

Chapter 3: Finds

POTTERY

by P Page and C Tremolet

Editor's note

A total of 2915 sherds are recorded in the pottery assemblage. The analysis was carried out shortly after the excavation, using an adapted version of the system devised for 1968–76 Oxford sites (Mellor 1980, fiche EO6). Sherd counts were used to record the fabrics from each provenance within each phase, and the fabric type series is set out in Table 3.1. Fabrics were divided into four main groups:

Group IA	shelly limestone
Group IB	oolitic and other limestone
Group II	flint
Group III	sand

Modern fabrics and residual sherds were grouped together (fabric number 99); this category contained several sherds of St Neot's type ware, and some probable Iron Age and Romano-British pottery. Table 3.2 and Table 3.3 show fabric quantities by phase, and by building, room or area. Tables 3.1–3.3 were not part of the authors' original version of the report, and have been compiled subsequently by Kate Atherton from the records in archive. During the final stages of preparation of this volume in the spring of 2004, Table 3.1 was checked and revised by Carole Wheeler and Maureen Mellor to reflect the current fabric codes and names within the Oxfordshire medieval pottery series (Mellor 1994) and the Museum of London type series. Classification of forms followed the systems developed at OAU at the time the analysis was carried out (Haldon 1977; Mellor 1980), with the addition of fine tablewares which include thin walled sherds, richly glazed both internally and externally, known as Tudor types. Full pottery records are available in the project archive.

Funding for post-excavation at the time was limited, and the pottery report was therefore based on a simplified catalogue, which summarised the pottery from each phase and building/context group, and described a selection of key sherds. The entries are organised in order of fabrics, with the fabric identified by fabric group and number (for example, FIII.46 is Fabric 46, which falls within fabric group III).

The pottery illustrations (Figs 3.1–3.6) were arranged by phase, building and fabric type in order to show the forms and decoration associated with different production centres. Figure 3.1 covers pottery from Phases 1 and 2; Figure 3.2 illustrates pottery from the Phase 3 construction and early occupation of the remodelled manor of the early 14th century, and sub-phase 3/2, contexts associated with the construction of Room A3 (western extension to the main hall, Building A1). Figure 3.3 illustrates a selection of pottery from the Phase 3 and 4 occupation of the manor, arranged by building,

room or area; some pottery from demolition levels is also included. Figure 3.4 is a selection from the large assemblage of pottery from Building A12 (Phase 4), the latest kitchen. Figure 3.5 illustrates pottery associated with Phase 4 works and Phase 5 demolition in the garden area north of the main range of buildings, the construction and demolition of Structure A13 (pentice), the latest use of Rooms A9 and A10 (the service rooms), and agricultural Building H. Figure 3.6 is pottery from stratified and unstratified demolition layers.

Catalogue

Phase 1 (late 12th–early 13th century) (Fig. 3.1)

Building P

The pottery from this building in the pre-moat settlement included four cooking pots, one dated to the Iron Age and therefore presumably residual; also found were decorated sherds almost certainly from pitchers.

- FII.20 Cooking pot rim (Fig. 3.1.3); Kitchen ware base.
- FIII.41 Cooking pot rim with applied strips (Fig. 3.1.1–2); Base; Body sherds, 1 grooved deco, dk green glaze; 1 white slip deco, lt green glaze.
- FIII.99 Cooking pot rim, probably Iron Age.

Building R

Only one recognisable form was recovered from this building in the pre-moat settlement.

- FIII.62 Shoulder.

External surfaces and dump layers

The other contexts in this phase associated with the pre-moat settlement yielded a cooking pot, a deep-sided bowl, a shallow dish, a jug and a number of Brill-type decorated sherds from jugs and pitchers. A residual sherd of St. Neot's-type was also recovered.

- FII.20 Cooking pot rim (Fig. 3.1.6); Kitchen ware rim, possibly a deep-sided bowl (Fig. 3.1.7); Bases × 2.
- FIII.41 Shallow dish with pinched lip and combed deco, glazed lt green (Fig. 3.1.4); Jug base (Fig. 3.1.5); Body sherd, orange glaze.
- FIII.46 Body sherds, 1 applied strips and mot green glaze; 1 reg and horiz. grooves, mot green glaze; 1 mot green glaze Base.
- FIII.60 Base.
- FIII.63 Cooking pot base.
- 99 Incl. body sherd, St. Neot's type.

Oven (Phase 1? or later)

Few sherds were associated with the oven.

- FII.20 Kitchen ware rim; Base.
- FII.21 Body sherd.
- FIII.41 Kitchen ware rim; Body sherds, 1 white slip 'trellis' deco; 1 mot orange glaze; Base.
- FIII.69 Body sherd.

Phase 2 (mid to late 13th century) (Fig. 3.1)

The moat upcast

[Editor's note. The construction of the moat defines the start of Phase 2, and the pottery from the upcast was catalogued with

Table 3.1 Pottery fabric descriptions and parallels

Fabric	Comparisons	Dates	Frequency	Inclusions	Potting techniques	Forms	Decoration	Munsell Code	Other parallels
Group II Flint fabrics									
20	OXAQ	Late 12–early 15C	Mod	Coarse to v coarse angular grey flint, irreg limestone, occ voids	Coil-made Th 8–10	Cp; Bowl; KW	Combed, incised, thumbbed	Ext reddish yellow (5YR/6/6); Core: lt grey (7.5YR/7/0); Int: v dark grey (2.5YR/3/0)	Abingdon type C; Newbury type; Tetsworth; Wallingford
21	OXAQ	Late 12–early 15C	Mod	Coarse to v coarse angular grey flint, irreg limestone, quartz, occ voids		Kw	Combed	Ext pinkish grey (7.5YR/6/2); Core & int: lt grey (10YR/7/1)	Lewknor
22	?	?type 12–13C	Mod	Coarse grey limestone, angular grey flint		Colander		Pink (7.5YR/7/4)	
23	?prehistoric		Mod	Coarse					
Group III Sand or no grains visible									
40	?	glaze 14–15C	Mod	Fine grey/white grains. Occ red brown pellet. Sparse mica	Wheel thrown Th 5	Jug; bottle	Incised; glazed	Core: grey (7.5YR/6/0)	
41	OX162	12–early 14C	Abundant	White rounded quartz, grey, white, sub rounded quartz	Wheel thrown; Th 5	Cp; jugs; shallow dish; bowl; Kw; bottle	White slip; incised; stamped; combed; glaze	Core: reddish yellow (5YR/3/3)	Tetsworth
42	Misc	?							
43	Cheam white ware or N French fabric	?1350–1500	Sparse	Angular white grey quartz, sub-rounded quartz	Wheel thrown. Th 5		Glaze, incised	Core: white (2.5YR/8/2)	?Surrey border ware
44	OXAG	Late 11–early 15 C			Coil-made; Th: 4–9	Kw, Cp; fine cistern	Grooves; thumbbed; thin strips; white slip; wide strips		
45	?	?12–13C	Abundant	Fine, sub-rounded voids and quartz				Grey (2.5YR/5/0)	?possibly continental
46	?OXAM	Mid 13–15 C	Sparse-abundant	Fine red-brown and colourless grains, occ red-brown mineral	Wheel thrown. Occ knife trimmed; Th 4	Jugs; Cp; Kw; skillet; bottle; bung-hole; jar	Plain & rouletted strips; slip; incised; glaze	Very pale brown (10YR/8/4)	?Banbury types; ?Abingdon type D; ?Wallingford
47	OXBG	Late 13–15/16 C	Mod	Red-brown, white sub-rounded quartz; occ coarse grain	Wheel thrown; Th 3–7		Glaze, incised	Very pale brown (10YR/7.5/3)	A Farnborough Hill; Surrey type; Abingdon type N; Newbury; Reading
48	Misc	?							
49	OXCC	c 1300	Sparse	Fine-coarse red-brown iron ore, occ Colourless quartz.	Wheel thrown; Th 4	Jug	Slip; glaze	White (2.5YR/8/2)	Saintonge

50	?	12–14C	Mod	Sub-rounded white glassy quartz	Wheel thrown; Th 4		Glaze, incised	Dk grey (10YR/4/1); Core: light grey (10YR/7/1); Int: v pale brown (10YR/7/3)	
51	CH51	Late 13–mid 16 C	Mod	Fine quartz, occ black iron ore	Wheel thrown; Th 4–8	Jug; bottle; storage jar; fine, table ware	Slip; applied strips; incised; glaze	Reddish yellow (7.5YR/7/6)	
53	?		Abundant	Fine white grey quartz, red-brown iron ore				Brown (7.5YR/5/4)	
54	OXBN	14–16 C	Abundant	Fine white, grey quartz	Wheel thrown; Th 4	Lobed dishes; fine table ware	Rouletted strips; glaze	Very pale brown (10YR/8/3)	Tudor Green
55	?	Late medieval	Abundant	Fine, white, grey quartz	Wheel thrown; Th 8		Glaze	Pink (7.5YR/8/4)	Surrey borderware
57	?	13–15C	Mod	Sub-rounded & angular quartz, red-brown ore	Wheel thrown; Th 7		Glaze	Reddish yellow (7.5YR/7/6)	
58	CBW – Coarse Surrey/Hants border ware	1270–1500	Mod	Sub-rounded grey, white & colourless quartz, occ. Sub rounded red & black grains	Wheel thrown; Th 7	Cp	Incised; glazed	White (7.5YR/8/0)	
59	Surrey border ware	15 C	Sparse – mod	Sub-rounded grey, white grains	Wheel thrown; Th 4–7	Fine table ware; lobed cup; lobed sih; jug	Incised; glazed	Core: pink (7.5YR/8/4)	Tudor type
60	NE3	Mid 13–16 C	Abundant	Fine-coarse sub-rounded grey, colourless quartz & quartzite	Wheel thrown; Th 5–6	Bottle; bowl	Slip; incised; applied strips; glaze	Very pale brown (10YR/8/3)	Like Soundess kiln, Nettlebed 1982. At Hamel
61	OXAM	14–16 C			Wheel thrown; coil-made; Th 3–6	Bottles; jugs	Grooves; finger tipped; thumbbed; white slip; slim white strips		
62	?		Abundant	Sub-rounded grey, white quartz, occ limestone	Wheel thrown; Th 6	Kw		Ext: very pale brown (10YR/7/3); Int: very dark grey (7.5YR/3/0)	
63	?	Mid 13–16 C	Abundant	Fine-mod grey, white quartz	Wheel thrown; Th 5–6	Jug; Cp; Kw; dripping pan	Incised; applied thumbbed strips; slip; glaze	Ext & int: reddish yellow (7.5YR/7/6); Core: Lt red (2.5YR/6/8)	SE Oxon type
64	?OXBX	14–15 C	Mod	Coarse grog, red-brown and white grains	Wheel thrown; Th 6–12		Glaze	Reddish yellow (5YR/7/8)	?Brill type. At Hamel

Table 3.1 (Continued)

Fabric	Comparisons	Dates	Frequency	Inclusions	Potting techniques	Forms	Decoration	Munsell Code	Other parallels
65	?		Mod	Red, brown, white grains	Wheel thrown; Th 5–6		Incised; glaze	Ext: Reddish yellow (5YR/7/6); Core: grey (2.5YR/6/0); Int: (7.5YR/5/2)	
66	Rouen type	13–14 C	Abundant	Fine red brown grains	Wheel thrown; Th 2–Jug 4		Slip; glaze	Pink (7.5YR/8/4)	
67	KING – Surrey whiteware, Kingston type	1230–1400	Abundant	Sub-rounded grey, white and colourless grains	Wheel thrown; Th 6–Bottle 8			Pinkish white (7.5YR/8/2)	?Surrey type
68	BORDY – Surrey/Hants border white ware	1550–1700	Mod	Fine to coarse grey-white and red-brown grains and red iron ore			Slip; glaze	Very pale brown (10YR/7/3)	? Surrey type
69	KING – as 67 above		Abundant well-sorted	Sub-round grey, white and colourless grains, occasional red iron ore	Wheel thrown; Th 5– Jug; bowls 6		Applied rouletted strips; slip glaze	White (10 YR/8/2)	
70	SW Oxon type		Abundant	Sub-rounded grey, white and colourless quartz; occ. coarse limestone				Light grey (10Y/7/1)	
71	Oxford redware	late 15–16 C	Abundant	Fine colourless grains			Glaze	External: dark grey (10YR/4/1) Core: lt red (2.5YR/6/8)	
72	KING – as 67 above		Moderate	Sub-rounded angular red-brown and glassy quartz; occasional red iron ore			Glaze	Int: pink (5YR/8/3)	? Surrey ware

Fabrics 43, 58, 67, 68, 69, 72 identified using the Museum of London type series and with advice from Lucy Whittingham and Jacqui Pearce. Other fabrics identified by Carole Wheeler with advice from Maureen Mellor.

Chapter 3

Table 3.2 Pottery fabric traditions by phase

Fabric	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phases 3-4	Phases 3-5	Phase 4	Phase 5	Unphased	Total
Residual/Modern	11	4	10	1	2	13	33	13	87
Group II									
20	57	90	42	2	10	85	45	5	336
21		3	5		2				10
22						1			1
23		4				1			5
Group III									
<i>South-East Oxford</i>									
41	25	109	120	27	37	207	158	25	708
59			10	5	10	29	67	12	133
<i>Brill</i>									
44	6	44	9	2	3	21	12	1	98
46	5	65	174	10	16	296	164	29	759
53	4	1			1			6	
55		1	1				5	1	8
57		1	1		1	4	13	1	21
58					2	1	4		7
62	2	19	1			1	1		24
64							1		1
65						3			3
69		10	21	1	1	6	30	4	73
<i>Surrey</i>									
43			2			4	3	4	13
47		6	2			13	5		26
54			1		1	8	15	1	26
67		1	1				5		7
68						1	3	3	7
<i>Henley/Nettlebed</i>									
51		6	11		3	18	84	7	129
60	1	1	2			16	37	1	58
61		4	46			43	16	1	110
63	2	19	34	14	30	45	34	10	188
<i>Other</i>									
40		1	1			2	6		10
70	1	3	3				3		10
71						1			1
42					1	3			4
45		3	3				8		14
48							1		1
50			2			1	4		7
72					1				1
<i>Foreign</i>									
49		1	12			1		2	16
66		1				1			2
Frechen							2	1	3
Spain								1	1
Total	110	400	515	62	120	826	759	123	2915

other pottery contemporary with the construction and occupation of the Phase 2 manor. It is likely that a considerable, although unquantifiable, proportion of this assemblage is in fact redeposited in this phase, and derives from earlier occupation of the site.] Some 376 sherds were recovered from the dump levels. Vessels included two cooking pots, nine kitchen ware vessels, seven jugs and the base of a bottle with 'wire' marks. The highly decorated

sherds suggest the apogee of the jug industry, with regional imports from Surrey and a continental import from Rouen present. Residual Romano-British and Saxon sherds were also recovered.

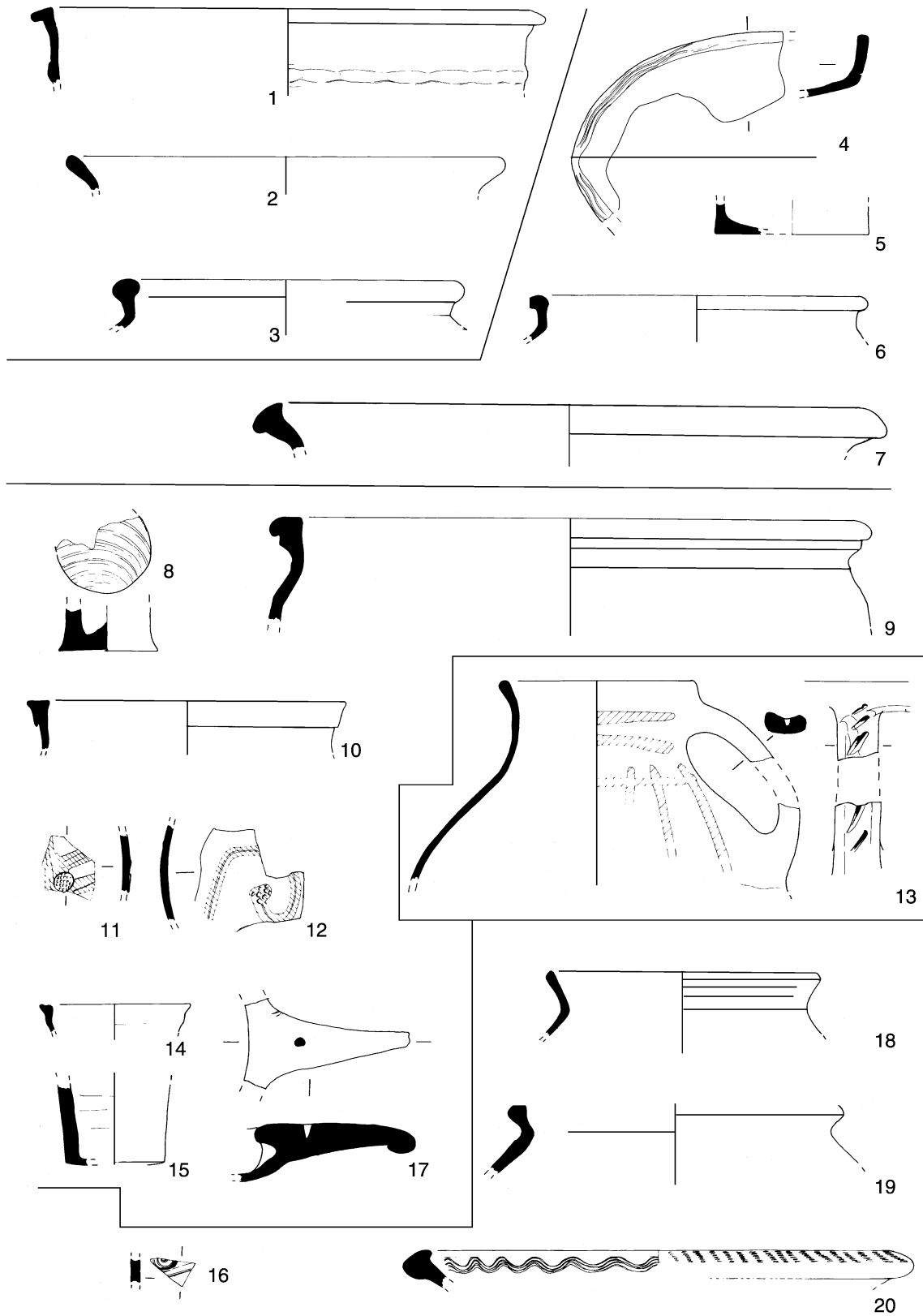
FII.20 Large cooking pot rim (Fig. 3.1.9); Kitchen ware rim; Kitchen ware rim or base; Bases × 4; Handle with thumb edges (for a parallel handle pot without

Table 3.3 Pottery fabrics by building

Fabric	Domestic range														Auxiliary buildings						Agricultural buildings										U/S	Grand total
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12	A13	A14	B	D	P	R	W	Total	F	H	I	J	K	Q	T	Moat upcast	Yards	Total			
99*	1		2	4			1	1	2		4			2	1	2			20	8	2		2				4	1	17	50	87	
Grp II																																
20	7	1	1	9	7			35		1	2	2	5	1	2	45	2		120	10	2		2				41	5	60	156	336	
21	1		1	1	2			1											6	1							2		3	1	10	
22																														1	1	
23															1				1											4	5	
Grp III																																
40				1				1											2									1	1	7	10	
41	27	1	17	27	28	1		93	13		27	2	16	6	5	19	2	3	287	14	11			1	2		49	27	104	317	708	
42					1						3								4												4	
43									2										2	1	2								3	8	13	
44		2	1	3	3			7			4		3			2			25								32	4	36	37	98	
45					1			1			1								3	1							2	1	4	7	14	
46	34	4	2	25	10		2	116	9	6	46	3	6	1	44	1	3	6	318	27	1		8	2	1		46	33	118	323	759	
47					1						5				1				7	1							3		4	15	26	
48																														1	1	
50	1										2								3										4	4	7	
51	5			10	1			1	1	7	33		1						59	3	6				2	1	5	17	53	129		
53								1							1				2										4	4	6	
54				1	2			3	3				6						15									1	1	10	26	

55			1					1			1						3	1		1			1		3	2	8				
57			1					1			6						3	11			1		1		2	8	21				
58				2														2								5	7				
59	4		5	14	3			9	21		4						60		1	1	5			2	9	64	133				
60				3					3		1	1				2	10	1			12				13	35	58				
61	31							10			9	1	1				52	1					3	3	7	51	110				
62														1	1		2	1					19		20	2	24				
63	1		16	21	20	10	1	3	1	1	10		1	1			86	3	1				17	3	24	78	188				
64											1						1										1				
65											1		1				2									1	3				
67	1				1						2						4	2					1		3		7				
68	1												1				2									5	7				
69	6		6		5			9			7				2		35	1					5	3	9	29	73				
70			2										1				3						2		2	5	10				
71																							1		1		1				
72				1													1										1				
Tin																										1	1				
Foreign																															
49								11									11	2							2	3	16				
66																								1	1	1	2				
Frechen																										3	3				
Spain																										1	1				
Total	101	8	53	122	87	11	4	303	56	15	169	9	42	20	53	69	8	10	1159	78	26	1	30	3	3	3	230	90	464	1292	2915

* Modern and residual fabrics



0 250mm

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Figure 3.1 Pottery from Phases 1 and 2.

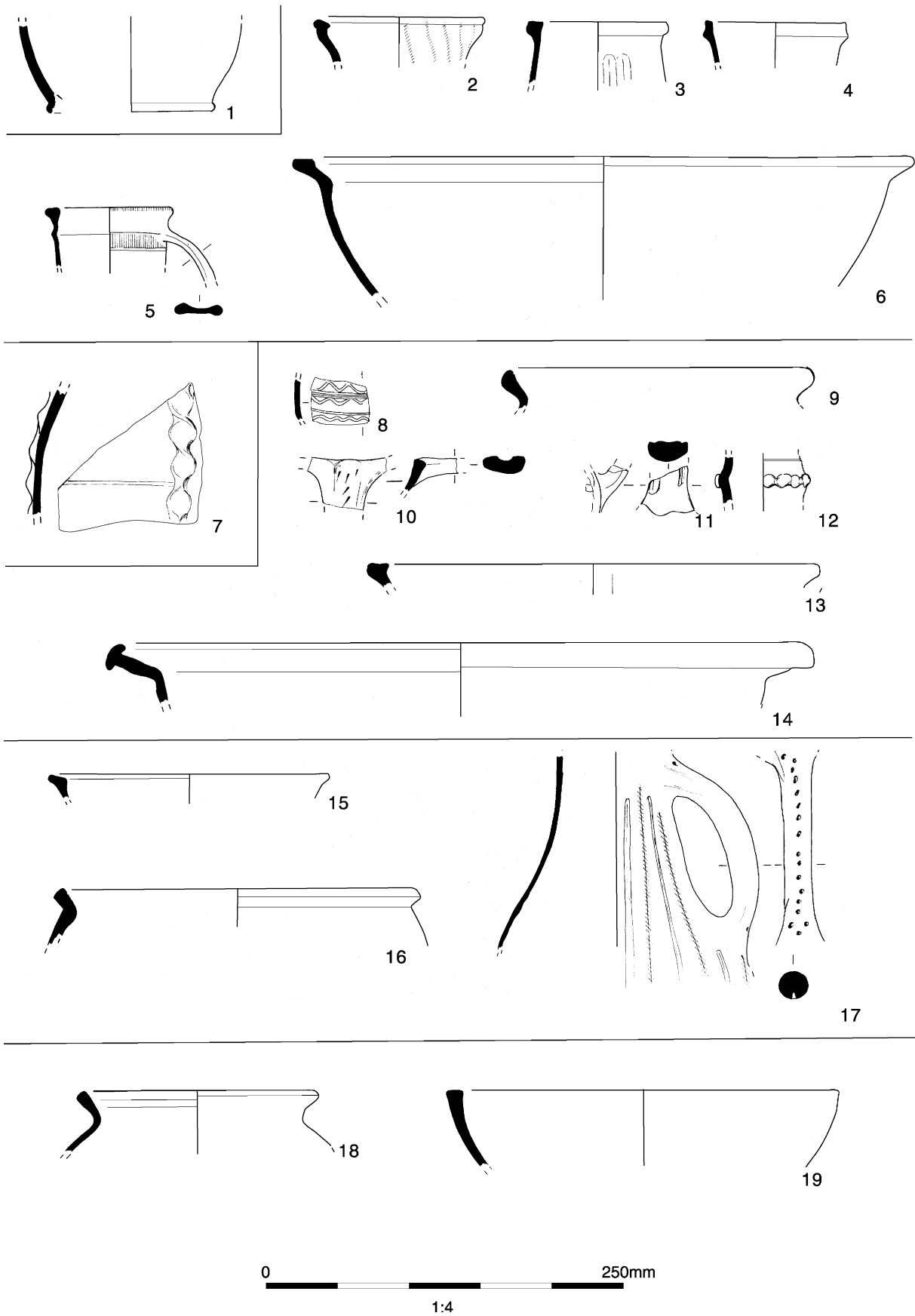


Figure 3.2 Pottery from Phase 3 construction and occupation.

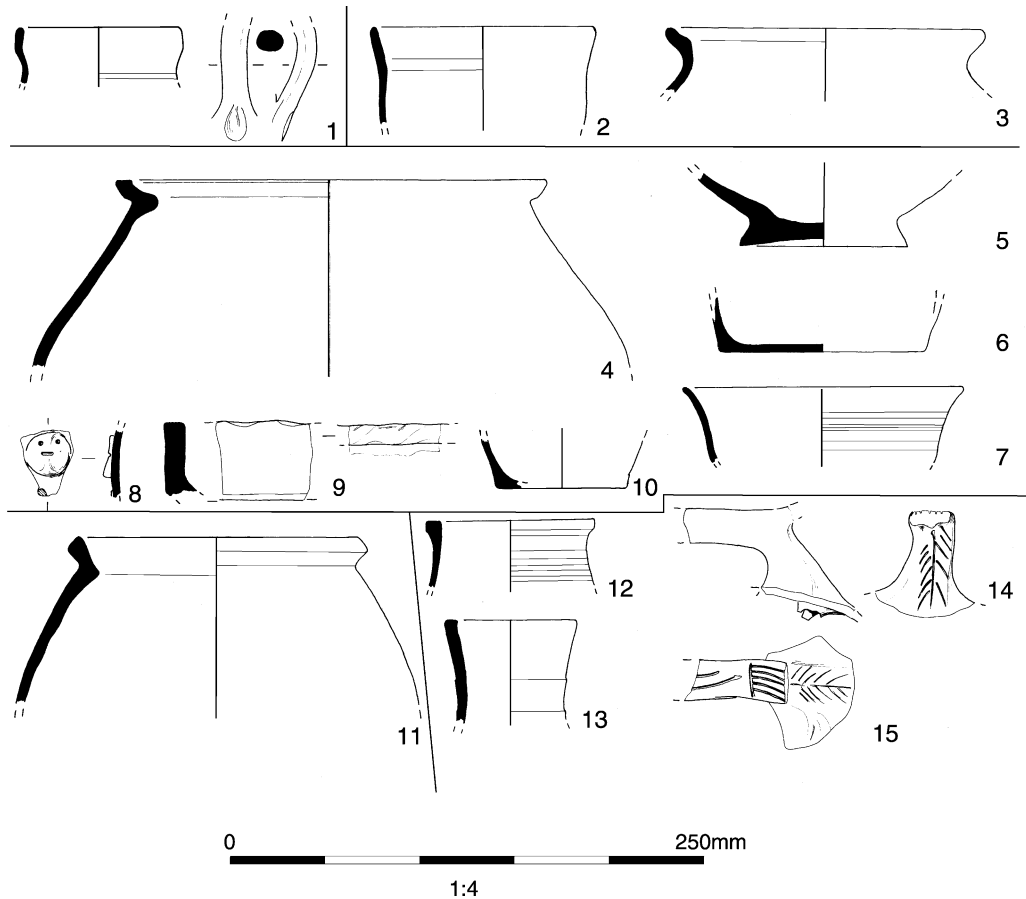


Figure 3.3 Pottery from Phases 3 to 5, occupation and demolition.

- thumbed edges see Durham 1977, 131 fig. 24 no. 2);
Body sherd, thumb deco.
- FIII.21 Body sherd.
- FIII.41 Jug, white slip deco, partially glazed green (Fig. 3.1.13);
Cooking pot rim; Kitchen ware rims × 6; Bases × 5, incl.
1 green glazed int; Body sherds, × 2 grooved deco; 1 lt
green glaze.
- FIII.45 Body sherd.
- FIII.46 Bottle base with 'wire' marks (Fig. 3.1.8); Cooking pot
with undercut rim (Fig. 3.1.10); Skillet handle, possibly
intrusive (Fig. 3.1.17); Kitchen ware rim; Bases × 3,
mot orange glaze; Handles × 2; Jug, belly with applied
rouletted strips and mot green glaze (see Palmer 1980
fig. 14 no. 14 for style of rouletting); Body sherds, 1 with
stamped grid deco, mot green glaze (Fig. 3.1.11); 2 mot
green glaze, probably from a start baluster type jug
(Fig. 3.1.12); 2 applied plain white strips; 1 dk green
glaze; 1 mot green glaze; 1 applied alternating red and
white strips, mot green glaze; 2 red slip deco, incl 1 with
dk green, 1 mot green glaze; 1 rouletted deco, mot green
glaze; 3 applied red stripes; 1 lt green glaze; 1 shoulder
of jug with red slip, dk green glaze; 2 mot green glaze;
6 dk green glaze; 1 lt green glaze int and ext; 1 mot
yellow glaze.
- FIII.47 Jug rim, partially glazed ext; Body sherd, partially glazed.
- FIII.51 Body sherds, 1 red slip deco, dk green glaze int; 1
applied red strips, lt green glaze.
- FIII.53 Body sherd.
- FIII.55 Body sherd.
- FIII.57 Body sherd.
- FIII.60 Bottle base (Fig. 3.1.15).
- FIII.62 Kitchen ware rim.
- FIII.63 Jug rim, partially glazed orange; Base.
- FIII.64 Base.
- FIII.66 Jug rim, red slip dots, lt yellow glaze, from Rouen
(Fig. 3.1.14).
- FIII.69 Handle with applied strip, lt yellow glaze; Jug shoulder,
red slip and applied rouletted strip; Body sherd, gro-
oved deco, lt green glaze.
- 99 Incl. Romano-British and Saxon sherds.

Dump layers and demolition of Phase 1 structures

The other areas yielded a wider range of fabric types and included two cooking pots, six kitchen ware vessels, a bottle, two jugs and a number of highly decorated Brill-type sherds and a sherd from a Saintonge-type jug from south-west France.

- FII.20 Cooking pot rim (Fig. 3.1.19; see Palmer 1980 fig. 15
no. 9); Kitchen ware rims × 3, incl. 1 with combed deco
(Fig. 3.1.20); Bases × 3.
- FIII.40 Bottle neck, lt green glaze.
- FIII.41 Body sherds, 1 impressed concentric circles, mot green
glaze (Fig. 3.1.16; the fabric and style of decoration are
paralleled in Newbury, Alan Vince pers. comm.); 1
white slip, orange glaze; 2 grooved deco, incl 1 glazed
dk green; Cooking pot rim (Fig. 3.1.18); Kitchen ware
rims × 3; Base, partially glazed lt green
- FIII.46 Jug rim, glazed orange int. and ext. (P981/1/1 is a
parallel); Body sherds, 1 red slip, applied strips of
alternating colour; 1 stabbed deco, mot green glaze; 2
grooves reg and horiz, incl 1 mot green, 1 lt green glaze;
2 red slip deco, incl 1 mot green, 1 orange glaze.
- FIII.49 Body sherd, mot green glaze, a Saintonge type.
- FIII.51 Jug rim, partially glazed lt green.
- FIII.60 Body sherd, red slip, mot green glaze.
- FIII.62 Body sherd.
- FIII.69 Body sherd, applied horiz strips, mot green glaze.

