

Assessment of the Pottery from Healing Manor, Healing, Near Grimsby, North-east Lincolnshire (OSA07 EX01)

Alan Vince with contributions by Jane Young

A moderate sized collection of pottery was recovered from an excavation at Healing Manor, undertaken by On-Site Archaeology Ltd (Site Code: OSA071 EX01). This excavation follows an evaluation on the site which also produced a small quantity of pottery (Vince 2006).

The majority of the pottery from the site is of medieval date, probably 13th to 15th century, but also includes a small assemblage of mid Saxon date and small quantities of post-medieval and modern date.

Description

Pottery

Early to Mid Anglo-Saxon (with Jane Young)

Sixteen sherds of early to mid Anglo-Saxon date were recorded (Table 1). In total they weigh 159gm, an average of 10 grams per sherd. Some of the sherds show slight abrasion but the Ipswich ware is fresh (and the largest sherd by far).

Table 1

Cname	Data	-	BOWL/JAR	JAR	JAR/PTCH	Grand Total	ASW
ASSHQ	Sherds			1		1	
	Weight			4		4	4
ECHAF	Sherds			1		1	
	Weight			11		11	11
ESGS	Sherds			2		2	
	Weight			22		22	11
GREY/ESAXIMP	Sherds			1		1	
	Weight			3		3	3
IPS	Sherds				1	1	
	Weight				52	52	52
MAX	Sherds	3	2	5		10	
	Weight	21	20	26		67	7

Four of the sherds are of types which were current in the early Anglo-Saxon period (ASSHQ – Anglo-Saxon shell and quartz tempered; ECHAF – Anglo-Saxon Chaff-tempered; and ESGS – Anglo-Saxon Greensand Quartz tempered). Of these two, ECHAF and ESGS, are suspected to have continued in use into the Mid Saxon period in the Lincolnshire Wolds area, and are found at Flixborough in Mid Saxon deposits (Young and Vince forthcoming). ASSHQ is a relatively rare fabric and has been noted mainly on sites in Western Lincolnshire, north of Lincoln (e.g. Welton).

The remaining sherds are of types were current in the Mid Saxon period, from the later 7th to the mid 9th centuries. They consist of Northern Maxey ware (MAX) including examples of

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subfabrics B, E, G and U. Current research into the origin of Northern Maxey ware suggests that there were two or three sources, all located on the dip slope of the Lincolnshire Limestone ridge north of Lincoln; Subfabric B probably comes from the most southerly of these sources, together with subfabric G whilst subfabrics E and U (which is actually a catch-all category for types which do not fit into the other groups) probably come from sources further north.

A single sherd from an Ipswich ware jar or pitcher was found. This shows no sign of use, such as sooting or internal deposits, and has irregular burnishing on the exterior running down to the basal angle. These features suggest that the sherd came from a pitcher. A survey of Ipswich ware undertaken by Paul Blinkhorn suggests that outside of a core area in East Anglia pitchers are the most common type found.

Finally, a sherd from a wheelthrown greyware jar might be either of Roman date or a Merovingian import from northern France/southern Belgium. However, if the latter, it is not one of the more common types, such as those catalogued by Prof Evison for the early Anglo-Saxon period (Evison 1979) or Richard Hodges and Ailsa Mainman for the mid Saxon period (Hodges 1981; Mainman 1993). If the former, it is the only sherd of Roman date from the site.

Medieval (with identification of the shell-tempered wares by Jane Young)

160 sherds of medieval pottery were recorded. These could be divided into those of 13th to mid 14th-century date (Table 2) and those of mid 14th to early 16th century date (Table 3). Eighty-two could be dated between the late 11th century and the mid 14th century. The earlier types are mainly of Beverley ware and are mostly of a fine-textured fabric. They include sherds with a suspension glaze (BEVO2B) and some which are almost unglazed, with sparse spots of splashed glaze (BEVO1B). A number have no glaze at all (BEVOB) and several of these definitely come from jars, with external soot coating indicating that they were used for cooking. Four sherds come from a vessel with a similar fine silty, micaceous fabric but made without the use of a wheel (EMHM). Although the visual appearance of the fabric suggests that these were Beverley products, they are not similar to the handmade wares actually found in excavations in Beverley and therefore it is possible that they were made from similar raw materials, but from a production site on the south side of the Humber. . A single jar has a sandy fabric with angular flint inclusions which is similar to vessels noted at Louth but is not readily identifiable (MEDLOC). A further sherd cannot be reliably identified to date or source, but is probably of earlier medieval date (MISC) and ten sherds come from handmade jars with a mixed sand temper which includes quartz and chalk inclusions (NLCS). Eighteen sherds come from two shell-tempered wares, LEMS – Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly ware and WEMS – Wheelthrown Early Medieval Shelly ware. Both types had a long period of use, from the later 11th to the early 13th centuries but with no supporting evidence from the other pottery types present, a date late in this date range is most likely.

