APPENDIX 3: ASSESSMENT OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY

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1. Introduction

1.1 All the building material from the three sites, a total of 72.81 kilogrammes, including 55.85 kilogrammes of daub and fired clay and 11.42 kilogrammes of stone (probably not all of which was building stone), was examined.

1.2 Material from eleven contexts from ARC HRD 99 was labelled as samples.

1.3 The study of the material should assist with the following fieldwork event aims:

- to establish a record of changing settlement and landscape morphology for the area, to include habitation areas and associated enclosures and trackways etc;
- to determine the function of these areas and changes through time;

2. Methodology

2.1 All the material was examined and recorded for the assessment using a binocular microscope. Fired ceramic building material has been divided by form, and fragments counted and weighed. The fabric types have been noted, using the Museum of London fabric type series, and any complete dimensions or other features of interest recorded.

2.2 The fired clay assemblage has been counted and weighed, and the presence of features such as original surfaces, impressions, the presence of mortar or tempering noted.

2.3 The data have been entered on an ORACLE database and transferred to the RLE Datasets. All the material has been retained.

3. Quantifications

3.1 The total weight of ceramic building material scanned for the assessment is 72.81 kilogrammes, including 55.85 kilogrammes of daub and fired clay and 11.42 kilogrammes of stone, probably not all of which was building stone, was examined. Ceramic building material accounts for 45.3% of the assemblage by weight (9.3 kilogrammes) at ARC HRD 99, 9.8% of the assemblage (1.96 kilogrammes) at ARC WNB 98, and 14% (4.49 kilogrammes) at ARC 330 98. Fired clay and daub account for 86.6% of the assemblage by weight (17.29 kilogrammes) at ARC WNB 98, 85.9%(27.74 kilogrammes) at ARC 330 98 and 52.7% (10.82 kilogrammes) at ARC HRD 99. The remainder of the material is an assortment of scraps of stone of various types, amounting to 3.6% of the assemblage (0.72 kilogrammes) at ARC WNB 98, 2% (0.42 kilogrammes) at ARC HRD 99, and 0.1% (0.02 kilogrammes) at ARC 330 98, where 0.2% of the assemblage consisted of lime mortar (0.05 kilogrammes).

3.2 Roman ceramic building material was recorded from all the sites, although quantities are small. Details of the assemblages are set out below in Tables 18, 19 and 20.

Table 18: ARC HRD 99: count and weight of Roman tile types

Form	Number of fragments	Count as % of total	Weight (grammes)	Weight as % of total
Brick	21	19	3545	38.1
Voussoir	31	28	3130	33.7
Tegula	16	15	1305	14
Flue tile	11	10	730	7.9
Unidentified tile	23	21	390	4.2
Imbrex	6	6	180	1.9
Tessera	1	1	20	0.2
Total	109	100	9300	100

Table 19: ARC WNB 98: count and weight of Roman tile types

Form	Number of fragments	Count as % of total	Weight (grammes)	Weight as % of total
Imbrex	8	36	645	32.9
Brick	3	14	630	32.1
Tegula	8	36	545	27.8
Voussoir	1	5	100	5.1
Unidentified tile	2	9	40	2
Total	22	100	1960	99.9

Table 20: ARC 330 98: count and weight of Roman tile types

Form	Number of fragments	Count as % of total	Weight (grammes)	Weight as % of total
Brick	3	43	350	80.5
Imbrex	1	14	25	5.8
Tegula	1	14	25	5.8
Unidentified tile	2	29	35	8.1
Total	7	100	435	100.2

3.3 The Roman tile fabrics tend to resemble those from London, and are probably made from very similar London clays. There appear to be, however, some slight local variations, often containing fine black iron oxides and other iron-rich substances, calcareous inclusions, and streaks of cream silt or clay. Five provisional tile fabrics have been identified and are described below. Museum of London fabric codes 2815 (a group of red-firing fabrics containing varying amounts of quartz sand), 3023, 3028, 3060, 3226, 3227, and 3255 have also been used. The quantities of each fabric present on the site are set out in Table 20.

