

Southampton French Quarter 1382

Specialist Report Download F1: Pottery

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Introduction

The recorded pottery assemblage was recovered from 1601 contexts and numbers 24,128 sherds, with a total weight of 584,215 grams and a rim percentage of 39,800. The maximum vessel count is 18,071. This is based on counting sherds that are demonstrably from the same pot as one vessel. This cannot be demonstrated for much of the material, groups of featureless body sherds for example, and the maximum vessel count may therefore be high, but it probably more accurately represents the actual vessel population than the 396 resulting from the rim percentage figure. The size of the assemblage analysed here has been reduced by the extraction of contexts that have not been phased, or are considered later than the final archaeologically significant date. Soil sample finds number 2,429 sherds, with a total weight of 10,601 grams. This leaves an average weight of just over four grams, and many of those fragments are much smaller than that and, apart from being very difficult to identify, are almost certainly residual. Soil sample finds have therefore not been included in the assemblage considered here. The extraction of certain contexts and the finds from soil samples leaves a final total of 21,135 sherds weighing 556,716 grams and with a rim percent of 37,668 and a maximum vessel count of 15,328. In all this assemblage offers an opportunity for perhaps the most comprehensive examination yet achieved of a group of tenements in the middle of medieval Southampton.

Soon after excavation had finished, the assemblage was assessed by John Cotter, of Oxford Archaeology, with the assistance of Duncan H. Brown. The entire assemblage was then recorded in greater detail by Duncan H. Brown in late 2007 and early 2008. The pottery from each context was sorted by ware type, in line with the previously published Southampton catalogue (Brown 2002), and by sherd and vessel type, as outlined in the guide published by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG, 1998). The colour and distribution of glaze was also recorded, as well as the placement of any decoration, and decorative technique and motif and also rim diameter. Evidence of use, such as madder staining or limescale, was also noted. The resultant groups were quantified, as indicated above, by rim percent, weight in grams, sherd count and maximum vessel count. Given the degree of recent fragmentation to which the material has been subjected, and the likelihood that parts of larger sherds were not recovered, the weights and sherd counts may not represent accurately the whole assemblage, and maximum vessel count might therefore be a more valid quantity.

The first section of this report discusses the assemblage as a whole, considering the range of ware and vessel types present, introducing new types, and making comparisons with other Southampton assemblages. The second section is a discussion of the evidence for the Late Saxon and Anglo-Norman pre-tenement phases, followed by a tenement by tenement consideration of the ceramic evidence.

The assemblage

Previous work has identified three post-Conquest Ceramic Periods for medieval pottery in Southampton (Brown, 2002, 3), and the same framework is followed here, with the addition of earlier and later periods. In terms of the chronology of pottery types, the broad periods shown in Table 1 are suggested. The small quantity of Roman pottery is entirely residual and is not described in detail here. Samian, colour-coated, grey wares and late grog-tempered types are all present. There is also a small quantity of pottery identified simply as 'medieval'. This is comprised mainly of plain body sherds of coarse sandy and sandy types of uncertain date, often present as residual types in post-medieval contexts. The following catalogue includes references to Southampton fabric numbers that have already been described in detail and illustrated (*ibid*, 7 to 87). Pieces illustrated here are referenced in the following text with the individual illustration number in bold text within parentheses.

Period	Date range	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Maximum vessel count
Romano-British	c.100 – 350	9	135	12	11
Saxo-Norman	c.900 – 1100	4459	70108	4453	3604
Anglo-Norman	c.1100 – 1250	4076	68457	3684	2916
High medieval	c.1250 – 1350	4728	86512	5823	4606
Late medieval	c.1350 – 1510	5614	101321	2896	1686
Medieval	c.1100 – 1500	176	4049	201	193
Post-medieval	c.1510 – 1720	10903	185269	3092	1726
Post-industrial	c.1720 – 1850	7703	40865	974	586
Totals		37668	556716	21135	15328

Table 1: Quantities of pottery for each ceramic period

Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman pottery

The term Saxo-Norman applies to pottery types that have their origins in the late Saxon period, the 10th and early 11th centuries, but seem to have continued in production and use after the Conquest, perhaps up to the beginning of the 12th century. Wares pre-fixed 'Late Saxon' are those recovered from certain pre-Conquest deposits or that can definitely be dated before the Norman conquest, while those pre-fixed 'Early medieval' are potentially pre- or post-Conquest. The main late Saxon types have been described in detail elsewhere (Brown, 1995) and the same wares are present here in similar proportions. Table 2 shows the range of late Saxon, Saxo-Norman and early medieval ware types present in the whole assemblage. The most common type is Late Saxon flint-tempered coarseware (Southampton Fabrics 900 and 1000), with Late Saxon sandy ware (Fabric 906) and organic-tempered sandy ware (Fabric 907) present in much smaller amounts. All these wares typically take the form of round-based jar/cooking pots with everted rims (Fig.1), although there are six bowl rims in Late Saxon flint-tempered ware. More unusual is a spouted pitcher (Fig.2) that may have been inspired by non-local or imported forms. There is also a shell lamp (Fig.3). An unusual handled jar (Fig.4) in flint-tempered coarseware is probably from a post-Conquest deposit, while a socketed bowl fragment (Fig.5) and a complete bowl profile (Fig.6) may be residual in high medieval contexts. Chalk-tempered ware (Fabric 903) is invariably late Saxon and a spout is likely to be from the characteristic triple-spouted pitcher or storage jar (*ibid* 133), as is a stamped rim (Fig.7). Michelmersh-type ware (Fabrics 909, 910, 911) is also a late Saxon type and there is a rim and spout from a pitcher with rouletted decoration. Other rim and body fragments have applied strips with quatrefoil stamps, while plain applied strips occur on several other body sherds. All these are likely to be from pitchers, as is a thumbled rim (Fig.8) that is residual in a post-medieval context.

There is a significant quantity of pre-Conquest glazed ware, in a variety of fabric types. Many of those are likely to be from continental Europe, probably the Seine Valley or perhaps the Meuse region. A few examples compare with the 10th century glazed product identified as Winchester ware (Biddle and Barclay, 1974). One glazed sherd is decorated with applied and rouletted motifs (Fig.9). Imported wares are rare in comparison with some other sites (see Brown, 1995) but the usual range is present, including North French white and black wares, and a sherd of North French pinkware. More unusual is the shaft of a pedestal or shell lamp in North French red-painted whiteware.

Ware type	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Maximum vessel count
Late Saxon flint-tempered	3324	53526	3448	2753
Late Saxon organic-tempered	164	2044	122	91
Late Saxon sandy	245	3105	313	278
Late Saxon chalk-tempered	84	1337	51	41
Michelmersh-type	149	2553	99	48
Late Saxon non-local		32	2	2

Ware type	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Maximum vessel count
Late Saxon glazed	18	644	28	26
Late Saxon North French whiteware	36	409	21	19
Late Saxon North French red-painted	26	206	4	4
Late Saxon North French blackware	47	992	38	36
Late Saxon North French pinkware		20	1	1
Late Saxon import		40	3	3
Saxo-Norman coarseware	267	4514	308	289
Early medieval non-local	23	317	9	8
Early medieval French	57	294	2	1
Early medieval import	19	66	2	2
Crucible		9	2	2
Totals	4459	70108	4453	3604

Table 2: Quantities of Saxo-Norman ware types

Anglo-Norman pottery

Anglo-Norman pottery includes ware types that were introduced after the Norman conquest. The chronology for this is uncertain, but it is reckoned that by 1100 most of the typical wares of this period were being produced, especially Scratch-marked ware (Fabrics 1007, 1008), the most common type of the period. The only identifiable Scratch-marked ware form is a round-based jar/cooking pot with an everted rim (Fig.10), which is derived from Saxon predecessors. One unusual vessel was pierced, pre-firing, below the rim (Fig.11). Related coarsewares, with no scratch-marking, are the second most common ware type. The predominant form is the round-based jar/cooking pot, but there are also sherds from twelve bowls, some wide-mouthed (Fig.12), others smaller (Fig.13). The body sherd of one jar bears a handle scar. A pulled lip is suggestive of a pitcher or jug, and a footed base may also be from an unglazed tripod pitcher. There is the complete profile of a spike lamp (Fig.14), a fragment of one other, a thick shaft and base that may be from a pedestal lamp and the rim of a lamp bowl. Three vessels have holes pierced, pre-firing, above the base while another has holes in the base as well as another in the body (Fig.15). These are probably strainers and are usually associated with making cheese. Glazed wares were probably not made locally until well into the 12th century, and probably after 1150. All the glazed ware sherds present here are likely to be from tripod pitchers or jugs. A fixed spout (Fig.16) is characteristic of tripod pitchers. One base is broken off very neatly along the line of one of the handbuilt coils and this may have been a deliberate method for re-use (Fig.17).

Non-local wares include flint-tempered (Fabric 1013) and coarse sandy (Fabrics 1101, 1102, 1103) types seen elsewhere and attributed to Dorset (Brown 2002, 10) Three shell-tempered sherds are distinctly different to other shelly types previously seen. One has abundant, very coarse shell tempering a dense, coarse, sandy fabric. The other two have abundant shell that is not so coarse. All are likely to derive from non-local sources. A greyware vessel with an everted rim and a thick strap handle is also likely to be non-local in origin (Fig.18).

Normandy Gritty ware (Fabric 1284) is the most common imported type. Handles with thumb applied strips, and similarly treated body sherds represent the large pitchers that typify this product in Southampton, although some sherds may have come from jars. There is also a rare Normandy Gritty ware lamp (Fig.19) and another larger pedestal lamp in a related gritty North French coarseware (Fig.20). Normandy smooth ware (Fabric 1286) is also present, along with North French sandy (Fabric 1413). Among the body fragments of red-painted whiteware are 25 sherds, including the rim, body and base, of a costrel (Fig.21) and a handle from a pitcher. There is a range of other unglazed coarse or sandy whitewares from northern France. Green-glazed whiteware, probably mainly from the Seine valley, is the second most common imported type in this period. These take the form of jugs, and exhibit a variety of decorative techniques, including ribbing, cordons, applied strips and pellets and rouletting. Rouen-type ware jugs (Fabric 1402) are represented in small quantities. Also from northern France are grey and pink ware that may be related to Late Saxon types. Early Saintonge ware (Fabric 1269) is also present. French whiteware is a range of fine, white fabrics with few distinctive characteristics to indicate a likely source area. They are most likely to be

French, and perhaps from south of Normandy. One body sherd is from a highly decorated jug with brown and green painted stripes and rouletted lines.

Imports from outside France are rare in Southampton at this period, and this assemblage conforms to that pattern in that Andenne-type or Meuse valley glazed ware, Blaugrau or Paffrath and Flemish greyware are present in small amounts.

Ware type	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Maximum vessel count
Scratch-marked	2011	38802	2078	1587
Anglo-Norman coarseware	1116	15295	797	668
Anglo-Norman glazed	165	5031	230	175
Anglo-Norman non-local flint-tempered		169	2	2
Dorset sandy	43	728	38	33
Anglo-Norman non-local	70	1335	30	9
Anglo-Norman shell-tempered	9	66	3	3
Anglo-Norman greyware	5	35	2	2
Normandy gritty	266	3115	203	184
Normandy smooth	7	171	13	13
North French sandy		13	2	2
North French red-painted	103	743	43	16
North French whiteware	59	542	37	33
North French coarse whiteware		248	12	12
North French gritty whiteware		70	5	3
North French green-glazed whiteware	182	1288	153	146
Rouen-type	38	142	6	6
North French greyware		150	2	2
North French pinkware		78	6	5
Early Saintonge type		59	4	3
French whiteware		253	8	4
Andenne-type		45	4	3
Blaugrau		13	2	2
Flemish greyware	2	66	4	3
Totals	4076	68457	3684	2916

Table 3: Quantities of Anglo-Norman ware types

High medieval pottery

Table 4 shows the range of high medieval wares present in the whole assemblage. Southampton coarseware (Fabric 1123) is the most common single ware type, mostly taking the form of high-shouldered jar/cooking pots with sagging bases and rims with a distinctive internal bead (*ibid*, 12). Other forms include bowls, curfews, dripping pans and jugs. A shallow dish-shaped form might be a lid. Another shallow dish has a thick sooty encrustation on the inside, which may suggest it was a lamp or candle-holder. Three body and base sherds from the same vessel have the edges of pre-firing cut-outs in the style of the complete lantern recorded elsewhere (*ibid*, 13 and Fig.46) and there is a body sherd from another, similar vessel. A rim with a handle scar may be from a pipkin. Southampton Coarseware jugs are rare but two examples are worth illustrating here. One has a tripod base and strap handle (Fig.22) while the other is equally large and has a pulled pouring lip (Fig.23). The related fabric, Southampton sandy coarseware (Fabric 1024) is present in smaller quantities, mainly in the form of jar/cooking pots but also as bowls (Fig.24) There are many other high medieval coarsewares present, but these were not separated into individual fabrics. These mainly take the form of jar/cooking pots, but a few bowls (Figs.25, 26) and curfews (Fig.27) are also represented. An unusual coarse sandy ware lid (Fig.28), with splashes of glaze on the underside, has been identified

as 'medieval'. Although it occurs mainly with late Saxon pottery it is likely to be high medieval or later. There are a few sherds of coarseware that are probably non-local in origin, including a green-glazed jug base in a coarse micaceous fabric that is probably Cornish.

