

Assessment of the Fired Clay and Ceramic Building Material from Holbeach Road, Spalding (HOLS04)

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Three hundred and thirty-five fragments of fired clay and forty-two pieces of ceramic building material from an excavation at Holbeach Road, Spalding, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) were submitted for identification and assessment.

Preliminary analysis of the stratigraphy suggests that there were six phases of activity investigated (Table 1). These groups were used in the assessment.

Table 1

Phase	Description	Dating
0	Natural alluvium	Unknown
1	Filling of creek	Late 12 th century
2	Occupation over filled creek	13 th to early 14 th century
3	Pit Group	Late medieval
4	Occupation and pitting	Early post-medieval
5	Occupation	Later post-medieval

Description

Fired clay

All the fragments of fired clay were examined at x20 magnification using a stereo microscope. It was noted that there is a clear difference in fabric between the fired clay and the post-medieval bricks and this difference was used in identification. Within the fired clay, 5 different fabrics were identified, although only two of these were common (Table 2). Fabric 1 consisted of a silty, micaceous clay with variable quantities of organic inclusions, all of which have completely fired out, leaving impressions which suggest that the organic material is a straw which would repay identification by a palaeobotanist. Straw impressions are also found on the faces of the fragments indicating that they came from large “pats” of clay with one roughly flat face and the others forming a vaguely domed shape. Almost all the fragments are completely oxidized and fuel ash slag has formed on several surfaces, including broken edges. This indicates that the fragments were subjected to sustained heating in an oxidising atmosphere and that this heating continued after the fragments had

cracked and broken. However, few of the fragments show any sign of vitrification, indicating that the maximum temperatures reached were lower than c.1000 degrees C.

Fabric 2 has the same silty micaceous groundmass but the organic inclusions are generally smaller (grasses?) and the fragments usually contain numerous circular-sectioned voids which do not seem to be botanical in origin and are assumed to be burrows, such as are commonly observed in sections of fenland silt. In some case the 'burrows' are surrounded by a darker brown halo but usually they are not, Since these burrows existed as voids in the parent silt they provide evidence that the fragments have not been humanly worked but instead were cut from the subsoil. Several fragments do preserve the cut faces which indicate the use of a narrow parallel blade (although this could be secondary trimming after the blocks were cut with a spade). These blocks are waste from salt extraction and their use is described by McAvoy in his report on the Wainfleet salt industry. In general the fragments were less highly fired than Fabric 1 pieces but unlike them often have a surface differing in colour suggesting prolonged heating in the presence of brine. This surface can be pink, yellow or off-white.

Fabric 3 consists of fragments similar to Fabric 2 which have been fired off-white throughout.

Fabric 4 is very different in character and contains abundant ill-sorted rounded quartz and sandstone inclusions and is visually identical to samples of sandy boulder clay from Grimsby. Presumably, however, similar boulder clays occur further south. The fragment also has organic inclusions which must have been deliberately added.

Fabric 5 also contains rounded quartz sand and organic inclusions but is too small to be positively identified as boulder clay.

Fabric 6 is completely vitrified and presumably originated as a fragment of Fabric 2.

Table 2

Fabric	Description	Number	Weight (Kg)
1	SILTY ORGANIC	184	5.315
2	SILTY ORGANIC; INSECT BURROWS	141	7.146
3	SILTY ORGANIC;FIRED OFFWHITE	7	0.073
4	SANDY BOULDER CLAY?;ORGANICS	1	0.045
5	SANDY ORGANIC	1	0.010
6	VITRIFIED	1	0.017

