

APPENDIX 3: ASSESSMENT OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 All the building material from the site, a total of 239.605 kg, including 1.15 kg of stone, 0.63 kg of daub and 0.61 kg of painted wall plaster, was examined. A single fragment of moulded stone (registered find <60>) was also examined.
- 1.2 The material was hand collected and material from two contexts, 186 and 1048, was labelled as a sample.
- 1.3 The study of the material should assist with the following field event aims:
 - *to determine the function and economic basis of the site;*
 - *to establish the full extent and morphology of structures and other archaeological remains;*
 - *to establish a dated sequence of occupation and use.*

Methodology

All the material was examined and recorded for the purposes of assessment.

The material in each context was scanned and weighed by form. Fabrics were noted using either the Museum of London type series or a site-specific temporary fabric type number. The data were entered on an ORACLE database. All the material has been retained.

Quantification

All the building material from the site, a total of 239.605 kg was examined. Ceramic building material accounts for 99% of the assemblage, and building stone, daub or fired clay and painted wall plaster for the remaining 1%. A single fragment of moulded stone (registered find <60>) was also examined although its original form and function could not be determined at present. The amounts and weights of each type are set out in table below. It should be noted that the MCBM (medieval ceramic building material) category may include some later roof tile, as for the purposes of this report fabrics with no known date range were assumed to be medieval, perhaps continuing into the post-medieval period.

Table 6: Quantification of the materials assessed, by count and weight

Material	Number of fragments	Count as % of total	Weight (g)	Weight as % of total
RCBM	1	0	10	0
MCBM	2904	95	230145	96.1
PCBM	60	2	7060	3
Stone	12	0	1150	0.5
Daub/fired clay	26	1	630	0.3
Painted wall plaster	52	2	610	0.3
Total	3054	100	239595	100.2

RCBM – Roman ceramic building material

MCBM – medieval ceramic building material

PCBM – post-medieval ceramic building material

A total of 120 contexts contain building material, of which 83 are small, fourteen medium, eight large and fifteen very large. The majority of the identifiable material is of medieval date, although one context ([310]) contains probable Roman tile, two contexts ([749] and [763]) contain material of early post-medieval date and four ([311], [312], [709] and [746]) contain 19th or 20th century material. Six contexts, which contain only daub or stone, are undated ([221], [361], [394], [1114], [1115], [1148]).

The Roman period is represented by a single fragment of very abraded tile. The fabric is fine-textured and light brown with common, very fine, dark red and sparse, coarse, calcareous inclusions. It is not unlike fabric PFM8, so there is an element of doubt over the dating.

Medieval ceramic building material accounts for 96.1% of the assemblage by weight. The tile forms present are set out below. It should be noted that hip and other curved tiles are probably under-represented, as small fragments cannot always be differentiated from peg tiles.

Table 7: Medieval tile types, by count and weight

Form	Number of fragments	Count as % of total	Weight (g)	Weight as % of total
Peg tile	2769	95	218405	94.9
Curved tile	60	2	4985	2.2
Unknown	30	1	420	0.2
Hip tile	25	1	2880	1.3
Ridge tile	19	1	3375	1.5
Floor tile	1	0	80	0
Total	2904	100	230145	100.1

Nine provisional roof tile fabrics have been identified during the assessment, and these can be divided into three groups: red-firing sandy clays; red-firing calcareous clays; white- and pale orange-firing clays. It is likely that some of the fabrics are from the same or very similar clays, and some may represent opposite ends of a continuum rather than different fabrics, but, because of the possibility that slight differences in otherwise similar fabrics may have chronological or typological implications, the original temporary fabric groups, identified with the prefix PFM, have been retained in this report. The provisional fabrics are described below. Museum of London fabric codes 2586 (London sandy, red-firing roofing tile), 3201 (calcium carbonate roofing tile), and 3498 (unidentified vitrified or reduced fabric), have also been used. The quantities of each fabric present on the site are set out in Table 8.

