Torksey Evaluation Trench 2013

Report on an Evaluation Trench Excavated near Torksey, Lincolnshire 29th July-2nd August 2013

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Contents

Introduction and Aims

The following is a brief summary of the introduction and aims of the 2013 season of excavation at Torksey (Lincolsnhire). The wider context and background to the larger project to which this excavation contributes is provided in the report on the 2012 season of excavation (Richards 2012). This project is a collaboration between the Universities of Sheffield and York, and is directed by Prof. Dawn Hadley and Prof. Julian Richards.

An entry in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for AD 872 identifies the modern village of Torksey as the site of a Viking winter camp (Swanton 2000), although until recently it was not clear precisely where the winter camp was located. Six fields to the north of the modern village of Torksey and south of Marton have been identified as the core of the Viking winter camp in the wake of metal detecting activity over the last twenty years or so. The majority of the metalwork that has been recovered from these fields is of early medieval date, and thought largely, if not exclusively, to have been associated with the activities of the Viking 'Great Army' that resided at Torskey during the winter of 872-3 (Blackburn 2002; 2011). The Torksey research project has undertaken further controlled metal detector survey, field-walking, and geophysical survey as part of the assessment and investigation of the fields north of the village (Richards 2012).

The purpose of the excavation reported here was to investigate a cluster of magnetometer anomalies in a curvilinear alignment (G20) that were interpreted as probable archaeological features (Brown 2012: 16) (**Figure 1**). Throughout this report, fields are identified according to the protocol established by the Torksey research project, and features identified during geophysical survey are as found in the report by Hannah Brown (Brown 2012).

The physical archive and paper records for the Torksey project will be deposited in Lincoln Museum, under the accession code TORK12. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service under doi:10.5284/1018222.

Methodology

A rectangular evaluation trench, with dimensions 10m x 5m, was located in Area G (**Figure 1**) (Brown 2012: figure 6) using a RTK GPS system and tied into the OS grid with an accuracy of 0.1m (OS 483550, 379828). The focus for this investigation was four sub-rectangular geophysical anomalies approximately 1m in length identified as probable archaeology by Brown (2012: 16: figure 31) (**Figure 1**). It was hypothesised, based on their projected size and recovery of human bone within the locality, that these features were potential graves or alternatively the foundations of grubenhäuser.

The removal of the topsoil and excavation of all the underlying deposits was undertaken by hand, using predominantly trowels, but also shovels, mattocks and hand shovels. The upper surfaces of each layer were cleaned by a combination of hoe and trowel to identify any archaeological features if present. Plans were drawn to a scale of 1:50 and section drawings at 1:10. All small finds were recovered and plotted onto the trench plan using tape offsets and their level recorded using a theodolite and staff. All excavated surfaces and spoil were investigated by the metal detector (**Plate 1**). All soil excavated from sand context (102) was sieved (**Plate 2**). Excavations ceased at a maximum depth of 1.00m from the ground surface at the eastern extent of the trench.

TORK13 Evaluation Trench Results

Observed deposits within the evaluation trench are summarised in Table 1. The north facing section of the deepest extent of the trench and plan of the excavated area are provided in **Figure 2** and **Plates 3 to7**.

Context	Description	Dimensions: 10m x 5m	Max. Depth: 1.00m
100	Topsoil: Dark Grey-brown sandy soil	10m x 5m	0.00 m - 0.40m
101	Subsoil: mottled grey-black, reddish brown, silty sand- interface between topsoil (100) and sand (102)	7m x 5m	0.37 - 0.52m
102	Aeolian sand: orange-yellow loose windblown sand deposit	5m x 5m	0.50m – 1.00m

Table 1. Summary description of trench deposits

Initial removal of the dark grey brown sandy soil topsoil (100) to a depth of 0.40 by shovel and mattock exposed a sub-soil surface (101) displaying extensive plough scarring. Trowel cleaning revealed six areas of sub-circular darker staining within the subsoil approximately 1 x 0.5m in diameter (**Plate 3**). These stained areas appear to correspond with the 'probable archaeology' identified in the magnetometer survey.