Ceramic Building Material

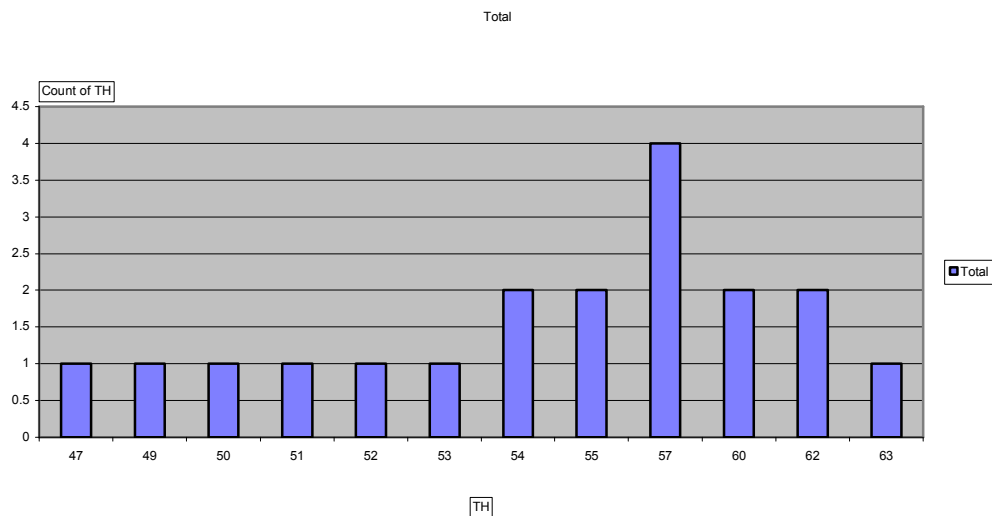
Forty-two fragments of brick, a fragment of a glazed roof tile and a fragment of unglazed flat roof tile were recovered from the excavation.

The flat roof tile, from Pit 75, has a sandy fabric with pellets of unworked clay/shale, some of which are light-firing. The groundmass itself is inclusionless. These characteristics suggest that the tile was made from a Jurassic clay close to an outcrop of light-firing clay (such as the Upper Estuarine Beds exploited by the Stamford potters). A source anywhere along the western scarp (Lower Estuarine Beds) or the eastern dip slope of the Jurassic ridge (Upper Estuarine Beds) is possible but not any closer to Spalding.

By contrast, the glazed roof tile, from Pit 66, which probably dates to the 16th/17th century, and which has no curvature but could be either the edge of a ridge tile or the lower part of a glazed flat tile, has a fabric which suggests the use of a sandy clay with numerous thin-walled bivalve shells and other microfossils present. Some of the quartz grains are derived from the Lower Cretaceous (e.g. the Tealby or Spilsby Sandstones) but these occur widely in detrital deposits on the fringes of the fens (e.g. in Central Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Norfolk). The calcareous inclusions in the fabric are distinctive and not widely found in medieval sandy wares (Bourne, Baston and Ely all produced calcareous fabrics, but in each case the inclusions are fossil shell or limestone whereas these look to be recent shell, suggesting the use of an alluvial clay).

The remaining fragments are all from bricks. All are handmade bricks made in a lined mould. Mostly the mould was lined with straw but in two cases the lining was quartz sand (from Layer 21, of 16th/17th century date). A few bricks have an indentation along one or more edges which are probably due to the tamping down of the clay after the scraping flat of the brick top surface. One brick has extensive fuel ash glazing on one of the header faces. Glazed headers were produced deliberately in the later 15th and 16th centuries for use in decorative brickwork but fuel ash glaze also forms accidentally, depending on the position of the bricks in the stack in relation to the fire boxes.

The earliest stratified brick comes from Pit 70 (a single brick) whereas Pit 75 produced five large fragments. Brick was present in several early post-medieval contexts, including Floor 18 (2 frags), Layer 21 (2 frags), and Pit 66 (20 frags). It is also present in later deposits (Ditch 4, Gully 15 and Posthole 10). Only five brick widths could be measured and these range from 115mm to 129mm. The brick thicknesses range from 47mm to 63mm with a peak at 57mm (Fig 1).



One fragment of a calcareous yellow brick was recovered, from Gully 15. Such bricks were produced in the low countries in the 15th century and later and exported to eastern England. However, they were also produced in Eastern England, for example in Cambridgeshire and possibly in the Humber estuary, and without analysis of the clay it is not possible to say where the Spalding brick came from.

