

Assessment of the Fired Clay and Ceramic Building Material from Melton, East Yorkshire (OSA04 EX03)

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Introduction

Four hundred and seventy eight fragments of fired clay and ceramic building material were recovered from excavations at Melton, East Yorkshire, conducted by On-Site Archaeology Ltd (OSA04 EX03).

The material was examined visually with the use of a stereo microscope for selected fragments. It was then classified, where possible, into fired clay (defined as material which was burnt *in situ* or accidentally) and ceramic building material (i.e. deliberately fired and transported to the place of use). Comparison with material from other sites in East Yorkshire was used to provide a broad date range of the ceramic building material whilst the fired clay can only be dated by its archaeological content.

Description

Ceramic Building Material

Roman

Nine fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered. They have several different fabrics but would require thin section and chemical analysis to characterise them.

They include one fragment of a *tegula*, two definite and one possible fragment of *Imbrex*, two joining fragments of brick and a fragment from a box flue tile. All these tiles would have been used on Romanised structures. The *tegula* and *imbrex* tiles were used together to form roofs; bricks were used either on their own to form brick structures or with stone to provide decorative tile courses and architectural features. They could also be used to form hypocaust *pilae*; the box flue tiles were made to be used to channel the heated gases from a hypocaust up the walls of the building. Given the small number of fragments present it is impossible to say that such Romanised structures existed locally; the tiles might have been plundered from abandoned villas or from the nearby town of *Petuaria*, for example. Given the uncertainty as to where the tiles were originally used, it is probably not worth trying to characterise the material further, either by fabric analysis or typology.

Medieval, Post-medieval and Modern

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Sixteen fragments of medieval or later ceramic building material were recovered. Several of these were too small for reliable identification and some come from deposits earlier than the medieval period, and are therefore either misidentifications of earlier material or are intrusive.

The fabrics present include Beverley-type silty, calcareous tiles and a fine calcareous fabric which is almost certainly of modern date.

Where forms were discernable, they consist of bricks, flat roof tiles and pantiles, the latter being definitely of post-medieval or later date. Brick was first used in the Humber estuary in the later 13th century but the fragments from Melton are likely to be of post-medieval date, since this is the period during which brick use spread rapidly, both down the social hierarchy and outwards from towns to the countryside.

None of the fragments showed any sign of use (i.e. mortar, wear, sooting) but this is probably because their surfaces are not well-preserved.

Fired Clay

Four hundred and thirty-seven fragments of fired clay were recorded from Melton. They represent no more than 165 objects and weigh in total 23.384 Kg. Several of the fragments are very small and abraded and cannot be identified. Even if they could, they are likely to be redeposited and, since fired clay cannot be dated except by context, therefore have little potential for archaeological study.

Fabrics

The fabric of the fired clay is variable, indicating little attempt to mix the clay. Two main fabrics were recognised. Fabric 1 is similar in appearance to that of chalky boulder clay and contains sparse to moderate large rounded chalk inclusions, together with quartz sand. Fabric 2 is finer, with a silty, micaceous groundmass and is similar in appearance to fired estuarine mud. Both of these materials would be available within a few miles of Melton and it is likely that the parent clays were obtained locally. It would be useful to analyse samples of these two fabrics using thin sections and chemical analysis, both for the information it might produce on clay preparation processes and because it would provide reference material to compare with the pottery used on the site in the Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Early Anglo-Saxon periods.

Forms

The fired clay seems to have been used mainly for two purposes: loom weights and as daub covering on wattle structures. A single fragment of slagged clay was found, suggesting that metalworking debris is not present to any great extent in the collection. However, about a

third of the pieces have no surfaces or impressions and their function is totally unknown whilst a small number of fragments have a roughly flattened face but no evidence for wattle impressions. These have been coded as “DAUB?”

