU		
	Beauvais?	Beauvais earthenware	BEAU?		
	Blackware	Blackware	BL		
	Brown glz	Brown Glazed Coarseware	BERTH		
	Cistercian	Cistercian ware	CSTN		
	Coarse Sandy	Coarse Sandy ware (Staxton-type)	COARSE SANDY		

In Type Series?	Hull Code	Hull Full Name	cname	Description	Comments
	Creamware	Creamware	CREA		
	Eng. S'ware(1)	English Stoneware - brown	ENGS		probably includes NOTS, DERBS, LONS etc
	Eng. S'ware(3)	English Stoneware - general	ENGS		probably includes NOTS, DERBS, LONS etc
	Humber(1)	Humberware - Cowick type	HUM		
	Humber(1)?	Humberware - Cowick type?	HUM?		
	Humber(2)	Humberware - heavily gritted	HUM	see "subfabric" field for texture	
	Humber(4)	Humberware - purple-glazed	HUM	see "description" field for glaze	
	Humber(5)	Green-glazed coarseware	LHUM		
	L.C.Red	Low Countries Redware	DUTR		
	Langerwehe	Langerwehe stoneware	LANG		

In Type Series?	Hull Code	Hull Full Name	cname	Description	Comments
	Martincamp	Martincamp ware	MART	see "subfabric" field for firing and colour	
	N. Yorks(1)	North Yorkshire (Brandsby)	BRANDSBY		
	Orange(1)	Orangeware	BEVO2	see "subfabric" field for firing and colour	
	Porcelain	Porcelain	CHPO		see also ENPO and CONP
	QGWW	Quartz-Gritted white ware	MEDX	see "subfabric" field for firing and colour	
	R. Cist'n	Reverse Cistercian and MY Midland Yellow			
	Raeren	Raeren stoneware	RAER		
	Red Painted	Red painted ware	PING		
	Ryedale	Ryedale Ware (green glazed greyware)	RYEDALE		
	S. Yorks Gritty	Rawmarsh/Firsby-type wares	CMW	see "subfabric" field for firing and colour	
	Saintonge(1)	Saintonge/S.W.French	SAIM		

In Type Series?	Hull Code	Hull Full Name	cname	Description	Comments
		ware			
	Saintonge(2)?	Saintonge polychrome ware	SAIP?		
	Saintonge(4)	Saintonge all-over green-glazed ware	SAIG		
	Siegburg	Siegburg stoneware	SIEG		
	Sp. Mica	Spanish micaceous ware	SPAM		
	Staffs(1)	Staffordshire slipware - general	STSL		
	Tinglaze(1)	Tin-glazed ware - general	TGW		
	Tinglaze(2)	Tin-glazed ware - manganese speckled	TGW	see "description" field for decoration	
	Tinglaze(3)	Tin-glazed ware - blue and white dec	TGW	see "description" field for decoration	
	Tinglaze(4)	Tin-glazed ware - polychrome dec	TGW	see "description" field for decoration	
	Tinglaze(5)	Tin-glazed ware - undecorated	TGW	see "description" field for decoration	

In Type Series?	Hull Code	Hull Full Name	cname	Description	Comments
	Tinglaze(6)	Tin-glazed ware - undecorated, blue-tinted glaze	TGW	see "description" field for decoration	
	Tinglaze(8)	Tin-glazed ware - mauve-tinted glaze	TGW	see "description" field for decoration	
	Transfer P.	Transfer-printed ware	TPW		
	Weser	Weser slipware	WESE		
	Westerwald	Westerwald stoneware	WEST		may include Raeren products in late c16/early c17
	York White	York white ware	YORK		
New	Coarse Border Ware	Coarse Border Ware	CBW		
New	Frechen stoneware	Frechen stoneware	FREC		
New	German whiteware	German whiteware	GERW		
New	German whiteware/Border ware	German whiteware/Border ware	GERW/BORD		
New	Glazed Red	Unprovenanced post-medieval glazed red	GRE		

In Type Series?	Hull Code	Hull Full Name	cname	Description	Comments
	Earthenware	earthenware			
New	Nottingham stoneware	Nottingham Stoneware	NOTS		
New	Post-medieval unprovenanced	Post-medieval unprovenanced	PMX		
New	Reduced chalky or Coarse Sandy ware	Reduced chalky or Coarse Sandy ware	REDC/COARSE SANDY		
New	Saintonge - partly or totally unglazed	Saintonge - partly or totally unglazed	SAIU		
New	Saintonge - sgraffito	Saintonge sgraffito-decorated	SAISG		
New	Staffordshire press-moulded slipware	Staffordshire press-moulded slipware	STCO		
New	Sunderland coarseware	Sunderland coarseware	SUND		
New	Unprovenanced post-medieval slipwares	Unprovenanced post-medieval slipwares	SLIP		

Description

The description of the pottery found at Bishop Lane follows the format used by Watkins in 1993. The pottery was identified to fabric/ware type and within that, if possible, to a form. Records were created for all recognisable sherd families (i.e. groups of sherds from the same vessel) and a note was made if sherds from the same vessel were seen in different contexts. At this stage, however, no attempt was made to actively find cross-fits between sherds in different contexts nor was any attempt made to match the precise form of the vessels found with those in the Hull type series (Watkins 1987 and Watkins in 1993). Neither was any measure of the percentage of the rim remaining (EVEs) made since

the purpose of this assessment is to determine the stratigraphic potential of the excavation and the research potential of the pottery and clay tobacco pipe assemblages.

English wares

Orange (BEVO2)

Fifteen sherds of Beverley ware 2 were recovered from the excavation (Table 2). Most were plain body sherds but a fragment of a roller-stamped jug was found in F95. This ware is probably of late 13th to early 14th century date in Hull but the majority of the sherds were found in association with mid to late 14th-century sherds and are probably residual.

Table 2

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
JUG	1	1	5	BS	C1203	F95	
JUG	1	1	6	BS	C1117	F63	CUGL EXT
JUG	1	1	6	BS	C1160		CUGL EXT
JUG	1	1	8	BS	C1233		
JUG	1	1	9	BS	C1092	F41	
JUG	1	1	9	BS	C1213	F47	EXT CUGL
JUG	1	1	17	BS	C1203	F95	OVERALL RECT RSD EXT;CUGL EXT
JUG	1	1	20	BS	C1227	F98	EXT CUGL
JUG	1	1	32	BS	C1161		CORDON AT NECK AND ON SHOULDER;EXT CUGL
JUG	1	1	48	H	C1146		ROD HANDLE;CUGL
JUG	1	1	111	H	C1155	F67	ROD HANDLE;CUGL;SHL=C1117
JUG	2	1	102	BS	C1117	F63	ROD HANDLE;CUGL
JUG	2	2	5	BS	C1204		CUGL EXT

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
JUG	2	2	10	BS	C1182	F83	

Coarse Sandy Ware (COARSE SANDY)

Nine sherds of Coarse Sandy ware were recovered from the excavation, together with one sherd which might have been the earlier, handmade Reduced Chalky ware but given the late foundation date of Hull is probably also a Coarse Sandy ware. Where a form could be determined the sherds came from wheelthrown shouldered jars with squared rims. Like the Beverley wares, these vessels are probably of late 13th to early 14th-century date but with the exception of a rim from F95 they were found in association with mid to late 14th-century wares.

Table 3

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	Context	context group	Description
JAR	1	1	6	BS	C1175		WT
JAR	1	1	15	BS	C1207		
JAR	1	1	25	R	C1203	F95	
JAR	1	1	30	BS	C1213	F47	WT;SQUARED RIM
JAR	1	1	34	B	C1175		
JAR	1	1	34	BS	C1175		
JAR	1	1	45	R	C1239	F98	SQUARED RIM;WT
JAR	2	1	46	B	C1175		
JAR	1	1	68	BS	C1209		POSSIBLY HM

Humber (1) (HUM)

Two hundred and ninety-five sherds of Humberware of Cowick type were recovered in the excavation, coming from no more than 277 vessels. Most of these were featureless bodysherds whose precise form was uncertain. However, they came from medium to large closed vessels and are classed here as

“JUG/JAR”. Of the identified vessels, 53 were jugs, 19 were jars, 9 were unglazed bottles and there were single examples of a bowl, a bunghole cistern, a dripping dish, a possible flask and a urinal.

Decoration was uncommon and consisted of combed lines (1 example), horizontal grooves (6 examples) and stamped bosses (1 example). Handles were mainly of large, oval-sectioned form with ridges running down the back and sometimes stabbed nail hole decoration (14 examples). Rod handles (3 examples) were also found together with a single strap handle. Most of the vessels had slightly sagging bases, usually plain with some individual thumb impressions around the base of others. These features indicate a similar range of forms and decoration to that previously published from Hull.