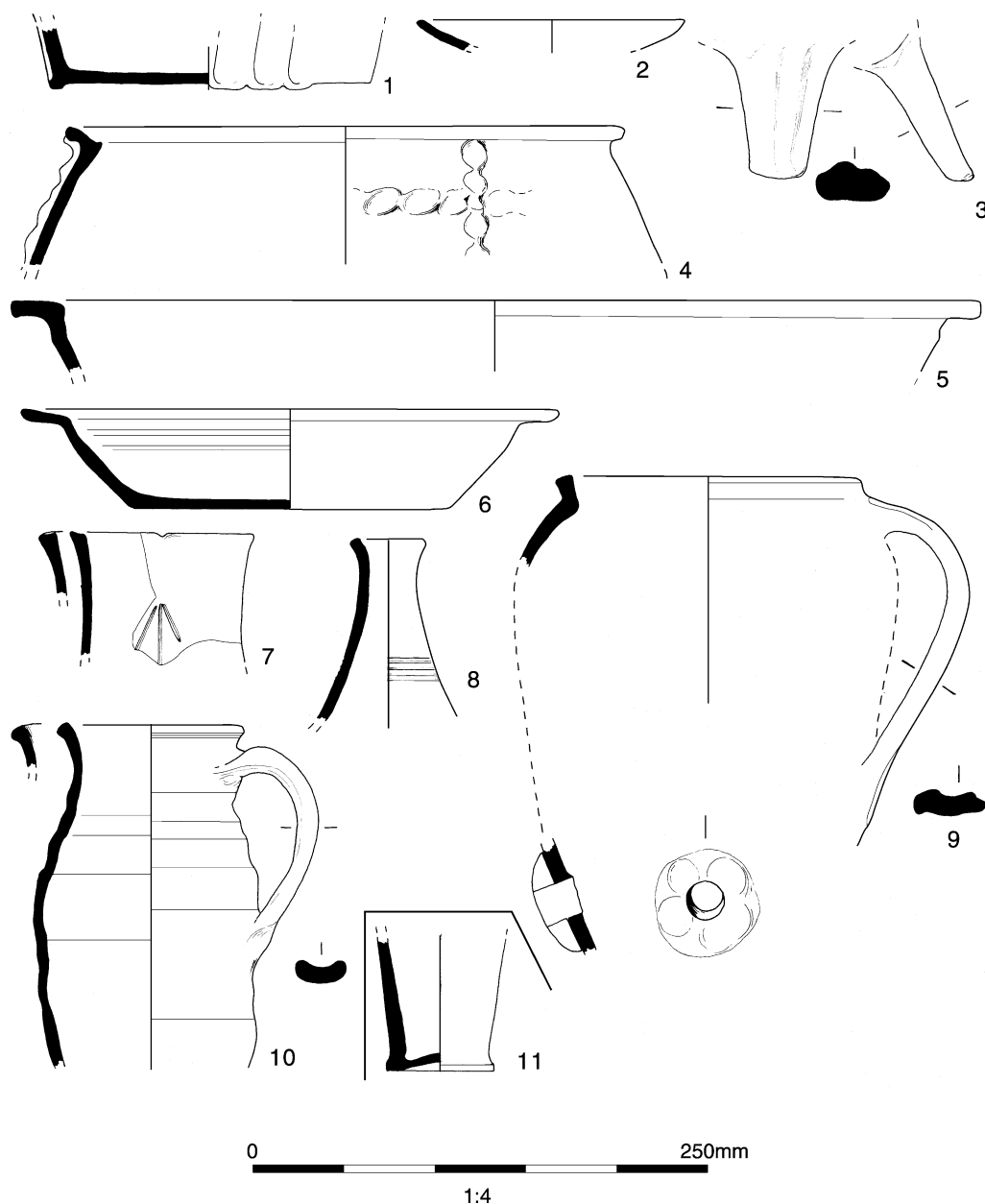


Figure 3.4 Pottery from Building A12, the latest kitchen, Phases 4 and 5.

Building A1

Only two kitchen ware vessels were found.

FII.20 Kitchen ware rims.

Building Q

Only one sherd was recovered.

FIII.41 Body sherd.

The moat upcast in the south of the moated island, in the vicinity of Buildings N, O, Q and U

The upcast yielded yet another residual sherd of St Neot's type, which dates to the 10th and 11th centuries in Oxford.

FIA.99 Body sherd, St Neot's type.

FII.99 Body sherd, probably Iron Age.

FIII.46 Body sherd.

Building D

This building also yielded very little pottery.

FII.20 Base.

Phase 3 (construction and early occupation of the remodelled manor: early 14th century) (Fig. 3.2)

Building A1

No vessel rims were recovered from the robber trench of a wall of Building A.

FIII.41 Jug shoulder, white slip deco, lt green glaze; Body sherd, white slip dots, partially glazed.

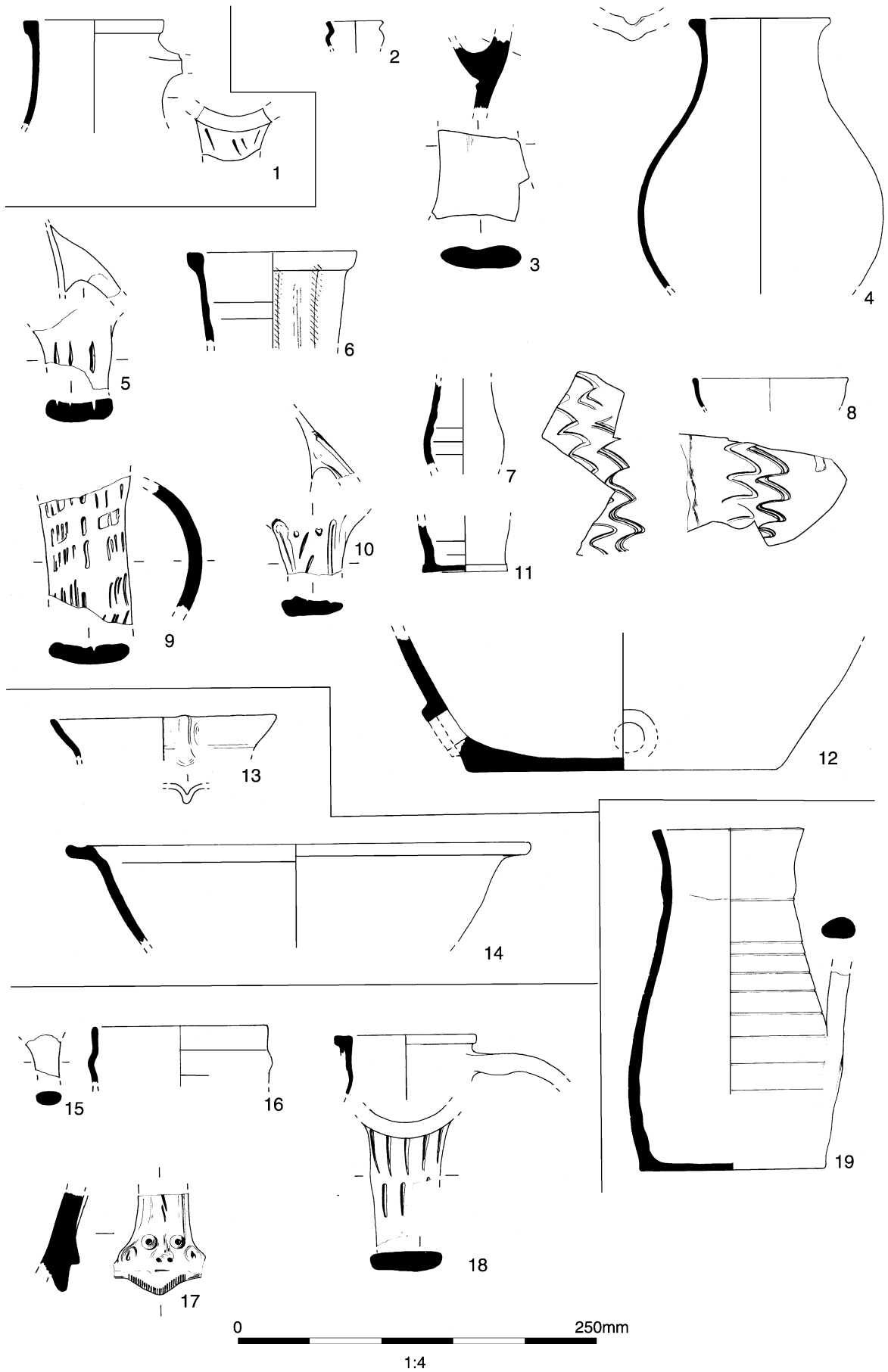


Figure 3.5 Pottery from Phases 4 and 5.

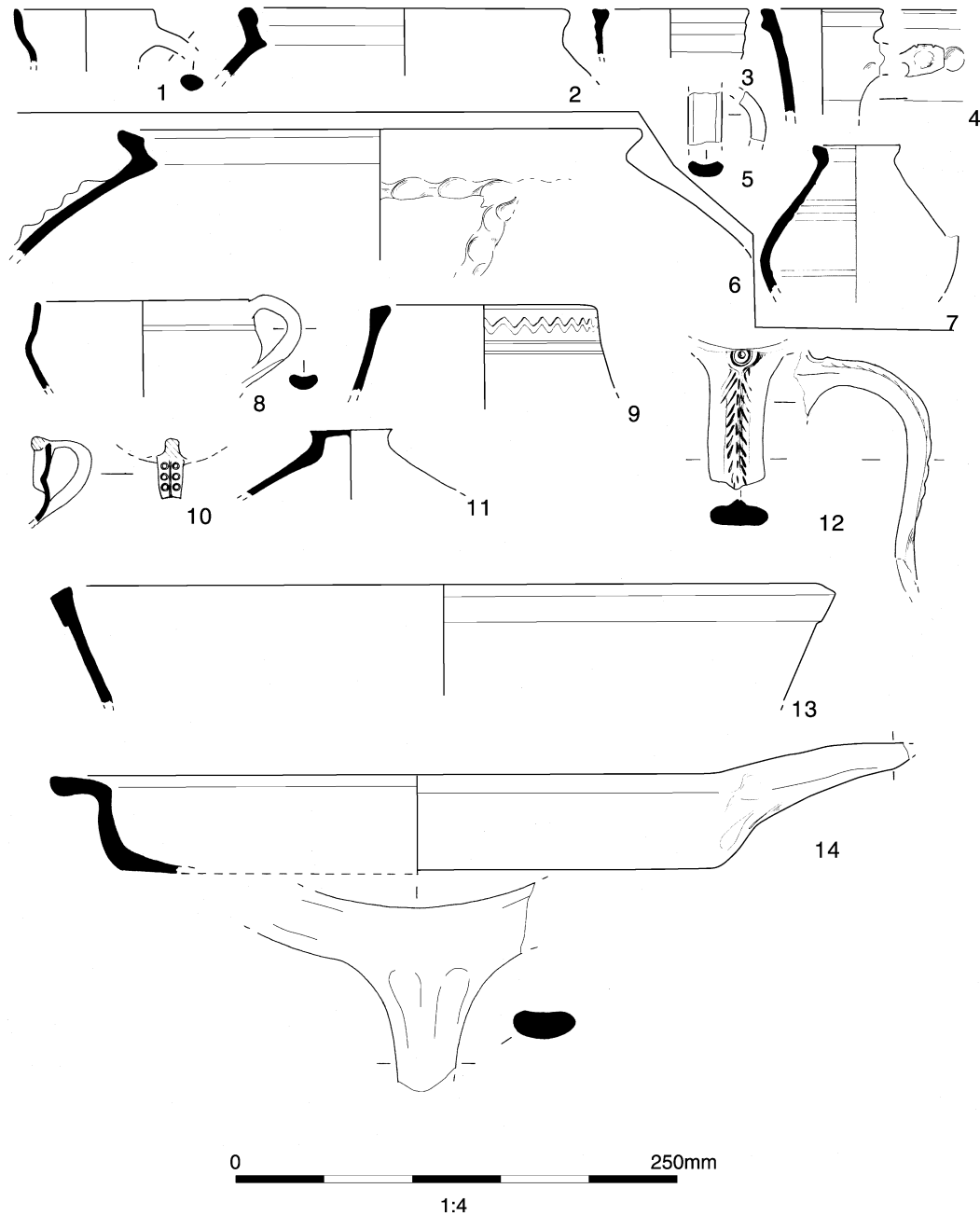


Figure 3.6 Pottery from stratified and unstratified demolition.

- FIII.46 Jug base, mot green glaze (Fig. 3.2.1); Body sherds, 8 applied red strips, mot green glaze; 1 applied alternating red and white strips, lt green glaze.
- FIII.69 Jug shoulder, reg and horiz grooves, mot green glaze.

Building A1 east bay [Editor's note: originally designated A2, but probably the east bay of Phase 2 Building A1, or possibly even an early layer of Phase 3 Room A10: see Chapter 2]

- FIII.46 Jug rim, lt yellow glaze ext; Body sherd, applied red strips, mot green glaze.

Room A4

Very few sherds were recovered related to the construction and early occupation of Room A4.

- FII.20 Body sherd.
- FII.21 Body sherd, combed deco.
- FIII.41 Rim of unknown vessel type.
- FIII.46 Body sherd, lt yellow glaze.

Room A8

Only two sherds were recovered from the probable staircase.

- FIII.46 Jug rim.

Room A9

This sequence of floor layers in Room A9 yielded one kitchen ware vessel, three bowls, six jugs including a globular Saintonge type and a bottle.

- FII.20 Kitchen-ware rim; Base.
 FII.21 Kitchen-ware, carbon deposits int, cross-joints between F866 and F1053.
 FIII.41 Jug, white slip, partially glazed (Fig. 3.2.2); Bowl; Body sherds, 1 partially glazed (Fig. 3.2.3); 1 white slip, partially glazed; 1 lt green glaze, red mottles.
 FIII.46 Jug rims (Fig. 3.2.4), incl 1 applied alternating red and white strips, partially glazed mot green, 1 with red slip, lt green glaze; Jug Bases × 2, incl 1 lt green glaze, kiln scar, deep mark where pot levered off wheel; Handle, notched grooves, mot green glaze; Jug shoulders, reg and horiz grooves, lt green glaze; Jug bellies × 2, applied rouletted red strips, lt green glaze; Bottle; Body sherds, 11 red slip, 7 mot green, 1 lt yellow; 4 applied red rouletted strips, lt green glaze; 2 applied white strips, incl 1 dk green, 1 lt green glaze; 13 applied red strips, incl 3 dk green, 4 lt green, 3 lt yellow, 1 orange, 1 mot green glaze; 2 grooved deco, lt green glaze; 5 lt green, 14 mot green, 8 also glazed mot green int; 1 mot orange, 2 dk yellow glaze; 1 cross-joints F766 with F971 and F981.
 FIII.49 Jug rim with kiln scar on rim and handle, cross-joints between F975, F1052 and F1053 (Fig. 3.2.5); Body sherd with shield design, part of globular Saintonge jug (information from Bob Thomson), cross-joints F962 and F1053; another cross-joints F975 with F745.
 FIII.53 Body sherd.
 FIII.63 Body sherd, white slip, partially glazed.
 FIII.69 Bowls × 2 (Fig. 3.2.6), incl 1 with applied strips, mot red glaze; Body sherds, 12 red slip, 1 mot green, 1 lt green; 2 applied white strips, 1 mot red, 1 mot green glaze; 1 mot red glaze.

Room A10

Few sherds were recovered from the small area excavated.

- FIII.41 Body sherds, 2 partially glazed orange.
 FIII.46 Body sherds, 1 applied white strips, yellow mottled glaze; 1 grooved deco, mot green glaze.

Area F

The pottery assemblage included two bottles, and fragments of jugs.

- FIB.99 Body sherd, probably Iron Age.
 FII.20 Kitchen ware base.
 FIII.41 Kitchen ware base; Body sherds, 1 red slip deco, lt green glaze; 1 partially glazed orange
 FIII.43 Body sherd, mot red glaze.
 FIII.46 Bottle rim; Body sherds × 2, red slip, lt yellow glaze; Bases × 2, incl 1 partially glazed, 1 mot green glaze; Body sherds, 1 applied white strips and red slip, mot green glaze; 1 applied red strips, lt yellow glaze; 3 red slip, dk green glaze.
 FIII.51 Bottle rim.
 FIII. ? Body sherd, red slip, dk green glaze.
 FIII.63 Body sherd, grooves reg and horiz, mot green glaze
 99 Body sherd, mot green glaze.

Building W

Very few sherds were recovered from the probable detached kitchen.

- FIII.41 Body sherds, 1 applied thumbed strip (Fig. 3.2.7); 1 partially glazed.
 FIII.46 Jug shoulder with reg and horiz grooved deco, mot green glaze; Body sherd, applied red strips, lt green glaze.
 FIII.62 Kitchen ware rim.

Courtyard and dump layers between the cross-wing (Rooms A9, A10, A4) and Building W

Two cooking pots, 4 kitchen vessels, 1 jug, a bottle and a rim of a fine table ware vessel were recovered and the belly of a cruet. The Tudor-type fragment may be intrusive in this phase.

- FII.20 Kitchen ware rim (Fig. 3.2.14); Kitchen ware base.
 FIII.40 Body sherd, wavy and horizontal grooves, dk green glaze (Fig. 3.2.8).
 FIII.41 Cooking pot rim (Fig. 3.2.9); Kitchen ware rims × 3 (Fig. 3.2.13); Body sherds, 1 white slip, partially glazed; 1 grooved deco, lt green glaze; 1 reg and horiz grooves, lt green glaze; Base.
 FIII.43 Body sherd, mot red glaze.
 FIII.46 Skillet handle, incised deco (Fig. 3.2.10); Handles × 2, stabbed deco, mot green glaze, 1 with grooves (Fig. 3.2.11); Belly of cruet, with applied horiz thumbed strip (Fig. 3.2.12; see Hinton 1973 no. 16); Base of ?jug, mot orange glaze; Body sherds, 1 with applied red strips, mot orange glaze; 2 applied strips in alternating colour, green glaze; applied red rouletted strips, lt green glaze; 1 lt green glaze int and dk green ext; 1 applied white strip, lt green glaze; 1 grooved deco, mot green glaze; 3 applied red strips, 1 lt green, 1 mot green, 1 dark yellow glaze; 1 applied alternating red and white strips, mot orange glaze; 2 mot green, 1 with mortar; 1 mot orange; Jug rim, partially glazed, lt yellow; Belly of jug, glazed mot green, cross-joint between F1001 and F1072, mortar present.
 FIII.50 Body sherd.
 FIII.51 Bottle rim, grooves reg and horiz; Body sherd, red slip, lt green glaze.
 FIII.57 Body sherds, 6 mot orange glaze.
 FIII.59 Fine table ware rim, dk green glaze int and mot green ext.
 FIII.63 Base, dk green glaze int.
 FIII.69 Body sherd, applied white rouletted strip.

The central courtyard (gravel surface 396) (group 9)

A cooking pot, 2 bowls, a storage jar of a type generally believed to date to the second half of the 15th century and a jug were recovered. One bowl from the West Surrey kilns had a T-shaped rim; similar rims found in the Trig Lane sequence, London were dated to 1340–1440 (T-shaped rims date to 1340–1440, Alan Vince pers. comm.).

- FII.20 Body sherd.
 FIII.41 Bowl rim (Fig. 3.2.15); Body sherds, 3 partially glazed int; Rim.
 FIII.46 Jug rim, applied red strips, orange glaze; Rod handle with stabbed deco, yellow glaze (Fig. 3.2.17); Shoulder of jug, applied alternating red and white strips, yellow glaze; Body sherd, red slip deco, lt yellow glaze.
 FIII.47 Body sherd, lt green glaze.
 FIII.51 Storage jar rim, lt yellow glaze, possibly intrusive (Fig. 3.2.16).
 FIII.53 Body sherd.
 FIII.60 Bowl rim, mot green glaze, cross-joints between F161 and F790/275.
 FIII.63 Body sherds × 3, 1 with misc grooves; Cooking pot rim P211/2/1 (F228 group 7 cross-joints).
 FIII.69 Body sherds, 1 reg and horiz grooves, dk green glaze; 1 yellow glaze int.

Sub-phase 3/2 (early to mid 14th century: addition of Room A3 to the west end of Building A1) (Fig. 3.2) (group 5)

Much of the pottery was recovered from the dump levels associated with levelling up the interior of the extension (A3) to the hall (Building A1). The pottery included two kitchen ware vessels, a bowl and decorated sherds from jugs or pitchers including a Brill type.

- FII.20 Base.
 FII.21 Body sherd.
 FIII.41 Cooking pot rim (Fig. 3.2.18); Bowl rim (Fig. 3.2.19); Bases × 2; Kitchen ware shoulder
 FIII.46 Body sherd, applied red strips, lt yellow glaze.
 FIII.62 Kitchen ware base.
 FIII.63 Bases × 2.
 FIII.69 Shoulder with reg and horiz grooves.

Chapter 3

Area west of Room A3 (group 6)

- FII.20 Body sherd.
- FIII.41 Jug rim, orange glaze.
- FIII.46 Body sherd, applied red rouletted strips, orange glaze.
- FIII.51 Body sherd, glazed lt green int and dk green ext.
- FIII.62 Body sherd.

Phase 3 occupation (early to mid 14th century)

Building A1 and Room A3 (group 8)

All the sherds with the exception of one (fabric 62) were recovered from floor layers within Building A1. No rims of vessels were recovered, but the assemblage was dominated by jug fragments.

- FIA.99 Body sherd, St. Neot's type.
- FIII.41 Kitchen ware base; Body sherds, 1 mortar adhering to both sides; 1 lt green glaze int.
- FIII.46 Shoulders of jug × 2, incl 1 applied white strips and red slip, 1 with applied alternating strips, green glaze; Bellies of jugs × 3, 1 with applied strips in alternating colour, green glaze, 1 with applied white strip, green glaze, 1 with applied red strips, green glaze; Body sherds, 1 red slip; 4 applied white strips, 3 with lt green glaze, 1 with red mottled glaze and applied wide strip; 1 applied white strips, lt green glaze; 3 applied strips of alternating colour, 1 mot green glaze, 1 red mottled glaze; 4 applied red strips, 1 lt yellow glaze, 2 dk green glaze; 2 lt green glaze.
- FIII.51 Body sherds × 2, applied strips of alternating colour, mot green glaze; 4 applied red strips, lt green glaze.
- FIII.60 Body sherd, mot green glaze.
- FIII.62 Body sherd.
- FIII.69 Body sherds, 1 applied strips, lt green glaze; 1 applied red rouletted strips, mot green glaze; 1 reg and horiz grooves, dk green glaze.

Other surfaces (group 8)

Four sherds came from the external surfaces associated with this group. They included 1 jug and a kitchen vessel, plus a sherd of fine tableware, the latter probably intrusive to this phase.

- FII.20 Kitchen ware rim.
- FIII.41 Rim; Body sherd, mot green glaze
- FIII.46 Jug rim, partially glazed; Body sherds, 1 applied alternate red and white strips, dk green; 1 applied strips, dk yellow glaze.
- FIII.59 Body sherd of fine tableware, lt green int and ext.
- FIII.69 Body sherds × 2, applied alternating red and white rouletted strips, mot green.

Phase 3–5 occupation and demolition (14th to late 15th century) (Fig. 3.3)

Room A3 later occupation and demolition (group 11)

These fragmentary sherds included a higher proportion of Tudor-type tablewares and the demolition area above Room A4 yielded a local Tudor-type jug, with streaky mottled green glaze (Fig. 3.3.1).

- FIII.41 Body sherd, glazed orange int.
- FIII.54 Body sherd, glazed lt green int and dk green ext.
- FIII.59 Handle of fine table ware, dk green int and mot green ext; Body sherds, 2 dk green int and mot green ext; 1 grooved deco, mot green int and dk green ext; 1 mot green int and lt green ext.
- FIII.63 Body sherd.
- FIII.69 Body sherd, red slip and partially glazed.
- 99 Body sherd.

Room A4 later occupation and demolition (group 12)

The pottery assemblage from Room A4 yielded a cooking pot, a storage jar, two jugs and some Tudor-type tablewares. The

demolition levels above also included Tudor green type wares including a ?bowl or possible cup (Fig. 3.3.2), glazed mot green int and ext.

- FII.20 Body sherd.
- FIII.41 Storage jar rim (Fig. 3.3.3); Kitchen ware base; Body sherds, 1 applied thumbled strips yellow mot glaze; 1 mortar adhering to both sides
- FIII.46 Jug with pinched spout; Jug rim, applied strips of alternating colour; Body sherds, 1 applied red rouletted strips, dk green glaze; 1 mot green glaze; 1 applied red stripe, dk green glaze; 1 mot green glaze; Belly of jug, mot green glaze.
- FIII.51 Body sherd, partially glazed.
- FIII.57 Body sherd.
- FIII.59 Rim, glazed dk green int and ext; Body sherds, 1 dk yellow int and dk green ext; 1 dk green ext; 1 lt yellow int and mot green ext; 1 lt yellow int and ext.
- FIII.63 Cooking pot rim; Body sherds × 2, partially glazed int
- FIII.72 Body sherd, mot green glaze.

Room A5 later occupation and demolition (group 13)

The pottery from Room A5 (garderobe) includes material which may be contemporary with Phase 2 as well as fine tablewares, typical of Phase 4. Two cooking pots, a shallow dish and a face mask, typical of types found in Oxford, but very abraded, were recovered. The demolition levels above included two storage jars with bifid rims (Fig. 3.3.4, fabric 41); 1 with applied thumbled strip (see Palmer 1980, 174 fig. 20 no. 4, early to mid 16th century, for a parallel); a footring of a shallow dish (Fig. 3.3.5, fabric 46); a fine Tudor-type bowl, with rilling externally and mottled green glaze internally and externally (Fig. 3.3.7, Fabric 54), and the base of a Tudor-type jug, glazed mottled green internally and externally (Fig. 3.3.6, fabric 54).

- FII.20 Cooking pot rim.
- FII.21 Kitchen ware base.
- FIII.41 Cooking pot rim; Base, mot green glaze; Kitchen ware base; Body sherds × 7, partially glazed ext; 1 applied red strips and white slip, lt green glaze
- FIII.46 Face mask, applied red strip below pad, mot green glaze (Fig. 3.3.8), very abraded; Body sherds, 1 mot green glaze; 2 applied red strips, mot green glaze; 2 reg and horiz. grooves, dk green glaze; 1 mot green glaze.
- FIII.58 Base of ?cup, dk green glaze int, mot green glaze ext (Fig. 3.3.10); Body sherd, reg and horz grooves, dk green glaze int and ext.
- FIII.63 'Dripping pan', finger tipped, orange glaze int, carbon ext (Fig. 3.3.9).

Possible middens, western part of moated island (group 14)

Surprisingly few sherds were recovered from the possible midden dumps; a cooking pot, two kitchen ware vessels and a bottle.

- FIII.41 Cooking pot; Kitchen ware rim; Kitchen ware base; Base, orange glaze int; Body sherds, 1 partially glazed; 1 applied horiz. thumbled strips; 1 orange glaze int.
- FIII.46 Bottle; Body sherd, partially glazed mot green
- FIII.63 Kitchen ware rim; Kitchen ware bases × 2.

Phase 4 (late 14th to early 15th century) (Fig. 3.3)

Building A11 (group 26)

Only five sherds were recovered from the probable chapel, Building A11. The robber trench in the destruction phase yielded a hard fired storage jar (Fig. 3.3.11), a type that can be paralleled in Oxford (also v. group 18; Sturdy 1959, 31 fig. 14 no. 9 for fabric and rim form; Palmer 1980, 173 fig. 19 for general fabrics and forms).

- FIII.46 Body sherds × 3, mot green glaze, 1 with red slip; 1 slim applied strips alternately red and white colour, khaki glaze
- FIII.51 Body sherd.

Enclosed gardens south of Building A1, to either side of Room A6 (probable porch) (group 18)

The pottery from this group was recovered from the gardens on either side of the Porch. Two kitchen ware vessels and three jugs were recovered.

- FII.20 Kitchen ware rim.
 FIII.40 Body sherd.
 FIII.41 Kitchen ware rim; Jug handles × 2, stabbed deco, orange glaze; Body sherds × 2, white slip, 1 lt green, 1 orange glaze.
 FIII.43 Body sherd, grooved deco, mot green glaze.
 FIII.46 Jugs × 2, 1 with reg and horiz grooved deco and mot green glaze (Fig. 3.3.13), 1 with dk green glaze (Fig. 3.3.12); Handle of probable aquamanile, stabbed deco, dk green glaze, dk green int. and ext (Fig. 3.3.14); Splayed base of jug; Jug handle, stabbed deco, lt green glaze.
 FIII.47 Body sherd.
 FIII.51 Jug, applied white strips, mot green glaze; Base.
 FIII.54 Body sherd, applied white rouletted strips, mot green glaze int and dk green glaze ext.
 FIII.59 Body sherds, 1 applied white rouletted strips, lt green glaze; 1 mot green glaze int and ext.
 FIII.69 Body sherd.
 FIII.71 Body sherd, glazed green int.
 99 Body sherd, of tinglazed earthenware, blue deco and white glaze.

Destruction of Building W (group 19)

Very few sherds were associated with the destruction levels of Building W.

- FIII.41 Kitchen ware rim.
 FIII.46 Body sherds, 1 applied red strips, mot green glaze; 1 grooved deco, dk yellow glaze; 1 dk yellow; 1 dk green; 1 mot yellow glaze.

Building A12 (latest kitchen) (Fig 3.4).

A substantial amount of pottery was recovered from Building A12, including 6 cooking pots, 6 kitchen ware vessels, a bowl, 4 jugs, 2 bottles and a cup. Fragments of Tudor-type tablewares although present did not dominate the assemblage. One jug was decorated with an incised arrow sign; similar marks have been noted on late medieval jugs in Oxford (see Durham and Mellor 1977, 265).

The demolition levels included a partially thumbled base of a jug (Fig. 3.4.1, fabric 46) which cross-joins F798 with F5; a rim of a shallow dish (Fig. 3.4.2, fabric 64) which can be paralleled at the Hamel (Palmer 1980, fig. 18 no. 4); a leg of a tripod cooking pot (Fig. 3.4.3, fabric 60; see Moorhouse 1971–2, 119 fig. 1 no. 1); a storage jar with applied thumbled strips (Fig. 3.4.4, fabric 60) which also parallels one at the Hamel (Palmer 1980, 174 fig. 20 no. 4); a deep-sided flanged dish (Fig. 3.4.5, fabric 60), and a near-complete bowl, with flanged rim, glazed yellow internally, with flecks of mottled green glaze externally (Fig. 3.4.6), cross-joins between F12, F14 and F19; and a large bung-hole jar (Fig. 3.4.9, fabric 51) with splashes of green glaze and thumbled spigot (see Sturdy 1959, 31 fig. 14 no. 3 for general form).

- FII.20 Cooking pot with thumbled rim Bowl rim Kitchen ware rims × 2; Bases × 5; Body sherds × 2, 1 with stabbed deco, 1 with grooved deco.
 FII.22 Base of colander.
 FIII.41 Cooking pot rims × 5; Kitchen ware rims × 4, 1 partially glazed, 1 glazed green int, 1 partially glazed orange int, 1 with yellow residue int; Bases × 5, 1 glazed orange int, 2 glazed lt green int, 1 glazed mot orange int; Body sherds × 3, grooved deco, 2 with dk green glaze; 1 white slip deco, glazed mot green; 1 reg and horiz. grooves, partially glazed; 5 glazed orange int; 1 mot

green glaze; 1 glazed mot green int; 1 glazed green int and ext.

- FIII.46 Jugs × 4, 1 with pinched spout, dk green glaze (Fig. 3.4.10), 1 with rod handle, mot green glaze, 1 with strap handle, pinched lip and mot green glaze int. and ext., 1 with pinched lip and incised 'arrow' sign, partially glazed dk green (Fig. 3.4.7); Shoulders of jugs, 1 mot green glaze and consignment mark; 1 with applied scales and mot green glaze; 1 with applied pad with 'grid' stamp and applied red strips and mot orange glaze; 1 with applied red rouletted strips and plain white strips, mot orange glaze; Belly of jug with rod handle, applied strips of alternating colour, lt green glaze; Handles with stabbed deco × 2, 1 with lt green glaze and 1 with mot green glaze; Bases × 2, partially glazed on the underside; Bottle, glazed lt green; Body sherds × 2, reg. and horiz. grooves, 1 partially glazed int., 1 glazed dk green int and mot green ext.; 1 applied rouletted strips, lt green glaze; 1 applied red rouletted strips, dk green glaze; 31 applied red strips, 1 with mot green glaze, 1 with lt green glaze, 1 with orange glaze; 1 applied strips, dk green glaze; 1 applied rouletted strips, dk green glaze; 1 red slip deco, dk green glaze; 1 glazed dk green int, mot green ext; 10 mot green; 2 mot yellow; 2 lt green glaze.
 FIII.47 Base, partially glazed; Body sherds × 2, mot green glaze
 FIII.50 Body sherd, glazed mot green int. and ext.
 FIII.51 Cup, glazed dk green int. and ext.; Body sherds, 1 reg and horiz. grooves, glazed lt green int. and dk green ext.; 1 glazed dk green int. and ext.
 FIII.57 Body sherd.
 FIII.59 Bottle (Fig. 3.4.8) with reg and horiz. grooves, mot green glaze; Handle, glazed dk green; Body sherd, glazed mot green.
 FIII.60 Strap handle, stabbed deco, lt green glaze; Body sherd, reg. and horiz. grooves, glazed mot green.
 FIII.63 Base, thumbled, carbon deposits int. and ext.
 FIII.65 Body sherd, reg and horiz. grooves, red mottled glaze.
 FIII.66 Base, glazed lt green.
 99 Incl. body sherd, Romano-British.

Courtyard outside Building A12 (group 19) (Fig 3.4)

The area associated with the final phase of the Kitchen included 2 kitchen ware vessels and jug fragments.

- FII.20 Body sherd.
 FIII.41 Kitchen ware rims × 2; Body sherds, 1 applied red rouletted strips, mot green glaze; 1 mot green glaze int and ext; 1 applied white rouletted strips, mot green glaze.
 FIII.46 Base of probable bottle (Fig. 3.4.11); Body sherds, 1 applied strips in alternating colour, lt green glaze; 2 applied strips, 1 lt green, 1 mot yellow glaze; 3 applied white strips, 1 mot yellow, 1 mot green glaze; 1 glazed orange int; 1 glazed orange; 1 glazed mot orange; Base, glazed orange int
 FIII.51 Body sherd, applied white strips, mot green glaze.
 FIII.54 Body sherd, glazed dk green int. and ext.
 FIII.59 Body sherd, lt green int and partially glazed dk green ext.
 FIII.63 Body sherds × 2, 1 orange, 1 lt green glaze.

Building A1 (group 20)

Few sherds were associated with the final phase of Building A1.

