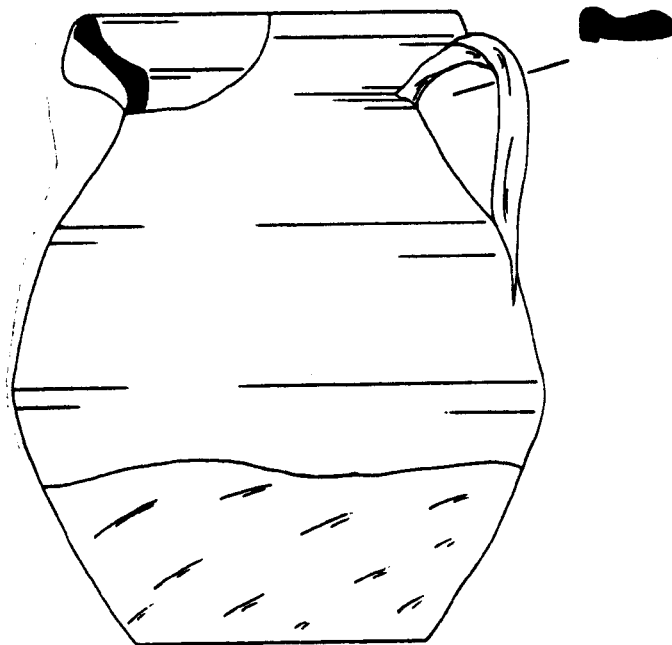


MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

by

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VOLUME I



Thesis submitted to the University of Nottingham for the
degree of Doctor of Philosophy
October, 1982.

I should like to dedicate this research
to Eleanor and Rex Russell of Priestgate,
Barton-on-Humber. Their hospitality,
encouragement and advice proved invaluable,
as did the fruits of their unstinting
dedication to the archaeology of Lincolnshire.

ABSTRACT

This thesis establishes and defines, for the first time, the forms and fabric types of the medieval ceramics which have been found in North Lincolnshire. The pottery from the unstratified assemblages has been catalogued in Chapter 2 and that from the stratified assemblages in Chapter 3. As an intensive regional study, there have been opportunities to use this catalogued information, along with a study of the distributional evidence, to comment on some of the wider aspects of pottery study.

The saxon and medieval ceramic development of the region have been studied by means of a series of "regional traditions" each of which is discussed in detail in Chapter 4. The study of distribution on a proportional basis has enabled a detailed investigation of the various trade and marketing patterns within the region.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work is founded on the fruits of others' labours. It was the excavation and fieldwork by countless numbers of people over many years which provided the basic pottery data for this thesis. Perhaps the greatest of these contributions was made by Eleanor and Rex Russell. Their work over several decades was unpaid, too often unnoticed, yet always thorough and consistent. Special thanks must also go to Elsie and Ron Newton of Barton-on-Humber whose work on the Humber foreshore over the last decade has provided a remarkable body of archaeological material which is of the greatest importance to the understanding of the region's coastal trade.

Thanks are also due to my many friends and colleagues of the Medieval Pottery Research Group whose conversations and communications have been a constant source of inspiration. In particular, special thanks must go to Gareth Watkins of the Humberside Archaeological Unit for his constant assistance in the writer's attempts to understand the pottery of East Yorkshire, and who was always ready to make available his current research and results. Thanks are also due to Kevin Leahy of Scunthorpe Museum who, with great patience and assistance, put up with the frequent pillaging of his archaeological collection over the many years of the writer's research.

I would also like to record my thanks to the following: Dr. Lauren Adams, Bob Alvey, Peter Armstrong, Cathy Brookes, Geoff Bryant, Dr Paul Buckland, Dr Philip Dixon, Peter Farmer, Naomi Field, David Greenhalf, Hilary Healey, the staff of

Humberston Library, John Hurst, Keith Miller, Stephen Moorhouse, Jean Le Patourel, Dr. Warwick and Mrs. Kirsty Rodwell, Mrs. E.H. Rudkin, John Samuels, Tony Turner, Andrew White, Richard Williams and Jane Young. Also, during the course of most research, there are usually a small number of works which have a profound effect on the writer in terms of the direction and orientation of that research. It would seem appropriate to acknowledge four works which had such an effect on this writer: Stephen Moorhouse's undergraduate thesis for the University of Cardiff (1974); Maurice Barley's Lincolnshire Rivers in the Middle Ages (1936); Martyn Jope's Regional Cultures of Medieval Britain (1963) and Jean Le Patourel's Documentary Evidence and the Medieval Pottery Industry (1968).

Finally, my deepest debt of gratitude must go to my sometime employer but constant friend and mentor Glyn Coppack who, with his wife Denny, has patiently read and commented on all aspects of this work and who have always provided a sympathetic ear to all the many problems, both real and imagined, encountered during the course of this research.

If this thesis in any way compensates or benefits those whose assistance and work it has been built on, it will have fulfilled, perhaps, its most important function.

Colin Hayfield.
October, 1982.

Glossary

Listed below are a number of terms used in this thesis which are not currently in standard use amongst pottery workers and which therefore merit a note of explanation.

basting dish	An alternative name for a dripping pan. Probably used on the fire underneath a spit to catch fat from the roasting joint.
coil-built	A vessel which has been constructed from a number of rings of clay or a continuous coil, this was then either hand-finished or wheel-finished.
peat pot	A wide, shallow, cooking-pot form. Probably for use on a slow burning fire (such as peat) to maximise the surface area of the vessel in direct contact with the fire.
splashed glaze	A galena based glaze compound applied in dry, granular form, either flicked or thrown onto the pot. Adhesion was achieved by the glaze particles embedding themselves into the unfired surfaces of the vessel producing characteristic small pits or craters from which the glaze radiated outwards.
suspension glaze	A galena based glaze compound mixed with a thin clay slurry to produce a suspension. This was then painted onto the vessel.
wheel-finished	A coil or hand-built pot which was finished on a revolving turntable or wheelhead.
wheelthrown	Vessels thrown from the 'lump' on a revolving wheelhead.

Site Codes

An alphabetical list of site codes can be found on pages v and vi of Volume III of this thesis.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION.

- a) Summary.
- b) The area of study and its regional setting.
- c) Chronological range.
- d) Background studies.
- e) National trends in pottery studies.
- f) Approach and methods of study
- g) Fabric classification (including a list of abbreviations).

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

(a) Summary

This introductory chapter defines the area and period covered by this thesis and traces the development of ceramic studies within this defined area. These studies are set against both a wider regional background comprising Lincolnshire and the West and East Ridings of Yorkshire and current national trends in pottery studies. The basic aims and methods of approach to this study will be described along with an initial introduction to some of the more fundamental themes and concepts which have both governed and categorised the presentation of the pottery assemblages and groups described below. Finally, an initial tabulated description of the fabric types will be presented, along with a list of abbreviations used in the succeeding chapters.

(b) The area of study and its regional setting

The area of North Lincolnshire examined is shown on Map 1. Politically, it comprises the North Riding of Lindsey and the West Riding with the exception of Lawress Wapentake. Geographically, it is bounded to the East by the North Sea, to the North by the Humber Estuary and to the West by the western edge of the Isle of Axholme and also by the River Trent south of Owston Ferry. The southern boundary is more arbitrary, being based on political divisions, but is roughly bounded by a line drawn from Gainsborough, through Market Rasen to Louth and the North Sea coast. This unit of study

contains three broad geographical areas the wolds and wold scarp, the limestone ridge and the Ancholme valley, and the Isle of Axholme (Swinerton and Kent, 1976, Fig.1 pp.xii-xiii).

In order to place the results of this research into a wider setting comparison has been made with sites in the surrounding 'region'. To the North this region encompasses the East Riding of Yorkshire, to the West it incorporates the West Riding as far as Doncaster, and to the South it embraces the remainder of Lincolnshire. This then will be the area subsequently referred to as the surrounding 'region'.

(c) Chronological range

The period of study ranges from the middle-saxon to the late-medieval period. It was decided not to look at the post-Roman, early-saxon pottery as this has been studied and published in some depth, (Myres, 1951; Eagles, 1979), although too early to incorporate the finds from the major cremation cemetery at Elsham (Loughlin and Miller, 1979, 197 and L.H.A. II, 1976, 60).

A certain amount of caution would be required in giving a more precise starting date than 'middle-saxon'. The reasons are twofold; firstly, the earliest stratified sequences presented here come from Barton-on-Humber and Barrow-upon-Humber, but in neither case could the groups be reliably dated. Secondly, on a more general level, it is very difficult, on current evidence, to assign most of the hand-finished material from unstratified assemblages to either the early-saxon or the middle-saxon period. These dating problems are more fully

discussed in Chapter 3. This study embraces all those pottery types thought to have been current during the middle-saxon period as broadly defined to A.D.650-850 (Hurst, 1976, 286) with the caveat that some of this pottery may well be of an earlier date.

The later date range extends to c.1550. This is somewhat later than the traditionally accepted end to the medieval period (M.P.R.G. Principals and Practice 1976, 9; Haslam, 1978, 16-17). The principal reason for this decision was the need to incorporate the final dissolution phases from the several religious sites excavated in North Lincolnshire. It also has the advantage of being able to reflect more closely on the major changes that were taking place in the English pottery industries from the end of the 15th century. Research work is currently in progress, by Andrew White for the University of Nottingham, on the post-medieval pottery industries of Lincolnshire which should provide a useful overlap with this present work.

(d) Background studies

Until the 1970's there had been no major excavation programme of medieval sites in Lincolnshire north of the city of Lincoln. The medieval pottery recovered was largely unstratified and thus lacked the reliable framework of dated groups necessary for a detailed study.

In the period before 1950, Harold Dudley had concentrated his work on the prehistoric and Roman remains in the area around Scunthorpe where he was based. His important work

Early Days in North West Lincolnshire (Dudley, 1949), sketched the prehistoric and Roman evidence and made some comment on the few known Saxon remains. However, he made no attempt to assess either the state of medieval archaeology or the known medieval artifacts from the area. By 1950 Scunthorpe museum held only a handful of medieval pottery assemblages most of which were derived from the parishes surrounding the town. One of the two more important assemblages came from Conesby DMV and was collected by Dudley himself in 1929 (Dudley, 1931, 84 Figs. 38-39). The other came from road widening operations at Broughton in 1936, although this was not published until later (Moorhouse, 1974a).

During the 1950's a number of developments took place. These included a small series of excavations on rural sites around Lincoln, starting with Riseholme DMV in 1954-5 (Thompson, 1960), Somerby and Snarford DMV's in 1957 (Mynard, 1969 and West, 1969), and in 1959 on the site of the Bishop's Palace at Nettleham (Russell and Moorhouse, 1971). As the references indicate, however, the results of this work were not published until the 1960's or later. The pottery reports from these sites all looked to the finds from the city of Lincoln for comparison and dating.

More importantly, from a ceramic viewpoint, during the latter part of that decade, Rex and Eleanor Russell of Barton-on-Humber started their collection of unstratified pottery, by fieldwalking ploughed medieval sites and watching and recording earthwork destruction. This growing collection of pottery was carefully recorded and the finds properly

washed and marked (qualities sadly lacking amongst the finds from several of the region's sites excavated by professionals and financed from the public purse.). Their collection forms the basis for the study of the unstratified assemblages from the region presented in Chapter 2.

John Hurst initiated the study of the medieval pottery from the region drawing heavily on the finds from the Russell collection. His work started in the early 1960's and continued throughout that decade. This catalogue was recorded on a card index and although never published, it was an important foundation for the subsequent work of both Stephen Moorhouse and the present writer⁽¹⁾.

During the early 1970's Stephen Moorhouse began a programme of post-excavation work in Lincolnshire which included a study of several pottery groups. This work included sites at Nettleham (Russell and Moorhouse, 1971), Boston (Moorhouse, 1972), Kettleby Thorpe (Russell et al, 1974, 15-26) and Broughton (Moorhouse, 1974a). In the latter two reports he attempted to define some of the principal North Lincolnshire fabrics and to highlight some of the problems they raised. This included an important assessment of the development and distribution of shell-tempered wares in the region (Moorhouse, 1974a, 7-8).

From the mid-1970's the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the Department of the Environment initiated a series of excavations on medieval sites in North Lincolnshire. These included Thornholme Priory (1974-80), Epworth Manor (1975-76), Burnham Chapel (1977) and more recently, Barton-on-Humber

(1978-82). All these sites, particularly Thornholme Priory, produced a number of stratified pottery groups which offered new opportunities for a fuller definition of the local fabrics and, for the first time, a chance to establish their date range and development. These two tasks resulted in the appointment of the writer to prepare pottery reports for these sites which form the basis for this present study.

On a regional level, the history and development of pottery studies in Lincoln has recently been outlined and researched by Glyn Coppack as part of a doctoral thesis (Coppack, 1980). Although a major excavation took place at Flaxengate between 1945 and 1948, it was not published until 1973 (Coppack, 1973). Together with the Bishop's Palace site (Coppack, 1975) and Broadgate (Adams, 1977), it formed the basic framework for medieval pottery studies from the city. The results of excavations by the Lincoln Archaeological Trust since its foundation in 1972, remain largely unpublished, the saxon and medieval pottery currently being studied by Lauren Adams.

An assessment of medieval pottery development within Lincolnshire as a whole was made by Hilary Healey in 1975 in an unpublished M.Phil. thesis for the University of Nottingham. This was biased towards the more plentiful evidence from the South of the county, concentrating as it did on the late-medieval kiln groups from South Lincolnshire. The work suffered principally from the lack of available stratified groups which could have provided any reliable chronological definition to the range of fabrics and forms presented.

At Doncaster a series of rescue excavations within the city during the 1970's provided a number of stratified medieval assemblages (Magilton, 1977, 31-36) but post-excavation work on these sites is still in its initial stages and the writer has only recently begun work on preparing reports on the saxon and medieval pottery.

Within the East Riding of Yorkshire, work in Hull had been piecemeal until the appointment of Peter Armstrong in 1972 as Field Officer for Hull Museums. His impressive reports on the medieval pottery from his excavations at Sewer Lane (Armstrong, 1977) and Scale Lane (Armstrong, 1980) were the first major stratified sequences to be published from the city. His work was taken up and expanded by Gareth Watkins on his appointment in 1975 as pottery researcher to the newly formed Humberside Archaeological Unit. In the last few years Watkins has produced a series of important papers (Watkins, 1978, 1979, 1982) which extend and discuss the fabric types defined by Armstrong. The Hull pottery sequence does not begin until the last quarter of the 13th century (Watkins, 1982) and is remarkable both for the restricted range of local fabrics and the large percentage of imported products which have been identified.

Excavations in 1976 at the medieval port of Hedon recovered a sequence of groups ranging from the 12th to the 14th centuries. Further north at Beverley, excavations at Highgate in 1978 produced a series of small groups dating from the 10th to the 17th centuries. However, these Highgate groups will be overshadowed by the current work by Peter Armstrong at Lurk

Lane in Beverley. This site has already produced a stratified series of large well-dated groups dating from the middle-saxon period. Other pottery studies in Yorkshire include Scarborough (Rutter, 1961 and Farmer, 1979) and Wharram Percy (Le Patourel, 1979).

The whole tenor of pottery development in the region surrounding North Lincolnshire centres on the rapid expansion of urban archaeology during the 1970's and the subsequent study of the sequences of datable groups that were recovered. In contrast excavations during this period in North Lincolnshire took place on a series of rural sites.

(e) National trends in pottery studies

Until the 1970's the study of medieval pottery had been a fairly piecemeal affair involving only a handful of recognised experts. Dunning (1956, 1959, 1968), Hurst (1956, 1959, 1962-3, 1976), and Jope (1952-3, 1963) were still able to study pottery on a national basis. Their work laid the essential foundations for more recent studies. The major expansion of urban archaeology in the 1970's resulted for the first time in the appointment of professional medieval pottery researchers to a number of the major urban units. The scale of excavation produced pottery assemblages which were usually far larger than those previously encountered, and necessitated more sophisticated processing and recording techniques. The number of well-stratified groups which resulted enabled related sequences of datable pottery to be established for many cities, such as

London (Thorn, 1975), Kings Lynn (Clarke and Carter, 1977), Bedford (Baker and Hassall, 1979) and York (Holdsworth, 1978). As many of these centres had their own pottery industries which dominated the assemblages there was little incentive to look at the largely unstratified rural pottery from their surrounding hinterlands.

In 1975 the Medieval Pottery Research Group was formed after a series of earlier exploratory meetings. Various working parties were set up to report on and make recommendations about a number of topics including the use of scientific aids, data processing, publication etc. Unfortunately, these guidelines have yet to be published, but the writer has drawn on the information given in the draft copies circulated in 1976).

Recent years have seen a move towards a more scientifically based analysis of the composition of pottery fabrics, with the intention of producing clearer parameters (Williams, 1977). The recording of pottery has also become more systematised in its presentation. Statistical tables, scatter diagrams and various seriation techniques, often handled by computer, have all aided a more 'scientific' approach (Orton, 1980). Limited financial resources have precluded the use of computer-based studies and detailed scientific fabric analysis in the present study. However, samples of orangeware sherds from Barton-on-Humber, Thornholme Priory and Grimsby were submitted to the Archaeology Department of the University of Southampton for analysis as part of a comparison of regional orangeware fabrics undertaken by Peter Farmer in his research

into Scarborough wares. The results of this work are not available at the time of writing.

It has been suggested above that the emphasis of pottery studies during the last decade rested upon the urban pottery assemblages. During the 1950's Professor Jope began a systematic regional study of the pottery from the Oxford region (Jope, 1952-3, 1956, 1958). However, it was not until the late 1960's and early 1970's that the challenge of a regional study was taken up again, this time by Philip Barker's study of Shropshire (Barker, 1970) and by Kenneth Barton with his study of the medieval pottery of Sussex (Barton, 1979).

Unfortunately the necessary financial resources have rarely been available for this sort of work. In many ways it was fortuitous that it should have been a series of rural sites that were excavated in North Lincolnshire instead of the more familiar pattern of urban excavation. It was the post-excavation commitment of the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate to these rural excavations which led to the necessary financing for the writer's series of annual contracts from 1975 which have culminated in this present regional study.

(f) Approach and methods

The pottery from North Lincolnshire was identified and sorted macroscopically and the results recorded on a card index system. Some of the more important aspects of this sorting and tabulation process are described below.

Sherd and vessel totals

The fundamental unit of study was the pot sherd. In most of the stratified groups this unit could be converted into vessels, involving the collection of all the sherds which could be reasonably identified as being part of the same vessel. With the relatively small size of each assemblage, usually less than 2000 sherds, this could be achieved with a high degree of consistency without having to resort to the more abstract approach of vessel equivalents which has been recently recommended (Orton, 1975, 1980, M.P.R.G. Data Processing 1976, 1-2).

Sherd vessel ratios (SVR)

As each vessel unit was composed of one or more sherds, a simple ratio could be constructed based on the number of sherds per vessel. This sherd-vessel ratio, henceforth abbreviated to SVR, can then be used as means of comparison between individual vessels, or for a specific fabric type, or for a group or an entire assemblage. No complete vessel was recovered from anywhere in North Lincolnshire; on stratified sites the more complete vessels almost invariably comprised a number of sherds. This is important because the use of the SVR requires the assumption that the more sherds of a vessel there were, the more complete the vessel was. The sherd fragments counted were those broken in antiquity and not those formed as a result of the process of excavation or post-excavation work (Rahtz, 1975, 59-61). The possible problems of this sort of method and some of the alternatives available have recently been discussed (York, 1978, 45-50) but for the purposes of this study it nevertheless forms a valid method of comparison.

The SVR can be used in a number of ways. It may, for example, be used within a particular group of pottery in order to help identify residual material on the assumption that contemporary fabrics are more likely to have a higher SVR than residual ones. A hypothetical table of the SVR for fabric types within a single group is shown below.

Fabric	S1	O1	ML	H2
Sherds	15	8	6	19
Vessels	12	8	4	9
SVR	1.25	1.0	1.5	2.1

The following deductions may be made from such a result; that H2 was almost certainly a contemporary fabric and that O1 was probably residual. The S1 and ML readings are typical of the more ambiguous results often produced and can only be said to be less likely to be residual than O1, and less likely to be contemporary than H2, etc. The advantages of this sort of evidence become more apparent the larger the group and the greater the number of constituent fabrics. For example, the following table resulted from the analysis of the quarry-fill group from Wharram Percy, Site 45 (Group EM/60/WP).

Fabrics	SXGT	SXS	SXG	WSt	CT	CB1	GB	WY	RW	CS
Sherd totals	1	1	1	2	1	4	9	115	1	164
Vessel totals	1	1	1	2	1	4	7	62	1	77
SVR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.3	1.8	1	2.1

Average SVR for group = 1.9

It could be suggested from this that the contemporary part of the assemblage is likely to include the WY and CS fabrics and that the SXG and CT fabrics were probably residual. This is only a means of indicating likely residual material, and it would be unwise to regard it as providing proof of residuality. No constants can be established; a very low SVR in one group may be high for another from a different site depending on the overall levels of residuality within each assemblage.

The SVR can also be used to compare group with group within an assemblage. If group A has an average SVR of 2.7 and group B an average SVR of 1.6, then A is likely to contain less residual material than B. This sort of technique proved useful on sites such as Hedon where residual levels were exceptionally high, the average SVR for the whole site was 1.6, and there was an initial need to identify the most secure groups in order to obtain the firmest basis for further study. This was taken a step further at Hedon by using it to try and establish which type of archaeological features were likely to be the most reliable. The following results occurred.

Hedon (Hd) (Figures are based on the total stratified assemblage)

<u>Feature Type</u>	<u>SVR</u>
Pits	2.4
Ditches	1.7
Postholes	1.4
General layers	1.4

Average for the whole site = 1.6

The results suggest that on this site it was the pit groups which represented the most secure deposits whilst the general layers and, perhaps surprisingly, the posthole fills had SVR's below the site average, suggesting that it was these latter features which would contain the highest quantities of residual material.

The SVR was evaluated for as many of the stratified groups as possible and is presented at the top of each group discussion in Chapter 3, along with the other tabulated information. SVR's were not attempted for any of the unstratified assemblages because the high degree of abrasion on most sherds made the realistic allocation of sherds to vessels an almost impossible task.

Tabulation

The next unit of study beyond the sherd and the vessel was the group. The term 'group' in this study will refer to any archaeologically recovered collection of vessels, usually from a single feature such as a pit or ditch. If vessels come from a number of archaeologically and/or stratigraphically similar layers or features they will be described as 'phase-group'. The total collection of sherds from a site will be referred to as its 'assemblage'. This latter term also covers the unstratified surface finds from a fieldwalked site.

The pottery from groups, phase-groups and assemblages was recorded initially on a card index system which listed fabric types on a vertical axis against vessel form, decoration and constructional details along a horizontal axis. For the

purposes of this thesis the original categories have been modified slightly and an example of the resulting table is illustrated below.

Fabric type (by code)		F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
Vessel numbers (for Stratified sites)	Sherd numbers (for Unstratified sites)																	
	Cooking pots																	
	Bowls																	
	Curfewes																	
	Other unglazed forms																	
	Jugs																	
	Pipkins																	
	Basting Dishes																	
	Panichions (glazed bowls)																	
	Bung-hole Cisterns																	
	Drinking Mugs																	
	Cups																	
	Other Glazed forms																	
	Splashed Glazes																	
	Ordinary (Suspension) Glazes																	
	Decorated Vessels/Sherds																	

In all but a few stated cases the information found on each of these tables represents the entire ceramic contents of the group or assemblage. However, occasionally this information was not available, usually amongst regional groups, and the tables were then completed on the basis of the published vessels alone. In these cases an asterix has been placed on the top right-hand corner of the table to denote an incomplete sample.

Time-phase

The period covered by this thesis has been divided into five time-phases of either 150 or 200 years, viz:

Middle-Saxon	(MS)	AD 650-850
Late-Saxon	(LS)	AD 850-1050
Early-Medieval	(EM)	AD 1050-1200
High-Medieval	(HM)	AD 1200-1400
Late-Medieval	(LM)	AD 1400-1550

These time-phases are purely convenient arbitrary divisions for the purposes of this thesis and are not intended to have any wider archaeological or historical significance.

They have been used principally in Chapter 3 in the presentation of stratified groups. The main aim of Chapter 3 was to facilitate the comparison of similarly dated groups within the region. By sorting the groups into these time-phases it was possible to achieve this. It was initially hoped to use these divisions in studying the distributional evidence from the unstratified assemblages. For example, it would be of little significance when studying the distribution of a particular late-saxon fabric type to note that it did not occur in a particular assemblage if that assemblage contained no pottery earlier than the 14th century. Again, it would be misleading to observe that late-saxon Torksey-type wares comprised 8% of the total assemblage at site A, against only 1% at site B, if the late-saxon fabrics formed a total of 65% of site A's assemblage but only 7% on site B. In this last case, for a valid comparison to be made, Torksey-type wares should only have been compared as a percentage of the late-saxon

fabrics from both sites. It would thus have been convenient to have been able to divide all the fabric types into their most appropriate time-phase. However, not surprisingly, most fabric types refused to fit neatly into these arbitrary time-phases, usually overlapping to varying degrees with one or more periods. These problems and the eventual compromise solution are discussed in Chapter 4.

Local and regional traditions

These terms derive from concepts used by Moorhouse in his undergraduate thesis on the pottery from Sandal Castle (Moorhouse, 1974), but they have been adapted for use in this thesis and have thus been redefined.

As yet there have been no kiln sites excavated or identified in North Lincolnshire, and so it was not possible to sort locally made pottery into categories based on the products of known kiln sources. Thus the principal means of sorting pottery rested on divisions based on fabric appearance, usually by its main tempering agent, sand, shell, etc. Eventually these divisions became more sophisticated as it became apparent that other criteria such as colour, shape and style could be associated with a particular fabric type. A 'regional tradition' could thus be defined as a series of related fabric types sharing not only a similar tempering agent but a similar overall vessel appearance.

Local traditions comprise the individual fabric types which go to make up each regional tradition. Their definition is more closely associated with variations in fabric appearance. For example, in the case of the more readily identifiable regional tradition of shell-tempered fabrics, four sub-

divisions or local traditions were identified; a) soapy textured, b) smooth textured, c) rough textured, and d) harsh textured. Although the outward characteristics are those of texture each is the result of differences in the fabric itself, the size of the shell particles or the quantities of additional sand tempering present.

Although these local traditions represent the fundamental fabric types identified, they should not necessarily be equated with the products of individual kiln sources. Indeed, they could represent one of four possibilities:-

- a) the products of a single kiln site or a single potter.
- b) part of the repertoire of one or more potters.
- c) the products of a number of potters operating from the same centre.
- d) the products of a number of potters operating from different centres.

A single potter may have been forced to obtain his clay or tempering materials from a number of different sources throughout his working life. There is also evidence to suggest that a number of potters from the same village clubbed together to obtain rights of clay digging from a single site (Cal I.P.M. 35 Edw.III, No.118).

g) Fabric classification

The basic visual characteristics of the twelve regional traditions and their component local traditions are tabulated below each with its appropriate code which will subsequently be used in all the vessel descriptions and tabulated results

in the following chapters. These are only intended as initial descriptions. A fuller definition and evaluation of each local and regional tradition will be made in Chapter 4 so as to be able to draw on the information presented in Chapters 2 and 3.

These descriptions only note the more commonly found or typical attributes of a particular fabric; the exceptions will be fully reported in the individual vessel descriptions. Colours are given in the most simplistic form, for example, 'red,orange,buff'. Such forms imply that the actual colours were usually either a shade of (pale orange) or a combination of (orange-red) one or more of the colours mentioned. Attempts have been made to alleviate the problems of colour definition by standard use of the Munsell colour code system (Buckland et al,1979). It has been the experience of this study, however, that colour can vary enormously over the surface of a pot, especially of cooking pots, and the choice of colour is therefore very arbitrary. A simple generalised colour definition, as used below, has the advantage of being easily understood, without reference to code books, and its very vagueness reflects the fact that pots were never usually a single precise colour.

For brevity, a series of abbreviations are listed below which have been used for a range of commonly occurring words and phrases used extensively in the cataloguing and descriptions of the pottery. In addition to this list, each pottery type has been given a code based on the regional tradition

from which it derived. These fabric codes have been presented in the left hand columns of the fabric tables which follow.

B & S	burnt and sooted
CB	coil-built
CR	core
DSG	developed splashed glaze
GP	group
HF	hand-finished
HL	highlights
IS	inner surface
KT	knife-trimmed
LHA	lower handle attachment
MG	margins
OG	ordinary (suspension) glaze
OS	outer surface
PH	phase
PL	Plate number
SG	splashed glaze
SVR	sherd/vessel ratio
UHA	upper handle attachment
WF	wheel-finished
WT	wheelthrown

ABBREVIATIONS cont.

Listed below are the abbreviations or codes used for each of the fabric traditions discussed in this thesis.

C	Coarse Sandy fabrics
CIST	Cistercian wares
CM	Coal Measure fabrics
F	Fine sand-tempered fabrics
G	Gritty fabrics
H	Humberwares
I	Imported fabrics
M	Medium Sandy fabrics
O	Orangewares
S	Shell-tempered fabrics
SX	Hand-finished saxon fabrics
T	Toynton/Bolingbroke types
W	Whitewares

These fabric codes are usually modified by an appended letter or numeral to denote the particular sub-type of the fabric, for example, SXG or O2. These sub-types are fully outlined on pages 21-27a.

REGIONAL TRADITION : Hand-finished Saxon Fabrics (SX)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: A loose accumulation of largely hand-finished Saxon fabrics of the early-saxon and middle-saxon periods.

Local Tradition Code	Principal tempering agent	Colour	Texture	Other Characteristics	Fabric defined	Known or suspected kiln sources
SXGT	organic, some sand	buff, grey, black	smooth, soapy		Hurst, 1976, 294, 309-11	?
SXS	sand	brown, grey, black	rough	Outer surfaces often burnished producing a black.	here	North Lincolnshire
SXG	grit	as SXS	rough, harsh	as SXG	here	North Lincolnshire
SXSH	crushed shell	O: red, orange, buff R: black	smooth, soapy	hand-finished (cf. S1) similar to Maxey/Normanby-Le-Wold types	Addyman and Whitwell 1970, 96-102	Lincolnshire
SXIP	sand	blue-grey, black, grey-black, grey.	smooth-rough	Wheel finishing only present on upper parts of the outer surface of the vessel. Thick walled.	Hurst, 1976	Ipswich, East Anglia.

REGIONAL TRADITION : Shell-tempered (S)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: Tempered with crusted shell particles. Usually wheel-finished often with reduced cores.

Local Tradition Code	Colour	Texture	Other Characteristics	Fabric Defined	Known or suspected kiln sources.
S1	O: red, orange, buff. R: black	soapy	Distinguished from SXSH by form and wheel-finishing only.	here	Lincolnshire?
S2	O: orange, buff R: black, grey-black	rough	Vessels contain a small quantity of sand in addition to the shell filler.	here	Central or Southern Lincolnshire?
S3	O: orange, buff, brown	rough	Texture principally distinguishes this fabric from S4.	here	Western or Central Lincolnshire?
S4	O: red, orange	smooth	see S3	Hayfield 1977, 30 (fabric 'A1')	Northern Lincolnshire
SL	O: orange, brown R: black, grey-black	smooth		Adams, 1977, 45 Coppack, 1973, 88	Lincoln
SH	O: orange, buff	rough		Adams, 1977, 46 Coppack, 1973, 88 Healey, 1974, 30.	Lincoln: Silver Street Potter Hanworth, Lincs.

REGIONAL TRADITION : Coarse sandy fabrics (C)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: A very heavy sand filler producing rough textured surfaces.

Local Tradition Code	Colour	Other Characteristics	Fabric defined	Known or suspected kiln sources.
CT	R: black, grey-black	Often has red-brown margins to core	Barley, 1964, 175-184	Torksey, Lincs.
CL	R: grey, silver-grey, grey-black	Harder fired than CT, often producing surfaces with a 'metallic' finish.	Coppack, 1973, 88 (Ware G)	Lincoln
C1	O: orange, buff, brown	Contains small particles of crushed chalk amongst sand filler. High quality vessels.	here	North Lincolnshire?
C2	O: orange, buff, brown	Finer sand filler than most 'C' fabrics. Surfaces particularly even and stable.	Hayfield, 1977, 30 (fabric 'B1')	North-East Lincolnshire?
C3	O: as C2	Coarser sand filler than C2 producing rougher textured surfaces.	here	Central Lincolnshire?
CH1	O: white, buff, orange	Hardest of the CH fabrics with wiped surfaces of a smoother texture.	Hayfield forthcoming A	Hedon, Yorks?
CH2	as CH1	Less hard than CH1, surfaces more inclined to dust to the touch.	as CH1	as CH1.
CH3	O: orange, buff, brown	Larger, more rounded sand particles with stable surfaces to vessels.	as CH1	as CH1
CH4	as CH3	Finest sand filler of the CH fabrics. Thin walled vessels with dusty surfaces	as CH1	as CH1
CB1	R: black, grey-black, grey-buff	Earliest examples sometimes hand-finished usually very hard and wheel-finished.	Hayfield and Watkins forthcoming	Yorkshire?
CB2	O: orange, buff, brown.	Contains small particles of crushed chalk amongst sand filler. Poor quality vessels	as CB1	Beverley, Yorkshire?
CB3	O: as CB2	As CB2 but without the chalk amongst the filler.	as CB1	as CB2
CS	O: orange, buff, brown	Filler usually includes fragments of crushed grog.	Brewster, 1958, 445-6. Le Patourel 1979, 83-86	Vale of Pickering, Staxton and Potter Brompton, Yorks.

REGIONAL TRADITION: Gritty fabrics (G)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: A white or off-white coarseware fabric containing grit filler. This results in hard fired vessels with rough to harsh textured surfaces. Principally a Yorkshire fabric type, but may have been produced in Lincolnshire.

Local Tradition Code	Colour	Glaze	Other Characteristics	Fabric defined	Known or suspected kiln sources.
G1	orange, yellow, white	Olive green, deep green	Well sorted grit fillers producing very even surfaces. Splashed glazes.	Healey, 1975, 42	North Lincolnshire?
GD	red, orange	Olive-green, greens	Characteristic sub-rounded grains of haematite amongst grit filler.	Buckland <i>et al.</i> , 1979 12-13.	Doncaster, Hallgate, Yorks.
GB	orange, yellow, white	Oranges, greenish-yellow	Splashed glazes	Hayfield and Walkins forthcoming.	East Riding of Yorkshire?
GY	O: white, yellow, brown R: grey, black		A particularly hard fabric.	Holdsworth 1978, 7.	York?
GC	grey-buff, brown, reds	Olive-green	The H2 Humberware fabric with additional grit filler.	here	Cowick: Kings Moat, Yorks.

REGIONAL TRADITION: Fine sand-tempered fabrics (F)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: An oxidised fineware fabric tempered with finely graded sand filler producing hard fabrics with rough textured surfaces.

Local Tradition Code	Colour	Glaze	Other Characteristics	Fabric defined	Known or suspected kiln sources.
F1	O: red, orange	Olive-greens	Tiny amounts of finely graded chalk of ten percent amongst the filler.	Hayfield 1977, 32 (fabric 'D1')	North-East Lincolnshire?
F2	O: orange, buff-brown R: grey-blue	Olive-green, greens	Slightly coarser and slightly heavier sand filler than F1.	here	Central Lincolnshire?
FD	O: orange, red R: pale grey, grey	greens or occasionally orange-browns	The hardest fired of the fine sandy fabrics.	Buckland <i>et al.</i> 1979, 12.	Doncaster: Hallgate, Yorks.
FH1	O: orange, buff R: grey-black, blue-grey	Olive-green, orange-yellow, all S.G.	South, friable, sandy surfaces. All FH fabrics have a sand filler comprising river washed alluvial particles.	Hayfield forthcoming A	Hedon, Yorks?
FH2	O: orange, red, pink R: pale blue-grey	Olive-greens occasionally orange-browns.	Hard fabric with more stable surfaces than FH1	as FH1	as FH1
FH3	O: orange-red red. R: blueish-grey.	Olive-greens usually darker shades than FH1 or FH2.	Hardest of the FH fabrics, often with slightly larger particles of sand filler.	as FH1	as FH1

REGIONAL TRADITION: Orangewares (0)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: A very fine, smooth textured jug fabric usually oxidised to oranges or reds. Glazes are bright and often mottled.

Local Tradition Code	Colour	Glaze	Other Characteristics	Fabric defined	Known or suspected kiln sources
01	O: red, orange	Bright copper or olive-greens.	The glaze usually mottles on the lower glaze margins, and the fabric contains traces of mica.	Hayfield 1977, 32 (fabric 'C2')	Barton-on-Humber Lincs. ?
02	O: orange-red, orange R: grey-blue, blue	Bright green glazes occasionally orange.	Glazes are less inclined to mottle than 01 and are generally lighter in shade. The colour of the fabric is generally paler than 01 often showing small voids.	here	Grimsby, Lincs.
03	O: pale orange R: blue-grey	Bright, watery greens.	Harder than other orangewares and slightly more sandy. Often with a whitish outer surface skin.	here	-
0B	O: orange, orange-red R: blue-grey, grey	Bright copper and olive-green.	Very similar to 01.	Hayfield and Watkins forthcoming.	Beverley, Yorks
0H	O: orange, pale orange R: pale bluish	Thin, bright, heavily mottled greens and oranges.	A paler fabric than 01 or 0B often thicker walled and often with less stable surfaces which 'dust' to the touch.	Hayfield forthcoming A.	Yorkshire?
0S1	O: red, orange, pink	Bright, clear greens and copper-greens.	Both OS fabrics have brighter more consistently coloured glazes than other orangewares. Mottling of the glaze margins is rare.	Farmer 1979, 28.	Scarborough I, Yorks.
0S2	O: orange, yellow-buff.	As 0S1	A harder, thicker, paler, more yellowish fabric than 0S1.	Farmer 1979, 28.	Scarborough II, Yorks.
0K	O: red, orange R: blue-grey, grey	Slightly matt olive-greens occasionally orange-browns.	Harder and thicker walled than most orangewares; when overfired risks confusion with the Humberwares.	Le Patourel 1979, 92.	Little Kelk, Yorks.
0C	O: orange	Bright orange or orange-brown, or a glossy olive-green.	A variant fabric produced with the Humberwares, with less tempering, fired less hard producing a lighter, smoother textured fabric.	here	Cowick, Kings Moat, Yorks.

REGIONAL TRADITION: Medium sandy fabric (M)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: A heavily sand-tempered, oxidised, jug fabric. Usually fired hard with rough textured surfaces and hackly fractures.

Local Tradition Code	Colour	Glaze	Other Characteristics	Fabric defined	Known or suspected kiln sources.
M1	O:pale buff, orange R: blue-grey, black	Usually olive-green occasionally orange-yellow.	Tempered with sub-rounded particles of wind blown sand, when oxidised these have a semi-translucent orange colour, however, they turn colourless on reduction.	here	Yaddletorpe, Lincs.?
M2	O:red, orange R:blue-grey, grey.	Greens, brownish-greens.	Very similar to the ML fabrics.	here	Central Lincolnshire?
ML	O:pink, orange, buff. R:blue-grey, grey-black.	Greens brownish-greens.	Often fired harder than other medium sandy fabrics.	Adams, 1977, 45 Coppack, 1980, 43-44	Lincoln.
MT	O:red, pink, orange R: blue-grey.	Olive-green green-browns.	Has a characteristic iron-rich clay decoration.	Healey, 1975, 28-35 (information Mrs.E.H.Rudkin)	Toynton-all-Saints, Lincs. (Roses kiln)
MN	O: reds, oranges R: blue-grey, grey-black.	Slightly matt olive or apple-green.	Usually only the later wares reach North Lincolnshire and these were generally reduced internally.	Coppack 1980. Nottingham.	

REGIONAL TRADITION: Whitewares (W)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS : A collection of fabrics, largely from Yorkshire, distinguished only by their colour. They all represent regional imports into North Lincolnshire. All fabrics have a white to cream colour.

Local Tradition Code	Filler	Texture	Glaze	Other Characteristics	Fabric defined	Known or suspected kiln sources
WSt	virtually untempered	smooth to soapy	Yellow, greenish-yellow.	Early Stamford Wares	Kilmurry, 1977, 52-55 1980, 7-12	Stamford, Lincs.
WDt	As WSt.	as WSt.	Bright copper-green glazes often mottling.	Developed Stamford Wares	as WSt.	as WSt.
WD	sand	rough	Olive-green, yellow	Hallgate 'B' fabric.	Buckland et al. 1979, 12.	Doncaster: Hallgate, Yorks.
WB	sand	smooth/rough	Bright copper-greens occasionally yellows.		Hayfield and Walkins forthcoming.	Beverley, Yorks.?
WY	sand	smooth/rough	Greens, yellows	Most of these vessels found in North Lincolnshire have a characteristic shape and decoration.	Holdsworth, 1978, 12-14.	Brandsby, Yorks. York?

REGIONAL TRADITION: Humberwares (H)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: First recognised and defined by Jean Le Patourel, these are hard, sand-tempered fabrics of rough texture and hackley fracture. Usually the oxidised fabric is red to orange with olive green glazes.

Local Tradition Code	Colour	Glaze	Other Characteristics	Fabric defined	Known or suspected kiln sources
H1	O:red, orange R: blue-grey, grey.	Bright, watery olive-greens.	Fabric similar to orange-ware, virtually untempered and smooth textured. But H1 fabric was harder than the orangewares.	Hayfield 1977,32 (fabric 'E1')	North Lincolnshire?
H2	O:red, orange R: blue-gray, grey.	Olive-greens, often with fine, dense, orange-brown flecking.		Hayfield 1977,32 (fabric 'E2')	Wasters from Thornton Curtis parish, Lincs.
HD	O:red, orange R: blue-grey, grey.	Olive-green, brownish-green.	Frequent use of a white slip. Also tempering particles are slightly larger giving a more "pimply" surface texture.	Buckland et al, 1979 60-62.	Doncaster: Cattlemarket, Yorks.
HC	O: red, orange R: blue-grey, grey.	Olive-greens, occasionally orange-brown.	Two fabric variants were produced alongside this fabric GC and OC.	Le Patourel 1979, 91-92	West Cowick, Yorks. King's Moat, Cowick, Yorks.
HH	O:red, orange R: blue-grey, grey	as HC	Jug glazes were usually more matt than HC but cisterns and other vessel forms had brighter glazes.	Hayfield 1980, 103-111.	Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor, Yorks.

REGIONAL TRADITION: Toynton/Bolingbroke types (T)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: This tradition derives in part from the medium sandy fabrics especially the earlier products from Toynton-all-Saints. Extreme hardness of fabric and pocked glazes (DSG) are the principal characteristics.

Local Tradition Code	Colour	Glaze	Other Characteristics	Fabric defined	Known or suspected kiln sources
T1	O:pale orange, buff, brown R: blue-grey, grey.	Usually olive-green or brownish-green.	Fabric often a little coarser than TB, with rougher surfaces.	here	Central Lincolnshire?
TB	as T1	as T1	Finer, more even textured than T1.	Healey, 1975, 18-38	Toynton-all-Saints, Lincs. Old Bolingbroke, Lincs. Coningsby, Lincs. Kirkstead, Lincs.

REGIONAL TRADITION: Coal Measure Fabrics (CM)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: This fabric occurs in both oxidised and reduced forms. A very hard but coarsely textured fabric with little aesthetic merit producing severely practical vessel forms.

Local Tradition Code	Colour	Glaze	Other Characteristics	Fabric defined	Known or suspected kiln sources
CM1	O: white, cream R: purple, grey.	O: yellow-green to brownish-orange. R: purple, orange-brown.	White fabrics show some affinities with the earlier gritty fabrics. Purple fabrics were harder fired and have a rad of dark purple surface blisters particularly evident on inner surfaces.	here	Firsty Hall, Conisborough Park, York (Magilton 1977, 30). Rawmarsh, Yorks. (info. Stephen Moorhouse).

REGIONAL TRADITION: Cistercian Wares (CIST)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: A hard, smooth textured fabric, usually thin-walled with both surfaces of the vessel glazed. Used principally for small high quality tablewares.

Local Tradition Code	Colour	Glaze	Other Characteristics	Fabric defined	Known or suspected kiln sources.
CIST	O: red, purple R: white, cream (rare)	O: bright purple or purple-brown R: watery, yellow-green.	Wire-cut bases.	Brears, 1968, 3-7; 1971, 18-23.	Potterton, Yorks. (Mayes and Pirie 1966, 255-276) Potovens, Yorks. (Brears 1967, 3-43). Ticknall, Derbys. (Brears, 1968, 175).

CATEGORY: Imported Vessels (I)

This table codes the principal imported vessel types found in North Lincolnshire and its surrounding region. Additional types are coded RI.

FRANCE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

Code	Description	Principal Characteristics	References
IN	Normandy Pitchers	Cream, yellow, hard sand-tempered fabrics.	Dunning, 1959, 62-71. Hodges 1981,
IRO	Rouen	White fabric, yellow glazes.	Barton, 1965, 73-85.
IST	Saintonge	Hard white fabric, copper-green glazes.	Hurst, 1974, 221-255.
ISP	Saintonge Polychrome	Smooth white fabric painted polychrome designs.	Dunning, 1933, 126-134.
IC1	type 1 flask	Hard buff, white earthenware.	Hurst, 1966, 54-59.
IC2	type 2 flask	Grey stoneware, ash glazes.	as IC1
IC3	type 3 flask	Hard red earthenwares	as IC1
ISN	Spanish Merida	Hard, red, micaceous fabrics.	Hurst, 1977, A 68-105.
ILT	Spanish Lusterwares.	Luster decoration	as ISN
IOJ	Spanish Olive-jars	Thick walled, coarse tempered glazed rims and necks.	as ISN

CATEGORY: Imported Vessels (I) (Cont'd.)

GERMANY AND THE LOW COUNTRIES

Code	Description	Principal Characteristics	References
IG	Blau Grau	Hard, blue-grey surfaces, grey cores.	Dunning, 1959, 56-60.
IS	Siegburg	Whitish-buff stoneware	Beckmann, 1974, 183-220.
IL	Langerwehe	Grey-buff stoneware, matt glazes.	Hurst, 1977, B, 219-238.
IR	Raeren	Grey-buff stoneware, glossy glazes.	
IB	Beauvais	Grey stoneware, brown glazes.	
IW	Westerwald	Grey stoneware, blue painted designs.	
IGS	Glazed stonewares	Stonewares with green lead glaze.	Moorhouse, 1972, 40
IY	Low Countries Greywares.	Hard grey, grey-black fabrics.	Watkins, 1982,
ID	Low Countries Redwares	Red fabric, orange glazes	Watkins, 1982
IM	South Netherlands Majolica	Soft, white, tin glazed fabric,	Hurst, 1971, 343.

CATEGORY (R) Regional Strays.

Vessels which did not appear to belong to any of the fabric types described above, but which appeared to be of English origin, were termed 'strays'. These strays have the code prefix 'R' and although these vessels do not belong to any of the above traditions, where possible their fabric was roughly gauged by putting the R prefix against the most appropriate regional type. For example, if the vessel was shell-tempered it could be coded 'RS', or if a white fabric 'RW' or a saxon fabric 'RSX' etc. If the vessel could be provenanced this is given at the end of the vessel description. Example,

No.2 RM Jug Red OS, blue-grey C & IS. Olive-green OG. Nottingham Orange Sandy Ware.

NOTES

1. I am grateful to John Hurst for allowing me complete and prolonged access to his card index catalogue for Lincolnshire.

CHAPTER 2

A CATALOGUE OF UNSTRATIFIED ASSEMBLAGES

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CHAPTER 2

CATALOGUE OF UNSTRATIFIED ASSEMBLAGES

a: Introduction

The unstratified medieval pottery assemblages were principally from the area of North Lincolnshire defined in Chapter 1, but also include others from the surrounding region. Sites have been allocated by township to their modern parishes as defined by the Ordnance Survey Administrative Areas Diagram for Humberside and Lincolnshire. In turn, parishes have been grouped into their medieval collective units, known locally as wapentakes (Foster and Longley, 1921, lxxiii-lxxxv), which formed the three ridings of the ancient kingdom of Lindsey. There is no intended significance in this method of grouping, which was simply designed to render the many findspots into manageable geographical units for presentation.

Most of these assemblages (Pl.3) derive from fieldwalking, some from the monitoring of earthwork destruction, and a few from the unstratified material from the unexcavated sites within the region. Responsibility for the great majority of this material rests with the unstinting fieldwork of Rex and Eleanor Russell of Barton-on-Humber. Where material has already been published by other workers, this has been examined by the writer, but not usually included in this thesis although references will be made to such material where appropriate. In addition several regional assemblages have been included.

In preparation, every findspot from each township was independently studied and recorded. This information is

stored on a card index system which will be lodged in Scunthorpe Museum. The significance of any pottery assemblage to the settlement archaeology of the township and parish from which it derived falls beyond the intended scope of this thesis. However, it is hoped that the card indexed information will be of use for such purposes. For this study, the assemblages were amalgamated into township units by parish in order that the distributional evidence, presented in Chapter 4, can be clearly demonstrated.

With the exception of the North Ormsby Priory material from Ludborough wapentake, all the available pottery in public collections from the North Riding of Lindsey has been studied. The West Riding was also exhaustively studied, with the exception of Lawress and Well wapentakes, although two Russell fieldwalking collections have been sorted and tabulated from it. A number of the available sites from South Lindsey have been examined, particularly within Wraggöe wapentake. This reflected an attempt to study the remainder of the Russell fieldwalking collections within the South Riding rather than the total body of material available. Although the Russell collection also contained a large assemblage from Goltho village, this site has recently been the subject of extensive excavations and has been separately studied (Beresford, 1975, Coppack, 1980).

All sherds were sorted into vessel form by fabric type and tabulated by township unit. Within a regional study such as this, unstratified assemblages have important uses.

These lie principally in demonstrating the distribution and spational relationships of the various fabric types. They also illustrate the range of forms and styles produced in any given fabric. These two functions will be more fully examined in Chapter 4. In contrast to Chapter 3, the presentation of each assemblage has been largely restricted to the tabulated contents of each assemblage and the individual vessel description. There appeared no valid justification for a lengthy discussion of the pottery from each site. Detailed discussion will, however, be presented at the end of this chapter for the various kiln waste assemblages.

As with Chapter 3, vessel descriptions are limited to those features of the pot which are not apparent from the illustration, such as colour, burning and sooting, and the nature of the glaze. The general characteristics of hardness, fracture, texture and composition of each fabric have been summarised in Chapter 1, and only exceptions will be detailed. Pl.2 shows the interpretation of the various drawing conventions used on the illustrations.

The assemblages for each wapentake are introduced by a list of sites in alphabetical order of parish. These lists detail the grid reference of the findspots, the finder and the current storage of the material, where this information is available. In some cases material has only recently been given to a museum and no accession codes were available at the time of writing. Regional Museums have been given the following abbreviations in these lists.

Baysgarth Museum - Baysgarth

Doncaster Museum - DM/
 Hull Museum - HM/
 Lincoln Museum - LM/
 Scunthorpe Museum - SM/

Where material remains with the finder, the finder's name is repeated in the 'storage' columns.

b: North Riding of Lindsey : Bradley Wapentake

List of Unstratified Assemblages.

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Aylesby	TA 227/082	South of Wybers Farm.	Russell	SM/AYAB
Cleethorpes	TA 289/085	Old Clee	Webster	LM/244.76
Grimsby			Tailby	SM/GYAA
	TA 268/093	North of Victoria Street	Trevitt	SM/GYAB
	TA 270/088	Ainslie Street	Miller	SM/GYAC
	?	Havelock School	-	LM/182.76
		" "		LM/21.70
		" "		LM/244.76
	TA 267/093	Sanctuary Lane	Pocklington	Private
	-	Cartergate	-	Private
Holton Le Clay	TA 287/027	Church Excavation.	-	LM/-
Humberston	TA 315/065	Grimsby Rural District Council		LM/193.76
	TA 311/052	Humberston Abbey.	Tailby	Humberston Library
Tetney	TA 343/022	Tetney Lock Saltern.	-	LM/248.76

Bradley Wapentake - Aylesby

AY

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
02	3					3	1								2	
F2	3					3									2	
T1	1									1					1	1
CIST	1											1			1	
IR	1										1					
IC3	1												1			

Unillustrated

Bradley Wapentake - Old Clee (Cleethorpes)

C1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
S1	1	1														
S3	1	1														
C3	1	1														
F2	1					1								1		
02						2										

Unillustrated

Bradley Wapentake - Grimsby

GM

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
02	18					16	1						1	2	12	1
F2	2					2								2		
M1	1						1								1	
M2	1					1								1		
H1	2					2									2	
H2	27					24				2			1		22	
T1	19					14			1	3			1		10	
CIST	2											2			2	1
WS	1												1		1	
R	4					4									4	
IST	1					1									1	
IL	1										1					
IS	1										1					
ID	2												2		1	

Gm cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|--|
| 1 | S3 | CP | Pale orange surfaces and grey-black CR. |
| 2 | F2 | J | Pale orange OS and pale bluish CR. Olive-green SG. |
| 3 | 02 | J | Red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Bright olive-green SG |
| 4 | 02 | J | Orange OS, orange-red/blue CR and purple-orange IS. |
| 5 | 02 | J | Orange fabric. Olive-green OG. |
| 6 | 02 | J | Orange CR and pale orange IS. Mottled green OG.
White clay strip. |
| 7 | 02 | J | Orange fabric. Bright, mottled orange-green OG. |
| 8 | 02 | J | Red fabric. Bright, mottled orange-green OG. |
| 9 | 02 | J | Red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Bright orange-yellow OG. |
| 10 | 02 | J | Orange OS, pale orange/pale bluish CR and pinkish IS. |
| 11 | 02 | P | Black (B&S) OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. |
| 12 | 02 | OT | Aquamanile foot. Orange OS and orange-pink CR.
Light, bright, copper-green OG with some darker mottles. |
| 13 | R | J | Grey-black CR and brown-black IS. Brownish-green OG.
Probably Grimston ware. |
| 14 | RH | J | White/grey CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG. A
version of smooth textured Humber ware found in the
East Riding of Yorkshire such as at Wharram Percy. |
| 15 | RF | J | Bluish/orange OS, orange CR and IS. Bright olive-green
OG. |
| 16 | R | OT | Form unknown. Reddish OS and orange-red CR. Brownish-
olive OG on IS. B&S. |
| 17 | WS | OT | Aquamanile. Bluish-white/orange-white CR and pale
orange IS. Bright copper-green OG. Scar of plugged
foot. |
| 18 | HI | J | Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG. |
| 19 | H2 | J | Dull, pale orange-brown OS, blue CR and blue-grey IS.
Olive-green OG. |
| 20 | H2 | J | Blue-grey CR and IS. Dark olive-green OG to rim top. |
| 21 | H2 | J | Grey-black CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. |
| 22 | GC | J | Orange OS, red CR and blue-grey CS. Slightly gritty
fabric variant noted at Cowick. |
| 23 | H2 | CN | Blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 24 | H2 | CN | Orange CR and pale orange IS. Purple OG. Applied
decorative pad with stamped design. |
| 25 | H2 | CN | Pale orange fabric. Olive-green OG. |
| 26 | H2 | OT | Form unknown. Blue-grey CR. Vessel fully covered with
a bright olive-green OG on both surfaces including
the edge of the basal opening. |
| 27 | T1 | J | Pale orange-buff OS, blue CR with buff MGs and
orange-buff IS. Olive-green DSG. |

- 28 T1 J Orange-purple OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. UHA plugged. Olive-green DSG.
- 29 T1 J Orange OS, blue CR and purplish-pink IS. Olive-green OG.
- 30 T1 PN Reddish-purple OS and blue CR. Orangish-olive DSG on IS. Glaze scar on the side of the vessel.
- 31 T1 CN (Whitish) orange OS, orange CR and purplish-brown IS. Olive-green DSG.
- 32 CIST C Red fabric. Deep purple OG.
- 33 CIST C Dull purple OS and vermillion CR. Bright purple-black OG on both surfaces. White clay decoration in the form of a stag (for a more complete design, CP. Bt, Pl 18 No.79). Applied pad, with wire marks, to the base.
- 34 IST OT Form unknown. Off-white OS and CR, dull, pale orange-pink IS. Light, mottled, copper-green DSG.
- 35 IL M Cream-buff CR and grey IS. Chocolate-brown glaze.
- 36 IS M Bluish-grey CR. Glassy blue-grey glaze on OS.
- 37 ID OT Tripod Pipkin. Orange fabric. Olive-green OG. B&S.
- 38 ID OT Tripod Pipkin. Orange-red OS and orange CR. B&S.

Bradley Wapentake - Humberston Abbey

Hu

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
SXIP	1				1											
SXSH	1	1														
S1	1	1														
S3	3	2						1								
C3	2	2														
O2	2					2									1	
MT	1					1								1		
H2	4					2							2		3	
T1	5	1								2			2		1	1
IL	1										1					
CIST	2											2				

Hu cont'd.

- 39 SXSH CP Dark blackish-red surfaces and brown-black CR.
- 40 SI CP Orange surfaces and blue CR with buff MGs.
- 41 S3 CP Red surfaces and pale bluish CR.

- 42 S3 CP Purple-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 43 S3 BD Pinkish OS, orange/blue-grey CR and dull orange IS.
B&S.
- 44 C3 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 45 C3 CP Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS.
- 46 O2 J Orange OS, blue CR with red MGs and orange-red IS.
- 47 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-purple IS. Olive-green OG.
- 48 H2 M Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS.
- 49 H2 OT Urinal. Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and orange IS.
Olive-green OG.
- 50 H2 OT Lid. Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS.
- 51 T1 CP Orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
- 52 T1 OT Bottle. Pinkish-orange OS, orange-red CR and orange IS.
- 53 T1 OT Cucurbit. Dark brick-red surfaces and orange CR.
- 54 CIST C Purplish CR. Bright brown-black OG on both surfaces.
Spur of white clay.
- 55 CIST C Brick-red fabric. Purple-black OG on both surfaces.
- 56 IR M Grey CR and buff IS. Red-brown glaze.

Bradley Wapentake - Tetney Lock Saltern (Tetney) Te

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
H2	1					1									1	
T1	24					23				1					12	

Unillustrated.

North Riding of Lindsey : Haverstoe Wapentake

List of Unstratified Assemblages.

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Cabourne	TA 145/019	Village site	Russell	SM/CBAB
Grainsby	TF 263/988	-	-	LM/38.55
Hawerby	TF 263/975	Hawerby DMV	Russell	SM/HWAB
cum Beesby	TF 267/965	Beesby DMV	Russell	SM/HWAC
West Ravendale	TF 226/996	South-west of Church	Russell	SM/WRVAB
Swinehope	TF 217/961	East of Village	Russell	SM/SHAB
	TF 219/961	West of Village	Russell	SM/SHAC
Waithe	TA 284/005	South of Church	Russell	SM/WTHAC

Haverstoe Wapentake - Cabourne

Cb

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C3	5	5														
O2	5					5									3	1
ML	1					1									1	1
T1	1	1?													1	

Plate 6

1 T1 CP Blue CR with thin orange MGs and dull orange IS
Orange-brown OG.

Haverstoe Wapentake - Grainsby

Gr

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
T1	3					3									1	

Unillustrated.

Haverstoe Wapentake - Haverby cum Beesby

Hb

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
WSt	8	3				5									5	
S1	42	39	3													
S3	94	91	3													
CT	7	5	1		1											
CL	5	5														
C1	1	1														
C3	42	39	3													
G1	1					1										
O1	1					1									1	
O2	138					129	8						1	3	53	8
F2	4					4									4	
H1	21	1				20									11	1
H2	76	3				70				2	1				34	8
T1	404	16				363			2	9	9		5		166	10
Rw	1	1														
CIST	2											2			2	
R	3					3									2	
IST	1					1								1		
IL	1										1					
IS	1										1					
IR	3										3					
ID	4					2							3		2	
ICI	1												1			
IC3	3												3			
R1	5										5					

The pottery from these two deserted village sites has been considered and illustrated together.

Plate 6.

2 S1 CP Orange-red surfaces and bluish CR. B&S.

- 3 S1 CP Red-brown surface and blue-grey CR.
- 4 S1 CP Buff-brown OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. B&S.
- 5 S1 CP Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. B&S.
- 6 S1 CP Orange-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 7 S1 CP Buff-brown OS, orange-red CR and orange-brown IS.
B&S.
- 8 S1 CP Pale orange OS, orange CR and pinkish-buff IS.
- 9 S1 B Grey-black surfaces and black CR.
- 10 S1 B Buff-brown OS, blue-grey CR and dull brown IS.
- 11 CT B Grey-black surfaces and pale black CR.
- 12 CL CP Dull bluish-grey surfaces and pale blue CR with
red-brown MGs.
- 13 G1 J Orange/red OS, pale blue CR and pale bluish-grey
IS. Greenish SG.
- 14 S3 CP Orange-vermil surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 15 S3 CP Vermil surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 16 S3 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 17 S3 B Brownish-orange surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 18 S3 B Brownish-orange surfaces and orange CR.
- 19 C3 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 20 C3 CP Grey-black OS, pale orange CR and orange IS. B&S.
- 21 C3 B Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 22 F2 CP Orange surfaces and vermil CR with yellow-
orange MGs.
- 23 F2 J Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Deep
orange OG.
- 24 F2 J Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Greenish-yellow SG.
- 25 F2 J Red/pale red OS, pale bluish CR and orange IS.
Olive-green SG.
- 26 O2 J Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Pale olive-
green OG.
- 27 O2 J Orange OS, red CR and orange-red IS. Greenish OG.
- 28 O2 J Orange fabric.
- 29 O2 J Whitish-buff OS skin, orange CR and IS.
- 30 O2 J Orange-red OS, red CR and IS.
- 31 O2 J Pale orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
- 32 O2 J Square roulette.
- 33 O2 J Dark red OS skin, pale blue CR and orange IS. Olive-
green OG. Very hard. Transitional O2/H1.
- 34 O2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and red IS. Bright olive-
green OG.
- 35 O2 J Orange-red OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.

Hb cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|--|
| 36 | 02 | J | Orange-red OS, red CR and IS. Mottled copper-green OG. White clay strip. |
| 37 | 02 | J | Orange-red CR and red IS. Reddish-orange OG. |
| 38 | 02 | J | Salmon-pink OS, bluish-red CR and red IS. Mottled olive-green OG. |
| 39 | 02 | J | Six jug handles all OG. |
| 40 | 02 | P | Orange fabric. Mottled greenish OG. |
| 41 | F2 | CP | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 42 | MT | J | Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG. |
| 43 | MT | J | Orange OS, blue CR and brownish IS. Corroded olive-green OG. |
| 44 | MT | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and red IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 45 | M2c | J | Orange fabric. Orange OG (marginal). |
| 46 | H1 | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale purplish-blue IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 47 | H1 | J | Pale orange OS, and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 48 | H1 | J | Pale red OS, pale orange CR and orange IS. A fold is visible on the base resulting from either a type II applied base (Hayfield 1980, 34) or an applied basal angle. |
| 49 | H1 | CP | Pale orange OS, pale blue CR and red IS. Orange-brown OG. |
| 50 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS and blue-grey CR. Flecked olive-green OG. |
| 51 | H2 | CP | Dull red surfaces and blue-grey CR with pale orange MGs. |

Plate 7

- | | | | |
|---|----|----|--|
| 1 | T1 | CP | Off-white OS, dull blue/orange CR and pale blue IS with extensive orange HL. |
| 2 | T1 | CP | Orange surfaces and pale blue CR. |
| 3 | T1 | CP | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and grey-brown IS. |
| 4 | T1 | CP | Greyish OS, pale bluish CR and orange-grey IS. Dark olive-green OG. Overfired. |
| 5 | T1 | CP | Pale orange OS, grey-black CR and pale bluish-grey IS with orange HL. |
| 6 | T1 | J | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Mottled green OG. |
| 7 | T1 | J | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Corroded olive-green OG. |
| 8 | T1 | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale greyish IS. |
| 9 | T1 | J | Whitish OS skin, bright orange-vermilion fabric. UHA deeply indented producing a firing crack. |

- 10 T1 J (Whitish) orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull, pale purplish IS. The thumbings to this UHA are particularly deep.
- 11 T1 J Orange OS, greyish-black CR and pale blue IS. Olive-green OG.
- 12 T1 J Orange surfaces and orange-grey CR. Orange DSG.
- 13 T1 J Blue-grey CR and dull pinkish IS. Olive-green DSG.
- 14 T1 J Blue-grey CR and pale purplish-blue IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strip.
- 15 T1 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-brown IS. Yellow-olive OG.
- 16 T1 J Blue-grey CR and pale grey-buff IS. Olive-green OG.
- 17 T1 J (White) orange OS, and blue-grey CR. UHA indented.
- 18 T1 J (Purplish) orange OS and greyish CR. Dark brownish-orange OG.
- 19 T1 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Corroded olive-green OG.
- 20 T1 J (Whitish) orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green DSG.
- 21 T1 J (Whitish) orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green DSG.
- 22 T1 J (Whitish) dull reddish OS, blue-grey CR and pale purplish-grey IS. Olive-green DSG.
- 23 T1 J (Whitish) orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Corroded greenish OG.
- 24 T1 J (Whitish) orange OS, blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS with orange HL. Corroded olive-green OG.
- 25 T1 J Dull yellowish-white surfaces and orange CR with blue MGs. Deep olive-green OG.
- 26 T1 J (Whitish) orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale bluish IS. Brownish-olive OG. Lower body wall neatly rounded, either a coil or a type II base.
- 27 T1 J Dull orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Corroded greenish OG.
- 28 T1 J (Whitish) orange OS, light bluish CR and dark orange IS. Olive OG.
- 29 T1 J (Grey-buff) orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Corroded greenish OG.
- 30 T1 CN Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Dark olive-green DSG.
- 31 T1 CN Pale, dull, pinkish-orange OS, pale bluish CR and pale orange IS. Corroded yellow-olive OG.
- 32 T1 CN Whitish-orange OS, dark blue-grey CR with pale grey MGs and pale orange IS. Yellow-olive DSG.
- 33 T1 CN Orange OS, pale bluish CR and dull purplish IS. Orange-green DSG.

- 34 T1 CN Orange OS, grey-black CR and orange/grey IS.
- 35 T1 CN Orange OS, pale bluish-grey CR and brownish-grey IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 36 T1 CN Orange surfaces and pale blue-grey CR. Corroded brownish-green OG.
- 37 T1 CN Sherd from base of 20 cms. diameter. Orange-vermilion OS, blue-grey CR and orange/purple-grey IS.
- 38 T1 CN Orange surfaces and pale bluish CR. Corroded greenish OG on basal angle.
- 39 T1 PN Pale orange-yellow OS, blue-grey CR and bluish-orange IS. Corroded greenish OG drips.
- 40 T1 OT Tripod pipkin. (Whitish) orange OS and blue-grey CR.
- 41 T1 OT Tripod pipkin. Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green DSG on both surfaces.
- 42 T1 OT Lid. Pale orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Orange-yellow DSG.
- 43 T1 OT Cucurbit. Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 44 T1 OT Strainer? Orange-red surfaces and pale bluish CR. Olive-green DSG. Tapering holes neatly cut before firing.
- 45 T1 OT Urinal. Orange OS, grey-black CR and pale grey-black IS. Brownish-green DSG.
- 46 RW J Buff OS and bluish-white CR. Dark copper-green OG.
- 47 CIST OT Posset Pot. Red CR. Dark purple-black OG on both surfaces. Ribbed white clay decoration.
- 48 IST J Off-white fabric. Mottled copper-green DSG.
- 49 IS M Pale grey CR and pale purplish IS. Matt pale brown OG.
- 50 ID J Dull purple-red OS, red CR and IS. Orange-brown OG.
- 51 ID OT Tripod Pipkin. Red OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
52. ID OT Tripod Pipkin. Dull red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-red OG on IS. B&S.
- 53 ID OT Skillet. Reddish OS, orange CR and IS. Bright orange OG on IS. WT spout.

Haverstoe Wapentake - West Ravendale

Rv

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXS	4	4														
SXG	6	6														
RSX	12	12														
SXSH	17	11	6													
S1	27	22	5													
S2	2	2														
S3	116	97	18		1											
WSt	1					1										
G1	9	2				7								4		
CT	2	2														
C1	2	2														
C3	6	6														
O2	17					17								1	6	1
F2	29	1				26	1		1					3	5	
ML	1					1									1	
H2	7					7									6	
T1	52	1				41			1	4			5		14	2
1S	2										2					

Plate 8

- 1 SXS CP Buff/black OS, black DR and IS. B&S.
- 2 SXG CP Black OS, grey-black CR and IS.
- 3 SXSH CP Black fabric
- 4 SXSH CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 5 SXSH CP Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 6 SXSH CP Lugged cooking-pot. Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and black IS.
- 7 SXSH CP Black OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS.
- 8 SXSH CP Black fabric
- 9 SXSH CP Dull orange OS, blue-grey CR and buff-brown IS.
- 10 SXSH CP Buff-grey OS, grey-black CR and IS.
- 11 SXSH B Orange-red surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 12 SXSH B Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 13 SXSH B Black surfaces and grey-black CR.

Rv cont'd.

- 14 SXSH B Lugged bowl. Red-orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. B&S.
- 15 SXSH B Lugged bowl. Brown-black surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 16 SXSH B Lugged bowl. Red-brown OS, grey CR and orange-red IS.
- 17 S1 CP Orange-black OS, blue-grey CR and red-orange IS. B&S.
- 18 S1 CP Black OS, bluish CR and orange IS.
- 19 S1 CP Black surfaces and red-brown CR.
- 20 S1 B Dull orangish surfaces and blue CR.
- 21 S1 B Grey-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR with reddish Mgs. B&S.
- 22 S1 B Orange surfaces and pale bluish CR.
- 23 S1 B Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 24 S3 B Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 25 S3 OT Form unknown. Yellow-brown OS and bluish CR.
- 26 G1 J Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. Brownish-green SG.
- 27 F2 J Orange-buff surfaces and pale blue CR.
- 28 F2 J Orange OS, blue CR and orange-yellow IS. Bright green SG.
- 29 O2 J Orange fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 30 O2 J Orange surfaces and blue CR. Mottled olive-green OG.
- 31 T1 PN Pale grey-blue surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green DSG on IS.

Haverstoe Wapentake - Swinehope

Sw

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	13	1				12									11	
WDt	3					3									3	
CT	10	9	1													
CL	8	6	2													
S1	32	25	7													
S2	27	22	5													
S3	388	339	48		1											
G1	6	6														
C1	27	25	2													
C3	111	104	7													
F2	52	3				48	1							29	3	
O1	1					1										
O2	413					389	23						1	3	181	21

Haverstoe Wapentake Cont'd.

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
ML	1					1									1	
M1	3	1				1	1								2	
M2	89	5	2			82									48	3
WD	2					2									2	
H1	7					7									3	
H2	83	1				78			1	2	1				55	3
T1	423	7		1		399	2		5	10					192	23
R	12	2				9									7	4
IL	1										1					
IST	1					1										

Plate 8

- 32 SXSH B Lugged bowl. Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 33 S1 CP Orange-pink surfaces and pale blue CR.
- 34 S1 CP Red-brown OS, grey CR and black IS.
- 35 S1 CP Orange-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 36 S1 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 37 S1 B Orange surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 38 S1 B Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 39 S1 B Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 40 CL B Silver-grey surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 41 CT CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 42 CT B Black surfaces and grey-black CR with orange-red MGs.
- 43 WSt CP Pale orange-white fabric.
- 44 G1 CP Orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
- 45 G1 CP Orange-red OS, pale blue CR and orange IS. B&S.
- 46 S2 CP Orange-brown surfaces and black CR.
- 47 S2 CP Orange-yellow OS, bluish CR and orange-red IS.
- 48 S2 CP Vermilion OS, bluish CR and orange IS.
- 49 S2 CP Black fabric.
- 50 S2 B Orange-brown OS, orange CR and vermilion IS.
- 51 S3 CP Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 52 S3 CP Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 53-56 S3 CPs All orange-red surfaces and grey-black CRs.

Sw cont'd.

- 57 S3 CP Orange-red surfaces and orange CR. B&S.
- 58-63 S3 CP All orange-red surfaces and grey-black CRs.
- 64 S3 CP Pale orange fabric.
- 65 S3 CP Orange-red surfaces and orange-yellow CR. B&S.
- 66-79 S3 CP All orange-red surfaces and grey-black CRs.
Nos.68, 70,72-3 and 75 were B&S.
- 80 S3 CP Pale orange surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 81 S3 B Orange-red surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 82 S3 B Orange-brown OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS.
B&S.
- 83 S3 B Orange-vermilion surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 84 S3 B Brownish-red surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 85 S3 B Orange-red surfaces and yellow-orange CR. B&S.
- 86 S3 B B&S OS, orange-vermilion CR and IS.
- 87-95 S3 B All bowl rims, each with oxidised surfaces and
reduced cores. All except Nos.88 and 93 were B&S.

Plate 9

- 1 C1 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 2 C1 CP Orange OS, pale bluish CR and dull red IS.
- 3 C3 CP Orange OS, grey-black CR and IS.
- 4 C3 CP Orange-red surfaces and dark blue CR.
- 5 C3 CP Orange-red surfaces and pale bluish CR. B&S.
- 6 C3 CP Orange-brown OS, blue-grey CR and grey-black IS.
- 7 C3 CP Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-buff IS.
- 8 C3 CP Orange-red OS, light blue CR and blue-buff IS.
- 9 C3 B Blackish OS, black CR and red-brown IS.
- 10 C3 B Black OS and CR, red-brown IS.
- 11 C3 B Orange-red surfaces and dark blue CR.
- 12 F2 CP Orange OS, blue-black CR and pale pinkish-orange IS.
- 13 F2 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG drips.
- 14 F2 CP Orange fabric. Some crushed chalk in filler.
- 15 F2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS.
- 16 F2 J Orange surfaces and pale bluish CR. Orange-brown OG.
- 17 F2 J Jug handles all with SGs.
- 18 F2 J Orange-red OS, dark blue CR and pale yellowish IS.
Olive-green SG.
- 19 F2 J Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG with some green mottling.

Sw Cont'd.

20	F2	J	Orange surfaces and pale blue CR. Olive-green SG.
21	02	J	Orange-red surfaces and orange CR. Orange-brown OG.
22	02	J	Orange surfaces and blue CR. Pale orange SG
23	02	J	Pale orange surfaces and blue/red CR. Olive-green OG.
24	02	J	Orange OS and CR, orange-red IS. Greenish OG.
25	02	J	Pale orange OS, blue CR with red MGs and red IS Olive-green OG.
26	02	J	Red OS, orange-red/blue CR and pinkish-red IS.
27	02	J	Orange, orange-red CR and IS. Yellow-olive OG.
28	02	J	Dull red OS, orange CR and dull red IS. Dark olive-brown OG.
29	02	J	Orange fabric. Copper-green OG.
30	02	J	Orange OS and CR, pinkish IS. Copper-green OG.
31	02	J	Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS.
32	02	J	Orange fabric.
33	02	J	Orange-red OS, pale bluish CR and orange IS.
34	02	J	Red OS, blue CR and orange-red IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
35	02	J	Pale blue CR and orange IS. Mottled olive-green OG.
36	02	J	Red OS, blue CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
37	02	J	Orange CR and orange-red IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
38	02	J	Bluish CR and red IS. Dark copper-green OG.
39	02	J	Blue CR and orange IS. Mottled apple-green OG.
40	02	J	Red CR and orange IS. Brownish-green OG.
41	02	J	Orange fabric. Mottled green OG.
42	02	J	Pale orange fabric. Mottled copper-green OG.
43	02	J	Orange OS, blue-grey/red CR. Olive-green OG.
44	02	J	Eight jug handles all OG.
45	02	J	Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Dark olive-green OG.
46	02	J	Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
47	02	J	Orange fabric. Mottled green OG.
48	02	J	Whitish-red OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Mottled yellow-green OG.
49	02	J	Orange OS, orange/pale blue CR and orange-red IS.
50	02	P	Dull red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Yellow- green OG.
51	02	P	Dull red surfaces and orange CR. Copper-green OG.
52	02	P	Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Mottled yellow-green OG.

Sw Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|--|
| 53 | 02 | P | Orange fabric. Corroded greenish OG. |
| 54 | 02 | P | Orange fabric. |
| 55 | 02 | P | Orange fabric. B&S. |
| 56 | 02 | P | Orange fabric. Olive green OG. LHA indented and the depression neatly covered with OG. |
| 57 | 02 | P | Pale orange fabric. Dark olive-green OG. UHA indented. |
| 58 | 02 | OT | Lid. Orange-red fabric. Inner face of rim B&S. |
| 59 | MT | J | Pale whitish-orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. UHA indented. |
| 60 | MT | J | Orange OS, blue CR and pale orange IS. |
| 61 | MT | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 62 | MT | J | Red CR and IS. Orange-brown OG. Iron-washed decoration. |
| 63 | MT | J | Orange CR and orange-yellow IS. Orange-green OG. Applied red clay decoration. |
| 64 | MT | J | Orange surfaces and light blue CR. Orange OG. Iron-rich clay strips. |
| 65 | MT | J | Orange OS and pale bluish CR. Yellowish-green OG. |
| 66 | MT | J | Pale orange OS, orange/pink CR and pinkish IS. Greenish OG. |
| 67 | MT | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-vermilion IS. Olive-green OG. UHA indented. |
| 68 | MT | J | Orange-red OS, pale blue CR and IS. Olive-green SG. |
| 69 | MT | P | B&S OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. |
| 70 | MT | M | Pale pinkish OS, orange CR and vermilion IS. Wire-cut base. |
| 71 | M1 | CP | Orange-yellow OS, buff CR and whitish-buff IS. |
| 72 | M1 | CP | Purple orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. |
| 73 | M1 | P | Pinkish OS and orange-buff CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 74 | M2 | CP | Pale red OS, blue CR and pale orange IS. |
| 75 | M2 | J | Orange OS, blue CR and pale orange IS. Dark olive-green SG. |
| 76 | M2 | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. |
| 77 | M2 | J | Red OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 78 | M2 | J | Orange-red OS and orange/blue CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 79 | M2 | J | Pale orange OS and orange CR. Orange SG. |
| 80 | M2 | J | Orange OS, pale bluish CR and pale orange IS. Copper-green OG. Iron-washed lug. |
| 81 | M2 | J | Orange-red fabric. |

Sw Cont'd.

- 82 M2 J Pale blue-grey CR and cream IS. Olive-green OG.
- 83 M2 J Pale bluish CR and pale silver-grey IS. Watery olive OG.
- 84 M2 J Blue-grey CR and orange IS. Copper-green OG.
- 85 M2 J Pale purple/orange OS, pale bluish CR and pale orange IS.
- 86 M2 P Orange surfaces and pale blue CR.
- 87 WDt J Yellow-cream CR and white IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 88 O1 J Red OS and orange CR. Green mottled orange-brown OG.
- 89 O1 J Orange-red OS and orange CR. Mottled yellow-green OG.
- 90 O1 J Orange-red CR and IS. Mottled yellow-green OG.
- 91 ML J Pale orange OS, light blue CR and IS. Copper-green OG to rim top.

Plate 10

- 1 H1 J Orange OS, pale blue CR and whitish-orange IS.
- 2 H2 CP Orange/red OS, orange CR and pale orange IS.
- 3 H2 J Pale orange fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 4 H2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG to rim top.
- 5 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale bluish IS. Olive-green OG.
- 6 H2 J Pale orange CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG to rim top.
- 7 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 8 H2 J Light blue CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 9 H2 J Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and pale orange-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 10 IST J Pale whitish orange fabric.
- 11 T1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and grey IS. Olive-green DSG.
- 12 T1 J (Whitish) grey OS, grey CR with orange MGs and dull, pale orange-brown IS.
- 13 T1 J (Whitish) orange OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 14 T1 J Orange OS, vermillion CR and orange-grey IS. Orange-green DSG.
- 15 T1 J (Whitish) orange OS, bluish CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green DSG.
- 16 T1 J Dark purplish-red OS, blue-grey CR and dull grey-brown IS. Dark olive-green OG. UHA indented.

Sw Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 17 | T1 | J | Worn orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. UHA indented and the resulting cavity filled with clay. |
| 18 | T1 | J | Eleven jug handles. Either OG or DSG. |
| 19 | T1 | J | Pale blue CR and black IS with orange HL. Olive-green OG. |
| 20 | T1 | J | Blue CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green DSG. Iron-rich clay strip. |
| 21 | T1 | J | Blue CR and pale bluish IS. Olive-green DSG. Iron-rich clay strip. |
| 22 | T1 | J | Pale orangish OS, blue-grey CR and purplish-grey IS. Corroded greenish OG. Iron-rich clay strip. |
| 23 | T1 | J | Orange CR and dull orange IS. Bright olive-green DSG. Iron-rich clay strip. |
| 24 | T1 | J | (Whitish) OS, blue CR and grey IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strip. |
| 25 | T1 | J | Orange OS, blue CR and purplish IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strip. |
| 26 | T1 | J | Blue CR and pale bluish IS. Olive-green DSG. Iron-rich clay strip. |
| 27 | T1 | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. |
| 28 | T1 | J | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green DSG. |
| 29 | T1 | J | Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and dull, pale bluish-grey IS. Groups of two basal thumbings. |
| 30 | T1 | CN | Dull pale orange-grey OS, blue CR and pale pinkish IS. |
| 31 | T1 | CN | Pale orange OS, blue CR and orange IS. Brownish-green OG. |
| 32 | T1 | CN | Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-grey IS. Yellowish-green DSG. |
| 33 | T1 | CN | Orange CR and purple-brown IS. Yellowish-green DSG. |
| 34 | T1 | PN | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and white/orange IS. Olive-green DSG on IS. |
| 35 | T1 | CP | Grey surfaces with orange HL and blue-grey CR. |
| 36 | T1 | CP | Orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. |
| 37 | T1 | OT | Tripod Pipkin. Pale orange OS and blue CR. Olive-green DSG. |
| 38 | T1 | CW | (Whitish) red surfaces and blue CR. OS wiped. B&S on IS. |

Haverstoe Wapentake - Waithe

Wa

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXS	2	2														
SXSH	1	1														
S1	1	1														
S3	2	2														
C3	11	11														
O1	2					2									2	1
O2	19					17	2								7	
F2	7					7								4	1	
M2	10					10								2	4	
H1	2					2									1	
H2	21					20				1					15	
T1	64	5				51			1	6			1		19	

Plate 10

- 39 C3 CP Off-white surfaces and blue CR. B&S.
- 40 F2 J Orange OS, blue CR and pale orange-buff IS. Traces of a greenish SG.
- 41 F2 J Pale orange surfaces and pale blue CR. Olive-green SG. UHA to top of rim.
- 42 O2 J Orange fabric.
- 43 O2 J Orange OS, orange-red CR and red IS. Orange-green OG.
- 44 T1 J Whitish OS, blue CR with orange MGs and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 45 T1 J Dull orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green DSG. LHA indented.
- 46 T1 J Whitish OS and blue CR with an orange MG. Olive-green OG.
- 47 T1 OT Cauldron leg? Dark red OS, and blue CR with orange MG. Plugged attachment.

North Riding of Lindsey : Walshcroft Wapentake

List of Unstratified Assemblages.

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Binbrooke	TF 190/927	Beckfield	Russell	LM/69.76
Holton le Moor	TF 068/988	Site of Tudor House	Gibbons	SM/HMAA
South Kelsey	TF 029/968	Winghale Priory	Weightman	SM/KSWY
	TF 029/971	" "	-	LM/254.76
Linwood	TF 115/858	Moated site	Russell	LM/-
Market Rasen	TF 106/892	Town development	Russell	LM/-
Osgodby	TF 072/927	Moated area	Russell	Barton
	TF 068/928	Manor Farm	Kay	Barton
	TF 076/929	Kingerby DMV	-	LM/73.74
North Owersby	TF 060/950	Sites in Owersby Village	Parrot	LM/152.76
	TF 062/949		Russell	LM/144.70
	TF 062/948	" "	Russell	LM/ -
	TF 051/963	Thornton Le Moor DMV	Russell	LM/ -
	TF 057/958	Cawthorpe DMV	Hansard	LM/ -
South Owersby	TF 078/935	Wilmots Farm	Russell	Russell
West Rasen	TF 066/889	Broken Back	Russell	SM/WRSAB
	TF 065/895	Manor House site	Russell	SM/WRSAC
Thoresway	TF 191/985	Excavation D.Everitt	Everitt	SM/TWAD
	TF 167/967	Village	Russell	LM/ -
Thorganby	TF 207/977	Village West of Church	Russell	Russell
	TF 189/983	Croxby Village, Nr. Church.	Russell	Russell

/Cont'd...

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Toft Newton	TF 051/872	Newton by Toft Village	Russell	SM/NTAB
Walesby	TF 134/925	Moated Site	Bryant	SM/WALAD
	TF 139951	Village	Bryant	SM/WALAF
	TF 147/924	Site of Tank	Ghylott	LM/265.76

Walshcroft Wapentake - Binbrooke Bi

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S2	4	4														
F2	3					3									2	
O2	1					1									1	
ML	1					1									1	
M2	10					10									3	1
H1	1					1									1	
T1	4					3			1						3	1

Unillustrated

Walshcroft Wapentake - Holton-Le-Moor Hm

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
M2	1					1									1	
T1	15					12			1			1	1		11	
CIST	1											1			1	

Unillustrated

Walshcroft Wapentake - Winghale Priory (South Kelsey) Wg

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	5	4	1													
SXSH	24	4	3		17											
CT	1	1														
F2	3					3								3		
M2	1					1									1	
H2	1					1									1	
T1	2	1				1									1	

Plate 11

- 1 SXSH CP Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 2 SXSH CP Grey-black surfaces and black CR. B&S.
- 3 SXSH CP Orange-brown OS, grey-black CR and dark red IS. B&S.
- 4 SXSH CP Black fabric.
- 5 SXSH CP Lugged cooking-pot. Black OS, grey-black CR and black-brown IS,
- 6 SXSH CP Lugged cooking-pot. Black fabric.
- 7 SXSH B Lugged bowl. Orange-buff OS, grey-black CR and red IS. B&S.
- 8 F2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green SG.
- 9 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. UHA plugged.

Walshcroft Wapentake - Linwood

Ln

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1		1													
H2	3					3									2	
T1	5	2							3						3	
CIST	1											1			1	

Plate 11

- 10 S3 B Pale orange-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 11 T1 PN Dull pinkish-orange OS, pale blue CR and pale orange-buff IS. Olive-green DSG on IS. B&S.

Walshcroft Wapentake - Market Rasen

Mr

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
T1	2	1				1										

Plate 11

12 T1 CP (Whitish) orange OS, blue CR with orange MGs and dull orange IS.

Walshcroft Wapentake - Osgodby

Og

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXS	1	1														
SXG	1	1														
S2	1	1														
O2	1					1									1	
ML	3					3									2	1
T1	10					9							1		6	

Unillustrated

Walshcroft Wapentake - Kingerby (Osgodby)

Kg

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXS	6	6														
SXG	27	27														
S1	6	5	1													
S3	54	51	3													
WSt	2					2									1	
CT	2	2														
CL	2	2														
C3	1	1														
F2	5					5								5		
O2	7					7									2	
ML	1					1										
M1	4	1				3									1	
M2	3					3									3	
H2	14					14									10	4
T1	24	1				23									9	2
CIST	1											1			1	

Unillustrated

Walshcroft Wapentake - North Owersby

On

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	4					4									4	
WDt	2					2									2	
CT	7	6	1													
CL	11	11														
S1	42	35	6		1											
S2	10	10														
S3	114	93	11													
S4	2	1	1													
C3	7	5	2													
O1	4					4									3	1
O2	22		2			21								1	8	1
F2	17	1				16								13		
ML	11					11									10	5
M1	8					5			1				2		4	1
M2	29	3				26									20	2
H1	3					3									2	
H2	46					44					2				34	4
T1	243	5				206			11	13			2		99	8
CIST	4											3	1		4	
R	1					1									1	
IS	1										1					

Plate 11

On Cont'd.

- 13 SXSH B Grey-black fabric. B&S.
- 14 S1 CP Yellow-ochre OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS.
B&S.
- 15 S1 CP Pale red-brown surfaces and bluish CR. B&S.
- 16 CT CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR with red-brown Mgs.
- 17 CT B Black OS, grey-black CR and brown-black IS.
- 18 CL CP Silver-grey surfaces with a paler CR.
- 19 CL CP Silver-grey surfaces and whitish-buff CR.
- 20 WSt J White CR with thin pale orange MGs and white IS.
Thin, watery greenish-yellow OG.
- 21 S3 CP Dull orange-buff OS, bluish CR and pale orange IS.
- 22 S3 CP Orange surfaces and blue CR.

- 23 S3 CP Orange-buff surfaces and bluish CR. B&S.
- 24-27 S3 B Four cooking-pot rims all oxidised with reduced cores.
- 28-29 S3 B Two bowl rims, both oxidised with reduced cores.
- 30 S3 BD B&S OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS.
- 31 S3 B Orange-red surfaces and blue CR.
- 32 S3 B Orange surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 33 S3 CW Orange OS, orange-red CR and pale orange IS. B&S on IS.
- 34 F2 J Pale orange OS and bluish CR. Sea-green SG.
- 35 F2 J Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
- 36 MT J Blue-grey/orange CR and orange-brown IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strip.
- 37 MT PN Pale yellowish OS, blue CR with reddish MGs. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 38 O2 J Orange-red OS and blue CR. UHA at top of rim.
- 39 O2 J Orange OS and blue/orange CR. Mottled olive-green OG.
- 40 O2 J Pale orange OS and orange-red CR. Purple-brown OG.
- 41 O2 J Orange fabric. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich lug.
- 42 M1 J Pale orange-buff fabric. Greenish-yellow OG.
- 43 M2 J Bluish CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strip.
- 44 M2 J Orange OS and blue-grey CR with pale blue MGs. Yellow-green OG.
- 45 M2 J Orange OS and pale grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 46 M2 J Pale red OS, orange/pale blue CR and dull, bluish-purple IS.
- 47 ML J Pale silver-grey CR, dark silver-grey IS. Copper-green OG.
- 48 ML JJ Bluish CR and purple-blue IS. Olive-green OG. A decorative twist of clay. Its total extent is illustrated.
- 49 ML J Silver-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Dull copper-green OG.
- 50 ML J Whitish-grey CR and orange IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 51 ML J Blue CR and dull orange surfaces. Dark copper-green OG.
- 52 H2 J White/blue-grey CR and grey IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 53 H2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Dark olive-green OG.
- 54 H2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.

On Cont'd.

- 55 H2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 56 CIST OT Costrel orange-red CR and red IS. Bright purplish OG.
- 57 T1 J Grey-buff surfaces and orange CR. Dark yellow-green OG.
- 58 T1 J Yellowish surfaces and orange CR. Bright yellow-olive OG.
- 59 T1 J Pale greyish fabric. Corroded green DSG.
- 60 T1 J Greyish-black OS, blue CR with orange MGs and dull, orange-grey IS. Orange-green DSG.
- 61 T1 J Whitish-orange OS, blue CR with orange-pink MGs. UHA plugged.
- 62-65 T1 J Four jug handles, all OG or DSG.
- 66 T1 J (White) orange OS, blue CR and bluish-grey IS.
- 67 T1 J Whitish-buff OS, blue-grey CR and greyish IS.
- 68 T1 CP Dark red/orange OS, blue CR and pale grey IS.
- 69 T1 CP Purple OS, blue CR and purple-blue IS.
- 70 T1 CP Orange surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green DSG.
- 71 T1 CN (White) orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. UHA plugged.
- 72 T1 CN Whitish OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Deep olive-green OG.
- 73 T1 CN Pale orange OS, dark blue-grey CR and dull buff IS. Olive-green DSG.
- 74 T1 CN Whitish OS, blue-grey CR and purple-brown IS. Olive-brown OG.
- 75 T1 CN Grey-white OS, blue-grey CR and orange-pink IS.
- 76 T1 PN Orange OS, and bluish CR. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 77 T1 OT Chafing dish? Dull orange OS, blue CR and dull red/orange IS. Bright olive-green DSG on IS.
- 78 T1 OT Chafing dish? Orange-grey OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG. Full extent of handle illustrated.

Walshcroft Wapentake - Thornton Le Moor (Owersby) Tm

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXS	2	2														
SXG	6	3	3													
SXSH	22	14	8													
SX1P	1				1											
S1	192	144	48													
S2	26	21	4			1										
S3	1084	786	296	2												
WSt	8					8									8	
WDt	1					1									1	
CT	15	12	3													
CL	8	8														
C2	9	9														
C3	88	82	6													
O1	37					33	3	1							12	
O2	193	1				185	5		2					3	74	14
F2	88	9				76	3							39	5	
ML	6					6								4		
M1	156	60				86	1		5		3		1		62	6
M2	190	2				182	4		2					6	102	3
MN	3					3									3	
H1	97	2				91			1	3					51	1
H2	331	9				309			3	4	3		3		163	2
T1	1065	35	3			894	1	1	22	104	1		4		319	6
CM1	21	1				8			2	10					17	
CIST	9											9			9	1
R10	8					8									7	
RG	3	2	1													
IS	1										1					
IR	2										2					
ICT	1												1			

Plate 12

- 1 SXS CP Black fabric. B&S.
2 SXS CP Grey-black fabric.

Tm Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|------|----|--|
| 3 | SXS | CP | Orange/black OS, grey-black CR and IS. |
| 4 | SXG | CP | Black fabric. |
| 5 | SXG | CP | Grey-black fabric. |
| 6 | SXIP | OT | Pitcher. Grey-black OS, red-brown CR with whitish MGs and silver-grey IS. Smooth textured. Ipswich-type. |
| 7 | SXSH | CP | Black fabric. |
| 8 | SXSH | CP | Black fabric. |
| 9 | SXSH | CP | Orange-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. |
| 10 | SXSH | CP | Black OS, grey-black CR and orange-brown IS. |
| 11 | SXSH | CP | Black OS, grey-black CR with red-brown MGs and red-brown IS. |
| 12 | SXSH | CP | Black OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS. |
| 13 | SXSH | CP | Pale grey surfaces and grey CR. |
| 14 | SXSH | CP | Grey OS, grey/black CR and grey-brown IS. |
| 15 | SXSH | CP | Black fabric. |
| 16 | SXSH | CP | Orange OS, grey-black CR and IS. |
| 17 | SXSH | CP | Black OS and CR, red-brown IS. |
| 18 | SXSH | CP | Lugged cooking-pot. Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange/black IS. |
| 19 | SXSH | CP | Lugged CP. Black surfaces and grey-black CR. |
| 20 | SXSH | CP | Red-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 21 | SXSH | B | Dark red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S. |
| 22 | SXSH | B | Dark red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S. |
| 23 | SXSH | B | Pale grey-black fabric. B&S. |
| 24 | SXSH | B | Lugged bowl. Dark brown OS, grey-black CR and orange IS. B&S. |
| 25 | SXSH | B | Lugged bowl, orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. B&S. The hole in the lug was patinated through wear. |
| 26 | SXSH | B | Lugged bowl. Pale orange fabric. |
| 27 | SXSH | B | Lugged bowl. Black surfaces and grey-black CR. Patinated hole. |
| 28 | SXSH | B | Lugged bowl. Black OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS. |
| 29 | SXSH | B | Lugged bowl. Blackish OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS. |
| 30 | SXSH | B | Lugged bowl. Brownish-orange OS, grey-black CR and IS. |
| 31 | SXSH | B | Lugged bowl. Black fabric with red-brown MGs to CR. |
| 32 | SXSH | B | Lugged bowl. Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and brownish-red IS. B&S. |

Tm Cont'd.

33	S1	CP	Dull orange surfaces and bluish CR. B&S.
34	S1	CP	Pale buff/orange OS, blue CR and orange IS.
35	S1	CP	Dull orange OS, blue CR with orange MGs and orange-red IS.
36	S1	CP	Black OS, blue CR with red-brown OS. MG and blue-grey IS. B&S.
37	S1	CP	Orange-brown surfaces and bluish CR. B&S.
38	S1	CP	Black fabric.
39	S1	CP	Grey-black OS, blue CR and orange-brown IS.
40	S1	CP	Grey-brown OS, blue-grey CR and buff-brown IS. B&S.
41	S1	CP	Black fabric.
42	S1	CP	Black OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS.
43	S1	CP	Grey/orange-buff surfaces and black CR.
44	S1	CP	Orange surfaces and blue CR with buff MGs.
45	S1	CP	Black OS, buff CR and brown-buff IS. B&S.
46	S1	CP	Black fabric.
47	S1	CP	Buff-brown OS, buff/orange-red CR and IS.
48	S1	CP	Red-brown OS, blue CR and grey-buff IS.
49	S1	B	Black fabric.
50	S1	B	Grey-black fabric.
51	S1	B	Black OS, blue CR and orange-red IS.
52	S1	B	Buff OS, blue CR and red-brown IS. B&S.
53	S1	B	Grey-black OS, blue CR and orange IS.
54	S1	B	Black OS, grey-black CR and grey IS. B&S.
55	S1	B	Brown-black surfaces and grey-black CR with brown-buff MGs.
56	S1	B	Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and buff IS. B&S.
57	S1	B	Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
58	S1	B	Orange-buff surfaces and bluish CR.
59	S1	OT	Dish. Brown-buff surfaces and blackish CR.
60	CT	CP	Grey-black surfaces and grey CR with brownish MGs.
61	CT	CP	Orange-red OS, blue CR with buff MGs and brown-buff IS.
62	CT	CP	Black surfaces and orange CR with red-brown MGs.
63	CT	B	Black surfaces and grey-black CR with red-brown MGs.
64	CT	B	Black fabric.
65	CL	CP	Blue-grey surfaces and red-brown CR.
66	CL	B	Grey-black surfaces and grey CR with red-brown MGs.
67	CL	B	Black surfaces and red-brown CR with grey MGs.
68	CL	B	Black surfaces and blue CR with buff MGs.

Tm Cont'd.

Plate 13

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|--|
| 1 | S3 | CP | Dull yellowish OS, blue-grey CR and pale yellow-buff IS. |
| 2 | S3 | CP | Dull yellow-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 3 | S3 | CP | Dull yellow-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 4 | S3 | CP | Pale orange-yellow OS, blue CR and dull orange IS. |
| 5 | S3 | CP | Pale orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and pale red IS. B&S. |
| 6 | S3 | CP | Orange-red OS, blue CR and dull red IS. |
| 7 | S3 | CP | Pale orange-yellow surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 8 | S3 | CP | Yellow-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 9 | S3 | CP | Dull orange-yellow surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 10 | S3 | CP | Dull red OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange-yellow IS. |
| 11 | S3 | CP | Orange-red surfaces and bluish CR. |
| 12 | S3 | CP | Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 13 | S3 | CP | Orange-red surfaces and bluish CR. |
| 14 | S3 | CP | Orange-yellow surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 15 | S3 | CP | Dull orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. |
| 16 | S3 | CP | Black fabric. |
| 17 | S3 | CP | Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 18 | S3 | CP | Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 19 | S3 | CP | Pale red-brown OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS. |
| 20 | S3 | CP | Dull buff OS, grey-black CR and black IS. |
| 21 | S3 | CP | Pale orange OS, bluish CR and orange IS. B&S. |
| 22 | S3 | CP | Grey OS, blue-grey CR and brown-grey IS. |
| 23 | S3 | B | Grey-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S. |
| 24 | S3 | B | Red-brown surfaces and blue CR. |
| 25 | S3 | B | Pale orangish surfaces and blue CR. B&S. |
| 26 | S3 | B | Red-brown surfaces and blue CR. B&S. |
| 27 | S3 | B | Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 28 | S3 | B | Orange surfaces and blue CR. B&S. |
| 29 | S3 | B | Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S. |
| 30 | S3 | B | Pale red-brown surfaces and bluish CR. B&S. |
| 31 | S3 | B | Dull red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 32 | S3 | B | Dull, pale orange OS, blue CR and grey-black IS. |
| 33 | S3 | B | Red surfaces and blue CR. B&S. |
| 34 | S3 | B | Dull grey-brown OS, blue-grey CR and red-brown IS. B&S. |
| 35 | S3 | B | Dull orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 36 | S3 | J | Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |

Tm Cont'd.

