

**The Quadrant, Redditch, Worcestershire  
PN 501**

**August 2016 - Notes on the Draft Pottery Report**

*The following pottery report was written in 1998 but never completed and exists as a first draft only. The report follows on from the assessment report. The events surrounding the Redditch project are confused. There is a digital post-excavation assessment and research design which was more or less completed but never apparently finished (there is no hard-copy version) and correspondence in the archives seems to suggest that nothing was ever submitted to the developer.*

*There were no pottery drawings in the digital archive, although it was obviously intended that some of the pottery should be drawn. It is not clear if these were ever done. I have left the references to the illustrations in the text.*

*The pottery was fully quantified (sherd count and weight, rim count and eves) and the data stored on an Excel spreadsheet. Three tables were also found in the same Excel file, only one of which, Table XX is referenced in the text. I have added Tables YY and Table ZZ to the end of the text. I have tidied up everything on the Excel file but not altered the content in any way. There is no other version of Table XY saving the one embedded in the text.*

*The Excel file forms part of the digital archive and contains the pottery catalogue and the tables. The file name is : - 0501 Pottery Database and Tables.xls*

*This report, although only a draft, has been retained as part of the digital archive because medieval and post-medieval pottery assemblages from the north-eastern corner of Worcestershire are under-represented in the archaeological record and because the data can be linked to a good stratigraphic record (to be found in the digital archive).*

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August 10, 2016*

## **The Quadrant, Redditch.**

### **Draft Final Pottery Report**

*by Stephanie Rátkai*

The nature of the site was such that there was much disturbance, with large quantities of residual and intrusive material. This was particularly unfortunate as the medieval and early post-medieval pottery represented the first significant sized assemblage from Redditch itself, although a reasonable group of medieval pottery was recovered from near-by Bordesley Abbey (Nailor 1993). The lack of good closed groups of pottery from the Quadrant, but the otherwise lack of information about ceramic usage in Redditch, dictated the methodology employed in this report. All the medieval pottery was examined under x20 magnification, divided into fabric groups and quantified by sherd count, sherd weight, minimum rim count and rim percentage. The early post-medieval pottery was divided into ware types eg blackware, yellow ware, coarseware etc and quantified in the same detail as the medieval pottery where it occurred in 16th and 17th century contexts. However, where contexts contained predominantly 18th or 19th century material a note was made of the wares which were present but the material was not quantified. This effectively meant that all the pottery occurring in phases I-IV was fully recorded, whilst the pottery from phases V-VI was not (apart from the medieval sherds).

A separate medieval pottery fabric types series was devised for the site and the resultant fabrics compared with the Hereford and Worcester type series (Hurst 1992), the Warwickshire type series (Soden 1999). In addition parallels were sought from excavated material at Kings Norton, Birmingham (Rátkai forthcoming a) and the Bull Ring, Birmingham (Rátkai 1995) and Bordesley Abbey (Nailor 1993).

The nature of the pottery assemblage determined the main strands of enquiry. The range and possible sources of the fabrics in use in the medieval period and how this might reflect economic activity on the site and the possible chronology of the site.

#### The medieval pottery fabrics (13th-16th centuries)

A total of 145 medieval sherds were recorded. These were divided into 17 fabric types. Well known fabric types which have been described elsewhere are not described in detail. The fabrics fell into four main groups.