Table 4

Form	context					Description
	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	contextgroup	
	1	1	1	BS	C1174 F83	
	1	1	7	BS	C1239 F98	INT PLAIN GL
	4	4	4	BS	C1129 F62	
BOT	1	1	3	BS	C1144	UNGLAZED;EXT GROOVE
BOT	1	1	5	BS	C1143	UNGLAZED
BOT	1	1	5	BS	C1154	HORIZ GROOVE ON SHOULDER;UNGLAZED
BOT	1	1	8	BS	C1174 F83	UNGLAZED
BOT	1	1	14	BS	C1092 F41	UNGLAZED HOSM
BOT	1	1	14	BS	C1141	UNGLAZED
BOT	1	1	23	BS	C1052	UNGLAZED;HOSM
BOT	2	1	39	BS	C1177 F78	UNGLAZED;HOSM
BOWL	1	1	16	BS	C1140 F65	INT PLAIN GL
CAUL/PIP1	1	69	B	C1052		ROUND FOOT;PLAIN GL INT AND EXT
CIST	1	1	47	BS	C1103	BUNG HOLE IN LOWER BODY
DRIP	1	1	46	PROFC1239 F98		PULLED SPOUT;INT PLAIN GL

FLASK?	1	1	26	BS	C1154	THIN-WALLED CF MART
JAR	1	1	3	BS	C1146	INT PLAIN GL;EXT SPLASHED PLAIN GL
JAR	1	1	7	BS	C1169 F66	INT PLAIN GL
JAR	1	1	10	BS	C1175	
JAR	1	1	29	R	C1133	EVERTED RIM
JAR	1	1	62	B	C1141	SAGGING BASE;STACKING SCAR
JAR	1	1	73	B	C1103	SAGGING BASE WITH SOLITARY THUMB IMPRESSION
JAR	1	1	81	B	C1103	SAGGING BASE
JAR	1	1	174	B	C1179	SAGGING BASE
JAR	4	1	64	B	C1116 F78	SAGGING BASE;STACKING SCAR ON BASE
JAR	7	1	448	BS	C1096 F44	
JUG/JAR	1	1	3	BS	C1116 F78	
JUG/JAR	1	1	49	BS	C1116 F78	
JUG	1	1	2	BS	C1178	PLAIN EXT GL
JUG	1	1	4	BS	C1204	
JUG	1	1	6	BS	C1118 F51	
JUG	1	1	10	R	C1141	SQUARED RIM;PLAIN GL INT
JUG	1	1	11	BS	C1179	SHARP NECK/BODY ANGLE
JUG	1	1	13	BS	C1209	
JUG	1	1	15	BS	C1151 F71	SMALL ROD
JUG	1	1	16	BS	C1035 F02/13	

JUG	1	1	16	BS	C1181 F67	
JUG	1	1	17	R	C1083 F35	FLAT RIM;ROD HANDLE SCAR
JUG	1	1	17	R	C1129 F62	TRIANG RIM;STACKING SCAR ON RIM;EXT PLAIN GL
JUG	1	1	22	BS	C1117 F63	
JUG	1	1	22	BS	C1155 F67	GROUP OF THUMB IMPRESSIONS AROUND BASE;SAGGING BASE
JUG	1	1	22	BS	C1174 F83	CLOSE-SET GROOVES ON UPPER BODY
JUG	1	1	28	BS	C1129 F62	STAMPED BOSSES ON SHOULDER;PLAIN GL EXT
JUG	1	1	29	R	C1155 F67	TRIANG RIM
JUG	1	1	31	BS	C1174 F83	LARGE OVAL HANDLE
JUG	1	1	35	BS	C1233	OVAL HANDLE;GROOVES DOWN BACK
JUG	1	1	45	R	C1116 F78	TRIANG BASE;EXT PLAIN GL
JUG	1	1	67	R	C1069 F32	OVAL HANDLE
JUG	1	1	131	R	C1089 F39	TRIANG RIM;OVAL HANDLE WITH THREE BROAD GROOVES DOWN BACK;LUTED R/H
JUG	1	1	141	R	C1141	SQUARED RIM;OVAL HANDLE
JUG	2	1	35	R	C1164 F78	TRIANG RIM
JUG	2	1	77	R	C1089 F39	TRIANG RIM;CORDON AT NECK;COMBING AROUND R/H
JUG	2	2	4	BS	C1159 F72	
JUG	2	2	23	BS	C1155 F67	
JUG	3	1	198	BS	C1174 F83	OVAL HANDLE;B/H BODY PUSHED IN TO HANDLE;EXTRA CLAY BETWEEN

						HANDLE AND BODY; TWO THUMB IMPRESSIONS
JUG	3	3	21	BS	C1233	
JUG	4	4	72	BS	C1069 F32	
JUG	13	13	97	BS	C1175	
JUG/JAR 1	1	1		BS	C1143	EXT PLAIN GL
JUG/JAR 1	1	1		BS	C1178	
JUG/JAR 1	1	2		BS	C1121 F54	
JUG/JAR 1	1	3		BS	C1088 F38	
JUG/JAR 1	1	4		BS	C1004	
JUG/JAR 1	1	4		BS	C1096 F44	
JUG/JAR 1	1	4		BS	C1154	
JUG/JAR 1	1	6		BS	C1003	
JUG/JAR 1	1	7		BS	C1066	UNGLAZED
JUG/JAR 1	1	9		BS	C1162 F73	
JUG/JAR 1	1	9		BS	C1166 F75	
JUG/JAR 1	1	10		BS	C1036 F14	
JUG/JAR 1	1	10		BS	C1094 F39	THREE HORIZ GROOVES ON SHOULDER
JUG/JAR 1	1	11		BS	C1154	
JUG/JAR 1	1	12		BS	C1118 F51	
JUG/JAR 1	1	12		BS	C1132 F61	
JUG/JAR 1	1	13		BS	C1004	
JUG/JAR 1	1	14		BS	C1147	

JUG/JAR 1	1	15	BS	C1048 F02	
JUG/JAR 1	1	15	BS	C1152	
JUG/JAR 1	1	17	BS	C1068 F31	
JUG/JAR 1	1	18	B	C1164 F78	SAGGING BASE
JUG/JAR 1	1	18	BS	C1213 F47	
JUG/JAR 1	1	19	B	C1027	
JUG/JAR 1	1	20	BS		SAGGING BASE
JUG/JAR 1	1	21	BS	C1035 F02/13	
JUG/JAR 1	1	22	BS	C1165 F114	
JUG/JAR 1	1	23	BS	C1177 F78	
JUG/JAR 1	1	23	BS	C1194 F63	COMBING ON SHOULDER;PLAIN EXT GL
JUG/JAR 1	1	24	BS	C1100 F41	EXT PLAIN GL;HORIZ GROOVES ON SHOULDER
JUG/JAR 1	1	26	B	C1166 F75	SAGGING BASE
JUG/JAR 1	1	27	B	C1085 F36	PLAIN GL INT AND EXT;FLAT BASE;FOOTRING
JUG/JAR 1	1	29	BS	C1164 F78	
JUG/JAR 1	1	33	BS	C1133	
JUG/JAR 1	1	35	BS	C1171 F81	
JUG/JAR 1	1	44	BS	C1133	SAGGING BASE
JUG/JAR 1	1	53	BS	C1086	STRAP;APPLIED THUMBED STRIP AROUND NECK
JUG/JAR 1	1	64	BS	C1066	ROD HANDLE;SINGLE THUMB B/H
JUG/JAR 1	1	74	BS	C1179	

JUG/JAR 1	1	75	BS	C1145	OVAL HANDLE;3 GROOVES DOWN BACK;SMALL NAIL HOLES
JUG/JAR 1	1	86	BS	C1052	SAGGING BASE
JUG/JAR 1	1	88	BS		SAGGING BASE;SOLITARY THUMB
JUG/JAR 1	1	88	BS	C1161	OVAL SECTIONED HANDLE;TWO THUMBED B/H;PLUGGED;EXT PLAIN GL
JUG/JAR 1	1	89	BS	C1104	WIDE BASE ANGLE;MIGHT BE A URINAL
JUG/JAR 1	1	98	BS	C1048 F02	OVAL HANDLE;LUTED B/H JOIN;EXT PLAIN GL
JUG/JAR 1	1	135	BS	C1083 F35	SAGGING BASE;INT GL
JUG/JAR 1	1	151	BS	C1185 F86	EXT PLAIN GL;LARGE OVAL HANDLE;FOUR GROOVES DOWN BACK;SMALL NAIL HOLES;EXTRA CLAY BETWEEN HANDLE AND BODY AT B/H;BODY PUSHED INTO HANDLE
JUG/JAR 2	1	11	BS	C1079	
JUG/JAR 2	1	291	BS	C1213 F47	OVAL HANDLE;3 GROOVES;SMALL NAIL HOLES;2 THUMBED B/H;LUTED WITH EXTRA CLAY BEHIND HANDLE;PLAIN GL
JUG/JAR 2	2	1	BS	C1123 F54	
JUG/JAR 2	2	3	BS	C1144	PLAIN EXT GL
JUG/JAR 2	2	9	BS	C1144	PLAIN EXT GL
JUG/JAR 2	2	9	BS	C1161	
JUG/JAR 2	2	10	BS	C1151 F71	
JUG/JAR 2	2	14	BS	C1198	PLAIN GL EXT