Ware type	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Maximum vessel count
Southampton coarseware	2316	38279	2342	1824
High medieval coarseware	272	4770	292	246
Southampton High Street coarseware		68	2	2
Cornish coarseware		171	3	1
High medieval non-local coarseware	5	98	4	4
Southampton sandy ware	462	7319	544	448
Southampton whiteware	26	573	41	36
South Hampshire redware	255	8552	509	412
Local pink sandy	73	3609	229	169
Local whiteware	18	1377	97	92
Laverstock	109	1170	81	74
Dorset sandy	71	974	46	31
Dorset whiteware		515	24	14
High medieval sandy	27	1023	81	79
High medieval glazed sandy	454	7553	654	564
High medieval non-local sandy		38	2	2
High medieval non-local glazed sandy	21	452	13	11
Developed Normandy gritty	107	452	30	27
North French whiteware		27	3	3
North French green-glazed whiteware	19	18	1	1
Developed Rouen-type		74	11	8
Seine Valley highly decorated		40	3	3
Seine Valley whiteware		12	3	2
Seine Valley zoomorphic		9	1	1
North French micaceous whiteware		27	2	2
Breton coarseware	8	39	2	2
Saintonge whiteware	110	3336	150	100
Saintonge green-glazed	290	4796	519	348
Saintonge bright green	61	318	58	47
Saintonge red-painted		6	1	1
Saintonge highly decorated		6	1	1
Saintonge polychrome		378	44	28
Saintonge sgraffito		10	1	1
Saintonge redware		29	1	1
South-west French whiteware		9	1	1
French whiteware		110	12	9
French highly decorated		82	10	6
Andalusian lustreware	24	181	3	3
Micaceous coarseware		12	2	2
Totals	4728	86512	5823	4606

Table 4: Quantities of high medieval ware types

There is greater variety among the sandy wares, although the usual range of types found in Southampton predominates. Southampton sandy ware (Fabric 1150) is the most common type, along with South Hampshire redware (Fabric 1248). Jugs are the most common form, although bowls, jars and dripping pans also occur in both ware types. A South Hampshire redware face jug is noteworthy (Fig.29). Local pink sandy ware (Fabric 1087) is probably related to South Hampshire redware, and is the third most common high medieval glazed sandy type present. There is a surprisingly small quantity of Southampton whiteware (Fabric 1044), also Laverstock-type ware (Fabric 1034), while the proportion of local whiteware (Fabric 1118) present is less unpredictable. All these wares mainly occur in the form of glazed jugs, including a Laverstock-type face jug (Fig.30) and a local whiteware tripod jug that has the further embellishment of a thumb base (Fig.31). There is a wide range of other high medieval glazed sandy wares that have not been sorted into individual fabrics. Most of these are likely to be local in origin and occur mainly as jugs in a variety of forms (Figs.32, 33), although there are a few bowls and a lamp (Fig.34). Dorset sandy ware (Fabric 1430) and Dorset whiteware (Fabric 1156) occur in small amounts and other possible non-local sources include Surrey, the midlands and Scarborough.

Saintonge pottery is the most common Continental import. A wide range of types is present, the most common of which is the green-glazed jug (Fabric 1272). One example worth singling out is a jug with a bib glaze that may indicate a date towards the middle of the 14th century (Fig.35). Two whiteware pegaux handles bear post-firing 'merchant marks' (Figs.36, 37), while there is also a good example of an applied face in bright green glazed Saintonge whiteware (Fig.38). North French types occur in much smaller quantities than the Anglo-Norman period, but there is a wide range present. Developed Rouen-type (Fabric 1403), Seine Valley whiteware (Fabric 1548) and highly decorated and zoomorphic types (Fabric 1407) and North French micaceous whiteware (Fabric 1711) are all present. There is also a relatively high quantity of Developed Normandy Gritty ware (Fabric 1754), a hard, finer version of the Anglo-Norman type, usually fired to pale or dark grey colour. An unusual vessel in this ware is a small jar with a flared rim (Fig.39). Breton coarseware is rare but a jar rim (Fig.40) is characteristic of the form in which this fabric typically occurs in medieval Southampton. A few sherds have been identified as high medieval French wares, but no specific place of origin can be ascertained. One small fragment of whiteware with a green glaze and heavily incised lines may be Orleans-type whiteware. The others range from sandy to fine fabrics, nearly all of which are glazed and probably come from jugs.

Andalusian lustreware (Fabric 1067) occurs as a still more exotic high medieval import. It occurs here in the form of two bowls and a straight-sided jar or albarello. In all three instances the decorative pattern is difficult to discern. Two sherds of very micaceous coarseware may also have an Iberian source, but Brittany, or even Cornwall, are other possibilities.

Late medieval pottery

Although the late medieval period can be said to begin around 1350, few of the wares identified as late medieval are likely to pre-date 1400, and most of them are probably later than 1450. Southampton organic-tempered sandy ware (Fabrics 1130, 1136), similar in fabric to the high medieval Southampton sandy ware, is perhaps the most likely late medieval product to span the transition between the high and late medieval periods. There is one certain fragment of a bunghole pitcher but some of the other rims and handles identified as jugs may well have come from similar vessels. Among the variety of fabrics grouped together as late medieval sandy wares are those that may also be late 14th and early 15th century in date, but there is little about them that betrays that possibility. Internally-glazed bowls (Fig.41) and jars (Fig.42) are likely to be later, and the same is possibly true of the single bunghole pitcher and pipkin, and two lids. A handled cooking pot in imitation of Low Countries redware forms is also likely to date after 1450 (Fig.43). Other forms include jugs and a dripping pan, and there are also fragments that might come from industrial vessels, including a receiver (Fig.44). Late medieval well-fired sandy ware (*ibid*, 19) is certainly later 15th century in date. Bowls, including pancheons, bunghole pitchers, dripping pans, jar/cooking pots, pipkins (Fig.45) jugs (Fig.46) and lids (Fig.47) are all present, also a strainer or draining vessel with holes pierced in the base. A two-handled jar is unusual (Fig.48), while a vessel with a rounded square base may have an industrial purpose (Fig.49). A small group of sandy wares may be dated to the early 16th century, and could relate more to later post-medieval types. These include a mug made in imitation of stoneware types, which has a thumb base and is covered in a greenish-clear glaze that extends into the interior (Fig.50). Mugs, or small jugs, and cups, are typical forms in Tudor Green ware, which is relatively common here. Less common is a small jar (Fig.51), although this may be a jug with no trace of the handle remaining. Surrey whiteware is also present, mainly as cooking pots with a distinctive internally flanged rim, but there is a jug and a lid also represented. Other non-local wares are less easy to

provenance. A micaceous coarseware with a white slip under a greenish-clear glaze is comparable to south-western coarseware, while two whiteware sherds may be Surrey types, or from further afield.

It is typical of the late medieval period that the range of Continental imports is far more diverse than the local products, which are largely plain and utilitarian. North French types include plain whiteware, including gritty and micaceous types. A pierced body sherd in a gritty whiteware probably represents a strainer. There are also fragments of a chafing dish in a finer whiteware with a green glaze. More common are Normandy stoneware (Fabric 1349) and Beauvais types, although it is unusual, in an assemblage of this size, to find only two sherds of Martincamp ware. Illustrated here are dishes in Beauvais green-glazed whiteware and Beauvais sgraffito (Figs.52, 53). There is also a bowl in Beauvais slipped whiteware (Fig.54), a less common type in Southampton. Late medieval Saintonge whiteware (Fabric 1454) occurs as jugs or pitchers, there is also one tubular spout from a pitcher, and a rim sherd from a green and yellow-glazed chafing dish. More unusual is a convex jar with a tubular spout and a faceted base (Fig.55), which may have been used to settle thick liquids such as olive oil. Five fragments of a whiteware chafing dish with a green glaze have been identified simply as French. Low Countries redware (Fabric 1297) is the most common imported type, mainly taking the form of the three-footed *grapen*, although bowls, skillets and dripping pans (Fig.56) are also present. A few Low Countries redware bowls have an internal white slip either overall or in the form of trailed lines. Raeren (Fabric 1245) is, as usual, the most common type of Rhenish stoneware, with Siegburg (Fabric 1246) and Cologne (Fabric 1378) types present in much smaller quantities. Some stoneware fragments could only be identified as 'Rhenish'. All these wares take the form of mugs. There is an extensive range of Iberian coarseware. Seville coarseware (Fabric 1308), which takes the form of olive jars, is the most common type. Seville whiteware (Fabric 1327) and the general Iberian coarseware group, also occur mainly as olive jars. Iberian red micaceous ware, which includes the ware latterly known as 'Merida', is more diverse, and includes bowls (Figs.57, 58, 59), costrels, a flask, jars, a jug and a lid (Fig.60). Iberian redware also occurs as bowls, jars (Fig.61) and lids (Fig.62). A small glazed coarseware jar (Fig.63) is more of an oddity. A range of Iberian tinglazed ware is present in relatively small quantities. These include an albarello or straight-sided jar in Seville blue (Fig.64) and a Valencian lustreware bowl (Fig.65). A dish with blue-painted decoration (Fig.66) is of less certain origin and may be Portuguese. There is also relatively little Italian pottery, although several vessels in Archaic Pisan maiolica (Fabric 1241) have survived well (Figs.67, 68, 69) common types such as Montelupo (Fig.70) and North Italian sgraffito are present. A ring-handled vase (Fig.71) and a small bottle or flask (Fig.72) cannot be attributed to any specific centre. A rare find is a sherd of alkaline glazed ware, probably from Syria.

Although all the usual late medieval pottery types are present here, there are none of the large groups, dominated by imported material, that have been observed elsewhere (e.g. sites SOU 124 and SOU 128, *ibid*, 104, 149). Even so, imported material still accounts for over fifty percent by weight of all the late medieval pottery, and forty-eight and forty-six percent respectively of the sherd count and maximum vessel count. Much of that imported material is made up of Iberian coarseware and Low Countries redware, and there is not as much fine imported material, such as tinglazed ware, that typifies other late medieval assemblages in the south-western quarter of the medieval town. It should also be recognised that a proportion of the Iberian coarseware occurs in post-medieval contexts, and probably post-dates the late medieval period. These products were still being made in the 17th century, without any obviously discernible changes in fabric or form. They have been grouped together here as late medieval, but some may be dated later than that.

Ware type	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Maximum vessel count
Southampton organic-tempered sandy	48	6103	125	70
Late medieval sandy	542	10645	426	307
Late medieval well-fired sandy	1270	27503	802	429
Late/post medieval sandy	23	570	16	10
Surrey whiteware	54	314	21	20
Tudor Green	189	1176	125	76
South-western coarseware		20	1	1
Late medieval non-local		6	2	2
Late medieval North French gritty		23	2	2

Ware type	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Maximum vessel count
Late medieval North French micaceous	7	75	3	2
Late medieval North French whiteware	14	62	2	2
Normandy stoneware	68	1494	41	22
Beauvais whiteware	123	818	22	10
Beauvais sgraffito	82	718	15	4
Beauvais double-slipped sgraffito	17	70	6	5
Beauvais slipware	92	272	8	1
Beauvais stoneware		60	3	3
Martincamp whiteware		4	1	1
Martincamp stoneware		26	1	1
Late medieval Saintonge	120	4395	139	25
Late medieval French	54	159	5	1
Low Countries redware	993	13737	436	316
Low Countries slipped redware	19	260	11	9
Siegburg stoneware	132	627	29	6
Siegburg green-glazed stoneware		5	1	1
Raeren stoneware	258	3027	94	63
Cologne stoneware	90	437	11	3
Stoneware	12	17	1	1
Seville coarseware	461	15550	185	66
Seville whiteware		273	5	5
Iberian whiteware		192	5	3
Iberian coarseware	147	3403	67	52
Iberian micaceous redware	369	3665	116	71
Micaceous coarseware		24	1	1
Micaceous whiteware		17	2	1
Iberian redware	72	1150	16	8
Seville white tinglazed		13	1	1
Seville blue tinglazed		238	7	2
Seville blue and purple tinglazed		43	1	1
Valencian lustreware		186	4	4
Iberian tinglazed	57	916	14	10
Archaic Pisan maiolica	92	1441	31	16
Montelupo maiolica	6	39	3	1
Italian maiolica	195	760	45	18
Italo-Netherlandish tinglazed		82	4	4
Maiolica	8	79	14	13
North Italian sgraffito		38	4	3
North Italian slipped redware		261	7	4
North Italian red earthenware		310	13	7
Alkaline glazed		8	1	1
Late medieval import		10	1	1
Totals	5614	101321	2896	1686

Table 5: Quantities of late medieval ware types

Post-medieval pottery

There is at present no published description of the post-medieval fabrics and forms found in Southampton. This project offers the opportunity to establish some of the principal types, but the range of wares that occurs here is by no means fully representative of the great variety of types observed in other assemblages. Table 6 shows the range of post-medieval ware types identified. The most common types are locally produced earthenware, especially post-medieval redware and Verwood. Post-medieval redware typifies most 16th and 17th century assemblages in the south of England, and was produced locally all over that area. Around Southampton production sites were located near the Hampshire downs, close to Bishop's Waltham, and towards Portsmouth. A wide variety of forms was produced, including here bowls (Figs.73, 74, 75 - a possible chamber pot), chafing dishes (Figs.76, 77), dishes, jars (Figs.78, 79, 80), jugs (Fig.81), lids, mugs, pipkins (Figs.82, 83, 84, 85), skillets and a strainer. This product seems to have superseded the typical local late medieval earthenware types, and as it is highly glazed is certainly a more attractive product, similar to Low Countries redware and sometimes indistinguishable. Production began in the middle decades of the 16th century, and continued until the early 18th. There is a later, 19th century variant, more highly fired and with a distinctive shiny glaze, but in Southampton at least, post-medieval redware is not present in 18th century deposits in the same quantities observed for earlier periods. Post-medieval sandy redware is another lead-glazed earthenware, similar in form to post-medieval redware, but paler and often with a green rather than clear glaze. The two products seem to be contemporary. This might be an early type of Verwood ware, and is worthy of further research. Vessel types include bowls (Figs.86, 87, 88, 89), a chafing dish, dripping pans, jars (Figs.90, 91), pipkins (Figs.92, 93), jugs (Figs.94, 95), lids (Figs.96, 97) and strainers.