#### Sandy cooking pots (fabrics cpj1, cpj2, cpj3, warksgw) Ills 01-04

The sandy cooking pots were divided into three fabrics corresponding to varying degrees of sandiness and grain size. All three fabrics had orange or brown surfaces and most commonly a grey core although some cpj2 fabrics were orange-brown throughout. Fabric cpj2 was softer than the other two and could be scratched with a finger nail. All three fabrics appeared to be made into hand formed vessels. Fabrics cpj1 and cpj2 are a regional type found in Warwickshire and south Staffordshire, the closest parallels being from Kings Norton and the Bull Ring, Birmingham. However, they are very different from the usual Worcester-type sandy ware both in fabric and form. A straight sided cooking pot with an angular everted rim with a thickened terminal was found in (2265). It was decorated with an incised wavy line ILL 01. The form could be very closely paralleled by a recent find from Dudley (Rátkai forthcoming b). The few other form sherds found in cpj1 and cpj2 seemed to come from straight-sided cooking pots with fairly simple everted rims ILL02 or with a slight lid seating ILL03. A base in fabric cpj2 appears to come from a jug, although there is a small roughly central patch of sooting on the interior of the base ILL04. Fabric cpj3 more closely resembles Worcester-type sandy ware but it was not well represented on the site and the one

form present was odd and may be ?roof furniture eg a louver ILL05. Dating for cpj1 and cpj2 seems to lie within the 13th and 14th centuries. Fabric cpj3 may begin in the 12th century.

A fourth cooking pot fabric was represented by worksgw, which had grey surfaces and margins and a brown core. This sandy fabric occurs principally in Warwickshire and can be paralleled by RS03. This fabric seems to date mainly to the 13th century. **(I now know this to be reduced Deritend ware - SR August 2016)**

#### Glazed wares (fabrics glw1, glw2, glw3, glw4, ws1)

Fabric glw1 was notable for its firing which produced "bipartite" sherds ie half the sherd was cream coloured, half pink. Surface colour varied from cream and pink to orange. Glazes were yellowish-tan. This fabric was hard fired and probably wheel-thrown. Fabric glw2 was a hard, ?wheel-thrown, light bodied ware, firing to white, cream and pale grey. Glazes were yellowish olive. Fabric glw3 was another light bodied ware, hard-fired with a smooth feel. The colour ranged from light orange, buff and pale grey to cream, which resulted in a number of combinations of surface, margin and core colour variations. Glazes were yellowish-olive. This too was a hard fired ware and probably wheel-thrown ILL 07.

An olive glazed jug sherd (fab glw2) was decorated with a stabbed applied strip which had been brushed with fe oxide before glazing. There was also a band of fe oxide painted onto the body of the pot. A second jug was decorated with a vertical band of fe oxide beneath the glaze. The use of fe oxide as a colouring agent beneath the glaze and as a decorative device is known in Staffordshire and Cheshire but is not generally found in Warwickshire and Worcestershire. A third olive glazed jug sherd was decorated with shallow incised vertical lines and shallow circular impressions. A glw3 sherd was decorated with a vertical band of white slip, which had been crudely slashed, the sherd been glazed a dull olive. There was a dribble of white slip on the interior of the sherd. fabrics glw1, glw2 and glw3 contained cylindrical necked, globular bodied jugs with a marked ridge at the junction of neck and shoulder ILL 06, ILL08.

These three fabrics although differing in degrees of sandiness, seemed to be derived from the Coal Measure clays of north Warwickshire and south Staffordshire. Glw2 may be a product of the Chilvers Coton industry in north Warwickshire (Mayes and Scott 1984). However, glw1 and glw2 had decorative details and glazes which suggested another source or sources. Glw1 was most closely paralleled by pottery from Dudley. Without any very exact parallels, the dating of these fabrics is far from secure. It is unlikely that any of these light bodied wares are earlier than the 13th century nor continued into the 15th century.

Fabric glw4, contained a similar range of inclusions to the preceding fabrics but also contained evidence of burnt out organic temper. The fabric was, hard, wheel-thrown with a smooth fracture with a paste-like consistency. Sherds were a uniform pale orange, sometimes with pale streaks within the matrix. The fabric did not resemble any from Warwickshire nor any from southern and central Worcestershire. There is some similarity again between this fabric and some found in Dudley but it is just as possible that this is a local glazed ware. One olive glazed sherd was decorated with an applied, vertical strip, triangular in section.