Clay tobacco pipe

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recovered, from Gully 15. The bore diameter suggests a date in the later 17th or 18th centuries, which is consistent with the date of associated pottery.

Iron

Two fragments of iron objects were recovered. Both are encrusted with rust and clay and further identification would only be possible following xradiography. However, both fragments come from a late deposit and it is unlikely that their identification would greatly increase knowledge of the site.

Stone

Sixteen fragments of stone were submitted. Of these, five are unworked pebbles. Although they could have been selected for some purpose there is no evidence that this is the case. These pebbles were composed of a possible Triassic sandstone, a sandy limestone, two shelly limestones composed of finely broken shell, and a grey sandstone. The limestones are probably Jurassic whereas the appearance of the grey sandstone is matched by erratics found in local boulder clay.

Five fragments of possible roof slate were present, from Pits 66 and 75. The former (2 fragments) were probably a Coal Measures micaceous sandstone, the nearest source for which would be in South Yorkshire. The three fragments from Pit 75 are a grey sandy limestone, probably Jurassic, and could be identified further with specialist advise.

A square-sectioned hone in a soft, grey micaceous sandstone was recovered from Pit 75. The regularity of the shape suggests that it may have been produced by sawing, which further suggests a late/post-medieval date, which is consistent with the apparent date of the pit.

A large fragment forming about one quarter of a white limestone mortar was recovered from the late 12th-century creek fill. The limestone includes numerous thin-walled bivalve shells and requires specialist identification.

Two small scraps from a possible Purbeck Marble object were recovered from Pit 97. It is possible that they are actually from a natural pebble of upper Jurassic limestone of local origin but this too would require specialist identification to establish.

Two burnt fragments of Coal Measures shale were recovered, from Pits 66 and 75.

Discussion

Twenty eight fragments of fired clay were recovered from a deposit interpreted as natural Welland alluvium, context 32. They consist of a mixture of Fabrics 1 and 2 and although there are more Fabric 1 than Fabric 2 fragments the condition and fragmentation of the material is similar, suggesting that both were contemporary. This probably indicates that the Fabric 1 fragments were also waste from the salt extraction process. However, similar material has been examined by the author from two sites where there was no other evidence for salt extraction and in later deposits the relative frequency of the two types varies considerably, suggesting that they are waste from two unrelated processes. There was no evidence for excessive abrasion of the material from context 32. Indeed, the mean fragment size, indicated in Table 00, shows that the material is similar in condition to that in later deposits. This table also shows that there is a fluctuation in mean size between the two fabric groups throughout the sequence, suggesting that in deposits which contain predominantly one fabric the other is secondary and reworked. The quantity and size of fragments suggests that Fabric 1 was in use throughout the sequence, including the later post-medieval period, whereas Fabric 2 is probably residual in that latest phase, although probably contemporary in earlier post-medieval deposits.

Table 3

Phase	Fabric 1	Fabric 2
0	136.90	64.50

1	56.59	124.37
2	170.08	25.89
3	51.00	66.14
4	28.53	44.93
5	73.63	16.00
Grand Total	87.72	60.49

The ceramic building material is probably all of late medieval or later date and this suggests probably that roof covering before that date was made from organic materials, such as thatch. The size range and appearance of the bricks suggests that they might all be from a single structure. A number have a black coating, perhaps soot or perhaps organic remains, but this deposit occurs over broken edges and was clearly obtained after burial. Fifteen fragments have this discolouration, of which fourteen come from Pit 66 and the fifteenth from Pit 75.

The stone artefacts are few in number, although it is interesting to note the presence of flat stone roof slates, which again suggest that clay roof tiles may have been uncommon in Spalding. Undoubtedly, the most interesting and importance of these artefacts is the mortar, since it is stratified in an early deposit and is almost certainly imported to the area.

Assessment

The fired clay from context 32 predates other evidence for human activity from the site and includes material associated with salt extraction (Fabric 2). In addition, it includes similar quantities of a distinctive but poorly understood type of fired clay. It is clear that the identification of the function of this material would increase knowledge of the site's history at an early period of its history. However, it is difficult to see how further study of the material could possible lead to further understanding and it is therefore recommended that the fired clay, or at least a carefully chosen sample of that material, is retained for potential future study.

