Assessment of the finds from Hessle Health Centre, Hull Road, Hessle, East Yorkshire (OSA04 EX05)

Alan Vince

Summary

Following an archaeological evaluation which produced 60 finds (Vince 2004), an excavation was carried out at Hessle Health Centre, Hull Road, Hessle, which produced 236 finds. These consisted mainly of pottery, ranging in date from the Anglo-Scandinavian period to the 19th century, together with small quantities of ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipes, fired clay, glass, iron slag, stone, and a piece of tarmac (Table 1).

The finds from the excavation modify and amplify the conclusions arrived at by studying the evaluation finds. Firstly, they include a sherd of pre-conquest date and several sherds of later 11th to early 12th-century date, both of which were absent from the evaluation. Secondly, it is doubtful if any of the 12th to early 14th-century finds from Trench 3 are stratified in deposits of that date even though Trench 3 is an expansion of the evaluation Trench 2.

Description

Ceramic Building Material

Two fragments of flat roof tile, probably produced at Beverley and of medieval date, were recovered (contexts 3025 and 3027).

Large fragments of pantiles were recovered from contexts 3015 and 3078. This form of roof tile was introduced into eastern England in the later 17th century.

A fragment of a refined whiteware wall tile was recovered from context 3002. It has traces of cement on the underside and is probably of later 19th or 20th-century date.

Clay Tobacco Pipes

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered. That from context 3015 is a stem fragment with a bore diameter suggesting an early to mid 17th-century date whilst that from context 3013 is a fragment of a patent pipe whose bowl interior was produced using a stopper with four projecting spikes (presumably to catch the tar and stop it running down the bore). Such pipes are a late 19th-century innovation (for example, 1979, Fig 8.93).

Fired clay

A small fragment of fired clay from context 3053 is tempered with abundant organic matter. It may have come from a bronze-casting mould although there are no original surfaces surviving and consequently no traces of slag or metal adhering.

A series of fragments from context 3039 have a fabric which indicates the use of boulder clay (ill-sorted fragments of angular white flint, unidentified igneous rocks and rounded quartz in a groundmass of subangular quartz and muscovite laths). The clay contains straw impressions. Several fragments have flat faces and one has two faces at right angles. The fragments have sooting on the flat faces. It is likely that these pieces come from one or more bricks and were probably used in a hearth or fireplace. Brick occurs in the late 14th-century and later along the east coast.

Glass

Fragments of two glass vessels were recovered. That from context 3047 is a dark green wine bottle or 'onion' or 'mallet' form and dating to the late 17th to mid 18th centuries. The surfaces are covered with iridescent corrosion products, which are typical of late 17th to 18th-century bottle glass. That from context 3077 consists of unweathered fragments from a thin-walled dark green bottle of tall form. This form was introduced in the mid 18th century but continued to be produced well into the 19th century, eventually to be replaced by mould blown vessels during the late 19th century.

Iron

Six lumps of slag were recovered from the excavation. They are probably associated with smithing and include one 'hearth bottom', a plano-convex lump formed by the pooling of slag in a smith's forge. The slag was found in the backfill of a single ditch (3052/3067/3073) apart from one fragment from the fill of ditch 3048/3070/3036, which cut through the earlier ditch.

Pottery

Anglo-Scandinavian

A single sherd of Anglo-Scandinavian pottery was recovered from a late medieval ditch fill (context 3009). The sherd is the rim of a Torksey ware bowl and is larger and better preserved than most of the medieval pottery from the site. Torksey ware seems to have been the main pottery type in use in Yorkshire from the middle of the 10th to the middle of the 11th century, at which point it suddenly ceases. This cessation has been linked to the harrowing of the north by William I.