Ware type	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Maximum vessel count
Post-medieval redware	2044	28347	520	317
Post-medieval sandy redware	1403	24539	257	131
Verwood	3971	99352	1447	727
Aldersholt-type	125	1102	32	10
Wiltshire black-glazed	14	27	3	1
Post-medieval brown-glazed	4	116	3	3
Post-medieval black-glazed	48	522	2	2
Post-medieval earthenware	666	8916	201	165
Hants-Surrey border ware	62	610	14	11
Post-medieval whiteware	181	2530	61	39
Post-medieval non-local	67	864	14	7
Post-medieval slipware	269	2799	51	25
Donyatt slipware	17	395	2	1
Tinglazed	1287	5150	217	151
Post-medieval North French whiteware	35	423	13	4
Post-medieval Saintonge	21	1714	18	10
Breton slipped coarseware	14	92	2	1
Post-medieval French whiteware		31	1	1
Post-medieval French earthenware	8	126	6	6
Netherlands tinglazed	20	186	4	4
Frechen stoneware	332	3877	92	49
Westerwald stoneware	241	2161	86	27
Werra	8	46	4	3
Rhenish stoneware	25	218	9	9
Stoneware	4	234	7	5
Andalusian post-medieval tinglazed		11	1	1
Iberian micaceous coarseware		73	1	1
Italo-Netherlandish tinglazed	3	50	6	6

Ware type	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Maximum vessel count
Maiolica		27	6	3
Italian polychrome		6	1	1
Italian red earthenware		24	1	1
Mediterranean earthenware		568	6	1
Mediterranean red-painted	19	110	2	1
Post-medieval import	15	23	2	2
Totals	10903	185269	3092	1726

Table 6: Quantities of post-medieval ware types

The increased use of Verwood ware probably led to the decline in post-medieval redware. There had been potteries at Verwood since the medieval period, but the distinctive products, with a cream-buff coloured fabric and orangey yellow, yellow, yellowy green and green glazes, were probably not widely distributed until the mid-17th century. By the 18th century Verwood was the most common earthenware product in use in Southampton, and this continued throughout the 19th century. Vessel forms present here include bowls (Figs.98, 99, 100), including pancheons, a candlestick, a chafing dish, chamber pots (Figs.101, 102), colanders, costrels, dishes, jars (Figs.103, 104, 105), pipkins (Fig.106), jugs (Fig.107) and mugs. One remarkable survival is a complete large storage jar buried in the floor of a house (Fig.108). Alderholt-type ware is the name often given to brown-glazed Verwood pottery, and it usually takes the form of mugs, tygs or tankards (Fig.109), that can be dated to the late 17th or 18th centuries. There is also a mug in black-glazed earthenware that probably came from Wiltshire. Other black and brown glazed earthenware may have come from further afield, perhaps Staffordshire. Whiteware from the Hampshire/Surrey border, known in London as Border ware, is present in small quantities. This is typical in Southampton, which was beyond the normal markets for those products. There are larger amounts of another post-medieval whiteware that has a coarser fabric, and a yellow or green glazes. Vessel types include bowls, dishes, dripping pans, jars, jugs and pipkins. The origins of this ware are unknown, but it occurs in sufficiently large amounts to warrant further investigation. Several other fabrics, including sandy types and whiteware, which occur in small amounts, have been grouped together as post-medieval earthenware. The variety of vessel types, which includes jugs (Fig.110, 111), bowls (Fig.112, 113), dishes, dripping pans (Fig.114) and jars, shows that these wares were required for much the same purposes as more local types. Much of the post-medieval earthenware identified as non-local probably originated from the West Country, including gravel-tempered coarseware and a micaceous fabric with an olive or dark green glaze (Fig.115). Black-glazed Staffordshire pottery is also present, including a rare match-holder (Fig.116). There is a relatively small amount of post-medieval slipware, including one piece that can be identified as Donyatt (Fig.117). There were nearer sources of slipware, including Graffham in Sussex but it is difficult to distinguish individual products. The slipwares represented here are all redware, and probably derive mostly from local sources. They mainly take the form of bowls (Fig.118) or dishes (Fig.119, 120, 121) with linear slip-trailed decoration. A straining dish with internal slip lines is unusual.

Most of the post-medieval tinglazed ware has been identified as English, although it is not always easy to distinguish these from Dutch types. English tinglazed ware dates from c.1600, and continued in production until around 1800. The plain white and pale blue types, which are well represented here, date from the second quarter of the 17th century. Most of the tinglazed ware occurs in deposits dated to the 18th century. The range of vessel types includes bowls (Fig.122), chamber pots, dishes (Fig.123, 124, 125), ointment pots and plates (Fig.126).

A variety of French post-medieval pottery is present, but not in very high quantities. North French whiteware occurs as colourfully glazed bowls and a jug, in contexts that are dated to the 17th and 18th centuries. Saintonge ware is the most common of the post-medieval French wares. It is mainly 17th century in date, characterised by a dark green glaze. Among unidentifiable material are a bowl rim and a jug handle. Three chafing dishes (Fig.127, 128) were recovered from context pit 3169 in tenement 237, along with three further body sherds. Rim, body and base sherds of a bowl (Fig.129) in a highly micaceous whiteware with an internal green glaze over a white slip has been identified as Breton. A range of fine white and buff-coloured fabrics have been identified as French, but no more specific source can be ascertained.

Four pieces have been identified as Netherlands tinglazed, all in 18th century contexts, including a fragment of a ring-handled vase. Rhenish stoneware comprises the bulk of the imported material. Frechen stoneware, which is late 16th and 17th century in date, while Westerwald stoneware is early 18th century. Werra slipware is usually 16th and 17th century in date, but the two bowls present here came from 18th century contexts, and may be residual.

A single base sherd of a late Andalusian lustreware bowl, and a body sherd of micaceous coarseware are the only Iberian pieces represented among the late medieval material. Italian pottery is better represented, including a few small sherds of maiolica. There is a single sherd of an Italian polychrome earthenware with green, white and amber lead glaze. A dark red earthenware with and a dark green glaze on the outside and inside is also probably Italian, and probably 16th century in date. A substantial part of a dark green glazed red earthenware with calcareous inclusions is identified as Mediterranean. Also attributed to the Mediterranean is the rim and body of a jar with red painted decoration (Fig.130).

Industrial period pottery

Table 7 shows the range of industrial period pottery present. These are all established types that need little introduction here. Refined earthenware is the most common type present, and most if this is 19th century in date. The same is true of much of the English stoneware. Feathered and marbled slipware, white salt-glazed and scratch blue all date from the mid-18th century. In deposits of that date there are high quantities of Verwood ware, whereas contexts dated after 1800 are characterised by transfer printed ware.

Ware type	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Maximum vessel count
Feathered slipware	20	400	7	1
Marbled slipware		9	1	1
English stoneware	1482	15253	63	47
Doulton stoneware	100	78	1	1
English white salt-glazed	163	683	57	49
Scratch blue salt-glazed	54	31	7	6
Black basalt	11	684	12	4
Creamware	0	11	3	3
Refined earthenware	3573	15714	551	317
Transfer-printed	779	3389	156	82
Bone china	121	127	8	4
English north-east redware	33	1236	11	2
English north-east lustreware		52	1	1
Black-glazed earthenware	38	797	4	2
Black-glazed whiteware		55	1	1
Flower pot	54	427	13	12
Porcelain	1275	1919	78	53
Totals	7703	40865	974	586

Table 7: Quantities of industrial period ware types

The site

The Late Saxon period

Given that the layout of tenements in the medieval town probably did not commence until well after the Norman Conquest, it is worth considering the Late Saxon evidence as a whole. Table 8 shows the occurrence of ware types and vessel forms by maximum vessel count. As observed in most other Southampton assemblages, flint-tempered ware is the most common ware type, and jar/cooking pots the most common vessel form. Flint-tempered pottery accounts for over 90% of the phased late Saxon pottery by rim percent, weight, sherd count and maximum vessel

count. This figure is high in comparison with other late Saxon assemblages in Southampton, and there is a correspondingly low quantity of other ware types. Comparison with other assemblages excavated nearby shows that there is relatively little material from the French Quarter considering the size of the site, and that it is dominated by flint-tempered ware to a greater degree than elsewhere. Other excavated late Saxon pottery excavated in the lower High Street and French Street areas of the town include SOUs 161 (High Street Sites A, B, C), 129 (Quilter's Vault), 110 (West Hall) and 266 (Lower High Street). The relative quantities of late Saxon ware types from contemporary deposits at nearby sites is shown in Table 9. Maximum vessel counts were not recorded for those sites, so comparison is made by weight. Sites 161, 129 and 110 produced small assemblages that perhaps bear little comparison with the French Quarter assemblage. A larger assemblage was recovered from the as yet unpublished site at Lower High Street (SOU 266). Here, flint-tempered ware comprises considerably less of the assemblage, and there is a greater quantity of imports. This group is comparable with the French Quarter, however, in that it is the only other site that has produced 10th century glazed ware. SOU 25, Westgate Street, is further away from High Street, towards the western edge of the late Saxon and medieval town, and is worth comparison as a relatively large assemblage. There are considerably more imported types here, but flint-tempered ware is present in quantities comparable to the French Quarter. It may be that assemblages are too variable in quantity and character to bear comparison, but it is worth placing the French Quarter material into a wider context.

Ware type / Vessel type	jar / cooking pot	bowl	lamp	pitcher	crucible	dish	unid	total MVC
Roman		1					1	2
Late Saxon flint-tempered	534	6	3				229	772
Late Saxon organic-tempered	15						1	16
Late Saxon sandy	6						9	15
Late Saxon chalk-tempered	2						5	7
Michelmersh				6			7	13
Late Saxon glazed				1			1	2
Late Saxon North French whiteware				1			3	4
Late Saxon North French red-painted			1	1			1	3
Late Saxon North French blackware				1			11	12
Late Saxon industrial					2			2
Anglo-Norman	2							2
High medieval pottery							4	4
Medieval							2	2
Verwood-type						1	7	8
Creamware							1	1
Total maximum vessel counts	559	7	4	11	2	1	282	865

Table 8: The range of ware types and forms recovered from all late Saxon contexts, by maximum vessel count

Ware type / SOU	25	110	129	161	266	1382
Late Saxon flint-tempered	89	69	88	38	77	91
Late Saxon sandy	<1	9	<1		5	1
Late-Saxon organic-tempered	<1		1		3	2
Other Later Saxon local	<1	20	2			
Late Saxon chalk-tempered	1		8	51	9	2
Michelmersh	<1	1		10	2	2
Late Saxon glazed					<1	<1
Late Saxon imported	9	1		1	4	2
Total weight	8381	2150	858	894	46521	22444

Table 9: Weight percentages of late Saxon ware types at various Southampton excavations, denoted by SOU number

The range and relative quantities of vessel types, as shown in Table 8, is similar to most other late Saxon Southampton assemblages. Jar/cooking pots are the dominant form, as they were throughout the Saxon and Anglo-Norman periods (see Brown, 1997a). Bowls are scarce, while pitchers were not produced locally, but brought in from nearby Michelmersh, or from the Continent. There is not much chalk-tempered ware in evidence, and none of the spouted pitchers typical of that product, at least in the stratified late Saxon material. Two chalk-tempered jar/cooking pots are represented by rims. Glazed ware may indicate a degree of refinement, but there are only two sherds.

The late Saxon assemblage was recovered from 96 features and five layers. Eighty-eight of those features were pits, and that sort of proportion is also typical at other late Saxon sites in Southampton. Fifty-four of those pits produced fewer than ten sherds of pottery, and such a quantity makes interpretation difficult. Of the remainder, Pit 188 is easily the most productive, with a sherd and maximum vessel count of 135. The next highest quantity comes from Pit 7611, from which 42 sherds, with a maximum vessel count of 42, were recovered. Pit 5072 was the only other feature to produce over 40 sherds, although the 45 sherds that were recovered amount to a maximum of 38 vessels. Other features include a ditch (6420), a beam slot (247), postholes and an area of burning. None of these produced significant quantities of pottery. There is a degree of intrusion present in a few features, but fragments of later pottery are small and need not necessitate the re-phasing of related deposits.