Red-firing sandy clays

PFM1: orange to red fabric with moderate amounts of medium to coarse quartz and occasional dark orange iron-rich inclusions. The clay is poorly mixed, and some streaks and lumps lack quartz sand inclusions. The fabric occurs as peg, ridge and hip tile. The peg tiles have round nail holes c.13mm diameter and medium grade moulding sand. Some tiles have splashed glaze.

PFM9: orange-red to red fabric with common to frequent, medium to coarse, quartz sand and sparse white shell. The matrix is often 'corky' and there are some iron-rich inclusions. The fabric occurs as peg and hip tile, and curved tile which could be hip or ridge tile. Peg tiles have round nail holes and a glazed strip c.40mm broad at the base.

Red-firing calcareous clays

PFM3: pale orange or pink with grey core. Fine fabric with calcareous mottle and streaking. Inclusions, sometimes in lenses, of medium to coarse quartz, and moulding sand is also medium to coarse. Often has a cream to light brown surface. The fabric is well-fired and splintery fabric; it is probably made from identical clays to PFM4, but the tiles are thinner and more highly-fired. Peg tiles are produced in this fabric, and some curved fragments are also present. Nail holes are usually square, set diagonally. This fabric resembles the products of the Naccolt kiln, Wye, north-east of Ashford, which was owned by Battle Abbey (pers. comm. John Cotter).

PFM4: orange or pale mauve with calcareous speckling; sometimes deep pink to maroon, or grey reduced. Poorly mixed clays, with medium to common very coarse calcareous inclusions or voids and occasional coarse or very coarse quartz grains. Some are light orange with calcareous speckle. The surfaces are usually cream to light brown in colour. Types present are peg, ridge and hip tile. The peg tiles are relatively thick with either round or angular nail holes (often square holes set diagonally). The tiles have fine to medium moulding sand, but usually have a distinctive chaffy appearance. The fabric is similar to PFM3, but softer and less splintery; probably also produced at Naccolt.

PFM6: highly-fired red fabric with calcareous inclusions; sometimes with grey core; sparse quartz; fairly fine moulding sand. Probably a less calcareous version of PFM3 and 4. Types present are peg and curved tiles; they are fairly thin-bodied.

PFM7: orange fabric with common dark orange, platy or blocky, clay inclusions, most 1-1.5mm, but some up to 5mm. Also fine to medium quartz and occasional silty streaks and/or lumps. Occurs as peg tiles.

Light brown to white-firing clays

PFM2: light brown matrix with abundant fine quartz, often with grey core; sparse white, calcareous inclusions up to c. 3mm, and dark red iron-rich inclusions; sparse, very coarse, white mica flakes visible on surface of some tiles. Patches of yellow or green glaze. Similar to Ashford/Wealden sandy ware pottery fabric (CAT fabric M40B), (pers. comm. John Cotter). Present as peg, hip and curved tile, which are glazed with round nail holes.

PFM5: colour green to yellow; very fine quartz with sparse very coarse grains; some iron-rich clay inclusions; very coarse rounded calcareous inclusions. Moulding sand fine, but poorly sorted. Present as peg and curved tile.

PFM8: fine-grained off-white to light orange matrix with fine red mottle; medium pale pink moulding sand. Occurs as peg tile.

Table 8: Medieval tile fabrics, by count and weight

Fabric number	Number of fragments	Count as % of total	Weight (g)	Weight as % of total
PFM1	464	16	54950	23.9
PFM2	540	19	20790	9
PFM3	220	8	21175	9.2
PFM4	994	34	89385	38.8
PFM5	67	2	1530	0.7
PFM6	23	1	2490	1.1
PFM7	18	1	1975	0.9
PFM8	42	1	2760	1.2
PFM9	503	17	33690	14.6
2586	2	0	180	0.1
3201	7	0	135	0.1
3498	24	1	1085	0.5
Total	2904	100	230145	100.1

Five peg tiles with complete dimensions were noted, in fabrics PFM1, PFM3 and PFM4, complete lengths in fabrics PFM1 (2), and complete breadths in fabrics PFM1 (30), PFM2 (3), PFM3 (19), PFM 4 (55), PFM6 (3), PFM8 (2) and PFM9 (9). These data will provide the basis for a typology of the tiles used on the site.