- FII.20 Body sherd.
 FIII.46 Body sherds × 4, applied red strips, 1 lt green, 1 mot yellow glaze; 3 applied white strips, lt green glaze; 2 lt green glaze; 1 mot red glaze.
 FIII.51 Rim.
 FIII.59 Body sherds, 1 dk green glaze int. and ext.; 1 dk green ext and lt green int.
 FIII.68 Body sherd, mot green glaze.

Chapter 3

Demolition of Building D (group 21) (Fig. 3.5)

Fragmentary jug sherds only were associated with the demolition of this building.

- FIII.46 Jug rims × 4 (Fig. 3.5.1), 1 with lt green glaze (see Palmer 1980, 168 fig. 14 no. 5, dated mid 13th century); 1 mot green glaze, 1 dk green glaze; Body sherds × 2, applied red strips, 1 partially glazed, 1 mot green glaze; 5 applied white strips, 1 mot green, 4 dk green glaze; 1 applied red rouletted strips, dk green glaze; 1 dk green glaze int. and ext.; 1 mot green; 2 dk green glaze.

Gardens north of Building A1; levelling layers following demolition of Buildings D and E (group 21)

As in the kitchen area, a substantial amount of pottery was recovered. It included only 1 kitchen ware vessel, but 6 jugs, a bottle and 5 Tudor-type tablewares: a lobed dish, a cup, a dish and a small jug.

- FIB.99 Body sherd.
FII.20 Kitchen ware base; Body sherd, combed deco.
FIII.41 Kitchen ware thumbed rim; Bases × 7, 1 glazed lt green int; Jugs × 2, 1 with pinched spout (Fig. 3.5.4); Belly of jug, lt green glaze; Jug handle, stabbed deco, brown glaze (Fig. 3.5.5); Body sherds, 1 applied red strips, mot green glaze; 1 grooved deco, lt green glaze; 8, 1 lt green glaze, 1 lt yellow; 1 partially glazed lt yellow; 3 partially glazed int; cross-joins between F673 and F682.
FIII.46 Jug rims × 3, 1 with applied strips of alternating colour (Fig. 3.5.6), 1 with pinched spout, dk green glaze; Jug bases × 2; Bellies of jugs × 2, 1 with applied strips in alternating colour, dk green glaze and with lt green glaze; Strap handles × 2, with stabbed deco, 1 with mot green (Fig. 3.5.9), 1 with mot yellow glaze (Fig. 3.5.10); Body sherd of bottle, lt green glaze (Fig. 3.5.7); Base of probable bottle (Fig. 3.5.11); Base of bung-hole jar, mot green glaze int. and ext. (Fig. 3.5.12) cross-joins F725 with F186/1; Body sherds, 1 applied thumbed strips, dk green glaze int. and ext.; 6 grooves reg. and horiz., 2 mot yellow, 3 lt green glaze; 4 grooved deco, 1 dk green glaze, 2 mot orange glaze; 1 grooves wavy and horiz, dk green glaze; 1 grooved deco; 11 applied red strips, 1 dk yellow, 2 dk green, 4 mot green, 3 lt green, 2 mot orange, 1 yellow glazed; 3 applied rouletted strips, 1 mot green, 1 orange, 1 dk green; 11 applied white strips; 5 dk green, 2 dk yellow, 1 lt green, 1 orange, 1 mot green glaze; 1 applied 'grid' stamp, lt green glaze; 4 applied strips in alternating colour, mot green glaze; 6 red slip, lt green glaze; 1 int glazed orange; 1 partially glazed orange; 1 with orange mottles; 1 partially glazed dk green; 2 mot green glaze; 2 mot yellow glaze, kiln scar evident; 3 lt green glaze; 1 mot orange glaze; 1 lt green int, mot green glaze ext; 1 cross-joins between F700 and FII34.
FIII.51 Fine table-ware rim of jug with strap handle, stabbed deco, mot green glaze.
FIII.54 Body sherd, dk green glaze int and mot green glaze ext.
FIII.58 Body sherd, dk green int and ext.
FIII.59 Lobed cup; Body sherds × 2, dk green int and ext; 2 lt green int and ext; Cup rim, lt green int and ext (Fig. 3.5.8).
FIII.60 Body sherds, 1 applied red strips, lt green glaze; 1 dk yellow glaze; 2 partially glazed green int.
FIII.63 Body sherds, 1 orange int; 1 mot brown int; 2 applied white strips, lt green glaze; 2 lt green glaze; 1 grooved deco, lt green glaze.
FIII.65 Body sherd, orange glaze int.
FIII.69 Body sherd, lt green glaze int and ext.
99 Jug, partially glazed lt green; Kitchen ware body sherd, possibly dated to the Iron Age.

Structure A13 (pentice) (group 21)

As in Building D only fragmentary jug sherds were associated with this structure. The demolition levels above yielded a broad strap handle, partially glazed green (Fig. 3.5.3, Fabric 46); a small ointment pot (Fig. 3.5.2, Fabric 54) glazed lt yellow internally and externally, this parallels one from Abingdon (see Parrington 1975, 74 fig. 53 no. 53, found in association with Cistercian types).

- FIII.46 Body sherds, 1 applied white strips, mot green glaze; 1 dk green glaze.
FIII.60 Body sherd, lt green glaze.

Room A9 (group 21)

The final phase included a cooking pot, 3 kitchen ware vessels, a bowl, a jug and a lobed dish.

- FII.20 Cooking pot rim; Kitchen ware rims × 2.
FIII.41 Bowl, partially glazed dk green int (Fig. 3.5.14), mortar adhering; Body sherds, 1 partially glazed internally; 1 lt green glaze, 1 other.
FIII.46 Base of cooking pot; Kitchen ware jug rim, applied white strips, dk green glaze; Body sherds, 1 dk green glaze; 2 red slip, 1 mot green glaze; 1 dk yellow glaze; Fine wares incl: body sherds, 1 dk yellow int and dk green ext; mot green glaze; 2 lt green int, mot green ext; 1 red slip, mot green glaze; 1 applied white strips; 3 applied strips of alternating colour, dk green glaze; 2 applied red strips, dk green glaze, cross-joins between F737 and F520; 1 combed deco, glazed yellow ext; 1 white rouletted strips, mot green glaze.
FIII.54 Body sherds × 2, lt green int and ext.
FIII.59 Lobed dish, dk green glaze int and ext (Fig. 3.5.13); Body sherds × 2, lt green int and ext; 1 dk green int and ext.
FIII.63 Body sherd.

Room A10

The final phase of Room A10 yielded mainly fine tablewares, and a bearded face mask, reminiscent of Hendon types, a bottle and a jug. The broad, well glazed strap handles from jars or pitchers are unparalleled earlier. The demolition levels above yielded a ?jug, glazed internally and externally mottled green (Fig. 3.5.16).

- FIA.99 Body sherd, St. Neot's type.
FIII.40 Body sherd.
FIII.41 Bottle.
FIII.43 Body sherds, 1 mot green ext; 1 dk green int and mot green ext.
FIII.46 Body sherd, applied strips of alternating colour, mot green glaze; applied strips, dk green glaze.
FIII.51 Body sherd, lt green glaze.
FIII.54 Rim of fine table-ware, glazed mot green int and ext; Body sherds × 3, 1 glazed dk green int, 1 dk green int and lt green ext, 1 glazed lt green int and ext.
FIII.59 Rims of fine table-ware × 2, 1 lt green int and mot green ext, 1 dk green int and lt green ext; Handle, mot green glaze (Fig. 3.5.15); Jug rim, dk green glaze int and ext; Body sherds × 6, incl dk green glaze int and ext; 2 lt green int and ext; 2 dk green glaze ext; 1 lt green int and mot green ext.
FIII.60 Strap handle with face mask, dk green glaze (Fig. 3.5.17); Base, partially glazed ext.
FIII.63 Broad strap handle and rim, incised deco, partial yellow glaze (Fig. 3.5.18, cross-joins F44 and F186/1); Body sherd, grooved deco, green glaze int and ext.
99 Body sherd, grooved deco.

Construction of agricultural buildings H and G (group 17)

Very few sherds were associated with Building H and none with G.

- FIII.41 Kitchen ware base.

- FIII.51 Jug profile (Fig. 3.5.19), with irreg and horiz. grooves, partially glazed lt green, the handle was luted to the lower part of the vessel with a thumb impression, cross-joins occurred between F417 and F186 (see Cornmarket 1935.537 in the Ashmolean Museum Reserve Collection).

Phase 5 (mid to late 15th century) (Fig. 3.6)

Destruction of Buildings H and G; construction of Building M

Few sherds were associated with the destruction of Buildings H and G and construction of Building M.

- FII.20 Base.
 FIII.41 Body sherds, 1 dk green glaze; 1 mot green glaze int.
 FIII.43 Body sherds × 2, lt green glaze.
 FIII.46 Jug with pinched spout, partially glazed ext.
 FIII.59 Body sherd, dk green glaze int and lt green glaze ext.
 FIII.63 Body sherd, grooved deco, mot green glaze.
 99 Body sherds, 1 Romano-British; 1 19th-century white earthen-ware (intrusive).

Stratified Destruction

This phase included some ceramic vessels unparalleled amongst the earlier stratified material. Where these vessels occurred above individual rooms/buildings, they are illustrated with pottery from that room/building, but some vessels could not be attributed to specific buildings with any certainty. These included a Tudor-type mug or jug with mottled green glaze, which had been overfired (Fig. 3.6.1, Fabric 51), and a handle of another Tudor-type jug, glazed dark green externally (Fig. 3.6.5, Fabric 59).

The destruction level above Structure A14 included a cooking pot with a bifid rim (Fig. 3.6.2), a style of rim not found before the 15th century in Oxford along with a very narrow necked jug, with thumb-impression at the top of the handle, despite the fact that the handle had not been luted out of the jug but rather pushed through into the body of the vessel (Fig. 3.6.4, Fabric 40). It was glazed dark green externally and light green internally. A Rouen-type jug rim with applied red slip 'dots' and rich yellow glaze externally (Fig. 3.6.3, Fabric 60) was also found and may well be part of the same vessel found in the dump levels of Phase 2/1 (Group 3). A small bulbous jug, partially glazed mottled green (Fig. 3.6.7, Fabric 46) may parallel the belly of the jug illustrated from the Hamel (Palmer 1980, 172 fig. 18 no. 6, 15th century).

Unstratified

In the initial cleaning-up above Structure T a large storage jar with applied thumbed strips (Fig. 3.6.6, Fabric 46) was recovered along with a Tudor-type biconical dish with handle (Fig. 3.6.8) glazed dark green internally and partially glazed dark green externally. In the area above Building G the initial clean-off yielded a ?jar with incised decoration and blistered mottled green glaze externally (Fig. 3.6.9, Fabric 51) and glazed orange internally, and a handled ?jar (Fig. 3.6.12, Fabric 46), the handle of which was decorated in a manner unparalleled elsewhere in Oxfordshire. An applied central strip had been added to the handle, with incised 'feather' decoration and stamped with a concentric circle at the top of the handle. Other vessels included a deep-sided bowl with undercut rim (Fig. 3.6.13, Fabric 61; see Biddle 1961–2, 164 fig. 27 no. 2 for parallel); a lobed dish, with impressed stamps on the handle (Fig. 3.6.14) and a decorative 'fural' of red clay, glazed internally and externally mottled green (Fig. 3.6.10, Fabric 59); a lid or shallow dish (Fig. 3.6.11) can be paralleled with one from the Hamel, Oxford, and Grove, near Wantage (see Palmer 1980, 172 fig. 18 no. 20, but without drilled holes, dated 15th century, and Moorhouse 1971–2, 119 fig. 1 no. 4).

Discussion

Some chronological trends could be observed within the ceramic assemblage. The pottery from the

pre-moat settlement, dating from the late 12th to early 13th century, indicates that two major coarse industries were supplying the site at this period, represented by Group II fabric 20 and Group III fabric 41. The repertoire of both industries included cooking pots, bowls and shallow dishes, but the coil-made flint and chalk tempered vessels of fabric 20 occurred in larger forms than the wheel-thrown sandy vessels of fabric 41. This may account for the small but steady demand throughout the history of the site for the flint and chalk-tempered wares. Pitchers were also made in fabric 41 and were often decorated with white slip and a thin lead glaze. These pitchers were gradually superseded in Phase 2 by finer sandy jugs (Group III, fabric 46), often highly decorated. This finer sandy ware occurred in a wider range of products such as bottles and the occasional kitchen ware including skillets. The sandy ware used for cooking pots and other domestic vessels (Group III, fabric 41) continued in use until the demolition of the site, as did the finer sandy ware specialising in jugs (Group III, fabric 46).

There was little evidence of the poorly executed jugs found from this period on tenement sites in Oxford (Haldon 1977, Mellor 1980). Certainly the quality of workmanship of the decoration had deteriorated but the jugs were still well-executed. Plain or partially glazed jugs, pitchers and bunghole jars were found amongst the demolition at Chalgrove; these jars and pitchers appear to have superseded the traditional medieval jars in Oxford and their occurrence at Chalgrove suggests that the traditional jug industry may have declined from c 1450–1485.

Tudor-type tablewares (Group III, fabrics 54 and 59), including cups, small jugs and lobed dishes, occurred fairly consistently from Phases 3–4 until the demolition of the site. No other sites in Oxfordshire have yielded such a quantity of fine tablewares. The majority of these tablewares were Tudor green probably from the West Surrey kilns, but local types were also present. Other regional imports from West Surrey also occurred (Group III, fabrics 43 and 47). These regional imports accounted for the slightly wider variety of fabrics and forms in the final phase of occupation of the site (Phase 4).

Continental imports from Rouen and Saintonge in France occurred in Phases 2 and 3. Although parallels are known in Oxford, vessels from France are rare and their presence on the site must imply that the inhabitants had some standing in the community. It has been suggested that the Saintonge jugs imported to this country were 'seconds' and were used as a gimmick to sell wine from the Bordeaux region (Bob Thomson pers. comm.). Certainly the Chalgrove examples bear kiln scars and might be regarded as 'seconds'.

Although the majority of the products were from local kiln sites, the occurrence of continental imports and the fine tablewares suggests a succession of well-to-do and well-connected inhabitants at the site.

Several kiln sites are known in the region, one at Brill/Boarstall in Buckinghamshire (Farley 1979, 127)

and another at Henley (W. O. Hassall pers. comm.; Henley Borough Ancient Deeds 5 held in County Record Office). Both were known to have been operating by the mid 13th and late 13th century respectively. Another documentary record refers to kilns within the Manor of Bensington (Midgley 1942, 98). This could possibly refer to the Henley kilns but it may point to yet another production centre. By the mid 15th century a potter was also working in Nettlebed, some six miles to the north-west of Henley (Minister's Accounts 1442, PROSC 6/961, 21-6, 21-8, Henry VI).

The moated site at Chalgrove is almost equidistant from Brill and Henley. However, there is little evidence to suggest that much pottery was coming from either Henley or Nettlebed. The major sandy ware (Group III fabric 41) belongs to the same tradition that supplied Abingdon, Wallingford and Reading, which differs from the tradition that supplied Oxford.

The kilns for this sandy ware were probably to the west of Reading and it may have been transported up river to markets at Wallingford and Abingdon. The flint and chalk tempered wares (Group II fabric 20) were marketed over a much wider area and probably originate beyond Newbury. These wares were also found at Tetsworth to the north-west of Chalgrove but the site was abandoned in the mid 13th century. The fine sandy ware as typified by jugs originates from the Brill/Boarstall kilns directly to the north of Chalgrove. The local Tudor types, in a fabric very similar to the Brill/Boarstall fabrics, may also originate from there. The regional imports from Surrey may have been marketed along the same route as the sandy wares via Reading and then up river. Alternatively they may have come overland from Henley. Two other fabric types and their products may originate to the south-east of Chalgrove (Group III fabrics 60 and 63), but the percentage of these fabrics on the site was relatively insignificant (their combined number of sherds at 246 represents approximately 8.5% of the total number of sherds from the excavation).

Sherds associated with the buildings were very fragmentary and only the demolition layers yielded much information concerning the vessel forms. The buildings were obviously cleaned regularly and even the garderobe produced little material. No rubbish pits and no wells were uncovered in the trenches.

The comparison of vessel forms between individual rooms was hindered by the small number of vessels recovered from many of the buildings. The dump levels associated with Phase 2 showed the expected range of domestic wares and jugs for the second half of the 13th century, suggesting that the site had been occupied for some time. The dump level associated with the pentice area (A13) also produced a substantial quantity, with a preference for jugs and tablewares.

Comparison between the rural site of Chalgrove and urban sites in Oxford was difficult, since few of the farm buildings yielded much pottery. However,

it would appear that in general more domestic vessels associated with cooking were evident during the 14th and 15th centuries than in Oxford. Bottles were also more common at Chalgrove. The demolition levels did produce a number of bowls with flanged or undercut rims from the Brill/Boarstall kilns which can be paralleled with the deserted medieval village at Seacourt and the Hamel, Oxford. However, the Brill/Boarstall domestic wares were generally less popular in Oxford than in the later levels at Chalgrove and Seacourt, suggesting perhaps that they were better suited to activities concerned with small holdings and farms.

Note:

Following the analysis of the pottery, a kiln site was discovered at Soundess Field, Nettlebed (Mellor 1982).

Illustrated pottery

Figure 3.1

Phase 1

Building P:

- 3.1.1 Cooking pot rim with applied strips (Ctx 43, FIII.41)
- 3.1.2 Cooking pot rim with applied strips (Ctx 88, FIII.41)
- 3.1.3 Cooking pot rim (Ctx 88, FII.20)

External surfaces and dump layers:

- 3.1.4 Shallow dish, glazed light green, pinched lip and combed decoration. (Ctx 1171, FIII.41)
- 3.1.5 Jug base (Ctx 966, FIII.41)
- 3.1.6 Cooking pot rim (Ctx 804, FII.20)
- 3.1.7 Kitchen-ware rim, possibly a deep-sided bowl (Ctx 1171, FII.20)

Phase 2

The moat upcast, dump layers and demolition of Phase 1 structures

- 3.1.8 Bottle base with 'wire' marks (Ctx 532, FIII.46)
- 3.1.9 Large cooking pot rim (Ctx 691, FII.20)
- 3.1.10 Cooking pot with undercut rim (Ctx 530, FIII.46)
- 3.1.11 Body sherd with stamped grid decoration, mottled green glaze (Ctx 75, FIII.46)
- 3.1.12 Body sherd, mottled green glaze, possibly a start baluster jug (Ctx 353, FIII.46)
- 3.1.13 Jug, white slip decoration, partially glazed green (Ctx 1095, FIII.41)
- 3.1.14 Jug rim, red slip dots, light yellow glaze, from Rouen (Ctx 786, FIII.66)
- 3.1.15 Bottle base (Ctx 898, FIII.60)
- 3.1.16 Body sherd, impressed concentric circles, mottled green glaze (Ctx 534, FIII.41)
- 3.1.17 Skillet handle, possibly intrusive (Ctx 237, FIII.46)
- 3.1.18 Cooking pot rim (Ctx 534, FIII.41)
- 3.1.19 Cooking pot rim (Ctx 534, FII.20)
- 3.1.20 Kitchen ware rim with combed decoration (Ctx 534, FIII.46)

Figure 3.2

Phase 3 construction and early occupation, and sub-phase 3/2

Building A1

- 3.2.1 Jug base, mottled green glaze (Ctx 1084, FIII.46)

Barentin's Manor

Room A9

- 3.3.2 Jug, white slip, partially glazed (Ctx 1053, FIII.41)
- 3.3.3 Partially glazed jug rim (Ctx 975, FIII.41)
- 3.3.4 Jug rim (Ctx 766, FIII.46)
- 3.3.5 Jug rim, kiln scar on rim and handle (Ctx 962 + cross-joins 975, 1052, 1053, FIII.49)
- 3.3.6 Bowl, mottled red glaze (Ctx 971, FIII.49)

Building W

- 3.2.7 Body sherd, applied thumbled strip (Ctx 537, FIII.41)
Courtyard and dump layers between the cross-wing and Building W
- 3.2.8 Body sherd, wavy and horizontal grooves, dark green glaze (Ctx 1142, FIII.40)
- 3.2.9 Cooking pot rim (Ctx 960, FIII.41)
- 3.2.10 Skillet handle with incised decoration (Ctx 1147, FIII.46)
- 3.2.11 Handle with grooved decoration, mottled green glaze (Ctx 1147, FIII.46)
- 3.2.12 Belly of cruet with applied horizontal thumbled strip (Ctx 170, FIII.46)
- 3.2.13 Kitchen ware rim (Ctx 960, FIII.41)
- 3.2.14 Kitchen ware rim (Ctx 144, FII.20)

Central courtyard (gravel surface 396)

- 3.2.15 Bowl rim (Ctx 488, Fabric III.41)
- 3.2.16 Storage jar rim, light yellow glaze, possibly intrusive (Ctx 118, FIII.51)
- 3.2.17 Rod handle with stabbed decoration, yellow glaze (Ctx 179, FIII.46)

Room A3 added to Building A1(sub-phase 3/2)

- 3.2.18 Cooking pot rim (Ctx 1031, FIII.41)
- 3.2.19 Bowl rim (Ctx 1031, FIII.41)

Figure 3.3

Later occupation, Phases 3 and 4, and demolition, Phase 5

Room A3 demolition

- 3.3.1 Local Tudor-type jug, mottled green glaze (Ctx 186)

Room A4 occupation and demolition

- 3.3.2 Tudor green type, ?bowl or cup, mottled green glaze int. and ext. (Ctx 599)
- 3.3.3 Storage jar rim (Ctx 1015+cross-joins 161, 790/275, FIII.41)

Room A5 occupation and demolition

- 3.3.4 Storage jar with bifid rim (Ctx 726 demolition, FIII.41)
- 3.3.5 Shallow dish foot rim (Ctx 717 demolition, FIII.46)
- 3.3.6 Base of Tudor-type jug, mottled green int. and ext. (Ctx 717 demolition, FIII.54)
- 3.3.7 Fine Tudor-type bowl, rilling ext., mottled green glaze int. and ext. (Ctx 717 demolition, FIII.54)
- 3.3.8 Abraded face mask, applied red strip below pad, mottled green glaze (Ctx 633 occupation, FIII.46)
- 3.3.9 'Dripping pan', finger tipped, orange glaze int., carbon ext. (Ctx 633 occupation, FIII.63)
- 3.3.10 Base of ?cup, dark green glaze int., mottled green glaze ext. (Ctx 633 occupation, FIII.58)

Room A11 demolition

- 3.3.11 Hard fired storage jar (Ctx 116)

Gardens south of Building A1, and Structure T

- 3.3.12 Jug with dark green glaze (Ctx 269, FIII.46)

- 3.3.13 Jug with reg. and horiz. grooved decoration, mottled green glaze (Ctx 267, FIII.46)
- 3.3.14 Handle of probable aquamanile, stabbed decoration, dark green glaze. Vessel dark green glaze int. and ext. (Ctx 120, FIII.46)

Figure 3.4

Pottery from Building A12 the latest kitchen, Phase 4 construction and occupation and Phase 5 demolition

- 3.4.1 Partially thumbled jug base (Ctx 5 and cross-joins 798, FIII.46)
- 3.4.2 Rim of shallow ?dish (Ctx 14, FIII.64)
- 3.4.3 Leg of tripod cooking pot (Ctx 14, FIII.60)
- 3.4.4 Storage jar with applied thumbled strips (parallel with Hamel) (Ctx 5, FIII.60)
- 3.4.5 Deep-sided flanged dish (Ctx 5, FIII.60)
- 3.4.6 Near-complete bowl, flanged rim, glazed yellow int., flecks of mottled green glaze ext. (Ctx 14+cross-joins 12 and 19)
- 3.4.7 Jug, pinched lip, incised 'arrow' sign, partially glazed dark green (Ctx 23, FIII.46)
- 3.4.8 Bottle with reg. and horiz. grooves, mottled green glaze (Ctx 20, FIII.59)
- 3.4.9 Large bung-hole jar, splashes of green glaze, thumbled spigot (Ctx 5, FIII.51)
- 3.4.10 Jug with pinched spout and dark green glaze (Ctx 23, FIII.46)

Courtyard outside Building A12

- 3.4.11 Base of probable bottle (Ctx 621, FIII.46)

Figure 3.5

Pottery from Phase 4 occupation and Phase 5 demolition

Building D demolition

- 3.5.1 Jug rim (Ctx 1144, FIII.46)

Buildings A14 and A3 demolition

- 3.5.2 Small ointment pot, glazed light yellow int. and ext. Abingdon parallel (Ctx 186, FIII.54)
- 3.5.3 Broad strap handle, partially glazed green (Ctx 186, FIII.46)

Levelling layers in the garden and pentice area north of Building A1

- 3.5.4 Jug with pinched spout (Ctx 573, FIII.41)
- 3.5.5 Jug handle, stabbed decoration, glazed brown (Ctx 700, FIII.41)
- 3.5.6 Jug rim with applied strips of alternating colour (Ctx 573, FIII.46)
- 3.5.7 Bottle body sherd, light green glaze (Ctx 573, FIII.46)
- 3.5.8 Cup rim, light green int. and ext. (Ctx 573, FIII.59)
- 3.5.9 Strap handle, stabbed decoration, mottled green glaze (Ctx 1013, FIII.46)
- 3.5.10 Strap handle, stabbed decoration, mottled yellow glaze (Ctx 700, FIII.46)
- 3.5.11 Base of probable bottle (Ctx 1013, FIII.46)
- 3.5.12 Bung-hole jar base, mottled green glaze int. and ext. (Ctx 725+cross-joins 186, FIII.46)

Rooms A9 and A10 Phase 4 occupation and Phase 5 demolition

- 3.5.13 Lobed dish, dark green glaze int. and ext. (Ctx 639, FIII.59)
- 3.5.14 Bowl, partially glazed dark int., mortar adhering (Ctx 639, FIII.41)
- 3.5.15 Handle, mottled green glaze (Ctx 923, FIII.59)
- 3.5.16 Possible jug, mottled green glaze int. and ext. (Ctx 132 Ph5)

- 3.5.17 Strap handle with face mask, dark green glaze (Ctx 41, FIII.60)
 3.5.18 Broad strap handle and rim, incised decoration, partial yellow glaze (Ctx 44 + cross-joins 186, FIII. 63)

Construction of Building H

- 3.5.19 Jug profile with irreg. and horiz. grooves, partially glazed light green. Handle luted to lower part of vessel with a thumb impression (Ctx 417 + cross-joins 186, FIII.51)

Figure 3.6

Phase 5 demolition

Stratified demolition

- 3.6.1 Tudor-type mug or jug, mottled green-glaze, overfired (Ctx 100, FIII.51)
 3.6.2 Cooking pot with a bifid rim (Ctx 186)
 3.6.3 Rouen-type jug with applied red slip dots, rich yellow glaze ext. (Ctx 186, FIII.60)
 3.6.4 Narrow necked jug, thumb impression at top of handle (Ctx 518, FIII.40)
 3.6.5 Tudor-type jug handle, glazed dark green ext. (Ctx 337, FIII.59)

Unstratified demolition

- 3.6.6 Large storage jar with applied thumb strips (Ctx 584, FIII.46)
 3.6.7 Small bulbous jug, partially glazed mottled green (Ctx 1044, FIII.46)
 3.6.8 Tudor-type biconical dish with handle, glazed dark green int., partially glazed ext. (Ctx 1044)
 3.6.9 Possible jar, incised decoration, blistered mottled green ext. and orange glaze int. (Ctx 1129, FIII.51)
 3.6.10 Decorative 'fural' of red clay, mottled green glaze int. and ext. (Ctx 413, FIII.59)
 3.6.11 Lid or shallow dish (Ctx 911)
 3.6.12 Handled jar, decorated applied central strip for handle (Ctx 1129, FIII.46)
 3.6.13 Deep-sided bowl with undercut rim (Unstratified, FIII.61)
 3.6.14 Lobed dish with impressed stamps on the handle (Ctx 279)

THE COINS AND JETTONS

by Marion Archibald

Introduction

A total of 10 coins and 11 jettons were recovered from the excavation. These ranged in date from the mid 13th century to the mid 15th century. The coins included one find unusual from an English excavation, a double mite (7) of Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy (1384–1405). There was also a penny (20) of Alexander III, King of Scots (1249–86). The jettons included both English and French examples. The catalogue is in order of Small Find number (SF) with a note of the original context in which the coin or jetton was found (C; U/S denotes unstratified finds), and the phase to which the context has been assigned.

Catalogue

1. Henry III, 1216–72
Cut halfpenny, Long-cross type Class Vb or c, struck c 1255.
 Mint: Canterbury.
 Wt. 0.68 g. (10.5 gr.). SF4, C20, Phase 4.

This coin is not much worn but such coins could remain in circulation for long periods without showing appreciable wear. The Long-cross issue went rapidly out of circulation after the introduction of the sterling type in 1279, so the *terminus ante quem* for the deposition of this coin is c 1280.

2. **French jetton**, early 15th century (Barnard 1916, pl VI, 47 for general type)
 Obv: +PIEIBAR*DV*A AnEI; shield of France modern. Rev: Cross fleur-de-lisee with A in each angle within a quatrefoil with a mullet between two pellets in each angle, all within outer circle. Wt. 3.96 g. Diam. 22 mm. SF10, C186, Phase 5.
3. Edward I, 1272–1307
Penny, Class IXb star on breast, struck c 1300. Mint: London Wt. 0.88 g. (13.6 gr.). Diam. 22 mm. SF13, C22, Phase 3 Building A1
 This coin is somewhat worn and was probably deposited c 1320–30.
4. **French jetton** of Dauphin, mid-15th century (Barnard 1916, pl. VII, 62)
 Obv: +AVE MARIA GRACIA P-A; dolphin to left. Rev: Cross fleur-de-lisee with A in each angle within quatrefoil, A,V,E and M each between two annulets in the angles, all within outer circle. Wt. 4.31 g. Diam. 21 mm. SF14, U/S.
5. **English jetton**, c 1300 (Berry 1974, pl. 4, 6A)
 Obv: Crowned leopard's head; border of pellets in place of legend. Rev: Cross moline with a pellet in each angle; border of pellets in place of legend. Wt. 1.92 g. Diam. 20 mm. SF17, C156, Phase 3.
6. **English jetton** of French type, early 15th century(?) (Barnard 1916, pl. VI, 38, rev. only for French prototype, and pl. III, 59 for English copy)
 Obv: Uncertain shield with five irregular lines above ?cross border of strokes in place of legend.
 Rev: Bowed cross fleur-de-lisee with fleur-de-lis in centre; border of strokes in place of legend. Incomplete piercing from reverse. This jetton is in very crude style. Wt. 4.81 g. Diam. 22 mm. SF35, C143, Phase 5, Building A6.
 This jetton is very difficult to date. It looks later than the group of coins of French type produced in the 14th century.
7. Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, 1384–1405 (Duby 1790, 151, pl. lii, 1)
Double mite struck for Flanders.
 Obv: +PHILLIP DVX BVRG. Pellet stops, shield of Burgundy within inner c.
 Rev: +MONETA FLANDRES. Pellet stop, short cross pattee within inner circle. Wt. 1.22 g. (18.8 gr.). SF38, C157, Phase 5.
 All foreign coins were officially proscribed from circulation in England and it is rare to find them, even as site finds, except in coastal places. In 1464, however, a convention was signed between Edward IV and his brother-in-law, Charles the Bold of Burgundy, to allow the silver groats of England and the silver double patards of the Burgundian territories to circulate freely in the lands governed by both rulers. The convention did not include the base-metal coinages of the Netherlands and so officially this coin should have been taken to the exchange with its fellows on entry and converted into English money.
 I have no record of any coin of this particular group having been excavated on a site in England, although various base-metal coins from the Netherlands have been shown to me (e.g. a mite of Louis de Nevers, Count of Flanders, 1322–46, from Dover in 1970). The close trade relations between England and the Low Countries would account for the arrival of such pieces and the escape of a few into unauthorized circulation. The present coin is in relatively unworn condition and is most likely to have been deposited in the reign of Philip the Bold or shortly afterwards. It is so different in design from the English issues that it is unlikely to have survived long in circulation here.
8. Edward III, 1327–77
Penny, Pre-Treaty Coinage, Series C, 1351–2. Mint: London Wt. 1.06 g. (16.3 gr.) SF41, C142, Phase 4.
 This coin is fairly worn and was probably lost at the end of the 14th century but almost certainly before 1413, when the weight of the penny was reduced.