Fabric ws1 was a hard-fired, very fine, micaceous orange or red fabric, sometimes with a grey core. Most of the sherds were decorated with white slip. This white slip decorated ware is found in Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire although never in large quantities. Wasters are known from the centre of Birmingham at Deritend (Sherlock 1957, Mould et al 1994, Ratkai 1994). The wasters found behind the Old Crown, Deritend are not in a consistent fabric. They range from a very fine sandy micaceous fabric, sometimes containing sparse poorly sorted quartz grains to a very sandy fabric containing moderate to abundant quartz grains 0.25-0.5mm in size. It is possible that

the distribution of Deritend ware is under-represented through lack of recognition. Dating of the industry is insecure but production in the 13th century is likely and it is possible that this extends into the early 14th century.

#### Oxidised sandy wares (oxw1, sand1, sand2, sand3, malvwm)

This group covers a number of wheelthrown orange sandy wares from different sources. Fabric sand1 contained some organics and could be scratched with a finger nail. It was generally oxidised throughout but there were some examples with grey cores or grey inner surfaces. A small number of sherds had an olive glaze. A large base fragment from a large jar or cistern was found in this fabric ILL 009 Fabric sand2 could also be scratched with the finger nail but had a fine sandy micaceous matrix and micaceous surfaces which varied in colour from orange to pale brown or pink. A small number of sherds had a trace of a thin external glaze and one sherd had a tan glaze. These two fabrics are likely to date to the 14th-15th centuries. Fabric sand3 had a different range of inclusions and often had red or white streaks within the matrix. Surfaces were yellowish-brown or orange and on some sherds the internal margin was buff. There were several points of similarity between this fabric and Chilvers Coton C fabric (Mayes and Scott 1984 ). If this is a Chilvers Coton fabric then it would date to the late 13th-15th centuries. Fabric oxw1 was hard fired and orange throughout, although it sometimes had a pinkish "bloom" on the external surfaces. There were several glazed sherds, glazes ranging from olive to tan. A small number of sherds had dark mottled in the glaze. Two sherds were decorated with vertical stripes of fe oxide beneath the glaze ILL10 and one sherd was decorated with incised horizontal lines. One jug sherd had a ridge at the neck-shoulder junction. Handles tended to be plain. ILL 11 and ILL12 There was an unusual form, glazed externally, in this fabric ILL13. The glaze seems to be incompletely fluxed and it is possible that the sherd is a waster. The sherd could be from a lid but it is more likely to be from roof furniture, perhaps a louver or finial. In the same fabric was a rams horn crest from a crested ridge tile ILL 36. It was heavily abraded but in places traces of mid brown glaze still remained. The presence of roof furniture in fabric oxw1 may indicate local production.

Fabric malvwm is the same as Malvernian oxidised wheel-thrown ware (Hurst 1992) and Hereford fabric B4 (Vince 1985) where full fabric and form descriptions can be found. A typical range of forms were present eg bowls, jugs, jars, and cups.

#### Late medieval oxidised wares (lrw1, lrw2, lox1, mp)

These wheel-thrown fabrics are hard or very hard fired, oxidised with generally sparse poorly sorted inclusions. Their firing and consistent colour mark them out as belonging to the 15th and 16th centuries.

Fabric lrw1 is generally orange throughout but some sherds have a dull brown external surface and on rare occasions a purplish-brown slightly metallic surface. This type of surface can be seen on other late medieval early post-medieval proto-coarsewares from Dudley Castle and Stafford Castle. The fabric can have a dense paste-like appearance. Glazes vary between dark olives and browns ILL14. Fabric lrw2 is brick red with a very fine micaceous sandy matrix. Sometimes the external surface is a purplish brown. Glazes are dark olive. The fabric most closely resembles some of the micaceous redwares from Herefordshire but such a distant source seems unlikely. It is possible that it is a variant of the wheel-thrown oxidised Malvernian fabric but there were no igneous rock fragments seen in the matrix. Fabric lox1 is another regional type found in south Staffordshire and Warwickshire. Sherds are generally pale brown or pale orange and a common variant has pale brown surfaces and margins and an orange core, forming a clear, sharply defined sandwich effect. The fabric is wheel-thrown, hard fired but has a slightly soapy feel. Glazes were olive. A plain jug (ILL 15) and a jar ILL16 were represented in this fabric and the base of a bowl with a internal dark olive glaze ILL17. A strange flaring-mouthed (ILL18) vessel also occurred. This had one or two internal glaze spots and appeared to be burnt internally. The flaring shape is reminiscent of pedestal