The group from Pit 188 mirrors the late Saxon assemblage as a whole, in that flint-tempered ware accounts for 95% of the pottery by weight, sherd count and maximum vessel count, and 100% by rim percent. There are single sherds of Late Saxon sandy ware, Michelmersh ware, and North French blackware. More interesting are two sherds from two different crucibles, which suggest metalworking in the vicinity. The base of a pedestal lamp and the rim and handle of a bowl are also unusual. A small (15 gram) base sherd from a South Hampshire redware jug occurs in context 186, and is presumably intrusive. Pit 188 was in the centre of the excavated area, on the fringe of a relatively dense concentration of other features. None of those produced similar amounts of pottery however.

The late Saxon pottery evidence is important in providing a substantial quantity of material for comparison with other sites. Although the accepted patterns of pottery supply and use are not tested, it is useful to have them underwritten by such a large assemblage.

The tenements

Table 10 shows how much pottery was recovered within each tenement, while Table 11 gives the number of features there were in each period at each tenement, and the amounts of pottery they produced. These figures are not, of course, a true reflection of the intensity of domestic activity on each property, but rather an indication of the foci of archaeological activity. Several tenements could not be fully excavated, and much evidence was therefore lost. It is clear, notwithstanding, that Polymond Hall, tenement 237, produced the most pottery, in fact about one third of the whole phased assemblage from 27% of the total number of features, while tenements 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 239, 240, 242 and 243 each produced two percent of the maximum vessel count, or less. This makes comparison between tenements rather difficult, and it is therefore not easy to address themes such as comparative rates of ceramic consumption. It is noteworthy, however, that the two properties identified as capital tenements in the 1454 Terrier, 173 and 237, produced the highest quantities of pottery. The similarities and differences between tenements will be explored further as the character of the pottery from each property is considered in order of stratigraphic period.

Tenement	Terrier description	Rim percent	Weight (g)	Sherd count	MVC
166	Tenement	227	2569	227	217
		1	<1	1	2
167	Cottage	339	7047	328	205
		1	1	2	1
168	Tenement	384	4179	204	149
		1	1	1	1
169	Tenement	242	4201	382	339
		1	1	2	2

Tenement	Terrier description	Rim percent	Weight (g)	Sherd count	MVC
170	Tenement	4140	55279	1763	1066
		<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>
171	Tenement	556	2224	90	55
		<i>2</i>	<i><1</i>	<i><1</i>	<i><1</i>
172	Tenement	4338	52682	1818	1306
		<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>
173	Capital tenement	3819	61059	2880	2413
		<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>17</i>
174	Tenement	2948	33524	686	446
		<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>
175	Tenement	102	2288	122	104
		<i><1</i>	<i><1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
176	Tenement	1168	18309	231	151
		<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
177	Cottage	425	5832	318	256
		<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
178	Cottage	695	9909	451	298
		<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
179	Cottage	521	6066	253	118
		<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
180	Tenement	457	10767	553	459
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
237	Capital tenement	12864	193369	6574	4682
		<i>36</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>33</i>
238	Vacant plot	938	19415	768	645
		<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
239	Tenement	32	950	67	53
		<i><1</i>	<i><1</i>	<i><1</i>	<i><1</i>
240	Tenement	339	6735	301	231
		<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
241	Vacant plot	962	20870	914	694
		<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
242	Garden	229	2898	226	174
		<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
243	Tenement	221	2904	270	228
		<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Totals		35946	523076	19426	14289

Table 10: Total quantities of pottery from each tenement, with percentages of the overall totals in italics.

The Anglo-Norman period

Much of the material from the Anglo-Norman period pre-dates the laying out of the tenement boundaries, but it is difficult to use the ceramic evidence to establish the chronology or underlying principles of that process. Most of the Anglo-Norman pottery was recovered from pits that contained rubbish associated with domestic dwellings. It is presumed that those dwellings were occupied by post-Conquest townspeople following a pre-conquest pattern. Table 11 shows the quantities of features excavated at each tenement. Overall, Anglo-Norman features comprise 28% of the total number, and occurred in high quantities on some tenements that had fewer features of a later date. Table 12 shows the amounts of pottery of different ware groups and periods recovered from each tenement, and the relatively high amounts of Saxo-Norman and Anglo-Norman pottery emphasises the high density of Anglo-Norman activity. Pottery from those two periods together account for 35% of the whole assemblage, excluding Romano-

British, late Saxon and miscellaneous medieval types. A good deal of the Saxo- and Anglo-Norman material will be residual in later contexts, but it may be assumed that it was originally consumed and deposited within the property at which they were excavated.

Tenement	Phase	No. of features	RP	Weight	Sherds	MVC
166	Anglo-Norman	6	133	1227	134	129
	High medieval	3	94	1342	93	88
167	Anglo-Norman	7	76	1328	83	77
	High medieval	3	6	354	23	16
	Late medieval	6	116	2483	107	79
	Post-medieval	2	74	1907	93	14
	Early modern	2	67	964	21	18
168	Anglo-Norman	2	13	191	3	2
	High medieval	7	67	640	53	51
	Late medieval	6	173	2149	76	53
	Post-medieval	2	6	251	17	15
	Early modern	4	125	948	55	28
169	High medieval	7	228	3803	353	310
	Late medieval	2	14	355	27	27
	Post-medieval	1		12	1	1
	Early modern	1		31	1	1
170	Anglo-Norman	19	193	4816	234	196
	High medieval	12	360	5173	226	148
	Late medieval	15	229	9541	259	104
	Post-medieval	11	436	4991	174	124
	Early modern	12	2922	30758	870	494
171	Anglo-Norman	1	10	243	16	14
	High medieval	1	21	134	9	9
	Post-medieval	4	36	166	7	5
	Early modern	5	489	1681	58	27
172	Anglo-Norman	21	309	5001	329	290
	High medieval	15	529	8911	442	302
	Late medieval	12	598	10930	245	159
	Post-medieval	10	297	4848	173	143
	Early modern	14	2605	22992	629	412
173	Anglo-Norman	19	593	7973	451	386
	High medieval	48	1813	32954	2205	1894
	Late medieval	10	39	1860	87	26
	Post-medieval	19	293	16577	93	66
	Early modern	9	1081	1695	44	41
174	Anglo-Norman	17	182	4057	281	183
	High medieval	4	82	1633	81	58
	Late medieval	5	187	2998	149	114
	Post-medieval	5	324	8762	142	60
	Early modern	1	2173	16074	33	31
175	High medieval	11	73	1643	94	84
	Late medieval	1	29	545	24	17
	Post-medieval	1		100	4	3
176	Anglo-Norman	2	13	68	3	3
	High medieval	12	84	1479	68	54
	Post-medieval	1	1071	16762	160	94

Tenement	Phase	No. of features	RP	Weight	Sherds	MVC
177	Anglo-Norman	1	135	1739	117	112
	High medieval	6	278	3379	177	124
	Post-medieval	1		278	9	9
	Early modern	1	12	436	15	11
178	Anglo-Norman	3	160	1732	111	74
	High medieval	2	194	1896	120	57
	Late medieval	2	130	2418	99	80
	Post-medieval	3	128	3108	98	76
	Early modern	2	83	755	23	11
179	High medieval	2	5	251	26	20
	Late medieval	5	516	5815	227	98
180	Anglo-Norman	5	57	584	40	34
	High medieval	9	241	5067	340	310
	Late medieval	2		381	30	22
	Post-medieval	3	159	4735	143	93
237	Anglo-Norman	55	1609	24405	1400	1127
	High medieval	101	2391	41992	2513	1930
	Late medieval	31	1515	25412	1019	701
	Post-medieval	27	7324	101408	1628	910
	Early modern	2	25	152	14	14
238	Anglo-Norman	11	239	3119	166	134
	High medieval	19	291	5989	434	420
	Late medieval	1	5	400	30	23
	Post-medieval	4	403	9907	138	68
239	Anglo-Norman	5	25	387	30	28
	High medieval	4	7	461	29	18
	Post-medieval	1		15	3	3
	Early modern	1		87	5	4
240	Anglo-Norman	6	54	610	60	60
	High medieval	8	72	1294	100	87
	Post-medieval	9	207	4687	132	75
	Early modern	1	6	144	9	9
241	Anglo-Norman	20	205	4530	229	181
	High medieval	20	494	11920	522	437
	Late medieval	4	34	1806	71	32
	Post-medieval	1	138	1876	41	27
	Early modern	2	91	738	51	17
242	Anglo-Norman	4	9	674	35	30
	High medieval	5	46	921	88	81
	Late medieval	1	168	1249	100	60
	Early modern	2	6	54	3	3
243	Anglo-Norman	17	168	2274	207	183
	High medieval	6	34	390	49	38
	Late medieval	2		163	11	4
	Early modern	2	19	77	3	3

Table 11: Quantities of pottery of each ceramic period recovered from each tenement

Tenements 166, 167, 169, 170, 172, 174, 175, 178, 239, 241 and 243 all contained more Anglo-Saxon features than for any other period, with correspondingly high amounts of Saxo- and Anglo-Norman pottery. There is no obvious pattern to this, although there seems to be a concentration of features in Tenement 174, in the centre of the excavated area. Table 12 shows that large quantities of Saxo- and Anglo-Norman pottery came from Tenement 237, from 55 features, and included among that material are five bowls and two lamps in Anglo-Norman coarseware. Both those types of vessels are rare in local pottery of this period, and this may be an indicator that this property was of some importance even at this early date. The relatively high amounts of Anglo-Norman glazed ware and also Continental imported pottery may support that interpretation. Tenement 173, the other Capital Tenement, produced the second highest quantity of Saxo- and Anglo-Norman pottery. One of the more unusual vessels of this period is a fragment of a North French red-painted whiteware lamp, which came from Tenement 243, a property that produced comparatively little pottery.

Ware group / Tenement	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	Total MVC
Saxo-Norman	86	40	27	15	132	15	144	173	70	11	8	15	19	10	144	533	49	23	39	50	26	102	1731
Anglo-Norman coarseware	37	53	27	11	120		92	207	90	1	21	69	68	1	79	1050	112	3	39	182	3	27	2292
Anglo-Norman glazed	1	4	1		12		2	9	2	1	4	11	7		11	80	6		9	20		1	181
Anglo-Norman import	7	7		3	18		21	65	21	3	1	17	22	1	23	151	30		6	24	1	6	427
High medieval coarseware	28	7	1	125	58	3	94	649	48	42	5	72	39	7	32	454	150	6	45	138	65	28	2096
High medieval sandy	24	7	5	121	55	4	74	621	43	14	7	48	23	12	30	432	141	6	27	130	50	16	1890
High medieval import	7	4	4	32	13	3	62	190	20	8	6	8	7	1	2	117	21	4	17	25	17	8	576
Late medieval sandy	3	27	17	14	128		109	24	39	12	1	2	46	41	6	311	14	4	5	11	2		816
Late medieval non-local		1	9	1	7	1	30	1	5	1			3	9	3	20	2	1	1	2			97
Late medieval import	4	21	31	4	50	3	86	26	19	4	4	1	37	23	5	411	14		7	11	2		763
Post-medieval earthenware		11	8	2	174	5	270	37	37	3	82	6	11		77	720	56		26	29		2	1556
Post-medieval import		1	3	1	4	2	21	10	3		4		6	2	9	56	4		1	3			130
Early modern		9	7		266	17	152	33	34		2	6			1	39	2			12	1		581
Total maximum vessel count	197	192	140	329	1037	53	1157	2045	431	100	145	255	288	107	422	4374	601	47	222	637	167	190	13136

Table 12: Quantities, by maximum vessel count, of different groups of pottery of particular periods recovered at each tenement.

The high medieval period

By 1250 the pattern of tenements seems to have been established, and it is easier to draw comparisons between properties, although some of those did not produce sufficient quantities of pottery to enable very profound interpretations. The two Capital Tenements, 173 and 237 are comparable. Table 11 shows that there were high numbers of high medieval features at both tenements, and Table 12 confirms a correspondingly high amount of contemporary pottery. Table 11 suggests that Tenement 237 contained more features phased to the high medieval period, producing more pottery, but Table 12 indicates that overall there was more high medieval pottery at Tenement 173. It is assumed that much of that material was residual in later deposits. At 173 imported material comprises thirteen percent of all the high medieval pottery, at 237 it is 12%. Those are relatively high figures, which may confirm their status as capital tenements. Table 13 shows the range of vessel types by fabric group found at each tenement. 173 and 237 both produced high quantities of jugs, and this too accords with their status. Large numbers of serving vessels are typical of urban households of high economic status (Brown, 1997b). Some of the other tenements here, especially 169, 172, 174, 238 and 241, may therefore fall into the same category. There are relatively high amounts of imported pottery at most of these sites also, which perhaps underlines their comparative wealth. More significantly, it is here that most of the exotic high medieval imported types were found. The highly decorated French jug with white applied leaf decoration came from tenement 173, along with thirteen Saintonge polychrome jugs out of a total of 28 from the whole excavation. A further eight were recovered from Tenement 237, also fragments of jugs in Seine Valley zoomorphic and Seine Valley highly decorated wares. One of the three high medieval Andalusian lustreware vessels came from 173, the other two from 237. It is the presence of more unusual imports that often distinguishes certain households from more run-of-the-mill dwellings, and the pottery found at 173 and 237 matches the status assigned to them. These might therefore be identified as merchant households. The large number of bowls at 173 and 237 may also be indicative of their status. Pottery bowls were rare in the high medieval period, and in an urban context glazed types may be associated with drinking or the washing of hands at mealtimes. One would expect both those activities to have taken place with greater frequency and on a more lavish scale at the larger town houses represented by both those sites.