Other typological features of interest on peg tiles were noted which relate to their shape, the presence or absence of glaze, and the shape of nail or peg holes, and further analysis of the material when phasing is available for the site should help to ascertain whether there is chronological significance in these features:

- a small but distinct tapering of the breadth from the base of the tile to the top was noted in PMF fabrics 1, 2 and 9;
- exceptionally narrow tiles, some with a single nail hole, were noted in fabric PMF1. These are likely to be purpose-made verge tiles, for use on the gable edge of a roof;
- glaze is present on peg tiles in PFM fabrics 1, 2 and 9;

- there is some variation in the shapes of nail holes in the assemblage; round holes are present in tiles in PFM fabrics 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, square holes, often rounded, and set diagonally are noted in PFM fabrics 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, and polygonal holes in PFM fabrics 3, 4, and 9. Diagonal square and polygonal holes are usually considered to be a feature of post-medieval tiles; if, however, further analysis confirms that their use on the site pre-dates the 15th century, this would have implications for their value as a dating tool.

Hip tiles are present in PFM fabrics 1, 2, 4, and 9; all have areas of glaze except those in PFM4 which are unglazed.

Ridge tiles are present in PFM fabrics 1, 4 and 9, of which those in PFM 9 are glazed.

All other non-flat roof material is included as curved tile, and occurs in PFM fabrics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9. Glaze is used on fabrics 1, 2 and 9.

Vitrified peg tile is present in 34 contexts in PFM fabrics 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 9. The number of different fabrics makes it unlikely that much, if any, of this material is tile wasters; it is more likely to represent the remains of tiles used in the construction of kilns or hearths for some kind of manufacturing process, possibly smithing.

A fragment of undecorated yellow-glazed floor tile in fabric PFM9 was noted in context 480; no slip is present under the glaze. The edge has a knife-cut bevel. The base is missing, but still visible are stabbed holes made apparently with a narrow-bladed knife. This is a very unusual feature in medieval floor tiles, and was presumably done to assist the firing process.

The post-medieval assemblage consists entirely of bricks (although, as mentioned above, it is possible that post-medieval roof tile is also present). Two provisional fabrics were identified, as well as Museum of London fabric type 3033, one of the red 'Tudor' brick fabrics commonly used in London. The provisional fabrics are described below, and the relative quantities set out in Table 9:

- PFM10: brick red, very fine texture; fine moulding sand and sharp arrisses. Machine-made – Victorian or later;
- PFM11: orange-red sandy fabric with medium to coarse quartz and frequent dark red iron-rich inclusions. Indented borders – probably early post-medieval.

Table 9: Post-medieval brick, by count and weight

Fabric number	Number of fragments	Count as % of total	Weight (g)	Weight as % of total
PFM10	26	43	1950	27.6
PFM11	32	53	4210	59.6
3033	2	3	900	12.8
Total	60	99	7060	100

Daub was recorded from four contexts; the twenty-six fragments have a total weight of 0.63 kg. Most are abraded pieces of fine white-firing clay or daub (context 361) or sandy orange-firing daub (contexts 382 and 394); from context 1148 comes a fragment of kiln-lining, lump of textured daub which appears to be iron-rich clay mixed with white marly clay, and including a burnt flint.

Plain white wall plaster comes from two contexts. From context 307 there are over 50 mainly small fragments of plain white plaster on a fine, sandy, mortar backing, and from context 585 a single fragment of smooth, but not really flat, plaster, probably unpainted, on sandy lime mortar with large inclusions of white lime. It is not possible to date these without further stratigraphical and dating evidence.