JUG/JAR 2	2	18	BS	C1185 F86	
JUG/JAR 2	2	20	BS	C1092 F41	
JUG/JAR 2	2	21	BS	C1052	
JUG/JAR 2	2	22	BS	C1146	
JUG/JAR 2	2	23	BS	C1129 F62	EXT HORIZ GROOVES
JUG/JAR 2	2	38	BS		
JUG/JAR 2	2	47	BS	C1047	
JUG/JAR 2	2	48	BS	C1174 F83	
JUG/JAR 2	2	50	BS	C1104	
JUG/JAR 3	3	18	BS	C1128 F59	
JUG/JAR 3	3	23	BS	C1207	
JUG/JAR 3	3	29	BS	C1101	
JUG/JAR 3	3	35	BS	C1089 F39	
JUG/JAR 3	3	38	BS	C1183 F87	
JUG/JAR 3	3	46	BS	C1134	
JUG/JAR 3	3	65	BS	C1140 F65	
JUG/JAR 3	3	74	BS	C1180 F67	
JUG/JAR 4	4	51	BS	C1089 F39	
JUG/JAR 4	4	51	BS	C1169 F66	
JUG/JAR 4	4	56	BS	C1083 F35	
JUG/JAR 4	4	68	BS	C1084 F35	
JUG/JAR 5	4	46	BS	C1151 F71	
JUG/JAR 5	5	84	BS	C1145	

JUG/JAR 5	5	95	BS	C1141	
JUG/JAR 5	5	114	BS	C1134	
JUG/JAR 6	5	104	BS	C1078	
JUG/JAR 6	6	76	BS	C1144	
JUG/JAR 6	6	81	BS	C1185 F86	
JUG/JAR 6	6	96	BS	C1129 F62	
JUG/JAR 6	6	117	BS	C1069 F32	
JUG/JAR 7	7	73	BS	C1141	
JUG/JAR 7	7	123	BS	C1066	
JUG/JAR 7	7	138	BS	C1103	
JUG/JAR 8	8	190	BS	C1161	
URINAL	1	1	196	B	C1218 F102
					BROWN SLIPPED EXT;PLAIN GL DRIPS EXT

Humber (4) (HUM)

Eight sherds of Humberware (4) were recovered. This ware has a purple glaze which seems to be formed by reduction of an iron-rich slip. Most of the sherds were featureless bodysherds but there were two examples with decoration, one a freehand wavy line and the other a combed wavy line.

Table 5

					context	Description
Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context group	
JUG	1	1	7	BS	C1059	BLISTERED BLACK GL
JUG/JAR1	1	4		BS	C1089 F39	BLISTERED BLACK GL EXT;WAVY LINE DEC
JUG/JAR1	1	9		BS	C1138	BLISTERED BLACK GL;WAVY COMBING EXT

JUG/JAR1	1	13	BS	C1128	F59	BLISTERED BLACK GL
JUG/JAR1	1	15	BS	C1027		BLISTERED BLACK GL EXT
JUG/JAR1	1	17	BS	C1104		BLISTERED BLACK GL
JUG/JAR2	2	12	BS	C1138		BLISTERED BLACK GL

Humber (5) (LHUM)

Nine groups of Late Humberware sherds were recovered from the excavation, most were thick-walled deep bowls but there was also a dish from C1003. One of the bowls had an oval-sectioned handle.

Table 6

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
BOWL 1	1	13		BS	C1058	F28	PLAIN GL INT AND EXT
BOWL 1	1	21		BS	C1093	F42	
BOWL 1	1	34		R	C1058	F28	LUTED OVAL HANDLE R/H;PLAIN GL INT AND EXT
BOWL 1	1	38		BS	C1012	F02	PLAIN GL INT AND EXT
BOWL 1	1	74		R	C1058	F28	PLAIN GL INT AND EXT
BOWL 1	1	107		B	C1093	F42	
BOWL 2	1	443		B	C1003		
BOWL 7	1	1085		B	C1003		
DISH	1	103		B	C1003		

York White (YORK)

A single possible sherd of York White ware was recovered from the excavation. The sherd came from the base of a copper-green-glazed jug with a conical profile and groups of thumb impressions around

the base. Similar vessels found in York are present in the Yorkshire Museum collection (1992). York White ware, however, is mainly current in the late 12th and early 13th centuries, although it is known from other sites in Hull. An alternative identification for this piece would be Kingston-type ware, a Surrey whiteware. Vessels with these characteristics were produced at Kingston-upon-Thames in the mid to late 14th century (1988).

subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
KING?;YORK?;A Q, MAINLY RED- COATED >0.3MM;LIGHT MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	SA JUG	1	1	16	B	C1183	F87	FLAT BASE WITH GROUP OF THUMB IMPRESSIONS;EXT PLAIN GL SPOTS

North Yorks (BRANDSBY)

Two sherds of North Yorkshire whiteware were recovered from the excavation. Both are examples of North Yorks (1) since they do not have the black/dark grey core of North Yorks (2).

Table 7

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
JUG	1	1	8	BS	C1141		
JUG	1	1	8	BS	C1174	F83	CUGL EXT

Ryedale Ware (RYEDALE)

Sixteen groups of Ryedale ware were recovered from the excavation. They consist of a mixture of kitchen wares and fineware vessels, such as chafing dishes and cups.

Table 8

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
	1	1	1	BS	C1067	F30	
	1	1	1	BS	C1089	F39	CUGL
	1	1	11	BS	C1052		INT PLAIN GL;FLAT BASE

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
BOWL	1	1	4	BS	C1104		FINGER IMPRESSIONS EXT
CHAF	1	1	13	BS	C1084	F35	DECORATED RIM
CHAF	1	1	15	R	C1084	F35	CIRCULAR PIERCED HOLE;APPLIED PRONG
CHAF? CUP?	1	1	7	BS	C1121	F54	SMALL OVAL HANDLE;CUGL
CUP	1	1	8	BS	C1166	F75	SMALL ROD HANDLE;CUGL INT AND EXT
JAR	1	1	3	BS	C1194	F63	CUGL INT AND EXT
JAR	1	1	12	BS	C1069	F32	GROOVES EXT;PLAIN GL INT
JAR	2	2	15	BS	C1082		
JAR/JUG	1	1	13	BS	C1116	F78	INT AND EXT PLAIN GL
JUG/JAR	1	1	126	H	C1088	F38	OVAL-SECTIONED HANDLE;CUGL;SHALLOW STABBED IMPRESSIONS DOWN BACK;PLUGGED R/H JOIN
PIP	1	1	5	BS	C1155	F67	PLAIN GL INT
PIP	1	1	46	BS	C1047		PLAIN INT GL
TPIP	2	1	31	BS	C1009	F22	SCAR OF FOOT;FLAT BASE

Cistercian Ware (CSTN)

Nineteen groups of Cistercian ware were recovered from the excavation. Most are undecorated sherds of cups but a single sherd from a costrel came from context C1084 and a slip-trailed bodysherd from a cup came from context C1110.

Table 9

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
COST	1	1	16	BS	C1084	F35	FLATTENED BODY
CUP	1	1	2	BS	C1110		WHITE SLTR
CUP	1	1	2	R	C1059		
CUP	1	1	3	BS	C1084	F35	
CUP	1	1	4	BS	C1117	F63	
CUP	1	1	4	R	C1083	F35	
CUP	1	1	4	R	C1096	F44	
CUP	1	1	5	BS	C1066		
CUP	1	1	5	BS	C1069	F32	
CUP	1	1	7	R	C1117	F63	
CUP	1	1	8	H	C1047		
CUP	1	1	10	BS	C1066		
CUP	1	1	21	BS	C1088	F38	
CUP	1	1	60	B			WIRECUT BASE
CUP	1	1	119	B	C1046	F17	WIRECUT BASE
CUP	2	1	4	BS	C1104		
CUP	2	1	5	BS	C1083	F35	
CUP	3	3	12	BS	C1155	F67	
CUP	8	8	19	BS	C1059		

Midlands Yellow Ware (MY)

Eight groups of Reversed Cistercian/Midlands Yellow ware were recovered from the excavation. They include a complete profile of an albarello from context C1066 and two joining sherds from a salt, consisting of a hemispherical bowl sitting on a tall pedestal, from contexts C1116 and C1164, both in F78.