Tenement	Ware group / Vessel type	aqua-manile	bowl	curfew	dish	dripping pan	jar	jar/ cooking pot	jug	lamp	lantern	pipkin	unidentified	Total MVC
166	High medieval coarseware							16					12	28
	High medieval sandy								17				7	24
	High medieval import								6				1	7
167	High medieval coarseware						3						4	7
	High medieval sandy								3				4	7
	High medieval import								3				1	4
168	High medieval coarseware												1	1
	High medieval sandy								5					5
	High medieval import								3				1	4
169	High medieval coarseware		3					56					66	125
	High medieval sandy		1						83				37	121
	High medieval import								29				3	32
170	High medieval coarseware							24					34	58
	High medieval sandy							1	31				23	55
	High medieval import								6				7	13
171	High medieval							3						3

Tenement	Ware group / Vessel type	aqua-manile	bowl	curfew	dish	dripping pan	jar	jar/cooking pot	jug	lamp	lantern	pipkin	unidentified	Total MVC
	coarseware													
	High medieval sandy								3				1	4
	High medieval import								3					3
172	High medieval coarseware		4	1		2		41					46	94
	High medieval sandy	1						1	52				20	74
	High medieval import						1		39				22	62
173	High medieval coarseware		11	2		4		338	3				291	649
	High medieval sandy		4					2	439			1	175	621
	High medieval import		1				1		150				38	190
174	High medieval coarseware					1		18					29	48
	High medieval sandy							1	20				22	43
	High medieval import								13				7	20
175	High medieval coarseware		1		1			13					27	42
	High medieval sandy								7				7	14
	High medieval import								3				5	8
176	High medieval coarseware							4					1	5
	High medieval sandy								6				1	7
	High medieval import								4				2	6
177	High medieval coarseware							38	1				33	72
	High medieval sandy								39				9	48
	High medieval import								8					8
178	High medieval coarseware							18					21	39
	High medieval sandy								16				7	23
	High medieval import								3				4	7
179	High medieval coarseware							5					2	7
	High medieval sandy								8				4	12
	High medieval import												1	1
180	High medieval coarseware							15					17	32
	High medieval sandy								21				9	30
	High medieval import								2					2
237	High medieval coarseware		5	3		1	4	207					234	454
	High medieval sandy		3			2		2	275	1			149	432
	High medieval		1				3		74				39	117

Tenement	Ware group / Vessel type	aqua-manile	bowl	curfew	dish	dripping pan	jar	jar/cooking pot	jug	lamp	lantern	pipkin	unidentified	Total MVC
	import													
238	High medieval coarseware		1					107	7				35	150
	High medieval sandy		1					2	117				21	141
	High medieval import								16				5	21
239	High medieval coarseware							3					3	6
	High medieval sandy								4				2	6
	High medieval import								3				1	4
240	High medieval coarseware				1			10					34	45
	High medieval sandy		1			1			11				14	27
	High medieval import								11				6	17
241	High medieval coarseware		1					61	1		2		73	138
	High medieval sandy							1	87				42	130
	High medieval import								17				8	25
242	High medieval coarseware		2					20				1	42	65
	High medieval sandy								21				29	50
	High medieval import								11				6	17
243	High medieval coarseware							8					20	28
	High medieval sandy								10				6	16
	High medieval import								3				5	8
Total maximum vessel count		1	40	6	2	11	9	1018	1694	1	2	2	1776	4562

Table 13: quantities of vessel types, by maximum vessel count, in each tenement

The properties identified as cottages in 1454, numbers 167, 177, 178 and 179, produced low quantities of high medieval pottery. At each of them there seem to have been more jugs than jar/cooking pots, and if these were relatively lowly dwellings at this time then this may be evidence that jugs were used in towns at a higher rate than is usually seen on equivalent rural sites (*ibid*), even at the lower end of the social hierarchy. These were, however, properties that fronted onto English Street, in the commercial centre of the town, and their status as cottage in 1454 may not be a reflection of the social standing of some earlier inhabitants. Larger assemblages from these tenements would have clarified this further, and such interpretations must remain tentative.

The late medieval period

The pattern of tenements set out in the 1454 Terrier should provide a neat backdrop to discussions of the late medieval assemblages, but in fact there are few very large groups of late medieval material. It has been observed previously that rubbish disposal in the late 14th and 15th centuries was managed differently than before. Backyard pits were rare and most large groups of late medieval pottery in Southampton have been recovered from backfilled stone structures such as garderobes and cellars (Brown, 2002, 157). The French Quarter excavations revealed no groups to compare with those from SOUs 124 and 128 (*ibid*). Tables 11 and 12 show that Tenement 237 produced the most late medieval features and pottery. Pits 3130 and 3582 were the most productive. The former produced high quantities of Low Countries redware, a fragment of Archaic Pisan maiolica and the only sherd of alkaline-glazed ware from the whole site. Pit 3582 contained Low Countries redware, Siegburg stoneware, Iberian micaceous

redware, Seville blue tinglazed ware, Archaic Pisan maiolica and North Italian earthenware. There are at least six Archaic Pisan maiolica vessels, and the Italian emphasis may reflect the tenancy of the Venetian ambassador in the late 15th century, although one might expect higher class, possibly Venetian, pottery rather than products from the lower end of the Italian maiolica market. The high quantities of Low Countries redware cooking pots, however, suggest that pottery was not being obtained for much use outside the kitchen area, and one would expect glass and metal to be more in favour for use and display at mealtimes. Pottery may therefore not have had much status in the Venetian ambassador's household. Overall, imported pottery represents over 50% of the late medieval group from 237, by maximum vessel count as in Table 12, and also by weight and sherd count. Even with the absence of the major groups seen elsewhere in late 15th century Southampton, this high percentage matches other high status households in the town (Brown, 1997a).

The late medieval pottery from tenement 237 comprised 38% of the total maximum vessel count for the late medieval shown in Table 12, and there are few other large groups. Tenement 172 produced 13% of the total maximum vessel count, and 38% of that are imported types. Most of that is Low Countries redware, Raeren stoneware and Iberian coarseware, but there are also vessels in Valencian lustreware, Italian maiolica, North Italian sgraffito and North Italian slipped redware. This may suggest some status for the occupiers in the late 15th century.

With the exception of tenement 177, the cottages identified in the Terrier, 167, 178 and 179, do not stand out as ceramically very different from some of the tenements. Each of them produced high proportions of imported pottery, which perhaps confirms that such material was easily available throughout the town. Both of the vacant plots at tenements 238 and 241 contained a single feature phased to the late medieval period, and each contained a wide range of pottery types, including maiolica and stoneware imports. There is very little late medieval pottery from the garden at 242. Two sherds came from the top fill of an earlier pit, and two from a demolition feature that contained mainly high medieval pottery, some of which was burnt. This may represent clearance after the French raid of 1338.

The post-medieval period

In the post-medieval period, as before, pottery from tenement 237 represents a high proportion of the total, 46% by maximum vessel count, and 51% by weight. There is little to be gained from comparing post-medieval material between tenements, as there are no other comparably large groups. Much of the material from 237, 317 vessels or 38% by maximum vessel count, came from pit 3169. No other post-medieval feature on the entire site produced anything approaching that amount. This is a major group that may be dated to the late 16th or early 17th centuries. Table 14 shows the range of ware and vessel types recovered. The presence of Frechen stoneware suggests a date after 1550, while the absence of tinglazed ware indicates a date before the early 17th century. There is Verwood ware, which ought to be later 17th or even 18th century, but one important aspect to this group is that it may represent the early appearance of Verwood pottery in Southampton. All the Verwood pottery came from context 3163, which may be the top fill of the feature. It was also the most productive, and cannot easily be identified as a later fill. The absence of tinglazed ware might therefore reflect the choice of the home-owner, or differences in patterns of disposal. Post-medieval sandy redware, which occurs as bowls, dishes, dripping pans, jars, jugs, mugs and pipkins, may be viewed as a pre-cursor of Verwood-type ware, perhaps even an early product from that area. Post-medieval redware is more common, and a wide range of vessel types is represented. There is a good range of imported pottery for this period, including Saintonge chafing dishes and Iberian coarseware olive jars. The latter are almost certainly contemporary with the rest of the material and occur as large portions of individual vessels. The three Beauvais sgraffito dishes were probably also in use shortly before deposition, rather than representing residual material. These may have been well looked after for many years.

ware / vessel type	bowl	dish	ewer	jar	jug	mug	pipkin	strainer	unid	Total MVC
Residual medieval	4			2	1				4	11
Total maximum vessel count	25	8	1	26	10	3	3	4	72	152

Table 15: Quantities of ware and vessel types, by maximum vessel count, in Feature 3549

The early modern period

There may be little that the pottery can add to understanding the occupancy of particular dwellings in the post-industrial period, informed as it is by a plethora of documentary sources. Pit 228, at Tenement 172, produced a group that may be dated to the late 18th century. White salt-glazed, scratch blue stoneware, English brown stoneware and a refined earthenware bowl are all post-industrial products. There is a large amount of Verwood, with Chinese porcelain and English plain tinglazed. The absence of white refined earthenware or transfer-printed types suggests a date before 1800. Pit 6278, at Tenement 170, is 19th century in date, with quantities of white and transfer-printed refined earthenware. Post-medieval redware and Verwood are also present, in much smaller quantities than would be expected in the 18th century. Several tenements produced no early modern features at all, and comparison between dwellings is probably better informed by historical, rather than ceramic sources.

Discussion

It is possible to derive some conclusions from looking at the assemblage as a whole, although these will be related largely to wider patterns of ceramic consumption in Southampton. Tables 2 to 7 show the range of wares present overall and provide the background for further interpretation. The two principal themes that emerge are those of supply and use.

Pottery Supply

Previous studies have shown that throughout the medieval period pottery was acquired from local sources (Brown, 1995). This is true here also, and the relative percentages of local, non-local and imported ceramics reinforce previously observed patterns. Table 2 shows that non-local pottery represents 16% of the total maximum vessel count, while imported pottery takes up almost 2%. In the Anglo-Norman period non-local wares are at 7.5% and imports at 15% and in the high medieval period the proportions are 1% and 13%. In both those periods the proportion of imported pottery is reasonably high but not to the extent that they could be called dominant. In the late medieval period imported pottery comprises 46% of the total maximum vessel count. This too accords with established patterns (*ibid*) and demonstrates the importance of highly decorated types in a market where the local pottery was plain and utilitarian. The range of sources also increased in the 15th century. French pottery was the most commonly imported type of the 10th to 14th centuries but thereafter pottery came from the Rhineland, the Low Countries, Portugal and Spain and Italy, as well as France. Explanations for this may be found elsewhere (*ibid*; Brown 2002) but it is useful to see the same pattern in evidence here.

Post-medieval pottery, however, has not previously been examined quantitatively. Table 6 shows that imported types comprise 8% of the total maximum vessel count and it is interesting to observe such a steep decline from the peaks of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. The range of sources represented is similar to that seen in the late medieval period but the proportion is lower. There may be a variety of explanations for this, most of which will not apply specifically to the trade in pottery, such as war, religious division and the relative strengths of various national economies. The low quantity of Iberian and Italian pottery, for instance, is notable when compared with the late medieval period. More specifically, the development of English slipware and tinglazed ware competed with previously imported types and edged them out of the market place, just as in the late 17th century, towards the end of this period, the manufacture of English stoneware led to a decrease in the importation of Rhenish products. Table 6 only gives a very broad picture of course, because Verwood-type ware, although classified as a post-medieval type, spans both the 17th and 18th centuries, persisting into the 19th. Table 16 shows the relative quantities of post-medieval pottery from contexts with a *terminus pot quem* after 1550 and before 1700. Verwood-type ware is a significant presence, while the quantity of imported pottery is at 7% of the total maximum vessel count. Rhenish stoneware is the most commonly imported type, indicative perhaps of either the usefulness of that impermeable product or the importance of the North Sea trade. A variety of French wares are present however, showing the persistent strength of cross-channel links.

Ware type	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Maximum vessel count
701 Post-medieval sandy redware	1298	23300	238	114
702 Post-medieval redware	1765	23720	448	275
703 Post-medieval slipped redware	263	2619	44	21
704 Post-medieval slipware	6	152	6	3
705 Hants-Surrey border ware	49	578	12	9
707 Verwood-type	1543	34309	611	289
708 Alderholt-type	109	1077	30	8
710 Donyatt slipware	17	395	2	1
711 Post-medieval brown-glazed		86	1	1
713 Post-medieval whiteware	170	2214	45	32
714 Post-medieval earthenware	454	7141	137	108
715 Post-medieval non-local		15	1	1
716 Anglo-Netherlandish tinglazed	24	326	4	3
717 English tinglazed		5	1	1
718 Tinglazed white	134	478	22	20
720 Tinglazed		13	3	3
722 Post-medieval North French whiteware	8	214	7	3
723 Post-medieval Saintonge	5	1625	16	8
724 Breton slipped coarseware	14	92	2	1
725 Post-medieval French whiteware		31	1	1
726 Post-medieval French earthenware		65	3	3
728 Werra		19	2	2
730 Frechen stoneware	288	2367	72	39
731 Rhenish stoneware		84	5	5
732 Stoneware	4	109	4	3
733 Andalusian post-medieval tinglazed		11	1	1
736 Maiolica		17	5	2
740 Mediterranean red-painted	19	110	2	1
741 Post-medieval import	15	23	2	2
Totals	6185	101195	1727	960

Table 16: Post-medieval ware type quantities for contexts with a terminus post quem between 1550 and 1680. Residual earlier and intrusive later types are excluded.