As hand excavation to remove the sub-soil (101) with shovels, trowels and hand-shovels advanced it became apparent that the area of excavation was contaminated by liquid fertilizer containing poultry remains and abattoir waste (encountered during earlier phases of archaeological and geoarchaeological investigations (Stein 2012: 7)), providing a particularly unpleasant working environment. The sub-circular features were concentrations of dark congealed deposits possibly associated with modern agricultural activities. It was

decided, due to the high level of contamination, only to clear an area 7m x 5m. The interface between subsoil (101) and underlying sand deposit (102) was particularly badly affected.

A small investigatory cut in the south-eastern corner of the trench revealed that the aeolian sand deposit (102) extended beyond a depth of 1.2m from the ground surface. A bore hole undertaken by Samantha Stein, as part of her University of Sheffield doctoral research, identified the actual depth of the sand deposit to be 1.98m and that it overlay a natural clay deposit. Deposit (102) was excavated in three spits of approximately 0.20m, numbered sequentially from the surface horizon of the layer to a depth of c. 1.00 m (**Plates 4 and 5**). The general finds recovered from these spits are summarised in Table 2 and the specialist pottery and animal bone reports are included below.

FINDS

General Finds

A summary of the general range of artefacts recovered during the excavation (other than pottery, for which see Table 4) is provided in Table 2. The artefacts recovered from the topsoil (100), sub-soil (101) and aeolian sand (102) reflect activity in the area from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Observations on the glass result from consultation with Dr Hugh Willmott, University of Sheffield.

Context	Sub-division	Description	No. of fragments	Date
100		Glass	24	Post-medieval
100		Modern agricultural biproduct	3	Post-medieval
100		Fe nails	6	??
100		Unidentifiable iron plate fragment	1	??
100		Cu-alloy button	1	??
100		Clay pipe stem fragments	9	Post-medieval
100		Clay pipe bowl fragments- moulded foliage pattern	2	Post-medieval
100		Worked flint	1	Prehistoric
101		Worked flint	1	Prehistoric
101		CBM	2	??
101		Glass	2	Post-medieval
101		Undiagnostic lead residues	4	??
101		Clay pipe stem fragment	1	Post-medieval
101		Cu-alloy metal strip- corrugated	1	Post-medieval
102		Undiagnostic lead residues	3	??
102	Spit 1	Undiagnostic lead residues	2	??
102	Spit 1	Worked flints	5	Prehistoric
102	Spit 1	Fe nail	1	??
102	Spit 1	Glass	1	Post-medieval
102	Spit 3	Worked flint	1	??

Table 3. Summary of general finds recovered during TORK13 excavation

Small Finds

Images of the small finds are provided in **Plates 8-11**. The small finds strongly suggest that phases of occupation and activity in the locality of the trench can be identified in the aeolian sand deposits. The Viking gaming piece (**Plate 9**) adds to more than 300 that have been recovered previously in the local area, which have previously been interpreted as evidence for leisure activities in the Viking camp (Hadley and Richards 2013). The net weight (**Plate 10**) is an expected find so close to the banks of the River Trent which would have been fished by either the Viking army or a local populace.

S.F. No.	Context	Sub-division	Description	Date	Plate No.	Reduced Level (m)
1	102	Spit 1	Fe spur?	Medieval?	8	6.65
2	102	Spit 2	Pb viking gaming piece	Early medieval	9	6.51
3	102	Spit 3	Pb net weight	Early medieval	10	6.39
4	102	Spit 3	Cu-alloy buckle	Medieval?	11	N/A

Table 2. Summary of small finds recovered during TORK13 excavation

Pottery

Gareth Perry

Introduction

A total of 123 sherds representing 121 vessels were excavated from the evaluation trench. The pottery ranges in date from Roman through to the early modern period (**Table 4**). The pottery was examined under a binocular microscope at x20 magnification, with the ware-types being recorded using the code names of the city of Lincoln Archaeology Unit. Recording was undertaken in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guideline standards for recording of post-Roman pottery (Slowikowski *et al*. 2001); the full catalogue is presented in **Appendix A**.

Period	Sum of Sherds	Sum of Vessels	Sum of Weight (g)
Roman	10	10	92
Late Anglo Saxon	16	16	57
Medieval	21	20	89
Medieval to Post-Medieval	1	1	9
Post-Medieval	32	31	418
Early Modern	42	42	174
Not Known	1	1	12

Table 4. Quantification of pottery by period

Condition

With the exception of the hard-fired, most recent pottery types (e.g. stoneware), all of the material was in a very fragmentary and abraded state, with the vast majority of sherds weighing less than 10g. Only two vessels are represented by more than a single sherd.