- 37 S3 J Red surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 38 S3 CW Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 39 S3 CW Reddish-orange OS, blue-grey CR. Thumb-nail impressions along the edge of the handle.
- 40 S3 J Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 41 S4 CP Grey-brown surfaces and blue CR with orange MGs.
- 42 C3 CP Vermilion OS, light blue CR and reddish-pink IS.
- 43 C3 CW Dull orange/grey OS, bluish CR and grey IS.
- 44 C3 B Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 45 F2 CP Orange fabric.
- 46 F2 J Red OS, blue CR and orange IS. Olive-green SG.
- 47 F2 J Pale orange surfaces and blue CR with red MGs. Yellow-green OG.
- 48 F2 J Orange surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green OG.
- 49 F2 P Dull purple OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Orange OG.
- 50 RG CP Whitish-grey OS, blue CR and dull buff IS.
- 51 RO OT Form unknown. Orange fabric.
- 52 MN J Yellow OS, yellow-buff CR. Yellow-green OG. Nottingham Cream Sandy Ware.
- 53 MN J Pale yellow-white OS, white/pale blue CR and whitish IS. Mottled copper-green OG. Nottingham Cream Sandy Ware.
- 54 MN J Pale yellow OS, grey-black CR and blue-grey IS. Copper-green OG. Nottingham Cream Sandy Ware.

Plate 14

- 1 02 J Orange surfaces and red CR.
- 2 02 J Pale orange OS, red/blue CR and red IS.
- 3 02 J Orange OS, orange-red CR and buff-orange IS. Copper-green OG.
- 4 02 J Orange OS, blue CR and pale reddish IS. Olive-green OG.
- 5 02 J Orange fabric. Marginal traces of OG.
- 6 02 J Orange-red surfaces and orange CR. Mottled green OG.
- 7 02 J Pale orange OS, red CR and IS. Marginal traces of OG.
- 8 02 J Pale orange OS, red/blue CR and pale blue IS. Dark green OG.
- 9 02 J Vermilion CR and red IS. Dark brownish-green OG. Traces of applied arms either side of lip.
- 10 02 J Orange fabric.
- 11 02 J Pale orange OS, blue/orange-red CR and red IS. Olive-green OG.

Tm Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 12 | O2 | J | Orange-red fabric. Greenish mottled brown OG. |
| 13 | O2 | J | Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG. |
| 14 | O2 | J | Pale red OS, orange CR and red IS. Orange-brown OG. |
| 15 | O2 | J | Orange/red CR and red IS. Orange-brown OG. Iron-rich clay strip. |
| 16 | O2 | J | Dull red OS, red CR and IS. Olive-green SG. This decorative motif is usually associated with later vessels. |
| 17 | O2 | J | Blue-grey CR and IS. Copper-green OG. Copper-washed spots. |
| 18 | O2 | J | Pale blue CR and pale orange IS. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 19 | O2 | J | Beard from Face jug. Orange fabric. Mottled green OG. |
| 20 | O2 | P | Orange fabric. Orange OG. |
| 21 | O2 | BD | Orange OS and CR. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 22 | M1 | CP | Dull pale orange surfaces and pale orange CR. |
| 23 | M1 | CP | Dull orange-red surfaces and orange-buff CR. |
| 24 | M1 | CP | Orange-yellow surfaces and yellow CR. |
| 25 | M1 | PN | Red-brown surfaces and orange-red CR. B&S. |
| 26 | M1 | PN | Orange surfaces and pale orange CR. B&S. |
| 27 | M1 | J | Dull purple OS, orange CR and reddish-purple IS. |
| 28 | M1 | J | Dull orange OS, blue/orange CR and red IS. Greenish-orange OG. |
| 29 | M1 | OT | Tripod pipkin. Dull purplish OS, orange-red CR and reddish-pink IS. One of two handles. |
| 30 | M1 | M | Orange OS and CR, vermilion IS. Orange OG. |
| 31 | M2 | J | Dark red OS, red CR and orange IS. Traces of an SG. |
| 32 | M2 | J | Orange-red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Mottled green OG. |
| 33 | M2 | J | Orange CR and orange-red IS. Copper-green OG. |
| 34 | M2 | J | Purple-red OS, blue CR with orange MGs. Greenish-orange OG. |
| 35 | M2 | J | Orange-red OS, blue CR with orange MGs. Olive-green SG. |
| 36 | M2 | J | Blue/orange CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 37 | M2 | J | Red OS, vermilion CR and orange IS. Orange OG under slip. Copper-rich spots. |
| 38 | M2 | J | Pale orange OS, dark blue CR and IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 39 | M2 | J | Red OS, orange/pale blue CR and grey-blue IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 40 | ML | J | Dark red OS, blue CR and orange-red IS. Copper-green OG. UHA plugged. |

Tm Cont'd.

- 41 ML J Orange OS, blue CR and purple IS. Olive-green OG.
- 42 ML J Pale blue CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 43 ML J Blue CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 44 ML J Dull orange OS and pale blue CR. Olive-green OG.
- 45 ML J Blue CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay pellets.
- 46 ML J Blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 47 ML J Knight jug. Whitish/orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 48 H1 J Orange OS, blue CR and dull reddish-purple IS. Olive-green OG.
- 49 H1 J Pale orange OS and blue CR. Olive-green OG.
- 50 OC OT Chafing dish. Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG.
- 51 H2 CP Pale orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
- 52 H2 J Greyish-blue CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 53 H2 J Orange OS, bluish CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 54 H2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked, olive-green OG.
- 55 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 56 H2 J Blue-grey CR and orange IS. Purple-black OG to rim top.
- 57 H2 J Orange OS, orange-red/blu-grey CR and pale grey-blue IS. Yellow-olive-green OG.
- 58-61 H2 J Four jug handles all OG.
- 62 H2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Pocked, olive-green OG.
- 63 H2 J Blue CR and brown-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 64 T1 CP Orange/dull purple OS, light blue CR and orange IS.
- 65 T1 CP Pale orange OS, blue CR and orange IS.
- 66 T1 J Whitish OS, blue CR with orange MGs and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 67 T1 J Whitish OS, blue CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 68 T1 J Pale orange OS, blue CR and grey-blue IS.
- 69 T1 J Orange-red OS, blue CR and pale orange IS. Yellowish OG.
- 70 T1 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and black IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 71 T1 J Orange OS, blue CR and purplish IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 72 T1 J Grey fabric. Bright olive-green OG with purple HL.
- 73 T1 J Pale orange surfaces and blue CR with orange MGs.
- 74 T1 J Pale grey OS, blue-grey CR and IS.

Tm Cont'd.

75	T1	J	Dull orange OS, blue CR and pale orange IS. Yellow-olive OG.
76	T1	J	Pale orange surfaces and blue/orange CR. Olive-green DSG.
77	T1	J	Pale orange-white OS, blue CR and dull reddish IS.
78	T1	J	Greyish/orange OS, orange CR and IS. Dark copper-green OG.
79	T1	J	Pale purplish OS, blue-grey CR and grey IS. Olive-green OG.
80	T1	J	Purple-grey surfaces and blue CR. Yellowish-olive OG.
81-82	T1	J	Two jug handles both DSG.
83	T1	J	Orange OS, blue CR and purplish IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strips.
84	T1	J	Orange surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strips.
85	T1	J	Orange OS, blue CR and purple-brown IS. Orange DSG.
86	T1	J	(White) orange OS, vermilion CR and pale orange IS. Olive OG.
87	T1	J	Pale orange OS, blue CR and orange IS.
88	T1	CN	Orange-red OS, blue CR and purple-brown IS. Olive-green OG.
89	T1	CN	Orange-red surfaces and vermilion CR. Orange OG.
90	T1	CN	(Whitish) orange surfaces and blue CR.
91	T1	CN	Dull yellowish OS, blue CR and purple IS. Crude incised design.
92	T1	CN	Dull grey OS, blue CR and pale orange IS. KT after bung applied.
93	T1	OT	Form unknown. Greyish OS and orange-red CR. Dark green OG.
94	T1	P	Pale greyish-purple OS and orange CR. Orange OG.
95	T1	OT	Tripod pipkin. Dull reddish OS and grey CR. Olive-green OG on IS. B&S.
96	T1	OT	Tripod pipkin. Reddish-brown OS and grey-black CR. Olive-green OG on IS. B&S.
97	T1	M	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and grey-buff IS.
98	T1	OT	Costrel /Flask. Blue/red CR and red IS. Olive-green OG.
99	T1	PN	Orange OS, and blue CR with orange MGs. Olive-green OG on IS.
100	T1	BD	(Whitish) purple OS and orange CR. Yellowish-green OG on IS. B&S.
101	T1	OT	Chafing dish. Pale orange OS, and blue CR. Bright olive-green OG on both surfaces.
102	CM1	CP	Purple OS and orange-buff CR. Orange OG on IS.
103	CIST	OT	Posset pot. Red CR. Bright brownish-black OG on both surfaces. White clay decoration.

Plate 15

- 1 S3 CP Yellow-buff OS, blue CR and orange-red IS. B&S.
 2-5 S3 B Four bowl rims, all oxidised with reduced cores.
 6 S3 CP 18cm diameter. Orange-red surfaces and blue CR.
 7 WD J Pale orange OS and pale silver-blue CR with pale orange-buff MG. Mottled copper-green OG.
 8 M1 J Orange-pink fabric. Orange-green OG. UHA indented.
 9 F2 J Orange-buff OS, blue CR and pale orange IS.
 10 F2 J Buff-pink surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green OG.
 11 F2 J Pale orange surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green SG.
 12 F2 J Orange-red OS and blue CR. Bright olive-green SG.
 13-14 F2 J Two jug handles, both OG.
 15 F2 J Orange OS and CR. Orange-yellow IS.

Walshcroft Wapentake - Thoresway

Tr

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	3	3														
S3	11	9	2													
C3	3	3														
F2	2					2									2	
O2	5					5									3	1
ML	1					1									1	
M1	2					2									1	
M2	4					4								1	3	1
H2	6					5				1					6	
T1	34	1				25			1	5			2		18	2
R	1					1									1	1
OC2	1												1			

Plate 15

- 16 S1 CP Orange-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
 17 S4 B Orange-red surfaces and blue CR. B&S.
 18 S3 B Orange-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR.
 19 MT J Blue-grey CR and pale purplish IS. Watery, olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strip.
 20 O2 J Dull pale red OS, red CR and dark red IS. Brownish-orange OG.
 21 O2 J Orange fabric . Mottled green OG.
 22 O2 J Red CR and IS. Mottled copper-green OG.

Tr Cont'd.

- 23 O2 J Orange fabric. Orange OG.
- 24 O2 J Blue/orange CR and vermilion IS. Olive-brown OG.
- 25 M1 J Orange OS, pale orange CR and IS.
- 26 H2 J Pale blue-grey CR and orange IS. Flecked olive-green OG to rim top.
- 27 RW J Smooth textured, fine fabric. White CR and off-white IS. Pale yellow-green OG.
- 28 T1 CN (White) orange OS, bright orange CR with dull orange MGs and bluish IS. Greenish-yellow DSG.
- 29 T1 PN Brown OS, pale bluish CR with orange Outer MG. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 30 T1 OT Tripod pipkin. Orange surfaces and blue CR. Greenish-orange OG.
- 31 T1 OT Chafing dish. Bluish-grey OS, pale blue CR with orange MGs and blue-grey IS with orange HL. Olive-green DSG. Base cut away leaving a KT edge to the basal angle.

Walshcroft Wapentake - Thorganby

Tg

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	1					1										
C3	1	1														
F2	1					1								1		
O2	1					1										
T1	1					1										

Unillustrated

Walshcroft Wapentake - Croxby (Thorganby)

Cy

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
T1	1					1									1	

Plate 15

- 32 T1 J Orange/grey OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Bib of olive-green OG.

Walshcroft Wapentake - Newton by Toft (Toft Newton) Nt

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	12	11	1													
S2	1	1														
S3	152	111	40	1												
CT	1	1														
CL	1	1														
F2	7					7								1		
O2	3					3									1	
ML	1					1									1	
M2	42	2				38	1		1						23	3
H1	1					1									1	
H2	24					24									14	
T1	98	4				91				3					46	1
RW	1					1									1	

Plate 15

- 33 S1 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 34 S1 CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 35 S1 B Orange surfaces and bluish CR. Rectilinear roulette on outer rim face.
- 36 S3 CP Pale orange surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 37 S3 CP Pale orange surfaces and blue CR.
- 38-41 S3 B Four oxidised bowl rims all with reduced cores.
- 42 S3 B Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 43 S3 B Pale orange-brown OS, blue CR and pale orange-buff IS. B&S.
- 44 S3 B Pale orange OS, blue CR and orange-red IS. B&S.
- 45 S3 CW Pale orange/grey-buff OS, blue-grey CR and dull orange IS. B&S on IS.
- 46 F2 J Pale brown-buff OS, blue CR and orange IS.
- 47 M2 J Dark blue-grey CR and dark purplish IS. Dark olive-green OG.
- 48 M2 J (Whitish) orange OS, pale blue CR and orange IS. Copper-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 49 M2 OT Lid. Purple OS, blue/orange CR and orange-vermilion IS. Olive-green OG.

Nt Cont'd.

- 50 M2 P Orange-red/dark reddish-purple OS, orange CR and orange-vermilion IS. Yellow-green OG. Handle attachment indented. B&S.
- 51 T1 CP Pale orange surfaces and blue CR.
- 52 T1 J Pale red OS, blue CR with orange MGs. UHA indented.
- 53 T1 CN Dull purple-orange OS, blue CR and dull orange IS. Dark green OG.
- 54 T1 CN Pale orange OS, blue CR and bluish-orange IS. Olive-green OG.

Walshcroft Wapentake - Walesby

Wb

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	18	18														
S3	3	3														
C3	4	4														
F2	1					1								1		
O2	5					5									2	
M2	2					2									2	
H2	9					9									7	
T1	25	4				18			2				1		8	1

Unillustrated.

North Riding of Linsey : Yarborough Wapentake

List of Unstratified assemblages

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Barrow	TA 065/225	Barrow Castles	Varley	Hull
	TA 072/219	Cherry Lane	Samuels	SM/BR
	TA 073/218	St Chads	Boden	Baysgarth
	TA 075/219	Down Hall	Russell	SM/BRBA
	TA 063/222	West Marsh	Russell	SM/BRAT
	TA 073/212	New Development	Russell	SM/BRND
	TA 064/225	Water Mill Site	Russell	SM/BR
	TA 065/205	Barrow Hall	Russell	SM/BR
	TA 066/240	Barrow Haven & Foreshore	Newton	SM/BR
Barton	TA 030/217	Tofts Road/Carnival P.H.	Newton	Private
	TA 037/221	East Acridge	Bryant	SM/BN 1967
	TA 035/219	St Peter's Church	Rodwell	Baysgarth
	TA 037/219	Saxon Close	Clark	SM/BNAX
	TA 032/217	Glebe House, White-cross St.	Hill	SM/BNBC
	TA 035/219	Tyrwhitt Hall	Russell	SM/BNBE
	TA 032/218	Priestgate	Russell	SM/BNBF
	TA 033/218	St Mary's Lane	Birtwhistle	SM/BNBK
	TA 034/219	Soutergate	Bryant	SM/BNBD
	TA 000/224	Poor Farm	Bryant	SM/BNAA
	TA 032/217	Castle Dyke South-cemetery	Knowles	SM/BN67AA
	TA 031/223	Newport Street	Chapman	SM/BNNA
	TA 038/236	Humber foreshore	Newton	SM/BNAS
Bigby	TA 042/790	Kettleby Thorpe DMV	Russell	SM/KTAB
Bonby	TA 001/162	Bonby Scarp	Dicker	SM/BYAA
	TA 002/157	Outskirts of village	Russell	SM/BYAB
Brigg	TA 001/072	Yard off Wrawby Street	Lyons	SM/BRIBA

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Brocklesby	TA 118/113	Little Limber	Russell	SM/BKAA
	TA 126/127	Newsham Cottage	Russell	SM/BKAA
	TA 156/113	Nun Cotham	Russell	SM/BKAB
Cadney	TA 016/034	Village Centre	-	SM/CDMC
Caistor	TA 115/013	Town Centre	-	LM/30.66
	TA 116/012	Excavations by P.A. Rhatz	Rahtz	LM/54.60
	TA 108/058	Clixby Top Farm	-	SM/CAAD
	TA 115/013	Boarding House Site	Richards	SM/CA -
	TA 098/045	Clixby D.M.V.	Russell	SM/CA -
Croxtton	TA 099/120	Tile Kiln Field	Russell	SM/CXAB
	TA 084/116	Field S.E. of Yarborough Camp	-	SM/CXYA
Elsham	TA 049/110	Various sites on Elsham Fields	-	SM/ELBC
	TA 047/124	" " " "	-	SM/ELBG
	TA 049/113	" " " "	-	SM/ELBH
	TA 048/116	" " " "	-	SM/ELBI
	TA 048/117	" " " "	-	SM/ELBJ
	TA 046/112	" " " "	-	SM/ELBK
	TA 044/128	" " " "	-	SM/ELBM
	TA 045/130	" " " "	-	SM/ELBN
	TA 040/147	" " " "	-	SM/ELBR
South Ferriby	SE 992/217	South Ferriby Fore- shore	Clapson	SM/SFAA
	SE 996/213	Cowries Field	Newton	SM/SFAB
	TA 003/212	Cliff Top	Newton	SM/SFAD
	SE 998/222	West of Leggott's Quarry	Russell	SM/SFAE
	SE 994/218	Humber Bank	Russell	SM/SFAF
Goxhill	TA 104/211	Abbey Close	Russell	SM/GXAB
	TA 118/241	Raby's Salt Marsh Site	Russell	SM/GXAC
	TA 119/248	Hogcote Close	Russell	SM/GXHC
	TA 102/221	Mill Farm	Van den Boss	SM/GXAE
	TA 120/255	Goxhill Haven Fore- shore	Newton	SM/GXBB

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Habrough	TA 156/141	Manor House Site	Russell	SM/HAAB
	TA 148/143	Nun's Close	Russell	SM/HAAC
	TA 147/140	Cottage Site	Russell	SM/HAAD
	TA 145/135	Newsham Farm Site	Russell	SM/HAAE
	TA 157/143	Close off Immingham Road	Russell	SM/HAAG
	TA 147/135	Field next to Station	Hayfield	Baysgarth
	-	-	-	LM/45.62
East Halton	TA 136/204	Potters Lane	Russell	SM/EHAB
	TA 132/205	Manor Farm Fields	Connell	SM/EHAB/2
	TA 147/231	East Halton Skitter Foreshore	Newton	SM/GXBA
	"	" " " "	Newton	SM/GXBC
	"	" " " "	Newton	SM/EHAD
Horkstow	-	-	-	SM/HKAA
Immingham	TA 168/126	Roxton D.M.V.	Bryant	SM/IMAB
Keelby	TA 166/099	Keelby Manor	Russell	SM/ -
Kelsey N.	-	-	Russell	SM/ -
Killing- holme	TA 147/167	Deserted area south of village	Russell	SM/NKAB
	TA 146/169	Gas Pipe trench	Russell	SM/NKAC
Kirming- ton	TA 095/105	Kirmington Airfield	Russell	SM/KMAA
	-	-	Russell	SM/KMAB
	TA 097/113	West of village	Russell	SM/KMAC
	-	-	-	LM/200.76
Great Limber	TA 135/086	New Priory Site	Russell	SM/GLAB
	TA 133/085	Priest House Garden	Patrick	SM/GLAC
	TA 135/085	New Priory Site	Russell	SM/GLAD
Nettleton	TA 122/987	Wykeham Well Field	Russell	SM/NEWW
	TA 117/993	Beck D.M.V.	Russell	SM/NE-
	TA 123/983	Draycot D.M.V.	Russell	SM/NE -
Staling- borough	-	-	-	SM/STAA
	TA 192/116	Village site near church	Russell	SM/STAC
	TA 188/116	Little London	Tailby	Immingham

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Thornton Curtis	TA 098/183	East of Thornton Hall	Russell	SM/TCAA
	TA 097/182	Darnon	Russell	SM/TCAA/6
	TA 084/177	West of Thornton village	Russell	SM/TCBA
	TA 085/176	South of Thornton village	Case	SM/TCBC
	TA 119/186	Abbey Fish Pond Field	Russell	SM/TCTB
	TA 059/170	Burnham Chapel D. of E. Exc.	Coppack	Baysgarth
	TA 057/173	Burnham D.M.V.	Russell	SM/TCCB
	TA 058/174	Burnham D.M.V.	Russell	SM/TCCA
Worlaby	TA 015/141	Old Hall Close	Russell	SM/WORAC
	TA 018/141	Excavations	Knowles	SM/WO66/CE
Wrawby	TA 019/079	Wrawby Fields	Russell	SM/ -
	TA 021/087	East of Village Centre	Appleby	LM/271.76

Yarborough Wapentake - Barrow-upon-Humber

Br

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CT	1		1													
CL	1	1														
S1	3	1	2													
S4	11	10	1													
C2	8	7	1													
F1	4					4								1	2	
O1	11					11									7	
H2	18					16				2					12	1
T1	1									1					1	1
CM1	1					1									1	
CIST	1											1			1	

Pl.16 No.10 was one of the very few aquamanile sherds to have been recognised from the region and it came from the field immediately to the north of Barrow Castles and can probably be associated with its occupation during the 12th century.

Plate 16

- 1 S1 CP Pale orange surfaces and black CR.
- 2 S1 B Orange surfaces and dull red CR.
- 3 S1 B Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 4 CT CP Black surfaces, grey-black CR with red-brown MGs.
- 5 CL CP Blue-grey fabric.
- 6 S4 CP Red surfaces and grey CR.
- 7 S4 CP Reddish surfaces and grey CR.
- 8 S4 B Buff surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 9 C1 CP Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. B&S.
- 10 FH2 OT Aquamanile. Red fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 11 O1 J Orange surfaces and red CR. Orange-brown OG.
- 12 O1 J Pale pinkish-orange surfaces and orange CR. Orange OG.
- 13 O1 J Orange-pink OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 14 O1 J Orange OS, orange-red CR. Mottled green OG.
- 15 ML J Dull red OS and grey CR. Dark olive-green OG.
- 16 H1 J Pale orange OS, grey-black C and dark grey IS.
- 17 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 18 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and purple-buff IS. Flecked olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 19 H2 J Buff OS, orange CR and reddish-purple IS.
- 20 H2 CN Pale orange OS, grey-blue CR and IS. Purple-green OG.
- 21 H2 CN Orange OS and CR, blue-grey IS. Olive-brown OG.
- 22 T1 CN Blue-grey CR and pale buff IS. Olive-green DSG.
- 23 CIST C Reddish CR and bright purplish OG.

Yarborough Wapentake - Barrow-upon-Humber Foreshore

Br

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
S1	2	2														
S4	1	1														
G1	2	2														
FH2	2					2									1	
O1	4					4									2	1
M1	1					1									1	
H1	2					2									2	
H2	2					2									2	
WS	1	1														

No illustrated material.

Yarborough Wapentake - Barton-on-Humber

Bt

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
RSX	2				2											2
SXGT	1	1														
SXS	19	19														3
SXG	33	33														2
SXSH	11	11														
S1	46	40	6													
CT	6	5	1													
CL	1	1														
G1	3	1				1								1	1	
C1	1	1														
C2	94	86	3			3								4		
S4	114	112	2													
WSt	2					2									1	
F1	47	1	1			44	1							21	9	4
FH2	4					4									2	
FH3	3					3									3	
FD	1					1									1	
O1	144	5	2			131	4						2	8	75	14
O3	1					1										
OS2	1					1									1	
M1	6					4	2								5	
ML	2					2									2	1
WS	2					2								1	1	
WB	2					2									2	
RW	7					6	1							1	5	1
H1	25					25									16	6
H2	188	1				167			2	14	4				104	5
T1	9					7			1	1					8	1
CM1	6	2				1			3						6	
CIST	50											50			50	4
IST	1												1		1	1
ID	3												3		3	
IC3	1												1			
IL	1										1					

Barton was a considerable port in the early-medieval period and even in later centuries it remained an influential Humber trading centre. This is reflected in the variety of fabrics recorded in the table above.

Bt Cont'd.

Plate 17

- 1 SXS CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR. Humber foreshore.
- 2 SXS CP Grey-black fabric. B&S.
- 3 SXS CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 4 SXS CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR. Some burnishing to OS.
- 5 SXS OT Urn. Black fabric. OS burnished.
- 6 SXS OT Urn. Black fabric. Burnished surfaces. Part of a boss.
- 7 SXS OT Urn. Grey-black fabric.
- 8 SXS OT Urn. Grey OS, black CR and IS.
- 9 SXS CP Black OS, blue-grey CR and grey IS.
- 10 SXG CP Abraded black fabric.
- 11 SXG OT Urn. Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 12 SXG OT Urn. Grey-black OS, black CR and IS. Heavily gritted fabric.
- 13 SXSH CP Black OS, grey-black CR and grey-brown IS.
- 14 S1 CP Red-brown fabric. B&S.
- 15 S1 CP Red-orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 16 S1 CP Grey-black fabric. B&S.
- 17 S1 CP Black fabric.
- 18 S1 B Black OS and CR, brownish-red IS.
- 19 S1 B Dull grey-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 20 CT CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR with red-brown MGs.
- 21 CT B Black OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS.
- 22 S4 CP Brown-buff/grey-buff OS, grey-black CR and grey-buff IS. B&S.
- 23 S4 CP Pale red surfaces and pale grey-buff CR.
- 24 S4 CP Pale grey surfaces and orangish CR.
- 25 S4 CP Pale grey OS, grey-black CR and dull orange IS.
- 26 S4 CP Red-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 27 S4 CP Dull, deep red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 28 S4 CP Grey-buff surfaces and orange CR.
- 29 S4 CP Grey-buff surfaces and pale grey CR.
- 30 S4 B Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 31 S4 B Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 32 S4 B Black OS, grey-black CR and dull red IS.
- 33 S4 B Red-brown OS, grey-black CR and orange IS.
- 34 S4 B Black fabric.
- 35 C1 CP Whitish-grey/whitish-buff OS, blue-grey CR and dull orange IS. Chalk inclusions. Shallow relief-moulded bosses.

By Cont'd.

- 36 C2 CP Pale bluish-grey surfaces and light blue-grey CR.
- 37 C1 CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 38 C1 CP Reddish-orange OS, blue-grey CR and red-brown IS.
- 39 C1 CP Red-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 40 C2 CP Grey-black OS, grey CR and grey-buff IS.
- 41 C1 CP Orange-brown fabric. B&S.
- 42 C2 CP Dark orange OS, blue-grey CR and dark red IS.
- 43 C2 CP Orange OS, blue-grey CR and red-brown IS.

Plate 18

- 1 G1 J Red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green SGS.
- 2 G1 J Pale orange OS and orange/pale blue CR. Olive-green SG.
- 3 G1 J Dull orange OS and red/orange CR and IS.
- 4 F1 J Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
- 5 F1 J Orange-red surfaces and light blue CR.
- 6 F1 J Red OS and orange-red CR. Orange SG.
- 7 F1 J Pale orange OS, blue CR and reddish-pink IS. Pale olive-green SG.
- 8 F1 J Blue-grey CR and orange IS. Brownish-green OG. Iron-washed strip.
- 9 FH2 J Blue-grey CR and grey IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich chevrons.
- 10 O1 J Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG. A very hard fabric similar to the Humber wares.
- 11 O1 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and red IS. Mottled-green SG.
- 12 O1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale buff-grey IS. Pale watery olive-green SG.
- 13 O1 J Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green SG.
- 14 O1 J Pale red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Yellow-green SG.
- 15 O1 CP Orange surfaces and red CR. Some chalk in filler.
- 16 O1 P Red OS, orange CR and IS. Light apple-green OG.
- 17 O1 OT Form unknown. Abraded orange fabric. Throwing marks on IS.
- 18 O1 OT Cauldron? Orange OS and CR, red IS. B&S.
- 19 O1 J Orange CR and dull orange IS. Brownish-orange OG
- 20 O1 J Red OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Greenish-yellow OG.
- 21 O1 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and red IS. Mottled-green OG.

Bt. Cont'd.

22-23	01	J	Two drawings. Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and red IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
24	01	J	Pale orange OS, and orange/blue-grey CR. Apple-green OG.
25	01	J	Dark red OS and blue-grey/orange CR. Mottled copper-green OG.
26	01	J	Orange fabric. Mottled green OG.
27	01	J	Orange OS and blue-grey/red CR. Olive-green OG.
28	01	J	Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
29	01	J	Orange OS and blue-grey/red CR. Olive-green OG.
30	01	J	Orange fabric. Yellow-green OG.
31	01	J	Bluish-grey CR and dull red IS. Flecked yellow-green OG.
32	01	J	Blue-grey CR and orange IS. Copper-green OG.
33	01	J	Orange-red CR and IS. Mottled green OG. Iron-rich clay lugs.
34	01	J	Light blue-grey CR and red IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay blobs.
35	01	J	Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS.
36	FD	J	Pale orange OS, red CR and orange IS. Orange-brown OG.
37	OS2	J	Pale orange fabric. Bright greenish-orange OG.
38	ML	J	Purple-grey OS and blue-grey CR. Dark purple-green OG. UHA smoothed on over a neck cordon.
39	ML	J	Grey-black CR and IS. Mottled olive-green OG.
40	RW	J	Pale yellowish OS, off-white CR and IS. Apple-green OG.
41	M1	J	Whitish-buff CR and black IS. Olive-green OG to rim top.
42	M1	J	Whitish OS, orange CR and orange-red IS.
43	M1	CP	Brown-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
44	M1	OT	Urinal. Orange OS and CR. Yellowish IS. Orange OG.
45	H1	J	Pale orange OS and orange CR.
46	H1	J	Blue-grey CR and pale purple-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
47	H1	J	Pale bluish CR and pale yellowish IS. Greenish-brown OG.
48	H1	J	Blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG.
49	H2	J	Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-yellow OG. UHA plugged.
50	H2	J	Grey CR and pale orange/grey IS. Dark greenish OG.
51	H2	J	Blue-grey CR and orange IS. Yellow-green OG.
52	H2	J	Orange OS, red/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG.

Bt Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|------|----|---|
| 53 | H2 | J | Pale blue-grey CR and brownish-buff IS. Flecked yellowish-green OG. |
| 54 | H2 | J | Orange-grey OS, pale grey CR and IS. Dark olive-green OG. |
| 55 | H2 | J | Blue-grey CR and IS. |
| 56 | H2 | J | Blue-grey CR and IS. |
| 57 | H2 | J | Orange OS and orange-red CR. Yellow-brown OG. |
| 58 | H2 | J | Pale orange-yellow OS, blue/grey/red CR and Olive-green OG. LHA indented. |
| 59 | H2 | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Bright olive-green OG. |
| 60 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS. Olive-green OG. |
| 61 | H2 | J | Pale blue-grey CR and dark blue-grey IS. Flecked yellow-green OG. |
| 62 | H2 | J | Blue-grey CR and IS. Yellow/olive-green OG. |
| 63 | H2 | J | Blue-grey CR and grey IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 64 | H2 | J | Red/orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Bright olive-green OG. |
| 65 | H2 | J | Dull dark red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Flecked greenish OG. Wire cut base. |
| 66 | H2 | CP | Orange OS and CR, pale orange IS. Purple OG on rim face. |
| 67 | H2 | OT | Urinal. Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG |
| 68 | H2 | M | Dark red OS, dark blue-black CR and IS. |
| 69 | H2 | CN | Pale orange surfaces and pale blue CR. Purple OG on IS. B&S. |
| 70 | H2 | CN | Blue-grey CR and IS. Dark olive-green OG. |
| 71 | H2 | CN | Blue-grey CR and IS. Light olive-green OG. |
| 72 | H2 | CN | Red/orange OS, blue-grey CR and light orange IS. Watery olive-green OG. |
| 73 | T1 | J | Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 74 | T1 | CN | Dark bluish-grey OS and CR, pale bluish-grey IS. |
| 75 | T1 | J | Pale red OS, pale grey CR and bright orange IS. Olive-green DSG. |
| 76 | T1 | PN | Orange/purple OS and grey-black CR. Bright olive-green DSG on IS. Wire cut base. |
| 77 | CM1 | J | Orange-red OS and pale blue CR. Olive-green OG on IS. |
| 78 | CM1 | J | Orange OS and pale blue CR. Purplish-green OG on IS. |
| 79 | CIST | C | Dark red OS and red CR. Bright, glassy, deep reddish-purple OG on both surfaces. White clay decoration. Two similar designs on this vessel. |

- 80 CIST OT Posset Pot. Red CR. Purple-black OG on both surfaces. White clay decoration.
- 81 CIST C Dull reddish CR. Glossy black OG on both surfaces. White clay decoration of unknown design.
- 82 CIST C Reddish-purple OS and CR. Bright purple-black OG on both surfaces. White clay "oak leaf" decoration.
- 83 CIST C Dark red OS and red CR. Bright purple-black OG on both surfaces.
- 84 CIST C Matt purple OS and red CR. Glossy black OG on both surfaces.
- 85 IST OT Chafing dish. White fabric. Copper-green OG with an incandescent sheen.
- 86 ID OT Skillet. Orange fabric. Orange OG on IS. B&S.
- 87 ID OT Tripod pipkin. Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-brown OG.

Plate 19 (Unstratified: St Peter's Church, Barton)

- 1 SXG CP Black fabric.
- 2 SXG CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 3 SXG OT Urn. Black burnished OS, blue-grey CR and grey-black IS. Relief-moulded boss design. Ribs are lines of deeper burnishing.
- 4 SXG OT Lugged pot. Black/pale grey OS, black CR and IS.
- 5 SXG CP Greyish surfaces and blue-grey CR. Scratched/brushed OS.
- 6 SXSH CP Dull, pale brownish-orange OS, pale grey CR and dull reddish-buff IS. OS burnished.
- 7 S1 CP Pale black OS, grey-black CR and IS. B&S.
- 8 S1 CP Red-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 9 S1 OT Dish. Dull reddish-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 10 CT CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 11 CT B Orange-grey OS, grey-black CR and dull reddish IS. B&S.
- 12 CL CP Pale greyish OS, buff CR and pale whitish-grey IS.
- 13 CL CP Metallic blue-grey surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
- 14 CL CP Grey-black surfaces and bluish-grey CR.
- 15 S4 CP Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and pale buff IS. B&S.
- 16 C1 CP Orange-brown OS, blue-grey CR and bluish-grey IS.
- 17 C1 CP Red-brown surfaces and pale blue CR. B&S.
- 18 C1 CP Dark purple-grey surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
- 19 C1 CP Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS.

The saxon sherd was illustrated amongst the general Barton unstratified assemblage (Bt. Pl.17 No.1).

Yarborough Wapentake - Bigby : Kettleby Thorpe DMV. Kt

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	2	2														
CT	26	24	2													
CL	13	12	1													
S1	2	2														
G1	2		1			1								1		
S3	20	20														
S4	705	684	21													
C4	147	139	7	1												
WSt	8	3				5									5	
F1	41	4				35			2					16	3	2
O1	332	5	3			313	8	1			1		1	5	158	21
O2	3					3									3	
M1	510	109		5		322		2	57				12		247	42
M2	36	1				34	1							1	26	2
ML	4					4									2	
WY	1					1									1	1
R	25	20	1			4									4	
H1	106	2				90		1	1	3	9				55	2
H2	636	13				568	1		11	37	6				337	54
T1	204	10				158	2		12	22					71	3
CM1	1								1						1	
CIST	43											43			43	3
IS	1										1					
ID	2												2		2	
IC3	1												1			

These sherds came from the watching brief and excavation conducted by Mrs. E. Russell in 1964. The report on this work (Russell 1974) included the illustration of a number of vessels. The tabulated sherds and illustrated vessels included here are supplementary to those published.

Kt Cont'd.

Plate 20

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|---|
| 1 | S1 | B | Orange-red/buff OS, blue-grey CR and orange-brown IS. |
| 2 | S1 | B | Orange-brown surfaces and purple-brown CR. |
| 3 | S1 | B | Pale red surfaces and buff CR. B&S. |
| 4 | CT | CP | Black surfaces and pale grey CR with red-brown MGs. |
| 5 | CT | B | Black surfaces and grey-black CR with red-brown MGs. |
| 6 | C1 | CP | Red-brown surfaces and orange CR. |
| 7 | CL | CP | Grey surfaces and grey-buff CR. |
| 8 | CL | CP | Grey OS, blue-grey CR and pale blue-grey IS. |
| 9 | CL | CP | Black OS, blue-grey CR and silver-grey IS. |
| 10 | CL | CP | Grey-black OS, whitish-buff CR and silver-grey IS. |
| 11 | CL | CP | Dark blue-grey OS, blue-grey CR and IS. |
| 12 | WSt | CP | Pale pinkish-yellow surfaces and off-white CR. |
| 13 | S4 | CP | Dull red-brown OS, pale grey-black CR and red-brown/
buff IS. B&S. |
| 14 | S4 | CP | Orange-red surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S. |
| 15 | S4 | CP | Dull orange-brown OS, grey-black CR and black IS. |
| 16 | S4 | CP | Vermillion surfaces and grey CR. |
| 17 | S4 | CP | Pale orange surfaces and bluish CR. |
| 18 | S4 | CP | Pale orange-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 19 | S4 | CP | Red-brown surfaces and pale grey CR. B&S. |
| 20 | S4 | CP | Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 21 | S4 | CP | Red surfaces and pale grey CR. |
| 22 | S4 | CP | Pale orange-red surfaces and pale blue-grey CR. |
| 23 | S4 | CP | Pale red-brown OS pale grey CR and pale orange IS. |
| 24 | S4 | CP | Pale red surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 25 | S4 | CP | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 26 | S4 | CP | Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and red IS. |
| 27 | S4 | B | Blackish OS, blue-grey CR and dull orange-brown IS.
B&S. |
| 28 | S4 | B | Red-brown OS, grey-black CR and orange-red IS. B&S. |
| 29 | S4 | B | Brown surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 30 | S4 | B | Brown OS, blue-grey CR and red-brown IS. B&S. |
| 31 | S4 | B | Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and pale red IS. B&S. |
| 32 | S3 | B | Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and orange-buff IS. B&S. |
| 33 | S3 | CP | Reddish surfaces and grey CR. B&S. |
| 34 | S3 | CP | Brown-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 35 | S3 | CP | Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and dull orange IS. |
| 36 | S3 | CP | Pale buff-orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |

Kt Cont'd.

37	C2	CP	Grey-brown OS and CR, blackish IS.
38	C2	CP	Blackish surfaces and grey-black CR.
39	C2	CP	Black OS, grey CR and red-brown IS.
40	C2	CP	Orange-red OS, blue grey CR and pale orange IS. B&S.
41	C2	CP	Pale orange OS, grey-black CR and orange-brown IS.
42	C2	P	Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR with red MGs and orange IS. Corroded greenish OG on IS. B&S.
43	C2	B	Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
44	C2	B	Orange OS, blue CR and grey-brown IS.
45	C2	B	Grey-black OS, blue-grey CR and orange-brown IS. B&S.
46	C2	B	Vermilion surfaces and grey-black CR. Heavily B&S.
47	C2	CW	Blue-grey/orange-buff OS and blue-grey CR.
48	F1	J	Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS.
49	F1	J	Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Orangish SG.
50	F1	J	Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Orange-green SG.
51	F1	J	Pale orange surfaces and blue CR. Light green SG.
52	F1	J	Orange OS, red CR and orange-red IS. Orange-brown OG.
53	F1	J	Dull orange surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green SG.
54	F1	J	Blue CR and red IS. Yellow-orange OG. Iron-washed scales.
55	F1	J	Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
56	F1	J	Dark red OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
57	O1	J	Pale orange surfaces and orange CR.
58	O1	J	Dark red OS, orange-red CR and red IS.
59	O1	J	Orange-red OS, pale blue CR and red IS. Mottled olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
60	O1	J	Orange fabric. Mottled green OG.
61	O1	J	Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and red IS. Mottled green OG.
62	O1	J	Pale orange-red OS and blue-grey CR. Mottled copper-green OG.
63	O1	J	Bluish CR and orange IS. Glaze spalled off.
64	O1	J	Orange CR and red IS. Orange OG. Iron-washed pellets.
65	O1	J	Orange-red CR and red IS. Brownish-green OG. White clay strip decoration.
66	O1	J	Whitish OS, orange-red CR and orange IS.
67	O1	J	Pale orange OS, pale blue CR and purple-brown IS. Mottled olive-green OG.
68	O1	CP	Orange fabric.
69	O1	P	Orange fabric. Mottled copper-green OG.

Kt. Cont'd.

- 70 01 M Red OS, orange CR and IS.
- 71 01 OT Lid. Orange-red fabric.
- 72 02 J Orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
- 73 02 J Pale orange OS and CR, red IS. Orange-brown OG.
- 74 02 J Pale orange OS, bright orange CR and bright orange-red IS. Bright orange-brown OG.
- 75 ML J White/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 76 ML J Blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 77 ML J Dull red OS and grey-black CR. Olive-green OG.
- 78 ML J Orange OS, pale blue CR and blue-buff IS. Dark copper-green OG.

Plate 21

- 1 M1 CP Orange-buff fabric. B&S.
- 2 M1 CP Dull orange surfaces and orange-buff CR.
- 3 M1 CP Dull reddish OS, orange-buff CR and orange IS.
- 4 M1 CP Orange surfaces and pale orange-buff CR.
- 5 M1 CP Orange-yellow surfaces and buff CR.
- 6 M1 CP Yellowish OS, yellowish-white CR and IS. Trace of mottled green OG on IS.
- 7 M1 J Dull orange-red OS, buff CR and grey IS. Mottled greenish OG. UHA plugged.
- 8 M1 J Pale orange fabric.
- 9 M1 J Orange OS, orange-yellow CR and off-white IS. Orange-green OG.
- 10 M1 J Orange OS, pale blue CR and pale orange-grey IS. Mottled olive-green OG.
- 11 M1 J Pale bluish CR and yellow IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 12 M1 J Pale orange OS, and pale orange/pale grey CR. Light green OG.
- 13 M1 J Dirty grey-buff OS and dull red CR. Greenish-yellow OG.
- 14 M1 J Yellow-buff CR. Mottled yellow-green OG.
- 15 M1 J Dull red OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Orange-green OG.
- 16 M1 J Orange OS and pale blue CR. Matt apple-green OG.
- 17 M1 J Dull buff-red OS and orange/blue-grey CR. Sage-green OG.
- 18 M1 J Pale bluish-buff CR and whitish-buff IS. Olive-green OG.
- 19 M1 J Orange OS, grey-buff CR and IS. Orange OG.
- 20 M1 J Pale blue-buff CR and off-white IS. Yellow-olive OG.
- 21 M1 PN Brown OS, orange-buff CR and red-brown IS. B&S.

Kt. Cont'd.

- 22 M1 PN Grey-buff OS, buff CR and off-white IS.
- 23 M1 PN Dull orange OS, bluish CR and pale orange IS.
- 24 M1 PN Bright orange-red surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green OG.
- 25 M1 PN Orange-brown fabric.
- 26 M1 PN Pale orange surfaces and orange-buff CR. Yellow-orange OG on IS.
- 27 M1 PN Orange-red OS, orange-red CR and IS. Green mottled orange OG on IS. Note applied basal angle.
- 28 M1 OT Urinal. Reddish OS, orange-buff CR and orange IS. Orange OG.
- 29 M1 M? Pale reddish-purple OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 30 M1 OT Cauldron. Dull red OS, red CR and IS. Orange-brown OG. Plugged attachment with a single OS thumbing. B&S.
- 31 M1 OT Cauldron. Dark greyish-blue OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 32 M1 BD Grey-buff OS and yellow-buff CR. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 33 H1 CP Pale orange surfaces and orange CR.
- 34 H1 CP Orange fabric.
- 35 H1 J Pale orange OS, blue CR and purple IS. Olive-green OG.
- 36 H1 J Blue CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG to rim top.
- 37 H1 J Pale blue CR and orange IS. Yellow-green OG.
- 38 H1 J Pale orange OS, deep blue-grey CR and IS. Dull olive-green OG.
- 39 H2 CP Pale orange surfaces and orange CR.
- 40 H2 CP Orange-red OS, orange/blue-grey CR and orange IS.
- 41 H2 CP Orange CR and pale orange IS. Flecked greenish-yellow OG to rim top.
- 42 H2 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 43 H2 CP Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Orange-green OG.
- 44 H2 CP Pale orange surfaces and orange-red CR. B&S.
- 45 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull reddish-purple IS. Olive-green OG.
- 46 H2 J Pale orange OG, silver/blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 47 H2 J Dark reddish surfaces and orange-red CR. Bright olive-green OG.
- 48 H2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG to rim top.
- 49 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and grey-buff IS. Dark olive-green OG.
- 50 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG.

Kt. Cont'd.

- 51 H2 J Pale orange fabric. Neat OG strip painted around the incised line, very similar to the small Cowick jugs.
- 52 H2 CN Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and dark red IS. Orange-yellow OG. Scar of an applied decorative arm/loop.
- 53 H2 CN Burnt orange OS and blue-grey CR. Dark olive-green OG.
- 54 H2 J Pale orange OS and orange-red CR. Olive-green OG.
- 55 H2 J Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and pinkish-grey IS.
- 56 H2 J Orange-red OS, pale red/blue-grey CR and pale buff IS.
- 57 H2 J Pale orange OS, red CR and pale brownish-buff IS.
- 58 H2 BD Orange OS, red/blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG on IS. B&S.
- 59 H2 OT Tripod pipkin. Reddish OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Flecked orange-brown OG.
- 60 T1 CP Orange OS, light blue CR and red-brown IS. abraded.
- 61 T1 CN Pale orange OS, pale blue CR and IS. Olive-green DSG.
- 62 T1 PN Orange-red OS, orange CR. Bright yellow-green DSG on IS.
- 63 IC3 OT Flask. Matt reddish-purple OS, bluish CR and blue-grey IS with orange HL.

Yarborough Wapentake - Bonby

Bo

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
C2	1	1														
F1	1					1								1		
O1	5					4	1								1	
M1	1								1						1	
H1	1					1									1	
IL	1										1					

Plate 22

- 1 O1 P Pale red surfaces and red CR.
- 2 IL M Light bluish-grey stoneware with brown IS. Matt chocolate-brown glaze. Langerwehe.

Yarborough Wapentake

- Brigg

Bg

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C2	2	2														
F1	1					1								1		
O1	2					2									2	1
M1	4					3				12					4	1
ML	1					1									1	
H2	268	5				234			2	26			1		135	9
T1	64	2				49			3	8			2		24	3
CM1	12	4				3				3			2		12	1
CIST	24											23	1		24	1
IL	2										2					
IR	10										10					

Plate 22

- 3 H2 CP Red to dark red OS, pale orange CR and dark red to purplish IS. Olive-brown OS around dinner face of rim.
- 4 H2 CP Pale orange surfaces and orange CR.
- 4a H2 J Pale orange to orange OS, red/blue-grey CR and dull pinkish red IS. Dark orange-brown OG. UHA smoothed on.
- 5 H2 J Pale blue-grey CR and orange-buff IS. Brownish-green OG.
- 6 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 7 H2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG to rim top.
- 8 H2 J Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 9 H2 J Pale orange OS and orange CR. Purplish OG.
- 10 H2 J Pale whitish-yellow OS and orange CR. Bright copper-green OG.
- 11 H2 J Dull orange-red OS and orange CR. Purple OG.
- 12 H2 J Pale orange OS and orange CR. Brownish-green OG.
- 13 H2 J Red/dark red OS, orange/blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Orange-brown OG on IS.
- 14 H2 J Pale orange CR and IS. Yellow-brown OG.
- 15 H2 CN Blue-grey CR and dull red IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 16 H2 CN Pale grey-black CR and black IS. Copper-green OG.
- 17 H2 CN Blue-grey/orange CR and red IS. Greenish-yellow OG.

Bg Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--|
| 18 | H2 | J | Purple OS, red/blue-grey CR and reddish-purple IS. Purple-black OG. |
| 19 | H2 | CN | Dark blue-grey CR and dull reddish-grey IS. Purple flecked, olive-green OG. |
| 20 | H2 | CN | Purple surfaces and reddish-purple CR. Purple OG on both surfaces. |
| 21 | H2 | CN? | Or tripod pipkin. Pale orange surfaces and orange/blue-grey CR. Purple OG, and olive-green OG on IS. |
| 22 | H2 | CN | Orange OS and orange/blue-grey CR. Dark olive-green OG. |
| 23 | H2 | OT | Chafing dish. Orange-red fabric. Bright olive-green OG on both surfaces. |
| 24 | T1 | CP | Grey-black surfaces and orange CR. |
| 25 | T1 | CN | Dull reddish-purple surfaces and orange/blue-grey CR. Bright olive-green OG. |
| 26 | T1 | CN | Dull red OS, blue-grey CR and dull greenish-orange IS. Greenish-yellow OG. |
| 27 | T1 | CN | Dull orange-purple OS, and blue-grey CR. Bright olive-green OG. |
| 28 | T1 | CN | Pale grey OS and orange-red/blue-grey CR. Olive-green DSG. |
| 29 | T1 | CN | Dull purplish-grey OS, bright orange CR and dull orange-grey IS. Bright brownish-orange OG. |
| 30 | T1 | CN | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull red IS. Olive-green DSG. UHA plugged. |
| 31 | T1 | CN | Grey-orange OS, bright orange CR and dark red IS. Purple OG. |
| 32 | T1 | CN | Reddish-purple CR and dull purple IS. Metallic purple OG. |
| 33 | CM1 | CN | Bluish CR and pale grey-purple IS. Purple OG. |
| 34 | CM1 | OT | Pale orange-buff OS, white CR and pale orange IS. Light olive-green OG on both surfaces. B&S. |
| 35 | CM1 | OT | Chafing dish. Pale brownish-grey OS, off-white CR and dull or orange IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 36 | M1 | J | Orange-red OS and orange CR. Dark olive-green OG. |
| 37 | M1 | J | Orange-red OS and orange CR. Bright orange OG. |
| 38 | CIST | C | Reddish-purple CR. Dark purple OG on both surfaces. |
| 39 | CIST | C | Reddish-purple CR. Purple-black OG on both surfaces. |
| 40 | CIST | OT | Posset Pot lid. Red CR and IS. Glossy black OG on both surfaces. White clay decoration. |
| 41 | IR | M | Pale grey CR and silver-white IS. Light brown glaze. |

Yarborough Wapentake - Brocklesby

Bk

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C2	3	3														
F1	2					2								1		
H1	1					1									1	
H2	2					2									2	
T1	6					4				2					2	
R	2	1				1										

Plate 22

- 42 H1 J Pale orange OS and pale blue CR. Light apple-green OG.
- 43 H2 J Pale orange OS, orange CR and red IS. Flecked olive-green OG.

Yarborough Wapentake - Cadney

Cd

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C2	1	1														
F1	1					1								1		1
O1	3					3									2	1
M1	2	1				1										
M2	1					1										
ML	1					1								1		
H2	4					2				1			1		3	

Plate 22

- 44 H2 J Red/purple-red OS, bluish-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.

Yarborough Wapentake - Caistor

Cs

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
RSX	1	1														
SXG	10	10														
SXSH	2	2														
S1	73	65	8													2
CT	3	3														
C3	16	16														
S3	164	136	27					1								
F2	44	1				43								10	14	2
O1	42					40			2					2	23	2
O2	47	2				40	5							4	18	
M1	10	2				7			1						5	3
M2	25	3				20					1		1	3	10	
ML	5					4							1		3	1
RW	1					1									1	
H1	2					2									2	
H2	28					26					2				14	
WDt	2					2									1	
R	3					3								1	2	
IS	1										1					
IR	1										1					

Unillustrated.

Yarborough Wapentake - Clixby (DMV) (Caistor Parish) Cs

The tabulated information for this site is included in the general Caistor parish table, although the illustrations were separated.

Plate 22

45 S3 BD Buff-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.

Yarborough Wapentake - Croxton

Cx

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
F1	3					3									1	
O1	3					3									2	
H1	2					2									2	
H2	2					2									1	
T1	9					9									6	
CM1	1					1									1	
IS	1										1					
IR	1										1					

Unillustrated.

Yarborough Wapentake - Elsham

El

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
SXIP	1				1											
CT	1	1														
C2	1	1														
F1	6					6								2	3	
O1	9					9									7	2
M1	1					1									1	
H1	2					2									2	
H2	2					2										
T1	1					1									1	1

Plate 22

46 SXIP OT Pitcher. Grey-black OS, blue-grey CR and IS with pale grey MGs to core. Fabric compares with the Ipswich-type ware found at Flixborough (Fl, Pl38 No.68).

47 CT CP Black surfaces and buff CR with red-brown MGs.

48 O1 J Orange fabric.

E1 Cont'd.

- 49 O1 J Orange-red OS and orange CR. Orange OG. Decorative arm/loop.
- 50 M1 J Orange OS, orange-buff CR and pale whitish-grey IS.

Yarborough Wapentake - South Ferriby

Fs

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
G1	1					1								1		
S4	1	1														
O1	2					2										
H2	3					3									2	

Unillustrated.

Yarborough Wapentake - South Ferriby (Foreshore)

FsH

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	1															
S4	4	4														
G1	1					1								1		
F1	1					1								1		
O1	1					1									1	
H2	2					2									1	1

Plate 22

- 51 S1 B Grey-black fabric
- 52 G1 J Pale orange OS and orange/blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 53 H2 J Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Purple OG.

Yarborough Wapentake - Goxhill

Gx

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXS	2	2														
SXG	2	2														
CT	15	14	1													2
CL	11	11														
C1	1	1														
C2	161	155	5					1								
S1	1	1														
S4	35	31	4													
G1	7	7														
WSt	13	9				4									3	
F1	59	1	1			56					1			5	24	4
FH2	1					1									1	
FH3	1					1										
O1	320	3		1		302	10	1			1		2	3	156	28
O3	1					1									1	
M1	9	7				2									2	1
MN	1					1									1	
H1	9					9									8	
H2	274	1				249			1	10	3				131	14
T1	13	1				5			6	1					5	
CIST	1											1			1	
R	7	1	3			3									4	
IR	6										6					

Goxhill (Foreshore)

GxH

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	3	3														
CL	1	1														
C2	8	7	1													
GD	1		1													
S1	4	4														
S4	3	3														
F1	2					1	1									
FH2	3					3									3	
O1	10					9	1								4	
M1	1								1						1	
H1	19					18							1		12	
H2	56					52			1		3				37	9
CM1	1					1									1	
R	3				1	2									2	1
ID	1												1		1	

All the illustrated material from Goxhill and Goxhill foreshore has been presented together.

Gx Cont'd.

Plate 23

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|--|
| 1 | SXS | CP | Pale black OS, black CR and brownish-buff IS.
Although HF this was a similar rim form to late-saxon WF CPs. |
| 2 | S1 | B | Chocolate-brown OS, grey CR and red-brown IS. B&S. |
| 3 | CL | CP | Light grey surfaces and pale grey CR. |
| 4 | CT | CP | Black surfaces and red-brown CR. |
| 5 | CT | CP | Grey-buff OS, blue-grey CR and orange-buff IS. B&S. |
| 6 | CT | CP | Black surfaces and grey-black CR. |
| 7 | CT | CP | Black surfaces and grey-black CR. "Pie-crusting" to rim edge. |
| 8 | CT | B | Black surfaces and grey-black CR with buff MGs. |
| 9 | WSt | CP | B&S OS, pale blue CR and whitish IS. |
| 10 | WSt | J | Soft white fabric. |
| 11 | WSt | J | Pale yellowish-white OS, white CR and IS. Traces of OG. |
| 12 | G1 | CP | Yellow-orange surfaces and bluish CR. Olive-green OG splashes. |
| 13 | G1 | CP | Pale yellow-buff surfaces and pale blue CR. B&S. |
| 14 | S4 | CP | Dull red surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 15 | S4 | CP | Red surfaces and pale blue-grey CR. |
| 16 | S4 | CP | Pale orange OS, grey-black CR and dark red IS. B&S. |
| 17 | S4 | B | Orange-red surfaces and grey-black CR. |
| 19 | S4 | B | B&S OS, grey-black CR and buff-brown IS. |
| 20 | C2 | CP | Orange surfaces and red CR. |
| 21 | C2 | CP | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. |
| 22 | C2 | CP | Buff-grey OS, blue-grey CR and grey-buff IS. |
| 23 | C2 | CP | Pale brownish-orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 24 | C2 | CP | Pale brownish-orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 25 | C2 | CP | Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. |
| 26 | C2 | CP | Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. |
| 27 | C2 | CP | Orange OS, black CR and IS. |
| 28 | C2 | CP | Reddish OS, grey-black CR and pale orange IS. |
| 29 | C2 | CP | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 30 | C2 | B | Red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. B&S. |
| 31 | C2 | BD | B&S OS, black CR and orange IS. |

Gx Cont'd.

- 32 F1 CP Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS.
- 33 F1 B Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and buff IS.
- 34 F1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Bright olive-green SG with orange-brown MGs. No KT but finely wiped OS. Very high quality potting.
- 35 F1 J Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
- 36 F1 J Pinkish-orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
- 37 F1 J Pale orange OS, red CR and bright orange IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 38 F1 J Purple-brown OS, brick-red CR and IS. Overfired.
- 39 F1 J Blue-grey/orange CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-washed horseshoe decoration.
- 40 F1 J Blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay spots.
- 41 F1 J Pale orange OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
- 42 F1 J Orange-red OS and blue-grey CR. Corroded greenish OG.
- 43 F1 J Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 44 F1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS.
- 45 F1 J Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 46 O1 CP Orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
- 47 O1 CP Orange OS, blue CR and dull orange IS. Copying the typical coarse sandy cooking-pot rims.
- 48 O1 CW Pale orange surfaces and pale orange-red CR.
- 49 O1 J Orange-red OS, orange/red CR and dark red IS. Dark olive-green OG mottling at the lower margin. White clay strips.
- 50 O1 J Orange fabric. Mottled greenish OG.
- 51 O1 J Orange fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 52 O1 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 53 O1 J Red surfaces and red CR with orange MGs. Mottled olive-green OG. UHA smoothed on.
- 54 O1 J Orange OS, pale bluish CR and pale pinkish IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 55 O1 J Dark reddish surfaces and red CR. Olive-green OG.
- 56 O1 J Red fabric. Mottled greenish OG.
- 57 O1 J Orange fabric. Mottled greenish OG. White clay decorative strips on the handle which were applied over glaze.

Gx Cont'd.

- 58 01 J Orange-red OS and blue-grey CR. Mottled olive-green OG. This handle form was copying typical contemporary Lincoln wares.
- 59 01 J Red OS and pale bluish CR. Olive-green OG.
- 60 01 J Orange-red OS, vermilion CR and orange IS. Bright orange OG with green mottling. UHA indented.
- 61 01 J Pale orange OS, orange CR and purple-grey IS. Orange OG.
- 62 01 J Red OS and grey-black CR. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 63 01 J Orange OS and red CR. Mottled olive-green OG.
- 64 01 J Red surfaces and orange CR. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 65 01 J Pale bluish CR and dull red IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 66 01 J Blue-grey CR and orange IS. Quality mottled copper-green OG.
- 67 01 J Pale orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and grey IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 68 01 J Orange CR and red IS. Dark green OG. White clay strip.
- 69 01 J Blue-grey CR and reddish-purple IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 70 01 J Orange fabric. Green mottled, orange-brown OG.
- 71 01 J Blue-grey CR and purple-grey IS. Copper green OG.
- 72 01 J Orange-buff CR and orange IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 73 01 J Orange fabric. Mottled green OG.
- 74 01 J Orange fabric. Mottled green OG.
- 75 01 J Orange fabric. Orange OG. Iron-washed spots.
- 76 01 J Blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Mottled copper-green OG. White clay strips.
- 77 01 J Blue-grey CR and orange IS. Mottled green OG. Iron-washed spots.
- 78 01 J Blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Mottled green OG. Iron-washed lugs.
- 79 01 J Red OS, orange CR and IS. The applied base has a red CR.
- 80 01 J Pale red surfaces and red CR.
- 81 01 P Pale orange fabric. Orange-brown OG.
- 82 01 P Red OS and orange CR. Orange-brown OG. B&S. Were the loops in these handles designed deliberately in order to allow the vessels to be hung up?
- 83 01 BD Dark red OS and orange-red CR. Mottled olive-green OG on IS. B&S.
- 84 01 J Orange fabric. Traces of a mottled green OG.

Gx Cont'd.

- 85 O2 J Orange OS, blue CR and orange-pink IS.
- 86 MN J Black CR with white outer MG and black IS. Apple-green OG. Nottingham.
- 87 M1 J Pale orange CR and yellow-buff IS. Orange-brown OG.
- 88 FH2 J Red OS, orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 89 FH2 J Blue-grey CR and pinkish-grey IS. Olive-green DSG.
- 90 FH2 J Dark reddish OS, blue CR and red IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 91 ID OT Skillet. Red surfaces and orange CR. Bright brownish-orange OG on IS. B&S.
- 92 IL M Grey/pale orange-buff CR and dull orange vermillion IS. Matt purple-brown glaze. Langerwehe.
- 93 IS M Pale grey-brown CR. Grey glazed surfaces. Siegburg.

Plate 24

- 1 H2 CP Pale orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Band of olive-green OG on inner rim face.
- 2 H2 J Blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Greenish yellow OG.
- 3 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Brownish-green OG.
- 4 H2 J Pale orange fabric. Greenish-yellow OG.
- 5 H2 J Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey/red CR. Flecked olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 6 H2 J Red/orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Yellow-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 7 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 8 H2 J Brick-red OS, orange CR and pale yellow-orange IS.
- 9 H2 J Pale orange surfaces and red CR.
- 10 H2 J Pale orange-grey OS and buff-grey CR. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 11 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull orange IS. Mottled olive-green OG.
- 12 H2 J Pale orange OS and blue-grey/red CR. Olive-green OG with some adhering sand and grit.
- 13 H2 J Red OS, blue-grey CR and white/grey-black IS. Olive-green OG.
- 14 H2 J Blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 15 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 16 H2 CN Dull orange/red OS and pale red/light blue CR. Corroded olive-green OG on IS.
- 17 H2 CN Single handled cistern. Frilled rim scar on base. Orange to red OS, orange/blue-grey CR and whitish-grey IS.

Gx Cont'd.

- 18 T1 J Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 19 T1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 20 T1 PN Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Corroded olive-green OG on IS.
- 21 T1 PN Pale orange surfaces and light blue CR. Corroded greenish OG on IS.
- 22 T1 PN Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Yellow-olive DSG on IS. Basal angle fractured cleanly along line of type II applied base. (Hayfield 1980, 34).

Yarborough Wapentake

- Habrough

Ha

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CT	1	1														
CL	3	3														
WSt	1	1														
WDt	1					1									1	
S1	1	1														
G1	2	1				1								1		
C2	55	51	4													
S4	36	30	6													
F1	25	3				20	1		1					2	8	
FH2	1					1									1	
O1	83	1				79	3								33	6
M1	3					3									3	
ML	1					1									1	
RW	1					1									1	
H1	41	1				35				2	1		2		19	1
H2	324	2				283		1	1	35	2				169	15
T1	104	1				87			2	14					53	2
CM1	5					1				1					5	
CIST	3											3			3	
IST	2					2										
IL	1										1					
OC	1												1		1	

Plate 24

- 23 S1 CP Black fabric.
- 24 CT CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR with red-brown MGs.
- 25 CL CP Greyish-blue surfaces and pale blue-grey CR.
- 26 CL B Blue-grey surfaces and buff CR.
- 27 WDt J White fabric. Thin watery yellow OG with emerald-green mottles.
- 28 G1 J Orange surfaces and blue CR. Corroded SG.
- 29 G1 CP Red-brown surfaces and pale blue CR.
- 30 S4 B Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 31 S4 B Blackish OS, blue-grey CR and vermilion IS. B&S.
- 32 C2 CP Dull buff OS, blue-grey CR and pinkish IS.
- 33 C2 CP Pale yellowish-buff OS, blue-grey CR and purplish-grey IS.
- 34 C2 CP Orange surfaces and blue CR.
- 35 C2 B Grey-black OS, blue-grey CR and red-brown IS.
- 36 C2 B Grey-black OS and CR, dull pale orange IS.
- 37 F1 CP Orange OS, bluish CR and purple-brown IS. B&S.
- 38 F1 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 39 F1 B Orange OS, orange-red CR and purplish IS.
- 40 O1 J Salmon-red surfaces and blue CR. Traces of SG.
- 41 O1 J Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Traces of a corroded OG.
- 42 O1 J Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS. Mottled green OG.
- 43 O1 J Dull orange OS, blue CR and dull orange IS. Dark purplish-green OG. UHA smoothed on.
- 44 O1 J Orange fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 45 O1 J Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG.
- 46 O1 J Orange OS, orange-red CR and red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 47 O1 J Red fabric. Orange-yellow OG.
- 48 O1 J Red OS, orange-red CR and IS. Dark copper-green OG.
- 49 O1 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 50 O1 J Blue-grey CR and red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 51 O1 J Blue-grey CR and red IS. Mottled yellow-green OG. White clay strip.
- 52 O1 OT Lid. Red OS, orange CR and IS.
- 53 FH2 J Dull orange OS, pale blue CR and reddish-purple IS. Purple-brown OG. Handle twisted to left.
- 54 ML J Pale orange OS, white/blue-grey CR and dull purplish IS. Mottled copper-green OG. UHA plugged.

Ha Cont'd.

55	M1	J	Orange OS, buff CR and grey-black IS. Bright yellowish-green OG.
56	H1	J	Orange/red OS, blue-grey CR. Watery olive-green OG. LHA indented.
57	H1	J	Orange/red OS and blue-grey CR. Flecked, watery olive-green OG.
58	H1	J	Red OS and orange/blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
59	H2	CP	Dark reddish surfaces and orange CR.
60	H2	J	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
61	H2	J	Blue-grey CR and pale purplish-brown IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
62	H2	J	Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Flecked olive-green OG.
63	H2	J	Blue-grey fabric. Yellow-olive OG.
64	H2	J	Blue-grey fabric. Olive-green OG.
65	H2	J	Blue-grey fabric. Olive-green OG.
66	H2	J	Blue-grey fabric. Dark olive-green OG.
67	H2	J	Red OS, and orange-red CR. Watery greenish OG.
68	H2	J	Orange OS and orange-red CR. Orange-brown OG.
69	H2	J	Red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. UHA plugged.
70	H2	J	Greyish-purple OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
71	H2	J	Purple-red OS and orange CR. Purple OG.
72	H2	J	Orange fabric.
73	OC	OT	Chafing dish. Dark red OS skin, orange CR and vermilion IS. Orange-brown OG. Scar of lower handle loops.
74	T1	CN	Blue-grey CR and red IS. Olive-green DSG on both surfaces.
75	T1	J	Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Orange-green DSG.
76	T1	J	Dull orange OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green DSG.
77	T1	J	Pale orange OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green DSG.
78	T1	J	Pale grey-orange OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
79	T1	J	Dull grey-orange OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green DSG.
80	T1	J	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-brown IS. Bright olive-green DSG.
81	T1	J	Blue-grey/orange OS, blue CR with orange-red MGs, and dull brownish-orange IS.
82	T1	J	Whitish/orange OS, OS silver-grey/blue-grey CR and dull bluish IS. Olive-green OG.
83	T1	BD	Dull red OS, blue CR and purple-red IS. Olive-green OG on IS. B&S.

Ha Cont'd.

- 84 T1 CP Orange-red/red-brown CR and orange IS. Orange-green OG.
- 85 T1 PN Pale orange OS, blue CR and orange IS. Olive-green on IS.
- 86 T1 PN Purple-brown OS and blue CR. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 87 T1 C? Reddish-purple OS, red CR and deep red IS. Reddish-purple OG on both surfaces. Wire cut base.
- 88 IST OT Form unknown. Pale yellow-white OS and white CR. Bright mottled green OG on IS.
- 89 IL M Blue-grey CR and buff IS. Chocolate-brown glaze. Langerwehe.

Yarborough Wapentake - East Halton (Village)

He

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
WSt	2					2									2	
CT	1	1														
C2	76	74	2													
S4	11	11														
F1	12					12									8	2
O1	37					37									18	1
O2	4					4									1	
H1	11					11									6	1
H2	60					53			1	3	3				41	1
T1	9					7			1	1					5	
CIST	2											2			2	
R	2	1				1										
ID	2												2		2	

Plate 24

90 SXG CP Grey-black fabric.

91 C2 CP Orange-brown OS, orange-red CR and orange-brown IS. B&S.

[illegible]

HeH

Plate 25

- 1 SXS CP Black OS and CR, grey-brown IS.
- 2 SXS CP Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey-buff IS.
- 3 SXG CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 4 SXG CP Black fabric.
- 5 SXG CP Black fabric.
- 6 SXG CP Buff OS, grey-black CR and IS.
- 7 SXG B Grey-buff OS, grey-black CR and IS.
- 8 SXSH CP Black fabric.
- 9 S1 CP Pale pinkish-orange surfaces and pale grey CR.
- 10 S1 CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 11 S1 CP Grey-black fabric. B&S.
- 12 S1 CP Black OS, pale grey CR and IS. B&S.
- 13 S1 CP Pale orangish surfaces and pale grey-black CR.
- 14 S1 CP Orange OS, pale grey CR and IS.
- 15 S1 CP Pale grey-buff OS, grey-black CR and pale orange-buff IS.
- 16 S1 CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 17 S1 B Pale reddish-pink surfaces and pale grey CR.
- 18 S1 B Pale whitish-buff surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 19 S1 OT Dish. Pale grey-buff surfaces and grey-black CR with orange-brown MGs.
- 20 S1 OT Dish. Pale orange surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 21 S1 OT Dish. Pale buff to pale orange OS, grey-black CR and pale grey-buff IS.
- 22 S1 OT Dish. Pale grey-buff surfaces and grey-black CR with orange-brown MGs.
- 23 S1 B Grey/orange OS, pale bluish CR and orange-red IS.
- 24 S1 B Pale buff surfaces and blue-grey CR with orange-red MGs.
- 25 S1 B Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 26 S1 B Pale orange surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 27 S1 B Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 28 S1 B Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 29 S1 B Black surfaces and grey-black CR with red-brown MGs.
- 30 S1 B Blackish-brown OS, blue-grey CR and red-brown IS.
- 31 CT CP Black OS, blue-grey CR with pale grey MGs and grey-black IS.
- 32 CT CP Grey-black OS, blue-grey CR with red-brown MGs and grey IS.
- 33 CT CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR with red-brown MGs.
- 34 CT CP Black fabric.

HeH Cont'd.

- 35 CT CP Black OS, blue-grey CR and silver-grey IS.
- 36 CT CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR with red-brown MGs.
- 37 CT CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR with pale grey MGs.
- 38 CT CP Black fabric.
- 39 CT B Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 40 CL CP Dark bluish-grey surfaces and brownish-grey CR.
- 41 CL CP Pale silver-grey surfaces and silver CR with orange MGs.
- 42 CL B Pale grey surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 43 WSt OT Pitcher. Cream white fabric. Traces of a pale watery-green OG.
- 44 IN OT Pitcher. Hard to very hard white sand-tempered fabric of smoothish fracture and rough texture. Fragments of two handles were recovered. Normandy.

Plate 26

- 1 S4 CP Grey-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 2 S4 CP Pale orange surfaces and orange CR.
- 3 S4 CP Brownish-red surfaces and orange-brown CR. B&S.
- 4 S4 CP Dark red-brown surfaces and pale bluish CR. B&S.
- 5 S4 CP Orange surfaces and pale grey-buff CR.
- 6 S4 CP Pale brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 7 S4 CP Grey-black OS, pale grey CR and dull brown IS.
- 8 S4 CP Pale dull red surfaces and pale grey CR. B&S.
- 9 S4 CP Orange surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 10 S4 B Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 11 S4 B Grey-black surfaces and pale grey CR.
- 12 G1 CP Dull orange to grey OS, pale bluish-grey CR and orange IS.
- 13 G1 CP Pale buff OS, grey-buff CR and orange-buff IS.
- 14 G1 CP Dull orange OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG drips on basal angle. B&S.
- 15 G1 CP Pale orange fabric. B&S.
- 16 G1 CP Pale buff fabric.
- 17 G1 CP Orange OS, pale greyish-blue CR and pale orange IS.
- 18 G1 CP Orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
- 19 G1 B Pale whitish-yellow OS, pale yellow CR and IS.
- 20 G1 B Pale whitish-buff OS, orange-white CR and pale yellow-buff IS.
- 21 GD J Orange-red OS, greyish-blue CR and dull purple-grey IS. Olive-green SG.
- 22 GD B Orange/dull red OS, orange CR and orange-red/pale orange IS. B&S.

HeH Cont'd.

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|----|----|----|--|
| 23 | O2 | CP | Dark red surfaces and pale blue-grey CR. |
| 24 | C2 | CP | Grey-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR with brown MGs. |
| 25 | C2 | CP | Orange surfaces and pale buff CR. |
| 26 | C2 | CP | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. |
| 27 | C2 | CP | Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. |
| 28 | C2 | CP | Orange-pink OS, blue CR and pale orange-buff IS. |
| 29 | C2 | CP | Red/orange surfaces and bluish CR. |
| 30 | C2 | CP | Orange OS, grey CR and orange-red IS. |
| 31 | C2 | CP | Dark orange surfaces and pale blue CR. |
| 32 | C2 | CP | Orange OS, grey-black CR and buff IS. |
| 33 | C2 | CP | Orange-red OS, grey-black CR and orange IS. |
| 34 | C2 | CP | Orange/pale grey/grey OS, bluish Cr and orange IS. |
| 35 | C2 | CP | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 36 | C2 | CP | Black fabric. |
| 37 | C2 | B | Pale orange OS, grey-blue CR and orange-buff IS. |

Plate 27

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|----|-----|----|--|
| 1 | C2 | OT | Pitcher. Orange/buff OS, grey-black CR and buff/blue-grey IS. Two of the three handles were recovered. No glaze. |
| 2 | C2 | OT | Pitcher. Orange-brown OS, grey-blue CR and brown-buff IS. |
| 3 | CH1 | CP | Pale buff OS, blue-grey CR and pale brown IS. B&S. |
| 4 | CH1 | CP | Pale grey/pale orange OS, dark blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. |
| 5 | CH3 | CP | Pale brown surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 6 | FH1 | P | Brownish-orange OS, pale blue CR and orange-brown IS. Dull olive-green SG. Handle attachment plugged. |
| 7 | FH2 | J | Orange-purple surfaces and pale blue CR. Dull olive-green OG. |
| 8 | FH2 | J | Orange OS, pale blue CR and grey-buff IS. Yellow-green OG. |
| 9 | FH2 | J | Orange-red OS, orange/blue-grey CR and pale reddish-purple IS. Bright, deep olive-green OG. |
| 10 | FH2 | J | Orange OS, pale blue CR and orange-red IS. Dull olive-green OG. |
| 11 | FH2 | J | Orange OS, grey-blue CR and pale orange IS. Watery olive-green OG. Randomly applied iron-washed spots. |
| 12 | FH2 | J | Dark blue-grey CR and orange/grey IS. Olive-green DSG. |
| 13 | FH2 | J | Pale silver-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG with strips of iron-rich clay. |
| 14 | FH2 | J | Pale blue-grey CR and grey-buff IS. Olive-green OG. |

HeH Cont'd.

- 15 FH2 J Orange fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 16 FH2 J Pale blue-grey CR and pink IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-washed spots.
- 17 FH2 J Pale bluish CR and dull reddish IS. Bright olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strips.
- 18 FH2 J Pale blue CR and grey-blue IS. Dark green OG.
- 19 FH2 J Dull orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strips.
- 20 FH2 J Pale blue CR and pale grey IS. Olive-green OG. Chevrons of iron-rich clay.
- 21 FH2 J Orange-red OS and pale blue CR. Olive-green OG.
- 22 FH2 J Dull orange-grey OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-washed clay strips.
- 23 FH2 J Whitish-orange OS, orange-red CR and reddish-pink IS. Three groups of two thumbings. Olive-green OG.
- 24 FH2 J Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and pink IS. Olive-green OG.
- 25 FH2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 26 FH2 J Bright orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and dull orange IS. Two scars on base, one a rim and the other a separator?
- 27 FH2 J Reddish-orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull red IS.
- 28 FH2 OT Form unknown. Pale yellow-orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull orange-buff IS. Mottled green OG.
- 29 FH3 J Pale orange OS, orange/blue CR and reddish-purple IS. Orange OG.
- 30 FH3 J Pale blue CR and pinkish-red IS. Yellow-olive OG.
- 31 FH3 J Blue CR with orange MGs and reddish-orange IS. Thin yellowish-green OG.
- 32 FH3 J Grey/orange CR and orange IS. Bright yellowish-olive OG. Iron-washed strip.
- 33 FH3 J Blue-grey CR and purple-pink IS. Bright olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strip.
- 34 FH3 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 35 FH3 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 36 FH3 J Dark red OS, pale blue CR and blue-grey IS. Bright olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay decoration.
- 37 FH3 J Orange-grey OS, grey CR with orange MGs and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 38 FH3 BD Dull reddish-pueple OS, and grey-black CR. Olive-green OG on ID.

HeH Cont'd.

Plate 28

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|----|----|----|---|
| 1 | F1 | J | Orange surfaces and blue-grey/orange-red CR. Olive-green SG. |
| 2 | F1 | J | Orange fabric. |
| 3 | F1 | J | Orange-buff surfaces and orange CR. |
| 4 | F1 | J | Pale orange OS and pale blue CR. Olive-green SG. |
| 5 | F1 | J | Dull red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-yellow SG. |
| 6 | F1 | J | Orange OS, blue CR and orange-pink IS. Dark greenish SG. |
| 7 | 01 | CP | Pale buff-brown surfaces and brown CR. B&S. |
| 8 | 01 | J | Pale greyish-buff fabric. Olive-green SG. |
| 9 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, pale blue CR and pale orange-white IS. Light olive-green SG. |
| 10 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green SG with metallic purple MGs. |
| 11 | 01 | J | Face Jug. Orange/pale blue CR and pinkish-orange IS. Greenish-yellow OG. Similar designs to Scarborough products. |
| 12 | 01 | J | Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Orange-brown OG. |
| 13 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-pink IS. Greenish SG. |
| 14 | 01 | J | Orange-red surfaces and orange CR. Green mottled orange OG. |
| 15 | 01 | J | Red/orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale red IS. Copper-green OG. |
| 16 | 01 | J | Red OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Greenish-yellow OG. |
| 17 | 01 | J | Orange OS, blue CR and pale orange IS. |
| 18 | 01 | J | Pale red/buff OS, orange/pale red CR and pale red IS. Copper-green OG. |
| 19 | 01 | J | Orange OS, buff/pale orange CR and orange-buff IS. Corroded OG. |
| 20 | 01 | J | Pale grey-buff CR and IS. Mottled greenish OG. |
| 21 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Greenish-orange OG. |
| 22 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Copper-green OG. |
| 23 | 01 | J | Dull orange fabric. Dark green OG. |
| 24 | 01 | J | Pale orange CR and orange IS. Mottled green OG. |
| 25 | 01 | J | Reddish CR and IS. Orange-brown OG. |
| 26 | 01 | J | Orange-red fabric. Bright, deep copper-green OG. |
| 27 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Dull greenish-orange OG. |
| 28 | 01 | J | Pale blue-grey CR and pinkish IS. Mottled olive-green OG. Iron-washed chevrons. |

HeH Cont'd.

29	01	J	Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG. Iron-washed lugs.
30	01	J	Orange OS and CR, orange-red IS. Green mottled orange-brown OG. Iron-rich clay "blobs".
31	01	J	Orange fabric. Yellow-green OG. Iron-rich clay spots.
32	01	J	Orange CR and red IS. Orange-brown OG.
33	01	J	Red fabric. Dark copper-green OG. White clay strips.
34	01	J	Red OS, silver-grey CR and pale grey IS. Copper-green OG.
35	01	J	Red CR and dark red IS. Copper-green OG. Iron-rich clay "blobs".
36	01	J	Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Green mottled greenish-orange OG.
37	01	J	Pale orange fabric. Copper-green OG.
38	01	J	Whitish-pink OS, pale purple-red CR and IS. Greenish OG.
39	01	J	Pale orange OS, orange/pale blue CR and IS. Pale greenish-yellow OG.
40	01	M	Red-orange fabric.
41	02	J	Orange fabric. Bright orange-brown OG.
42	02	J	Pale orange-buff surfaces and pale blue CR. Olive-green OG.
43	02	J	Orange-red surfaces and orange CR. Mottled green OG.
44	02	J	Pale orange OS, orange-red/pale blue-grey CR and pale pinkish-orange IS. Pale yellow-green OG.
45	02	J	Orange OS and CR, pale pink IS. Mottled green OG.
46	02	J	Dull orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Brown OG.
47	02	J	Pale blue-grey/orange CR and orange IS. Orange-green OG. Iron-rich clay spots.
48	02	J	Orange fabric. Green mottled orange-brown OG. White clay decoration.
49	02	P	Pale orange OS, pale reddish CR and IS. Olive-green OG B&S. Designed to be held in the left hand.
50	02	OT	Urinal. Orange fabric. Olive-green OG.
51	OH	J	Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Greenish-orange OG.
52	OH	J	Orange-vermilion fabric. Greenish OG.
53	OH	J	Orange fabric. Orange OG.
54	OH	J	Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Orange OG.
55	OH	J	Orange fabric. Olive-brown OG.
56	OH	J	Pale orange OS, red CR and orange-red IS. Bright copper-green OG.

HeH Cont'd.

- 57 OH J Orange fabric. Bright orange OG.
 58 OS1 P Dull orange-red OS, orange CR and bright orange IS.
 Bright orange-green OG.

Plate 29

- 1 H1 CP Pale orange surfaces and orange CR.
 2 H1 CP Dull dark red OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Purple OG on the rim face.
 3 H1 J Orange OS, whitish/blue-grey CR and black IS. Olive-green OG.
 4 H1 J Pale orange OS, white/pale blue CR and black IS. Olive-green OG.
 5 H1 J Blue-grey CR and black IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
 6 H1 J Pale orange surfaces and pale grey CR. Olive-green OG.
 7 H1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
 8 H1 J White/pale blue/buff CR and buff IS. Pale yellowish-olive OG.
 9 H1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Olive-green OG.
 10 H1 J Pale grey CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
 11 H1 J Grey-black CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
 12 H1 J Pale blue-grey CR and pale orangish IS. Olive-green OG.
 13 H2 CP Pale orange fabric. Yellow-brown OG on rim face.
 14 H2 CP Dull pale orange surfaces and orange CR.
 15 H2 J Red/orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
 16 H2 J Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and dull reddish-purple IS. Bright olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
 17 H2 J Red/orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
 18 H2 J Orange-red OS, orange/pale blue CR and black/blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
 19 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Bright olive-green OG.
 20 H2 J Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS.
 21 HH J Orange/pale blue-grey CR and orange IS. Dark olive-green OG.
 22 H2 J Orange fabric.
 23 H2 J Orange surfaces and pale orange CR. Purple OG.
 24 H2 J Orange OS, pale blue-grey CR and pale reddish-purple IS. Blackish-purple OG.

HeH Cont'd.

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|----|----|----|---|
| 25 | H2 | J | Dull reddish-orange OS, pale orange/pale blue CR and pale grey IS. Olive-green OG. LHA indented and filled. |
| 26 | H2 | J | Pale orange fabric. Small frontal bib of yellowish OG with a metallic purple MG. |
| 27 | H2 | J | Dull dark red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. |
| 28 | HC | J | Pale orange-white OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Olive-green OG. LHA indented with the four fingers of the left hand. |
| 29 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey-buff IS. Light olive-green OG. |
| 30 | H2 | J | Orange OS, pale orange CR and IS. |
| 31 | H2 | J | Orange-red OS, orange/blue CR and reddish-purple IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 32 | H2 | CN | Pale orange OS, grey-black CR and IS. Bright olive-green OG. |
| 33 | H2 | CN | Dark blue-grey CR and IS. Orange OG. |
| 34 | H2 | CN | Orange OS, grey-black CR and dull orange-purple IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 35 | H2 | CN | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull red/blue-grey IS. Bright greenish-orange OG. UHA plugged, handle uses clay with a heavier sand tempering to the rest of the body. |
| 36 | HH | CN | Orange OS and CR, orange-red IS. Yellow-brown OG. |
| 37 | H2 | CN | Orange surfaces and pale blue-grey CR. Bright olive-green OG on both surfaces. |
| 38 | H2 | CN | Orange-red OS, orange/pale blue CR and pale blue-grey IS. |
| 39 | H2 | M | Purple orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and dull purple-orange IS. Overfired. |
| 40 | H2 | M | Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. |
| 41 | H2 | M | Pale orange OS, orange/orange-red CR and orange-red IS. |
| 42 | H2 | M | Orange fabric. |
| 43 | H2 | M | Orange fabric. |
| 44 | H2 | OT | Urinal. Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and pale orange-pink IS. Matt olive-green OG. |
| 45 | H2 | PN | Orange-red surfaces, and pale blue CR with orange-red MGs. B&S. |

Plate 30

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|---|-----|---|--|
| 1 | WDt | J | Cream white fabric. Heavily abraded. |
| 2 | WD | J | Yellowish OS, orange/light blue-grey CR and yellowish-white IS. Olive-green OG. LHA of a strap handle. |
| 3 | WD | J | Dull pale orange-grey OS, whitish-grey CR. Bright olive-green OG. |

HeH Cont'd.

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|----|------|----|--|
| 4 | WD | J | Pale yellow-orange OS, pale orange-buff CR and IS. Brownish-green OG. |
| 5 | WS | B | Yellowish-white surfaces and off-white CR. |
| 6 | WS | J | Pale orange OS, pale blue/pale orange CR and pale yellow IS. Greenish-orange SG. |
| 7 | WS | J | Pale orange-white OS, off white CR and IS. |
| 8 | WS | J | Orange OS, pale blue CR with cream MGs and cream IS. Pale greenish-yellow SG. |
| 9 | RW | J | Pale orange OS, grey-white CR and buff IS. Mottled green OG. |
| 10 | RW | J | White CR and pale bluish-white IS. Bright, deep olive-green OG. |
| 11 | RW | J | Off white fabric. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 12 | WY | J | Pale orange OS, cream-yellow CR and IS. Greenish-yellow OG. Iron-rich clay spots. |
| 13 | RW | J | Pale orange-yellow OS, pale bluish-white CR and yellowish-white IS. Bright copper-green OG. |
| 14 | RW | J | Pale bluish-white CR and off white IS. Yellowish-olive OG. |
| 15 | RW | J | Pale orange-yellow OS, yellow/light blue-grey CR and off-white IS. Four single thumbings to the basal angle. |
| 16 | M1 | J | Pale orange-buff OS, yellow-cream CR and IS. Yellow-green OG with darker green mottling. UHA plugged. |
| 17 | M1 | J | Orange-red OS and CR, purple-brown IS. Orange OG. |
| 18 | MN | J | Pale yellow-orange OS, light blue CR and whitish-orange IS. |
| 19 | RH | J | Yellow-buff OS, white/pale blue CR and pale blue IS. Deep olive-green OG. This is a fabric described as Hambleton ware (Le Patourel 1979, 93). |
| 20 | CM1 | J | Pale greenish-orange OS, grey-buff CR and orange-grey IS. Purplish OG. |
| 21 | CM1 | J | Pale orange OS, pale bluish-white CR. Greenish-yellow OG. |
| 22 | CM1 | J | Pale cream-buff CR and pale grey-buff IS. Brownish-green OG. |
| 23 | RT | J | Cream OS slip, blue CR and reddish-purple IS. UHA plugged. Bourne smooth ware |
| 24 | CIST | C | Dull purple OS and reddish-purple CR. Reddish-black OG on OS, and purple-black OG on IS. Wire-cut base. |
| 25 | RW | C | Pale yellowish CR. Copper-green OG on both surfaces. Tudor Green (Moorhouse 1979, 53-61). |
| 26 | T1 | CP | Pale orange-buff surfaces and pale orange CR. Corroded OG. |
| 27 | T1 | OT | Urinal. Orange OS, pale blue CR and pale orange IS. Corroded olive-green OG to rim top. |

HeH Cont'd.

28	T1	CN	Pale orange OS and dark orange CR. Greenish-orange DSG.
29	T1	J	Pale blue CR and pinkish-purple IS. Olive-green OG.
30	T1	J	Buff OS, orange/blue-grey CR and pale purplish-orange IS. Greenish-yellow DSG.
31	T1	J	Pale orange-buff OS, orange CR and purple-orange IS. Yellowish-green DSG.
32	T1	CP	Orange-grey surfaces and blue CR.
33	T1	CP	Pale orange surfaces and orange CR.
34	IST	J	White fabric.
35	IST	J	Yellowish OS, off white CR and IS. Pale copper-green DSG.
36	IST	J	White fabric. Heavily abraded.
37	IST	J	White fabric.
38	IST	OT	Form unknown. White fabric.
39	IST	J	White fabric. Copper-green DSG.
40	IST	J	White fabric.
41	IS	M	Greenish-grey ash glaze, buff CR and chocolate-brown glaze on IS.
42	IS	M	Orange-buff OS, pale whitish-buff CR and pale grey-buff IS. Early unglazed Siegburg.
43	IS	M	Grey CR and pale orange-grey IS. Silver-grey glaze.
44	IL	M	Buff CR and grey-buff IS. Matt brown glaze.
45	IL	OT	Costrel. Off white CR and IS. Matt chocolate-brown to red-brown glaze.
46	IL	M	Pale whitish-grey CR and pale grey IS. Matt chocolate-brown glaze. Note applied base.
47	IR	M	Whitish-grey CR and brown IS. Brown/grey glaze.
48	IO	OT	Olive jar. Whitish OS, orange/pale blue CR and pale brown IS. Hard to very hard, hackly fractured and rough textured.
49	ID	J	Dark red OS, orange CR and red IS. B&S.
50	ID	J	Dull orange OS, orange CR and dark orange IS. Orange OG patches on OS.
51	ID	OT	Tripod pipkin. Dull brown-red OS, orange CR and dull orange IS. Splashes of orange OG on IS.
52	ID	OT	Tripod pipkin. Dark orange OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-brown OG on IS. B&S.
53	ID	OT	Tripod pipkin. Orange surfaces and pale orange CR. Orange-red OG splashes on both surfaces. B&S.
54	ID	OT	Skillet. Dull dark red OS, orange CR and IS. Bright orange OG on IS. B&S.
55	ID	OT	Skillet. Orange OS, orange-red CR and red IS. Bright orange OG on IS.

HeH Cont'd.

- 56 ID OT Skillet. Dark red OS, pale orange CR and orange OG on IS.
- 57 ID OT Skillet. Orange-red surfaces and orange CR. Orange OG on IS. B&S.

Yarborough Wapentake - Horkstow

Hk

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
F1	1					1									1	
FH3	1					1									1	
O1	1					1									1	
H2	4					3				1					2	

Plate 24

- 92 O1 J Orange fabric. Copper-green OG. Decorative arm/loop.
- 93 FH3 J Dark red OS, light blue CR and dull pinkish-purple IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. Handle twisted to the left.

Yarborough Wapentake - Roxton DMV (Immingham)

Ro

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	1	1														
CT	1	1														
C2	1	1														
F1	2	1				1									1	
O1	4					4								2	2	
H2	1					1									1	
T1	1	1														

Plate 24

- 94 C1 CP Black OS, pale grey CR and brownish-buff IS.

Yarborough Wapentake - Keelby

Kb

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
T1	2					1				1					2	

Plate 24

95 T1 J Whitish OS skin, blue-grey CR and dull red IS.
Yellow-olive OG.

96 T1 CN Orange OS, blue CR and pale blue-grey IS. Olive-green DSG.

Yarborough Wapentake - North Kelsey

Kn

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
M2	3					3									2	
CM1	1					1									1	

Plate 24

97 M2 J Purple-orange surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green OG.

Yarborough Wapentake - North Killingholme

Kl

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	1					1									1	
CT	2	2														
CL	2	2														
G1	10	3				7								3		
C1	3	3														
C2	14	14														
S1	16	14	2													1
S2	2	2														
S4	31	29	2													
F1	17					15	2							3	5	
FH3	1							1							1	
O1	55					50	5							1	19	2
O2	19					19									7	2
M1	2	1				1									1	
H1	2					2									2	
H2	22					20				2					10	
T1	8					8									5	
R	3					3								2		
ID	1												1		1	

K1 Cont'd.

Plate 31

- 1 SXSH CP Red-brown/black OS, grey-black CR and black IS. B&S.
- 2 S1 CP Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS.
- 3 SXSH CP Dull brown OS, grey-black CR and pale orange-buff OS. B&S.
- 4 S1 B Red-brown OS, grey-black CR and brown-black IS. B&S.
- 5 S1 B Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 6 S1 B Red-brown OS, grey-black CR and dull orange IS.
- 7 CL CP Blue-grey fabric.
- 8 S4 CP Orange surfaces and blue CR.
- 9 S4 CP Pale orange OS, blue CR and orange IS.
- 10 C2 CP Orange OS, blue CR and pale orange IS.
- 11 M1 CP Brown OS, buff CR and dull orange IS. B&S.
- 12 O2 J Pale orange OS, blue CR and grey-buff IS. Olive-green DSG.
- 13 F2 J Orange fabric.
- 14 O2 J Blue/orange-red CR and orange IS. Light olive-green OG.
- 15 O1 CP Orange fabric.
- 16 O1 J Orange-red CR and red IS. Brownish-olive OG.
- 17 O1 J Orange-red fabric. B&S.
- 18 H2 J Pale orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
- 19 T1 J Orange surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green DSG.

Yarborough Wapentake - Kirmington Km

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
G1	1	1														
C2	2	2														
F1	3					3								2	1	
O1	12					12								2	2	
M1	1					1									1	
H2	20	1				17				2					4	
T1	5					4				1					3	
R	1	1														

Unillustrated.

Yarborough Wapentake - Great Limber												Lg				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
CL	1	1														
S1	1	1														
S3	5	4	1													
S4	14	11	3													
G1	11	3				7			1					4		
C1	12	12														
C2	19	18				1								1		
C3	1	1														
WDt	1					1									1	
F1	12					10	1		1					6	4	
O1	30					30									13	3
O2	46	2				43	1							3	12	
M1	4	1				3									1	
M2	5					5								1	2	
ML	4					4									4	
H1	25	2				23									9	
H2	44					41				2	1				14	
T1	91	1				83				7					6	
CIST	1											1			1	

Plate 31

- 20 S1 B Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 21 WDt J Pale yellowish-cream OS and off-white CR. Thin mottled copper-green OG.
- 22 CL CP Blue-grey fabric.
- 23 C2 CP Pale orange surfaces and pale blue CR.
- 24 C2 CP Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange/grey/purple IS.
- 25 C2 CP Orange buff surfaces and bluish CR.
- 26 F1 J Orange OS, blue CR and pinkish-red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 27 F2 J Pale orange OS and blue CR. Pale orange-green SG.
- 28 O1 CP Pale orange fabric.
- 29 O1 J Orange fabric. Yellow-orange OG.
- 30 O1 J Orange fabric. Copper-green OG.
- 31 M1 CP Orange surfaces and pale orange CR.

Lg Cont'd.

32	H1	J	Pale whitish orange OS and blue CR. Olive-green OG.
33	H2	CP	Orange/purple OS, pale blue-buff CR and orange-red IS.
34	H2	J	Pale orange OS and blue CR. Deep olive-green OG.
35	H2	J	Pale orange-red OS and blue CR. Flecked olive-green OG.
36	T1	CP	Orange-red surfaces and red CR. Orange OG.
37	T1	CP	Orange OS, blue CR and pale blue IS. Olive-green OG.
38	T1	J	Orange-red surfaces and blue CR with buff MGs. Corroded OG.
39	T1	J	Orange OS and blue CR. Yellow-olive OG.
40	T1	J	Greyish-white OS and red/blue CR.
41	T1	J	Whitish OS, and orange/pale blue CR. Olive-green OG.
42	T1	J	Purple-grey and blue-grey CR. Dark green OG.
43	T1	J	Orange-red OS and blue CR. Olive-green DSG.
44	T1	J	Orange OS and vermilion CR. Orange-green OG.
45	T1	J	Orange OS, orange/blue CR and blue-brown IS. Orange DSG.
46	T1	J	Orange CR and bluish-purple IS. Yellow-olive OG.
47	T1	J	Whitish OS, vermilion CR and brownish-orange IS. Olive-green OG.
48	T1	J	Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
49	T1	CN	Whitish OS, blue-grey CR and dull orange IS. Olive-green OG.
50	CIST	C	Purple-red OS and red CR. Purple OG. Wire-cut base.

Yarborough Wapentake - Nettleton

Ne

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
S1	3	3														
S2	1	1														
S3	1	1														
S4	12	10	2													
G1	1	1														
C3	7	7														
F2	1					1										
O1	2					2									1	
O2	12					10	1						1	1	4	1
M1	2					2									1	1
M2	6					6									4	1
ML	3					3									3	1
H1	3					3									3	
H2	4					4									3	
T1	11					7			2	2					6	

Plate 31

- 51 SXG CP Black OS, grey CR and pale orange-buff IS.
 52 O1 CP Pinkish-orange surfaces and blue CR. One splash of olive-green SG.
 53 O1 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
 54 ML J Silver-buff CR and IS. Dark green OG.
 55 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue CR and pinkish-red IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
 56 H2 J Pale orange OS and blue CR. Flecked pale olive-green OG.
 57 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG.

Yarborough Wapentake - Stallingborough

St

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	1	1														
S2	3	3														
S3	16	16														
S4	2	2														
C1	2	2														
C2	19	18	1													
F1	7					7								2	3	
O1	4					4									3	
O2	63	1				59	3							1	33	6
M2	2					2									2	
H1	23					23									11	2
H2	70	4				60				2	4				24	
T1	58	2				50			2	4					24	
CM1	1					1									1	
CIST	2											2			2	
R	1					1										

Plate 31

- 58 S1 CP Pale orange OS, grey-black CR and pale grey IS.
 59 S3 CP Brown-buff surfaces and light grey CR. B&S.
 60 C2 CP Orange OS, grey-black CR and brownish-orange IS. B&S.
 61 C2 CP Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. B&S.
 62 C2 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.

St Cont'd.