Table 17 shows the range of wares recovered from context with a *terminus post quem* after 1700. If all the porcelain identified was imported, then foreign wares comprise 7% of the total maximum vessel count in the early modern period also. That may be unlikely however and if half of the porcelain is English then that percentage will be much lower. It is also skewed somewhat by the high amount of Westerwald stoneware, which is mostly dated to the first dozen years of the 18th century. Imported pottery in the industrial period is therefore very poorly represented and the relative lack of Chinese porcelain is perhaps surprising given that much of this material was derived from two large tenements. This may be indicative of the curation of highly valued ceramics, or different patterns of disposal, rather than a complete absence of porcelain from the home but it is equally likely to reflect the economic downturn Southampton experienced from the late 17th century.

Ware type	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count	Maximum vessel count
Verwood-type	2318	48578	725	431
English tinglazed	721	2921	121	90
Tinglazed white	277	750	28	13
Tinglazed blue		6	2	2
Tinglazed	14	118	6	5
Tinglazed over-glaze painted	17	68	8	3
Westerwald stoneware	241	2161	86	27
Feathered slipware	20	400	7	1
Marbled slipware		9	1	1
English stoneware	1297	14762	51	39
English white salt-glazed	163	683	57	49
English brown saltglazed	85	143	6	4
Doulton stoneware	100	78	1	1
Scratched blue	54	31	7	6
Black basalt	11	684	12	4
Creamware	0	11	3	3
Refined earthenware white	1593	6733	354	237
Transfer-printed	772	3331	152	78
Refined earthenware	1942	8705	187	76
Mocha	38	276	10	4
Bone china	121	127	8	4
English north-east redware	33	1236	11	2
English north-east lustreware		52	1	1
Black-glazed earthenware	38	797	4	2
Black-glazed whiteware		55	1	1
Flower pot	34	379	9	9
Chinese porcelain	105	159	20	11
Oriental porcelain	14	25	1	1
Porcelain	1156	1735	57	41
Totals	11164	95013	1936	1146

Table 17: Early modern ware type quantities for contexts with a terminus post quem between 1550 and 1680. Residual earlier and intrusive later types are excluded

An examination of the range of wares present on individual tenements in each ceramic period reveals less than might be hoped because few of them produced meaningful quantities of pottery, as shown in Table 10. As might be expected, the highest relative quantities of imported pottery came from the capital tenements 173 and 237 (Table 12) and there is clear evidence here of access to, and a desire for, larger quantities of exotic pottery than those further down the social scale. It is important to recognise, however, that imported pottery was present in almost every household from the high medieval period onwards. This may confirm the impression that in a port imported wares were neither as exotic as they might have seemed further inland, nor perhaps as highly priced. Foreign wares are less common in the post-medieval and early modern periods and this may reflect an increase in relative worth, something that would be especially true of Chinese porcelain.

Consumption

The overall picture for the range of vessels in use, as shown in Table 18, also conforms to previously observed patterns. The Saxon and Anglo-Norman periods were dominated by jar/cooking pots, followed by increasing use of jugs in the high medieval, as well as an increase in the range of vessel types available. Further new forms were introduced in the late medieval period and ceramic cooking pots seem to have lost their importance, perhaps with the increasing availability of metal versions. There is even greater variety in the post-medieval period, reflecting perhaps the introduction of new technologies into England, such as the manufacture of tinglazed ware and from just

before 1700, stoneware. There is also a continuation of the pattern seen in the late medieval period, where pottery was used much less for cooking and more for storage, serving and drinking. The fashion for tea drinking is poorly reflected here, however, which matches the relative lack of porcelain observed above.

Vessel type	Late Saxon	Saxo-Norman	Anglo-Norman	High medieval	Late medieval	Post-medieval	Early modern	Total MVC
bowl	6	12	12	40	107	254	106	537
jar/cooking pot	863	1208	1902	1018	69	10		5070
jar	8	3	12	9	153	156	37	378
jug / pitcher	22	11	392	1695	113	100	16	2349
lamp	1	9	8	1				19
crucible		2						2
lid		1			11	10	7	29
costrel			1		6	3		10
strainer			3		1	9		13
aquamanile				1				1
curfew				6				6
dish				2	22	53	14	91
dripping pan				11	6	10		27
lantern				2				2
pipkin				2	6	42		50
bottle					2	1	5	8
bung-hole pitcher					8			8
chafing dish					3	12		15
cup					24		9	33
draining vessel					1	1		2
flask					4			4
industrial vessel					2			1
mug					75	21	3	99
ring-handled vase					2	1		3
skillet					4	1		5
tazza					1			1
watering pot					1	2		3
chamber pot						14	7	21
candlestick						1		1
ewer						1		1
matchholder						1		1
plate						23	97	120
stopper						1		1
tankard						11	3	14
whistle						1		1
gorge							1	1
mortar							1	1
flower pot							11	11
pestle							1	1
saucer							1	1
teapot							6	6
Total MVC	900	1246	2330	2787	621	739	325	8948

Table 18: The overall range of vessel types in each ceramic period by maximum vessel count, arranged in chronological order of first appearance then alphabetical order. Unidentified sherds have been excluded

Conclusion

This is, overall, a very important assemblage, excavated from an identifiable series of tenements in the heart of medieval Southampton. The lack of significant quantities of finds from several of those tenements is something of a hindrance to profound interpretation of relative patterns of acquisition and use but overall this assemblage adds a significant amount to the current understanding of pottery in Southampton. Of particular importance has been the opportunity to characterise and quantify a large post-medieval assemblage, thus providing a useful comparison with earlier and more exhaustively researched periods. More could doubtless be done with this material but it is hoped this analysis will provide a good starting point for further study.

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Figure 1 Late Saxon and Anglo-Norman pottery

Figure 1 Late Saxon and Anglo-Norman pottery

- 1 **Jar / cooking pot**
Late Saxon flint-tempered ware, 10/11th century
Context 4502
- 2 **Rim and spout of spouted jar or pitcher**
Late Saxon flint-tempered ware, 10/11th century
Context 4796
- 3 **Lamp**
Late Saxon flint-tempered ware, 10/11th century
Context 8206
- 4 **Handled jar**
Late Saxon flint-tempered ware, 10/11th century
Context 3363
- 5 **Socketed bowl**
Late Saxon flint-tempered ware, 10/11th century
Context 265
- 6 **Hemispherical bowl**
Late Saxon flint-tempered ware, 10/11th century
Context 4502
- 7 **Pitcher rim with grid stamped decoration**
Late Saxon chalk-tempered ware, 10/11th century
Context 4685
- 8 **Jar rim with thumbled edge**
Michelmersh-type ware, 10/11th century
Context 5135
- 9 **Body sherd of pitcher with rouletted and applied decoration and an external clear lead glaze**
Early medieval glazed ware, 10/11th century
Context 6252
- 10 **Jar / cooking pot rim**
Scratch-marked ware, 12/13th century
Context 4436
- 11 **Jar / cooking pot rim with pierced raised lug**
Scratch-marked ware, 12/13th century
Context 4435
- 12 **Shallow bowl**
Anglo-Norman coarseware, 12/13th century
Context 4416
- 13 **Bowl or lamp**
Anglo-Norman coarseware, 12/13th century
Context 7029
- 14 **Lamp**
Anglo-Norman coarseware, 12/13th century
Context 4504
- 15 **Pierced bowl or strainer**
Anglo-Norman coarseware, 12/13th century
Context 3622
- 16 **Attached tubular spout from tripod pitcher with rouletted decoration on top of rim and external greenish-clear lead glaze**
Anglo-Norman glazed ware, 12/13th century
Context 4404
- 17 **Pitcher/jug base with partial, external, greenish-clear lead glaze. The base may have been deliberately trimmed for re-use.**
Anglo-Norman glazed ware, 12/13th century
Context 5373
- 18 **Rim, handle, body and base of an unglazed pitcher with scratch-marking**
Non-local Anglo-Norman coarseware, 12/13th century
Context 4504
- 19 **Shell lamp**
Normandy gritty ware, 12/13th century
Context 4091
- 20 **Pedestal lamp**
North French whiteware, 12/13th century
Context 8192

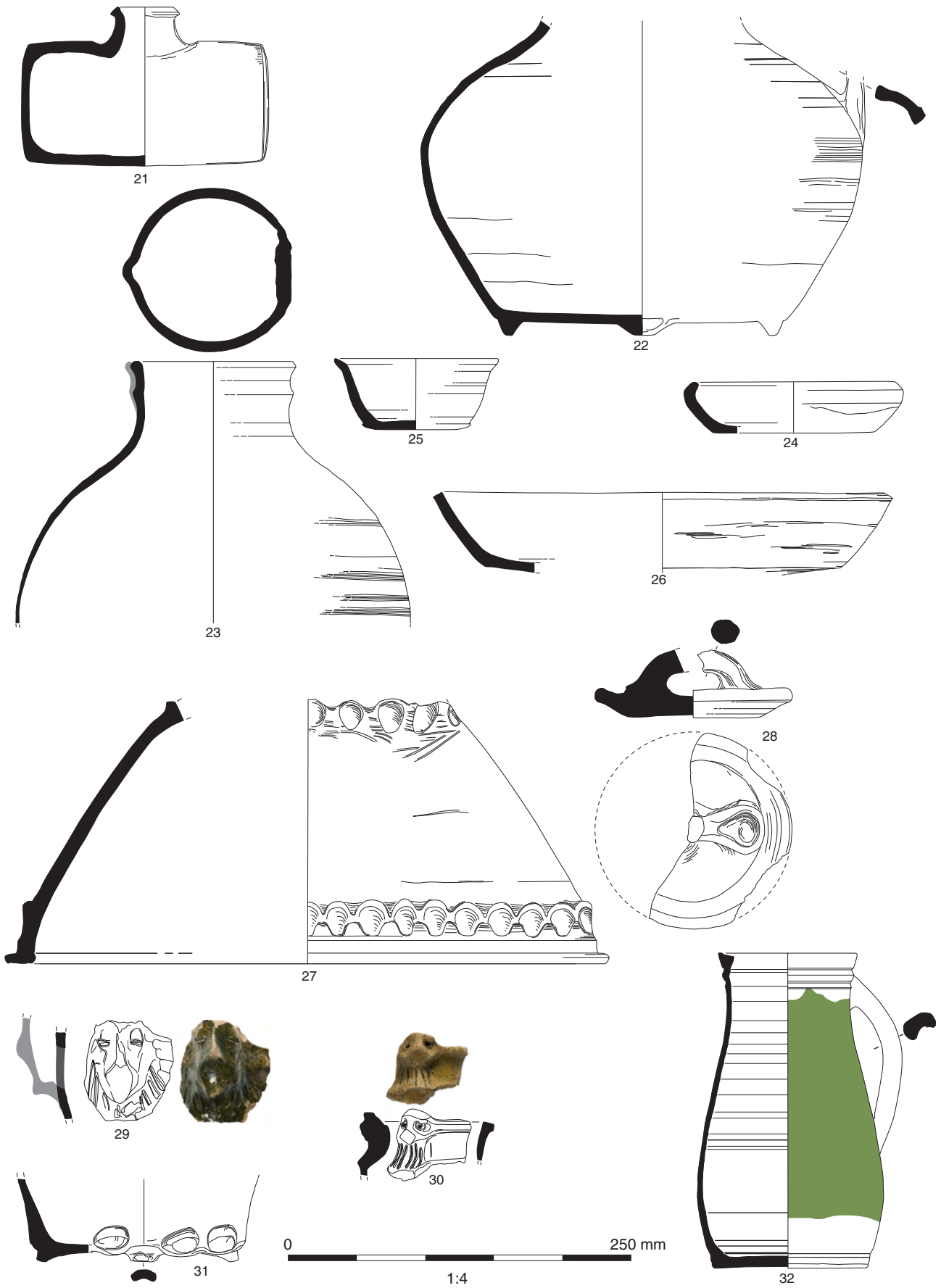


Figure 2 Anglo-Norman and High medieval pottery

Figure 2 **Anglo-Norman and High medieval pottery**

- 21 Costrel with red-painted linear decoration
North French red-painted whiteware, 12/13th century
Context 6297
- 22 Handle, body and base of tripod jug
Southampton coarseware, 13/14th century
Context 1050
- 23 Top half of a jug with a pulled lip
Southampton coarseware, 13/14th century
Context 1050
- 24 Inturned bowl with partial internal clear lead glaze
Southampton sandy coarseware, 13/14th century
Context 467
- 25 Bowl with partial internal clear lead glaze
High medieval coarseware, 13/14th century
Context 4316
- 26 Shallow bowl
High medieval sandy coarseware, 13/14th century
Context 6297
- 27 Curfew rim with applied and thumbed strips
High medieval coarseware, 13/14th century
Context 8432
- 28 Lid with clear lead glazed splashed on the underside
High medieval sandy ware, 13/14th century
Context 8507
- 29 Jug spout sculpted into a human face; overall external dark green glaze
South Hampshire redware, 13/14th century
Context 7599
- 30 Jug rim with applied human face decoration; external clear lead glaze
Laverstock-type ware, 13/14th century
Context 4355
- 31 Thumbled jug base with foot; splashed external green glaze
Local whiteware, 13/14th century
Context 4164
- 32 Pear-shaped jug with external green glaze
High medieval sandy ware, 13/14th century
Context 911