The loomweights appear to be of two types: one is cylindrical with a central hole and the other has a tapering pyramidal form with a transverse hole. The latter is the more normal loom weight form in the Iron Age but in this collection there are three cylindrical examples and only two definite and one probable triangular example. In addition, two loomweights could be positively identified but without being able to determine their shape whilst two groups of fired clay might be from loomweights but could not be positively identified.

The daub comes mainly from the backfill of a corn-drying oven and probably formed part of the superstructure. Most of the fragments have wattle impressions on the inner face with a very rough outer surface. This outer surface is mostly almost flat but in some cases has a convex shape and in a few rare examples appears to form a rounded corner. These features suggest that the oven was probably formed of flat panels of wattle bound together to form a cubic form onto which the daub was spread. In several cases individual coatings of daub were visible, because of the poor adhesion of the different layers. This, and the lack of any attempt to smooth off the surface distinguish these pieces from structural wattle and daub, but otherwise the remains are very similar to other wattle and daub. Ninety-three wattle impressions could be measured. They range from 7mm to 20mm with a sharp decline in quantity over 15mm (Fig 1). All come from the horizontal wattle members.

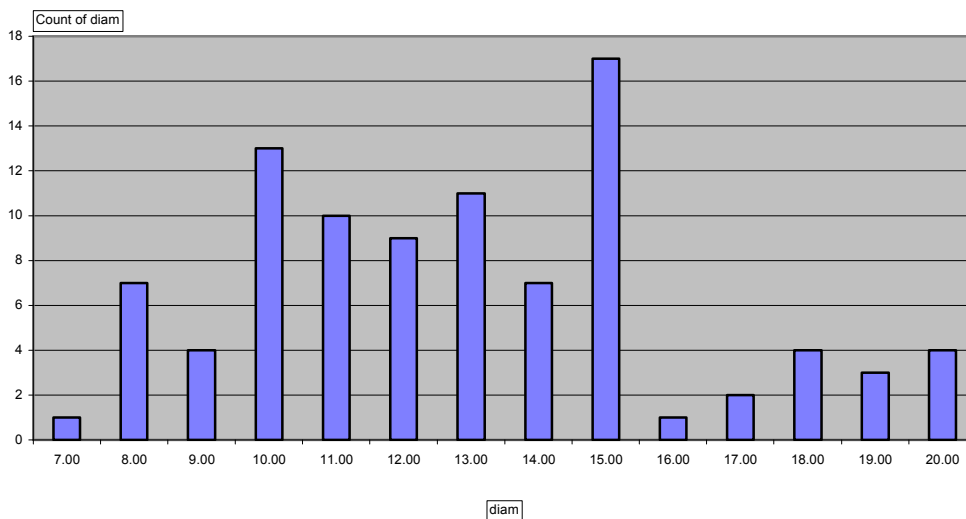


Figure 1

Finally, a fragment of fired clay in Fabric 2 from context 1602 is similar to the debris found on salt-working sites, where rough balls of clay were used to secure briquetage trays in

position and then accidentally burnt. It is the only piece from Melton with this appearance and might therefore be a fragment of salt-working debris accidentally transported to the site along with trays of salt or this similarity may be accidental. However, it is worth noting that fragments of briquetage trays were present on the site (see pottery assessment).

Assessment

Stratigraphic context

Area 1

Six fragments of fired clay were recovered from Area 1. All were too small for identification. One came from an Iron Age feature and the remainder from medieval features, although it is doubtful if any are contemporary.

Area 3

Two pieces of fired clay were recovered from Area 3, both from Iron Age features and both possible daub fragments.

Area 4

One hundred and eighty-six fragments of fired clay were recovered from Area 4. Most of these are probably oven superstructure from feature 4374. Unidentified fired clay fragments were noted in one Iron Age feature fill and one Iron Age or early Roman feature fill whilst unidentified fired clay and possible daub fragments were recovered from several contexts of Roman date, in addition to the oven backfill (1884, 3195, 3198, 3946, 3955, 4036, 4037, and 5017). It would be interesting to test the possibility that these are all derived from the abandoned oven, since this would provide a chronological relationship between the features.