3.4 Provisional Roman tile fabrics:

- HRD1: red or orange slightly micaceous red fabric with moderate ill-sorted medium to coarse quartz (near 2815 group and fabric 3255), large rounded or blocky inclusions of yellowish silty clay sometimes with a white calcareous speckle; both matrix and inclusions contain common fine black iron-oxide specks. Occurs as tegula on ARC HRD 99 and tegula and imbrex on ARC WNB 98

- HRD2: light brown to orange fabric with abundant fine to medium angular quartz, sparse coarse quartz and sparse coarse or very coarse rounded dark red iron-rich inclusions. Occurs as flue tile or tegula on ARC HRD 99
- HRD3: fine red matrix (near 3006) with inclusions of coarse quartz, iron-rich clays and sparse pale cream silty streaks. Occurs as flue tile on ARC HRD 99
- HRD4: well-fired light orange fabric; abundant very fine to fine quartz and common fine black iron oxide specks; frequent rounded pelletal inclusions of cream and dark red clay/silt. Occurs as brick, flue/voussoir and tegula on ARC HRD 99
- WNB1: orange matrix with white speckle and fine black iron oxides; sparse very coarse rose quartz, coarse pale cream clay and very coarse ferruginous sandstone inclusions. Occurs as unidentified tile on WNB 98.

3.5 The best Roman assemblage in terms of quantity and range of forms is that from ARC HRD 99. The relatively large proportions of combed flue tile and voussoir (which cannot easily be differentiated when the fragments are of small size) would normally suggest the presence of a hypocausted building such as a villa or bath-house, but the absence of ceramic or stone roofing tile and the number of different fabrics represented (six), suggests that the material has been salvaged, probably from several sites, and reused in an industrial context. A voussoir in fabric 3226 similar to those from ARC HRD 99 was found on ARC WNB 98 (context 653, subgroup 486). The other Roman tile is abraded and probably also reused, although of interest is a brick in fabric 3226 with wavy finger-keying on the top surface (context 102, subgroup 809). A very unusual brick fragment was noted from ARC 330 98 (context 110, sub-group 3004); this appears to have been moulded with a corner angle of *c* 60 degrees, and may have been triangular.

3.6 Post-Roman material was noted from only one site, ARC 330 98, where it formed 12.6% of the assemblage by weight (4.055 kilogrammes). The forms present are set out in Table 21.

Table 21: ARC HRD 99: count and weight of post-Roman tile types

Form	Number of fragments	Weight (grammes)
Brick	17	3200
Peg tile	24	715
Curved tile (ridge or hip)	3	115
Unidentified tile	2	25
Total	46	4055

3.7 The post-Roman material is not generally of particular interest, comprising fragments of roof tile and brick; the exception being a brick clamp with wasters on ARC 330 98. All the brick is in MoL fabric 3033 (made from the orange to red firing London clays), which is the commonest brick type in London in the early post-medieval period. The date range for this fabric in London is *c* 1450-1700, but it may be a little later in Kent, where the use of brick is not known before *c* 1480 (pers. comm. T. P. Smith). The roof tile present is all in fabrics known from London; 2271, 3090, 3094 and 3201.

3.8 All three sites produced fired clay and daub. The largest assemblage (27.74 kilogrammes) is from ARC 330 98, with 15.985 kilogrammes from ARC WNB 98, and 10.82 kilogrammes from ARC HRD 99.

3.9 The fired clay and daub assemblages have several features of interest. The material from ARC WNB 98 and ARC 330 98 probably contains small

fragments of prehistoric loomweight, as a number of fragmentary examples have been found on the sites. Both sites also have several types of daub in a range of fabric types, including a light orange to light brown clay with frequent inclusions of white chalk which has been given the provisional fabric code WNB2. A single fragment of keyed daub walling came from context 1072, subgroup 59, ARC WNB 98. Wattle and lath impressions were noted on some of the daub, and it is likely that both Iron Age and Roman occupation is represented. The patterns of smoothing and burning on daub from all three sites suggest the presence of possible briquetage or moulds, and there is clear evidence of kiln or hearth linings.

4. Provenance

4.1 The material comes mainly from pits and ditches on the three sites. It is evident that the material from ARC 330 98 represents pre-Roman, Roman and post-Roman occupation, that both Iron Age and Roman material is represented on ARC WNB 98 and that ARC HRD 99 is predominantly late Roman, but further analysis of the phased sites will be needed before the full significance of the material can be appreciated.

5. Conservation

5.1 The temporary fabric type series should be accessible to enable comparisons to be made with examples of tiles from known kilns and other sites in Kent, London and East Sussex. This should not necessarily conflict with long-term storage for the remainder of the assemblage. It is recommended that samples of all the tile fabrics should be retained.

5.2 The material is well-preserved and should not deteriorate as long as it is stored in clean, dry conditions.

5.3 Access may be needed to the ceramic building material from ARC HRD 99 for the purposes of illustration, and to the daub/fired clay from all the sites for possible further analysis.