The possibility that some of this fired clay was made from boulder clay is interesting, but only affects two small and undiagnostic fragments. Here too there is little justification for future work at this time.

The ceramic building material includes two probably non-local roof tile fragments, indicating the possibility that a study of Spalding CBM from other sites might uncover more such finds. The brick, on the other hand, is made from a silty micaceous, calcareous clay which is visually identical to other bricks made and used in the fenland. A sub-sample should be retained to allow closer identification in the future whilst the remainder could be discarded.

No further work is recommended on the iron objects because of their late context and poor condition.

For the stone artefacts, however, it is recommended that selected objects be submitted for specialist identification and that the mortar is drawn and photographed. Following identification and illustration the mortar is worthy of a short note in a local archaeological journal.

Appendix. List of recorded finds

Context	REFNO	Cname	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Subfabric	Description	Part	Use	Condition
003		FCLAY	WASTE	5	5	106	SILTY ORGANIC	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
003		FCLAY	WASTE	18	18	79	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
003		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	95	SILTY CALCAREOUS	ASH-GLAZED HEADER	BS		
005		FCLAY	DAUB/COB?	1	1	10	SANDY ORGANIC		BS		
005		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	17	SILTY ORGANIC	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
005		FCLAY	WASTE	3	3	11	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
005		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	28	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
007		FCLAY	WASTE	30	30	264	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		ABR
007		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	7	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
007		FCLAY	WASTE	11	11	92	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
007		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	26	SILTY ORGANIC	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
007		MTIL	BRICK	9	9	383	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		
007		STONE	GEOL	1	1	8	LIMESTONE?		BS	BURNT	
009		FCLAY	WASTE	5	5	546	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
009		FCLAY	WASTE	5	5	308	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		
009		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	4	SILTY ORGANIC;WHITE-FIRING	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
009		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	13	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		VABR
009		FCLAY	WASTE	4	4	259	SILTY ORGANIC	TWO FACES AT RIGHT ANGLES	BS		
009		FCLAY	WASTE	5	5	85	SILTY ORGANIC	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
009		FCLAY	WASTE	11	11	260	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
009		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	3	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		
011		FCLAY	WASTE	23	23	43	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
011		IRON	OBJECT	1	1	26		POSSIBLY A FLAT SHEET OR WIDE BLADE	BS		

Context	REFNO	Cname	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Subfabric	Description	Part	Use	Condition
011		IRON	OBJECT	1	1	18		POSSIBLY A BLADE	BS		
011		MTIL	BRICK	3	3	80	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		
011		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	897	SILTY CALCAREOUS	NARROW FLANGE ON SCRAPED SURFACE;STRAWED MOULD	BS		
014		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	47	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
014		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	645	SILTY ORGANIC		BS	VITRIFIED	
014		FCLAY	WASTE	2	2	8	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		ABR
014		FCLAY	WASTE	3	3	10	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
014		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	23	YELLOW CALCAREOUS;STRAW		BS		
014		MTIL	BRICK	3	2	26	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		
014		PIPECLAY	PIPE	1	1	4		L17TH/18TH C BORE DIAM	BS		
016		FCLAY	WASTE	13	13	34	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
016		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	16	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
018		FCLAY	WASTE	2	2	11	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
018		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	132	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		
018		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	131	SILTY CALCAREOUS	STRAW-LINED MOULD	BS		
021		MTIL	BRICK	2	1	817	SILTY CALCAREOUS	SANDED MOULD	BS		
021		STONE	GEOL	1	1	11	SHELLY LST		BS	BURNT	
022		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	20	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
022		FCLAY	WASTE	2	2	49	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
023		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	3	SILTY ORGANIC;WHITE FIRING CALCAREOUS	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
023		FCLAY	WASTE	2	2	33	SILTY ORGANIC	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
023		FCLAY	WASTE	11	11	115	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
023		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	3	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		

