

## **Assessment of the pottery, fired clay and ceramic building material from Middle Street, Driffield, East Yorkshire**

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One hundred and forty seven fragments of pottery, fired clay and ceramic building material were recovered from an archaeological evaluation at Middle Street, Driffield, carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) Ltd. The material ranged in date from the Roman period to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and includes evidence for early Anglo-Saxon occupation. The finds have been catalogued using a compatible system to that employed at Beverley and Hull (Table 7).

### **Description**

The catalogued finds are listed in Table 8.

### **Ceramic Building Material**

#### **Roman (Table 1)**

Four fragments of definite or possible Romano-British ceramic building material were recovered, from Trenches 3 and 5. Three are heavily abraded and relatively small whereas the fourth piece from context 502, is a large piece of a brick with little sign of abrasion. The pieces from Trench 3 include a possible *tegula* and a possible *imbrex*.

The tiles can be grouped into two fabrics, a light brown sandy fabric with light-coloured streaks in the groundmass and a red fabric with a light grey core with less obvious sand and large, rounded fragments of limestone, possibly chalk. This fabric too contains light-coloured streaks in the groundmass and it is possible that the two groups differ mainly in firing and, consequently, condition rather than being made from different raw materials.

The *tegula* and *imbrex* tiles from Trench 3 are indicative of a tiled roof whereas the brick from Trench 5 comes from the wall or possibly the hypocaust of a structure with mortared walls. No sign of mortar was seen on the brick.

#### **Medieval and Post-medieval (Table 2)**

Eight fragments of medieval and later ceramic building material were recorded. They include three fragments of Beverley-type flat roof tiles and brick, the former made in both a silty fabric and the latter in a silty calcareous fabric. The Beverley tilery operated from the middle of the 12<sup>th</sup> century into the late or post-medieval period and Beverley bricks and tiles were distributed widely in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (Armstrong 1991; Armstrong 1992).

Three fragments of sandy brick, whose fabric is similar at x20 magnification to the local East Yorkshire boulder clay, were recovered, from Trenches 1 and 4. These might be of late medieval date but are as likely to have been made in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, since there is little difference in the manufacturing technique or clay preparation throughout that period.

Finally, fragments of pantiles and a possible hip tile were recovered from Trench 3. Their fabric is fine textured, containing abundant fine quartz sand. Such tiles could have been made locally but their visual appearance is similar to tiles of Low Countries origin from other post-medieval sites in Eastern England.

### **Fired Clay (Table 3)**

#### **Daub?**

Fragments of fired clay were recovered from Trenches 3 and 4. All have a coarse, sandy fabric and include large fragments of angular flint and rounded chalk, which indicate that they were probably locally made from chalky boulder clay. No examples of wattle impressions were noted and the fragments from context 316 appear to have come from a large, solid, roughly cylindrical object with straw impressions on the surface (but not in the fabric itself). The identity of this object is unknown, although it might be the outer surface of a bread oven. However, bread ovens were usually built with an internal domed wattle frame.

#### **Loom Weight**

A single fragment of a doughnut-shaped loom weight was recovered from Trench 5 (context 504). Loomweights of this form were introduced in the 5<sup>th</sup> century and replaced in the 7<sup>th</sup> century by bun-shaped weights, which were probably made in a slightly different manner (as a lump of clay through which the hole was later poked and enlarged, as opposed to the doughnut shape which was probably made as a sausage of clay with its ends luted together).

### **Pottery**

#### **Roman**

Only one sherd of Roman pottery was found, a fragment of a central Gaulish Samian ware bowl. The sherd is not particularly abraded nor is it smaller than the majority of the medieval potsherds from the site.

#### **Early Anglo-Saxon (Table 4)**

Four sherds of handmade early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered, from two contexts in Trench 3. The sherds have three distinct fabrics, based on their visible inclusions: a coarse

quartzose sand temper probably composed of fragments of Millstone Grit (SSTMG); biotite granite, in a silty groundmass (CHARN) and a mixed gravel composed of biotite granite and rounded chalk pellets (ERRA). Petrological examination of early Anglo-Saxon pottery from various sites in East Yorkshire suggests that the first of these was probably made in the Vale of York, and forms the majority of vessels found in early Anglo-Saxon contexts in the York area whereas the other two are likely to also be from the Vale of York, but containing erratic fragments of Lake District rocks, mixed in the latter case with chalk from the Wolds.