9. Henry VI, 1st Reign, 1422–61
Groat, Annulet type, 1422–7. Mint: Calais
Wt. 3.63 g. (56.0 gr.) SF94, C548, Phase 4.
This coin is unclipped and scarcely worn. It was probably deposited by c 1440 and almost certainly before 1464 when the weight of the silver coinage was reduced.
10. **French jetton**, mid 15th century
Obv: xAVE MARIA GRACIA, annulet stops; shield of France modern with one pellet above and three at each side. Rev: Cross fleur-de-lisee with four annulets at the centre, with two 'A's and two 'M's in opposing angles, all within a quatrefoil with an annulet between two pellets in each outer angle, all within inner circle. Wt. 5.02 g. Diam. 29 mm. SF97, C551, Phase 5, Building A1.
This jetton is in very rough style, and its date would accord with its discovery in the destruction-level of the Hall. It is not possible to say whether it is of 1460 or 1470. Nothing of this style is illustrated in by Barnard (1916), but it is not an uncommon group.
11. **French jetton**, mid-later 14th century (Barnard 1916, pl. v, 28, where the castle is topped by a fleur-de-lis, not a crown)
Obv: +AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA, double pellet stops; stylised 'castle of Tours', crowned. Rev: Cross fleur-de-lisee within quatrefoil with a fleur-de-lis on each cusp, a crown between two annulets in each outer angle, all within outer circle. Wt. 1.63 g. Diam. 26 mm. SF113, U/S.
This jetton is in fine style. The crowned castle was introduced onto the coinage by Philip IV in 1337.
12. Edward III, 1327–77
Penny, Florin Issue, 1344–51. Mint: London
Wt. 0.55 g. (8.5 gr.). SF128, C599, Phase 5, Room A4.
This coin is very worn and clipped. It is in much worse condition than those of comparable issue-date in the Attenborough hoard buried in c 1422. It is therefore most likely to have been deposited in the mid-15th century.
13. Richard II, 1377–99
Penny. Mint: York
Wt. 0.67 g. (10.3 gr.) chipped. SF143, C609, Phase 5
This coin is very worn and clipped. It is at least as poor in condition as comparable coins in the Attenborough hoard and so was probably deposited in c 1425–50.
14. **French jetton**, mid-14th century (Barnard 1916, pl. iv, 16)
Obv: +ISPART.IISPLTRARTIS; Agnus Dei. Rev: Cross fleury with quatrefoil in centre and fleur-de-lis in each angle, all within cartouche, AVE., OVE. in alternate outer angles. Wt. 2.30 g. Diam. 28 mm. SF259, C119, Phase 5.
Despite the illiterate legends, this piece is of fine style.
15. **French-type jetton**, c 1400 (Barnard 1916, pl. vi, 45, obv., and pl. xxiii, 1, rev., for jettons of this rough heavy style)
Obv: XAVE MARIA GRACIA, double annulet stop between last two words only; shield of France modern with an annulet between two pellets at top and at each side. Rev: Cross fleury with four annulets around a central pellet in centre, 'A' and 'M' in alternating quarters, all within a quatrefoil, an annulet between two pellets in each angle. Wt. 7.61 g. Diam. 30 mm. SF289, C424, Phase 4, Building H.
The style of this piece is very rough, on a very thick flan.
16. **French jetton**, c 1400 (Barnard 1916, pl. vi, 43)
Obv: +AVE MARIA GRACIA PLN ('lombardic' N), double cross stops; shield of France modern (but with the base of a lis just visible at the top of the field) with crown above. Rev: Cross fleury with quatrefoil in centre all within a quatrefoil in centre, all within quatrefoil at each angle; in the outer angles, +E+, +V+, +A+, (and probably, although illegible here, +G+). Wt. 1.60 g. Diam. 24 mm. SF295, C593, Phase 4, Building A1.
The obverse type is based on the ecu a la couronne introduced by Charles VI of France in 1385. This jetton was found in the same level as coin No. 18 below, whose deposition is dated to the early 15th century, so its date fits this chronology satisfactorily.
17. **English jetton**, early 14th century
Obv: Eagle with head turned back within inner circle; border of pellets within continuous branched border in place of legend. Rev: Cross moline with a pellet in each angle within inner circle; border of pellets in place of legend (double struck). Wt. 0.47 g. (corroded). Diam. 19 mm. SF297, C593, Phase 4, Building A1.
Jettons of this type with reverse with a cross moline with pellets in the angles are very securely datable to the later 13th and early 14th centuries and it is therefore curious to find an example in the same level as jetton No. 16 and coin No. 18, both of which are datable to c 1400 or early 15th century. Jettons would not normally be expected to survive for so long but if the stratigraphy is secure, then this is a useful demonstration that they occasionally could and this possibility must be borne in mind when considering the date of deposition of jettons.
18. Edward III, 1327–77
Penny, Pre-Treaty Coinage, Series D, 1352–3. Mint: Durham
Wt. 0.80 g. (12.3 gr.). SF298, C593, Phase 4, Building A1.
This coin is considerably worn and clipped and is comparable in condition to coins of the same issue-period in the Attenborough hoard buried c 1420. This coin was therefore most probably deposited in the early 15th century. This would tally with the date of the jetton No. 16 found in the same layer but is considerably later than the date of the other jetton found there, No. 17. While coins could become worn and clipped abnormally early, there is virtually no likelihood that this coin was deposited in the mid 14th century.
19. **English jetton**, c 1310–30 (Berry 1974, Type 5, pl. 3, 10)
Obv: Three leopards of England passant gardant within an inner circle; border of pellets in place of legend. Rev: Cross moline within smaller than usual inner circle; border of pellets in place of legend. Wt. 1.47 g. Diam. 22 mm. SF307, C646, Phase 3, Building A1.
20. Alexander III King of Scots, 1249–86
Penny, 1st coinage, Long-cross type, 1250–80, Stewart class III. Mint: Berwick
Moneyer: Walter
Wt. 1.23 g. (19.0 gr.). SF336, C558, Phase 2.
This coin is folded almost double but the edges of the letters which remain visible enable it to be identified. The Scottish coins of this period were of as good metal as their English contemporaries and of comparable weight; they therefore circulated freely south of the border and are found in English hoards, comprising up to 2–5%. They were demonetised in both Scotland and England after the introduction of the solid-cross sterling coinage in 1279, so that this item was almost certainly deposited before c 1280. It was therefore neither false nor unacceptable in England and even after the type was demonetised, it was unlikely to have been thrown away as it had a bullion value. I have seen other coins bent double this way.
21. Edward II, 1307–27
Penny, class XIb c 1310–14. Mint: London
Wt. 1.01 g. (15.6 gr.). SF337, C726, Phase 5.
This coin is unclipped and hardly worn. It was certainly deposited before c 1350, most probably before c 1330.

OBJECTS OF COPPER ALLOY (FIGS 3.7–3.13)
by Alison Goodall with additional contributions
by Kate Atherton

Introduction

A total of 233 copper alloy objects were found during the excavations. These were identified and catalogued by Alison Goodall shortly after the end of the fieldwork, with extended notes on objects of particular interest. The catalogue has subsequently been revised for publication by Kate Atherton, with the addition of measurements, and further information about the contexts and buildings in which objects were found. The catalogue has been divided into broad functional categories, comprising devotional

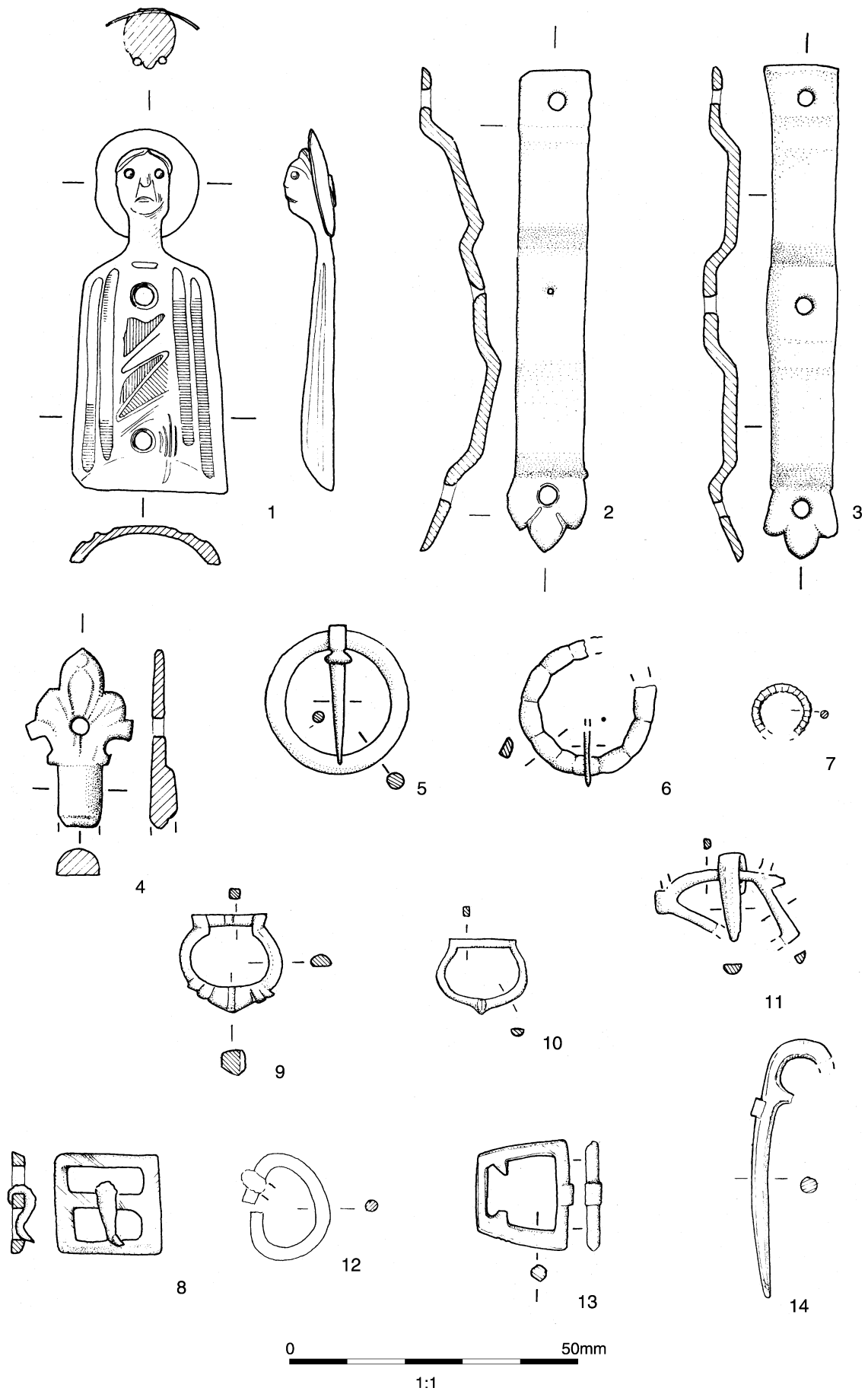
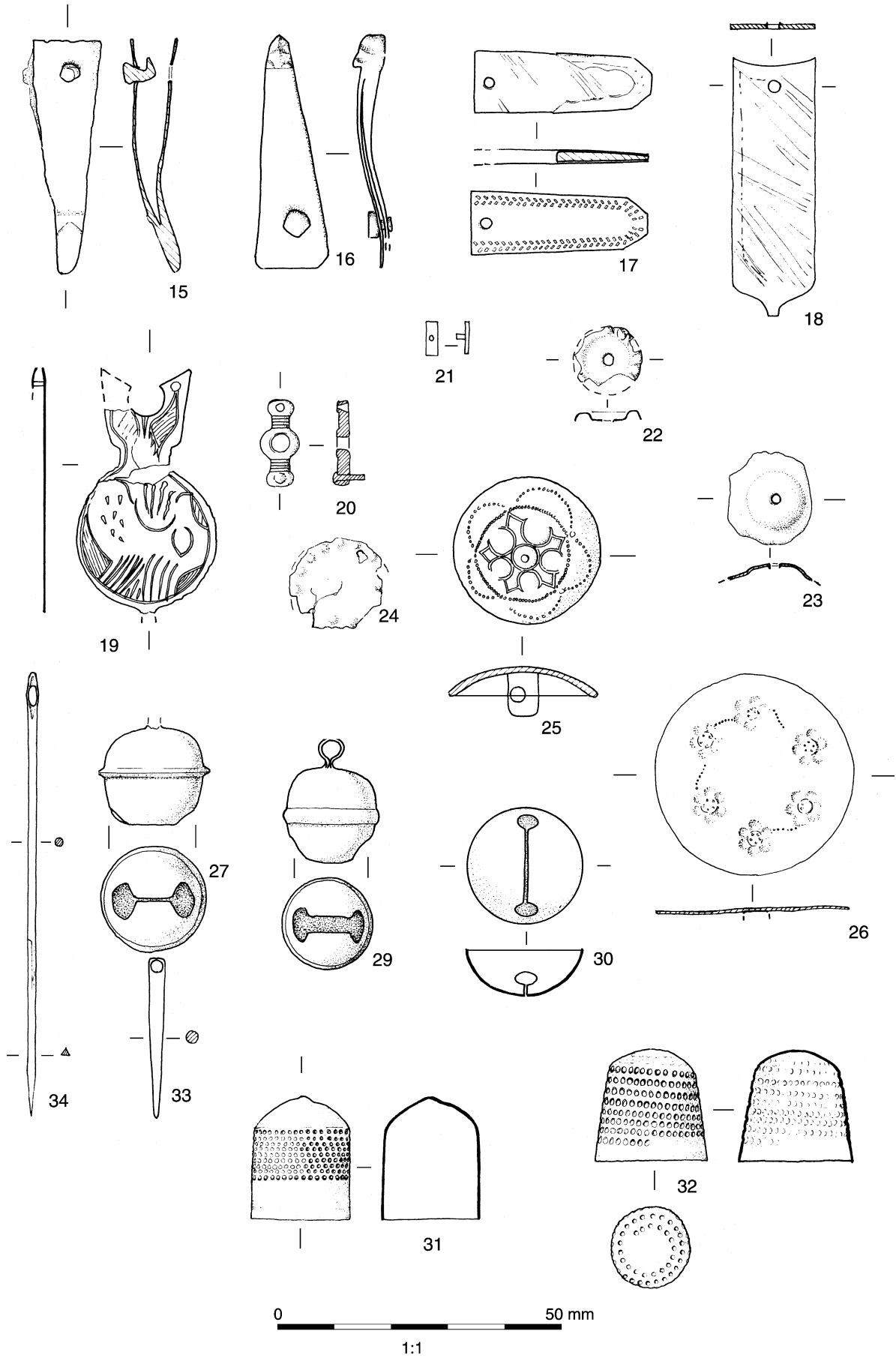


Figure 3.7 Copper alloy Nos 1-14.



0 50 mm
1:1

Figure 3.8 Copper alloy Nos 15–34.

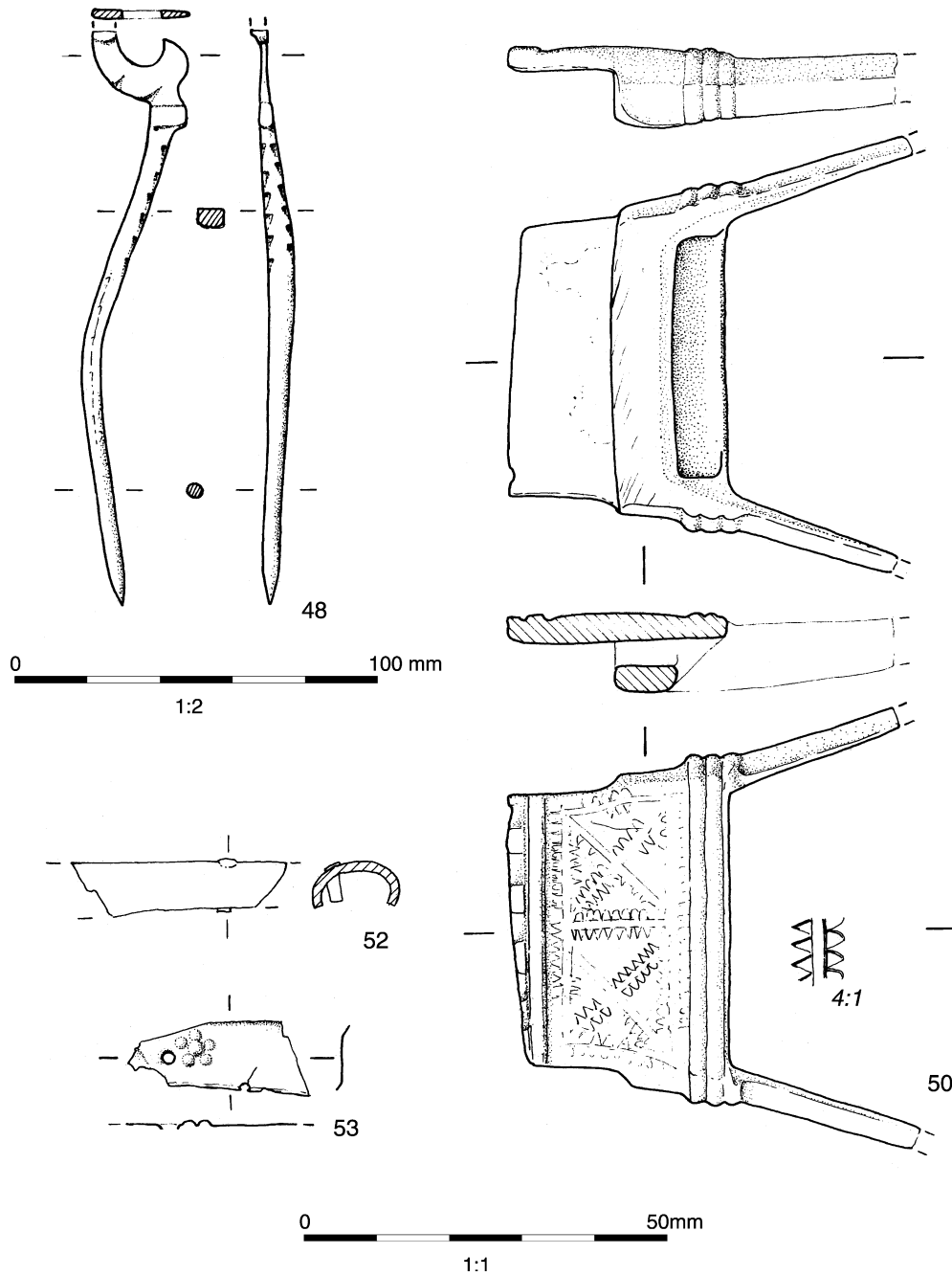


Figure 3.10 Copper alloy Nos 48, 50, 52 and 53.

objects (1 item), decorative fittings (3 objects), personal objects (23 objects), bells (4 objects), domestic items (25 objects), fixtures and fittings (39 objects) and lace tags and pins (29 and 107 items respectively). Two miscellaneous items were unidentifiable.

The most interesting of the copper alloy objects is a Limoges enamelled figure of a saint (No. 3.7.1), probably from a shrine or reliquary. It is closely comparable with one from St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, and probably dates from the 12th or 13th centuries. Two gilt strips (Nos 3.7.2 and 3) may be the base fittings from ornamental harness mounts. There are two annular brooches (Nos 3.7.5 and 6)

and the buckles (Nos 3.7.8–11) are of medieval type. Two strap-ends (Nos 3.8.15 and 16) date from the Anglo-Saxon period and have poorly defined zoomorphic terminals. No. 3.8.19 is a broken strap-end hook with an engraved animal's head on its plate. The decorated handle from a Roman spoon (No. 3.10.48) is a residual find. No. 3.10.50 is probably a distorted scabbard mount.

Devotional object (Fig. 3.7.1)

The most interesting of the copper alloy objects is an enamelled figure of a saint that probably derived

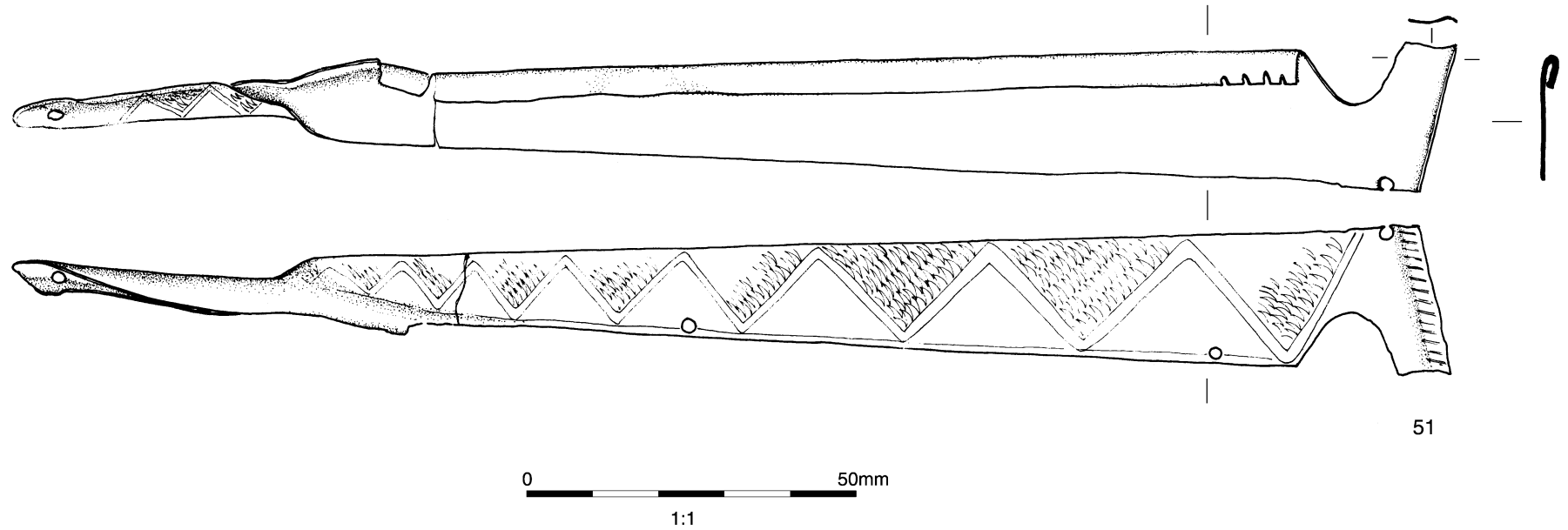


Figure 3.11 Copper alloy No. 51.

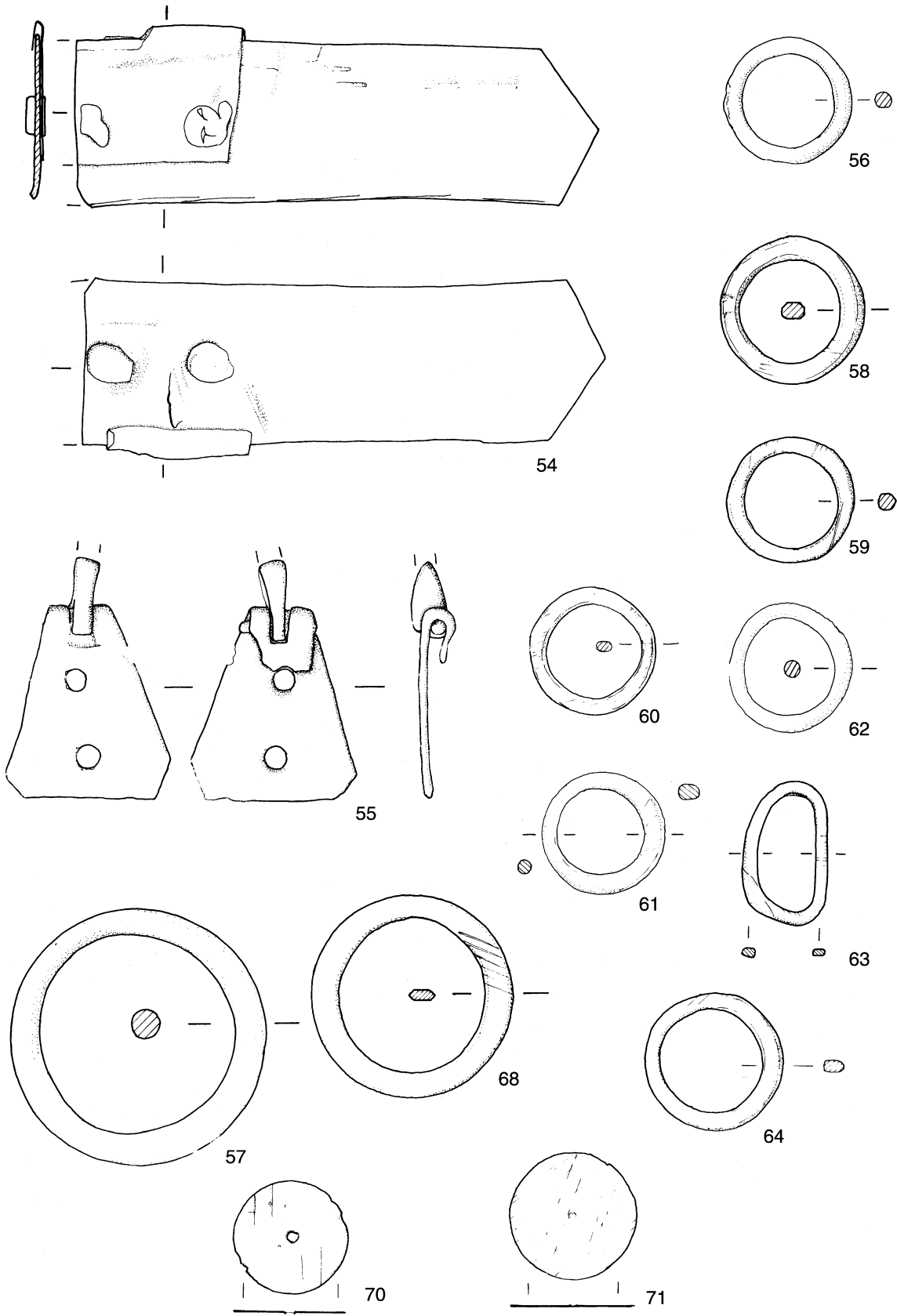


Figure 3.12 Copper alloy Nos 54-71.

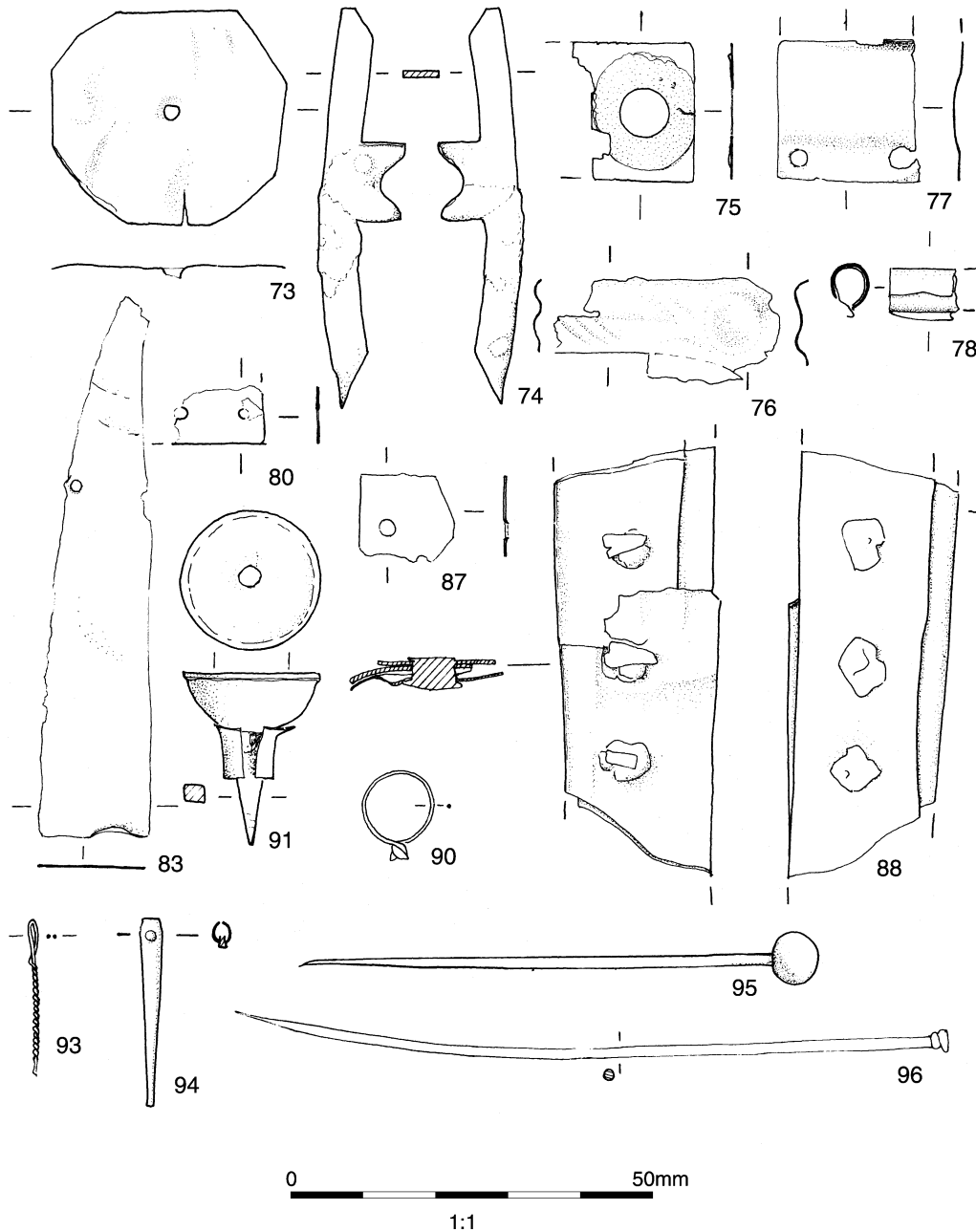


Figure 3.13 Copper alloy Nos 73–96.

from a shrine or reliquary. Traces of red, blue and possibly white enamel survive on the body and the eyes are inlaid with opaque blue glass beads. The halo is made from thick sheet which has been riveted onto the back of the head. Fragments of gilding survive on the halo, hair and face. The figure is approximately 60 mm tall and there are two rivet holes in the body. The object is closely comparable with one from St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury and is almost certainly a product of the same workshop (Rigold 1970, 345–47). The figures were probably made in Limoges in the 12th or 13th century. Unfortunately the figure was found in a

Phase 5 demolition context that cannot be related to a particular building.

Catalogue

3.7.1. **Figure of a saint**, enamelled and traces of gilding, Ht: 60 mm (SF 148, Ctx 629, Ph5).

Decorative fittings (Fig. 3.7.2–4)

Two similar gilt strips (Nos 3.7.2 and 3.7.3) were found, one from a Phase 2 context and the other from a finds reference context relating to Building A10.

Both strips have a decorated trefoil-shaped terminal at one end and three rivet holes with raised sections of strip between the holes. The strips are similar to the base fitting of a complex harness mount in the British Museum (Ward-Perkins 1949, 1–7). A fragment from a similar base fitting was also found at Netherton, Hampshire, in association with a suspension arm from a harness mount and several pendants (A R Goodall 1990, no. 157). The third decorative fitting (No. 3.7.4) is an ornamental terminal, trefoil shaped, from a belt with a rivet hole and traces of gilding.

Catalogue

- 3.7.2. **Decorative fitting**, L: 85 mm, W: 12 mm (SF 248, Ctx 355, Ph2).
 3.7.3. **Decorative fitting**, L: 85 mm, W: 13 mm (SF 3, Ctx 72, unstratified above Building A10).
 3.7.4. **Decorative fitting**, L: 31 mm, W: 18 mm (SF 2, Ctx 76, unstratified).

Personal objects (Figs 3.7.5–3.8.26)

Twenty-three objects have been classified as personal ornaments and dress accessories. Two annular brooches were found, one from Area F (No. 3.7.5) and another from Room A9 (No. 3.7.6). The former has an undecorated ring and a moulded pin; the latter has a lobed ring, and the point of the pin is corroded onto it. A small gilt, beaded ring was found in a Phase 5 context (No. 3.7.7). This ornate object may either be a small brooch or part of an ornamental boss from which the centre has entirely corroded away.

Seven copper alloy buckles were found from different parts of the manor. One each was found associated with Buildings J, G, B and Room A9 and the remaining three were from Phase 2 and 4 dump layers and from a Phase 5 demolition layer. No. 3.7.8 is a plain rectangular buckle with a pin that is probably iron. Nos 3.7.9 and 10 are single-looped buckle frames of 13th- to 14th-century type. No. 3.7.11 is a fragment from a rectangular double-looped buckle and No. 3.7.12 is possibly a simple buckle with a wire frame and part of the pin adhering to it. No. 3.7.13 is a belt-loop with internal projecting lugs and a knop on the front. A possible miniature buckle or stirrup fitting (SF 594, not illustrated) was recovered from a soil sample after the excavation. No. 3.7.14 is a pin from a brooch or buckle with ornamental moulding.

Five strap ends were found, two of which can be typologically dated to the 9th century (Nos 3.8.15–16). Both are triangular and have poorly defined zoomorphic terminals, and dome-headed rivets located at the split end. The former was found in Phase 2 platform material in the footprint of Building A1; the latter was unstratified. No. 3.8.17 is a tongue-shaped strap end that was made from two plates, one decorated, enclosing a forked spacer but lacking the terminal knop. No. 3.8.18 is a single plate, which may originally have had a spacer or

may have been soldered directly onto another plate. The fifth strap end, No. 3.8.19, was probably originally hooked and has a rounded plate engraved with an animal's head. Similar strap hooks are discussed by Fingerlin (1971, 121–48) and dates in the late 14th and 15th centuries may be suggested for the type.

There are five strap ornaments, two of which were found in Phase 2 dump and levelling contexts (Nos 3.8.20 and 21). The first of these is a bar with a central perforated boss and a rivet hole at each end; the second is a simple small rectangular mount. Of the three remaining strap ornaments, two have a repoussé pelleted border and a central perforation (Nos 3.8.22 and 23). The fifth example is similar but the perforation is not central and is instead placed close to the edge (No. 3.8.24). Two buttons, Nos 3.8.25–26, are both from late or post-medieval contexts. Both have stamped decoration and the former is gilded.

