

Assessment of the Pottery and other finds from All Saints Court, The Archway, Market Weighton, East Yorkshire (OSA05 EV12)

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An archaeological evaluation at The Archway, Market Weighton, carried out by On-Site Archaeology Ltd produced a small quantity of pottery and other finds. These finds date from the medieval period onwards and include assemblages of later 14th-century and later 17th century date.

Description

The finds consists of fragments of ceramic building material, glass, pottery and an unworked fragment of flint, probably just a natural pebble (Table 1).

The finds are mostly in good condition and consist of medium to large fragments although some small, abraded potsherds are also present. Several of the potsherds come from smashed vessels, indicating that they may come from primary rubbish rather than redeposited material. The material has been quantified by fragment count (Nosh), weight in grams and the maximum number of vessels represented (NoV) so that although there are 167 sherds of pottery present, these represent no more than 144 vessels. Diligent searching for cross-links between contexts was not carried out and might be able to reduce this total.

Table 1

class	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Sum of Weight
CBM	27	27	911
CTP	5	5	22
GEO	1	1	2
PMGL	5	5	350
POTTERY	162	139	2666
Grand Total	200	177	3951

Ceramic Building Material

Twenty-seven fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the evaluation. Most of these fragments consist of red earthenware brick and tile fragments, which have been classified here according to their likely date (Modern - MOD, Medieval – MTIL, Post-Medieval – PMTIL). In addition, there were fragments of three tin-glazed wall tiles.

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Some of the brick and tile fragments have a similar fabric to the products of the Beverley tiler (fine, silty, slightly micaceous and calcareous clays, sometimes poorly mixed and sometimes tempered with a quartzose sand). However, similar raw materials exist close to Market Weighton, where estuarine and riverine clays infill the low-lying area around and to the southeast of Holme-upon-Spalding Moor. The source, or sources, of the ceramic building material could be established through analysis of the fabric, at x20 magnification, followed by thin section and chemical analysis of samples of brick and tiles. Comparanda exist from Beverley itself and from pottery produced at Holme-upon-Spalding Moor.

Table 2

cname	Form	Sum of Nosh	Sum of Weight	Sum of NoV
MOD	BRICK	2	24	2
MOD Total		2	24	2
MTIL	?	1	6	1
	BRICK	3	189	3
	FLAT	10	505	10
	FLAT?	6	34	6
	RIDGE	1	81	1
MTIL Total		21	815	21
PMTIL	BRICK	1	28	1
PMTIL Total		1	28	1
TGW	WALT	3	44	3
TGW Total		3	44	3
Grand Total		27	911	27

Most of the fragments could be assigned to a form. Bricks, flat roof tiles, ridge tiles and wall tiles were represented in the collection.

Brick is present in some later 13th and 14th century structures in the region but is rare until the later 14th century. At that date, it was normally used for high status structures, either built for public use or by the ecclesiastical or secular aristocracy. One fragment, weighing 133gm, was recovered from the levelling dump at the base of the stratigraphic sequence, but its significance cannot be determined without having further examples (for example, bricks were used in the 13th century at Bawtry to form the dwarf walls upon which timber sills were laid). They also occur in kilns and hearths at around the same time, presumably because of their superior heat resistance to thermal shock over locally-available stone.

Thin, tin-glazed wall tiles first appear in the second half of the 17th century, replacing much thicker, bevelled tiles which have similar dimensions to floor tiles. The Market Weighton pieces were decorated in blue on white. Two come from tiles with a central figurative scene with floral designs in the corners and the third consists of two joining fragments of a tile with

landscape scene occupying the whole ground. A group of stylised trees is visible on the horizon with three small figures holding spears or fishing rods standing next to them. They were produced in the Low Countries and in various centres in the British Isles. Since the factories making these tiles had a high interchange of personnel it is difficult to attribute them to a source through study of their decoration. They were used to form the surrounds to fireplaces and the backing to alcoves and are generally assumed to indicate a moderately high social status. Illustration of the tiles might allow their complete design to be reconstructed and then a search for parallels to be carried out. In addition, there is a body of data on the chemical composition of the clays used in several of the 17th-century tin-glazed (aka Delftware) industries (Hughes and Gaimster 1999; Vince and Brown 2002). Two of the three tiles have traces of mortar on their edges and backs. The glaze in all cases is still glossy but with traces of scratching, presumably caused by scouring, on their surfaces.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