The lack of obvious locally-made sherds is remarkable and contrasts with collections such as those from West Heslerton to the north, Sewerby to the east and Easington, to the south-east. However, this may simply be a reflection of the small size of the collection.

### Medieval (Table 5)

One hundred and three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the site, coming from Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5.

The earliest wares present are comparable to the Reduced Chalky ware (REDC) found at Beverley in the later 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries (recently shown, through analysis of sherds from Wawne, to be made out of similar raw materials to those used in the later 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>-century Beverley pottery industry). All of these sherds come from handmade, everted rimmed jars, most of which have sooting on the exterior. Three fragments of Yorkshire Gritty ware, a light-coloured, wheelthrown ware with a temper of sandstone-derived quartz gravel, were found. The source of this ware is unclear, since similar fabrics were produced at Ruswarp Bank, near Whitby, utilising light-firing estuarine beds in the Jurassic, and in West Yorkshire, where Coal Measures seatearths were utilised from the 11<sup>th</sup> century through to the late medieval period. Two sherds from a splash glazed ware (YSP) with a light-coloured gritty fabric are probably of early to mid 12<sup>th</sup>-century date.

Later 12<sup>th</sup>-century and later pottery is also mainly of types produced at Beverley, although there is archaeological evidence for production at Little Kelk which produced wares with a similar visual appearance. These Beverley-type wares include wheelthrown unglazed jars, wheelthrown glazed jugs with calcareous sand inclusions (BEVO1T), and wheelthrown glazed jugs with a fine, silty fabric (BEVO2T). Most of the sherds were undecorated body sherds but a fragment of a squared jug rim, or possibly a strap handle, was found. In addition, there are numerous sherds of Staxton-type ware. Analysis of samples of Staxton-type ware from a production site at Staxton, in the Vale of Pickering, and from sites in Hartlepool and Wawne suggests that Staxton ware was produced in several centres whose products can be identified in thin section but not reliably by eye. Most of the Driffield pieces appear visually to be most similar to the Staxton production waste but given that Beverley was also producing Staxton-type wares and the high frequency of Beverley wares in the collection it is possible that some of the Driffield sherds are of Beverley origin. No examples

of North Newbald-type Staxton-type ware, found on sites to either side of the Wolds at their southern extremity, were recognised. At Wharham Percy, Staxton-type ware is thought to have been still current in the late medieval period (i.e. late 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century).

Twelve sherds are definitely of later medieval date. They consist mainly of Humberware (HUM), followed by Brandsby-type ware (BRAN) and Dutch Red Earthenware (DUTR).

Humberware, like Staxton-type ware, is a regional pottery tradition, rather than the product of a single industry. There are sources in the Humber valley, near Beverley, near Barton-upon-Humber, at Holme upon Spalding Moor and at West Cowick as well as possibly at North Newbald. Furthermore, there is also an industry based at York (Walmgate ware, also now known to have been produced at Fishergate). There are slight differences in the visual appearance of the fabrics of these various wares, most of which can be distinguished in thin section. All can be identified using chemical analysis of the fabric. The Driffeld pieces all appear to be visually similar to the York products but this would require confirmation through further fabric analysis. The Brandsby-type ware was produced at several centres around the fringes of the North Yorkshire Moors, utilising the same light-firing clays as were used at Ruswarp Bank but with a finer sand temper (or sometimes no added temper at all). Finally, the Low Countries Redwares were also produced at several centres, in the present day Netherlands and Belgium and exported in large quantities to various east coast English ports (such as Kingston upon Hull).