salts but the evidence of burning more probably indicates that this was a lamp. Fabric mp (Midlands Purple ware) is another regional type and has been fully described in many publications. A variety of production sites are likely and the examples from Redditch cannot be exactly sourced. The fabric was not well represented and the only identifiable form was either a jug or jar.

Phase	I	IIA	IIB	III	IV	Total (all phases)	
<b>Fabric</b>							
cpj1	1	6	1	0	2	13	8.9%
cpj2	1	1	0	0	4	6	4.1%
cpj3	0	3	0	0	0	3	2.1%
warksgw	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
glw1	1	2	0	0	0	5	3.5%
glw2	1	5	2	0	0	8	5.5%
glw3	2	2	2	0	2	11	7.5%
glw4	0	1	0	0	0	3	2.1%
ws1	0	2	0	0	0	3	2.1%
oxw1	1	12	4	0	5	29	20.4%
sand1	0	3	0	0	0	9	6.2%
sand2	0	3	1	0	1	6	4.1%
sand3	0	1	0	0	0	1	<1%
malvwm	3	4	4	0	2	24	16.5%
lox1	1	0	2	0	2	8	5.5%
lrw1	0	1	4	0	0	7	4.8%
lrw2	2	0	0	0	1	5	3.5%
mp	0	0	0	0	1	3	2.1%

**Table XY:** Occurrence of medieval pottery (phases I-IV) and total quantity of medieval pottery (all phases).

#### Post-Medieval pottery (16th-mid18th centuries).ills19-

The main post-medieval wares present were Cistercian ware (late15th-mid 16th centuries), blackware (late mid-late16th-17th centuries), yellow ware (late 16th-17th centuries) and coarseware (late 16th-17th centuries). Sourcing these wares is difficult but the blackware and coarsewares were similar to those found in the Black Country. The coarseware was often slipped producing mid-brown to black glazes. Forms consisted of bowls ILL19 ILL20 pancheons, ILL 21 and jars ILL22 and a possible lid ILL23. Seventeenth century blackware forms were made up mainly of drinking vessels eg tankards ILL 24, 25, 26 and cups ILL27, 28 but there were also examples of jugs and a least one jar. Two chamber pots were found among the 18th century blackware. Cistercian ware forms were restricted to cups ILLS 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, . The yellow wares were particularly well made with well prepared iron poor fabrics. Forms seem to have been restricted to bowls ILL34, and cups. There was a single example of a yellow ware with a pale orange white slipped fabric. This is in marked contrast to the yellow wares from the Black Country which tend to be rather coarsely made and which frequently have white slipped pink or orange fabrics. However the yellow wares from the Bull Ring Birmingham are similar to those from Redditch.

A small amount of manganese mottled ware (later 17th-early 18th centuries) was present. Two slipware dishes, one with feathered slip decoration (late 17th-18th centuries) the other with an impressed design and multi coloured slip decoration (late 17th-early 18th centuries). Four Rhenish

stoneware vessels were represented, probably all Bartmann types (17th century). There were also two westerwald stoneware sherds (later 17th-18th centuries) and a tin glazed earthenware albarello sherd probably of a similar date ILL35.