6. Comparative material

6.1 The material should be compared with the daub and fired clay from Thurnham Roman villa, Springhead and other Iron Age and Roman sites on the CTRL project. Tile fabrics should be compared with those in the Canterbury Archaeological Trust type series.

7. Potential for further work

7.1 The assemblage appears to be composed mainly of material of two periods, Middle to Late Iron Age and Roman, with an additional early post-medieval element on ARC 330 98. It thus has the potential to answer to provide

information on the following original Landscape Zone aims and Field Event aims.

7.2 Farming communities (2,000-100 BC)

- *Determine spatial organisation of the landscape in terms of settlement location in relation to fields, pasture, woodland, enclosed areas and ways of moving between these (original landscape zone aim 2.3.a)*
- *Determine how settlements were arranged and functioned over time (original landscape zone aim 2.3.c)*

7.3 If the daub assemblages from Zone 3 can, by association with pottery or other finds, be shown to be of prehistoric date, they have the potential to provide information on the location of Middle to Late Iron Age settlements, possibly continuing into the early Roman period. In addition it could inform on the types of structures present, such as houses, kilns or hearths, and the activities such as the use of kilns and briquetage that were carried out there.

7.4 Towns and their rural landscapes (100 BC – 1700 AD)

- *How were settlements and rural landscapes organised and how did they function? (original landscape zone aim 2.4.c)*

7.5 The presence of Roman material on sites with ample evidence of Late Iron Age occupation has the potential to provide evidence of continuity of use from the Iron Age to the Roman period.

7.6 Although sparse, the Roman tile indicates the presence of Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. The presence of Roman tile in what appears to be an industrial or manufacturing centre at Downs Road should be examined in the light of its proximity to the higher status settlement at nearby Springhead.

7.7 The manufacture of bricks in the early post-medieval period is evidence of high-status building activity in the locality, and the brick wasters will provide comparanda for local material of this period.

7.8 Field event aims:

- *To establish a record of changing settlement and landscape morphology for the area, to include habitation areas and associated enclosures and trackways etc.*
- *To determine the function of these areas and changes through time*

7.9 If the daub from Northumberland Bottom and ARC 330 98 represents, as seems likely, the remains of structures from the Middle or Late Iron Age, its analysis has the potential to provide information on Iron Age to early Roman land use and environment. Some parts of the assemblage will become foci for further work, either inter or intra site and this will depend on the archaeological potential of the site as a whole.

7.10 The ceramic building material and daub/fired clay assemblage from Downs Road has the potential to provide information on the manufacturing activities carried out on the site in the Roman period.

7.11 No further work, apart from illustration of the box flue/voussoir tiles from ARC HRD 99 and the unusual shaped brick from ARC 330 98, is needed on the Roman ceramic building materials.

7.12 Tasks :

- combine and analyse stratigraphic and building materials/fired clay data to refine the preliminary assessment of the date and context of the assemblages in relation to other sites such as Thurnham Roman villa and Springhead.
- re-examine the daub to define more precisely the function of the different types and materials of which the structures were built (e.g. dimensions of wattles and other organics), and select material for illustration
- search the literature for parallels of similar date with the aim of identifying the function of the flanged fragments
- write report
- editing time to check text and illustrations