#### Post-medieval (Table 6)

Six fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from Middle Street, all from Trench 4. They consist of a sherd of glazed red earthenware bowl, of unknown provenance, two sherds of Nottingham stoneware tankards, dating to the later 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, two sherds of Ryedale ware bowls (produced in the same general locality as the earlier Brandsby-type ware) and a sherd of a plain tin-glazed ware plate, which has a profile indicative of production on a former, followed by turning of a recessed base. Plates of this form were first produced in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and are typical of early to mid 18<sup>th</sup>-century products.

#### Linoleum

A single fragment of linoleum was recovered. This fragment comes from a brown marbled sheet, probably used as floor covering. Linoleum was patented in 1863 and produced throughout the later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century before being replaced by vinyl in the 1960s. The fragment has traces of a black tarry adhesive, applied with a combed applicator, on the underside.

## Assessment

### Trench 1

Finds were recovered from the fills of feature 107 (context 106) and 111 (context 110). The former produced a single, large fresh fragment from a Humberware jug and is likely to date to the later medieval period. The latter produced a mixed assemblage of pottery, of which the latest sherds were late medieval in date, and fragments of Beverley? flat roof tiles and a local handmade brick. This assemblage too could be of later medieval date although the size and condition of the finds suggests that they might be residual in a post-medieval deposit.

### Trench 3

Finds were recovered from the fills of six features in Trench 3. The earliest of these assemblages comes from context 310, the fill of a deep trench or narrow pit, 311. The finds suggest a late 11<sup>th</sup> to early 12<sup>th</sup>-century date. The remaining finds all date to the later 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (context 301, fill of linear feature 302; context 303, the fill of ditch 304; context 306, the fill of shallow depression 307; context 308, the fill of shallow linear feature 309 and context 316, the fill of trench or narrow pit 317. The latter also produced two sherds of post-medieval roof tile, suggesting that the other finds might be residual, or the roof tile intrusive.

### Trench 4

Finds were recovered from three contexts in Trench 4. Context 303, the fill of small linear feature 405, produced a mixed assemblage in which the latest piece is a fragment of glazed red earthenware, of later 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. Context 408 is the backfill of the horse burial, 409, and is dated later than 1863 by the fragment of linoleum. Context 410, the fill of well 411, produced a probably mixed medieval assemblage (mid 12<sup>th</sup> to late 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> centuries), although most of the types present might have been current in the early to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century.

### Trench 5

Three contexts in Trench 5 produced finds. A large shallow pit in the drainage trench produced the fragment of early Anglo-Saxon loomweight in its primary fill and the large fragment of Romano-British brick in its upper fill, suggesting that it might have been a sunken-featured building of early Anglo-Saxon date. Context 506, the fill of a U-sectioned ditch, 507, produced a sherd of Beverley jar, dating it to the later 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **Site interpretation**

It is extremely doubtful that there was any Romano-British activity on the site. Not only is there only one sherd of pottery of this date but the fragments of ceramic building material are either extremely abraded or, in the case of the brick fragment, from a clear early Anglo-Saxon context. It is quite common for Roman brick and tile to be found on sites of early Anglo-Saxon date and they were probably scavenged from deserted Roman settlements for use in hearths and surfaces. This would be particularly likely at Driffield, where the only other suitable materials would be chalk (very soft and broken down by heat) or glacial erratics.

Settlement, then, probably started in the early Anglo-Saxon period. There is plentiful evidence for early Anglo-Saxon activity in the Driffield area, but most of these are antiquarian finds of unreliable provenance. There are complete vessels in the British Museum and the Hull and East Riding Museum attributed to Cheesecake Hill and a collection of fragments in the Hull and East Riding Museum marked "Driffield 1876" which might come from Kingsmill Road (M Foreman, pers comm). In addition, two vessels which are more certainly from this site, which was excavated by Mortimer (1905, 294), are also in the Hull and East Riding Museum, marked Driffield 1893. All of these finds are from burials and the Middle Road site is the first evidence for the location of the associated settlement.

The remaining finds indicate a gap in finds deposition, and probably in occupation, during the mid Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian periods and the resumption of settlement in the later 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. Finds from this earliest medieval phase only occur in Trench 3 but later 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>-century finds occur in trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5.