There are further similarities with the pottery from Redditch and that from the Bull Ring Birmingham. On both sites there was very little manganese mottled ware and very little slipware. Eighteenth and nineteenth century light-on-dark trailed slipwares were absent and this is in contrast to many rural sites in the west Midlands. It is possible that this represents some functional difference between rural and urban sites.

#### Later post-medieval-modern pottery (post 1750)

This pottery was not quantified but the following range of wares was present: table wares eg creamware, pearlware, transfer printed wares, industrial slipwares, sponged wares and painted wares and utilitarian/kitchen wares eg white utilitarian ware, stoneware and coarseware. This pottery is typical of 19th century domestic occupation. The presence of industrial slipwares and sponged and painted wares suggests the lower end of the market eg labouring or artisan classes.

#### Chronology

The medieval pottery seems to date from the the 13th century and continue in an uninterrupted sequence through to the 19th century. There is no pottery fabric which could be seen as definitely pre-dating the 13th century and the comparative lack of cooking pots at c 16% of the total medieval assemblage may be further corroboration of little or no occupation before the 13th century. Unfortunately, an examination of the pottery occurrence by phase is unhelpful since the material is evidently much disturbed with odd post-medieval and modern sherds occurring in the earliest phases. Over half the medieval pottery dates from the 14th-16th centuries, the pre-eminent fabrics among these being the wheel-thrown Malvernian ware at 16.5% and the orange oxidised wheel-thrown ware (fabric oxw1) at 20.4%. In as far as the stratigraphic sequence can be interpreted, it seems likely that the moated platform was constructed in the 13th century on land which may have been otherwise given over to pastoral use, since there appears to have been nothing in the ceramics which resembles a manuring scatter of the sort commonly found on arable fields. Despite much disturbance the platform appears to have then been in use till the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. Although this cannot be supported conclusively by the ceramic evidence, it would seem most likely that the site came to an end at the time of the Dissolution. A turf line suggesting abandonment was sealed by a red clay dump contexts (2263) and (2269). Context 2263 contained 3 blackware sherds, a Cistercian sherd, four lrw1 sherds, one lox1 sherd, one malvwm sherd and one oxw1 sherd. whilst 2269 contained the base of a Cistercian ware cup with a wired base ILL33. Blackware is known to occur in the west Midlands, in first half of the 16th century from about the 1530s and to overlap with the use of Cistercian ware (Woodfield 1981, Ratkai forthcoming c). It seems likely that the red clay dump belongs to the 16th century and may be as early as the Dissolution or belong slightly later in the 16th century. The moat backfill deposits of phase III contained only two sherds, a blackware sherd and a coarseware sherd both of 17th century date, from (2247) and these themselves may be intrusive. However the lack of pottery in the moat backfill, is evidence of the moat being kept clean and functioning throughout the life of the site and does not suggest a general decline but rather a deliberate change of land use, ie the backfilling of the moat and construction of a new building in the post-medieval period. This building was constructed in phase IV. Phase IV appears to contain a mix of 17th century wares and residual medieval pottery. However, a small quantity of 18th or 19th century pottery occurred in (2239) and (2251). Context 2239 contained 18 sherds, one of which was an 18th century English stoneware, six were 17th century sherds and the remainder medieval. Context 2251 contained 25 sherds, of which 16 were of 17th century date but there were also five 18th century blackware sherds, a late 18th century creamware sherd and a 19th century industrial slipware sherd of the 1820s-30s. This 18th and 19th century pottery was presumably intrusive from layer 2244, phase V

above, although there was some evidence to suggest cross-joining pottery (ie pottery from the same vessel but from different contexts) between 2251 and (2261) in phase V.