Catalogue

- 3.7.5. **Brooch**, D: 24 mm (SF 142, Ctx 581, Ph3 Area F).
 3.7.6. **Brooch**, D: c 25 mm (SF 226, Ctx 639, Ph4 Room A9).
 3.7.7. **Gilt ring**, D: 10 mm (SF 135, Ctx 512, Ph5 Room A9).
 3.7.8. **Buckle**, L: 18 mm, W: 18 mm (SF 59, Ctx 242, Ph2).
 3.7.9. **Buckle**, L: 17 mm, W: 16 mm (SF 322, Ctx 573, Ph4).
 3.7.10. **Buckle**, L: 15 mm, W: 12 mm (SF 204, Ctx 317, Ph5 Building J).
 3.7.11. **Buckle**, L: c 26 mm (SF 480, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.7.12. **Buckle**, L: 17 mm, W: 14 mm (SF 333, Ctx 1129, Ph3 Building G).
 3.7.13. **Buckle**, L: 15–20 mm (SF 16, Ctx 138, Ph5 Building B).
 (NI). **Buckle?** (SF 594, Ctx 639, Ph4 Room A9, soil sample).
 3.7.14. **Brooch/buckle pin**, L: 45 mm (SF 291, Ctx 170, Ph3).
 3.8.15. **Strap end**, Saxon, L: 42 mm (SF 313, Ctx 842, Ph2 platform of Building A1).
 3.8.16. **Strap end**, Saxon, L: 42 mm (SF 486, unstratified).
 3.8.17. **Strap end**, L: 31 mm, W: 11 mm (SF 15, Ctx 120, Ph4).
 3.8.18. **Strap end**, L: 44 mm, W: 15 mm (SF 190, Ctx 115, Ph4).
 3.8.19. **Strap end**, L: 38+mm, W: 24 mm (SF 80, Ctx 512, Ph5 Room A9).
 3.8.20. **Strap ornament**, L: 15 mm (SF319, Ctx 386, Ph2).
 3.8.21. **Strap ornament**, L: 7 mm, W: 3 mm (SF134, Ctx 534, Ph2).
 3.8.22. **Strap ornament**, D: c 12 mm (SF48, Ctx 501, Ph5 Room A9).
 3.8.23. **Strap ornament**, D: c 15 mm (SF495, Ctx 56, Ph3 Room A10).
 3.8.24. **Strap ornament**, D: c 16 mm (SF274, unstratified).
 3.8.25. **Button**, D: 26 mm (SF239, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.8.26. **Button**, D: 35 mm (SF477, Ctx 74, post-medieval).

Bells (Fig. 3.8.27–30)

Four small plain bells made from sheet metal were recovered, two of which were complete (Fig. 3.8.27 and 29). Bells of this type are shown in contemporary monuments and illustrations attached to the collars of pet dogs, or to clothing.

Catalogue

- 3.8.27. **Bell**, D: 17 mm (SF50, Ctx 170, Ph3).
 28 (NI). **Bell**, L: 34 mm, W: 11 mm (SF277, Ctx 926, Ph3 Room A10).
 3.8.29. **Bell**, Ht: 23 mm, D: 17 mm (SF26, unstratified).
 3.8.30. **Bell**, D: 17 mm (SF109, unstratified).

Domestic objects (Figs 3.8.31–3.12.55)

This category contains objects that were associated with the household and domestic activities and items include needlework tools, elaborate furniture fittings and copper alloy vessels.

The two thimbles have the pits arranged spirally, with plain areas at the top and the bottom (Nos 3.8.31–2). The first also has a rim around the base. There were two needles (Nos 3.8.33–34), one associated with Room A4 and the other with Building A1. The first is short with a round section and a round eye; the other is long with the triangular-sectioned point associated with leatherworking, and an elongated eye set in a groove.

A casket key (No. 3.9.35) was found in a Phase 2 platform context. It has an annular bow and a solid stem that is bored at one end. Two studs (Nos 3.9.36–7) were found in a demolition layer associated with Room A5. They form a pair, with gilded heads decorated with incised lines. One has an iron nail attached to its shank by corrosion.

Four fragments from copper alloy vessels (Nos 3.9.44, 46 and 47, and No. 45 not illustrated) were found associated with the occupation and demolition of Building A12, the Phase 4 kitchen. Nos 3.9.44 and 46 were found in floor layer 23. Two other fragments were associated with the Phase 4 occupation of Rooms A9 and A10 (Nos 4.9.43 and 40 respectively), and another (No. 3.9.42) with the possible dairy, building B. No. 3.9.47 is a cauldron handle, and Nos 3.9.44 and 38 are feet from cauldrons. Copper alloy tripod cauldrons first appeared in England in the 13th century and were increasingly used in the 14th and 15th centuries (Biddle 1990b, 947). Nos 3.9.40–42 are rims from cast vessels and No. 3.9.43 consists entirely of body fragments. No. 3.9.39 is part of the rim of a sheet metal basin; similar examples were dated from the late 11th to the late 12th century at Netherton (A R Goodall 1990, no. 157) and to the late 13th to 14th century at Newbury (A R Goodall 1980, no. 18).

No. 3.10.48 is a handle from a spoon of Roman type, with notched decoration on its upper surface. A handle plate (No. 3.9.49) from a knife or dagger came from a context associated with Room A5. No. 3.10.50 may be from a late 14th-century lyre-shaped strap end, or a mount from the mouth of a scabbard. Four binding strips (Nos 3.10.52–3, 3.11.51 and 3.12.54) were found in Phase 5 demolition layers associated with Rooms A4, A5 and A9. No. 3.11.51 has incised and traced decoration on one side. A Phase 1 context associated with Building P produced a triangular shaped fragment of plate (No. 3.12.55) with two rivet holes, which has been bent round an iron pivot.

Catalogue

- 3.8.31. **Thimble**, Ht: 22 mm, D: 17 mm (SF 8, Ctx 5, Ph5 building 12).
3.8.32. **Thimble**, Ht: 20 mm, D: 18–20 mm (SF 24, unstratified).

- 3.8.33. **Needle**, L: 28 mm (SF 301, Ctx 1015, Ph3–5 Room A4).
3.8.34. **Needle**, L: 79 mm (SF 141, Ctx 995, Ph4 Building A1).
3.9.35. **Casket key**, L: 38 mm (SF 303, Ctx 386, Ph2).
3.9.36–7. **Gilded studs**, L: 19 mm, Head D: 17 mm (SF 216, Ctx 726, Ph5 Room 5).
3.9.38. **Vessel, cauldron foot**, W: 19 mm (SF 476, Ctx 49, Ph2).
3.9.39. **Vessel rim**, L: 52 mm (SF 236, Ctx 784, Ph3–5 Room A5).
3.9.40. **Vessel rim**, Th: 2–4 mm (SF 6, Ctx 44, Ph4 Room A10).
3.9.41. **Vessel rim**, L: 16 mm (SF 475, Ctx 1, unstratified).
3.9.42. **Vessel rim**, L: 34 mm (SF 44, Ctx 161, Ph4 Building B).
3.9.43. **Vessel fragments** (SF 191, Ctx 639, Ph4 Room A9).
3.9.44. **Vessel, cauldron foot**, W: c 17 mm (SF 472, Ctx 23, Ph4 Building A12).
45 (NI). **Vessel** (SF 478, Ctx 177, Ph4 Building A12).
3.9.46. **Vessel**, W: 13 mm (SF 474, Ctx 23, Ph4 Building A12).
3.9.47. **Vessel, cauldron handle**, L: 64 mm (SF 7, Ctx 5, Ph5 Building A12).
3.9.49. **Handle plate**, D: 25 mm (SF 175, Ctx 633, Ph3–5 Room A5).
3.10.48. **Spoon handle**, Roman, L: 160 mm (SF 153, unstratified).
3.10.50. **Strap end or scabbard mount?** L: 58 mm, W: 38–62 mm (SF 167, Ctx 186, Ph5).
3.10.52. **Binding strip**, L: c 29 mm, W: 7 mm (SF 217, Ctx 726, Ph5 Room A5).
3.10.53. **Binding strip**, L: 22 mm (SF 68, Ctx 507, Ph5 Room A4).
3.11.51. **Binding strip**, L: c 215 mm (SF 139, Ctx 520, Ph5 Room A9).
3.12.54. **Binding strip**, L: 87 mm, W: 29 mm (SF 77, Ctx 512, Ph5 Room A9).
3.12.55. **Plate**, L: 37 mm (SF 5, Ctx 73, Ph1 Building P).

Fixtures and fittings (Figs 3.12.56–3.13.91)

This group of 38 items consists of 13 rings, 5 discs or washers, 17 sheet fragments and three fragmentary objects. The majority of the rings have round or irregular cross-sections and may have functioned as belt-links or textile hangers, such as curtain rings (Hinton 1990d, 1095). Most were unstratified or from Phase 5 demolition layers.

Seventeen fragments of sheet were found, three of which were of particular interest. No. 3.13.74 is an object cut from sheet metal with a pair of projections on one long side. No. 3.13.75 is a fragment of perforated strip with a disc soldered to it. No. 3.13.76 is a small piece of thin sheet with repoussé decoration. The remaining fourteen pieces are fragments of sheet including perforated fragments and offcuts. One fragment (No. 3.13.78) consists of two pieces rolled one inside the other and a third piece formed into a cylinder. Another perforated fragment (No. 3.13.88) has been patched.

No. 3.13.91 is a stud-like object with a pointed rectangular-sectioned shank and a cup-shaped head that is closed at the top by a disc. There is a penannular collar around the top of the shank.

Catalogue

- 3.12.56. **Ring**, D: 21 mm (SF180, Ctx 600, Ph3–5).
3.12.57. **Ring**, D: 43 mm (SF37, Ctx 161, Ph4).
3.12.58. **Ring**, D: 24 mm (SF42, Ctx 142, Ph4).
3.12.59. **Ring**, D: 21 mm (SF121, Ctx 588, Ph5 Building A1).

3.12.60.	Ring , D: 21 mm (SF317, Ctx 732, Ph4 courtyard).
3.12.61.	Ring , D: 21 mm (SF169, Ctx 186, Ph5).
3.12.62.	Ring , D: 21 mm (SF219, Ctx 717, Ph5 Room A5).
3.12.63.	Ring , squashed? L: 24 mm, W: 14 mm (SF484, Ctx 186, Ph5).
3.12.64.	Ring , D: 23 mm (SF242, unstratified).
65 NI.	Ring , (SF490, unstratified).
66 NI.	Ring , (SF491, unstratified).
67 NI.	Ring , (SF492, unstratified).
3.12.68.	Ring , D: 34 mm (SF477, Ctx 74, post-medieval).
69 (NI).	Perforated disc or washer , D: 20 mm (SF 45, Ctx 163, Ph5 Room A6).
3.12.70.	Perforated disc or washer , D: 19 mm (SF 62, Ctx 507, Ph5 Room A4).
3.12.71.	Disc , with central impressed dot, D: 22 mm (SF 69, Ctx 520, Ph5 Room A9).
72 (NI).	Disc , thin and slightly crumpled, D: (SF 479, Ctx 186, Ph5).
3.13.73.	Disc , D: 30–33 mm (SF 149, Ctx 189, Ph5).
3.13.74.	Object cut from sheet metal L: 54 mm, W: 11 mm (SF 9, Ctx 23, Ph4 Building A12).
3.13.75.	Perforated strip , W: 19 mm, hole D: 5 mm (SF 100, Ctx 565, Ph4 Building 1).
3.13.76.	Decorated sheet , L: c 31 mm, W: 13 mm (SF 218, Ctx 186, Ph5).
3.13.77.	Sheet , perforated, W: 20 mm (SF 99, Ctx 554, Ph3–4 Building A3).
3.13.78.	Sheet , L: 9 mm (SF179, Ctx 600, Ph3–5 Room A4).
79 (NI).	Sheet (SF496, Ctx 1081, Ph4).
3.13.80.	Sheet , L: 11 mm (SF12, Ctx 23, Ph4 Building A12).
81 (NI).	Sheet , L: 26 mm, W: 9 mm (SF104, Ctx 550, Ph5).
82 (NI).	Sheet (SF 481, Ctx 186, Ph5).
3.13.83.	Sheet , L: 76 mm (SF482, Ctx 186, Ph5).
84 (NI).	Sheet (SF 483, Ctx 186, Ph5).
85 (NI).	Sheet (SF 485, Ctx 506, Ph5).
86 (NI).	Sheet (SF 487, unstratified).
3.13.87.	Sheet , L: c 12 mm (SF 268, unstratified).
3.13.88.	Sheet , L: 59 mm, W: 23 mm (SF 488, unstratified).
89 (NI).	Sheet (SF 489, unstratified).
3.13.90.	Wire twist loop , D: 10 mm (SF 213, Ctx 284, Ph5).
3.13.91.	Stud object , L: 24 mm, D: 19 mm (SF 170, Ctx 186, Ph5).
92 (NI).	Cast fragment (SF493, unstratified).
93 (NI)	Sheet , L: 39 mm, W: 14 mm (SF 315, unstratified).

Lace tags (Fig. 3.13.93–94 and Table 3.4)

The excavations produced 29 lace tags, the majority from Phase 5 contexts. No. 3.13.93 is made from wire that has been folded and slightly twisted. No. 3.13.94 is made from rolled sheet metal secured by a single rivet at the top. Thirteen other lace tags are riveted and eight contain remains of leather or textile laces. Table 3.4 catalogues the lace tags by context and phase.

Catalogue

3.13.93.	Lace tag , L: 20 mm (SF 34, Ctx 139, Ph3).
3.13.94.	Lace tag , L: 25 mm (SF 43, Ctx 142, Ph4).

Pins (Fig. 3.13.95–96 and Table 3.5)

The excavations produced a total of 107 pins, full details of which are presented in Table 3.5. Two examples have been illustrated; the first (No. 3.13.95) is a long pin with a globular head, and the second (No. 3.13.96) is a long pin with a head of coiled wire. The remaining pins mostly have heads of coiled wire, with the exception of SF 241 which has a

Table 3.4 Copper alloy lace tags

SF no	Ctx no	Phase	Building/ Room	No	Type	Length (mm)
61	245	3	A1	1	Rivet	30
34 (ill.)	139	3	S yard	1	Twisted	20
574	554	3–4	A3	1	?	
573	554	3–4	A3	2	?	
162	554	3–4	A3	1	Tapered, rivet missing	35
43 (ill.)	142	4	A6	1	Rivet	25
328	573	4	NW yard	1	Rivet	31
571	238	4	A1	1	?	
572	535	4	A12	2	?	
584	186	5	demolition	1	?	
575	584	5	A3	1	?	
577	663	5	A14	2	?	
65	520	5	A9	1	Rivet	30+
122	588	5	A1	1	Rivet	28
578	665	5	demolition	1	?	
580	186	5	demolition	1	?	
576	588	5	A1	1	?	
581	186	5	demolition	1	?	
583	186	5	demolition	1	?	
570	222	5	demolition	2	?	
579	119	5	demolition	1	?	
119A	590	5	A1	1	Rivet	26 missing
582	186	5	demolition	2	?	
585	1	modern	topsoil	1	?	
Total				27		

ill.: illustrated

domed head. Most are between 30 and 50 mm in length.

Catalogue

3.13.95.	Pin , L: 72 mm (SF 90, Ctx 548, Ph4).
3.13.96.	Pin , L: 101 mm (SF 172, Ctx 581, Ph3 Area F).

Miscellaneous

Catalogue (Not illustrated)

Fragments (SF 305, Ctx 816, Ph3 Building A1).
Lump, Wt: 13 g (SF 318, unstratified).

OBJECTS OF LEAD AND PEWTER (FIGS 3.14–3.15) by Alison Goodall, with additional contributions by Kate Atherton

Introduction

A total of 44 objects made from lead and pewter were recovered, excluding window came. These were identified and catalogued by Alison Goodall shortly after the end of the fieldwork, with extended notes on objects of particular interest. The catalogue has subsequently been revised for publication by Kate Atherton, with the addition of measurements

Table 3.5 Copper alloy pins

SF no	Ctx no	Phase	Building/Room	No	Length (mm)
550	530	2	moat upcast	2	?
36	139	3	S yard	1	36
73	526	3	A4	2	2 × 37
172 (ill.)	581	3	F	1	101
559	1017	3	A1	1	41
124	554	3-4	A3	1	38
165	554	3-4	A3	1	36
151	554	3-4	A3	1	37
163	554	3-4	A3	1	38
155	554	3-4	A3	1	35
158	554	3-4	A3	1	95
159	554	3-4	A3	1	30
177	554	3-4	A3	3	31; 34; 54
166	554	3-4	A3	1	33
178	600	3-5	A4	1	34
553	600	3-5	A4	1	?
89	543	4	A10	1	36
90 (ill.)	548	4	A1	1	72
126	548	4	A1	1	36
110	548	4	A1	2	2 × 37
551	561	4	NE Yard	1	?
140	573	4	NW yard	1	c 48
116	589	4	A13	1	35
241	593	4	A1	2	2 × 40
136	622	4	A1	1	c 37
554	639	4	A9	2	
223	639	4	A9	1	c 28
224	741	4	A9	1	39
558	1002	4	A1	1	41
30	119	5	demolition	1	32
28	119	5	demolition	2	38; 42
569	119	5	demolition	1	?
27	119	5	demolition	1	c 53
31	121	5	A11	1	47
168	186	5	demolition	1	47
562	186	5	demolition	1	?
561	186	5	demolition	1	?
563	186	5	demolition	2	?
131	186	5	demolition	1	39
173	186	5	demolition	1	38
568	186	5	demolition	2	?
564	186	5	demolition	1	?
161	500	5	A9	1	37
54	510	5	A9	1	39
56	512	5	A9	1	34
78	512	5	A9	1	35
60	512	5	A9	1	32
137	512	5	A9	1	35
58	515	5	A9	1	Fragment
152	518	5	F	1	c 26
63	518	5	F	1	39
70	520	5	A9	1	35
85	527	5	demolition	1	35
71	529	5	F	1	c 41
91	542	5	A1	1	41
93	542	5	A1	1	44
101	542	5	A1	1	35
111	559	5	A1	1	34

Table 3.5 (Continued)

SF no	Ctx no	Phase	Building/Room	No	Length (mm)
108	570	5	demolition	1	Fragment
133	588	5	A1	1	38
125	588	5	A1	1	39
123	588	5	A1	1	26
114	588	5	A1	1	43
117	590	5	A1	2	40; 33
119B	590	5	A1	1	30
552	599	5	A4	1	?
147	629	5	demolition	1	49
154	629	5	demolition	1	40
201	665	5	demolition	1	48
197	666	5	A14	4	32; c 35; 38; 38
555	717	5	A5	1	?
556	726	5	A5	2	?
560	1080	5	demolition	1	45
249	278	modern		1	27
106	566	modern	A3	1	34
107	566	modern	A3	4	26; 35; 38; 43
193	659	modern		1	32
557	991	modern	A9	2	40; ?
250	1213	modern	A1	4	c 28; 36; 38; 39
145	0	modern		1	c 59
146	0	modern		1	27
29	0	modern		1	34
567	0	modern		1	?
566	0	modern		1	?
565	0	modern		1	?
Total				107	

ill.: illustrated

and further information about the contexts and buildings in which objects were found. The catalogue has been divided into broad functional categories, comprising 16 personal and domestic items, 10 structural objects and 18 miscellaneous items, including plain strips, off cuts and rods. A report on window came, by Barry Knight, can be found in Chapter 4, below.

Personal and domestic objects (Figs 3.14–3.15)

Two buckles (Nos 3.14.1–2), one circular and one rectangular, have beaded outer edges and remains of iron pins. No. 3.14.3 is a pewter ring, possibly from a brooch or buckle. Four pewter spoons were retrieved from demolition contexts. All have hexagonal-sectioned stems that terminate in acorn knobs which, on No. 3.14.6 and No. 7 (not illustrated), are finely made. Only No. 3.14.4 is complete, and has a fig-shaped bowl with a short rat's tail on the back. Nos 3.14.6 and 7 are almost identical. This is the most common form of spoon from the early 14th to the early 16th centuries. A rim fragment from a pewter dish or plate (No. 3.15.8) was also found in a demolition context. Eight lead objects were probably used as weights, one of which (No. 3.14.9) is a disc with a faintly incised cross on one side.

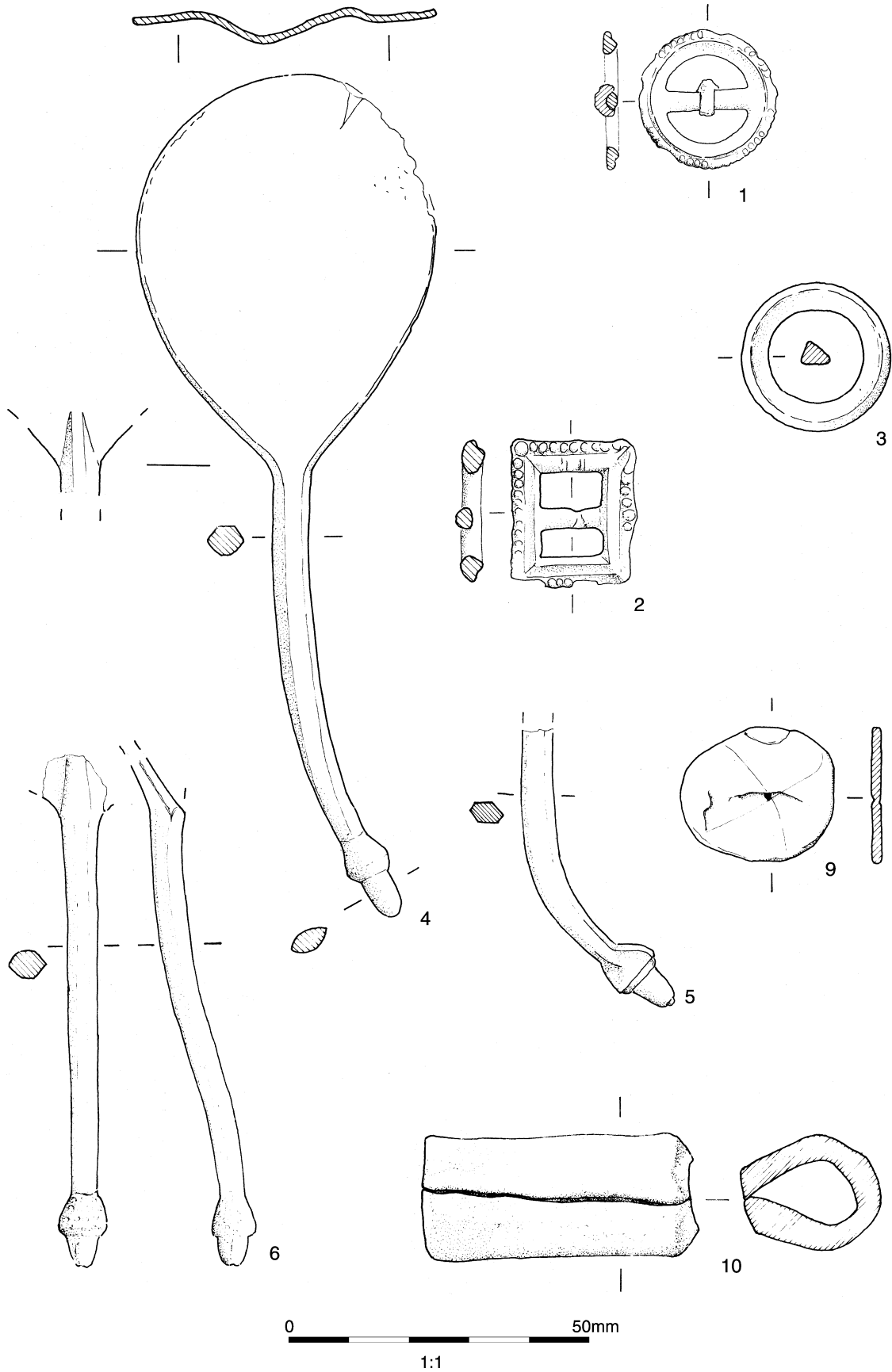


Figure 3.14 Lead and pewter Nos 1-10.

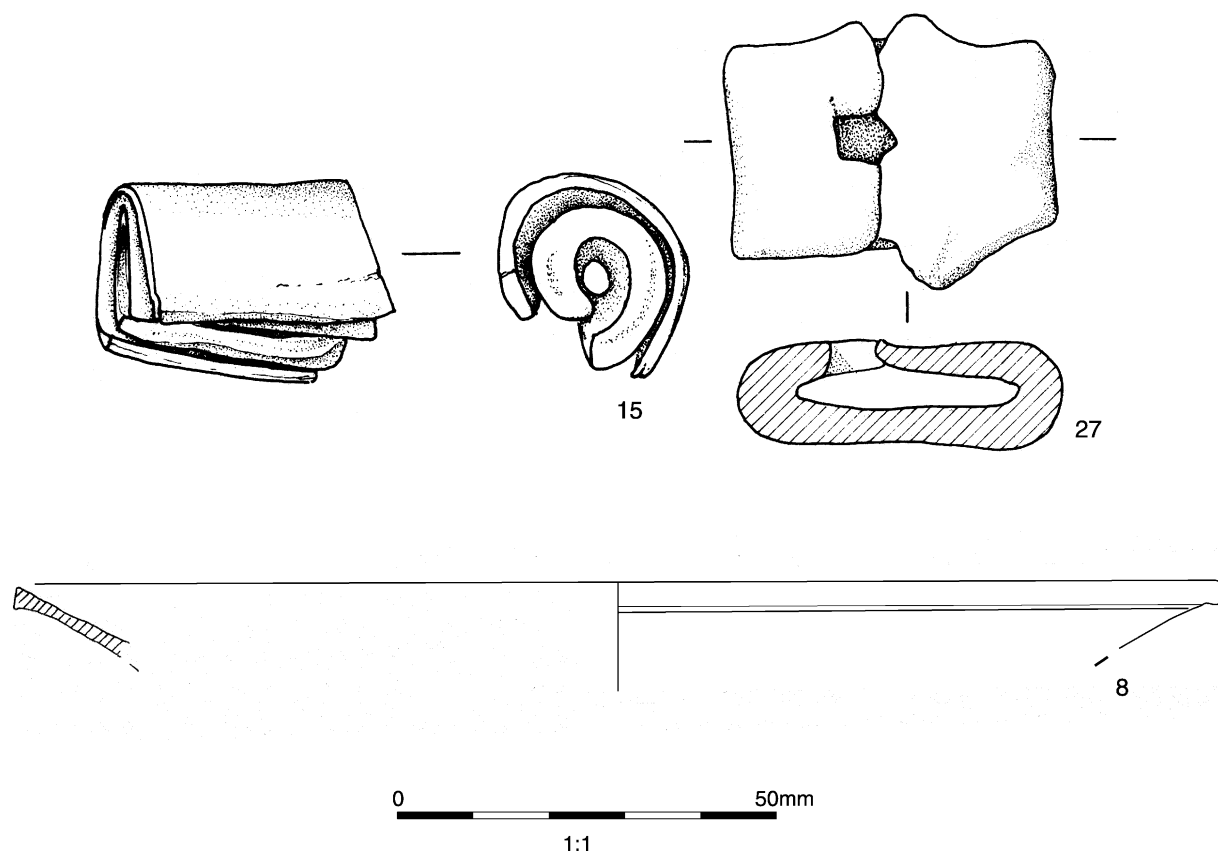


Figure 3.15 Lead and pewter Nos 8, 15 and 27.

Catalogue

- 3.14.1. **Buckle**, D: 23 mm (SF 286, Ctx 420, Ph5 Building H).
 3.14.2. **Buckle**, L: 24, W: 20 mm (SF 280, unstratified).
 3.14.3. **Brooch/Buckle ring**, D: 25 mm (SF 498, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.14.4. **Spoon**, complete, L: c 140 mm (SF 211, Ctx 338, Ph5 Building J).
 3.14.5. **Spoon**, L: c 49 mm (SF 267, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.14.6. **Spoon handle**, L: c 87 mm (SF 55, Ctx 504, Ph5).
 7 (NI). **Spoon handle**, L: 83 mm (SF 82, Ctx 527, Ph5).
 3.15.8. **Vessel**, D: 156 mm (SF 79, Ctx 541, Ph5 Room A4)
 3.14.9. **Disc**, L: 25, W: 22 mm (SF 497, SF 23, Ph4 Building A12).
 3.14.10. **Weight?** L: 42, W: 17 mm (SF 157, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 11 (NI). **Weight?** L: 44, W: 19, D: 20 mm (SF 171, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 12 (NI). **Weight?** L: 44, W: 19 mm (SF 176, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 13 (NI). **Weight?** L: 50 mm, Wt 97 g (SF 256, Ctx 368, Ph3 Building J).
 14 (NI). **Weight?** L: 36 mm, Wt: 53 g (SF 308, Ctx 1044, finds ref. Building T).
 3.15.15. **Weight?** L: 41 mm, Wt: 87 mm (SF 300, Ctx 1015, Ph3-5 Room A4).
 16 (NI). **Cylinder**, L: 55, D: 30 mm, Wt: 234 g (SF 329, Ctx 477, Ph5 Building K).

Structural lead (Fig. 3.15.27)

The structural lead includes five fragments of caulking, three of which came from demolition layers associate with Room A10. Fragments of lead came (No. 22) are discussed in Chapter 4 (Knight, below).

Catalogue

- 17 (NI). **Caulking**, containing part of an iron bar (SF 501, Ctx 37, Ph5 Room A10).
 18 (NI). **Caulking** (SF 500, Ctx 37, Ph5 Room A10).
 19 (NI). **Caulking** (SF 502, unstratified).
 20 (NI). **Caulking** (SF 505, Ctx 26, Ph5 Building A12).
 21 (NI). **Caulking** (SF 504, Ctx 19, Ph5 Room A10).
 23 (NI). **Lead strip** with nail holes and rounded impressions of nail heads, L: c 126 mm (SF 312, Ctx 1073, unstratified).
 24 (NI). **Lead strip** with nail holes, L: c 58 mm (SF 331, Ctx 519, Ph4 courtyard).
 25 (NI). **Lead strip** with nail holes, L: 120 mm, W: 35-38 mm, Th: 4 mm (SF 230, Ctx 737, Ph4 Room A9).
 26 (NI). **Lead strip** with nail holes (SF 503, unstratified).
 3.15.27. **Lead strip**, folded, with ?nail hole through the junction of the ends, L: 42mm, Wt: 98 g (SF 283, Ctx 421, Ph4 Building H).

Miscellaneous

Strips and off cuts were found all over the manor and in all phases, although 8 out of 14 came from demolition layers.

Catalogue (Not illustrated)

28. **Bar** (SF 499, Ctx 535, Ph4 Building A12).
 30. **Strip**, L: c 145 mm (SF 225, Ctx 639, Ph4 Room A9).
 31. **Strip**, L: 86 mm (SF 320, Ctx 118, Ph3 courtyard).
 32. **Offcut** (SF 531, Ctx 604, Ph3 Area F).
 33. **Sheet** (SF 530, Ctx 139, Ph3).
 34. **Droplet/off cut** (SF 506, Ctx 74, post-medieval).
 35. **Strip/off cut** (SF 507, Ctx 123, Ph5 Building A11).
 36. **Strip/off cut** (SF 508, Ctx 186, Ph5).

37. **Strip/off cut** (SF 509, Ctx 186, Ph5)
38. **Strip** (SF 510, Ctx 507, Ph5 Room A4).
39. **Sheet** (SF 511, Ctx 512, Ph5 Room A9).
40. **Strip/off cut** (SF 512, Ctx 514, Ph5).
41. **Strip/off cut** (SF 513, Ctx 541, Ph5 Room A4).
43. **Strip/off cut** (SF 515, unstratified).
44. **Strip**, L: 26 mm (SF 238, Ctx 186, Ph5).
45. **Object**, L: 68 mm (SF 39, Ctx 116, Ph5 Building A11).
46. **Fragment** (SF 326, Ctx 1109, Ph4).
47. **Fragment** (SF 516, unstratified).

IRON OBJECTS (FIGS 3.16–3.25)

by Ian Goodall with additional contributions
by Kate Atherton and Blanche Ellis

Introduction

A total of 234 iron objects were found during the excavations. Most identifiable objects (Nos 1–168) were catalogued by Ian Goodall shortly after the end of the fieldwork, with extended notes on objects of particular interest. The catalogue was recently revised by Kate Atherton, adding notes on the miscellaneous uncatalogued material (unnumbered items), overall quantifications and the contexts in which objects were found. A note on two spurs and a spur buckle has been contributed by Blanche Ellis. The ironwork assemblage comprises tools (11 objects), knives, shears and scissors (21, 1 and 2 respectively), building ironwork and furniture fittings (77 objects), locks and keys (16 objects), household ironwork (12 objects), buckles and personal fittings (21 objects), horse equipment (29 objects) and weapons (7 objects). Objects and fragments that were too fragmentary or in too poor a condition to identify were classified as miscellaneous items (37 objects).

Significant objects include tools 1–8, most of which are associated with woodworking and leatherworking. Knives 11 and 12 have inlaid decoration on their blades; several others have cutlers' marks, and 22–23 have simply-decorated handle ends. Nos. 43–46 are the most complete of the hinges, and 47 and 50 are types of strap terminal. Nos. 74–78 are pieces of casket binding, and hasps 82–84 may be from chests or doors. Lock furniture includes padlock keys 88–89, locks 90–91, and several keys of which only 93, 97 and 101 are stratified. Nos. 103–105 are socketed candleholders. Buckles from dress and harness include 115, 117, 123–4 and 127–33, the latter a spur buckle. No. 135 is a Jew's harp. Horseshoes comprise the bulk of the horse equipment; most are late medieval and 141 and 143 are typical. No. 157 is from a bridle bit, 160–61 are spurs, and 163–4, 166–7 are representative arrowheads.