Few of these sherds have typological or decorative features which can be dated more closely than to between the early 13th and mid 14th centuries but those that can include a sherd from

a Beverley jug with applied, roller-stamped strips which is probably of early to mid 13th century date and a sherd from another Beverley jug with stamped boss decoration, a type dated by Watkins at Lurk Lane, Beverley to the early to mid 14th century. A high proportion of the Beverley ware is undecorated and includes examples which are very similar in firing and appearance to Humberware, which also suggests a 14th century date. The absence of Staxton-type ware, produced in the Beverley area and used in Beverley in the later 12th and early 13th centuries, may be a chronological feature (since the finer, wheelthrown Beverley jars which replaced the Staxton-type vessels are present) or may be due to a change in marketing. It is possible that in the early 13th century handmade coarsewares were supplied from local sites whereas the glazed jugs, which must have taken more skill and resources to produce, were traded from Beverley.

Table 2

Cname	Data	-	BOWL	JAR	JAR?	JUG	JUG/BOT	Grand Total
BEVO	Sherds				1			1
	Weight				40			40
BEVO1B	Sherds					9		9
	Weight					185		185
BEVO2	Sherds	2						2
	Weight	3						3
BEVO2B	Sherds					17		17
	Weight					110		110
BEVO2BT	Sherds					2		2
	Weight					72		72
BEVOB	Sherds	4		4		2	1	11
	Weight	3.5		19		4	6	32.5
EMHM	Sherds			4				4
	Weight			27				27
LEMS	Sherds	1		15				16
	Weight	18		62				80
MEDLOC	Sherds			1				1
	Weight			17				17
MISC	Sherds			1				1
	Weight			12				12
NLCS	Sherds		1	9				10
	Weight		83	52				135
WEMS	Sherds	1		7				8
	Weight	10		35				45

Seventy-two sherds of later 14th century to early 16th century vessels were present. Almost all of these were Humberware. The remaining two sherds are probably of Dutch Red Earthenware, although neither is a typical example. The Humberware includes a high proportion of pancheon sherds. Pancheons were large conical bowls thought to have been used, amongst other uses, for the separating of cream from milk. Their presence at Healing suggests that the site might have been involved in dairying. The Humberware also includes a number of sherds from large jugs with cylindrical necks and flat-topped rims. These are

probably a late development with the Humberware industry and probably indicate the presence of later 15th to early 16th-century material. However, the Humberware also includes sherds from vessels in which white slip has been mixed with the glaze and both were applied together. This technique, sometimes used with mottled green glaze to enhance the colour of the glaze, was in use at Fishergate, York, in the later 14th century (Vince 2004). Finally, some of the Humberware sherds have an overfired brown/purple glaze, apparently a deliberate feature and normally thought to date to the early 16th century.

Table 3

cname	-	BOWL	JAR	JUG	JUG/JAR	PANC	URINAL?	Grand Total
DUTR	1			1				2
HUM	1	3	1	49	1	14	1	70
Grand Total	2	3	1	50	1	14	1	72

Post-Medieval

Five sherds of post-medieval date were recorded. These consist of Brownware (BERTH), Cistercian ware (CSTN), Frechen stoneware (FREC) and glazed red earthenware (GRE). The Cistercian ware sherd comes from a small cup with a circular applied white slip disk. Such vessels were certainly current in the early to mid 16th century but may have first been produced in the 15th century (A Boyle, pers comm). The sherd of Frechen stoneware has no datable features but cannot be earlier than the 1530s in date whilst both the Brownware and Glazed Red Earthenware are types which first appear in Lincolnshire in the second half of the 16th century (Young and Vince 2005).