- 63 C2 B Red-brown OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS. B&S.
- 64 F2 J Orange OS and buff CR. Orangish SG.
- 65 F1 J Orange/orange-red OS, bright orange CR and IS.
Orange-brown OG.
- 66 F1 J Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green
OG.
- 67 02 J Orange fabric and blue-grey CR. Orange OG.
- 68 02 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pinkish IS. Olive-green
OG.
- 69 02 J Orange CR and red IS. Brownish-orange OG to rim top.
- 70 02/H1 J Pale orange/red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Mottled
light, olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 71 02/H1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS.
Copper-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 72 02 J Orange CR and pale orange IS. Mottled olive-green OG.
- 73 02 J Orange-red CR and IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-washed
spots.
- 74 02 J Orange CR and red IS. Yellowish-olive OG.
- 75 02 J Orange OS and blue-grey/red CR. Olive-green OG.
- 76 02 J Pale red OS, orange-red CR and IS. Mottled green OG.
- 77 02 J Orange OS and red/blue-grey CR. Mottled yellow-green
OG.
- 78 02 J Whitish-red OS, orange CR and pale red IS. Greenish-
orange OG.
- 79 02 J Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS.
- 80 02 P Orange fabric.
- 81 H1 J Pale orange OS and blue-grey/red CR. Olive-green OG.
- 82 H1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull orange IS.
- 83 CM1 J Pale orange-yellow OS, yellowish-white CR and IS.
Orange-yellow OG.
- 84 H2 CP Red OS, orange CR and pale orange IS.
- 85 H2 CP Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and pale red IS.
- 86 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Purplish OG. UHA
plugged.
- 87 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-
green OG.
- 88 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green
OG.
- 89 H2 J Brownish-grey surfaces and blue-grey CR. Slightly
overfired.
- 90 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Dark purplish OG.
- 91 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and purplish IS.
Yellow-olive OG.

St Cont'd.

- 92 H2 J Dark red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 93 H2 CN Blue-grey CR and IS. Dark purplish OG.
- 94 H2 OT Tripod pipkin. Pale orange surfaces and red/blue-grey CR.
- 95 H2 M Orange fabric. Cloth mark on base.
- 96 T1 J Orange CR and pale orange IS. Greenish-orange DSG.
- 97 T1 J Dull orange-red OS and blue-grey/orange CR. Olive-green DSG.
- 98 T1 J Orange OS and light blue-grey CR. Yellowish-olive OG.
- 99 T1 J Orange-buff OS, grey CR and pale grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 100 T1 PN Red OS and blue-grey CR. Greenish-orange OG on IS.
- 101 T1 CN Red-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR with buff MGs. Traces of a corroded glaze. Whole vessel badly spalled and abraded.

Yarborough Wapentake - Thornton Curtis

Tc

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CT	4	4														
C1	12	11	1													
C2	249	226	20	1		3	1								2	
C3	8	5	1	2												
G1	10	10														
S4	80	74	6													
WSt	3					3									3	
O1	849	17	2			780	39		1		3		7	2	369	79
O2	1					1									1	
OS1	4					3	1								4	1
F1	282	9				257	10	2	2		1		1	17	74	5
F2	2					2									2	
FH2	2					2									2	
FH3	3					3									3	
M1	48	8				36		3					1		27	1
M2	12					11	1								11	
ML	1					1									1	

Cont'd.

Yarborough Wapentake - Thornton Curtis (Cont'd.)

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
H1	232	3				212				2	14		1		137	26
H2	1528	20				1334			16	141	12		5		798	39
T1	288	14		2		252			6	14					116	13
CM1	4					2				2					4	
WB	1					1									1	
R	9					5							4		5	
CIST	2											2			2	
IST	2					1							1		1	
IC3	1												1			
ID	4												4		2	

Plate 32

- 1 CT CP Black surfaces and orange-brown CR.
- 2 G1 CP Pale orange fabric.
- 3 G1 CP Orange OS, pale bluish CR and pale buff-orange IS.
- 4 G1 CP Brown-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR with orange MGs.
- 5 G1 CP Dull orange OS, blue CR and bright orange IS. B&S.
- 6 G1 CP Orange surfaces and bluish CR.
- 7 S4 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 8 S4 CP Red-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 9 S4 CP Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 10 S4 B Grey-brown surfaces and black CR. B&S.
- 11 S4 B Dark red/black OS, blue-grey CR and red IS. B&S.
- 12 C2 CP Pale orange OS, grey-black CR and pale red IS.
- 13 C2 CP Pale red-brown surfaces and pale blue-grey CR with buff MGs.
- 14 C2 CP Orange-red surfaces and buff CR.
- 15 C2 CP Orange OS, grey-black CR and pale grey IS.
- 16 C2 CP Dull orange surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.

Tc Cont'd.

17	C2	CP	Orange surfaces and pale blue CR.
18	C2	CP	Orange surfaces and grey-blue CR.
19	C2	CP	Buff OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey IS.
20	C2	CP	Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
21	C2	CP	Red-brown OS, pale bluish CR and orange IS.
22	C2	B	Red-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
23	C2	B	Orange/blue-grey OS, blue-grey CR and orange-brown IS.
24	C2	B	Whitish-buff OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. B&S.
25	C2	B	Orange-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR.
26	C2	CW	Orange-brown OS and blue-grey CR.
27	F1	CP	Orange-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR.
28	F1	CP	Orange fabric.
29	F1	B	Orange-red fabric.
30	F1	OT	Pitcher. Orange surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green SG.
31	F1	J	Orange OS, blue CR and purplish IS. Olive-green SG.
32	F1	J	Orange fabric. Bright, watery olive-green SG.
33	F1	J	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and dark red IS. Traces of a SG.
34	F1	J	Orange-red surfaces and blue-buff CR.
35	F2	J	Orange OS, blue CR and blue-buff IS. Bright olive-green OG.
36	F1	J	Orange-red surfaces and orange CR. Yellow-olive OG.
37	F1	J	Dark red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Corroded green OG.
38	F1	J	Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive OG.
39	F1	J	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Corroded green OG.
40	F1	J	Blue-grey CR and orange IS. Yellow-olive OG.
41	F1	J	Orange fabric. Yellow-green SG.
42	F1	J	Orange-red fabric.
43	F1	J	Blue-grey CR and dull purplish IS. Bright olive-green OG. Iron-washed lugs.
44	F1	J	Blue-grey CR and pale orange-pink IS. Olive-green OG.
45	F1	J	Blue-grey CR and vermilion IS. Dark olive-green OG.
46	F1	J	Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
47	F1	J	Pale orange-brown OS, red/blue CR and reddish-pink IS.
48	F1	P	Orange fabric.
49	O1	CP	Dull red OS, orange CR and dull orange IS. B&S. OG splashes.

Tc Cont'd.

50-54	01	CPs	All plain orange fabric. Nos.51-53 were B&S.
55	01	J	Orange-red fabric. Brownish-green OG. White clay strips.
56	01	OT	Pitcher. Orange-red OS, bluish CR and reddish-pink IS. Orange SG.
57	01	J	Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
58	01	J	Orange-red surfaces and bluish CR. Olive-green OG.
59-61	01	Js	All three had a plain orange fabric.
62	01	J	Orange-red fabric. Copper-green OG. Scar of decorative arm or loop.
63	01	J	Orange fabric. Dark copper-green OG.
64	01	J	Orange-red fabric. Corroded dark greenish OG.
65	01	OT	Knight Jug. Orange fabric. Yellow-green OG with darker mottling. Torso of a knight facing right. moulded nose and applied eyes. OS has a shield scar. IS of knight had a complex scar arrangement suggesting that mounted on a horse.
66	01	J	Orange OS, bright orange CR and red IS. Olive-green OG.
67	01	J	Orange OS and orange-red CR. Orange OG.
68	01	J	Orange OS, blue-grey/red CR. Green OG.
70	01	J	Orange fabric. Pale green SG.
71-86	01	Js	All jug handles, all with OGs.
87	01	J	Orange-red fabric. Green mottled orange OG. White clay strip.
88	01	J	Pale blue-grey CR and dull red IS. Dark copper-green OG.
89	01	J	Orange fabric. Mottled copper-green OG.
90	01	J	Orange CR and pale orange IS. Yellow-green OG.
91	01	J	Orange fabric. Green mottled orange OG. Iron-rich clay spots.
92	01	J	Orange-red CR and red IS. Copper-green OG.
93	01	J	Blue CR and dull orange-buff IS. Bright, watery olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strip and pellet.
94	01	J	Red CR and orange-red IS. Dark green OG. White clay strip.
95	01	J	Blue-grey CR and purplish IS. Light copper-green OG. Additional copper-wash to the applied scales only.
96	01	J	Red-pink CR and yellowish IS. Brownish-green OG.
97	01	J	Dark red OS, orange CR and IS. Purplish OG.
98	01	P	Orange CR and pale orange IS. Yellow-orange OG.
99	01	P	Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS. Brownish-orange OG.

Tc Cont'd.

- 100 01 P Pale orange fabric.
- 101 01 OT Lid. Orange-red surfaces and pale orange-yellow CR. Orange-yellow OG. B&S to inner face of the rim.
- 102 01 OT Flask/costrel? Orange fabric. Inner surface has circular radiating throwing marks and the OS was KT.
- 103 01 OT Foot from unknown form. Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG. Applied foot pinched into shape.
- 104 01 OT Spout. Form unknown. Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG.
- 105 01 OT Form unknown. Orange fabric. Yellow-orange OG on both surfaces.
- 106 OS2 J? Pinkish-orange CR, yellow-orange OS and whitish IS. Thin even brownish-green OG.
- 107 F2 J Reddish OS, orange CR and IS. Watery greenish-yellow OG.
- 108 F2 BD Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG on IS. B&S.
- 109 M1 CP Orange-buff fabric.
- 110 M1 CP Yellow-buff surfaces and buff-white CR. B&S.
- 111 M1 J Orange OS, bluish CR and pale orange IS.
- 112 FH2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 113 FH2 J Orange OS, blue CR and pink IS. Olive-green OG.
- 114 FH2 J Orange OS, and blue/red CR. Bright, flecked olive-green OG.
- 115 FH3 J Blue-grey CR and reddish IS. Olive-green OG.
- 116 FH3 J Pale orange OS, blue CR and IS. Olive-green OG.

Plate 33

- 1 H1 J Dark red OS, orange CR and IS. Yellow-green OG.
- 2 H1 J Reddish-orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 3 H1 J Pale orange OS, pale bluish-grey CR and IS. Thin watery olive-green OG.
- 4 H1 J Reddish-pink OS, pale orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 5 H1 J Pale orange OS, bluish CR and blue-buff IS. Olive-green OG.
- 6 H1 J Pale blue CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 7 H1 J Blue-grey CR and grey-buff IS. Mottled olive-green OG.
- 8 H1 J Blue-grey CR and pinkish-buff IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 9 H1 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Corroded yellowish-green OG.
- 10 H1 J Blue-grey CR and black IS. Olive-green OG.

Tc Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|-------|------|----|---|
| 11-21 | H1 | Js | Jug handles all with OGs. |
| 22 | H1 | M | Orange fabric. |
| 23 | H1 | M | Pale orange surfaces and orange/blue CR. |
| 24 | H1 | B | Pale pinkish-orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 25 | H1 | CN | Orange-red OS and blue-grey CR. Flecked olive-green OG on IS. |
| 26 | WD | J | Off-white fabric. Yellow-green OG. |
| 27 | CM1 | CN | Off-white OS, pale blue CR. Dark purple OG. |
| 28 | RW | J | Pale orange-buff OS and orange-white CR. Copper-green OG. |
| 29 | RW | J | Yellowish-white fabric. Yellow-green OG. |
| 30 | CIST | C | Red CR. Red-brown OG on both surfaces. |
| 31 | CIST | C | Purple fabric. Blackish-purple OG on both surfaces. |
| 32 | ID | OT | Tripod pipkin. Dull orange surfaces and orange CR. Orange-green OG. B&S. |
| 33 | ID | OT | Tripod pipkin. Red surfaces and orange CR. Bright orange OG on IS. B&S. |
| 34 | IST | J | White fabric. |
| 35 | IST | OT | Chafing dish. White fabric. Bright copper-green/orange OG. Scar of an applied medallion. |
| 36 | H2 | CP | Dark red OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Band of brownish-purple OG on inner face of rim. |
| 37 | H2 | CP | Dark red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. |
| 38 | H2 | CP | Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. |
| 39 | H2 | CP | Orange-red surfaces and orange CR. Greenish-yellow OG. |
| 40 | H2 | CP | Orange fabric. Greenish OG. Traces of handle scars. |
| 41 | H2 | CP | Dark reddish surfaces and orange CR. Greenish-yellow OG. |
| 42 | H2 | CP | Pale orange OS, orange-red/blue-grey CR. Purplish OG on IS. |
| 43 | H2 | CP | Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. |
| 44 | H2 | CP | Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. |
| 45 | H2 | CP | Dark red OS, pale orange CR and IS. Yellow-brown OG to rim face. |
| 46 | H2 | CP | Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. |
| 47 | H2 | CP | Orange/dark red OS, orange-red CR and pale orange IS. |
| 48 | H2 | CP | Dark red surfaces and pale blue CR with pale orange MGs. |
| 49 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-brown IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 50 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange-pink IS. Pale olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |

Tc Cont'd.

- 51 H2 J Blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 52 H2 J Orange fabric.
- 53 H2 J Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-brown OG.
- 54 H2 J Blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 55 H2 J Overfired. Purple-orange surfaces and brick-red CR. Purple OG.
- 56 H2 J Dull orange OS, blue CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 57 H2 J Dark red OS, orange-red/blue-grey CR and dull orange-pink IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 58-70 H2 Js Jug handles, all OG.
- 71 H2 J Orange OS, bluish CR and buff IS. Olive-green OG. LHA of a decorative arm/loop.
- 72 H2 J Reddish-purple OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 73 H2 J Orange/dark red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 74 H2 J Orange OS, orange-red/pale blue CR and buff IS.
- 75 H2 CN Pale orange OS, pale blue CR and IS. Purplish OG. UHA plugged. Single handled cistern.
- 76 H2 CN Orange OS, blue-grey CR and black IS. Olive-green OG.
- 77 H2 CN Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 78 H2 CN Red OS, pale orange CR and IS. Orange-yellow OG on both surfaces.
- 79 H2 CN Pale orange fabric. Orange-brown OG on IS.
- 80 H2 CN Blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 81 H2 CN Pale bluish CR and lilac IS. Olive-green OG.
- 82 H2 CN Pale blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 83 H2 CN Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 84 H2 CN Blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. Applied (moulded) pad.
- 85 H2 CN Orange-red OS, grey-black CR and pale grey IS. Purplish OG.
- 86 H2 OT Tripod pipkin. Orange-red OS, orange CR. Orange-green OG on IS.
- 87 H2 OT Strainer? Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Holes cut before firing.
- 88 H2 OT Urinal. Blue-grey CR and red IS. Bright, flecked olive-green OG.
- 89 H2 OT Lid. Orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull orange IS. Odd glaze drips. Knop applied or pinched out.
- 90 H2 BD Orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull orange IS. B&S.

Tc Cont'd.

91	H2	PN	Pale orange OS and orange-red CR. Olive-green OG on IS.
92	H2	OT	Form unknown. Orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
93	T1	CP	Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
94	T1	CP	Orange-red OS, blue CR and blue-grey IS.
95	T1	CP	Red OS, blue-grey CR and dull red IS. Olive-green OG.
96	T1	CP	Orange-red surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green OG.
97	T1	CP	Grey surfaces and blue-grey CR.
98	T1	CP	(Orange) blue-grey surfaces and blue CR.
99	T1	CP	Pale orange OS, blue CR and orange IS.
100	T1	CP	Orange fabric.
101	T1	CP	(Orange) grey surfaces and blue-grey CR with orange MGs.
102	T1	J	Bluish-purple OS, purple CR with bright orange MGs and pale purplish-orange IS.
103	T1	J	Orange/blue surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green DSG.
104	T1	J	Orange-red surfaces and pale blue CR. Corroded greenish OG.
105-112	T1	Js	Jug handles.
113	T1	J	Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
114	T1	PN	Whitish orange OS, blue-grey CR and olive-green DSG on IS.
115	T1	PN	Dull whitish-purple OS and blue CR. Olive OG on IS.
116	T1	PN	Orange OS, bright orange CR and reddish IS. Orange-brown OG on IS.
117	T1	PN	Orange OS, bright orange CR and orange-red IS. Orange-brown OG on IS.
118	T1	PN	Dull red OS, orange-red CR and red IS.
119	T1	PN	Dark red OS and orange CR. Traces of OG on IS.
120	T1	CN	Dark red OS, blue-grey CR and orange-vermilion IS. Dark olive-green OG.
121	T1	CN	Orange-red OS, dark blue CR and darkish-red IS. Deep olive-green OG.
122	T1	CN	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale blue IS. Olive-green OG.
123	T1	CN	Dull orange surfaces and red CR. Orange OG on both surfaces.
124	T1	CN	Pale orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Orangish DSG.
125	T1	CN	Pale bluish-buff OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green DSG.
126	T1	CN	Blue OS and CR, bluish-grey IS. Dark olive-green OG.
127	T1	CN	Vermilion fabric. Orange OG.
128	T1	CN	Orange/blue CR and bluish IS. Orange-brown OG.

Tc Cont'd.

- 129 T1 CW Pale brown-buff OS, blue CR with orange MGs. B&S IS.
 130 T1 CW Pale orange-buff OS, blue CR with pale orange MGs
 and pale buff IS. B&S on IS.

Yarborough Wapentake - Burnham DMV (Thornton Curtis) Bc

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
G1	5	3	2													
C2	48	48														
S4	15	13	2													
F1	2					2									1	
O1	189	1	1			186	1							2	77	
M1	8	1	1			6									4	2
H1	16					14					2				9	
H2	62	2				59					1				24	
T1	6					5				1					3	

Plate 34

- 1 G1 B Pale orange fabric. Traces of an orange SG.
 2 O1 J Orange OS, orange-red/blue-grey CR and pale red IS.
 3 O1 J Pale orange fabric. Yellow-orange OG.
 4 O1 J Pale red/orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
 5 O1 J Orange fabric.
 6 O1 J Orange fabric. Orange OG.
 7 O1 J Orange fabric.
 8 O1 J Pale orange OS, orange CR and red IS. Green mottled orange OG.
 9 O1 J Orange fabric. Mottled green OG.
 10 O1 J Orange fabric. Olive-green OG. Iron-washed horseshoe design.
 11 O1 J Pale red surfaces and orange CR. Olive-green OG.
 12 O1 J Pale red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS.
 13 O1 P Orange fabric. Green mottled brown OG.
 14 Wdt J White fabric. Mottled copper-green OG.
 15 ML J Pale orange surfaces and grey CR.
 16 H2 J Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Traces of olive-green OG.

Yarborough Wapentake - Worlaby (Cont'd.)

Wo

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	2	2														
S4	75	64	11													
F1	20	1				19								5	2	1
O1	50	3	3			39	5							2	24	5
S3	2	2														
M1	20	8				12									7	2
M2	1					1									1	
ML	1					1									1	
WD	1					1									1	
H1	7					7									6	1
H2	48					45				2	1				20	1
T1	11	1				7			2		1				5	
CM1	2					2									2	
CIST	1												1		1	

Plate 34

- 28 SXG CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
 29 SXG CP Black fabric.
 30 SXG CP Yellow-orange surfaces and grey-black CR.
 31 SXG CP Black fabric.
 32 SXSH CP Blackish-red OS, grey-black CR and red IS.
 33 SXSH CP Yellow-orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
 34 SXSH CP Blackish OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS.
 35 SXSH CP Grey-black fabric.
 36 SXSH B Brownish-orange surfaces and red CR.
 37 SXSH B Blackish surfaces and grey-black CR.
 38 S1 CP Orange-buff surfaces and grey-black CR.
 39 S1 CP Orange-red surfaces and pale grey CR.
 40 S1 CP Orange-red surfaces and bluish-grey CR.
 41 S1 CP Orangish surfaces and blue CR.
 42 S1 CP Pale orange surfaces and light blue-grey CR.
 43 S1 CP Dull orange OS, grey-black CR and orange IS. B&S.
 44 S1 CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
 45 S1 CP Black/brown-buff surfaces and grey-black CR.
 46 S1 CP Reddish-orange surfaces and grey-black CR.

Wo Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|------|----|--|
| 47 | CT | B | Grey-black surfaces and blue-grey CR with red-brown MGs. |
| 48 | CL | CP | Pale grey OS, grey-buff CR and blue-grey IS. B&S. |
| 49 | CT | CP | Black surfaces and grey-buff CR. |
| 50 | S4 | CP | Orange-red fabric. |
| 51 | S4 | CP | Orange-red fabric. |
| 52 | S4 | CP | Bright orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 53 | S4 | CP | Orange-red surfaces and pale grey CR. |
| 54 | S4 | CP | Dark red surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 55 | S4 | B | Yellow-buff surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S. |
| 56 | S4 | B | Brownish-black OS, grey-black CR and reddish-black IS. |
| 57 | S4 | B | Orange-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 58 | S3 | CP | Yellow-buff surfaces and blue CR. |
| 59 | S3 | CP | Pale orange-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 60 | C2 | CP | Purplish OS, grey CR and dull orange-grey IS. |
| 61 | C2 | CP | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 62 | C2 | B | Orange-red/purplish OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. |
| 63 | F1 | J | Dull red OS, orange CR and IS. |
| 64 | F1 | J | Orange OS, red/blue-grey CR and pinkish IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 65 | O1 | CP | Orange fabric. |
| 66 | O1 | B | Orange-red fabric. |
| 67 | O1 | J | Orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 68 | O1 | J | Blue-grey CR and light purple IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 69 | WD | J | Pale orange-yellow OS, pale orange/pale buff CR and pale cream-buff IS. Traces of a yellow-olive OG. |
| 70 | M1 | CP | Whitish-grey OS, off-white CR and IS. B&S. |
| 71 | M1 | CP | Grey-buff surfaces and buff CR. |
| 72 | M1 | J | Orange/orange-red OS, pale orange-buff CR. Pale olive-green OG. |
| 73 | M1 | J | Orange OS and buff CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 74 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS, red/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Flecked olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 75 | H2 | J | Orange OS, orange-red/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Flecked olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 76 | T1 | CN | Dull/orange/grey OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Dark olive-green DSG. |
| 77 | CIST | OT | Costrel/Flask. Red fabric. Thick, rich red-brown OG. (Brears 1971, 20 - type 5). |

C: West Riding of Lindsey : Aslaoe Wapentake

List of Unstratified assemblages

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Glentham	SK 993/917	New Close Plantation	-	LM/121.79
Glentworth	SK 931/877	West of village	Morris	LM/111.53
Hackthorn	TF 995/824	Village Site	-	LM/183.76
Saxby	TF 002/865	North-East of Village Neane		LM/245.76
Willoughton	SK 930/953	Village	Rudkin	SM/WLNAF
	-	Temple Garth	Rudkin	SM/WLNAG
	-	Middle Street	Rudkin	SM/WLNAL

Aslaoe Wapentake - Glenthams

Gn

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	1		1													
S3	3	2	1													
F2	1					1										
ML	1					1									1	

Aslaoe Wapentake - Glentworth

Gt

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
G1	1	1														
ML	1					1									1	
M2	4					4								1	3	
H2	3					3									3	
T1	2					2									2	
CM1	2					2									2	

Unillustrated.

Aslaoe Wapentake - Hackthorn

Hn

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
T1	1					1									1	

Unillustrated.

Aslaoe Wapentake - Saxby

Sa

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
T1	1									1						
IST	1					1									1	

Unillustrated.

Aslaoe Wapentake - Willoughton

Wl

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
MN	1					1										
M2	1					1									1	
MT	1					1									1	
H1	1					1									1	
T1	4					3				1					3	

Unillustrated.

West Riding of Lindsey : Axholme Wapentake

List of Unstratified assemblages.

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Althorpe	SE 831/095	Trent Bank	-	SM/-
Belton	SE 799/080	Hospital Cottages, Temple Belwood.	-	SM/BLAF

There were twelve other small findspots from Belton mostly from the MI80 motorway survey conducted by John Samuels. All are lodged in Scunthorpe Museum under SM/BLA- codes.

West Butterwick	SE 831/059	West of Butterwick Hall.	-	SM/BWAB
Epworth	SE 782/036	Mowbray Manor House	Williams	DM/-
Haxey	SE 763/998	Haxey Churchyard	Russell	SM/-
Wroot	SE 717/026	South of Churchyard	Russell	SM/-

Axholme Wapentake - Althorpe

At

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	1					1										
S3	2	2														
CM1	2					2									1	1
IS	2										2					

Unillustrated.

Axholme Wapentake - Belton

B1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
G1	1	1														
F1	1					1										
FD	10					8	2								3	
O1	12					11	1								6	
H1	1					1									1	
H2	16					15				1					14	2
HD	1					1									1	
RW	2					2									1	
CM1	16					13			1	2					11	
RCIST	1											1			1	

Plate 35

- 1 O1 J Orange red-fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 2 H1 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR. Watery olive-green OG.
- 3 H2 J Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 4 CM1 J Dark orange-purple OS, dark orange CR and IS. Purple-red OG.
- 5 CM1 PN Pale purple red surfaces and dark purple-red CR. Purple OG.

Axholme Wapentake - West Butterwick

Bw

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
H2	2										2					

- 6 H2 M Pale orange OS orange-red CR and IS.
- 7 H2 M Orange fabric.

Axholme Wapentake - Epworth

Ep

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	1					1									1	
WDt	1					1									1	1
S3	7	6	1													
WD	2					2									1	
FD	24					24										
O1	31					31										
ML	2					2									2	
MN	1					1									1	
H2	57	2				49			1	2			3		31	3
CM1	21	2				11			3	3			1		16	1
WY	3					3									2	2
RW	5					5									3	
O3	2					2									2	
M1	1					1									1	1
OC	3											3			3	
CIST	6											6			6	2
R	19					10							8		7	2
R1	1					1										
IS	3										3					
IL	3										3					
IR	3										3					
ICI	2												2			
ID	3					1							2		3	

This represents the unstratified material from William's excavations at the Manor House site.

Plate 35

- 8 RC CP Orange fabric.
- 9 S3 CP Pale pinkish surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
- 10 S3 B Pale orange surfaces and grey CR.
- 11 O1 J Orange-red fabric. Orange-brown OG. White clay decoration.
- 12 O1 J Orange-red CR and red IS. Dark copper-green OG.
- 13 O1 J Orange fabric.
- 14 O3 J Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Brownish-yellow OG. UHA indented.

Ep Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|------|----|--|
| 15 | FD | J | Orange-red fabric. Brownish-yellow OG. |
| 16 | FD | J | Red fabric. Pale brownish-yellow OG. |
| 17 | FD | J | Orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. |
| 18 | FD | J | Orange OS, grey CR and pinkish-orange IS. Rich yellow-green OG. Iron-washed decoration. |
| 19 | M1 | J | Buff fabric. Yellow-orange OG. |
| 20 | ML | J | Red OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Brownish-green OG. |
| 21 | MN | J | Black fabric. Matt apple-green OG to rim top. |
| 22 | H2 | CN | Grey CR and orange IS. Purple-black OG. |
| 23 | H2 | J | Grey CR and IS. Mottled yellow-green OG. Very simple relief-moulded design. |
| 24 | H2 | J | Orange fabric. |
| 25 | H2 | CP | Red OS and pale orange CR. Yellow-brown OG on IS. |
| 26 | H2 | J | Pale grey CR and IS. Yellow-green OG. |
| 27 | H2 | OT | Form unknown. White OS slip, red-brown CR. Olive-green on IS. |
| 28 | H2 | OT | Lamp? Orange-red fabric. Orange-brown OG on both surfaces. |
| 29 | CM1 | CP | Orange surfaces and grey CR. |
| 30 | CM1 | J | Reddish-purple OS, grey CR and IS. Dark purple OG. |
| 31 | CM1 | J | Dull purple OS, pale brown CR and grey IS. Dark purple OG. |
| 32 | CM1 | OT | Urinal. Pale yellow OS, white CR and yellowish-buff IS. Brown flecked yellow OG. |
| 33 | WDT | J | White fabric. Mottled green OG on both surfaces. |
| 34 | RW | J | White fabric. Pale yellow-green OG. Hand-finished. |
| 35 | WY | J | White fabric. Brownish-yellow OG. Iron-washed strips. |
| 36 | WY | J | White fabric. Pale green OG, thinning to yellow. Applied spots were coated with iron-wash. |
| 37 | R | CP | Pale orange surfaces and buff CR. Yellowish-green OG on the rim top. |
| 38 | RM | J | Whitish surfaces and orange CR. |
| 39 | RH | J | Orange surfaces and grey CR. Yellow-green OG. |
| 40 | RC | J | Orange surfaces and grey CR. |
| 41 | R | J | Red OS, grey CR and buff-brown IS. Mottled green OG. |
| 42 | RF | J | Dull red OS, pale grey CR and buff IS. Traces of a greenish OG. This may be a slightly finer variant on the FD fabric. |
| 43 | CIST | OT | Posset Pot. Red-brown CR. Dark brown OG on both surfaces. |
| 44 | CIST | C | Dull purple OS, red CR and IS. Bright, deep purple-green OG. White clay oak leaf design. |

Ep Cont'd.

- 45 R1 J Black fabric. French Blackware. The only example of this fabric from North Lincolnshire (Barton 1974).
- 46 IS M Pale buff-grey surfaces and buff CR. Siegburg.
- 47 IL M Buff CR and IS. Matt chocolate glaze. Langerwehe.
- 48 IL M Grey CR and IS. Bright chocolate glaze. Langerwehe.
- 49 IR M Pale brown OS, grey CR and red-brown IS. Rearen.
- 50 ID OT Mortar. Pale orange fabric. Harsh internal surface texture. Bright yellow-orange OG drip on OS. Low Countries redware.
- 51 ICI OT Flask. Cream fabric.

Axholme Wapentake - Haxey

Hx

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
H2	1					1									1	
CM1	1									1					1	

Unillustrated.

Axholme Wapentake - Wroot

Wr

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
H2	1					1									1	
CM1	5					1			2	2					5	

Plate 35

- 52 H2 J Orange-red fabric. Dark olive-green OG.
- 53 CM1 CN Deep reddish fabric. Matt purple OG.
- 54 CM1 CN Dark purple-red OS, red CR and dark-red IS. Purple OG.

West Riding of Lindsey : Corringham Wapentake

List of Unstratified assemblages.

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Corringham	SK 844/897	Somerby DMV	Corbett	LM/141.74
Gainsborough	SK 815/902	Aquamanile fragment	-	British Museum
Grayingham	SK 934/964	Village	Russell	LM/-
Northorpe	SK 898/953	Southorpe DMV Moated site.	Russell	SM/NOST
	SK 888/952	Southorpe DMV	Russell	SM/NOBA
	SK 886/952	Southorpe DMV	Russell	SM/NOBB
Scotter	SE 010/887	Garden of Mill House.	-	SM/SRAC
	SE 886/010	<u>in</u> River Eau, near Church	Jesney	SM/SRBC
Scotton	SK 883/994	North of village	-	SM/SNAG

Corringham Wapentake - Somerby DMV (Corringham)

Sm

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CT	7	4	3													
WSt	2				2										2	
S1	2	2														
S2	4	4														
S3	19	10	9													
ML	5					5								1	3	
MN	3					3									3	
M2	3	2				1									1	
O1	5					5										
FD	1					1										
F2	5					5								3	1	
H2	7					5				2					3	
T1	3					1				2					3	
CM1	7	2				4				2					4	
G1	1					1								1		
CIST	85											79	6		82	
IR	16										16					

This assemblage has been examined in detail by the writer but the drawings and vessel descriptions used here are copied from Mynard (1969). However, the responsibility for the revised fabric allocations rests with the present writer.

Plate 36

- 16 CT CP Grey black surfaces and brownish CR.
- 17 CT CP Light grey fabric.
- 18 CT CP Grey-black surfaces, grey CR with red-brown MGs.
- 19 CT CP As No.18.
- 20 CT B Dirty brown surfaces, grey CR with pink-brown MGs.
- 21 CT B Dark grey surfaces, grey CR with pale grey MGs.
- 22 CT B Similar to No.21
- 23 S1 CP Buff-brown fabric.
- 24 S1 CP Dark grey fabric.
- 25 S1 CP Light brown surfaces and dark grey CR. B&S.
- 26 S4 CP Pink-brown surfaces and grey CR.
- 27 S4 CP Fabric as No.26.
- 28 S4 B Fabric as No.26.

Plate 36 Sm Cont'd.

- 29-34 S3 CP Six cooking-pots. Oxidised surfaces and reduced cores.
- 35-36 S3 CP Two similar cooking pots.
- 37-43 S3 B Seven bowls. No.37 was reduced, the others had oxidised surfaces and reduced CRs.

Plate 37

- 1-3 O1 J Three OG jug fragments.
- 4-6 F2 One unglazed bowl and two SG jug fragments.
- 7 FD J Orange-brown surfaces and grey CR.
- 8 M2 CP Buff-orange fabric. B&S.
- 9 M2 J Grey fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 10 ML J Red-brown fabric and olive-green SG.
- 11-14 ML J Glazed jugs.
- 15-16 MN J Two glazed Nottingham jugs.
- 17 T1 J Buff surfaces and grey CR.
- 18-19 T1 CN Two glazed Cisterns.
- 20-21 H2 CP Two cooking pots. Traces of glaze on No.20.
- 22-25 H2 J Four glazed jug fragments.
- 26 H2 CN Grey fabric and olive-green OG.
- 27 H2 OT Tripod pipkin.
- 28-31 CM1 Vessels in the Firsby type fabric.
- 32 CIST OT Posset Pot. White clay decoration.
- 33-37 CIST C Five cup fragments. Nos. 33 and 35 have white clay designs.
- 38-40 IR M Three Raeren stoneware mugs.

Corringham Wapentake - Grayingham

Gy

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXS	1	1														
WSt	1					1									1	
S1	2	2														
S3	8	8														
S4	6	6														
CT	5	5														
CL	1	1														
C3	5	1				4								2		
G1	1	1														
F1	13	1				12								3	3	
O1	16					15	1							1	7	
ML	12					11	1							1	9	2
M1	20	4				16									6	
M2	1					1									1	
H1	5					5									3	1
H2	5					4				1					2	
CM1	2					1				1					1	

Unillustrated.

Corringham Wapentake - Southorpe DMV (Northorpe)

So

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	7	5	2													
S3	25	25														
CT	3	2	1													
CL	1	1														
C3	2	2														
F2	5					5								3		1
O1	6	1	1			4									4	
MN	1					1									1	
ML	3					3									3	1
M1	9	2				6			1						4	
M2	8					8									6	1
H1	7					7									5	
H2	28					27					1				10	2
T1	10					9					1				4	
CIST	1											1			1	

Plate 36

- 7 S1 CP Grey-brown OS, pale red-brown CR and IS.
- 8 S1 B Grey-black fabric.
- 9 O2 J Orange fabric. Traces of an orange-brown OG.
- 10 ML J Grey-blue CR and dull purplish IS. Copper-green OG.
- 11 M2 J Pale orange OS, blue CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 12 M2 J Orange-red fabric.
- 13 MN J Pale orange-yellow OS, bluish CR and whitish-orange IS.
- 14 T1 J (White) orange OS, blue CR with orange MGs and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 15 T1 M Pale orange fabric.

Corringham Wapentake - Scotter

Sr

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
F2	1					1									1	
ML	1					1									1	1
H1	1					1									1	1
H2	3					1				2					3	1
T1	1					1									1	
CM1	1					1									1	

Plate 36

- 1 M1 J Orange-red OS and blue/orange CR. Olive-green OG.
- 2 ML J Dull purplish-red OS, blue-grey CR and yellowish-grey IS. Yellowish-green OG. UHA plugged. Four groups of basal thumbings. Found in River Eau.
- 3 H1 J Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Thin watery, olive-green OG. Very high standard of decoration. River Eau.
- 4 H2 J Pale orange OS and blue-grey CR. Purple OG.
- 5 H2 J Dull orange OS and blue-grey CR. Flecked orange OG.
- 6 T1 J Pale orange-buff OS and blue CR. Yellowish-olive DSG.

Corringham Wapentake - Scotton

Sn

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	1					1									1	
F2	1					1									1	
O1	2					2									2	1
G1	1	1														
M1	1	1														
H2	2					2									1	

Unillustrated.

West Riding of Linsey : Lawress Wapentake

List of the Unstratified assemblages studied.

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Barlings	TF 112/705	Barlings Abbey	Russell	LM/78.77
Busslingthorpe	TF 082/852	Village	Russell	SM/BPAB

A considerable number of other unstratified assemblages exist for Lawress Wapentake amongst Lincoln Museum's collection, but they have not been studied by the writer.

Lawress Wapentake - Barlings

Ba

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
M2	4					4									2	
T1	2					2									1	

Unillustrated.

Lawress Wapentake - Busslingthorpe

Bp

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	2	2														
F2	2					2									1	
ML	2					2									1	
M2	4					4								1	1	
H2	3					3									3	
T1	6					6									3	

Unillustrated.

West Riding of Lindsey : Manley Wapentake

List of Unstratified assemblages.

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Alkborough	SE 880/216	Countess Close	Russell/ Miller	SM/AKAA
	SE 881/215	Cottage Farm	Russell	SM/AKAC
	SE 871/202	Barton Cliff Footpath	Russell	SM/AKBB
	SE 874/206	Manuring Scatter	Russell	SM/AKBD
	SE 879/211	Moodys Pasture	Russell	SM/AKWM
	SE 877/209	Walcot DMV site	Russell	SM/AKWW
Appleby	SE 944/147	Village	-	SM/APBF
	SE 965/125	Thornholme Priory	D of E	SM/AP-
Broughton	SE 960/086	Road Widening	Dudley	SM/BHAA
Burton upon Stather	SE 897/163	Bagmoor	Dudley	SM/BSAE
	SE 887/166	Normanby	-	SM/BSNC
	SE 885/165	Normanby Park	Russell	SM/BSNP
	SE 902/185	Thealby DMV	Russell	SM/THDD
Flixborough	SE 877/142	To West of Old Church	-	SM/FXAA
	SE 876/142	North Conesby DMV	-	SM/FXAB
	SE 887/148	Grange Beck	-	SM/FXAE
West Halton	SE 904/209	Village	Russell	SM/WHT
	SE 883/193	Haythby DMV	Russell/ Miller	SM/WHTHA
Hibaldstow	SE 964/033	Motorway Survey, Field 1	Samuels	SM/HBAE
	SE 955/009	Gainsthorpe DMV	Russell	SM/HB -
Holme	SE 938/079	Holme	-	SM/HORC
	SE 936/079	Raventhorpe DMV	Russell	SM/HORB
	SK 988/965	Waddingham DMV	Russell	SM/WADAD

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Roxby cum Risby	SE 912/168	Sawcliffe DMV	Russell	SM/RXSA
	SE 911/166	" "	Russell	SM/RXSN
	SE 929/149	Low Risby DMV	Russell	SM/RXHA
	SE 922/148	High Risby DMV	Russell	SM/RXHR
	SE 918/672	Opposite Manor Farm	Knowles	SM/RXVC
	SE 920/169	Topsoil covering R/B Mosaic	-	SM/RXVK
<p>(There were also several other small findspots of one or two sherds from Roxby village. They have all been analysed and included in the table, although they are not listed separately here. All were found by Knowles and are stored in Scunthorpe Museum).</p>				
Scawby	SE 973/055	Mill Lane East	Lyons	SM/SWAG
Scunthorpe	SE 892/108	Frodingham Village site	-	SM/FRAE
	SE 891/096	Brumby Village site	Dudley	SM/BMAC
	SE 896/137	Conesby DMV	Dudley	SM/CRAA
Whitton	SE 902/244	South of Churchyard	Russell	SM/WTNAA
Wintering- ham	SE 925/224	East of Churchyard	Russell	SM/WGMBF
	SE 924/225	North of Churchyard	Russell	SM/WGMBH
	SE 925/223	South of Vicarage	Russell	SM/WGMBI
	SE 924/217	Mill site	Russell	SM/WGMAJ

Manley Wapentake - Alkborough

Ak

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CT	3	3														
CL	3	2			1											
C2	6	6														
G1	2	1				1										
S3	12	10	2													
S4	5	5														
F1	6					6								1	2	
FD	1					1										
O1	29					25	4								14	1
O3	1					1										
M1	15	3				3			9						10	1
M2	2					2									2	
H1	8					7					1				5	
H2	15					15									7	1
RW	1					1										
IST	1					1									1	

Plate 38

- 1 CL CP Silver-grey OS, light blue CR and pale brownish-grey IS.
- 2 S3 CP Black fabric.
- 3 S3 CP Pale orange-buff surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 4 O3 CP Orange-red OS, pale bluish CR and orange IS.
- 5 O1 J Pale orange surfaces and light bluish CR. Olive-green OG.
- 6 O1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS.
- 7 O1 J Orange fabric.
- 8 O1 J Orange CR and pinkish-orange IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 9 RW B Pale cream-white surfaces and pale yellow CR.
- 10 M2 J Light blue CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 11 H1 J Pale orange OS, light blue CR and pale bluish IS. Watery olive-green OG.
- 12 H1 J Red/pale orange OS, red/blue-grey CR and buff IS. Olive-green OG. White clay strip.

Manley Wapentake - Walcot (Alkborough)

Wc

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WDt	2					2									1	
CL	3	2	1													
S1	3	3														
S3	11	10	1													
S4	26	24	2													
G1	4	2	1			1										
C1	1	1														
C2	4	4														
F1	34					32	2							6	9	
FD	12					12								2	3	
WD	1					1										
O1	128	1				124	3							8	51	14
O2	1					1									1	
ML	1					1									1	
MN	1					1									1	
M1	17	3				12			1				1		8	1
M2	4					4									1	
WY	1					1									1	
H1	12					12									6	
H2	34					31				1	2				17	
CM1	3					2				1					2	
T1	2					1			1						2	

Plate 38

- 13 S3 CP Reddish-orange surfaces and blue CR.
- 14 G1 B Pinkish-buff surfaces and blue CR.
- 15 F1 J Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-brown OG.
- 16 F1 J Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and dull purple-orange IS. Olive-green SG.
- 17 F1 J Orange OS, red/pale blue CR and pinkish IS.
- 18 F1 J Orange fabric. Yellow-orange SG.
- 19 FD J Orange OS, orange-red CR and IS.
- 20 FD J Orange OS and CR, orange-red IS.
- 21 FD J Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Orange OG.
- 22 WD J Pale orange-buff OS, pale greyish CR and IS. Slightly watery olive-green OG.

- 36 M1 J Pale orange CR and dull orange-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 37 M1 J Orange fabric. Orange OG (one of 3 similar vessels).
- 38 M1 J Pale orange OS and orange-buff CR. Yellow-olive OG.
- 39 M1 J Orange OS and blue CR. Orange OG.
- 40 M1 J Pale orange OS and orange-buff CR. Greenish-orange OG.
- 41 H2 J Pale orange OS, orange-red/pale blue CR and pale red IS. Orange OG. LHA indented and the cavity filled.

Manley Wapentake					-	Burton-Upon-Stather							Bs				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC	
RSX	1				1												
SXS	7	7															
SXG	8	8															
CT	2	2															
CL	10	10															
G1	2	1				1								1			
C1	3	3															
C2	25	25															
S3	2	2															
S4	2	2															
F1	9					9								4	4		
FD	2					2									2		
O1	58	1				53	4							2	16	2	
ML	1					1									1		
MN	1					1									1		
M1	16	5				9			2						6	1	
M2	13					13								4	3		
H1	17					17									13	1	
H2	62					45				11	3		3		30	1	
T1	5					4				1					4		
CM1	16					12				4					11		
RW	1	1															
R	2	1				1								1			
ID	1												1		1		

Despite the large number of sherds recovered from this parish, most were too small for illustration.

Plate 38

- 42 SXG OT Urn. Dark bluish-brown OS, red-brown CR and black IS.
- 43 CL CP Pale bluish-grey surfaces and bluish CR.
- 44 FD J Orange OS, light bluish CR and orange-red IS. Pale greenish OG with occasional blue-green mottles.
- 45 FD J Pale orange OS, orange-red/bluish CR and orange-red IS. Greenish-yellow OG.
- 46 O1 J Orange surfaces and red/blue-grey CR.
- 47 O1 J Dull orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS.
- 48 O1 P Orange fabric. Orange-yellow OG.
- 49 MN J Dull orange OS, light blue-grey CR and pale reddish-pink IS. Olive-green OG. Nottingham cream sandy ware.
- 50 M2 J Orange-red OS, orange/pale blue CR. Olive-green OG.
- 51 M1 CP Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. B&S.
- 52 M1 J Orange-red OS and orange/blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 53 H1 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 54 H2 CN Pale orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Metallic purple OG.
- 55 H2 OT Lid. Purplish surfaces and blue-grey CR. Purple OG. White clay decoration.
- 56 T1 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Greenish-yellow DSG. UHA plugged.
- 57 CM1 J Purple-grey OS and buff CR. Greenish OG.
- 58 CM1 CN Dull orange-red OS and light bluish CR. Greenish/purple OG.
- 59 CM1 CN Reddish-purple surfaces and blue-grey CR. Greenish-purple OG.

Manley Wapentake - Thealby DMV (Burton-upon-Stather) Th

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
M1	1			1												
H2	2					2									1	

Unillustrated.

Manley Wapentake

- Flixborough

F1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
RSX	1				1											
SXGT	1	1														
SXS	80	80														
SXSH	5	4	1													
SXIP	1				1											
CL	1	1														

Plate 38

- 60 SXS CP Grey-black surfaces and black CR.
- 61 SXS CP Black burnished surfaces and black CR.
- 62 SXS OT Urn. Black surfaces and grey-buff CR.
- 63 SXS CP Black burnished surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 64 SXS B Black fabric. OS and part of IS burnished.
- 65 SXSH B Orange OS, blue-grey CR and red IS.
- 66 SXSH CP Orange surfaces and bluish-grey CR.
- 67 SXSH CP Red surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 68 SXIP OT Pitcher. Blue-grey fabric. Soft to hard fabric of smoothish texture. This was a different clay mix to that used for the Barrow: St Chads, Barton: East Acridge or Beverley: Lurk Lane Ipswich type pitchers, which were heavily sand tempered. This example was similar to that from Lissington and contained sparser, but slightly larger, sand particles.
- 69 Loomweight One of two similar objects. Reddish OS, red/blue-grey CR.

Manley Wapentake

- West Halton

Hw

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
F1	1					1								1		
O1	2					2									2	
H2	1					1										

Plate 38

- 70 O1 J Light bluish-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.

Manley Wapentake

-

Haythby DMV (West Halton)

Hy

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CT	3	3														
C2	33	33														
G1	6	2	2			2								2		
S3	19	16	3													
S4	18	18														
F1	19					19								5	6	
O1	137					132	4		1					4	67	9
MN	1					1									1	
M1	50	14	5			30					m				13	1
M2	6					6								1	5	
H1	24					23							1		11	1
H2	51					49				2					24	2
T1	3					2			1						2	
CIST	1											1			1	
R	1	1														

Plate 38

- 71 S4 CP Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 72 S3 B Brown-buff OS, pale blue CR and orange-red IS.
- 73 S3 B Red-brown OS, black CR and orange-red IS. B&S.
- 74 G1 B Whitish-yellow surfaces and pale blue CR.
- 75 C2 CP Orange-red surfaces and pale blue CR.
- 76 C2 CP Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and IS.
- 77 O1 B Orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
- 78 O1 J Orange surfaces, and buff CR with orange-red MGs.
- 79 O1 J Orange-red OS and CR, salmon-pink IS. Bright orange-yellow OG.
- 80 O1 J Pale orange OS and blue/orange CR. Olive-green SG.
- 81 O1 J Orange-red OS, pale bluish CR and pinkish IS. Mottled green OG.
- 82 O1 J Blue CR and orange IS, Mottled copper-green OG. LHA of a decorative arm/loop.
- 83 M1 CP Pale orangish surfaces and buff CR.

Hy Cont'd.

Plate 38

- 84 M2 J Red OS, blue CR and red-pink IS. Olive-green DSG.
 85 MN J Pale grey CR and orange-pink IS. Copper-green OG to rim top.
 86 H1 J Pale bluish CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
 87 H2 J Orange/orange-red OS, blue CR and dull pinkish IS. Olive-green OG.

Manley Wapentake - Hibaldstow

Hi

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
T1	1					1									1	

Plate 39

- 1 T1 J Pale orange OS and light blue CR. Olive-green OG.

Manley Wapentake - Gainsthorpe DMV (Hibaldstow)

Hi

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
M1	1					1									1	
H2	1					1									1	

Unillustrated.

Manley Wapentake - Holme

Hf

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	2					2									1	
O2	1					1								1		
M1	2	1				1									1	

Unillustrated.

Manley Wapentake - Raventhorpe DMV (Holme)

Ra

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S4	1	1														
F1	1					1									1	
O1	7					6		1							4	
ML	1					1									1	
M1	12	3				6			3						8	
H2	6					6									4	
T1	1					1									1	

Plate 39

- 2 O1 J Orange OS, red/light blue CR. Olive-green OG.
 3 ML J Orange OS, light blue CR and light grey IS.
 Yellowish-olive OG.
 4 M1 CP Grey-orange OS, orange CR and IS.
 5 M1 CP Dull, pale orange OS, orange CR and IS.
 6 M1 J Pale orange OS, pinkish CR and light yellow-orange
 IS. Yellow-orange OG.

Manley Wapentake - Waddingham DMV (Holme)

Wd

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	1					1										
S3	1	1														
F2	3					3									2	
O1	2					2										
M1	3	1				2									2	
M2	2					2								1	1	
H2	13					7				4					8	
T1	4					4									2	
CM1	1					1									1	

Unillustrated.

Plate 39

- 7 O1 J Dark red (orange) OS, blue CR and pale orange-pink IS. Olive-green OG.
- 8 F1 J Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 9 H2 J Orange fabric.
- 10 H2 J Orange-red OS and bluish CR.
- 11 H2 J Orange/orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS.

Manley Wapentake

-

Roxby

Rx

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXS	1	1														
SXG	1	1														
CT	9	8	1													
C2	25	24	1													
G1	6	1				5								2		
S1	6	4	2													
S3	12	12														
F1	30	1				29								10	5	
O1	145					140	4		1					5	54	7
ML	4					4									4	
M1	135	26		2		93	1		13						51	6
M2	11					11								1	6	
H1	15					13					2				9	
H2	164					151			1	9	3				59	2
T1	5					2			2	1					4	
CM1	24	1				19				4					20	

Plate 39

- 12 SXG CP Black fabric.
- 13 SXSH CP Orange OS, blue CR and orange-red IS.
- 14 SXSH B Black OS, grey-black CR and dark reddish IS.
- 15 CT CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR with red-brown MGs.
- 16 G1 CP Orange surfaces and blue CR.
- 17 C2 CP Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and grey-black IS.

Plate 39

Rx Cont'd.

18	S4	CP	Orange-red surfaces and bluish CR.
19	S3	CP	Orange surfaces and pale blue CR.
20-22	S3	CP	Three cooking-pot rims. Each oxidised with reduced cores.
23	F1	CP	Orange-red surfaces and orange CR.
24	F1	J	Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
25	F1	P	Pale orange surfaces and pale bluish CR.
26	O1	J	Dark red OS, red CR and pale red IS. Orange-brown OG.
27	O1	J	Orange fabric. Green mottled orange-brown OG.
28	O1	J	Reddish OS and orange-red CR. Mottled green OG.
29	M1	CP	Pale whitish fabric. B&S.
30	M1	CW	Orange OS, blue-grey CR with orange-red MGs and dull orange IS. B&S on IS.
31	M1	CW	Orange surfaces and orange-buff CR. B&S. on IS.
32	M1	J	Red OS, orange CR and IS. Bright orange SG.
33	M1	J	Dull purplish OS, buff CR and brownish-grey IS.
34	M1	CP	Orange-yellow surfaces and pale yellow-buff CR.
35	M1	J	Orange-buff fabric. Orange-green OG.
36	M1	PN	Pale orange surfaces and orange-buff CR.
37	M1	PN	Orange/orange-red surfaces and buff CR. Orange OG on IS. B&S.
38	M2	CP	Pale pinkish surfaces and pale blue CR.
39	H2	J	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
40	H2	J	Orange fabric. Olive-green OG.
41-42	H2	J	Two OG jug handles.
43	CM1	CP	Pale grey-buff surfaces and pale bluish CR.

Manley Wapentake					- Scawby							Sb				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXSH	1	1														
S3	15	15														
F2	3					3								2		
O1	14	1				12	2							1	6	3
M1	14	3		1		7			2				1		8	2
M2	6					6									3	
H1	2					2									2	
H2	42					39				1	2				20	3
T1	28	6				16			3	2			1		14	3
CM1	17	1				10			2	3	1				9	2

Plate 39

54 SXSH CP Lugged cooking-pot. Dull orange surfaces and grey-black CR.

Manley Wapentake - Frodingham (Scunthorpe)

Fr

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
O1	2					2										
M1	1					1									1	
H2	2	1				1										

Plate 39

52 S3 CP Pale orange surfaces and grey-black CR.

53 H2 CP Pale orange surfaces and orange CR.

Manley Wapentake - Brumby (Scunthorpe)

Bm

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	1	1														
S3	7	7														
C2	1	1														
O1	5					5									4	
M1	2					1			1						1	
H2	2					1				1					2	
CM1	1								1						1	

Plate 39

44 S1 CP Grey-brown OS, grey-black CR and IS.

45 S3 CP B&S OS, grey-black CR and orange-red IS.

46 S3 CP B&S OS, grey-black CR and buff IS.

47 O2 J Blue-grey CR and dull red IS. Olive-green OG to rim top.

48 O1 J Orange OS and CR, orange-red IS. Green mottled orange OG.

49 O1 J Red OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.

50 O1 J Orange/red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Light apple-green OG.

51 H2 PN Orange/dark orange OS and orange-red CR. Olive-green OG on IS.

Manley Wapentake - Great Conesby DMV (Scunthorpe)													Cn			
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	2		2													
F1	4					4								3	1	
O1	18					14	4							2	15	4
ML	3					2	1							2	3	
M1	13	2		1		8	1			1					10	4
M2	2					2								1	1	2
H1	19	1				18									18	14
H2	25	2				17	1			2	1		2		21	6
CM1	4	1				3									3	3
T1	3					2				1					3	1
IR	1										1					

This assemblage contained only rims, decorated sherds or other featured pieces and would, therefore, seem to have been highly sorted with all body sherds being discarded.

Plate 40

- 1 S3 B Yellowish-buff OS, black CR and grey-buff IS, B&S on both surfaces.
- 2 S3 B Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange-red IS. B&S.
- 3 O1 J Orange fabric. Yellowish-orange SG.
- 4 O1 J Orange fabric.
- 5 O1 J red surfaces and orange-red CR. Mottled green OG.
- 6 O1 J Pale orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Brownish OG.
- 7 O1 J Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 8 O1 J Red CR and IS. Mottled copper-green OG. White clay strip.
- 9 O1 J Blue-grey CR and dull reddish IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 10 O1 J Pale grey CR and orange-buff IS. Copper-green OG. White clay strip.
- 11 O1 J Dull pinkish-red OS and orange/blue-grey CR. Mottled green OG.
- 12 O1 J Dull red/orange OS and blue-grey/red CR. Apple-green OG.
- 13 O1 J Orange OS and CR, red IS. Mottled green OG.
- 14 O1 J Dull reddish-brown OS, orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 15 O1 P Orange OS and CR, pale orange-buff IS. Olive-green SG. Handle applied to the top of the rim. A very early pipkin form.

Cn Cont'd.

16	O1	P	Dark red/orange OS, orange-red CR and red IS. Mottled yellow-green OG. Handle attachment indented. B&S.
17	O1	P	Dark red/orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. B&S.
18	M2	J	Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Yellow-green SG.
19	M2	J	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and bright orange IS. Olive-green OG.
20	ML	J	Bright orange OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
21	ML	J	Blue-grey CR and purplish-brown IS. Greenish-brown OG.
22	ML	J	Purplish OS and pale blue-grey/red CR. Brownish-green OG.
23	ML	P	Pale orange/red OS and orange-red CR, orange IS. Olive-green OG.
24	M1	CP	Dull brown buff surfaces and brown-buff CR. B&S.
25	M1	CP	Pale orangish surfaces and buff CR.
26	M1	CW	Dull orange OS, orange CR and orange-grey IS. B&S on IS.
27	M1	J	Orange-buff OS, buff CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
28	M1	J	Reddish-purple OS, orange-buff CR and grey-buff IS. Green OG.
29	M1	J	Dark red OS, pale orange CR and orange IS. Green-mottled, orange OG. UHA plugged.
30	M1	J	Pale orange OS, buff CR and black IS. Yellow-orange OG.
31	M1	J	Pale orange OS, buff CR and pale orange-buff IS. Yellowish OG. UHA plugged and LHA deeply indented.
32	M1	J	Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-grey IS. Pale olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
33	M1	J	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and whitish IS. Apple-green OG. UHA plugged.
34	M1	J	Dark orange-red OS, orange CR and red IS. Orange-brown OG.
35	M1	P	Dull orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Orange OG. B&S.
36	H1	J	Dull orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Yellowish-olive OG. UHA plugged, LHA indented.
37	H1	J	Dark red OS, orange/blue CR and steel-blue IS. Thin olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
38	H1	J	Blue-grey CR and pale grey-buff IS. Matt olive-green OG.
39	H1	J	Blue-grey CR and pale buff IS. Olive-green OG.
40	H2	CP	Pale orange surfaces and CR. Orange-brown OG. B&S.
41	H2	CP	Orange OS, pale orange CR and IS.

42	H2	J	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
43	H2	J	Pale orange OS, blue-grey/orange CR and orange IS. Flecked, pale olive-green OG. Two impressed circles in place of the two lateral thumbings for the UHA.
44	H2	J	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
45	H2	J	Pale orange OS, blue-grey/orange CR and pale reddish-buff IS. Flecked apple-green OG.
46	H2	P	Pale orange fabric.
47	H2	J	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked yellow-brown OG.
48	H2	J	Blue-grey CR and dull buff IS. Flecked apple-green OG.
49	H2	J	Blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
50	H2	J	White/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Yellowish-olive OG.
51	H2	J	Blue-grey CR and dull orange IS. Olive-green OG.
52	H2	J	Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-buff IS. Olive-green OG. LHA indented.
53-54	H2	J	Two OG jug handles.
55	H2	J	Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Light olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
56	H2	CN	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
57	H2	CN	Dull orange OS, orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
58	H2	OT	Cauldron leg. Pale orange surfaces and pale blue CR.
59	H2	M	Orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
60	H2	OT	Lobed cup. Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR. Glazed on both surfaces with a flecked olive-green OG.
61	T1	J	Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Pale olive-green DSG.
62	T1	J	Orange/grey CR and pale orange IS. Bright olive-green DSG.
63	T1	CN	Dark grey OS, orange CR and orange-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
64	CM1	J	Pale purple-grey OS, cream-buff CR and orange-grey IS. Greenish-purple OG. UHA plugged.
65	CM1	J	Matt purple-grey OS, yellow-buff CR and greyish-buff IS. Dark purple OG.
66	CM1	J	Pale grey-buff CR and IS. Yellow-olive OG.
67	CM1	CP	Orange-purple OS, grey-buff CR and orange-purple IS.
68	IR	M	Buff CR and grey-buff IS. Grey glaze with dark brownish patches.

Manley Wapentake - Whitton												Wt				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
G1	1	1														
S1	1	1														
S3	1	1														
S4	2	2														
C2	1	1														
F1	3					3								1	3	
O1	13	1				11	1								8	1
H2	6					5						1			3	
CM1	1					1									1	

Unillustrated.

Manley Wapentake - Winteringham												Wm				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
WSt	1					1										
CT	3	3														
CL	3	3														
C2	11	10		1												
G1	1					1								1		
S1	21	21														
S3	2	2														
S4	21	21														
F1	6					6								5	1	1
O1	30					28	2							1	21	8
ML	1					1									1	
M1	3					2			1						3	1
H1	1					1									1	
H2	40					33			1	4	2				20	
T1	2					2									1	
CM1	4					2			1	1					3	
R	2					2									2	
IC3	1												1			

Wm Cont'd.

Plate 39

55	S1	CP	Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
56	S1	CP	Red-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR.
57	CT	CP	Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
58	CL	CP	Orange-grey surfaces and orange CR.
59	C1	CP	Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
60	C2	CW	Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS.
61	F1	J	Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
62	F1	J	Orange OS, red/blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
63	O1	J	Orange CR. Orange-brown OG. Decorative arm/loop.
64	O1	J	Pale orange OS and red CR. UHA applied to the side of the rim.
65	O1	J	Blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Light apple-green OG.
66	O1	J	Blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Darkish, olive-green OG.
67	O1	J	Dull red surfaces and orange CR.
68	H2	CP	Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG drips.
69	H2	CP	Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Purplish-green OG on IS.
70	H2	CN	Pale orange OS and blue-grey CR. Flecked greenish OG.
71	H2	J	Pale orange OS, red CR and IS. Flecked greenish OG. UHA plugged.
72	H2	CN	Pale red OS and orange/light blue CR. Yellow-olive OG on IS.
73	H2	J	Orange OS, yellow-orange CR and IS. Orange-brown OG.
74	H2	J	Orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and orange/grey IS.
75	H2	J	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and light blue IS. Purplish-green OG rim scar on the base.

d:	Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
	<u>South Riding of Lindsey : Bolingbroke</u>				
	Bolingbroke	TF 336/657	Haverby. West of Church.	Russell	LM/-
	East Kirkby	TF 332/631	Old Village Site nr Church	Russell	LM/-
	<u>South Riding of Lindsey : Calcewath</u>				
	Calceby	TF 388/758	Village Site	Russell	LM/-
	<u>South Riding of Lindsey : Candleshoe</u>				
	Ashby by Partney	TF 429/669	DMV site.	Rudkin	SM/ABAD
		TF 419/715	Fordington DMV	Russell	LM/-
	Sutterby	TF 385/724	Village	Russell	LM/-
	<u>South Riding of Lindsey : Gartree</u>				
	Gautby	TF 175/125	By Church	Russell	LM/-
	Hemingby	TF 237/745	Road-widening to W. of Church.	Russell	LM/-
	Great Sturton	TF 216/767	Lowthorpe DMV	Russell	LM/-
	<u>South Riding of Linsey : Hill</u>				
	Ketsby	TF 369/766	Village site.	Russell	LM/-
	Scrafield	TF 305/691	DMV site.	Russell	LM/-
	<u>South Riding of Lindsey : Horncastle</u>				
	Edlington	TF 228/712	West of Church	Russell	LM/-
	Mareham	TF 289/679	N.E. of Church	Russell	LM/-
	Roughton	TF 239/647	Churchyard	Russell	LM/-
	<u>South Riding of Lindsey : Louthesk</u>				
	Brackenborough	TF 313/899	Village Site.	Russell	LM/-
	South Cockerington	TF 378/890	Hill House Farm	Russell	LM/-
	Maltby	TF 310/839	Village Site.	Russell	LM/-
	Skidbrooke	TF 438/932	Village Site	Russell	LM/-

(Most of this material lacks a specific museum code as it was only deposited with Lincoln Museum shortly before writing).

Bolingbroke Wapentake - Haveby

												Hv				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
T1	7					5				2					3	

Unillustrated.

Bolingbroke Wapentake - East Kirkby

												Ky				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
R	1					1										
T1	16					8		2	4	1		1			11	

Unillustrated.

Calcewath Wapentake - Calceby

												Ca				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	1												1			
C3	2	2														
RG	1					1								1		

Unillustrated.

Candlehoe Wapentake - Ashby by Partney

												As				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXSH	2	2														
S1	3	2	1													
WSt	1					1									1	

Plate 41

- 9 SXSH CP Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 10 S1 CP Buff-brown OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS.
B&S.
- 11 S1 B Black fabric.

Candleshoe Wapentake						- Fordington DMV						Fo				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
S1	1	1														
S3	1	1														
M2	1					1										
T1	1					1										

Unillustrated.

Candleshoe Wapentake						- Sutterby						Su				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	1	1														
RC	1	1														
O2	1					1									1	

Unillustrated.

Gartree Wapentake						- Gautby						Gu				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S2	1	1														
F2	1					1										
MT	1					1									1	
ML	1					1									1	

Unillustrated.

Gartree Wapentake						- Hemingby						Hm				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXS	3	3														
S1	11	11														
S2	1	1														
S3	2	1	1													
C3	1	1														
F2	2					2								1		
ML	2					2									2	
M2	4					4									1	
T1	10					9			1						4	

Plate 41

Hm Cont'd.

- 1 SXS CP Slightly burnished red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 2 SXG CP Black fabric. B&S.
- 3 SXG CP Black OS, grey-black CR and black-brown IS.
- 4 S1 CP Buff-black OS, light blue CR and orange IS.
- 5 S1 CP Buff surfaces and light blue CR. B&S.
- 6 S3 B B&S OS, grey-black CR and pale orange IS.
- 7 F2 J Orange surfaces and light blue CR. Bright green OG.
- 8 T1 J Blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Olive-green DSG. Iron-rich clay strips.

Gartree Wapentake - Lowthorpe DMV (Great Sturton)

Lo

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	8	6	2													
WSt	1					1									1	
F2	1					1								1		
O2	1					1										
MT	5					5									1	
T1	36	5				31									9	

Unillustrated.

Hill Wapentake - Ketsby

Kt

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
F2	1					1								1		

Plate 41

- 12 F2 J Orange surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green SG.

Hill Wapentake - Scrafield

Sc

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	4	4														
T1	8					4			3	1					5	
MT	7					7									3	

Plate 41

- 13 T1 PN Orange-red OS and blue-grey CR. Orange-green DSG.

Horncastle Wapentake - Eddlington

Ed

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	3	3														
ML	2					2									1	
MT	3					3									1	
T1	40	1				29			4	4			2		27	

Plate 41

14 T1 OT Form unknown. (Off-white) Orange OS and blue CR with orange MGs. Olive-green OG.

Horncastle Wapentake - Mareham

Ma

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXS	1	1														
S2	2	2														
RC	1	1														

Plate 41

15 SXG CP Black fabric.

16 S2 CP Buff-brown OS, grey-black CR and IS. B&S.

17 S2 CP Pale orange fabric. B&S.

18 RC CP Pale orangish surfaces and black CR.

Horncastle Wapentake - Roughton

Rg

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	1	1														
S3	1	1														
T1	2					1			1						2	

Plate 41

19 S1 CP Black-brown OS, grey-black CR and black IS.

20 T1 PN Orange-red OS and blue/orange CR. Olive-green DSG on IS.

Louth Wapentake					-	Brackenborough							Bq				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC	
C3	2	2															
MT	20					20									6		
T1	11	1				10									4		

Unillustrated.

Louth Wapentake					-	South Cockerington							Sg				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC	
SXGT	1	1															
S3	3	2	1														
T1	9					9									2		

Unillustrated.

Louth Wapentake - Maltby												Ml				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
IL	1										1					

Unillustrated.

Louth Wapentake - Skidbrooke DMV												Si				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	1					1									1	
S1	1	1														
S2	1	1														
S3	2	1	1													
CT	1	1														
C3	1	1														
F2	1					1								1		
ML	1					1									1	
T1	28	1				18			9						16	
CIST	1											1			1	
IR	1										1					

Unillustrated.

South Riding of Lindsey : Wraggøe

List of the Unstratified assemblages studied.

Parish	Location	Site Name	Finder	Storage
Kirmond Le Mire	TF 189/924	South of Road	Russell	LM/-
Lissington	TF 106/836	Village Site	Russell	LM/-
Rand	TF/108/792	Village Site	Russell	LM/-
Sixhills	TF 163/870	Near Priory Site	Russell	LM/-
	TF 169/870	West of Village	Russell	LM/-
Stainton by Langton	TF 062/776	Village Site	Russell	LM/-

Wraggoe Wapentake - Kirmond Le More

Ki

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	5					5									1	
CT	3	2	1													
CL	2	2														
S1	43	42	1													
S2	5	4	1													
S3	233	198	34	1												
G1	3	3														
C3	7	7														
F2	29					27	2							10	8	
O2	32					29	3							2	11	3
M1	2					2									2	
M2	25					25								2	10	2
H1	2					2									2	
H2	21					21									15	
T1	523	3				473	4	1	7	28	1		6		248	24
CIST	7											7			7	
R	4					4									3	
IS	2										2					
ID	3												3		3	
IC3	1												1			

Plate 42

- 1 S1 CP Black fabric.
- 2 S1 CP Orange-red surfaces and buff CR. B&S.
- 3 S1 CP Red-brown/black surfaces and red-brown CR.
- 4 S1 OT Dish. Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 5 S1 B Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 6 S1 B Orange-brown surfaces and orange CR. B&S.
- 7 WSt OT Pitcher. Creamy-white surfaces and white CR.
- 8 S2 CP Blackish OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS. B&S.
- 9 S2 CP Orange-red surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 10 S2 CP Red-brown surfaces and bluish CR.
- 11 S2 CP Grey-black fabric.
- 12 S3 CP Orange-buff OS, grey-black CR and pale orange IS. B&S.
- 13 S3 CP Reddish surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.

Ki Cont'd.

14	S3	CP	Orange-red surfaces and grey-black CR.
15	S3	CP	Yellow-cream surfaces and grey-black CR.
16	S3	CW	Pale brown OS and blue-grey CR.
17	S3	B	Orange-red surfaces and bluish CR.
18	S3	B	Orange surfaces and bluish CR. B&S.
19	S3	B	Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
20	S3	B	Orange-red surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
21	C3	CP	Pale red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and pinkish-brown IS.
22	O2	J	Orange surfaces and blue CR. Orangish SG.
23	OS1	J	Pale orange CR and IS. Bright greenish-olive OG to rim top.
24	MT	J	Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green DSG.
25	MT	J	Blue CR and grey IS. Corroded olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strips.
26	M1	J	Orange-red CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
27	M1	J	Orange OS and CR, pale orange IS.
28-29	M2	J	Two jug handles both with OG.
30	H1	J	Orange OS, blue CR and dull purplish-orange IS. Olive-green OG.
31	H1	J	Orange OS, blue CR and blue-grey IS. Watery olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
32	H2	J	Blue-grey CR and IS. Bright olive-green OG.
33	H2	J	Pale blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG to rim top.
34	H2	J	Orange OS and blue/orange CR. Yellow-olive OG.
35	H2	J	Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-yellow OG.
36	H2	J	Orange OS, orange/blue CR and orange-pink IS.
37	T1	J	Whitish OS, orange CR and blue/orange IS. Greenish-orange OG.
38	T1	J	Whitish-pink surfaces and blue CR with orange MGs.
39	T1	J	Blue/orange CR and dark reddish IS. Yellow-olive OG.
40	T1	J	Whitish OS, blue-grey CR and purplish IS. Olive-green OG.
41	T1	J	Orange surfaces and orangish CR. Olive-green OG.
42-53	T1	J	Twelve jug handles.
54	T1	J	Bluish CR and blue-grey IS. Brownish-olive OG.
55	T1	J	(Whitish) orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Olive-green DSG.
56	T1	J	Pale dull orange OS, orange/blue CR and purple-orange IS.
57	T1	J	Off-white OS skin, blue CR with dull orange MGs and orange-buff IS. Olive-green OG.

Ki Cont'd.

58	T1	J	Orange OS, vermilion CR and bright orange IS. Olive-green DSG.													
59	T1	J	Blue-grey OS and CR, dull brownish IS. Olive-green OG.													
60	T1	CP	Orange-red CR and dark red IS. Orange-green DSG to rim top.													
61	T1	PN	Pale orange OS and orange/blue CR. Olive-green OG on IS. B&S.													
62	T1	PN	Pale orange OS and blue-grey CR with pale blue MGs. Olive-green OG on IS.													
63	T1	PN	Dull orange OS and orange/blue CR. Brownish-green DSG on IS.													
64	T1	OT	Urinal. Orange-red OS and orange/blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG on IS.													
65	T1	OT	Tripod pipkin. Blue-grey CR and dull reddish IS. Olive-green DSG on both surfaces, but more fully on OS.													
66	T1	OT	Lid. Dark red/orange surfaces and pale blue CR with orange MGs.													
67	T1	OT	Chafing Dish. Vermilion fabric with traces of an orange OG on both surfaces.													
68	T1	OT	Form unknown. Dull orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull orange-red IS. Olive-green DSG on both surfaces. Handle attachment plugged.													
69	T1	OT	Ointment Pot? Red-purple OS, orange CR and dull orange IS. Olive-green OG with purplish MGs.													
70	ID	OT	Lid. Orange-red surfaces and orange CR. Orange OG on both sides of the rim face.													
71	ID	OT	Tripod pipkin. B&S OS, pale orange CR and orange-red IS. Bright orange OG on IS.													
72	IS	M	Grey CR and IS. Matt brown/buff glaze.													

Wraggoe Wapentake - Lissington

Ls

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	OC
SXS	1	1														1
SXG	2	2														
SXSH	5	4	1													
SXIP	1				1											
S1	4	4														
S2	4	2	2													1
RG	2	1							1						1	

Plate 43

Ls Cont'd.

- 1 SXG CP Grey surfaces and blue CR with dull orange MGs.
- 2 SXG CP Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR and IS.
- 3 SXS CP Black fabric. Traces of an incised design.
- 4 SXIP OT Pitcher. Blue-grey fabric. Slightly gritty variety of Ipswich type fabric similar to that from Flixborough (Fl. Pl.38 No.68).
- 5 SXSH CP Orange-red surfaces and brown CR.
- 6 SXSH CP Blackish OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS.
- 7 S1 CP Black OS and CR, red-brown IS.
- 8 S1 CP Black OS, blue-grey CR and orange-brown IS.
- 9 S2 CP Black OS, grey-black CR and orange-brown IS.
- 10 S2 CP Black OS, grey-black CR and orange-brown IS.
- 11 S2 B Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 12 S2 B Dull brownish-orange OS, grey-black CR and brownish-black IS.
- 13 RG CP Orange fabric. Some chalk amongst tempering.
- 14 RG PN Orange surfaces and pale blue CR. Orange OG on IS. Both nos.13 and 14 contained small amounts of Haematite, similar to the gritty wares from Doncaster: Hallgate.

Wraggøe Wapentake - Rand												Rn				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
T1	2					2									1	

Unillustrated.

Wraggøe Wapentake - Sixhills												Sx				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	1	1														
S1	4	2	2													
S2	1	1														
S3	2	2														
F2	3					3								1	1	
O2	6					5	1								5	
ML	4					4									4	
M2	19					19									14	3
H1	5					5									5	
H2	5					5									3	
T1	82	1		2		73		1	2	3					20	6

Plate 43

Sx Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|----|---|
| 15 | SXS | CP | Black fabric. |
| 16 | S1 | CP | Pale brown-buff OS, bluish CR and red-brown IS. |
| 17 | S1 | B | Red-brown surfaces and pale grey CR. |
| 18 | F2 | J | Orange OS, pale bluish CR and orange-grey IS.
Orange-brown SG. |
| 19 | F2 | J | Orange surfaces and grey-black CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 20 | F2 | J | (White) orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale brownish IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 21 | O2 | P | Red/orange-red OS and red/blue-grey CR. Bright olive-green OG. |
| 22 | R | J | Orange OS and light grey CR. Lightly sand-tempered. Apple-green OG. |
| 23 | MT/T1 | CW | Orange-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR. Handle attachment indented. |
| 24 | MT/T1 | J | Orange surfaces and pale bluish CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 25 | MT/T1 | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. |
| 26 | MT/T1 | J | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 27-28 | M2 | J | Two jug handles both OG. |
| 29 | M2 | J | Reddish-purple OS, pale bluish CR and orange IS. Olive-green glaze scar on base showing that the vessel stacked above this jug in the kiln had been placed to straddle two lower vessels. |
| 30 | ML | J | Pale bluish CR and silver-grey IS. Dark olive-green OG. |
| 31 | ML | J | Bluish-white CR and grey IS with orange HL. Dark copper-green OG. |
| 32 | H1 | J | Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 33-35 | H2 | J | Three jug handles all OG. |
| 36 | T1 | CP | Purple-grey OS, grey-black CR and blue-grey IS. The thumbled strip was added as individual thumbled-on pieces of clay and not the usual continuous strip. |
| 37 | T1 | J | Pale blue CR and orange-vermilion surfaces. Orange OG. |
| 38 | T1 | J | Blue CR and pinkish-purple IS. Flecked olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strip. |
| 39 | T1 | J | Blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. |
| 40 | T1 | J | Whitish-buff surfaces, blue CR with orange MGs. Olive-green OG. |
| 41 | T1 | J | Orange-vermilion OS, dark blue CR and purple IS with orange HL. Olive-green OG. |

Sx Cont'd.

- 42 T1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
 43 T1 CN Orange OS, pale bluish CR and pinkish-orange IS.
 44 T1 OT Form unknown. Orange-red OS and orange CR. Olive-green OG on IS.
 45 T1 BD Dark orange surfaces and orange CR. B&S.

Tiles and Kiln Furniture.

- 46-48 Three fragments of kiln furniture? Each oxidised with reduced cores. No.47 was heavily burnt.
 49-51 Three fragments of roof tile in the same fabric as the supposed kiln furniture.

Wraggoe Wapentake

- Stainton-by-Langton

S1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	1	1														

Plate 43

- 52 S1 CP Orange-buff OS, grey-black CR and black IS.

e) Unstratified regional assemblages.

Three regional groups of unstratified material are considered here. Those from Beverley: Highgate and Hedon: Middle Lane, represent the unstratified material from excavations whose stratified groups are included in Chapter 3. The illustrations for these assemblages (Pl.46) were selected to show forms and fabrics which did not occur amongst the stratified material.

The third assemblage comes from Doncaster. At the time of writing, the writer had only recently started to prepare a report of the stratified groups from Doncaster, and in consequence only three small groups have been included in Chapter 3. Although some of the material presented here is unstratified, most derives from stratified groups which will eventually be placed into some form of chronological framework. At present they are undated and unrelated, and are included here so as to present some complete profiles in important regional fabrics such as the Hallgate fabrics or the Firsby Hall fabric, which have so far only produced fragmentary remains in North Lincolnshire.

Doncaster (Dn)

Plate 44

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|---|
| 1 | RC | CP | Grey-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR with buff MGs. |
| 2 | SD | CP | Buff-brown OS, blue-grey CR and orange-buff IS. B&S. |
| 3 | SD | CP | Grey-buff fabric. |
| 4 | SD | CP | Pale orange-buff surfaces and pale grey CR. |
| 5 | SD | CP | Grey-black surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 6 | GD | J | Dull, pale orange-buff surfaces and pale bluish CR.
Olive-green SG. |
| 7 | WD | J | Yellow buff fabric. Greenish-yellow OG. |
| 8 | WD | J | Pale orange-buff OS, pale bluish CR and pale buff IS.
Light mottled olive-green OG. |
| 9 | WD | J | Dull purplish OS, pale bluish CR and dull orange-buff IS. Brownish-green OG. |
| 10 | FD | J | Pale orange-yellow OS, orange-yellow/blue CR and whitish-yellow IS. Bright, mottled, copper-green OG. |
| 11 | FD | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Brownish-green OG. |
| 12 | FD | J | Brick-red OS and CR, orange-red IS. Yellow/olive-green OG with odd blue-green mottles. |
| 13 | FD | J | Red/purple-red OS, orange CR and IS. Greenish-orange OG. |
| 14 | R1? | OT | Lid. Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Hard and rough textured. Filler consists principally of calcite and plate mica. The fabric of this vessel is unique to the region. |
| 15 | O1 | J | Dull red OS, orange-red CR and IS. Dark brownish-green OG. |

Drawing Nos. 3,4,5, 10 and 15 are taken from Doncaster Museum post-excavation archive.

Plate 45

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|
| 1 | HC | J | Orange-red OS, orange-red/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Deep olive-green OG. LHA indented. Two groups of 5 thumbings to the basal angle. |
| 2 | HC | M | Orange-red fabric. |

Dn Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|---|
| 3 | CM1 | J | Whitish-buff OS, off-white CR and yellow-buff IS. Greenish-yellow OG. |
| 4 | CM1 | OT | Urinal? Dull yellowish-buff OS, grey-buff CR and dull orange buff IS. Orange-green OG on IS. Circular handle scar with small thumbings all round. This vessel and No.3 were found together in Frenchgate in 1908. |
| 5 | CM1 | J | Purplish surfaces and grey CR. Orange-purple OG. |
| 6 | CM1 | J | Purplish-orange OS, orange-grey CR and orange IS with grey HL. Deep reddish-purple OG. |
| 7 | CM1 | J | Purple-grey fabric. Deep purple OG. |
| 8 | CM1 | J | Yellow-white surfaces and off-white CR. Greenish-yellow OG. |
| 9 | CM1 | J | Pale orange-buff OS and CR, dull orange IS. Olive-green OG. Streaks of painted iron-wash decoration. |
| 10 | CM1 | J | Pale purplish surfaces and purple-grey CR. Purple OG. |
| 11 | CM1 | J | Reddish-purple surfaces and dark greyish CR. Bright purple OG. |
| 12 | CM1 | PN | Dull reddish-purple surfaces and purple-grey CR. Greenish-purple OG on IS. |
| 13 | CM1 | CN | Reddish-surfaces and dark reddish-purple CR. Purple OG. |
| 14 | CM1 | CN? | Blue-grey CR. Purple OG on both surfaces. |
| 15 | CM1 | OT | Lid. Dull reddish-purple OS, orange CR and reddish-purple IS. |
| 16 | CM1 | M | Reddish-purple fabric. |
| 17 | CM1 | OT | Chafing dish. Dull red-purple OS and orange-white CR. Greenish-orange OG, heavily flecked, on both surfaces. Bowl and base seem to have been made in one piece with applied base to the bowl and foot. No air vents at all. One small hole pierced into the base of the bowl but that choked with glaze. No trace of B&S or of heat crazing to the glaze. |
| 18 | CM1 | OT | Chafing dish. Reddish-purple OS, pale bluish-grey CR with pale orange MGs and orange-red IS. Purple OG on both surfaces. Two vents but neither fully penetrates the wall of the base. No trace of burning. |
| 19 | CM1 | CN | Reddish-purple surfaces and purple OG. |
| 20 | CM1 | CN | Purplish surfaces and purple OG. |
| 21 | CM1 | CN | Purple-grey surfaces and dark red CR. Purple OG. |
| 22 | CM1 | CN | Blue-grey CR and dull purple IS. Purple OG. |

Drawing Nos. 2,5,8,10-13,16 and 19-22 are taken from Doncaster Museum post-excavation archive.

Beverley (Bv) Unstratified material.

Plate 46

1 CB3	CP	Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and black IS. B&S.
2 CB3	CP	Red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. B&S.
3 OB	CP	Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. B&S.
4 OB	CP	Orange fabric.
5 OB	CP	Red-orange fabric.
6 OB	J	Pale orange OS, red CR and IS. Green mottled orange-brown OG.
7 OB	J	Red OS, blue-grey/red CR and pale red IS. Bright olive-green OG.
8 OB	J	Pale red OS, orange CR and IS. Greenish-brown OG.
9 OB	J	Purple OS, pale orange CR and IS. Greenish-yellow OG.
10 OB	J	Blue-grey CR and red IS. Olive-green OG.
11 OB	J	Pale orange OS, red CR and IS. Traces of a slip.
12 OB	J	Beard of Face Jug. Orange CR. Deep olive-green OG.
13 OB	J	Pale red CR and orange IS. Mottled olive-green OG.
14 OB	OT	Form unknown. Red CR and orange IS. Bright orange OG.
15 H1	CP	Purple OS, orange CR and dark purple IS.
16 H2	CP	Dull orange surfaces and grey CR. Olive-green OG.
17 H2	J	Pale orange OS, grey CR and IS. Bright olive-green OG.
18 H2	J	Pale grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
10 H2	J	Face Jug. Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Dark olive-green OG. Face applied to pinched-out lip of the jug.
20 H2	J	Grey CR and pale orange IS. Flecked copper-green OG.
21 OB/H2	J	Orange-red fabric. Olive-green OG.
22 H2	J	Brick-red OS, orange/blue-grey CR and dull purple IS.
23 H2	M	Pale orange fabric.
24 H2	OT	Cauldron. Dull orange OS and blue-grey CR. Purple OG.
WB 25	J	White CR and cream IS. Bright copper-green OG.
WB 26	J	White CR and orange-white IS. Copper-green OG.
27 WB	J	White CR and cream IS. Bright copper-green OG.
28 RW	J	Yellowish-white OS, white CR and IS. Copper-green OG.
29 IS	M	Grey stoneware. Silver-grey glaze on both surfaces. Siegburg.
30 ID	OT	Tripod pipkin. Red OS and orange CR. Bright orange OG on IS.
31 ID	OT	Dish. Orange fabric. Bright orange OG on IS. White clay design.
32 ID	J	Orange-red OS and orange CR. Bright orange glazes on both surfaces.

Hedon (Hd) Unstratified material.

Plate 46

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|--|
| 33 | CH1 | CP | Off-white OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Hole made after firing. |
| 34 | CH1 | CP | Orange-brown surfaces and grey CR. Wasted OG deposit on rim. |
| 35 | CH1 | CP | Dull orange-brown OS, orange-red CR and dull orange IS. |
| 36 | CH1 | CP | Red-brown surfaces and grey CR with buff MGs. B&S. |
| 37 | CH1 | PN | Dark red OS, grey CR and purple-red IS. Corroded olive-green OG on IS. B&S. |
| 38 | CH4 | CP | Orange-red fabric. |
| 39 | FH2 | P | Pale orange surfaces and bluish CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 40 | FH2 | J | Crimson-red fabric and corroded greenish OG. |
| 41 | FH2 | J | Orange fabric. Greenish-orange OG. Top of sherd wasted through a firing crack. |
| 42 | FH2 | J | Red surface and orange-red CR. Copper-green OG. Waster sherd used as kiln separator and fused to the base with OG. The separator sherd shows the traces of a rim scar. |
| 43 | FH2 | J | Pale blue CR and pale orange IS. Bright copper-green DSG. |
| 44 | FH2 | J | Pale blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Dark copper-green OG. |
| 45 | FH2 | J | Worn orange fabric. Corroded olive-green DSG. |
| 46 | FH2 | J | Blue-grey fabric. Olive-green OG. |
| 47 | FH2 | J | Orange-red surfaces and pale grey CR. Olive-green DSG. |
| 48 | FH3 | J | Blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Dark olive-green OG. Iron-washed decoration. |
| 49 | FH3 | J | Blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-washed strip decoration. |
| 50 | FH3 | J | Blue-grey fabric. Olive-green OG. Iron-washed scales. |
| 51 | WD | J | Off-white CR and yellow-green IS. Yellow-green OG. |
| 52 | OB | J | Orange-red fabric. Green mottled orange OG. |
| 53 | OB | J | Orange fabric. Green OG. White clay decoration. |
| 54 | OB | J | Orange fabric. Olive-green OG. |
| 55 | OB | P | Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. B&S. |
| 56 | O2 | CP | Dark reddish surfaces and grey CR with orange MGs. Olive-green OG to rim face. |
| 57 | H2 | J | Blue-grey fabric. Olive-green OG to rim top. |
| 59 | H2 | J | Pale orange surfaces and pale bluish CR. |
| 60 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |

Hd Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|--|
| 61 | H2 | J | Orange fabric. Bib of orange-green OG. |
| 62 | H2 | J | Blue-grey CR and IS. Matt olive-green OG. |
| 63 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS.
Watery olive-green OG. |
| 64 | H2 | M | Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. |
| 65 | HH | OT | Urinal. Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Bright
olive-green OG. |
| 66 | H2 | PN | Pale orange OS, bluish CR. Olive-green OG on IS. |
| 67 | OS1 | J | Knight jug. Pale orange fabric. Bright brownish-
green OG. |
| 68 | RW | J | Off-white surfaces and pale greyish CR. Dark olive-
green OG. |
| 69 | I | J | White fabric. Pale lemon yellow OG. Coloured clay
strips down the length of the handle which appear
dark green and brown under glaze. Northern French
Polychrome? |

f) Regional Kiln Groups

Despite the number of Romano-British kiln sites in North Lincolnshire (Loughlin 1977, 93-95; Samuels in prep.) there are, as yet, no archaeologically identified medieval kilns, urban or rural. Documentary evidence, brought to the writer's attention by Andrew White, points to a pottery at Yaddlethorpe (Lincoln Archives Office, Archivists Report No.9, 31). Several fieldwalking assemblages produced odd waster sherds, but with the exception of a small group from Thornton Curtis, all appeared to be isolated examples. It is probable that waster sherds were used to pack consignments of pottery from the kiln site which would surely have been discarded at their destination. Many of the late-medieval vessels were overfired and firing blisters and partial firing cracks occur on many vessels found on domestic assemblages.

Generally, the study of kilns and their associated waste material within the region remains neglected and largely unpublished (with several notable exceptions). Hitherto, unpublished kiln assemblages have been included here, although this is only intended to emphasise the potential, and an immense amount of work remains to be done.

For the late-saxon period, kilns have been excavated and published at Stamford (Kilmurry and Mahany 1977, 180-6; Kilmurry 1980, 30-61) and Torksey (Barley 1964, 165-187; and forthcoming). Unpublished material from Lincoln: Silver Street, also belongs to this period (Coppack 1980, 35).

The orangeware material from Beverley is considered here along with an assessment of a sample of waste from the Little

Kelk kiln. A brief account has been published on the products of the Scarborough kilns (Farmer, 1979) although this concentrated on the more exotic, knight-jug forms at the expense of the more common-place vessel forms which remain to be fully published. Whiteware kiln waste has also recently been discovered from Scarborough (information Peter Farmer). A major urban kiln site has been published from Doncaster (Buckland et al, 1979), and a rural shelly-ware pottery is suspected at Potter Hanworth (Healey 1974, 30).

A series of superimposed kilns were discovered at West Cowick in 1964. These were excavated by Philip Mayes; although unpublished, a report is available in manuscript form. The material from the Kings Moat at Cowick presented here, contained a large number of wasted or partly wasted sherds, although its unstratified nature places limitations on its usefulness as a kiln assemblage. However, the illustrated vessels presented here, represent the first published material from the Cowick potteries. A small kiln assemblage has recently been published for Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor (Mayes and Hayfield, 1980), but this is unlikely to be fully representative of the village's pottery industry.

A considerable number of kilns and/or associated waster material is known from South Lincolnshire in fabrics belonging to the Toynton/Bolingbroke tradition. Again, none of these kilns or waste have been fully published, although the evidence has been summarised along with sample drawings (Healey 1975, 28-39). The small group of unstratified Toynton sherds presented here, in no way rectifies the situation, but it does provide

some indication of the range of late-medieval forms from this particular potting village.

Many surface wasters have been recovered from Firsby in Conisbrough Park (SK 493/962) (Magilton 1977, 30). These are stored in Doncaster Museum and remain unpublished. Material from the later Rawmarsh kilns are currently being prepared for publication by Stephen Moorhouse, and is stored at Rotherham Museum.

Beverley Kiln material (Bv)

The orangeware pottery presented here, has been studied and drawn by the writer, but the material has also been the subject of an unpublished research note by G. Watkins entitled "Evidence for Pottery Production in Beverley" and most of the salient details below derive from the information which Watkins presented in that note.

Pottery was recovered in the 1940's by Mr. R. Carr on a site to the east of the town close to the river Hull. It came from a field to the south of Grovehill Road at TA 052/396. A reported "six sacksfull" of pottery, including wasters, were recovered and deposited with Beverley Museum. This pottery is now 'lost' probably having been discarded. The only sherds to remain are 16 from 6 vessels which have been retained by Mr. Carr. However none of these were wasters.

There was no dating evidence for this material. Orange-ware was in production from the 11th century, but the earliest use of the relief-moulded decorative technique dates to the early 13th century (HM/37/TP, Pl.110 Nos.21-22). Watkins considers that orangeware production survived to c.1350, but there

is a growing body of evidence to suggest that it may have been somewhat earlier. The Humberware base, Pl.47 No.5, is puzzling, as there is no indication that the fabric type was ever produced at Beverley, and it emphasises the ambiguous nature of these "waster" vessels. It must be stressed that none of the remaining sherds were wasters. The site of the finds remains under permanent pasture with surviving earthworks. It belongs to a light industry factory whose present owners have so far resisted any form of archaeological investigation. Nevertheless, it remains a site of potential archaeological importance.

Beverley (Bv) Putative kiln waste

Plate 47

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|--|
| 1 | OH | J | Orange fabric. Mottled greenish-orange OG. |
| 2 | OH | J | Orange fabric. Orange-yellow OG. |
| 3 | OH | J | Orange-red surfaces and pale blue CR. Bright yellow-green OG with copper-green mottling. |
| 4 | OH | J | (Whitish) orange OS, blue CR with orange-red MG. Bright olive-green. |
| 5 | H2 | J | Orange/dark-red OS, orange-blue-grey CR and dull blue-grey IS. Watery olive-green OG. This was the only sherd in this fabric from the assemblages. |
| 6 | - | | An iron object associated with the assemblage. |

Little Kelk Kiln and Associated Wasters

A pottery kiln was excavated at Little Kelk (TA 097/601) in 1952. At first the wasters were lodged in a private museum at Drifffield, but were later removed to the Sewerby Hall Museum at Bridlington. The writer has not yet examined the bulk of this material. However, a large box of several hundred wasters was given to the Wharram Percy Research Project as part of its regional type series, and these have been used for the present study. As the bulk of the material has yet to be examined, this illustrated material cannot be presumed to be typical, and it is likely that many other forms exist which are not represented here. However, despite this severe limitation, several important observations can be made.

Hitherto the products of this kiln have been included amongst the range of Humberware industries (Le Patourel 1979, 92), an assumption unquestioned by the writer in the past (Mayes and Hayfield 1980, 103). However, a detailed study of these waster sherds showed that the majority were in a soft to hard orange/red fabric with minimal sand-tempering and a slight micaceous content. As such, the fabric belongs more properly to the regional orangeware tradition rather than the Humberwares. Orangeware production has hitherto been thought to be limited to urban centres, such as Scarborough or Beverley, and this would, therefore, be the first rural centre. The quality of the pottery is, however, considerably inferior to that of either Scarborough or Beverley. Their thick walls and cruder manufacture would indeed be better equated with the Humberwares.

It will be argued in Chapter 3 that the high-medieval period was the time when rural industries started to appear, flourish and eventually replace the old urban potteries. Generally these new rural industries can be shown to be associated with the production of new fabric types. Kelks "late" orangeware fabric would therefore seem to provide an exception to this pattern.

No dating evidence for this waster material is known to exist, but stylistically a date in the 14th century might be suggested. There is no known documentary evidence for this pottery, although it has not yet been fully researched. Few products of the kiln have been recognised in the surrounding area. There is no evidence to suggest that as a pottery it enjoyed the commercial success of such centres as Cowick, Toynton-all-Saints or Firsby Hall. At present, the very limited evidence available points to a short and fairly obscure period of production.

The bulk of this waster sample was jugs of small to medium size. Rims were generally rounded and simple although, with Pl.47 Nos. 9, 10 and 13, there were hints of the neck cordons which typified the Humberware rims from Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor. Handles would appear to have been fairly standard in shape, a selection being shown by Pl.47 No.17. Of the several upper handle attachments in this sample, all were plugged with a full circular wrap and two lateral thumbings to the outer surfaces. The lower handle attachments also showed a surprising consistency, all having no back fillets and a triple thumbing arrangement. None of the basal angles had any thumbing and they were generally flat and crudely shaped, a finish

more traditionally associated with the Humberwares than orangeware vessels.

Of the other vessel forms, a single pipkin handle was present; although the form is known in Humberware, it was more common amongst the earlier orangewares. The two bowl rims indicate vessels with narrow diameters and comparatively straight sides, which would compare favourably with other known orangeware forms. A series of pen and ink sketches of waster material from the kiln, currently in the possession of the writer, suggests the presence of cooking-pots and cistern forms amongst those vessel forms, which were not represented in this waster sample.

Little Kelk (Ke)

Plate 47

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|--|
| 7 | OK | J | Dull reddish-orange OS, pale orange/blue-grey CR and blue-grey/orange IS. Greenish OG. |
| 8 | OK | J | Orange-red OS, blue CR and pale reddish IS. Yellow-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 9 | OK | J | Reddish CR and dull orangish IS. Greenish OG with extensive metallic purple HL. |
| 10 | OK | J | Blue-grey fabric. Overfired. Traces of a plugged UHA. |
| 11 | OK | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Greenish OG with purplish MGs. |
| 12 | OK | J | Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Greenish-yellow OG. UHA plugged. |
| 13 | OK | J | Greyish-orange OS, blue-grey CR and grey IS. Overfired. Blistered olive-green OG. |
| 14 | OK | J | Orange-red surfaces and vermilion CR. Orange-green OG. |
| 15 | OK | J | Reddish-orange surfaces and vermilion CR. Corroded greenish OG. |
| 16 | OK | J | Blue CR and orange-red IS. Yellowish-green OG to rim top. Traces of a plugged UHA. |
| 17 | OK | J | Seven jug handles. Three are LHA with no back fillet and triple thumbings. |

Ke Cont'd.

18	OK	J	Vermilion CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG with dull, metallic purple HL. Overfired.
19	OK	J	Dull, brownish-red OS, vermilion CR and orange-red IS. Corroded greenish OG. LHA, no back fillet and a triple thumbing arrangement.
20	OK	J	Dull reddish OS, vermilion CR and dull reddish-orange IS. Olive-green OG. LHA, no back fillet and triple thumbing.
21	OK	J	Blue-grey CR and dull orangish IS. Olive-green OG with metallic purple HL.
22	OK	J	Dull, brownish-orange OS, vermilion CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
23	OK	J	Dull purplish-orange OS, orange CR and dull orange IS.
24	OK	J	Pale red OS, red CR and pale orangish IS. Corroded greenish OG.
25	OK	J	Orange-red OS, buff/blue-grey CR and dull blue-grey IS.
26	OK	J	Reddish OS, orange-red/blue-grey CR and pale orangish IS. Traces of a greenish OG on base.
27	OK	J	Orange OS, pale greyish CR and blue-grey IS. Traces of a fine grog and mica in-filler.
28	OK	J	Red/orange OS, orange CR and red IS. Olive-green OG intruded into a firing crack.
29	OK	J	Dull orange OS, orange/pale grey CR and bluish-grey IS.
30	OK	J	Red/dark red OS, red/pale blue CR and pinkish-purple IS. Traces of a corroded greenish OG.
31	OK	J	Orange OS, orange/buff CR and brownish-buff IS.
32	OK	J	Dull orange-red OS, red CR and reddish-orange IS. Traces of a corroded greenish OG.
33	OK	P	Orange OS and pale, dull, bluish CR.
34	OK	B	Reddish-orange surfaces and orange-vermilion CR.
35	OK	PN	Reddish-orange OS, vermilion CR and red IS. Traces of a corroded OG on IS.

The Kings Moat : Cowick Waster Assemblage.

This material derives from the fill of a moated site at SE 652/206 known as the "Kings Moat". In 1976 the site was being dredged out to convert the moat into a commercial fish-pond. A watching brief was conducted by the staff of Doncaster Museum, aided at one stage by the writer. The material was recovered by hand below a cloudy layer of liquid mud slurry some two to three feet deep. Technically, the material must be regarded as unstratified, but it can be noted that the bulk of the pottery and other artifacts were found in the vicinity of the footings of a timber bridge, and that it appeared to have been dumped into the moat from the inner bank.

On examining the pottery, 1539 of the total of 1605 sherds recovered (95.9%), were of one fabric; quite a number were substantially complete, and a large number were wasted, some very heavily. In addition, there were a small number of vessels with burning and sooting, although most of these occurred in the other fabrics. The assumption made by the writer is that the bulk of this material represents kiln waste, possibly from a kiln site situated within the moated area.

Wasters occurred in two fabrics, by far the largest proportion in a fabric type known as Humberware. The second was a much finer, smooth-textured fabric, which appeared to be largely limited to cups, chalices and other vessel forms. There was a third related fabric, which was the basic Humberware fabric with the addition of a grit filler, but no wasters were present. All three fabrics were found amongst the West Cowick kiln material and can probably be associated with pottery manufacture at Cowick. Only eight sherds (0.5% of the total) could not be attributed to one of these three fabrics. Of these, eight sherds, two appeared to be considerably later than the main body of the material. The majority of the pottery is probably of early 16th century date, as there were a number of copies of Cistercian ware forms which do not occur in the region until the end of the 15th century. From 1322 to 1370 the site was in Royal hands (Colvin 1963, 921-22), and it is hard to

envisage the circumstances which might have reduced it to a pottery site, but the water from the moat would have been an advantage to a potter. The moat itself was dug in the summer of 1323 (ibid, 922).