The Pottery

The 121 vessels represent a total of 26 ware types (**Table 5**); these are discussed below on a period-by-period basis. The fragmentary and abraded character of the assemblage meant that individual form-types were rarely identifiable.

Code Name	Full Name	Earliest Date AD	Latest Date AD	Period	Sum of Sherds	Sum of Vessels	Sum of Weight (g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	pmed	2	2	44
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	pmed	14	13	251
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	emod	5	5	8
DERBS	Derby Stoneware	1830	1900	emod	2	2	32
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	emod	5	5	32
ENPO	English Porcelain			emod	4	4	20
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	pmed	4	4	64
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	med-pmed	1	1	9
HUMB	Humber Basin fabrics	1250	1500	med	1	1	3
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	pmed	4	4	27
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	lsax	1	1	1
LSWV	Lincoln Glazed Sandy Ware Variant	1200	1500	med	9	8	28
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	med	1	1	3
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	med	1	1	10
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	med	3	3	12
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	nk	1	1	12
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	pmed	3	3	17
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	emod	1	1	1
NCSW	Nottingham Coarse Sandy ware	1200	1500	med	1	1	8
NOTGV	Nottingham glazed ware variant	1250	1500	med	5	5	25
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	pmed	3	3	5
ROMAN	Roman	40	400	rom	10	10	92
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1690	1800	pmed	2	2	10
TORK	Torksey ware	850	1100	lsax	15	15	56
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	emod	8	8	26
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	emod	17	17	55

Table 5. Quantification of pottery types

Roman

Ten sherds of Roman pottery were recovered in these excavations. All are very abraded grey wares of a general Roman date.

Late Saxon

The late Saxon period is represented by a single Lincoln Shelly ware vessel (LSH) and fifteen Torksey ware (TORK) vessels. The sherds are abraded and fragmentary, with the average weight being <4g. Only a single sherd was decorated – a thumb impressed rim of a small TORK jar or bowl – and is probably of mid tenth- to mid-eleventh-century date. Although kilns producing Torksey ware have been excavated in the village, none of these sherds appear to be wasters (although this would be hard to tell from such small fragments). Only two TORK sherds show any sign of use, with one being internally sooted and the other externally sooted.

Medieval and late Medieval

Twenty-one sherds from 20 vessels, representing six medieval ware-types, were recovered. The range of ware-types reflects Torksey's position on the River Trent and its confluence with the Foss Dyke. The majority of this pottery has its origin in the regional production centres in Nottingham and Lincoln (NCSW, NOTGV, LSWV and LSW2), whilst a single sherd of Humber ware (HUM) represents medieval Yorkshire. One notable vessel is a thumbed basal sherd from a thirteenth-/fourteenth-century jug in a Nottingham Glazed ware variant fabric (NOTGV) – a characteristic rarely seen on pottery of this type, and more likely to occur on pottery produced in Lincolnshire.

Post-medieval

With 31 sherds (32 vessels), the post-medieval pottery represents 26% of the assemblage. Black (BL) glazed earthen wares form the largest group. Although their fragmentary condition precludes firm identification of form, on account of their thick walls, it is likely that the majority derive from storage or food preparation jars or bowls/pancheons. Just two fragments of drinking vessels were identified, a handle of a BL drinking cup/mug and the base of a small Midlands or Yorkshire Yellow ware (MY or YY) cup/mug.

Early Modern

The early modern assemblage forms the largest group of pottery from this excavation (42 vessels). The assemblage includes tablewares (e.g. Pearlware, Transfer Printed ware and Modern Whiteware, cups bowls and plates) and stoneware storage vessels (Derbyshire and Unspecified English Stoneware). Most vessels are represented by small 2g flakes and it is almost impossible to discern their forms. Stonewares, particularly those from Derbyshire (DERBS), were the least fragmented in this group, probably owing to the greater durability attained through firing to high temperatures.

The Sequence

The pottery comes from very mixed contexts with Roman, late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval wares being found in the same deposit, for example in contexts 100 and 101. Notably, no pottery in context 102 post-dates the sixteenth century. By the second spit of 102 all pottery dates to the late Saxon or Roman periods. It is notable that there is an early/middle Anglo-Saxon gap in the ceramic sequence of this evaluation trench. This gap is a common occurrence in ceramic assemblages from Torksey (see below).