Later medieval activity is demonstrated in Trenches 1 and 4 whilst later finds are mainly present in Trench 4.

### **Pottery Supply in Driffield**

Driffield lies in a part of Yorkshire where it is possible to provenance pottery with some accuracy, as a result of the varied local geology and the lack of a blanket cover of boulder clay. Because of this, it would be possible to establish the source of much of the pottery found on the site, by the use of thin section and chemical analyses. The primary reason for undertaking such analysis would be to test the strength of the trading connections of Driffield: the to north with the Vale of Pickering (Staxton-type ware); to the west (the early Anglo-Saxon pottery, possibly the Yorkshire Gritty ware, the Brandsby-type ware and the Humberware) and to the south (the Reduced Chalky and Beverley wares and, possibly the Dutch Red Earthenware). Without further analysis it is difficult to be certain, but it appears that Driffield was receiving a higher proportion of its pottery from the York area than Beverley was, probably because of the presence of the Beverley pottery industry.

In addition, it is likely that the fired clay was obtained locally, and analysis of this clay would provide a solid base with which to compare the various non-local wares, as well as checking the assumption that fired clay would be obtained from nearby sources.

## Further work

Because of the rarity of early Anglo-Saxon and early medieval domestic pottery from this part of East Yorkshire, it is recommended that full publication of the earlier pottery from the site takes place. This should include analysis of the fabric of the early Anglo-Saxon and early medieval pottery fabrics, together with analysis of the fired clay and loomweight (as comparanda). Such analysis would examine the three early Anglo-Saxon pottery fabrics and samples of the Reduced Chalky, Yorkshire Gritty and Staxton-type wares. In total this would give 16 samples (Costings Tasks 1 and 2).

In addition, drawings could be made of 15 rim sherds and the drawings presented as a digital numbered drawing (Costings Task 3).

Once these analyses and illustrations were complete, a report on the pottery could be prepared for publication (Costings Task 4).

## Costing

Task No	Task	Unit Cost	Quantity	Total
1	Thin section analysis	£22.50 plus VAT	16	£360 plus VAT
2	Chemical analysis (ICP-AES)	£23.50 plus VAT	16	£376 plus VAT
3	Illustration	£14.00 plus VAT	15	£210 plus VAT
4	Report	£22.50 plus VAT per hour	8 hours	£180 plus VAT
	Grand Total			£1126 plus VAT
	Inc VAT			£1323.10

## Bibliography

- Armstrong, P. (1991) "The Clay Roof Tiles." in P. T. D. Armstrong and D. H. Evans, eds., *Excavations at Lurk Lane Beverley, 1979-82*, Sheffield Excavation Rep 1 201-7.
- Armstrong, P. (1992) "Clay roof tile and roof furniture." in D. H. Evans and D. G. Tomlinson, eds., *Excavations at 33-35 Eastgate, Beverley, 1983-86*, Sheffield Excavation Reps 3 J R Collis Publ, Sheffield, 219-226.

## Tables and Appendices

*Table 1*

Form	Nosh	NoV	Weight
	1	1	5
BRICK	1	1	361
IMBR?	1	1	9
TEG	1	1	26
Grand Total	4	4	401

*Table 2*

Form	Data	1	3	4	Grand Total
BRICK	Nosh	2		2	4
	NoV	2		2	4
	Weight	112		133	245
FLAT	Nosh			2	2
	NoV			2	2
	Weight			77	77
HIP?	Nosh		1		1
	NoV		1		1
	Weight		56		56
PANT	Nosh		1		1
	NoV		1		1
	Weight		18		18
Total Nosh		2	2	4	8
Total NoV		2	2	4	8
Total Weight		112	74	210	396

*Table 3*

Form	Data	3	4	5	Grand Total
DAUB	Nosh	14	2		16
	NoV	5	2		7
	Weight	390	20		410
LOOMWEIGHT	Nosh			1	1
	NoV			1	1
	Weight			14	14