Table 4

cname	BOWL	CUP	DJ	JUG	JUG/JAR	Grand Total
BERTH					1	1
CSTN		1				1
FREC			1			1
GRE	1			1		2
Grand Total	1	1	1	1	1	5

Modern

Two sherds of pottery of modern date were recorded. One comes from a saltglazed stoneware drainpipe, a type introduced in the second half of the 19th century and still current, and the other is from a porcelain vessel with a light blue glaze on both inside and outside. This probably comes from a toilet or washbasin of 20th-century date. A toilet, cistern and pedestal of very similar colour and appearance, dated to the 1970s, was illustrated on the web (<http://www.salvo.co.uk/surrey/bathroom/forsale.html>, Fig 1).



Figure 1

Table 5

cname	DRAIN	TOILET	Grand Total
ENGS	1		1
ENPO		1	1
Grand Total	1	1	2

Assessment

The pottery suggests that there was activity on the site in the mid Saxon period, and that this activity might have begun in the 7th century. All of the pottery is residual but the Ipswich ware sherd is quite fresh and probably all of the pottery came from occupation deposits on the site. There is a long gap with no trace of activity. This gap may extend to the early to mid 13th century. From that time onwards, however, there is evidence for activity without a break until some time in the 16th century. The end date for this phase of activity depends on the status of the Brownware and glazed red earthenware sherds, both of which come from context 158. The Cistercian ware from context 299 might well have been deposited within the later 15th to early 16th centuries. Later activity is very poorly represented and probably of very recent date, given the likely dating of the porcelain toilet to the 1970s.

Table 6 gives the terminus post quem for each pottery-producing context. Note that the actual deposition date might well be considerably later than the TPQ given here.

Table 6

trench	Context	TPQ
1	100	Late 14 th C
	103	?
	110	Late 14 th C
	120	Early 13 th C
	123	Late 14 th C
	139	Early 13 th C

	141	Early 13 th C
	142	Early 13 th C
	143	Early 13 th C
	146	Early 13 th C
	150	Early 13 th C
	158	Late 16 th C
	162	Late 14 th C
	169	Late 14 th C
	182	Early 13 th C
2	253	Late 14 th C
	254	Late 14 th C
	258	Late 14 th C
	261	Late 14 th C
	262	Late 14 th C
	268	Late 14 th C
	270	Late 14 th C
	273	Early 13 th C
	293	Early 13 th C
	299	Late 15 th C
3	314	Early 13 th C
	317	Late 14 th C
	323	Late 14 th C
	326	Late 14 th C
4	408	Late 14 th C
	411	Late 14 th C
	414	Late 14 th C
5	501	Modern
	508	Modern

Further Work

Assemblages of early to mid Anglo-Saxon pottery from Lincolnshire are still rare, despite the recent discovery of the sites at Flixborough, near Scunthorpe, and Fishtoft, near Boston. The Healing finds, despite the fact that none are stratified in Anglo-Saxon deposits, therefore should be catalogued, illustrated and a note placed in the public domain (e.g. in print, in *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, or on the world wide web).

Retention

All of the pottery from stratified deposits should be retained for future re-examination. The seven unstratified sherds could be discarded.