Discussion

The range of ware-types from this excavation is similar to that recovered from other interventions in the village; however, there are some interesting and significant differences that merit discussion. Roman ware-types, for example, are all but absent from excavations in the village. Indeed, Roman types accounted for just 0.4%, by weight, of the pottery from Barley's (1981, 289-90) 1960s excavations, only three Roman sherds were recovered from a total 537 sherds from test-pits excavated as part of the Viking Torksey Project (Perry 2012) and no Roman pottery was found in the interventions at Castle Farm (Palmer-Brown 1995) or c.700m south of the evaluation trench reported on in the present report in the 'Land North of the Railway' excavations (Rowe 2008). In contrast, in the present study Roman pottery accounted for 11% of the assemblage by weight and 8% by vessel count. This higher proportion is possibly related to the putative Romano-British enclosure identified by magnetometer survey c.600m north of this evaluation trench (Brown 2012).

The absence of early/middle Anglo-Saxon pottery in the assemblage correlates with the general paucity of early/middle Anglo-Saxon pottery from Torksey. Indeed, just a single residual sherd of early Anglo-Saxon Charnwood ware was found in the 'Verity' excavations within the village (Pre-Construct Archaeology 1996), none was recovered during the test-pit excavations undertaken as part of the Torksey research project (Perry 2012), Barley's excavations within and to the south of the village (Barley 1964; 1981), or the interventions at Castle Farm (Palmer-Brown 1995). Clearly, as the 'Verity' sherd and two isolated, unstratified, decorated vessels – reported on by Myres (1951) – attest, there was an early/middle Anglo-Saxon ceramic phase in Torksey, but the focal point of this activity still evades us.

This evaluation trench is the most northerly Torksey excavation to have produced late Saxon Torksey ware (TORK). None of the TORK sherds appear to be wasters, despite the fact that a Torksey ware kiln was excavated in the 'Land North of the Railway' interventions c.700m south of this evaluation trench (Rowe 2008). A thumb impressed rim and the presence of soot on the surface of two Torksey ware vessels indicates mid tenth-century, or later, domestic activity in the vicinity of the trench.

Medieval pottery accounts for c.20% of the assemblage, and similar proportions have been recovered during excavations elsewhere in the village, for example, in the 'Land North of the Railway' excavations (Rowe 2008). Although we are dealing with small numbers, and we must be wary of drawing too many conclusions from this assemblage, it is interesting to note that the most common medieval wares are thirteenth- to fourteenth-century pottery from Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire (NOTGV, NCSW, LWSV and LSW2). Pottery derived from Yorkshire, such as Humber ware, is all but absent. A similar pattern exists in the 'Land North of the Railway' assemblage (Rowe 2008), yet in the test-pit excavations from the village, Humber wares were most common and the Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire wares were in the minority (Perry 2012). This evaluation trench, therefore, serves to highlight the changing focus of activity in medieval Torksey.

Animal Bone

Sarah Viner-Daniels

Method

All specimens were identified to species level wherever possible. Fragments that could not be identified were counted as fragments. Cattle mandibular tooth wear was recorded following the method of Grant (1982). Measurements were taken where possible following von den Driesch (1976). The state of fusion was recorded as either fully fused (F), fusing (G), unfused diaphysis (UD), unfused epiphysis (UE) or fused/fusing (H).

Condition of the material

The material was generally in poor condition, and there was no apparent difference in the condition of preservation from the Spit 2 and Spit3. Many bones exhibited significant abrasion, and a small number were observed to have longitudinal cracks consistent with exposure to weathering before burial. No evidence of butchery or burning was found in the assemblage, and no examples of attrition by gnawing scavengers was recorded. The condition of the material made the recording of biometrical information impossible for most specimens.

Results - Spit 1

Material from Spit 1 consisted of a small number of fragmented cattle bones, possibly from a single animal and a single tooth from a sheep. An unidentifiable bird bone, possibly chicken, and a further three chicken bones were also recovered.

Results - Spit 2

Material from Spit 2 was predominantly from domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*). Cattle remains from Spit 2 consist of one postcranial bone (proximal metatarsal), two mandibular molars, and six maxillary molars (details in **Table 6**). The metatarsal, which did not exhibit the porous bone characteristic of juvenile specimens, as well as the permanent molars that were all in wear, suggest that all of the bones came from adult cattle. It is possible that all of these specimens come from a single animal.