Area 5

Seventeen fragments of fired clay were recovered from Area 5. Apart from a loomweight fragment of indeterminate type from an Iron Age feature (1372) they are undiagnostic fragments, from three Roman features (1305, 3246 and 7056).

Area 5E

Seventy-three fragments of fired clay were recovered from Area 5E. They include two groups of definite wattle and daub (5253 and 5257) and indeterminate fragments from three other features (5204, 5330 and 5264). Two of the latter features can be dated to the Iron Age by the associated pottery (5204 and 5330) and all the other contexts are undated.

Area 7

A single indeterminate fragment of fired clay was recovered from an Iron Age feature in Area 7 (3193).

Area 8

Fragments of definite cylindrical loomweight and triangular loomweight were recovered from Iron Age features in Area 8 (1528 and 2565). In addition, a possible loomweight was recovered from feature 1578, a possible triangular loomweight from feature 2013 and possible daub fragments from 2013 and 1390. In addition, indeterminate fragments of fired clay were recovered from fourteen other features (1333, 1458, 1487, 1528, 1600, 1706, 1812, 1892, 1958, 2013, 2106, 3193, 7019), all datable to the Iron Age and feature 1605, of Iron Age or early Roman date.

Area 13

Area 15

Fourteen fragments of fired clay, all possibly daub, were recovered from feature 1076, of Roman date.

Area 17

Seven indeterminate fragments of fired clay were recovered from Area 17. One came from an Iron Age feature and the remainder from early Anglo-Saxon features, although all were so small that they could easily be residual.

Area 20

Thirty-four fragments of fired clay were recovered from Area 20. They include seven possible pieces of daub from a late Iron Age or early Roman feature (3385), a triangular loomweight from a feature datable by its stratigraphic position to the Roman period (3503) although the only other find from its fill is a sherd of Iron Age pottery and a collection of fragments, including possible daub, from a possible early to mid Anglo-Saxon feature (3392).

Potential

The ceramic building material from the site is such a small collection that it suggests that ceramic building material was not used on the site in either the Roman or medieval periods and that where Roman brick and tile occurs it is evidence for re-use from Romanised structures located elsewhere.

Much of the fired clay is too small for identification, although it probably indicates the use of wattle and daub structures on the site in the Iron Age and Roman periods. A small number of loom weights were present. These include objects from Iron Age contexts which should be reconstructed (temporarily) and illustrated to show their form. Their location on the site probably indicates the location of weaving during the Iron Age. The one example from a Roman context is associated only with a sherd of Iron Age pottery and it is possible that it is residual.

The daub from the collapsed Roman corn-drying oven probably indicates that the superstructure had a cubic form with rounded sides and corners. There is little further work which could be undertaken on the collection except for an attempt to reconstruct the structure. This would be expensive and unlikely to reveal sufficient details not otherwise known to justify that expense. It is doubtful if any of the fired clay from early Anglo-Saxon or medieval deposits was contemporary, since the pieces are all small and found in ones or twos rather than large collections.

Perhaps the main potential uses of the fired clay assemblage are for establishing the site taphonomy and for investigating the sources of clay used locally during the Iron Age and Roman periods for comparison with the evidence for the source of pottery vessels

Retention

All stratified fired clay and ceramic building material should be retained, although a case could be made for discarding isolated indeterminate fragments of fired clay. However, the advantages of discarding would have to be weighed against the costs involved in selection and recording. The bulk of the material comes from the collapsed corn dryer which if retained might one day be reconstructed.