Medieval (Table 2)

AVAC Report 2004/123

Ninety-four sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the excavation (Table 2). Almost all are abraded and small. Eighty of these sherds are probably of Beverley manufacture, 10 miles to the north of Hessle. They include seven sherds of handmade reduced chalky ware (REDC) which was probably introduced in the later 11th century and continued to be used into the mid 12th century. Eight sherds of Staxton-type ware were also found. These too are probably Beverley products (a conclusion of petrological and chemical analysis of samples from Wawne) and are also handmade, but with the use of the turntable to true-up the rims, a different range of forms. The vessels are fired in an oxidizing atmosphere. Although at Staxton and Potter Brompton it is thought that these vessels were produced over a long period of time, from the middle of the 12th to the 15th centuries, it is likely at Beverley that they had a much more limited period of use, being replaced by fully wheelthrown jars in a fine Beverley fabric (BEVO) or a sandy, chalky fabric (BEVO1) or a coarse sandy fabric (BEVO SANDY). Splash-glazed jugs in the sandy chalky fabric were also found (5 sherds) and these too appear to be of 12th-century date, being replaced in the late 12th century by suspension-glazed vessels in the fine fabric, some of which are quite high-fired (BEVO2). The Beverley 2 ware continued to be produced throughout the 13th and into the 14th centuries and is by far the most common ware found in the medieval pottery collection (45 sherds). Amongst the BEVO2 sherds is one from a jug with stamped boss decoration, a late 13th and 14th-century decorative technique.

A further 12 sherds of medieval pottery were found. Four of these have a sandy fabric reminiscent of the possible brick fragments. They may be of local manufacture (for example, pottery production has been attested at Hedon by Hayfield 1984). Three sherds from a Lincolnshire Fine-Shelled ware (LFS) jar were found. These were probably produced in the 11th to early 13th centuries close to the Jurassic ridge in central or northern Lincolnshire (forthcoming). Three sherds of calcareous quartz-tempered ware (QC) jars were found. These vessels were probably Staxton-type ware handmade jars and may have been produced at North Newbald, 13 miles to the north-west of Hessle. One sherd of a Coal Measures Whiteware (CMW) jug was found. This ware was produced at a number of centres in south and west Yorkshire, the closest to Hessle being Firsby, near Conisbrough, 48 miles west of Hessle, almost all of which journey could be carried out by boat. Finally, a possible sherd of a Scarborough ware jug was found. This vessel has a pink fabric with numerous white mudstone inclusions and has a copper-stained lead glaze. Scarborough ware is mainly found in mid 13th-century and later contexts (for example, it occurs in the earliest urban deposits excavated at Hull) although there is an earlier, late 12th to early 13thcentury, phase to the industry (1979; Pearson 1982; Watkins 1982).

Late Medieval

AVAC Report 2004/123

Sixty-seven sherds of later medieval pottery were recovered from the excavation. These represent no more than 42 vessels and are larger and fresher than the earlier medieval sherds. They have a mean weight of 20.5gm compared with 4.7gm for the earlier sherds.

Almost all of the sherds are of Humberware (Hayfield 1992). Recent work on the pottery from Wawne has indicated that there are numerous Humberware fabrics which are distinguishable in thin section and through chemical analysis. All of the Hessle sherds were examined at x20 magnification and appear to be all of one fabric. They do not include putative North Newbald or Beverley area wares, nor any examples of York Humberware. They may have been produced at West Cowick or Holme upon Spalding Moor, or possibly south of the Humber, in the Barton area but scientific analysis would be required to establish their source. Most of the sherds come from jugs (46 sherds, 32 vessels) followed by jars (5 sherds), a drinking jug (9 sherds, 1 vessel) and a pipkin (1 handle). The vessels include substantial fragments of the drinking jug and one of the jars.

A small sherd of unknown identity from context 3053 may be a Low Countries Greyware vessel but is too small for reliable identification.