In addition, a single maxillary third molar attests to the presence of sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) within the assemblage.

There were 31 fragments that could not be identified to species, but included long bone shaft, vertebrae and rib fragments from large and medium sized animals.

Element	Details	Tooth wear
Metatarsal	Proximal	
M1/M2	Mandibular	e
M1/M2	Mandibular	P
M	Maxillary	in wear
M1/M2	Maxillary	in wear
M1/M2	Maxillary	in wear
M1/M2	Maxillary	in wear
M3	Maxillary	in wear
M3	Maxillary	in wear

Table 6. Details of Bos taurus specimens identified from Spit 2, Torksey.

Results – Spit 3

Spit 3 was also dominated by domestic cattle remains, with a small number of sheep/goat specimens also identified. The cattle elements present represent both the fore and hind limbs as well as the skull and pelvis (**Table 7**). More than one animal is represented by the remains, as evidenced by presence of three scapulae, three humeri and three third mandibular molars. Although the assemblage is too small to draw firm conclusions as to the age of the cattle, variation in the state of epiphyseal fusion in postcranial elements, as well as differences in the advancement of tooth wear of the mandibular teeth, both suggest that animals of various ages were present.

The evidence for sheep/goats in Spit 3 comes from two maxillary molar fragments.

There were 72 fragments that could not be identified to species, but included long bone shaft, vertebrae and rib fragments from large and medium sized animals.

Element	Details	Fusion/tooth wear	Measurements
Scapula (left)	Left		
Scapula (left)	Right		
Scapula (right)	Right		
Humerus (left)	Distal		
Humerus (right)	Distal		
Humerus (left)	Distal	H	
Radius (left)	Distal	UD	
Metacarpal	Proximal		
Tibia (right)	Proximal	G	
Tibia (left)	Proximal	G	
Femur	Proximal	F	
Femur	Distal	UE	
Pelvis			
Astragalus (right)			
Astragalus (left)			
Calcaneum (left)			
Phalange 1		F	
Carpal 3			
M1/M2	Mandibular	e	
M1/M2	Mandibular	k	
M3	Mandibular	e	
M3	Mandibular	b	L 32.5 W 14.6
M3	Mandibular	g	L 33.2 W 14.7
M3	Maxillary	in wear	
M2	Maxillary	in wear	

Table 7 Details of Bos taurus *specimens identified from Spit 3, Torksey.*

Discussion

The evaluation trench established that feature G20 identified as 'probable archaeology' most likely represents magnetically enhanced soil associated with modern agricultural activities. However, the investigation has identified evidence for activity, including recreational pursuits and agricultural and animal domestication, in that specific location from prehistoric to post-medieval times.

The pottery and small finds recovered from within the aeolian sand (102) clearly demonstrate a chronological sequence, with (Spit 1) containing no pottery younger than the sixteenth century and the deeper spit (Spit 2) containing only late Saxon and Roman pottery. An absence of early/middle Anglo-Saxon pottery correlates with an already identified general paucity of such pottery in Torksey. Furthermore, a higher density of Roman pottery relative to findings within the village itself (and in the local area) supports the interpretation of the collection of strong positive linear and curvilinear features characteristic of enclosures, approximately 600m to the north of the evaluation trench, as a Romano-British settlement (Brown 2012: 11).