### Discussion

Perhaps the most striking factor in the medieval and post-medieval assemblage is the very different range of fabrics from those found elsewhere in the county. The only similarity is in the presence of wheelthrown Malvernian ware. The cooking pots and glazed wares seem to belong to a regional tradition which takes in north Worcestershire, northwest Warwickshire and south Staffordshire. It is of note that neither Worcester-type cooking pots nor Malvernian cooking pots were present nor were there any Alcester type cooking pots. However both Worcester-type and Malvernian cooking pots have been found at Alcester, only a few miles distant from Redditch, and this despite the presence of pottery production in Alcester. At Bordesley Abbey pottery supply was seen as primarily local with small quantities of pottery possibly coming from Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, Alcester, Worcester and the Malverns. This reflected the the predominantly local nature of the Abbey's business and location of its granges, 20 of which were within a 35km of the site. Clearly, the economic contacts would not necessarily be the same for Redditch and Bordesley Abbey, although the Quadrant is thought to have been part of one of the Abbey's granges and the economic sway of religious houses is likely to have some effect on commercial contacts in the town. However, the industrial nature of Redditch, even in the medieval period, probably drew it into the ambit of manufacturing towns to the north ie Birmingham and the Black Country for many of its goods and services rather than to its rural hinterland in Worcestershire. Links with central and southern Worcestershire are shown by the presence of later Malvernian wares (fabric malvwm) which dominate such a wide area of the west Midlands in the late medieval period. The post medieval pottery seems to continue to show the same bias towards the north.

### Illustrated vessels

1. Fabric cpj2, (2265) cooking pot, external soot, external incised wavy line.
2. Fabric cpj2, (2281) cooking pot, external soot.
3. Fabric cpj2, (2231) cooking pot, heavily abraded.
4. Fabric cpj2, (2265) base of ?jug, roughly central patch of soot on interior of base.
5. Fabric cpj3, (2208) ?roof furniture, internal blackening.
6. Fabric glw2, (2232) jug, ext olive glaze, trace of applied decoration dusted with fe oxide.
7. Fabric glw3 (2232) jug, thin olive glaze over handle.
8. Fabric glw3 (2228) jug, thin opaque olive ext glaze.
9. Fabric sand1 (2226) jar/cistern, glaze speckles on underside of base, wiped external surface.
10. Fabric oxw1 (2232) jug, ext dull-yellowish olive glaze, vertical fe oxide stripe.
11. Fabric oxw1 (2213) plain strap handle, abraded.
12. Fabric oxw1 (2226) plain strap handle, tan glaze.
13. Fabric oxw1 (2271) ?roof furniture, thick opaque ext olive glaze.
14. Fabric lrw1 (2267) jar, ext abrasion, thin olive int glaze.
15. Fabric lox1 (2239) jug, unglazed.
16. Fabric lox1 (2255) jar.
17. Fabric lox1 (2233) bowl base, ext knife trimming, int dark olive glaze.
18. Fabric lox1 (2263) upper part of ?lamp, int burning.
19. Coarseware (2237) bowl, coarse orange fabric with yellowish inclusions and streaks, int and ext slip, int brown glaze.
20. Coarseware (2237) bowl, dense orange-red fabric, int and ext slip, int black glaze, kiln stacking scar on interior.
21. Coarseware (2237) pancheon, pale orange sandy fabric, int and ext slip, ext tan glaze dribbles, int dark brown glaze, heavy ext abrasion.
22. Coarseware (2237) jar, pale orange fabric with yellowish inclusions and streaks, int and ext slip, slightly metallic on interior.

23. Coarseware (2216) ?lid, pale orange fabric with yellowish inclusions and streaks, thin external slip.
24. Blackware (2267) tankard, single handle, int and ext black glaze.
25. Blackware (u/s) tankard, single handle, int and ext black glaze.
26. Blackware (2237) tankard, multiple handles, int and ext black glaze.
27. Blackware (2204) tankard rim, int and ext dark brown glaze.
28. Blackware (2204) drinking vessel rim, int and ext black glaze.
29. Cistercian ware (2263) cup rim, int and ext dark brown pimply glaze.
30. Cistercian ware (2237) cup rim int and ext purplish brown glaze.
31. Cistercian ware (2263) cup rim, int and ext mid brown glaze.
32. Cistercian ware (2254) cup rim, int and ext metallic brown glaze.
33. Cistercian ware (2269) base, parallel wiring on ext base, int and ext dark brown glaze.
34. Yellow ware (2237) bowl, thin int glaze
35. Tin glazed earthenware (2221) albarello rim, int and ext white tin glaze, int abrasion.
36. Fabric oxw1 (2244) rams horn crest from a crested ridge tile, abraded, trace of mid- brown glaze.