A small amount of building stone was noted. Medium-grained laminated sandstone (MoL fabric 3108) and ferruginous sandstone (MoL fabric 3111) are present, as well as a variety of other sandstones which are likely to have been used as building rubble, and possibly roofing slate. A fragment of shelly limestone is present; the source is not known, but may be the Bethersden area a few miles south of the site, from where coarse shelly limestones are known to have been quarried in the medieval period and later. The building stone from the site is listed in Table 10.

Table 10: Building stone by count and weight (g)

Fabric	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
3108	375	1	45	Scrap; dark yellow-brown colour.
3108	382	1	220	Curved bit of stone, ?form; burnt laminated sandstone.
3108	521	1	70	Frag dk brown medium-grained laminated sandstone.
3111	221	3	20	Very fine-grained ferruginous sandstone.
3111	1115	1	105	Lump ferruginous sandstone.
3120	189	1	60	Flake of iron-rich sandstone, fine-grained.
3120	266	1	150	Med to coarse sandstone, banded, with rounded grains. Blackish colour - burnt?
3120	376	1	20	Fragment of very decayed shelly limestone, coarser than Purbeck - Bethersden?
3120	382	1	310	Thin slab laminated sandstone, unusual rounded grains.
3120	1114	1	150	Frag of coarse laminated sandstone (ill sorted rounded grains), c.10-20mm thick.
	Total	12	1150	

A single fragment of moulded stone was noted in context 788 <60>. This is in a cream-coloured detrital limestone which strongly resembles Caen Stone, and is probably part of a larger moulding, such as a door arch. It is likely to date from the 13th century or early 14th century, but this should be confirmed during analysis.

A small quantity of ceramic building material, 3.17 kg, from chainage sites, ARC 430/85+100 – 85 + 350/99, was scanned. This consisted of medieval and post-medieval roofing tile and post-medieval brick, and the forms and fabrics noted were consistent with those from ARC PFM 98.

Provenance

All of the material was excavated from features such as pits, the moat, ditches and demolition dumps which are closely related to the early medieval buildings on the site. In view of this, the material should be regarded as a single large group which has the potential to answer research objectives relating to the appearance of the buildings, and the economy of the site and its relationship with the various sources of supply of building materials in the surrounding area.

Conservation

The temporary fabric type series should be compared 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.

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

It is recommended that samples of all the tile fabrics should be retained, as well as good examples of each tile type. The painted wall plaster, daub, including kiln linings, and stone should be retained. This should amount to approximately 25% of the assemblage, and it should thus be possible to discard the more abraded material, which comprises approximately 75% of the assemblage.

Comparative material

The Parsonage Farm building material appears to be the largest early medieval domestic tile assemblage in the CTRL project, although smaller quantities of tile have been recovered from other sites. Comparisons should be made with the medieval ceramic fabric type series used by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust and the Museum of London, as well as from museum collections in Kent and East Sussex, in order to try to source and date the tiles.

Documentary sources (Appendix 13) state that tiles were being manufactured locally at Westwell during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Potential for further work

The assemblage largely comprises the roofing tile used on a 13th century moated domestic site and has the potential to provide information on the following original Landscape Zone aims within the category *Towns and their rural landscapes (100 BC-AD 1700)*:

- *Did population increase and concentration effect natural resource exploitation and accelerate environmental change?*

1.4 Evidence of the ceramic building materials can complement the pottery evidence to demonstrate the pattern of exploitation of local clay resources through time, thus providing a chronological framework in which to assess the effects of clay extraction on the physical landscape and to relate manufacturing activity to the ownership of land. The area has been frequently used as a source of clay in recent times and documentary evidence suggests that tile making was an important part of the local industry in medieval times (at least from 1285).

- *How were settlements and rural landscapes organised and how did they function?*

1.5 The ceramic building material, may have been produced at some of the same kilns as the pottery from the site, has similar potential to indicate the patterns of trading and procurement within the region. The presence of high-status material such as, for example, glazed floor tile and good building stone, is an indicator of prosperity and can provide evidence of the status of settlements or buildings.