Table 10

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
	1	1	1	BS	C1084	F35	SPALL
	1	1	9	BS	C1167	F74	GLAZE INT AND EXT
ALB	1	1	9	BS	C1009	F22	WHITE SLIPPED INT AND EXT
ALB	2	1	10	PROF	C1066		
DISH	1	1	16	R	C1068	F31	
DJ?	1	1	11	BS	C1079		
SALT	1	1	12	R	C1116	F78	SHL=C1167
SALT	1	1	32	BS	C1164	F78	HEMISPHERICAL BODY;SHL=1116

Brown Glazed Coarseware (BERTH)

Six groups of Brown-glazed Coarseware were recovered from the excavation. One of these, from C1009, shows that the brown glaze is partially produced by reaction of a plain lead glaze with an iron-rich slip, applied inside and outside the vessel.

Table 11

subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
	BOWL	2	1	49	BS	C1066		BR GL INT AND EXT
	JAR	1	1	5	BS	C1118	F51	INT GL
	JAR	1	1	28	BS	C1090		STRAP HANDLE;LUTED

subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
								B/H JOIN
	JAR	1	1	69	R			BAND OF WHEEL- APPLIED COMBED LINES BELOW RIM
FINE SANDY GROUNDMASS;RED ANG CLAY	JAR	1	1	30	BS	C1009	F22	U-SECTIONED HANDLE;CENTRAL THUMB;LUTED B/H JOIN
FINE SANDY GROUNDMASS;RED ANG CLAY;WHITE SST >1.0MM	JAR	1	1	86	B	C1009	F22	BROWN SLIPPED INT AND EXT;GL INT AND EXT

Trailed slipware (SLIP)

A single sherd from a trailed slip decorated red earthenware bowl was recovered from the excavation. The vessel has decoration both inside and outside and the fabric is similar to those produced at Stock and Harlow, in southwestern Essex, in the early 17th century.

Table 12

subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
CF METS;FINE SILTY	BOWL	1	1	13	BS	C1093	F42	WHITE SLTR INT AND EXT

South Yorkshire Gritty Ware (CMW)

Four sherds of vessels made from a Coal Measures whiteware clay were recovered from the excavation. Two of these had the high/overfired finish which is typical of Rawmarsh products in which iron-rich inclusions have vitrified to produce black slaggy blisters.

Table 13

subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
	JUG	1	1	1	BS	C1155	F67	
A FINE SAND;M R WHITE CLAY PELLETS		1	1	21	BS	C1132	F61	CUGL INT AND EXT
RAWMARSH		1	1	15	BS	C1086		
RAWMARSH	JUG	1	1	9	BS	C1201	F93	

Blackware (BL)

Three groups of blackware vessels were recovered from the excavation. In one case the fabric was distinctive, containing abundant fine quartz sand and silt. The other two might be made from Coal Measures redware clays, utilized by numerous potteries in the midlands and Yorkshire. Two groups came from chamber pots and the third from a handled jar.

Table 14

subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
	CHP	2	1	48	BS	C1050	F24	BL GL INT
	JAR	2	1	327	R	C1009	F22	STRAP HANDLE;2 THUMBS AT LUTED B/H JOIN;BL GL INT AND EXT;STACKING SCAR ON TOP OF RIM
A FINE SAND AND SILT IN BRICK RED GROUNDMASS	CHP?	1	1	12	BS	C1009	F22	

Surrey White Ware (BORD)

Four sherds of possible Surrey/Hampshire border ware were recovered from the excavation. However, aspects of their typology and appearance suggest that they may actually be German whiteware, of the type produced at Frechen in the late 16th and 17th centuries.

Table 15

subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
	CHAF? PERFUME POT?	1	1	10	BS	C1027		CIRCULAR HOLES AND STRAIGHT-EDGED CUTOUTS;CUGL EXT
	JAR	5	1	7	R	C1079		CUGL EXT;PLAIN GL INT;ROUNDED RIM WITH NO NECK;BAND OF COMBING BELOW RIM
	CUP	1	1	16	BS	C1066		CUGL EXT;PLAIN YELLOW GL INT
	PIP	1	1	15	BS	C1066		LID SEATED;INT PLAIN YELLOW GL

Staffs (1) (STSL, STCO)

Six groups of Staffordshire slipware sherds were recovered from the excavation. They consist of a single sherd of a press-moulded, combed slip decorated dish, from C1004, a sherd from a chamber pot decorated with combed slip on the body and trailed brown blobs on the rim from C1035 and sherds from four posset pots, one with external combed slip decoration, one with white slip trailing over a brown internal and external slip and one with marbled combed slip decoration externally.

Table 16

cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
STCO		DISH	1	1	9	R	C1004		COMBED SLIP
STSL		CHP	1	1	21	BS	C1035	F02/13	CIRCULAR BROWN BLOBS AROUND INSIDE OF

cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
									RIM;COMBED SLIP EXT
STSL		POSS 1	1	4	BS	C1066			COMBED SLIP EXT
STSL		POSS 1	1	5	BS	C1064	F30		BROWN SLIPPED WITH WHITE SLTR OVER
STSL		POSS 1	1	14	BS	C1009	F22		MARBLED,COMBED SLIP EXT
STSL		POSS 4	1	40	B	C1003			

English Stoneware (1) (ENGs, NOTS)

Sherds of unprovenanced English stoneware (Table 17) and Nottingham stoneware (Table 18) were recovered from the excavation. The unprovenanced stoneware is from a saltglazed drainpipe, of later 19th or 20th-century date and the Nottingham stoneware consists of a sherd from a tankard, from C1027, which might be of very late 17th or 18th-century date and sherds from a straight-walled bowl from contexts C1003 and C1004. The latter is a type which has a long period of production at Nottingham and could be any date from the very late 17th to the 19th centuries.

Table 17

subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
	DRAIN 1	1	8	BS	C1046	F17		BROWN MOTTLED GL

Table 18

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
BOWL 6	1	55	R	C1003			SHL C1004?
BOWL 8	1	371	PROF	C1004			
TANK 1	1	1	BS	C1027			

Tin-Glazed Earthenware (TGW)

Fourteen groups of tin-glazed earthenware were found. Although some might be of low countries origin, all had a similar appearance to vessels produced in the suburbs of London, from the early 17th to the late 17th century. They include a number of vessels with a plain lead-glazed exterior which are likely to be of early to mid 17th-century date, a vessel decorated in the Wan Li style which had a short period of popularity in the second quarter of the 17th century, stimulated by the first regular importation of Chinese export porcelain by the East India Company and a couple of plain vessels, a type which came to prominence in the mid 17th century and later.

Table 19

Hull Code	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
Tinglaze(5) BOWL		1	1	16	R	C1068	F31	PLAIN
Tinglaze(4) BOWL		2	1	24	R	C1003		LEAD BACKED;YELLOW AND BLUE DEC
Tinglaze(4) BOWL		2	1	143	BS	C1095		BLUE AND LTBR DEC;EM17;LEAD-BACKED
Tinglaze(4) CHARGER	1	1	6	BS	C1050	F24		LTBR AND BLUE DEC
Tinglaze(4) CHARGER	1	1	6	BS	C1145			YELLOW AND BLUE DEC;LEAD BACKED
Tinglaze(3) CHARGER	1	1	9	R	C1066			WAN LI STYLE;1600-40
Tinglaze(3) CHARGER	1	1	11	BS	C1052			LEAD BACKED;BLUE DEC
Tinglaze(3) CHARGER	1	1	11	BS	C1084	F35		LEAD BACKED;BLUE DEC
Tinglaze(4) CHARGER	1	1	17	BS	C1050	F24		LTGR AND BLUE DEC
Tinglaze(3) CHARGER	1	1	22	R	C1066			BLUE DEC
Tinglaze(3) CHARGER	1	1	53	B	C1064	F30		BLUE DEC
Tinglaze(5) DISH		1	1	5	R	C1003		PLAIN

Hull Code	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
Tinglaze(2)	MALLING DJ	2	1	17	BS	C1069	F32	EXT MOTTLED PURPLE GL;INT PLAIN WHITE GL
Tinglaze(5)	PLATE	1	1	3	R	C1068	F31	PLAIN

Continental Wares

Quartz-gritted White Ware (MEDX)

Ten sherds of possible Quartz-gritted White ware were recovered from the excavations. Some of the sherds contain rounded, polished, quartz grains, often coated with haematite or with haematite-rich veins. These indicate that the sand came from a region draining lower Cretaceous or later strata. Whilst this would include parts of France, which Watkins suggests may be the origin of this ware, it also includes the Thames basin and at least one sherd has been positively identified by eye as Coarse Border ware, a late medieval Surrey whiteware. A sherd from a dripping dish, for example, is very similar to examples of CBW from London (1988). One of the sherds comes from a jug with a clear yellow glaze and pellet decoration in which the pellets were made from a light-coloured clay to which hammerscale had been added.