Costing and Method Statement

This assessment concludes that the following tasks should be undertaken:

- illustrate the more complete loom weights. this will involve some reconstruction, although it should be sufficient to temporarily tape together the various fragments. If not, however, glue would be used. It would also be worthwhile trying to establish whether parts of the same weight were present in different contexts. Since the fragments are too friable to mark, this would have to be done carefully.
- sample the oven superstructure, other definite daub and the cylindrical and triangular loom weights for thin section and chemical analysis.

Illustration would be undertaken by Charlotte Bentley (estimate £100 plus VAT) following reconstruction by Kate Steane. No more than half a day's work on reconstruction is deemed

worthwhile (£92 plus VAT). Thin section analysis would be undertaken at the University of Manchester and the thin sections would be stained using Dickson's method (Dickson 1965). Chemical analysis would be undertaken at Royal Holloway College, London, using Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy following sample preparation in Lincoln. 2005/6 charges for thin sections are £23.00 plus VAT and for ICPS are also £23.00 plus VAT. One thin section of each group and six ICPS samples of each group should be sufficient, a total of 24 samples. This gives a total of £644 for the characterisation studies. The results of the characterisation studies and the illustrations would then be used to prepare a report for publication, which would include a small amount of research into the incidence of cylindrical loom weights and the typology of the triangular loom weights (estimate £184 plus VAT).

A total cost of £1020 plus VAT (£1198.50 inc VAT).

Timetable

Illustration should take place before characterisation studies, followed by the preparation of the report. Illustration could take place in September 2005 at the earliest. A six week turn-around time should be allowed for the characterisation studies and the report itself could be produced in a day.

Bibliography

Dickson, J. A. D. (1965) "A modified staining technique for carbonates in thin section."
Nature, 205, 587

Appendix 1

Area	Context	Feature	SF No	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight
8	1006	1007			JAR	3	1	GROOVE 17 ACROSS	16
8	1031	1033			JAR	2	1		65
15	1071	1076				1	1		6
15	1072	1076			DAUB?	13	1		195
5	1279	7056				2	1		7
5	1303	1305				1	1		8
8	1333	1333				1	1		4
5	1371	1372				6	1	4 WITH SURFACES	12
5	1371	1372				5	5		26
5	1371	1372		FAB 1	LOOMWEIGHT	1	1		97
5	1371	1372		FAB 1	LOOMWIGHT	1	1	FRAG	19
3	1382	7057		FAB 2	DAUB?	1	1		17
3	1382	7057		UNID	DAUB?	1	1		11
8	1391	1390		FAB 1	DAUB?	7	1	1 SURFACE	24
8	1457	1458				1	1		4
8	1457	1458				1	1	PARTLY VITRIFIED	1
8	1527	1528		FAB 2	LOOMWEIGHT?	11	1	ONE FRAG WITH REMAINS OF HOLE	105
8	1527	1528		FAB 1	LOOMWEIGHT	4	1	CYLINDRICAL WEIGHT; RADIUS FROM HOLE 50	202
8	1527	1528				8	1	2 POSS SURFACES	73
8	1527	1528		FAB 1	POSS LOOMWEIGHT??	1	1		113

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Area	Context	Feature	SF No	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight
8	1527	1528				1	1		2
8	1527	1528		FAB 1	LOOMWIEGHT	1	1	CYLINDRICAL WT; HOLE 26 DIA; PROB 126 ACROSS	629
8	1527	1528		FAB 1		3	1		41
8	1527	1528		FAB 1	LOOMWIEGHT	1	1	CYLINDRICAL WEIGHT	94
8	1589	1578		FAB 1	LOOMWEIGHT?	1	1		7
8	1599	1600				1	1	ALL WITH A SURFACE	4
8	1602	1605		FAB 2		1	1	TRIANGULAR SECTION	198
8	1706	1706				5	3		14
8	1815	1812				1	1		4
8	1956	1958				8	1		14
8	1961	2013		FAB 2	LOOMWEIGHT?	2	1	TRIANGULAR? WITH HOLE 21 DIA	148
8	1961	2013		FAB 1	DAUB	2	1		23
7	2093	3193				1	1	SURFACE	18
8	2106	2106				1	1		1
8	2270	7019				5	1		31
8	2564	2565			LOOMWEIGHT	19	1	TRIANGULAR LOOMWEIGHT	150
8	2759	3193				1	1		4
8	2763	3193				1	1		19
8	3048	1892				4	1	HOLES UP TO 1MM ACROSS - BURNT OUT GRASS?	25
4	3197	3198				1	1		2
4	3225	3195				1	1		3
5	3245	3246				1	1		1
4	3290	1884				2	2		4
4	3348	4037		ID?		1	1		12