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Appendix 1

Trench	Context	Action	class	Cname	GROUP	Subfabric	Form	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Description	Condition	Use
1	100		POTTERY	HUM	MED		URINAL?	BS;H	1	1	112	HORIZ LOOP HANDLE PLUGGED THROUGH BODY;KEEL-SECTIONED;PLAIN EXT GL		
1	103		POTTERY	LEMS	MED		JAR	BS	4	1	22			WHITE DEPO INT
1	110		POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	14	GROOVES ON SHOULDER;PLAIN EXT GL		
1	110		POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	22	WHITE SLIP IN EXT GL		
1	120		POTTERY	MISC	MED		JAR	B	1	1	12	FLAT BASE		SOOTED EXT
1	120		CBM	MTIL			FLAT	BS	1	1	1		VABR	
1	120		POTTERY	NLCS	MED		JAR	BS	1	1	13			
1	123		POTTERY	BEVO1B	MED		JUG	B	1	1	11	KT SAGGING BASE		
1	123		POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	2	EXT HORIZ GROOVES;EXT CUGL		
1	123		POTTERY	BEVO2BT	MED	SANDIER THAN STANDARD BEVO; NE LINGS?	JUG	H	1	1	68	OVAL-SECTIONED HANDLE;GROOVES RUNNING DOWN HANDLE;MOTTLED CUGL		
1	123		POTTERY	ESGS	EMSAX	MODERATE GSQ;LIGHT BROWN INT MARGIN;OTHERWISE DARK GREY	JAR	BS	1	1	19	COULD BE ROMAN?	ABR	
1	123		POTTERY	HUM	MED		PANC	BS	3	1	220	INT PLAIN GL		
1	123		POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	13	CLOSE-SET HORIZ GROOVES		
1	123		POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	3	1	25	EXT BLISTERED PURPLE GL;WHITE SLIP IN GL		
1	123		POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	6	6	50			
1	123		POTTERY	MAX	EMSAX	U	JAR	BS	1	1	9			SOOTED EXT
1	123		POTTERY	MEDLOC	MED	COARSE SAQ;ANG FLINT;JY - CF LOUTH	JAR	B	1	1	17	SAGGING BASE		SOOTED EXT
1	123		CBM	MTIL			FLAT	BS	1	1	2		VABR	

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1	139		POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	2	EXT WHITE SLIP AND CUGL	
1	141		POTTERY	BEVO1B	MED		JUG	B	5	1	170	SAGGING BASE WITH INTERMITTENT THUMBING; SPARSE SPLASH GL	
1	141		POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	2	1	24	REDUCED DARK GREEN GL;RECT RSD	
1	141		POTTERY	MAX	EMSAX	B	JAR	BS	1	1	7		ABR
1	141		POTTERY	NLCS	MED		JAR	BS	1	1	2		
1	142		POTTERY	BEVO1B	MED		JUG	BS	3	1	4	EXT RED SLIP WITH SPLASHED GLAZE OVER	
1	142		POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	6	CUGL EXT	
1	142		POTTERY	BEVOB	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	2		
1	142		FCLAY	FCLAY			-	BS	1	1	15	SURFACE	ABR
1	142	DR	POTTERY	NLCS	MED		BOWL	R	1	1	83	COMPLEX RIM;WT?	
1	143		POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	1	EXT CUGL	
1	143		POTTERY	BEVOB	MED		JAR	BS	1	1	1		SOOTED EXT
1	143		FCLAY	FCLAY		STRAW; ROUNDED CHALK	-	BS	1	1	35	CONVEX SURFACE	
1	146		POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	1	PLAIN GL EXT REDUCED DK GREEN;RECT RSD	
1	146		POTTERY	WEMS	MED		JAR	BS	4	1	30	?ID	
1	150		POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	1		
1	150		POTTERY	BEVO2BT	MED	OXID	JUG	BS	1	1	4	EXT WHITE SLIP UNDER PLAIN GL	
1	150		POTTERY	BEVOB	MED		-	BS	1	1	0.5		
1	150	DR	POTTERY	MAX	EMSAX	C	BOWL/JAR	R	1	1	12	ROUNDED RIM WITH FLATTENED TOP	
1	150		POTTERY	NLCS	MED		JAR	BS	2	1	1		
1	158		POTTERY	BERTH			JUG/JAR	BS	1	1	16	INT AND EXT BROWN GL	
1	158		POTTERY	ECHAF	EMSAX	A SAQ <0.2MM	JAR	B	1	1	11	BASE ANGLE; WALL 13MM THICK	
1	158		POTTERY	FREC			DJ	BS	1	1	4		
1	158		POTTERY	GRE			BOWL	BS	1	1	18	INT PLAIN GL	