Post-Medieval (Table 3)

Twenty-four sherds of post-medieval pottery, dating between the late 16th and the mid 18th centuries, were found. Most of these were either glazed red earthenware (GRE, 6 sherds, 5 vessels) or late Humberware (LHUM, 9 sherds, 5 vessels). The latter are probably of late 16th or early 17th-century date in this instance whereas the former are probably later 17th or 18th century. Brown-glazed earthenware forms the next most common group (BERTH, 4 sherds, 3 vessels) and probably dates to the 17th century. Other wares are represented by single sherds: a black-glazed ware made from a Coal Measures Redware clay (BL), a Staffordshire embossed, press-moulded dish (STEM) and a Staffordshire white saltglazed stoneware tankard with a Coal Measures Whiteware body and a thick white slip. The first of these cannot be closely dated and could be of 17th to 19th century date. The second is of mid to late 17th-century date and the last can be dated to c.1710-20.

The post-medieval sherds therefore span the late 16th/early 17th centuries to the early 18th century.

Early Modern (Table 4)

Nine sherds of early modern pottery were recovered, representing no more than 5 vessels (Table 3). Three wares were present: Creamware (CREA), Transfer-printed ware (TPW) and miscellaneous English stoneware (ENGS). The Creamware vessels are of later 18th to early 19th-century date and include two plates (from contexts 3013 and 3077) with identical moulded rims but of different sizes. They may therefore have been part of a set, although the design is quite common. The stoneware is a sliver from a modern drainpipe and is

presumably intrusive and derived from the modern drain which traversed the site. The transfer-printed sherds are from a willow pattern dish, a type which was first produced in the late 18th century but which continues to be produced to the present day.

Stone

Six fragments of stone were recovered from the excavation. One, from context 3002, is an unpatinated flint flake, waste from blade manufacture. A spindle whorl from context 3009 is made from jet, presumably from the north Yorkshire coast near Whitby. The whorl has been fashioned using a knife and is complete. A square sectioned hone made from a Carboniferous micaceous sandstone was recovered from context 3015. The remaining fragments are of a micaceous sandstone which might either be derived from sandstone roof tiles or flagstones or be naturally present in the subsoil.

Tar

A fragment of tar containing unidentified angular rock fragments was recovered from context 3006. The tar binding medium is still pliable, suggesting a modern date (i.e. tarmac) although wood tar was used extensively in ship construction and fitting.

Assessment

Chronological summary

Three features produced pottery assemblages of later 12th-century or later date but one of these, Pit 3021, also produced the fragment of tarmac. The other two features are Pit 3034, and Ditch 3062/3016/3046. However, the pottery from all three features consists of small sherds, in two cases noted as being abraded or very abraded. It is therefore arguable that in each case the sherds are residual in later features or that the features are associated with agriculture or horticulture. The spread of small sherds of later 11th/12th to late 13th/14th century date found in later deposits is probably derived from a plough soil or garden soil through which the features were cut.

Seven features produced sherds of Humberware, all larger and in a fresher condition to those of earlier date: Ditch 3052/3067/3073; Ditch/Pond 3017/3058/3061; Pit 3024; Pit 3030; Pit 3035; and Pit 3055. One of these also produced a large fragment of flat roof tile (Pit 3024) whilst Ditch 3052/3067/3073 produced the fired clay objects and the iron slag. This phase of activity therefore probably involved domestic occupation, roofed structures incorporating brick features, smithing and possibly copper alloy casting. It is not possible to determine how long this phase lasted, but the presence of the drinking jug suggests a later 14th-century date for Pit 3030.

Ditch 3069/3076/3038 produced a small assemblage, most of which is probably residual but which includes three sherds of Late Humberware and a sherd of glazed red earthenware. Two of these sherds are parts of multi-sherd vessels and other sherds from the same pots were recovered from context 3028. Furthermore, there is a sherd link between a Humberware sherd from context 3027 and one from context 3015.

Three features can be dated to the later 17th century or later. Ditch 3048/3070/3036 contains fragments of pantile, clay tobacco pipe and brown-glazed earthenware; Ditch 3072/3037 produced a fragment of Staffordshire embossed ware; Pit 3080 produced fragments of pantile. Since Pit 3080 actually cuts through Ditch 3048/3070/3036 it is possible that the pantiles in the ditch are actually intrusive from the pit. In this case, the ditch should still be dated to the 17th century on account of the pipe stems and brown-glazed earthenware.