Five stems from clay tobacco pipes were recovered. Four of these could be seen to have wide bores, typical of the early to mid 17th century. It is not possible to say where these pipes were made nor to narrow down their production date without bowl fragments, decoration or stamps.

Glass

Five fragments of dark green bottle glass were recovered. One of these probably comes from the base of a shaft-and-globe form bottle and was recovered from context 1015. This type was first produced c.1650 and examples with dated seals suggest it was still being made c.1680. At this time, a squatter form, termed the “onion” form, became the norm in English glassworks. An example of this form was present in context 1017. Three fragments from context 1017 could belong to either form, but are certainly no later than c.1730, when straight-sided bottles took over from the onion form.

Pottery

Medieval

Seven sherds of pottery dating between the later 11th and the mid 14th centuries were recovered (Table 3). All are small (mean weight 5gm) and some are abraded. All are residual in much later deposits. The wares present include Beverley wares (BEVO2B – suspension-glazed fine silty ware; BEVOB – unglazed fine silty ware); Northern Gritty ware, from West Yorkshire (NGR); Staxton-type ware, possibly from the Vale of Pickering (definitely not from the Beverley area or the south-western side of the Wolds, both of which had Staxton-type industries with distinctive fabrics) and York Gritty ware (YG), also probably from West Yorkshire (probably including vessels from Potterton, known from place-name evidence to have been producing pottery in the 1080s). Although some of these wares were in use in the

later 11th century, they continued in use later and the earliest proven sherd is the York Gritty ware which is probably mid 13th-century or earlier. The BEVO2B sherd comes from a vessel with a stamped wheat-ear boss, a type found at Lurk Lane, Beverley, in the early 14th century (Watkins 1991). Most of the sherds come from jars, some with traces of sooting on the exterior whilst two come from jugs.

Table 3

Cname	JAR	JU G	Grand Total
BEVO2B		1	1
BEVOB	2		2
NGR	1	1	2
STAXT	1		1
YG	1		1
Grand Total	5	2	7

Ninety-three sherds of Humberware were recovered (Table 4). Most of these are featureless body sherds, with external plain glaze and a reduced body. Several body sherds come from vessels with external horizontal grooves. In addition, two sherds of unglazed, oxidised drinking jugs were present and one rim and handle from a large jar, perhaps a bung-holed cistern, with a thumbled applied strip at the neck.

One sherd had white slip mixed with the glaze, a technique noted at the late 14th-century production site at Fishergate, York (Vince and Steane 2005). The unglazed drinking jugs are also a form typical of the later 14th century but the remaining sherds are not closely datable and could date to any point between the mid 14th and the early 16th centuries.

Table 4

cname	Description	DJ	HANDLED JAR	JU G	JUG/JAR	Grand Total
HUM		2	1	38	44	85
	GLAZED INT/EXT; THUMBLED STRIP BELOW NECK		1			1
	HORIZ GROOVES 3MM APART			1		1
	HORIZ GROOVES 7MM APART			2		2
	HORIZ LINES 5MM APART			1		1
	HORIZ LINES 8MM APART			1		1
	ONE HORIZ GROOVE			1		1
	WHITE SLIP WITH GLAZE				1	1
HUM Total		2	2	44	45	93
Grand Total		2	2	44	45	93

Post-Medieval

Sixty sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered (Table 5). Most of these consisted of red earthenwares with similar fine, sandy fabrics (BERTH – with brown glaze; GRE – with plain lead glaze; SLIP – with decoration of trailed white slip). In addition, examples of Cistercian ware (CSTN); Ryedale ware, from the fringes of the North Yorkshire Moors; and Late Humberware (LHUM) were present. The Cistercian ware sherds include the rim of a chamber pot. The form of the vessel suggests an early to mid 17th-century date. The fine fabric of these sherds suggests that they were not locally made, and might be Wrenthorpe products (1992).