Table 20

subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
	JUG	1	1	4	BS	C1175		
A RQ >1.5MM;LIGHT BODIED MICACEOUS		1	1	9	BS	C1086		CUGL INT;KT BASE
A SA AND RQ >1.0MM	JUG	1	1	21	BS	C1161		EXT PLAIN GL;EXT GROOVES
A SA AND RQ >1.0MM;LIGHT MICACEOUS BODY		1	1	7	BS	C1155	F67	CUGL INT
A SA AND RQ >1.0MM;MICACEOUS	JAR	1	1	14	R	C1101		VERY SMALL VESSEL WITH SPHERICAL

subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
LIGHT BODY								BASE?
A SA AND RQ >1.0MM;MICACEOUS LIGHT BODY	JUG	1	1	6	BS	C1151	F71	HAMMERSCALE- RICH PELLETS;CLEAR YELLOW GL
LIGHT MICACEOUS BODY;GSQ >2.0MM SOME FE-VEINED	JAR	1	1	1	BS	C1123	F54	UNGLAZED
LIGHT MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS;A SA AND RQ >1.0MM	JAR	1	1	42	BS	C1207		
LIGHT- BODIED;MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS;A RQ >3.0MM	DRIP	1	1	36	R	C1052		FLAT-TOPPED RIM;PLAIN SPLASH GL
LIGHT-COLOURED GROUNDMASS;A RQ >1.0MM	JUG	1	1	14	BS	C1117	F63	

Saintonge Ware (1)

Ninety-nine sherds of Saintonge and/or South-western French ware with a mottled green (SAIM) or no glaze (SAIU) were recovered from the excavation. Three main forms were present, a tall baluster jug, a small rounded jug and a large, three-handled, parrot beak *pegau*. Where the sherd was complete enough, the *pegau* form was identified. However, it is very difficult to separate the two jug forms from small body sherd such as these (many of the sherds were 1gm or less in weight!). A very unusual vessel was present in C1141. It is tentatively identified as a chafing dish and has an applied triangle of clay applied to the inside of a flanged bowl rim (whereas in most chafing dishes the applied knobs sit on top of the rim, in this case the knob is no higher than the remainder). Some sherds, all from *pegau* jugs, have vertical applied strips decorated with notches. It is not certain whether the notches were applied with a roller stamp or by hand.

A couple of sherds have deliberate scratched marks applied after firing. These are normally interpreted as merchant's marks but their function is not known. Since they occur on Saintonge ware more than on

other local or imported types they were presumably applied before the vessels left the ship, but at which stage in the progress from kilnsite to port is unknown.

Table 21

cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
SAIM		CHAF?	1	1	28	R	C1141		FLANGED BOWL WITH ADDED KNOB ON INSIDE;PATCHY CUGL EXT
SAIM		JUG	1	1	1	BS	C1066		
SAIM		JUG	1	1	1	BS	C1069	F32	
SAIM		JUG	1	1	1	BS	C1092	F41	
SAIM		JUG	1	1	1	BS	C1143		EXT CUGL
SAIM		JUG	1	1	1	BS	C1147		
SAIM		JUG	1	1	1	BS	C1178		EXT CUGL
SAIM		JUG	1	1	2	BS	C1175		
SAIM		JUG	1	1	2	BS	C1213	F47	EXT CUGL
SAIM		JUG	1	1	2	BS	C1233		
SAIM		JUG	1	1	3	BS	C1096	F44	EXT CUGL
SAIM		JUG	1	1	3	BS	C1117	F63	
SAIM		JUG	1	1	3	BS	C1133		
SAIM		JUG	1	1	3	BS	C1174	F83	
SAIM		JUG	1	1	3	BS	C1203	F95	
SAIM		JUG	1	1	4	BS	C1133		SPARSE CUGL EXT
SAIM		JUG	1	1	5	BS	C1204		

cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
SAIM		JUG	1	1	6	BS	C1146		
SAIM		JUG	1	1	7	BS	C1096	F44	EXT CUGL
SAIM		JUG	1	1	7	BS	C1145		INTERNAL MOTTLED CUGL
SAIM		JUG	1	1	8	BS	C1154		CUGL EXT
SAIM		JUG	1	1	9	BS	C1111	F52	CUGL INT
SAIM		JUG	1	1	21	B	C1187	F85	SQUAT JUG WITH SPLASH OF CUGL
SAIM		JUG	2	2	10	BS	C1182	F83	
SAIM		JUG	2	2	18	BS	C1129	F62	EXT CUGL
SAIM		JUG	3	3	1	BS	C1129	F62	
SAIM		PEGAU	1	1	2	BS			PARROT BEAK SPOUT
SAIM		PEGAU	1	1	3	BS	C1170	F79	VERT APPLIED STRIP;RSD
SAIM		PEGAU	1	1	4	BS	C1155	F67	APPLIED STRIPS
SAIM		PEGAU	1	1	11	BS	C1141		APPLIED RSD? STRIPS
SAIM		PEGAU	3	3	17	BS	C1141		
SAIU			1	1	1	BS	C1059		
SAIU			1	1	1	BS	C1133		
SAIU			1	1	1	BS	C1161		
SAIU			1	1	2	BS	C1185	F86	

cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
SAIU			1	1	3	BS	C1094	F39	
SAIU			1	1	3	BS	C1183	F87	
SAIU			2	2	1	BS	C1143		
SAIU			2	2	1	BS	C1174	F83	
SAIU			2	2	2	BS	C1123	F54	
SAIU			2	2	6	BS	C1128	F59	
SAIU			2	2	6	BS	C1186	F84	
SAIU			3	3	11	BS	C1103		
SAIU		CLOSED	1	1	15	BS	C1161		SPLASHED PLAIN GL EXT
SAIU		JUG	1	1	1	BS	C1152		
SAIU		JUG	1	1	3	BS	C1112	F49	CUGL AND PLAIN GL SPOTS
SAIU		JUG	1	1	3	R	C1146		SMALL LID-SEATED RIM
SAIU		JUG	1	1	4	BS	C1129	F62	
SAIU		JUG	1	1	4	BS	C1134		TWO DELIBERATE? LINES ON BODY
SAIU		JUG	1	1	8	R	C1164	F78	SHORT NECK;POSSIBLE BUCKET HANDLE OR SPOUT SCAR
SAIU		JUG	1	1	9	R	C1164	F78	
SAIU		JUG	1	1	11	B	C1134		FLAT BASE

cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
SAIU		JUG	1	1	11	B	C1154		FLAT BASE
SAIU		JUG	1	1	15	BS	C1134		FLAT BASE
SAIU		JUG	1	1	20	B	C1198		FLAT BASE
SAIU		JUG	1	1	36	B	C1129	F62	FLAT BASE
SAIU		JUG	2	2	1	BS	C1129	F62	
SAIU		JUG	2	2	5	BS	C1134		
SAIU		JUG	2	2	12	BS	C1133		
SAIU		JUG	2	2	38	R;H	C1175		STRAP HANDLE
SAIU		JUG	3	3	3	BS	C1144		
SAIU		JUG	3	3	6	BS	C1154		
SAIU		PEGAU	1	1	3	BS	C1144		
SAIU		PEGAU	1	1	4	BS	C1155	F67	PLAIN GL SPOT EXT
SAIU		PEGAU	1	1	7	BS	C1027		
SAIU		PEGAU	1	1	7	BS	C1096	F44	APPLIED STRIP
SAIU		PEGAU	1	1	7	BS	C1145		MERCHANT'S MARK ON BACK OF STRAP HANDLE
SAIU		PEGAU	1	1	23	BS	C1155	F67	
SAIU		PEGAU	1	1	112	BS	C1174	F83	
SAIU		PEGAU	2	2	6	BS	C1092	F41	
SAIU		PEGAU	2	2	11	BS	C1069	F32	

cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
SAIU		PEGAU	2	2	34	BS	C1141		
SAIU	COARSE RQ >3.0MM		1	1	33	R	C1069	F32	EITHER LARGE BOWL OR LARGE STRAP HANDLE
SAIU	PINK COLOUR	JUG	1	1	30	R	C1151	F71	

Saintonge Ware (2)

Three sherds which probably come from Saintonge polychrome jugs were recovered from the excavation. However, none of the three actually had any decoration on and they are indentified by the colourless lead glaze. Two come from large parrot beak spouts, a distinctive feature of these jugs.

A single sherd from a sgraffito-decorated jug as also found (SAISG). This type is contemporary the polychrome jugs, as at Cuckoo Lane, Pit 14, at Southampton (1975, No.1020 and Pl.151). Although a late 13th-century date is ascribed to this vessel by the authors, current views are that an early 14th-century date is more likely.