Feature 3020 can be dated to the late 18th or 19th century as a result of the transfer-printed dish sherds it contained.

Late 19th-century finds were recovered from Pit/Pond 3079 and from plough/garden soil 3002. In both cases they are single finds and the remaining artefacts in the assemblages give much earlier dates: late 18th century in the case of the pit/pond and 17th century in the case of the plough/garden soil.

Retention

All of the finds are well stratified and are therefore worthy of retention for further study.

Photography and illustration

The Torksey ware bowl is the first occurrence of pre-conquest pottery from Hessle and is therefore important for the history of the settlement, which is mentioned in Domesday Book. It should be illustrated. No other finds require illustration or photography.

Further analysis

A thin section and chemical analysis of the Torksey ware bowl would confirm its identity. Samples of the Lincolnshire Fine Shelled ware jar would also confirm the identity of this ware and establish whether it came from the Lincoln area or further north. Samples of the Humberware vessels would allow them to be compared with known products of Humberware kilns at York, West Cowick and Holme upon Spalding Moor and with Humberwares from consumer sites at Wawne and Barton upon Humber. No other further work is recommended at this stage.

Publication

The Torksey ware bowl is worthy of being recorded in print but could be included in the author's survey of Anglo-Saxon pottery in northern Britain. The remaining medieval and post-medieval pottery is of lesser importance and does not warrant publication except as supporting evidence for the chronology of the site.

Tables

Table	1
-------	---

class	NoSh	N	oV	Wt (gm)	_
cbm		9		8 1546	5
ctp		2		2 12	
emod		9		5 57	,
fclay		13		2 52	-
glass		5		2 147	,
iron		7		7 825)
mpot		159	13	0 1617	,
ppot		24	1	6 1462	
saxpot		1		1 30	1
stone		6		6 61.5	,
tarmac		1		1 5	,
Grand Total		236	18	0 5814.5	,
Table 2					
cname	NoSh	NoV	Wt (gm)	Mean Wt (gm)	
BEVO2	45	45	173	2	4.20
BEVO	14	13	58	Ę	5.93
STAXT	8	8	32	2	4.00
REDC	7	· 7	43	(6.14
BEVO1	5	5 5	29	Ę	5.80
MEDLOC	4	. 3	11		3.17
LFS	3	5 1	24	8	B.00
QC	3	2	11	2	4.75
BEVO SANDY	r 1	1	1		1.00
CMW	1	1	3		3.00
SCAR	1	1	5	Ę	5.00
Grand Total	92	87	390	2	4.67
Table 3					
cname	NoSh N	loV W	't (gm) M	ean Wt (gm)	

AVAC Report 2004/123

BERTH	4	3	89	26.67
BL	1	1	42	42.00
GRE	6	5	300	50.00
LHUM	9	5	999	104.08
STEM	1	1	8	8.00
SWSG	3	1	24	8.00
Grand Total	24	16	1462	59.03

Table 4

cname	NoSh	NoV	Wt (gm)	Mean Wt (gm)
CREA	5	3	43	12.56
ENGS	1	1	1	1.00
TPW	3	1	13	4.33
Grand Total	9	5	57	8.60