The assemblage has the potential, when all the stratigraphic and pottery dating evidence is considered, to address the following Fieldwork Event Aims:

- *To determine the function and economic basis of the site*

1.6 Analysis of the building materials has the potential to indicate the social and economic status of the site. Specifically, further analysis should confirm whether any of the roofing tile used on the buildings was made on site, or if it all came in from kilns elsewhere. Burnt tile was noted in the assessment, but it occurred in several fabrics which suggests that the tiles were not kiln wasters but may have been used to construct a kiln for some other purpose.

- *to establish the full extent and morphology of structures and other archaeological remains*

1.7 Analysis of the tile types that are associated with the different phases or parts of the building can provide information on the extent of the structure and in particular on the style and appearance of the roof.

- *to establish a dated sequence of occupation and use*

1.8 Analysis of the tile types that are associated with the different phases or parts of the building can provide information on the relative dates of the structures or parts of the building.

The quality of the ceramic building materials assemblage from Parsonage Farm, its early date and probable lack of later contamination suggests the following research aims, which are of local and regional interest.

- the establishment of a chronology for the tile fabrics
- the establishment of a typology for the tile forms
- the sourcing of tile fabrics with reference to known kiln material and ceramic reference collections.

Bibliography

None

Table 11: Assessment of Ceramic Building Material / Assessment of Fired Clay

Conte xt	Count	Weight	Type (brick/ tile etc.)	Early date	Late date	Period	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
120	1	80	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM8
162	4	160	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4 PFM9
166	1	50	TILE	1100	1800	MD	PFM9
168	3	290	HIP	1100	1800	MD	PFM9
168	36	1740	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM1 PFM3 PFM4 PFM9
172	1	5	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
177	1	40	CURV	1100	1800	MD	PFM3
177	3	120	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM3
179	4	480	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM3 PFM9
186	3	190	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM3 PFM4
188	4	255	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM3 PFM9
189	20	1320	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM1 PFM3 PFM4 PFM6 PFM9
189	1	60	STON	1100	1800	MD	3120
190	2	180	CURV	1100	1800	MD	PFM3 PFM9
190	5	645	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM3 PFM4 PFM6
190	1	60	TILE	1100	1800	MD	PFM9
197	2	260	CURV	1135	1800	MD	PFM4
197	31	3990	PEG	1135	1800	MD	3498 PFM3 PFM4 PFM8
206	2	30	CURV	1100	1500	MD	PFM4
206	15	330	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM3 PFM4 PFM9
207	3	350	CURV	1100	1500	MD	PFM4 PFM9
207	32	3980	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM3 PFM4 PFM9
207	2	265	RIDG	1100	1500	MD	PFM4
208	1	40	CURV	1100	1500	MD	PFM1
208	56	2410	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM3 PFM4 PFM8 PFM9
208	7	70	TILE	1100	1500	MD	PFM4 PFM8
221	3	20	STON	0	0	MD	3111
231	1	60	CURV	1135	1500	MD	PFM4
231	104	6250	PEG	1135	1500	MD	3498 PFM1 PFM2 PFM3 PFM4 PFM8 PFM9
231	2	400	RIDG	1135	1500	MD	PFM4
231	1	5	TILE	1135	1500	MD	PFM4
233	1	30	CURV	1135	1500	MD	PFM9
233	160	6460	PEG	1135	1500	MD	3498 PFM1 PFM2 PFM3 PFM4 PFM9
233	1	20	TILE	1135	1500	MD	PFM8
234	2	110	CURV	1100	1500	MD	PFM3 PFM4
234	86	3410	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM3 PFM4 PFM7 PFM9
245	2	10	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM2
253	3	140	CURV	1100	1500	MD	PFM2
253	82	4650	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM2 PFM3 PFM4 PFM9