Total Nosh	14	2	1	17
Total NoV	5	2	1	8
Total Weight	390	20	14	424

*Table 4*

Cname	Data	308	310	Grand Total
CHARN	Nosh		2	2
	NoV		2	2
	Weight		5	5
ERRA	Nosh	1		1
	NoV	1		1
	Weight	6		6
SSTMG	Nosh		1	1
	NoV		1	1
	Weight		6	6
Total Nosh		1	3	4
Total NoV		1	3	4
Total Weight		6	11	17

*Table 5*

Cname	Data	106	110	301	303	306	308	310	316	404	408	410	506	Grand Total
BEVO1T	Nosh				1				5		1	1	1	9
	NoV				1				3		1	1	1	7
	Weight				2				22		5	4	3	36
BEVO2T	Nosh											3		3
	NoV											3		3
	Weight											13		13
BEVOT	Nosh					1						5		6
	NoV					1						5		6
	Weight					3						19		22
BRAN	Nosh											3		3
	NoV											3		3
	Weight											18		18
DUTR	Nosh		2											2
	NoV		2											2
	Weight		3											3
HUM	Nosh	1	3							1		8		13
	NoV	1	3							1		8		13
	Weight	196	29							205		62		492
REDC	Nosh				9	1		2	2					14

	NoV			9	1		2	2					14
	Weight			78	3		21	32					134
STAXT	Nosh	4		8		5		1	6		27		51
	NoV	4		8		5		1	6		27		51
	Weight	31		48		39		12	68		375		573
YG	Nosh						1				2		3
	NoV						1				2		3
	Weight						45				13		58
YSPL	Nosh		2										2
	NoV		1										1
	Weight		8										8
Total Nosh		1	9	2	18	2	5	3	8	7	1	49	106
Total NoV		1	9	1	18	2	5	3	6	7	1	49	103
Total Weight		196	63	8	128	6	39	66	66	273	5	504	1357

Table 6

Cname	Data	4	Grand Total
GRE	Nosh	1	1
	NoV	1	1
	Weight	5	5
NOTS	Nosh	2	2
	NoV	2	2
	Weight	2	2
RYEDALE	Nosh	2	2
	NoV	2	2
	Weight	37	37
TGW	Nosh	1	1
	NoV	1	1
	Weight	19	19
Total Nosh		6	6
Total NoV		6	6
Total Weight		63	63

Table 7

cname	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	broad source	narrow source	source
BEVO1T	Beverley Orange ware	emed	1150	1250	England	East Yorkshire and possibly North Lincolnshire	includes Beverley
BEVO2T	Beverley Orange ware	emed	1150	1250	England	East Yorkshire and possibly North Lincolnshire	includes Beverley

cname	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	broad source	narrow source	source
BEVOT	Beverley-type ware	emed/med	1150	1350	England	East Yorkshire and possibly North Lincolnshire	includes Beverley
BRAN	Brandsby-type ware	med	1250	1350	England	Yorkshire	Brandsby
CHARN	Charnwood ware	emsax	450	800	England	East midlands	Charnwood forest?
DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	med	1250	1650	Low Countries	various	various
ERRA	Erratic-tempered Anglo-Saxon wares	emsax	450	850	England	various	various
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	pmed	1500	1650	England	various	various
HUM	Humberware	lmed	1250	1500	England	Humber Estuary	various
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	pmed	1690	1900	England	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham
REDC	Reduced Chalky ware	sn-emed	1050	1250	England	Yorkshire	Beverley area
RPOT	unidentified Roman wares	rom	40	400	na	na	na
RYEDALE	Ryedale ware	pmed	1550	1700	England	Yorkshire	inc Stearsby
SSTMG	Millstone Grit tempered Anglo-Saxon wares	emsax	450	850			
STAXT	Staxton-type ware	emed-lmed	1150	1550	England	Northern England	various
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	pmed	1640	1770	England	nk	various
YG	Yorkshire gritty ware	sn-emed	1050	1250	England	Yorkshire/North	
YSP	York splashed ware	sn-emed	1050	1250	England	Yorkshire	VARIOUS