Appendix

Context	cname	subfabric	Form	Part	Description	Use	Condition	REFN O	nosh	NO\	/ wt	
3002	BEVO2	505105110	JUG	BS	EXT PLAIN GL	000	Condition	0	1	1		
3002	BEVO2		JUG	R	FLAT-TOPPED RIM;EXT PLAIN GL				1	1		
3002	GRE		BOWL	BS	INT PLAIN GL:EXT BROWN SL				1	1	105	
3002	HUM		JAR	R	GLOB BODY;FLAT-TOPPED RIM				1	1	84	
3002	HUM		JUG	BS	EXT PLAIN GL DRIBBLE+WHSL				5	1		
3002	HUM		JUG	BS					1	1		
3002	LHUM		JAR	R	INT AND EXT PLAIN GL;TRIANGULAR RIM				2	1	152	
3002	LHUM		JAR/BOWL		INT BROWN/PLAIN GL				1	1	20	
3002	MEDLOC	A SA Q <0.2MM	JAR	BS		SOOTED EXT			1	1	2	
3002	STONE	FLINT	FLAKE	BS		NONE	UNPATINATED		1	1	2	
						CEMENT ON						
3002	WHITE		WALT	BS		UNDERSIDE			1	1	2	
3006	BEVO2		JUG	BS	EXT PLAIN GL				1	1	4	
3006	BEVO2		JUG	BS	KT EXT				1	1	3	
3006	TAR		TARMAC	BS					1	1	5	
3007	TPW		DISH	R					3	1	13	
3009	BEVO		JAR	R			VABR		1	1	11	
3009	BEVO1		JUG	R	COLLAR RIM				1	1	9	
3009	BEVO1		JUG	BS	EXT PLAIN SPL GL				1	1	3	
3009	HUM		JUG	BS	PLAIN GL+WHSL EXT				1	1	8	
3009	HUM		JUG/JAR	BS	EXT BROWN SL;INT PLAIN GL SPLASHES		ABR		1	1	13	
3009	IRON		SLAG	BS					3	3	3 73	
3009	STONE	JET	SPWL	COM P	PARED TO SHAPE				1	1	3	

Context	cname	subfabric	Form	Part	Description	Use	Condition	REFN O	nosh	NO	v١	ΝT
3009	TORK		BOWL	R					1		1	30
3011	BEVO2		JUG	В	KT BASE;INTERMITTENT THUMBS;CUGL EXT				1		1	15
3011	HUM		JUG	BS	EXT PLAIN GL;HORZ GROOVES				1		1	15
3013	BERTH	SILTY	JAR	BS	BROWN GL INT AND EXT				1		1	45
3013	CREA		PLATE	R	MOULDED RIM DEC;CF 3077 BUT LARGER VESSEL				1		1	24
3013	PIPECLAY		PIPE	BOWL	SPURRED BOWL WITH BOWL INTERIOR IMPRESSED WITH FOUR-PRONGED, FLAT TOPPED MOULD		BLACK VIVIANITE? ON SURFACES		1		1	6
3013	SWSG	SLIPPED	TANK	B;H	TURNED RIM;REEDED HANDLE				3		1	24
3015	BERTH		CHP	R	INT AND EXT MOTTLED BROWN GL				1		1	26
3015	BEVO2		JUG	BS	APPLIED LIGHT-COLOURED STRIP;EXT CUGL		ABR		1		1	16
3015	BEVO2		JUG	BS			ABR		4		4	30
3015	CMW		JUG	BS	PLAIN GL		ABR		1		1	3
3015	HUM		JUG/JAR	BS				VESS3	1		1	14
3015	PIPECLAY		PIPE	BS	17TH C BORE DIAM	BURNT BORE			1		1	6
3015	PMTIL		PANT	BS					2	:	22	93
3015	STONE	MICACEOUS SST;CARB?	HONE	BS					1		1	53
3022	STONE	MICACEOUS SST	GEOL	BS					1		1 (0.5
3025	BEVO		JAR	R	EVERTED ROUNDED RIM	SOOTED EXT			1		1	4
3025	BEVO		JAR	BS		SOOTED EXT	ABR		3	:	3	4
3025	BEVO2		JUG	BS	COMBED VERTICAL LINE;EXT CUGL		ABR		1		1	4
3025	BEVO2		JUG	BS	EXT PLAIN GL		ABR		3	:	3	6
3025	BEVO2		JUG	BS			ABR		2		2	3
3025	HUM		JAR	BS	EXT PLAIN GL DRIBBLE	SOOTED EXT			1		1	15