The fabric of the red earthenware sherds is visually similar to that of waste from Holme-upon-Spalding Moor, where a kiln of early 15th-century date was excavated (Mayes and Hayfield 1980) and where a dump of 16th-century potting waste was excavated by Humber Archaeology Partnership (Humber Archaeology Partnership 2001). Samples of this 16th-century waste have been analysed by thin section and chemical analysis (Vince 2004). However, the sherds from Market Weighton are later in date and may provide evidence for the continuation of the Holme-upon-Spalding Moor pottery industry, if analysis were to confirm the visual similarity. Ten of the vessels are sufficiently complete to warrant illustration (given that they are of a type not previously known, at least to the authors).

Table 5

cname	BOWL	CHPT	CUP	CUP/JUG	JAR/JUG	JUG	JUG/JAR	Grand Total
BERTH	2							2
CSTN		2	3	1				6
GRE	25				1			26
LHUM	2						15	17
RYEDALE	1							1
SLIP	5					3		8
Grand Total	35	2	3	1	1	3	15	60

Early Modern

A sherd of a Nottingham Stoneware vessel was recovered. Nottingham stoneware was being produced before the end of the 17th century but was not traded widely outside of the Nottinghamshire until the 18th and 19th centuries.

Assessment

Stratigraphy

Medieval Levelling

The earliest stratigraphy to be revealed consists of a layer interpreted as dumping preparatory to occupation on the site (1075).

Thirty-nine sherds of Humberware were recovered from this deposit, together with one residual sherd of York Gritty ware. Unfortunately, none of these sherds has any datable typological features, although some are decorated with horizontal grooves. A late 14th-century or later date can be given to the assemblage because of the high quantity of Humberware present.

Medieval features

Cutting through layer 1075 were a number of features, some of which produced pottery (Table 6). Posthole 1065 produced Humberware and cannot be closely dated (i.e. late 14th century or later); Posthole 1052 produced Humberware which includes unglazed drinking jugs, which suggest a late 14th century date; slot 1022 can perhaps be dated to the early 14th-century or later through the presence of the stamped Beverley glazed ware sherd (but since this slot is cut into layer 1075, these sherds are residual); whilst slot 1036 produced Humberware sherds similar to those from layer 1075.

Table 6

context group	cname	Description	DJ	JAR	JUG	JUG/JAR	Grand Total
PH1065	HUM					1	1
Pit 1052	HUM		2		1	5	8
Slot 1022	BEVO2B	STAMPED WHEAT EARED BOSS			1		1
	BEVOB			1			1
Slot 1036	HUM					9	9
		HORIZ LINES 5MM APART			1		1
		HORIZ LINES 8MM APART			1		1
		WHITE SLIP WITH GLAZE				1	1
	NGR			1	1		2
Grand Total			2	2	5	16	25

Post-medieval Levelling

Dump 1050, the overlying makeup layer 1017 and chalk surface 1015 all produced finds datable to the mid/late 17th century and these suggest that all three deposits were part of a single phase of activity. The dating of this phase comes from the fragments of tin-glazed wall tile and the fragment of onion bottle, both of which suggest a date in the 1670s or later (no

examples of these thin wall tiles are known from deposits of Great Fire debris from the City of London, so they were therefore rare, or not yet being made, in 1666). The wall tiles had definitely been used and therefore we have to allow for a period of time to have elapsed before the tiles were discarded.

However, if the activity took place later than c.1690 one might expect Staffordshire slipwares, or Yorkshire copies of these types to be present, together with clay pipes with narrower bore diameters.