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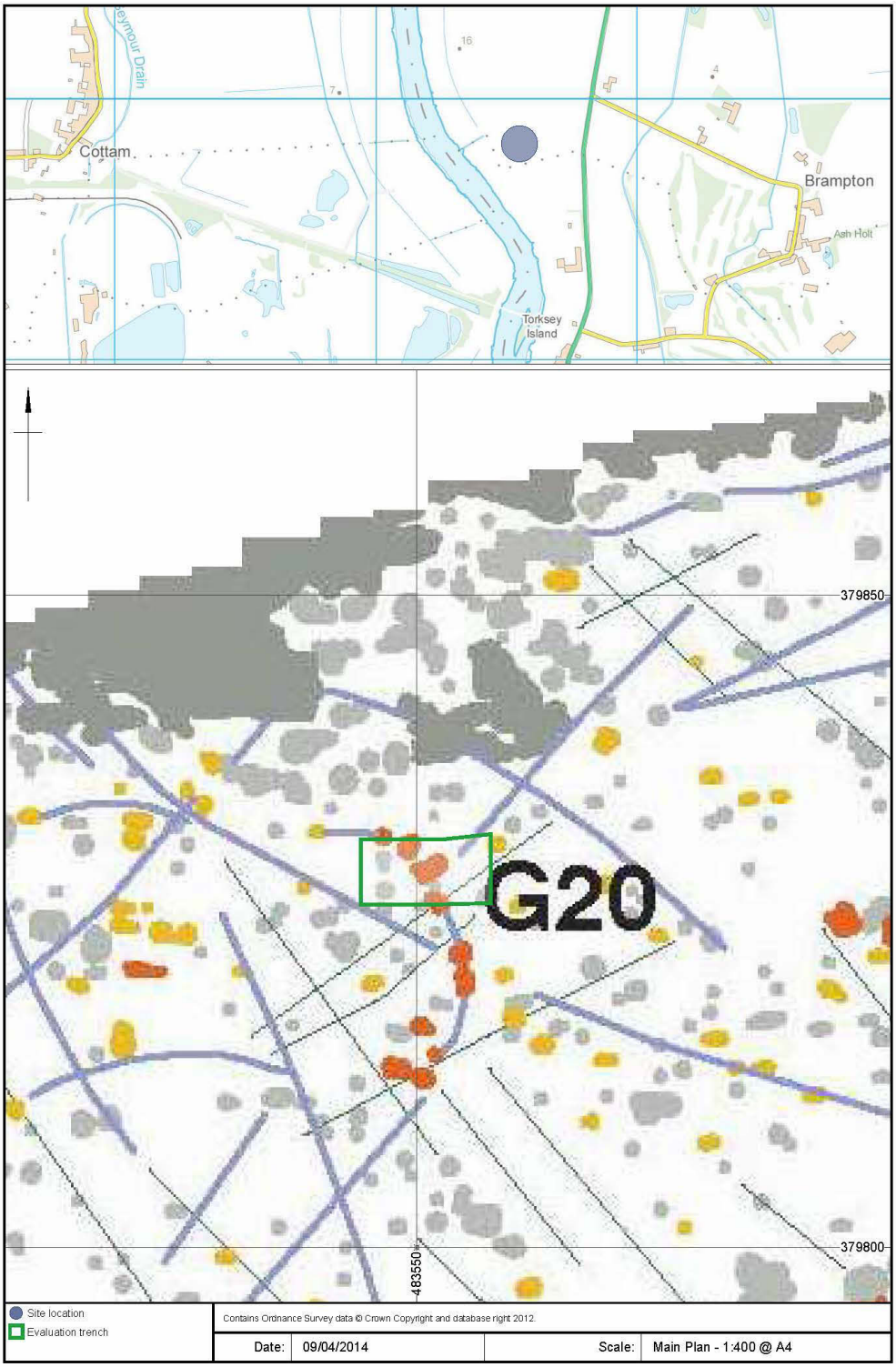
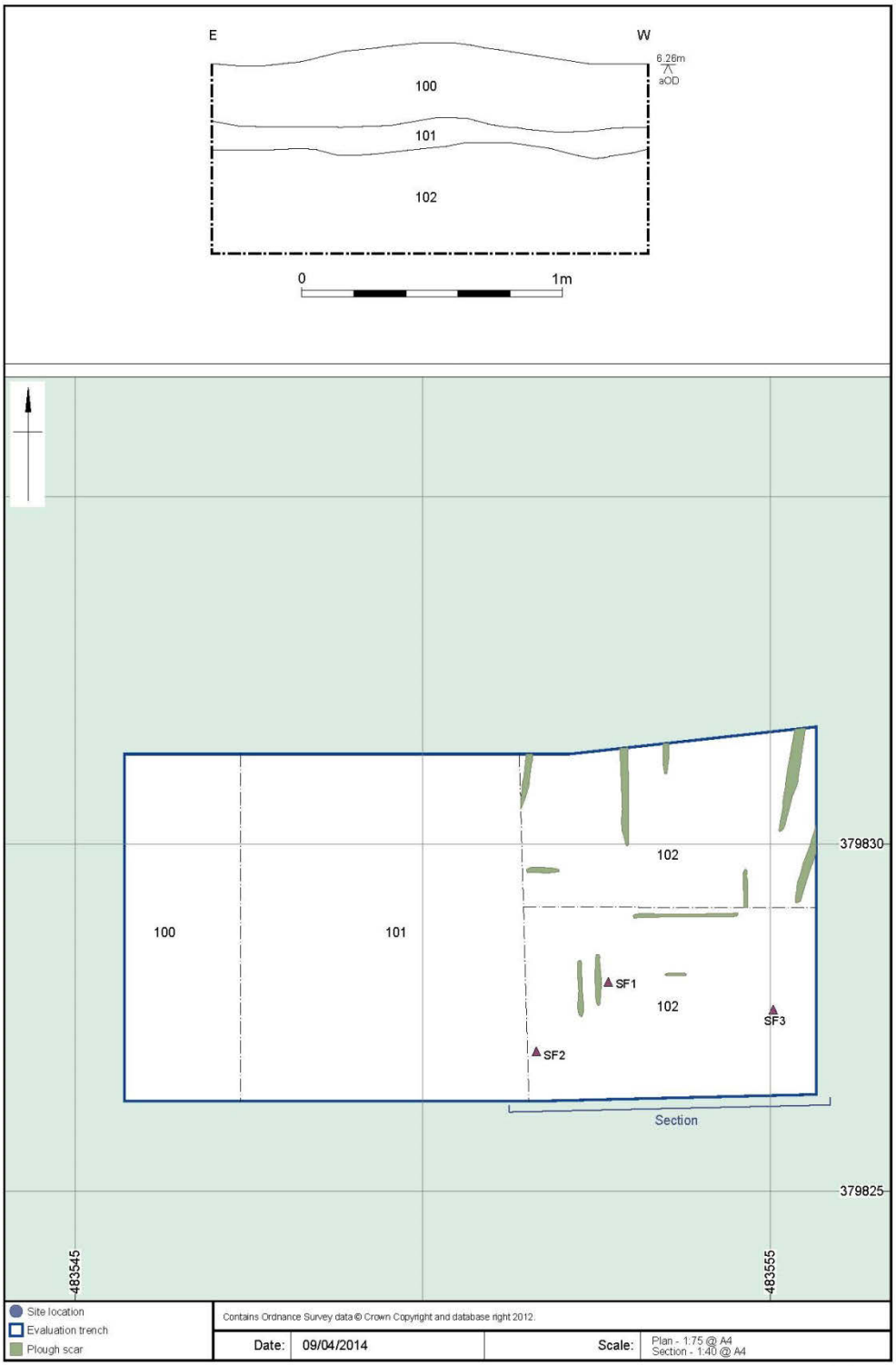