8. Bibliography

None

Table 22: ARC WNB 98 Assessment of Ceramic Building Material /Fired Clay

Context	Count	Weight	Type (brick/tile etc.)	Period (spot date)	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
229	1	20	DAUB	UN	3102
229	1	30	STON	UN	3116
258	10	70	DAUB	UN	3102
258	3	20	STON	UN	3116
262	1	5	DAUB	UN	3102
264	2	5	DAUB	UN	3102
268	1	70	DAUB	UN	3102
269	11	60	DAUB	UN	3102
270	33	400	DAUB	UN	3102
270	2	35	STON	UN	3111
272	4	10	DAUB	UN	3102
278	5	20	DAUB	UN	3102
282	1	50	DAUB	UN	3102
284	9	20	DAUB	UN	3102
308	6	75	DAUB	UN	3102
363	1	260	BRIC	RO	2815; AD50-160
380	12	150	STON	UN	3111
381	4	15	DAUB	UN	3102
382	1	20	IMB	RO	2815; AD50-160
413	1	80	DAUB	UN	3102
417	8	45	DAUB	UN	3102
422	7	40	DAUB	UN	3102
426	4	20	DAUB	UN	3102
481	4	40	DAUB	UN	3102
484	4	60	DAUB	UN	3102
489	9	25	DAUB	UN	3102
495	22	140	DAUB	UN	3102
495	3	325	STON	UN	3105 3117
497	3	10	DAUB	UN	3102
529	3	30	DAUB	UN	3102
544	1	15	DAUB	UN	3102
546	8	90	DAUB	UN	3102
547	7	30	DAUB	UN	3102
566	1	50	DAUB	UN	3102
586	9	440	DAUB	UN	3102
587	5	80	DAUB	UN	3102
590	4	100	DAUB	UN	3102
592	1	20	TILE	RO	WNB1
601	8	25	DAUB	UN	3102
609	20	175	DAUB	UN	3102
617	1	20	TILE	RO	HRD1
620	4	40	DAUB	UN	3102
641	7	45	DAUB	UN	3102
644	2	20	DAUB	UN	3102
653	1	100	VOUS	RO	3226; AD70-100
679	1	10	DAUB	UN	3102

Context	Count	Weight	Type (brick/tile etc.)	Period (spot date)	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
690	11	130	DAUB	UN	3102
710	1	60	DAUB	UN	3102
713	5	20	DAUB	UN	3102
714	5	20	DAUB	UN	3102
716	10	30	DAUB	UN	3102
739	2	20	DAUB	UN	3102
776	2	5	DAUB	UN	3102
776	1	10	STON	UN	3120
791	2	80	DAUB	UN	3102
848	3	20	DAUB	UN	3102;
848	2	110	TEG	RO	2815; AD50-160
852	1	20	STON	UN	3116
852	86	2200	DAUB	UN	3102
855	2	20	DAUB	UN	3102
858	1	5	DAUB	UN	3102
866	4	80	DAUB	UN	3102
867	1	65	DAUB	UN	3102
905	1	140	IMB	RO	2815; AD50-160
949	13	40	DAUB	UN	3102
950	2	10	DAUB	UN	3102
964	2	130	RUB	UN	3105
994	2	50	TEG	RO	2815; AD50-160
994	1	260	BRIC	RO	3226; AD70-100
1001	1	105	IMB	RO	HRD1
1009	1	195	DAUB	UN	3102
1023	24	400	DAUB	UN	3102
1026	2	10	DAUB	UN	3102
1027	1	20	DAUB	UN	3102
1029	26	530	DAUB	UN	3102
1033	20	1270	MUDB	UN	3102
1036	3	70	DAUB	UN	3102
1043	2	45	DAUB	UN	3102
1044	35	2900	DAUB	UN	3102
1046	2	40	DAUB	UN	3102
1048	2	40	DAUB	UN	3102
1056	1	20	DAUB	UN	3102
1063	4	280	IMB	RO	HRD1
1072	2	30	DAUB	UN	3102
1072	1	35	KCW	RO	3102
1084	1	110	BRIC	RO	2815; AD50-160
1085	2	30	DAUB	UN	3102
1110	6	380	DAUB	UN	3102
1124	4	200	DAUB	UN	3102
1125	1	140	DAUB	UN	3102
1128	1	40	TEG	RO	HRD1
1130	18	1500	DAUB	UN	3102
1164	2	300	TEG	RO	HRD1

Context	Count	Weight	Type (brick/tile etc.)	Period (spot date)	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
1182	6	50	DAUB	UN	3102
1201	15	1520	DAUB	UN	3102
1208	1	100	IMB	RO	2815; AD50-160
1236	64	1050	DAUB	UN	3102
1240	20	20	DAUB	UN	3102
1242	5	40	DAUB	UN	3102
1249	2	100	DAUB	UN	3102
1252	1	70	DAUB	UN	3102
1304	1	1250	DAUB	UN	3102
1304	1	45	TEG	RO	2815; AD50-160
1319	6	35	DAUB	UN	3102
2099	1	5	DAUB	UN	3102
2130	1	15	DAUB	UN	3102
2203	2	45	DAUB	UN	3102