Cm Cont'd.

Kings Moat Cowick. Tabular analysis of assemblage.

Table 1.

Form	Humber	Smooth	Gritty	Decorated
Jugs (unidentified)	848			
Jugs small	155			
Jugs medium	242	1		4
Jugs large	5			
Jugs tall-necked	15			2
Jugs baluster	5			
Jugs - Total	(1270)			
Cooking-pots	37		6	
Pancheons	4		1	
Pipkins	2			
Tripod Pipkins	9			
Basting Dishes	1			
Urinals	1			
Lids	1			
Drinking Mugs	18			
Cisterns	192			22
Cups		17		3
Chalices		2		
Kiln Props	2			
Unidentified	2			
Totals	1539	20	7	(31)

Grand total = 1597

Cm Cont'd.

Kings Moat Cowick, Table 2. Decorated Vessels

Form	Total Decorated	% of Form Decorated
Jugs	6	1.4%
Cisterns	22	11.5%
Cups	3	17.6%
All forms	31	1.9%

Kings Moat Cowick, Table 3. Jug Forms

Identifiable Jug Form	Number	% of identifiable jugs
Small	155	36.7%
Medium	242	57.3%
Large	5	1.2%
Tall-necked	15	3.5%
Baluster	5	1.2%
<u>Total</u>	<u>422</u>	

Cm Cont'd.

Plate 48

Cooking-pots and panchoons

- 1 OC CP Orange OS, whitish-buff CR and IS.
- 2 HC CP Whitish-buff fabric with bluish-white CR. Odd glaze spot.
- 3 HC CP Red/orange OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Traces of a greenish OG on IS.
- 4 HC CP Dark red surfaces and orange CR. Orange-brown OG on IS.
- 5 HC CP Dark reddish-purple OS, orange CR and dark red IS. Dull greenish-brown OG on inner rim face.
- 6 HC CP Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 7 HC CP Orange/orange-red OS, buff CR and orange IS. Brownish-orange OG on IS. Type II base.
- 8 HC CP Dull pinkish fabric. Some B&S to OS.
- 9 HC CP Red/dark red/orange OS, orange CR and dark red IS. Brownish-orange OG on IS.
- 10 HC CP Orange-red/orange OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Brownish-green OG on IS.
- 11 HC CP (Dull red)/pale orange OS, orange/blue/blue-grey CR. Orange to olive-green OG on IS.
- 12 HC PN Orange fabric. Olive-green OG on IS. Accumulated glaze in the basal angle suggests that this vessel was fired on its side.
- 13 HC PN Orange-red OS and orange CR. Yellow-orange OG on IS.

Plate 49

Small Jugs

- 1 HC J Orange/pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Olive-green bib of OG. Handle attachments smoothed on with two upper and one lower handle thumbings. The tail of the LHA was smoothed down beyond the thumbings, almost to the basal angle. This vessel, as with several other of these small jugs, appeared to have been made with a finer clay mix than its larger counterparts.
- 2 HC J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Blobs of dark olive-green OG. Two upper and one lower handle thumbings. Typically of these small jugs, there was an upper fillet for the UHA but no fillet for the LHA.
- 3 HC J Pale orange/pinkish-red OS, pale orange CR and orange IS. Odd glaze splashes. Two thumbings for LHA.
- 4 HC J Whitish-orange OS, orange-yellow CR and IS. Blobs of orange-brown OG to the front of the vessel. LHA had no fillet, a single thumbing and a deep tail. Holds 2 pts. 16 fl. ozs.

- 5 HC J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale blue-grey IS, Olive-green OG. Three groups of thumbings to the basal angle (2 x 2 and 1 x 1). UHA indented and LHA deeply indented.
- 6 HC J Orange/orange-red OS, orange CR and IS. Splodges of olive-green OG to the front of the vessel. LHA, no fillet and a single thumbing. Holds 3 pts. 16 fl. oz.
- 7 HC J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS with orange HL. Purplish OG to the front of the vessel. Despite heavy sand as a separator there were large fragments of two jug rims fused to the base of this vessel.
- 8 HC J Dark red/orange OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Four single thumbings to the base. Greenish-orange OG.
- 9 HC J Whitish-orange fabric. Orange-brown OG.
- 10 HC J Reddish OS, orange-red CR and IS. Orange OG.
- 11 HC J Dull orange OS, dark reddish CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 12 HC J Whitish OS, orange CR and whitish-orange IS. Orange OS. No thumbings for UHA.
- 13 HC J Orange-white OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Splodges of orange-brown OG.
- 14 HC J Orange fabric. Bib of orange OG. Single thumbings for LHA.
- 15 HC J Red/pale orange OS, orange/pale blue CR and pale bluish-grey IS. Bright olive-green OG. Single thumbing for LHA.
- 16 HC J Red/pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG. No trace of a handle. Grass marks on base.
- 17 HC J Orange-red/yellow-orange OS, orange/blue CR and orange IS. Splodges of olive-green OG to the front of the vessel. LHA had no back fillet, but two thumbings.

Plate 50 Medium and large jugs

- 1 HC J Dark red CR and greyish IS. 0 erfired. Purple OG.
- 2 HC J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 3 HC J Blue-grey CR and pale blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG. Top fillet of UHA has a number of incised lines.

Cm Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|--|
| 4 | HC | J | Orangish OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Bright olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 5 | HC | J | Whitish-orange OS, pale bluish CR and greyish-buff IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 6 | HC | J | Orange OS, grey/blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. 5 small thumbings on top of UHA. |
| 7 | HC | J | Pale bluish-grey CR and pale yellow-buff IS. Yellowish-green OG. |
| 8 | HC | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and buff-grey IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 9 | HC | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 10 | HC | J | Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Greenish-orange OG. |
| 11 | HC | J | Pale orange CR and IS. Greenish-orange OG to rim top. |
| 12 | HC | J | Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Purplish OG. |
| 13 | HC | J | Orange-red OS, grey-black CR and IS. Flecked green OG. |
| 14 | HC | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale greyish-orange IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 15 | HC | J | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Dark olive-green OG. |
| 16 | HC | J | Two jug handles. |
| 17 | HC | J | Blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 18 | HC | J | Pale greyish fabric. |
| 19 | HC | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 20 | HC | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Matt olive-green OG. |
| 21 | HC | J | Orange-grey/grey OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. Three single thumbings to the base. |
| 22 | HC | J | Orange/red OS, orange/blue CR and buff-white IS, Dark olive-green OG. 3 single thumbings to the base. |
| 23 | HC | J | Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Bright olive-green OG. UHA has three thumbings, LHA indented. Glaze scar on base. |

Cm Cont'd.

- 24 HC J Red/orange-red/orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. LHA indented and filled rather crudely with a smear of clay. Three groups of 3 thumbings to the basal angle.

Plate 51

Tall-necked jugs

- 1 HC J Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG. Three single thumbings to the base. LHA indented. Very stylised "raspberry" design. Fully wasted at neck.
- 2 HC J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 3 HC J Orange-red OS, blue/orange CR and orange IS. Bright orange-green OG.
- 4 HC J Purplish OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 5 HC J Pale bluish CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG with orange-brown flecking.
- 6 HC J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Greenish-yellow OG. LHA indented. Heavily wasted.
- 7 HC J Pale orangish OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 8 HC J Pale greyish-orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. LHA deeply indented.
- 9 HC J Red OS, orange-red CR and pale orange/pale reddish IS. Olive-green OG.
- 10 HC J Pale orange/red OS, orange/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Base flat with three groups of two thumbings which raise the base off the ground. Small glaze spots. Very finely potted vessel.
- 11 HC J? Orange-vermilion CR. Bright brownish-orange OG on both surfaces.
- 12 HC J? Matt purplish OS, pale orange CR and orange IS.
- 13 HC J? Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG taken neatly down to the basal angle.
- 14 HC J? Traces of an orange-red OS, pale blue/orange CR and pale orange IS. Yellowish green OG almost completely covering the outer surface including the base. Base wasted.

Plate 52

Cisterns

- 1 HC CN Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Brownish-orange OG.
- 2 HC CN Orange-red/red surfaces and blue-grey CR with buff MGs. Traces of an orange-brown OG on both surfaces.
- 3 HC CN Orange CR and whitish-orange IS. Flecked greenish-brown OG which extended over the inner face of the rim.
- 4 HC CN Orange CR and orange-white IS. Rich brown-orange OG also covering the inner face of the rim.
- 5 HC CN Orange-red OS and orange/bluish CR. Orange-brown OG on IS.
- 6 HC CN Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. Flecked olive-green OG on both surfaces.
- 7 HC CN Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS. Purple OG.
- 8 HC CN Orange-red OS and CR, pale orange IS. Matt orange-purple OG on OS and olive-green OG on IS.
- 9 HC CN Orange-red CR and pale orange IS. Orange OG on OS, purple-orange OG on IS.
- 10 HC CN Blue-grey/orange-red CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 11 HC CN Orange OS, pale purplish CR and IS. Purple OG on OS and greenish-orange OG on IS.
- 12 HC CN? Orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and orange IS. Flecked olive-green OG on both surfaces. UHA's plugged. The only other two vessels of this shape came from Doncaster (Pl. 45 No.14) and Hull (information G. Walkins); no complete profile is known. It would seem likely that they are the rim and neck of particularly large cistern forms. The quantity of decoration might suggest a vessel of some commercial importance,
- 13 HC CN Orange/orange-red fabric. Orange-brown OG on OS and greenish OG on IS.

Plate 53

Miscellaneous forms

- 1 HC P Dull, pale, pinkish fabric. B&S.
- 2 HC P Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange OG on IS. B&S.
- 3 HC OT Lid. Orange fabric. Traces of an olive-green OG. Worn.

Cm Cont'd.

- 4 HC BD Pale red/pale grey surfaces and bluish CR. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 5 HC OT Urinal. Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Greenish-orange OG.
- 6 HC M Yellow-orange fabric. Two small deep thumbings for LHA.
- 7 HC M Orange/red OS, blue CR and pale orange IS. Holds 16 fl. ozs.
- 8 HC M Yellow-orange OS, orange CR and IS. Single thumbing for LHA.
- 9 HC M Bluish-grey surfaces and blue-grey/orange CR. Heavily wasted. Holds 1 pt. 5 fl. ozs.
- 10 HC M Pale yellowish-white fabric. Accidental glaze drip. One large single thumbing for LHA.
- 11 HC M Blue-grey OS with orange HL, blue-grey CR and pale blue IS. Two small, deep thumbings for LHA. Holds 16 fl. ozs.
- 12 HC OT Bottle. Orange/grey OS, dark red CR and purple-grey IS.
- 13 HC OT Tripod pipkin. Orange OS, blue-grey CR with buff MGs and pale orange IS. Corroded greenish OG on IS.
- 14 HC OT Tripod pipkin. Purple OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Olive/yellow-green OG on IS.
- 15 HC OT Tripod Pipkin. Purple-red OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Brownish-orange OG on IS. Some B&S.
- 16 HC OT Tripod Pipkin. Orange-red CR and whitish IS. Orange OG on both surfaces.
- 17 HC OT Tripod Pipkin. Orange-red/blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG on OS and orange-brown OG on IS.
- 18 HC OT Tripod Pipkin. Orange-red OS and CR, pale orange IS. Purplish OG on OS and dark greenish-orange on IS.
- 19 HC OT Tripod Pipkin. Orange-red/orange surfaces and bluish CR. Brownish-purple OG on OS and orange-green OG on IS.
- 20 HC OT Tripod Pipkin. Orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. Orange-brown OG on IS. Of the 3 feet, one was deliberately worn short so that the vessel would balance better.

Cm Cont'd.

- 21 HC OT Form unknown. Reddish-purple surfaces and blue-grey CR with buff MGs. Corroded brownish OG on IS.
- 22 HC OT Form unknown. Blue-grey CR and orange/grey IS. Bright lustrous purple OG.
- 23 HC OT Kiln prop. Reconstructed from two vessels - (orange) grey OS, blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS with buff HL. Wasting to rim and firing cracks to basal angle.

Plate 54

Fineware variant fabric

- 1 OC OT Cup? Purplish-red OS, blue-grey/red CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG. Type I applied base with internal reinforcing fillet. The two scars on the side of the vessel suggest a horizontal looped handle. Moulded applied pads.
- 2 OC C Blue-grey CR. Watery olive-green OG on both surfaces. Glaze collected on the side of the vessel suggesting that the vessel was fired on its side.
- 3 OC C Orange/blue-grey CR. Brownish-orange OG on both surfaces. White clay strip decoration.
- 4 OC C Orange fabric. Bright orange OG on both surfaces. Traces of a stamped decoration but largely spalled.
- 5 OC C White OS slip, blue-grey/orange-red CR. Watery olive-green OG on both surfaces.
- 6 OC J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 7 OC OT Form unknown. Red/dark red OS, yellow-buff CR and orange IS. Traces of an orange OG.
- 8 OC OT Chalice Base. Vermilion CR and orange-red OS. Bright brownish-orange OG on both surfaces (fully on IS). Imitation of a Brears type 8.
- 9 OC C Bright orange-red OS and vermilion CR. Brownish-green OG on both surfaces.
- 10 OC C Pale orange CR and whitish-orange IS. Yellow-orange OG on both surfaces.
- 11 OC C Vermilion CR. Bright, reddish-brown OG on both surfaces.

Cm Cont'd.

- 12 OC C Bright orange CR. Dappled yellow-orange OG on both surfaces. White clay strip.
- 13 OC C Orange-vermilion OS and CR. Greenish-orange OG on both surfaces. The glaze wasted on the base had burnt and bubbled, the latter would have burst and worn down had the vessel ever been used.
- 14 OC C Pale orange OS and bright vermilion CR. Bright, reddish-brown OG on both surfaces. Three small thumbings to LHA.

Plate 55

Gritty Variant and Stray vessels

- 1 GC CP Whitish-buff/buff OS, pale orange CR and yellow-buff IS. Odd glaze splashes. B&S.
- 2 GC CP Pale yellow-buff OS, pale orange-yellow CR and yellowish IS. B&S.
- 3 GC CP Pale orange surfaces and orange CR.
- 4 GC CP Pale buff surfaces and pale grey-buff CR.
- 5 GC PN Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Greenish OG on IS.
- 6 CM1 J Orange-grey OS, whitish-grey CR and grey IS. Purple OG.
- 7 CM1 J Two handles with OG.
- 8 RCIST C White fabric. Lemon-yellow OG on both surfaces.
- 9 CIST C Purple fabric. Blackish-purple OG on both surfaces.
- 10 R C? Pale yellow CR. Black OG on OS and yellow on IS. White clay decoration.
- 11 I M Matt, buff OS, pale grey CR and whitish-grey glaze on IS. Bellamine flagon.
- 12 I M Flecked brownish-grey surface glaze. Pale whitish-grey CR.

Discussion of Principal Forms

a) Cooking-Pots (Pl.48 1-11).

These vessels formed a surprisingly small percentage of the assemblage (2.3%). This low figure is accentuated when it is remembered that in other, earlier, kiln groups, cooking-pots were regarded as the most expendable kiln product, and which were therefore, packed into the less reliable parts of the firing chamber. They were, therefore, likely to produce a disproportionately high percentage of the wasters. It might thus be concluded that, assuming this is a representative sample of a contemporary kiln product, cooking-pots had been reduced to a very minor element in the vessel range. Other evidence discussed in Chapters 3 and 4, would point to this decline in the popularity of the cooking-pot being a regional trend in the late-medieval period.

Of the eleven illustrated examples, it would appear that there were two types, or at least two extremes of form. A small, squat pot such as Pl.48 No.7, and a larger, more jug-like form such as Pl.48 No.11. It is unfortunate that there were not more complete profiles to examine. A similar range of size can be found amongst the Humberware cooking-pots at Hull (Armstrong, 1980, 62 Nos. 92-93).

b) Pancheons (Pl.48 12-13).

Pancheons comprised a very small percentage of the assemblage (0.2%). This figure may be artificially low, as only definite pancheon forms were counted, and base sherds could have passed unrecognised amongst the count of cistern bases. Even so, more pancheon rims would have been expected had the true percentage been much higher. This would seem a surprisingly low figure as

pancheons form a common late-medieval type amongst many contemporary domestic assemblages. The form was certainly more common amongst the Lincolnshire kilns such as Toynton-All-Saints or Old Bolingbroke.

c) Jugs - small (Pl.49, 1-17)

In form, this category of "small jugs" incorporates the range from Pl.49 No.1 to Pl.49 No.8, of which the smaller was the more common. Shape varied from the globular Pl.49 No.2 or 7 to the squat Pl.49 Nos.3 or 17, with considerable variation between the two. The majority had untrimmed bases, exceptions included Pl.49 Nos.5 and 8. Most jugs had fairly careless glazing, either 'splodged on' or painted as a sort of bib to the front of the vessel. It represented a rather token effort at glazing and contrasts with the more careful glazing of the larger forms.

With the handle attachments there was no use of plugging for the upper attachments, and the lower ones were rarely indented (Pl.49 No.5 being one of the exceptions). On the outer surfaces a single wrap of clay was used for the upper attachment, usually in conjunction with two lateral thumbings. Again, with the exception of Pl.49 No.5, none of the lower attachments had back fillets, and in this respect they contrast with the small jugs from Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor. Single and double thumbings were used for the lower attachment, but in most cases the tail of the handle trailed down onto the lower body, and in some cases almost as far as the basal angle.

In general, this rather arbitrary category of jug size seems to have certain characteristics which suggest that the potter

may also have regarded them as a 'category' of production, one which involved the minimum amount of time or refinement. These were simple, straight-forward vessels where the only attempt at decoration was the odd incised line around the upper body (this is not counted as decoration in the tubular analysis).

Jugs - medium (Pl.50 Nos.1-22)

This was the more commonly recognised jug size which seemed to have a globular form (for example Pl.50 Nos.21-22). The greater variety of rim forms contrast with the simple forms of the smaller jugs.

Handles were more often plugged and invariably had the use of a back fillet for the lower handle attachment. The bases were all knife-trimmed or wiped so as to provide a neat finish to the lower body of the vessel. Basal thumbings were in groups of one to three, but there were almost always three groups. Glazes were more extensive and more carefully applied than they were for the smaller jugs.

Apart from the almost standard shoulder lines, decoration was rare and all four decorated sherds have been illustrated. The relief-moulded design of Pl.50 No.17 was also found on the tall-necked jug Pl.51 No.1 and was generally more common during the high-medieval period. Pl.50 No.19 is an unusual design on Humber ware, whilst Pl.50 Nos.18 and 20 reflect the more flamboyant designs found on some of the earlier West Cowick Kiln product; designs which were also common in central and southern Lincolnshire on vessels in the Toynton/Bolingbroke fabrics.

Jugs - large (Pl.50 Nos.23-24)

These vessels, though limited in number, seemed to have been of similar manufacture to the medium-sized jugs.

Jugs - tall-necked (Pl.51 Nos.1-14)

Whereas the previous small, medium and large categories were, to some extent, an arbitrary division by size, these tall-necked jugs represent a deliberate variation of form. The restored shape of Pl.51 No.1 is thought to be typical and the form has been recognised amongst several regional assemblages (LM/45/Bv, Pl.148 No.10, and LM/52/Bh, Pl.149 No.5). These jugs seem to have been deliberately potted to an aesthetically pleasing shape and were both well made and well finished. In conjunction with the baluster forms below, these vessels may have represented the "tableware" jugs. The greater attention of the potter resulted in an increase in the number of shoulder lines to produce a deliberate rilling effect. Pl.51 No.1 was the only one to have been heavily decorated.

Pl.51 Nos.10-14 may represent yet another deliberate variation of form, that of jugs with baluster bases. Pl.51 No.10 was unique to the assemblage and showed a very high standard of potting. The absence of a lower glaze margin would suggest a vessel of considerable height. No complete profiles of this vessel type are known in Humberware, although such tall baluster forms are known from York and Nottingham (Holdsworth, 1978, 28 No.149; Haslam 1978, 60, No.1). On both Pl.51 Nos.13 and 14 it is interesting that the glaze should have been deliberately,

and carefully, taken down to the basal angle thereby covering the visible surface area. The only other vessel forms to get this treatment were the cups and other vessels in the fine-variant fabric (OC). It is unfortunate that no complete profile was recovered for one of these vessels, but it is suggested that Pl.51 Nos.11-12 represent the appropriate rim forms for this type of vessel.

The range from small, medium, large, tall-neck and baluster jugs also represents a corresponding range of quality with the small jugs being the least well potted and the baluster forms the best.

d) Cisterns (Pl.52, Nos.1-13)

The most common cistern form from this assemblage had a rim which also resembled that of the cooking-pots and tripod pipkins. Whereas, at Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor it was usually the jug rims which resembled those of the cisterns. Thumbled rims were common, these were probably designed to reduce the risk of damage if the glaze on the rim fused onto the vessel it was resting on in the kiln chamber. The cooking-pot type rim was normally associated with the two-handled cisterns, whilst the jug-type rims belonged to the single-handled types. This was probably also the case at Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor, although there the single-handled type proved the most common whilst here the reverse was true.

On the outer surfaces of these vessels, glaze was used from the rim to the mid-body. Internally it was limited to two

areas, on the inner face of the rim and on the base. Cistern forms comprised 12% of the vessel totals and although decoration was more commonly used than on jugs (Table 2), it was usually rather heavy-looking and crude in its execution.

Cistern handles were surprising in that despite the size and weight of these vessels, the upper handle attachments were almost always smoothed on rather than plugged. There was also little attempt to indent the LHA, Pl.52 No.13 being one of the few exceptions. When these vessels were full there would have been a far greater strain on the handles if they were used to lift the vessel, than there was on the jugs. Can it be assumed that such vessels were rarely lifted or manoeuvred by the handles?

e) Pipkins

Pl.52 Nos.1 and 2 represent the only two pipkin forms from the assemblage. Their fabrics were similar to the other Humber-wares, but neither were wasted, indeed, both had traces of burning and sooting on their outer surfaces. It is unlikely, therefore, that such forms were produced amongst the kiln assemblage considered here.

f) Lids

Only one example of a lid was recovered - Pl.53 No.3 - and yet they prove relatively common in late-medieval domestic assemblages in the region. In size they were too big for jugs, but were of the range likely to fit cooking-pots, tripod pipkins and two-handled cisterns - all forms which had rims that usually

had lid seatings. However, pottery lids were never as common as the vessel forms designed to take lids, and it must be assumed that lids in other materials, probably wood, were more usual.

g) Basting Dishes

A single fragment of this vessel type was recovered, Pl.53 No.4, which showed neither wasting, burning nor sooting. Despite being in the Humberware fabric this may be a residual piece.

h) Urinals

Again, the form was represented by a single sherd, Pl.53 No.5. This is more surprising for urinals were a form which became increasingly more common as the middle ages developed. Most late-medieval urinals were undecorated, but this sherd shows traces of an incised wavy line design.

i) Drinking Mugs

Pl.53 Nos.6-11 represent drinking mugs of a form often referred to as 'Skipton-upon-Swale' types. All were unglazed and conformed very closely to the methods of manufacture already outlined for the small jugs.

j) Bottles

Vessel Pl.53 No.12 was almost complete, save for a small chip from the rim and neck. There was no trace of a handle attachment. It is, therefore, one of the very few of these drinking mug forms which can be regarded as a bottle. Several

bottle forms were also found from West Cowick.

k) Tripod Pipkins (Pl.53 Nos.13-20)

This reflects the name commonly attributed to such forms, although their shape owes considerably more to the cooking-pot than to a pipkin. Similar forms were being imported from the Low Countries from the 13th century, although they did not become common until the late-medieval period. The pinched top to the handle of Pl.53 No.15 would appear to represent a deliberate imitation of these Dutch forms. On the other hand, the thumbled handle attachments of Pl.53 Nos.13-14, are wholly English.

Glaze was limited to two areas within the inner surfaces, the base, and an area on the inner face of the rim and neck, a very similar situation to the cisterns, except that there is usually no glazing on the outer surface. Surviving examples of the applied foot produced no examples of plugging, although this method has been found on other regional examples in Humberware.

l) Unidentified Forms (Pl.53 Nos.21-22)

m) Kiln Furniture (Pl.53 No.23)

This drawing represents a combination of two vessels which have so far only been recognised at kiln sites (Mayes and Hayfield 1980, p.109). At Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor they were found in situ, packed with clay, blocking several of the kiln flues.

m) Cups, Fineware Variant Fabric (Pl.54 Nos.1-5 and 9-14)

Two principal cup forms were recognised, the first being typified by Pl.54 No.1 or 5, and the other by Pl.54 No.9 or 11, the latter having a certain similarity with the type 7 Cistercian-ware cups (Brears, 1971, 20-21). The first group has no immediate parallel with any of the Cistercian-ware forms. Pl.51 No.1 had no internal glaze which was unusual for the group as a whole, and it had a horizontal handle more reminiscent of urinals, although the vessel was far too small to be a urinal. The fine fabric, the full glazes and the high proportion of decoration on these vessels all suggest that they formed an important element in the potters' repertoire.

n) Chalices or Pedestal Cups (Pl.54 No.8)

This was a single example which conformed to the type 8 pedestal cup in Cistercian-ware (Brears, 1971, 20,22). It was again in the fine fabric variant and fully glazed on both surfaces, except the outer surface base. Similar forms in similarly fine fabrics were found at West Cowick (Mayes, forthcoming).

The gritty variant fabric (Pl.55 Nos.1-5)

Similar fabrics were found at West Cowick, but none of these showed any sign of wasting and several were burnt and sooted. At present it is not suggested that they formed a contemporary kiln product to the other vessels in this assemblage, although high-medieval examples of this fabric type have been recovered from Hull (HM/89/Hu, Pl.128 No.42).

The Firsby Hall fabrics (Pl.55 Nos.6-7) are a common late-medieval find in the West Riding of Yorkshire and are almost certainly contemporary with this kiln waste. The occurrence of such vessels, even in such small numbers (0.2%), indicates that no one pottery type held a total monopoly of even its local markets.

The Cistercian wares and reversed Cistercian wares were also likely to have been contemporary with the bulk of the material. However, Pl.55 Nos.10-12 were probably later in date, possibly late 16th or early 17th century.

Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor Kiln and associated Wasters

The general features of this kiln and its associated wasters have already been published by the writer (Mayes and Hayfield 1980, 99-113). The drawings are included again here in conjunction with the Cowick Moat material in order to emphasise the general similarities of form and style.

Like the Cowick Moat material, no independent dating evidence was recovered, although it may be supposed on stylistic grounds, that the two assemblages were not chronologically far apart.

The discovery of several kiln sites and substantial documentary sources attest the importance and the extensive scale of the Cowick pottery industry. As yet, only one kiln has been found at Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor, although fieldwork by Ben Whitwell suggests that several more existed in the vicinity (ibid, 99).

Opportunity is taken here to correct several identifications in the report which can now be shown to be mistakes. One of the more interesting is Pl.53 No.25, which is probably better identified as a type II base (Hayfield 1980, 34), although it is difficult to imagine why such a fragment should have been fired without having been fitted.

Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor (Ho)

Plate 48 Cooking-Pots

- 14 HH CP Orange-red fabric.
- 15 HH CP Pale orange surfaces and orange CR.
- 16 HH CP Orange-red/orange-buff fabric.
- 17 HH CP Pale orange fabric.
- 18 HH CP Pale orange fabric.
- 19 HH CP Orange surfaces and pale blue-grey CR.
- 20 HH CP Orange OS, orange-red CR and pale orange-buff IS.
- 21 HH PN Pale orange-red surfaces and grey-red CR.

Plate 49 Small Jugs

- 18 HH J Purple-buff OS, red CR and purple-red IS. Purple OG.
- 19 HH J Orange OS, orange-buff CR and IS. Yellow-brown OG.
- 20 HH J Orange OS, red CR and IS. Yellow-green OG. This vessel was used as a flue blocking.

Plate 50 Medium and Large Jugs

- 25 HH J Orange-fabric. Matt greenish OG.
- 26 HH J Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Traces of a yellow-brown OG.
- 27 HH J Brownish-yellow OG to rim top. Pale orange-pink CR and IS.

Plate 50 (Cont'd.)

- 28 HH J Orange-red fabric. Corroded traces of a glaze.
- 29 HH J Dark red surfaces and orange-grey CR.
- 30 HH J Orange OS, pale orange CR and IS. Matt olive-green OG.
- 31 HH J Orange fabric.
- 32 HH J Orange-vermilion surfaces and vermilion CR. Yellow-brown OG.
- 33 HH J Orange-red OS, grey CR and pale grey IS. Matt yellow-green OG.
- 34 HH J Orange fabric, CR goes grey under OG. Yellow-green OG.
- 35 HH J Grey CR and grey-buff IS. Corroded green OG.
- 36 HH J Orange-red fabric.
- 37 HH J Various jug handles.

Plate 51 Tall-necked Jugs

- 15 HH J Dull orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Overfired.

Plate 52 Cisterns

- 14 HH CN Grey CR and grey/orange IS. Bright yellowish-green OG. UHA had three small upper thumbings in addition to the usual two lateral.
- 15 HH CN Orange OS and CR, pale orange-buff IS. Brownish-Yellow OG.
- 16 HH CN Pinkish-purple CR and IS. Bright yellow-green OG.
- 17 HH CN Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 18 HH CN Grey-black CR and IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 19 HH CN Pale orange OS and CR, orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 20 HH CN Orange-red surfaces and orange CR, orange-buff IS. Orange-yellow OG.
- 21 HH CN Orange fabric. Brownish-green OG on both surfaces.
- 22 HH CN Orange fabric. Traces of glaze drips.
- 23 HH OT Bung hole plugs? Made from a single piece of clay pushed into a bung leaving clear fingerprints on the OS. Possibly designed to help keep the shape of the bung hole during firing.

Plate 52 Cont'd.

- 24 HH CN Dull orange surfaces and grey-black CR. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 25 HH CN Dark red surfaces and grey-black CR. Brownish-green OG on both surfaces.
- 26 HH CN Red OS, pale orange-pink CR and IS. Bright yellow/yellow-green OG.

Plate 53 Miscellaneous forms

- 24 HH OT Urinal. Orange-red OS, black CR and IS. Bright, flecked, yellow-green OG.
- 25 HH OT Pale orange fabric. Incised edge and wire cut base. Original thought to be kiln furniture. It could possibly be reconsidered to be type II applied base.
- 26 HH OT Orange OS, grey-black CR and IS. Glaze scar on base. In the report this vessel form was considered to be kiln furniture, but examples are now known from domestic assemblages and they can probably be considered commercial vessels.
- 27 HH OT Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and IS.
- 28 HH M Grey-red OS, dark red CR and IS.
- 29 HH M Bright orange fabric.
- 30 HH M Grey-buff surfaces and greyish CR.
- 31 HH OT Tripod Pipkin. Dull orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. Orange-green OG on IS.
- 32 HH OT Kiln Prop. Orange-red fabric.
- 33 HH OT Kiln Prop. Dull orange fabric. Both Nos.32 and 33 were found with straw-tempered clay packing in flues.

Plate 54 Fineware Variants

- 15 HH C? Orange surfaces and grey CR. Bright orange-green OG on both surfaces. This was a small sherd and the only one of its type. It would appear too small for a conventional cup rim as drawn, but it may be part of a lobe rim of a lobed cup. Such vessels were being produced in Humberware from the 15th century (LM/23/ Tp, Pl.137 No.23).

Unstratified Kiln waste from Toynton-All-Saints

Considerable work on the pottery industry of Toynton-All-Saints has already been conducted by Mrs Ethel Rudkin and Hilary Healey (Healey 1975, 28-36). The selection of small sherds presented here come from a fieldwalking collection by the writer over the area excavated by Healey at TF 395/631. This small assemblage makes no claims to be in any way representative of Healey's kiln waste, but may give an indication of the range of late-medieval forms produced at Toynton. Inadequate though this is, it must suffice until a full report on the Toynton kiln material is published.

These sherds will hopefully demonstrate some of the detail of form which are not available from Miss Healey's drawings which were orientated towards an overall comparison of vessel form (Healey 1975).

It must be emphasised that this is unstratified material which may have emanated from one or more chronologically distinct kilns.

Toynton-All-Saints (Ty)

Plate 56

- 1 TT CP Grey-black OS, blue CR and orange-brown IS.
- 2 TT CP Blue-grey surfaces with orange HL and blue-grey CR.
- 3 TT CP Pale orange OS, blue CR and dull orange IS.
- 4 TT CP Purple-blue OS, light blue CR and orange-blue IS.
- 5 TT CP White OS, orange-red CR and pale orange IS.
- 6 TT CP Orange OS, blue CR and pale orange IS.

Ty Cont'd.

- 7 TT CP Whitish OS, blue CR and pale orangish IS.
- 8 TT J Brownish-orange surfaces and blue CR. Corroded OG.
- 9 TT J Pale orange-grey OS, blue CR and pale orange IS.
Olive-green OG.
- 10 TT J Whitish OS, pale orange CR and IS. Traces of a
corroded OG.
- 11 TT J Worn orange fabric.
- 12 TT J White OS, orange-red CR and off-white IS. Bright
orange-yellow OG.
- 13 TT J Off-white OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-
green OG.
- 14 TT J Off-white OS, blue CR and orangish-purple IS.
- 15 TT J Twenty-five jug handles.
- 16 TT J Blue-grey CR and pale orange-blue IS. Bright olive-
green DSG. One of three similar designs.
- 17 TT J Whitish OS, blue CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green
DSG. One of three similar designs.
- 18 TT J Pale whitish-orange OS, blue CR and dull red IS.
Yellow-orange OG.
- 19 TT J Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 20 TT J Dull orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull orange IS.
Corroded olive-green OG.
- 21 TT J Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green DSG.
- 22 TT CN Orange-red CR and whitish-orange IS. Corroded greenish
OG.
- 23 TT CN Blue-grey surfaces and dark blue-grey CR.
- 24 TT CN Orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. Corroded OG on IS.
- 25 TT CN Orange-red surfaces and blue CR. Olive-green DSG.
- 26 TT CN Orange OS, blue CR and dull purple IS. Traces of OG.
- 27 TT CN Orange-red surfaces and pale blue CR with buff MGs.
- 28 TT CN Blue-grey fabric. Olive-green DSG.
- 29 TT PN Orange OS, blue CR. Olive-green DSG on IS.

Ty Cont'd.

- 30 TT PN Orange OS and blue CR. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 31 TT PN Pale orange OS and blue CR. Olive-green DSG on IS.
- 32 TT PN Whitish OS, blue-grey CR. Olive-green DSG on IS.
- 33 TT PN Orange OS and blue CR. Orange-green DSG on IS.
- 34 TT PN Orange-red OS, blue CR. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 35 TT PN (Orange) purple-blue OS and blue CR. Bright greenish-orange OG on IS.
- 36 TT PN Orange OS, blue CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green DSG on IS.
- 37 TT PN Whitish OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green DSG on IS.

CHAPTER 3

STRATIFIED AND ASSOCIATED GROUPS OF POTTERY

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decline of the traditional medieval coarsewares;
new fabrics, new forms and changing priorities;
influence of imported forms; summary.

CHAPTER 3

STRATIFIED AND ASSOCIATED GROUPS OF POTTERY

a) Summary

This chapter presents the stratified and associated groups and phase-groups from North Lincolnshire. These have been divided into time-phases so that correlation could be more easily made between similarly dated groups. Each time-phase is concluded by a short discussion on pottery development during that period; the further implications of the evidence presented here will be found in Chapter 4.

b) Introduction

This introduction will be divided into two sections: the methods used in assembling the evidence and some of the general problems of pottery dating.

Methods

All groups were initially sorted as part of their individual site assemblages but, for present purposes, they have been edited into time-phases. As site assemblages, the principal purpose of the pottery was as an aid to the interpretation and dating of those sites. In this chapter that purpose has been subordinated to its use as part of a comparison of similarly dated regional groups. The use of time-phases was more fully described in the introductory chapters; however, the saxon periods are considered in this chapter as a single unit. Each group was allocated to its most appropriate time-phase and, where possible, those of the same time-phase from the same site have been kept together. Thus, the pottery from Thornholme

Priory, for example, which, as a complete sequence spanned the 12th to the 16th centuries, is presented here under three separate time-phases.

Each time-phase has its own numerical sequence of groups suffixed by the site code from which it derived; for example EM/3/Bt was the third early-medieval group which came from Barton-on-Humber. Each group has a short discussion giving, where possible, statistical details of the group's total composition, a description of its archaeological context, its sherd/vessel ratio (SVR) and any evidence for the group's date. Basic archaeological summaries of each site will be presented in the next section of this chapter which also lists their full range of groups and their location within each time-phase.

Each time-phase will consist principally of groups drawn from the North Lincolnshire region, but most also contain additional groups or phase-groups taken from important assemblages in the surrounding region. These regional groups from towns such as Hull or Lincoln, are not intended to be exhaustive or even fully representative of each town's pottery sequence. They have been included to augment the weaker periods in the local assemblages, such as those of the 11th century, and to form a back-cloth to enable the North Lincolnshire groups to be seen in their wider regional setting.

General problems of dating

Hurst's classic essay (1962/3, 135-149) on the dating of medieval pottery, although out-dated in much of its detail, remains an important statement on the difficulties and dangers of this fundamental avenue of research. Dating pottery in

relative or absolute terms, remains the principle function of the pottery researcher, as pottery is often the sole means of dating or relating features found during excavation.

This assessment of date has to be made using the evidence that is available; sometimes it is reliable but more usually it is not. Perhaps the main danger lies in one pottery worker assuming that the interpreted or suggested dates of another pottery worker are proven when seeking comparisons for his or her own vessels (Hurst 1962/3, 148-149).

Possibly the most important, certainly the most depressing, result of the research was the realisation of exactly how fragile the whole framework of ceramic dating in the region remains. Within North Lincolnshire, only Thornholme Priory could provide large groups of pottery with associated documentary, architectural and coin-dating evidence, and as a result these groups form the cornerstone for the dating sequence of the medieval time-phases. From Lincoln, only the Bishop's Palace groups could lay claim to reliable dating through documentary evidence, although several of these have been subsequently questioned (Adams 1977, 40). Kingston-upon-Hull has produced several groups, particularly from Scale Lane (Armstrong 1980), which have reliably dated ranges based on documentary evidence. Looking to the future, it is probable that an important sequence of convincingly dated pottery groups will result from current excavations at Lurk Lane, Beverley. This site has already produced a large number of coins which, in conjunction with radio-carbon and dendrochronological evidence, will hopefully produce a sequence of securely dated groups. The survey of

these and other excavated groups, both local and regional, has necessarily involved a very close, sometimes very critical, examination of their individual dating evidence. It was, however, considered essential to discover how many, if any, groups from the region could provide close, secure dating.

A number of associated groups of pottery are included in this chapter. These are collections of material which appear to have derived from discrete deposits, and have been found archaeologically, some by chance development and, in one case, by fieldwalking. On only two of these sites - Hayes Priory and Humberton Abbey - was there reasonable dating evidence, although in neither case was it fully convincing. Other associated groups such as Somerby DMV : Gulley 6 or Grayingham churchyard, were sorted into their time-phases by typological comparison alone and were of little use for cross-dating purposes, but have been included for their range of associated vessels and fabrics.

The majority of stratified sites from North Lincolnshire, such as Epworth, Burnham Chapel, Barrow or Barton (Except St. Peter's Church), and regional sites such as Doncaster (DQ), Hedon, Brough or Bolton (Fangfoss) all have an embarrassing lack of non-ceramic dating evidence. Three principal strategies have been used in an attempt to place such groups into an overall chronological framework, viz:

- a: stratigraphic relationships
- b: direct vessel comparison
- c: typological comparison.

Stratigraphic evidence was only available for some of the excavated sites. On deeply stratified sites such as Thornholme Priory, Barton-on-Humber, or Epworth, most of the excavated groups or phase-groups could be placed into a relative chronology for each individual site. In contrast, at sites such as Hedon or Wharram Percy with little or no vertical stratigraphy, only a handful of intersecting features could be directly related.

The direct comparison of particular vessels or vessel types with other, hopefully better dated, examples from elsewhere in the region or beyond, was all too often the only means of dating groups. In doing so, one has to make the dangerous assumption that the vessel being used for comparison was contemporary to the group and not intrusive or, more likely, residual. Furthermore, it cannot be safely assumed that separate pottery traditions enjoyed similar typological or chronological development. Where possible such comparisons were restricted to vessels in the same regional tradition. Even so, the protracted date range of some forms may mean that seemingly identical vessels in the same fabric may be many decades apart.

On a more general level, problems exist in comparing the presence or absence of a particular fabric type between two or more groups. Although this type of comparison has occasionally been resorted to, it is not usually satisfactory. For example, Humberware was common in Hull from the late 13th century; however, across the Humber at Thornholme Priory it remained uncommon until the 15th century. To take this a stage further, within the region York, Doncaster, Beverley, Scarborough,

Lincoln and probably Barton and Hedon, all had their own local pottery source during the medieval period. The decline of these urban industries and their growing dependence on rural industries such as Cowick, was a gradual process. Even within a single fabric tradition, the decline of one production centre may have occurred earlier than that of another town. As an example of this, the late 13th and early 14th century groups from Hull show that during this period, orangewares were declining in inverse proportion to the rise of Humberwares (Armstrong 1980, 51). An interpretation is that orangewares ceased to be available in Hull from the early 14th century and therefore only occurs residually in later groups. However, Hull was not a production centre for orangeware during this period and vessels are thought to have been imported from the orangeware kilns at Beverley higher up the river Hull. The dilemma is whether this evidence from Hull implies that orangeware production at Beverley ceased during the early 14th century or merely that Beverley orangewares were no longer able to compete successfully at Hull's markets. In this particular case, the latter option seems the more likely (see Chapter 4), but it urges caution on any chronological implications drawn from a percentage comparison of fabric occurrence between groups from two or more sites.

The third source of dating evidence, that of typological comparison, was the prominent means of sorting and dating pottery in the past. It has been described as "one of the most hazardous methods" (Hurst 1962/3, 148), and has been largely discredited in recent years. However, in a modified

and restricted form it remains a useful method of chronological distinction and, in many cases, the sole available means of dating or relating a group.

In many early studies, pottery was sorted typologically rather than archaeologically on the premise that vessel form, particularly rim forms, were continually evolving and directly replacing previous types (cf. Le Patourel 1964; 1966). However, work on kiln assemblages such as those from Staxton or Potter Brompton (Brewster 1958, 445-6), started to cast doubts on this method when it was demonstrated that several hundred years of established typology occurred within an individual kiln firing or waster pit (e.g. Buckland et al 1979 or Musty et al, 1969).

However, study of stratigraphically relatable groups such as those from Thornholme Priory, Epworth or the Ditch 13 sequence from Hedon, suggests that forms did evolve considerably through time. This evolution falls largely within the confines of individual fabric traditions, although some wider regional developments can be suggested. Usually this involved the addition of new forms and styles with the gradual displacement of the old rather than a direct replacement. The use of typological comparison in this study should be seen against a control set by the better stratified sequences.

c) i: Stratified sites from North Lincolnshire

The following list of sites make up the stratified and associated groups from North Lincolnshire :-

Appleby :	Thornholme Priory
Barrow-upon-Humber :	St Chads
	: Cherry Lane
Barton-on-Humber :	East Acridge
	: St Peter's Church
	: St Peter's Vicarage.

Broughton

Burnham Deserted Village : Chapel site

Epworth : Manor House and Chantry

Grayingham : Churchyard

Humberston : Benedictine Abbey

Kettleby Thorpe Deserted Village

Redbourne : Turnstall (Hayes) Priory

Somerby Deserted Village

Map 57 demonstrates the comparative size of each of the above assemblages.

Appleby ; Thornholme Priory

SE 966/126

Excavations on the site of the priory of St Mary of Thornholme were carried out between 1974 and 1980. Work was directed by Glyn Coppack for the Department of the Environment. Investigations were centred on the western part of the outer court which was threatened by deep ploughing (Plan 58). Additional work on a more limited scale took place on the priory church.

The priory is situated at the southern edge of the parish of Appleby, on an island of sand and cornbrash limestone surrounded on three sides by marine peat. It lies approximately mid-way between the Ermine-Street to the West and the Old River Ancholme to the East. It would appear to have been a de novo settlement on the island; the only earlier archaeological material comprised a few flint flakes and a handful of abraded Romano-British sherds. The priory was of the Augustinian order and was founded by King Stephen c.1150. It was dissolved in 1536 (Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 155).

Excavation in the outer court was divided into two areas, each comprising a number of trenches. Occupation on the site has been divided into 12 phases. It has been assumed that the earliest occupation on the outer court followed closely on the foundation as it lay astride the principal roadway to the Ermine Street. The phasing and a dating summary are listed below :-

Thornholme Priory (Tp) Phasing and Dating Summary

Period	Phase	Date	Evidence
Early-Medieval	1	c.1150	Documented date of foundation
	2	c.1150-70?	
	3	c.1170	Architectural detail
	4	c.1180-1200	Architectural detail
	4A	3rd of 12th century	
High-Medieval	5	early 13th century	Architectural detail Area 2
	5A	mid 13th ? century	
	6	late 13th ? century	
	7	early 14th century	Coin date Area 1 Trench D
	8	mid 14th century	Coin date Area 2
	9	late 14th century	Historical
Late-Medieval	10	mid 15th century	Bishop Alnwick's visitation
	11	c.1500-1536	Terminal Dissolution date
	12	post 1536	Demolition and robbing

This phasing and dating was supplied by Glyn Coppack on the basis of his post-excavation work on the buildings and their associated finds. Annual summaries of the excavation work have been published in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, 1976, 56; 1977, 72; 1978, 76.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of the Thornholme sequence to the dating of pottery elsewhere in North Lincolnshire and, to a lesser extent, in the surrounding region. Various phases could be tied to an absolute chronology by the use of external dating evidence in the form of coins, architectural detail and historical sources. It is one of the few sites in the region with external dating, and as such it inevitably forms a cornerstone for dating the region's fabrics and for providing typological comparison. Whereas it cannot be considered to be an entirely satisfactory situation for so much reliance to be placed on any one site in a regional study, it does emphasise the very fragile nature of the dating evidence as a whole.

In terms of vessel forms and fabric proportions it is necessary to ask whether Thornholme Priory can be regarded as typical of its area. Some general problems can be outlined in this context. A small priory such as this would have had a considerable number of people living in or working daily on the site in addition to the resident canons. This would have given it many of the economic attributes of a small village, although with perhaps more direct hierarchical control. It would be interesting to know whether the priory bought its pottery on a day-to-day basis from the several neighbouring markets, or whether it bought in bulk either direct from the potter or from a wholesaler. The priory had its principal grange at South Ferriby and an interest in a ferry crossing the Humber to Hessle. This would have provided it with some control over the navigation of the Ancholme providing a convenient means of transport to and from the Humber. On the

other hand, it also had a road link to the Ermine Street which remained a major routeway from Lincoln throughout the medieval period (Stenton, 1936).

In 1338 a potter at Yaddlethorpe failed to honour a contract to supply 2000 pots (olle) and dishes (patelle) of earth to Robert Beaumont of Appleby (Archivist Report, Lincolnshire Archives Office, No.9 p.31; I am grateful to Andrew White for drawing my attention to this reference). Unfortunately, there is no indication who Robert Beaumont was, although his name suggests that he may have been a person of substance. He was certainly not Lord of Appleby Manor though he might have been his agent; he may have been a stallholder in the Appleby market which had been chartered in 1267 (Appendix 1). However, there is also the interesting possibility that he may have been ordering on behalf of the priory. Certainly the dominance of the medium sandy (M1) fabric throughout the 14th century in the site assemblage would support the suggestion.

The importance of the Thornholme groups will be increasingly apparent in the ensuing parts of the thesis.

Illustrated Groups

Early-Medieval	EM/21-37/Tp
High-Medieval	HM/15-57/Tp
Late-Medieval	LM/17-36/Tp

Barrow-upon-Humber : St Chads

TA 073217

Excavation took place in 1978 in advance of housing development and was directed by J. Boden for the Humberside Joint Archaeological Committee. Work centred on three separate trenches on a site on the eastern side of the northern-most end of a road called St Chads (Whitwell 1978, 76; Boden and Whitwell 1979, 66-67).

One trench produced the stone foundations of a small church with an apsidal east end (Plan 59). This appeared to offer confirmation of a local tradition that St Chads was so called because of its proximity to the site of the middle-saxon monastery which was founded by St Chad at Ad Barruae (V.C.H. Lincs. II 1906, 97). Two unstratified silver pennies were found in the vicinity of the site belonging to the reigns of Offa and Burgred. These finds in conjunction with the middle-saxon pottery types recovered from the northern-most of the three sites would seem to suggest an appropriate historical context.

However, the pottery sequence from the site continued into the 12th or 13th century and the church foundations were themselves undated, although it is hoped to acquire radio-carbon dating for some of the associated burials. In addition, Dr Richard Morris (pers. comm.) suggested that the form of the church suggests a parochial rather than a monastic origin.

Illustrated groups

Saxon	SX/4-7/Br
Early-Medieval	EM/10-14/Br
High-Medieval	HM/9/Br

Barrow-upon-Humber ; Cherry Lane

TA 072/217

Housing development in 1976 in the field behind the Gas House fronting on to Cherry Lane led to a watching brief and subsequently a rescue excavation. The work was conducted by John Samuels on behalf of the M180 Joint Archaeological Committee and the Humberside Joint Archaeological Committee (Samuels, 1977).

This was the first assemblage of medieval pottery to be studied by the writer and opportunity has been taken in the following group discussions to revise some of the original fabric identifications in the report and to reassess the dating of the phase-groups (Hayfield 1977, 30-40). It is important to note that the entire fabric classification system presented in that report has been completely revised for the purposes of this study. There is no correlation between the fabric codes used in that report and those used here.

Illustrated groups

High-Medieval

HM/8/Br

HM/12-14/Br.

Barton-on-Humber : East Acridge

TA 0375/2210

From 1967-1969 excavation took place in a field, described on the Enclosure Award (1793-96) as Parker's Close, to the North of the road called East Acridge. Initial excavations were conducted by Bereton School Archaeological Society under the direction of Hugh Varah. This work was later expanded by Geoffrey Bryant for the Barton-on-Humber W.E.A.

Bryant's excavations took the form of two adjacent trenches with a separating baulk, described as Areas 1 and 2. A 2 metre depth of stratified deposit ranged from the 12th to the 1st century A.D. There was no external dating evidence for the post-Roman layers and the opinions of date presented in the illustrated groups were based largely on typological comparison. The comparatively featureless nature of these layers made phasing particularly hazardous. Given the relative sequence of these layers phase-groups were allocated on the basis of the presence or absence of fabric types. These phase-groups were therefore necessarily of an arbitrary nature and this consequently limits the usefulness of their ceramic evidence.

Residual elements were particularly numerous for all periods. Phase-group EM/2/Bt contained a total of 752 vessels, of which only 137, or 18% of the total, could be attributed to the early-medieval period. In this case 82% of the total was demonstrably residual. As some of the early-medieval pottery may also have been residual the true figure was probably considerably higher.

The excavations are in the process of publication by the writer, and the pottery and other artefacts are lodged in Scunthorpe Museum.

Illustrated Groups : Saxon
Early-Medieval

SX/1-3/Bt
EM/2-6/Bt.

In 1971 the church of St Peter, Barton-on-Humber became redundant and in 1978 it was taken into guardianship by the Department of the Environment. A major excavation programme commenced the same year as part of the renovation and preparation work prior to the building being opened for public display. The work, directed by Warwick Rodwell, has so far involved complete excavation of the nave, tower and baptistry, together with a portion of the churchyard facing the southern side of the saxon tower (Rodwell, 1979, 67-8; 1980, 68-70; 1981, 64-66).

Detailed post-excavation work on the phasing had still to be completed at the time of writing as the excavation programme was not yet complete. The writer has examined all the pottery on a context-by-context basis and will eventually be preparing a pottery report on the excavations. Warwick and Kirsty Rodwell have provisionally phased a number of contexts in order that some groups from the site might appear in this thesis and the writer acknowledges their help with gratitude. This is essentially a provisional phasing which may be revised when more detailed post-excavation work has been completed. The remaining pottery from the site, included amongst the unstratified material, Pl.19, was largely stratified but has yet to be phased.

The finds from the excavation are temporarily lodged in the Baysgarth Museum, Barton-on-Humber.

Illustrated groups.

Saxon SX/17-19/Bt

Early-Medieval EM/1/Bt. Unstratified Bt, Pl.19.

Barton-on-Humber : St Peter's Vicarage

TA 034/218

In 1981 excavation took place on the southern part of St Peter's Church Vicarage garden which fronted onto the western side of the churchyard. The area was being developed for housing. Work consisted of two small linear trenches and was directed by David Greenhalf for the Humberside Archaeological Unit. Both trenches revealed several phases of post-Roman occupation.

Although the groups were frustratingly small there seemed to have been little residual material as most of the pottery derived from pit or ditch features. Despite the lack of external dating evidence the clear cut progression of fabric and form through the stratigraphic sequence contrasted strongly with the poor phasing and large residual element from Barton : East Acridge

The finds are temporarily lodged in the Baysgarth Museum, Barton-on-Humber.

Illustrated groups

Saxon : SX/10-16/Bt

Early-Medieval : EM/7-9/Bt

Burnham : Chapel

TF 067/171

Excavation took place on the site of Burnham Deserted Village during the winter of 1976-1977 in advance of earthwork destruction. Work was directed by Glyn Coppack for the Department of the Environment. The site chosen was that of a non-parochial chapel which was probably of pre-Conquest foundation (Coppack 1978, 81-2). The finds are lodged with the Humberside Museums service.

Illustrated groups

Saxon : SX/8-9/Bc
 Early-Medieval : EM/15-16/Bc
 High-Medieval : HM/10/Bc
 Late-Medieval : LM/13-16/Bc

Epworth : Manor House and Chapel

SE 784/030

Two seasons of excavations took place at Epworth in 1975 and 1976, directed by Richard Williams for the Department of the Environment. The site plans illustrated (Plans 60-61) are the work of the excavator. The excavation site was situated to the south of the parish church (Plan 60,A). Four principal trenches were opened: B (Plan 60, B-C), C (Plan 61,A), E (Plan 61, B) and F (Plan 61,C). In addition there were a number of trial trenches whose pottery formed the bulk of the site's unstratified material. (Ep Pl.35)(Williams 1976, 57).

Of the four trenches, E and F could be directly associated with the manor house. Trenches B and C seemed to comprise more lowly domestic buildings which nevertheless formed part of the manorial complex. Epworth Manor was the principal seat of the Mowbrays of Axholme. In 1383 Thomas Mowbray of Axholme was created Earl of Nottingham (Cal. Charter Rolls 5-6 Richard II, Westminster). The site seems to have remained under Mowbray lordship until the 16th century when it was deserted.

The groups associated with the site, particularly those from trenches E and F were particularly important in demonstrating the kind of domestic pottery associated with a site of high socio-economic status. This was particularly apparent in the number of imported vessels which were rare on inland sites and only usually found in such proportions on burgrave plots from major ports such

as Hull.

The finds are lodged in Doncaster Museum.

Illustrated groups

Early-Medieval : EM/17/Ep

High-Medieval : HM/1-7/Ep

Late-Medieval : LM/1-10/Ep.

Grayingham

SK 9350/9617

A single assemblage of material recovered from the side of a pipe trench in the garden of a property situated between the main road and the churchyard.

Pottery and other artefacts were collected by Mary Harman and John Samuels (Harman and Samuels 1978, 76-7), and the material is currently lodged in the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Illustrated group

Early-Medieval : EM/18/Gy.

Humberston : Benedictine Abbey

TA 311/052

The Abbey of St Mary and St Peter at Humberston was a Benedictine foundation, originally of the order of Tiron. Its precise foundation date is unknown but thought to be 12th century. There was also some evidence for an earlier, saxon monastic site in the area (Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 68).

It only appeared to have been a small house which could never boast more than twelve monks. At its dissolution in 1536 it only had four monks and a single lay brother (V.C.H. Lincs II 1906, 133-4).

Amateur excavations were conducted between 1965-70 by A.E. Kirkby and A.R. Tailby. Most artefacts from the excavation including the bulk of the pottery sherds appear to have been discarded. Surviving material is currently housed in the store room of Humberston Library. A private publication of the excavations was produced (Kirkby and Tailby, 1974).
 Illustrated group : Late-Medieval : LM/12/Hu.

Kettleby Thorpe : Deserted Village

TA 042/080

Trial excavations took place on the site as part of a watching brief conducted by Eleanor Russell in 1964 in advance of earthwork levelling. Depopulation of the site appears to have started in the late 14th century and had been reduced to one family by 1565 (Russell et al 1974, 5). However, the pottery sequence continues well into the post-medieval period. Only one stratified group of pottery was recovered.

The finds are lodged in Scunthorpe Museum.

Illustrated group : High-Medieval : HM/11/Kt.

Redbourne : Hayes Priory

SE 998/002

The Gilbertine Priory of St Mary at Tunstall was founded as a double house shortly before 1164 by Reginald de Crevequer. The priory was abandoned by 1189 when the house was united to the Gilbertine Priory of Bullington (V.C.H. Lincs. II 1906, 197; Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 172). "A moated area near Redbourn called Tunstal" was described as being the site of the priory in a mid-19th century survey (White 1856, 604). The area around

Redbourne Hayes contained two adjoining moated sites marked on the 1954 1 inch OS as the "Site of Priory". These sites were considered by Miller to be the most likely location of the Priory (Loughlin and Miller 1979, 208). Indeed it is possible that the two moated sites would have been the two component units of the early Gilbertine order

One of these two moated sites was ploughed from earthwork in May 1948 and the area was walked by Mrs. E.H. Rudkin. She found a large quantity of pottery which is now lodged in Lincoln Museum (LM 237.76) with a note assigning the finds to "Hayes Priory".

The attribution of a group of fieldwalking pottery from a moated site in Redbourne to the ancient, and hitherto unconfirmed site of Tunstall (née Hayes) Priory would seem at first to be a very liberal use of rather limited evidence. However, the pottery would all conform to a 12th century date. Given that the priory was only in use for a limited period of twenty to thirty years in the latter half of the 12th century, it strengthens the possibility that the pottery found by Mrs Rudkin could indeed be from the site of the priory. A historical date range of c 1164-c.1189 would give an unusually close date range for a group of pottery in the region.

Nevertheless, as the purpose of this chapter is to establish the characteristics of pottery groups of particular date, the above evidence must be treated with caution unless a circular argument emerges. The discussion of the group will therefore aim to establish an independent 12th century date based on ceramic evidence.

Illustrated group : Early-Medieval : EM/19/Hp.

Somerby Deserted Village

SK 846/897

Excavation of part of the deserted village of Somerby took place in 1957 in advance of proposed ploughing of the site. Work was directed by D. Corbett for the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works.

A late-saxon presence on the site was indicated by ceramic evidence and the village continued into the 16th century when c.1560 it was depopulated by the Topcliffe family and enclosed for sheep pasture. The site now lies in the parish of Corringham (Mynard 1969, 63-66).

Work was restricted to a series of trial trenches and the excavation of one house platform. Only one associated group of pottery was found and the bulk of the material from the excavations is included amongst the unstratified assemblages (Sm Pl.36-37). The importance of the group is enhanced because it comes from a village only one and a half miles to the east of Gainsborough. Apart from a single aquamanile fragment in the British Museum no medieval pottery has yet been recovered from Gainsborough which was a major town and port throughout the medieval period (Stark 1843). It would probably have been an important place for the marketing of pottery throughout the medieval period.

A report on the excavations was published by Denis Mynard (1969) and the finds were deposited in Lincoln Museum.

Illustrated group :

Late-Medieval : LM/11/Sm.

ii: Stratified sites from Lincolnshire

The following list of sites make up the stratified and associated groups from Lincolnshire :-

Old Bolingbroke	: Castle
Boston	: Dominican Friary
Goltho Deserted Village	: Manor
Lincoln	: The Bishop's Palace
	: Saltergate
Nettleham	: The Bishop's Palace

Old Bolingbroke : Castle

TF 350/650

Excavation of the Great Hall at Old Bolingbroke Castle took place in 1973 under the direction of Peter Drewett and David Freke for the Department of the Environment (Drewett et al 1976).

The Great Hall is thought to have been built during the late 14th or early 15th century and fell out of use during the 17th century (ibid, 4-6). Only one of the five published pottery groups falls within the scope of this thesis. The finds are now lodged in the City and County Museum Lincoln.

Illustrated group :

Late-Medieval : LM/43/Bb.

Boston : Dominican Friary

TF 326/442

Redevelopment of the Dominican Friary led to the excavation of the undercroft of the refectory building. This work was begun by Philip Mayes in 1961 and was continued until 1963 by

the Boston Archaeological Group. The friary is thought to have been founded c.1221 and was situated on the east bank of the river Witham; it was dissolved in 1539 (Knowles and Hadcock, 1953, 183).

Unfortunately when post-excavation work commenced several years after the excavation, the site records were found to be incomplete. Plans of the eleven phases survived but the features were unnumbered so that there could be no correlation between the finds numbers and the features of a particular phase.

An account of the excavation was published in 1972 (Moorhouse 1972) and the finds were lodged at the Boston Museum, The Guildhall, Boston.

Illustrated groups :

High-Medieval	: HM/59-62/Bn
Late-Medieval	: LM/37-38/Bn.

Golto Deserted Village : Manor

TF 116/774

The manor site and ringwork castle at Golto were excavated by Guy Beresford between 1972-1974 in advance of ploughing. The full report on the excavations is still under preparation, and the groups used here are taken from those submitted by Glyn Coppack as part of his doctoral thesis (Coppack 1980, 113-114). The pottery will eventually be housed in the City and County Museum Lincoln.

Illustrated groups :

Saxon	: SX/21-22/Go
Early-Medieval	: EM/38-39/Go.

Lincoln : The Bishops Palace

SK 978/717

Excavations were carried out between 1968-1972 in parts of the Bishops Palace at Lincoln in order to facilitate the display of the building which had been taken into guardianship in 1954 by the then Ministry of Public Buildings and Works.

The Palace's foundation has traditionally been ascribed to Bishop Chesney who, in c.1155, was given the grant for the land to build on. However, Bishop Bloet was the first bishop to be granted a licence to reside in Lincoln (Chapman et al 1975, 5). Architectural detail would support a late 12th century date for the construction of the East Hall of the palace, although the West Hall may have been constructed a little later. Work was begun by Bishop Hugh before 1222 and completed before 1234 (ibid, 6). The later building phases encountered during the excavations are thought to be those of Bishop Alnwick (1436-49) (ibid, 8).

A report on the excavation and the associated finds was published in 1975 (Chapman et al 1975) and the pottery lodged in the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Illustrated groups :

Early-Medieval : EM/40-42/Li

Late-Medieval : LM/39-42/Li.

Lincoln : Saltergate

SK 96/71

Excavations were conducted by Nicholas Reynolds and John Wachter for the Department of the Environment at Lincoln : Saltergate between 1973 and 1974.

The site remains unpublished but a series of groups were

illustrated by Glyn Coppack as part of his doctoral thesis (Coppack 1980, 112). It is hoped that the pottery will eventually be lodged in the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Illustrated group :

Saxon : SX/20/Li.

Nettleham : The Bishops Palace

TF 006/752

Excavations at Nettleham were carried out in 1959 by Vivienne Russell for the Ministry of Works in advance of building construction by the then Welton Rural District Council. The site was thought to lie within the enclosure of the "Bishop's Palace" immediately to the south of Nettleham village. A series of medieval buildings were revealed which appeared to have been in use during the high-medieval period. There was also evidence for both Roman and Saxon habitation in the area.

A report on the excavations was published in 1971 (Russell and Moorhouse 1971). The pottery is lodged in the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Illustrated group :

High-Medieval : HM/58/Nh.

iii: Stratified sites from Yorkshire, West Riding

Conisborough : Castle

Doncaster : Site DQ.

Conisborough : Castle

SE 515/988

Excavations on the castle site were carried out between 1973-77 by Stephen Johnson for the Department of the Environment. The area had probably been the site of a castle from the 12th century and had fallen out of use by the early 16th century. The excavation work was published in 1980 (Johnson 1980) and included a basic study of the pottery which, along with the other artefacts, is lodged in Doncaster Museum.

Illustrated group :

High-Medieval : HM/63/Ch.

Doncaster : Site DQ

SE 573/1035

Study of the large number of medieval pottery groups from a series of excavations at Doncaster has only recently begun. The three small groups presented here from a single site (DQ) reflect the limited progress made at the time of writing. Later work will hopefully establish the full currency of the town's potteries and those from the neighbouring villages of Firsby and Cowick.

Site DQ comprised three trenches situated in the vicinity of the Castle bailey (Plan 62). The three groups here came from the same trench excavated in 1971. The pottery from these excavations is in Doncaster Museum.

Illustrated group :

Early-Medieval : EM/43-45/Dn.

iv: Stratified sites from Yorkshire, East Riding

Beverley : Highgate
Lurk Lane

Brough : Station Road

Hedon : Middle Lane

Hull : Blackfriar gate
 : Monkgate
 : Mytongate

Wharram
 Percy : Site 45.

Beverley : Highgate

TA 035/395

Excavations by Richard Williams for the Department of the Environment took place in 1977 at Highgate, a road leading north from the Minster towards Wednesday Market. A single trench 19m by 2m was cut at the back of No.10 Highgate.

Pottery was well represented in all but the lowest layers and provided the first stratified late-saxon and medieval sequence of pottery from the town. This sequence will inevitably be superseded by current excavations at Beverley : Lurk Lane which are more extensive and richer in external dating evidence.

An excavation report has yet to be completed for the site but the pottery is now lodged with Hull Museum.

Illustrated groups :

Early-Medieval : EM/52-57/Bv
 High-Medieval : HM/64-67/Bv
 Late-Medieval : LM/44-49/Bv.

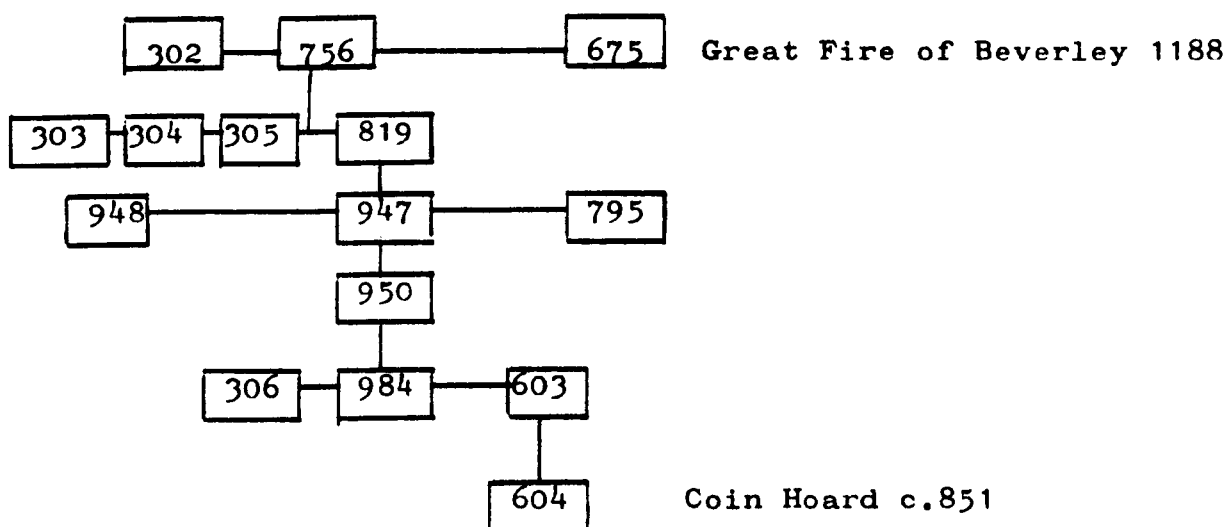
Beverley : Lurk Lane

TA 042/390

Excavations are currently being undertaken on a proposed development site immediately south of the Minster at Lurk Lane. Work is being directed by Peter Armstrong for the Humberside Archaeological Unit. At the time of writing, excavation was incomplete and full details of phasing and dating had yet to be fully assessed. The writer has been in regular contact with

the excavators and has examined the bulk of the pottery recovered up to the end of 1981. Responsibility for the pottery report will rest with Gareth Watkins.

Peter Armstrong and Gareth Watkins kindly provided the writer with a provisional phasing for a number of the early groups which fell between two closely dated features.



These contexts formed a relative sequence between these two points and groups have been presented on a context-by-context basis.

The site was excavated in two sections, the above sequence coming from the western section where excavation has been completed. Although phasing was only provisional it was decided to include these groups as they almost certainly contained material of 11th century date and tie up with the earliest groups from Hedon : Middle Lane.

Illustrated groups :

Early-Medieval : EM/46-51/Bv.

Brough : Station Road

SE 9372/2685

During 1978, in advance of housing development, a small excavation took place on the west side of Station Road (formerly High Street) Brough. Work was directed by Peter Armstrong for Humberside Joint Archaeological Committee.

A series of two late-medieval and one post-medieval hards were encountered with some associated structural development. The silting material of phase I (LM/50/Bh) contained some earlier high-medieval residual material. Earlier excavations at Brough (Wacher 1969) produced some unstratified medieval pottery, and the bulk of that also dated to the late-medieval period. This material has been examined by the writer but it is not included in this study.

Although Brough is thought to have been a port of local importance throughout the medieval period, most of the pottery was of local Yorkshire origin.

Illustrated groups :

Late-Medieval : LM/50-54/Bh.

Hedon : Middle Lane

TA 188/281

In the winter of 1975-6 an excavation took place in a field to the west of Middle Lane in advance of housing development. Work was directed by Richard Williams for the Department of the Environment.

Hedon is considered to have been a planned town established by charter c.1150 (Poulson 1840/1, 105; Craven 1972, 20). It was formed from land appropriated from the neighbouring parishes of Preston and Burstwick. It was not mentioned in Domesday nor

is there any historical evidence to point to its existence earlier than the mid-12th century. However, the earliest pottery evidence may well be of an earlier date.

Hedon was principally a port which had a flourishing international trade during the 12th and 13th century (Boyle, 1895). In 1215 it was amongst the foremost ports of the Humber registered in King John's quindecima (Gras 1918, 221-222). However, even by 1215 the position of the port of Hedon had already been eclipsed by that of Hull (Old Town) and by 1280 the local population were already claiming impoverishment as a result of the successes of Hull and Ravenserod (Poulson 1840-1, 104; Craven 1972, 29). Hedon appears to have remained a minor Humber port throughout the rest of the middle ages. The Middle Lane excavations (Plans 63-64) revealed that settlement along this part of the town had shrunk by the end of the 14th century and had disappeared by the early 15th century.

A large series of pottery groups was recovered, although relative stratification was limited to a small number of the larger intersecting features (Plan 64). A relative chronology could therefore be established for some groups. However, there was no external dating evidence for any groups and none can be regarded as securely dated, although attempts have been made to tie them into an absolute chronology. This absolute dating was based on the occurrence of better dated regional "strays" and general typological considerations and it has only been suggested for guidance.

Direct comparison of these later Hedon groups with those from Kingston-upon-Hull was hampered for a number of reasons.

The most decisive reason was that Hedon would appear to have had its own pottery industry; the orangewares and Humberwares that make up the bulk of Hull's local assemblage were only occasional finds at Hedon. The maintenance of a pottery industry throughout the early and high-medieval periods led to a conservatism of form which largely ignored the new forms and designs of the Humberwares. The dating of the earliest groups from Kingston-upon-Hull depend largely on the occurrence and dating of Saintonge Polychrome (Armstrong 1980, 32). Hedon has produced no evidence of Saintonge Polychrome from the Middle Lane excavations. This could mean that the Hedon deposits all predate Polychrome. Perhaps it is more likely that as Hull was the more affluent and important port it attracted these wares, whereas the waning influence of Hedon did not. Also the Middle Lane site appears to have been one of the less affluent quarters of the town, whereas the majority of the recent excavations at Hull have centred on the more important burgage plots inhabited by the very merchants who were importing the pottery from Europe.

On a regional basis these groups from Hedon provide an important series of groups which largely pre-date the earliest material from Kingston-upon-Hull. The pottery is lodged in Hull Museum.

Illustrated groups :

Early-Medieval	:	EM/58-59/Hd
High-Medieval	:	HM/68-86/Hd.

Hull : Blackfriargate A

TA 29/10

Situated at the junction of High Street and Blackfriargate (Plan 65), Peter Armstrong for Hull Museum, excavated a plot in 1973-4 and 1976. It was thought to be the site of an aisled hall where the Abbot of Meaux held court (Horrox 1978). In 1293 the site was divided into two units. Pit 436 (HM/87/Hu) belonged to phases associated with the original aisled hall (information Gareth Watkins).

Illustrated groups :

High-Medieval : HM/87-88/Hu.

Hull : Monkgate B

TA 29/10

Tenements situated at the junction of Blackfriargate with the Market Place (Plan 65) were excavated by Brian Ayres in 1976-7 for Humberside Archaeological Unit. A street frontage was revealed with a rear garden. Immediately to the west was a formal garden of the Augustinian Friary. This land was granted to the friary c.1317 and the 'Monkgate' groups presented here came from boundary ditches associated with this formal garden. (information Gareth Watkins).

Illustrated groups :

High-Medieval : HM/89-90/Hu.

Hull : Mytongate

TA 29/10

Excavation took place in 1975-6 of a burgage plot on the south side of Mytongate. Work was directed by Brian Ayres for the Humberside Archaeological Unit. This area of Hull was first settled in the early 14th century (Horrox 1978), and excavation revealed only a handful of sherds in orangeware (information Gareth Watkins).

Illustrated group :

Late-Medieval : LM/55/Hu.

Wharram Percy : Site 45

SE 858645

The Medieval Village Research Group has been conducting excavations at the deserted village of Wharram Percy since 1950. Over the last thirty years an enormous quantity of medieval and other pottery has been recovered. Indeed, the evidence for occupation now extends from the Bronze Age to the later 19th century. The advantage of such a long period of occupation starts to evaporate when it is usually found to be compressed into a vertical stratigraphy of less than 0.5 metres. Problems of residual material are enormous, only some of which can be easily recognised, such as Roman pottery in medieval deposits. It has thus proved difficult to establish a sequence of stratified and relatively uncontaminated groups, or even to establish a reliable relative chronology of fabrics. The group of pottery used here comes from one of the very few pit groups on the site.

The excavations on this particular site were conducted by Gustave Milne and have yet to be published. The pottery is stored at Wharram Percy, but will eventually be housed in Hull Museum.

Illustrated group :

Early-Medieval : EM/60/Wp.

d) Middle and late-saxon stratified groups and phase groups

i: List of sites producing saxon groups :

North Lincolnshire (Map 66)

Barton-on-Humber : East Acridge	SX/1-3/Bt
Barrow-upon-Humber : St Chads	SX/4-7/Br
Burnham : Chapel	SX/8-9/Bc
Barton-on-Humber : St Peter's Vicarage	SX/10-16/Bt
Barton-on-Humber : St Peter's Church	SX/17-19/Bt

Regional

Lincolnshire

Lincoln : Saltergate	SX/20/Li
Goltho : Manor	SX/21-22/Go.

ii: The saxon groups

SX/1/Bt			Barton : East Acridge									SVR 1.1				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXS	7	7														
SXG	8	8														
SKSH	2	2														
SXIP	1				1											

This was the only phase-group from East Acridge which was entirely restricted to hand-finished vessels. However, given the difficult conditions of excavation and the somewhat arbitrary nature of the phasing, it should not be regarded as being a contemporary group. Generally this phase-group was dominated

Unlike the previous phase-group SX/1/Bt, this series of features contained 63.2% wheel-finished products and can be safely presumed to be a later range of material. Like all the East Acridge phase-groups it contained no external dating evidence but its vessels probably represent a span of time rather than a contemporary group. It was also uncertain whether the hand-finished saxon material was residual or if there was an overlap with the wheel-finished vessels. There was a superficial similarity between this phase-group and group SX/4/Br from Barrow : St Chads with the mixture of hand-finished and wheel-finished local vessels in conjunction with Ipswich-type ware. However, the evidence from St Chads was ambiguous and the date range for this phase-group is unknown.

Plate 67

- 10 SXS Urn Black surfaces, blue-grey CR. Burnished OS.
- 11 SXG Pitcher. Red-brown surfaces, grey-brown CR. B&S.
- 12 S1 CP Red-brown surfaces, grey-black CR.
- 13 S1 CP Dull reddish OS, pale blue CR and pale orange IS.
B&S.
- 14 S1 CP Grey-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 15 C1 CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 16 SXIP Pitcher. Greyish-blue surfaces. Greyish-blue CR with
pale grey MG.

SX/3/Bt			Barton : East Acridge									SVR 1.1				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXGT	1	1														
SXS	11	11														
SXG	15	15														1
SXSH	16	15	1													
SXIP	3				3											
S1	18	17	1													
CT	6	6														
CL	4	4														
C1	8	8														
G1	1	1														
S2	1	1														

The variety of hand-finished and wheel-finished vessels in this phase-group suggests that it spanned a considerable period of time and again a considerable proportion may be residual from its underlying phase-group SX/1/Bt.

Plate 67

- 17 SXS CP Orange-buff OS, grey-black CR and IS. B&S.
- 18 SXS CP Black OS, grey-black CR and IS. B&S on IS.
- 19 SXS CP Black fabric. Neck and shoulder burnished.
- 20 SXS CP Pale orange-red OS, black CR and IS. B&S on IS.
- 21 SXG CP Blackish fabric.
- 22 SXG CP Silver-grey OS, black CR and IS. B&S on IS.
- 23 SXSH CP Orange-red surfaces and grey-black CR. Shell particles of uneven size.
- 24 SXSH CP Black surfaces and black/orange CR. Sparsely shell-tempered.
- 25 S1 CP Dull red OS, pale grey CR and dark red IS. B&S.
- 26 CT CP Black OS, pale blue-grey CR with orange MG and grey-black IS.
- 27 Loomweight Whitish OS, blue-grey CR with a pale orange MG.

SX/4/Br				Barrow : St Chads								SVR 2.2				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
RB	1															
SXSh	19	12	6		1											
SXIF	3				3											
S1	3	3														
CT	3	3														
CL	1	1														
WSt	1												1		1	
O1	2					2								1	1	
F1	1					1								1		
C2	1	1														

A section was cut across two adjacent ditches, contexts 405 and 410, which were stratigraphically the earliest features on this site. As sherds from the one ditch fitted vessels from the other, they have been treated as a single contemporary group. There was no external dating evidence.

Two factors reduce the usefulness of this group; in the first, the ditches were intersected at this point by a later saxon ditch (SX/7/Br) and secondly the top of the ditches contained trampled material from the excavation which contained small medieval and post-medieval sherds. This trampled material was not fully cleaned off prior to excavation. Nevertheless, the bulk of the material from these features can be regarded as contemporary, although the problem of intrusion presents serious difficulties of interpretation.

The pottery can be divided into three categories, viz:

a: hand-finished saxon material and Ipswich-type ware.

b: sherds of wheel-finished saxon material.

c: small sherds of medieval and post-medieval material.

Category (c) can be recognised and dismissed as obvious intrusion, it includes the WSt, O1, F1 and C2 fabrics and the untabulated post-medieval sherds. The (a) category is typologically the earliest material and numerically dominant. These locally made hand-finished products (Pl.68 Nos.1-6) have been traditionally associated with the middle-saxon Ipswich-type pitchers (Pl.68 No.11), (Addyman and Whitwell 1970, 96-102). This category (a) material can safely be regarded as contemporary with the two ditches that form this group.

Seven vessels exist within the (b) category of wheel-finished saxon material, including Pl.68 Nos.7-9. The completeness of Pl.68 No.7 is deceptive as the majority of sherds of this vessel occurred in the later ditch-fill cutting this group, SX/7/Br. It is quite possible that all these category (b) wheel-finished vessels were intrusive, resulting from the undercutting of the later ditch fill during excavation. This would comply with the current thought on the development of late-saxon pottery (Hurst 1976, 323-328).

Coppack has recently tried to demonstrate (Coppack 1980, 136-7) that wheel-finished or wheel-thrown saxon products were occurring from the late 8th or early 9th century at Goltho. He cited this group as an important example of the contemporary occurrence of wheel-finished shell-tempered fabrics, Torksey type wares and Lincoln Grey wares with Ipswich-type pitchers and the traditional middle-saxon hand-finished products. However, the evidence for contamination above, would cast severe doubts on the validity of this assertion.

It is most unfortunate that the importance of the pottery was not better appreciated during the course of excavation so that a more careful and thorough investigation could have been made on what was undoubtedly a most important middle-saxon deposit. This present sample cannot be regarded as a reliably sealed group of contemporary material, and indeed, it seems that only the hand-finished saxon products and the Ipswich-type vessels can be confidently associated with these features.

Plate 68

- 1 SXSH CP Blackish-red OS, pale reddish-grey CR and pale orange-buff IS. B&S.
- 2 SXSH CP Brownish-red surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 3 SXSH B Orange-buff OS, orange-red CR and pale orange/pale buff IS.
- 4 SXSH B Pierced-lug bowl. Red-brown OS, grey-black CR and dark red IS. B&S. Holes pushed in from the outer surface.
- 5 SXSH B Pierced-lug bowl. Black fabric. Unlike No.4 above, this bowl did not have applied lugs; the rim was simply pulled out and pierced from the OS.
- 6 SXSH Quaich. Red OS, black/red CR and buff IS. The OS had been carefully wiped. Although only one handle was recovered it was probably one of a pair. So far this form is unique in the region and bears a strong resemblance to the Scottish drinking quaich (Evan Thomas 1932, 3-4) although this was almost certainly a local product.
- 7 S1 CP Orange-buff/grey OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange/pale orange-red IS. Heavily B&S.
- 8 S1 CP Pale red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. Some sand amongst the filler.
- 9 CT CP Black surfaces, grey-black CR with red-brown MG.
- 10 WSt Pitcher Pale yellowish-white surfaces and whitish-orange CR. Bright, clear yellow OG.
- 11 SXIP Pitcher The OS varied from black to grey-black to silver-grey to grey-buff. Pale grey CR with reddish MG in places. The IS varied from grey-black to silver-grey to dull red. The UHA suggested strap handles 6 cm wide. The drawing was reconstructed from non-fitting sherds.

SX/5/Br			Barrow : St Chads									SVR 5.6				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	2	2														
CT	1	1														

A small, undated, group of pottery comprising wheel-finished shell-tempered fabrics and a hand-finished Torksey type vessel. All the excavated Torksey ware wasters (Barley 1964, 177) were finished or thrown on a wheel. This hand-finished vessel (Pl.68 No.13) closely resembled the Torksey fabrics and may be an earlier product.

Plate 68

- 12 S1 CP Black fabric. B&S. The rouletting was crude and irregular.
- 13 CT CP Black fabric. CB and HF.

SX/6/Br			Barrow : St Chads									SVR 4.6				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	4	2	2													

A small group of wheel-finished shell-tempered pots from two small inter-related gullies. The deposits were undated. The construction of the socketed bowls (Pl.68 Nos.15-16) suggests that their spouts were for pouring rather than as a handle socket.

Plate 68

- 14 S1 CP Black fabric. B&S.
- 15 S1 B Spouted bowl. Black surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S. The spout having been applied to the wall of the bowl, a flap was cut into the wall, hinged upwards and smoothed neatly onto the roof of the spout.

The edges of the cut were then also smoothed into the spout.

- 16 S1 B Spouted bowl. Pale orange-red surfaces and pale grey CR. Similar construction methods to No.15 above.

SX/7/Br				Barrow : St Chads								SVR 3.3				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	2															
SXIP	1				1											
S1	14	11	3													
CT	3	3														

This group derived from the ditch feature which cut the two middle-saxon ditches of group SX/4/Br and which may have been the sources of the wheel-finished sherds in that group. Indeed the bulk of the sherds of cooking-pot, Pl.68 No.7, came from this deposit. On the other hand, the Ipswich-type pitcher sherd from this group is almost certainly residual to SX/4/Br and emphasises the ease with which intrusive or residual material can be transmitted amongst intersecting features. As with SX/5 and 6/Br this group can only be assigned a general late-saxon date.

Plate 68

- 17 S1 CP Pale red surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 18 S1 CP Pale orange surfaces and pale grey-blue CR. B&S.
- 19 S1 CP Black fabric.
- 20 S1 B Black fabric. B&S.
- 21 Loomweight. Orange sand-tempered fabric with traces of an additional organic filler. Rough-textured whitish-buff OS.

22 R/B Flagon. Roman Hofheim flagon (Swan 1975, p.11 & 41).
One of several sherds of this vessel which
occurred residually across the site. 1st century.

[illegible]

This undated group derived from two pits within the nave of the chapel (Plan 68, B). They would appear to have been associated with the site of the chapel but it was uncertain whether they were both associated with the earliest stone structure shown on the plan or with an earlier timber structure on the same site.

Pl.68 No.23, closely parallels a similar Torksey-type rim found in the oven deposits from Barton : St Peters, Pl.70 No.20, associated with the construction of the stone church in the 10th century SX/19/Bt.

Plate 68

- 23 CT B Black OS, grey-black CR and light, purple-brown IS.
- 24 CT B Black surfaces, grey-black CR with red-brown MG.
- 25 CL CP Metallic silver-grey OS, pale grey CR and IS. B&S.

SX/9/Bc			Burnham Chapel								SVR 1.2					
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	5															
S1	2	2														
CT	5	4	1													
CL	4	4														

This undated group came from the nave of the chapel from a deposit sealing the destruction layers of the timber church and could therefore be of similar late-saxon date to SX/9/Bc.

Plate 68

26 CT B Black surfaces and reddish CR.

SX/10/Bt

Barton : St Peters Vicarage

SVR 1.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	1	1														
SXGT	1	1														

An undated group of two vessels, one a late Roman cooking pot, the other a grass-tempered sherd. Although such a tiny sample can only be of very limited significance, it is interesting this should be the only grass-tempered sherd from the site. It might be assumed that the Roman sherd would be residual. However, it showed no signs of abrasion and only one other 'residual' Roman sherd occurred in the later-saxon deposits from this particular trench. Grass-tempered sherds were generally rare within the region and may not be of local production. In Barton-on-Humber only one sherd occurred from the saxon phase-groups at East Acridge (SX/3/Bt), and only a handful from the extensive saxon deposits from St Peters Church. In this respect it is interesting that one of the sherds from the earliest saxon deposit in the southern trench from this site (SX/11/Bt) was an imported fabric.

No illustrated vessels.

SX/11/Bt			Barton : St Peters Vicarage									SVR 1.0				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
RSX	1				1											
SXG	1	1														
R/B	1															

A small, undated, group of three vessels, one Roman and two saxon, representing the earliest saxon deposits from the southern trench. The illustrated rim, Pl.69 No.1, with its heavily micaceous fabric was either a stray or imported.

Plate 69

- 1 RSX Urn Black, roughly burnished, OS, grey-black CR and grey-buff IS. Tempered with some grit and large flakes of plate mica. Hard, hackly fractured, and smooth (burnished) textured.

SX/12/Bt			Barton : St Peters Vicarage									SVR 1.0				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	5	5														
SXSH	1	1														

This small, undated, group consisted principally of the saxon gritty fabric (SXG) and one sherd of a hand-finished shell-tempered cooking-pot (SXSH). It is uncertain if there was ever a time in the early or middle-saxon period when shell-tempered wares were not available. Although it had not occurred in the previous two groups (SX/10 and 11/Bt) their small size makes their evidence inconclusive.

Plate 69

- 2 SXG CP Brown-black surfaces and grey-black CR.

SX/13/Bt			Barton : St Peters Vicarage									SVR 1.1				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXG	12	12														
SXSH	1	1														

A further small, undated, group which was of very similar composition to the previous group (SX/12/Bt).

Plate 69

3 SXG CP Red-brown OS, grey-black CR and IS.

SX/14/Bt			Barton : St Peters Vicarage									SVR 1.0				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	1															
SXG	20	19	1													
S1	6	5	1													

On an initial appearance this undated group, the largest from this site, had a strong resemblance to the earliest group from Barrow : St Chads (SX/4/Br) in that it contained a mixture of hand-finished and wheel-finished vessels. However, in this group all the hand-finished vessels were in the saxon gritty fabric (SXG) whereas all the wheel-finished pots were in the shell-tempered fabric (S1). Hand-finished, shell-tempered vessels were only occasional finds from the earlier groups from this site; indeed, they never appeared to have been common in Barton. Within this group at least, the changeover from hand-finished (SXSH) to wheel-finished (S1) shell-tempered vessels was both complete and decisive.

It remains to decide whether the SXG and the S1 fabrics here represent a contemporary group or whether the hand-finished SXG vessels were residual. Residual elements do not appear to be high for this site as most of the pottery derived from pit and ditch features rather than layers. A residual element of 77.8% would be required to discount all the hand-finished material and this would seem most unlikely. It might also be surprising if there had not been an overlap between the old hand-finished saxon products and the introduction of the new wheel-finished vessels.

Plate 69

- 4 SXG CP Black fabric.
- 5 SXG CP Black fabric. B&S.
- 6 SXG CP Black fabric. B&S.
- 7 SXG CP Pierced-lug cooking pot. Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 8 S1 CP Black/brown OS, grey CR and grey-black IS. B&S.
- 9 S1 CP Black surfaces, grey-black CR. B&S.
- 10 S1 CP Dull brown OS, grey/buff/orange CR and orange IS. B&S.
- 11 S1 B Red-brown surfaces, grey-black CR. B&S. Not fully wheel-finished.

SX/15/Bt

Barton : St Peters Vicarage

SVR 4.7

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	6	6														

A small undated group made up entirely of wheel-finished shell-tempered vessels. The absence of any hand-finished products

might argue for a date later than SX/14/Bt.

Plate 69

12 S1 CP Grey-buff OS, grey CR and IS. B&S.

13 S1 CP Grey-buff OS, grey-black CR and brownish-buff IS. B&S.

SX/16/Bt			Barton : St Peters Vicarage									SVR 1.0				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXS	1	1														
SXSH	1	1														
S1	1	1														
CT	2	2														
CL	2	1	1													

This undated group was the first from this site to produce either Torksey-type (CT) or Lincoln Grey-type (CL) fabrics, although the small size of the earlier groups may diminish the significance of this.

The S1 rim (Pl.69 No.14) was of the small, everted type normally associated with early-medieval cooking-pots in the later S4 shell-tempered fabric. The 'pie-crusting' to the rim edge of Pl.69 No.15, was usually associated with a date in the later part of the Lincoln Grey fabric range (Coppack 1980, 146-7). Despite the absence of external dating evidence a date in the later 10th or early 11th century would therefore seem likely.

Plate 69

14 S1 CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.

15 CL CP Dark blue-grey surfaces and blue-grey CR.

SX/17/Bt		Barton : St Peters Church										SVR 1.4				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	2															
SXS	6	6														
SXG	11	8	2		1											2
SXSH	3	3														
SXGS	1	1														

A small phase-group of material relatable to the earliest saxon occupation of the site, belonging to the pre-earthwork phase. Both the saxon sandy (SXS) and the saxon gritty (SXG) fabrics were present in most contexts along with one sherd that had a partial organic filler. Context 1633, a pebbled surface associated with these early saxon structures, produced sherds from three vessels in a hand-finished, shell-tempered fabric (SXSH). This is potentially of the greatest importance if the provisional 6th/7th century date assigned to these layers by the excavator is confirmed. If the shell-tempered fabric (SXSH) can be taken back into the early-saxon period, it strengthens the possibility that the fabric may have derived from the late Roman shell-tempered fabrics.

Plate 70

- 1 SXGT CP Pale orange-brown OS, black CR and IS. Grit and organic filler producing grass marked surfaces and voids in the core.
- 2 SXG CP Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 3 SXG Urn? Black fabric. Both surfaces were burnished, the decoration on the outer surface being formed by deeper ribs of burnishing producing an incised effect
- 4 SXG B Dark reddish-brown OS, grey CR and grey-black IS. R&S.

SX/18/Bt

Barton : St Peters Church

SVR 1.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	6															
SXGT	2	2														
SXS	11	9			2											
SXG	21	19	1		1											1
SXSH	4	3	1													
CL	1	1														
CT	1	1														
S1	1	1														

This phase-group contained pottery associated with the earthwork which sealed the earlier material SX/17/Bt, but which pre-dated the construction of the stone church in the 10th century.

The bulk of the material was hand-finished, largely saxon sandy (SXS) and saxon gritty (SXG) fabrics, but with a few shell-tempered pots (SXSH). However, two contexts provisionally associated with this earthwork, contained wheel-finished products; 1321 contained S1 and CT fabrics and 1763 a CL vessel. The stone church was constructed in the late 10th century, but the earthwork probably pre-dated it by several hundred years as it became the site of a graveyard associated with an earlier, as yet unlocated, church which was partially cleared prior to the building of the new stone church. Dr. Rodwell provisionally assigns a 7th-9th century date for this earthwork phase (pers. comm.). This might prove to be the basis for a firm pre-10th century date for these wheel-finished products, but this evidence awaits confirmation.

Plate 70

5 SXS Urn Black burnished surfaces, bluish-black CR.

Plate 70 Cont'd.

- 6 SXS Urn Brown-black surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 7 SXG CP Grey-black OS, grey CR and grey-brown IS. B&S.
- 8 SXG CP Brownish OS, blue-grey CR and black IS. B&S.
- 9 SXG CP Red-brown OS, grey-black CR and black IS. B&S on IS.
- 10 SXG CP Dull brownish OS, black CR and IS.
- 11 CL CP Dark grey surfaces and pale grey CR. B&S.

SX/19/Bt

Barton: St Peters Church

SVR 1.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	5															
SXS	12	11			1?											
SXG	17	15	2													
SXSH	3	2	1													
S1	4	3	1													
CT	7	4	3													
CL	1	1														
Cl	1	1														

This pottery forms part of the phase-group associated with the construction and early use of the saxon stone church, its related ovens and occupation deposits to the east. There appears to be a large amount of residual hand-finished pottery and with such a low SVR this would be quite plausible. However, the St Peters Vicarage site suggested a period of overlap between hand-finished and wheel-finished vessels and the precise terminal dates of the saxon sandy (SXS) and saxon gritty (SXG) fabrics have yet to be established, but it would be surprising if production had continued into the 10th century.

A small group, which Coppack describes as being 'at least 10 vessels' (Coppack 1980, 45). from a deposit blocking the doorway of a late-Roman building on area E of the Saltergate site. The group had a terminus post quem provided by a burial cut into this deposit which gave a radio carbon date of 1170bp \pm 90 (HAR 863) providing a calibrated date of AD 780 \pm 90.

The vessels would therefore belong to a period between the desertion of the Roman building and AD 780 \pm 90, and represent one of the earliest dated saxon shell-tempered (SL) pottery groups. They were all drawn as hand-finished by Coppack (Coppack 1980, p.71 Fig.3) although this important fact was not mentioned in the text. They bear a very close resemblance to the later wheel-finished forms and it was therefore surprising that he should have concluded that his shell-tempered fabric (SL) first appeared fully developed (Coppack 1980, 137) when this group provided such striking hand-finished prototypes.

In view of the oft lamented lack of external dating evidence from such early groups within the county, it may seem churlish to reflect on the dangers of placing too much reliance on a single radio carbon sample. However, with the given range of \pm 90 years, it would give the group a possible date range from ad 690 to 870 with only a 2:1 chance that the actual date falls within that given range. It would, nevertheless, make an enormous difference to the significance of the pottery if its actual date lay at either extreme of this range. The drawings are taken from Coppack 1980.

Plate 71

Nos.1-10 Vessels in SL shell-tempered fabric.

SX/21/Go				Goltho : Manor Site								SVR -				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SL	7	6	1													2
SH	2	1	1													
CT	2	1	1													
CL	2	1	1													
RS	1	1														
SM	1	1														

The remaining 5 vessels in the group were not described.

This pottery came from the post-holes of a palisade or boundary and was archaeologically the earliest stratified saxon pottery on the site. Coppack assigns this pottery to a period c.800-825.

Although there was no evidence to suggest that this pottery could not belong to this period, there was no ceramic or archaeological justification given for the date other than it was the date assigned to it by Beresford (Coppack 1980, 115) on the basis of a mean life-span of 25 years for each timber building (Coppack 1980, 116). This group was the earliest in a stratigraphic sequence of groups but there appears to have been no external dating evidence to back up Beresford's "mean life-span" hypothesis. It was only in the fourth group in the sequence SX/22/Go that the first external dating evidence, a coin association, occurred.

The pottery from this group comprised a hand-finished cooking-pot, Pl.71 No.24 , and a range of wheel-finished fabrics

including Torksey-type (CT) and Lincoln Grey-type (CL).

The drawings and vessel descriptions for these and other Goltho groups are taken from Coppack 1980.

Plate 71

- 11-16 SL Cooking-pots.
 17 SL Bowl.
 18 SH Cooking-pot.
 19 SH Bowl.
 20 CL Cooking-pot.
 21 CL. Bowl.
 22 CT Cooking-pot.
 23 CT Bowl.
 24 RS Cooking-pot. Grey surfaces and dark grey CR.
 25 RS C/P Brown-buff fabric.

SX/22/Go				Goltho : Manor Site								SVR -				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SL	6	3	2		1											
WSt	2	2														

The four other vessels associated with this group were not described.

This small group was the first saxon group from Goltho to contain any dating evidence. The pottery came from the floor of a camera block attached to the second aisled hall, a deposit which also contained a penny of Edgar (Coppack 1980, 123).

Plate 71

26 SL	CP
27 SL	CP
28 SL	CP
29 SL	B
30 SL	B
31 SL	Lamp.

iii: Discussion of the saxon pottery groups

North Lincolnshire has only produced stratified groups of domestic saxon pottery from three sites, Barton-on-Humber, Barrow-upon-Humber and Burnham Chapel, with Barton being the most prolific. However, as Chapter 2 demonstrated, hand-finished and wheel-finished saxon pottery was a common find amongst the unstratified assemblages from many medieval village sites in the area. As a generalisation, the hand-finished pottery can be considered to be early or middle-saxon in date and the wheel-finished pottery, late-saxon. A fuller discussion of the development of each fabric type will be made in Chapter 4. This section seeks only to outline the more general ceramic developments during the saxon period.

Hand-finished fabrics

Both Lincoln and York have so far produced very little middle-saxon pottery, and the earliest phases at Beverley : Lurk Lane contained only a single decorated Ipswich-type pitcher and a few scraps of residual Roman pottery (information P. Armstrong). This has led to the suggestion that these cities and towns were largely aceramic until the 9th century (Coppack 1980, 135 and Holdsworth 1978, 3-4). In complete contrast, Wharram Percy DMV, only some 20 miles away from York, can boast many hundred sherds of middle-saxon pottery including over 250 sherds from a Gruben-hause fill which were associated with Tating ware (Hurst and

Hodges 1976). Chapter 2 has shown how frequently hand-finished saxon pottery occurred from medieval village sites (Addyman and Whitwell 1970). The relative abundance of domestic early and middle-saxon pottery from rural sites would seem to contrast with the scarcity of such pottery from urban centres.