**Table 8**

Context	Cname	Subfabric	Form	Description	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Part	Use	Co
106	HUM	YORK FABRIC?	JUG	POSS CUGL WITH WHSL	1	1	196	BS		
110	DUTR		CAUL		2	2	3	BS		
110	HUM		JUG	FLAT BASE	1	1	22	BS		
110	HUM		JUG		2	2	7	BS		
110	PMTIL	BEVOT;CALC SILTY	BRICK		1	1	26	BS		
110	PMTIL	SANDY BOULDER CLAY	BRICK		1	1	86	BS		
110	STAXT		BOWL	LID-SEATED RIM	1	1	15	R		
110	STAXT		JAR		3	3	16	BS		
301	YSPL	YG FABRIC	JUG		2	1	8	BS		
303	BEVO1T		JAR	WT	1	1	2	BS	SOOTED EXT	
303	FCLAY	CHALKY BOULDER CLAY	DAUB	POSS FLAT FACE;VITRIFIED ON	1	1	8	BS		

				OPPOSITE SIDE					
303	REDC		JAR	SAGGING BASE	3	3	31	B	SOOTED EXT
303	REDC		JAR	EVERTED BEADED RIM	1	1	13	R	
303	REDC		JAR		4	4	27	BS	SOOTED EXT
303	REDC		JAR	EVERTED ROUNDED RIM;HM	1	1	7	R	
303	STAXT		JAR	ROLLED OUT BEADED RIM	1	1	12	R	SOOTED EXT
303	STAXT		JAR		7	7	36	BS	SOOTED EXT
306	BEVOT		JAR	UNGLAZED	1	1	3	BS	SOOTED EXT
306	REDC	R CHALK;ANG FLINT;SA Q	JAR		1	1	3	BS	SOOTED EXT
306	RTIL		IMBR?	ID?	1	1	9	BS	
308	ERRA	R CHALK;BIOT;FELDSPAR	JAR		1	1	6	BS	SOOTED EXT
308	RTIL	SANDY BOULDER CLAY?;LIGHT STREAKS	TEG		1	1	26	BS	
308	STAXT		JAR		1	1	7	B	SOOTED EXT
308	STAXT		JAR	ROLLED OUT ROUNDED RIM	1	1	22	R	SOOTED EXT
308	STAXT		JAR		2	2	6	BS	SOOTED EXT
308	STAXT		JAR		1	1	4	BS	
310	CHARN	BIOTITE GRANITE;FINE Q MUSC SILT	JAR	ROUNDED RIM	1	1	4	R	
310	CHARN	BIOTITE GRANITE;FINE Q MUSC SILT	JAR		1	1	1	BS	
310	REDC		JAR	EVERTED FLAT-TOPPED BEADED RIM (OUTFOLDED)	1	1	18	R	
310	REDC		JAR		1	1	3	BS	SOOTED EXT;BLACK DEPO INT
310	SSTMG		JAR		1	1	6	BS	SOOTED EXT;BLACK DEPO INT
310	YG		JAR/BOWL		1	1	45	B	SOOTED EXT
316	BEVO1T		JAR		5	3	22	BS	SOOTED EXT
316	FCLAY	CHALKY BOULDER CLAY;OXIDIZED THROUGHOUT	DAUB	NO WATTLE IMPRESSIONS;ROUGHLY CONVEX SURFACES WITH STRAW IMPRESSIONS (NONE IN BODY)	9	1	325	BS	
316	FCLAY		DAUB		2	2	15	BS	
316	FCLAY		DAUB	CHALKY BOULDER CLAY	2	1	42	BS	
316	PMTIL	FINE Q SAND	PANT		1	1	18	BS	SOOTED UNDERSIDE
316	PMTIL		HIP?	WIDE COMBED LINES ON UPPER SURFACE	1	1	56	BS	SOOTED UNDERSIDE
316	REDC		JAR		2	2	32	B	SOOTED EXT;WHITE DEPO INT
316	RPOT	SAMCG	BOWL		1	1	3	BS	
316	RTIL			ID?	1	1	5	BS	