Context	REFNO	Cname	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Subfabric	Description	Part	Use	Condition
025		FCLAY	WASTE	3	3	28	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
025		FCLAY	WASTE	3	1	69	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		GREEN PHOSPHATE STAINED
025		FCLAY	WASTE	5	5	297	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FALT BURNT FACE	BS		
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	82	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	270	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	87	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	278	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS	MORTARED	SOOTED OVER BREAKS
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	74	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		SOOTED OVER BREAKS
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	351	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		SOOTED OVER BREAKS
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	761	SILTY CALCAREOUS	STRAW-LINED MOULD	BS		SOOTED OVER BREAKS
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	178	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		SOOTED OVER BREA
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	648	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		SOOTED OVER BREA
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	622	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		SOOTED OVER BREA
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	21	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	676	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		SOOTED OVER BREAKS
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	117	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		SOOTED

Context	REFNO	Cname	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Subfabric	Description	Part	Use	Condition
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	603	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		OVER BREAKS
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	561	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		SOOTED OVER BROKEN EDGES
025		MTIL	BRICK	2	1	904	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		SOOTED OVER BREAKS
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	191	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		SOOTED SURFACES
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	209	SILTY CALCAREOUS;ORGANIC		BS		
025		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	191	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		SOOTED OVER BREAKS
025		MTIL	GPNR	1	1	61	CALCAREOUS SANDY	PLAIN GLAZE	BS		MORTAR OVER BREAKS
025		STONE	FLAT	1	1	161	CM MICACEOUS SST		BS		
025		STONE	GEOL	1	1	116	?TRIASSIC SST		BS		
025		STONE	PEBBLE	1	1	434	GREY SST		BS		
025		STONE	WASTE	1	1	43	CM SHALE		BS	BURNT	
025		STONE	WASTE	2	1	15	CM SHALE		BS	BURNT	
026		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	243	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS	MORTARED	
026		STONE	FLAT	1	1	250	CM MICACEOUS SST		BS	MORTAR;SOOTED ON OTHER SIDE	
027		MTIL	FLAT	1	1	294	A RQ <0.5MM;LENSES OF LIGHT-FIRING AND RED-FIRING CLEAN CLAY;CLEAN GROUNDMASS;LINCOLN?		BS	MORTAR TRACES ON LOWER AND UPPER SURFACES	
027		STONE	FLAT	3	3	250	GREY SANDY LIMESTONE		BS		

Context	REFNO	Cname	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Subfabric (COLLYWESTON?)	Description	Part	Use	Condition
027	SF7	STONE	HONE	1	1	125	GREY MICACEOUS SST		BS		
028		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	165	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		
028		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	226	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		BURNT OVER BROKEN EDGES
028		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	426	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS	BURNT ON ONE FACE	
028		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	25	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		
028		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	243	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		
028		STONE	WASTE	1	1	92	CM SHALE		BS	BURNT	
029		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	97	SILTY ORGANIC	IMPRESSIONS WHICH MIGHT BE WATTLES BUT NOT QUITE RIGHT	BS		GREEN PHOSPHATE
029		FCLAY	WASTE	9	9	120	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		
029		FCLAY	WASTE	7	7	155	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
032		FCLAY	WASTE	3	3	45	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
032		FCLAY	WASTE	2	2	6	SILTY ORGANIC;OFF-WHITE FIRING		BS		
032		FCLAY	WASTE	3	3	12	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
032		FCLAY	WASTE	2	1	7	SILTY ORGANIC;FIRED OFFWHITE	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
032		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	104	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	TWO PERPENDICULAR FLAT FACES	BS		
032		FCLAY	WASTE	2	2	73	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
032		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	53	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		
032		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	497	SILTY ORGANIC	LARGE LUMP WITH ABRADED IRREGULAR FLATTISH FACES	BS		
032		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	23	SILTY ORGANIC	FLAT BURNT FACE	BS		
032		FCLAY	WASTE	12	12	217	SILTY ORGANIC	LUMPS WITH IRREGULAR FLATISH FACES	BS		
036		FCLAY	WASTE	3	3	273	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		