Tools (Fig. 3.16.1–8)

Notable tools include an axe head (No. 3.16.1) with lugs below the triangular eye, made by wrapping the iron round the eye and welding it against the side of the blade. The butt has been damaged, probably by excessive use as a hammer. No. 3.16.2 is a possible bench knife, and No. 3.16.3 is a reamer, which would have been used to enlarge holes drilled in

wood. The tang was perforated close to the tip to enable the handle to be firmly secured.

No. 3.16.4 is a broken arm from a pair of dividers, and No. 3.16.5 is a long and slender pick. It tapers equally to both ends and could have been a slater's tool, used to make holes in slates, or alternatively it could have been a mill-pick used to dress mill-stones. Either way it would have fitted into a wooden handle when in use. Arkell (1947, 133–5) illustrates modern slaters' tools; see Freese (1957, 102–7) for tools associated with milling. A blade from a sickle (No. 3.16.8) was found in a Phase 2 levelling context.

An iron awl (No. 3.16.6, which has a flattened bolster between the blade and tang) and a needle (No. 3.16.7) are leather-working tools. The needle has a circular section that becomes triangular towards the tip. The tip itself is missing. A similar needle (No. 3.8.34), although made from copper alloy, was found in a Phase 4 context (see above). The remaining three tools consisted of a possible spade blade, a possible wedge and an unidentified object from demolition layers.

Catalogue

- 3.16.1. **Axe**, L: 150 mm (SF 95, Ctx 535, Ph4 Building A12).
- 3.16.2. **Bench knife?** L: 84 mm (SF 279B, Ctx 926, Ph3 Room A10).
- 3.16.3. **Reamer**, L: 202 mm (SF 392, Ctx 186, Ph5).
- 3.16.4. **Dividers**, L: 83 mm (SF 40, Ctx 139, Ph3).
- 3.16.5. **Pick**, L: 314 mm (SF 64, Ctx 518, Ph5).
- 3.16.6. **Awl**, L 74 mm (SF 468, Ctx 1026, Ph4).
- 3.16.7. **Needle**, L: 60+mm (SF 374, Ctx 186, Ph5).
- 3.16.8. **Sickle**, L: c 230 mm (SF 49, Ctx 207, Ph2).
- (NI). **Spade?** L: c 127 mm, W: c 97 mm (SF 335, unstratified).
- (NI). **Unidentified tool** (SF 355, Ctx 119, Ph5).
- (NI). **Wedge?** (SF 408, Ctx 235, Ph5 Building A1).

Knives, shears and scissors (Fig. 3.17.9–3.18.30)

Whittle tang knives

Two examples (Nos 3.17.9–10) have cutler's marks, that on No. 10 inlaid. Two others have inlaid decoration on the blades; the first (No. 3.17.11) is decorated with an enriched running scroll, and the second (No. 3.17.12) with a series of crosses, some now without inlay. The inlay is probably the result of a pressure weld rather than one using a solder and, therefore, the loss of individual pieces is not surprising. Decorative inlay, particularly as ornate as that on the first example, is rare on knives and the closest parallel is probably a knife found in a 13th- to 14th-century context at King's Lynn, Norfolk (I H Goodall 1977, 293, fig. 133, 29, pl. V, D). No. 3.17.12 also has a decorative bevel known as a swage along its back and it retains a decorated bone handle (see below).

Scale tang knives

Nos 3.17.23, 24 and 25 are only tang and handle fragments. Three examples (Nos. 3.17.15–16, 18)

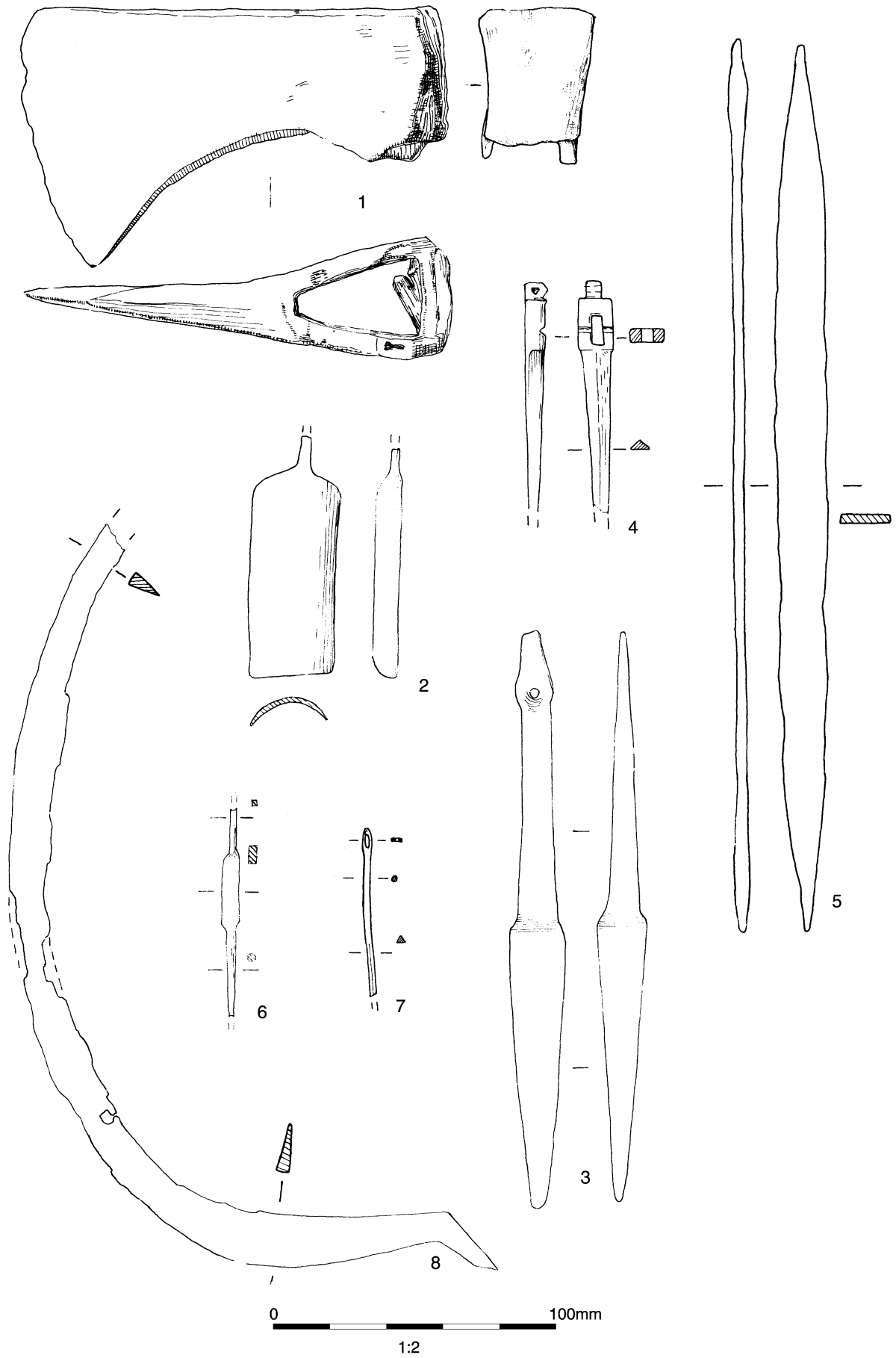


Figure 3.16 Iron Nos 1-8.

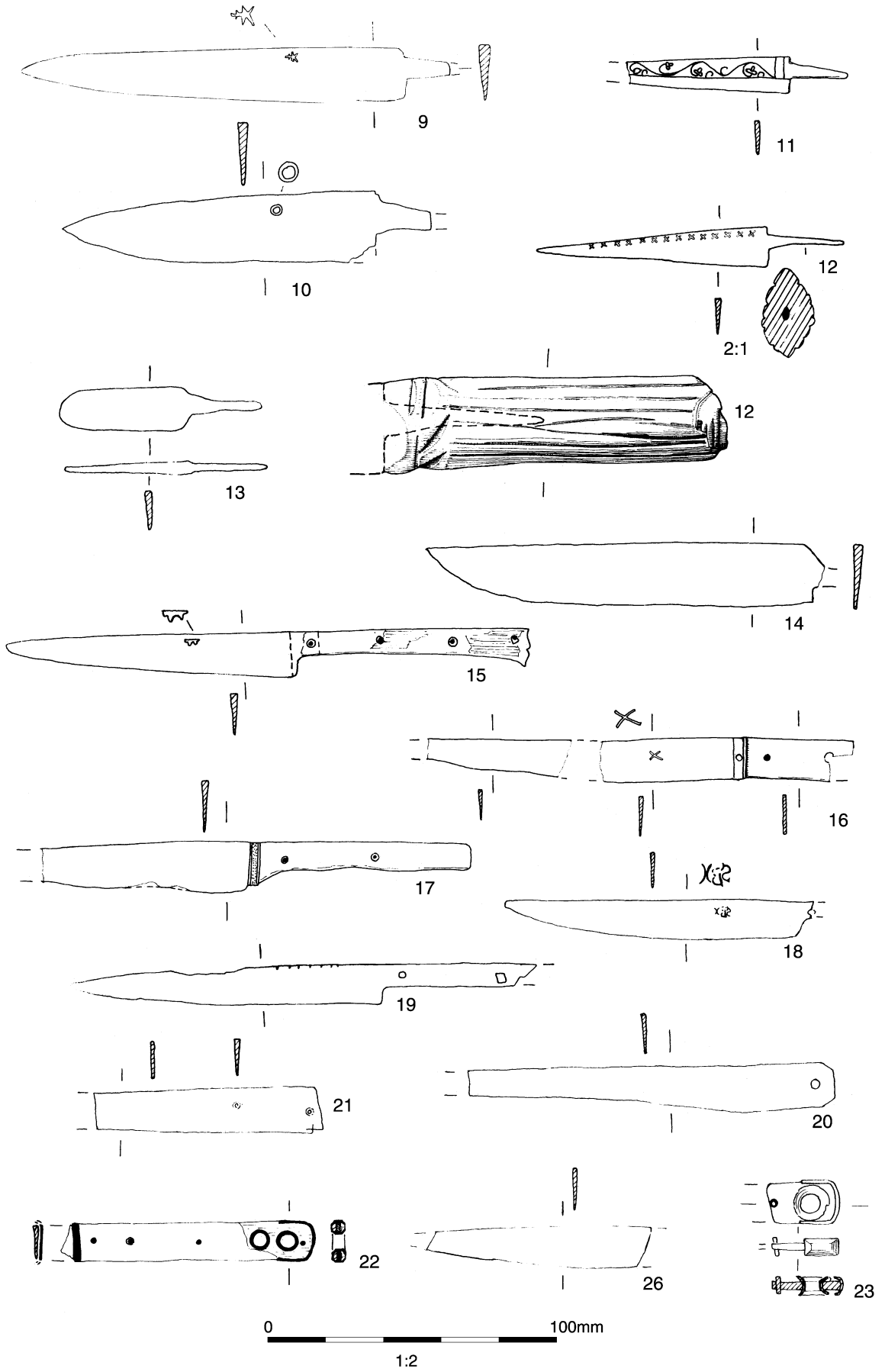


Figure 3.17 Iron Nos 9-26.

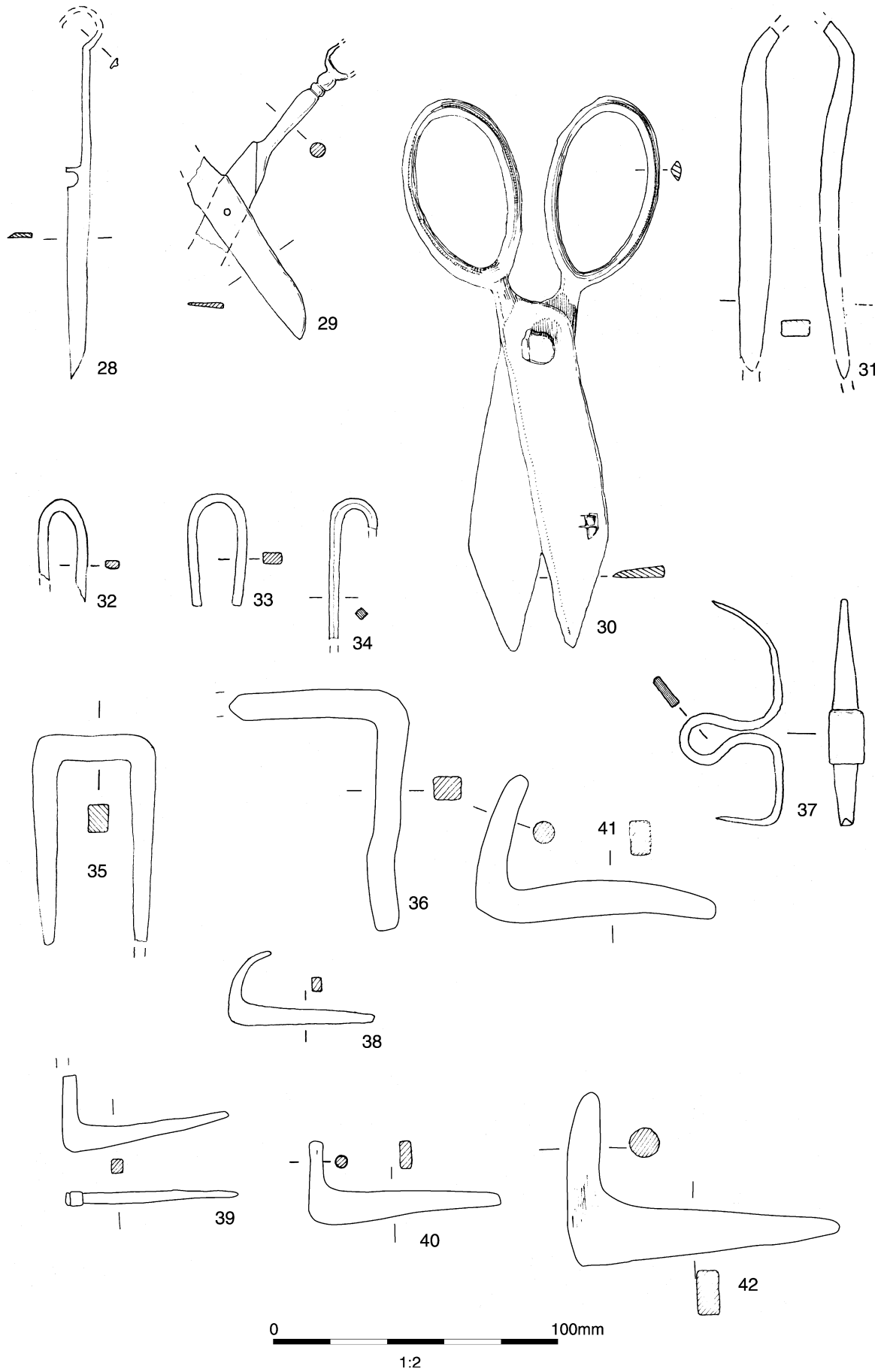


Figure 3.18 Iron Nos 28-42.

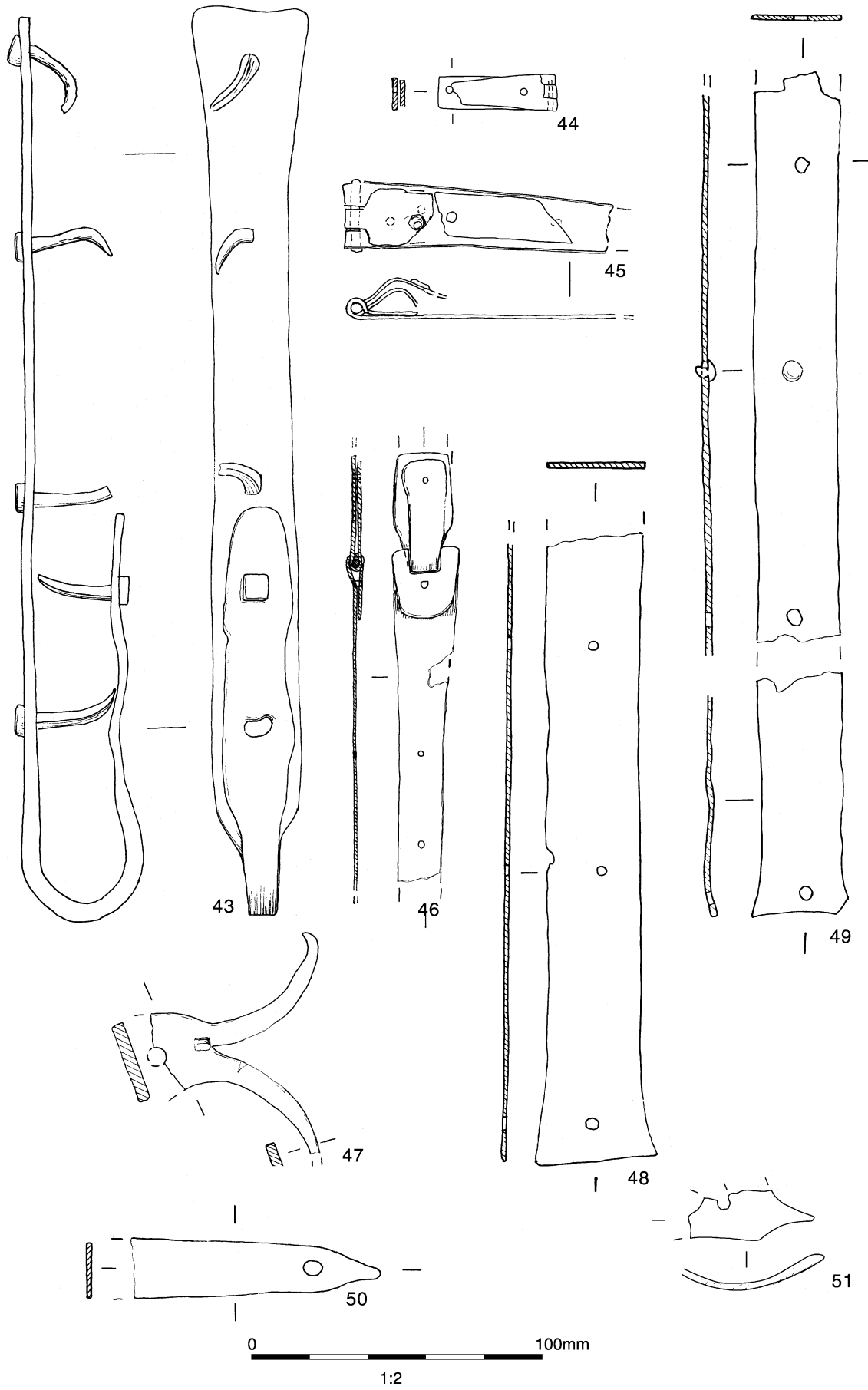


Figure 3.19 Iron Nos 43-51.

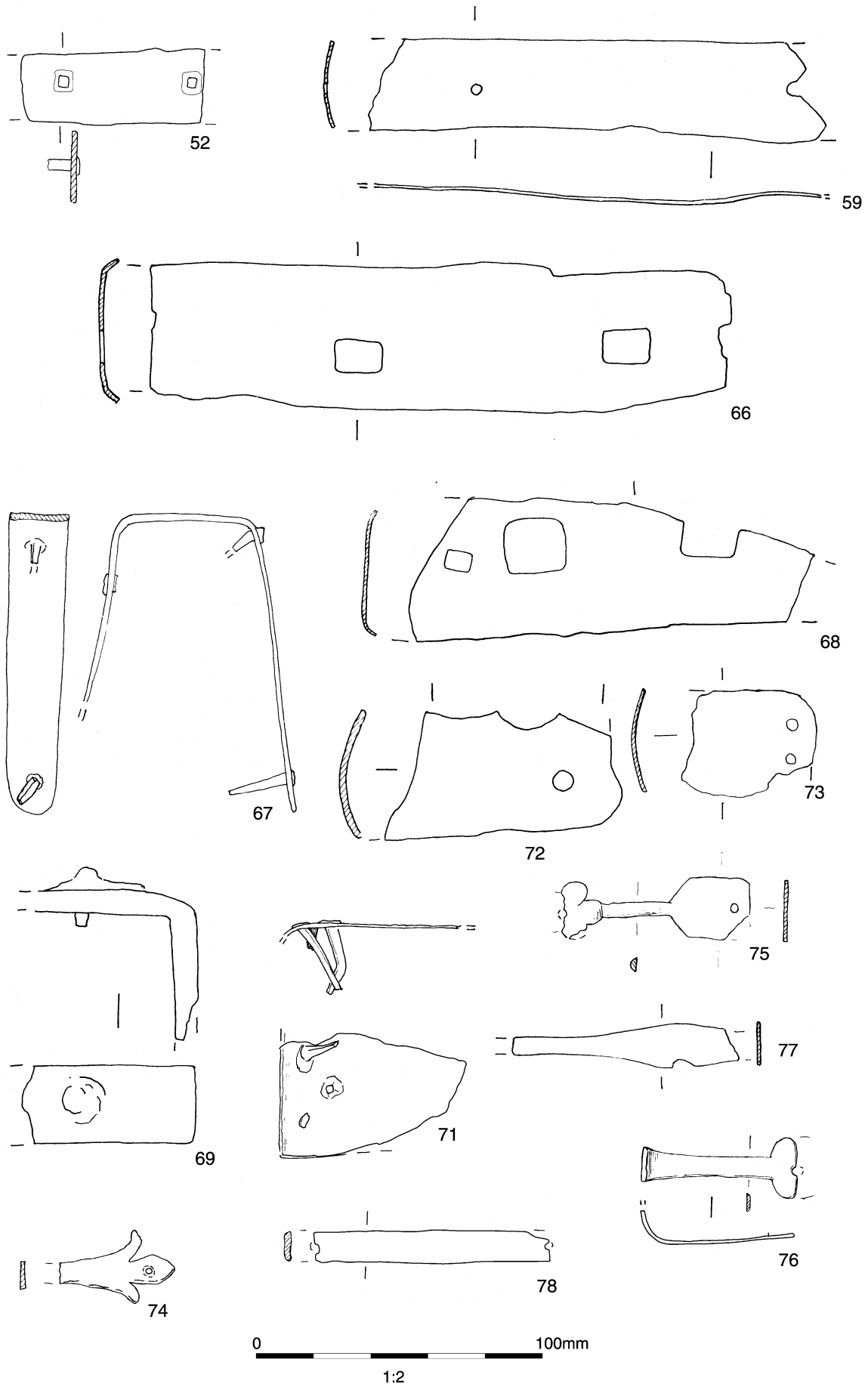
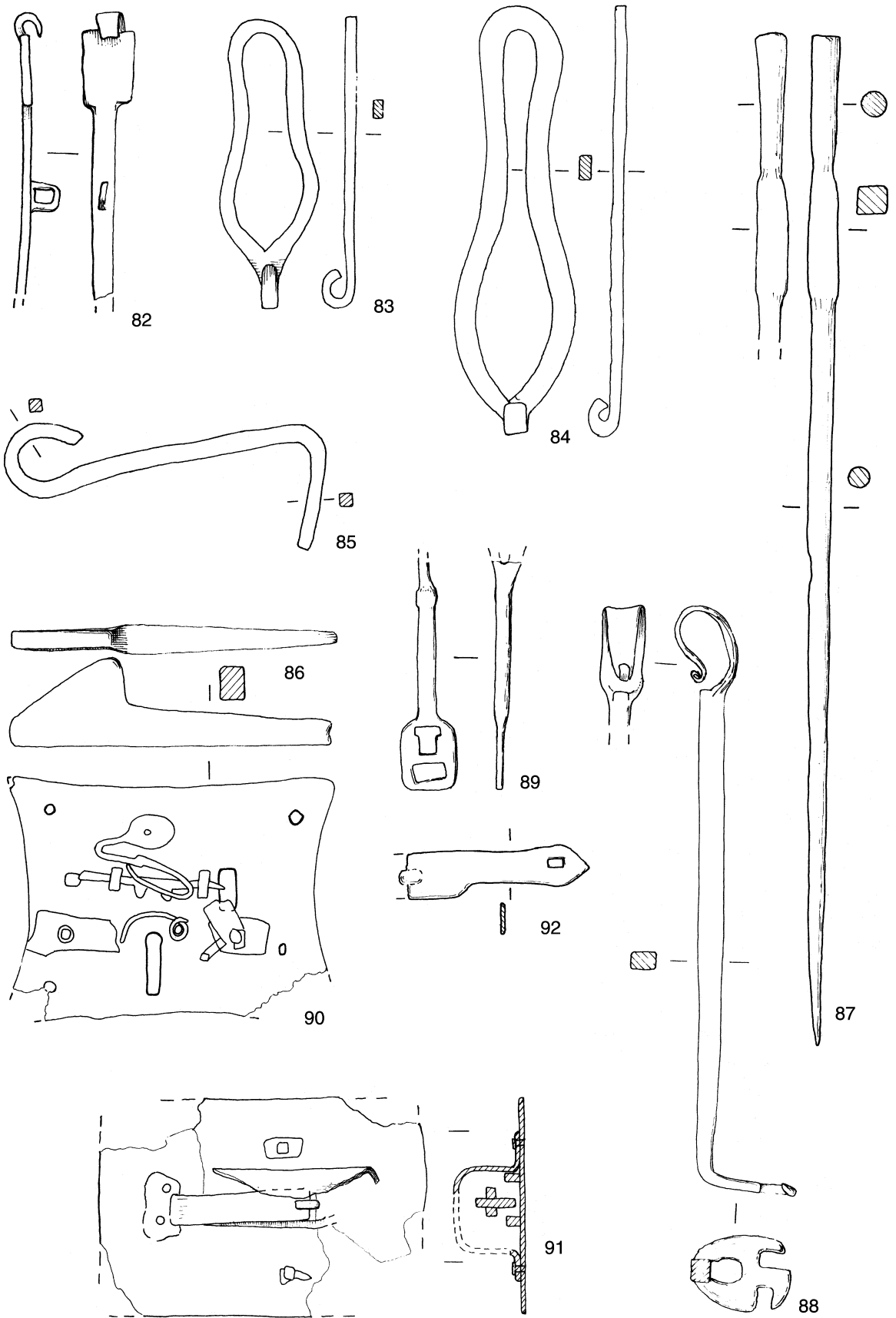


Figure 3.20 Iron Nos 52-78.



0 100mm

1:2

Figure 3.21 Iron Nos 82-92.

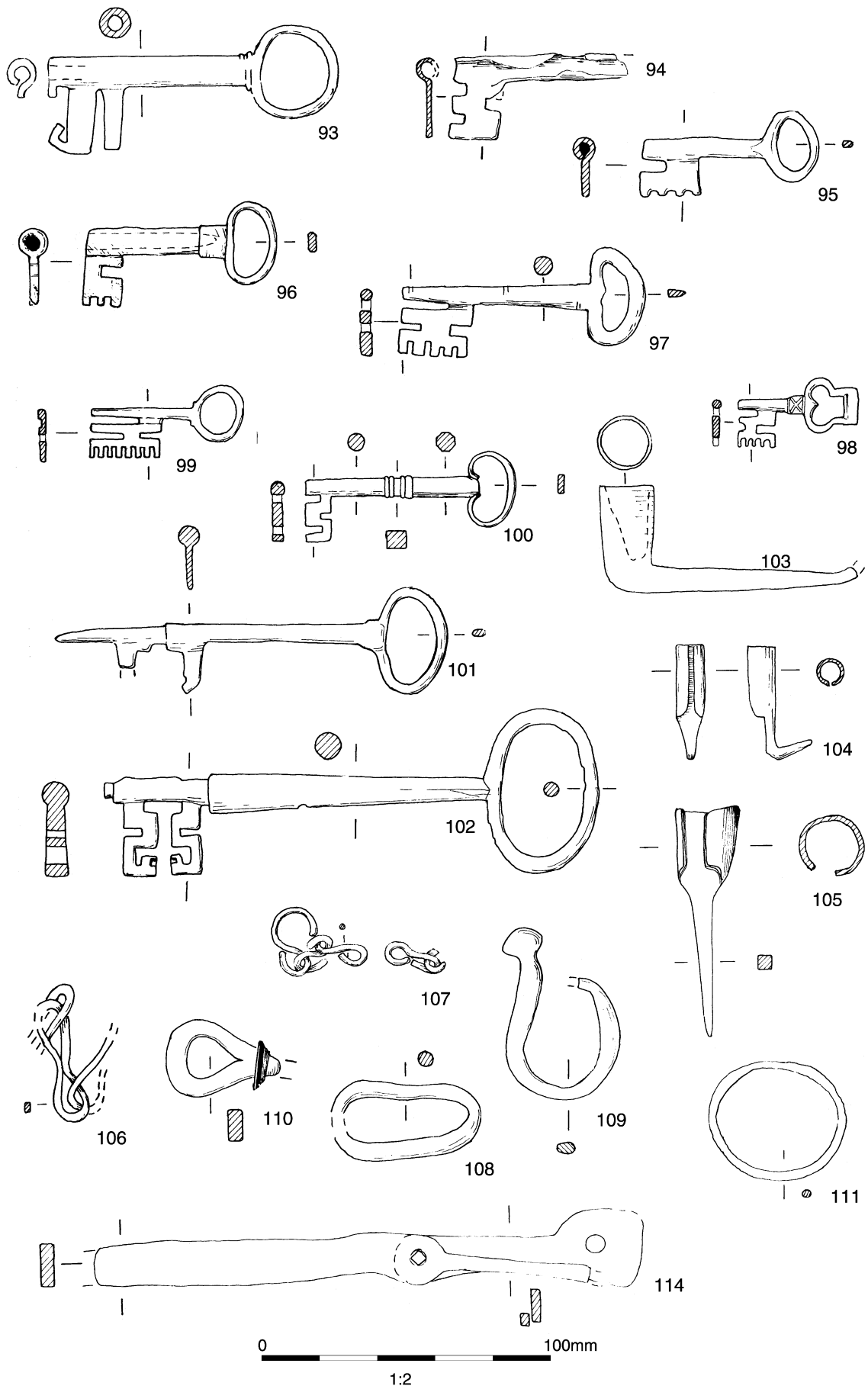


Figure 3.22 Iron Nos 93-114.

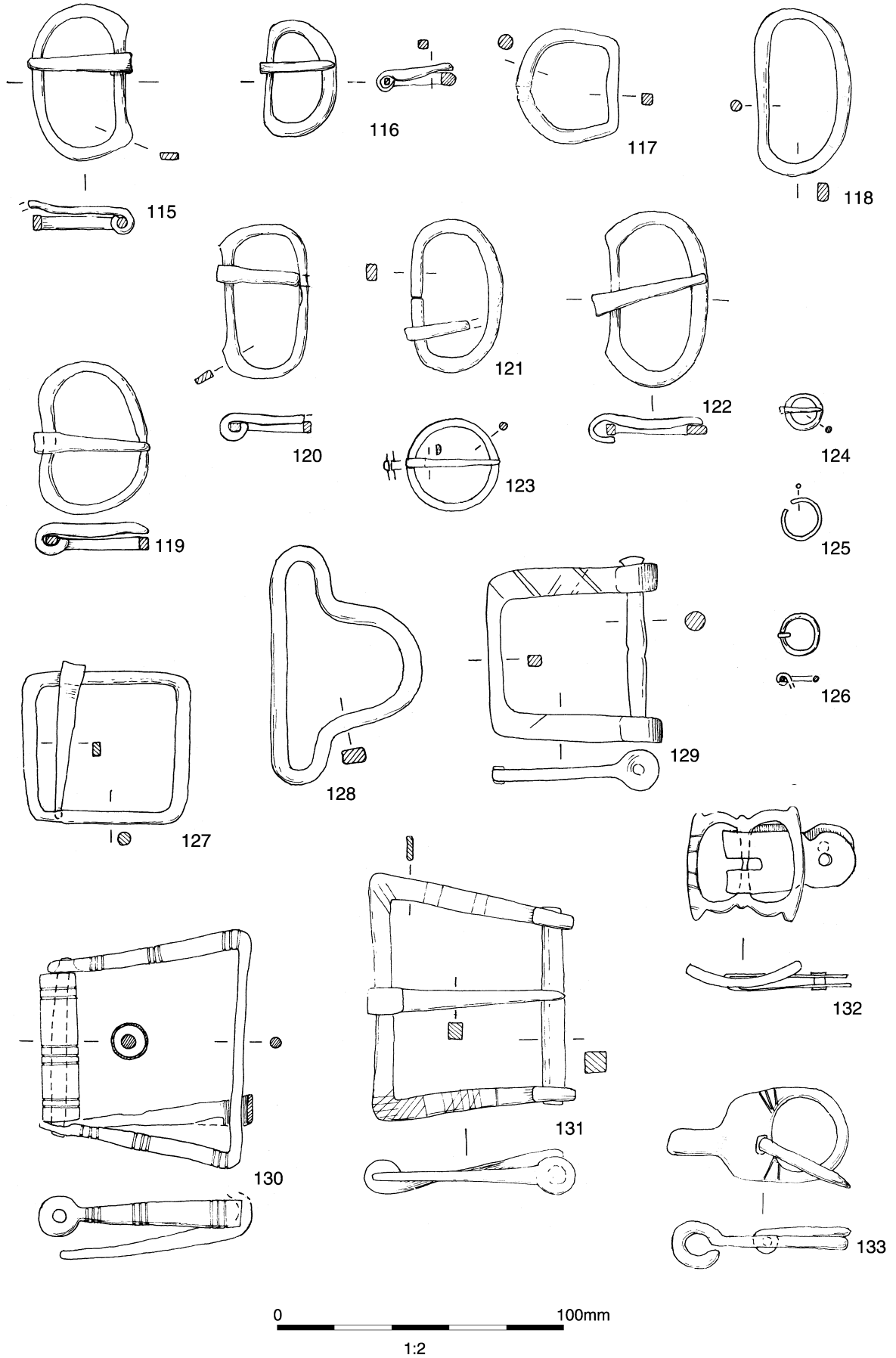


Figure 3.23 Iron Nos 115–133.