The early and middle-saxon settlements at Barton-on-Humber and Barrow-on-Humber are still of unknown size or significance. Barton had become an urban centre by the late-saxon period, but its evidence for the earlier saxon period rests on a group of five inhumation burials discovered on the outskirts of the town during the construction of air-raid shelters in 1939 (Loughlin and Miller 1979, 186). The high quality of the accoutrements associated with these burials, including a sword and a hanging bowl, dating to the 6th or 7th century, suggest that Barton contained at least a few inhabitants of some substance (Eagles 1979, 169).⁽¹⁾ Barrow reputedly became the site for the establishment of a monastery by St Chad some time between AD 669 and 672 (V.C.H. Lincs.II 1906, 97). Both Barton and Barrow have provided evidence of earlier Roman occupation in the vicinity of the medieval settlements (Loughlin and Miller 1979, 186). Indeed, Barton can boast a seemingly unbroken ceramic sequence from the 1st century AD to the 12th.

Four principal hand-finished saxon fabrics occur from these two towns, grass-tempered (SXGT), saxon sandy (SXS), saxon gritty (SXG) and shell-tempered (SXSH). All the earliest phases from the three sites at Barton produced the grass-tempered, sandy and gritty fabrics. The shell-tempered fabric was never common in hand-finished form (SXSH) at Barton, but the interim

evidence from St Peters Church suggests that this too may have been current during the 6th and 7th century (SX/17/Bt). The importance of an early-saxon date for shell-tempered fabrics lies in the question of their origins. Coppack thought the evidence for a late-Roman derivation was not worth serious consideration (Coppack 1980, 7), but he had not been able to find any evidence for shell-tempered fabrics earlier than the middle-saxon period. However, should the provisional evidence from St Peters Church be confirmed, a late-Roman origin for the fabric might be more seriously considered. Products of the late-Roman "Dalesware" shell-tempered pottery industry were common at Barton, as elsewhere in North Lincolnshire (Loughlin 1977, 140-146). Most Dalesware pots were coil-built and wheel-finished, often very crudely, and production was probably more localised than it was for some of the contemporary Greyware industries such as Crambeck (Corder 1937).

In contrast, the earliest group from Barrow : St Chads, MS,LS/4/Br. contained only shell-tempered, hand-finished vessels. It seems strange that saxon sites which were so close, only 3 miles apart, should have such different fabrics dominating their hand-finished assemblages. This contrast in fabrics was best illustrated in a comparison between Barrow : St Chads SX/4/Br and Barton : East Acridge SX/1 and 2/Bt, where Ipswich-type pitchers occurred in conjunction with the hand-finished vessels. The Ipswich-type were provided the first opportunity to "date" the groups ceramically. However, given that its currently accepted date range is c.AD 625 to c.850 (Hurst 1976, 303), the St Chads and East Acridge groups could be anything up to 200 years apart. The hand-finished shell-tempered fabrics

(SXSH) which occurred with the Ipswich-type vessels from St Chads have long been accepted as 'typical' middle-saxon vessels for Lincolnshire (Addyman and Whitwell 1970, 96-102). On the other hand, the terminal date for the saxon sandy (SXS) and saxon gritty (SXG) fabrics has never been established. The evidence from Barton : East Acridge (SX/1 and 2/Bt) suggests that it was still current in the middle-saxon period; beyond that, the Barton : St Peters Vicarage site (SX/14/Bt) demonstrated that the saxon gritty fabric (SXG) was still in production at the point of changeover to wheel-finished vessels.

Wheel-finished fabrics

In the most recent national survey of saxon pottery John Hurst (1976, 314-318) observed that few, if any, wheelthrown vessels in the Thetford or St Neots traditions could be confidently assigned dates earlier than the 10th century. However, Coppack, using evidence from Lincolnshire, has recently attempted to challenge this by suggesting that such fabrics were in use by the early 9th century (Coppack 1980, 341).

Barton-on-Humber produced groups from all three sites which spanned this transition. Barrow-upon-Humber had one group which may belong to this period, but the evidence was more ambiguous because of the possibility of intrusion. It has already been observed that at this point two hand-finished fabrics were still in production (SXG and SXSH), but it was only the shell-tempered fabric which developed and continued in wheel-finished form in North Lincolnshire. Wheel-finished gritty fabrics were common in Yorkshire during the late-saxon

period (Holdsworth 1978, 15) but they rarely occurred in North Lincolnshire before the early-medieval period. Coppack could see no direct compatibility between his wheel-finished, shell-tempered fabrics (SL and SH) and the earlier Maxey/Normanby-Le-Wold types which they replaced (Coppack 1980, 137). However, at Barton and Barrow the shell-tempered fabric remained almost identical, only the forms and technology changed. It is important to remember that the SXSH and S1 shell-tempered fabrics were essentially the same fabric, their division into two regional traditions reflects only their differences in shape and manufacture. The transition produced a new range of forms in addition to the wheel-finishing techniques. In North Lincolnshire this change in vessel shape was quite dramatic, although, in Lincoln, the late-saxon forms were already present in the hand-finished vessels from Saltergate (SX/20/Li).

Unfortunately, the North Lincolnshire groups which cover this transition (SX/2/Bt, SX/14/Bt and SX/18/Bt) were all undated. The problem of SX/4/Br from St Chads has already been discussed. The evidence from the Barton : East Acridge group (SX/2/Bt) associated this change with Ipswich-type pitchers, but the phase-group probably spanned a long period and residuality was very high and the association thus loses much of its significance.

Coppack used the evidence from Barrow : St Chads (SX/4/Br), Lincoln : Saltergate (SX/20/Li) and Goltho : Manor Site (SX/21/Go), to argue that this transition to wheel-finished vessels took place by the early 9th century "at the latest" (Coppack 1980, 340). The fragile nature of this evidence has already

been touched on in the discussion on each group. The acceptance of his arguments would not only imply that shell-tempered fabrics were wheel-finished by this date, but also that the Torksey-type and Lincoln Grey fabrics were present, in fully developed forms, at a considerably earlier date than they had hitherto been assigned (Hurst 1976, 326-328). Ipswich-type vessels are becoming an increasingly common find on Lincolnshire sites and it is surprising that it should not have been found at Goltho given the socio-economic status of the site and the apparent overlap between the Ipswich range and the early dates claimed for Goltho.

The evidence from the Barrow : St Chads group (SX/4/Br) has already been seriously questioned and the hand-finished nature of the Saltergate group from Lincoln (SX/20/Li) places it in the period before the transition. The dating evidence of the earliest group from Goltho (SX/21/Go) relies almost entirely on an unproven hypothesis for the life-span of saxon timber buildings. Coppack may well be right in assigning an early 9th century date for the transition to wheel-finished products but his case, though cogently argued, remains to be proven.

At Lloyds Bank, Pavement site at York there was more convincing evidence for wheel-finished local wares in a pre-10th century date. The pottery came from a deposit with a radio-carbon date of 880-1000 (1070 - 100 bp, BIRM-403) (Holdsworth 1978, 5), but the same caveat of the reliability of such dating applies as it did to the Lincoln : Saltergate group SX/20/Li. The pottery associated with the 851 coin hoard

deposit at Beverley : Lurk Lane has yet to be fully analysed. However, the writer has seen some of the associated pottery which was almost entirely wheel-finished. It appeared to contain both Torksey-type grey wares (CT), gritty wares (GB) and local coarse sandy wares (CB1). This will almost certainly represent the earliest securely dated late-saxon deposit in the region. It underlines the potential importance that this site will have on the region's ceramics once excavation is completed and the pottery fully analysed. From Lincolnshire, however, there is still no firm evidence to refute Hurst's date for the introduction of wheel-finished products. The groups from Barton-on-Humber and Barrow-upon-Humber do, however, allow some discussion of the nature of late-saxon pottery in North Lincolnshire.

If there had been strong localisation amongst the hand-finished saxon pottery industry with, for example, grit-tempering predominating at Barton and shell-tempering at Barrow, the introduction of wheel-finishing techniques rapidly brought a greater standardisation to pottery fabrics. The grit-tempered (SXG) fabric had always shown considerable variation in fabric both in its filler and its finish. Even the shell-tempered fabric varied in the size and quantity of its shell filler. The late-saxon fabrics displayed a far greater degree of uniformity in fabric, finish and form, the dished inner face of the S1 cooking-pot rim for example, became standardised across the county throughout the late-saxon period.

It was the shell-tempered fabric (S1) which became the dominant local product across all North Lincolnshire. Although

the sand-tempered Torksey-type and Lincoln Grey-type fabrics (CT and CL) were common finds on most late-saxon sites in the area, it is unlikely that they were ever produced locally, probably deriving directly from their parent source. A locally made sand-tempered fabric (C1) appeared at both Barton : East Acridge (SX/2 and 3/Bt) and at St Peters Church (SX/19/Bt), but it was absent from the late-saxon groups from Barrow : St Chads and only became a common find in the early-medieval period. The small Burnham Chapel groups were interesting for the lack of the shell-tempered (S1) fabric in the first group (SX/8/Bc) and its relatively low proportion in the second (SX/9/Bc).

A wide range of saxon fabrics was represented amongst the rather small groups presented here although the evidence was largely restricted to Barton-on-Humber and Barrow-upon-Humber. The transition from hand-finished to wheel-finished vessels was represented in three groups, but as with all the region's saxon groups, none could be dated. The groups here have demonstrated that Barton might offer a complete continuity of ceramics from the late-Roman to the late-saxon period. The only foreseeable hope of secure dating for any of this material rests with future work at St Peters Church, both in the continuing excavations and the fuller post-excavation analysis of past seasons' work. Radio-carbon, and dendrochronological dates, for various saxon deposits from the site are awaited with interest.

EM/1/Bt

Barton: St. Peters Church

SVR 1.6

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	1															
WSt	1					1									1	
S4	1	1														
G1	3	2				1										
F1	2					2								1		
O1	9				1	8								7		
H2	1					1									1	

A general phase-group, provisionally associated with the 12th century redevelopment of the church. Most of the jugs were splashed-glazed and Pl. 70, No. 24 appears to have been a pitcher-like form. The dating of these early splashed-glazed jugs hinges on the evidence from Thornholme Priory, where the earliest groups, dating shortly after 1150, had fully developed suspension glazes (OG). The jug handle (Pl. 70, No. 27) was one of a number of sherds of this vessel and closely resembled the H2 Humber ware fabric. Had this been the only example of Humber ware to be found in a 12th century context, it might easily have been dismissed as intrusive. However, a number of H2 vessels have been recognised in other 12th century groups from both Barton-on-Humber and Thornholme Priory. It now seems probable that an early version of Humber ware did occur during this period and it probably was also one of the first local fabrics to develop suspension glazes (OG).

EM/2/Bt Continued.

An undated, largely residual phase-group whose latest material appears to belong to the early-medieval period. The degree of residuality was emphasised by the number of Romano-British sherds in the phase-group. Cooking-pot rims in both shell-tempered (S4) and coarse sandy (C1, C2) fabrics were generally small and simple; this would appear to be typical for the early-medieval period. The predominance of splashed-glazing on the jug fragments argues for a date earlier than that for the primary groups from Thornholme Priory where the jugs were mostly suspension (OG) glazes. This phase-group and also EM/3-6/Bt from East Acridge therefore probably date to a period before c. 1150.

Plate 73

1	SXS	CP	Black fabric. Slightly micaceous filler. B & S.
2	SXS	CP	Black fabric. Neck and shoulder highly burnished.
3	SXG	CP	Grey-black OS, black CR and IS. Some mica and sand in filler.
4	SXG	CP	Blackish surfaces and grey-black CR.
5	SXG	Pitcher	Pale orange/grey-black OS, grey-black CR and dull reddish-orange IS. B & S.
6	S1	CP	Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
7	S1	CP	Pale orange-buff OS, grey-black CR and black IS. B & S.
8	S1	Dish	Black surfaces and grey-black CR. OS burnished.
9	SX1P	Pitcher	Blue-grey surfaces and pale blue-grey CR. CB and very roughly WF.
10	SX1P	Pitcher	Grey-black OS, dark blue-grey CR and grey-buff IS. CB with WF OS and HF IS.
11	C1	CP	Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
12	G1	B	Orange OS, bluish-grey CR and orange-red IS.

EM/2/Bt continued.Plate 73 continued.

13	C2	CP	Pale orange-buff OS, light blue CR and orange/light blue IS.
14	C2	CP	Orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
15	S4	CP	Pale red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
16	S4	CP	Pale red surfaces and pale bluish CR.
17	S4	CP	Dull red surfaces and bluish CR.
18	S4	CP	Pale red surfaces and pale bluish CR.
19	S4	CP	Pale red surfaces and pale bluish CR.
20	S4	B	Red surfaces and greyish-blue CR.
21	S4	B	Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
22	O1	J	Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and IS.

EM/3/Bt

Barton: East Acridge

SVR 1.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	369															
SXG	4	4														
S1	10	8	2													
G1	6	4				2								2		
S4	12	11	1													
C1	2	2														
C2	9	7				2								1		
F1	6					6								5		

EM/4/Bt

Barton: East Acridge

SVR 1.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	97															
SXS	2	2														
SXG	2	2														
S1	3	3														
CT	1	1														
G1	1	1														
S4	5	4	1													
C1	1	1														
C2	3	2				1								1		
F1	4					4								3		
O1	5					5								1		

These two phase-groups would appear to have been of similar date range and were thus considered together. As with EM/2/Bt, the jugs were all splashed-glazed. Pl. 73, Nos. 32-34 and 37-38 provide an interesting range of early-medieval jug profiles which compare with those from the lower fill of Ditch 13 at Hedon, EM/58/Hd.

Plate 73

EM/3/Bt

23	S1	CP	Black OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS. B&S.
24	S1	CP	Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
25	S1	CP	Grey-brown OS, grey-black CR and brown IS. KT.
26	S4	CP	Pale reddish surfaces and grey CR.
27	S4	CP	Pale reddish surfaces and blue-grey CR.
28	S4	CP	Pale red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
29	C2	CP	Dull orange OS, blue CR and pale yellow-buff IS.
30	C2	CP	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale greyish-white IS.
31	G1	CP	Pale greyish-orange OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. B&S.
32	G1	J	Orange surfaces, and pale blue CR with orange MG. Bright olive-green SG with orange-brown glaze margin.
33	F1	J	Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull red to orange IS. Olive-green SG. LHA smoothed on with no back fillet and a single central thumbing.
34	F1	J	Pale orange to orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG. The lower body OS of Pl. Nos. 33-34 and 38 were wiped rather than KT.

EM/4/Bt

35	S4	CP	Pale rose-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
36	S4	CP	Pale reddish-orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
37	C2	J	Orange OS, pale blue CR and pale orange IS. Greenish-orange SG.
38	F1	J	Dull red to pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Bright orange SG with some greenish patches around mid-body.

EM/5/Bt

Barton: East Acridge

SVR 1.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	514															
SXS	11	10			1											1
SXG	13	13														
S1	20	17	3													
CL	3		2		1											
G1	12	10	2													
S4	31	25	6													
C1	4	3	1													
C2	43	38	5													
F1	19	1				18								7		
O1	26					26								14	1	
WS	2	1				1								1		

EM/6/Bt

Barton: East Acridge

SVR 1.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	?				1											
SXS	4	4														
SXG	3	3														
SXSH	5	4			1											
S1	9	7	2													
S4	5	5														
G1	1	1														
C1	1	1														
C2	3	1				2								2		
F1	4					4								4		
O1	3				1	2								1		
WS	1					1								1		

Both EM/5/Bt and EM/6/Bt will be considered together. In many ways these two groups of material should be more appropriate amongst the unstratified assemblages of Chapter 2. EM/5/Bt represented the topsoil from the 1967 East Acridge excavation, and EM/6/Bt represented part of the assemblage from

EM/5 & 6/Bt Continued.

Mr. H Varah's excavation in 1967 which was unrecorded.

However, both assemblages contained no medieval material later than those from EM/2-4/Bt and therefore probably had a similar terminal date of c. 1150 or earlier. The two fragments of Scarborough White Sandy Ware (WS) were paralleled by similar, but unillustrated, sherds from EM/2/Bt. Together they suggest that this recently recognised Scarborough fabric was current during the early 12th century.

Plate 74

EM/5/Bt

1	SXS	Urn	Black surfaces and grey CR with brownish-buff MGs.
2	S1	CP	Black surfaces and grey-black CR.
3	S1	CP	Black to brown-buff OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS. B&S.
4	S1	B	Buff/orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. Traces of an applied spout.
5	CL	Storage jar	Blue-grey surfaces and grey-black CR.
6	S4	CP	Black OS, grey-black CR and red IS. B&S.
7	S4	B	Pale orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
8	S4	B	Pale red surfaces and bluish-grey CR.
9	G1	CP	Dull red surfaces and bluish CR.
10	C1	CP	Pale grey-black surfaces and orange-red CR.
11	C1	CP	Black/orange OS, grey-black CR and pale orange-buff IS.
12	C1	CP	Pale orange surfaces and pale blue CR.
13	C1	CP	Pale orange surfaces and pale blue CR with buff MGs.
14	C2	CP	Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
15	C2	CP	Orange OS, greyish-blue CR and orange-buff IS.
16	C2	CP	Pale orange surfaces and pale greyish-blue CR.
17	C2	B	Red-brown OS, pale blue CR and pale buff IS. B&S.
18	WS	J	Pale orange-white OS, whitish CR and pale orange-buff IS. Traces of an orange SG with orange-green margins.

Plate 74

EM/6/Bt

19	RB/SX	Dish	Black, stick burnished surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. Tempered with sand and crushed chalk and shell particles.
20	SXSH	Dish	Black, stick burnished surfaces and hard, blue-grey CR with an orange inner MG. Tempered with medium to large shell fragments.
21	SXS	CP	Grey-black OS and CR and brown-buff IS. BS on IS of rim.
22	SXS	CP	Orange-brown OS, orange-grey CR and orange-vermilion IS. B&S.
23	SXG	CP	Black fabric. B&S.
24	SXSH	CP	Pierced-lug cooking-pot. Dark brown/black OS, grey-black CR and black IS.
25	SXSH	CP	Black/red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. Rim was folded, although the vessel does not appear WF.
26	S1	CP	Orange surfaces and pale greyish-blue CR. B&S.
27	S1	B	Orange surfaces and greyish-blue CR.
28	S1	B	Pale orange surfaces and pale orange-buff CR.
29	G1	CP	Orange fabric. B&S.
30	C1	CP	Pale yellowish OS, grey-black CR and IS.
31	C2	J	Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
32	O1	Pitcher	Pale orange-red OS, pale bluish-grey CR and bluish-grey IS. Very smooth, soapy textured surfaces. Apple-green SG with orange-brown glaze margins.
33	WS	J	Off-white fabric. Pale yellow-green SG with dark copper-green pocking.

EM/7/Bt

Barton: St. Peters Vicarage

SVR 1.4

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	2	2														
CT	2	2														
G1	4	3				1								1		
S4	2	2														
WSt	2	1				1									1	
C1	1	1														
O1	2					2								1		
F1	1					1								1		

This group came from an occupation layer and was stratigraphically the earliest group from this site to produce early medieval pottery. The shell-tempered vessels were by now divided between the late saxon S1 fabric and the early-medieval S4 fabric. The only ceramic dating evidence came from the two Stamford ware vessels which would suggest a date in the late 11th or early 12th century. Jugs occurred in three local fabrics, Gritty (G1), Fine Sandy (F1), and Orangeware (O1) all with splashed glazes (SG).

Plate 69

16	S1	CP	Brown-buff OS, pale bluish-grey CR and red-brown IS. B&S.
17	WSt	J	Yellowish-white OS, whitish CR and IS. Thin pale yellow OG.
18	WSt	CP	Bluish-black OS, whitish-buff CR and pale whitish-buff IS. B&S.
19	C1	CP	Orange-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
20	G1	CP	Pale yellowish surfaces and orange CR.
21	F1	J	Pale blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green SG.

EM/8/Bt

Barton: St. Peters Vicarage

SVR 1.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	3	3														
C2	3	3														
F1	1					1								1		
H2	1					1									1	

This was an undated group of re-deposited material. The splashed-glazed fine sandy jug (F1) suggested an early-medieval date. However, the H2, Humber ware jug sherd appeared to represent later material. The evidence from Barton: St Peters Church EM/1/Bt and Thornholme Priory EM/23 and 31/Tp of similar Humber ware vessels in early-medieval deposits, makes it too great a coincidence to be put down to either archaeological intrusion or the human failings of the excavation process. A clear case can now be presented to suggest that a fabric type, horribly reminiscent of the later medieval Humber wares was in production in North Lincolnshire during the 12th century.

Plate 69

22	S1	CP	Black OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS.
23	S1	CP	Black fabric.

EM/9/Bt

Barton: St Peters Vicarage

SVR 1.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	4															
SXG	1	1														
S1	1		1													
O1	1					1										
TB1	1									1					1	

This was principally a garden topsoil and its recognisable residual element of 75% was the highest for any group from this site. The remaining two sherds comprised an unglazed orangeware jug sherd and a Toynton/Bolingbroke type cistern handle which remains convincingly limited to a late-medieval date. It was the sole late-medieval sherd from the site.

Plate 69

24	S1	B	Orange-brown surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
25	T1	CN	Orange OS and blue CR. Olive-green DSG with purple HL.

EM/10/Br

Barrow: St. Chads

SVR 2.7

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S1	9	8			1											
S4	1	1														
F1	1					1										
O1	1					1								1		

The pottery from this group came from two linear features which intersected the late-saxon ditch SX/7/Br. The late-saxon shell-tempered vessels (S1) amongst this group were probably residual to SX/7/Br. However, the remainder of the material was of an entirely different character. The most complete vessel was a cooking pot in the S4 shell-tempered fabric, Pl. 75, No. 4. In addition, there was a large sherd of an orangeware jug (O1) with a splashed glaze. Together these would suggest that the material was of an early-medieval date, probably belonging to the late 11th or early 12th century.

Plate 75

- | | | | |
|---|----|------|---|
| 1 | S1 | CP | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 2 | S1 | CP | Black fabric. |
| 3 | S1 | Dish | Black fabric. |
| 4 | S4 | CP | Fifteen fitting sherds of a cooking-pot.
Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS.
Heavily B&S. |

EM/11/Br

Barrow: St Chads

SVR 4.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CT	1	1														
S4	25	24	1													
C2	2	1				1								1		
F1	3					3								3		1
O1	2					2								2		

This group of pottery came from the fill of a ditch located in an exploratory trench to the south of the site.

The Torksey-type (CT) cooking-pot sherd may be residual, although there were no other potentially residual sherds from the group. Torksey wares are thought to have survived into the early 12th century (Hurst 1976, 327), but such late, post-conquest dates have yet to be reliably demonstrated within the region. The shell-tempered (S4) cooking-pot profile, Pl. 75, No. 5, was in an almost identical fabric to Pl. 75, No. 4 from EM/10/Br, but the form was quite different. There was, perhaps, a slightly closer affinity in form between Pl. 75, No. 5 and the late-saxon cooking-pot form than there was with Pl. 75, No. 4. So far there is no indication that such typological distinctions have any correlating chronological variation. The splashed-glazes and internal KT to the jugs all suggest an early medieval date, probably in the first half of the 12th century. The attachment of the handle to the rim of jug Pl. 75, No. 8 was very similar to that used on the jugs from the lower fill of Ditch 13 at Hedon EM/58/Hd.

EM/11/Br Continued.

Plate 75

5	S4	CP	Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and yellow-buff IS. B&S.
6	S4	CP	Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
7	S4	B	Grey-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
8	C2	J	Orange/pale-orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
9	F1	J	Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Pale olive-green SG. The fabric contained a small amount of chalk.
10	F1	J	Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Greenish-orange SG. Traces of square notched rouletted decoration.
11	F1	J	Pale orange OS, orange CR and vermilion IS. Bright orange SG. The fabric contained small chalk particles.

EM/12/Br

Barrow: St Chads

SVR 2.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
RB	1															
S4	11	9	2													
C2	3	3														
G1	1		1													
O1	3				1?	2										
H2	1					1									1	

These vessels came from the subsoil into which the ditches containing groups EM/13 and 14/Br were cut. The shell-tempered rim forms Pl. 75, Nos. 12 and 13 were small and simple in shape, resembling those from the Barton: East Acridge phase-groups (EM/2-5/Bt). Vessel Pl. 75, No. 14 was problematic, its fabric was a classic example of orangeware (O1) but its size and shape were more akin to Roman forms. This conflict was exacerbated by the presence of residual Roman pottery in the group (Pl. 75, No. 15). It remains uncertain whether Pl. 75, No. 14 was a medieval product.

Plate 75

12	S4	B	Pale rose-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
13	S4	B	Orange-pink surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
14	O1?	Dish?	Red surfaces of smooth texture, soft orange CR of smooth to hackly fracture.
15	RB	Jar	Hard, pale grey, sand-tempered fabric of rough texture.

EM/13/Br

Barrow: St Chads

SVR 1.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S4	4	3	1													
C1	1	1														
C2	5	5														
CH1	1	1														
O1	4					4									2	

A small, undated ditch fill comprising a range of early-medieval fabrics. The fully developed suspension glazes (OG) on the orangeware jugs suggested a later date than EM/10-12/Br. However, the orangewares from the lower fill of Ditch 13 at Hedon EM/58/Hd had suspension glazes whilst the sand-tempered jug fabrics retained their splashed glazes (SG). Thornholme Priory produced orangeware jugs with similar developed glazes by the early years of the second half of the 12th century. The rim forms of the C2 fabric (Pl. 75, Nos. 16 and 17) were of the simple clubbed type which suggested an early-medieval date. A date in the mid to late 12th century could be tentatively proposed for this group.

Plate 75

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 16 | C2 | CP | Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Heavily B&S. |
| 17 | C2 | CP | Dirty brown-buff surfaces and pale buff CR. B&S. |
| 18 | C1 | CP | Pale orangish surfaces and orange CR. B&S. |

EM/14/Br

Barrow: St. Chads

SVR 1.5

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
G1	1	1														
C1	1	1														

A very small ditch group which, on purely stylistic grounds, was probably of 12th century date.

Plate 75

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|--|
| 19 | C1 | CP | Reddish surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S. |
| 20 | G1 | CP | Orange-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR.
Small olive-green glaze spot under the rim.
B&S. |

EM/15/Bc

Burnham Chapel

SVR 1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
ML	1					1									1	

One sherd from a Lincoln ware jug which was found in a deposit dated on architectural grounds to the 12th century. Unillustrated.

EM/16/Bc

Burnham Chapel

SVR 1.5

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CT	3	3														
S4	1	1														
F1	1					1								1		

A series of deposits which were sealed by layers associated with the 14th century restoration of the chapel.

The Torksey-type (CT) vessels may be residual, although the fabric is reputed to have survived into the 12th century. The splashed-glazed fine sandy jug (F1) probably dates to the early part of the 12th century. There was nothing in the group which must date later than the early-medieval period although the CT vessels may have been earlier.

Plate 76

- | | | | |
|---|----|----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | CT | CP | Black surfaces and red-brown CR. |
| 2 | CT | CP | Dull orange-brown fabric. B&S. |

EM/17/Ep

Epworth: Manor

SVR 2.7

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
FD	1					1									1	
O1	1					1								1		
S3	1	1														

These two vessels came from two ditches found cut into the natural subsoil at the bottom of a small trial trench from area C, and it represents the earliest material located from the site.

The splashed-glazing of the orangeware jug Pl. 76, No. 3 suggests a date before c. 1150 and both vessels are typologically earlier than the trench B quarry fill group (HM/1/Ep). The shape of the Doncaster Hallgate A jug (FD) was earlier than those from the Hallgate wasters. Earlier splashed-glazed vessels in this fabric are known from Doncaster (EM/43/Dn) in conjunction with splashed-glazed orangewares.

Plate 76

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|--|
| 3 | O1 | J | Soft red fabric of hackly fracture and smooth to soapy texture. Thick, bright, brownish-green SG. |
| 4 | FD | J | Orange fabric, hard with a smooth-rough texture. Yellow-brown DSG with a 'dusting' of tiny white particles adhering to the surface of the glaze. |

EM/18/Gy

Grayingham: Churchyard

SVR 2.8

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	9	8	1													
F2	3					3								3		
O1	3					3								1		

This was material found during the cutting of a pipe trench. Two deposits were recognised, but each contained fitting sherds from two vessels and they have thus been treated as a single associated group.

The surviving jug fragments were limited to splashed-glazes and an orangeware fragment with internal knife-trimming to the lower body; these were both characteristics of the early-medieval period. The shell-tempered vessels, although themselves undated, would not be out of place in a 12th century context. A high SVR indicated the homogeneity of the deposit which, given the limited typological evidence, probably belongs to the early medieval period, possibly the late 11th or early 12th century.

Plate 76

5 F2 J Pale orange fabric. Bright apple-green SG with yellow-orange glaze margins.

FM/19/Hp

Redbourne: Hayes Priory

SVR 1.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	69	59	10													
WDt	1					1									1	1
WD	1					1									1	
RW	1	1														
F2	6					6								5		
O1	42					42								8	7	
ML	9					9								4	1	
M2	10	1					1							5	1	

This was not an archaeologically recovered group but a fieldwalking collection which possibly derived from the site of Hayes Priory.

Although the vessels were comprised mostly of shell-tempered fabrics (S3), these themselves are difficult to date. The developed Stamford ware, although having a production range of c. 1150 – c. 1250 (Kilmurry 1980, 134, 203), usually occurs in the Humberside region during the latter half of the 12th century. Lincoln splashed-ware has an established range from the early 12th to the early 13th centuries (Coppack 1980, 149). However, this rim (Pl. 76, No. 12) was similar to two jugs from the Bishop's palace at Lincoln in a group for which an historical association of c. 1175 has been claimed (Coppack 1975, 15–18). The orangeware jug rim (Pl. 76, No. 10) with its coil construction and splashed-glaze was earlier than the orangeware vessels from Thornholme Priory with the possible exception of a vessel from the construction of the church c. 1150. The Phase 1 development in the outer court at Thornholme (c. 1160) contained no splashed glazes.

The three datable vessels can all be attributed to the 12th century; Hayes Priory was founded some time before 1164 but was

EM/19/Hp Continued.

abandoned c. 1189. It is probable that the pottery was recovered from the site of the priory and can therefore be attributed to the short period of the priory's existence in the 12th century.

Plate 76

6	S3	B	Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
7	S3	B	Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
8	S3	B	Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
9	S3	B	Red-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
10	01	J	Pale, dull orange surfaces and pale orange CR. Orange-brown SG.
11	01	J	Red surfaces and orange-red CR.
12	ML	J	Pale orange surfaces and whitish-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
13	WDt	J	Cream OS and off-white CR. Yellow OG background with bright copper-green mottling.

EM/20/Tp

Thornholme Priory : Church

SVR 1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
G1	1					1								1		
O1	1					1								1		1

These two vessels were found during the excavation of a robber trench along the line of the northern chancel wall of the priory church. The robbing had removed the wall down to its foundations and these sherds came from the cleaning of the emptied robber trench and might therefore be associated with the disturbed construction deposits for the chancel wall of the first stone church.

These jugs were of particular interest because they both had splashed glazes and one was in the G1 fabric, one of only two examples from the site (the other occurring residually in a late-medieval group). The earliest phases from the outer court, EM/21/Tp and EM/28/Tp, produced no splashed glazed vessels, although several of the jug forms closely resembled those of the splashed-glazed type. Historical evidence suggests that the priory was founded by Stephen between c. 1148 and c. 1150. These two vessels almost certainly date to this period.

The occurrence of these two sherds demonstrated that there was some discrepancy between the earliest pottery from Areas 1 and 2 and the earliest medieval occupation of the site. The dating evidence produced by Coppack for Areas 1 and 2 suggests that the gap was probably only a few years.

EM/20/Tp Cont'd.

Plate 143

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|
| 1 | G1 | J | Pale yellow-orange OS, blue CR and pale orange IS with faint pale bluish HL. Olive-green SG. |
| 2 | 01 | J | Pale orange-red OS, red/blue CR and red IS. Watery bluish-green SG with pale yellow glaze margins. Single incised wavy line decoration. |

EM/21/Tp

Thornholme Priory: Area 2 Phase I

SVR 1.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	7					4	3								5	

This pottery derives from the fill of a series of palisade trenches and post-pits cut into the natural, which are thought to be part of the earliest precinct boundary set out c. 1150. This boundary was associated with the two banked earthwork roads leading into the priory from the Ermine Street, the banks being necessitated at this point as the roads had to cross a marshy area which surrounded the 'island' on which the priory was sited.

All the pottery came from the same orangeware fabric (01) and the high proportion of pipkins is interesting at such an early date. It is unfortunate that with only one exception the vessels were too fragmentary to illustrate. Pl. 77, No. 1, shows the rim and upper handle attachment of a jug; the handle was attached to the side of the rim rather than the more usual position on the neck. The early splashed-glazed jugs from Hedon, Barton-on-Humber and Grayingham had strap handles springing from the top of the rim. This attachment to the side of the rim was transitional and was found on jugs from mid-12th century groups from Hedon, however, unlike this example, the glazes on the Hedon jugs were still splashed. Of the five glazed vessels from this group, all were of the developed suspension type (OG). The handle of Pl. 77, No. 1 is also interesting, being a primitive rod type which replaced strap handles in orangeware. A similar handle came from the 12th century Humber ware jug from Barton: St. Peter's Church.

EM/21/Tp Cont'd.

Plate 77

1	01	J	Red surfaces and orange CR. Some corroded glaze stains under the rim.
---	----	---	--

EM/22/Tp

Thornholme Priory: Area 2 Phase 2

SVR 1.5

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	16					16									9	1
ML	1						1								1	
M1	3					2			1						3	

The palisaded precinct boundary of Phase 1 was taken down and replaced with a boundary ditch. This group dates from this activity and from the series of small occupational features associated with it.

The bulk of the vessels in this group were orangeware jugs; the rims show more development and the decorated sherd Pl. 77, No. 4 was one of the earliest on the site. The Lincoln ware pipkin, Pl. 77, No. 5 was typical for a mid- to late-12th century date (Coppack 1980, 152). These were the first vessels from the site in the medium sandy fabric (M1), but they only formed a small percentage of the groups until the high-medieval period.

Plate 77

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|
| 2 | 01 | J | Orange-red fabric. Corroded greenish-brown glaze with mottled margins. The base of this vessel was 18cm. in diameter with traces of basal thumbing. |
| 3 | 01 | J | Whitish outer skin, orange-red CR and red IS. Brownish-green OG. The base of this vessel was 18cm. in diameter with KT and groups of basal thumbings. |
| 4 | 01 | J | Pale orange/orange CR and orange IS. Corroded, mottled copper-green OG. The vertical rows of scales had unusually fine barbed ends. |
| 5 | ML | P | Orange-red OS, pale orange CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG with orange-brown glaze margins. B&S. |

EM/23/Tp

Thornholme Priory: Area 2 Phase 3

SVR 1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	1					1									1	
M1	1					1									1	
H2	1					1									1	

This pottery was associated with the construction of stone building Bi.

A small group of three unillustrated vessels of which the H2, Humber ware jug forms one of a growing number in this fabric type from 12th century contexts.

EM/24/Tp

Thornholme Priory: Area 2 Phase 3

SVR 1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	3					2							1		1	1
M1	1					1										

Material from the construction and earliest use of the dovecote building Ei. The upper portion of a large decorated jug. Pl. 77, No. 6, was found incorporated in the blocking of a drain from the building associated with this phase.

Plate 77

6 O1 J Orange fabric. Dark brown OG. The applied lugs were coated with an iron wash. The lower handle attachment had the usual two thumbings but each had been carefully embellished with a small spur.

EM/25/Tp

Thornholme Priory: Area 2 Phase 3

SVR 1.8

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	6					6									3	2

A short path or roadway was constructed across the precinct ditch, probably to provide access to the dovecote and surrounding buildings. It would appear to have been a fairly temporary affair as it was sealed by later occupation material from this phase.

All vessels were in the orangeware (01) and included a number of decorative forms.

Plate 77

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|--|
| 7 | 01 | J | Orange-pink OS, orange CR and IS. Bright orange-brown OG with yellowish margins. The applied strip decoration was neatly coated with an iron wash. The base had five pairs of thumbings. |
| 8 | 01 | J | Blue-grey CR with a pinkish-red inner MG and IS. Yellow to greenish-brown OG. The applied strip and pellet decoration was neatly coated with an iron wash. |
| 9 | 01 | J | Greyish-purple surfaces and orange CR. Small brownish glaze drips on base. |

EM/26/Tp

Thornholme Priory: Area 2 Phase 3

SVR 2.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
O1	32	1	1		3	24	2	1							15	7
M1	2	2														

This material came from occupation deposits within the yards associated between the precinct ditch and the dovecote.

Within Area 2 this was the first group to produce cooking-pots which occurred in three different fabrics whereas the jugs and pipkins were still all in orangeware, (O1). Indeed, as jugs dominated the groups in Phases 1-3, it would suggest that the area was largely confined to domestic use rather than industrial or ancillary functions. The applied lip of Pl. 77, No. 10 was surprising at such an early date, yet its rim and upper-body profile suggested that the jug was similar in shape to EM/29/Tp Pl. 78, No. 3, whose form derived from splashed-glazed jugs such as EM/1/Bt, Pl. 70, No. 25 or EM/4/Bt, Pl. 73, No. 38.

Plate 77

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|--|
| 10 | O1 | J | Salmon-pink OS with grey CR. Mottled brownish-green OG with orange-brown margins. Decoration comprised alternating vertical rows of applied serrated strips and overlapping pellets. |
| 11 | O1 | J | Red OS, orange CR and pinkish-red IS. Orange-brown OG. |
| 12 | O1 | J | Orange-red fabric. |
| 13 | O1 | J | Two drawings. Orange CR and reddish-orange IS. Dark green to yellow-brown, mottled OG. |
| 14 | O1 | J | Purplish-red OS, red CR and pinkish-grey IS. Bright apple-green OG applied over slip. |
| 15 | O1 | J | Grey CR and reddish-purple IS. Dark green OG mottling at the margins. The lines on the neck were incised before the handle was applied. |

EM/26/Tp Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 16 | 01 | J | Pale blue/grey/red CR with orange-red IS. Greenish-yellow OG with orange-brown flecking. |
| 17 | 01 | J | Dark red OS, orange CR and reddish-purple IS. Greenish OG thinning to yellow-green with darker mottles at the margin. |
| 18 | 01 | J | Grey/red CR and red/orange IS. Bright yellow-green OG. Iron wash coating to the pellets. |
| 19 | 01 | J | Purplish-red OS, orange CR and IS. Yellow-green OG over a slip. |
| 20 | 01 | J | Reddish-purple OS, orange CR and IS. Deep yellow-brown OG. Fillets were used for both the UHA and the LHA. |
| 21 | 01 | J | Orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and purple-grey IS. |
| 22 | 01 | J | Reddish-purple OS, orange CR and IS. |
| 23 | 01 | P | Pale reddish OS, orange CR and orange-pink IS. Orange-brown OG. An applied strip ran along the top of the handle and had been thumbbed down in a neat, decorative fashion. B&S. |
| 24 | 01 | P | Pale pinkish-grey OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Apple-green OG. Handle attached with a single lower thumbing as opposed to the double thumbing on No. 23 above. B&S. |
| 25 | 01 | BD | Outer surface B&S, orange CR and red IS. Bright orange OG on IS. Thumbbed 'pie-crusting' to the top of the rim. |
| 26 | S3 | CP | Pale grey OS and CR with pinkish-red IS. B&S. |

EM/27/Tp

Thornholme Priory: Area 2 Phase 4. SVR 1.6

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	14					14									9	4
R	1					1										

This phase-group was associated with the construction of a stone building Ci over the precinct ditch which had been filled in to accommodate it.

The orangeware jug handle Pl. 77, No. 27, comprised two fitting sherds, one from this deposit, the other from the surface of the southerly earthwork roadway several yards to the west. The handle was wasted at the UHA and may have been a 'second' or possibly even a wasted packing sherd around a consignment of pottery.

Plate 77

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|--|
| 27 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS and orange CR. Reddish OG with some darker mottling. The rim was missing at the top of the UHA, the fractured neck being covered with a crust of glaze and sand debris. |
| 28 | 01 | J | Grey CR and red IS. Olive-green OG. Iron washed lugs. |
| 29 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG. |
| 30 | 01 | J | Orange-red fabric. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 31 | 01 | J | Pinkish-orange OS, grey CR and orange-red IS. Brownish OG drips. The basal thumbings were pinched out leaving clear finger-prints on the base; this had been done with the left hand. |

EM/28/Tp

Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench D
Phase 1

SVR 1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	2					2									2	

This material came from the roadside ditches along the more northerly of the two western trackways entering the site. They provided the priory with its only road link, that of the Ermine Street. These trackways were likely to have been constructed soon after the foundation of the priory as a means of access for building materials, manual labour and other supplies. These vessels came from the silting of these early roadside ditches and can probably be attributed to the decade 1150-1160.

Jug Pl. 78, No. 1 represents the earliest jug profile from the site and indicates the stage of orangeware development by the early years of the second half of the 12th century. The glaze on this jug and that of the unillustrated vessel were both of the developed, suspension type (OG). Although splashed-glazed vessels had occurred in the construction deposits of the priory church (EM/20/Tp, Pl. 143, Nos. 1-2), they only occurred residually with one or two sherds from Areas 1 and 2. This would suggest that the foundation of the priory in c. 1148-1150 occurred close to the point of transition between splashed and suspension glazes.

Plate 78.

- 1 01 J Orange/red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS.
Bright orange OG.

EM/29/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1, Trench D, Phase 2 SVR 2.7

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
F1	1					1									1	
O1	6					6									5	2

During this phase a stone building, probably a guesthouse, was constructed to the south of the roadway; the following material derives from its construction deposits.

This group, dating c. 1160-1170, was comprised largely of orangewares (O1). Jug Pl. 78, No. 2 was similar, though smaller, in shape to Pl. 78, No. 1 from the preceding phase. However, Pl. 78, No. 3 represented an apparently earlier style; its form was reminiscent of those from Barton: East Acridge (e.g. EM/3 and 4/Bt, Pl. 73, Nos. 32-34 and 37-38) or the early orangeware jug from Epworth Manor (EM/17/Ep, Pl. 76, No. 3). The strap handle was also typologically earlier and was the only one to occur in these early groups from Thornholme Priory. Despite its early form and handle, this jug was both decorated and suspension glazed. Along with a very similar jug from the Phase 2 occupation of this building, EM/30/Tp, Pl. 78, No. 6, it can be regarded as a survival in form from the earlier splashed glazed jug shapes. It emphasises that new developments in style and form did not lead to the immediate replacement of earlier ones.

Plate 78

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|
| 2 | O1 | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange/purple IS. Yellow-brown OG turning a bright purple in patches. The basal angle had 10 or 11 single thumbings. The LHA suggests a strap handle. |
| 3 | O1 | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and red IS. Rich, glossy red-brown OG with dark greenish-black mottling. Iron-washed spots. |

EM/30/Tp Thornholme Priory; Area 1, Trench D, Phase 2 SVR 2.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	14					14								1	11	3
RM	1					1										

This material came from occupation deposits associated with the stone building whose construction deposits formed EM/29/Tp, and also dates to the second half of the 12th century.

In addition to the two jug shapes of the previous groups from Trench D, a third type with a small rounded rim was present, Pl. 78, No. 4. The jug with the lead repair, Pl. 78, No. 5, was one of two found on the site while a third lead patch was found amongst the plough soil of Trench J. It is uncertain whether this was a repair carried out by the potter so that the vessel could still be sold, or whether it was a repair to a vessel damaged whilst in use at the priory. However, it is interesting that damaged jugs should ever have been considered worth repairing. The splashed-glazed jug rim, Pl. 78, No. 8, was probably residual as the sherd was badly worn.

Plate 78.

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|--|
| 4 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Yellow-green OG with darker mottles. |
| 5 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Thin, greenish-orange OG with copper-green mottling. White clay decorative strips. |
| 6 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Bright olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay spots. |
| 7 | 01 | J | Red OS, orange CR and IS. Bright, deep green OG mottling on the lower margin. The apparent slip line on the lower body represents the liquid clay in which the glaze compounds were suspended. |
| 8 | 01 | J | Worn orange fabric. Traces of a SG. |
| 9 | 01 | J | Pale red OS, blue-grey/orange CR. Mottled, olive-green OG. |

Plate 78 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|--|
| 10 | 01 | J | Purple-red OS, orange CR and red IS. Purplish-yellow OG. UHA smoothed on with the usual two lateral thumbings. |
| 11 | 01 | J | Orange-red OS, blue-grey/red CR and purple-grey IS. Unmottled olive-green OG with an orange margin. |

EM/31/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1, Trench D, Phase 3 SVR 1.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	28					28									18	4
M1	7	1				6									6	4
ML	4					4									2	
H2	2					2									2	

The low SVR of this group contrasted with the high percentage of illustrated profiles. This was because the majority of sherds from these vessels occurred residually in later phases. Only the sherds derived directly from this phase were counted in the SVR calculations.

Two of the three orangeware jug forms remained (e.g. Pl. 79, Nos. 1 and 4), the earlier form, seen in Pl. 78, Nos. 3 and 6, did not occur again. The medium sand (M1) jug fabric had occurred in one or two sherds from Phase 2 in Area 2, but only in this phase were the forms re-constructable and they therefore represent the earliest M1 jug forms known. Pl. 79, No. 7 was an M1 jug which was copying the orangeware (01) jug forms such as No. 1 on the same plate or, more convincingly, Pl. 81, No. 4. This appears to have been an exception as the early medium sandy (M1) vessels usually copied the styles and forms of contemporary Lincoln ware (ML) vessels; Pl. 79, No. 8 resembled the Lincoln ware jug Pl. 79, No. 6 more closely than any of the orangeware forms from the same group. Both orangeware jug Pl. 79, No. 3 and the medium sandy jug Pl. 79, No. 10 showed traces of decorative shoulder loops which were attached to the jug necks. These resemble the better known examples from Doncaster: Hallgate (Buckland et al 1979, 15). The occurrence of such forms in this group argues for a late 12th century date at the latest for the

EM/31/Tp Cont'd.

origin of this type of ornate jug decoration. It is unfortunate that, as yet, no substantial fragments of the 12th century Humber ware type fabric have been recovered which could enable a profile to be reconstructed.

Plate 79

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|--|
| 1 | 01 | J | Dark to pale red OS, orange CR and red/orange IS. Brownish-green OG with dark green mottling and patches of bright emerald green. |
| 2 | 01 | J | Dull red to red OS, orange-red CR and pale orange IS. Dark greenish-brown OG mottling where the glaze thins. No thumbings to the UHA, but there were three short incised grooves to the top of the handle. |
| 3 | 01 | J | Pale orange-red OS and CR, orange-red IS. Yellow-ish/green OG mottling on the lower margins. |
| 4 | 01 | J | Orange-red OS. Blue-grey/orange CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 5 | 01 | J | Whitish OS skin, orange/crimson/dull orange CR turning a reduced blue-grey under the glazed areas, and pale pinkish-red IS. Olive-green OG. The basal thumbings were pinched out with one hand producing two finger/thumb marks, one on the lower body and the other on the base. The other hand was inside the vessels and a shallow internal finger mark corresponded with each external thumbing. |
| 6 | ML | J | Pale orange OS, pale orange/blue-grey CR and IS. Copper-green OG with some brownish patches. |
| 7 | M1 | J | Pale red OS, pale bluish-grey CR and dark orange-red IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 8 | M1 | J | Whitish OS skin, red CR (blue-grey under OG) and reddish-purple IS. Dark olive-green OG. |
| 9 | M1 | J | Dull red OS, orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG. Strips made of an iron-rich clay to appear greenish-brown under glaze. |
| 10 | M1 | J | Pinkish-buff OS, orange CR and dull red IS. Bright orange OG. |
| 11 | M1 | J | Blue-grey CR and red IS. Olive-green OG to rim top. |

Plate 79 Cont'd.

12	M1	J	Dark red OS, orange CR and IS. Yellow-orange OG. At least three vertical bands of iron-washed scales. The base of this vessel was 16cm. in diameter.
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EM/32/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1, Trench D, Phase 4. SVR 2.3

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	2	2														
O1	63					59	4								38	6
M1	12					9			2				1		6	3
ML	2					2									2	1
H2	5					5									4	

The small amount of variation in the orangeware (O1) jug forms in these first four phases both here and from Area 2, was not too surprising as all four phases occurred within a 50-year period. Jug decoration reached it's peak with vessels such as No. 2 which was divided into two panels, each extending from lip to handle. One side was slipped to produce a yellow glaze background for the applied iron-washed spots, whilst the other side had the more usual copper coloured glaze over its applied strips. The spotted side of a similar jug was recovered from Area 2, Phase 5, Pl. 100, No. 13, the glaze to the right of the handle on this vessel was also a copper-green. Very similar jugs occurred in the Scarborough 1 fabric (OS1), suggesting that it was a popular regional design.

The S3 shell-tempered cooking-pot was one of the few complete forms in this fabric to be found in a stratified context.

There were several similarities between the Lincoln ware jug, Pl. 80, No. 17 and the Lincoln ware knight jug from Phase 4 of Trench J, Pl. 82, No. 25. Both had the same coloured, partly corroded glaze, both had completely thumbled bases, both had plain vertical strips and both had similar folded rims, although this jug was a more squat form than that of the knight

Plate 80

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 1 | 01 | J | Orange OS, red/blue-grey CR and pale purple IS. Bright olive-green OG. |
| 2 | 01 | J | Pale orange/red OS, orange CR and IS. Two glaze panels, one copper-green, the other, over a slip, yellow. The spots were covered with an iron-wash. |
| 3 | 01 | J | Red OS, orange-red CR and IS. Mottled green OG. Slightly indented LHA. |
| 4 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, red CR and pale red IS. Mottled green OG. |
| 5 | 01 | J | Red OS, pale orange CR and orange-red IS. Brownish-green OG. |
| 6 | 01 | J | Red CR and orange-red IS. Bright orange-brown OG to rim top. |
| 7 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and red IS. Brownish-green OG. |
| 8 | 01 | J | White OS skin, orange CR and pale orange IS. Orange-brown OG. |
| 9 | 01 | J | Pale red OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Mottled green OG. |
| 10 | 01 | J | Orange-red surfaces and red-pink CR. Mottled olive-green OG. |
| 11 | 01 | J | Red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-green OG. |
| 12 | 01 | J | Red OS, orange-red CR and IS. Orange-brown OG. Iron-washed spots. |
| 13 | 01 | J | Decorative shoulder loop. Red fabric, olive-green OG. |
| 14 | 01 | P | Dull red OS, orange CR and red IS. Orange-brown OG. B&S. |
| 15 | 01 | P | Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Corroded greenish OG. |
| 16 | S3 | CP | Pale dull orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. B&S. |
| 17 | ML | J | Orange/pinkish-buff OS, orange/blue-grey CR and pale pink IS. Corroded copper-green OG. |
| 18 | M1 | J | Pale orange OS, bluish-white CR and orange IS. Orange OG. |
| 19 | M1 | J | Orange surfaces and buff CR. Apparently unglazed. |
| 20 | M1 | ? | Pale yellowish-buff OS, buff CR and pale pinkish-buff IS. Orange-yellow OG on IS. B&S. |

EM/33/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1, Trench J, Phase 4. SVR 2.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	29					24	5								19	6
S3	2	1	1													
ML	5					5									5	4
M1	1					1									1	
R	1					1									1	

This pottery came from contexts associated with the construction of Area 1, Building E. Phase 4 can be placed in the last two decades of the 12th century and, together with the material from Trench D, EM/32/Tp, amplifies the rather meagre Phase 4 group from Area 2 (EM/27/Tp).

Pipkins formed an important part of the orangeware assemblage in this phase, and a high proportion of the jugs were decorated. Four of the five Lincoln ware jugs also showed evidence for decoration, suggesting that it may only have been the better quality vessels which were being marketed so far from the city. The single bowl and cooking-pot may be useful indicators of the use of this part of the site.

Plate 81

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|
| 1 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, bright orange CR and (Purple) orange IS. Glaze changes from a dark blackish-green on one side of the jug to orange-brown on the other. The base had five single thumbings. |
| 2 | 01 | J | Worn and spalled orange fabric. Corroded orange OG. |
| 3 | 01 | J | Pale red OS, orange/orange-red CR and bright orange IS. Bright orange-yellow OG with some dark olive-green streaks to the upper body applied over a slip. Four or five single thumbings to the basal angle. |
| 4 | 01 | J | Orange OS, red/blue CR and dull reddish-purple IS. Bright, mottled copper-green OG. Copper-washed applied strips. |

Plate 81 Cont'd.

5	01	J	Reddish-pink OS, red/blue CR and reddish-pink/reddish-purple IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-washed decoration.
6	01	J	Purple-red surfaces and orange-red CR. Mottled copper-green OG.
7	01	J	Orange-red OS, red/bluish CR and pale greyish-blue IS. Bright copper-green OG. Vertical strips of white clay under glaze.
8	01	J	Red OS, blue/red CR. Mottled copper-green OG.
9	01	J	Red OS, orange CR and IS. Brown OG with green mottles.
10	01	J	Red OS, blue CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-washed spots.
11	01	J	Orange OS and CR, dull orange IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
12	01	P	Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG with green mottling. B&S.
13	01	P	Orange-red fabric. Brownish OG with green mottling. B&S.
14	01	P	Orange fabric. Corroded greenish OG. B&S.
15	01	P	Worn orange fabric.
16	01	P	Orange fabric. Orange OG.
17	ML	J	Orange OS, blue CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG over a white slip.
18	ML	J	Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Orange-brown OG.

EM/34/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1, Trench J, Phase 4. SVR 2.8

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	49					38	17								32	7
S3	1	1														
ML	6					6									6	2
M1	3			1		2									2	1
R	1						1								1	

This material came from occupation deposits associated with building E in Area 1.

The group was close in date to the Building E construction, EM/33/Tp, in the late 12th century. Orangeware (O1) was the dominant fabric, and although jugs were still the principal vessel form, pipkins remained an important part of the assemblage. Again the Lincoln wares were the second most important fabric and the knight jug, Pl. 82, No. 25, was one of the earliest to be recognised in any fabric.

Cooking-pots were almost absent and emphasises the lack of conventional cooking vessels in use on this part of the site. However, many of the pipkins had burnt and sooted lower bodies and may possibly have been used for cooking purposes. Indeed, cooking-pots were also uncommon in Phases 1-4 from Area 2. While it was possible that during the 12th century there was no domestic occupation in this area of the outer court which involved cooking, it is more likely that pipkins were fulfilling the role of cooking vessels. The occasional shell-tempered or coarse sandy cooking-pot occurred which, despite their rarity, showed that such vessels were obtainable. It was not possible to decide whether pipkins were the preferred cooking-vessel or

EM/34/Tp Cont'd.

whether it was a bi-product of the supply system.

The medium sandy (M1) curfew was one of the earliest of these forms to be identified in North Lincolnshire, although one also occurred in early 12th century contexts in Hedon (EM/58/Hd), Pl. 89, No. 27.

Plate 82

1	01	J	Red OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Mottled copper-green OG. Five single thumbings to the basal angle.
2	01	J	Pale red OS, red/blue CR and dull reddish-purple IS. Olive-green OG mottling on the lower margin.
3	01	J	Orange fabric with a whitish outer skin. Mottled copper-green OG.
4	01	J	Orange-red OS, orange-red/pale blue CR and dull pale reddish-grey IS. Flecked apple-green OG. Iron-rich clay spots.
5	01	J	Pale orange OS, orange/red/pale grey CR and orange IS. Dark green OG. Vertical strips of underglaze white clay.
6	01	J	Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Red-brown OG.
7	01	J	Orange fabric. Mottled copper-green OG.
8	01	J	Pale red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Bright orange OG.
9	01	J	Orange OS, blue/red/orange CR. Apple-green OG.
10	01	J	Pale orange OS, blue/orange CR. Dark green OG.
11	01	J	Pale blue CR and pale pinkish IS. Olive-green OG.
12	01	J	Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. Yellow-orange OG with white clay strips which appear a lemon-yellow under glaze.
13	01	J	Orange fabric. Orange OG with green mottling.
14	01	J	Pale red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange OG.
15	01	P	Orange-red surfaces and orange CR. Bright orange OG.

Plate 82 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|--|
| 16 | 01 | P | Red OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. |
| 17 | 01 | P | Orange surfaces and orange CR. B&S. |
| 18 | 01 | P | Dull pinkish OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-brown OG with green mottling. B&S. |
| 19 | 01 | P | Dull red OS, orange CR and IS. Bright orange OG. B&S. No evidence for either a lip or a handle. |
| 20 | 01 | P | Reddish surfaces and orange CR. Orange-green OG. B&S. |
| 21 | 01 | P | Pale, dull red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-brown OG with green mottling. B&S. |
| 22 | 01 | P | Red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange OG with green mottling. B&S. |
| 23 | 01 | P | Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Orange OG with green mottling. B&S. |
| 24 | 01 | P | Pale orange-red OS, orange CR and IS. Brownish-green OG with sparse green mottling. B&S. |
| 25 | ML | J | Knight Jug. Reddish-purple OS, whitish-blue CR with orange-red MGs, and pinkish-orange IS. Corroded copper-green OG over a slip. The knight was built up from a number of separate pieces of clay. |
| 26 | ML | J | Pale orange-red OS, blue CR and pale orange IS. Mottled green OG. UHA had the usual two lateral thumbings, but it also had a third central thumbing forming the start of the handle groove. |
| 27 | ML | J | Pale orange-red OS, white/dark blue-grey CR and silver-grey IS. Dark olive-green OG. |
| 28 | ML | J | Dull orange OS, orange-buff CR and pale orange IS. Corroded olive-green OG. |
| 29 | ML | J | Dull red OS and blue CR. Copper-green OG. |
| 30 | M1 | J | Purplish-grey OS, orange-red CR and pale red IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 31 | M1 | J | Reddish OS, orange-red CR and deep orange IS. Brownish-olive OG. |

EM/35/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1, Trench J, Phase 4A. SVR 1.8

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	19					19									16	3
M1	1					1									1	

This pottery came from deposits associated with the reconstruction of Building Ei and the construction of Building Ai.

All three phase 4A groups can probably be assigned to the final years of the 12th century. Orangeware remained the principal fabric type and the jug was still the dominant vessel form. As this was a relatively small group, the absence of pipkins may not be significant.

Plate 108

- 1 01 J Pale orange OS, orange-pink CR and IS. Mottled copper green OG.
- 2 01 J Orange-red CR and red IS. Orange OG. Iron-washed pellets.
- 3 01 J Vermilion CR and orange-red IS. Bright greenish-yellow OG. The applied spots were copper-washed.

EM/36/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1, Trench J, Phase 4A. SVR 4.8

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	7					7									6	1
M1	2					2									2	1

A small group of jugs associated with a garderobe fill.

Plate 108

- 4 01 J Orange fabric. Brownish-orange OG.

EM/37/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1, Trench J, Phase 4A. SVR 2.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	19					18	1							1	11	2
ML	1					1									1	
M1	4	1		1		2									1	

A small group of pottery deriving from occupation material both within Buildings Ei and Ai and from the yards surrounding them.

The lone pipkin was represented by one sherd and stands in sharp contrast to the 13 from the previous phase. Taken with the single cooking-pot sherd, it suggests a possible change in function on this part of the site which obviated the need for cooking vessels. This absence of cooking vessels changes quite dramatically during the succeeding phase.

Plate 108

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|
| 5 | 01 | J | Orange-red OS, blue CR and pale orange IS. Corroded yellow-green OG. |
| 6 | 01 | J | Red OS, orange CR and IS. Greenish-yellow SG. Residual ?. |
| 7 | M1 | J | (Whitish) orange OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Pale yellow-green OG. UHA is indented. |
| 8 | 01 | J | Red OS, bluish CR and pale pinkish-red IS. Pale yellow-green OG. Copper-washed applied pellets. This combination of vertical rows of incised lines and applied pellets was a design more commonly associated with the white ware jugs from the Vale of York (Holdsworth 1978, 28 Fig. 12, No. 148). |
| 9 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Orange-yellow OG. |

EM/38/Go

Goltho: Manor

SVR -

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SL	6	3	2		1											
WSt	2	2														

This pottery came from the occupation deposits within the earliest, Phase III, kitchen block; these layers contained a penny of Cnut which, if it was not residual, dates the group to the second quarter of the 11th century.

The group contained no local splashed-glazed vessels which might suggest that the fabric was not yet available (Coppack 1980, 123). As the group only contained twelve vessels, the significance of this was somewhat diminished. The drawings for this group and EM/39/Go are taken from Coppack 1980.

Plate 83

- 1-3 SL CP Three cooking-pots.
 4-5 SL B Two bowl rims.
 6 SL OT A Lamp rim.

EM/39/Go

Goltho: Manor

SVR -

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SL	6	4	1		1											
SH	46	29	16			1										1
CL	1				1											
ML	21					20							1	21		
RM	5					5								5		
F2	1					1								1		
I	1				1										1	

A large pottery group from the ringwork yard which contained three pennies of Stephen providing the group with an unusually reliable terminal date in the second quarter of the 12th century. This material immediately preceeded the earliest groups from Thornholme Priory which was founded by Stephen c. 1148-1150 (V.C.H. Lincs. II 1906, 166).

This group contained jugs in both the Lincoln and Nottingham fabrics, all with splashed glazes. Jug Pl 83, No. 60 belonged to the fabric category F2 and was one of the few stratified vessels to be recognised in this fabric. It is interesting that the upper handle attachments of the jugs come from the neck and not the top of the rim such as that from Grayingham (EM/18/Gy, Pl. 76, No. 5) or those from Hedon (EM/58/Hd, Pl. 90, Nos. 1, 15, 16). This may suggest that such examples were earlier than the jugs in this group or it could also mean that the typological development of jug handles at Hedon and Grayingham were not paralleled at Lincoln.

Plate 83

- 7-11 SL Cooking-pots.
- 12 SL Bowl rim
- 13 SL Storage jar
- 14-30 SH Cooking-pots

Plate 83 Cont'd.

- | | | |
|-------|----|--|
| 31 | SH | Jug |
| 32-42 | SH | Bowls |
| 43 | CL | Storage jar |
| 44-53 | ML | Jugs with splashed glazes |
| 54 | ML | Flask with splashed glaze |
| 55-59 | RM | Nottingham jugs with splashed glazes |
| 60 | F2 | J Pale orange surfaces with blue-grey CR. Yellow-green SG. Coppack suggests that the rim had been thrown onto a CB body. |
| 61 | 1 | OT A Brunsum flask or bottle. Off-white surfaces with a pale grey CR. Pale yellow OG. |

This represents a selection of illustrations from Goltho VI group. The full group was presented in Coppack 1980.

EM/40/Li Lincoln: The Bishop's Palace.

SVR -

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CL	1				1											
RC	1				1											
SL	7	6	1													
WSt	4		1			1							2		3	
RM	5					4							1	5		
RO	1					1									1	1
ML	3					3								1	2	

This pottery came from the construction deposits for the East Hall of the Palace and its undercroft. Coppack dated this pottery to the period c. 1175 on the assumption that this was the East Hall constructed by Bishop de Chesney, who began work soon after 1155, although it is uncertain if the work had been completed by his death in 1168. The architectural evidence for the surviving building would support a late 12th century date (Coppack 1975, 18). Although Coppack may have been a little overconfident in assigning such a precise date, this group appears to be attributable to a period in the second half of the 12th century on both historical and architectural evidence.

Ceramically the group suggests that Lincoln ware vessels had a mixture of splashed and suspension glazes during this period and that Stamford ware remained an important part of the assemblage. The survival of the Lincoln Grey fabric and Thetford ware into the late 12th century was surprising, although Coppack quotes its occurrence in other 12th century groups from the city (Coppack 1975, 28). It is possible that this and the other two early-medieval groups from the Palace contained residual material which may pre-date the ecclesiastical buildings.

Plate 84

1	CL	OT	Storage jar. Grey fabric. The applied rim covers the top of the strap handles.
2	RC	OT	Storage jar in Thetford Ware. Grey fabric.
3	SL	CP	Orange-brown surfaces and grey CR.
4	SL	CP	Orange-buff surfaces and dark grey CR.
5	SL	CP	Orange-brown surfaces and dark grey CR.
6	SL	CR	Dark grey fabric.
7	SL	CP	Pale brown surfaces and dark grey CR.
8	SL	CP	Pale brown surfaces and dark grey CR.
9	SL	B	Orange-buff surfaces and dark grey CR.
10	WDt	B	Off-white fabric. Greenish-yellow OG.
11	WDt	OT	Pitcher. Off-white fabric. Clear yellow OG.
12	WSt	OT	Pitcher. Pale orange surfaces and off-white CR.
13	WSt	J	Pinkish fabric. Mottled green OG.
14	RM	J	Nottingham. Orange fabric. Yellow-green SG.
15	RM	J	Nottingham. Grey fabric.
16	RM	J	Nottingham. Orange fabric. Yellow-green OG.
17	RM	J	Nottingham. Orange surfaces and dark grey CR. Yellow-green SG.
18	RM	OT	Nottingham Bottle. Orange fabric. Yellow-green SG.
19	FO	J	Pinky-cream sand tempered fabric. Clear OG.
20	LM	J	Orange surfaces and light grey CR. Pale green to yellow SG.
21	LM	J	Orange fabric and pale grey CR. Yellow-green OG.
22	LM	J	Red-orange fabric. Apple-green OG.

EM/41/Li

Lincoln: The Bishop's Palace

SVR -

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SL	2	1	1													
WSt	2					1							1		1	
RM	1					1								1		

This group came from the filling of a foundation trench of the West Hall and was cut from the same feature which had produced EM/40/Li. It is known that Bishop Hugh (1184 - 1200) began the work on the Hall, but it was not completed by the time of his death. Coppack assumes that these foundations can be attributed to St. Hugh, although the architectural style of the windows and other structural parts of the building were dated c. 1220 -1230. This pottery was thus dated to c. 1190 - 1200 (Coppack 1975, 18). Much of this group may be residual.

Plate 84

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|---|
| 23 | SL | CP | Brown-orange surfaces and dark grey CR. |
| 24 | SL | B | Black fabric. |
| 25 | WSt | OT | Pitcher. Pinkish surfaces and dark grey CR. |
| 26 | WSt | J | Dark grey fabric. |

EM/42/Li		<u>Lincoln: The Bishop's Palace.</u>										SVR -				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SL	3	3														

This small group of three sherds, all in the same fabric, were associated with the earliest levels in the Chapel Courtyard and were assigned by Coppack to the late 12th century, although the group lacks the more reliable dating evidence of EM/40 and 41/Li.

It was interesting that the rim of this shell-tempered (SL) cooking-pot was typical of the late-saxon shell-tempered rim forms both within the city and in Lincolnshire as a whole. It was also a form conspicuously absent from the previous two groups (EM/40 and 41/Li). Either this suggests that the form may have occasionally persisted into the late 12th century, and there was no evidence from elsewhere to support this or, more likely, it was residual possibly even belonging to the pre-ecclesiastical use of the site.

Plate 84

27 SL CP Grey/grey-brown surfaces and dark grey CR.

EM/43/Dn

Doncaster: Site DQ

SVR 2.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
RB	105															
SXG	1	1														
S3	14	14														
CH ₁	1	1														
WSt	3	3				2									2	
G1	13	10	1			2								2		
GD	7	5				2								2		
WD	9	5				4								2	2	
FD	7	1				6								6		
O1	10	1				9								7	1	

This group came from the fill of a medieval well in Area 1, it cut a Romano-British pit introducing 105 residual Roman sherds into the deposit. The well was 3m. in diameter and was sectioned to a depth of 3m. so that this pottery represented the final fill rather than the period at which the well went out of use.

As it cannot be established when the well became disused, it is impossible to be sure whether the fill was a single deliberate operation, or whether it lay open for a longer period only gradually filling up with refuse. However, on the available ceramic evidence it would appear to represent a single contemporary group.

It was significant that the group contained all three of the fabrics recognised amongst the Hallgate wasters (Buckland et al 1979). All glazes on both the Hallgate C (GD) and Hallgate A (FD) fabrics were splashed, but those of the Hallgate B (WD) were equally divided between splashed and suspension glazes. The

EM/43/Dn Cont'd.

group also contained a surprisingly high proportion of orangewares (01), all but one of which had splashed glazes.

Cooking-pots were present in all three Hallgate fabrics, but the bulk of these vessels occurred in either shell-tempered or grit tempered fabrics, the latter also producing two splashed glazed jug forms.

Dating of this group had to be based on typological considerations as no independent evidence was available. The splashed glazes suggest an early-medieval date, certainly earlier than the excavated Doncaster: Hallgate waster material. The presence of jugs/pitchers in Stamford ware with early glazes would confirm a date in, or earlier than, the 12th century. However, a note of caution on the possibilities of residual material was provided by the occurrence of a single hand-finished sherd in a Saxon gritty fabric (SXG).

Indeed the combination of the Stamford ware and the splashed glazed local jugs would suggest a terminal date no later than the middle of the 12th century for this group.

On the evidence of the Hallgate kiln waste, it can be safely assumed that the Hallgate A (FD), B (WD) and C (GD) fabrics were all Doncaster products, but they by no means dominated the assemblage and it is unknown whether any of the other fabrics were produced locally. It is improbable that either the shell-tempered or the grit-tempered fabrics would have been imported from any distance when similar cooking vessel forms were being produced in the local Hallgate fabrics. The orangewares were a more complex

EM/43/Dn Cont'd.

problem. They formed a surprisingly high proportion of the group especially if they are to be considered as regional imports.

There is, as yet, no evidence to suggest that Doncaster was ever a centre for orangeware production. If imported, a source in the Barton-on-Humber or Hull area would be the closest; unfortunately these Doncaster vessels were not sufficiently similar in fabric for a positive correlation. In later 13th century groups from the town, orangewares still occurred, but only in small numbers whose vessels can usually be more positively identified as East Yorkshire or North Lincolnshire products. Alternatively, these orangewares may also have been produced at Doncaster, the wide diversity of fabric types reflecting the infancy of the town's pottery production which had not yet fully established itself upon the town's markets.

In addition to the imported Stamford wares, a single cooking-pot sherd occurred in a fabric very close to those recovered at Hedon, and the vessel was almost certainly an import from that port.

Plate 85

1	S3	CP	Orange-buff OS, blue-grey CR and brown-buff IS. Faint reeding to the upper body. B&S.
2	G1	B	Yellow-buff OS, whitish-buff CR and IS. B&S.
3	GD	CP	Dull red OS, orange-buff CR and a dirty pinkish-buff IS.
4	FD	J	Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and whitish-buff IS. Bright olive-green SG.
5	FD	J	Dull red OS, blue-grey CR and pale red IS. Olive-green SG with orange-yellow glaze margins.

Plate 85 Cont'd.

6	WD	J	Yellow-orange OS, whitish-grey CR and yellow-buff IS. Yellow-olive OG taken to the rim of the IS.
7	WD	J	Whitish surfaces and pale blue CR. Copper-green SG.
8	WD	J	Orange OS, pale blue/yellow-orange CR. Apple-green SG with orange margins.
9	01	J	Buff/orange CR and orange-red IS. Bright, light olive-green SG with orange margins.

EM/44/Dn

Doncaster: Site DQ

SVR 1.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
RB	92															
S3	3	3														
G1	1	1														
O1	1					1								1		
FD	1					1								1		
WD	3					3									2	

A small, undated pit group, which was heavily dominated by residual Roman pottery. Both the Hallgate A (FD) and the orangeware (O1) jugs were splashed-glazed; however the Hallgate B (WD) jugs were suspension glazed (OG). The close similarity between these vessels and those from the previous group (EM/43/Dn) suggested that they were of similar date.

Plate 85

- 10 S3 CP Orange-red surfaces and bluish CR.
- 11 FD J Orange OS, pale orange CR and IS. Traces of an orange SG.

EM/45/Dn

Doncaster: Site DQ

SVR 1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	2															
FD	3					3										
WD	2					2										

This was a very small, undated pit group containing jugs in both the Hallgate A (FD) and B (WD) fabrics; all glazes were of the suspension type. These later glazes and the twisted rod handle suggested a date in the later 12th or possibly 13th century. Although twisted rod handles did not occur until well into the 13th century at Hedon, they were present as one of the rarer handle forms from the Hallgate wasters in both the A and B fabrics (Buckland et al 1979, 27. Fig. 10, No. 47; 40. Fig. 17, No. 290).

Plate 85

12 FD J Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	6	5				1									1	
WSt	1					1									1	1
SB	7	7														
GB	10	10														
CB1	21	18	3													
CB2	33	30	3													
CB3	3	3														
FB	1					1								1		
OB	6					6								2		
I	1					1									1	

This pottery came from Context 306 and was one of a series of layers which overlay a coin hoard dating to c. 851 A.D. providing the group with a secure terminus ante quem. The six groups from Lurk Lane presented here represent a relative sequence of which 306 was the earliest and 795 the latest. These six groups were sealed by destruction deposits attributable to the great fire of 1188 which destroyed the minster; this provides an effective terminus post quem for the sequence.

Group 306 would appear to belong to the 10th or 11th century. The relief-moulded Stamford vessel, Pl. 86, No. 29, can be dated to c. 1050 - 1100 (Kilmurry 1980, 134). Goltho Manor provides an almost exact parallel for the Islamic type jug, Pl. 86, No. 30, from contexts which date to the 10th century (information G. Coppack). Although some vessels may be residual, the coarsewares would seem to have comprised a mixture

EM/46/Bv Cont'd.

of traditionally late-Saxon fabrics (CB1, WSt, SB, GB) in conjunction with the typical early-medieval fabrics (CB2 and CB3). Group EM/52/Bv from Beverley Highgate had a radio-carbon date of $1030 \pm$ bp (HAR 917) and this too contained orangewares; together the evidence from that group and 306 here, suggests that orangeware was in production by the 11th century.

Plate 86

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|---|
| 1 | CB1 | CP | Grey surfaces and whitish-grey CR. B&S. |
| 2 | CB1 | CP | Black surfaces, blue-grey CR with reddish margins. |
| 3 | CB1 | B | Black surfaces, grey-black CR with red-brown MGs. |
| 4 | CB1 | B | Black surfaces and grey-black CR. |
| 5 | CB1 | B | Orange surfaces and blue CR. |
| 6 | CB1 | CP | Blue-grey OS, whitish-grey CR and grey IS. |
| 7 | CB1 | CP | Grey-black surfaces and pale grey CR. B&S. |
| 8 | CB1 | CP | Black surfaces, grey-black CR with red-brown MGs. |
| 9 | CB1 | CP | Pale bluish-grey surfaces and pale grey CR. B&S. |
| 10 | CB1 | CP | Grey fabric. B&S. |
| 11 | CB1 | CP | Blackish surfaces and grey-black CR. |
| 12 | CB1 | CP | Grey-black surfaces and grey CR. |
| 13 | CB1 | CP | Black surfaces and blue-grey CR with white-buff MGs. |
| 14 | CB2 | CP | Pale yellowish surfaces and pale bluish CR. |
| 15 | CB2 | CP | Red-brown/grey-black surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 16 | CB2 | CP | Black OS, grey-black CR and buff IS. |
| 17 | CB2 | CP | Dull orange/grey OS, grey-black CR and pale grey-black IS. |
| 18 | CB2 | CP | Dull brownish-orange/grey OS, bluish CR and white-buff IS. B&S. |

Plate 86 Cont'd.

19	CB2	CP	Red-brown OS, grey-black CR and black IS. B&S.
20	CB2	CP	Dull red surfaces, blue CR and thin orange MGs.
21	CB2	B	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS.
22	CB2	B	Red-brown/grey-black OS, black CR and pinkish-brown IS.
23	SB	CP	Black surfaces and pale black CR. B&S.
24	SB	CP	Blackish surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
25	GB	CP	Orange OS, blue CR and orange/orange-purple IS. B&S.
26	GB	CP	Pale yellow-orange OS, yellow-buff CR and pale yellowish IS. B&S.
27	OB	J	Orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull red IS. Green SG.
28	WSt	CP	Bluish-grey OS, blue CR with whitish MGs and pinkish-buff IS.
29	WSt	J?	Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG on both surfaces. Applied or impressed decoration.
30	R1	J?	Islamic glazed pitcher? Blue CR with white-buff MGs. Yellow-olive OG on both surfaces. Hard, hackly sand-tempered fabric.

EM/47/Bv

Beverley: Lurk Lane Context 948

SVR 1.3

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	1	1														
SB	1	1														
GB	2	2														
CL?	1	1														
CB2	4	4														

A very similar group to EM/46/Bv, although the late-saxon fabric types (WSt, SB, GB, CL) occur in roughly equal proportion to the early-medieval types (CB2). The low SVR suggests the possibility of considerable residual material.

Plate 87

- 1 CB1 CP Grey-black surfaces and pale grey CR. B&S.
- 2 CB2 CP Black OS, grey-black CR and grey-buff IS. B&S.
- 3 WSt CP Grey-black OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. B&S.

EM/48/Bv

Beverley: Lurk Lane Context 950

SVR 1.3

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	4	3				1									1	
SB	4	4														
GB	6	6														
CB1	6	6														
CT	2	1			1											
CB2	11	10	1													

Another, archaeologically similar group, balanced between the late-saxon and early-medieval fabrics. It would appear to confirm that a transition phase existed between the two. This transition probably took place during the 11th century as by the early 12th century at Hedon the changeover was all but complete.

Plate 87

4	CT	CP	Black surfaces and red-brown CR.
5	CT	OT	Bottle or flask. Black surfaces and grey CR with red-brown MGs.
6	CB1	CP	Black fabric. B&S.
7	CB2	CP	Brownish OS, grey-black CR and IS. B&S.
8	CB2	B	Reddish-purple OS, grey-black CR and IS.

EM/49/Bv

Beverley: Lurk Lane Context 942

SVR 1.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	6	4				2									2	
SB	4	4														
GB	5	5														
CB1	11	9	2													
CB2	29	27	2													
CH1	1	1														
OB	3					3								1		

This was ceramically a very similar group to EM/46/Bv although it was stratigraphically later in the sequence.

Plate 87

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|---|
| 9 | CB1 | B | Black surfaces and grey-black CR. |
| 10 | CB2 | CP | Orange-buff OS, bluish CR and grey-buff IS. B&S. |
| 11 | CB2 | CP | Orange-buff OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. B&S. |
| 12 | CB2 | CP | Dull orange-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 13 | CB2 | B | Buff OS, blue-grey CR and greyish IS. B&S. |
| 14 | CH1 | CP | Yellow-buff OS, orange/blue-grey CR and whitish-buff IS. B&S. |
| 15 | OB | J | Orange fabric. |

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	1	1														
SB	1		1													
GB	5	4	1													
CB1	7	7														
CB2	26	24	2													
CB3	3	3														
OB	4					3							1	2	1	1?

The early-medieval coarse sandy fabrics (CB2 and CB3) more convincingly dominated the assemblage than they had done in the previous groups (EM/46-49/Bv). It is probable that the shell-tempered bowl Pl. 87, No. 25 is residual. Pl. 87, No. 26 was a most interesting vessel as it appeared to be an orangeware fabric (OB) and its form resembled the shoulder of a flask or bottle. Such forms occurred in the late-saxon fabric range such as Pl. 87, No. 5 in Torksey-type fabric, but also persisted into the early-medieval fabrics such as Nottingham and Lincoln (splashed) ware (ML) at Goltho and Lincoln (Coppack 1975, 16. Fig. 6, No. 19) amongst groups of the 12th century. The apparent decoration of vessel Pl. 87, No. 26 was formed by an additional layer of glaze which could have been part of a deliberate design, but may well be an accidental freak of the glaze application.

Plate 87

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|--|
| 16 | CB2 | CP | Brown-buff OS, grey-buff CR and grey-brown IS. |
| 17 | CB2 | CP | Grey-black fabric. |
| 18 | CB2 | CP | Brown OS, blue-grey CR and purple-brown IS. |
| 19 | CB2 | B | Pinkish-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S. |

Plate 87 Cont'd.

20	CB2	CP	Purple-black surfaces and orange-red CR.
21	CB2	CP	Purple-brown surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
22	CB2	CP	Vermillion fabric. B&S. Accidental glaze spots.
23	GB	CP	Pale orange surfaces, blue CR with orange MGs.
24	GB	B	Orange surfaces and blue CR.
25	SB	B	Red-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR.
26	OB	OT	Flask or bottle. Orange surfaces and blue CR. Clear, consistent greenish-orange OG.

EM/51/Bv

Beverley: Lurk Lane Context 795

SVR 2.4

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SB	3	3														
GB	2	2														
CB1	2	2	1													
CB3	50	48	2													
OB	10					9	1							1	3	
FB	2					1							1		2	
FH1	1					1										
FH2	1					1								1		
WDt	1					1									1	
R	1					1								1		
IG	1				1											

This group underlay the destruction layers thought to be associated with the fire of 1188 and can, on that assumption, be given a 12th century date. The high SVR of the group would suggest that residuality was comparatively low. There was some resemblance between the vessels in this group and those from EM/58/Hd from the lower fill of Ditch 13; this can be seen in the cooking-pot, Pl. 87, No. 27, jug, Pl. 87, No. 29, and the imported ladle, Pl. 87, No. 33. This resemblance was strengthened by the presence of two Hedon jugs (FH1 and FH2). However, in the earliest Hedon group (EM/58/Hd) there was early Stamford ware; developed Stamford ware occurring in the succeeding group (EM/59/Hd). As this context contained a sherd of developed Stamford ware, the group may post-date EM/58/Hd. The presence of ordinary or suspension glazes on the orangeware (OB) and fine sandy ware (FB) jugs would seem to confirm this on this

EM/51/Bv Cont'd.

rather slender evidence a date range between c. 1150 and c. 1188 can be suggested for this group.

Plate 87

27	CB3	CP	Grey OS, blue-grey CR and buff IS. B&S.
28	OB	P	Red OS, orange CR and IS.
29	OB	J	Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Olive-green OG.
30	OB	J	Dull orange surfaces and blue CR.
31	FB	OT	Orange-red OS, orange/blue-grey CR and purple-grey IS. Orange OG. Bottle or flask.
32	FH2	J	Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and brown IS. Orange-brown OG.
33	IG	P	Pipkin or ladle. Silver-grey OS, greyish-white CR and blue-grey IS. Handle attachment plugged.

EM/52/Bv

Beverley: Highgate

SVR 1.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SB	2	1	1													
CB1	3	3														
CB2	1	1														
CB3	4	4														
OB	1					1										

This was a small group of eleven vessels found amongst a black peat-like deposit from which a calibrated radio-carbon date of 1030 \pm bp (HAR 917) was obtained. The orangeware sherds were probably from a jug and linked with the evidence from EM/46/Bv it would suggest that this fabric was in production by the 11th century. This was the only group from this site to produce shell-tempered vessels (SB). The thin walls and simple rims of these SB vessels contrasted with those from North Lincolnshire with the exception of two vessels from St. Peters Church, Barton-on-Humber, SX/19/Bt, Pl. 70, Nos. 17 and 18.

Plate 88

- 1 SB CP Grey-black OS, black CR and pale grey IS.
- 2 CB1 CP Black OS and CR, grey-black IS. B&S.

EM/53/Bv

Beverley: Highgate

SVR 2.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
GB	2	1				1								1		
OB	1					1								1		

These finds came from two small, archaeologically relatable, pits which probably belong to the late 11th or possibly the early 12th century. Jug forms were present in both the orangeware (OB) and the gritty (GB) fabrics - each with splashed glazes. The simple rims which tapered directly down to the upper-body resembled the shapes of some of the early jugs from Hedon (EM58/Hd).

Plate 88

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|--|
| 3 | OB | J | Pale, dull Orange OS, orange CR turning blue-grey in the rim thickening, and orange IS. Bright orange SG. |
| 4 | GB | J | Reddish-yellow OS, white CR and pale yellow IS. The outer surface was wiped to a smoother finish. A greenish-yellow SG which became more greenish where the glaze thickened. |

EM/54/Bv

Beverley: Highgate

SVR 1.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
GB	12	9	1			2								2		
CB1	3	3														
CB2	9	9														
CB3	5	5														
OB	6					6								3	2	
WSt	1					1									1	

A more substantial group of pottery from layers which sealed the pits of EM/53/Bv. It contained no external dating evidence.

The early Stamford jug rim, Pl. 88, No. 12, with its pale yellow glaze paralleled a Stamford vessel from the Ditch 13 group from Hedon, EM/58/Hd and suggested a 12th century or earlier date (Kilmurry 1980, 133-134). Both the orangewares (OB) and gritty wares (GB) forms also compared favourably with the Hedon group. However, the coarse sandy vessels (CB1-3), although similar in fabric to the Hedon CH1-4 vessels, contrast in form and style. Pl.88 Nos. 5-7, for example, show only partially wheel-finished surfaces reminiscent of the late-saxon forms, whereas those from Hedon were generally larger vessels, more fully wheel-finished with larger, squared rims. This difference need not reflect a disparity in date; indeed it would be surprising if cooking-vessels had been traded to any great extent between the two towns as each was probably developing its own pottery industry during this period. Trade of the finer jug forms seems more plausible and it was the orangewares and gritty wares which appear local to Beverley that occurred as regional strays at Hedon.

Plate 88

5	CB2	CP	Black fabric. B&S.
6	CB2	CP	Grey surfaces and black CR.
7	CB2	CP	Grey-black surfaces and black CR. B&S.
8	CB3	CP	Grey-black surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
9	GB	B	Buff fabric. B&S.
10	GB	CP	Yellow-buff surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
11	GB	J	Pale orange surfaces and buff CR. Bright yellow SG.
12	WSt	J	Off-white surfaces and white CR. Thin, pale yellow OG.

EM/55/Bv

Beverley: Highgate

SVR 1.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
GB	1	1														
OB	1					1										

A small pit group which cut the layers of phase-group EM/54/Bv and can only be dated to an early-medieval period.

Plate 88

13 GB CP Whitish-buff OS, buff CR and dirty buff IS.

EM/56/Bv

Beverley: Highgate

SVR 1.5

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
GB	7	6				1								1		
CB2	2	2														
CB3	10	10														
OB	32	1				28	2						1	4	19	2
FH ₂	2					2								1		
WB	9					9									9	4
WDt	1					1									1	

A phase-group from a number of archaeologically similar layers. The only independent dating evidence was a sherd from a jug in Developed Stamford ware (WDt) which is likely to belong to the period 1150-1250 (Kilmurry 1980, 134, 203). The Hedon FH2 jug retained a splashed glaze, whilst the orangerwares (OB) had ordinary or suspension glazes. That, combined with the UHA of Pl. 88, No. 18, suggested a date in the latter half of the 12th century and would be generally comparable with the Hedon group EM/59/Hd.

EM/56/Bv Cont'd.

The WB fabric, which was recognised amongst the fire-destruction layers of 1188 at Beverley: Lurk Lane, showed in Pl. 88, No. 24 the scalloped impressed strips which were also a common feature of the contemporary Hallgate fabrics and Developed Stamford ware.

Plate 88

14	CB3	CP	Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
15	CB3	CP	Buff-brown fabric.
16	CB3	CP	Buff OS, grey-blue CR and pale orange IS.
17	GB	CP	Yellow-buff OS, blue-grey CR and white IS.
18	OB	J	Red surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
19	OB	J?	Red CR and bright olive-green OG on both surfaces.
20	OB	J	Pale red CR and IS. Orange-yellow OG. Iron-washed spots.
21	OB	P	Red fabric. Bright orange OG.
22	OB	CP	Orange fabric. Traces of bright orange OG.
23	FH2	J	Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Greenish-yellow SG.
24	WB	J	White fabric. Bright copper-green OG. One of three similar vessels from this group, each having the same decoration.
25	Wdt	J	White CR, creamy-white IS. Bright copper-green OG.

EM/57/Bv

Beverley: Highgate

SVR 2.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CB3	2	2														
OB	6					6								1	3	
FH2	1					1									1	
R	1					1									1	

A complimentary series of layers to EM/56/Bv which again have been treated as a single phase-group. It probably shares a similar date range to EM/56/Bv in the second half of the 12th century. The shoulder cordons of Pl. 88, No. 27 were also found on the earlier range of orangeware jug forms and on many of the Doncaster: Hallgate wasters in the A fabric (FD) (Buckland et al 1979, for example, 27, Fig. 10, Nos. 43, 44, 51).

Plate 88

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|--|
| 26 | OB | J | Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and pale reddish IS. Traces of an orange OG. |
| 27 | OB | J | Blue-grey CR and orange IS. Yellow-green OG with darker mottling which was taken to the rim top. |
| 28 | RM | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and grey IS. Very hard sandy fabric of rough texture. Olive-green OG. |

EM/58/Hd

Hedon: Middle Lane

SVR 2.4

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	75	67	6	1	1											
CH2	9	9														
CH3	16	13	2			1								1		
CH4	6	4	1			1								1		
PH1	29					28							1	12		
PH2	31	1				28	1						1	16	1	
OB	20					20								2	7	
OH	3					3								1	2	
WSt	1					1									1	
WD	1					1									1	
WS	1	1													1	
IG	1						1									

The pottery of this group represents, both typologically and stratigraphically, the earliest material from the site. There was no external evidence for its date or date range.

The jugs from this group fall into one of two classes; orange-ware, which were all probably regional imports to the site, and have both splashed and suspension glazes, and secondly the 'local' sand-tempered wares which were all splashed glazed. Some jugs such as Pl. 90, No. 7 or 21 and the decorated sherds Pl. 90, No. 16, 18 and 19, appear to be typologically later than the majority (for example, Pl. 90, Nos. 1, 2, 6 or 20). This may indicate that the ditch fill accumulated over a period of time so that, for example, jug Pl. 90, No. 21 was later in date than Pl. 90, No. 1. Alternatively, it may equally well have been/^acontemporary deposit which reflected instead the disparity in technological and typological development between different fabric traditions. In this case,

EM/58/Hd Cont'd.

the orangewares may have been more advanced than the fine sandy wares. The implications of this would be that typologies might only be relevant to individual fabric traditions. The evidence would seem to fit either alternative.

This problem over whether the group was a contemporary one or an accumulated deposit was also apparent when examining the coarsewares which occurred in a number of variations on the basic CH fabric. Vessels such as Pl. 89, Nos. 7 and 9 in fabric CH4 were thinner and more evenly walled than most. Other vessels in CH1 were in a more stable surfaced, better sorted, better finished fabric. These variations in quality may represent typological development, but they may also simply reflect the varying ability of individual potters. Even within a particular fabric type, such as CH3, there were differences, for example, between cooking-pots, Pl. 89, No. 4 being largely hand-finished and the Pl. 89, No. 5 being largely wheel-finished. Those two vessels represented the extremities of the group, most cooking vessels were wheel-finished on the outer surfaces and partially hand-finished on the inner surfaces.

In the absence of other evidence, dating had to be based on the 'non local' fabrics. The Stamford ware jug, Pl. 90, No. 23, was of the early type and suggested an 11th or early 12th century date. The Hallgate B (WD) jug was more difficult, a 12th century date can be suggested for the fabric and the Doncaster DQ group, EM/43/Dn, suggested that the Hallgate B fabric was one of the earliest to develop suspension glazes. Blau-grau ladles are generally ascribed a 12th century date (Dunning 1959, 56-60)

EM/58/Hd Cont'd.

although few have been found earlier than the mid-12th century. On a more general comparison, the forms and styles of these vessels appear earlier than those from Phases 1 and 2 at Thornholme Priory which compared better with the succeeding tip groups, EM/59/Hd. However, the possible problems of direct chronological comparison between vessels from different fabric traditions has been discussed above.

It is suggested that a terminal date for this group in the mid-12th century would be appropriate although the evidence was far from conclusive. However, some of the vessels may be of an earlier date, orangewares would appear to have been in production at Beverley by the 11th century. Unfortunately, there are not yet adequate control groups which could pinpoint the earliest possible date for the material. So although some material may date to the 11th century, a general attribution for the group in the first half of the 12th century would fit both current knowledge and the suggested dates for the succeeding groups from the site.

Plate 89

1	CH2	CP	Pale brown OS, grey CR and buff to orange IS. B&S.
2	CH2	CP	Pale grey OS, grey CR and off-white IS. B&S.
3	CH2	CP	Red-brown OS, buff CR and IS.
4	CH3	CP	Orange-buff OS, grey CR and off-white IS.
5	CH3	CP	Orange OS, grey CR and IS. B&S.
6	CH3	CP	Orange-red OS, grey CR and pale orange IS.
7	CH4	CP	Orange surfaces and grey-buff CR.. B&S.
8	CH4	CP	Red-brown surfaces and pale grey CR.
9	CH4	CP	Pale brown-buff fabric.
10	CH4	B	Orange-red OS, pale grey CR and orange-brown IS.
11	CH4	J	Dull orange surfaces and pale blue-grey CR. Olive-green SG.
12	CH1	CP	Pale grey-buff OS, grey CR and orange-buff IS. B&S.
13	CH1	CP	Pale grey surfaces and grey CR. B&S.

Plate 89 Cont'd.

14	CH1	CP	Red-brown surfaces and grey CR.
15	CH1	CP	Orange to orange-white OS, grey CR and off-white IS.
16	CH1	CP	Brownish-orange OS, buff CR and blackish-orange IS. B&S.
17	CH1	CP	White/orange OS, grey CR and off-white IS.
18	CH1	CP	Orangish OS, grey CR and off-white IS.
19	CH1	CP	Dark red-brown surfaces and black CR. B&S.
20	CH1	CP	Grey-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
21	CH1	CP	Off-white OS, grey CR and pale orange IS.
22	CH1	CP	Buff surfaces and buff CR with orange MGs.
23	CH1	CP	Red-brown OS, grey CR and pale brown IS. B&S.
24	CH1	CP	Whitish-buff/brown-buff OS, grey CR and IS.
25	CH1	B	Whitish surfaces and grey CR.
26	CH1	B	Off-white surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
27	CH1	CW	Grey/orange-brown/buff OS, grey CR and IS.

Plate 90

1	FH1	J	Pale brown fabric. Corroded, greenish SG.
2	FH1	J	Orange OS and CR, orange-pink IS. Bright olive-green SG.
3	FH1	J	Pinkish-red OS, grey/red CR and red IS. Corroded green SG.
4	FH1	J	Pale orange OS, grey CR and IS. Yellow-green SG.
5	FH1	B	Pale brownish-buff OS, grey CR and pale red IS. Yellowish SG on IS.
6	FH1	J	Pale orange surfaces and grey CR. Green SG.
7	FH1	J	Pale orange OS, grey CR and pinkish IS. Apple-green SG.
8	FH1	J	Pale orange-buff OS, orange/grey CR and pale grey-buff IS. Olive-green DSG.
9	FH1	J	Pale orange surfaces and pale blue CR. Corroded SG.
10	FH2	J	Pale orange-red surfaces and pale grey CR. Orange-brown SG.
11	FH2	J	Red OS, grey CR and pale grey IS. Bright olive-green DSG.
12	FH2	J	Pale orange surfaces and pale grey CR. Greenish-brown SG.
13	FH2	P	Red OS, orange CR and IS. B&S.
14	FH2	CP	Dark orange OS, grey CR and dirty-pink IS.

Plate 90 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|--|
| 15 | FH2 | J | Pale orange surfaces and grey CR. Bright olive-green OG? |
| 16 | OB | J | Pinkish OS, orange/grey CR and purplish-pink IS. Bright olive-green OG. |
| 17 | OB | J | Pale pinkish OS, orange-grey CR and purple-brown IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 18 | OB | J | Orange fabric. Yellow-green OG. |
| 19 | OB | J | Red OS, orange CR and IS. Mottled yellow-green OG. |
| 20 | OH | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Bright yellow-brown OG with green mottling. |
| 21 | OH | J | Pale orange OS, grey CR and orange IS. Bright yellow-green OG. |
| 22 | OH | J | Orange fabric. Bright brownish-orange SG. |
| 23 | WSt | J | Very pale orange-white OS, white CR and IS. Thin, pale yellow OG with occasional small emerald green mottling. |
| 24 | WD | J | White CR and yellow-white IS. Copper-green OG. |
| 25 | WS | CP | Pale whitish-grey OS, pale blue-grey CR and white IS. Rough textured, hard with a hackly fracture. Accidental greenish glaze drips. B&S. |
| 26 | IG | OT | Ladle or pipkin. Blue-grey surfaces and white CR. Handle curved and misaligned to the left. |

EM/59/Hd

Hedon: Middle Lane

SVR 2.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	96	89	4	1	2											
CH2	10	9	1													
CH3	11	11														
CH4	35	32	2		1											
FH1	28					23	1		1				3	16	2	
FH2	81	2				74	2		1				2	3	38	2
OB	12					12								1	5	1
OH	6					6									2	2
WDt	5					5									5	1
WD	11	2				8	1								7	2
WS	1					1								1		
R	6	3				2							1		2	
I	3	2				1										
IST	1					1								1		
ID	1					1									1	1

This material derived from the tipping of four heaps of dumped material into Ditch 13 which sealed EM/58/Hd. Although the drawings are presented tip by tip, they were considered together as a single phase group.

Several changes occurred within the local fabrics amongst this phase-group, the large cooking-pots such as Pl. 89, No. 23 or 24 from EM/58/Hd disappeared except for one small rim sherd, Pl. 92 No. 11, which was probably residual. The small bowl form (Pl. 91, No. 14) continued and a new form, a shallow, broad based cooking-pot or peat-pot appeared, Pl. 92, No. 20. However, the most common form remained the medium-sized cooking-pot (Pl. 92, No. 18) although one noticeable development here was the use of shoulder thumbing, for example, Pl. 91, No. 13 or Pl. 92, Nos. 3 and 4.

EM/59/Hd Cont'd.

With one exception (Pl. 91, No. 26) the local jugs remained undecorated but the glazes now included a high proportion of suspension types and the upper handle attachments moved from the top of the rim to the necks. Jug forms had generally become less conical and more bulbous; rim forms offered more variation with more complex forms (Pl. 91, No. 26) occurring alongside the earlier squared forms (Pl. 91, No. 27). The pipkin form (Pl. 91, No. 18) with its round bottom resembled the form of the imported blau-grau ladles which it may have been copying.

Orangewares (OB and OH) were less common, possibly because of the growing importance of the local sand-tempered fabrics (FH1-3) production, enabling them to assume a more dominant role on the local markets. Conversely, the Doncaster: Hallgate fabric B (WD) became comparatively more prolific, the forms matching those of the Hallgate wasters quite closely. The early Stamford ware of EM/58/Hd was replaced in this phase-group by developed Stamford wares (Pl. 91, Nos. 34 and 35, and Pl. 92, No. 29). These Stamford wares occurred in forms that were close to those of the Doncaster: Hallgate B fabric (c.f. Pl. 92, No. 29 with Pl. 91, No. 31, and Pl. 91, No. 34). The only identifiable imports included a sherd from a Saintonge jug (Pl. 91, No. 37) and a rather intriguing micaceous tempered cooking-pot, Pl. 91, No. 39, which was possibly of Cornish or Breton origin.

The occurrence of developed Stamford ware suggests a date which is probably in the second half of the 12th century. The decline in orangewares precluded a close comparison with the early groups from Thornholme Priory although there was a general resemblance between some of the jug forms (c.f. Pl. 91, No. 23 or 25

EM/59/Hd Cont'd.

with EM/26/Tp, Pl. 77, No. 14).

Tip IV. Plate 91.