Animal Burial

The backfill of the animal burial, 1048, produced five sherds, of which four are residual medieval or post-medieval sherds and the fifth sherd is a fragment of Nottingham Stoneware. On the basis of this sherd, the burial can probably be dated to the 18th-century or later.

Modern Features

A series of postholes of modern date were excavated. Two of their fills produced residual medieval finds (contexts 1028 and 1029) and the third, 1023, produced a fragment of modern brick.

Further Work

The stratified late medieval pottery and mid/late 17th-century date are worthy of further study since this is the first time that well-dated material of these periods has been excavated in Market Weighton (as far as we are aware).

For the late 14th-century finds we recommend carrying out analysis of the fabric of the stratified Humberware and the CBM.

For the mid/late 17th-century material we recommend analysis of the pottery fabrics, illustration of the locally-made pottery and of the fragments of wall tile.

The results of these analyses should then be published, either in a local archaeological journal or online so that the results are disseminated.

Table 7

Task	Description	Rate	Amount
	Thin section analysis of Humberware and late medieval		
1	brick	£23.50	£47.00
2	Chemical analysis of Humberware and late medieval brick	£23.50	£164.50
3	Thin section analysis of Post-medieval earthenwares	£23.50	£70.50
4	Chemical analysis of Post-medieval earthenwares	£23.50	£141.00
5	Illustration of Post-medieval earthenwares	£15.00	£180.00
6	Illustration of Tin-glazed wall tiles	£15.00	£45.00
7	Production of report	£188.00	£188.00
Total			£836.00
VAT			£146.30
Grand total			£982.30

Retention

All of the stratified finds should be retained for future study.

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Appendix 1

cname	subfabric	Listed	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	Broad source	Narrow source	source	bibliography	Sherds	Vessels	Wt(gm)
BERTH		BERTH	Black glazed earthenware	pmed	1550	1800	England	various	various		2	1	103
BEVO2B		BEVO2B	Beverley Glazed ware type 2B	emed	1170	1350	England	East Yorkshire	Beverley	Watkins 1991, 90-96	1	1	5
BEVOB		BEVOB	Beverley Glazed ware type B	emed	1170	1350	England				2	2	5
CSTN		CSTN	Cistercian ware	pmed	1500	1650	England	Gloucestershire		1993, 591	6	6	60
GRE		GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	pmed	1500	1650	England	various	various		26	23	508
HUM		HUM	Humberware	lmed	1250	1500	England	Humber Estuary	various	Mainman 1993, 590	93	86	1296
LHUM		LHUM	Late Humber ware	emod	1550	1850	England	Yorkshire	Unknown		17	5	407
MOD		MOD	Modern	mod	1850	2000	British Isles	-			2	2	24
MTIL	BEVO	MTIL	Medieval tile (unspecified)	med	1150	1550	England	na	na		17	17	632
MTIL		MTIL	Medieval tile (unspecified)	med	1150	1550	England	na	na		4	4	183
NGR		NGR	Northern Gritty ware	med	1150	1350	England	Yorkshire	Various		2	2	10
NOTS		NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	pmed	1690	1900	England	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Mainman 1993, 665	1	1	14
PMGL	DARK GREEN	PMGL	Post-Medieval glass	pmed	1550	2000	England	Various	Various		5	5	350
PMTIL		PMTIL	Post-medieval ceramic building material	pmed	0	0					1	1	28
RYEDALE		RYEDALE	Ryedale ware	pmed	1550	1700	England	Yorkshire	inc Stearsby	Mainman 1993, 665	1	1	22
SLIP		SLIP	Unidentified slipware	pmed	1650	1750	England				5	5	92
SLIP	FABRIC	SLIP	Unidentified	pmed	1650	1750	England				3	3	115