Context	cname	subfabric	Form	Part	Description	Use	Condition	REFN O no	osh N	IOV	wт
3025	НИМ		JUG	BS	FLAT-TOPPED RIM				1	1	3
3025	HUM		JUG	BS	EXT WHSL DRIBBLE				2	2	8
3025	MEDLOC	HESSLE?	JUG	BS	EXT DK GLAZE (REDUCED CU?)		VABR		2	1	3
3025	MTIL	BEVO	FLAT	BS					1	1	217
3025	REDC		JAR	R	ROLLED OUT ROUNDED RIM		VABR		1	1	7
3025	REDC		JAR	BS			VABR		1	1	1
		ID? WHITE CLAY PELLETS IN PINK MICACEOUS									
3025	SCAR	GROUNDMASS	JUG	BS	CUGL EXT				1	1	5
3025	STAXT	BEVO	JAR	R	EVERTED SQUARED		VABR		1	1	6
3025	STAXT	BEVO	JAR	BS			VABR		1	1	3
3025	STAXT	BEVO	JAR	BS			VABR		1	1	2
3026	BEVO			BS					1	1	4
3026	BEVO2		JUG	BS	HORIZ RECT RSD;EXT PLAIN GL				1	1	2
3026	BEVO2		JUG	BS					1	1	1
3026	HUM		DJ	В	BALUSTER FORM;OVAL HANDLE;CENTRAL THUMB IMPR		FRESH		9	1	203
3026	HUM		JUG	BS	WT KT SAGGING BASE		FRESH		2	1	52
3026	HUM		JUG	BS	ROD WITH VERT GROOVES;PLAIN GL+WHSL				1	1	79
3026	HUM		JUG	BS	EXT WHSL+PLAIN GL				2	2	36
3026	HUM		JUG	BS					1	1	2
3026	HUM		JUG	BS					1	1	7
3026	HUM		JUG	В	SAGGING BASE	WORN BASE ANGLE			1	1	48
3026	HUM		JUG	В	IMTERMITTENT THUMBING				2	1	35
3026	REDC		JAR	R			VABR		1	1	18

Context	cname	subfabric	Form	Part	Description	Use	Condition	REFN O	nosh	NOV	wт
3026	REDC	50510510	JAR	BS	Description	000	VABR	0	1	1	2
3026	REDC		JAR	BS			ABR		1	1	1
3026	STAXT		JAR	BS		SOOTED EXT			1	1	5
3020	STONE	MICACEOUS SST	GEOL	BS		SOULDEXT			1	1	2
3027	BEVO	MICACEOUS 331	JAR	BS			ABR		5	5	
3027	BEVO BEVO2		JUG	BS			ABR		7	7	
5027	BLVOZ		109	60		SOOT ON OUTSIDE OF LIP:WORN INT	ADR		7	,	10
3027	GRE		DISH	R		RIM		VESS2	1	1	30
3027	HUM		JAR	BS	SPLASHES OF BROWN BLISTERED GL INT AND EXT			VESS3	1	1	54
3027	HUM		JUG	BS					1	1	20
3027	HUM		JUG	BS					1	1	12
3027	HUM		JUG	BS	EXT BROWN/PLAIN GL				1	1	10
3027	HUM		JUG	BS	EXT BROWN BLISTERED GL				1	1	4
3027	HUM		JUG	BS	B/H JOIN THUMB IMPR(S);EXT RED SL;PLAIN GL+WHSL				1	1	15
3027	HUM		JUG	BS					1	1	1
3027	HUM		PIP	н	HORIZ STRAP;WHSL;CUGL				1	1	57
3027	LHUM		JAR	В	INT BROWN GL OVER WHSL;EXT BROWN SL AND RUNNEL OF BROWN GL	WORN BASE		VESS1	2	1	415
3027	LHUM		PANC	BS	INT PLAIN GL				1	1	40
3027	MTIL	BEVO	FLAT	BS					1	1	37
3027	STAXT	BEVO	JAR	BS			ABR		1	1	3
3028	BERTH	HUM	JAR	BS	INT AND EXT BROWN GL;EXT GROOVES				2	1	18
3028	BEVO2		JUG	BS	EXT WHSL;EXT CUGL		ABR		1	1	4