1	CH2	CP	Pale brownish-buff OS, grey CR and buff IS. B&S.
2	CH2	CP	Pale grey-buff OS, grey CR and buff IS. B&S.
3	CH2	CP	Pale orange surfaces and grey CR. Accidental glaze drips.
4	CH3	CP	Orange-red OS, grey CR and IS. B&S. Small glaze spots.
5	CH3	CP	Pale whitish-grey OS, grey CR and pale buff IS. B&S.
6	CH3	CP	Pale grey surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
7	CH1	CP	Whitish-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR.
8	CH1	CP	Orange surfaces and grey CR.
9	CH1	CP	Whitish surfaces and grey CR.
10	CH1	CP	Pale orange-buff OS, pale whitish-buff CR and IS.
11	CH1	CP	Grey-black OS, grey CR and IS. Saxon form and finish.
12	CH1		Counter. Base sherd of a CP, knapped around the edges to form a rough circle. Depressions were bored into either side of the sherd.
13	CH1	CP	Pale grey surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
14	CH1	CP	Reddish-brown OS, buff-grey CR and purplish-buff IS. B&S.
15	CH1	CP	Buff surfaces and pale grey CR.
16	CH1	CP	Whitish-buff OS, blue-grey CR and buff-white IS.
17	RS	CP	Pale blackish-brown OS, black CR and IS. B&S.
18	FH1	P	Pale brownish-buff surfaces and pale grey CR. Patch of corroded yellowish-green DSG painted over the top of the handle attachment only. B&S.
19	FH1	PN	Grey/red-brown OS, grey CR. Olive-green SG on IS. B&S.
20	FH1	OT	Cruet. Orange-pink OS, grey CR and pink IS. Olive-green SG.
21	FH1	OT	Lamp. Pale orange OS, grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green SG. A band of B&S remained on the inner rim face of the bowl and on the OS around the two lips.
22	FH2	OT	Lamp. Grey CR. Covered on both surfaces with an olive-green SG.
23	FH2	J	Orange fabric. Bright orange OG.
24	FH2	J	Five jug handles all with OG.

Tip IV. Plate 91 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|--|
| 25 | FH2 | J | Orange OS, grey CR and IS. Yellow-green OG. |
| 26 | FH2 | J | Orange-red OS, grey CR and buff IS. Olive-green OG. Rouletted decoration down the handle. |
| 27 | FH2 | J | Orange OS, grey CR and IS. Dark olive-green OG. Overfired. |
| 28 | FH2 | J | Reddish OS, orange CR and IS. Mottled greenish-orange OG. |
| 29 | FH2 | CP | Grey OS and CR and pale grey IS. Overfired. |
| 30 | OB | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pink IS. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 40 | WD | CP | Pale yellow-orange OS, pale whitish-grey CR and IS. B&S. Yellowish-green glaze spots. |
| 31 | WD | J | Whitish-grey OS, blue-grey CR and off-white IS. Brownish-green OG with some mottling. |
| 32 | WD | J | White fabric. Bright, yellow-brown OG. Wavy line incised down the centre of the handle with rows of thumbings along each edge. U.H.A. indented with four finger marks. |
| 33 | WD | P | Yellowish OS, pale grey CR and pale yellow IS. Yellow-brown OG with some green mottling. |
| 34 | WDt | J | White fabric. Bright copper-green OG. |
| 35 | WDt | J | Pale orange OS, white CR and IS. Orange OG with dense green mottling. KT to basal angle. |
| 36 | ID? | J | Orange-red surfaces and orange CR. Hard, hackly fracture of smooth texture. Yellow-brown OG with dense green mottling down to the basal angle. Flemish? |
| 37 | IST | J | White fabric of smoothish texture. Pale yellow-green SG with darker green mottling. Saintonge. |
| 38 | RI | CP? | White fabric, hard and smooth textured, slightly micaceous. Provenance unknown. |
| 39 | RI | CP | Silver-grey OS, grey/orange CR and orange IS. Fabric tempered with mica. Hard, hackly and smooth to rough textured. B&S. |

Tip III. Plate 92.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|----|--|
| 1 | CH3 | CP | Whitish surfaces, grey CR with red MGs. Odd glaze spots. |
| 2 | CH3 | CP | Reddish-brown OS, pale grey CR and buff IS. B&S. |
| 3 | CH3 | CP | Buff/orange OS, grey-black CR and grey IS. B&S. |
| 4 | CH3 | CP | Grey/red OS, blue-grey CR and pale buff-grey IS. B&S |
| 5 | CH2 | CP | Pale grey surfaces and grey CR. B&S. |

Tip III. Plate 92, Cont'd.

6	CH2	CP	Grey-buff surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
7	CH4	CP	Reddish-brown OS, grey CR and yellow-buff IS. B&S.
8	CH1	CP	Orangish fabric.
9	CH1	CP	White/pale pink/grey OS, grey CR and grey-black IS. B&S.
10	CH1	CP	Pale grey surfaces and grey CR.
11	CH1	CP	Pale grey OS, grey CR and IS.
12	FH2	J	Red fabric. Bright orange-brown OG.
13	FH2	J	Pale orange OS, grey CR and pinkish/grey IS. Mottled greenish-yellow OG.
14	FH2	J	Pale whitish-orange OS, red/grey CR and dull red IS. Bright yellowish-green OG.
15	OB	J	Orange fabric. Mottled yellow-green OG.
16	OB	J	Red fabric. Orange OG with green mottling.

Tip II. Plate 92.

17	CH2	B	Buff-brown surfaces and grey CR with red MGs. B&S.
18	CH3	CP	Orange OS, grey CR and pinkish IS. B&S.
19	CH4	CP	Orange surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
20	CH1	CP	Reddish OS, pale grey CR and IS. B&S.
21	CH1	CP	Orange-brown surfaces and grey CR with orange MGs. B&S.
22	CH1	B	Whitish OS, grey CR and IS.
23	FH2	J	Two jug handles, both OG.
24	FH2	J	Grey CR and yellowish-white IS. Olive-green OG.
25	RCT	CP	Grey-black fabric. Hard sandy fabric of rough texture. A Thetford/Torksey type of fabric.

Tips I - IV (linking vessels) Plate 92.

26	CH1	CW	Whitish-buff OS, grey CR and black IS. B&S on IS.
27	FH2	J	Orange-red OS, grey CR and pale grey IS. Green DSG.
28	FH2	J	Pale orange OS, grey CR and orangish IS. Apple-green OG. Strap handle taken from the top of the rim with three thumbings.
29	WDt	J	Yellowish-white OS, white CR and IS. Bright, mottled emerald green OG.

EM/60/Wp

Wharram Percy: Site 45

SVR 1.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SXGT	1	1														
SXS	1	1														
SXG	1	1														
WSt	2	2														
CT	1		1													
CB1	4	3	1													
GB	7	7														
WY	62	12	2			48								23		
RW	1					1									1	
CS	77	76	1													
R/B	216															

This group came from the excavation of a 10m square on the Western terrace of Wharram Percy within the southern part of the North manorial complex. Excavations revealed a chalk quarry associated with, but stratigraphically earlier than a malting kiln. These vessels came from what appeared archaeologically to have been the deliberate fill of the quarry. It seems to form a homogeneous deposit but the inherent problems of residuality were highlighted by the presence of 216 residual Roman sherds and a further 6 saxon sherds producing an identifiable residual element of 43% although the true figure may be somewhat higher.

The inclusion of a group from as far afield as Wharram Percy requires a note of explanation. The coarse sandy fabrics of North Lincolnshire were part of a far wider tradition which encompassed the whole of the East Riding of Yorkshire. So far the Staxton and Potter Brompton kilns are the only ones to have been

EM/60/Wp Cont'd.

located which produced this type of fabric. Drawings of this important kiln material are not available and the kiln material, which is currently stored in Doncaster Museum, also appears to be undated. This was one of the few groups from Wharram Percy which can confidently be assigned to the early-medieval period. Together with the later Bolton groups, they indicate the range of forms produced by these Staxton and Potter Brompton kilns throughout the medieval period. The gritty ware (GB) was similar to that found at Beverley and again forms part of a wider tradition which occurred in the early-medieval deposits from North Lincolnshire.

This group also contained sherds from 49 jugs; of these, only one had a suspension glaze and belonged to a different fabric from the rest which produced only splashed glazes. Splashed glazes can generally be assigned to a 12th century or earlier date. In North Lincolnshire and the Hedon/Beverley region, this can be further refined to a date range in the first half of the 12th century or earlier. An independently dated splashed ware phase has yet to be established at Wharram Percy, although at York it seems that splashed wares may persist throughout the 12th century (Holdsworth 1978, 12). Although it is possible that the Stamford ware cooking-pot could be residual, the occurrence of several sherds from the vessel makes this unlikely and, assuming that it was contemporary with the rest of the material, it would also support a date in the earlier part of the 12th century. Principally, on the basis of the splashed glazes and the Stamford ware, this group is tentatively attributed to the first half of the 12th century.

EM/60/Wp Cont'd.Plate 93

- | | | | |
|----|-----|------|--|
| 1 | SXS | CP | Black fabric. |
| 2 | CT | B | Spouted bowl. Grey-black surfaces and red-brown CR. |
| 3 | CB1 | CP | Black OS, grey-black CR and pale brownish-grey IS. |
| 4 | WSt | CP | Dull whitish OS, white/blue-grey CR and white/pale blue-grey IS. B&S. |
| 5 | GB | CP | Reddish-pink surfaces turning a pale orange on the lower body. Pale orange CR. B&S. |
| 6 | WY | CP | Pale orange/buff-white OS, blue CR and pale orange to orange-white IS. B&S. |
| 7 | WY | CP | Pale orange-yellow OS, pale orange/pale blue CR and pale yellow IS. B&S. |
| 8 | WY | B | Pale whitish-buff surfaces and buff core which turns a pale blue in the rim thickening. B&S. |
| 9 | WY | B | Pale buff surfaces and pale grey CR. |
| 10 | WY | J | Orange OS, pale blue CR and pale whitish IS with some orange highlighting to the upper body. Olive-green SG. |
| 11 | WY | J | Reddish fabric. Bright orange SG on the unillustrated body sherds. |
| 12 | WY | J | Pale pinkish OS, pale pinkish-buff CR and IS. Bright orange SG. |
| 13 | WY | J | Pale pinkish-white surfaces and whitish CR. Orange-yellow SG. |
| 14 | WY | J | Pale orange/orange OS, blue CR and pale orange to pinkish-buff IS. Bright olive-green SG with orange margins. |
| 15 | CS | CP | Buff to dull red OS, bluish-grey CR and orange-brown IS. B&S. |
| 16 | CS | CP | Brownish-buff OS, blue-grey CR and orange-grey IS. B&S. |
| 17 | CS | CP | Orange surfaces and bluish CR. B&S. |
| 18 | CS | CP | Pale red-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 19 | CS | CP | Buff-brown OS, bluish CR and orange IS. B&S. |
| 20 | CS | CP | Pale orange OS, blue CR and blue-grey IS. B&S. |
| 21 | CS | CP | Orange OS, bluish CR and pale orange IS. B&S. |
| 22 | CS | CP | Purple-brown OS, pale bluish CR and brown IS. |
| 23 | CS | CP | Grey-brown OS, grey-black CR and black IS. |
| 24 | CS | CP/B | Dull reddish-brown surfaces, pale grey CR with orange MGs. As with Nos. 25-27 below, it was difficult to decide if these were the rims of large cooking-pots, peat pots, or bowls. |
| 25 | CS | CP? | Dull, pale yellow-buff OS, blue CR and orange IS. B&S. |

Plate 93 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|-----|--|
| 26 | CS | CP? | Pale purplish-brown OS, pale bluish CR and dull orange IS. |
| 27 | CS | CP? | Orange-buff OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. |

Chapter 3 e:iii

Early Medieval - Discussion.

The late-saxon period had seen the development of a number of fabrics within the region. These fabrics were characterised by their vessel range (predominantly cooking-pots and bowls), and their techniques of manufacture. They were generally fired under reducing conditions and, if not wheel-thrown, they were wheel-finished to a very high standard. By the 12th century this picture had changed dramatically. There was now a new range of vessel forms, vessels were generally oxidised and glaze was in common use. A national study of this period of transition between saxon and medieval fabrics has only been recently attempted by Hurst as the concluding section to his review of saxon pottery (Hurst 1976, 342-343).

Hurst made three observations: (a) that these new fabrics and forms developed c. 1000 out of a number of poorer quality hand-finished saxon fabrics; (b) these new forms co-existed with the late-saxon fabrics with the latter surviving to the middle of the 12th century, and (c) the 12th century saw a surprising collapse of the pottery industry which was not to be revived until the second half of the 13th century (ibid, 342).

The major part of this discussion will centre on an examination of these three statements in the light of the evidence available from North Lincolnshire and the surrounding region. Once again, the discussion was hampered by a lack of reliable dating evidence for most of the groups in this section. From North Lincolnshire only Thornholme Priory's phasing seemed relatively securely dated and thus the dating of groups from several other sites has relied heavily on this evidence.

a) The development of the early-medieval fabrics and forms.

Five fabric types represented the early-medieval pottery traditions in North Lincolnshire, shell-tempered (S3, S4), grit-tempered (G1), coarse sand-tempered (C1, C2), fine sand-tempered (F1, F7) and orangerwares (O1, O2). Of these at least three probably had late-saxon origins.

The shell-tempered (S1) fabric had been the predominant local fabric throughout the late-saxon period. Although shell inclusions were to remain a common method of fabric tempering throughout the medieval period, it was not the same fabric continuing from the saxon period. The general saxon/medieval transition saw the saxon (S1) fabric give way to a smooth textured (S4) and a rough textured (S3) shell-tempered fabric. These two new shell-tempered fabrics (S3, S4) were not present in 10th century groups but by the early 12th century they would have appeared to have completely replaced the earlier S1 fabric. Chronologically this changeover can therefore be attributed to a period in the 11th century. However, this was much more than a simple changeover of fabrics within the same tradition. The new shell-tempered fabrics (S3, S4) brought with them a new series of forms which owed very little to the late-saxon forms of the S1 fabric. Indeed there was no indication that either was ever influenced by the forms of the other. The old S1 cooking-pots (for example, SX/4/Br, Pl. 68, No. 7) were replaced by new, larger vessels often with straighter sides, with lower bodies which were no longer knife-trimmed and with different rim forms (for example, EM/10/Br, Pl. 75, No. 4 or EM/11/Br, Pl. 75, No. 5). However, although both the form and fabric type of the shell-tempered vessels might have changed, the standard of manufacture remained high.

The coarse, sand-tempered C1 fabric with its chalk inclusions has been recognised in late-saxon groups in Barton (for example, LS/19/Bt) usually reduced and with forms very similar to those of the regionally imported (CT) Torksey-type fabrics. The production and distribution of the C1 fabric seemed very localised (Map 158).

At Beverley, the local coarse sandy fabrics (CB) seemed to show a transition from saxon to early-medieval forms during the late 10th or 11th centuries (EM/86/Bv). In the earliest group from Lurk Lane presented here (EM/86/Bv), the chalk-tempered CB2 fabric seemed to co-exist with the late-saxon CB1 types, the latter usually being reduced and either wheel-thrown or fully wheel-finished. The majority of the CB2 fabrics were also reduced although oxidised examples often occurred. In contrast to the CB1 fabric, these CB2 vessels (for example, EM/49/Bv, Pl. 87, No. 10) were either hand-finished or only partially wheel-finished and seem to represent a technological deterioration. However, whereas the CB2 and CB3 coarse sandy fabrics can confidently be suggested to be local Beverley products, it is far less certain what proportion of the CB1 fabrics were locally made. At Beverley, the CB1 fabric embraced quite a wide variation in fabric. It is more probable that most, if not all, the better made CB1 fabric vessels were imported from elsewhere in the region such as York or Torksey. On this assumption it would be possible to argue that in this case at Beverley, the replacement of the better quality late-saxon CB1 vessels during the 11th century by the cruder early-medieval CB2 types was simply a case of a local product emerging. These local products, one might suppose, would have been able to undercut the prices of the better quality regional imports, thus explaining their success. Indeed, one could go on to hypothesise that the decline in the late-saxon industries

owed more to a rise in both demand and production at a local level during the 11th century, than the traditional explanation of a decline in the industry.

Although the evidence for the North Lincolnshire C1 and C2 fabrics was far more scanty, especially in regard to reliable 11th century groups, it would nevertheless seem to fit a similar pattern with one notable exception. Generally, the coarse sandy fabrics which occurred in North Lincolnshire during the late-saxon period were imported from either Lincoln (CL) or Torksey (CT). The early, reduced C1 vessels from Barton referred to earlier in this discussion represent a single, but very localised, exception. In the East Riding of Yorkshire, the chalk-tempered C1 fabric pre-dated the plain C2 fabric. With the exception of Barton, the coarse sandy C1 fabric only achieved prominence after the demise of the late-saxon CL and CT fabrics. However, unlike the Beverley CB2 fabric, these North Lincolnshire C1 vessels maintained from the first a particularly high standard of potting which certainly showed no evidence of a decline in craftsmanship from their late-saxon predecessors.

The grit-tempered fabrics (G) were never particularly common in the region and especially in North Lincolnshire (Map 162). They also originated in the pre-conquest period being found amongst the pottery associated with a coin hoard of AD 851 at Beverley; Lurk Lane (information Peter Armstrong) and it seemed to have been closely allied with other Yorkshire gritty fabrics such as York ware (Holdsworth 1978, 5). The fabric type was at its most common during the early-medieval period but in both North Lincolnshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire it appears to have largely disappeared by the end of the 12th century. Only two sherds occurred at Thornholme Priory, one a residual sherd and the other a splashed-glazed jug sherd from the church (EM/20/Tp, Pl. 143, No. 1). This would

suggest that in the area around Thornholme the fabric failed to survive much after c. 1150. Both the gritty G1 fabric and the coarse sandy C1 fabric produced occasional jug forms, these invariably had splashed glazes and can confidently be assigned a 12th century date.

Both the fine sandy (F1, F2) and orangeware (O1, O2) were fabric traditions which were largely new to the early-medieval period. Both were fineware fabrics used almost exclusively for the production of jugs and to a lesser extent pipkins, although occasionally cooking vessels have been encountered. The earliest datable evidence for orangeware came from Beverley where both Highgate (EM/52/Bv) and Lurk Lane (EM/46/Bv) produced jug fragments dating to the 11th century.

b) The evidence for a late-saxon / early-medieval overlap.

Most of the early-medieval groups from Barton-on-Humber and Barrow-upon-Humber contained some late-saxon pottery types. In each case it was almost impossible to decide if this late-saxon pottery was contemporary with or residual to the group. However, the early Thornholme Priory groups (EM/28-30/Tp), the Redbourne assemblage (EM/19/Hp) and the pottery from Barrow Castle, all of which seem to date to the second half of the 12th century, showed no signs of any late-saxon material. It can therefore be confidently asserted that in North Lincolnshire the late-saxon fabrics were no longer in production by c. 1150. The plots at Middle Lane, Hedon would appear to have been established in the first half of the 12th century and only a small number of reduced vessels in late-saxon forms occurred; in each case it was a local fabric which was more commonly represented in the group by oxidised medieval forms (EM/58/Hd). Given that this evidence was less extensive, it may

suggest that even by the early 12th century the late-saxon fabrics had all but vanished.

Dated 11th century groups within the region were limited to Goltho (EM/38-39/Go) and Beverley (EM/50/Bv). (11th century groups were reported from Lincoln: Broadgate (Adams 1977, Groups A-E) but there was no independent evidence to establish their date which was based solely on comparison). At both Goltho and Beverley, the high proportion of late-saxon fabrics strongly suggested that they formed a contemporary part of the assemblage with the newly emerging early-medieval types. It is quite probable that several of the groups from Barton-on-Humber and Barrow-upon-Humber were also of 11th century date but lack of external dating evidence makes it impossible to distinguish them from material of the early 12th century.

What little evidence there was from the region would point to this late-saxon/early-medieval transition taking place during the 11th century. The argument for a period of overlap remains strong but it is not yet possible to refine it, other than to say that it too belonged to the 11th century.

c) The 12th century collapse of the pottery industry and its revival in the 13th century.

This was the third of Hurst's principal contentions regarding the early-medieval period (Hurst 1976, 342) and it is one which the evidence from North Lincolnshire and its surrounding region can firmly modify. The early 12th century was a period of expansion and experimentation in the pottery industry. Most fineware vessels, in particular, achieved a freshness and craftsmanship which were never surpassed even with the technological superiority of the later

medieval period.

There was now developing a fairly clear distinction between coarseware fabrics (such as C1 and S4) used principally for cooking vessels, and finewares (such as F1 or C1) used principally for glazed vessels. There was a little overlap during the early 12th century, particularly with the gritty (G) fabric, but by the second half of the 12th century the distinction was more definite. Although in North Lincolnshire the coarsewares retained a high standard of potting, it was the glazed finewares which most clearly manifest the pinnacle of artisan craftsmanship achieved during the early 12th century.

It seems probable that early-medieval pottery was both more localised in its distribution and also more widespread in its source of manufacture than the late-saxon wares and there was also a far greater variety of fabrics and forms. During the early 12th century at Doncaster, three separate fabrics were being produced (GD, FD, WD) each now allocated to a differing tradition (Buckland et al 1979). Although the evidence for pottery production at Hedon was less secure, four different variations of coarseware made up the compliment of local fabrics during this period (EM/58/Hd).

It was the coarsewares which showed the greatest fluctuations in the standard of manufacture during the early-medieval period. Within the region they all appear to have been coil-built and then wheel-finished. It was usually the degree of wheel-finishing which produced the variation in potting standards. Some such as the Hedon CH fabrics (for example, EM/58/Hd, Pl. 89, Nos. 4 or 18) or the CT Staxton types from Wharram Percy (for example, EM/60/Wp, Pl. 93, Nos. 16 or 17) were usually only wheel-finished on the outer

surface with the inner surface left largely hand-finished. In contrast, the North Lincolnshire shell-tempered (S3, S4), coarse sandy (C1, C2) or grit-tempered (G1) fabrics were usually fully wheel-finished or even wheel-thrown to a very high standard (for example, EM/13/Bv, Pl. 75, No. 10). Indeed, the wider bases of these cooking vessels would have made them more difficult to manufacture than the narrower based late-saxon types.

If the technological achievements of the cooking vessels in the coarsewares could match those of the late-saxon vessels, those of the finewares used to produce the jug forms were usually considerably higher. Never again during the medieval period were jug forms produced to such a high standard of craftsmanship, with such thin walls and fine finish, than those produced during the 12th century. During the early 12th century, all jugs (with one or two exceptions, were undecorated, but this was more than compensated by the brightness and freshness of their splashed glazes and their simple shapes. Indeed, in the opinion of the writer, splashed glazed jugs, such as (EM/18/Gy, Pl. 76, No. 5), (EM/4/Bt, Pl. 73, No. 38), (Gx, Pl. 23, No. 34) or (EM/58/Hd, Pl. 90, Nos. 6 or 20) achieved an aesthetic excellence which was never surpassed throughout the medieval period.

As the above examples demonstrate, this potting standard was not achieved by just a single fabric, but by all the early-medieval fineware fabrics in the region. Far from representing a collapse or degeneration of the pottery industry during the 12th century, the new pottery industries vied with each other in order to corner a greater share of what must surely have been a changing and rapidly expanding market.

Jug Development During the 12th Century.

The previous three sections of this discussion have examined Hurst's three principal observations on the development of the early-medieval pottery industry. This section aims to examine another fundamental change in the regional pottery industries which took place during the second half of the 12th century. Having emphasised that the early-medieval period was a time of variation and expansion with new fabrics and forms, the late 12th century saw a move towards stabilisation and uniformity. This was principally apparent in the finewares where the splashed glazes of the late 11th or early 12th centuries gave way to ordinary or suspension glazes. The number of fabrics started to decline and there was a fast growing tendency to decorate the jug forms with applied or incised decoration.

The principal means of monitoring the late 12th century ceramic development within North Lincolnshire comes from the early phases from Thornholme Priory and from the East Riding of Yorkshire, at Hedon. The following statements on the decline of various fabric types rests on a very few sites and may prove unnecessarily presumptive in the light of wider regional evidence revealed by future research. The gritty ware fabric tradition was always more common in the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire than it ever was in the East Riding or in North Lincolnshire. Nevertheless, such fabrics frequently occurred within the region in groups of the 10th, 11th or 12th centuries (for example, groups SX/3/Bt, EM/46/Bv, EM/12/Bv, EM/7/Bt). As previously observed, the Thornhole Priory assemblage produced only two sherds in this gritty fabric (G1) one occurring from the church (EM/20/Tp). It was absent from Epworth in the Trench B quarry group (HM/1/Ep). The evidence from Chapter 2's

unstratified assemblages suggests that it did occur in these areas (Map 162). Gritty wares may have persisted longer in the Barton / Barrow areas and the fabric occurred amongst the Barrow Castle assemblage. At Hedon the fabric type was rare and only occurred in the earliest group (EM/58/Hd) and at Beverley the evidence from Highgate, although not well dated, suggests that the fabric had gone by the end of the 12th century. As a whole, the evidence for the gritty fabrics from the region suggests that they were in decline during the later 12th century.

The fine sandy fabrics were also fairly numerous amongst the early 12th century groups and there was almost certainly at least two sources for the fabric in North Lincolnshire (F1, F2). The evidence of partly wasted vessels suggests that Hedon may have been one of the production centres for this type of fabric in the East Riding of Yorkshire (FH1-3). However, despite the widespread distribution of this fabric type within the region, the principal fineware fabrics were the orangewares. As the orangewares strengthened their hold on local markets, it was at the expense of the fine sandy fabrics. At places like Doncaster (FD) and Hedon (FH1-3) the fine sandy fabrics were to remain in production - probably into the 14th century. However, in North Lincolnshire there is growing evidence to suggest that the F1 and F2 fabrics may have failed to survive the end of the 12th century. The fabrics were more prolific amongst the unstratified assemblages, but even here the majority of the glazed vessels had splashed glazes. Occasional examples persist throughout the Thornholme assemblage but they almost certainly formed part of the residual element after Phase 4. Numerous examples were recognised from Barrow: Cherry Lane in groups of the high-medieval period (Hayfield 1977, 32-39), but

subsequent re-examination revealed that many of these fine sandy vessels were from Hedon. If the F1 and F2 fabrics did survive into the 13th century, it was in a much diminished role and both production and distribution had become more localised in comparison to the more ubiquitous orangewares.

It will be argued in Chapter 4 that the orangeware production may have been centred at Barton-on-Humber and Grimsby. There was certainly no indication to suggest that it was ever produced in the area around Thornholme Priory, yet in the late 12th century the O1 orangeware regularly formed over 80% of the group contents. Its only rivals were the few vessels from Lincoln and the new, but slowly emerging, medium sandy (M1) fabric. Given that there may have been bulk buying for monastic sites such as this, it indicated the extraordinary dominance which orangewares had achieved in North Lincolnshire by the late 12th century. In the East Riding of Yorkshire, orangewares were being produced at Scarborough and Beverley and the evidence from Hedon suggests that a third unlocated source was in production. Doncaster appears to have been an exception to this general pattern; splashed glazed orangewares were present in early-medieval groups (EM/43/Dn). These Doncaster orangewares were not closely comparable with any of the East Riding or North Lincolnshire types and probably came from a different source. It is not impossible that orangewares may have been produced in the initial phases of the pottery industry at Doncaster, but if so it was soon overrun by the three Hallgate fabrics (Buckland et al 1979, 55-57) which were in production throughout the 12th century. Later orangewares occurring as regional strays at Doncaster during the high-medieval period can usually be attributed to an East Yorkshire or North Lincolnshire source suggesting that the earlier splashed glazed orangewares only had a limited lifespan. Even amongst the

three Hallgate fabrics it is probable, on current evidence, that it was only the fine sandy (FD) Hallgate A fabric which survived into the 13th century.

Thus evidence from the region would suggest that the variation in fabrics which had been one of the diagnostic features of the early 12th century gradually diminished during the second half of the century to leave the orangewares the principal regional fine-ware fabric tradition with certain notable localised exceptions.

It may be a coincidence, but it was probably the orangewares which were among the first of the regional fabrics to switch from the use of splashed glazes to ordinary or suspension glazes. This appears to have taken place about the middle of the 12th century. It was likely to have been a far more rapid and immediate change-over as it was essentially a change in production technique. Instead of the glaze being applied in powder form, the glaze compounds were probably mixed with a thin clay slurry to form a suspension which was then painted on to the vessels. Once a production centre decided to switch from one method to another, the change was likely to have been swift and complete. At Thornholme Priory the orangewares (01) suggest that this took place between c. 1150-1160.

Not all fabrics or production centres would have made the change at the same time even within a single regional tradition. The evidence from Hedon would suggest that the orangewares of the East Riding had switched glazing methods during the early 12th century. However, the fine sandy Hedon fabrics probably retained their splashed glazes into the late 12th century. Lincoln appears to have made the changeover during the second half of the 12th century. Groups from the Bishop's Palace at Lincoln dating to the

late 12th century (EM/40/Li) were largely splashed glaze with one or two exceptions (EM/40/Li, Pl. 84, Nos. 21-22). However, the Phase 4 groups from Thornholme Priory dating c. 1180-1200 had Lincoln ware imports with fully developed glazes (EM/22/Tp, Pl. 77, No. 5). Further afield, it seems that splashed glazes had a longer duration. Coppack has recently suggested that it was retained in Nottingham until the early 13th century (Coppack 1980, 218a).

At Beverley group EM/51/Bv which underlay the fire layers of 1188 showed that suspension glazes had replaced the splashed glazes on the Beverley orangewares. At York a recent survey of the city's ceramic development suggested that splashed glazing may have continued into the 13th century (Holdsworth 1978, 12), but the changeover could not be closely dated. Within the region as a whole it can be generalised that splashed glazes were largely of 12th century or earlier date and most probably date before c. 1150. Given the obvious fallabilities of such generalisations, it nevertheless formed a useful means of isolating categories of 'early-medieval' material from amongst the unstratified assemblages.

The third change in the late 12th century was the widespread introduction of decorative techniques on the jug forms. Occasional examples of plastic or incised decoration had occurred on splashed glazed vessels (for example, EM/20/Tp, Pl. 143, No. 2, or EM/11/Bv, Pl. 75, No. 10, or EM/40/Li, Pl. 84, No. 14). However, decoration on splashed glazed jugs remains rare. At Thornholme Priory, the Phase 2 groups dating to c. 1150-1170 displayed a range of applied and incised decoration often with the use of iron-wash or iron-rich clay. By the late 12th century, in Phases 3 and 4, the orangewares at Thornholme Priory had a higher percentage of decorated jug forms than at any other period. Indeed by the early to mid-13th

century the proportion of decorated jugs had started to decline. A more detailed examination of the range and techniques of decoration will be made in Chapter 4. However, on a generalised basis although certain decorative techniques appear to have been almost universal, certain styles became more clearly associated with particular fabric traditions and indeed became part of the characteristics of those traditions.

The later 12th century also saw a greater variety of styles within the jug form. In the early 12th century there appeared to have been a very limited range of jug shapes (for example, EM/4/Bt, Pl. 73, No. 38 or EM/58/Hd, Pl. 90, No. 6). The early Thornholme groups included these early forms but now they were decorated with suspension glazes (EM/30/Tp, Pl. 78, No. 6). The same Thornholme group also included a new series of jug forms (EM/30/Tp, Pl. 78, Nos. 4, 7). Rim forms had been a fairly standard square shape in the early 12th century but these Thornholme vessels indicated the growing range of rim types. Various changes in the constructional techniques of jugs and other vessels took place in the later 12th century but these will be detailed in Chapter 4. Several new vessel forms appeared during the 12th century; these included curfews, pipkins, aquamaniles, basting dishes and cruets. It was also interesting to note a Lincoln ware knight jug (EM/34/Tp, Pl. 82, No. 25) firmly stratified in a late 12th century context.

To summarise this early-medieval discussion, it would seem that the transition from the late-saxon forms and fabrics to those of the early-medieval period had taken place during the 11th century, probably with a period of overlap. The potting standards during the 11th and 12th centuries were certainly equal to and arguably far superior to those of the late-saxon period with no evidence

for any decline in the pottery industry. About the middle of the 12th century, splashed glazes were replaced by suspension glazes and decoration started to form a major part in jug manufacture. Fabrics became more standardised with a growing assertion of regional traditions. As the fabrics became more standardised, the range of forms and the range of variation within those forms increased. The early-medieval pottery industry within the region had seen the 'medieval pottery industry' founded, expanded, developed and reach its aesthetic peak. During the 13th century, a slow decline was to set in.

f) High-medieval stratified groups and phase-groups

i: List of sites producing high-medieval groups:

North Lincolnshire

Epworth : Manor	HM/1-7/Ep
Barrow-upon-Humber : St Chads	HM/9/Br
Burnham : Chapel	HM/10/Bc
Kettleby Thorpe	HM/11/Kt
Barrow-upon-Humber : Cherry Lane	HM/8/Br and HM/12-14/Br
Thornholme Priory : Area 2	HM/15-29/Tp
: Area 1 Trench D	HM/30-36/Tp
: Area 1 Trench J	HM/37-57/Tp

Regional

Lincolnshire

Nettleham : The Bishop's Palace	HM/58/Nh
Boston : Dominican Friary	HM/59-62/Bn
Yorkshire : West Riding	
Conisborough : Castle	HM/63/Ch
Yorkshire : East Riding	
Beverley : Highgate	HM/64-67/Bv
Hedon : Middle Lane	HM/68-86/Hd
Hull : Blackfriargate A	HM/87-88/Hu
: Monkgate B	HM/89-90/Hu.

HM/1/Ep

Epworth : Manor Site

SVR 3.3

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
O1	5					5										
FD	15					12	3								4	2
H2	4					4									10	2
WY	3					3									3	
MN	1					1									3	1
R	8	2				6								1		
															4	

This group comprised material recovered from a quarry pit which was the earliest recognised feature from Trench B. It contained no independent dating evidence. Archaeologically it appeared that the quarry had been deliberately filled as a single operation rather than allowed to accumulate rubbish gradually over a longer period of time. The high socio-economic status of the site would also support this interpretation.

Ceramically the group would appear to belong to the early 13th century. The orangeware was of a type recognised at Thornholme Priory from the late 12th century and which persisted throughout the 13th century. The Doncaster : Hallgate A fabric (FD) represents a series of forms which can all be matched amongst the Hallgate wasters, although the kilns and waster pits were themselves undated. The vessels in both fabrics were suspension glazed (OG) which provided them with an approximate terminus ante quem of c.1150. Only the Nottingham ware jug had a splashed glaze but as they continued well into the 13th century it would not affect the above argument.

The Humber wares would seem to argue for a later date, the West Cowick kiln sequence began in the late 13th century and it has generally been regarded as a late-medieval fabric type: indeed, it was not until the 14th and 15th century that it became prolific. However, much earlier, 12th century, evidence for Humber wares now exists from Barton-on-Humber and Thornholme Priory. The fabric type was also found in the earliest phases at Hull dating to the late 13th century, although it did not become common there until the 14th century. Evidence for Humber ware production came from the Cattle Market area of Doncaster; these wasters were undated, but it is unlikely that production would have continued for long after the rise of the Cowick industry in the late 13th century, as Cowick products soon started to reach the Doncaster market. So the Cattle Market wasters may represent an earlier period of production.

If the orangewares, Hallgate A fabric and the Nottingham jug would all fit a date in the first half of the 13th century, there seems no reason why the Humber ware jugs should not be a contemporary part of the same group.

Plate 95

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|--|
| 1 | 01 | J | Orange OS, red CR and IS. Dark olive-green OG with some mottling where the glaze thinned. |
| 2 | 01 | J | Orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. Yellow-brown OG with darker mottling. Iron-washed strips. |
| 3 | FD | J | Pale orange fabric. Thin and patchy yellow-brown OG. |
| 4 | FD | J | Pale orange fabric. Yellow-brown OG. |
| 5 | FD | J | Grey CR and orange IS. Yellow-brown OG. |

Plate 95 Cont'd.

- 6 FD J Dark red to orange OS, grey CR and vermillion IS. Brownish-green OG.
- 7 FD J Red OS, orange CR and bright orange IS. Pale olive-green OG.
- 8 FD J Orange CR and orange-red IS. Orange-brown OG with greenish patches.
- 9 FD P Orange fabric. B&S. Indented handle attachment.
- 10 H2 J Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-brown OG. UHA plugged.
- 11 H2 J Red-orange OS, orange CR and IS. Mottled yellow-green OG.
- 12 WY J Pale yellow surfaces and white CR. Pale yellow-green OG Iron-washed spots.
- 13 MN J Nottingham Splashed Ware. Red OS, grey-black CR and grey IS. Yellow-green SG.

HM/2/Ep

Epworth : Manor Site

SVR 1.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	3					3									2	1
FD	4					4									2	
H2	3					3									1	
R	1	1														

Levelling material from trench B which sealed the quarry pit of HM/1/Ep. The orangeware jug was paralleled in late 12th century contexts at Thornholme Priory and may be residual. This material can only be assigned a general high-medieval date.

Plate 95

- 14 O1 J Orange OS, grey CR and dark red IS. Mottled green OG.
- 15 H2 J Pale red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Yellow-green OG.

HM/3/Ep

Epworth : Manor Site

SVR 1.3

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	2	2														
O1	4					3							1		3	1
FD	12					11	1								6	3
H2	2					2									2	
WD	1					1									1	
GD	1	1													1	
RO	2					2									1	

This pottery came from accumulated material over the sub-soil in trench C, and probably represents a considerable date range. The Doncaster : Hallgate C fabric Pl.95 No.16 represented the earliest material which was probably of early-medieval date, whilst the remaining material can only be assigned a general high-medieval date.

Plate 95

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 16 | GD | CP | Orange OS, grey-black CR and orange/grey IS. Dark green OG. |
| 17 | O1 | J | Orange OS, red CR and IS. Light olive-green OG. Iron-washed spots. |
| 18 | FD | J | Orange-yellow OS, orange CR and IS. Traces of an OG. |
| 19 | FD | J | Orange surfaces and grey CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 20 | FD | J | Orange-red surfaces and grey CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 21 | H2 | CP | Orange surfaces and grey CR. |
| 22 | RO | J | Orange-red OS and CR, red IS. Marginal traces of an OG. Hard smooth-textured fabric with a light sand-temper. |

HM/4/Ep

Epworth : Manor Site

SVR 1.4

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	5	4	1													
O1	1					1									1	
O3	1					1									1	
FD	2					1	1								2	
H2	2					2									1	
WD	1					1									1	
WY	1					1									1	
WS	1					1								1		
FH3	1					1									1	
R	2	1				1										
ID	1												1		1	

This group came from layers stratified beneath the building complex in trench E. Its pottery, although undated, would seem to have spanned a considerable period; the earliest material was probably of 12th century date and the remainder would appear to belong to the 13th century.

Both jugs, Pl.96 Nos.3 & 4, were types of orangeware that were current in the 12th century. The O1 jug Pl.96 No.3 had a particularly smooth to soapy-textured surface and represents a distinct variety of the O1 orangeware fabric which was only present in the first three phases at Thornholme Priory. The Scarborough white ware jug, Pl.96 No.7, had a splashed glaze and it can also be attributed an early-medieval date.

The jug, Pl.96 No.6, was in the later of the three Hedon jug fabrics which did not appear until the 13th century. It would also be unlikely for the imported Dutch skillet to be any earlier than the 13th century.

Plate 96

- 1 S3 CP Buff OS, grey CR and grey-buff IS. B&S.
- 2 S3 CP Buff OS, grey CR and dark red IS. B&S.
- 3 01 J Whitish OS skin, red CR and reddish-purple IS. Soapy-textured finish. Several thin glaze drips.
- 4 03 J Dark red OS, red CR and IS. Green OG with brown mottling. The KT to the inner surface was a characteristic of early-medieval vessels.
- 5 FD P Orange-red surfaces and grey CR. Greenish-brown OG.
- 6 FH3 J Grey CR and buff IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 7 WS J Off-white OS, white CR and IS. Thin watery pale green SG with traces of an applied decoration.
- 8 RC CP Orange OS, grey CR and pale buff IS. Hard rough-textured fabric B&S.
- 9 ID OT Skillet. Red surfaces and reddish-buff CR. Bright yellow-orange SG on IS.

HM/5/Ep

Epworth : Manor Site

SVT 2.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	1					1									1	
OS2	1					1									1	
H2	3					3									2	

This pottery was recovered from levelling material in trench B. The Scarborough jug Pl. No.11 was in the later "Scarborough 2" fabric which persisted into the 14th century (Farmer 1979, 31). This would also be an appropriate date for the Humber ware (H2) jug, Pl.96 No.10.

Plate 96

- 10 H2 J Dark red OS and grey CR, red/grey IS. Dark green OG with metallic purple fleckings.
- 11 OS2 J Red CR and orange IS. Bright emerald-green OG to rim top.

HM/6/Ep

Epworth : Manor Site

SVR 1.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	1					1									1	
H2	2					2									2	
ML	1					1									1	

This was a small pit group from trench B (pit b2). The material was undated but the forms would conform to a general high-medieval date. Despite the high proportion of imports and regional strays to the site, this included one of the few sherds of Lincoln ware to be recognised.

Plate 96

12 H2 J Pale orange OS, orange/grey CR and grey IS.

13 ML J Red OS, grey CR and reddish-purple IS. Dark olive-green OG.

HM/7/Ep

Epworth : Manor Site

SVR 1.8

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
O3	1					1									1	
H2	3					3									2	
CM1	2					2									2	
RW	1					1									1	
ID	1												1		1	
R	2					2									1	

This group comprised vessels recovered from yard deposits in trench C. The Surrey white ware jug, Pl.96 No.14, was kindly identified by James Thorn and has been given a 14th century date on the basis of similar vessels from the Great

Medieval Cellar at King's Langley, Hertfordshire which were found on the floor of the cellar in association with a jetton of c.1390 (Neal 1973, Figs.24-25, 52 and 61) (information provided by J.C. Thorn). Fragments of a Dutch pipkin and a Firsby-type jug which also came from the group would also fit a 14th century date.

Plate 96

14 RW J Surrey White ware. Hard white sand-tempered fabric with traces of a copper-green OG.

HM/8/Br Barrow: Cherry Lane

SVR 1.5

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
G1	1								1							
S4	3	3														
C2	9	8	1													
F1	1					1									1	
O1	9	2				7									4	
M1	1					1									1	
1G	1	1														

A phase-group of pottery which derived from a number of pit-like features sealed by a cobbled chalk surface (HM/13/Br). Experience by the present writer led to the grouping of the material from all the features beneath the cobbles and treating them as a single dated group of the 13th century (Hayfield 1977, 32).

It would now seem more appropriate to consider these features as being of varying dates, as they were archaeologically inseparable with small amounts of pottery, they can be better considered as a phase-group of extended chronological range. Most of these features were truncated by the cobbled surface and much of the residual material from the later groups from the site may derive from these features.

Cooking-pot, Pl.97 No.6, was originally described as being a blau-grau import, a fabric normally associated with ladle forms, this appears to have been a mistake. The vessel was not one of the late-saxon sandy wares of the Torksey or Lincoln Grey ware types; its form was more 'medieval' in character. It is now thought that this may still be an import but one of the Low Countries grey-wares and probably of 13th century date.

Pl.97 No.1 can now be identified as an early-medieval gritty fabric (G1), probably dating to the 12th century. The medium sandy jug, Pl.97 No.5, appeared during the late 12th century at Thornholme Priory, but was uncommon before the 13th century and would be unlikely to have been traded far before then. The shell-tempered (S4) and coarse sandy (C2) fabrics were difficult to date any more precisely than high-medieval.

The initial 13th century date given in 1977 would still seem to be appropriate for much of the material from this phase-group, although vessels of 12th century or earlier date occurred and this is important for understanding the residual elements of the later groups (HM/12-14/Br).

Plate 97

- | | | | |
|---|----|----|--|
| 1 | G1 | PN | Orange fabric. Corroded olive-green OG on IS. |
| 2 | S4 | B | Buff-coloured surfaces and grey CR. |
| 3 | C2 | CP | Orange OS, grey CR and IS. |
| 4 | C2 | CP | Orange-buff OS, grey-black CR and grey IS. B&S. |
| 5 | M1 | J | Pale orange fabric. Dark olive-green OG. |
| 6 | ID | CP | Low Countries Grey-Ware. Grey sand-tempered fabric with blue-grey surfaces with a metallic sheen on the OS. B&S. |

HM/9/Br

Barrow : St Chads

SVR 1.0

A very small, undated group of two shell-tempered cooking-pots which typologically appear to be later than those from the early-medieval groups from the site (EM/10/Br). It has, therefore, been tentatively placed amongst the high-medieval groups.

Plate 97

7 S4 CP Bright orange surfaces and pale grey-blue CR.

8 S4 CP Orange-red surfaces and pale grey-blue CR.

HM/10/Bc

Burnham : Chapel

SVR 1.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
R/B	5															
CT	6	6														
CL	3	3														
S4	3	3														
S1	1	1														
C2	3	3														
F1	6					6								4		
O1	17	1				16										
M1	4					4										
H1	2					2										
H2	23					18			1	3	1					
R	1					1										

A phase-group from accumulated deposits immediately outside the walls of the church, which range in date from late-saxon to the early 14th century restoration of the chapel.

This material was sealed by a cobbled surface (HM/13/Br), when these cobbles were removed the features of phase-group HM/8/Br were not immediately visible. This group derived, therefore, from the cleaning of the layers under the cobbles onto the HM/8/Br features and must inevitably contain material from the tops of those features and any occupation material that predated the laying of the cobbles.

A wide chronological range of material was present in this group of which the most remarkable was Pl.98 No.42 which was originally described as an unprovenanced vessel of probable imported origin (Hayfield 1977, 35 No.39). This vessel has since been identified by Richard Hodges as a Merovingian fabric related to the better known Tating ware types (pers. comm.). Its shape was similar to the Tating ware pitchers and its fabric is characterised by its oxidised red burnished surfaces. It was found at Hamwih in groups dating to the 8th or 9th centuries (Hodges 1981, 71-72). This find was all the more remarkable being the only vessel of this period from the site, although the Barrow: St Chads excavations lay only a hundred yards away to the East, and there the SX/4/Br group with its Ipswich ware pitchers, provides a contemporary setting for such a vessel. It remains an important find as it was likely to have been a high status object and reflects on the possible trading connections of the middle-saxon period in the Humber basin. Tating ware itself, with the possible exception of the Wharram Percy find, remains limited to high status sites (Hurst and Hodges 1977, 249-252).

Reverting to the more mundane local medieval wares, many of

these vessels were probably of 12th century date; the developed Stamford ware, Pl.98 No.35 being one of the more obvious examples. It was argued that a late 13th century terminal date for the group was appropriate because of the Humber ware jug base, Pl.98 No.41 (Hayfield 1977, 33). However, with Humber wares now being recognised as early as the 12th century, this argument is no longer valid, and an earlier date is more likely.

The group was also remarkable for the wide range of fabrics: this would appear to owe more to trading connections than the chronological span of the group. Regional imports from Hedon (Pl.98 No.37-39), Lincoln (Pl.98 No.40), Hull (fabric OH-unillustrated) and Stamford (Pl.98 No.35) reflect Barrow's position as a minor Humber port. This picture contrasts vividly with the larger, but more limited fabric types from contemporary groups at Thornholme Priory for example.

Plate 98

- 1 C2 CP Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 2 C2 CP Orange surfaces and grey CR.
- 3 C2 CP Orange OS, blue-grey CR and grey IS.
- 4 C2 CP Orange OS, grey CR and buff IS.
- 5 C2 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 6 C2 CP Pale orange OS, grey CR and IS. B&S.
- 7 S4 CP Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 8 S4 CP Pale red surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
- 9 S4 CP Pale red surfaces and grey CR.
- 10 S4 CP Red OS, grey CR and dark red IS.
- 11 S4 CP Orange OS, grey CR and reddish IS. B&S.

Plate 98 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 12 | S4 | CP | Red OS, grey CR and dull red IS. B&S. |
| 13 | S4 | CP | Pale orange-pink surfaces and blue-grey CR. Probably a peat-pot. |
| 14 | S4 | CP | Orange-buff surfaces and grey CR. |
| 15 | S4 | B | Reddish surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 16 | S4 | B | Dark red surfaces and grey CR. B&S. |
| 17 | S4 | B | Orange-red surfaces and pale grey CR. B&S. |
| 18 | S4 | OT | Small Lid. Grey-black fabric. |
| 19 | S3 | CP | Grey-buff surfaces and grey CR. |
| 20 | 01 | CP | Orange-buff surfaces and blue-grey CR. |
| 21 | 01 | CP | Orange fabric. |
| 22 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Pale yellow-brown OG. White clay applied spots. UHA plugged. |
| 23 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Olive-green OG. |
| 24 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Brownish OG. Unillustrated body sherds had applied iron-washed spots. |
| 25 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, grey CR. Mottled yellow-green OG. |
| 26 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Bright yellow-brown OG. |
| 27 | 01 | J | Red CR and orange IS. Mottled green OG. |
| 28 | 01 | J | Grey/red CR and pinkish/orange IS. Yellow-green OG with brownish mottling. |
| 29 | 01 | J | Orange OS, grey CR and pinkish-red IS. Brownish-yellow OG. Iron-washed decoration. |
| 30 | 01 | J | Grey/orange CR and orange IS. Yellow-green OG with green mottling. Iron-washed decoration. |
| 31 | 01 | J | Orange OS and CR, red IS. Traces of a glaze were found and the OS had a thin matt-purple skin. Baluster forms were rare in this fabric. |
| 32 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. |
| 33 | 01 | J | Orange OS, grey CR and red IS. Brownish-yellow OG. |
| 34 | 03 | J | Orange OS band CR, brick red IS. Dark yellow-brown OG. |

Plate 98 Cont'd.

- 35 WDt J White fabric. Mottled yellow-green OG. This was incorrectly described as a South-West French import (Hayfield 1977, 35 No.41).
- 36 F1 J Orange OS, grey CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 37 FH2 J Orange OS, grey CR and reddish-purple IS. Bright olive-green OG with metallic purple highlights.
- 38 FH2 J Purple-grey OS and orange CR. Yellow-brown OG.
- 39 FH2 P Orange fabric. B&S.
- 40 ML J Pale orange OS, grey CR. Greenish-olive OG.
- 41 H2 J Orange-buff OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Yellow-green glaze scar on the base.
- 42 I OT Pitcher. Soft, friable sand-tempered fabric of reddish-buff colour. Both surfaces were covered with a red slip, the outer surface and the upper part of the inner surface were burnished to a high quality giving them a soapy-texture. Residual Merovingian import.

HM/13/Br

Barrow : Cherry Lane

SVR 1.4

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S4	7	5	2													
C2	13	12	1													
F1	5	1				4									3	
O1	32	4				27	1								16	
WY	1					1									1	1
H2	2					2									1	
FH2	3				1	3									3	
P.Med	2												2		2	

This material derived from the cobbles which 'sealed' HM/12/Br. The cobbles were a shoddy affair of irregular lumps of chalk which were loosely packed and set into the HM/12/Br surface producing residual material. The accumulating layers of HM/14/Br would have been trodden down into the cobbles

thus introducing intrusive material. This left the group in the unenviable position of containing vessels which may date both well before and well after the actual laying down of the cobbles.

Jug Pl.99 No.9, was almost certainly local (F1) rather than from Hedon (FH1) (contra Hayfield 1977, 35-6 No.55) and probably of early 12th century date. On the other hand, Pl.99 Nos.11 and 12 were probably from Hedon, as they can now be assigned to the FH2 fabric. Pl.99 Nos.13 & 14 represent part of the intrusive element as they were both of either late-medieval or post-medieval date.

Plate 99

- 1 C2 CP Orange surfaces and grey CR.
- 2 S4 B Pale red surfaces and grey CR.
- 3 S4 OT Flask/Bottle? Pale red surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 4 01 CP Orange fabric.
- 5 01 J Orange surfaces and grey CR. Yellow-green OG.
- 6 01 J Pinkish OS, orange CR and IS. Traces of a brownish-green OG.
- 7 01 J Orange OS, orange/grey CR and buff IS.
- 8 F1 CP Orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
- 9 F1 J Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Traces of a yellow-green SG.
- 10 F1 J Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Olive-green OG.
- 11 FH2 J Grey CR and pinkish IS. Yellow-green OG.
- 12 FH2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Dark green OG with metallic purple highlights.
- 13 H2 CN Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 14 Post-Medieval. Cistern.
- 15 WY J Buff OS, white CR and off-white IS. Yellow-ochre OG. Iron-washed applied spots.

HM/14/Br

Barrow : Cherry Lane

SVR 1.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
G1	2	2														
S2	1	1														
S4	37	32	5													
C2	45	42	3													
F1	11					10	1								6	2
O1	69	4	1			61	3							1	39	10
OH	1					1									1	
ML	1					1									1	
H1	4					4									3	
H2	3					3									2	
T1	1								1						1	
CBT	1											1			1	
FH2	1					1									1	
P.Med	3					1				1			1		2	

This group comes from the material which accumulated over the chalk cobbles of HM/13/Br. The residual level was again particularly high, although this deposit may cover a wide time span. The handle, Pl.99 No.28 had a splashed glaze and probably came from a pitcher form similar to that from Barton : St Peters EM/1/Bt, Pl.70 No.24. The latest material, Pl.99 Nos.35-37 of 16th century or later date and represented the later activity on the site.

Plate 99

- 16 C2 CP Reddish-brown surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
- 17 C2 CP Orange surfaces and grey CR.
- 18 C2 CP Orange-buff surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
- 19 C2 B Orange surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 20 C2 B Orange surfaces and grey CR.

This group came from the filling of ditch 1305 and the construction of the precinct wall; phase 5 was dated to the early 13th century by architectural detail (information Glyn Coppack).

The group was dominated by the orangeware fabric (01) and the jug form. The absence of cooking-pots was partly offset by the orangeware pipkins which formed c.12% of the total and should probably be regarded as cooking vessels.

Plate 100

- 1 01 J Orange/dull red OS, pale orange CR and orange IS. Greenish-brown OG.
- 2 01 J Two OG jug handles.
- 3 01 J Pale red OS, orange CR and red IS. Bright brownish-orange OG. LHA had only a single thumbing. White salts deposit on IS.
- 4 01 J Orange OS, orange/red CR and red IS. Brownish-green OG with copper-green mottling. Iron-washed clay blobs. Seven single thumbings to the basal angle.
- 5 RW J Pale yellowish OS and yellowish-white CR. Thin, watery but brightly mottled copper-green OG.

HM/16/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 5 SVR 1.5

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	4	4														
O1	56					51	3						2		32	5
ML	3					2	1								3	2
M1	19	16				1			1				1		2	
H1	1					1										
R	2					2									2	2

This group came from the yard deposits associated with Phase 5. Its 20 cooking-pots formed some 23.5% of the total, although again, the largest proportion were jugs (67%).

Plate 100 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 6 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG with green mottling. |
| 7 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Corroded, mottled yellow-green OG. |
| 8 | 01 | J | Grey CR, pinkish IS. Brownish-green OG. |
| 9 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. |
| 10 | 01 | J | Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. |
| 11 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-pink IS. Dark green OG. |
| 12 | 01 | J | Red OS. Grey/red CR and orange-red IS. Light, bright, copper-green OG with darker mottled. |
| 13 | 01 | J | Brick-red OS, orange CR and IS. Bright yellow OG over a thick (1-2 mm) white slip. Copper-washed applied spots. To the right-hand side of the LHA the glaze had turned a copper-green. |
| 14 | 01 | J | Pinkish OS, orange CR and pinkish-red IS. Bright yellow-green OG. |
| 15 | 01 | J | Red OS, red/grey CR and orange-buff IS. Pale yellow-green OG with darker mottling. |
| 16 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Mottled copper-green OG. This vessel had particularly close parallels with one from Barrow : Cherry Lane HM/14/Br, Pl.99 No.29 and one from Burnham and may even be the work of the same potter. |
| 17 | 01 | J | Pale orange-buff OS, grey CR and buff IS. Mottled green OG. |
| 18 | 01 | J | Red surfaces and orange CR. |
| 19 | 01 | P | Orange-red CR and purplish IS. Dark red-brown OG with greenish-black mottling. |
| 20 | 01 | P | Orange fabric. Yellowish OG with dense green mottling. |
| 21 | ML | J | Pale grey CR and orange IS. Bright copper-green OG. |
| 22 | ML | J | Grey CR. Green OG with brown flecking. |
| 23 | ML | J | Brick-red OS, grey CR and pale orange IS. Apple-green OG. |
| 24 | M1 | CP | Pale buff OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. |
| 25 | M1 | CP | Off-white surfaces and buff CR. B&S. |
| 26 | M1 | PN | Buff surfaces and orange-buff CR. Greenish-brown OG on IS. |

Plate 100 Cont'd.

- 27 RM J Pinkish-buff OS, grey CR and pale orange IS. Pale yellow-green OG. Could be a Toynton-type fabric.
- 28 RM J Grey CR and buff IS. Brownish-green OG. Iron-washed strips.
- 29 RM J Grey CR and orange IS. Copper-green OG.

HM/17/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 5 SVR 1.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	9					7	1						1		6	1
ML	1					1							1			
M1	7	3				2							2		2	1
H1	2					2										

The medium sandy (M1) fabric started to form a larger proportion of groups from phase 5, but it did not become the dominant fabric until phase 8. These vessels came from the rebuilding and subsequent occupation of building ci. The double dished vessel, Pl.100 No.33, described below as a condiment, also occurred in phase 5 from Area 1 trench J, confirming the early 13th century dating for these vessels.

Plate 100

- 30 O1 P Pale buff OS, red-brown CR and IS. Yellow-brown mottled glaze.
- 31 O1 J Orange-red fabric.
- 32 M1 J Four drawings. Pale orange surfaces and buff CR. Pale orange-yellow OG with green mottling. Full decorative design unknown.
- 33 M1 OT Condiment. Pale orange-buff surfaces and buff CR. Yellow OG on the IS which turned a pale green on the upper handle. It was constructed as two separate dishes which were then welded together by the addition of a central handle. Glaze scar of a similar vessel on the base.

HM/18/Tp

Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 5 SVR 2.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	4					3	1								3	1
M1	15	3				10			1				1		11	2

A group of some 19 vessels is associated with the construction of building Bii the first of a series of domestic halls. The horseshoe motif on jug Pl.100 No.34, proved fairly common on the medium sandy (M1) fabric. One of the earliest examples of this design occurred on an unglazed shell-tempered jug from Goltho, Pl.83 No.31. Complex designs such as Pl.100 No.34 contrasted with the more regimented horizontal or vertical designs on contemporary orangeware jugs, but were paralleled on other phase 5 medium sandy (M1) jugs from Area 1, HM/37/Tp, Pl.109 Nos.15-17. They closely resembled the jug designs found on the 'Roses' kiln wasters from Toynton-all-Saints (Healey 1975).

Plate 100

- 34 M1 J Orange-white OS skin over orange. Red CR turning a blue-grey under the glazed areas, purplish-red IS. Bright olive-green OG with some orange patches. Design comprised two horseshoes, one on each side of the jug and a frontal floral motif.
- 35 01 P Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS.
- 36 M1 OT Urinal Pale orange OS, pale orange-buff CR and vermilion IS. Olive-green OG.

HM/19/Tp

Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 5

SVR 2.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	2					2									2	1
M1	3					2		1							2	

A small group of three vessels from rebuilding work on building Ei.

Plate 100 Cont'd.

- 37 01 J Lower part of a decorative shoulder loop. Grey CR. Yellow to brownish-green OG.
- 38 M1 BD Dull reddish-grey OS and black CR. Corroded OG on IS. B&S.

HM/20/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 7 SVR 1.7

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
01	10					9	1								7	2
ML	1					1									1	
M1	8	5				3									1	

A small group associated with the construction of building Biv. Phase 7 was dated by coin evidence to the early 14th century (information Glyn Coppack).

Plate 101

- 1 01 J Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange OG.
- 2 ML J Dull red OS, pale blue CR. Brownish-green OG.
- 3 M1 CP Orange OS, orange-red CR and pale orange-buff IS. B&S.
- 4 M1 CP Yellow-buff/grey OS, pale grey CR and grey IS. B&S.

HM/21/Tp Thornholme Priory:Area 2 Phase 7 SVR 1.8

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	2	2														
01	37		1			29	3						4		19	3
ML	4					4										
M1	21	8				9			1		1		2			
H1	1					1									1	
T1	1					1									1	
M2	1					1							1		1	
R	1												1			

This group came from the yard deposits associated with phase 7. With the proportion of the medium sandy (M1) fabric increasing and that of the orangewares (O1) decreasing it was difficult to decide how much of the orangeware was residual. There certainly appeared to have been no development in orangeware form since phase 5. The H1, Humber ware, Pl.101 No.28 had the sharp internal bevel to the rim which characterises many of the earlier Humber ware rim forms, for example, HM/1/Ep Pl.95 No.10. This was the earliest phase in area 2 to produce the T1 fabric, although it occurred in phase 5 in area 1.

Plate 101

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|--|
| 5 | O1 | J | Pale red OS, orange/grey CR and red IS. Yellowish OG. |
| 6 | O1 | J | Orange OS, pinkish-red CR and IS. Mottled olive-green OG. |
| 7 | O1 | J | Reddish-purple OS and CR. Mottled green OG. |
| 8 | O1 | J | Orange-red fabric. Bright mottled green OG. White clay strips. |
| 9 | O1 | J | Orange OS and CR, pinkish-red IS. Mottled greenish-brown OG. |
| 10 | O1 | J | Red OS, red/blue-grey CR and dark reddish IS. |
| 11 | O1 | J | Dark red OS, orange CR and IS. |
| 12 | O1 | P | Orange fabric. Brownish-orange OG. |
| 13 | O1 | P | Pale orange/red OS. Orange CR and pale orange IS. |
| 14 | ML | J | Brick-red OS, grey/red CR and purplish-red IS. Pale green DSG. |
| 15 | ML | J | Reddish-orange OS, grey CR. Copper-green OG. |
| 16 | ML | J | Reddish-purple OS, grey CR and purple IS. |
| 17 | M1 | CP | Pale grey fabric. B&S. |
| 18 | M1 | CP | Orange-buff fabric. B&S. |

Plate 101 Cont'd.

- 19 M1 CP Pinkish-buff surfaces and orange-buff CR.
- 20 M1 J Orange-buff OS, grey CR with buff margins and reddish-buff IS. Orange-brown OG. B&S.
- 21 M1 J Greyish-orange OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Yellow-brown OG.
- 22 M1 J Knight Jug. Orange-red fabric. Brownish-orange OG.
- 23 M1 J Reddish-purple OS, orange CR and IS.
- 24 M1 J Reddish-grey OS, orange-buff CR and IS.
- 25 M1 M Orange-buff fabric.
- 26 M1 OT Form unknown. Buff-brown OS, buff CR. B&S.
- 27 M1 OT Cauldron. Grey-buff OS, orange CR and orange-buff IS. Dark green OG on OS, yellow-green/orange OG on IS. Glaze put on in three bands, one externally around the shoulder. Internally there were two bands, the first a narrow band covering the rim edge and the second, a band from mid-body to base. The handle and the legs were plugged into the body.
- 28 H1 J Dark orange OS, pale grey CR and IS. Green OG with metallic purple highlights. UHA plugged.
- 29 T1 J Whitish OS skin, grey CR and buff IS. Olive-green OG.
- 30 M2 J Brick-red OS, bright orange CR and IS. Mottled yellow-green OG. Type II applied base.

HM/22/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 2 Phase 8 SVR 1.3

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG.	OG	DC
O1	2					2									2	
M1	4	3							1						1	
T1	1					1									1	

This group came from the construction deposits of building Biv; phase 8 was dated to the mid-14th century on coin evidence. With the exception of one or two small groups, the medium sandy

(M1) fabric had become the dominant fabric type in this phase.

Plate 101

- 31 M1 CP Orange-red surfaces and orange-buff CR.
 32 M1 CP Orange OS, buff CR and yellow-orange IS. B&S.
 33 T1 J Greyish-white OS, pale blue CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green DSG. UHA plugged.

HM/23/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 8 SVR 1.3

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	8					8									4	
M1	10	3				6			1						4	1

This pottery came from the construction deposits of building Bv.

Plate 101

- 34 M1 J Whitish OS skin, orange-red CR and IS. Orange OG.

HM/24/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 8 SVR 1.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
O1	8					6	2								3	
ML	4					4									3	1
M1	146	66				48		1	19		2		10		61	9
H1	1										1					
H2	10					8				1	1				3	
R	2					2									1	

This group came from the yard deposits associated with

phase 8. The major fabric was the medium sandy, M1. The extensive range of vessels in this fabric in this group should be compared with those from Area 1, Trench J, phase 5, HM/54/Tp, Pl.115, to observe how both the forms and repertoire had changed over a hundred years. This change was particularly apparent in the jug forms which in this group can be seen to have broken away from the earlier Lincoln ware influence, and were now basing themselves on contemporary Humber wares. This may account for the small number of Humber wares amongst this group when contemporary deposits from Hull were dominated by them.

This was the most extensive group from Area 2, and although nearly 80% of the group was jugs, it was a group that was remarkable for the wide range of other vessel forms which it produced. The percentage of pantheon forms was higher here than for any other group from the priory. Some vessels such as Pl.102 No.33 or 34, suggested a specialised use which may have been industrial. The similarity of Pl.102 No.32 and 36 with contemporary Dutch forms suggests that the M1 potter was aware of the imported forms and was deliberately copying them.

Plate 102

- | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|
| 1 | 01 | J | Pale orange fabric. Mottled copper-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 2 | 01 | J | Pale red OS, orange CR and red IS. Copper-green OG. |
| 3 | 01 | J | Orange-red fabric. |
| 4 | 01 | J | Blue-grey/red CR and red IS. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 5 | ML | J | Grey CR and IS. Dark green OG. |
| 6 | S3 | CP | Pale red OS, blue-grey CR and red IS. B&S. |
| 7 | M1 | CP | Dull orange/orange-pink OS, pale orange CR and orange IS. Small olive-green OG spot. B&S. |

Plate 102 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|--|
| 8 | M1 | CP | Orange/grey OS, buff/grey CR and orange/grey-black/yellow-buff IS. Thin watery greenish OG patch. B&S. |
| 9 | M1 | CP | Grey-buff fabric. |
| 10 | M1 | CP | Dull orange OS, orange CR and dull orange-buff IS. Thin olive-green OG almost flashed on. B&S. |
| 11 | M1 | CP | Orange-buff fabric. |
| 12 | M1 | CP | Buff OS, pale buff CR and orange-buff IS. Yellow-orange OG drip. |
| 13 | M1 | CP | Pinkish OS, orange CR and purplish IS. |
| 14 | M1 | CP | Orange-buff surfaces and grey CR. |
| 15 | M1 | CP | Buff fabric. B&S. |
| 16 | M1 | J | Pale orange OS, grey CR and grey-brown IS. Orange-brown OG. |
| 17 | M1 | J | Orange-buff surfaces and buff CR. Greenish-orange OG. |
| 18 | M1 | J | Pale orange OS, grey-buff CR and pale purplish IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 19 | M1 | J | Orange surfaces and pale bluish-grey CR. Bright apple-green OG. |
| 20 | M1 | J | Buff fabric. |
| 21 | M1 | J | Yellow-orange OS, pale buff CR (grey under OG) and grey/pale grey IS. Bright, watery olive-green OG. UHA plugged and LHA indented. |
| 22 | M1 | J | Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG turning greenish in patches around mid-body. UHA plugged, the hole in the neck being neatly cut. |
| 23 | M1 | J | Buff OS, orange-buff CR and grey-buff IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. Handle ribbing only put on after the handle had been applied. |
| 24 | M1 | J | Pinkish-buff OS, orange-buff CR and black IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 25 | M1 | J | Orange-buff OS, black CR and IS. Apple-green OG. |
| 26 | M1 | J | Pale orange OS, orange-buff CR and grey-buff IS. Greenish-yellow OG. Four pairs of basal thumbings. White salts on IS. |
| 27 | M1 | J | Orange-buff fabric. Orange-brown OG. |

Pottery derived from deposits associated with the construction of building Bvi.

Plate 103

- 1 M1 PN Orange surfaces and pale orange CR. Orange/orange-green OG on IS.
- 2 M1 OT Unknown form. Dull orange OS, buff CR and orange IS. Band of greenish-orange OG around the inner face of the rim. The top of the rim was very unevenly finished, almost hand-finished, contrasting with the better wheel-finished surfaces of the rest of the vessel. B&S to rim edge.

HM/26/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 9 SVR 1.6

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
O1	16					13	2						1		11	2
ML	1					1									1	
M1	26	13				7	1		1				4		12	2
H2	2					1					1				1	

This group was associated with the construction deposits for building Bvii. The occurrence of the cup rim (Pl.103 No.8) was important in that it was a form that is usually associated with copies of Cistercian wares from the late 15th century onwards

Plate 103

- 3 O1 OT Form unknown. Red CR and orange IS. Mottled copper-green OG. This fragment was part of an applied feature, perhaps a spout.
- 4 M1 CP Pale reddish-pink/pale orange OS, orange-red CR and dull red IS. Drip of corroded green OG. B&S.
- 5 M1 CP Pale orange surfaces and yellowish CR. B&S.
- 6 M1 OT Cauldron. Reddish/blue-grey OS, orange-red CR. B&S.
- 7 M1 P Whitish OS, orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG. B&S.

Plate 103 Cont'd.

- 8 M1 C Dull red OS and orange CR. Dark olive-green OG on both surfaces. The diameter of this sherd was uncertain, but its profile and full glaze suggest a cup rim.
- 9 H2 J Pale red OS, pale blue CR and purplish-red IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.

HM/27/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 9 SVR 1.7

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
M1	8	2				3			1		1		1		4	
H2	2									2					1	
CM1	1									1					1	
CIST	1											1			1	
RG	1									1					1	
ID	1						1								1	
IS	1										1					

This pottery came from the construction and occupation deposits of building Cii (Kiln House). The group represented a considerable period of time spanning the construction of the building in the late 14th century to its abandonment in the early 16th century. Some 26% of this group was cisterns and would probably confirm a specialised function for the building. The Cistercian ware cup and the cisterns probably relate to the later occupation of the building rather than to its construction.

Plate 103

- 10 M1 J Dull purple-orange OS, grey-buff CR and silver-grey IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 11 M1 J Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS. Crudely 'blobbed-on' orange OG.

Plate 103 Cont'd.

- 12 M1 J Grey-buff surfaces and orange CR.
- 13 M1 M Pinkish outer surface, reddish-pink CR and IS. UHA has three external thumbings.
- 14 H2 CN Grey fabric. B&S.
- 15 H2 CN Pinkish OS, grey CR. Greenish OG on IS. Badley spalled OS.
- 16 CM1 CN Purple surfaces and orange CR. Bright orange-brown OG with darker fleckings. UHA smoother on. A vent was cut into the top of the rim above the handle.
- 17 RH CN Reddish-purple surfaces and blue-grey CR. Matt olive-green OG on both surfaces.
- 18 CIST C Dull dark red CR. Reddish-purple OG on both surfaces.
- 19 IS M Red-brown OS, pale grey CR and IS. Traces of a lustrous reddish ash glaze. Vitrified. Sieburg.
- 20 ID OT Tripod Pipkin. Grey-buff OS, orange-red CR and dull orange-brown IS. Traces of an orange-brown OG on IS. B&S.

HM/28/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 9 SVR 1.8

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	5					4	1								2	
M1	24	4				14			2				4		12	
H2	16	1				10	1			2	2				7	
T1	1					1									1	
CM1	1					1									1	

This group came from the yard deposits of phase 9. It differed from the phase 8 yard deposits (HM/24/Tp) in the growing number of Humber ware vessels (H2) amongst the group.

Plate 103

- 21 M1 CP Pale orange OS, orange-buff CR and red IS.
- 22 M1 CP Pinkish-orange OS, buff CR with orange MGs and yellow-orange IS.

Plate 103 Cont'd.

- 23 M1 J Grey-buff OS, white CR and black IS. Olive-green OG.
- 24 M1 J Orange-pink OS, buff CR and greyish IS.
- 25 M1 J Two OG jug handles.
- 26 M1 J Grey CR and black IS. Olive-green OG.
- 27 M1 PN Buff surfaces and grey CR. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 28 M1 PN Pinkish-buff fabric. Green flecked, yellow OG on IS.
- 29 M1 OT Urinal? Dull pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Bright apple-green OG on IS. B&S.
- 30 H2 J Orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Yellow-brown OG.
- 31 H2 J Purplish OS, grey CR and IS. B&S.
- 32 H2 J Orange OS, orange/grey CR and buff IS.
- 33 H2 P Dark brownish-buff OS, grey CR and dull orange-buff IS. Yellow-green OG on IS.
- 34 H2 M Orange-buff OS, orange CR and IS.
- 35 CM1 J Reddish-buff OS, white-grey CR and yellowish IS. B&S.

HM/29/Tp

Thornholme Priory : Area 2

Phase 9

SVR 2.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
F1	1					1										
O1	15					14	1								9	2
ML	1					1									1	
M1	10	1				7	1?	1							4	2
H2	3					2			1						2	
CIST	1											1			1	

This material comes from deposits associated with the precinct wall and the lower fill of the precinct ditch. Despite the relatively high SVR, the orangeware (O1) was almost certainly residual.

Precinct Ditch.

Plate 103 Cont'd.

- 36 O1 J Pale blue CR and red IS. Yellow-olive OG. White clay strips.
- 37 O1 J Orange CR and red IS. Bright olive-green OG. Iron-washed spots.
- 38 ML J Dark bluish-grey CR with thin white outer MG. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 39 M1 CP Orange surfaces and orange-buff CR. B&S.
- 40 M1 J Pale orange OS, white/buff CR and black IS. Bright copper-green OG mottling on the lower body. Full decorative motif uncertain, but possibly comprised simple incised medallions.
- 41 H2 J Orange OS, orange-red CR. Watery orange OG.
- 42 H2 PN Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG on IS.

Precinct Wall.

- 43 M1 BD Pale orange OS, orange-buff CR and red IS. Olive-green OG on IS. HF. KT. and B&S.

HM/30/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench D Phase 5 SVR 5.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
F1	1					1									1	
O1	48					44	4								32	1
M1	2			1		1									1	1
H2	2					2									2	

This group dated to the early years of the 13th century. Squared rims and neck carinations persisted amongst the orange-ware jugs. The form and decoration of Pl.104 No.2 was very close to one from Area 2 Phase 5, Pl.100 No.4. This was the first group from Trench D to produce any reconstructable pipkin forms, although several fragments had occurred from phase 4 (EM/32/Tp). Trench J reflected a similar situation, where phases 4 and 5 also produced the highest proportion of pipkin forms.

The chief interest of this group was its range of orange-ware (01) jug profiles which, dating to the latter half of the 13th century, makes an interesting comparison with those from Hull : Blackfriargate A (HM/87/Hu), Pl.126 Nos.4-11. The two spot and line jugs (Pl.105 Nos. 3 and 4) fit convincingly into this group although a very similar example occurred earlier in trench J phase 4, which suggests that the design had a long lifespan. The rather globular form of Pl.105 No.15 suggests that it was likely to have been a urinal similar in form to Pl.100 No.36.

The medium sandy jug (Pl.105 No.19) was closer to the contemporary Toynton-type jugs than it was to either the orange-wares or Lincoln wares. The decoration of the cauldron (Pl.105 No.20), in the same fabric, had a zoomorphic quality and its two handles were very similar to those on contemporary Dutch tripod pipkins.

This was the period when the Humber wares were traditionally thought to have started. Those vessels here (Pl.105 Nos. 21-23) appear to have all been small jugs. The general rim form of Pl.105 No.21 compared with HM/1/Ep, Pl.95 No.10.

Plate 105

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|
| 1 | 01 | J | Pinkish-red surface and orange/blue-grey CR. Bright yellow-orange OG. Typically of these orangeware jugs, the glaze was applied as two units, that on the body, and a separate band of glaze on the handle. |
| 2 | 01 | J | Dark red OS, red/blue-grey CR and red/reddish-purple IS. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 3 | 01 | J | Red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Bright orange-brown OG. Iron-washed spots. |
| 4 | 01 | J | Red OS, orange-red CR and IS. Light yellowish-green OG, with darker green mottling. Iron-washed spots. |

Plate 105 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 5 | 01 | J | Red/orange OS, orange/red/purple-brown CR and purple-brown IS. Dark copper-green OG. |
| 6 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. Bright copper-green OG. |
| 7 | 01 | J | Whitish OS, orange-red CR and dull orange IS. Greenish OG. |
| 8 | 01 | J | Orange CR and orange-red IS. Bright yellow-green PG to rim top. |
| 9 | 01 | J | Pale red surfaces and orange CR. Mottled greenish-yellow OG. |
| 10 | 01 | J | Blue-grey CR and dark red IS. Yellow-green OG to rim top. |
| 11 | 01 | J | Pale blue-grey CR and pale red IS. Mottled green OG. Only the applied spots were covered with an iron-wash. |
| 12 | 01 | J | Pale red surfaces and orange CR. Dark greenish OG. |
| 13 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Green mottled, brownish-yellow OG. |
| 14 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. |
| 15 | 01 | OT | Urinal. Pale red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS. Dark orange-brown OG. Heavily B&S. |
| 16 | 01 | P | Red OS and CR, orange IS. B&S. |
| 17 | 01 | P | Whitish-red OS, orange CR and IS. Mottled greenish OG. B&S. |
| 18 | ML | J | Orange OS and dark blue-grey CR. Copper-green OG. |
| 19 | M1 | J | Dark red/grey/pale orange OS, red/blue-grey CR and dull reddish-purple IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 20 | M1 | OT | Cauldron. Red OS, orange CR (blue-grey under OG) and dark red IS. Olive-green OG on both surfaces. Handle plugged. Heavily B&S. |
| 21 | H2 | J | Dull dark red OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 22 | H2 | J | Orange CR and dark red IS. Greenish-brown OG and drip on IS. |
| 23 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-brown OG. |

HM/32/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench D Phase 7 SVR 1.

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	53					48	3	1					1		27	2
M1	35	3				25		2	2				3		19	4
ML	2					2									1	
H2	11	1				10									7	1
R	2					2									1	

Although the table above suggests that the orangewares were still the dominant fabric, the range of illustrated vessels from the group were probably more accurate in showing the importance of the medium sandy (M1) and Humber ware (H2) fabrics. The orangeware vessels were largely fragmentary, as Pl.106 Nos.1-5 suggest. It serves as a warning of the dangers of placing too great a reliance on the statistical evidence.

A number of interesting forms occurred in the medium sandy (M1) fabric, including the unglazed bowl with the bung-hole cut into the basal angle. This hole was cut prior to firing, and its position would have enabled the vessel to be completely drained, unlike the later cistern forms where the bung hole was placed higher up the lower body in order to trap sediments. The cruet, Pl.106 No.10, was paralleled in a later phase from this trench HM/36/Tp, Pl.107 No.15, and from a probable residual example from area 2 LM/21/Tp, Pl.136 No.12. Pl.106 No.11 was an unusual form of unknown function. Similar forms occurred amongst the Humber ware (H2), wasters from Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor where they were interpreted as kiln furniture (Hayfield 1980, 107 Fig.6 Nos.43, 44). This explanation no longer seems satisfactory and a more domestic function must be sought.

The Humber wares (H2) had now developed their more characteristic forms (Pl.106 Nos.17 and 19). The fabric was to retain these forms, almost unaltered, until the 16th century.

Plate 106

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 1 | O1 | J | Orange fabric, Mottled orange-green OG. |
| 2 | O1 | J | Whitish-red OS, blue-grey CR and orange-brown IS. Brownish-orange OG. |
| 3 | O1 | P | Orange fabric. Mottled greenish OG. |
| 4 | O1 | P | Red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange OG. B&S. |
| 5 | O1 | BD | Dark red OS, grey-black CR. Brownish-green OG on IS. B&S. |
| 6 | M1 | CP | Pale yellow-buff surfaces and orange-buff CR. B&S. |
| 7 | M1 | CP | Purplish-orange surfaces and pale blue CR. |
| 8 | M1 | B? | Bung-hole bowl. Dull orange-red/reddish-buff OS, buff/blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. B&S. |
| 9 | M1 | BD | Orange-brown OS, blue-grey/red CR and dull red IS. Olive-green OG on IS. B&S. |
| 10 | M1 | OT | Cruet. Whitish OS skin, orange CR and IS. Bright orange OG. |
| 11 | M1 | OT | Form unknown. Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Greenish-yellow OG. |
| 12 | M1 | J | Dark red OS, orange-buff CR and orange IS. Orange OG. |
| 13 | M1 | J | Grey/pale orange CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG. Possibly part of a horseshoe motif? |
| 14 | M1 | J | Silver-grey OS, silver-buff CR and silver IS. Dark olive-green OG. |
| 15 | M1 | J | Buff OS, pale buff CR and black IS. Mottled copper-green OG. B&S. |
| 16 | H2 | CP | Dark red/orange surfaces and orange CR. Orange-yellow OG band around the inner face of the rim. |
| 17 | H2 | J | Pale orange-pink surfaces and pale orange CR. Olive-green OG on the unillustrated body sherds. |
| 18 | H2 | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. |

Plate 106 Cont'd.

- 19 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and grey IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.

HM/33/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench D Phase 7 SVR 2.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	20					18	2								12	2
M1	9					8		1							5	1
H2	2					2									1	

A small group from the occupation deposits of phase 7.

Plate 106

- 20 O1 J Orange-pink OS, orange CR and IS. Brownish-orange OG. Iron-rich clay 'blobs'.
- 21 M1 J Pale red OS, red CR and IS. Greenish-brown OG.
- 22 M1 J Two drawings. Light orange OS, orange-buff CR and dark blue-grey IS. Pale sage-green OG.
- 23 H2 J Dull red OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Orangish OG.

HM/34/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench D Phase 8 SVR 1.6

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	30					30									24	2
M1	23	5				16							2		8	2
ML	2					2									2	
H2	9					8				1					4	

Despite their numerical advantage, the orangeware vessels were very small and fragmentary and almost certainly residual. Pl.107 No.10 was a cistern and is one of the earliest to be recognised on the site; it remains a late-medieval form with few, if any, examples occurring earlier than the 14th century. The medium sandy jugs (M1) now more closely resembled the Humber ware forms (H2).

Plate 107

- 1 O1 J Orange fabric. Mottled greenish OG. This was residual; it was typologically a very early form (cf. Area 2 phase 1 Pl.No.1).
- 2 ML J White/blue-grey CR and silver-grey IS. Dark copper-green OG.
- 3 M1 CP Brown-buff OS, orange-buff CR and IS. B&S.
- 4 M1 J Whitish-buff OS, blue-grey CR and orange-buff IS. Olive-green OG.
- 5 M1 J Pale orange-white OS, pale orange CR and IS. Yellow-orange OG. White salts deposit on IS.
- 6 M1 J Pale orange-white OS, pale orange CR and orange IS. Clear, bright, orange OG. LHA indented and subsequently filled.
- 7 M1 J Orange surfaces and pale orange CR. Orange OG. UHA plugged.
- 8 M1 J Orange OS, pale orange/blue-grey CR and whitish-buff IS. Orange OG.
- 9 H2 J Firing blister, overfired. Blue-grey CR and grey IS. Purplish OG.
- 10 H2 CN Dark red OS, orange CR and orange/dark red IS. Olive-green OG on IS.

HM/35/Tp			Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench D										Phase 8		SVR 1.5	
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	10					10									8	
M1	5					4			1						4	
ML	1					1									1	
H2	4					4									3	
T1	1					1									1	

This deposit comprised the occupation layers from phase 8.

Plate 107

- 11 T1 J Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and pale blue-grey IS. Watery olive-green OG.

HM/36/Tp Thornholme PrioryA Area 1 Trench D Phase 9 SVR 1.7																
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
C1	2	2														
O1	25					23	1				1				17	1
M1	35	6				22			5				2		19	2
ML	1					1									1	
H1	2					2									2	
H2	18					18									9	1
R	3	1				2									1	
CM1	1					1									1	

Pl.107 No.13 and 14 were the first illustrated examples of the Coarse sandy (C2) fabric from trench D, although the fabric first made its appearance on the site in phase 5. The fabric itself had a date range from the 11th to the 15th century.

Even though most of the medium sandy (M1) jugs were copying the style of the Humber wares, Pl.107 No.17 closely resembled the late medieval Lincoln ware jugs (Coppack 1975, 24 Fig.9 No. 79).

Plate 107

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|--|
| 12 | O1 | M | Dark red/pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Accidental splash of greenish-brown OG. This could be one of the smooth-textured Humber ware variants (OC). |
| 13 | C2 | CP | Pale reddish-orange surfaces, and blue-grey/black CR. B&S. |
| 14 | C2 | CP | Orange-red surfaces and blue-grey CR. Basal angle 17cm diameter. Heavily B&S. |
| 15 | M1 | OT | Cruet. Pale whitish-orange OS, orange CR and IS. Bright orange OG. Wire cut base. |
| 16 | M1 | OT | Form unknown. Purple-grey OS, orange/blue/pale grey CR. Olive-green OG on IS. |
| 17 | M1 | J | Brownish-grey OS, blue-grey CR and dark red IS. Dark olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |

Plate 107 Cont'd.

- 18 M1 J Red/orange OS, orange CR and red/orange IS. Greenish-orange OG. UHA was plugged with a patch of glaze painted over the plug. The LHA had been indented and then filled with a pad of clay
- 19 H2 J Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and grey/buff IS. Flecked yellow-brown OG.
- 20 H2 J Dark blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Deep olive-green OG.
- 21 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. LHA indented.
- 22 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Olive-green OG. LHA indented.
- 23 H2 J Orange OS, orange-red CR and dull red IS.

HM/37/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench J Phase 5 SVR 2.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1		1													
C2	1	1														
O1	108	108				104	4								65	6
ML	1					1									1	
M1	118	24	1	6		74	1	1	4				7		83	18
H1	12					12									9	4
H2	4					3					1				2	
R1	2	1				1									1	1

This was one of the largest and most important groups from the site and came from the deposits associated with the construction of the precinct wall and the building of drains to the east of building E. Within this trench, the change in fabric and vessel types from the preceding phases was quite dramatic. It suggested that not only was there a change in function in the rooms in this part of the gatehouse complex, but that there was also changes afoot in the local pottery

industries. The group was probably a little later than that associated with the precinct wall of phase 4. In that phase, most of the pottery came from the ditch fill which immediately preceded construction of the precinct wall itself, whilst this pottery was associated with its construction and the subsequent habitation of the area. A date in the early part of the 13th century would appear to be appropriate for this group.

The seemingly near parity in sherd numbers between the orangeware (O1) and the medium sandy (M1) fabric in the table above concealed the new importance of the medium sandy fabric (M1). The illustrated material for this group revealed the greater completeness of the vessels in this M1 fabric; only three orangeware jugs were sufficiently complete to reconstruct their profiles. Also, the higher SVR for the M1 vessels confirmed that this was the contemporary fabric. However, later groups from the site suggested that the orangeware remained in use until phase 6 or 7.

Lincoln ware was noticeably reduced in proportion in comparison with phase 4. The single examples of the shell-tempered (S3) and coarse sand-tempered (C2) fabrics emphasised their marginal place in the Thornholme Priory assemblage. This was the first time that the H1 smooth Humber ware first appears on the site; the form and fabric bear a close resemblance to the orangewares. Even although the H2 Humber wares have been shown to have existed from the 12th century, this smooth-textured H1 fabric can best be seen as a transitional fabric between orangewares and Humber wares.

A new method of decoration occurred in this group, that of 'relief-moulding', seen here in Pl.110 Nos.21 and 22, the ear of wheat and raspberry (Pl.110 No.22) being the most common design. It would generally appear to have been a 13th century innovation within the region, and remained common for at least a century and occurred on a number of fabrics including both the orangewares and Humber wares.

Whilst jugs continued to form the majority of the vessel forms, cooking-pots started to increase in proportion, virtually all occurring in the rising medium sandy fabric (M1). Pancheons, curfews and condiments made up the vessel repertoire of the group. Jug decoration was now less common on the orangewares, but a higher proportion of the medium sandy (M1) jugs were decorated. These M1 jugs were not only potted to a particularly high standard, but the designs of Pl.109 Nos.15-17, were new to the region. It was probably no coincidence that such quality and novelty can be associated with a fabric which was starting to replace the traditional 12th century orangeware products.

Although the H1 fabric to some extent continued the orangeware tradition, the medium sandy (M1) fabric had no such affinities; they resembled, even copied, contemporary vessels in the Lincoln and Toynton wares. Their influence was a southern one, as opposed to the 'Humber basin' orangeware tradition. It was interesting that as medium sandy jugs appeared in the Lincoln ware style, the number of direct Lincoln ware imports dropped substantially.

Plate 109

- 1 M1 CP Pale orange OS, yellowish-buff CR and pale yellow-buff IS. B&S.
- 2 M1 CP Grey OS, whitish-buff CR and greyish-white IS. B&S.
- 3 M1 CP Pale reddish OS, pale orange CR and IS. B&S.
- 4 M1 B Orange OS, orange-red CR and whitish-orange IS. B&S.
- 5 M1 J Purple-grey surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 6 M1 J Orange-red OS, orange CR and dull reddish-pink IS. Olive-green OG.
- 7 M1 J Pale whitish-orange OS, orange-buff CR and black IS. Orange-green OG.
- 8 M1 J Orange OS, whitish CR and black IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 9 M1 J Orange-yellow OS, pale yellow CR and IS.
- 10 M1 J Pale orange-white OS, whitish-buff CR and IS. Orange-yellow OG. UHA has additional small central thumbing.
- 11 M1 J Red/pale orange OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Orange OG. LHA indented. Three groups of three thumbings to basal angle. White salts deposit on IS.
- 12 M1 J Pale dull orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale greyish-blue IS. Olive-green OG.
- 13 M1 J Pale orange-yellow OS, pale orange-buff CR and pale yellow-buff IS. Bright, water olive-green OG.
- 14 M1 J Orange-pink OS, buff CR and black IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 15 M1 J (Orange) buff-grey OS, bluish CR and pale blue IS with orange HL. Olive-green OG. Fragments of two horseshoe designs each covered with an iron-wash. There could have been a central motif such as Area 2, Pl.100 No.34.
- 16 M1 J Dull orange OS, pale blue-grey CR and pale purple-grey IS. Bright, deep, olive-green OG. UHA plugged, LHA indented. Four groups of five thumbings to the base. Overall, the jug had three similar decorative panels.
- 17 M1 J Two drawings. Pale orange-red OS, pale greyish-blue CR and IS. Bright olive-green OG. UHA plugged, LHA indented. Decoration comprised four panels of ribbed chevrons and a small additional design under the lip.

Plate 109 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 18 | M1 | J | Grey OS, white/grey CR and grey-black IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 19 | M1 | J | Dull orange OS, orange-yellow CR. Mottled olive-green OG. |
| 20 | M1 | J | Pale orange OS, blue/orange-red CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 21 | M1 | J | Pale purplish-orange OS, pale whitish-blue CR and pale pinkish-orange IS. Olive-green OG. Applied raspberries and ear of wheat, almost certainly copying the new relief-moulded design seen on the Humber wares (Pl.110 No.22). Two drawings. |
| 22 | M1 | J | Pale whitish-orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and reddish-purple IS. Bright olive-green OG. |
| 23 | M1 | P | Dull orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Brownish-olive OG. B&S. |
| 24 | M1 | OT | Condiment. Pale greyish-white OS, buff CR and IS. Light, olive-green OG on IS. |
| 25 | M1 | OT | Condiment. Orange-buff fabric. Olive-green OG on IS. Some B&S under handle. |
| 26 | M1 | CW | Pale orange-buff OS, orange-buff CR and heavily B&S IS. |
| 27 | M1 | CW | Dull brownish OS, orange CR and buff IS. B&S on IS. |
| 28 | M1 | CW | Dull orange-red OS, orange CR and buff IS. B&S on IS. |

Plate 110

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|
| 1 | O1 | J | Red surfaces and orange CR. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 2 | O1 | J | Dull red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange-brown OG with green mottling. |
| 3 | O1 | J | Red OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Mottled orange-brown OG. |
| 4 | O1 | J | Whitish-orange OS, orange CR and red IS. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 5 | O1 | J | Orange fabric. Yellow OG. |
| 6 | O1 | J | Matt, purple OS, orange CR and IS. Green mottled orange OG. |
| 7 | O1 | J | Orange fabric. Copper-green OG. Copper-washed spots. |

Plate 110 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|-----|---|
| 8 | 01 | J | Blue CR and dull purple-red IS. Bright, mottled, copper-green OG. Iron-washed spots. |
| 9 | 01 | J | Orange fabric. Mottled olive-green OG. |
| 10 | 01 | J | Pale bluish-red CR and red IS. Copper-green OG. Iron-rich clay chevrons. |
| 11 | 01 | J | Pale red OS, orange CR and IS. Reddish-purple OG. |
| 12 | 01 | P | Dull orange surfaces and orange-red CR. B&S. |
| 13 | 01 | P | Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS. Mottled greenish-brown OG. |
| 14 | 01 | P | Orange fabric. Bright orange OG. |
| 15 | 01 | P | Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Brownish-green OG. |
| 16 | 01 | CW? | Pale orange-buff fabric. Mottled copper-green OG on both surfaces. The glaze on the IS was largely spalled off and there were also traces of B&S on the IS. |
| 17 | ML | J | Pale orange CR and vermillion IS. Corroded greenish OG. |
| 18 | ML | J | Dull red OS, pale blue/orange CR. Copper-green OG. |
| 19 | S3 | B | Dull brownish-orange OS, grey-black CR and orange-brownish-orange OS, grey-black CR and orange-brown IS. B&S. |
| 20 | H1 | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and buff IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 21 | H1 | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 22 | H1 | J | Pale orange OS, pale blue CR and orange-pink IS. Bright, flecked, yellow-green OG. |
| 23 | H1 | J | Two drawings. Pale blue CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG with metallic purple HL. |

HM/38/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase 5 SVR 2.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
C2	1		1													
O1	68					64	2								47	3
ML	1					1									1	1
M1	23	5				16			1				1		14	2
H2	1					1									1	
RW	1					1										
T1	1						1								1	

A phase-group comprising material from general occupation layers associated with phase 5. This was one of the only sites to produce a curfew in the coarse sandy (C2) fabric. The Toynton/Bolingbroke (T1) pipkin was the earliest vessel in this fabric from the site and, indeed, one of the earliest examples in Lincolnshire.

Plate 108

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|
| 10 | O1 | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and reddish IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 11 | O1 | J | Pale red OS, orange CR and IS. Yellowish-green OG. |
| 12 | O1 | J | Orange OS, blue/red/orange CR and orange-red IS. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 13 | O1 | J | Red fabric. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 14 | O1 | J | Orange fabric. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 15 | O1 | J | Red OS, orange CR and IS. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 16 | O1 | J | Blue CR and purple-grey IS. Deep copper-green OG. Iron-rich clay 'blobs'. |
| 17 | ML | J | Pale orange surfaces and buff CR. Deep olive-green OG. Iron-rich clay strips. |

Plate 108 Cont'd.

- 18 01 P Dull purple red OS, orange CR and orange-red IS.
Yellow-olive OG.
- 19 01 P Red OS and orange CR. Orange OG.
- 20 C2 CW Buff/white-grey/orange OS, grey-black CR and
black, B&S IS.
- 21 RW J White sand-tempered fabric. Yellow-olive OG.
- 22 H2 M Pale orange fabric. Wire cut base.
- 23 T1 P (Whitish) pale orange surfaces and bluish CR.
Olive-green OG.

HM/39/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench J Phase 5a SVR 2.3

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
O1	23					23								1	15	1
ML	1					1									1	
M1	5					5									4	2

A small group of material from the drains and reconstruction of building Eii. It was probably largely residual, deriving from the backfill of construction deposits which had cut through earlier occupation layers. Pl.111 No.5 in the medium sandy (M1) fabric, was the only substantially complete vessel and may be one of the few pots contemporary with this construction work. The residual splashed glazed orangeware vessel (Pl.111 No.3) was typologically earlier than most of the vessels from area 1. It was important in emphasising that some splashed glazed vessels were still available in the mid-12th century when the priory was founded.

Plate 111

- 1 01 J Orange-vermilion fabric. Bright orange OG.
- 2 01 J Orange-red CR and dull red IS. Deep copper-green OG.
- 3 01 J Dull reddish OS, orange CR and IS. Olive-green SG.
- 4 01 J Orange-red OS, orange/blue CR and dull pinkish IS.
- 5 M1 J Dull reddish OS, orange CR and IS. Orange OG.

HM/40/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase 5a SVR.2.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C2	3	1	2													
O1	56					53	3								41	2
ML	8					7							1		6	1
M1	40	6				32							2		27	5
H1	1					1									1	
H2	1					1									1	
T1	1					1									1	
1G	1				1											

A group of largely fragmentary vessels from the yard deposits of phase 5A, which probably had a high residual element which included the blau-grau ladle, Pl.111 No.23.

Plate 111

- 6 01 J Dull red OS, orange-red CR and red IS. Deep green OG.
- 7 01 J Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Orange-brown OG.
- 8 01 J Orange CR and dull pale red IS. Copper-green OG.
- 9 01 J Orange CR and orange-red IS. Copper-green OG.
- 10 01 J Dull red OS, dull blue/red CR. Yellow-olive OG.
- 11 01 J Red OS, blue/red CR. Copper-green OG.
- 12 01 P Dull red OS and orange CR. Green mottled orange-brown OG.
- 13 ML J Orange surfaces and bright orange CR. Greenish-orange OG. LHA indented. White salts deposit on IS.

Plate 111 Cont'd.

- 14 ML J Pale red OS, blue CR and dark red IS. Deep olive-green OG.
- 15 ML OT Lamp. Dull purplish-red OS and yellow/orange CR. Bright, deep, olive-green OG on IS.
- 16 M1 J Pale orange CR and purplish-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 17 M1 J Yellow-orange surfaces and yellow-buff CR. Yellow-green OG.
- 18 M1 J Orange OS and blue/orange-red CR. Orange-brown OG.
- 19 M1 J Dull purplish OS, orange-red CR and IS. Yellow-olive OG.
- 20 M1 OT Bottle? Purplish OS, pale orange CR and IS. Bright yellow-olive OG.
- 21 M1 OT Urinal. Dull purplish surfaces and orange-red/black CR. Greenish-brown OG on both surfaces.
- 22 T1 J Greyish-blue surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 23 IG OT Ladle. Hard, metallic, grey-blue surfaces with silver-grey CR.

HM/41/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase 5a/6 SVR 2.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	7					7									5	
M1	9	1				4	2	1	1						7	2

A small group of material whose domination by the medium sandy (M1) fabric was emphasised by the greater completeness of their illustrated vessels. This material can probably be dated to the second quarter of the 13th century. The 'beard' of jug Pl.111 No.29 formed the first of a range of anthropomorphic features which appeared on vessels in the M1 fabric throughout the later 13th and first half of the 14th century. Dutch imports may have been the source of inspiration for the tripod pipkin, Pl.111 No.32, although similar vessels were being

produced in the West Midlands several examples of which reached Sandal Castle near Wakefield (Moorhouse 1974).

Plate 111

- 24 O1 J Blue Cr with orange MGs and red IS. Dark copper-green OG.
- 25 O1 J Dull orange OS, orange-red CR and red IS. Mottled green OG.
- 26 M1 J Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Orange OG. The base of this vessel was considered too thick to be fired safely, but instead of trimming the excess clay off the outer surface, the potter chose to scrape the surplus clay from the inner surface of the base using his fingers, leaving a very crude finish.
- 27 M1 J Pale reddish-purple OS, grey-buff CR and bluish-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 28 M1 J (Whitish) orange OS, pale orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 29 M1 J Beard of a face jug. Orange-buff fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 30 M1 P (Whitish) orange OS, orange-red CR and dull orange IS. Orange OG. B&S.
- 31 M1 BD Pale blue-grey OS, orange-buff/blue-buff CR and whitish-grey IS. Olive-green OG on IS. B&S.
- 32 M1 OT Tripod Pipkin. Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Orange/greenish-orange OG on IS. B&S. Traces of both handles occurred.

HM/42/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase 6 SVR 1.4

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	9					8	1								6	
ML	1					1									1	
M1	10					10									6	
H2	1					1									1	

A small group of material relating to reconstruction work in building E.