Context	Count	Weight	Type (brick/ tile etc.)	Early date	Late date	Period	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
253	1	5	TILE	1100	1500	MD	PFM1
255	209	9885	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM2 PFM3 PFM4 PFM8 PFM9
255	1	10	TILE	1100	1500	MD	PFM7
256	4	170	CURV	1135	1500	MD	PFM2
256	194	7690	PEG	1135	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM2 PFM3 PFM4 PFM6 PFM7 PFM9
256	1	5	TILE	1135	1500	MD	3498
262	22	600	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM2 PFM4
264	22	685	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM2 PFM3 PFM4 PFM9
266	6	360	CURV	1135	1500	MD	PFM2
266	446	21330	PEG	1135	1500	MD	3498 PFM1 PFM2 PFM3 PFM4 PFM7 PFM9
266	1	150	STON	1135	1500	MD	3120
279	3	200	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM2 PFM6 PFM9
280	43	2520	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM3 PFM4 PFM6 PFM9
280	1	170	RIDG	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
307	1	280	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
307	51	550	PWP	1100	1800	MD	3100
310	1	10	TILE	45	410?	MD	
311	2	660	BRIC	1830	1950	MD	PFM10 PFM11
311	2	180	CURV	1830	1950	MD	2586
311	2	55	PEG	1830	1950	MD	PFM1
312	2	780	BRIC	1830	1900	MD	PFM10 PFM11
312	7	730	CURV	1830	1900	MD	PFM4 PFM5 PFM6
312	89	15230	PEG	1830	1900	MD	3498 PFM1 PFM3 PFM4 PFM5 PFM7 PFM8 PFM9
312	1	10	TILE	1830	1900	MD	PFM8
313	3	300	HIP	1100	1500	MD	PFM2
313	13	17930	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM2 PFM3 PFM9
318	1	80	CURV	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
318	22	1785	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM3 PFM4 PFM8 PFM9
344	2	330	CURV	1100	1800	MD	PFM4 PFM9
344	2	440	HIP	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
344	23	3765	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4 PFM5
361	16	160	DAUB	0	0	MD	3102
375	5	290	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM9
375	1	45	STON	1100	1500	MD	3108
376	1	80	CURV	1100	1800	MD	PFM1
376	20	1465	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM1 PFM4 PFM8 PFM9
376	1	20	STON	1100	1800	MD	3120
382	2	140	CURV	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
382	1	20	DAUB	1100	1500	MD	3102
				1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM2 PFM3 PFM4 PFM7 PFM9
				1100	1100	MD	3120

Conte xt	Count	Weight	Type (brick/ tile etc.)	Early date	Late date	Period	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
382	48	4020	PEG	1100	1500	MD	3108
382	1	310	ROOF	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
382	1	220	STON	1100	1800	MD	PFM1
383	4	640	PEG	0	0	MD	3102
383	1	5	TILE	1100	1800	MD	PFM3 PFM4
394	8	30	DAUB	1100	1800	MD	PFM1 PFM4
405	4	385	CURV	1100	1800	MD	PFM1 PFM3 PFM4 PFM5 PFM9
405	5	1110	HIP	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
405	117	14630	PEG	1100-1800	1100- 1800	MD	PFM4 PFM9
405	1	780	RIDG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4 PFM9
406	6	245	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
417	7	470	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM1 PFM4 PFM5
419	1	5	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM1 PFM4 PFM6
424	27	4730	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM1 PFM9
444	9	1390	PEG	1135	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM9
454	2	50	PEG	1135	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM2 PFM3 PFM4 PFM9
456	3	240	HIP	1135	1500	MD	3498
456	31	5795	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4 PFM8 PFM9
456	1	140	TILE	1100	1500	MD	PFM1
458	4	840	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM2 PFM9
461	8	400	HIP	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
461	10	210	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM3 PFM9
461	8	730	RIDG	1100	1800	MD	PFM9
467	5	380	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM9
467	1	20	TILE	1100	1800	MD	PFM1 PFM9
480	1	80	FLOR	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
480	5	550	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM1 PFM4 PFM9
481	2	500	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM1 PFM9
487	8	250	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM1
489	24	1155	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM4 PFM9
492	1	60	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
495	4	290	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM2 PFM4 PFM9
496	2	60	PEG	1135	1800	MD	3498 PFM5
498	5	240	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM9
501	2	100	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
503	7	880	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM4 PFM8 PFM9
508	1	10	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM8
517	21	690	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM4 PFM8
517	1	5	TILE	1100	1500	MD	3108
521	25	2280	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM3
521	1	70	STON	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
527	1	20	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
528	7	980	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM4 PFM8