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cname	subfabric	Listed	full name	period	earliest date	latest date	Broad source	Narrow source	source	bibliography	Sherds	Vessels	Wt(gm)
	SIMILAR TO LHUM		slipware										
STAXT		STAXT	Staxton-type ware	emed-lmed	1150	1550	England	Northern England	various	Watkins 1991, 87-88	1	1	13
STAXT?		STAXT?	Staxton-type ware?	emed-med	1150	1500	England	Yorkshire and NE	unknown	Watkins 1991, 87-88	1	1	14
TGW		TGW	Tin-glazed ware	pmed	1640	1770	England	nk	? probably Bristol		4	4	58
YG		YG	Yorkshire gritty ware	sn-emed	1050	1250	England	Yorkshire/North		Mainman 1993, 585;Watkins 1991, 78, 87	1	1	2
ZDATE		ZDATE	General context date	na	0	0	na	na	na		0	0	0

Appendix 2

Context	class	cname	Form	Description	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Condition	Use
1015	CBM	MTIL	FLAT?		BS	1	1	12		
1015	CBM	MTIL	BRICK		BS	1	1	26		
1015	POTTERY	HUM	JUG		BS	2	2	22		
1015	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL	SECOND	BS	1	1	27	GLAZE OVER BREAK STAINED	
1015	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		BS	1	1	15		
1015	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		BS	1	1	11		
1015	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		BS	2	2	14	ABRA	
1015	PMGL	PMGL	S+G		B	1	1	279		
1015	CTP	PIPECLAY	CLAYPIPE	17TH CENTURY BORE	STEM	2	2	10		
1015	CBM	TGW	WALT	HAND PAINTED TILE	BS	1	1	25		
1017	CBM	MTIL	FLAT		BS	2	2	122		
1017	CBM	MTIL	FLAT		BS	2	2	66		
1017	POTTERY	CSTN	CHPT		BS	1	1	2		
1017	POTTERY	CSTN	CUP/JUG		BS	1	1	16		
1017	POTTERY	CSTN	CUP		BS	2	2	9		

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1017	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		B;BS	5	4	102	ABRA	
1017	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		BS	1	1	16	ABRA	
1017	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		BS	2	2	26	VABRA	
1017	POTTERY	GRE	JAR/JUG	ROD WITH TWO GROOVES	H	1	1	28		
1017	POTTERY	LHUM	JUG/JAR		B;BS	7	1	207		
1017	PMGL	PMGL	ONION		BS	1	1	30		
1017	PMGL	PMGL	S+G/ONION		BS	3	3	41		
1017	POTTERY	LHUM	BOWL		R	1	1	9		
1017	POTTERY	LHUM	JUG/JAR		BS	7	1	115		
1017	POTTERY	LHUM	JUG/JAR		B	1	1	53	ABRA	
1017	POTTERY	LHUM	BOWL		R	1	1	23		
1017	CTP	PIPECLAY	CLAYPIPE	17 CENTURY BORE	STEM	2	2	7		
1017	CBM	TGW	WALT	HAND PAINTED TILE; 3 FISHERMAN WITH RODS; TREES	BS	1	1	14		
1017	CBM	TGW	WALT	HAND PAINTED FOLIAGE	BS	2	2	19		
1017	POTTERY	SLIP	BOWL		R	1	1	18		
1017	POTTERY	SLIP	BOWL		BS	2	2	26	ABRA	
1017	POTTERY	SLIP	JUG		BS	1	1	2		
1017	POTTERY	SLIP	JUG	WHITE SLIP DEC UNDER GREEN GLAZE	B	1	1	111	ABRA	
1021	CBM	MTIL	FLAT?		BS	1	1	4	ABRA	
1021	POTTERY	BEVO2B	JUG	STAMPED WHEAT EARED BOSS	BS	1	1	5	ABRA	
1021	POTTERY	BEVOB	JAR		BS	1	1	1		
1021	CBM	PMTIL	BRICK		BS	1	1	28		
1023	CBM	MOD	BRICK		BS	1	1	7		
1025	CBM	MTIL	FLAT		BS	1	1	15		
1029	POTTERY	HUM	JUG		BS	1	1	38		
1035	POTTERY	NGR	JUG		BS	1	1	4		
1035	CBM	MTIL	FLAT		BS	1	1	36	ABRA	
1035	POTTERY	NGR	JAR		BS	1	1	6		SOOTED EXT
1035	POTTERY	HUM	JUG/JAR		BS	8	8	39		
1035	POTTERY	HUM	JUG/JAR	WHITE SLIP WITH GLAZE	BS	1	1	17		