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Code	Description	Wght	Count
blw	Blackware	1313	45
blwm	Slip-coated ware	286	27
cist	Cistercian ware	149	9
cist/blw	Cistercian/Blackware	5	1
cist?	Cistercian ware	8	3
cpj1	Sady Cooking Pot	217	29
cpj2	Sady Cooking Pot	194	7
cpj3	Sady Cooking Pot	167	7
crw	Creamware	12	5
cw	Coarseware	4525	83
cw?	Coarseware?	7	1
estw	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	20	5
estw?	Brown Salt-glazed stoneware?	1	1
glw1	Medieval Glazed ware	34	5
glw2	Medieval Glazed ware	13	1
glw3	Medieval Glazed ware	181	11
glw3?	Medieval Glazed ware	26	3
glw4	Medieval Glazed ware	25	3
gstw	Rhenish Stoneware	192	4
indslpw	Industrial Slipware	13	3
lox1	Late Medieval Oxidised ware	271	11
lox1?	Late Medieval Oxidised ware?	13	1
lrw1	Late Medieval Oxidised ware	68	10
lrw2	Late Medieval Oxidised ware	51	8
malwrm	Malvern Chase ware	317	32
mang	Mottled ware	14	2
mgw	Modern Glazed wares	3	3
mp	Midlands Purple	115	3
oxw1	Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware	407	29
plw	Pearlware	28	4
sand1	Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware	392	10
sand2	Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware	51	5
sand3	Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware	33	4
slpwf	Feathered Slipware	10	1
slpwimp	Impressed Slipware	1	1
tge	Tin-Glazed Earthenware	1	1
warksgw	Reduced Deritend ware	10	1
wester	Westerwald Stoneware	27	2
ws1	Deritend Glazed ware	9	3
wut	Utilitarian Whiteware	2	1
ww1	Medieval Whiteware	196	9
ww1?	Medieval Whiteware	6	1
yw	Yellow ware	215	16
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	0	8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9628</b>	<b>419</b>

**Table YY:** Quantification of Ceramic Finds from the Quadrant , Redditch

Fabric Code	I	IIA	IIB	III	IV	V	VI	Not Phased	Total
blw	1	1	7	1	5	16	1	0	32
blwm	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	9
cist	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	7
cist/blw	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
cist?	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
cpj1	1	6	1	0	2	2	0	1	13
cpj2	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	6
cpj3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
crw	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
cw	1	0	4	1	9	19	2	1	37
cw?	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
estw	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	5
estw?	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
fired clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
glw1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
glw2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
glw3	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	10
glw3?	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
glw4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
gstw	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4
indslpw	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
lox1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	7
lox1?	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
lrw1	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	7
lrw2	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	5
malwmm	3	4	4	0	2	9	1	1	24
mang	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
mgw	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
mp	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
oxw1	1	12	4	0	5	7	0	0	29
plw	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
sand1	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	9
sand2	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
sand2?	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
sand3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
slpwf	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
slpwimp	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
tge	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
warksgw	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
wester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
westw	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
ws1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
wut	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
ww1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
ww1?	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
yw	0	1	1	0	2	7	0	1	12
<b>Total Count</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>283</b>
CBM	I	IIA	IIB	III	IV	V	VI	Not Phased	Total
tile	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	5
tile/fclay	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
tilef	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

**Table ZZ:** Pottery and CBM by sherd count by phase.