Trench location overlain on geophysical interpretation Figure 1



Trench plan and section

Figure 2

Plate 1. Metal detecting surfaces pre-excavation

Plate 2. Sieving all excavated soil

Plate 3. Surface of layer (101) exhibiting areas of dark staining

Plate 4. Spit 1 of aeolian sand (102) (View to the east)

Plate 5. Spit 2 of aeolian sand (view to the east)

Plate 6. Final post-excavation shot (view to the east)

Plate 7. North facing section.

Plate 8. Fe object (S.F 1)

Plate 9. Lead Viking gaming piece (S.F 2)

Plate 10 Lead Early Medieval fishing weight (S.F. 3)

Plate 11 Copper-alloy buckle (S.F. 4)

APPENDIX A: POTTERY

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
100	BERTH	VERY HIGH FIRED	JAR/BOWL	1	1	33		BS		
100	BL		PANCHEON	7	6	176		BS	ABRADED	18th-19thC
100	BL		CUP AND UNIDENTIFIED	6	6	56		BS AND HANDLE	FINE ORANGE RED CUP/MUG 17/18THC; THICK WALLED VESS L18/TH19TH	
100	BL	HIGH FIRED MP TYPE		1	1	19		BS		LATE 18TH
100	CREA		HANDLE AND UNID	3	3	7		BS	BROWN GLAZED HANDLE; GREEN BANDS CLOSE TO BASE OF ONE VESSEL	
100	CREA			2	2	1		BS AND RIM		
100	DERBS		JAR	2	2	32	ROULETTING	BS AND RIM		
100	ENGS		JAR	2	2	21		BASE AND BS	ABRADED	
100	ENGS	?ID BS	JAR	1	1	4		BS		
100	ENGS			1	1	3		BS		
100	ENPO		BOWL/CUP	3	3	15		BS AND RIM	ONE VERY BURNT SHERD	
100	ENPO		CUP	1	1	5		BS		
100	GRE		JAR/BOWL	4	4	64		BS	ABRADED	17TH 18TH
100	LERTH			1	1	12		BS		
100	LERTH		JAR	2	2	11		BS AND RIM		
100	LSW	VARIANT FABRIC	JUG	1	1	1		BS	GREEN GLAZE EXT	
100	LSW2		JUG	1	1	3		BS	GREEN GLAZE	
100	MEDX			3	3	12		BS	ONE BROWN GLAZED	
100	MISC			1	1	12	CORRIGATED EXT	BS		
100	MY	OR YY	CUP AND UNIDENTIFIED	3	3	17		BS AND BASE	ABRADED; 1 BASAL ANGLE OF A SMALL CUP; 1 BASE; 1 BS	
100	NCBW			1	1	1		BS	BLUE BANDED	
100	NCSW	NORTH		1	1	8		BS		1350-1550
100	NOTG	VARIANT FABRIC		2	2	0		BS	ONE VESSEL GREE GLAZED	
100	NOTS			3	3	5	INC LINE AND ROULETTING	BS AND RIM	18TH C	
100	ROMAN			1	1	33		BS	ABRADED	
100	STMO	?ID BERTH		1	1	1		BS		
100	STMO		CUP/MUG?	1	1	9		BS	HANDLE BASE	
100	TORK		SMALL JAR/BOWL	1	1	3		BS	VERY ABRADED	
100	TPW			5	5	18		BS		
100	TPW		BOWL	1	1	5		RIM		
100	WHITE		CUP; BOWL; UNIDENTIFED	12	12	36		BS; RIM; BASE		
100	WHITE			3	3	11		BS AND RIM	ONE BURNT TO A BLUE COLOUR; ONE RIM WITH WHITE BANDING; ONE RIM WITH GREEN SLIP BANDS	

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
101	BERTH		PANCHEON	1	1	11		BS	VERY ABRADED; BROWN/BLACK GLAZE FLAKING	18th 19thC
101	ENGS		Large jar/flaggon	1	1	4		BS		
101	HUM		JAR/BOWL	1	1	9		BS	ABRADED	
101	LERTH			1	1	4		BS	VERY ABRADED	
101	MEDLOC			1	1	10		BS	ABRADED	13 to 16thC
101	TORK			2	2	10		BS	VERY ABRADED	
101	TPW		PLATE/BOWL	2	2	3		RIM		
101	WHITE			1	1	6		BS		
101	WHITE			1	1	2		BS		
102 Spit 1	HUMB		JUG	1	1	3		BS		
102 SPIT 1	LSH			1	1	1		BS	SHELL LEACHED	
102 SPIT 1	LSW	Variant Fabric	JUG	5	4	19		BS	GREEN GLAZE	
102 SPIT 1	LSW	Variant Fabric	JUG	2	2	7		BS	GREEN GLAZE	13th-mid 14thC
102 SPIT 1	LSW	Variant Fabric		1	1	1		BS	VERY ABRADED	13th to 15th C
102 SPIT 1	NOTG	Variant Fabric	JUG	3	3	25	THUMB IMP BASAL ANGLE	BS	1 THUMB IM BASE; GREEN GLAZE	13th to 14th C
102 SPIT 1	ROMAN	?ID		1	1	18		BS	ABRADED	
102 SPIT 1	ROMAN			5	5	24		BS	VARY ABRADED: 1 OXID INT; 4 GREY	
102 SPIT 1	TORK			2	2	7		BS	VERY ABRADE; 1 CARB INT; 1 CARB EXT	
102 SPIT 1	TORK			7	7	24		BS	VERY ABRADED	
102 SPIT 2	ROMAN			1	1	2		BS	VERY ABRADED	
102 SPIT 2	ROMAN		JAR/BOWL	2	2	15		RIM	VERY ABRADED	
102 SPIT 2	TORK			2	2	9		BS	VERY ABRADED	
102 SPIT 2	TORK		SMALL JAR/BOWL	1	1	3	THUMB IMP RIM	RIM	VERY ABRADED	