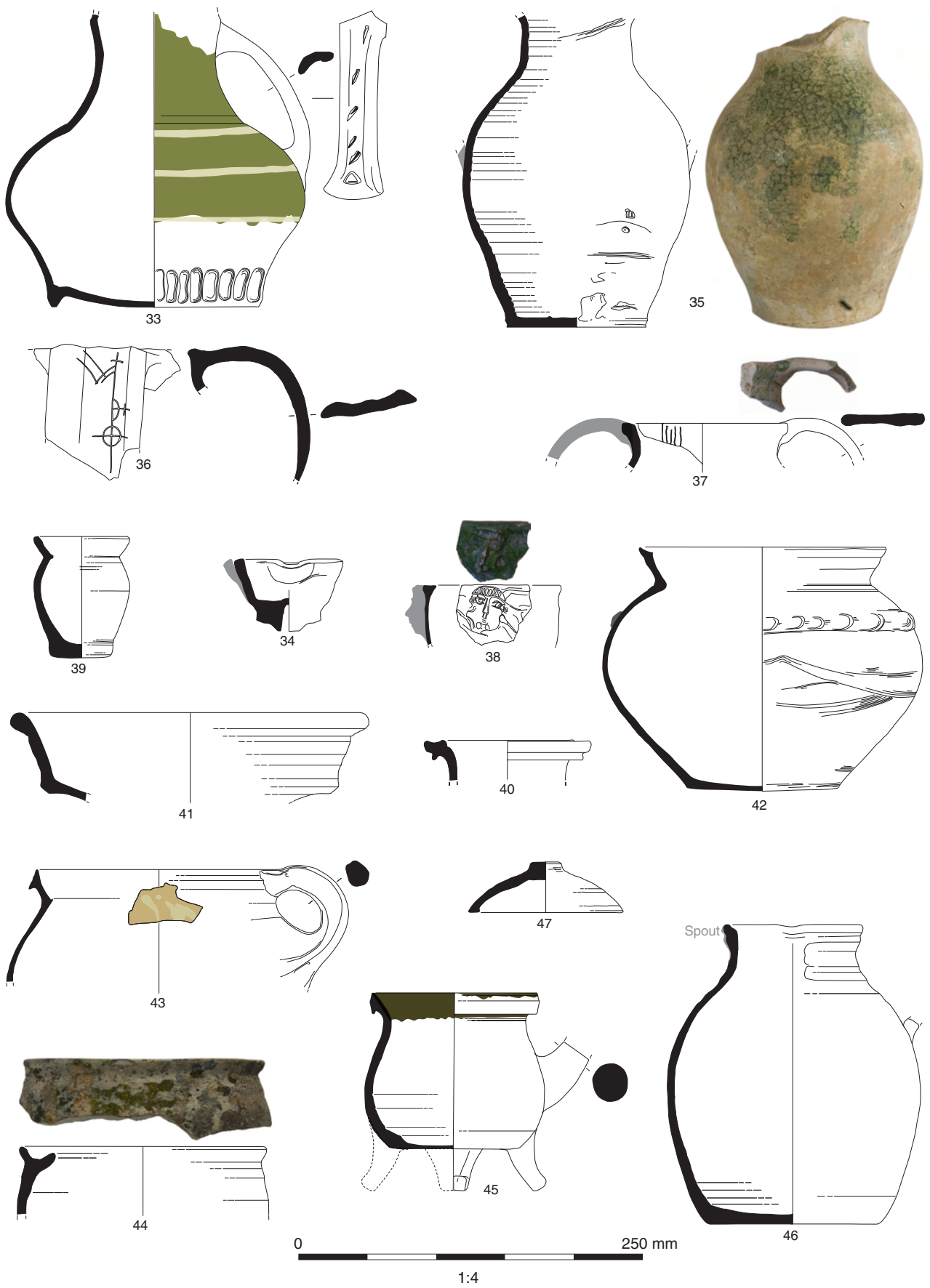


Figure 3 High and late medieval pottery

Figure 3 High and late medieval pottery

- 33 Jug with thumbled base and partial, external, dark green glaze
High medieval sandy ware, 13/14th century
Context 1093
- 34 Lamp with pulled lip with greenish-clear external and internal glaze
High medieval sandy ware, 13/14th century
Context 4315
- 35 Jug with mottled green 'bib' glaze
Saintonge whiteware, 14th century
Context 430
- 36 Pégau rim and handle with post-firing 'merchant's mark' scored into the handle
Saintonge whiteware, 13/14th century
Context 1198
- 37 Jug or pégau rim and handle with five vertical lines scored inside the rim after firing; possibly a 'merchant's mark'.
Saintonge whiteware, 13/14th century
Context 1093
- 38 Jug rim with applied human face
Saintonge bright green glazed whiteware, 13/14th century
Context 7320
- 39 Small jar
Developed Normandy gritty ware, 13/14th century
Context 6573
- 40 Jug rim
Breton coarseware, 13/14th century
Context 650
- 41 Bowl with internal clear lead glaze
Late medieval sandy ware, 15th century
Context 7760
- 42 Jar / cooking pot with partial, internal clear lead glaze and a horizontal band of applied and thumbled clay, with evidence of knife-trimming on the lower body.
Late medieval sandy ware, 15th century
Context 8478
- 43 Handled jar / cooking pot, with partial, external clear glaze and white slip liner decoration.
Late medieval sandy ware, 15/16th century
Context 7760
- 44 Flanged rim of industrial vessel, possibly a receiver, with partial external and internal green glaze.
Late medieval sandy ware, 15/16th century
Context 4010
- 45 Pipkin with internal dark green glaze
Late medieval well-fired sandy ware, 15/16th century
Context 3167
- 46 Jug or pitcher
Late medieval well-fired sandy ware, 15/16th century
Context 5100
- 47 Lid
Late medieval well-fired sandy ware, 15/16th century
Context 4010



Figure 4 Late medieval local and imported pottery

Figure 4 Late medieval local and imported pottery

- 48 Two-handled jar / cooking pot
Late medieval well-fired sandy ware, 15/16th century
Context 6680

- 49 Oval base, possibly of an industrial vessel
Late medieval well-fired sandy ware, 15/16th century
Context 6146

- 50 Mug with scalloped base imitating stoneware types; overall external and partial internal greenish-clear lead glaze
Late / post-medieval sandy ware, 15/16th century
Context 6146

- 51 Jar with green glaze inside rim and partially on the external surface
Tudor Green ware, 15/16th century
Context 6148

- 52 Dish with internal sgraffito motto on rim and floral motif
Beauvais sgraffito, 15/16th century
Context 1398

- 53 Bowl with internal overall red slip under a clear lead glaze
Beauvais whiteware, 15/16th century
Context 5100

- 54 Dish with internal sgraffito motto on rim and human face
Beauvais sgraffito, 15/16th century
Context 3172

- 55 Spouted jar or pitcher with external green glaze
Late medieval Saintonge whiteware, 15/16th century
Context 6987

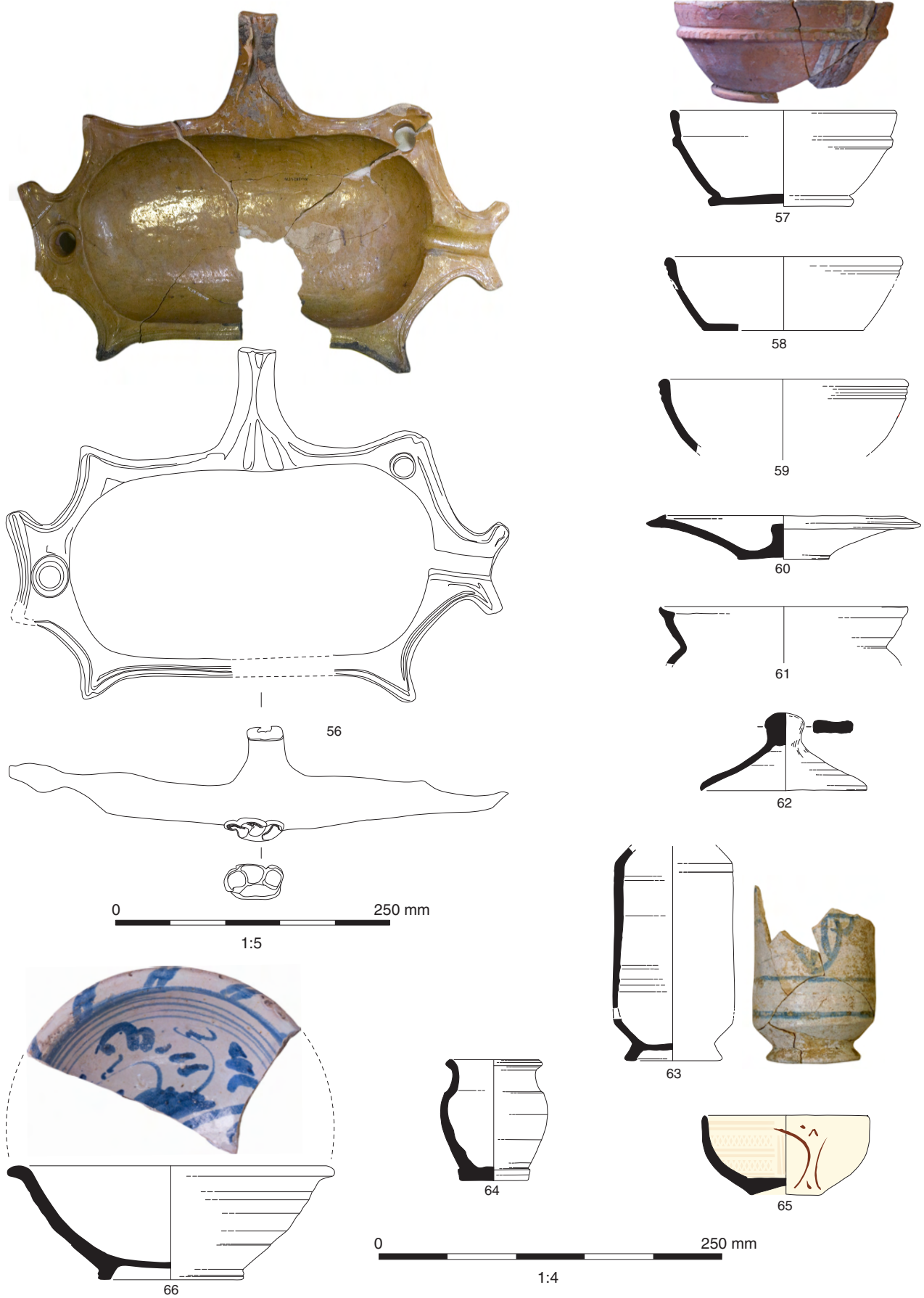


Figure 5 Late medieval imported pottery

Figure 5 Late medieval imported pottery

- 56 Dripping pan with ornate, pierced rim
Low Countries redware, 15/16th century
Context 6574

- 57 Bowl with incised line below rim, above a thumbled cordon; internal honey-coloured glaze
Iberian micaceous redware, 15/16th century
Context 3187

- 58 Bowl
Iberian micaceous redware, 15/16th century
Context 5059

- 59 Bowl
Iberian micaceous redware, 15/16th century
Context 5058

- 60 Lid
Iberian micaceous redware, 15/16th century
Context 6843

- 61 Jar rim with clear lead glaze inside rim
Iberian redware, 15/16th century
Context 6843

- 62 Lid
Iberian redware, 15/16th century
Context 6843

- 63 Drug jar or albarello; white tinglaze with blue lines
Seville blue and white, 15/16th century
Context 3616

- 64 Jar with external and internal light green glaze
Iberian coarseware, 15/16th century
Context 6573

- 65 Bowl; tinglazed with internal copper lustre decoration
Valencian / Seville lusterware, 15/16th century
Context 7075

- 66 Bowl; tinglazed with blue painted decoration
Iberian tinglazed, possibly Portugese, 15/16th century
Context 3163



Figure 6 Late medieval imported and post-medieval local pottery

Figure 6 Late medieval imported and post-medieval local pottery

- 67 Bowl with internal tinglaze and external clear lead glaze
Archaic Pisan maiolica, 15/16th century
Context 3616

- 68 Bowl base with internal tinglaze and painted figurative motif; external lead glaze
Archaic Pisan maiolica, 15/16th century
Context 3600

- 69 Jug with external tinglaze and internal clear lead glaze
Archaic Pisan maiolica, 15/16th century
Context 3643

- 70 Dish rim with blue and yellow painted tinglaze
Italian maiolica, 15/16th century
Context 5082

- 71 Ring-handled vase with blue-painted tinglaze
Italian maiolica, possibly Seville-type blue and white, 15/16th century
Context 7636