Context	REFNO	Cname	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Subfabric	Description	Part	Use	Condition
036		FCLAY	WASTE	11	11	324	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		
036		FCLAY	WASTE	4	4	1283	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	SPADE/KNIFE CUT FACES AT RIGHT ANGLES	BS		
039		FCLAY	WASTE	7	7	102	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
039		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	52	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FLAT BURNT FACE	BS		ABR
039		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	2	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
042		FCLAY	WASTE	3	3	14	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		MANG/FE MOTTLING
043		FCLAY	WASTE	2	2	43	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
043		FCLAY	WASTE	5	5	26	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		
043		STONE	MORTAR	1	1	1616	NEEDS SPECIALIST ID;PURBECK LIMESTONE?		BS		
044		FCLAY	SLAG	1	1	17		FUEL ASH SLAG?	BS		
044		FCLAY	WASTE	2	1	34	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
044		FCLAY	WASTE	14	14	902	SILTY ORGANIC	LUMPS WITH IRREGULAR FLATISH FACES	BS		
044		FCLAY	WASTE	4	4	195	SILTY ORGANIC	FLAT BURNT FACE	BS	BURNT PINK/PURPLE FACES	
044		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	238	SILTY ORGANIC; INSECT BURROWS	THREE CUT FACES; PRODUCING VOUSOIR- LIKE BLOCK	BS		
045		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	53	SILTY ORGANIC;WHITE-FIRING		BS		
046		FCLAY	TRAY	1	1	5	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
046		FCLAY	WASTE	21	21	796	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	LUMPS	BS		
046		FCLAY	WASTE	10	10	613	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
046		FCLAY	WASTE	2	2	301	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	TWO FACES AT RIGHT ANGLES	BS		
047		FCLAY	WASTE	2	2	21	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		VABR
047		FCLAY	WASTE	2	2	21	SILTY ORGANIC	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
050		FCLAY	WASTE	5	5	53	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		ABR

Context	REFNO	Cname	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Subfabric	Description	Part	Use	Condition
050		FCLAY	WASTE	4	4	65	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
050		FCLAY	WASTE	5	5	26	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
050		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	671	SILTY ORGANIC	ONE FLAT FACE AND OPPOSING IRREGULAR FACE	BS		
051		FCLAY	WASTE	6	6	154	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		
051		STONE	GEOL	1	1	23	SANDY LIMESTONE WITH FLAT BIVALVES (THINNER THAN INOCERAMUS)		BS	BURNT	
053		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	30	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
053		FCLAY	WASTE	4	4	152	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS	ONE FLAT BURNT FACE	BS		
053		FCLAY	WASTE	8	8	47	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		
055		FCLAY	WASTE	2	2	34	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
055		FCLAY	WASTE	3	3	85	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
080		FCLAY	WASTE	4	4	354	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		GREEN PHOSPHATE STAINING
080		FCLAY	WASTE	5	5	651	SILTY ORGANIC;INSECT BURROWS		BS		GREEN PHOSPHATE STAINING
080		MTIL	BRICK	1	1	133	SILTY CALCAREOUS		BS		
080		STONE	GEOL	1	1	305	SHELLY LIMESTONE		BS	BURNT	
091		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	45	SANDY BOULDER CLAY?;ORGANICS		BS		
091		FCLAY	WASTE	2	2	30	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		
091		FCLAY	WASTE	3	2	39	SILTY ORGANIC	ONE FLAT FACE	BS		
096		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	286	SILTY ORGANIC	TWO ROUGHTLY PARALLEL FACES AND ONE CURVED ONE; STRAW ON ALL ORIGINAL FACES AND VERY LITTLE IN BODY	BS		BURNT AFTER BREAKAGE
096		STONE	OBJECT	1	1	1	PURBECK MARBLE		BS	BURNT?	

Context	REFNO	Cname	Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Subfabric	Description	Part	Use	Condition
US		FCLAY	WASTE	1	1	5	SILTY ORGANIC		BS		