A large group of material from the phase 6 yard deposits which probably date to the second half of the 13th century, although this phase was not as securely dated as most.

The numerical advantage of the orangewares in the table above, overstates their importance in the group; surviving vessels generally had a low SVR and were very fragmentary. However, the phase 6 deposits from trench D (HM/31/Tp) suggests that orangewares may still have been current.

In terms of completeness of vessels, the medium sandy (M1) fabric was the dominant one from the group, and jugs the principal form. However, there were a number of more unusual M1 vessel forms of which the most interesting was a small dish (Pl.112 No.42). This vessel was not only remarkable for its fine potting and full and careful glazing, but it was also a vessel form which might be more readily associated with the finer late-medieval forms in fabrics such as Cistercian ware. The finding of such a piece in a 13th century context emphasises the technological excellence which could be achieved by local potters. The crucible was the only one from the site and unfortunately it contained no residues to hint at its function. Pl.112 Nos.39 and 40 remain unidentified forms. The medium sandy jugs were still of good quality, but the decoration of Pl.112 Nos.20, 21 and 23 lacked the novelty and exhuberence of the earlier phase 5 jugs (HM/37/Tp).

Plate 112 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|--|
| 1 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and vermilion IS. Orange-brown OG. |
| 2 | 01 | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and vermilion IS. Dark green OG. |

Plate 112 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 3 | O1 | J | Dull orange-red surfaces and orange CR. Brownish-green OG. |
| 4 | O1 | J | Orange fabric. Mottled green OG. |
| 5 | O1 | J | Orange-red OS, red/blue CR and dull reddish-purple IS. Copper-green OG. |
| 6 | O1 | J | Orange OS, blue/red CR. Mottled green OG. |
| 7 | O1 | J | Orange CR and orange-red IS. Mottled orange-green OG. |
| 8 | O1 | J | Blue-grey/red CR and dull orange-red IS. Olive-green OG. White clay strip. |
| 9 | O1 | J | Orange CR and orange-red IS. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 10 | O1 | P | Red OS and orange CR. Mottled green OG. B&S. |
| 11 | ML | J | Pale orange/dull red OS, pale blue CR with orange-red MGs and orange-red IS. Apple-green OG. UHA slightly indented. |
| 12 | ML | J | Dull bluish-purple OS, blue CR and orange IS. Deep copper-green OG. |
| 13 | ML | J | Blue CR and pale orange IS. Bright olive-green OG. Iron-washed decoration. |
| 14 | ML | J | Blue-grey CR and IS. Bright, deep, olive-green OG. |
| 15 | ML | OT | Cruet? Orange/blue CR and purplish IS. Deep olive-green OG. |
| 16 | S3 | CP | Black fabric. B&S. |
| 17 | S3 | CP | Orange-red OS, pale bluish CR and brown-black IS. B&S. |
| 18 | S3 | CW | Dull brown OS, grey-black CR. IS heavily B&S. Thumb-nail decoration on the handle. |
| 19 | M1 | J | Pale grey/whitish-orange OS, orange CR and purple-grey IS with orange HL. Bright, glossy olive-green/orange-brown OG. |
| 20 | M1 | J | Dull purplish surfaces and orange-red/bluish-purple CR. Bright, watery, olive-green OG. White salts on IS. |
| 21 | M1 | J | Orange surfaces and blue-buff/orange-red CR. Mottled green OG. |

Plate 112 Cont'd.

- 22 M1 J (White) red OS, orange/reddish-purple CR and dull dark red IS. Darkish olive-green OG. Four groups of thumbings to the basal angle (3 x 4 thumbings and 1 x 3 thumbings).
- 23 M1 J Pale orange OS, orange-red/blue-grey CR and reddish-purple IS. Bright olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 24 M1 J Dull red OS, orange-vermilion CR and orange IS. Orange-brown OG.
- 25 M1 J Pale orange-buff OS, buff CR and pale grey-buff IS. UHA plugged on IS and on OS a third central thumbing with central nail mark.
- 26 M1 J Reddish-purple OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Orange-brown OG.
- 27 M1 J (Whitish) orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. Yellow-olive OG.
- 28 M1 J Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Orange-brown OG.
- 29 M1 J Dull purplish OS, blue/red CR and dull dark reddish IS. Olive-green OG.
- 30 M1 J Dull red OS and orange-red CR. Greenish-orange OG.
- 31 M1 J Dull purplish OS and blue/orange CR. Olive-green OG.
- 33 M1 J Yellowish-white OS and orange-buff CR.
- 34 M1 J Orange-red OS, orange-red/blue CR and dull purplish IS. Olive-green OG.
- 35 M1 P Reddish-purple OS, orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 36 M1 PN B&S OS, orange-red CR and orange IS.
- 37 M1 PN Pale orange-buff surfaces and buff CR. Orange-yellow OG on IS. B&S.
- 38 M1 OT Bottle or mug? Reddish-purple OS, orange-red CR and pale orange IS. Orange OG.
- 39 M1 OT Form unknown. (Whitish) orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 40 M1 OT Form unknown. Pale orange OS and orange-red CR. Orange OG on IS. The sides were KT and the end of the channel was chipped so that it could not be determined whether or not it ended in a lip, but it certainly terminated at this point. There was no sign of B&S or crazing of the glaze.

Plate 112 Cont'd.

- 41 M1 OT Crucible. Dull orangish OS, pale orange-buff CR and dull orange IS. B&S on both surfaces.
- 42 M1 OT Dish. Bright orange fabric. Bright orangish-green OG. This glaze was only marred by two small glaze scars just below the rim on either side of the vessel (one illustrated) which presumably were stilt marks for supporting the vessel during firing, so that its glaze did not adhere to other vessels. Presumably a table-ware.
- 43 T1 J (White) orange OS, blue CR with orange-red MGs and buff IS. Olive-green OG, B&S on IS. It is possible that the B&S on the IS could mean that this was a curfew fragment.

HM/45/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J phase 7 SVR 1.7

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	3					3									1	
CM1	1					1									1	

Although unillustrated, this represents one of the earliest stratified Firsby type fabrics to be recognised in the region.

HM/46/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase 7 SVR 1.4

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
C2	2	2														
O1	23					22	1								17	
ML	2					2									2	1
M1	25	5				15	2		2				1		16	1

A rather fragmentary group from occupation material associated with the guardroom. Only the pipkin Pl.113 No.4 was substantially complete and may have been in use in the guardroom.

Plate 113

- 1 O1 J Pale orange OS, orange-red CR and dull red IS. Orange-brown OG.
- 2 O1 J Dark matt red OS and blue/red CR. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 3 O1 P Red surfaces and orange CR. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 4 M1 P Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Greenish-orange OG. B&S.

HM/47/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase 7 SVR 1.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	5					5									2	
ML	1					1									1	
M1	14	2				9		1					2		12	
WB	1					1									1	1

This was occupation material from the area around the precinct ditch. The whiteware jug Pl. 113 No.9 resembled those found from Beverley.

Plate 113

- 5 M1 J Pale orange OS, whitish-buff CR and black IS. Olive-green OG.
- 6 M1 OT Form unknown. B&S OS, black CR and dull pale reddish IS. Greenish-orange OG on IS.
- 7 M1 BD (Whitish) orange OS and orange-red CR. Brownish-green OG on IS. B&S.
- 8 M1 OT Form unknown. Purple-red OS and orange-red CR. Bright orange OG on IS. The sherd showed a rim attachment for some form of handle or spout. Decorated by a small applied spot set into a dimple.
- 9 WB J Hard, hackly, rough-textured white fabric. Copper-green OG.

HM/48/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase 7 SVR 2.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
F1	1					1									1	1
M1	4					4									4	
H2	2					2									2	
WY	1					1									1	

General occupation material associated with phase 7.

Plate 113 Cont'd.

10 M1 J Dull purple-grey OS, orange CR and orange-red IS.
Olive-green OG.

11 WY J Grey-buff OS, thin blue CR with extensive white MGs
and pale yellow-white IS. Traces of a copper-green
OG.

HM/49/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase i SVR 1.7

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	2	2														
C2	4	4														
O1	74					71	2						1		58	1
ML	2					2								1	1	
M1	71	5		3		55		2	5				1		42	8
H1	5					5									5	1
H2	8					7				1					4	
TL	1												1			
R	1					1									1	

Deposits associated with the mid-14th century reconstruction of the gatehouse. A large but fairly fragmentary group; some vessels such as the splashed glazed Lincoln ware (Pl.113

No.19) were clearly residual. Regionally, orangeware production appears to have drawn to an end by the early 14th century, and most, if not all, of the 01 vessels from this group were probably also residual.

Curfews had always been occasional finds in most of the earlier groups from this trench, but they now start to be a little more prolific. Not only would they have served the convenience of keeping the embers alight overnight, but they would have minimised fire risks. Their increase in numbers may reflect increased caution following a major, and probably very expensive, re-building of the gatehouse.

The anthropomorphic spout on the medium sandy (M1) basting dishes, Pl.113 Nos.28 and 29 resembled the King's head spout found on a rather ornate Dutch basting dish from Hull (information G. Watkins). Other phase 8 groups contained a number of similarly decorated vessels which may represent, one suspects, the slightly humorous endeavours of a single potter.

Plate 113

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 12 01 | J | Matt purple OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Orange OG. |
| 13 01 | J | Pale red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange OG. |
| 14 01 | J | Dull orange OS, blue/dull red CS and dull purplish IS. Mottled olive-green OG. |
| 15 01 | J | Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Mottled green OG. |
| 16 01 | J | Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Dark copper-green OG. |
| 17 01 | J | Orange OS, orange/red CR and red IS. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 18 01 | J | Orange fabric. Orange OG. Iron-rich clay 'blobs'. |
| 19 ML | J | Pale orange OS, dark blue CR. White salts deposit on IS. Olive-green SG. |

- 20 M1 CW Dull orange OS, grey-black CR and black (B&S) IS.
- 21 M1 CW Reddish-pink OS, bright orange-red CR and purple-red IS. B&S on IS.
- 22 M1 CW Orange-buff surfaces and orange CR. B&S on IS.
- 23 M1 J Blue/yellow CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 24 M1 J Orange OS and blue/orange-buff CR. Olive-green OG.
- 25 M1 J Dull purple-blue OS and buff/pale orange-red CR.
- 26 M1 J Red/orange OS, orange/buff CR and pale purplish-buff IS. Olive-green OG. A lead plug repaired a small hole in the lower body. This was a similar repair to that found on a phase 2 orangeware jug from trench D. As the jugs were both in different fabrics, and as such repairs were generally rare, it might suggest that the repairs were carried out at the priory.
- 27 M1 OT Bottle or mug. Pale orange OS, pale yellow-orange CR and IS. Orange OG.
- 28 M1 BD Anthropomorphic spout. Whitish-grey OS, orange-buff CR and IS. Olive-green OG on IS. Heavily B&S. The spout added, a small hole was then pierced through the wall into the spout. The technique suggests that it was designed to pour liquids through to the spout rather than vice versa. The face itself took the form of an applied decorative pad.
- 29 M1 BD Very similar to No.28 above. Whitish-grey OS, orange CR and dull orange-pink IS. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 30 R J Red OS, blue-grey CR with buff outer MG and blue-grey IS. Pocked olive-green OG. White salts deposit on the IS.

HM/50/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase i SVR 1.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	1					1									1	1
M1	1					1									1	
H1	2					2									2	

Pottery associated with the construction of the phase 8
gardrobe; probably a wholly residual group.

This group came from the fill of the phase 8 gardeobe and its drain. It was an interesting group of material comprising principally the medium sandy (M1) fabric. Of the three OT vessel forms in this fabric, there was a lid, Pl.114 No.14, and a urinal handle, Pl.114 No.13. The lid was of a size to fit a pipkin. The third 'OT' form was a basket (Pl. 114, No.25) which was hitherto unique to the region. Several large fitting sherds occurred which established a reliable vertical profile. Only one face occurred which was probably one of two opposing ones representing the terminals of a central handle. The style of the face matched the other anthropomorphic designs from the trench. An elaborate and ornate vessel, it presumably represents some form of tableware such as a fruit basket.

Plate 114

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|--|
| 4 | O1 | J | Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Greenish-orange OG. |
| 5 | O1 | J | Whitish-orange OS, orange/red CR and reddish-pink IS. Greenish-orange OG. |
| 6 | O1 | P | Orange fabric. Mottled green OG. B&S. |
| 7 | M1 | CW | Pale orange/orange-buff OS, grey-buff CR and orange-buff IS. B&S on IS. |
| 8 | M1 | CW | Whitish-buff OS, black CR and IS. |
| 9 | M1 | CW | Grey-blue OS, grey-buff CR and blue-grey IS. |
| 10 | M1 | J | Pale pinkish/pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Orange OG. |
| 11 | M1 | J | Dull red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange OG. |
| 12 | M1 | PN | Orange/orange-red surfaces and orange-buff CR. Yellow-olive OG on IS. B&S. |
| 13 | M1 | OT | Urinal. Orange OS and pale orange CR. Orangish OG. |
| 14 | M1 | OT | Lid (Whitish) orange surfaces and bright orange CR. Yellow-orange OG. At 12cm diameter it would be of an appropriate size to fit a pipkin, most of which have rims with internal lid seatings. |

Plate 114 Cont'd.

15 M1 OT Basket? (Whitish) orange surfaces and blue CR with orange MGs. Olive-green OG on both surfaces.

16 H2 M Orange OS and CR, orange-red/purplish IS.

HM/53/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase 8 SVR 7.7

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	10					10									8	2
ML	1												1		1	
M1	30	3		1		23			2				1		21	3
H2	5					3				1	1				3	1
T1	1					1									1	1

A group associated with the reconstruction work on the precinct wall. The medium sandy (M1) cooking-pot Pl.114 No.21, was recovered, almost complete in situ with 146 fitting sherds, it can therefore be firmly attributed to the mid-14th century.

Plate 114

17 O1 J Pale orange OS, bluish CR and dull reddish-purple IS. Deep olive-green OG with metallic purple highlights. UHA plugged.

18 O1 J Pale orange OS and orange CR and IS. Mottled copper-green OG.

19 O1 J Dull pale blue CR and dull orange IS. Mottled copper-green OG.

20 ML OT Bottle? (Whitish) pale orange-red OS, orange CR and yellow-orange IS. Greenish-orange OG.

21 M1 CP Almost complete. Pale orange-buff to pale yellow OS, pale orange CR and whitish-yellow to pale grey IS. Heavily B&S.

22 M1 CW Buff OS, grey-buff CR and IS. B&S on IS.

Plate 114 Cont'd.

- 23 M1 J Pale whitish-orange OS, pale orange CR and brown-buff IS. Olive-green OG.
- 24 M1 J Buff OS, whitish-buff CR and IS. Olive-green OG. LHA indented.
- 25 M1 J Bluish-purple OS, orange-red CR. Dark olive-green OG
- 26 M1 J Whitish OS and blue/orange CR. Olive-green OG.

HM/54/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase 8 SVR 1.4

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WDt	1					1									1	1
F1	1					1									1	
S3	3	2	1													
O1	132					123	7						2		92	11
ML	8					8									7	1
M1	229	41		6		161	2	1	2		1		15		119	16
H1	3					2					1				2	1
H2	20	1				18			1						12	
R	2					2									1	

These vessels came from the yard deposits associated with phase 8. Although numerically one of the largest groups from the site, it had a low SVR and vessels were generally very fragmentary, suggesting a high residual element, which probably included the orangewares and the developed Stamford ware (Pl.11 No.1). The medium sandy (M1) fabric was the most prolific, although the H2 Humber wares were increasing in number. In terms of fabric proportions and vessel types, this was a very similar group to the phase 8 yards group from area 2 (HM/29/TP)

Plate 115

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|---|
| 1 | Wdt | J | White fabric. Mottled copper-green OG. |
| 2 | O1 | J | Orange OS and CR and red IS. Orange-brown OG. |
| 3 | O1 | J | Red OS, orange CR and pale red IS. Greenish OG. |
| 4 | O1 | P | Dull orange OS, pale orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 5 | O1 | P | Red OS, orange CR and IS. B&S. |
| 6 | ML | J | Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Corroded greenish OG. |
| 7 | ML | J | Red OS, yellow/blue CR and purplish IS. Bright copper-green OG. |
| 8 | M1 | CP | Orange-red surfaces and buff CR. |
| 9 | M1 | CP | Bright orange surfaces and orange-yellow CR. B&S. |
| 10 | M1 | CP | Orange surfaces and blue CR with orange MGs. B&S. |
| 11 | M1 | CW | Pale orange OS, buff CR and grey-buff IS. |
| 12 | M1 | CP? | Pale yellow-buff OS, pale orange CR and orange-purple IS. Bright orange-yellow OG on IS. Heavily B&S. |
| 13 | M1 | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and purplish-red IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 14 | M1 | J | Face Jug. Orange-red OS, orange CR and IS. Orange OG. The face was applied as a moulded pad. |
| 15 | M1 | J | Orange OS, orange-yellow CR and pale yellow IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 16 | M1 | J | (Whitish) orange OS, blue CR and dull reddish-orange IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 17 | M1 | J | Dull purplish OS, orange-red CR and red IS. Brownish-olive OG. |
| 18 | M1 | J | Dull pale orange surfaces and buff CR. Apple-green OG. |
| 19 | M1 | J | Dull purplish OS, orange-red CR and purple-red IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 20 | M1 | J | Dull reddish-purple OS, orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 21 | M1 | J | (Whitish) orange OS and blue/orange CR. Olive-green OG. |

Plate 115 Cont'd.

- 22 M1 J Dull buff OS and blue/orange CR. Bright olive-green OG.
- 23 M1 J Dull purple-buff OS and bluish CR. Watery apple-green OG.
- 24 M1 J Whitish OS and orange CR. Greenish-orange OG.
- 25 M1 J Purple OS and orange CR. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 26 M1 J (Whitish) orange OS, bluish CR and orange IS. Greenish-orange OG.
- 27 M1 J Orange-red OS and orange CR. Orange-brown OG.
- 28 M1 OT Form unknown. B&S OS, grey-buff CR and reddish-purple IS. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 29 M1 BD (Whitish) orange OS, orange-red CR and dull orange IS. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 30 M1 OT Bottle. Pale yellow-buff OS, yellowish-white CR and IS. Yellow-olive OG.
- 31 M1 OT Skillet? (Whitish) orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. Olive-green OG on IS. Single thumbing for handle attachment.
- 32 M1 OT Form unknown. Orange CR. Bright, brownish-orange OG on both surfaces.
- 33 H1 M Pale orange fabric.
- 34 H2 J Orange-red OS, pale blue CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 35 H2 J Red OS, blue/red CR and orange IS. Watery olive-green OG.
- 36 H2 J Dull red OS and blue/orange-red CR. Dark olive-green OG.

HM/55/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase 9 SVR 3.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
O1	2					2									1	
M1	16			1		10			3				2		10	
H1	1										1					
H2	6					6									3	

This group came from construction work on building Jiv and probably dates to the late 14th century.

Plate 115 Cont'd.

37 M1 J/CN? Whitish-buff surfaces and off-white CR. Bright watery olive-green OG. Traces of an applied pad on the lower body which may have been part of a bung-hole, although if this were so it would be the only cistern known in this fabric.

38 M1 OT Cucurbit. Dull purple-brown OS, pale reddish-buff CR and dull orange IS. B&S. The rim and the outer flange were not only chipped/broken away, but in parts the breaks were worn with covering traces of burning and sooting.

HM/56/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase 9 SVR 1.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
M1	4					4									3	1

This pottery came from occupation deposits within building Jiv. There was no illustrated material.

HM/57/Tp Thornholme Priory: Area 1 Trench J Phase 9 SVR 2.1.

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
O1	5					5									3	1
ML	2					2									2	
M1	18	5		1		10			1				1		10	1
H1	4					2					2				1	
H2	1					1									1	
RW	1					1									1	

This group derived from the phase 9 yard deposits. The two cooking-pot rims (Pl.115 Nos.39-40) were unusual and their only parallel from the site came from the phase 9 yard deposits from area 2 (HM/28/Tp). All three examples were unglazed and showed no signs of handles or spouts and have consequently been classed as cooking-pots but their full profile and function remain unknown.

Plate 115 Cont'd.

39 M1 CP Yellow-buff OS, buff CR and orange-buff IS. B&S.

40 M1 CP Whitish-buff OS and CR and orange IS. B&S.

41 M1 CW Dull reddish OS, red/blue-grey CR. Thumb-nail decoration.

42 M1 J Pale pinkish-orange OS, grey-buff CR and IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.

HM/58/Nh

Nettleham: The Bishop's Palace

SVR -

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3		Unspecified number														
ML	5					5									5	2
ML		Unspecified number of additional sherds.														

This small and undated group came from the lowest fill of a well, situated immediately south of Nettleham High Street in the northernmost part of the site investigated in 1959. Moorhouse considered this to be a sealed group which had accumulated soon after the well had fallen out of use (Moorhouse 1971, 25).

The principal ceramic features were the three largely complete jugs in Lincoln type ware (ML), which were associated with other jug fragments, and an unspecified quantity of shell-tempered cooking-pots. The group was dated to the first half of the 14th century by virtue of the ornate jug decoration and a general parallel of forms with the 14th century material from the Refectory of the Dominican Friary at Boston (*ibid*). The jugs resemble Lincoln ware (for example, Adams 1977, 25 Fig.13 No.100) and the shape and decoration of Pl.116 No.2 resembles a jug from Lincoln : Broadgate, group S dated to c.1200 (*ibid*,

22 Fig.12 No.88). Indeed Moorhouse's dating seems too specific as the group could belong anywhere in the high-medieval period. The drawings and vessel descriptions were taken from Moorhouse, 1971.

Plate 116

- 1 ML J Pinkish-red OS, grey CR and IS. Matt olive-green OG.
- 2 ML J Pinkish-red surfaces and dark grey CR. Bright, deep green OG. The base has four groups of triple thumbings.
- 3 ML J Pale grey surfaces and dark grey CR. Bright, deep green OG. Four groups of thumbings to the basal angle, two of four, one of five and one of six.
- 4 ML J Pinkish-red OS, grey CR and IS. Bright deep olive-green OG.
- 5 ML J Pinkish-red surface and grey CR. Bright, deep green OG.

HM/59/Bn

Boston : Dominican Friary Phase II

SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
RS	4	4														
MT	2					2									2	1
ML	1					1									1	
R	4					4									4	3
ISP	4					4									4	2
IS	2										2					
ID	2					1							1		2	
RC	1					1										

This was stratigraphically the earliest phase from the site and consisted of layers which were sealed by the construction of the present refectory building. On architectural grounds, this refectory can be given a general construction date in the early

14th century (Moorhouse 1972, 23).

A pewter jetton of the late 13th century which was found in feature 26 and the Saintonge Polychrome would suggest a similar ceramic date. Considerable burning was found on the pottery and other artifacts, and Moorhouse suggested that this could be related to the clearance of the site following the documented conflagration of 1288 (*ibid*, 23) and that this could serve as a terminus post quem for the group.

The presence of Toynton-type pottery in the group was important as it was one of the few stratified examples of the fabric. A late 13th century date for the Toynton-type sherds would tie in with the known manorial references for the Toynton potting industry which was active during the 13th century (information Mrs. E.H. Rudkin). The drawings and vessel descriptions were taken from Moorhouse, 1972.

Plate 117

Phase II Feature 26

- 1 RS CP Grey fabric.
- 2 MT J Off-white OS slip, grey CR with salmon MGs and dull creamy IS. Dull yellow-ochre OG.
- 3 MT J Bright salmon surfaces and dark grey CR. Red clay scrolls. Watery lime-green OG.
- 4 R J Grimston-type. Dark grey fabric. Deep green OG.
- 5 ISP J Off-white fabric. Badly burnt.
- 6 ISP J Off-white fabric. B&S.
- 7 IS M Light grey/off-white stoneware. Siegburg.

Phase II Feature 37

- 8 R J Grimston ware. Dark grey fabric. Dark green OG.
- 9 R J Grimston-type. Dark grey fabric and olive-green OG.

- 10 ML J Pale grey CR and dark, salmon-pink IS, Dull green OG.
- 11 R J Dull red fabric.
- 12 IST J Off-white fabric. Mottled green OG. Burnt.
- 13 ISP J White fabric. Burnt.
- 14 IS M Light grey stoneware. Light brown OG. Siegburg.
- 15 ID OT Form unknown. Bright, brick-red fabric. Both surfaces slipped with a bright apple-green OG on IS. Moorhouse suggested that this may be an early chafing dish form (Moorhouse 1972, 33).

HM/60/Bn

Boston : Dominican Friary Phase 10

SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
RS	5	5														
WSt	1	1														
RO	2					2										
ML	2					2										
RC	1	1														
T1	1												1			
R	5	1	1			3									2	2
IST	1												1		1	
ISP	1					1										
IG	1				1											
IS	1										1					
ID	1												1		1	
ISM	1												1			

This group came from the primary occupation layers of the refectory. The architectural evidence from the building suggested a construction date in the early 14th century (Moorhouse 1972, 23). A licence, dated 1309, to dedicate the altars of the re-built church, confirm the building activity during this period (ibid, 21). The group also contained an English stirring jetton which Ri gold suggested was lost around c.1310-

HM/62/Bn Phase 8

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
RC	1					1									1	
R	1												1		1	
T1	1					1										
IST	1												1		1	

These two groups were stratigraphically separable with phase 9 being earlier than phase 8. Unlike the previous two groups, they had no associated dating evidence and have loosely been attributed to the 14th century. Drawings and vessel descriptions are again taken from Moorhouse 1972.

Plate 117

HM/61/Bn Phase 9

- 29 RS B Light buff surfaces and dark grey CR.
 30 RC CP Buff surfaces and grey CR.
 31 MT J Pale grey CR and salmon-pink IS. Mottled-green OG.
 32 RH J Pale blue-grey CR and off-white IS. Dark green OG.
 33 R J Bluish CR and pink-buff IS. Watery, leaf-green OG.

HM/62/Bn Phase 8

Feature 22

- 35 T1 J Salmon-red surfaces and grey CR. Creamy-white slip.
 36 R OT Form unknown. Light grey OS, dark grey CR and IS.
 B&S on IS.

Feature 38

- 37 R0 J Dull brown surfaces and dark blue-grey CR. Greenish-brown OG.
 38 I OT Mortar. French. Pinky-buff surfaces and light blue CR. Harsh sandy fabric. Mottled yellpw-green OG.

HM/63/Ch

Conisbrough : Castle

SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SD	9	9														
RF	1						1								1	
CM1	1					1									1	
R/I	1												1		1	

This deposit derived from the emptying of a latrine shaft deposit in trench C. This wardrobe shaft was formed from a natural cleft in the rock which had been adapted for use (Johnson 1980, 67-69). Earlier excavations had partially cleared the shaft, but some stratified layers remained. Stephen Johnson suggested that these deposits were not a desertion fill but the lowest accumulation of material which had not been disturbed by the later clearances. This pottery came from layers stratified above a thin layer of construction debris which was probably associated with a major modification to the shaft, which involved the building of a stone blocking wall incorporating two fragments of 13th century arch moulding. This provides a satisfactory terminus ante quem for the group.

Johnson dated the deposit to the 15th century on the grounds that vessel Pl.118 No.12 was Tudor Green and unlikely to be any earlier. (Moorhouse 1979, 54-55). It appears to be a homogeneous group, but as the deposit was never reliably sealed, later, intrusive material may be present. It is possible that Pl.118 No.12 could be Saintonge and somewhat earlier. Certainly the rim forms of the shell-tempered cooking-pots were typologically, considerably earlier, probably early 14th century.

Although some shell-tempered wares have been recognised in 15th century deposits (LM/40/Li, Pl.145 No.1), they had a distinctive shape and rim form which was completely different to those presented here (Moorhouse 1974/6, 7-8, 14). These shell-tempered forms are better paralleled amongst the high-medieval groups from Barrow : Cherry Lane (HM/12/Br, Pl.98 Nos.7-14).

The date of the Firsby Hall kilns in Conisborough Park has not yet been established, but the fabric occurred at Epworth at least as early as the 14th century (HM/7/Ep) and there is increasing evidence from Doncaster to suggest that it may have been current in the 13th century. With the exception of Pl.118 No.12, the whole group could probably be better attributed to the 14th century.

The drawings and fabric descriptions have been taken directly from the report on the excavations (Johnson 1980, 84-87).

Plate 118

- 1 SD CP Grey-brown surfaces and grey CR.
- 2 SD CP Grey-black fabric.
- 3 SD CP Dull red surfaces and grey CR.
- 4 SD CP Dark grey OS and CR, pale grey-brown IS.
- 5 SD CP Dull brown surfaces and grey CR.
- 6 SD CP Pale grey-brown surfaces and grey CR.
- 7 SD CP Dark grey OS and CR, pale grey-brown IS.
- 8 SD CP Grey-black fabric.
- 9 SD CP Dark grey fabric.
- 10 R P Pinkish-buff fabric. Yellow-brown OG.

Plate 118 Cont'd.

11 CM1 J Two drawings. Dull red OS, grey CR and buff-white IS. Flecked yellow-brown OG.

12 R/I? OT Form unknown. White fabric. Green OG on IS and yellowish-green on OS.

HM/64/Bv

Beverley : Highgate Group H

SVR 1.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
OB	6					6									3	3
WB	2					3									2	
IRO	1					1									1	

A small group whose dating rested on the Rouen jug rim, Pl.119 No.2, with its typical applied 'ears' to the top of the handle. These imports are usually dated to the 13th century (Barton 1965, 73-85).

Plate 119

1 OB J Blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG.

2 IRO J Buff-white surfaces and white CR. Yellow OG with sparse copper-green mottling. Rouen.

HM/65/Bv

Beverley : Highgate Group I

SVR 1.6

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CB3	1	1														
OB	6					6									2	1
H2	1					1									1	
R	2	1							1						1	

A small but potentially important group associated with a levelling sequence using large chalk blocks. Williams was of

the opinion that this levelling might be related to a municipal levelling programme recorded in the town's accounts for 1344-66 (pers. comm.). The illustrated rim form (Pl.119 No.3) would, typologically, be more appropriate in an early 13th century context, although it could be residual. This was the earliest group to contain Humber wares, but these were available in the earliest groups from Hull dating to the late 13th century (Armstrong 1980, 47-52 and Tables 1-3). Conversely, by the mid-14th century, orangewares had all but disappeared from the Hull assemblages (*ibid*, 32). This may reflect the market forces at Hull more accurately than the actual terminal date of the Beverley orangeware industry. Nevertheless, it should be noted that orangewares numerically dominate this small group.

There remains the possibility that this could be a mid-14th century group on the basis of the possible historical link, but ceramically the group would be more appropriate in a late-13th century date.

Plate 119

33 OB J Red OS, blue-grey/red CR and pale red IS. Bright Olive-green OG.

HM/66/Bv Beverley : Highgate Group J SVR 1.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CB3	1	1														
OB	5			1		2	1		1						4	
WB	2					2									2	1

This group of pottery was from a clay layer which overlies the chalk blocks of group 1 (GM/65/Bv). The orangeware vessel Pl.119 No.4 was an unusual form which was paralleled from Thornholme Priory HM/37/Tp, Pl.116 No.16, a group dated to the

early 13th century. They may both be orangeware curfews; they had the right shape and were burnt and sooted internally, but they were both glazed on both surfaces. The white sandy (WB) fabric was current in late 12th century contexts from Lurk Lane, Beverley (information P. Armstrong). Ceramically there would be no reason to date this material any later than the 13th century.

Plate 119

- 4 OB CW? Grey CR with red MGs and purple-grey IS. Dark olive-green OG. B&S on IS.
- 5 WB J Pale yellow- OS, white CR and IS. Bright copper-green OG with darker mottles.

HM/67/Bv

Beverley : Highgate

Group K

SVR 1.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CB3	7	6		1												
OB	36					32	4								29	7
WB	4					3							1		3	2
H2	4	1				3									4	1
R	1					1									1	

This material formed part of a levelling group. Such features usually contained a very high residual element, and this group was probably no exception. Orangewares numerically dominate the assemblage with only four sherds of Humber wares occurring. Although orangewares had largely disappeared from Hull by the early 14th century (Armstrong 1980, 51), the fabric is thought to have been imported from Beverley. Indeed, there is the possibility that orangeware production may have persisted at Beverley long after it had lost its markets elsewhere in the region.

This was a particularly difficult group to date. On stylistic grounds, the pottery would again fit a 13th century date, but this could be a false impression if there were a large residual element. The group was stratigraphically earlier than a large ditch group which contained a worn coin of c.1330-1350 suggesting that the ditch fill dated to the later part of the 14th century. Although that coin may have been residual, a date in the early 14th century for this underlying levelling material would be appropriate.

The evidence from this group and group HM/66/Bv suggest that the mid-14th century documentary association postulated by Williams for the chalk levelling of group I (HM/65/Bv) seems most unlikely.

Plate 119

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|----|---|
| 6 | CH3 | CW | Pale orange OS, bluish CR and heavily B & S IS. |
| 7 | CH3 | CP | Pale grey surfaces and grey CR. B&S. |
| 8 | OB | P | Pale orange OS, orange CR and red IS. Traces of OG on IS. |
| 9 | OB | J | Red fabric. Bright orange OG. |
| 10 | OB | J | Orange fabric. Bright yellow-green OG. This sherd was particularly reminiscent of the putative Beverley orangeware wasters (Pl.47 Nos.1-5). |
| 11. | OB | J | Orange CR and red IS. Brown/green mottled OG. |
| 12 | OB | J | Red fabric. Copper-green mottled OG. Iron-washed chevrons. White salts deposit on IS. |
| 13 | OB | J | Red OS, orange CR and IS. Three groups of three thumbings to the basal angle. |
| 14 | OB | P | Red OS, orange CR and IS. |
| 15 | OB | P | Pale orange fabric. Olive-green OG. B&S. |
| 16 | WB | J | White CR and off-white IS. Copper-green OG. |

Plate 119 Cont'd.

- 17 WB OT Aquamanile. Rouletted decorative embellishment which has spalled off an aquamanile or possibly a knight-jug. Very pale grey CR. Bright copper-green OG.
- 18 H2 J Orange OS, grey CR and blue-grey IS. Flecked olive-green OG.

HM/68/Hd

Hedon : Middle Lane

Feature 3:15

SVR 1.7

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	8	8														
CH4	2	2														
OB	1					1										
FH2	5					5										
WD	1					1										

A small group of vessels from a post hole with an unusually high SVR for this type of feature at Hedon (average 1.4), but still one which suggests a high residual element. The peat pot Pl.120 No.2 was of a particularly shallow form and displayed extensive burning and sooting. Considered on its own, the Hallgate B (WD) fabric was not very useful for dating as its full currency is not known. Nevertheless it is suggested that this group was possibly of late 12th or early 13th century date. The information on glazed and decorated vessels was not available for HM/68-90.

Plate 120

- 1 CH2 CP Orange-buff OS, blue-grey CR and buff IS. B&S.
- 2 CH1 CP Red-brown OS, pale grey CR and brown IS. Base B&S.
- 3 FH2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and brownish-buff IS. Olive-green OG.
- 4 WD J Silver-grey CR and buff-grey IS. Brownish-yellow OG.

HM/69/Hd

Hedon : Middle Lane

Ditch 14

SVR 1.6

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	4	4														
CH2	2	2														
CH3	2	2														
CH4	1	1														
FH1	1												1			
FH2	20					20										
OB	6					6										
OH	2					2										
WDt	1					1										
WD	1					1										
WB	1					1										
WS	1												1			

Another small, undated group of material very similar in character to HM/68/Hd. The decorated white sandy jug Pl.120 No.11 parallels a design in a similar fabric from HM/1/Ep at Epworth, Pl.95 No.12 from a group thought to be of early 13th century.

Plate 120

- 5 CH3 CP Grey OS, grey-black CR and black IS.
- 6 CH4 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 7 FH2 J Pinkish OS and orange CR. Yellowish-orange OG.
- 8 FH2 J Grey-black CR and pink IS. Greenish OG.
- 9 WDt J Pale yellow OS, white CR and IS. Mottled copper-green OG.
- 10 WS OT Aquamanile. Very pale, blue-grey CR and whitish IS. copper-green OG. Applied pad with impressed decoration.
- 11 WB J White CR and cream IS. Pale yellow-green OG. Iron-washed spots.

HM/70/Hd

Hedon : Middle Lane

Pit I

SVR 2.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	54	54														
CH2	2	2														
CH3	5	3				2										
CH4	1	1														
FH1	1												1			
FH2	31					30	1									
FH3	1					1										
OB	11					11										
H2	1					1										

This cess-pit was unfortunately only sectioned due to the limited time available, but its pottery still managed to produce a relatively high SVR. This suggests that the main body of the fill was deliberate and of short duration providing a largely contemporary group of material, although some residual material was almost inevitable.

In cases such as this where residual material is often unidentifiable, it seems perspicacious to regard the more complete vessels as those least likely to be residual, such as Pl.120 Nos.16, and 21-23. Unfortunately, in this case it was difficult to decide which of the more fragmentary vessels were contemporary as the bulk of their sherds may have been present in the unexcavated half of the pit. This caveat is true of most of the groups from this site presented here; almost all of the ditches were merely sectioned and as a consequence their SVR's may be artificially low.

The large cooking-pot, Pl.120 No.16, represented a new form from those encountered in the earlier groups. Its interest

was enhanced by producing two fitting rim sherds of entirely different colour. One was an orange-buff the other a reddish-pink, the latter being discoloured subsequent to its fracture either by heat or staining. The differences in colour were such that, had they not fitted, the writer would have assigned them to different vessels.

Three of the more complete jugs, Pl.120 Nos.21-23, displayed certain similarities of style. Similar rims, shoulder cordons and bases combined with similar colours and glazes suggested that they may also be of very similar date. They compared generally with some of the orangeware jugs from Beverley, such as EM/57/Bv, Pl.88 No.27 or HM/65/Bv, Pl.119 No.3, vessels which belonged to the late 12th or early 13th century.

The single Humber ware rim, Pl.120 No.28 formed less than 1% of the groups total composition and may well be intrusive as trampled material on top of the pit. In north Lincolnshire, Humber wares have been recognised as early as the 12th century, and unfortunately can no longer be regarded as secure guides to 14th century, or later, groups.

Despite the lack of independent dating evidence, it is apparent that this group was later than the early-medieval tip groups (EM/59/Hd) and can probably be attributed to the first half of the 13th century.

Plate 120

12 CH3 CP Blue-grey surfaces and pale grey CR.

13 CH3 CP Orange/white OS, blue-grey CR and IS.

14 CH3 CP Buff/red-brown OS, blue-grey CR and IS. B&S.

15 CH3 CP Dirty buff OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS.

This group probably contained pottery which spanned over a century. Jug, Pl.120 No.38 was similar to the 12th century examples from the lower part of Ditch 13 (EM/58/Hd). On the other hand, Pl.120 No.39 resembled Pl.120 No.22 from the previous group (HM/70/Hd), for which a later date has been argued. The imported blue-grey ladle (Pl.120 No.45) would fit a date from the 12th to early 13th century but, like many of these single sherd vessels, it may have been residual. However, the relatively high SVR suggested that residual material was minimal. This might seem somewhat of a contradiction to suggest that there could be residual material amongst a group whose contents span a wide time range. It is, however, quite acceptable to have a 12th century vessel as a homogeneous part of a group which terminates in the 13th century yet still accepting that there could be even earlier, residual, material. The Rouen jug, Pl.120 No.44 would be appropriate in a 13th century context.

It is suggested that this group spans the late 12th to the early 13th century, although once again this dating assessment rests principally on the opinion of the writer.

Plate 120

- 27 CH4 CP Orange-buff OS, grey-black CR and IS. B&S.
- 28 CH4 CP Dull white/pale orange OS, grey-black CR and white/black IS.
- 29 CH3 CP Whitish OS, buff CR and off-white IS. Glaze drip. B&S.
- 30 CH1 CP Buff OS, grey CR and IS.
- 31 CH1 CP Orange-buff OS, pale grey CR and buff IS. B&S.
- 32 CH1 CP Reddish surfaces and grey CR.
- 33 CH1 CP Buff OS, grey CR and orange-buff IS.

HM/73/Hd			Hedon : Middle Lane				Ditch 18				SVT 1.6					
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	107	107														
CH2	6	6														
CH3	8	7			1											
CH4	4	4														
FH1	1						1									
FH2	92					90	2									
FH3	11					10	1									
OH	1					1										
OB	14					14										
H2	4					4										
WD	4					4										
WB	3					3										
WS	1					1										
RW	1					1										
R	2					2										
IRO	1					1										

These were two distinct ditches which seemed archaeologically to have been part of the same feature (Plan 64, 2). As their ceramic contents also seemed to be similar, it was decided to consider them together. However, it will be noted that Ditch II had a higher SVR and was therefore likely to contain less residual material.

Relief-moulded decoration (Pl.121 No.20) seems to be a technique that was only introduced in the 13th century within this region. The earliest known examples coming from Thornholme Priory, (HM/37/Tp Pl.110 Nos.21 and 22). Again the Rouen sherd, Pl.121 No.39 would be likely to be of 13th century date.

On this rather meagre evidence a 13th century date is suggested for these two groups.

Plate 121

Ditch II

- 1 CH2 CP Black/red-brown OS, black CR and brownish IS. B&S.
- 2 CH2 CP Red-brown surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
- 3 CH3 CP Orange OS, grey CR and reddish-purple IS. B&S.
- 4 CH3 CP Grey-brown OS, grey CR and grey-black IS. B&S.
- 5 CH3 CP Grey OS, grey-black CR and pale grey IS.
- 6 CH4 CP Buff surfaces and pale grey CR. B&S.
- 7 CH1 CP Buff fabric. Glaze splash. B&S.
- 8 CH1 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Glaze splashes.
- 9 CH1 CP Whitish OS, grey-black CR and IS.
- 10 CH1 CP Pale-buff OS, grey-black CR and IS.
- 11 CH1 CP Buff OS, grey CR with pale buff MGs and grey-buff IS. B&S.
- 12 CH1 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 13 CH1 CP Pale red-brown OS, red CR and grey-black IS. B&S.
- 14 CH1 CP Buff surfaces and pale grey CR.
- 15 CH1 CP Red-brown OS, grey CR and grey/orange IS.
- 16 FH2 J Pale orange surfaces and pale grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 17 FH2 J Orange OS, orange/red CR and IS.
- 18 FH2 J Pale orange OS, pale grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 19 FH2 J Orange-red OS, grey CR and IS. Olive-green DSG. Each outer basal thumbing was matched with a corresponding inner one, a process probably intended to strengthen the applied base.
- 20 FH2 J Grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 21 WS J White fabric. Dark copper-green OG.
- 22 R CP Blue-grey surfaces and grey-buff CR. Hard sandy fabric of rough texture.

HM/75/Hd

Hedon : Middle Lane Pit 4

SVR 1.4

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	26	26														
CH2	2	2														
FH1	2					1			1							
FH2	22					20	2									
FH3	10					8	2									
OB	2					2										

These two pits appeared, ceramically, to be contemporary and are thus discussed together, although pit 3 had a far higher SVR than pit 4; the latter can therefore be presumed to have had correspondingly higher residual elements. Neither contained any independent dating evidence or any pottery which could be related to other dated groups. This was particularly unfortunate because of the Scarborough white ware aquamanile; few of these vessel types can be accurately dated. On general stylistic grounds and the small number of Humber ware sherds, a 13th century date is tentatively suggested.

Plate 121

Pit 3

- 40 CH1 CP Whitish-buff surfaces and blue-black CR.
- 41 CH1 CP White surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 42 CH1 CP Pale orange OS, grey-black CR and IS.
- 43 CH1 CP Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 44 CH1 CP Orange OS, grey-black CR and blue-grey IS. Lower body B&S.
- 45 CH1 CP Red OS, grey-black CR and dull reddish IS. Lower body B&S.
- 46 FH2 J Pale red surfaces and red CR. Yellow-green OG.

HM/77/Hd			Hedon : Middle Lane Ditch 21									SVR 1.5				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	10	10														
FH1	1								1							
FH2	22					19	2		1							
FH3	4					3	1									
OH	1					1										

HM/78/Hd			Ditch 22									SVR 1.1				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	16	15				1										
CH2	2	2														
CH4	1	1														
FH1	1					1										
FH2	16					16										
FH3	1					1										
OB	1					1										
OH	6					6										

These three ditches were archaeologically related and contained similar ceramic material. Both ditches 21 and 22 had a particularly low SVR, suggesting high residual levels. The rather strange, rouletted vessel, Pl.122 No.15, occurred in a very coarse fabric very similar to the local sandy fabric. However, its form was not that of a cooking-pot and its complex rouletted decoration is only paralleled regionally amongst fine-ware kilns such as those found at Woodhouse Farm at Winksley (Bellamy and Le Patourel 1970, 116-119, Figs.45-46). This may well prove to be a local product; if so, its heavily hand-finished surfaces suggest that it may be residual. It could,

This was a small undated group loosely ascribed to the 13th century. The most notable vessel was a cooking-pot (Pl.122 No.1) with a distinctive basal notching. This was recognised on several other cooking-pots from the site. Elsewhere it was present on occasional jug bases from the Doncaster : Hallgate kilns and one or two examples occurred in North Lincolnshire. However, there are probably less than ten known examples and so it seems to have been a rare practice although its function remains unknown.

Plate 122

- | | | | |
|---|--------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | CH1 CP | Orange OS, grey-black CR and whitish IS. | B&S. |
| 2 | CH1 CP | Orange OS, grey-black CR and brownish-buff IS. | B&S. |
| 3 | FH1 J | Grey/orange CR and orange IS. | Yellow-green OG. |
| 4 | FH2 J | Orange OS, pale blue-grey CR and reddish IS. | |
| 5 | FH3 J | Purple OS, orange CR and purple-red IS. | |
| 6 | FH3 J | Orange OS and blue-grey CR. | Bright olive-green OG. |
| 7 | FH3 B | Purplish-pink surfaces and blue-grey CR. | |

HM/80/Hd

Hedon : Middle Lane

Ditch 25

SVR 1.6

[illegible]

Humber ware was only represented by one sherd in this ditch group. However, the latter of the three putative Hedon jug fabrics (FH3) seemed to hold a particularly high share of the total. This would suggest that it was later in date than any of the previous groups. Although the applied, floral-type decoration was present at Thornholme Priory from the early 13th century (HM/18/Tp, Pl.100 No.34), this was the first time it had appeared on the local Hedon fabrics. The more traditional decorative forms were only present in this group in very fragmentary vessels (Pl.122 No.26 or 27). Indeed, the low SVR suggests considerable residual material and perhaps only the two more complete vessels (Pl.122 Nos.19 and 30) may be contemporary with the fill of the ditch.

Although the group contained no dating evidence, a date in the late 13th or early 14th century is suggested.

Plate 122

- 19 CH1 CP Red OS, grey-black CR and red/grey IS.
- 20 CH1 CP Whitish surfaces and buff CR.
- 21 CH1 CP Orange OS, black CR and IS.
- 22 CH1 CP Orange-red OS, grey CR and IS.
- 23 FH2 J Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Dark greenish-brown OG.
- 24 FH3 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Mottled olive-green OG.
- 25 FH3 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Deep olive-green OG.
- 26 FH3 J Orange fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 27 FH3 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Bright olive-green OG. Iron-washed chevrons.
- 28 FH3 J Blue-grey CR and purple IS. Orange-brown OG.

Plate 122 Cont'd.

- 29 FH3 J Blue-grey CR and grey IS. Olive-green OG. Handle twisted to the right with a three thumbled LHA.
- 30 FH3 J Orange OS, pale grey CR and IS. Yellow-brown OG. Iron-rich slip decoration.

HM/81/Hd			Hedon : Middle Lane							Ditch 19			SVR 1.8			
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	6	6														
CH2	3	3														
FH2	6					5		1								
FH3	2					2										
OB	2	1				1										
WS	1					1										

This was also a possible 13th century group. Jug forms such as Pl.122 Nos.36A & 38 compared with those from Pit 1 (HM/70/Hd, Pl.120 Nos.22 and 23). The orangeware jug (Pl.122 No., 43) was similar to 13th century jugs from Thornholme Priory and indeed, this vessel may even have originated from south of the Humber. The shape of jug, Pl.122 No.42, was unusual and the first to be recognised from this assemblage. It resembles some of the jug forms found at York from 13th and 14th century contexts (Holdsworth 1978, Fig.12, No.146).

Generally the forms of the coarse sandy (CH) cooking-pots differ from those of South Humberside, but Pl.122 No.36 would compare with those of the C2 coarse sandy fabric (e.g. HM/8/Br, Pl.97 Nos. 3,4). The rim form of this vessel was almost standard in North Lincolnshire throughout the 13th and 14th centuries, and although it occurred occasionally in the subsequent Hedon groups, it was never common.

Plate 122 Cont'd.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|----|--|
| 31 | CH4 | CP | Orange surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S. |
| 32 | CH1 | CP | Pale orange surfaces and grey CR. B&S. |
| 33 | CH1 | CP | Red-brown surfaces and grey CR. |
| 34 | CH1 | CP | Orange surfaces and grey CR. B&S. |
| 35 | CH1 | CP | Orange surfaces and grey CR. |
| 36 | CH1 | CP | Orange OS, orange/grey CR and buff IS. B&S. |
| 37 | CH1 | B | Orange surfaces and pale orange CR. B&S. |
| 36A | FH2 | J | Orange OS, pale grey CR and grey-black IS. Pale olive-green DSG. |
| 37A | FH2 | J | Orange-red surfaces and pale grey CR. Greenish-brown OG. |
| 38 | FH2 | J | Pale grey CR and reddish IS. Bright olive-green OG. |
| 39 | FH2 | J | Orange-red OS, grey/orange CR and orange IS. Yellow-green OG. |
| 40 | FH2 | J | Grey CR and orange-pink IS. Olive-green OG. Alternating strips had an iron-wash. |
| 41 | FH2 | BD | Burnt OS, black CR and pale orange IS. |
| 42 | FH3 | J | Orange OS, pale grey CR and orange-red IS. Brownish-green OG. UHA plugged. LHA indented. |
| 43 | O1 | J | Pale orange fabric. Mottled copper-green OG. Iron-washed vertical strips. White salts deposit on IS. |
| 44 | OB | J | Pale orange surfaces and pale grey CR. |
| 45 | OB | J | Pale grey CR and pale red IS. Mottled yellow-green OG. |

[illegible]

Archaeologically Pit 2 cut Ditch 21 (HM/77/Hd) and therefore post-dated it. Ceramically the higher proportion of the Hedon FH3 fabric and the Humber wares (H2) would also argue for a later date.

The shape of jug, Pl.123 No.9 resembled the tall-necked jugs from the Cowick Moat (Pl.51 Nos.1-9), and this may be an early proto-type of the form. Glazed pancheons, although uncommon at Hedon, were fairly prolific at Thornholme Priory and similar forms to Pl.123 No.13 occurred in the Lincolnshire, medium sandy fabric (M1) in phases 6 to 8 (for example, HM/24/Tp Pl.102 No.31).

It is suggested that the later material in this group may date to the early 14th century, although once again, there was no reliable dating evidence.

Plate 123

- 1 CH1 CP Grey fabric.
- 2 CH1 CP Orange OS, grey-black CR and grey IS.
- 3 CH1 CP Pinkish-red OS, black CR and dark reddish-purple IS.
- 4 CH1 CP Orange-red OS, black CR and IS. B&S.
- 5 FH2 CP Orange OS, black CR and buff IS.
- 6 FH2 J Blue-grey CR and purple IS. Dirty olive-green OG.
- 7 FH2 J Orange OS, grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 8 FH2 J Blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Dark olive-green OG.
- 9 FH3 J Reddish OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. Bright brownish-green OG.
- 10 FH3 J Orange OS, black CR and pale grey IS. Olive-green OG. Handle twisted to the right.
- 11 FH3 J Grey CR and orange-pink. Yellow-brown OG. Iron-slip decoration.
- 12 FH3 P Orange surfaces and purple CR. Orange-green OG.

Plate 123 Cont'd.

13 FH3 PN Orange/purple OS, blue-grey CR and purple-red IS.
Corroded greenish OG on IS. B&S.

14 OH J Orange fabric. Greenish-yellow OG.

HM/83/Hd

Hedon : Middle Lane

Ditch 13

SVR 1.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	63	61	2													
CH2	15	15														
CH3	6	6														
CH4	3	3														
FH1	5					4			1							
FH2	60					58	2									
FH3	6					5	1									
OH	7					7										
OB	3					3										
H2	8					6					1		1			
WD	2					2										
WS	3					3										
RW	1					1										

This was the material from the upper fill of ditch 13 and sealed the tip groups of EM/59/Hd. It was in turn sealed by the major levelling layers (Layer A) of HM/86/Hd in the 14th century. The pottery, therefore, spans a period from the late 12th century to the 14th century. Jugs such as Pl.123 No.26 suggest the presence of earlier residual material.

One cooking-pot sherd (Pl.123 No.24), was of considerable interest as it would appear to have contained a glazed vessel during firing. Various glaze scars (shown in black) adhered to the inner surface of the vessel. The pot had also cracked during firing, resulting in the glaze seeping into the fracture.

This cooking-pot must have effectively served as a sagger and its useful life would have ended after the kiln firing. Indeed, the evidence suggests that it was broken in order to release the inner vessel. It is possible that this could have been a packing sherd for a consignment of pottery. However, in conjunction with the several other partly wasted sherds from the site, it is more likely that it indicates the presence of pottery kilns in the vicinity of the site.

Plate 123 Cont'd.

- 15 CH2 CP Buff surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 16 CH3 CP Black/pale orange OS, red CR and reddish-brown IS.
B&S.
- 17 CH4 CP Orange surfaces and red CR.
- 18 CH4 CP Orange-brown OS, pale grey-buff CR and purple-brown IS.
- 19 CH1 CP Orange OS, pale grey CR and orange- purple IS.
- 20 CH1 CP Pale orange OS, grey-black CR and buff/red-brown IS.
- 21 CH1 CP Buff surfaces and grey CR.
- 22 CH1 CP Red-brown fabric.
- 23 CH1 CP Orange-OS, grey CR and pale orange IS.
- 24 CH1 CP? Orange OS, orange-red CR and IS. Traces of a yellow-orange OG on the IS, probably from a glazed vessel which had adhered to the inner surface of this vessel. Partly wasted. No trace of B&S or any other functional evidence.
- 25 CH1 B Buff OS, grey-black CR and red-brown IS. B&S.
- 26 FH1 J Red-brown OS, pale grey CR and buff IS. Greenish SG.
- 27 FH2 J Red OS, grey-black CR and IS. Corroded green OG.
- 28 FH2 J Red OS, grey CR and pinkish IS. Greenish-yellow DSG.
- 29 H2 J Grey-black CR and purple-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 30 H2 M Orange surfaces and orange-red CR.
- 31 WS J Off-white surfaces and white CR. Bright copper-green OG.

Plate 123 Cont'd.

32 WD OT Lamp/Lid? Pale yellow surfaces and off-white CR.
Yellow-green OG with darker green mottling on both
surfaces.

HM/84/Hd

Hedon : Middle Lane

Ditch 13 K

SVR 2.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	99	98	1													
CH2	9	9														
CH3	22	22														
CH4	12	12														
FH1	6					6										
FH2	160					146	12				1		1			
FH3	12	1				9	1									
OB	5					4					1					
OH	27					27										
H2	5					5										
WDt	3					3										
WD	1					1										
WB	2					2										
WS	1					1										
R	2	2														
IG	1				1											
IST	1					1										

This group came from a second section cut across Ditch 13 (Pl.64, D13 K). At this point the majority of the ditch lay under the road and was unexcavated. The bottom of the ditch was never reached and accounts for the lack of splashed-glazed vessels which had been recovered from EM/58/Hd. Layer A again sealed this ditch in the 14th century. Unfortunately, the indistinct stratigraphic layers within the fill necessitated the material being treated as a single group. There was no associated dating evidence, but on purely typological comparison with other Hedon groups it is suggested that the majority

of the more complete vessel forms probably belong to the 13th century.

Plate 124

- 1 CH2 CP Pale orange fabric.
- 2 CH2 CP Orange surfaces and pale grey CR.
- 3 CH2 CP Pale orange OS, red CR and dull red IS. B&S.
- 4 CH3 CP Buff OS, grey-black CR and grey IS. B&S.
- 5 CH3 CP Grey surfaces and pale grey CR. The shoulder thumbings were made before wheel-finishing as the turning marks overlay them.
- 6 CH1 CP Pale orange-brown OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. B&S.
- 7 CH1 CP Grey-buff OS, grey-black CR and black IS. B&S.
- 8 CH1 CP White surfaces and blue-grey CR. Note fold in applied rim.
- 9 CH1 CP Orange-brown surfaces and grey-buff CR.
- 10 CH1 CP Whitish OS, grey CR and whitish-buff IS.
- 11 CH1 CP Orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-pink IS.
- 12 CH1 CP Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S.
- 13 CH1 CP Grey OS, black CR and IS. B&S.
- 14 CH1 CP Greyish-white OS, grey CR and IS.
- 15 CH1 CP Six CP rims.
- 16 CH1 CP Black OS, grey CR and grey-black IS.
- 17 CH1 CP Buff surfaces and blue-grey CR.
- 18 CH1 CP Pale orange OS, grey-black CR and buff IS.
- 19 RS CP Buff OS, orange CR and pale orange IS.
- 20 FH1 J Two drawings. Orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Greenish SG.
- 21 FH2 J Orange-red OS, grey CR and purple-pink IS. Dark olive-green OG.
- 22 FH2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and purple IS. Olive-green OG.
- 23 FH2 J Dull orange OS, grey-black CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG.

Plate 124 Cont'd.

- | | | |
|----|--------|--|
| 24 | FH2 J | Dull orange surfaces and orange CR. Dark brownish-green OG. |
| 25 | FH2 J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and red-buff IS. Yellowish-green OG. |
| 26 | FH2 J | Blue-grey/orange CR and orange IS. Bright olive-green OG to rim top. |
| 27 | FH2 J | Pale red OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 28 | FH2 J | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Greenish OG. |
| 29 | FH2 J | Red OS, blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG. |
| 30 | FH2 J | Orange fabric. Mottled yellow-green OG. |
| 31 | FH2 M | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull red IS. Olive-green DSG. |
| 32 | FH2 P | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. |
| 33 | FH2 P | Pale dull orange OS, grey-black CR and pale purple-buff IS. B&S. |
| 34 | FH2 P | Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. B&S. |
| 35 | FH2 OT | Lamp. Red-orange OS, blue-grey CR with red MGs and pale orange IS. Pricket form. |
| 36 | FH2 BD | Black fabric. Olive-green OG on IS. Heavily B&S. |
| 37 | FH3 CP | Orange fabric. |
| 38 | FH3 CP | Purple OS, blue-grey CR with orange MGs and pale orange IS. |
| 39 | FH3 CP | Red surfaces and orange CR. |
| 40 | OH J | Orange fabric and greenish-orange OG. |
| 41 | OH J | Two jug handles both OG. |
| 42 | OH J | Orange OS, orange-red CR and red IS. Bright olive-green OG. |
| 43 | OB M | Red fabric. |
| 44 | H2 J | Pale orange surfaces and pale grey CR. Yellow-green OG. |
| 45 | WB J | White fabric. Bright apple-green OG. |

HM/85/Hd			Hedon : Middle Lane Ditch 10									SVR 2.0				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH1	182	175	6	1												
CH2	23	23														
CH3	14	14														
CH4	10	9	1													
FH1	5					4		1								
FH2	163					156	4		3							
FH3	24					21	2	1								
OH	17					15	2									
OB	35					30	5									
H2	26					26										
WDt	3					3										
RW	2					2										
RS	2	2														
T	1	1														

Although only a comparatively small section was cut through this ditch, 507 vessels were produced with an SVR of 2.0 which would suggest that this was an unusually secure group for the site. Jug, Pl.125 No.42, represents the first substantially complete part of a Humber ware (H2) jug from the site. Its form was reminiscent of the earlier H2 Humber ware forms from Thornholme Priory (for example, HM/32/Tp, Pl.106 No.19), or the Monk-gate B Ditch 152 group from Hull (HM/89/Hu, Pl.127 No.35), all dating to the early 14th century.

The relief-moulded raspberry decoration on the orangeware (OB) jug, Pl.125 No.37 was typical of the later orangeware designs and probably also dates to the late 13th or early 14th century. The highly decorated jug, Pl.125 No.40 was not of local origin and has yet to be either provenanced or dated.

Despite the scanty nature of the dating evidence it is suggested that this material has a terminal date in the early part of the 14th century. It contained no pottery of demonstrably later date.

Plate 125

- 1 CH2 CP Buffish surfaces and blue-grey CR. Abraded and B&S.
- 2 CH3 CP Orange/grey OS, blue-grey CR and grey IS. B&S.
- 3 CH3 CP Whitish surfaces and black CR.
- 4 CH4 CP Black/brown surfaces and black CR. B&S.
- 5 CH4 CP Orange-buff OS, blue-grey CR and black IS.
- 6 CH4 CP Grey-brown OS, black CR and grey-black IS. B&S.
- 7 CH4 CP Brown/orange/grey/buff OS, pale grey CR and orange-brown IS.
- 8 CH1 CP Grey-buff OS, blue-grey CR and pale buff IS. B&S.
- 9 CH1 CP Orange-buff OS, black CR and grey-buff IS. B&S. Almost complete.
- 10 CH1 CP Pale orange OS, black CR and black/buff IS. B&S.
- 11 CH1 CP Pale brown OS, black CR and grey IS. B&S.
- 12 CH1 CP Orange surfaces and red CR. The unillustrated base of this vessel had an olive-green glaze scar of a jug rim. B&S.
- 13 CH1 CP Buff OS, grey CR with buff MGs and reddish-buff IS.
- 14 CH1 CP Orange-white OS, blue-grey CR and whitish-buff IS.
- 15 CH1 CP Orange-brown OS, black CR and orange IS. B&S.
- 16 CH1 CP Red-pink OS, blue-grey CR and orange IS. B&S.
- 17 CH1 CP Grey-buff OS, orange-brown CR and pale orange-brown IS.
- 18 CH1 CP Orange OS, grey CR and IS. B&S.
- 19 CH1 CP Brown OS, black CR and blackish IS. B&S.
- 20 FH2 J Orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and purple IS. Olive-green OG.
- 21 FH2 J Dull red OS, blue-grey/orange CR and orange-pink IS. Olive-green OG.

Plate 125 Cont'd.

- 22 FH2 J Three jug handles all OG.
- 23 FH2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-slip decoration.
- 24 FH2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS.
- 25 FH2 BD Pinkish OS, black CR and brown IS. Olive-green OG. B&S.
- 26 FH3 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Brownish-green OG.
- 27 FH3 J Dark red OS, blue-grey CR and orange-grey IS. Dark olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 28 FH3 J Blue-grey CR and pale grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 29 FH3 J Orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and pale brown IS.
- 30 FH3 P Pink OS, red CR and pink-orange IS.
- 31 FH3 P Orange OS and CR, orange-red IS. Accidental glaze spot.
- 32 FH3 BD Pinkish OS, pale blue-grey CR and whitish-pink IS. Bright olive-green OG on IS. Probably one of a pair of handles.
- 33 OB J Pale red surfaces and red CR.
- 34 OH J Orange fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 35 OH J Orange fabric. Greenish-brown OG.
- 36 OH J Red fabric. Copper-green OG.
- 37 OB J Orange fabric. Greenish-brown OG. Four single thumbings to the basal angle.
- 38 OB? J Orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 39 OH J Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Greenish-yellow OG, with darker green mottling.
- 40 R J Orange surfaces and pale orange CR. Hard sand-tempered fabric of rough texture. Yellow-green mottled OG.
- 41 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 42 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged.

HM/86/Hd			Hedon : Middle Lane					Layer A				SVR 1.02				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CH2	12	12														
CH3	14	14														
CH4	9	9														
CH1	1018	1012	5	1												
FH1	5					5										
FH2	917					910	3	2	1				1			
FH3	293					285		3	4		1		1			
OB	6					6										
OH	154					152	2									
H2	223	2				206		2	6	2	3		2			
RS	2	2														
WDt	3					3										
WD	3					3										
WB	1					1										
WS	3					3										
R	19	2				16							1			
I	1												1			

Although no illustrated material is presented for this group, it was decided to include a discussion of it because of its importance in sealing all the previously described features from the site. As the low SVR suggests, it contained vast amounts of residual material derived from the levelling or truncating of most of the underlying features. Its date was particularly difficult to assess because it was almost impossible to isolate any material which could be reliably associated with the levelling process.

Chronologically the 'latest' fabric type was the Humber wares (H2). All the surviving forms in this fabric could be associated with the earlier part of the Humber ware range. There

were no vessels which could be dated to the 15th or 16th century. On this very slender evidence, it is suggested that this levelling operation took place in the 14th century.

It is worth re-emphasising at this point that none of the Hedon groups contained reliable dating evidence. Most of the dates suggested should be regarded as statements of opinion and should not be assumed proven.

HM/87/Hu Hull: High St./Blackfriargate A Pit 436 SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C	2	2														
OB	9		1			8										
IST	4				1	2						1				
ISP	5					5										

Groups HM/87-90/Hu are a number of selected groups from various sites in Hull which were kindly made available to the writer by Gareth Watkins in advance of his own publications. The drawings for all these groups are the work of the draughtsmen of the Hull Archaeological Unit. The fabric analysis was conducted by Gareth Watkins, although at the time of writing, neither the full vessel descriptions nor the full statistical breakdown of the groups were available.

This group is provisionally dated to the late 13th or early 14th century, partly on the basis of the conventional dating for the Saintonge Polychrome jugs (Dunning 1968, 45). The pit came from a building site which was sub-divided prior to 1293 and thus the group must pre-date 1293. It was interesting that the Saintonge lobed cup should occur in such an early

context although the form is found copied by English potters from the 15th century (LM/23/Tp, Pl.137 No.23).

Pl.126 No.1 represents one of the more complete coarse sandy cooking-pots from Hull and appropriate rim forms for such a vessel occur in other similarly dated groups from Hull (Watkins 1978, 43 Fig.21 Nos.8-12).

The principal reason for including this group was the important range of orangeware (OB) vessels, whose completeness makes it almost certain that they can be seen as contemporary with the Polychrome jugs. With the established decline of the OB fabric in Hull around the early 14th century (Armstrong 1980, 51), they probably represent the final development of form in this fabric.

Plate 126

1-2 RC CPs

3-11 OB Orangewares.

12-21 IST/P Saintonge.

HM/88/Hu			Hull : Monkgate B					Pit 1258				SVR-				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C	1	1														
OB	4	1				3										
RO	3					3										
H1	1					1										
IST	1					1										

A further group of Hull material which dates to the end of the 13th or early 14th century and has an established terminus post quem of AD 1317 (information Gareth Watkins).

The orangeware cooking-pot (Pl.126 No.23) was unusual. The form occurred only occasionally amongst the orangewares of North Lincolnshire where they were thought to be early in the orangeware sequence. Jugs Pl.126 Nos.7-9 were in a sandier version of orangeware which did not occur south of the Humber.

The principal interest of the group rests on the lower portion of an H1 Humber ware Jug, Pl.126 No.30. Its form was not immediately reminiscent of those from North Lincolnshire, but the evidence from Thornholme Priory suggests that it only enjoyed a brief lifespan during the 13th century.

Plate 126

22 Coarse sandy cooking vessels (RC).

23-26 Orangeware jugs (OB).

27-29 Sandy orangeware variant (R0).

30 Smooth Humber ware (H1) jug.

31 Saintonge (IST).

HM/89/Hu

Hull : Monkgate B

Ditch 152

SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C	9	8	1													
OB	15					12					3					
WY	10					10										
MT	1					1										
T1	4					4										
OS2	2					2										
GC	1								1							
H2	36					33				1	2					
R	6					6										
ISP	1					1										
IST	9					5							4			
IS	3										3					

This group had a terminus post quem of AD 1317, although Watkins considers that its date was more likely to fall in the second half of the 14th century. It also contained some residual material which probably included most of the orangeware (OB).

Humber ware formed the dominant fabric in the group and the large range of illustrated vessels in this fabric, (Pl.127) was the main reason for the group's inclusion. Although Thornholme Priory produced a large number of 14th century groups, they only contained a few Humber wares because of the strength of the local medium sandy fabric (M1). This Monkgate B group thus fills a gap in the North Lincolnshire Humber ware sequence. The principal jug form appears to have been a rather large globular jug (for example, Pl.127 Nos.17 or 37). However, Pl.127 Nos.10 or 22 were reminiscent of the more slender, taller-necked orangeware jugs from HM/87/Hu Pl.126 Nos.5 and 6. This form, although not common amongst this group, persisted into the later medieval period, and a selection of tall-necked jugs were recovered from the Kings Moat at Cowick (Pl.51 Nos.1-9). Later forms occurred at Beverley Highgate (LM/45/Bv Pl.148 No.10). It suggests that this form had a lifespan of more than 200 years.

Other fabrics of interest in the group included a Toynton (M1) jug, Pl.128 No.35 and four vessels in the Toynton/Bolingbroke type fabric (T1), (Pl.128 Nos.36-39). Few vessels in these fabrics were found stratified in North Lincolnshire, despite their frequent occurrence amongst the unstratified assemblages. Pancheon Pl.128 No.42 was in the gritty Humber ware variant that was noted at both Kings Moat Cowick and the West Cowick kiln site (Pl.55 Nos.1-5). In both cases the Cowick wasters were considered to be late-medieval and this Monkgate example is therefore one of

the earliest stratified examples to be recognised.

The jug with the piped scroll decoration (Pl.128 No.48) was similar to those found from London (Halsam 1978, 48-51). It is interesting that the only other example of a London jug in the region also came from a 14th century context at Epworth: Manor (HM/7/Ep, Pl.96 No.14).

Plate 127

1-36 Humber wares (H2).

Plate 128

1-9 Coarse Sandy Cooking vessels (RC).

10-24 Orangewares (OB).

25-34 Yorkshire Brandsby-type fabric (WY).

35 Toynton fabric (MT).

36-39 Toynton/Bolingbroke type fabric (T1).

40-41 Scarborough II fabric (OS2).

42 Gritty Humber ware variant (GC).

43-47 Regional Strays (R).

48 London ? (R).

49-58 Saintonge (IST/P).

59-61 Siegburg stoneware (IS).

HM/90/Hu

Hull : Monkgate B

Feature 1148

SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C	2	2														
OB	3					2	1									
T1	1									1						
GC	1							1								
R	2	1				1										
H2	33					31				2						
ISP	1					1										
IST	8					8										
IS	2										1		1			
IL	3										3					
ID	1					1										

A group of similar date to HM/89/Hu, attributed by Watkins to the second half of the 14th century.

The coarse sandy (RC) and orangerwares (OB) were again probably residual. The Toynton/Bolingbroke (T1) cistern (Pl.129 No.6) and the gritty Humber ware variant (Pl.129 No.7) provided further confirmation of the earlier part of the date range for these fabrics.

Amongst the Humber ware jugs there appeared to be a far greater proportion of the tall-necked types than there were in HM/89/Hu. If the two groups were of similar date it might suggest that a functional difference between the two types accounts for the disparity. Much of the decoration on the Humber wares (for example, Pl.129 Nos.27-30) may belong to cisterns, as the jug decoration became increasingly less common from the early 14th century onwards. However, in the late-medieval period the cistern forms quite often had decorative designs.

Plate 129

- 1-2 Coarse sandy wares (RC).
- 3-5 Orangerwares (OB).
- 6 Toynton/Bolingbroke fabric (T1).
- 7 Gritty Humber ware variant (GC).
- 8-9 Regional Strays (R).
- 10-42 Humber wares (H2).
- 43-51 Saintonge (IST/P).
- 52-53 Sieburg stonewares (IS).
- 54-56 Langerwehe stonewares (IL).
- 57 Low Countries Greyware (ID).

f.iii Discussion of the High-Medieval GroupsIntroduction

The 13th and 14th centuries of the high-medieval period have been described as the period when the English pottery industry recovered from its 12th century decline (Hurst 1976, 342). Indeed, the century from 1250-1350 has been referred to as the "highly decorated period" (Bellamy and Le Patourel 1970, 119; Le Patourel 1973, 98). In apparent contrast, however, Haslam's recent generalised study of the medieval pottery industry observed that "During the 14th century the pottery industry in most of England suffered an almost complete collapse". This was principally attributed to the Black Death and similarly related plagues (Haslam 1978, 17). It is hoped that the discussion section on the Early-medieval groups has demonstrated that there had been no 12th century decline within the region and that decorated jugs occurred profusely shortly after c.1150.

In this high-medieval period there were few notable landmarks or transitions within the region's pottery industry. Discussion will follow on the development of regional traditions and the introduction of a new series of fabric traditions. Initial comments will be made on the influence of imported vessels, and there will be an examination of the move from urban to rural based pottery industries.

a) The development of regional traditions

Regional traditions were not new to the high-medieval period. They were already apparent during the late-saxon period. Throughout the 11th and early 12th century a greater variety of fabrics both old and new had, to a certain extent, weakened the influence of fabric traditions by virtue of their very number. However, during the final half of the 12th century a number of the early-medieval fabrics declined and disappeared. The surviving fabrics developed clearer regional styles and similarities. This process continued into the high-medieval period.

During the 13th century the principal regional tradition amongst the finewares were the orangewares. By the 14th century these had been replaced by an equally dominant Humber ware tradition. Among the coarsewares, the coarse sandy fabric was the principal East Yorkshire tradition, although in North Lincolnshire it was relegated to second place by the continuing importance of the shell-tempered wares. The detailed development of each regional tradition will be more fully examined in Chapter 4.

In the late-saxon period there had been a number of forms such as cooking-pots, dishes and bowls whose form, style and decoration had proved common to virtually all the region's

fabrics. Although there were still some characteristics associated with individual fabric types, they were on the whole subordinated to the general regional style. Coarse sandy and shell-tempered vessels shared very similar forms for over two hundred years. From the late 11th and early 12th century cooking vessels had become more diverse, and particular forms and styles became closely associated with individual fabric traditions. This was also the time when fabric types increasingly specialised in either cooking vessels or finewares such as jugs. Despite these developments amongst the coarsewares, jugs seemed more reliant on an overall regional style with only a little variation occurring (cf. EM/3-4/Bt, Pl.73 Nos.32-34, 37-38; EM/17/Ep, Pl.76 No.3; or EM/18/Gy, Pl.76 No.5).

From the later 12th century each fabric tradition developed a clearer identity in terms of shape, decoration and finish. This process became more evident during the high-medieval period, so that by the late-medieval period a vessels fabric tradition could be identified on form alone. This contrast in style and form between vessels in different fabric traditions was particularly clearly shown at Thornholme Priory, group HM/37/Tp Plates 109 and 110. The orangewares of this period from Thornholme have considerably affinity with other orangeware vessels from elsewhere in the region. This was most clearly marked in the shape, style of decoration, glaze, handle and other features of manufacture (cf. HM/31/Tp, Pl.105 Nos.1-5; HM/1/Ep, Pl.95 No.1; HM/14/Br, Pl.99 No.29 or Dn, Pl.44 No.15.)

These orangewares at Thornholme had been contrasted with the vessels in the medium sandy (M1) fabric (HM/37/Tp). Despite

some superficial similarities in the shape of some vessels, particularly the small jugs, they owed little to the influence of the orangewares. Indeed, in most characteristics these medium sandy (M1) vessels showed a far greater resemblance to contemporary jug forms in Lincoln ware, although the decorative styles were very similar to those on the late 13th century jugs from the "Roses" kiln at Toynton-all-Saints (Healey 1975).

This also serves to emphasise that regional styles or traditions were not strictly governed by spatial considerations. It was quite common, as in this case from Thornholme Priory, to have more than one fineware tradition amongst contemporary deposits on the same site. This proved to be one of the integral features of regional traditions that they retained the essential elements of their tradition wheresoever they were marketed. The co-existence of the coarse sandy and shell-tempered coarseware traditions throughout Northern Lincolnshire during this period produced virtually no attempt by either fabric type to emulate the style or forms of the other; the rim forms, for example, remained completely distinct.

One interesting exception to this was the apparent swop in traditions that was made by the medium sandy (M1) fabric in the period around the mid-14th century. It has been remarked that the fabric resembled the Lincoln/Toynton tradition during the early-13th century. By the mid to late-14th century, the jugs in this fabric were clearly far closer in their sympathies to the contemporary Humber ware forms, and now bearing very little resemblance to the 14th century Lincoln ware forms; (for example, HM/31/Tp, Pl.105 No.19; HM/55/Tp, Pl.115 No.37). Almost certainly the phenomenal regional success of the Humber wares during

the early 14th century influenced the M1 medium sandy potters. It was some measure of the success of this swap that at Thornholme Priory the M1 fabric kept the Humber wares largely at bay until the 15th century. Whereas, in most other parts of North Lincolnshire, Humber wares were dominating local markets by the mid-14th century.

It should not be inferred from this that other regional traditions remained static throughout their period of influence. In many respects each regional tradition could prove quite dynamic in terms of adopting new ideas and new technology, but in each case they were adapted and made malleable to the general characteristics of each tradition. The specific attributes and developments within each fabric tradition will be discussed more fully in chapter 4.

b) The introduction of a series of new fabric traditions

From the 13th and 14th centuries three new fabric traditions began to make an increasing impact on regional assemblages. For the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire, the principal of these was Humber ware.

It has already been observed that a relatively similar fabric to Humber ware had been recorded from the 12th century. However, such early examples were uncommon and they would seem to have had little impact on regional ceramic development. From the late 13th century Humber wares became more common and their effect more dramatic. Hull produced some of the earliest sequences of Humber wares where the fabric type was present amongst the earliest (late 13th century) phases (Armstrong 1980, 56, 60).

Initially they were a subordinate fabric to the orangewares (ibid, 51), but by the early 14th century they had largely replaced them. Indeed, the very fact that they were present in the earliest phases from Kingston-upon-Hull suggests that they may have been in production at an even earlier date. At Thornholme Priory the transitory H1 smooth Humber ware was present from the early 13th century (HM/37/Tp, Pl.110 Nos.20-23). Odd sherds of the more traditional H2 Humber ware also occurred in phase 5. It would appear from Thornholme Priory that the H2 fabric retained its presence from the early 12th century, as it was present from all but the very earliest Thornholme phases. However, it must be emphasised that these early H2 vessels were a rarity.

Nevertheless, despite the earlier threat of Humber ware production, as a regional tradition the Humber wares replaced the orangewares. In the mid-13th century orangewares were the principal regional tradition, but by the mid-14th century they had gone and their pre-eminent position had been taken by the Humber wares. The smooth-textured H1 Humber ware formed almost a transitional fabric, having the fabric consistency and texture of an orangeware but the form, glaze and hardness of a Humber ware. The mechanisms and motives for such changeovers in regional traditions is not yet fully understood. It can be observed that, whereas all the evidence points to the orangewares as being the urban based industries, all the known Humber ware production centres (with the possible exception of Doncaster Cattle Market) were rural industries. This urban/rural movement of the medieval pottery industry is examined later in this discussion, but it may have had an influence on

the rise of the Humber wares. The rapid expansion of the port of Kingston-upon-Hull from the late 13th century opened up an enormous new market (Armstrong 1980, 51). There is no evidence at present to suggest that the refounded port had its own potteries, and it would seem to have imported all its local wares from the surrounding region. At first the bulk of the finewares came from the orangeware kilns at Beverley, but by the early 14th century Humber wares dominated the local wares at Hull's markets. Many of these Humber wares came inland from Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor, although some have been recognised which probably came by water from the Cowick potteries. Additional unlocated supplies may also have existed. The opening of such a large market may have given the Humber wares the economic boost needed to give them a virtual ceramic monopoly in the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. A small pottery kiln was excavated at Little Kelk which has been traditionally described as a Humber ware kiln (Le Patourel 1966, 160). However, recent examination of several hundred wasters from the kiln shows it to have been making a form of orangeware rather than Humber ware. This seems to have been somewhat of an exception to the general pattern suggested above. It was a rural site, whereas most orangeware production would seem to have been urban based. Although very little is known about the Kelk pottery industry, it could be suggested that the wasters were 14th century on the basis of their vessel forms, but this is essentially a guess. Nevertheless, this may represent a new rural industry which decided that the best prospects lay in the emulation of the orangewares rather than the Humber wares.

Indeed, the orangeware production at Scarborough may have lasted well into the 14th century (Farmer 1979, 29-31), holding at bay the influence of the Humber wares in the surrounding region. It is hoped to demonstrate in chapter 4 that changes in manufacturing techniques in the Humber wares, and indeed, in the Coal Measure and Toynton/Bolingbroke fabrics may have aided their commercial success.

The Coal Measure fabrics have so far been recognised from two kiln sources, Firsby Hall in Conisborough Park (Magilton 1977, 30) and Rawmarsh near Sheffield. As a generalisation the Firsby Hall wares can be said to represent the medieval side of the industry and Rawmarsh the post-medieval. However, very little is yet known about the growth and development of these fabrics. The earliest dated example of the Firsby fabric (CMI) in the region occurred at Thornholme Priory in phase 7, dating to the early 14th century (HM/45/Tp). At Sewer Lane, Hull, the fabric first occurred in phase II dated mid- to late-14th century (Armstrong 1977, 36, Table 7), and from Scale Lane, Hull in section 1 phase 3 (Armstrong 1980, 48, Table 1), also of mid- to late-14th century date (it is described in these Hull reports as Rawmarsh gritty). The fabric type may have been produced from other centres apart from Firsby Hall which have yet to be located. A general 14th century date for the introduction of this fabric type would fit the evidence from Epworth, although groups of this period from the site were not well dated (HM/7/Ep). Initial observations of the various Doncaster assemblages by the writer suggests that the fabric was particularly common in the town. Indeed, the unstratified material from Doncaster presented here includes a variety of

forms in this fabric (Dn, Pl.45 Nos.3-22). It is hoped that detailed work on the Doncaster groups will provide confirmation or elaboration on the production of this fabric type.

The third fabric tradition in this group, the Toynton/Bolingbroke fabric, is one which has already been studied in some depth (Healey 1975, 28-38). The only kiln sites in this tradition which are known to have been in production during the high-medieval period were those at Toynton-all-Saints. These earlier products from Toynton might be more properly included amongst the medium sandy (MT) tradition, but it was essentially the same fabric type which developed into the later tradition of vessels which form the Toynton/Bolingbroke tradition (T1). A number of other kilns are known to have been producing the fabric type in the late-medieval period and it is therefore possible that several other sites were also producing the fabric in the high-medieval period.

It was difficult to attribute sherds in this fabric to either the MT or T1 traditions. As a result they were all classed as T1 unless it was quite clear that it belonged to the earlier MT tradition.

At Thornholme Priory the MT/T1 fabric first occurs in phase 5 (HM/38/Tp, Pl.108 No.23) which was thought to date to the early 13th century. This early 13th century date was the earliest for the fabric type within the region. The earliest archaeological evidence at Toynton-all-Saints was Mrs Rudkin's "Roses" kiln dated archaeomagnetically to 1275-1325 (Aitken and Hawley 1968, 191). Slightly more tangential evidence comes from the early 13th century medium sandy vessels from Thornholme

Priory (for example, HM/37/Tp, Pl.109 Nos.10-17). Although principally copying the Lincoln ware jug forms, a number of jugs had decorative features (ibid Nos.18-19), which resembled very strongly the designs which typified the jug products of the "Roses" kiln at Toynton-all-Saints (Healey, 1975).

Although both the CM1 and T1 fabrics began during the high-medieval period they were of little consequence in North Lincolnshire until the late-medieval period. The third "new" fabric tradition, the Humber wares, had a much more rapid development, although it had a longer ancestry.

c) The influence of imported forms

It was not until the late 15th century that there appeared to have been a deliberate commercial trade in pottery cargoes from the continent to England. However, prior to this imported vessels probably occurred as souvenirs, containers or possibly, occasionally as secondary, ballast cargoes. The possible means of waterborne trade in pottery distribution will be more fully discussed in chapter 4, but during the high-medieval period there appeared to have been an increase in the numbers of imported vessels reaching the region. In the early-medieval period imports were largely restricted to Rhenish ladles (Dunning 1959, 56-60) and occasional French vessels (ibid, 62-71). During the high-medieval period the most common imported forms came from Rouen and the Saintonge in France, the Low Countries, and a steady trickle of imports from the German stoneware factories. To pre-empt the study of the distribution of these imports, in chapter 4, it need only be observed that these imports were most common at the major ports and were rarities

on rural inland sites during this period. Nevertheless, they started to exert a considerable influence on the repertoire of the region's potters.

It could be argued that the Rhenish blue-grey ladles formed the prototypes for the English pipkin form (for example, at Hedon, cf. EM/58/Hd, Pl.90 No.26, with EM/59/Hd, Pl.91 No.18). The introduction of tripod pipkins to the regional repertoire during this period may be linked with the import of Dutch tripod pipkins which have been recognised from the late 13th century at both Boston (HM/59/Bn) and Hull (Armstrong 1980, 54 Fig.18 No.1). Rouen jugs were occasional finds at Beverley (HM/64/Bv, Pl.119 No.2) and Hedon (HM/71/Hd, Pl.120 No.44 and HM/73/Hd, Pl.121 No.39). Few regional copies of these Rouen jugs are known, although they have been noted elsewhere in the country (Rackham, 1972, Pl.90). The influence of imported vessels was again used, perhaps unconvincingly, to explain the presence of complex rouletted decoration on some of the jug forms at Winksley (North Riding) (Bellamy and Le Patourel 1970, 116-119).

As the tide of imports rose during the late-medieval period, there was a corresponding growth in the number of English copies.

d) The move from urban to rural based potteries

Examining the evidence on a far wider regional basis, the late-saxon and early-medieval pottery industries appear to have been largely urban based. Whereas in the late-medieval period almost all pottery was produced from rural centres. The high-medieval period would appear to have been the time when the majority of this movement took place. Regionally, the evidence

for pottery production varies enormously. With the exception of one documentary reference and several small groups of partly wasted sherds, there is no evidence, as yet, for pottery production in North Lincolnshire. In contrast, the evidence for Yorkshire and South Lincolnshire is more plentiful, but even here, it is probable that a great number of medieval potteries await discovery. The discussion is therefore based on a very limited sample of potential evidence. It is not intended here to make a thorough investigation of the regional kiln evidence, but instead, to demonstrate simply that a move from urban to rural centres took place, and that it occurred during the high-medieval period. This section will conclude with an examination of the influences this movement had on ceramic development within the region.

Of the three major fabric types imported into North Lincolnshire during the late-saxon period, all had urban origins; Lincoln grey ware (CL) (Coppack 1980, 35), Torksey ware (CT) (Barley 1964, 175-184) and Stamford ware (WSt, WDt) (Kilmurry 1980, 30-61). Further afield late-saxon pottery production has been discovered at Nottingham (Coppack 1980, 220) and Chester (Carrington 1975, 3-9), and is suspected at York (Holdsworth 1978, 5) (Hurst 1976, 328-330). Indeed, the urban base has been considered a fundamental aspect of the development of late-saxon pottery (*ibid*, 314).

In the early-medieval period the situation would seem to differ very little. Nottingham (Coppock 1980, 217-220), Lincoln (*ibid*, 149-151), Doncaster (Buckland *et al* 1979, 12-13), Scarborough (Farmer 1979, 10-16) and probably York (information Cathy Brooks) were producing pottery during this period. Hedon

can almost certainly be added to this list, as can Beverley, although the evidence here derives from the high-medieval period. Within North Lincolnshire there is no evidence for pottery production during this period, but if the argument for urban industries is accepted then Barton-on-Humber and Grimsby would be the two most likely candidates. In all these quoted cases the evidence lies principally with the finewares. Evidence for the early-medieval production of coarsewares is conspicuous by its absence. It might be assumed that the coarse sandy fabrics could have been produced in the same centres as some of the finewares, such as the fine sandy fabrics. This was probably the case at Hedon where it is suggested that the port may have been producing both the FH1-3 finewares and the CH1-4 coarsewares. Indeed, in many cases the coarseware cooking vessels carry odd splashes and drips of glaze which suggests their production amongst glazed vessels. To complicate matters, many of the traditional fineware fabrics also produced a limited range and number of cooking vessels. This was particularly apparent amongst the Doncaster, Hallgate fabrics (Buckland et al 1979, 12-13). However, kiln waste can be deceptive in terms of the percentage comparison of vessel forms. Cooking vessels were probably considered the more expendable vessel forms and would, therefore, have been placed in the more vulnerable parts of the firing chamber. Consequently, their incidence of wastage may have been comparatively high, distorting their role in the potter's repertoire.

Shell-tempered vessels are known to have been produced in Lincoln in the late-saxon period (Coppack 1980, 139), but for the early-medieval period there is no known kiln evidence

either urban or rural. The shell-tempered vessels of Lincolnshire are almost entirely restricted to cooking vessels and none of the vessels show any sign of glaze, either deliberate or accidental. Their manufacture may have been entirely divorced from the production of other fabric types. There is, at present, no reason to suppose that during the early-medieval period they were not part of the urban based potteries.

It is during the early part of the high-medieval period in the 13th century that we first get an indication of the development of rural potteries in the region. At first they co-existed with the urban industries, but by the early 15th century it is probable that most pottery came from rural production centres. On the whole, the new rural industries produced new fabrics in differing traditions, although there were possible exceptions such as the shell-tempered fabrics and the above-mentioned pseudo-orangeware kiln at Little Kelk. Documentary evidence for pottery production at Cowick and Toynton-all-Saints first appears in the late 13th and early 14th century (Le Patourel 1968, 107, 110-111). On both sites excavated kilns have produced corroborating evidence (Aitken and Hawley 1968, 191) from the archaeomagnetic dating of surviving portions of kiln loads. Documentary evidence also attests to the existence of a 14th century pottery at Yaddletorpe, probably producing the M1 medium sandy fabric. This was the only documentary evidence for pottery production from North Lincolnshire. (Lincolnshire Archive Committee 1957/8, 31).

The earliest documentary evidence for pottery production in the Firsby Hall/Conisborough Park area found by the writer, also dates to the 14th century. In 1348 John de Warennia,

Earl of Surrey and Sussex, was granted the Castle and Manor of Conesborough and in "a parke with deer called the Hay of Conyngesburgh....." there was "...a profit of 3s yearley for digging clay for making pots" (Cal. of Inquisitions, Vol.9, 54; 21 Edward III). The inquisition implies that the clay rent was an established source of income by 1348. The date of this historical evidence correlates with the early 14th century occurrence of the Firsby fabric (CM1) at Thornholme Priory. The entry does not make it clear whether there was one or more potters involved with the clay digging. In a slightly later reference to Cowick the evidence was more specific. In 1362 the Inquisition of Henry Duke of Lancaster included a chief message in "Cowyk" "with the farm of potters (figulatores) digging clay for clay pots" (Cal. of Inquisitions Vol.II, 118; 35 Edward III).

Archaeological and historical evidence suggests that the potters almost took over the villages. During the 14th century Toynton-all-Saints was referred to as "Potter Toynton" (Le Patourel 1968, 108). Potter Hanworth is another example of a village with a potter prefix. The village is situated close to the City of Lincoln and fieldwork by Hilary Healey has revealed wasters in a shell-tempered fabric (Healey 1974, 30).

It could be argued that a move to a rural site would have given the potter certain advantages that were not available in urban centres. There would have been more room for the expansion of the industry, and perhaps easier and cheaper access to clay, water and fuel. It could be argued that potters were forced from the towns because of the fire risks posed by their

kilns, but in view of the other industries such as metal-working which involved smelting processes, which survived as urban industries, this would seem to be a fairly weak argument. The urban based industry usually had a ready market to hand to dispose of the wares. However, rural based industries would have had access to more than one market, and it is perhaps no coincidence that the Calendar of Charter Rolls suggest that there was a growth in the number of chartered markets in the minor towns during this high-medieval period (the North Lincolnshire markets are listed in Appendix A).

The balance of evidence argues against the potters being banished from the towns and suggests instead that it represented deliberate moves by the potters to take advantage of rural sites. It could be speculated that this either resulted in, or was encouraged by, a desire to expand the pottery industry during this period. There was a period of overlap between the urban and rural industries. Whilst the Cowick potteries were almost certainly established by the 13th century, it is probable that pottery production at the Hallgate kilns at Doncaster also continued well into the 13th century (Buckland et al 1979, 55-57). At Beverley the orangeware wasters had relief-moulded decoration (Bv, Pl.47 Nos.1-5), which was a method of decoration which did not appear in the region until the 13th century (HM/37/Tp, Pl.110 Nos.21-22). The urban industries were almost certainly still in existence in Nottingham during this century and at Lincoln pottery production is thought to continue in the town into the 15th century (Coppack 1980, 154). The rather more fragile evidence for pottery production at Hedon also points

to a continuation into the 14th century. It would appear, therefore, that in many ways the replacement of the orange-wares by the Humber wares reflects the decline of the urban industries and the commercial rise to prominence of the rural potteries.

Many of the themes touched on in this discussion section will be elaborated on in greater detail in chapter 4. They have been generalised here with the intention of drawing together the various elements which characterised the high-medieval period of pottery production in North Lincolnshire and its surrounding region. The strengthening of regional traditions, the development of new forms and designs under continental influence, new fabric traditions and a move from urban to rural potteries, form the prominent features of the period. This was the last of the time phases which can be said to be wholly medieval. From the 15th century there were changes afoot which heralded the arrival of the post-medieval pottery industry.

g) Late-medieval stratified groups and phase-groupsNorth Lincolnshire

Epworth : Manor	LM/1-10/Ep
Somerby Deserted Village : Gully 6	LM/11/Sm
Humberston : Benedictine Abbey	LM/12/Hu
Burnham Deserted Village : Chapel	LM/13-16/Bc
Thornholme Priory : Area 2	LM/17-22/Tp
: Area 1 Trench D	LM/23-25/Tp
: Area 1 Trench J	LM/26-34/Tp
: Church and U/S	LM/35-36/Tp

RegionalLincolnshire

Boston : Dominican Friary	LM/37-38/Bn
Lincoln : The Bishop's Palace	LM/39-42/Li
Old Bolingbroke : Castle	LM/43/Bb

Yorkshire : East Riding

Beverley : Highgate	LM/44-49/Bv
Brough : Station Road	LM/50-54/Bh
Hull : Mytongate	LM/55/Hu

LM/1/Ep			Epworth : Manor Trench B								SVR 1.0					
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
H2	6					5			1						4	
CM	2					2									2	
RCIST	1											1			1	
R	1					1									1	
IL	1												1		1	

Groups LM/1-5/Ep were probably of very similar date and belonged to the desertion phase of the site in the early 16th century. This group came from general post-building layers in trench B. Most of these groups were themselves undated and ceramically the dating hinges on the imported vessels and Cistercian ware. To-date within the region there has been little evidence for the occurrence of Cistercian ware earlier than the final quarter of the 15th century. At Thornholme Priory the fabric was only reliably associated with the 16th century dissolution levels. Similar dates occur for the fabric at Lincoln : Flaxengate (information Lauren Adams), although some later 15th century examples seem to have occurred at the Bishop's Palace site at Lincoln (Coppack 1975, 28). These Epworth groups have been dated on the assumption that the Cistercian wares were likely to be of early 16th century date.

There were comparatively large numbers of 'finewares' from these groups, including a large proportion of cups and drinking mugs, many of which were in imported fabrics. This was a high status site being one of the principal Mowbray seats, and as such, its range of forms and fabrics may well prove atypical to contemporary deposits from other, more modest, sites.

This pottery came from the cellar (f1) from trench F (Plan 61 C), and again probably dates to the early 16th century.

Plate 131

- 5 H2 J Orange fabric. Greenish-yellow OG.
- 6 O1 J Orange-red OS, orange CR and brownish-orange IS. Bright copper-green OG. Residual.
- 7 CIST C Reddish-purple CR. Bright reddish-purple OG on both surfaces. There was a lot of sand fused on to the base of this vessel. These vessels were normally fired upright within saggars. The sand was used to ensure that the glaze did not adhere to the sagger which the cup rested on.
- 8 ID P Red OS and CR, orange IS. Tiny spots of orange OG. B&S. Low Countries Redware.

LM/4/Ep			Epworth : Manor					Trench E				SVR 1.0				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
OC	1											1			1	
CM1	1					1									1	

This pottery came from a small pit adjoining the cess pit of LM/5/Ep and fitting sherds occurred in the Firsby type jug. The illustrated cup base was typical of the fine variant fabric being produced at Cowick.

Plate 131

- 9 OC C Red OS and pale grey CR. Yellow-green/olive-green OG on both surfaces. Unlike the Cistercian ware cup Pl.131 No.7 this vessel was fired inverted.

LM/5/Ep			Epworth : Manor					Trench E				SVR 2.2				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
OC	2											2			2	
H2	2								1	1					2	
CM1	2					1			1						2	
CIST	1											1			1	1
IM	2												1		2	2
IS	1										1				1	
IR	1										1				1	
I	1										1				1	

This pottery came from the fill of a cess pit in trench E and on this occasion it seemed appropriate to include all the other illustrated artifacts from the group. The South Netherlands Majolica can thus be seen in conjunction with the bronze candlestick and the enamelled Venetian glass.

P1.131 Nos.10-12 in the Humber ware and Firsby type fabric seem a little incongruous amidst their ceramic peers, indeed, they were the only pottery vessels which were not 'tablewares'. The similarity between the Cistercian ware cup (P1.131 No.13) and the Cowick cup (P1.131 No.14) was very striking, and it was interesting that they should both occur together in the same group. Indeed, these five groups (LM/1-5/Ep) demonstrate that Cistercian ware occurred in contemporary groups with its 'copies' and suggests that there may have been considerable competition between the old established Humber ware industries and the new Cistercian ware factories over this new tableware.

Both Siegburg (P1.131 No.15) and Raeren (P1.131 No.17) stonewares occurred together. Although there had been some resemblance between the English 'Skipton-on-Swale' type drinking

mugs and these imported stoneware mugs there was apparently no attempt by the Cistercian factories to copy these imported forms. In the past, industries such as the Humber wares had been quick to emulate successful imported forms such as tripod pipkins or lobed cups.

The small sherd (Pl.131 No.16) was of particular interest as it was part of a Siegburg drinking mug (such as Pl.131 No.15) which had been re-fired with a lead glaze, probably in the Low Countries. This green glazed stoneware is still rare. Regionally, a pair of stoneware altar cruets with similar glazing came from the Dominican Friary at Boston (Moorhouse 1972, 40 & Fig.6 Nos.89-90), from a phase dated to the 15th century.

South Netherlands Majolica is surprisingly rare in the region, apart from the several examples from Epworth the only other reliable example came from the demolition layers of the church at Thornholme Priory (Pl.143 No.12). The alter/flower vase illustrated by Pl.131 No.18 was the most common form (Hurst 1971, 362-4) but the base of the tazza stand is so far unique to this country (information J.G. Hurst).

Plate 131

- 10 CM1 PN This vessel sealed the contents of the cess pit. Pale buff surfaces and blue-grey CR. Yellow-green OG on IS. Wire-cut base.
- 11 H2 PN Dull red OS and red CR. Flecked brownish-yellow OG on IS.
- 12 H2 CN Reddish surfaces and red CR. Purple-brown OG.
- 13 CIST C Reddish-brown CR. Bright brown OG on both surfaces. Applied pad of white clay appearing yellow under glaze.
- 14 OC C Orange fabric. Bright yellow-orange OG on both surfaces. An accumulation of glaze inside the base suggested that it was fired upright.

Plate 131 Cont'd.