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1	158	POTTERY	GRE			JUG	H	1	1	26	KEEL-SECTIONED HANDLE;PLAIN GL	
1	162	POTTERY	BEVO2	MED		-	BS	2	2	3		
1	162	POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	14	BASE WITH KILN SCAR;EXT CUGL	
1	162	POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	4	EXT WHITE SLIP;EXT CUGL;THIN APP STRIPS WITH RECT RSD	
1	162	POTTERY	BEVOB	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	2	EXT RED SLIP	
1	162	POTTERY	ESGS	EMSAX		JAR	BS	1	1	3		EXT SOOTED;SPALLED INT
1	162	POTTERY	HUM	MED		PANC	BS	3	1	72	INT PLAIN GL	
1	162	POTTERY	LEMS	MED		JAR	BS	1	1	1		VABR
1	162	POTTERY	NLCS	MED		JAR	R	1	1	18	COLLAR RIM	
1	169	POTTERY	BEVOB	MED		-	BS	1	1	1		
1	169	POTTERY	DUTR	MED		-	BS	1	1	4		WHITE DEPO INT
1	182	POTTERY	BEVOB	MED		JAR	BS	1	1	2		EXT SOOTING
2	253	POTTERY	ASSHQ	EMSAX		JAR	BS	1	1	4		
2	253	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	12		
2	254	POTTERY	HUM	MED		PANC	B	1	1	44	INT AND EXT PLAIN GL	
2	254	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	5		
2	254	POTTERY	MAX	EMSAX	B	-	BS	2	1	11		BLACK DEPO INT
2	258	POTTERY	HUM	MED		PANC	BS	1	1	16	INT WHITE SLIP AND PLAIN GL	
2	261	POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	16	EXT WHITE SLIPPED;EXT CUGL	
2	261	POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	5	STAMPED BOSS	
2	261	POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	2	1	18	APPLIED THUMBED STRIP;PLAIN EXT GL	BLISTERED GLAZE
2	261	POTTERY	BEVOB	MED	OXID;SPARSE CHALK	JAR	BS	1	1	11		SOOTED EXT
2	261	POTTERY	BEVOB	MED	OXID;SPARSE CHALK	JAR	R	1	1	5	FLAT-TOPPED RIM; GLOBULAR BODY	
2	261	POTTERY	HUM	MED		BOWL	BS	3	3	177	INT PLAIN GL	
2	261	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	2	2	29	WHITE SLIP IN EXT GLAZE	

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2	261	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG/JAR	BS	1	1	13	APPLIED THUMBED STRIP AT GIRTH;PLAIN GLAZE TO GIRTH	
2	261	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	3	3	26		
2	261	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	9	CLOSE GROOVING ON NECK	
2	261	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	2	2	49	COMBED BAND;EXT PLAIN GL	
2	261	POTTERY	IPS	EMSAX		JAR/PTCH	B	1	1	52	BASE DIAM APPROX 150MM;BURNISHING DOWN TO BASE ANGLE	
2	261	POTTERY	LEMS	MED		JAR	BS	3	3	15		
2	261	CBM	MTIL		SALT-SURFACED	FLAT	BS	1	1	13		
2	261	POTTERY	NLCS	MED		JAR	BS	1	1	4		
2	262	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	2	2	21		
2	268	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	6		
2	270	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JAR	R	1	1	6	FLAT TOPPED RIM	
2	270	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	3	3	28		
2	273	POTTERY	BEVO	MED	VERY FINE AND LIGHT FIRING	JAR?	B	1	1	40	FLAT KT BASE	SOOTED EXT
2	273	POTTERY	NLCS	MED	OXID EXT	JAR	B	1	1	10	SAGGING BASE	
2	273	POTTERY	NLCS	MED		JAR	BS	2	1	4		
2	273	POTTERY	WEMS	MED		JAR	BS	1	1	1		ABR
2	293	POTTERY	BEVOB	MED	SANDY	JUG/BOT	BS	1	1	6	RIBBED GIRTH;SMALL VESSEL	
2	293	POTTERY	BEVOB	MED	SANDY	-	BS	1	1	1		
2	293	POTTERY	EMHM	MED	SILTY MICACEOUS WITH SPARSE ROUNDED CHALK	JAR	B	4	1	27	SAGGING BASE	SOOTED EXT
2	293	POTTERY	LEMS	MED		JAR	BS	7	7	24		
2	293	DR	POTTERY	EMSAX	U	JAR	R	1	1	7	BEAD RIM	SOOTED EXT
2	299	POTTERY	CSTN			CUP	BS	1	1	1	WHITE BLOB EXT	
2	299	POTTERY	HUM	MED	SANDWICH FIRING;THIN LENSES OF LIGHT-FIRING CLAY	-	BS	1	1	24	POSSIBLY BLBURN	
3	307	FCLAY	FCLAY			-	BS	2	2	3		VABR