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1035	POTTERY	HUM	JUG	HORIZ LINES 5MM APART	BS	1	1	7	
1035	POTTERY	HUM	JUG/JAR		BS	1	1	49	WHITE DEP
1035	POTTERY	HUM	JUG	HORIZ LINES 8MM APART	BS	1	1	11	INT
1047	CBM	MTIL	FLAT?		BS	1	1	6	
1047	POTTERY	BEVOB	JAR		BS	1	1	4	SOOTED EXT
1047	POTTERY	BERTH	BOWL		BS	2	1	103	
1047	POTTERY	SLIP	JUG	WHITE SLIP DEC UNDER GREEN GLAZE	BS	1	1	2	
1047	POTTERY	NOTS	BOWL/JAR		B	1	1	14	
1047	CBM	MOD	BRICK		BS	1	1	17	
1050	POTTERY	STAXT	JAR		BS	1	1	13	
1050	CBM	MTIL	BRICK		BS	1	1	30	
1050	CBM	MTIL	?		BS	1	1	6	
1050	CBM	MTIL	FLAT		BS	1	1	76	
1050	POTTERY	HUM	HANDLED JAR		BS	1	1	20	ABRA
1050	POTTERY	HUM	HANDLED JAR	GLAZED INT/EXT; THUMBED STRIP BELOW NECK	R	1	1	180	
1050	POTTERY	HUM	JUG/JAR		BS	26	26	308	
1050	POTTERY	CSTN	CHPT		R	1	1	29	
1050	POTTERY	CSTN	CUP	STRAP	H	1	1	4	
1050	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		BS	5	5	187	
1050	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		BS	1	1	5	ABRA
1051	CBM	MTIL	RIDGE		BS	1	1	81	
1051	POTTERY	HUM	DJ		H	1	1	19	
1051	POTTERY	HUM	JUG/JAR		BS	5	5	29	
1051	POTTERY	HUM	JUG		BS	1	1	8	
1051	POTTERY	HUM	DJ		BS	1	1	3	
1065	POTTERY	HUM	JUG/JAR		BS	1	1	8	
1075	POTTERY	YG	JAR		BS	1	1	2	
1075	CBM	MTIL	FLAT		BS	3	3	190	
1075	CBM	MTIL	BRICK		BS	1	1	133	ABRA

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1075	CBM	MTIL	FLAT?		BS	3	3	12	
1075	POTTERY	HUM	JUG		BS	7	1	260	
1075	POTTERY	HUM	JUG	HORIZ GROOVES 3MM APART	BS	1	1	22	
1075	POTTERY	HUM	JUG	HORIZ GROOVES 7MM APART	BS	2	1	10	
1075	POTTERY	HUM	JUG		BS	27	27	212	
1075	POTTERY	HUM	JUG	ONE HORIZ GROOVE	BS	1	1	4	
U/S	POTTERY	HUM	JUG/JAR		BS	3	3	30	
U/S	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		BS	5	3	57	
U/S	POTTERY	GRE	BOWL		R	1	1	20	
U/S	POTTERY	RYEDALE	BOWL		BS	1	1	22	
U/S	CTP	PIPECLAY	CLAYPIPE		STEM	1	1	5	
U/S	POTTERY	SLIP	BOWL		BS	1	1	10	
U/S	POTTERY	SLIP	BOWL		R	1	1	38	SOOTED EXT
U/S	GEO	FLINT			BS	1	1	2	