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Area	Context	Feature	SF No	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight
20	3370	3371				1	1	SURFACE	8
20	3374	3392		SLAGGED		2	1		26
20	3374	3392				3	1	ALL WITH SURFACES	120
20	3374	3392				1	1		1
20	3374	3392		FAB 1	DAUB?	8	1	8 PIECES PLUS FRAGMENTS	32
20	3384	3385		FAB 2	DAUB	7	1	4 WITH SURFACES	118
4	3394	3342		FAB 1		9	1	3 POSS SURFACES	76
20	3502	3503		FAB 1	LOOMWEIGHT	12	1	TRIANGULAR DIA 40; ROUGH IN CONSTRUCTION	918
4	3574	4037		FAB 1	LOOMWEIGHT/DAUB	1	1	9 DIA	8
4	3574	4037				2	1		8
4	3574	4037		FAB 1	DAUB	1	1		33
4	3852	3854				4	1	3 WITH SURFACES	38
4	3887	4036		FAB 1	DAUB?	15	1	STRAW MARKS; 5 SURFACES	165
4	3945	3946				4	1	ONE FRAG WITH SURFACE	20
4	3948	4374				1	1	SURFACE	6
4	3948	4374			DAUB	2	1		63
4	3948	4374				3	1		14
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	2	1	IRREGULAR SURFACE	190
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	2	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE	145
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	2	1		205
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	11;19;15 DIA IN ONE DIRECTION 6 DIA IN OTHER	185
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	15 DIA IN ONE DIRECTION; 12 DIA IN OTHER; ROUGH FLAT SURFACE	408
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	POSSIBLE CORNER; 15; 15 DIA	240
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	CURVED EXTERNAL SURFACE	208

Area	Context	Feature	SF No	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE; IMPRESSION OF A TOOL? 5 WIDE	232
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	10; 15 DIA	93
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE; 18 DIA	133
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE; 13 DIA	143
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE	133
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	5	1		389
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	10; 11; 12 DIA	130
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUNDED RT ANGLE CORNER	51
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE	146
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	9 DIA	44
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE	62
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	6	1		110
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	11 DIA ONE DIRECTION; 18 DIA IN OTHER; POSS ROUGH SURFACE	99
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE	244
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	GRASS MARKED (ON ONE SIDE) WEDGE OF CLAY; POSS FINGER INDENTATION	109
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	2	1	CURVED SURFACE; PROBABLY THE TOP OF THE OVEN IN ONE OF ITS CORNERS; 15; 14 13; DIA SLANTING ONE WAY; 11; 13 ;11 DIA SLANTING DOWN	677
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	9 DIA IN ONE DIRECTION; UP AGAINST POLE IN OTHER DIRECTION	1
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	12 DIA	58
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	POSSIBLE CORNER; VERY ROUGH	121
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	2	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE	105
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	12 DIA IN DIRECTION; 17 IN ANOTHER	30
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	2	1	FAIRLY SHARP CORNER WITH BEGINGS OF ROOF/BASE	174
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	10	1		177