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3	314	POTTERY	BEVOB	MED		-	BS	1	1	1			
3	314	FCLAY	FCLAY				BS	1	1	0.5			
3	314	POTTERY	GREY/ESAXIMP	EMSAX	A FINE SAQ<0.15MM;SANDWICH FIRING	JAR	BS	1	1	3	WT;SINGLE GROOVE EXT		
3	314	POTTERY	MAX	EMSAX	E	JAR	BS	2	1	3			
3	315	FCLAY	FCLAY			-	BS	1	1	1		VABR	
3	315	POTTERY	LEMS	MED			B	1	1	18		INT SOOTING	
3	315	POTTERY	MAX	EMSAX	G	-	B	1	1	10			
3	315	POTTERY	WEMS	MED			B	1	1	10			
3	317	POTTERY	HUM	MED		PANC	B	1	1	65	INT PLAIN GL		
3	317	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	R	1	1	90	FLAT TOPPED RIM;CYLINDRICAL NECK;THUMBED STRIP AROUND RIM		
3	317	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	8	8	142			
3	317	POTTERY	HUM	MED		PANC	PROF	5	1	408	WHITE SLIP IN PLAIN GL;FLANGED RIM		
3	323	POTTERY	DUTR	MED	SPARSE CALC INCLUSIONS;M SAQ	JUG	BS	1	1	5			
3	323	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	16	WHITE SLIP IN PLAIN EXT GL		
3	326	POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	3	PLAIN EXT GL		
3	326	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	30			
4	408	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	1			
4	411	POTTERY	HUM	MED	OXID CORE AND EXT	JUG	BS	1	1	22	UNGLAZED		
4	411	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	6	HORIZ EXT GROOVES;EXT PLAIN GL		
4	411	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	R;H	1	1	92	SHORT ROUNDED RIM AND NECK;WIDE STRAP HANDLE WITH COMBED SLASHES AT R/H;THUMBED STRIP AROUND NECK;PLAIN EXT GL		
4	411	DR	POTTERY	MAX	EMSAX	U	BOWL/JAR	R	1	1	8	FLAT TOPPED RIM	
4	414	POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	2	BROWN TRIAPP;PLAIN EXT GL		

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4	414	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	R	1	1	28	FLAT TOPPED RIM;CYLINDRICAL NECK;PLAIN EXT GL	
5	501	POTTERY	ENPO			TOILET	BS	1	1	0	LIGHT BLUE GLAZE INT AND EXT;INTERNAL FLANGE	
5	501	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	40	EXT CLOSE-SET GROOVES ON SHOULDER;EXT PLAIN GL	
5	501	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	H;R	4	1	133	STRAP HANDLE;ROUNDED RIM;EXT PLAIN GL	
5	501	POTTERY	MSAXLOC	EMSAX	D?	JAR	BS	2	1	7		LEACHED
5	501	CBM	MTIL			FLAT	BS	1	1	24		ABR
5	508	POTTERY	ENGS			DRAIN	BS	1	1	2	SALT GLAZED	
5	508	POTTERY	WEMS	MED	?ID	JAR	BS	1	1	1		LEACHED
5	508	POTTERY	WEMS	MED		JAR	BS	1	1	3	L11-E13TH	
US	US	POTTERY	BEVO2B	MED		JUG	BS	1	1	11	BROWN GL	
US	US	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG/JAR	R	1	1	35	SHORT ROUNDED RIM AND NECK;EXT SPLASH GL	
US	US	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	B	3	1	205	PLAIN SAGGING BASE;KILN SCAR ON BASE WITH PLAIN GL	
US	US	POTTERY	HUM	MED		JUG	H	1	1	106	OVAL-SECTIONED HANDLE;PLUGGED THROUGH RIM;PLAIN GL	
US	US	POTTERY	HUM	MED		CUP/SMALL JUG	BS	1	1	6	PLAIN GL INT AND EXT	