Table 22

cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
SAISG		JUG	1	1	5	BS	C1117	F63	CLEAR GLAZE OVER BROWN SLIP CUT AWAY WITH SGRAFFITO
SAIP?			1	1	1	BS	C1123	F54	CLEAR GL
SAIP?		JUG	1	1	2	SP	C1183	F87	PARROT BEAK SPOUT;CLEAR GL
SAIP?		JUG	1	1	4	R	C1146		PARROT BEAK SPOUT WITH PLAIN EXT GL

Saintonge Ware (3)

Five sherds of all-over green-glazed Saintonge jugs were recovered from the excavation.

Table 23

cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
SAIG		JUG	1	1	1	BS	C1175		
SAIG		JUG	1	1	2	BS	C1109	F25	
SAIG		JUG	1	1	2	BS	C1117	F63	
SAIG		JUG	1	1	3	BS	C1104		PLAIN GL INT;CUGL EXT
SAIG		JUG	1	1	4	BS	C1186	F84	

Beauvais Earthenware (BEAU)

Three sherds of Beauvais earthenware were identified. Two are small sherds from drinking vessels (C1047 and C1094) and the third is from the neck of a two-handled standing costrel with a brown external glaze and clear internal glaze. This form is unusual and should be illustrated.

Table 24

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
COST 1	1	55		NECK;H	C1118	F51	BROWN GLAZE;TWO OVAL HANDLES
MUG 2	1	11		BS	C1047		CUGL EXT
DJ 1	1	2		BS	C1094	F39	BROWN MOTTLED GLAZE ON OVAL HANDLE

Siegburg Stoneware (SIEG)

Four sherds of Siegburg stoneware were identified. All are featureless bodysherds. However, since they all have corrugated bodies with less vertical than horizontal curvature they can be identified as jugs of the Jacobakanne form, rather than beakers or squat jugs. This form is typical of Siegburg production in the late 14th century.

Table 25

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
JUG	1	1	4	BS	C1068	F31	
JUG	1	1	4	BS	C1155	F67	
JUG	1	1	16	BS	C1161		
JUG	2	2	7	BS	C1117	F63	

Langerwehe Stoneware (LANG)

Nine sherds of Langerwehe stoneware were found. Most were featureless bodysherds and most had an external brown slip, sometimes covered in ash glaze. The exception is a single thumb-frilled base. The sherds are not big enough to assign to Hurst's form series (1986) but the thickness and curvature suggests that they came from small jugs or mugs used for drinking rather than large jugs suitable for liquid storage or transportation.

Table 26

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
DJ	1	1	1	BS	C1143		EXT BROWN SLIPPED;ASH GL
DJ	1	1	2	BS	C1174	F83	
DJ	1	1	5	BS	C1059		BROWN SLIPPED INT ONLY
DJ	1	1	6	BS	C1112	F49	
DJ	1	1	6	BS	C1175		
DJ	1	1	7	BS	C1121	F54	BROWN SLIPPED EXT;CORRUG BODY
DJ	1	1	8	BS	C1174	F83	CORRUGATED BODY;BROWN SLIPPED EXT
DJ	1	1	111	B	C1103		THUMBED BASE;BROWN SLIPPED INT AND EXT

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
JUG/JAR 1	1	12	BS	C1096	F44		RIBBED;BROWN SLIPPED EXT

Raeren Stoneware (RAER)

Sixteen groups of Raeren stoneware sherds were identified. Most come from the standard small to medium sized jug, used for drinking, in the late 15th and early 16th century. An exception is a sherd from a stamped and cut-glass decorated jug from context C1009. This sherd comes from a panel jug or biconic jug of very late 16th or very early 17th-century date (1986, 202-206).

Table 27

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
DJ	1	1	2	BS	C1082		
DJ	1	1	2	BS	C1164	F78	
DJ	1	1	3	BS	C1147		
DJ	1	1	4	BS	C1104		
DJ	1	1	5	BS	C1096	F44	
DJ	1	1	5	BS	C1143		
DJ	1	1	6	BS	C1083	F35	
DJ	1	1	6	BS	C1133		
DJ	1	1	7	BS	C1009	F22	STAMPED AND CUT-GLASS DEC;V LATE 16TH
DJ	1	1	7	BS	C1116	F78	
DJ	1	1	13	BS	C1086		
DJ	1	1	18	BS	C1079		OVAL HANDLE
DJ	1	1	32	B	C1096	F44	THUMBED BASE

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
DJ	2	2	18	BS	C1066		
DJ	2	2	19	BS	C1110		
DJ	3	1	17	BS	C1146		

Frechen Stoneware (FREC)

Six sherds of Frechen stoneware were found in the excavation. Each was examined at x20 magnification to confirm that the fine quartz sand, present in Frechen stoneware but not in the contemporary and earlier Cologne stoneware, was present. Most of the sherds were featureless but the rim of a drinking jug with a tall neck was recovered from C1155. This is probably a late 16th-century form. A moulded footring base from C1164 might be of late 16th or early to mid 17th-century date. None of the sherds appeared to come from “Belarmine” bottles which became the most common form in this ware in the early 17th century.

Table 28

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
DJ	1	1	100	R	C1155	F67	TALL NECK;CORDON AT NECK;GROOVE BELOW RIM
DJ	1	1	57	B	C1164	F78	MOULDED FOOTRING;WIRECUT BASE;STACKING SCAR ON BASE
DJ	1	1	14	BS	C1155	F67	
DJ	1	1	11	BS	C1069	F32	
DJ	1	1	7	BS	C1164	F78	
DJ	1	1	6	BS	C1052		

Westerwald-type Stoneware (WEST)

Four sherds of Westerwald-type stoneware were found. All appear to come from biconic jugs such as those published by Hurst in the Van Beuningen collection (1986, Fig 107.337-8, Pl.45). This form, which was produced at Raeren as well as in the Westerwald, was made in the first quarter of the 17th century.

Table 29

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
DJ	1	1	15	BS	C1009	F22	LARGE SPRIGGED PANELS CF BIRDS FEATHERS;BLUE PAINTED
DJ	1	1	9	BS	C1145		DIAGONAL LENTOID PANEL FILLED WITH CROSSHATCHING
DJ	1	1	7	BS	C1048	F02	EM17TH;MOULDED BASE CORDONS;BLUE PAINT
DJ	1	1	3	BS	C1079		ELABORATE SPRIG;EM17?;BLUE PAINT

Weser Slipware (WESE)

Four groups of Weser slipware were identified. They come from three vessels: two large open vessels from contexts C1035 and C1047 and a mug or jug with sherds from C1146 and C1155. The latter vessel is decorated with horizontal lines of brown slip around the neck and has a sharp neck/body angle, not paralleled on any of the vessels published by Hurst (1986, 250-60).

Table 30

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
BOWL	1	1	3	R	C1035	F02/13	WHITE SLIP AROUND RIM WTIH TWO SGR GROOVES CUT THROUGH
DJ	1	1	2	BS	C1146		SHL=C1155;PLAIN GL INT AND EXT;BROWN SLIP LINES AT NECK;SHARP NECK/BODY ANGLE
DJ	2	1	6	BS	C1155	F67	SHL=C1146;HORIZ BROWN SLIP LINES AROUND RIM AND NECK

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
PLATE	1	1	19	R	C1047		WHITE SLTR INT;PLAIN INT GL;STACKING SCAR INT

Low Countries Redware (DUTR)

Fifty-three groups of Low Countries Redware sherds were recovered from the excavation, representing no more than 60 vessels. The majority of the sherds (38 examples) come from two handled cooking pots, mostly with three feet but sometimes supported on wide thumbled lugs (e.g. C1053). Wide, shallow pans with a horizontal handle were the next most common form (8 examples) and other forms are represented by single examples only, such as a small dish with a profile similar to the large pans and a pipkin with a horizontal handle, folded over at the end (C1085).

Two slip trailed vessels were included in this category since they have an identical fabric and glaze. One is a bodysherd from an unidentified vessel form and the other, from C1052, is from a jar with a sharp angle between the flat base and a globular body, with a cordon at the angle. No comparable forms are known to the author from the Van Beuningen collection, from other sites in Hull or from Norwich or unpublished material from London.