Context	cname	subfabric	Form	Part	Description	Use	Condition	REFN O	nosh l	NOV	wт
3028	BEVO2		JUG	BS	THUMB IMPR AT BASE?		ABR		1	1	1
3028	ENGS		DRAIN	BS					1	1	1
3028	GRE		DISH	R	INT PLAIN GL			VESS2	1	0	33
3028	GRE		PANC	BS	INT PLAIN GL;KT EXT				1	1	81
3028	HUM		JAR	BS	EXT BROWN SL;INT CUGL PLUS WHSL				1	1	7
3028	HUM		JUG	BS			FRESH		1	1	1
3028	HUM		JUG	BS					4	1	34
3028	LHUM		JAR	В	INT BROWN GL OVER WHSL;EXT BROWN SL AND RUNNEL OF BROWN GL			VESS1	1	0	190
3028	STONE	MICACEOUS SST	GEOL	BS					1	1	1
3031	BEVO SANDY		JAR	BS			FE CONCRETION		1	1	1
3031	REDC		JAR	BS			VABR		1	1	6
3032	BEVO1		JUG	BS	SPL PLAIN GL		ABR		1	1	4
3032	STEM		DISH	BS	DK BROWN PAINT/SLIP IN SOME CELLS				1	1	8
3033	BEVO1		JAR	BS			ABR		1	1	2
3033	BEVO2		JUG	BS			ABR		1	1	4
3033	BEVO2		JUG	BS	EXT THICK PINK SLIP;CUGL		VABR		1	1	2
3033	HUM		JUG	BS			FRESH		1	1	15
3033	HUM		JUG	BS	EXT WHSL		FRESH		1	1	10
3033	STAXT	BEVO1	JAR	BS		SOOTED EXT	ABR		1	1	3
3039	BEVO		JUG	BS	SAGGING BASE?;UNGLAZED		VIVIANITE		1	1	14
3039	BEVO2		JUG	BS	EXT CUGL;CROSS-HATCHED COMBING				1	1	3
3039	FCLAY	TILL (ANG FLINT, ERRATICS, RQ, MUSC SAQ) PLUS ADDED ORGANICS?	?	BS	FLAT SURFACES, ONE PIECE HAS 2 FACES AT RT ANGLES	SOOTED SURFACES			12	1	49

Context	cname	subfabric	Form	Part	Description	Use	Condition	REFN O no	iosh N	10V	wт
3039	IRON		SLAG	BS	·				2	2	358
3039	LFS		JAR	BS			LEACHED		3	1	24
3041	BEVO		JAR	BS	WT	SOOTED EXT			2	1	10
3041	QC		JAR	BS					2	1	3
3047	BEVO1		JUG	BS	EXT SPL GL		ABR		1	1	11
3047	BEVO2		JUG	BS	PLAIN EXT GL				1	1	6
3047	BEVO2		JUG	BS	STAMPED BOSS - RASPBERRY;EXT CUGL		ABR		1	1	4
3047	BEVO2		JUG	BS					2	2	2
3047	BEVO2		JUG?	BS			ABR		1	1	6
3047	GRE	BEVO	JAR	BS	INT AND EXT BROWN GLQ				1	1	6
3047 3047	HUM HUM		JAR JUG	B BS	KT BASE;DRIBBLE OF BROWN GL	BLACK DEPO INT			1 2	1 2	58 7
3047	HUM		JUG	BS	WHSL+PLAIN GL EXT				2 1	2	7
3047	HUM		JUG	BS					1	1	3
3047	IRON		SLAG	BS					1	•	115
3047	LHUM		JAR/SJ	BS	APPLIED THUMBED BAND AROUND NECK;STRAP HANDLE LUTED B/H WITH THREE THUMBS;INT AND EXT PLAIN GL				2		182
3047	MEDLOC	HESSLE?	JUG	BS	FRIED CUGL EXT;WT		ABR		2 1	1	6
5047	WILDLOG	HEGGEL!	BOT,	00	TRIED COGE EXT, WT		ADIX		1	I	0
3047	PMGL		ONION	BS			WEATHERED		2	1	138
3047	STAXT	BEVO	JAR	BS			ABR		1	1	7
3053	FCLAY	ORGANIC TEMPERED	MOULD?	BS	NO ORIGINAL FACES?;SOME OXID SURFACES				1	1	3
3053	IRON		SLAG	BS					1	1	279