Table 23: ARC HRD 99 Assessment of Ceramic Building Material /Fired Clay

Context	Count	Weight	Type (brick/tile etc.)	Period (spot date)	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
0	1	120	BRIC	RO	HRD4
3	3	10	DAUB	UN	3102
5	2	20	DAUB	UN	3102
8	1	20	DAUB	UN	3102
9	6	120	DAUB	UN	3102
12	1	180	BRIC	RO	2815; AD50-160
12	1	20	DAUB	UN	3102
14	64	2770	DAUB	UN	3102
14	1	60	TEG	RO	HRD4
18	2	10	DAUB	UN	3102
23	2	160	BRIC	RO	2815; AD50-160
23	5	50	DAUB	UN	3102; AD50-160
32	2	90	DAUB	UN	3102
39	1	80	FLUE	RO	2815; AD50-160
53	1	60	DAUB	UN	3102
53	1	20	IMB	RO	2815; AD50-160
53	2	310	TEG	RO	2815 HRD1; AD50-160
53	4	80	TILE	RO	2815; AD50-160
55	1	45	TILE	RO	2815; AD50-160
55	1	65	TEG	RO	2815; AD50-160
56	1	90	BRIC	RO	2815; AD50-160
56	2	10	DAUB	UN	3102
56	2	40	TILE	RO	2815 3226; AD70-100
58	1	160	BRIC	RO	2815; AD50-160

Context	Count	Weight	Type (brick/tile etc.)	Period (spot date)	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
58	1	20	DAUB	UN	3102
58	1	140	TEG	RO	HRD1
58	2	10	TILE	RO	2815; AD50-160
67	1	270	BRIC	RO	3060; AD50-120
67	3	40	DAUB	UN	3102
67	2	40	FLUE	RO	HRD3
69	1	110	BRIC	RO	2815; AD50-160
69	6	105	DAUB	UN	3102
69	1	50	IMB	RO	3069; AD70-100
69	1	20	TILE	RO	HRD1
69	4	220	TEG	RO	3060 3069; AD70-100
71	1	40	BRIC	RO	HRD4
71	3	385	FLUE	RO	2815 3060 HRD4; AD50-120
75	1	80	FLUE	RO	HRD2
75	1	100	TEG	RO	2815; AD50-160
77	8	380	DAUB	UN	3102
77	1	40	TILE	RO	3060; AD50-120
80	1	20	DAUB	UN	3102
80	1	110	BRIC	RO	3255
100	1	40	TEG	RO	HRD4
102	176	1775	DAUB	UN	3102
102	22	2330	VOUS	RO	2815; AD50-160
102	5	1690	BRIC	RO	3226 3255; AD70-100
103	85	150	DAUB	UN	3102
104	1	40	BRIC	RO	2815; AD50-160
107	24	620	DAUB	UN	3102
110	15	540	DAUB	UN	3102
114	1	85	BRIC	RO	2815; AD50-160
114	2	120	TEG	RO	2815; AD50-160
114	4	60	TILE	RO	3255
135	1	10	DAUB	UN	3102
135	1	30	FLUE	RO	2815; AD50-160
149	1	80	BRIC	RO	3227
149	1	5	DAUB	UN	3102
150	1	5	DAUB	UN	3102
152	7	55	TILE	RO	2815 3226; AD70-100
152	6	325	DAUB	UN	3102
153	5	150	DAUB	UN	3102
153	2	60	IMB	RO	2815; AD50-160
153	2	65	FLUE	RO	2815; AD50-160
154	67	380	DAUB	UN	3102
156	8	100	DAUB	UN	3102

Context	Count	Weight	Type (brick/tile etc.)	Period (spot date)	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
156	1	50	FLUE	RO	HRD3
156	2	50	IMB	RO	2815; AD50-160
156	1	40	TILE	RO	2815; AD50-160
156	1	420	STON	UN	3106
156	2	210	TEG	RO	2815 3226; AD70-100
158	1	20	DAUB	UN	3102
158	1	20	TESS	RO	3023; 50-120
163	40	400	DAUB	UN	3102
169	67	340	DAUB	UN	3102
178	3	410	BRIC	RO	2815 HRD1; AD50-160
178	60	1550	DAUB	UN	3102
178	4	380	VOUS	RO	3226; AD70-100
184	9	10	DAUB	UN	3102
191	1	5	DAUB	UN	3102
191	1	40	TEG	RO	HRD4
191	5	420	VOUS	RO	3226; AD70-100
217	43	300	DAUB	UN	3102
218	58	370	DAUB	UN	3102
219	7	20	DAUB	UN	3102