Table 31

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
	1	1	1	BS	C1089	F39	WHITE SLTR EXT
	1	1	2	BS	C1133		EXT PLAIN GL
	1	1	5	BS	C1164	F78	
CAUL	1	1	2	BS	C1147		
CAUL	1	1	2	BS	C1153		
CAUL	1	1	3	BS	C1086		
CAUL	1	1	3	BS	C1093	F42	
CAUL	1	1	3	BS	C1111	F52	
CAUL	1	1	4	BS	C1133		

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
CAUL	1	1	7	BS	C1103		EXT PLAIN GL
CAUL	1	1	7	BS	C1155	F67	
CAUL	1	1	7	R	C1174	F83	
CAUL	1	1	11	BS	C1132	F61	
CAUL	1	1	12	BS	C1128	F59	
CAUL	1	1	13	BS	C1066		UNGLAZED
CAUL	1	1	14	BS	C1057	F22	SF206
CAUL	1	1	15	BS	C1103		
CAUL	1	1	17	BS	C1144		
CAUL	1	1	17	R	C1176	F63	
CAUL	1	1	27	BS			
CAUL	1	1	28	BS	C1174	F83	PLAIN GL INT
CAUL	1	1	42	B	C1066		
CAUL	1	1	55	R	C1164	F78	LID-SEATED;OVAL SECTIONED HANDLE
CAUL	2	1	13	BS	C1066		
CAUL	2	1	24	BS	C1166	F75	
CAUL	2	1	65	BS	C1027		CUGL;ROD HANDLE
CAUL	2	2	7	BS	C1144		
CAUL	2	2	11	BS	C1069	F32	
CAUL	3	2	6	BS	C1129	F62	

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
CAUL	3	3	26	BS	C1141		
CAUL	4	4	5	BS	C1144		
CAUL	8	1	40	BS	C1123	F54	WIDE THUMBED BASE
CAUL	9	1	31	R	C1066		
CAUL/PIP	1	1	3	BS	C1079		
CAUL/PIP	1	1	25	BS	C1052		OVAL FOOT
CAUL?	1	1	1	BS	C1068	F31	
CAUL?	1	1	7	BS	C1027		
DISH	1	1	15	R	C1084	F35	SHALLOW DISH OR LUG HANDLE?
DISH	1	1	20	BS	C1132	F61	SMALL DIAM VERSION OF FRYP
FRYP	1	1	5	BS	C1101		
FRYP	1	1	5	BS	C1128	F59	
FRYP	1	1	5	BS	C1144		
FRYP	1	1	7	R	C1141		
FRYP	1	1	11	BS	C1103		INT PLAIN GL
FRYP	1	1	12	BS	C1141		
FRYP	1	1	38	R	C1164	F78	
FRYP	3	1	87	PROF	C1096	F44	
JAR	1	1	30	BS	C1052		WHITE SLTR EXT;GLAZE EXT;CORDON AT BASE/BODY ANGLE

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
JAR?	1	1	5	R	C1094	F39	
PIP	1	1	15	BS	C1084	F35	
PIP	1	1	34	BS	C1085	F36	HORIZONTAL HANDLE;FOLDED OVER AT END
PIP/CAUL	1	1	5	R	C1146		PLAIN GL INT AND EXT;ROUNDED RIM

Spanish Micaceous Ware (SPAM)

Five sherds of Spanish Micaceous ware were recovered from the excavation. All come from two-handled standing costrels, the main form found in this ware in the British Isles in the middle ages. Four of the sherds are of the standard fabric, which has large sheaves of muscovite mica and subangular grains of quartz and feldspar in an inclusionless groundmass. This group is thought to have been produced in southern Portugal and is the main fabric found on Armada vessels which were provisioned at Lisbon. The fifth sherd, from context C1152, was different in texture and contained rock fragments which could not be identified by eye at x20 magnification.

Table 32

subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	context	context group	Description
	COST	1	1	4	R	C1141		SMALL BEADED RIM
	COST	1	1	5	R	C1141		ASH GLAZED? EXT;BEADED RIM
	COST	1	1	7	BS	C1175		
	COST	1	1	137	BS	C1141		ASH GLAZED? EXT
NOT STANDARD FABRIC	COST	1	1	6	BS	C1152		

German Whiteware (GERW)

See above, under Surrey Whiteware.

Clay Tobacco Pipes

One hundred and fifty-one fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered in the excavation. They vary in date from the early 17th to the late 18th or early 19th century.

One hundred and eighteen fragments were of stems. The bore diameter of the stems was examined and classified into three groups: 17th century, late 17th/18th century and late 18th century or later. Three stems, with late 17th/18th-century bore diameters, had illegible stem marks, applied with a stamp. Comparison with the bowl typology suggests that the first of these groups is earlier than c.1660 whilst the second dates between c.1660 and c.1750.

Thirteen mouthpieces were found, 8 of these were simple cut mouthpieces and 5 were brown glazed after cutting. No moulded mouthpieces were found.

Twenty-four bowls or fragmentary bowls were found. Of these, three, from C1082 and C1066, were of early 17th-century form. One of these had a rose stamp on the heel and the other two had plain heels.

Nine bowls were of mid 17th-century form (i.e. c.1640-60), from contexts C1004, C1009, C1052, C1066 (3), C1068 (2), C1084 and C1096. Seven of these were heeled and the other two fragmentary. One had a heart-shaped base whereas the others were circular. Only one stamped heel was present. The stamp includes the initials GF separated by a fleur-de-lys and two dots.

Two bowls of mid/late 17th-century form were found, in contexts C1003 and C1090. Both were heeled with one heart-shaped and one rounded base. The latter bowl lacked the roulette decoration below the rim present on all earlier examples.

Three late 17th to 18th-century pipes were found, in contexts C1003 (2) and C1004. All were of Atkinson and Oswald's London Type 25. Two were unmarked with distinctive splayed heels and one had the raised initials J M, one on either side of the heel.

One pipe of similar form and date, from context C1026, had raised squarish dots on either side of the heel, which was stamped. The stamp itself is obscured by phosphatic concretions.

Two small bowls with splayed heels from context C1004 are likely to be of late 18th century or 19th century date and two small spurred bowls from context C1003 are likely to be of similar date.

Four of the pipe fragments were stratified with earlier pottery and are likely to be intrusive (from contexts C1094, C1103, C1161 and C1186. Two stem fragments came from contexts associated with very late 16th or early 17th-century pottery (C1079).

Most of the pipes were stratified alongside mid 17th-century pottery, in contexts C1066, C1068, C1093, C1095 and C1096. Context C1066 produced six bowls, ranging in date from c.1640-60 to c.1680-1710.

Twenty fragments came from contexts where they were associated with mid/late 17th-century pottery (C1084 and C1090) and thirty-nine came from later deposits (C1004, C1009, C1048, C1052 and C1069). Most of the latter pipe fragments are of mid 17th-century type but include late 17th/18th and late 18th/19th-century bowls, the glazed mouthpieces and the marked stems.

Assessment

Ceramic identification and further study

Of the 950 sherds and pipe fragments submitted from the Bishop Lane site almost all could be identified and their forms and decoration paralleled, at least in general, in previous publications of medieval and later pottery from Hull. There are, however, some types where further work is required to identify or document the material. These include various whitewares whose identification needs to be confirmed or investigated using scientific analysis.

Table 33

Ware Code	Problem	Solution	Cost
BEAU	Illustration of unusual costrel		£15 plus VAT
DUTR	Illustration of unusual form		£15 plus VAT
GERW/BORD	Distinguish between German and Surrey Whitewares	Chemical analysis	4 ICPS and report at £22 plus VAT each.
MEDX/CGWW	May be several sources in this group, some English (Surrey whiteware) and some French	Thin section analysis and chemical analysis using ICPS to determine the number of sources present and then to compare those groups with reference material	6 TS and report at £22 plus VAT each 6 ICPS and report at £22 plus VAT each Re-examination of other MEDX sherds from Bishop Lane and comparison with previous

			Hull discoveries
SPAM	Source of unusual fabric	Thin section analysis, visual comparison with material from Southampton and comparison with thin sections carried out by D F Williams at the University of Southampton	1 TS and report at £22 plus VAT
WESE	Illustration of unusual form		£15 plus VAT
YORK	May be Kingston-type ware, which is later in date and would be more evidence for contact with London in the late 14 th century.	Thin section analysis and chemical analysis using ICPS to compare with existing reference material from York and Eden Street, Kingston	1 TS and report at £22 plus VAT. 1 ICPS and report at £22 plus VAT

Stratigraphic potential

Although there are some assemblages from the site which appear to contain no intrusive or residual sherds they are not very large and do not contain sufficient reconstructable sherds to make their publication as closed groups worthwhile. It was possible, using a combination of internal pottery dating and site stratigraphy, to assign each excavated assemblage to one of nine ceramic horizons:

Table 34

Horizon	Date	Dated by	Sherds	Vessels	Weight (gm)
A	Late 13 th /early 14 th Century	BEVO2, low/absent HUM	4	4	50
B	Mid to late 14 th Century	HUM(1), SAIU SIEG, LANG	116	114	1802
C	Late 14 th to 15 th Century	DUTR	89	87	1494
D	Late 15 th to mid 16 th Century	CSTN, HUM(4)	191	179	2815

E	Late 16 th to early 17 th Century	FREC, WESE	53	46	753
F	Early 17 th Century	TGW	31	25	624
G	Mid 17 th Century	CTP	151	129	2350
H	Mid/Late 17 th Century	CTP/lack of Staffs(1)	51	49	785
I	Late 17 th C and later	Staffs(1), NOTS	149	133	3373

These broad figures, however, mask the effect of residuality and intrusion. There are clear examples of late 13th/early 14th-century wares stratified in mid 14th-century and later horizons and there are a number of large assemblages on the site which contain a predominantly mid 17th-century assemblage with a small quantity of later material, both pottery and clay pipes. The most useful assemblages are those dating to the late 16th/17th, mid 17th and mid/late 17th centuries since these are all closely datable, using a combination of pottery and clay pipe dating, and appear not to contain a high residual or intrusive element. The condition of the pottery in these assemblages can be estimated by examining the number of sherds per vessel (which would be a ratio of 1 for both complete vessels and for singleton sherds) and for the weight per sherd. The sherds per vessel ratio is highest for Horizon G (mid 17th century). The weight per sherd is highest in Horizon I (late 17th-century and later) but this is probably due to the presence of thick-walled LHUM bowl sherds in several contexts.