- 72 Bottle or flask with blue and yellow painted tinglaze
Italian maiolica, 15/16th century
Context 7755

- 73 Bowl with internal white slip lines beneath a clear lead glaze
Post-medieval redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167

- 74 Handled bowl, unglazed
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 6203

- 75 Handled bowl, unglazed
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 6215

- 76 Chafing dish with thumbed 'rosette' inside the bowl; internal clear lead glaze
Post-medieval redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167

- 77 Chafing dish with internal clear lead glaze
Post-medieval redware 16/17th century
Context 3167



Figure 7 Post-medieval pottery

Figure 7 Post-medieval pottery

- 78 Jar with external partial clear lead glaze
Post-medieval redware, 16/17th century
Context 5062
- 79 Handled jar with external combed lines and internal clear lead glaze
Post-medieval redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167
- 80 Handled jar with score marks at the handle joins; internal clear lead glaze
Post-medieval redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167
- 81 Pipkin with internal clear lead glaze
Post-medieval redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167
- 82 Jug with thumbled applied horizontal strip painted with a white slip; partial clear lead inside and out
Post-medieval redware, 16/17th century
Context 3187
- 83 Pipkin with internal clear lead glaze
Post-medieval redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167
- 84 Tripod pipkin with internal clear lead glaze
Post-medieval redware, 16/17th century
Context 3519
- 85 Tripod pipkin with internal greenish-clear lead glaze
Post-medieval redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167
- 86 Bowl with internal greenish-clear lead glaze extending over part of the exterior
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167
- 87 Bowl with internal greenish-clear lead glaze
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 3187
- 88 Handled bowl with combed wavy line on rim; internal partial reduced green lead glaze
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167
- 89 Handled bowl, unglazed
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 6202



Figure 8 Post-medieval pottery

Figure 8 Post-medieval pottery

- 90 Jar with internal clear lead glaze
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167
- 91 Handled jar with internal dark green glaze
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167
- 92 Tripod pipkin with internal clear lead glaze
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167
- 93 Tripod jar or pipkin, with no evidence of a handle join; internal greenish-clear lead glaze
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 3168
- 94 Jug with strap handle; overall external and partial internal greenish-clear lead glaze
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167
- 95 Jug with strap handle; overall external greenish-clear lead glaze
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 3167
- 96 Lid
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 3519
- 97 Lid
Post-medieval sandy redware, 16/17th century
Context 6271
- 98 Bowl with internal yellow glaze
Verwood-type ware, 17/18th century
Context 3646
- 99 Handled bowl, rilled beneath the rim; internal olive green lead glaze
Verwood-type ware, 17/18th century
Context 3647
- 100 Handled bowl ribbed beneath the rim; internal olive green glaze
Verwood-type ware, 17/18th century
Context 3646
- 101 Chamber pot with external and internal yellow-green glaze
Verwood-type ware, 17/18th century
Context 3647
- 102 Chamber pot with external and internal green glaze
Verwood-type ware, 17/18th century
Context 3647

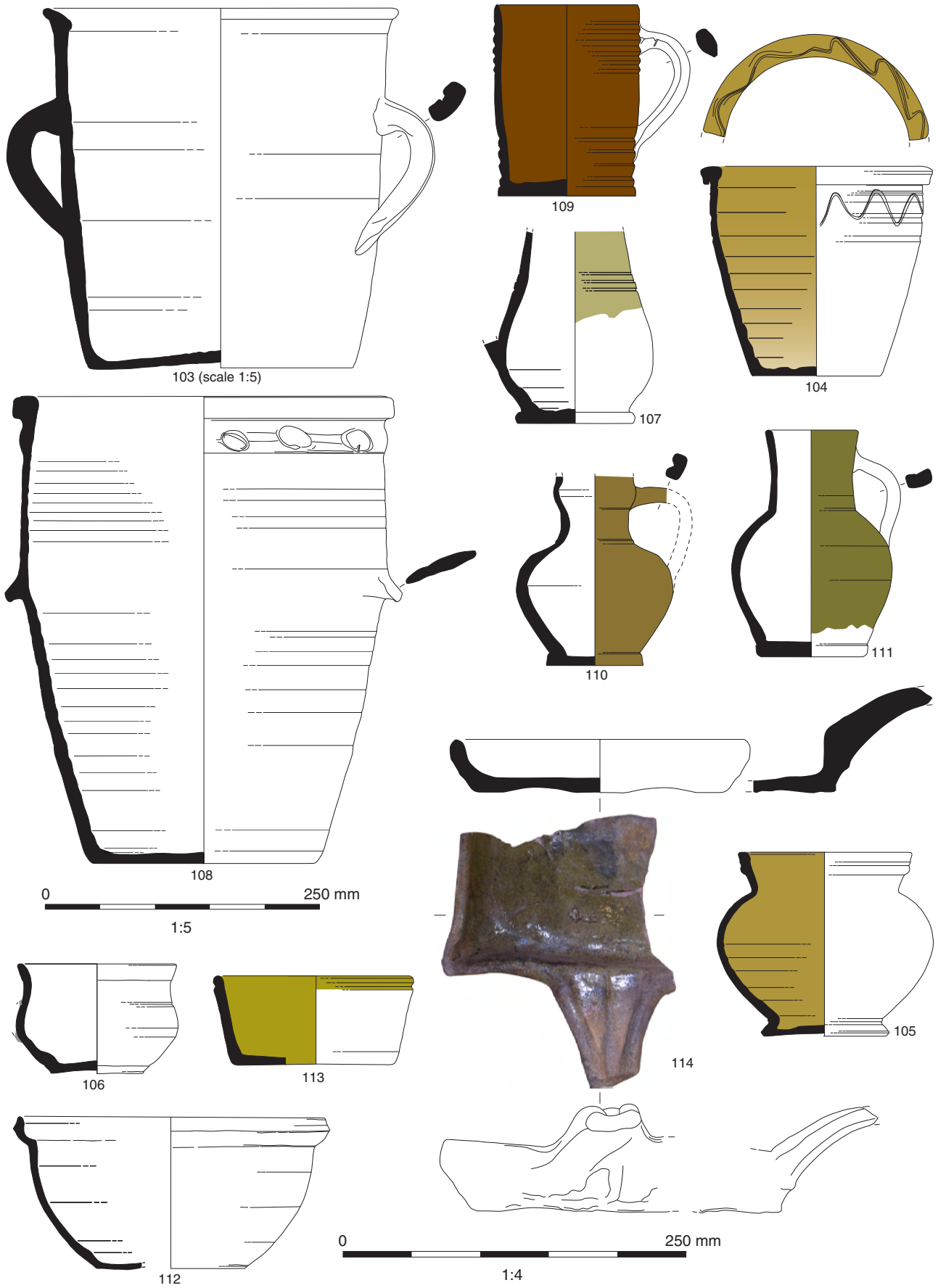


Figure 9 Post-medieval pottery

Figure 9 Post-medieval pottery

- 103 Two-handled jar with internal amber glaze
Verwood-type ware, 17/18th century
Context 1399

- 104 Jar with incised wavy line on rim and around upper body; internal light green glaze
Verwood-type ware, 17/18th century
Context 3163

- 105 Jar with internal light green glaze
Verwood-type ware, 17/18th century
Context 3163

- 106 Handled bowl with external and internal greenish-clear lead glaze
Verwood-type ware, 17/18th century
Context 6215

- 107 Jug with combed horizontal line on neck; partial external greenish-clear glaze
Verwood-type ware, 17/18th century
Context 3167

- 108 Two-handled jar with thumbing below the rim; internal yellow glaze
Verwood-type ware, 17/18th century
Context 1119

- 109 Tankard with ribbing below rim and above base; external and internal brown lead glaze
Verwood / Alderholt-type ware, 17/18th century
Context 3163

- 110 Jug or mug with external greenish-clear lead glaze; possibly emulating stoneware forms
Post-medieval sandy ware, 17th century
Context 3168

- 111 Jug or mug with external dark green lead glaze
Post-medieval sandy ware, 17th century
Context 3167

- 112 Bowl with internal greenish-clear glaze on the base
Post-medieval earthenware, 17th century
Context 6203

- 113 Bowl with internal yellow glaze
Post-medieval whiteware, 17th century
Context 3167

- 114 Dripping pan with internal greenish-clear glaze
Post-medieval whiteware, 17th century
Context 3163



Figure 10 Post-medieval pottery

Figure 10 Post-medieval pottery

- 115 Bowl with internal dark green glaze
Post-medieval non-local earthenware, 17th century
Context 3616
- 116 Match-holder with striking surface on neck; overall black glaze
Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware, 17/18th century
Context 3323
- 117 Dish with white slip sgraffito motif beneath a clear lead glaze
Donyatt-type slipware, 17/18th century
Context 1397
- 118 Bowl with internal white slip-trailed decoration and white slip vertical lines on the outside of the rim
Post-medieval slipped redware, 17/18th century
Context 3189
- 119 Dish with internal white slip decoration
Post-medieval slipped redware, 17/18th century
Context 3074
- 120 Dish with internal white slip decoration
Post-medieval slipped redware, 17/18th century
Context 3187
- 121 Bowl with internal white slip concentric lines
Post-medieval slipped redware, 17/18th century
Context 3189
- 122 Bowl with white tinglaze and painted blue zoomorphic decoration
Anglo-Netherlandish tinglazed ware, 17/18th century
Context 3074
- 123 Dish with white tinglaze and internal blue and green painted lines and floral decoration
Anglo-Netherlandish tinglazed ware, 17/18th century
Context 3647
- 124 Shallow dish or plate with white tinglaze and blue-painted floral decoration
English tinglazed ware, 17/18th century
Context 6215
- 125 Shallow dish or plate with white tinglaze and blue-painted decoration
English tinglazed ware, 17/18th century
Context 6215

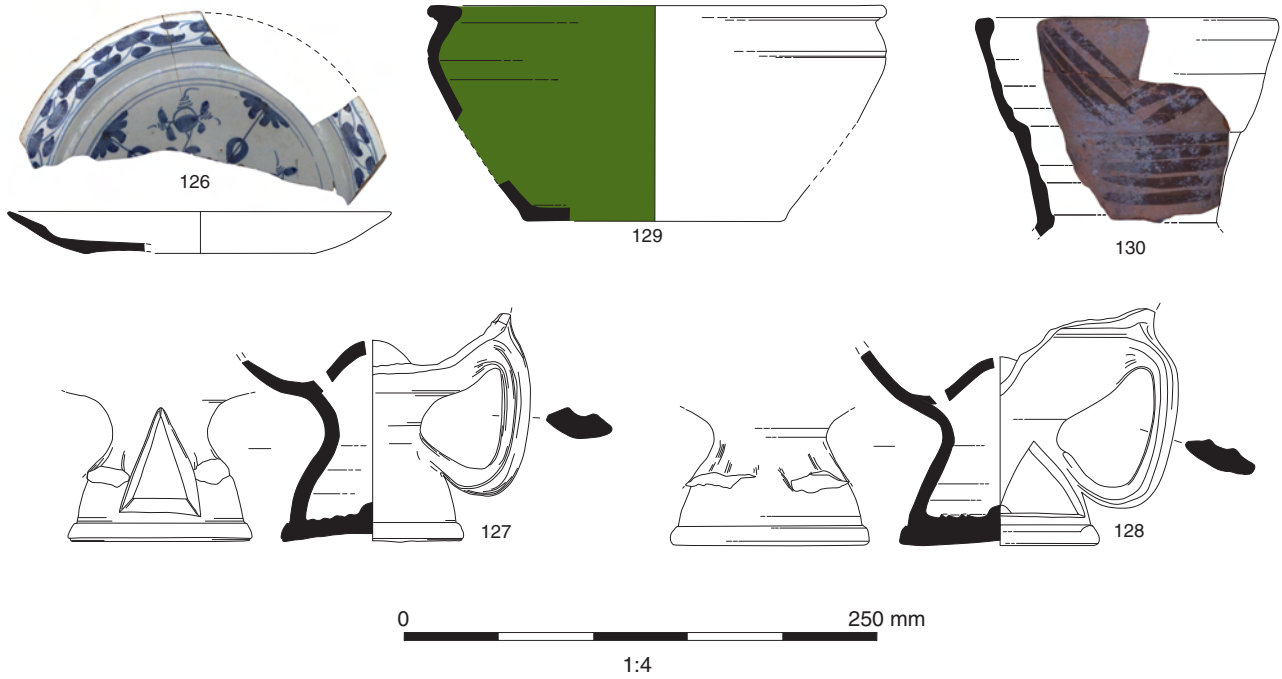


Figure 11 Post-medieval pottery

- 126 Plate with white tinglaze and blue-painted floral decoration
Anglo-Netherlandish tinglazed ware, 17/18th century
Context 3647
- 127 Chafing dish, unglazed
Post-medieval Saintonge whiteware, 16/17th century
Context 3163
- 128 Chafing dish, unglazed
Post-medieval Saintonge whiteware, 16/17th century
Context 3163
- 129 Bowl with internal white slip under a green lead glaze
Post-medieval Breton coarseware, 16/17th century
Context 3187
- 130 Narrow-necked jar or jug rim with red slip lines
Post-medieval Mediterranean earthenware, 16/17th century
Context 7537