Conte xt	Count	Weight	Type (brick/ tile etc.)	Early date	Late date	Period	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
540	1	240	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
542	3	110	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
558	4	620	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM4 PFM9
566	5	1170	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM4
569	12	1340	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM3 PFM4 PFM9
569	1	260	RIDG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
570	18	1300	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM8 PFM9
572	1	60	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM4
577	2	70	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
577	1	230	RIDG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
578	1	35	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM4 PFM8 PFM9
578	1	10	TILE	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM6 PFM9
581	13	350	PEG	1100	1500	MD	3100
585	7	550	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1
585	1	60	PWP	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
587	2	420	RIDG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
593	2	80	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM9
597	3	220	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM9
600	3	270	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1
601	4	475	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1
602	1	140	CURV	1100	1800	MD	PFM4 PFM5
602	4	90	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM3 PFM9
610	15	1830	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM2 PFM3
613	5	360	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM7 PFM9
615	12	325	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
622	8	620	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
626	1	10	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
632	1	20	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
673	1	10	PEG	1830	1950	MD	3033 PFM10 PFM11
697	1	120	RIDG	1830	1950	MD	PFM4
709	49	4990	BRIC	1830	1950	PM	PFM4 PFM6 PFM9
709	1	70	CURV	1100	1500	PM	PFM1
709	57	1535	PEG	1100	1500	PM	PFM4
711	3	330	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
712	1	100	HIP	1830	1950	MD	PFM10
712	1	400	PEG	1830	1950	MD	PFM1
746	3	510	BRIC	1475	1800	PM	PFM11
746	1	10	CURV	1475	1800	PM	3201
749	2	100	BRIC	1475	1500	MD	PFM11
749	1	15	PEG	1475	1500	MD	PFM9
763	2	20	BRIC	1475	1500	MD	3201
763	1	20	CURV	1100	1500	MD	PFM2 PFM3 PFM9
763	6	120	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM3 PFM4 PFM9
767	6	330	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM3 PFM4 PFM9

Conte xt	Count	Weight	Type (brick/ tile etc.)	Early date	Late date	Period	Comments (decoration/ glaze/ fabric)
769	8	1000	CURV	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM3 PFM4 PFM5 PFM7 PFM8 PFM9
769	86	12195	PEG	1150	1350	MD	<60> Caen(?) stone moulding
771	201	14615	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM3
788	1	240	MOLD	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM4
800	3	90	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
853	3	160	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM4
854	2	730	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM4 PFM5 PFM6 PFM7
883	1	50	CURV	1100	1500	MD	PFM3 PFM9
883	71	13070	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM9
897	2	180	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM4
918	1	60	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM2
920	2	225	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM8 PFM9
936	1	10	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1 PFM9
937	5	170	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM5
937	10	45	TILE	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
1042	1	20	PEG	1100	1500	MD	PFM1
1042	1	20	TILE	1135	1800	MD	3498 PFM4 PFM5
1045	1	260	PEG	1135	1800	MD	3498 PFM5
1048	16	725	PEG	1135	1800	MD	3498 PFM4 PFM5 PFM8
1097	7	95	PEG	1100	1800	MD	PFM4
1100	11	250	PEG	0	0	MD	3120
1104	7	1000	PEG	0	0	MD	3111
1114	1	150	STON	0	0		3102