Interpretation

Chronology

Only a handful of potsherds were stratified in deposits earlier than c.1350, marked by the presence in quantity of Humberware. However, sherds of distinctive late 13th and early 14th-century types were present in later deposits, producing a total of 37 sherds from the site, all but three in later deposits. Naturally enough, the highest quantity comes from those deposits closest to the bottom of the stratigraphic sequence, either because these wares were still in use or because the subsequent deposits had cut through or disturbed those below. There is, however, a second peak in the stratigraphic distribution, consisting of 9 sherds from 4 deposits dated by pottery to the late 15th to mid 16th century (C1109, C1117, C1123 and C1213). This peak may be due to the mixture of earth containing earlier finds in the pit fills or to these features cutting down into earlier deposits and dislodging pottery from them. Even assuming that all of these finds originated on the site they indicate only a limited use of the site before c.1350.

Table 35

Phase	BEVO2 COARSE	REDC/COARSE	SAIG SAIP? SAISG	Grand
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	SANDY		SANDY				Total
A	2	1					3
B	5	7	1		2	1	16
C	3	1					4
D	4	1			2	1	9
E	1						1
I	1						1
NOT ON MATRIX					1		1
US	1					1	2
Grand Total	17	10	1		5	3	37

Activity between c.1350 and c.1660 is well-represented in the stratigraphic sequence and in the resulting pottery assemblages. There is evidence for both the disturbance/recycling of earlier finds into later deposits and limited evidence for the intrusion of later finds into earlier deposits but generally these instances are easy to spot and the majority of the assemblages reflect their deposition date.

A group of layers contain assemblages which are both larger and more chronologically spread than the remainder and these probably reflect gardening in the 17th century. Whereas the majority of the finds in these deposits date to c.1660 or before they also contain later material. It is likely that they reflect a change in deposition and possibly a change in land use on the site at this point in the late 17th century. No major deposition took place after this point, although there are pottery and clay pipes which date to the later 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. However, these finds are mainly mixed with earlier material and it is suggested that most of these late deposits were not primarily filled with contemporary refuse but were dug and backfilled with the same material, to which a small quantity of contemporary material got added.

Pottery Supply

The site sequence is not particularly useful for studying the supply of pottery from Yorkshire and other parts of England to Hull, mainly because the collection is too small and does not cover the earlier history of the town in any detail. However, it is possible to look at the incidence of imported wares, which is probably more sensitive to the activities of the individual occupants of the Bishop Lane site.

A simple sherd count, taking no account of residuality or intrusion, indicates that the percentage of pottery from English sources declines during the 14th century, reaching a low point in the late 14th/mid 15th century from which it does not significantly rise until the mid 17th century, after which it rises consistently until the end of the sequence. French pottery forms about a quarter of the sherds found in the earliest deposits on the site, dropping by half in the late 16th century and then dropping consistently thereafter. There is a shift in source within France during the 16th century, with the majority of the earlier finds coming from south-western France and the later ones from Normandy and the Paris Basin. The Low Countries and the Meuse valley potteries, such as Langerwehe, Raeren and Frechen, appear quite suddenly in the late 14th/mid 15th century and continue to form a major element in assemblages into the 17th century. Rhenish pottery, from the Siegburg and Westerwald centres, is much less common, with no particular concentrations. Portuguese vessels are present in the mid 14th to mid 15th centuries only and the only other imported vessels are isolated North German (Weser slipware) and Chinese sherds.

Much of this sequence could, no doubt, be repeated on site after site in Hull and reflects general patterns of pottery importation. However, the late 16th/early 17th century does seem to be somewhat different, in the quantity and range of imported pottery present: Beauvais earthenwares, Martincamp flasks of various sorts, German whiteware, Weser Slipware and Westerwald type stoneware (albeit possibly from Raeren and therefore from the Meuse).

Table 36

phase	low			north				Grand	
	england	france	countries	Meuse	rhineland	portugal	germany	china	Total
A	3	1						4	
B	85	27		1	1	2			116
C	49	19	16	2		3			89
D	109	45	28	7	2				191
E	30	7	2	9	2		2		52
F	22	2	3	4					31
G	119	5	19	7	1				151
H	47	1	2	1					51
I	122	9	8	4	2		1	1	147
Grand	586	116	78	35	8	5	3	1	832

Total

Pottery Function

The pottery forms found are in the main those that might be expected on any site in Hull and the changes shown in their frequency through time also reflects wider changes in the typology and function of pottery. Furthermore, within a class like “JUG” there is likely to have been considerable difference in function, from the large storage vessels which form the majority of the Humberware finds to delicate vessels such as the Saintonge vessels, which themselves can be divided into the *pegau* forms used for storage and serving and the decorated vessels used, presumably, for feasting and formal serving.

Table 37

Form	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Grand Total
JUG/JAR		41	28	61	12	3	15	9	20	189
JUG	3	51	19	42	10	5	7	1	9	147
JAR	1	11	3	7	7	4	10	4	12	59
CAUL			13	21	1	1	14		6	56
BOWL				1	1		12	1	17	32
DJ		1	2	8	7	4	4	1	5	32
CUP				13	3		4	4	4	28
PEGAU			8	1	3		1		5	18
FRYP			3	3		1	3			10
BOT		1	3	1		2			2	9
PANC							1	3	4	8
CHARGER						2	2	1	2	7
COST		2	3		1			1		7
DISH				1			2	1	2	6
PIP					1		3	1		5

FLASK	1	1	1		1	4
ALB				2	1	3
CAUL/PIP			1		2	3
CHP			2		1	3
JAR/JUG			3			3
POSS				1	2	3
CAUL?				1	1	2
CHAF				2		2
DRIP		1			1	2
FLASK?	1			1		2
MALLING DJ					2	2
SALT			2			2
TPIP					2	2
CHAF?		1				1
CHAF? CUP?		1				1
CHAF? PERFUME POT?					1	1
CHP?					1	1
CIST		1				1
CLOSED	1					1
DJ?			1			1
DRAIN					1	1
JAR/BOWL				1		1
JAR?		1				1

PLATE							1			1
TANK									1	1
URINAL							1			1
Grand Total	4	116	89	191	52	31	151	51	147	832

Six hundred and fifty nine sherds could be assigned to a broad functional class, based on their form and ware type. Analysis of this data shows that until the late 14th to mid 15th centuries the majority of sherds found came from jugs, used in various ways to carry, store and serve liquids with a lesser quantity used in various ways in food preparation (“kitchen”). The frequency of these kitchen vessels stays constant at between one half and two thirds of assemblages throughout the sequence.

Vessels associated with drinking, however, decline in the mid 17th century. At the same time, the number of vessels specifically associated with dining increases from between none and 2% to between 9 and 13%. The vessels concerned are bowls, chargers, dishes, chafing dishes, salts and plates and occur in a number of wares.

A small quantity of vessels associated with travel (costrels) were found and have a 14th-century concentration, mainly as a result of the Spanish Micaceous ware.

“bedroom” wares include urinals and chamber pots. It is quite common to find an increase in the incidence of these wares in the 17th century as a result both of increased gentility and the use of garrets and other upper rooms without easy access to a garderobe for sleeping. Their low incidence at Bishop Lane might therefore reflect the sleeping arrangements in the buildings on the site.

A group of sherds were grouped together as “display” but only come from one vessel, the German whiteware jar.

Finally, three sherds of albarellos are likely to have been used as containers for medicines, creams or pastes.

Table 38

function	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Grand Total
kitchen	1	52	48	95	18	12	57	18	57	358
drinking	3	53	33	67	25	11	17	7	30	246
Dining			1	1		4	8	4	13	31
travelling		2	3		1			1		7

bedroom	1	2	2	5						
Display	5		5							
medicine		2	1	3						
Grand Total	4	109	85	164	49	29	85	30	104	659

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