Table 24: ARC 330 98 Assessment of Ceramic Building Material /Fired Clay

Context	Count	Weight	Type (brick/tile etc.)	Period (spot date)	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
29	2	45	DAUB	UN	3102
57	1	30	DAUB	UN	3102
108	136	2310	DAUB	UN	3102
112	3	30	DAUB	UN	3102
117	6	120	DAUB	UN	3102
119	1	20	DAUB	UN	3102
127	1	25	TESS	UN	3102
146	12	40	DAUB	UN	3102
148	6	80	DAUB	UN	3102
149	85	3785	DAUB	UN	3102
149	1	20	RUB	UN	3105
149	6	50	MORT	UN	3101
150	5	220	DAUB	UN	3102
211	3	10	DAUB	UN	3102
234	7	130	DAUB	UN	3102
239	15	17830	DAUB	UN	3102
240	5	130	DAUB	UN	3102
255	3	500	DAUB	UN	3102
282	18	150	DAUB	UN	3102

Context	Count	Weight	Type (brick/tile etc.)	Period (spot date)	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
323	1	30	CURV	PM	2276
323	22	160	DAUB	UN	3102
323	2	40	PEG	PM	2276 3498
356	2	5	DAUB	UN	3102
1262	6	140	DAUB	UN	3102
1280	10	270	DAUB	UN	3102
1314	2	100	DAUB	UN	3102
1330	3	80	DAUB	UN	3102
1339	5	20	DAUB	UN	3102
1343	5	20	DAUB	UN	3102
1374	5	100	DAUB	UN	3102
1375	23	360	DAUB	UN	3102
1379	5	400	DAUB	UN	3102
1394	3	20	DAUB	UN	3102
1395	3	20	DAUB	UN	3102
1399	2	5	DAUB	UN	3102
1403	13	240	DAUB	UN	3102
1419	9	160	DAUB	UN	3102
1425	1	40	DAUB	UN	3102
167	1	5	TILE	MD	2271
170	5	70	PEG	MD	2271 3094 3201
1278	2	85	CURV	MD	2271 3090
1278	1	20	TILE	UN	3498
1278	1	25	TEG	RO	HRD1
1278	3	55	PEG	MD	3090 3201
1278	2	15	DAUB	UN	3102
1283	1	800	BRIC	PM	3033
1283	1	100	PEG	MD	2271
176	8	580	BRIC	PM	3033
176	2	15	DAUB	UN	3102
183	6	420	BRIC	PM	3498
183	1	20	DAUB	UN	3102
345	2	1400	BRIC	PM	3033
169	2	35	PEG	MD	2271
169	1	30	TILE	RO	2815
1	11	415	PEG	PM	2271 3094 3201 3234
110	1	190	BRIC	RO	3060; AD50-120
1302	2	160	BRIC	RO	2815; AD50-160
1302	6	70	DAUB	UN	3102
130	2	25	DAUB	UN	3102
130	1	25	IMB	RO	HRD1
557	1	5	TILE	RO	3028; AD70-120

Key to codes:

Expansions for fabric codes used in the tables

Code	Date range	Expansion
HRD1-4	Roman	Provisional fabric codes allocated to Roman tile fabrics from ARC HRD99 (as described in 3.4 above)
WNB1	Roman	Provisional fabric code allocated to Roman tile fabric from ARC WNB98 (as described in 3.4 above)
2271	1200-1600	Local roofing tile (London)
2276	1480-1800	Fine moulding sand roofing tile
2815	50-160	Local Roman fabric (London)
3023	50-120	Radlett, Hertfordshire
3028	70-120	Roman ceramic tile
3033	1450-1700	Local red 'Tudor' type brick
3060	50-120	Radlett, Hertfordshire
3069	70-100	Hertfordshire or Buckinghamshire?
3090	1200-1800	Black iron oxide roofing tile
3094	1200-1800	Sandy/black iron oxide roofing tile
3101		Mortar
3102		Daub
3105		Kentish ragstone
3106		Hassock sandstone
3111		Ferruginous sandstone
3116		Chalk
3117		Flint
3120		Other stone
3201		Daub
3226	70-100	Roman ceramic tile
3227	50-100	Thin-walled combed box-flue tile fabric
3234	1571-1800	17th century kiln furniture/roofing tile fabric
3255	50-400	Roman ceramic tile
3498		Unknown post-Roman fabric

Expansions for form codes used in the tables

Code	Expansion
KCW	Keyed daub walling
MUDB	Mudbrick
IMB	Imbrex
TEG	Tegula
BRIC	Brick
VOUS	Voussoir
RUB	Rubble
FLUE	Box flue
TESS	Tessera
PEG	Peg or plain tile
CURV	Curved roof tile (usually ridge or hip tile)