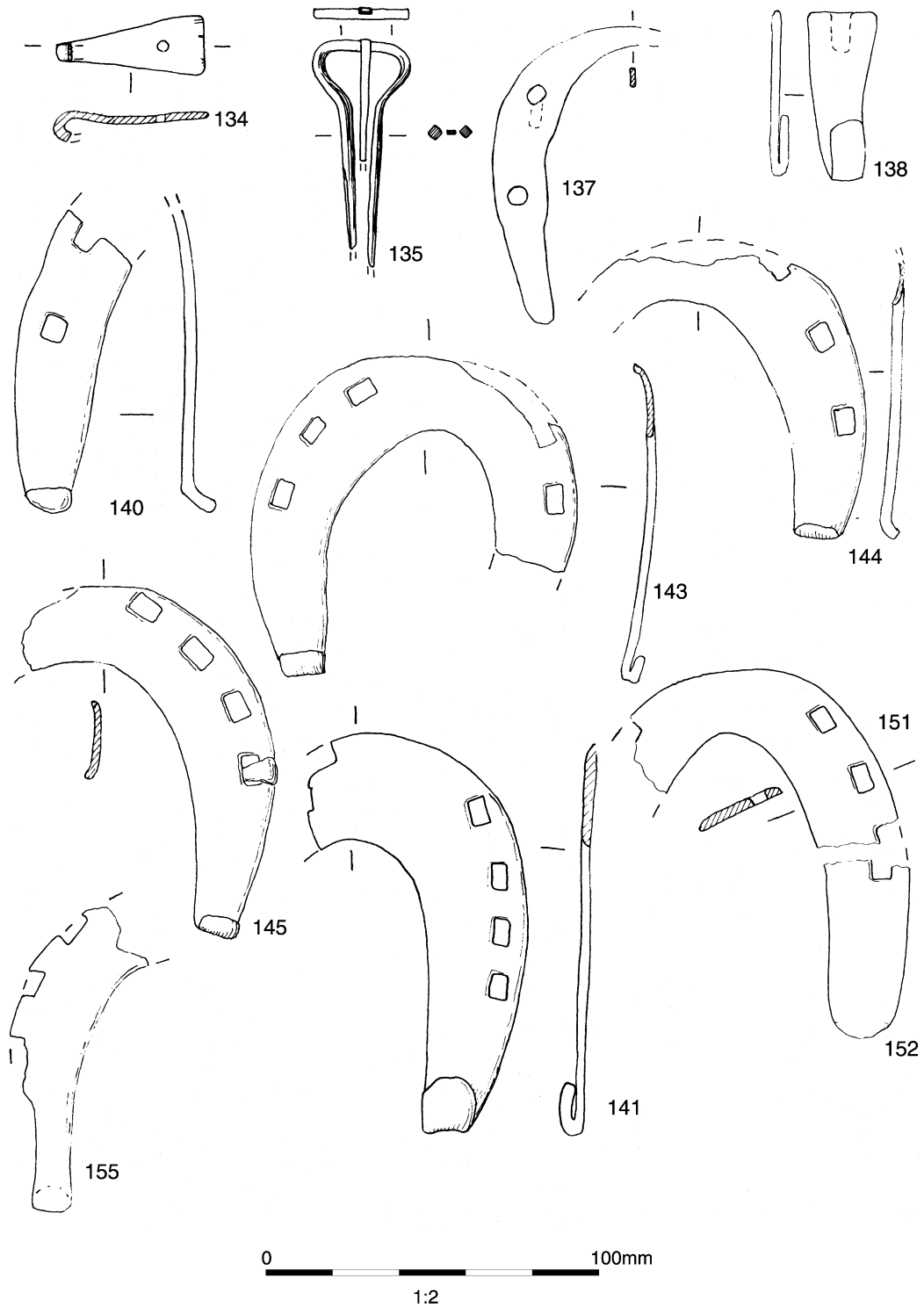


Figure 3.24 Iron Nos 134-155.

have cutler's marks on the blade, that on No. 18 inlaid. No. 3.17.19 has decorative nicks across the back of the blade. Nos 3.17.15-16 have riveted shoulder plates, although one is missing on No. 15. No. 3.17.22 retains one soldered shoulder plate and another (No. 3.17.17) retains the solder alone. The

handles of Nos 3.17.15, 17 and 21 were held together with iron rivets; on Nos. 3.17.16, 3.17.22-3 and 25 they are of copper alloy. Nos 3.17.22-3 also have decorative copper alloy end caps and collars. The remains of wooden handles impregnated with iron remain on Nos 3.17.15 and 3.17.22.

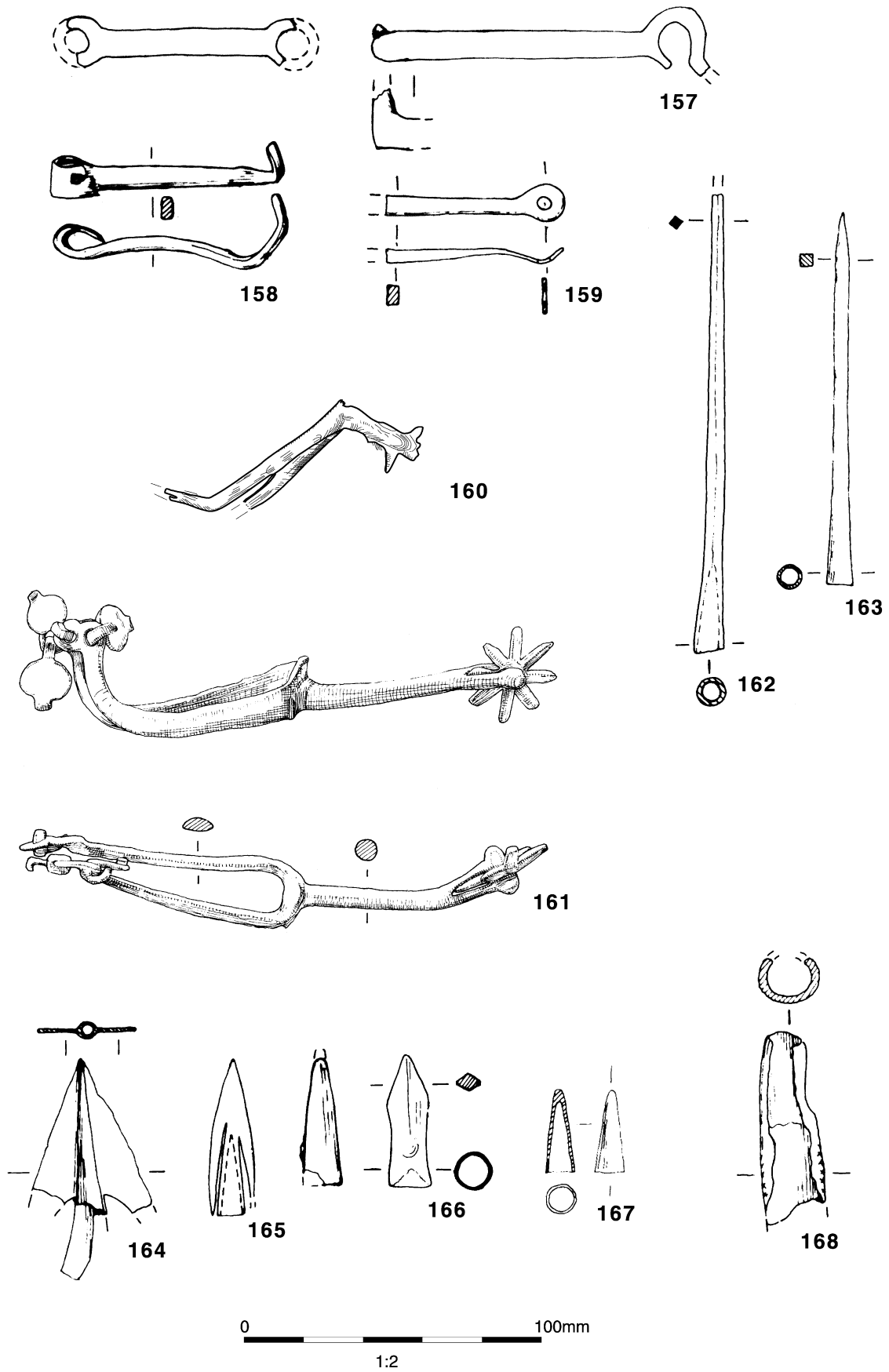


Figure 3.25 Iron Nos 158-168.

Scissors and shears

No. 3.18.28 is one arm from a pair of shears; the blade has a cusped top and the bow is moulded. Two pairs of scissors were found (Nos 3.18.29–30), both typologically post-medieval. No. 3.18.30 are complete; these scissors would have been used for cutting cloth and have the same cutler's mark on each blade, neither inlaid.

Catalogue

- 3.17.9. **Whittle tang knife**, Blade L: 134 mm (SF 595, unstratified).
 3.17.10. **Whittle tang knife**, Blade L: 112 mm (SF 359, Ctx 120, Ph4).
 3.17.11. **Whittle tang knife**, Fragment L: 76 mm (SF 263, Ctx 518, Ph5).
 3.17.12. **Whittle tang knife**, L: 80 mm (complete length: 98 mm) (SF 262, Ctx 518, Ph5).
 3.17.13. **Whittle tang knife**, complete L: 72 mm (SF 381, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.17.14. **Whittle tang knife**, Blade L: 140 mm (SF 98, Ctx 553, Ph5).
 3.17.15. **Scale tang knife**, L: 184 mm, Blade L: 102 mm (SF 352, Ctx 56, Ph3 Room A10).
 3.17.16. **Scale tang knife**, Blade L: 106+mm (SF 379, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.17.17. **Scale tang knife**, L: 150 mm, Handle L: 78 mm (SF 373, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.17.18. **Scale tang knife**, Blade L: 104 mm (SF 132, Ctx 605, Ph3).
 3.17.19. **Scale tang knife**, Blade L: 112 mm (SF 412, Ctx 284, Ph5).
 3.17.20. **Scale tang knife**, L: 128+mm (SF 382, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.17.21. **Scale tang knife**, L: 80+mm (SF 349, Ctx 90, Ph4).
 3.17.22. **Scale tang knife**, L: 90+mm (SF 372, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.17.23. **Scale tang handle**, L: 34 mm, W: 17 mm (SF 32, Ctx 115, Ph4).
 24 (NI). **Scale tang fragment** (SF 445, Ctx 600 Ph3–5 Room A4).
 25 (NI). **Scale tang handle**, W: 16 mm, rivet D: 13 mm (SF 285, Ctx 421, Ph4 Building H).
 3.17.26. **Blade**, L: 78+mm (SF 342, Ctx 14, Ph5 Building A12).
 27 (NI). **Knife fragment** (SF 465, Ctx 915, unstratified).
 NI. **Possible knife fragment** (SF 345, Ctx 23, Ph4 Building A12).
 NI. **Possible knife fragment** (SF 451, Ctx 639, Ph4 Room A9).
 3.18.28. **Shears arm**, L: c 127 mm (SF 138, unstratified).
 3.18.29. **Scissors**, incomplete (SF 447, Ctx 633, Ph3–5 Room A5).
 3.18.30. **Scissors**, L: c 195 mm (SF 112, unstratified).

Building ironwork and furniture fittings
(Figs 3.18.31–3.21.87)*Catalogue*

- 3.18.31. **Cramp**, L: 126 mm (SF 449, Ctx 633, Ph3–5 Room A5).

U-shaped, rectangular and looped staples:

- 3.18.32. **Staple**, L: 34+mm (SF 453, Ctx 639, Ph4 Room A9).
 3.18.33. **Staple**, L: 40 mm (SF 384, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.18.34. **Staple**, L: 50+mm (SF 436, Ctx 573, Ph4).
 3.18.35. **Staple**, L: 74 mm (SF 469, Ctx 1107, Ph7 Building K).
 3.18.36. **Staple**, L: 82, W: 56+mm (SF 457, Ctx 700, Ph4).
 3.18.37. **Staple**, L: 82 mm (SF 393, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.18.38. **Wallhook**, L: 52 mm (SF 156, Ctx 629, Ph5).

Hinge pivots with tapering shanks:

- 3.18.39. **Hinge pivot**, L: 62 mm (SF 439, Ctx 588, Ph5 Building A1).
 3.18.40. **Hinge pivot**, L: 69 mm (SF 421, Ctx 507, Ph5 Room A4).
 3.18.41. **Hinge pivot**, L: 84 mm (SF 444, Ctx 599, Ph5 Room A4).
 3.18.42. **Hinge pivot**, L: 95 mm (SF 460, Ctx 847, Ph1 Building R).

Hinges:

- 3.19.43. **Hinge** with nailed U-shaped eye and simply shaped strap, L: 324 mm (SF 353, Ctx 14, Ph5 Building A12).
 3.19.44. **Pinned hinge** with non-ferrous plating, L: 42 mm (SF 233, Ctx 784, Ph3–5 Room A5).
 3.19.45. **Pinned hinge** with non-ferrous plating, L: 94 mm (SF 67, Ctx 520, Ph5 Room A9).
 3.19.46. **Pinned hinge**, L: 151 mm (SF 406, Ctx 186, Ph5).

Hinge straps retaining shaped terminals:

No. 3.19.47 is part of a serpent head terminal found on such 12th-century doors as the south door at Stillingfleet, North Yorkshire (Addyman and Goodall 1979). The other terminals are simpler; Nos 48 and 49 resemble strap hinge No. 44.

- 3.19.47. **Hinge strap**, L: c 68 mm (SF 272, Ctx 174, Ph2).
 3.19.48. **Hinge strap**, L: 43 mm (SF 414, Ctx 284, Ph5).
 3.19.49. **Hinge strap**, L: c 275 mm, W: 28–30 mm (SF 276, Ctx 434, Ph1).
 3.19.50. **Hinge strap**, L: 87 mm (SF 390, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.19.51. **Hinge strap**, L: 42 mm (SF 423, Ctx 512, Ph5 Room A9).

Broken lengths of strap, all plain:

Most are probably from doors or chests, but some, including the broader and heavier pieces, might be from carts.

- 3.20.52. **Strap**, L: 69, W: 23 mm (SF 246A, Ctx 825, Ph4 Room A9).
 53 (NI). **Strap**, L: 115, W: 25 mm (SF 354, Ctx 14, Ph5 Building A12).
 54 (NI). **Strap**, L: 58, W: 26 mm (SF 258, Ctx 921, Ph1).
 55 (NI). **Strap**, L: 148, W: 26 mm (SF 399, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 56 (NI). **Strap**, W: 28 mm (SF 228, Ctx 763, Ph3 Room A9).
 57 (NI). **Strap**, joins no. 64, L: 55, W: 29 mm (SF 244A, Ctx 825, Ph4 Room A9).
 58 (NI). **Strap**, slightly curved in cross-section, L: 71, W: 29 mm (SF 428, Ctx 527, Ph5).
 3.20.59. **Strap**, L: 159, W: 32 mm (SF 448, Ctx 633, Ph3–5 Room A5).
 60 (NI). **Strap**, L: 72, W: 33 mm (SF 425, Ctx 518, Ph5).
 61 (NI). **Strap**, L: 108, W: 35 mm (SF 346, unstratified).
 62 (NI). **Strap**, L: 197, W: 38 mm (SF 419, Ctx 354, Ph3).
 63 (NI). **Strap**, L: 58, W: 40 mm (SF 383, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 64 (NI). **Strap**, joins no. 57, edges down turned, L: 84, W: 40 mm (SF 244, Ctx 825, Ph4 Room A9).
 65 (NI). **Strap**, perforated square hole, L: 141, W: 50 mm (SF 288, Ctx 418, Ph5 Building H).
 3.20.66. **Strap**, two separate pieces forged together, edges downturned, L: 205, W: 51 mm (SF 294, Ctx 593, Ph4 Building 1).
 NI. **Studs**, found with strap SF 246A, L: 36 and 44 mm, Head D: 26 and 29 mm (SF 246B, Ctx 825, Ph4 Room A9).

Binding straps and sheet fragments:

Four fragments of binding strap were recovered. Two are U-shaped, the other two are angle binding. Three fragments of sheet (Nos 3.20.71–73) had nails or the holes for them. Five fragments of casket binding were recovered (Nos 3.20.74–8), all of which are incomplete and variously moulded and shaped. All

have non-ferrous plating. Surviving caskets of this period frequently have bindings of gilt bronze or silver and the plating on these fragments was intended to simulate this (Pinder-Wilson and Brooke 1973; Cherry 1982).

- 3.20.67. U-shaped **binding strap**, L: c 125 mm (SF 234A, Ctx 347, Ph5 Building J).
 3.20.68. U-shaped **binding strap**, L: c 135 mm (SF 234B, Ctx 347, Ph5 Building J).
 3.20.69. Angle **binding strap**, L: 62 mm (SF422, Ctx 522, Ph5 Room A9).
 70 (NI). Angle **binding strap** (SF 350, Ctx 101, finds reference Building A12)
 3.20.71. Perforated **sheet**, W: 18–23 mm (SF 234, Ctx 347, Ph5 Building J).
 3.20.72. Perforated **sheet**, L: 68 mm (SF 287, Ctx 421, Ph4 Building H).
 3.20.73. Perforated **sheet**, L: 42 mm (SF 160, Ctx 629, Ph5).
 3.20.74. **Casket binding** (SF 311, Ctx 1068, Ph3 Building A1).
 3.20.75. **Casket binding** (SF 195, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.20.76. **Casket binding**, L: c 57 mm (SF 237, Ctx 518, Ph5).
 3.20.77. **Casket binding** (SF 431, Ctx 541, Ph5 Room A4).
 3.20.78. **Casket binding** (SF 375, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 79 (NI). **Strip**, L: 121, W: 12 mm (SF 417, Ctx 342, unstratified).
 80 (NI). **Strip**, L: 124, W: 14 mm (SF 270, Ctx 923, Ph4 Room A10)
 81 (NI). **Strip**, L: 111, W: 17 mm (SF 388, Ctx 186, Ph5).

A total of 17 further fragments of **strip** (not illustrated) were recovered from the following contexts:

Ph1–4, SF 456, Ctx 692; Ph2, SF 407, Ctx 207; Ph3, SF 347, Ctx 56, Room A10; SF 466, Ctx 975, Room A9; Ph4, SF 427, Ctx 519, courtyard; SF 440, Ctx 589 Structure A13; SF 441, Ctx 593, Building I; SF 452, Ctx 639 Room A9; Ph5, SF 360, Ctx 124; SF 362, Ctx 149, Building B; SF 394, Ctx 186; SF 415, Ctx 310, Building K; SF 420, Ctx 505; SF 430, Ctx 531, Room A4; SF 438, Ctx 582, Room A3; SF 442, Ctx 599, Room A4; Finds reference Building G, SF 471, Ctx 1129

Other structural ironwork:

- 3.21.82. Pinned stapled **hasp**, L: 97+mm (SF 357, Ctx 119, Ph5).
 3.21.83. Figure-of-eight **hasp**, L: 102 mm (SF 324, Ctx 353, Ph2).
 3.21.84. Figure-of-eight **hasp**, L: 147 mm (SF 325, Ctx 353, Ph2).
 3.21.85. Looped **hook**, L: c 110 mm (SF 115, Ctx 586, Ph5 Structure A14).
 3.21.86. **Latch rest**, L: 112 mm (SF 255, Ctx 700, Ph4).
 NI. Possible **latch**. SF 387, Ctx 186, Ph5.
 3.21.87. **Spike**, L: 350, Th: 9, D: 11 mm (SF 57, Ctx 515, Ph5 Room A9).

Locks and keys (Figs 3.21.88–3.22.102)

No. 3.21.90 is a flat, hollow-sided lockplate and near-complete mechanism that consists of an S-shaped tumbler, a toothed bolt, a semicircular collar, a single ward and the ends of the mount in which the key tip was formerly located. The mechanism compares closely with that in a lock from Oxford castle (Goodall 1976, 300, fig. 28.59). The same context produced a fragment of latch with a rectangular plate, No. 3.21.91. The remaining lock item (No.3.21.92) may be part of a broken lock tumbler. All the keys are medieval with the exception of Nos 3.22.100 and 102, which are typologically post-medieval and were found in unstratified contexts.

Catalogue

- 3.21.88. **Padlock key** with hooked terminal, L: 197 mm (SF 196, Ctx 284, Ph5).
 3.21.89. **Padlock key** originally with looped terminal, L: 68+mm (SF 343, unstratified).
 3.21.90. **Lock** fragments (2) (SF 401A, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.21.91. **Latch** with rectangular back plate, L: c 114 mm (SF 401B, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.21.92. Part of broken **lock tumbler?**, L: 65 mm (SF 356, Ctx 110, Ph5).
 3.22.93. **Key** with the bit rolled in one with the hollow stem, and non-ferrous plating or brazing metal, L: 103 mm (SF 314, Ctx 983, Ph2).
 3.22.94. **Key** with the bit rolled in one with the hollow stem, L: 60+mm (SF 186, Ctx 633, Ph3–5 Room A5).
 3.22.95. **Key** with the bit rolled in one with the hollow stem, L: 64 mm (SF 23, unstratified).
 3.22.96. **Key** with separately applied bit, and non-ferrous plating or brazing metal, L: 67 mm (SF 18, unstratified).
 3.22.97. **Key** with solid stem, and non-ferrous plating or brazing metal, L: 84 mm (SF 127, Ctx 600, Ph3–5 Room A4).
 3.22.98. **Key** with solid stem, L: 43 mm (SF 129, unstratified).
 3.22.99. **Key** with solid stem, L: 53 mm (SF 19, unstratified).
 3.22.100. **Key** with solid stem, L: 74 mm (SF 189, unstratified).
 3.22.101. **Key** with solid stem, L: 137 mm (SF 92, Ctx 518, Ph5).
 3.22.102. **Key** with solid stem, L: 172 mm (SF 251, unstratified).

Household ironwork (Fig. 3.22.103–114)

Catalogue

- 3.22.103. Socketed **candleholder**, Ht: 37, L: 90+mm, (SF 279A, Ctx 926, Ph3 Room A10).
 3.22.104. Socketed **candleholder**, Ht: c 39 mm (SF 378, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.22.105. Socketed **candleholder**, Ht: 80 mm (SF 370, Ctx 189, Ph5).
 3.22.106. **Chain**, L: c 50 mm (SF 130, Ctx 581, Ph3 Area F).
 3.22.107. **Chain and hook**, L: c 32 mm (SF 380, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.22.108. **Chain link**, L: 52 mm (SF 467, Ctx 1007, Ph3 Building A1).
 3.22.109. **Swivel hook**. L: c 58 mm (SF 398, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.22.110. **Loop**. L: c 41 mm (SF 368, Ctx 176, Ph3).
 3.22.111. **Ring**, D: 40–46 mm (SF 222, Ctx 639, Ph4 Room A9).
 112 (NI). **Ring**, D: 24 mm (SF 376, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 113 (NI). **Ring**, D: 30 mm (SF 377, Ctx 186, Ph5).
 3.22.114. **Fitting**, L: c 190 mm (SF 304, Ctx 1026, Ph4).

Buckles and personal fittings (Figs 3.23.115–24.135)

This assemblage of personal items includes 18 iron buckles, a strap loop and heel iron, and a Jew's harp. A number of the buckles are moulded or decorated with incised lines which retain traces of non-ferrous plating. Non-ferrous plating is evident on eleven of the buckles (Nos 3.23.115–6, 119–20, 122, 124, 128–32). The probable strap loop (No. 3.24.134) also has traces of non-ferrous plating; it resembles Saxon hooked fasteners, which are occasionally made of iron, but would be larger than most. The shoe heel iron is post-medieval in date.

Catalogue

- 3.23.115. **D-shaped buckle**, L: 53, W: 34 mm (SF 174, Ctx 633, Ph3–5 Room A5).
 3.23.116. **D-shaped buckle**, L: 40, W: 25 mm (SF 74, Ctx 145, Ph4 Building A11).

- 3.23.117. **D-shaped buckle**, L: c 43, W: 34 mm (SF 245, Ctx 825, Ph4 Room A9).
- 3.23.118. **D-shaped buckle**, L: 58 mm (SF 309, Ctx 423, Ph4 Building H).
- 3.23.119. **D-shaped buckle**, L: c 53, W: 42 mm (SF 194, Ctx 186, Ph5).
- 3.23.120. **D-shaped buckle**, L: 54, W: 34 mm (SF 188, Ctx 186, Ph5).
- 3.23.121. **D-shaped buckle**, L: 54, W: 34 mm (SF 371, unstratified).
- 3.23.122. **D-shaped buckle**, L: 62, W: 34 mm (SF 340, unstratified).
- 3.23.123. **Circular buckle**, D: 32 mm (SF 205, Ctx 319, Ph3–4).
- 3.23.124. **Circular buckle**, D: 16 mm (SF 271, Ctx 923, Ph4 Room A10).
- 3.23.125. **Circular buckle**, D: c 17 mm (SF 150, Ctx 621, Ph4 courtyard).
- 3.23.126. **Circular buckle**, D: c 16 mm (SF 120, Ctx 584, Ph5 Room A3).
- 3.23.127. **Rectangular buckle**, L: 62, W: 57 mm (SF 273, Ctx 118, Ph3 courtyard).
- 3.23.128. **T-shaped buckle**, L: 84, W: 53 mm (SF 46, Ctx 174, Ph2).
- 3.23.129. **Buckle with revolving pin arm in rectangular frame**, L: 60, W: 56 mm (SF 391, Ctx 186, Ph5).
- 3.23.130. **Buckle with revolving pin arm in trapezoidal frame**, L: 78, W: 74 mm (SF 229, Ctx 581, Ph3 Area F).
- 3.23.131. **Buckle with revolving pin arm in trapezoidal frame**, L: 91, W: 72 mm (SF 252, Ctx 3, Ph4 Building A12).
- 3.23.132. **Double-looped buckle with buckle plate**, complete L: 60, buckle: 40 × 40 mm (SF 316, Ctx 561, Ph4 courtyard).
- 3.24.134. **Strap loop**, L: 47 mm (SF 208, Ctx 700, Ph4).
- 3.24.135. **Jew's harp**, L: 69 mm (SF 310, Ctx 432, Ph2 Building Q).
- 136 (NI). **Heel iron** (SF 397, Ctx 186, Ph5).
- 3.24.155. **Horseshoe/oxshoe fragment** (SF 334, Ctx 118, Ph3 courtyard).
- NI. **Horseshoe** (SF 339, Ctx 1, unstratified).
- NI. **Horseshoe** (SF 411, Ctx 272, unstratified).
- NI. **Horseshoe** (SF 586, Ctx 1044, finds reference for Building T).
- 156 (NI). **Fiddle key nail**, L: 36 mm (SF 209, Ctx 702, Ph5).
- 3.25.157. **Bridle bit**, in 2 pieces, including a mouthpiece link. Non-ferrous plating. L: c 114 mm (SF 257, Ctx 207, Ph2).
- 3.25.158. **Mouthpiece link from bridle bit**, L: c 77 mm (SF 278, unstratified).
- 3.25.159. **Currycomb fragment**, L: 60+mm (SF 400, Ctx 186, Ph5).

The spur buckle and spurs (Figs 3.23.133 and 3.25.160–161)
by Blanche Ellis

Two iron rowel spurs were recovered; one from a demolition context associated with Area F (No. 3.25.160) and one from an unstratified layer (No. 3.25.161). The slender sides of No. 160 are broken and their terminals are gone. The sides plunge downwards from their junction with the neck and the more complete one bends at approximately 140 degrees under the wearer's ankle. An X-ray shows thin double diagonal lines and a vertical line, perhaps mouldings, flanking this bend. The sides appear to have been of round section but their surfaces, and those of the short straight neck, are badly pitted with rust. The rowel originally had about seven separated points, all but one of which are now damaged. The spur is dated typologically to the mid 13th to early 14th century. The earliest rowel spurs were slender with deeply curved or bent sides, features which continued throughout this period, and it is not possible to date this incomplete spur more closely, although what remains is of similar form and proportions to early rowel spurs Nos 322 and 324 from London (Ellis 1995, 133–5, fig. 95 nos 322 and 324).

The second spur (No. 3.25.161) is a long spur (terminology *ibid.*, 126). Its rowel-box is now bent to one side and the sides have become compressed together. The D-sectioned sides lay horizontally around the wearer's heel with their front ends curving upwards to become vertical, supporting small horizontal figure-8 terminals. A flange above the junction of sides and neck may have originally been the base of a pointed crest. The low-set neck, round and slender, projects below the flange. The rowel-bosses are conical and quite prominent and the rowel has eight separated points. The terminals retain three hook attachments for the spur leathers. Their centres are formed by oval discs but their hooks are now broken. The terminal ring left empty by the missing buckle reveals that the spur was worn on the right foot, because the buckles were worn on the outside. Surface traces of non-ferrous plating are most likely to have been tin (Jope 1956). This type of spur can be dated typologically from the mid to second half of the 15th century.

The spur buckle (No. 3.23.133) was recovered from a demolition context associated with Room A9.

Horse equipment (Figs 3.23.133, 3.24.137–3.25.161)

No. 3.24.137 is an arm, and Nos 138 and 139 tips, from horseshoes with countersunk nailholes. Nos 3.24.140–153 have rectangular nail holes and are of the type that succeeded Nos 137–139 during the 13th century. No. 3.24.155 is probably an ox shoe. Two fragments are likely to be from the same shoe (Nos 3.24.151–152).

Catalogue

- 3.24.137. **Horseshoe**, L: c 95+mm, W: 16 mm (SF 264, Ctx 911, unstratified).
- 3.24.138. **Horseshoe fragment** (SF 247, Ctx 355, Ph2).
- 139 (NI). **Horseshoe** (SF 366, Ctx 119, Ph5).
- 3.24.140. **Horseshoe**, L: 92+, W: 24 mm (SF 363, Ctx 150, Ph3 Building B).
- 3.24.141. **Horseshoe**, L: 120, W: c 34 mm (SF 410, Ctx 267, Ph4 Building T).
- 142 (NI). **Horseshoe** (SF 455, Ctx 639, Ph4 Room A9).
- 3.24.143. **Horseshoe**, L: 98, W: c 26 mm (SF 402, Ctx 186, Ph5).
- 3.24.144. **Horseshoe**, L: 96, W: c 26 mm (SF 403, Ctx 186, Ph5).
- 3.24.145. **Horseshoe**, L: 105 mm (SF 404, Ctx 186, Ph5).
- 146 (NI). **Horseshoe** (SF 405, Ctx 186, Ph5).
- 147 (NI). **Horseshoe fragment** (SF 396, Ctx 186, Ph5).
- 148 (NI). **Horseshoe** (SF 369, Ctx 189, Ph5).
- 149 (NI). **Horseshoe** (SF 418, Ctx 347, Ph5 Building J).
- 150 (NI). **Horseshoe fragment** (SF 389, Ctx 186, Ph5).
- 3.24.151. **Horseshoe**, L: c 96, web c 26 mm (SF 76, Ctx 512, Ph5 Room A9).
- 3.24.152. **Horseshoe**, L: c 60 mm (SF 75, Ctx 512, Ph5 Room A9).
- 153 (NI). **Horseshoe** (SF 437, Ctx 582, Ph5 Room A3).
- 154 (NI). **Horseshoe** (SF 470, Ctx 1129, finds reference for Building G).

It is flat with its top edge curved to form the frame, and the buckle pin is looped into a central hole. The lower part of the buckle is elongated and terminates in an open ring loop which would have attached it to the terminal of a spur side. The pin is flanked by some incised line decoration, and the whole object has non-ferrous plating which may be tin or silver; medieval iron spurs were often plated with tin (Jope 1956, 35–8). This buckle is typical of spur buckles of the late medieval period, such as that on a cabled iron rowel spur of about 1400 in the Museum of London (*Catalogue of the Collection of London antiquities in the Guildhall Museum* 2nd edition, 1908, 266, no. 40, pl. lxxxii,6; the spur is now renumbered 7373).

Catalogue

- 3.23.133. **Spur buckle**, L: 70, W: 35 mm (SF 81, Ctx 512, Ph5 Room A9).
 3.25.160 **Spur** fragment, L: c 80 mm, neck L: 22 mm. rowel D: originally c 22 mm (SF 53, Ctx 503, Ph5 Area F).
 3.25.161. **Spur**, L: 172 mm, neck L: 74 mm, rowel D: 35 mm (SF 214, unstratified).

Weapons (Fig. 3.25.162–168)

The arrowheads are of various types but all are socketed. The remaining object is a broken socket with decorative grooves, perhaps from a spearhead.

Catalogue

- 3.25.162. **Arrowhead**, L: 154 mm (SF 344, Ctx 23, Ph4 Building A12).
 3.25.163. **Arrowhead**, L: 127 mm (SF 462, Ctx 862, Ph4 Building A1).
 3.25.164. **Arrowhead**, tip L: 54, W: 35 mm (SF 207, Ctx 267, Ph4 Building T).
 3.25.165. **Arrowhead**, L: 52 (SF 338, Ctx 1, unstratified).
 3.25.166. **Arrowhead**, L: 43, W: 14, D: 14 mm (SF 52, Ctx 224, Ph5).
 3.25.167. **Arrowhead**, L: 31, D: 11 mm (SF 11, Ctx 19, Ph5 Room A10).
 3.25.168. Broken **socket**, perhaps from a spearhead, L: 65+mm (SF 361, Ctx 135, Ph5).