316	STAXT	CHALKY BOULDER CLAY?	JAR		1	1	12	R	SOOTED EXT
404	GRE	FINE SILTY MICACEOUS	BOWL	INT PLAIN GL;COMBED BAND EXT	1	1	5	BS	
404	HUM	YORK FABRIC?;1 LARGE BUNTER PEBBLE	JUG	PLAIN KT SAGGING BASE;STACKING SCAR IN CENTRE	1	1	205	B	
404	PMTIL		BRICK		1	1	11	BS	
404	PMTIL	BEVOT	FLAT		1	1	64	BS	
404	PMTIL	BEVOT	FLAT		1	1	13	BS	
404	STAXT		JAR		1	1	5	BS	
404	STAXT		JAR		3	3	16	BS	SOOTED EXT
404	STAXT		JAR		1	1	10	B	SOOTED EXT;SPALLED BASE
404	STAXT		JAR	EVERTED BEADED LID-SEATED RIM	1	1	37	R	SOOTED EXT
408	BEVO1T	FINE GROUNDMASS;M R CHALK	JUG	WT;EXT PLAIN GL	1	1	5	BS	
408	LINO		FLOORING	BROWN WITH BLACK GLUE ON BASE	1	1	0.5	BS	
408	NOTS		TANK		1	1	1	BS	
408	NOTS		TANK		1	1	1	R	
408	PMTIL	CHALKY BOULDER CLAY?	BRICK		1	1	122	BS	
408	RYEDALE		BOWL		1	1	33	BS	
408	RYEDALE		BOWL		1	1	4	BS	
408	TGW		PLATE	PLAIN;RECESSED BASE	1	1	19	B	
410	BEVO1T		JAR	UNGLAZED	1	1	4	BS	SOOTED EXT
410	BEVO2T		JUG	EXT PLAIN GL	3	3	13	BS	
410	BEVOT		JAR	UNGLAZED	4	4	13	BS	SOOTED EXT
410	BEVOT		JUG	EITHER SQUARED JUG RIM OR STRAP HANDLE	1	1	6	BS	
410	BRAN		JUG	CUGL EXT	2	2	17	BS	
410	BRAN		JUG	CUGL EXT	1	1	1	BS	
410	FCLAY	CHALKY BOULDER CLAY	DAUB	FLAT SURFACES	2	2	20	BS	
410	HUM	YORK FABRIC	JUG/JAR	CUGL;WHS L EXT	2	2	5	BS	
410	HUM	YORK FABRIC	JAR	EVERTED ROUNDED RIM	1	1	3	R	
410	HUM	YORK FABRIC	JUG/JAR	PLAIN EXT GL	2	2	13	BS	
410	HUM	YORK FABRIC	JUG/JAR		1	1	12	BS	WHITE DEPO INT
410	HUM	YORK FABRIC	JUG/JAR	WHS L EXT	2	2	29	BS	
410	STAXT		JAR	ROLLED OUT FLAT-TOPPED RIM	1	1	4	R	SOOTED EXT
410	STAXT		JAR		7	7	93	B	SOOTED EXT
410	STAXT		JAR	ROLLED OUT SQUARED RIM	2	2	92	R	SOOTED EXT
410	STAXT		JAR	ROLLED OUT SQUARED RIM; LID-SEATED	1	1	28	R	SOOTED EXT
410	STAXT		JUG	UNGLAZED;STRAP HANDLE JOINING AT	1	1	32	R	

TOP OF RIM									
410	STAXT		JAR		9	9	59	BS	SOOTED EXT
410	STAXT		JAR		6	6	67	BS	
410	YG		JAR		2	2	13	BS	
502	RTIL	S R CHALK >15MM;LENSES OF WHITISH CLAY;M SA Q <0.3MM	BRICK	KT SIDES AND BASE;33MM THICK	1	1	361	BS	
504	FCLAY	CHALKY BOULDER CLAY	LOOMWEIGHT	PROBABLY DOUGHNUT SHAPED	1	1	14	BS	
506	BEVO1T		JAR	WT GREYWARE	1	1	3	BS	SOOTED EXT