- 15 IS M Pale grey stoneware. Thick, bright grey glaze. Almost complete.
- 16 I M Grey stoneware. Traces of original grey glaze on IS. Refired with yellow-green OG on both surfaces giving the glaze a thin, almost translucent, appearance.
- 17 IR M Pale grey stoneware with buff-grey IS. Bronze coloured glaze on OS. Raeren.
- 18 IM OT Altar/Flower vase. Hard white fabric with a smooth fracture. White tin glaze on both surfaces. Underglaze blue design.
- 19 IM OT Tazza Stand. White fabric. Inner surface had a slightly roughened texture; hard with a smooth fracture. Clear tin glaze. Blue and orange painted underglaze design.
- 20 Decorated glass fragment. Very thin clear glass with a little surface opalescence. Applied ribs to upper body. The lower body had patterns of oval and square etched depressions of which the oval ones (in black on the drawing) showed traces of a yellow/green enamel. Imported, probably Venetian.
- 21 Rim of a beaker with a wrythen neck in a clear glass.
- 22-24 Bases of flasks or round-bottomed bottles. Each was in a largely colourless glass with a faint greenish tinge, although they had decayed to a sugary, crystallised appearance with discoloured surfaces. All three bases showed clear traces of the pontil scar. There was a fourth unillustrated example.
- 25-26 Rims of bottles of which No.25 had a wrythen neck. Each vessel showed a colourless core and darker, discoloured surfaces.
- 27 Rim of a flask, similar vessel to Nos.22-24. Virtually clear glass with darker, discoloured surfaces.
- 28-31 Four of six bottle bases recovered, probably belonging to rims such as Pl.131 No.25 and 26. Each had an indented pontil scar. Clear glass with a pale sea-green hue.
- 32 Window quarry. Clear glass discoloured where the glass had started to decay and crystallise. The edges were grazed. The basic floral pattern was executed in a red enamel on the obverse face; the leaves were partly infilled with a golden yellow paint (hatched on drawings). The design seems to have been re-touched with red paint at a later stage with the addition of the three solid red petals to the stalk.

Plate 131 Cont'd.

- 33-35 Three fragments of window quarry, each in an almost colourless glass with red painted decoration. In each case the surfaces were now largely devitrified, and in the case of No.35 the glass was almost fully decayed. No.33 was grazed. There were four more plain fragments of window quarry that were unillustrated.

There were 10 further glass fragments which were unidentified.

- 36 Bronze candlestick with strong blackish-green patination. The stick had a basal drip pan and was found complete.

LM/6/Ep			Epworth : Manor					Trench E				SVR 1.1				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	OC
S3	2	2														
FD	1					1									1	
RW	1					1									1	
H2	5					4				1					2	

These next five groups (LM/6-10/Ep) represented the demolition and robbing deposits from the site, and although of similar early 16th century date to LM/1-5/Ep, they contained a greater proportion of residual material. The rim profile of Pl.132 No.2 resembled the type 7 cistern rims from the West Cowick kilns associated with kiln level 1D, for which an archaeomagnetic date of 1450-1530 was achieved (Mayes, forthcoming; Aitken and Hawley 1966, 191). Although it has been argued that shell-tempered wares survived into the 15th century (Moorhouse 1974b, 7-8), it is probable that this rim, Pl.132 No.1 formed part of the residual material in the group.

Plate 132

- 1 S3 CP Buff OS, grey CR and dark red IS. B&S.
 2 H2 CN Grey CR and grey-buff IS. Flecked yellow-green OG.

LM/7/Ep			Epworth : Manor					Trench C				SVR 2.0				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
O1	3					3									1	
FD	2					2									1	
H2	8					6					1	1			4	
WY	1					1									1	1
IR	1										1				1	

A group of robbing material from trench C (Plan 61A).

Plate 132

3 S3 CP Buff fabric.

4 H2 J Dark red OS, grey CR and red IS. Deep olive-green OG.

5 WY J Yellow OS, white CR and orange-yellow IS. Yellow OG. Iron-washed spots.

LM/8/Ep			Epworth : Manor					Trench C				SVR 1.9				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
O1	4					4									2	
O3	2					2									2	
FD	9					9									3	
H2	8					8									6	
ML	2					2									2	
CM1	5					3				2					3	
IR	1										1				1	

This was a series of disturbed layers, the latest material of which related to the robbing and demolition groups.

Plate 132 Cont'd.

- 6 O1 J Orange fabric. Green mottled brown OG.
- 7 O3 J White OS skin, bright orange fabric.
- 8 FD J Grey CR and pale grey IS. Brownish-green OG.
- 9 H2 J Pale orange OS, pale grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. UHA plugged. Sand adhered to the glaze on the top of the rim, presumably used to prevent glaze fusion during firing.
- 10 CM1 CN Red/purple surfaces and grey CR. Yellow-brown OG on OS and yellow-green OG on IS.
- 11 IR M Pale purple OS, grey CR and brownish-buff IS. Brownish-grey glaze. Raeren stoneware.

LM/9/Ep			Epworth : Manor				Trench C				SVR 2.7					
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	3	3														
O1	7					7									3	
O3	1					1										
OC	3											3			3	
FD	7					7									5	
H2	25	1				21					3				19	
ML	1					1									1	
RW	1					1									1	
WY	2					1					1				1	
CM1	15	2				9			1	1	1		1		9	
IS	1										1				1	

This was a second group of levelling material from trench C which appeared to have been associated with robbing and demolition levels.

Plate 132

- 12 O1 J Red OS, orange CR and IS. Dark copper-green OG.

Plate 132 Cont'd.

- 13 H2 J Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Large carelessly applied patches of yellow-green OG. Untidy finish to basal angle.
- 14 H2 J Purple-red OS, grey CR and red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 15 H2 J Orange-red OS, grey CR and red IS. Flecked blue-green OG.
- 16 H2 J Orange OS, grey CR and IS. Dark greenish OG. B&S.
- 17 OC C Red fabric. Mottled green OG on both surfaces.
- 18 OC C Red fabric. Deep green mottled OG on both surfaces.
- 19 CM1 J Reddish-purple OS, grey CR and purple-grey IS. Deep purple OG.
- 20 CM1 J Orange OS, white CR and orange-yellow IS. Brownish-yellow OG.
- 21 CM1 PN Red surfaces and grey CR. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 22 CM1 M Dark purple surfaces and grey CR.
- 23 RW J White fabric. Dark green mottled yellow-green OG. This vessel was CB and very roughly WF.

LM/10/Ep

Epworth Manor

Trench E

SVR 1.5

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
H2	2					1				1					1	
CM1	2									2					2	
CIST	2											2			2	
MN	1					1						1			1	
IR	1										1				1	

Demolition and robbing deposits from trench E.

Plate 132

- 24 H2 J Orange OS, orange/grey CR and grey IS. Greenish OG.
- 25 CM1 J Dull red OS, grey CR and IS. Rich reddish-purple OG. The base showed the scar of a frilled-rim cistern.

Plate 132 Cont'd.

- 26 CM1 CN Pale red-purple OS, grey CR and pale grey-purple IS. Bright reddish-purple OG.
- 27 MN J Grey-black CR and black IS. Yellow-green OG with faint darker mottling. Nottingham.
- 28 CIST C Red CR. Bright, deep red-brown OG on both surfaces. On the unillustrated body sherds there were traces of a white clay zoomorphic design.
- 29 CIST C? Red CR. Blackish-purple OG on both surfaces.

LM/11/Sm

Somerby D.M.V. : Gully 6

SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	10	7	3													
H2	3					3									3	

Gully 6 was one of a number of ditch-like features found in the croft area to the north of the excavated building complex. It was the only feature from which a group of pottery could still be reliably associated. Mynard considered that it could not have been a closed group because of the apparent chronological diversity of its contents (1969, 71). Moorhouse subsequently re-assessed the group as part of his study of the regions shell-tempered fabrics; he argued that the group was probably chronologically discrete and attributable to the 15th century (Moorhouse 1974b, 7-8).

The source of contention was the range of Humber ware jugs which were associated with the shell-tempered vessels. Mynard based his interpretation on the assumption that whilst the jugs were 15th century, shell-tempered wares went out of production during the 14th century. Moorhouse argued that such shell-tempered wares persisted well into the 15th century, and that

they could therefore be of similar date to the jugs.

The crucial dating for 15th century shell-tempered wares comes from the Bishop's Palace groups from Lincoln (Coppack 1975, 48-50) whose date was assessed from historical evidence. The Humber ware jugs Pl.133 Nos.10-12 have a long date range and could probably be placed anywhere between the early 14th and early 16th centuries. However, comparison with the 15th century Thornholme Priory groups (LM/27/Tp, Pl.140 No.16 or 17), suggest that a similar date is likely.

Moorhouse's claim that this was a sealed group of contemporary material seems quite acceptable, but his suggested 15th century date, though likely, cannot be proven. Nevertheless, it remains the largest group of later medieval shell-tempered vessels outside the city of Lincoln, and it is also the only stratified deposit from the Gainsborough area.

The drawings used have been taken directly from Mynard's report, but this is the first time that the group has been reconstructed. It bears repeating that the group as presented is not complete as many finds were discarded including most body sherds.

Plate 133

- 1 S3 CP Red-brown surfaces and grey-black CR.
- 2 S3 CP Grey-brown surfaces and grey CR.
- 3 S3 CP Buff-brown OS, grey CR and buff IS.
- 4 S3 CP Pale buff fabric.
- 5 S3 CP Grey-buff OS, pale grey CR and orange-buff IS.
- 6 S3 CP Grey-brown fabric.
- 7 S3 CP Buff-brown surfaces and orange-brown CR.
- 8 S3 B Grey-buff surfaces and pale grey CR.

Plate 133 Cont'd.

- 9 S3 B Orange-buff fabric.
- 10 H2 J Purple-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR. Yellow-green OG.
- 11 H2 J Orange-brown OS, grey CR and purple-brown IS. Olive-green OG.
- 12 H2 J Orange-brown fabric with the CR turning a blue-grey under glaze. Flecked orange-green OG. Four groups of double thumbings to the base.

LM/12/Hu		Humberston Abbey: Rere Dorter Drain											SVR -			
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
H2	5					4							1		5	
T1	6					2				2	1		1		6	2

These were amateur excavations carried out between 1965 and 1970 and unfortunately the excavation methods did not allow for any stratigraphic analysis of what little material that was provenanced. The one notable exception was the group of pottery recovered from the Rere Dorter drain. Only those vessels that were marked with this provenance have been considered here, although they are unlikely to represent the whole group. The bulk of the material was unmarked and it soon became obvious that the finds had been heavily sorted and that the less interesting body sherds had been discarded. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the material retained which was attributable to the drain was at least partly representative of the original assemblage.

A major feature such as the Rere Dorter drain was likely to have remained open throughout the Abbey's use. The material was late-medieval in date and it seemed appropriate to place this group in the period between the dissolution of the Abbey in 1536

and its demolition. This demolition was substantially complete by 1562 when Leyland visited to discover the "very small remains" of the abbey (VCH Lincs. 1906, 133-4). A date in the second quarter of the 16th century seemed the most likely for this group.

In addition to the two urinals (Pl.134 Nos.5 and 8) several vessels, (Pl.134 Nos.1,3 and 9) had thick white salts deposits on their inner surfaces, which suggested that they may also have been used as urinals. This was the largest group of substantially complete vessels in the Toynton/Bolingbroke (T1) fabric from North Lincolnshire. As a group it provided an interesting comparison with the Burnham Chapel demolition material (LM/13-16/Bc) and the Thornholme Priory demolition material (LM/22/Tp, LM/31/Tp and LM/24/Tp, since all three series of groups were probably of very similar date.

Plate 134

- 1 H2 J Pale red OS, buff CR and pale orange IS. Small bib of olive-green OG. Thick white salts deposit on IS. Extensive B&S. This burning and sooting covered the scar of the broken off LHA of the handle which suggests that despite the loss of its handle, the vessel 'enjoyed' a secondary use as a urinal.
- 2 H2 J Deep orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. Four single thumbings to the base.
- 3 H2 J Pale dull orange-red OS, blue-grey and orange IS. Olive-green OG with darker mottling. UHA plugged. LHA indented. White salts deposit on IS.
- 4 H2 J Red/orange OS, orange CR and IS. Traces of an orange-brown OG.
- 5 H2 OT Urinal. Dull red/red OS, dull red CR and IS. Brownish-green OG.
- 6 T1 J Orange/pale orange OS, whitish-orange CR and IS. Bib of orange-brown OG. UHA plugged.
- 7 T1 J Dull greyish-orange OS, pale orange CR and IS. Bib of greenish-orange DSG.

Plate 134 Cont'd.

- 8 T1 OT Urinal. Dull orange-red OS, pale orange CR and IS. Purplish OG which thinned to a mottled, yellowish-brown.
- 9 T1 M Pale grey OS with pale orange HL, blue-grey CR and purple-grey IS with dull reddish HL. White salts deposit on IS.
- 10 T1 CN Greyish-orange OS, grey CR and purple-grey IS with orange HL. Olive-green DSG. KT to the basal angle was carried out before the bung-hole was applied.
- 11 T1 CN (Whitish) orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull purple-red IS. Olive-green DSG. UHA plugged.

LM/13/Bc

Burnham Chapel

SVR 1.8

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	1					1										
H2	3					2				1						
T1	1					1										

This group derived from deposits built up following the 14th century re-building of the church, and was sealed by the demolition deposits. The glaze and decoration statistics were not available for LM/13-16/Bc.

Plate 135

- 1 H2 J Pale orange OS, buff CR and IS. Flecked green OG.
- 2 H2 J Red oxidised surfaces with grey CR.
- 3 H2 CN Purple-red surfaces and orange CR. Splashes of sand-covered, yellow-brown OG on IS.

LM/14/Bc			Burnham Chapel									SVR 1.7				
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CT	2	2														
C2	3	2	1													
F1	2					2										
O1	5					5										
O3	1					1										
M1	3					2			1							
H1	3					3										
H2	48					29			2	14	1	1	1			
T1	9					4			2	3						

This phase-group was the largest from the site and came from the earliest demolition deposits from the chapel likely to date to the first half of the 16th century.

The absence of Cistercian ware was unusual, since the fabric appears to have been current in the area from the early 16th century. Generally, one can only observe with some surprise the range of late-medieval vessels which were associated with the demolition of a chapel. Normally destruction deposits reflect the vessels in use at the time of desertion. From robbing deposits one gets a wider range of material including vessels disturbed from earlier layers, and perhaps the odd vessel contemporary with the robbing activity. The large number of cisterns, storage vessels, and cup fragments from this group and the two subsequent groups (LM/15-16), however, would be more in keeping with an inn or brewhouse than a chapel. Comparison should be made with the pottery from the brewhouse in area 2 of Thornholme Priory (HM/27/Tp, Pl.103 Nos.10-17). It could be speculated that the church may have fallen into a secondary, less orthodox use, on its dissolution. Some of the pottery came

from outside the chapel in the vicinity of a timber shed against the east wall; this was possibly a store room. It is difficult to imagine that demolition was such thirsty work that the vessels were all associated with this activity; maybe we have here spectacular evidence for the practice of "church ale"! In comparison, it may be observed that the demolition deposits from Thornholme Priory church produced only one or two late-medieval vessels which included a South Netherlands Majolica altar vase; a far more appropriate discovery from a demolished church (LM/35/Tp).

Plate 135 Cont'd.

- 4 CT CP Black surfaces and buff CR. B&S.
- 5 C2 CP Orange surfaces and buff-grey CR.
- 6 O1 J Orange fabric.
- 7 O1 J Red OS, orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 8 O3 J Pale orange fabric. Greenish-yellow OG.
- 9 M1 J Buff surfaces and pale buff CR.
- 10 M1 PN Pale red-brown surfaces and buff CR.
- 11 H2 OT Urinal. Pale orange OS and orange CR. Flecked orange-brown OG on IS.
- 12 H2 CN Pale orange OS and orange CR. Iron stained greenish-black OG on IS.
- 13 H2 CN Orange fabric and bright purple OG.
- 14 H2 J Pale orange-buff OS, grey CR and buff IS. Flecked, yellow-green OG.
- 15 H2 CN Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. Purple OG on OS and iron flecked, greenish-brown OG on IS.
- 16 H2 CN Orange fabric. Dark purple OG on OS and bright orange-brown OG on IS.
- 17 H2 CN Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Corroded OG on OS, iron stained orange-brown OG on IS.

Plate 135 Cont'd.

- 18 H2 CN Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Traces of glaze on both surfaces.
- 19 H2 CN Pale orange OS, orange CR and orange-brown IS. Iron stained orange OG on IS.
- 20 H2 CN Pinkish-buff OS, red/grey CR and pale pinkish-buff IS. Mottled greenish-brown OG with iron flecking on IS.
- 21 OC M Orange fabric. Orange OG on both surfaces.
- 22 T1 CN Orange OS, grey CR and orange/grey IS. Greenish-yellow OG with heavy iron staining.
- 23 T1 CN Grey-brown OS and orange/grey CR. Olive-green DSG.
- 24 T1 CN Orange-red OS, bluish CR and purple-grey IS. Bright orange DSG.

LM/15/Bc

Burnham Chapel

SVR 1.7

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	1					1										
H1	1										1					
H2	5					2				3						
T1	1					1										

A small group of vessels from the robber trenches which cut the demolition groups of LM/14/Bc and was likely to be of similar date since it may be supposed that demolition was not a chance process but was the first stage of the robbing activity which probably began shortly after the building had become "available".

Plate 135 Cont'd.

- 25 H2 CN Orange OS and grey CR. Apple-green OG on both surfaces.
- 26 T1 J Buff-grey OS, grey CR and IS. Yellow-green DSG with metallic purple HL.

LM/16/Bc			Burnham Chapel								SVR 4.2					
F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C2	1	1														
O1	2					2										
F1	1					1										
M1	1					1										
H2	20					8			3	9						
T1	9					4			1	4						
CIST	2											2				
OC												1				

This pottery came from the rubble which sealed the robbing. The fragments of cups, cisterns and jugs resemble the vessels from the previous groups (LM/14-15/Bc). Cistercian ware appeared for the first time in this group in the form of type IV cups (Brears 1971, 19-23).

One feature of these groups from Burnham chapel has been the uneven split between the Humber wares (H2) and the Toynton/Bolingbroke types (T1). Although the T1 fabric was the lesser of the two fabrics at Burnham, it accounted for a higher proportion of the late-medieval fabrics here than it did at Thornholme Priory where it was only an occasional find. In contrast, the Humberston Abbey group (LM/12/Hu), although incomplete, suggested a more even split between the two fabrics.

Plate 135 Cont'd.

- 27 H2 J Orange surfaces and orange-red CR. Bright, metallic purple OG on OS and also from the rim to the neck of the IS.
- 28 H2 J Orange OS, and blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.

Plate 135 Cont'd.

- 29 H2 J Orange-red fabric. Metallic purple OG.
- 30 T1 ON Grey-buff surface and pale orange-buff CR.
- 31 T1 PN Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Traces of an internal OG.
- 32 OC C Orange fabric. Bright red-brown OG on both surfaces. A very close copy of a Cistercian ware type IV cup.
- 33 CIST C Purple-red fabric. Thick black OG on both surfaces. Wire-cut base.

LM/17/Tp

Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 10 SVR 2.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	2	2														
O1	1					1										
M1	4	2				1			1							
H2	1					1										
IS	1										1					

This group came from the construction deposits for building Bvii. Much of the building work can probably be associated with the work carried out following Bishop Alnwick's visitation and instructions of 1446 and could, therefore, be dated to the mid-15th century (VCH Lincs. 1906, 167). Such a date would be quite acceptable for the Siegburg mug, Pl.136 No.2.

Plate 136

- 1 M1 CP Orange OS, orange-yellow CR; the IS varies from orange-yellow around the rim to grey-buff at mid-body and yellow-buff at the base. Heavily B&S.
- 2 IS M Pale orange CR and orange-buff IS. Greenish-grey glaze on the OS. Siegburg.

LM/18/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 10 SVR 1.3

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	1					1										
M1	19	10				5			1			1	2			
H1	1					1										
H2	2					2										

This pottery came from the construction deposits for building Bviii. Generally the medium sandy (M1) jugs of this period closely resembled the contemporary Humber ware products but Pl.136 No.4 was an exception in that it was similar to the later medieval Lincoln wares.

Plate 136 Cont'd.

- 3 M1 CP Pale orange OS, yellow-buff CR and orange-yellow IS. B&S.
- 4 M1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and red IS. Deep olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 5 M1 C Orange-red fabric. Full greenish-brown OG on both surfaces. Copying a type IV drinking cup.

LM/19/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 10 SVR 1.1

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	2					2										
ML	1					1										
M1	11	5				5							1			
H1	1					1										
H2	4					4										

This material came from the yard deposits that were associated with phase 10, and probably dates to the second half of the 15th century.

Phase 11 was associated with the early 16th century occupation of the site and was the earliest to contain Cistercian wares.

Plate 136 Cont'd.

- 12 OC OT Cruet. Orange fabric. Yellow-brown OG.
- 13 M1 J (White) red OS, red CR and reddish IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 14 M1 J Orange/blue-grey CR and purplish IS. Orange-brown OG.
- 15 M1 J Orange/dull red CR and purple IS with orange HL. Olive-green OG. Part of an unknown applied and incised decorative design.
- 16 M1 CP Blackish surfaces and red-brown CR. B&S.
- 17 M1 BD Buff surfaces and grey-black CR. Deep olive-green OG on IS. B&S.
- 18 H2 J Red OS, pale orange CR and IS.
- 19 H2 J Reddish-buff surfaces and grey CR. Flecked green OG.
- 20 H2 J Grey CR and purple-grey IS. Matt purple OG to rim top. Overfired.
- 21 H2 J Orange-red CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 22 H2 J Orange fabric.
- 23 H2 J Orange-grey OS, orange-red CR and IS.
- 24 H2 PN Buff OS and grey CR. Apple-green OG on IS.
- 25 CM1 PN Orange OS, pale grey CR and dull orange IS. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 26 CM1 CN Orange-buff surfaces and off-white CR. Yellow-green OG.
- 27 RH CN Grey CR. Reddish-brown, flecked OG on both surfaces.
- 28 CIST C Purple-brown CR and purple IS. Deep purple OG. White clay oak leaf design (cf. Epworth, Pl.35 No.44).
- 29 IS M Red/pale grey OS, grey-buff CR and IS. Reddish ash glaze. Siegburg.

LM/22/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 2 Phase 12 SVR 1.2

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C1	2	2														
F1	1					1									1	
O1	68					62	6								37	1
M1	91	3		1		71	1	2	9				4		58	3
ML	4					4									3	1
H1	2					2									2	
H2	179	2				173				1	2	1			92	3
CM1	2					2									1	
T1	1					1									1	

Phase 12 was the robbing and demolition deposits and probably dated to the second quarter of the 16th century.

Plate 136 Cont'd.

Building B

30 M1 OT Tripod pipkin. Pale grey-red OS, red CR and pinkish IS. Orange OG. Traces of an applied handle. B&S.

31 M1 J Whitish OS, bluish CR with orange-red MGs and pale red IS.

Building Cii (Kiln house)

32 H2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Yellowish-green OG.

33 H2 J Pale orange-buff surfaces and red/grey CR.

34 H2 J Purplish-brown OS, black CR and IS. Overfired.

35 CM1 CN Reddish-buff CR. Flecked, red-brown OG on OS and iron-mottled, green OG on IS.

36 CM1 CN Purple OS, buff CR and reddish-purple IS. Purple OG.

37 CIST C Purplish fabric. Reddish-purple OG on both surfaces.

LM/23/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench D Phase 10 SVR 1.4

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C1	2	2														
F1	1					1									1	
O1	68					62	6								37	1
M1	91	3		1		71	1	2	9				4		58	3
ML	4					4									3	1
H1	2					2									2	
H2	179	2				173				1	2	1			92	3
CM1	2					2									1	
T1	1					1									1	

This phase, dating to the mid-15th century, was the first from trench D in which orangewares lost their numerical dominance in the group, although it has been argued that the fabric was in decline from the early 14th century. It seems reasonable to suppose that both the medium sandy (M1) and Humber wares (H2) were the principal fabrics current during this period. Both the Firsby type (CM1) and Toynton/Bolingbroke (T1) fabrics occurred occasionally.

Plate 137

- 1 O1 J Two drawings. Red OS, orange CR and IS. Dark brownish-green OG. White clay strips.
- 2 O1 J Red/grey CR and dark red IS. Bright, rich, brown OG. The pellets were of an iron-rich clay, although their enclosing strips were plain.
- 3 ML J Blue-grey CR and purple-red IS. Dark olive-green OG.
- 4 ML J Silver-grey CR and IS. Yellow-green OG.
- 5 ML J Pale reddish-white OS, pale blue-grey CR and dark red IS. Traces of glaze on both surfaces.
- 6 F1? J Pale blue CR and pale orange-buff IS. Olive-green OG. Iron-washed decoration.

Plate 137 Cont'd.

- 7 M1 J Pale orange/purple OS, pale grey/orange CR and silver-grey IS. Bright watery olive-green OG.
- 8 M1 J Dull purple-red OS, orange-buff CR and purple-grey IS. Bright olive-green OG.
- 9 M1 J Buff CR and yellow-buff IS. Olive-green OG.
- 10 M1 CP Pale grey-buff surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S.
- 11 M1 CP Reddish-orange surfaces and buff CR. Orange-yellow OG drip on IS.
- 12 M1 PN Pale reddish-buff surfaces and pale greyish-blue CR.
- 13 M1 OT Dish. Purple-grey/purple-red OS, orange-red/pale grey CR. Olive-green OG fully and neatly covering the IS.
- 14 M1 OT Form unknown. Orange OS, orange CR and dark red IS. Bright orange OG on IS. B&S.
- 15 M1 P Purplish-buff OS and pale blue/buff CR. Light olive-green OG.
- 16 M1 BD Red-brown surfaces and blue-grey CR. Corroded olive-green OG on IS. B&S.
- 17 M1 OT Cucurbit. Orange-buff OS, blue-grey/buff/pale orange CR and pale orange-buff IS. Greenish-orange OG on IS. B&S.
- 18 T1 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and red IS. Dark olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 19 CM1 J Pale cream-grey surfaces and yellowish-grey CR. Brownish-green OG.
- 20 CM1 J Greenish-grey surfaces and grey CR.
- 21 H2 M Orange fabric
- 22 H2 M Orange OS, orange-red CR and IS.
- 23 H2 OT Lobed cup. Blue-grey CR. Flecked, olive-green OG fully covering both surfaces.
- 24 H2 CP? Red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Splash of greenish OG with a metallic purple MG.
- 25 H2 J Dull dark red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. LHA indented
- 26 H2 J Orange-red/orange OS, orange/grey-buff CR and pale orange-pink IS. Flecked yellow-green OG.

Plate 137 Cont'd.

- 27 H2 J Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged and LHA indented Four single thumbings to the basal angle.
- 28 H2 J Orange/dark red OS, red/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Flecked olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 29 H2 J Orange-red CR and orange IS. Purple-yellow OG.
- 30 H2 J Pale orange surfaces and blue-grey CR. Flecked greenish OG.
- 31 H2 J Grey-black CR and blue-black IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 32 H2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked greenish-yellow OG.
- 33 H2 J Dark red/orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked, deep olive-green OG.
- 34 H2 J Dark red OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Dark olive-green OG with metallic purple HL.

LM/24/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench D Phase 11 SVR 1.6

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
01	33					33									21	1
M1	51	3				34		4	8				2		35	1
ML	1					1									1	
H1	3					3									2	
H2	53					45			1	4	2		1		31	1
CM1	7	1				6									4	

The impression given by the illustrated material from this group suggested that the Humber wares were the sole principal fabric type during the early 16th century. It was difficult to assess whether the medium sandy (M1) fabric was still in production. The large number of orangewares (01) suggested that the residual element in the group was considerable. This proved an

equally ambiguous problem for all the phase 11 groups across the site and consequently the terminal date for the M1 fabric remained unclear.

Plate 138

- 1 O1 J Orange CR and red IS. Dark olive-green OG.
- 2 O1 J Pale bluish CR and pale red IS. Mottled yellow-green OG. Complex applied decoration of uncertain design; the spots were covered with an iron-wash.
- 3 C2 BD Buff OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange IS. B&S.
- 4 M1 CP Whitish-buff OS, grey-buff CR and yellow-buff IS. Lower body hand-finished
- 5 M1 OT Form unknown. Dull orange OS, black/orange CR and orange IS. Crazed, thick, orange OG on IS. Very heavily B&S.
- 6 M1 BD Grey-buff OS, pale blue CR and B&S IS. Corroded OG on IS.
- 7 M1 J Baluster jug. Orange OS, orange-buff CR and orange-red IS. Olive-green OG taken to the base. Type 1 applied base
- 8 M1 J Reddish-white OS, red/blue-grey CR and olive-green OG on both surfaces.
- 9 H2 J Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked yellowish-green OG, LHA deeply indented with four fingers.
- 10 H2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked yellow-brown OG.
- 11 H2 J Pale orange surfaces and dull orange CR. Greenish-yellow OG.
- 12 H2 J White/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 13 H2 J Dark red OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 14 H2 J Blue-grey CR and dark red IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 15 H2 OT Bottle? Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Olive-green OG band on the rim top.
- 16 H2 J Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 17 H2 J Orange surfaces and orange-red/blue-grey CR.
- 18 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Traces of an olive-green OG.

Plate 138 Cont'd.

- 19 H2 J Dark red OS, orange-red/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS.
- 20 H2 J Dark red OS, orange CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 21 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS.
- 22 CM1 J Pale purplish-buff OS, pale grey-yellow CR and IS.
Brownish-yellow OG. UHA plugged.
- 23 CM1 J Pale orange-purple OS, pale silver-grey CR and grey-purple IS. Purplish-green OG.

LM/25/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench D Phase 12 SVR 1,5

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
G1	1					1										
F1	1					1										
O1	71					68	3								49	3
M1	78	10		1		57		2	5				3		31	2
H1	2					2									1	
H2	72	1				67				1	3				36	2
CM1	2					2									2	
R	3					3									2	

This was robbing and demolition material from trench D and contained a wide range of disturbed material. Vessels were drawn to illustrate the range of this material and to include vessels of intrinsic interest.

Plate 138 Cont'd

- 24 O1 J Red fabric. Mottled greenish OG.
- 25 O1 J Orange CR and pale pinkish IS. Copper-green OG.
Suggestion of two intertwined arms.
- 26 O1 J Baluster jug. Red surfaces and orange CR. Copper-green OG.
- 27 M1 CW Grey-brown OS, orange-brown CR and IS.

Plate 138 Cont'd.

- 28 M1 BD Buff OS, grey-buff CR and red-buff IS. Yellow-green OG on IS.
- 29 M1 J Dark reddish-purple OS, red CR and orange-red IS. Orange-brown OG.
- 30 M1 J Pale orange/grey CR and pale orange IS. Olive-green OG.
- 31 M1 J Whitish-buff CR and pale pinkish-buff IS. Olive-green OG.
- 32 M1 J Pale purplish OS, blue-grey CR and buff IS.
- 33 M1 OT Form unknown. Orange surfaces and buff CR. Orange-yellow OG. Handle rising vertically from the rim. B&S on IS.
- 34 H2 J Orange surfaces and pale blue-grey CR. Olive-green OG.
- 35 H2 J Orange fabric.
- 36 H2 J Blue-grey CR and grey IS. Metallic purple OG.
- 37 H2 J Blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG, metallic purple HL.
- 38 T1 J Brown-buff OS, black CR and red-brown IS.

LM/26/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench J Phase 10 SVR 1.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	8					8									5	
M1	42	3		1		34			2				2		26	5
H2	15					14									7	

This phase, dating to the mid-15th century came from reconstruction work on building Jiv. It was interesting to observe that the medium sandy (M1) fabric could still command such a high proportion of the Thornholme assemblage during this phase, at a time when sites at Epworth, Doncaster and Hull were finding their ceramic markets increasingly monopolised by the Humber wares.

This material came from the occupation deposits associated with building Jiv and probably dated to the second half of the 15th century.

The Curfew (Pl.140 No.2) shows that the design of this vessel form had not altered appreciably since the 13th century. This was not the case with the urinals; 13th century forms (Pl.100 No.36) tended to be of globular shape, formed in two sections with the aperture cut into the side of the upper body. Later medieval examples (Pl.140 Nos.7-9) were of a similar shape but with an open top; this latter form remained unchanged well into the 16th century (cf. LM/12/Hu, Pl.134 No.5). It was interesting that the medium sandy (M1) fabric appeared to be losing its share of the jug market to the Humber wares.

Plate 140

- 1 O1 J/CN Pale orange/red OS, orange-red/pale blue CR and pale purple-buff IS. Greenish-olive OG. Very hard fired.
- 2 M1 CW Pale orange OS, buff CR with orange-red MGs and Buff IS.
- 3 M1 CW Pale orange OS and orange CR.
- 4 M1 J Pale orange OS, orange/pale blue CR and dull purple-black IS. Olive-green OG.
- 5 M1 J Dull reddish OS and orange-red CR. Orange OG.
- 6 M1 J Purplish OS, vermillion CR and orange-red IS. Bright orange-brown OG. White salts deposit on IS.
- 7 M1 OT Urinal. Dull purplish OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Orange OG.
- 8 M1 OT Urinal. Pale reddish-orange OS and pale orange CR. Olive-green OG on both surfaces. White salts deposit on IS.
- 9 M1 OT Urinal. Pale orange-grey OS, orange CR and pale orange IS. Orange glaze on both surfaces. B&S. White salts deposit on IS.

Plate 140 Cont'd.

- 10 H2 CP Pale orange/dark red OS, blue-buff CR and grey-buff IS.
- 11 H2 J Blue-grey CR and pale reddish IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 12 H2 J Pale yellow-orange OS and orange-red CR. Dark olive OG.
- 13 H2 J Orange OS and pale blue/orange CR. Olive-green OG.
- 14 H2 J Pale orange surfaces and orange CR. Flecked greenish-yellow OG with purplish MGs. LHA indented and filled.
- 15 H2 J Pale orange OS, bluish CR and dull orange/orange-red IS. Olive-green OG. LHA deeply indented.
- 16 H2 J Orange/dull red OS, orange-red/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG with purplish HL. UHA plugged.
- 17 H2 J Orange-red OS, dark blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 18 H2 OT Urinal. Blue CR and pale bluish-buff IS. Darkish olive-green OG to rim top.

LM/28/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench J Phase 10 SVR 1.

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	2					2									2	
M1	5					4							1		5	
H2	4					3					1				2	
T1	1					1									1	

A small group from the drainage and occupation deposits generally associated with phase 10. The medium sandy (M1) condiment may be residual as the form was first recognised in the 13th century groups (HM/37/Tp, Pl.109 Nos.24-25); the form was always a rarity although late-medieval examples exist in Humber ware.

Plate 139

- 11 M1 OT Condiment. Pale orange-yellow OS and yellow-buff CR. Light olive-green OG on IS.
- 12 H2 J Pale red OS, red/blue-grey CR and grey-blue IS. White salts deposit on the IS.

LM/29/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench J Phase 10 SVR 1.9

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WD	1					1									1	1
O1	2					2									1	
M1	32	3		1		26			1				1		21	
H2	29	2				20					5		2		19	
RW	1		1													
ID	1						1?								1	1
IL	1										1					

These deposits came from general occupation layers associated with phase 10.

The two residual fragments of a Hallgate B (WD) jug (Pl.139 Nos.18 and 19) were of 12th century date and derive from the earliest occupation of the site. The bulk of the contemporary jug forms were in Humber ware (H2). One of the imported vessels (Pl.139 No.20) was probably of Low Countries origin and the form seemed to be a cross between a jug and a pipkin; the white clay decoration added to the interest of this vessel.

Plate 139

- 13 RC B Black surfaces and grey-black CR. Very heavily abraded.
- 14 M1 J Dull orange OS, pale bluish-white CR and pale grey-black IS. Yellow-olive OG. UHA plugged.

Plate 139 Cont'd.

- 15 H2 J Orange fabric, virtually unglazed apart from a few blobs of glaze on the front of the vessel. LHA had no fillet.
- 16 H2 J Dull purple-buff OS, brick-red CR and grey-black IS. Dark blackish-purple OG. Overfired to the point of vitrification.
- 17 H2 OT Bottle. Orange fabric. Bright orange OG covering the OS and the IS as far as the shoulder.
- 18 & 19
WD J Two drawings of the same vessel. Dull purple-grey OS, whitish-buff/blue-grey CR and pale blue-grey IS. Distinctive olive-green OG which typifies many of the Doncaster : Hallgate B wasters.
- 20 ID? J/P? Dull orange-red surfaces and vermillion CR. Bright brownish-orange OG. White clay decoration. B&S.
- 21 IL M Pale grey stoneware. Matt chocolate-brown glaze on both surfaces. Langerwehe.

LM/30/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench J Phase 11 SVR 2.6

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	5					4	1								3	
M1	16	1				13			1				1		12	
H2	47	1				42				3			1			
CM1	1									1					1	

This pottery came from construction deposits associated with phase 11 and date to the early 16th century.

The Area 1 phase 11 groups were generally larger than those from Area 2 and were likely to be more representative of the contemporary assemblage as they were less encumbered with residual material. The bulk of the vessels were Humber ware jugs. Cisterns started to form a more significant part of these groups although they did not achieve the same proportion as those

associated with the Area 2 brewhouse (HM/27/Tp and LM/22/Tp). Although it was unclear when the cistern form was first produced in the region, they only became common in the late-medieval period. The small jug (Pl.141 No.7) compared very closely with those recovered from Cowick : Moat (Pl.49 Nos.1-8), and it is possible that this was a Cowick product.

Plate 141

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|---|
| 1 | O1 | P | Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG. |
| 2 | M1 | OT | Urinal. Pale orange OS and orange-buff CR. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 3 | H2 | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and grey-buff IS. Olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 4 | H2 | J | Reddish/grey-buff OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. |
| 5 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 6 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull buff IS. Flecked yellow-green OG. LHA indented. |
| 7 | HC | J | Dark orange-red OS, orange-red/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Bright, glossy, olive-green OG. |
| 8 | H2 | J | Orange/dark red OS, orange-red/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Flecked olive-green OG. UHA plugged. |
| 9 | H2 | CN | Pale orange/dull red OS, orange/orange-red CR and orange OS. Flecked, watery olive-green OG. UHA plugged. Bung hole pad applied before the base was KT. |
| 10 | H2 | CN | Pale orange OS, buff/orange-red CR and pinkish-red IS. Yellow-orange OG. |
| 11 | CM1 | CN | Thin pale orangish surfaces and pale blue CR with yellow-buff MGs. Bright olive-green OG. B&S on one handle. |

LM/31/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench J Phase 11 SVR 2.8

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1	1														
C2	1	1														
M1	14	2		2		6		1	1				2			
H2	43					39				3			1			
T1	2					1				1					2	
CM1	2					1				1					2	
CIST	4											4				1
IS	1										1					

This group came from the general occupation deposits associated with phase 11 and had a terminal date of 1536, at the dissolution of the priory (Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 155).

Amongst the Humber ware forms, Pl.141 No.18 was most unusual and probably represented some form of sauce pan. The large cistern in the Toynton/Bolingbroke (T1) fabric (Pl.141 No.19) was a little earlier than those from the Humberston Abbey group (LM/12/Hu, Pl.134 Nos.10-11). Again, it was in this phase that the Cistercian wares first made their appearance, strengthening the suggestion that the fabric did not appear at the priory until the early 16th century.

Plate 141 Cont'd.

- 12 M1 CW Buff surfaces and grey-black CR. B&S on IS.
- 13 M1 OT Form unknown. Whitish-buff OS, yellow-buff CR and matt purple IS. Light olive-green OG on both surfaces. Possibly a urinal.
- 14 M1 BD Whitish-yellow OS, whitish-buff CR and pale orange IS. Yellow-green OG on IS.
- 15 M1 OT Urinal. Pale orange surfaces and pale orange-buff CR. Yellow-orange OG. Handle attachments lightly indented.

Plate 141 Cont'd.

- 16 H2 J Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 17 H2 CN Pale orange OS, blue/orange-red CR and orange-pink IS. Corroded olive-green OG.
- 18 H2 OT Small Pan. Orange fabric. Olive-green OG on IS with purplish-orange MGs. B&S.
- 19 T1 CN (Whitish) orange OS, pale grey CR and IS. Yellow-olive DSG. Slightly overfired causing some blistering to the lower body. LHA has a single OS thumbing. 135 fitting sherds.
- 20 CIST C Purple-grey CR. Metallic purple OG on both surfaces. White clay decoration.
- 21 IS M Pale grey stoneware and light grey IS with orange-yellow HL. Bright silvery-blue glaze.

LM/32/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench J Phase 12 SVR 1.3

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
S3	1		1													
O1	41					37	4								26	1
M1	65	4		1		55			1		1		3		42	2
H1	2					2									1	
H2	54	2				47				4	1				28	
T1	6					6									4	
CM1	2					1				1					2	
CIST	1											1			1	
R	3					3									3	
IS	2										2				2	
IST	1												1		1	
			Roman 1 x mortarium													
			Modern 20 x 19th century earthenwares													

This was a typical demolition and robbing group in that it contained a wide chronological range of material, from early

orangerwares (O1) to the modern earthenwares from the last, 19th century, robbing phase. Across the whole site there had only been one or two sherds of late 16th or 17th century pottery, and there was probably a break from the mid-16th century demolition material until the 18th century. This was important because it meant that all the 'medieval' pottery was likely to date to a period before the mid-16th century. On that assumption, it would follow that the Saintonge chafing dish fragment (Pl.142 No.14) was probably of a similar date, but it was unfortunate that such an important vessel was not more securely stratified within the medieval group.

Plate 142

- 1 R/B OT Mortarium. Smooth textured white fabric with iron-stone grits on the IS.
- 2 O1 P Dark red surfaces and orange CR. Orange-brown OG.
- 3 M1 J Pinkish-red OS, orange CR and pale orange IS.
- 4 M1 OT Bottle? Orange-yellow surfaces and yellow-buff CR.
- 5 M1 J Dual orange OS and bluish-white CR. Olive-green OG.
- 6 M1 J Whitish OS, and orange-red CR with orange MG.
- 7 M1 J Whitish OS, orange CR and purplish IS. UHA plugged.
- 8 M1 J Dull whitish-purple OS and blue-buff/orange CR.
- 9 H2 CP Dark red OS, and blue-grey CR with orange MGs. Band of yellowish-green OG on IS.
- 10 H2 J Orange/pale orange surfaces and orange-red/blue CR. Glaze was restricted to a thin, orange-yellow band painted around the incised line. This was a technique noted on the wasters from the Kings Moat at Cowick (Pl.48 No.5).
- 11 H2 J Pale reddish OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Bright purplish OG. UHA plugged and LHA indented.
- 12 H2 CN Pale orange surfaces and pale blue-buff/pale red OS. Corroded yellow-brown OG.

Plate 142 Cont'd.

13 IS M Pale grey stoneware. Silver-grey glaze on both surfaces.

14 IST OT Chafing dish. Hard white fabric of smooth texture. Bright yellow OG with bright copper-green streaks. SW. French Saintonge (Hurst 1974, 233-247).

LM/33/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench J Phase - SVR 4.8

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	4					4									3	1
M1	11	1				9							1		6	
H1	1					1									1	
H2	7					7									4	
T1	3					1	1			1					3	
F1	1					1								1		
			Modern x 28 vessels.													

This material came from the 18th century roadway development on this part of the site and was included because of the intrinsic interest of two of its residual medieval forms. The deposits were dated by a Nottingham Stoneware dish (Pl.142 No.17).

Plate 142 Cont'd.

15 M1 OT Lid. Orange OS and red CR with orange MGs. Orange-olive OG.

16 RG OT Mortar rim? Dull red OS, pale blue/red CR and pale greyish IS.

17 PM OT Nottingham stoneware dish. Pale grey stoneware. Both surfaces have a chocolate-brown OG with a distinctive metallic lustre

LM/34/Tp Thornholme Priory : Area 1 Trench J Phase U/S SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
O1	9					7	2								6	
M1	18	1		1		14			1				1		12	
H2	6					5				1					3	
RC	1												1			
T1	3					2		1							3	
		Modern x 5 18th and 19th century earthenwares														

This was the unstratified pottery from trench J and it was included here because the medieval pottery probably had the same terminal date as phase 12.

Plate 142 Cont'd.

- 18 O1 J Dull orange-red OS, orange-red CR and IS. Purplish OG.
- 19 M1 J Purplish OS, buff CR and pale grey IS. Matt yellowish OG.
- 20 M1 OT Form unknown. Reddish OS, whitish CR and IS. Orange-yellow OG.
- 21 M1 CW Yellowish-white OS, orange CR with brown MGs and black, B&S IS.
- 22 T1 J Dull orange OS, pale blue CR and orange IS. Orange DSG.
- 23 T1 BD (Whitish) Orange OS, orange/blue CR and (white) orange IS. Olive-green DSG on IS.
- 24 RC OT Mortar. Dull orange surfaces and grey CR. Smooth OS but a deliberately harsh IS texture. Some B&S to the outer rim edge.

LM/35/Tp Thornholme Priory: Church Phase 12

SVR-

This pottery came from the robbing and demolition deposits from excavations within the Priory church of St Mary. Much of

the deposits were disturbed by later activity and were less securely stratified than the phase 12 groups from areas 1 and 2. It was included here for comparison with the demolition and robbing material from Burnham Chapel (LM/14-16/Bc, Pl.135).

Plate 143 Cont'd.

- 3 O1 J Orange fabric. Corroded greenish OG.
- 4 M1 J Baluster jug. Pale yellow-buff surfaces and buff CR.
- 5 M1 J Brownish-red surfaces and red CR. Coated with mortar.
- 6 H1 OT Form unknown. Dull reddish fabric.
- 7 HD J Orange-red fabric with white slip. Dark olive-green OG. This was the only example of the Doncaster: Cattlemarket type of Humber ware from the site.
- 8 H2 OT Form unknown. Orange OS, blue-grey/orange-red CR and dark reddish IS. Flecked olive-green OG with purple HL. Very neatly turned base. KT facets to the outer edge of the rim.
- 9 CIST OT Posset pot. Red fabric. Dark orange-brown OG on both surfaces.
- 10 T1 PN Orange-red OS and blue-grey CR. Olive-green DSG on IS.
- 11 IM OT Dish. Buff fabric sandy. Pale buff coloured tin glaze on the OS. On the IS there was an off-white tin glaze over an underglaze, pale blue and orange-yellow design. Delft.
- 12 IM OT Flower/altar vase. White fabric with a white tin glaze on both surfaces. Blue underglaze decoration. The shape of the vessel was reconstructed on the basis of an almost identical design on a painting by Hieronymus Bosch, The Seven Deadly Sins c.1475, on the panel "pride".
- 13 I M Cologne stoneware. Grey/off-white stoneware. Mottled dark brown glaze. Wire-marked base.

This was unstratified pottery from the outer court area of Thornholme Priory and it was included here, rather than in chapter 2, because it related closely to the stratified late-medieval groups. Only vessels of intrinsic interest have been illustrated here.

Plate 143

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|--|
| 14 | S3 | CP | Pinkish orange surfaces and pale blue-grey CR. |
| 15 | 01 | J | Red/buff OS, blue-grey CR and pale orange-buff IS. Yellowish-green OG. Typologically an early form comparable with the phase 2 jugs from trench J (Pl. 78 Nos. 3 and 6). |
| 16 | 01 | J | Blue-grey CR and brownish-grey IS. Deep olive-green OG. |
| 17 | 01 | J | Red OS and orange CR. Greenish-orange OG Decorative loop |
| 18 | 01 | CW | Orange-red surfaces, blue-grey CR. Dark olive-green OG on both surfaces. |
| 19 | M1 | OT | Aquamanile? Pale orange CR and orange IS. Orange-green OG. |
| 20 | M1 | J | Grey-buff surfaces and pale greyish-white CR. Dull olive-green OG. |
| 21 | M1 | J | Grey-buff surfaces and whitish-grey CR. Bright olive-green OG. |
| 22 | M1 | J | Orange-red CR and dull orange IS. Orange OG. Fragment of a knight-jug? |
| 23 | M1 | J | Whitish-buff OS, pale orange CR and orange IS. Yellow-orange OG. |
| 24 | M1 | J | Orange CR and orange-red IS. Bright orange OG. |
| 25 | M1 | J | Pinkish-buff OS, grey-black CR and black IS. Watery olive-green OG. |
| 26 | M1 | J | Whitish-buff CR. Bright olive-green OG on both surfaces. Fragment of an applied lip off a jug? |
| 27 | M1 | BD | B&S OS, grey-black CR and pale buff IS. Olive-green OG on IS. |
| 28 | H2 | J | Pale blue-grey CR and IS. Yellowish-green OG. |
| 29 | H2 | J | Blue-grey CR and orange IS. Olive-green OG. |

LM/37/Bn

Boston : Dominican Friary

Phase 7

SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
RS	1	1														
O2	1					1									1	1
RO	1					1									1	
M2	1					1									1	
T1	2	1				1									1	
ID	3												3		3	
IST	1					1										
IL	1										1					1
IS	3										1		2		2	
IB	1										1					

Phase 7 from the Refectory was one of three phases from the site which contained no dating evidence. All three fell between two dated phases and their 'dates' were given by Moorhouse on the basis of an equal allocation of the intervening time gap. Thus phase 7 was dated to the early 15th century (Moorhouse 1972, 24). However, none of these three phases could be regarded as being reliably dated.

If a late-medieval date was to be accepted, then, it would be reasonable to assume that the orangeware types were residual. The pair of green glazed stoneware cruets, Pl.144 Nos.13-14 were in a similar fabric to the reglazed stoneware mug from the trench E cess pit group from Epworth (LM/5/Ep, Pl.131 No.16) which was more securely dated to the early 16th century. However, a similar tin glazed cruet base, which was probably of Spanish origin, occurred in 15th century groups from the Bishop's Palace at Lincoln (Coppack 1975, 21 No.46). The drawings and fabric descriptions used here are Moorhouse's.

Plate 144

- 1 O2 J Light pink fabric. Leaf-green OG.
- 2 RO J Salmon-pink fabric. Bright, deep yellow-brown OG.
- 3 M2 J Red-brown surfaces, and blue-grey CR with brick-red MGs. Watery yellow-ochre OG.
- 4 T1 CP Light grey-brown surfaces and grey CR with dull brick-red MGs.
- 5 T1 J Dull pink-brown surfaces and dark grey CR. Orange-green OG.
- 6 IST J Off-white fabric. North-west France?
- 7 IL M Dull-buff stoneware. Bronze-brown glaze. Langerwehe.
- 8 IS M Smooth buff stoneware. Traces of an ash glaze. Siegburg.
- 9 IB M Grey stoneware. Bronze-brown glaze. Beauvais.
- 10 ID OT Skillet. Dull red fabric. Bright orange OG on IS. B&S. Low Countries redware.
- 11 ID OT Skillet. Brick-red fabric. Dark orange OG on IS. Low Countries redware.
- 12 ID OT Skillet. Red surfaces and grey CR. Chocolate-brown OG on IS. Low Countries redware.
- 13 & 14
IS OT Pair of matching cruets. Stoneware with uniform, deep, matt, turquoise-green. Reglazed Siegburg stoneware.

LM/38/Bn

Boston : Dominican Friary

Phase 6

SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WSt	2	1				1									1	
T1	1					1									1	
IL	1										1					
IS	1										1					
ID	1												1		1	
ISt	2												2			
ISN	1												1			

This phase represented the final medieval occupation of the refectory. Moorhouse argued that this was some time before the 1539 dissolution, and supported his case with the use of ceramic evidence, (1972, 24). The group contained no Raeren stoneware which was extensively imported into English ports from the end of the 15th century, and this led Moorhouse to suggest that the group therefore had a terminal date before the final quarter of the 15th century (Ibid, 24).

On most sites this would be a particularly weak argument. However, Boston, like Hull, was notable for its high proportion of imported vessels, with the occurrence of all the principal earliest stoneware types, Siegburg, Langerwehe and Beauvais. This would have created a surprisingly strong argument for a pre-dissolution date were this not such a small group whose pottery may therefore, not be fully representative of its contemporary assemblage. It is also difficult to understand why the refectory should have been abandoned so long before the dissolution, when the building survived intact until the Second World War, when bomb damage gutted its internal structure, leaving only the walls intact (Moorhouse 1972, 24).

Plate 144 Cont'd.

- 15 T1 J Dark salmon OS and dark grey CR and IS. Dull overgreen OG, LHA indented and filled.
- 16 IST OT Mortar. Off-white fabric. Bright, light green OG. Saintonge.
- 17 IST OT Pitcher? Dull buff OS, light blue CR and white IS. Light, watery green OG. Saintonge.
- 18 IL M Dark grey stoneware with a light purple IS. Matt dull purple glaze. Langerwehe.
- 19 ID OT Tripod pipkin. Brick-red fabric. Bright orange OG on IS. Low Countries redware.
- 20 ISN B Pink-yellow, sandy fabric. Cream tin glaze with bronze lustre decoration.

LM/39/Li Lincoln : The Bishop's Palace Group C SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SL	2	2														
RC	1	1														
ML	15					15									12	8
TL	1									1					1	1

This pottery group came from the fill of a pathway along the west wall of the East Hall which formed part of the foundation to the building of a stairway and paved court associated with the tower entrance. The building of this tower and its associated renovations was known to have been the work of Bishop Alnwick. Coppack demonstrated that the stairway could be associated with Alnwick's Tower and that the group could thus be dated 1436-1449 (Coppack 1975, 21). However, it may be more accurate to state that the group had a possible terminus ante quem of 1436-1449. Indeed, Adams has since argued that much of this material may be 14th century in date (Adams 1977, 40). Coppack dismissed the possibility of a residual element on the grounds that there was a high (but unspecified) SVR; it was also unfortunate that the full statistical composition of these groups was not tabulated. The probability of residual sherds being present in material used for deliberate infill is usually very high and this can be clearly demonstrated on sites such as Thornholme Priory.

The shell-tempered cooking-pot (Pl.145 No.1) was largely

complete when found and was almost certainly contemporary with the group which, if it belonged to this 15th century construction work, was one of the latest examples of the fabric in the county. The claim of the cistern, Pl.145 No.19 to be from Old Bolingbroke kilns should be viewed with some caution, as the later phases of pottery production at Toynton-all-Saints produced a range of vessels virtually indistinguishable from those made at Old Bolingbroke. The drawings and vessel descriptions for all these groups from the Bishop's Palace have been taken from Coppack 1975.

Plate 145

- 1 SL CP Red-brown surfaces and dark grey CR.
- 2 SL CP Pale orange surfaces and grey CR. B&S.
- 3 RC CP Pale orange surfaces and grey CR. Patches of yellow-green OG.
- 4 ML J Grey-purple OS, orange-grey CR and IS. Green-brown OG.
- 5 ML J Buff OS, grey CR and IS. Green-brown/yellow-green OG.
- 6 ML J Grey-buff surfaces and pale grey CR.
- 7 ML J Grey-buff surfaces and pale grey CR.
- 8 ML J Pale orange-buff surfaces and dark grey CR.
- 9 ML J Pale orange OS, grey CR and IS. Pale green OG.
- 10 ML J Pink-orange OS and CR, pale grey IS. Yellow-green OG.
- 11 ML J Buff surfaces and grey CR. Thick green OG.
- 12 ML J Buff surfaces and grey CR. Green OG.
- 13 ML J Pale grey fabric. Mottled green OG.
- 14 ML J Pale greyish surfaces and green OG.
- 15 ML J Orange-buff surfaces and pale grey CR. Mottled, dark, apple-green OG.

Plate 145 Cont'd.

- 16 ML J Similar fabric to No.15.
- 17 ML J Orange fabric. Dark, apple-green OG.
- 18 ML J Red-orange OS, dark grey CR and IS. Dark, apple-green OG.
- 19 T1 CN Brown-buff surfaces and pale grey CR. Mottled, green-brown OG.

LM/40/Li Lincoln : The Bishop's Palace Group E SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
ML	6					6									6	2
T1	2					1				1					2	1
CIST	1											1			1	
R	3					2							1		3	

This material came from the final fill of a garderobe shaft. Coppack assumed that this garderobe was replaced by one in the Alnwick tower, and that the fill of the old shaft must date closely to the construction work on that tower in the mid-15th century (Coppack 1975, 25). Some of the material was recognised as being residual, but it could probably be assumed that the more complete vessels were contemporary with the group. The form and constructional details of the large jug (Pl.145 No.26) suggested that it would be more appropriate amongst the Toynton/Bolingbroke (T1) fabrics than the Humber wares.

Plate 145 Cont'd.

- 20 ML J Pale orange OS, grey CR and IS. Mottled-green-brown OG.
- 21 ML J Orange-buff surfaces and grey CR. Purple-green OG.
- 22 ML J Red-orange surfaces and pale grey CR.
- 23 ML J Orange-brown fabric. Purple-brown OG.

Plate 145 Cont'd.

- 24 ML J Pale orange OS, dark grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 25 ML J Grey-buff OS, pale grey CR and orange-buff IS. Deep green OG.
- 26 T1 J Pale orange IS, grey CR and IS. OG of unspecified colour.
- 27 R J Midlands Purple. Grey-buff surfaces and buff CR. Purple-brown OG.
- 28 R J Midlands Purple. Similar fabric to No.27 above.
- 29 R C Orange fabric. Brownish-green OG on both surfaces.
- 30 T1 CN Part of the same vessel as Pl. No.19.
- 31 R B Pale brown surfaces and pale grey CR. Mottled apple-green OG on IS. B&S.

LM/41/Li Lincoln : The Bishop's Palace Group 1 SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
SH	1	1														
SL	2	1	1													
ML	13					11	1						1		13	
RO	1					1									1	1

These vessels came from three independent deposits and were linked ceramically by fitting sherds. Coppack attributed this material with a similar late-medieval date to that of LM/39-40/Li, but none of these deposits were themselves datable (Coppack 1975, 50). Indeed, it is quite possible that the linking ceramic vessels resulted from two of the packing deposits being taken from a similar source, possibly the third group, which was material dumped into a trench cut into the Roman rampart. So although the first two deposits could be linked to the late-medieval buildings, their source deposit may have been

of a much earlier date.

The shell-tempered bowl form looked particularly incongruous in a late-medieval context, and as a form would probably be more in place in 12th or 13th century groups. Jug, Pl.146, No.17, was in both form and fabric, an orangeware and was most unlikely to be later than the early 14th century, since orangeware production had generally ceased by this time. The applied lip was a feature first noted at Thornholme Priory in phase 3 in the 12th century, although the angle was reminiscent of the Saintonge Polychrome jugs of the later 13th century. It would be most surprising if this vessel was of 15th century date.

The Lincoln jug (Pl.146 No.4), although almost complete, was a form that was not represented elsewhere in the 15th century groups. It was, however, paralleled at Thornholme Priory by a Lincoln ware jug from phase 5A dating to the mid-13th century (HM/40/Tp, Pl.111 No.13). The only other published example from Lincoln came from a 14th century group from Broadgate (Adams 1977, 40-41 and Fig.18 No.168).

Whereas it would have been easier to dismiss these vessels as residual if they had been more fragmentary, their relative completeness suggested that the group as a whole was of an earlier date. This does nothing to refute Coppack's arguments for the date when the other two of his three sources were deposited. However, it suggested that the pottery contained in the dumped material was considerably earlier than suspected. It served as useful warning that even when a deposit can be historically dated, it does not necessarily follow that the pottery contained within it is going to be of a similar date.

This group came from the filling of the room below the gatehouse passage which was sealed by road-metalling during the last stage in the development of the castle. This road metalling contained a final issue groat of Henry VIII, considered by Rigold to have been lost c.1550 (Rigold 1976, 24 Coin No.2), thus providing a terminus ante quem for the group. Coppack's dating of this material to c.1550 seemed unnecessarily conservative (Coppack 1976, 9). Some vessels such as the Spanish albarello (Pl.147 No.19) were unlikely to be any later than the early 15th century. None of the other imported vessels need be as late as the mid-16th century. The type II stoneware flask and the Raeren mug (Pl.147 Nos.17 and 18) were probably early 16th century, and the Langerwehe mug (Pl.147 No.16) was probably of 15th century date, although 14th century examples have been found at Hull (Scale Lane Section 3 Phase 4 - Armstrong 1980, 61).

This group was included principally because it was composed largely of vessels in Old Bolingbroke ware. The pottery industry at Old Bolingbroke followed closely the earlier industry in the neighbouring village of Toynton All Saints. So far there have been few stratified groups from the region which have contained more than the odd sherd in this important fabric tradition. This group demonstrated some of the range that was available in the first half of the 16th century. The Old Bolingbroke pottery industry continued well into the post-medieval period. The drawings and vessel descriptions were taken from Coppack 1976.

Plate 147

- 1 TB J Brown-buff fabric. Brownish-green OG. UHA plugged.
- 2 TB J Buff OS, grey CR and orange-brown IS. Yellow-green OG.
- 3 TB J Orange fabric. Green-brown OG.
- 4 TB J Orange fabric. Yellow-brown OG.
- 5 TB CP Pale orange fabric. Yellow-green OG on IS.
- 6 TB PN Pale, orange-buff surfaces and grey CR.
- 7 TB BN Pale orange fabric. Olive-green OG on IS. One side was B&S. Coppack noted that the vessel was made up from a shallow bowl which was then squeezed into an oval form (Coppack 1976, 8 No.14).
- 8 TB PN Pale orange-buff surfaces and grey CR. Yellowish green OG.
- 9 TB PN Fabric and glaze as No.8 above.
- 10 TB PN Fabric and glaze as No.8 above.
- 11 TB PN Grey-buff OS, grey CR and red-orange IS. Yellow-green OG.
- 12 TB PN Fabric as No.11 above. Yellow-green OG.
- 13 TB PN Fabric as No.11 above. Olive-green OG.
- 14 CIST C Reddish-purple fabric. Purple-black OG on both surfaces.
- 15 CIST C Reddish-purple fabric. Purple-brown OG on both surfaces.
- 16 IL M Langerwehe stoneware.
- 17 IR M Raeren stoneware.
- 18 IC2 OT Type II flask. Pale grey stoneware. Light brown ash glazing.
- 19 ISN OT Albarello. Pale orange, sandy fabric. White tin glaze on both surfaces. Blue underglaze decoration. Spanish.

LM/44/Bv

Beverley : Highgate

Group P

SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
CB3	1	1														
OB	1					1										
H2	9	1				5				2			1			
ID	2												2			
IL	1										1					

The dominance of the Humber wares in this and the subsequent late-medieval groups from Beverley : Highgate allowed closer parallels to be made with the larger assemblages from Hull. These later groups were sorted and analysed by Gareth Watkins, although the vessels were drawn by the writer.

This material was part of a floor levelling and make-up. The large cistern (Pl.148 No.1) was so close in detail to the wasters from Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor (Pl.52 No.25) that it could almost certainly be attributed to this source. One of the jugs (Pl.148 No.3) was probably from the same source and finds parallels from Hull in groups dating to the third quarter of the 15th century (information G. Watkins). On this rather slender evidence, the group was placed in the second half of the 15th century.

Plate 148

- 1 H2 CN Pink-buff fabric. Olive-green OG on both surfaces.
- 2 H2 J Dark grey fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 3 H2 J Pinkish-buff OS, grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 4 H2 CP Orange surfaces and grey CR.
- 5 H2 CN? Purple-red surfaces and pinkish-buff CR. Yellow-brown OG on IS. Although a CP rim, the handle scars suggested a cistern.

Plate 148 Cont'd.

- 6 ID OT Tripod pipkin. Pale orange fabric. Orange-brown OG on IS. Low Countries redware.
- 7 ID OT Tripod pipkin. Dark red surfaces and grey CR. Orange-brown OG on IS. Low Countries redware.
- 8 IL M Pale grey stoneware. Ochre/dark brown salt glaze. Langerwehe.

LM/45/Bv

Beverley : Highgate

Group Q

SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
OB	4					4										
H2	30	2				22			2	3			2			
ID	4												4			
CIST	5											5				
PM	9					3			2	1			3			
IST	1					1										
IM	1												1			
IR	1										1					
IFC	1										1					
I	2										1		1			
OC	1												1			

This group came from a number of stratigraphically related features. The presence of Cistercian ware and South Netherlands Majolica (IM) suggested that the material belonged to the early 16th century, although there was some residual material.

The lobed cup (Pl.148 No.16) was originally thought to be Tudor Green or French in origin, but the finds from the Kings Moat at Cowick demonstrated that similar fineware vessels were being produced in the Humber ware kilns in a much finer fabric variant than the more utilitarian jug fabric (Pl.54).

Plate 148 Cont'd.

- 9 H2 CP Purple-red surfaces and orange CR. Olive-green OG on IS.
- 10 H2 J Orange-buff OS, grey-black CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 11 ID OT Skillet. Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG on IS. B&S. Low Countries redware.
- 12 IM OT Altar/Flower Vase. Pink-buff fabric. White tin glaze on both surfaces. Blue and purple underglaze design. South Netherlands Majolica.
- 13 IR M Dark grey stoneware. Dark brown glaze. Raeren.
- 14 I M Grey stoneware. Grey-brown salt glaze. Cologne.
- 15 CIST C Brick-red fabric. Chocolate-brown OG on both surfaces.
- 16 OC OT Lobed cup. Grey fabric. All over copper-green OG.
- 17 I? OT Chafing dish. Buff fabric. All-over copper-green OG.

LM/46/Bv

Beverley : Highgate

Group Q2

SVR-

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
WDt	1					1										
H2	3					3										
RCIST	1											1				
ID	1												1			
DM	2					2										

A further pit group on a similar stratigraphic level to group Q although not directly associated.

Plate 148

- 18 WDt J Cream-buff fabric. Copper-green OG. Residual.
- 19 ID OT Form unknown. Unglazed dull orange fabric. B&S. Low Countries redware.
- 20 RCIST C Light grey fabric. Pale green OG on both surfaces.

LM/47/Bv

Beverley: Highgate

Group R

SVR -

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
H2	3					2			1							
RH	1												1			
ID	1												1			

Another small group stratigraphically similar to groups Q and Q2. The chafing dish base would appear to be an English copy. Although the design incorporated the basal vents, they were not fully pierced and could not have provided the necessary updraught for the vessel to function. It appeared to be a skeuomorph and would have been limited to ornamental use. This was typical of most of the English copies of this vessel form.

Plate 148

- 21 H2 J Grey-black CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 22 RH OT Chafing Dish. Pink OS and grey CR. Copper-green OG on both surfaces.

LM/48/Bv

Beverley: Highgate

Group S

SVR -

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
OB	1					1										
H2	13					6			2	4	1					
CIST	5											5				
PM	11					5			2	1			3			
ID	5												5			
IM	1												1			
IR	2										2					
I	1												1			

This group came from a series of garden soils which sealed groups Q and R and was in turn sealed by group T. The forms

LM/48/Bv Cont'd.

suggested a date in the early 16th century, but there was no external dating evidence.

Vessel Pl.148 No.30 was of particular interest. It was considered by Watkins to be a tin glazed chafing dish fragment of possible Mediterranean origin (Hayfield and Watkins forthcoming). However, the inner surfaces of the 'bowl' of the vessel contained two indented channels which rather resembled the 'gravy veins' on 18th century meat dishes. The rim also lacked the necessary curve that would be expected on a chafing dish. Both factors suggested that it was not a conventional chafing dish form and it remains a most intriguing vessel.

Plate 148

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| 23 | H2 | J | Dark grey CR and IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 24 | H2 | CN | Grey-black CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. |
| 25 | H2 | CN | Grey-black CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. |
| 26 | ID | OT | Tripod Pipkin. Orange fabric. Orange-brown OG on IS. Low Countries redware. |
| 27 | ID | OT | Skillet. Light orange fabric. Orange-brown OG on IS. B&S. Low Countries redware. |
| 28 | ID | OT | Tripod Pipkin. Pale orange fabric. Orange-brown OG on IS. Low Countries redware. |
| 29 | ID | OT | Dish. Bright orange fabric. White slip on IS. Copper-green OG over slip. Scraffito design cut through slip. Low Countries redware. |
| 30 | I | OT | Form unknown. Coarse off-white fabric tempered with crushed quartz grits up to 3mm diameter. Both surfaces were covered with a badly crazed tin glaze with a pale green tint. Green underglaze painting. Mediterranean? |
| 31 | PM | CN | Post Medieval Coarseware. Orange fabric. Yellow-brown OG. |
| 32 | PM | PN | Post Medieval Coarseware. Orange fabric. Olive-green OG. |

Plate 148 Cont'd.

- 33 PM PN Post Medieval Coarseware. Orange fabric. Mottled-brown OG.
- 34 PM OT Chafing Dish. Pale yellow OS, and pale pink CR. Copper-green OG to both surfaces. English post-medieval fabric.

LM/49/Bv

Beverley: Highgate

Group T

SVR -

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
H2	12	1				6			1	3			1			
CIST	2											2				
PM	14	2				6			1	2		1	2			
IST	1					1										
ID	1												1			
IR	2										2					
1F/C	1												1			

These vessels came from a yard surface which overlay the garden soil of Group S (LM/48/Bv). It was also undated although the forms would suggest a mid-16th century date.

The chafing dish (Pl. 148, No. 39) was probably of local production and it showed considerable debasement of style from the earlier copies seen in Group 3 (LM/47/Bv, Pl. 148, No. 22) and Group S (LM/48/Bv, Pl. 148, No. 34). The process of the introduction of new forms in imported fabrics and their copying by English potters with increasing debasement, is discussed further in Chapter 4.

Plate 148

- 35 H2 J Orange-buff OS, grey-black CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 36 H2 J Orange OS, grey-black CR and IS. Olive-green OG.
- 37 H2 CN Orange OS, grey-black CR and reddish-grey IS. Traces of an olive-green OG.

Plate 148 Cont'd.

- 38 IST J Yellow-buff OS and pale grey CR. Saintonge.
- 39 PM OT Post Medieval Coarseware. Chafing Dish. Orange sandy fabric. Purple-black OG on both surfaces.
- 40 PM CN Post Medieval Coarseware. Orange fabric. Purple-black OG on both surfaces.
- 41 PM CP? Post Medieval Coarseware. Orange fabric. Greenish-brown OG on both surfaces.
- 42 PM C Post Medieval Coarseware. Pale orange fabric. Yellow-brown OG.
- 43 PM J Post Medieval Coarseware. Buff fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 44 PM CP Post Medieval Coarseware. Orange-buff fabric. Olive-green OG.
- 45 CIST C Brick-red fabric. Rich dark brown OG on both surfaces. Brears type 13 (1971, 20-21).

LM/50/Bh

Brough: Station Road

SVR 1.3

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C2	3	3														
OB	4					4									2	
H2	11					7				2	2				6	
CM1	1					1									1	

A small, undated phase-group of vessels whose general appearance suggested a late-medieval date, probably of the 15th century. It was probable that the coarse sandy (C2) and orange-ware vessels (OB) were residual. The Firsby type fabric (CM1) was the only vessel to originate south of the Humber.

Plate 149

- 1 H2 J Orange/orange-red OS, blue-grey CR and purple-brown IS. Bright olive-green OG. UHA plugged, LHA indented with three fingers. Three groups of three basal thumbings.

Plate 149 Cont'd.

- 2 H2 J Blue-grey CR and dull purple-grey IS. Olive-green OG.
- 3 H2 M Pale orange OS and CR, orange IS.
- 4 CM1 J Orange-ochre OS, pale blue CR with whitish-buff MGs and whitish-buff IS. Olive-green OG splashes. B&S.

LM/51/Bh

Brough: Station Road

SVR 2.0

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
H2	5					5									2	

A small unillustrated group deriving from the construction of the earliest surface and overlay the silts of LM/50/Bh.

LM/52/Bh

Brough: Station Road

SVR 2.5

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C2	2	2														
OB	13					13									7	1
H2	61					45			3	7	6				19	1
CM1	1					1									1	
ID	1												1		1	

This material from the occupation deposits associated with the earliest surface was the most substantial phase-group from the site. It had no independent dating evidence but was comprised largely of Humber wares. The forms would suggest a late 15th century date, but this is purely conjectural as was the dating for all these Brough groups.

The tall-necked jug (Pl. 149, No. 5) resembled those found in the Kings Moat at Cowick (Pl. 51, Nos. 1-9), but the form

LM/52/Bh Cont'd.

probably had a lifespan of over a century and occurred as late as the early 16th century at Beverley: Highgate (LM/45/Bv, Pl. 148, No. 10). The closest parallel for the Low Countries redware skillet rim (Pl. 149, No. 19) came from Hull: Scale Lane, Section 1, Phase 4, a group which probably dates to the 15th century (Armstrong 1980, 56 and Fig. 19, No. 24).

Plate 149

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|--|
| 5 | H2 | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and IS. Flecked olive-green OG. There was sand fused to the top of the rim. |
| 6 | H2 | J | Orange OS, orange-red CR and orange IS. Flecked yellow-orange OG. |
| 7 | H2 | J | Orange OS, orange-red CR and dull orange IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 8 | H2 | J | Grey-black CR and IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 9 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and pale blue-grey IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 10 | H2 | J | Orange OS, blue-grey CR and dull grey IS. Olive-green OG. |
| 11 | H2 | J | Orange OS and blue-grey CR. |
| 12 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS and blue-grey CR with an orange MG. Pale greenish OG. |
| 13 | H2 | J | Blue-grey CR and orange-buff IS. Flecked olive-green OG. |
| 14 | H2 | J | Pale orange OS, orange/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Traces of olive-green OG. |
| 15 | H2 | CN | Pale orange/orange/dark red OS, orange CR and IS. Olive-green OG. White salts deposit on IS. Substantially complete. |
| 16 | H2 | CN | Pale orange OS, blue-grey CR and orange-red IS. Flecked olive-green OG. Sand fused to the top of the rim. |
| 17 | H2 | M | Pale orange OS, orange CR and IS. LHA had a single thumbing with a deep central nail mark. |

Plate 149 continued

- 18 CM1 J Orange-grey OS, palegrey CR and IS. Purplish-green OG.
- 19 ID OT Skillet. Dull crimson-red OS, vermilion CR. Bright orange OG on IS. Folded rim. B&S. Low Countries redware.

LM/53/Bh

Brough: Station Road

SVR 1.7

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
OB	3					3									2	
H2	22					18			1	1	2				11	
RH	1					1									1	
CM1	1					1									1	
ID	1												1		1	

A small, undated phase-group associated with the construction of the second hard.

Plate 149

- 20 H2 J Orange OS, whitish-grey/blue-grey CR and blue-grey IS. Flecked olive-green OG.
- 21 H2 J Blue-grey CR and dull red IS. Olive-green OG.
- 22 H2 J Orange OS and blue-grey CR. Pale and watery olive-green OG.

LM/54/Bh

Brough: Station Road

SVR 1.4

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
C2	5					5									2	1
H1	1					1									1	
H2	25					22			1	1	1				17	
CIST	1											1			1	
ID	1												1		1	

A series of structural features post dating the construction of the second hard but associated with its use. This was the first group to contain Cistercian ware. However, the previous groups had been small and therefore it may not mean that they predated the introduction of the fabric. It did, however, suggest that this group, at least, belonged to the early 16th century. Although unillustrated, the sherd came from a tall-necked cup such as those from Hull: Sewer Lane Phase IV, Pit 1, which were dated to the early 16th century (Armstrong 1977, 46-48, Fig. 17, Nos. 162-164).

Plate 149

- 23 H2 J Pale orange/dull red OS, orange-red/blue grey CR and blue-grey IS. Mottled olive-green OG.
- 24 H2 PN Pale orange OS and orange/orange-buff CR. Orange/olive OG on IS.
- 25 ID OT Skillet. Orange OS and orange-red CR. Bright orange OG on IS. Folded rim. B&S. Low Countries redware.

LM/55/Hu

Hull: Mytongate Area 1 Pit 200

SVR -

F	N	CP	B	CW	OT	J	P	BD	PN	CN	M	C	OT	SG	OG	DC
H2	7					5				2						
R	1												1			
IST	2				1	1										
ID	1												1			
ISM	1												1			

This material came from a single pit group from the extensive Mytongate assemblage. This group could be attributed a date between 1450-1475 (information Gareth Watkins).

Apart from its range of Humber wares, its importance lay in the absence of Cistercian ware and Raeren stoneware. It strengthened the argument that these two important fabrics did not appear in the region until the final quarter of the 15th century or later.

The drawings are those of the Humberside Archaeological Unit.

Plate 150

- 1-7 Humber wares (H2).
- 8 Regional Stray (R).
- 9-10 Saintonge (IST).
- 11 Low Countries redware (ID).
- 12 Spanish Merida ware (ISM).

Chapter 3 g.iii

Discussion of the late-medieval groups and phase-groups.

The final late-medieval time-phase covered the period from 1400 to c. 1550. As such it spanned a period which has traditionally been seen as the changeover from 'medieval' to 'post-medieval' in archaeological nomenclature. The reasons for continuing this study into the 16th century was the simple expediency of including the final dissolution phases from the several chantry and monastic sites which had been excavated within the region. Ceramically, it was a period when numerous changes took place. Whereas it can be argued that in c. 1400 the English pottery industry was still essentially medieval; by c. 1550, its character was essentially post-medieval. There was, however, no sudden points of transformation, the changes were gradual in their inception and cumulative in their effect. New fabrics, new forms and new ceramic priorities were involved.

- (a) Developments in regional traditions, including technological and commercial aspects of the pottery industry.
-

The high-medieval period had seen a strengthening of regional traditions. However, there were still a large number of fabric types in production, both coarsewares and finewares. The decline of the traditional medieval coarsewares will be discussed later in this section. For the majority of the late-medieval period, the region's ceramics were dominated by three major rural based, regional fabric traditions (H, T, CM). All three were to survive to the end of the 16th century and at least two continued production into the 17th century.

The Humber wares (H) could trace a long but tenuous ancestry back to the 12th century, but they only achieved regional prominence during the late 13th and early 14th century. Within the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire, they maintained that position into the mid-16th century or later. An extensive pottery is known to have existed at West Cowick. At Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor a single kiln was located but fieldwork suggested that it was probably also part of a large industry (Mayes and Hayfield 1980, 99). Other production centres almost certainly still await discovery although it is less certain if there was ever a Humber ware pottery in North Lincolnshire.

The traditionally accepted Humber ware fabric (H) was very hard, oxidised and sand-tempered. However, recent work by the writer on the waster material from Cowick suggested that two other fabric variants were being produced. These were a grit tempered fabric (GC) and a soft, smooth textured fineware fabric (OC) which resembled closely the fabric of the preceeding orange-wares. All three fabrics were present amongst the waster material recovered from the King's Moat at Cowick. Earlier excavation of a kiln site at West Cowick by Philip Mayes also found evidence for the production of all three fabrics (Mayes forthcoming).

The Coal Measure wares of the Firsby/Rawmarsh kilns have been shown to have been in production by the 14th century at Conisborough Park, although the surface finds so far recovered from Firsby Hall may be of a slightly later date. It is presumed that the principal area of distribution for this fabric type was the West Riding of Yorkshire. Only at Epworth on the Isle of Axholme, did it appear to have formed a major part of the late-medieval groups of the region although it forms a common 'regional stray'.

The Toynton/Bolingbroke fabric type was the principal regional tradition in Lincolnshire. Production centres within this tradition have been recognised at Toynton-All-Saints, Old Bolingbroke, Coningsby and Kirkstead (Healey 1975, 28-38). There was almost certainly at least one more production centre to the north of Toynton which still awaits discovery. The distribution of this fabric type extended to the Humber although in most of North Lincolnshire it took second place to the Humber wares. At Thornholme Priory it was an occasional find from the 13th century, becoming a little more common in the final phases of occupation. Further east on the edge of the Wolds, it became more common although the late-medieval groups from Burnham Chapel (for example, LM/14/Bc) show that Humber ware was still the dominant fabric. However, on the coast at Humberston Abbey the balance was in favour of the TI, Toynton/Bolingbroke fabric (LM/12/Hu). Within North Lincolnshire it would appear that the fabric became stronger to the east of the region.

The principal characteristic of each of these three fabric traditions was their hardness. All three produced vessels which were harder fired than any of their predecessors, indeed some of the Firsby wares (CM1) occasionally reached the point of vitrification. Other characteristics of each fabric type will be more fully discussed in Chapter 4. There was, however, no evidence for coil construction on any of these vessels and it can be reliably assumed that all were wheel-thrown.

The majority of known kilns in the region belonged to these three fabric traditions and, on balance, their products formed the most common finds amongst the medieval stratified and unstratified assemblages. This may prove to be mere coincidence but it suggested that pottery was now more common than at any

time in the saxon or medieval period. If this were so, there could have been a number of reasons to account for it, given that it would almost certainly have resulted from a high consumer demand for pottery. An increase in demand could have been stimulated by the potters themselves by producing wares at lower prices. Work on the cost of medieval pottery using documentary sources has not really been followed up since the pioneering work of Jean Le Patourel (1968, 124). It would be interesting to discover if the unit cost of pottery produced by the rural potteries was lower than that of the urban industries.

It has been observed above that several production centres are known for both the Humber wares and the Toynnton/Bolingbroke fabrics. Although some kilns have been more fully investigated than others, it is apparent that within each tradition a remarkable degree of uniformity has been achieved both in fabric type, vessel shape, construction and glazing. This had always been an essential factor in the make-up of earlier regional traditions from the saxon period, but the uniformity was now more evident and more complete than at any time in the past. Detailed scientific analysis alone can separate the clays used for the Cowick and Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor potteries. Certain minor differences in potting technique have been identified between the two centres (Hayfield 1980, 110). However, body sherds from Cowick or Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor remained almost indistinguishable on a simple visual inspection. It can therefore be supposed that the consumer at the market place would have been unable to distinguish the two. The same strong

similarities were also true of the Toynton/Bolingbroke production centres listed above. In both cases it was possible to dismiss any suggestion that this could have resulted from an itinerant potter producing wares in different parts of the region. Documentary evidence for the Cowick and Toynton centres suggested that each had large scale, commercially based pottery industries (Le Patourel 1968, 114-115). The number of production centres could not be attributed to chronological differences in their periods of production. Present evidence suggests that most of the known Humber ware and Toynton/Bolingbroke centres were in production during the late 15th and early 16th centuries. Indeed, many would seem to have had a considerably wider production period.

It might well have been that lesser potteries were copying as closely as possible the products of larger more successful rivals in order to compete more successfully for a larger share of the market. This may prove too simplistic an interpretation; commercial considerations such as that ignore the possibility of the influence of regional culture.

Regional culture can be identified in a number of aspects of medieval life such as in timber framed buildings (Smith 1958; 1968). As late as the early 20th century regional culture was still an integral feature of rural life; farm carts or waggons closely conformed to recognised county styles. A Lincolnshire waggon was quite distinct in style to a Yorkshire waggon, although there would have been many different waggon makers in each county (Jenkins 1972). Early English country-made furniture conformed to regional designs and styles as late as the 19th

century. It may well be that regional pottery traditions were no more or less than regional styles, as an accepted a part of regional culture as any other rural craft industry.

Although in many ways the study of regional culture is a study of the intangible, there would seem to be considerable scope for future research to investigate correlations between the 'boundaries' of regional pottery traditions and the boundaries of other 'regionalised' styles in building, craft industries or other forms of culture. Earlier archaeological work had emphasised the role of cultural variation on various aspects and periods of archaeology (Fox 1947; Jope 1963). However, recent research, particularly artefact study, has leant heavily towards emphasising national patterns and trends. County origins and ties are still strong today in both Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and there is every reason to suspect that ethnic loyalties were stronger and even more parochially based during the medieval period. In ceramic terms it could be speculated that the average person at a medieval market would have been well able to distinguish a 'Yorkshire' pot from a 'Lincolnshire' pot on the basis of its immediate visual attributes of colour, shape and style. Unfortunately, it is difficult to see how archaeology can provide any more than circumstantial evidence to support such arguments.

(b) The decline of the traditional medieval coarsewares.

Since the 11th century pottery fabrics within the region could effectively be divided into two categories, coarsewares and finewares. Coarsewares were essentially those vessels used for cooking or other utilitarian functions, they were virtually

all unglazed and comprised cooking pots, bowls, dishes, curfews, etc. Finewares, on the other hand, were usually glazed with more careful attention to surface finish, decoration, and other aspects of their appearance. Within the region fabric types became identified with the production of either coarsewares or finewares. These statements are, admittedly, generalisations, and numerous exceptions occurred. Basting dishes and pipkins were usually glazed and yet were used for cooking purposes; fineware fabrics often produced a limited range of cooking-vessels, the Doncaster Hallgate fabrics being one of the more obvious examples (Buckland et al 1979, 18-19). Despite the considerable limitations of this concept of finewares and coarsewares, it serves as a useful means of dealing with the decline of two major fabric types within the region. The shell tempered and coarse sandy fabric types were common throughout the region. With the exception of a handful of early 12th century coarse sandy jugs, they both produced a range of vessel forms which fell almost exclusively within the coarseware category listed above. Production in both traditions continued well into the 14th century and arguably later. By the mid to late 15th century, however, both traditions had disappeared from the region. This may have gone hand in hand with a decline in demand for coarseware vessels such as cooking-pots.

It was argued by Moorhouse that shell-tempered production continued into the 15th century (Moorhouse 1974a,7-8). He examined a group of shell-tempered vessels from Broughton and observed that they formed a type which could be recognised elsewhere in the county and suggested that they were 15th century in date (ibid, 8). The writer has only been able to find one

reliable 15th century date for shell tempered vessels; from the Bishop's Palace groups at Lincoln (Coppack 1975, 18-21). Group I had documentary associations which suggested a date in the mid-15th century (LM/39/Li). It has been suggested that some of this material could have been redeposited and was therefore residual (Adams 1977, 40) but the more complete vessels such as the shell-tempered cooking-pot (LM/41/Li, Pl. 146, No. 1) were more likely to be contemporary. However, it does not necessarily follow that all the cooking-pots of similar rim form and overall shape listed by Moorhouse, are going to be of the same date. Almost identical forms in other fabrics were occurring as early as Phase 7 from Thornholme Priory (HM/20/Tp, Pl. 101, No. 4). This suggested that this form may have had a considerable life-span. No other shell-tempered vessels from the region can be reliably dated to the 15th century, and their retention at Lincoln may have been atypical. By the late-medieval period, most urban potteries in the region had disappeared to be replaced by rural industries. Lincoln was an apparent exception to this with pottery production continuing into the late 15th century (Coppack 1980, 153-154). Lincoln ware was essentially a fineware industry and had always relied on the shell-tempered fabrics to provide the complimentary cooking vessels. Although it will be argued that cooking-pots were in decline during the late-medieval period, all the rural industries within the region included both cooking-pots and bowls amongst their repertoire. Whereas these new rural traditions could effectively have replaced both the old coarsewares and finewares, the retention of Lincoln ware may well have necessitated the retention of shell-tempered vessels in order to maintain the range of forms.

At Hull it was apparent that the numbers of coarse sandy fabrics were declining in numbers during the 14th century (Armstrong 1980, 47-51 and Tables 1-3). Further afield at Bolton D.M.V. near Fangfoss, it has been suggested that Staxton ware remained an important part of the groups into the 15th century (Coppack 1978, 136-139). Unfortunately, despite the confident dating of the Bolton groups, there was an almost total lack of dating evidence for all this material. The published dates of the groups from this site must therefore be regarded as essentially statements of opinion. Nevertheless, it is probable that some of this material was of 14th century date. Within the region there was no evidence to suggest that the coarse sandy fabric type survived beyond the end of the 14th century.

At Thornholme Priory several of the late-medieval groups contained both shell-tempered and coarse sandy fabrics, although it is probable that all were residual. Both fabrics had occurred on the site from the 12th century but they had always been rarities. These late-medieval groups of Phases 10 and 11 contained a high percentage of demonstrably residual material, largely orangeware. As these coarsewares comprised less than 1% of each group they occurred in (for example LM/23/Tp or LM/31/Tp) they could probably be dismissed as residual. This does emphasise the difficulties of distinguishing between a decline in production of fabric and residuality even amongst large, well stratified groups such as Thornholme Priory.

Considering the evidence on a regional basis, it would appear that both shell-tempered and coarse sandy fabrics were

still in production during the 14th century, but had largely died out by the 15th century.

(c) New fabrics, new forms and changing priorities.

Extending the generalisations of the previous sections of this discussion, it could be ventured that the late-medieval period, having disposed of the traditional medieval coarseware fabrics, developed a new fineware/coarseware distinction involving different forms but more firmly based on vessel form rather than on fabric type. A series of new vessel forms developed during the late 15th century of which the most important was the cup. Most of these new forms were essentially English in design although there was also a growing tendency to copy successful imported vessel forms. The new English forms will be discussed initially, followed by an evaluation of their impact on the more traditional 'medieval' forms.

The new range of 'English' forms within the region has already been linked with the introduction of a new fabric type, orientated almost exclusively towards their production. This was Cistercian ware which was so named because of its early association with Cistercian monastic sites (Micklethwaite 1893, 5-12). Cistercian ware remains a useful generic name for the type. Elsewhere in the country, Tudor Green formed a contemporary fabric type which was also involved with the production of a new range of forms. For the purposes of this thesis, Tudor Green will be ignored because it has already been the subject of extensive study (Brears 1971, 24; Moorhouse 1979, 53-61) and a single sherd from East Halton Skitter (Eh , Pl. 30, No. 25) represented the only vessel of this type found in North Lincolnshire.

Cistercian wares were produced in specialist kilns using clay saggars to separate the vessels which were usually fired in an upright position. All of these were new techniques to the medieval period. The recognised forms in Cistercian ware type series (Brears 1971, 19-23) were all small vessels in comparison to the traditional range of medieval forms. All were essentially new and of English origin, owing little, if anything, to the range of imported forms flooding the country during this period. Brears suggested that many of these forms may have derived from contemporary silver wares (ibid, 19).

Cistercian ware first appeared at Thornholme Priory in phase II dating to the early 16th century. At Epworth it only occurred in the desertion and demolition deposits which also date to the early 16th century. The same picture emerged at Burnham Chapel where Cistercian ware only occurred in the demolition deposits, again of the early 16th century. Within North Lincolnshire there was no example of Cistercian ware reliably dated before the 16th century.

For Brears, one of the chief problems raised by Cistercian ware was its sudden appearance and the lack of prototypes for both form and fabric amongst the existing late-medieval pottery industry (Brears 1971, 18). It can now be demonstrated that all three of the region's late-medieval pottery traditions produced a number of vessel forms similar to those of the Cistercian ware type series. However, it cannot be demonstrated that any of these 'copies' pre-date Cistercian ware. The 'copies' in the Firsby and Toynton/Bolingbroke type fabrics were much cruder than Cistercian wares but those of the Cowick kilns, in the smooth variant fabric were of comparable quality but fired at

lower temperatures. The Epworth, Burnham and Thornholme phases which contained Cistercian ware also contained Humber ware copies often in the same groups. All these dated to the early 16th century, when the Yorkshire Cistercian wares had probably been in production for over a generation. The evidence does suggest that Cistercian wares first appeared in North Lincolnshire in the early 16th century and that they did so in conjunction with the Humber ware 'copies'. Their new manufacturing techniques and new forms makes it likely that the Cistercian ware kilns were indeed the first to produce these new vessel types and that the Humber ware examples were copies. Such a comparatively swift response by the Humber ware potters would not be surprising considering their similar response to the new forms of the continental imports.

From a commercial point of view the very 'newness' of the Cistercian ware probably provided it with a ready market, but it is interesting that again the earliest phases of production of this fabric were characterised by the use of decoration (Brears 1971, 19). It may be coincidence that the rise in prominence of the orangerwares in the 12th century went hand in hand with the most widespread use of decoration in the history of that tradition. When the medium sandy (M1) fabric first started to make inroads into the Thornholme Priory assemblage in the early 13th century, the use of decoration was more prolific than in later phases of the fabric's currency. It could be suggested that it was a general characteristic of 'finewares' that the use of decoration was an essential part of the early success of a fabric or fabric type. Once the fabric had established itself the use of decoration started to wane.

It could be argued that these Cistercian wares and their copies created a new type of fineware; certainly their forms suggested that they were essentially tablewares. Although these vessels were probably aimed at the market of the large mass of the 15th and 16th century population, their presence in the Mowbray manor complex at Epworth and the major burgage plots at Hull suggested that they may also have had an appeal to the higher social echelons of society. The deliberate limitation of the Cistercian ware kilns to this particular range of vessel forms suggested that their aim was to create a new and probably more exclusive element to the pottery market.

It has been observed that the traditional late-medieval fabrics (H, T, CM) responded to these new forms with varying degrees of refinement and success. However, these Cistercian ware copies appear to have only played a small part in their repertoires. The bulk of the vessels produced in these fabrics were the more traditional medieval vessel range which now found themselves the comparative coarsewares. However, even amongst the established medieval forms there were changes afoot. The decline of the traditional medieval coarse sandy and shell-tempered coarsewares was almost certainly influenced by the success of the Humber ware, Coal Measure wares and Toynton/Bolingbroke wares. However, a more decisive influence may have been a drop in demand for the principal coarseware vessel - the cooking-pot.

Cooking-pots had always been one of the two most common vessel forms throughout the early-medieval and high-medieval periods but in the late-medieval period their proportion of the

total vessel forms dropped dramatically (Chapter 4:c). The late-medieval kiln phases from Cowick, Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor, Toynton-All Saints, Firsby Hall and Bolingbroke all indicated a surprisingly small percentage of cooking-pot wasters. Cooking-pots were never particularly common at Thornholme Priory but there was nevertheless a noticable drop in their percentage during the late-medieval phases.

The same picture developed in Hull where cooking-pots formed only a small percentage of the later medieval groups. However, these were largely the burgh plots of Hull merchants whose affluence would have more readily afforded metal cooking vessels. Nevertheless, on a regional basis, there would appear to have been less cooking-pots produced during the late-medieval period than at any time in the past. There was no reliable archaeological evidence to provide a reason for this. It might be speculated that there had been an increase in the number of metal cooking vessels (Le Patourel 1968, 101-102). It was also possible that new vessel forms may have been used for cooking. One of the more obvious candidates was the imported Dutch tripod pipkins which were essentially a small cooking-pot with the addition of handles and legs. Whatever the reasons, it left the jug as the overwhelmingly most common late-medieval ceramic product.

There is some evidence to suggest that jug forms were becoming increasingly more common throughout the medieval period (Chapter 4:c). By the late-medieval period very few jugs were decorated. The single line or group of lines which occurred around the shoulder of almost all Humberware jugs could be considered a debased form of decoration but for the purposes of this thesis such jugs were classified as being undecorated.

It was not, perhaps, that late-medieval potters were losing the art of plastic or incised decoration, but rather that the vast majority of jugs no longer merited decoration.

The late 14th or early 15th century had seen the development of a new form amongst the local assemblages, the bung hole cistern which was to increase in numbers throughout the late-medieval period. Typically the launch of this new vessel form saw the use of decoration on a great many of the earlier forms. The decorative attentions of the potters were transferred from jugs to cisterns suggesting that these were now commercially of more importance than the jugs in that these were the vessel forms which the potters wanted to promote. With body sherds it was often difficult to tell if a vessel was a jug or a cistern, but when the more complete vessels were considered, it became apparent that almost all decoration during the 15th century was limited to cisterns. By the 16th century the late-medieval potters had started to copy the Cistercian ware forms and it was these new finewares which then received the decorative attentions of the potters.

The discussion has necessarily limited itself to a study of basic general trends in pottery production; examination of kiln assemblages or stratified groups provide numerous exceptions. More detailed, statistical evidence on form and decoration frequency will be provided in the discussion of the regional traditions in Chapter 4:b.

(d) The influence of imported forms.

A number of initial statements were made on this important topic in the discussion of the high-medieval groups. It can be argued that during the late-medieval period imported vessels became

more numerous, more widespread and less exclusive in terms of the socio-economic status of the potential customer. As a result, imported forms developed an even greater influence on the repertoire of local regional potters.

All three of the major late-medieval regional traditions produced copies of the Dutch tripod pipkins. The growing number of Siegburg and other stoneware drinking mugs undoubtedly stimulated the production of the plain English 'Skipton-upon-Swale' type drinking mugs. The characteristic frilled bases of the continental stoneware mugs were found on some of the late-medieval jugs recently discovered from Toynton-All-Saints (information Mrs E H Rudkin). French lobed cups were copied during the 15th century by the Humber wares (LM/23/Tp, Pl. 137, No. 23 and Cn, Pl. 40, No. 60). An example was found amongst the wasters from the West Cowick kiln (Mayes, forthcoming). An unstratified example from the Toynton kilns was recovered by Mrs E H Rudkin. Copies of Dutch skillets were less obvious, but some of the flatter dishes in the medium sandy (M1) fabric from Thornholme Priory had handles and may have been based on the same idea although the parallels were not particularly close (for example LM/23/Tp, Pl. 137, No. 13, or LM/31/Tp, Pl. 141, No. 18).

By far the most interesting English copies occurred in the 16th century, when the local potters started to copy the imported French chafing dishes. Again, examples occurred in all three of the major regional traditions. All these vessels, including the continental imports, would seem to have been based on metal prototypes (Lewis 1978, 24-36). The upper part of the vessel was thought to have contained burning embers, the lower chamber with its ventilation holes would have provided the draught to keep the

embers alive and the food plate or dish would have rested on the vertical lugs attached to the top of the bowl, so keeping the food warm.

If the ceramic versions were to have been used for such purposes, the ventilation holes would have had to have been clear in order to maintain the necessary draught. It would also be expected that the inner surface of the bowl would reveal some burning and sooting or at least some heat crazing of the glaze. The writer has not examined any complete fragments of imported French chafing dishes, although Hull's assemblages have produced several examples. However, so far, none of the many English copies from the region have produced any evidence of heat inside the bowl. Some examples have lower chambers where the ventilation holes had been very half-heartedly executed so that they did not even pierce the thickness of the clay wall and would have provided no draught. It would seem that these vessels were mere skeuomorphs designed to enable the less affluent to ape the table wares of their wealthier neighbours. The growing numbers of English-made chafing dishes suggested that local potters found a ready market.

There must have been a considerable demand for stoneware mugs, Dutch skillets and tripod pipkins in order to have encouraged the wholesale trade in these vessels from the 15th century. Copies of these vessels did not form a large part of any of the late-medieval fabric traditions, but it suggested that the English potters were sufficiently sensitive to the competition to attempt to copy the forms. However, the English potters were seemingly unable to copy the attractive, brilliant orange glazes of the Dutch vessels, nor were they able to develop the art of

producing stoneware until over a century later. Indeed, the English potters conspicuously failed to stem the growing tide of imported vessels. Only a few exceptions can be discerned, the French chafing dishes were never imported in the same quantities as the German stonewares or products from the Low Countries and they remained, as imports, an exclusive product to which the English potter could provide effective, although more humble, competition.

Summary:

During this period, regional traditions became more rigid and possibly linked to regional culture. There were changes in the potters repertoire and there was a developing influence by European imports. Cistercian wares appeared, also affecting the traditional pottery industry. During this period, the regional pottery industry changed from being medieval to being post-medieval in character.

NOTES:

1. Since writing this chapter, excavations in the Spring of 1982 have revealed more of this cemetery and the ceramic finds are discussed in Chapter 4.
2. This material derived from a small excavation conducted by E. Varley in 1964. The pottery is lodged in Hull Museum and has been sorted and analysed by the writer.
3. The majority of sherds came from coarseware vessels. However, there were a number of jugs, all of which had splashed glazes, from three fabrics, gritty (G1), fine sandy (F1) and orange-ware (O1). The assemblage would thus pre-date the earliest material recovered from Thornholme Priory.
4. The waster material from Rawmarsh is currently being studied by Stephen Moorhouse.