Miscellaneous

The remaining 37 iron objects consist of fragmentary or poorly preserved objects that have been classified as miscellaneous items. This group consists of 6 plate fragments, 5 bars, 16 small unidentified objects and lumps, 9 small pieces of sheet and 1 small fragment of iron. These items were found in all parts of the building complex and from Phases 2 to 5.

SLAGS

by Chris Salter

Introduction

The collection of material examined consisted of samples from 23 different locations on the site (Table 3.6). The chemical analysis of a glassy substance in sample 9 is shown in Table 3.7. The material was

Table 3.6 Slag samples with site provenance and phasing

Slag sample no.	Phase	Context	Building/ Room	Comment
1	4	700	NW yard	Ironworking slag
2	5	546	demolition	Ironworking slag
3	5	119	demolition	Ironworking slag
4	modern	911	finds ref	Ironworking slag
5A	4	23	A12	Corroded iron artefacts
5B	modern	6	A12	Corroded iron artefacts
6	2	49	moat upcast	Ironworking slag
7	5	8	A12	Copper based alloy
8	4	23	A12	Mixed iron and copper corrosion products
9	4	23	A12	Copper based alloy and glass
10	4	23	A12	Mixed iron, copper, burnt clay corrosion products
11	5	186	demolition	Ironworking slag
12	2	534	NE yard	Ironworking slag
13	5	500	A9	Natural iron cemented sand
14	5	19	A10	Furnace lining material
15	modern	0	U/S	Ironworking slag
16	3	1088	A1	Ironworking slag
17	modern	0	U/S	Slag driplet
18	3	756	NW yard	Ironworking slag
19	5	504	demolition?	Natural
20	5	186	demolition	Furnace lining material
21	3–5	600	A4	Furnace lining material
22	5	547	demolition	Furnace lining material
23	modern	0		Ironworking slag

classified into five general groups (A to E) and the approximate total weight for each group (excluding group E) is presented in Table 3.8. The five groups are characterised by the following:

- Ironworking slags.
- Reaction products due to the interaction of heat, charcoal and ironworking slag on the furnace lining material.
- Various copper based alloys.
- Natural materials.
- Other items, such as corroded iron objects and some glassy material (not weighed).

Group A (ironworking slags)

It is difficult to distinguish definitely between the various different types of slags produced at each stage of the ironmaking process, either by chemical means or on the basis of the visual appearance of the

Table 3.7 Analysis of glassy substance in sample 9 (context 23) in weight % of oxide

Substance	Weight % of oxide
Na-O	0.4
MgO	0.6
Al-O-	3.4
SiO	71.4
P-O-	0.4
K-O	16.2
CaO	6.9
FeO	1

slags. However, there are a number of features in this case which would indicate that the slags were blacksmithing slags. The largest single piece of slag weighed only 305 g, which must have represented at least 80% of the original mass of the slag. The plano-convex shape seen on some of the samples also indicates that these slags probably cooled where they formed, at the base of a bowl-shaped furnace. There were no signs of any of the slag having been tapped from the furnace. Chemically the slags were often heterogeneous, containing globules of metallic iron. Similar structures have been produced by the author during experimental welding operations, when the metal became overheated. Therefore, all of the evidence points to these slags being the results of a small amount of blacksmithing.

Group B (furnace-lining material)

The samples assigned to this group varied considerably, ranging from clays baked to a brick red colour to highly-fired high silica sands and clays. The compositions and firing states of these materials show that the temperatures used ranged from as low as 500°C to at least 1450°C. In a number of samples virtually pure silica had been fused.

Other samples contained partially dissolved flints, and other material which had either fallen into the hearth or had been pulled away from the lining of the hearth. One sample (20) consisted of globules of iron oxide held together by thin films of material rich in silicon and calcium. This would also support the idea that these slags were the result of blacksmithing

Table 3.8 Slag groups by weight (g)

Slag group	Lab. slag no.	Weight (g)
A	1-4, 6, 11-12, 15-18, 23	1480
B	10 (part of), 14, 21-22	50
C	7-10 (part of)	390
D	13, 19	40
E	5, 9 (part of)	-
Total		1960

operations. It is interesting to note that some of the lining materials are ideally suited to resist prolonged exposure to high temperatures, but this could have been accidental or deliberate depending on the nature of the local supplies of sands and clays.

Group C (copper-based alloys)

This group of materials appeared as green-stained sandstone from the exterior, where the corrosion products had cemented the surrounding sand to the surface of the object. Internally they were badly corroded and although some retained some metallic copper it was usually badly penetrated by corrosion. Therefore, although chemical analysis was carried out on the samples, it is unlikely that the results bear much relationship to the original composition. The analyses that were obtained showed a very mixed set of alloys containing copper, lead, antimony and sometimes tin, zinc and traces of iron. The shape of the samples did not suggest any object but instead they appeared to be the results of drips from casting or melting operations. However, the corroded state of the objects makes any interpretation of them impossible.

Group D (natural objects)

The natural objects consist of cemented quartz sands which could either belong to the local geology or have been formed since the burial of the site. The sample (13) was an iron oxide cemented sandstone which could have been formed by the leaching of iron from corroding iron objects or from iron naturally present in the ground waters. The other natural object (19) was iron-sulphide cemented sandstone.

Group E (other objects)

One sample (5) consisted of completely corroded iron objects, probably nails. Amongst the material in another sample (sample 9 from context 23) there was a fragment from a possible crucible. On one edge of this there was a clear transparent blue glassy substance. A small sample was analysed and the results are presented in Table 3.7.

Discussion

The material provides good evidence of a blacksmith working in the vicinity of Chalgrove. However, the amount of slag recovered would not result from a long period of working but perhaps a few weeks of continuous working or a longer period of non-continuous work. In addition, the slag was found in fairly scattered pockets, making it difficult to estimate accurately the amount of working. The percentage recovery is therefore likely to have been low, especially as such slag is likely to have been mixed up with domestic rubbish that was removed off the excavated site. The copper working was probably confined to the melting-down of scrap

metal, indicated by the copper alloys being of a rather odd and heterogeneous composition, although all of them had fairly high lead contents. There was also evidence for possible glass working in the form of a crucible which would probably have been used to melt glass.

OBJECTS OF ANTLER, BONE AND IVORY

(FIG. 3.17.12 AND FIG. 3.26)

by Robert White

Introduction

A total of eight objects of antler, bone and ivory were recovered. These included an ivory doublesided comb, two gaming pieces (one of ivory, the other of antler), a bone die and the broken carved bone handle of an iron knife.

Discussion

These objects are mainly luxury or recreational items; only the toggle and probably the boar's tusk are utilitarian in nature. The size and shape of pig metapodials makes them ideal for use as toggles, but an alternative use as bobbins has been suggested for some pierced metapodials found in Saxon contexts at Northampton (Oakley and Harman 1979, 313-314, fig. 139, WB65-71). The function of the boar's tusk is not known. The partial removal of one side would not be necessary if the tusk was to be used as a pendant. The perforation and the natural curvature of the tusk suggest that it may have been used in weaving.

Double-edged combs similar to No. 3.26.1 were in use from the late Roman period until the 17th to 18th century. They suffered a decline in popularity when single-edged combs were introduced by the

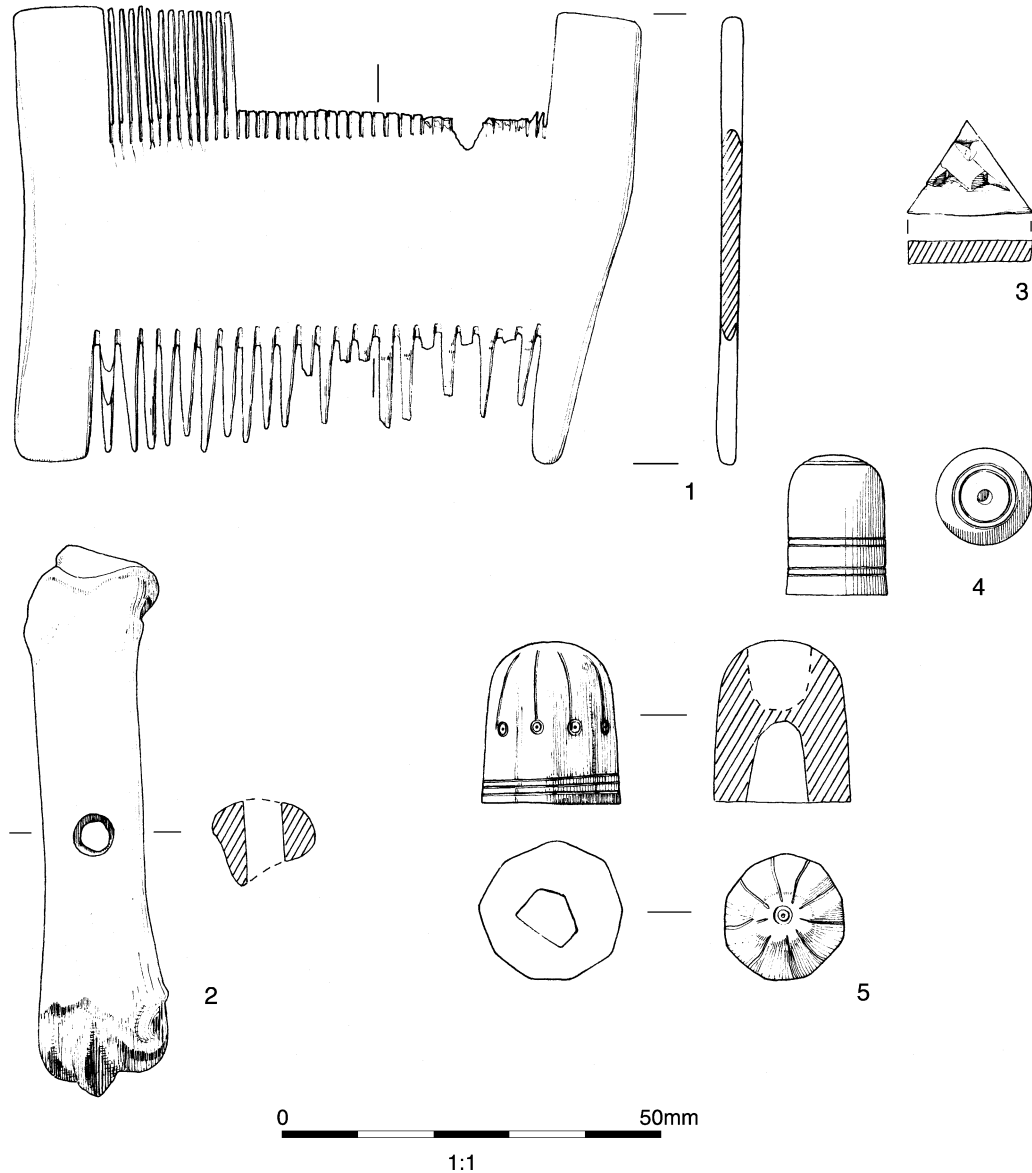


Figure 3.26 Objects of antler, bone and ivory.

Vikings, but regained popularity by the 12th century (Moorhouse 1977, 61). Imported ivory was in use throughout the medieval period (Oakley and Harman 1979, 310).

Chess was an important game, particularly amongst the higher levels of society, during the medieval period and two objects (Nos 3.26.4 and 5) are probably chess pieces. The comparative simplicity of decoration and the lack of protuberances suggest that these pieces may be pawns. The present pawn shape was in use by the 15th century (Murray 1913, 770) but medieval pawns varied considerably in shape and size. Eleven of the nineteen pawns found in the Isle of Lewis had octagonal bases. Close parallels have not been found for No. 3.26.5, but No. 3.26.4 is well matched by the pawns in an Italian set of c 1500.

Catalogue

- 3.26.1. Double-sided one-piece **comb** with broad central reservation. Ivory. Slightly rounded ends, one tapering. Fine teeth (23 per 30 mm) and coarse teeth (12 per 30 mm) on opposing sides. Some teeth missing. Two pieces, L: 82, W: 59, Th: 3.5–2 mm at tapering end (SFs 84 and 185, Ctx 535, Ph4 Building A12). *cf* Oakley and Harman 1979, 308–11, fig. 137, WB 44, 45.
- 3.26.2. Probable **Toggle**. Pig metapodial. Perforation in centre of shaft. Slight polish on shaft. L: 70, perforation D: 6.5 mm (SF184, Ctx 518, Ph5). *cf* Oakley and Harman 1979, 313–15, fig. 139, WB 65–9.
- 3.26.3. Triangular fragment of **inlay**. Bone. The base of the triangle and the upper and lower surfaces are sheared, the two sides are sawn. Decorated with 3 excised triangles on upper surface. Possibly from a casket. L (at base): 16.5 mm, sides: 14 mm, W: 2 mm (SF 254, Ctx 903 unstratified).

- 3.26.4. **Gaming piece**. Ivory. Cylinder with rounded top. Lathe-turned, and decorated with incised bands. Ht: 19, D: 13.5 mm (SF 260, Ctx 907, unstratified). *cf* Ashmolean Museum, Dept Western Art.
- 3.26.5. **Gaming piece**. Antler. Octagonal cylinder with rounded top. Irregular facets with smoothed corners. Plugs have been inserted into the cancellous cells at both ends. Incised bands near base. Roundels, comprising a dot and 2 concentric rings, on each facet, with irregularly positioned incised lines leading towards a central roundel on top. A similar plug has been inserted into the base of an undecorated bone heptagonal pawn from Oxford (Egan 1989). Ht: 21 mm, D: 16.5 mm (SF 293, Ctx 989, Ph3 Building A1).
- 6 (NI). **Die**. Bone. Sides slightly dished. Each unit is represented by a roundel comprising a dot and 2 concentric rings; the roundels are of uniform size and fairly even spacing. 8.5 mm cube (SF 299, Ctx 600, Ph3–5 Room A4). *cf* Harvey 1975, 274, fig. 249, 1945; Armstrong 1977, fig. 29, 150.
- 7 (NI). **Boar tusk**. Implement of unknown function, possibly for weaving. Sheared edges where one side has been removed. Both ends broken, broad end across perforation. No visible signs of wear. L: 82 mm (SF 321, Ctx 882, Ph3 Room A3).
- 3.17.12. **Knife handle**. Bone. One-piece handle carved in shape of figure draped in long robes. Broken above a horizontally positioned hand. A similar, ivory knife handle from Shire Ditch, St Aldates, Oxford depicts a woman in long robes holding a hawk (Ashmolean Museum 1886 13a). Total L: 142 mm. Knife L: 83 (SF 262, 518, Ph5).

VESSEL GLASS (FIG. 3.27)
by Jeremy Haslam

The medieval assemblage contains examples of pale green glass vessels, probably of English manufacture,

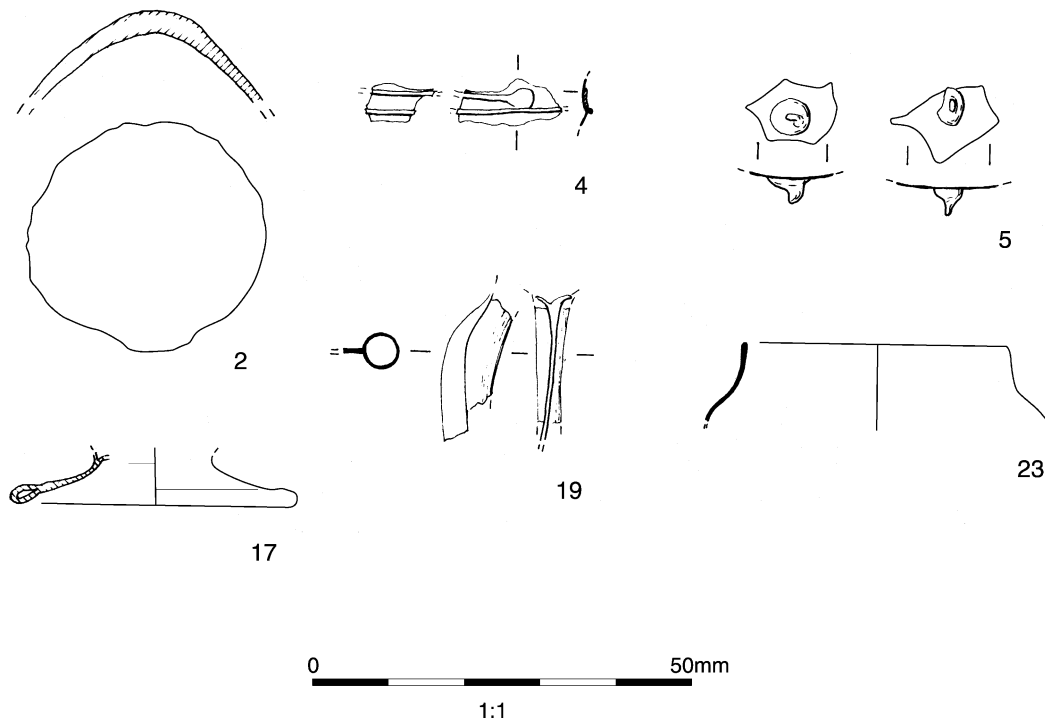


Figure 3.27 Vessel glass.

and imported vessels, with one exception of southern European (probably Italian) manufacture. There are a number of small fragments of glass bottles dating from the 18th and 19th centuries (Nos 8, 10–12, 14 and possibly 22). None of them is either large or significant.

English medieval glass

Fragments from seven individual vessels can be identified. These consist of two urine inspection flasks (Nos 6 and 15), a base of a large flask (No. 3.27.2), three vessels of indeterminate form (Nos 1, 21 and 22) and one possible vessel fragment (No. 16). The large flask and the urine inspection vessels are common finds in medieval contexts and both occur in later medieval groups in London (Haslam forthcoming).

Imported medieval glass

There are fragments of seven different medieval vessels, all from Phases 4 and 5. Two fragments from the same context (Fig. 3.27.4 and No.13), probably the same vessel, are of white glass, possibly originally colourless, with blue-green trails. No. 18 is from a vessel of pale yellowish-green glass. No. 3.27.5 is two fragments from a bulbous vessel of nearly colourless glass with a yellowish tinge and with applied prunts. Three fragments of clear glass vessels were found consisting of a base of a drinking vessel (Fig. 3.27.17), a rim (Fig. 3.27.23) and an unidentifiable fragment (No. 20). The seventh fragment was a piece from a kuttrolf of blue glass (No. 3.27.19).

These represent a group from the latest phase of occupation of the manor, and from layers resulting from its destruction. Glass is documented as being imported into London in 1399, implying that it was an established item of trade (Gasparetto 1968, 68), and the Barentins may have obtained imported vessels through personal connections there; in the late 14th century Drew Barentin (brother of Thomas Barentin II) was a wealthy goldsmith in the capital (see Blair, Chapter 1, above).

While most of the vessels are represented by fragments of too small a size to permit certain identification of vessel type, a number of broad identifications can be suggested. Nos 3.27.4 and 13, decorated with greenish-blue applied trails, belong to a class of Italian imports of the 14th century (Charleston 1968, 204; Charleston 1972, 45–8; Tait 1979, 11). These comprise cups, flasks, bowls and tall-stemmed wine glasses. Possibly also belonging to this group is the vessel with applied prunts (No. 3.27.5). The other fragments are possibly from undecorated vessels, the common 'cristallo' of southern European origin (Charleston 1975, 205–7).

The single exception is the fragment of the kuttrolf (No. 3.27.19) of blue glass. This is from a bottle with a neck constricted to form several narrow channels and used as a dropper for pouring small quantities of liquids such as scents (Thorpe 1935, 41–3; Rademacher

1933, 60–60). Finds of this type are rare from English contexts; three from unassociated contexts, of green glass, are known from London (Museum Of London accession numbers A12601 and A27738 and one nearly complete piece from the collection of Dove Brothers), which probably date from the 15th or 16th centuries (Haslam forthcoming). These appear to be of northern European manufacture, as well may be the find from Chalgrove.

Catalogue

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|----------|---|
| 1 (NI). | Small fragments, originally probable green glass, much decayed, vessel of indeterminate form, pre 1255-c 1300 (SF 541, Ctx 69, Ph3 Room A10). |
| 3.27.2. | Base fragment, large flask of green glass, much decayed, late medieval (SF542 unstratified). |
| 3 (NI). | Small fragment, wine bottle, olive green glass, late 18th century (SF 25, unstratified). |
| 3.27.4. | Small fragment, possibly a lid, thin, opaque white glass, possibly originally colourless. Decoration of 2 horizontally applied trails of greenish-blue glass 1 mm thick; one ends in a thicker blob for beginning of trail. 14th century. Same vessel as No. 13 (SF 187, Ctx 639, Ph4 Room A9). |
| 3.27.5. | 2 fragments, thin, colourless glass with slight yellowish tinge, unweathered. From cylindrical or tall bulbous vessel of D: c 80 mm. Each fragment decorated with an applied prunt, 7–10 mm wide, in same coloured glass with slightly pinched top. Probably Italian, 14th or 15th century. (SF 221, Ctx 726, Ph5 Room A5). |
| 6 (NI). | Fragmentary remains of thin-walled vessel, probably green glass, possible urine inspection vessel; late medieval (SF 227, Ctx 561, Ph4 courtyard). |
| 7 (NI). | See Window glass, Chapter 4, below. |
| 8 (NI). | Small fragment, wine bottle, olive green glass, probably late 18th century (SF 543, Ctx 548, Ph4 Building A1). |
| 9 (NI). | See Window glass, Chapter 4, below. |
| 10 (NI). | Wine bottle fragment, olive green glass, probably 18th century (SF 545, Ctx 621, Ph4 courtyard). |
| 11 (NI). | 9 fragments, late post-medieval vessel glass, dark green, light bluish-green and light brown glass. Probably all 18th–19th century (SF -, Ctx 186, Ph5). |
| 12 (NI). | 4 fragments. 3 of dark green wine bottle, late 18th century, and 1 light green phial fragment, 18th century (SF -, Ctx 284, Ph5). |
| 13 (NI). | Small fragment, thin, opaque, white (possibly originally colourless) glass. Remains of 2 applied trails of greenish-blue glass of 1 mm diameter, 8 mm apart. Probably Italian, 14th century. Same vessel as No. 3.27.4 (SF -, Ctx 639, Ph4 Room A9). |
| 14 (NI). | Small vessel fragments, dark or pale green glass. All late post-medieval (SF 275, unstratified). |
| 15 (NI). | Many small fragments of thin-walled vessel, possibly urine inspection vessel, much decayed, medieval (SF -, unstratified). |
| 16 (NI). | Small fragments, decayed vessel or window glass (SF 265, Ctx 234, P5 building 10). |
| 3.27.17. | Folded base of drinking vessel, clear glass with slight brownish tinge, weathered on surface, probably Italian, 15th to 16th century (SF 266, Ctx 186, Ph5). |
| 18 (NI). | Small fragment, pale yellowish-green glass without noticeable curvature, late medieval southern European import (SF 269, Ctx 923, Ph4 Room A10). |
| 3.27.19. | Fragment of curved tube attached to flat flange, from neck of kuttrolf, pale blue glass, probably northern European, late medieval or 16th century (SF 282, Ctx 523, Ph5 Building A1). |
| 20 (NI). | Small fragment, clear colourless glass, no decoration, possibly Italian, 15th to 16th century (SF 284, Ctx 935, Ph3–5 Room A5). |

- 21 (NI). Small fragments, much decayed, pale green glass, Th: 2.5, from vessel of indeterminate form, medieval (SF 290, Ctx 971, Ph3 Room A9).
- 22 (NI). Small fragment, pale olive green glass from? wine bottle, date uncertain (SF 302, Ctx 999, Ph3 Building W).
- 3.27.23. Rim of vessel, in 2 joining pieces, colourless glass only slightly weathered, Italian, 15th to 16th century (SF 306, Ctx 119, Ph5).

STONE OBJECTS

The mortar fragments (Fig. 3.28)
*by Philip Carstairs with stone identifications
 by Philip Powell*

Five mortar fragments were found during the excavation, two of which (Fig. 3.28.4) were from a Phase 2 posthole from building D, a possible kitchen, one from a Phase 4 context and the remaining two from unstratified contexts. The five fragments represented a maximum of four mortars, all of which were made from local stones, either limestone or

Forest Marble. Four of the fragments were from rims and the fifth (No. 3.28.1) was from a base, with the bottom part of a lug surviving.

Mortars were used for the preparation of food, which was either pounded or ground in the mortar with a pestle. The patterns of wear indicated that all of the mortar fragments had been used for grinding rather than pounding. The rim fragments were all worn on the inside surface with a horizontal pattern of wear and increased wear towards the bottom parts of the fragments. The base fragment was worn at the break of slope with the sides rather than in the centre where the mortar would have been worn had it been used for pounding (Dunning 1977, 320).

Mortar base No. 3.28.1 and fragments No. 2 and No. 3.28.3 were made from Forest Marble, a fairly local limestone whose nearest source was c 30 km away at Filkins, Oxfordshire. No. 3.28.4 was made of Corallian limestone, another local limestone whose nearest source, at Wheatley, Oxfordshire, was only a few miles from the site.

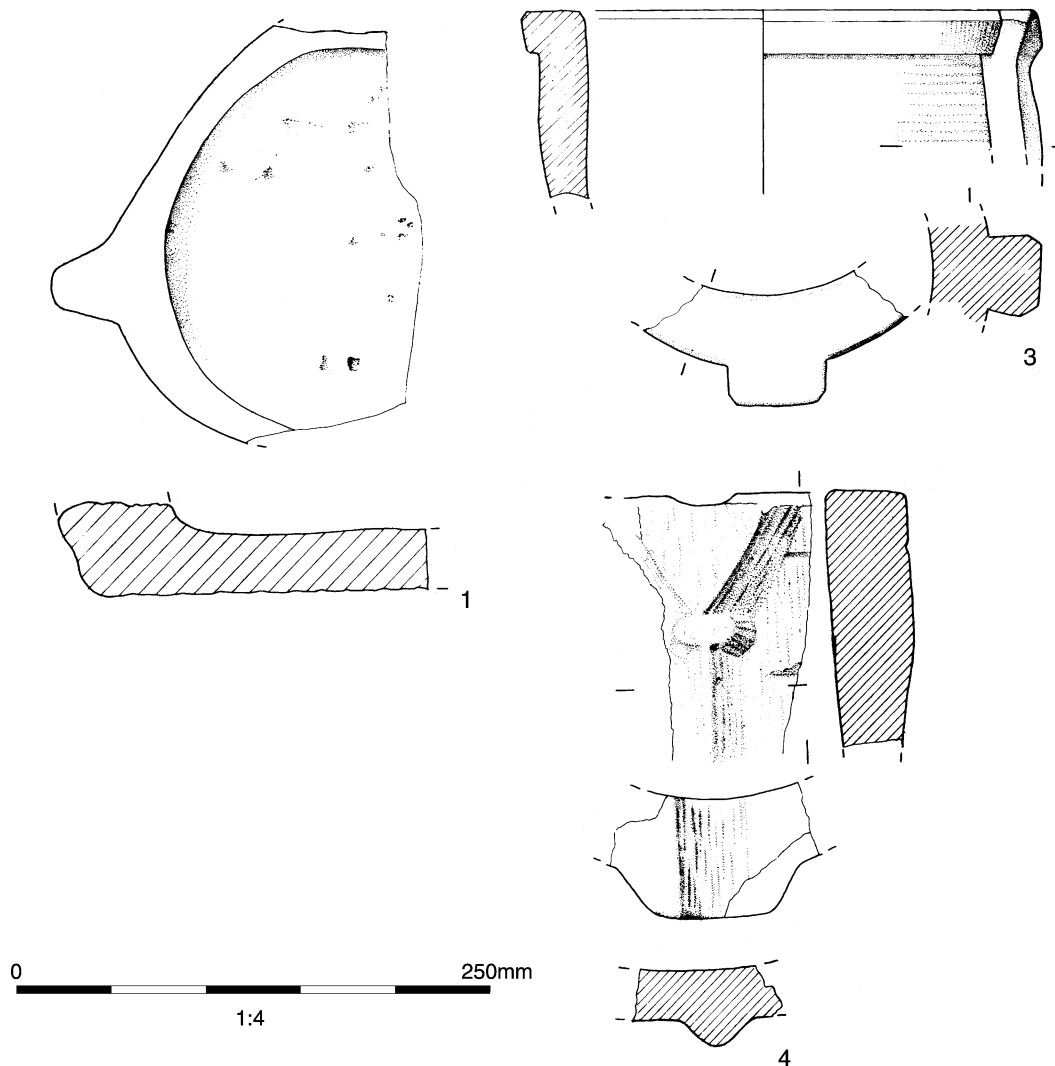


Figure 3.28 Stone mortar fragments.

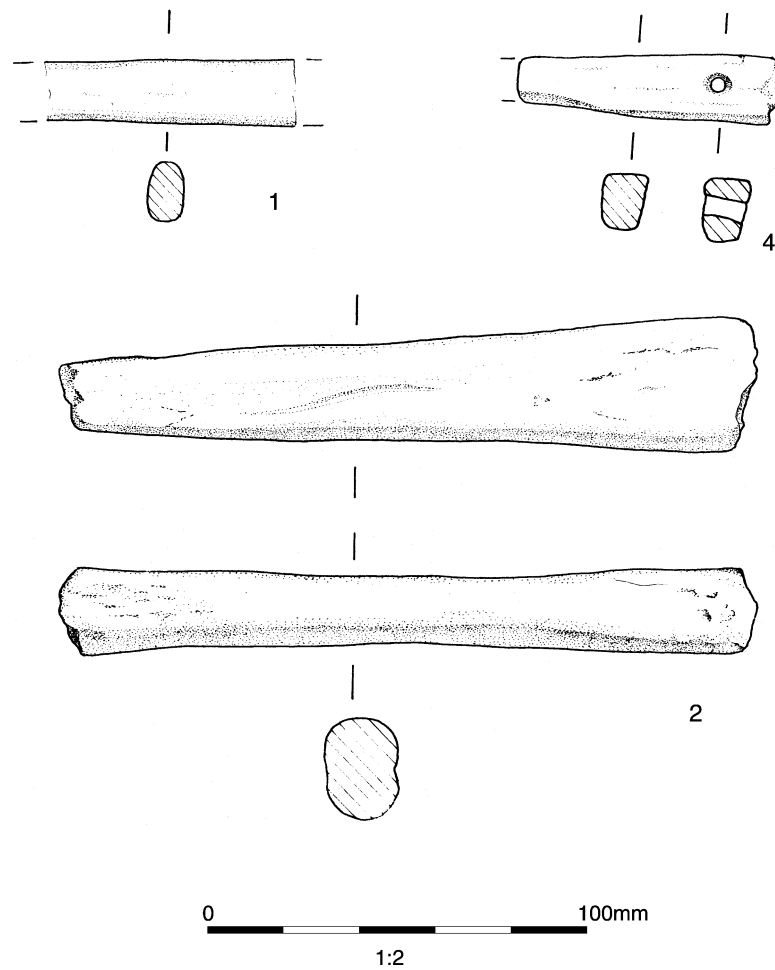


Figure 3.29 Stone hones and querns.

Catalogue

- 3.28.1. Mortar base, Forest Marble, vertical lug(s) (WS 11, unstratified).
- 2. (NI) Mortar rim, Forest Marble (WS 55, unstratified).
- 3.28.3. Mortar rim, 2 joining fragments, Forest Marble, square handle lug and flat rim (WS 48, Ctx 573, Ph4).
- 3.28.4. Mortar rim, Corallian limestone, ornate carved runnel (WS 46, Ctx 1061, Ph2 Building D).

**The hones and querns (Fig. 3.29)
by Philip Page with stone identifications
by Philip Powell**

Five hones were recovered, of which one was intact but worn (No. 3.29.2). They were all made from quartz mica schist with the exception of one quartzite hone (No. 5). All phases were represented except Phase 3. One was found associated with Building P in Phase 1 and three were found associated with various farm buildings, Q, G and H. The two quern fragments were made of Niedermendig lava (No. 6) and millstone grit (No. 7). The former was recovered from an occupation deposit associated with farm Building H and the

other from a demolition layer associated with the main building A1.

Catalogue

- 3.29.1. **Hone**, L: 66 mm, W: 17 mm, Th: 10 mm (SF 21, Ctx 92, Ph1 Building P).
- 3.29.2. **Hone**, L: 182 mm (SF 210, Ctx 284, Ph5).
- 3 (NI). **Hone**, L: 89 mm, W: 39 mm, Th: 12–15 mm (SF 281, Ctx 417, Ph4 Building H).
- 3.29.4. **Hone**, L: 70 mm (SF 332, Ctx 1129, finds reference Building G).
- 5 (NI). **Hone**, L: c 69 mm (SF 212, Ctx 432, Ph2 Building Q).
- 6 (NI). **Quern fragment**, Niedermendig lava, L: c 40 mm, W: 20 mm, Th: 18 mm (SF 587, WS 54, Ctx 420, Ph5 Building H).
- 7 (NI). **Quern**, Millstone grit (SF -, WS 41, Ctx 618, Ph4 Building A1).

OTHER FINDS

A total of nine flints were recovered during the excavation, two of which proved to be unworked and natural. All were of indeterminate date and none identified any prehistoric features or deposits. A catalogue is available in archive. A total of 85 pieces of clay tobacco pipe were recovered and details are available in archive.