Area	Context	Feature	SF No	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	24	1	FRAGMENTS	43
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	11 DIA	242
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	POSSIBLE CURVED SURFACE	229
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	8 DIA	12
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	16 BEHIND 15 AND 20 IN FRONT OF 15; TWO IN ONE DIRECTION AND TWO IN OTHER	418
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE; 11 DIA, 13 DIA	312
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH CURVED SURFACE	552
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE; 13 DIA	346
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH CURVED SURFACE	284
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	20 WITH 15 BEHIND, 13 IN FRONT, THEN ANOTHER BEHIND; ROUGH CURVED SURFACE	409
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	20 WITH 10 IN FRONT, 11 BEHIND, 19 IN FRONT; POSS ROUGH SURFACE	589
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	18 DIA	55
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	15 BEHIND 12 IN DIFF DIRECTIONS	191
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	INDENTED ROUGH SURFACE	114
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE; 15 DOWN; 14 UP; 14 UP; 15 DOWN	744
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	18 DIA WITH 13 AND 8 BEHIND; 10 IN FRONT; POSS ROUGH CURVED SURFACE	218
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	15; 10; 11 DIA; POSS ROUGH CURVED SURF	99
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	17 DIA WITH 11 AND 10 DIA IN FRONT AND 16 DIA BEHIND; POSS ROUGH OVER LAPPING SURFACE	594
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	CURVED SURF; 10; 8; 8; 15; 9 IN ONE DIRECTION; 18; 19 DIA IN OTHER DIRECTION IN FRONT OF 10; 8; 8 AND BEHIND 15; 9	548
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	17 PROB UPRIGHT: 13 BEHIND; 13 IN FRONT; ROUGH SURFACE	256
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	13 DIA AND 14 DIA AT DIAGONALS	119
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE; 13; 14; 15; 15 DIA IN ONE DIRECTION; 20 DIA IN OTHER	1189

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Area	Context	Feature	SF No	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	POSSIBLE CORNER	212
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	8; 9; 10 DIA	184
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	7	1		248
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH CURVED SURFACE; 13; 14 DIA	510
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH OVERLAPPING SURFACE; 10; 11; 12 DIA	1721
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH OVERLAPPING SURFACE; 10; 12 DIA	1081
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	19 DIA	19
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	12; 14 DIA	40
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	8; 10 DIA	47
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	10 DIA; ROUGH THUMB SMEAR	148
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	POSSIBLE CORNER	206
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	8	1	ROUGH FLAT SURFACE	281
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	ROUGH OVERLAPPING FLAT SURFACE	197
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	15 DIA	49
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	7; 8; 10 DIA	158
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	10 DIA; ROUGH FLAT SURFACE	145
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	12 DIA	216
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	5-14 DIA	310
4	3952	4374		FAB 1	DAUB; OVEN	1	1	15 DIA	48
4	3954	3955			DAUB	1	1	SURFACE	3
4	3954	3955				3	3		16
1	4120	4222				1	1		16
1	4377	5233				3	1		7
4	4392	4393				1	1		1

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Area	Context	Feature	SF No	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Weight
1	4929	4927				1	1		1
4	4964	4965				2	1		10
4	5016	5017				1	1		14
1	5018	5019				1	1		1
5E	5069	5257	SF 36	FAB 2	DAUB?	21	1	1 SURFACE	55
5E	5069	5257	SF 36	FAB 2	DAUB	1	1	10 DIA AND 15 DIA	77
5E	5203	5204				1	1		1
5E	5254	5253				3	1		5
5E	5254	5253		FAB 2	DAUB?	42	1	6 POSS SURFACES; 4 PIECES WITH WATTLE IMPRESSIONS BETWEEN 7-14 DIA	555
5E	5254	5253		FAB 2	DAUB	3	3		65
5E	5265	5264				1	1		11
5E	5287	5330				1	1		10
17	5665	5667				1	1		5
17	5683	5721				2	1		3
17	5686	5721				1	1		1
17	5701	5701				2	1		1
17	6040	7052				1	1		1
11	6088	6060		FAB 2	DAUB	13	1		20