Context	cname	subfabric	Form	Part	Description	Use	Condition	REFN O	nosh	NOV	wт
CONICAL	Chame		T OITH	ran	Description	036	Condition	0	110311	NOV	
3053	MEDX	FINE SANDY;SPARSE MUSC;CF LCGR	JAR	BS	REDUCED GREY				2	1	2
3053	REDC		JAR	BS			ABR		1	1	8
3054	BEVO2		?	BS			ABR		5	5	16
3054	BEVO2		JUG	BS	CUGL EXT		ABR		1	1	1
3054	HUM		JUG	BS					1	1	7
3054	HUM		JUG	В	OR LARGE DJ?;UNGLAZED EXT;STACKING SCAR FROM GLAZED VESS ON BASE				1	1	54
3054	QC		PANC	R	EVERTED/FLANGED RIM		LEACHED;CONCRETIONS		1	1	8
3059	BEVO2		JUG	BS	EXT CUGL				1	1	5
3060	BEVO2		JUG	BS	EXT PLAIN GL		ABR		1	1	2
3077	BL		BOWL	В	INT BL GL				1	1	42
3077	CREA		BOWL	R					3	1	8
3077	CREA		PLATE	R	MOULDED RIM DEC	KNIFE MARKS ON INT			1	1	11
3077	GRE		BOWL	BS	INT PLAIN GL	SCRATCHED GL			1	1	45
3077	PMGL	DKGR	BOT, TALL	BS	HANDBLOWN				3	1	9
3078	BEVO2		JUG	BS	EXT HORIZ GROOVES;EXT CUGL		ABR		1	1	3
3078	HUM		JUG	BS			FRESH		6	1	26
3078	HUM		JUG/JAR	В	KT SAGGING BASE				2	1	70
3078	PMTIL	MICACEOUS SILTY;FINE SANDED BASE	PANT	BS					4	3	997
3078	STAXT		JAR	BS			ABR		1	1	3
US	BEVO2		JUG	BS	CUGL				1	1	4

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Allan Peacey for the identification of the clay pipe from context 3013.

Bibliography

- Farmer, P G (1979) An Introduction to Scarborough Ware and a Re-assessment of Knight Jugs. Hove.
- Hayfield, C and Slater, T (1984) The medieval town of Hedon, excavations 1975-76. Humberside Heritage Publ 7
- Hayfield, C. (1992) "Humberware: the development of a later medieval pottery tradition." in D. Gaimster and M. Redknap, eds., Everyday and Exotic Pottery from Europe: Studies in honour of John G. Hurst, Oxbow Books, Oxford, 38-44.
- Peacey, A (1979) Clay tobacco pipes in Gloucestershire. Comm Rescue Archaeol Avon Gloucestershire Somerset Occas Pap 4 Bristol, Comm Rescue Archaeol Avon Gloucestershire Somerset.
- Pearson, T. (1982) "The Dating of Scarborough Ware." Medieval Ceram, 6, 87-93.
- Alan Vince (2004) Assessment of the pottery and ceramic building material from the Hessle Health Centre, Hull Road, Hessle, East Yorkshire (OSA04 EV08). AVAC Reports 2004/42 Lincoln, Alan Vince Archaeology Consultancy.
- Watkins, J. G. (1982) "Scarborough Ware the evidence from Hull." Medieval Ceram, 6, 94-6.
- Young, Jane and Vince, Alan (forthcoming) A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln. Lincoln Archaeological Reports Oxford, Oxbow.