

## Characterisation studies of Anglo-Saxon pottery from Lundenwic: 3) Chaff-tempered wares

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One of the main wares found in the earlier phases of occupation at Lundenwic is chaff-tempered ware. These vessels are in the main crudely made and have abundant organic inclusions present. These have carbonised during firing and the carbon is usually diffused into the surrounding clay body so that the core, and often the surfaces, of the vessels are black. Sometimes the surfaces, especially the external surfaces, are oxidized and rarely the whole of the vessel is oxidized, although it is likely that in some of these instances the vessels, or broken sherds, have been accidentally burnt.

Vessels which are visually identical in appearance are found not only on Lundenwic sites but also on sites in the surrounding area. In this paper, the evidence from analysis of vessels from Lundenwic and sites to the east, north, south and west of the settlement is surveyed in an attempt to see whether or not the Lundenwic vessels were made in the settlement or imported from production sites in its hinterland.

A second strand to this study is to establish whether or not the parent clay used for the Lundenwic chaff-tempered vessels is the same as that used for other wares found there, in other words whether the potters of the chaff-tempered wares might have also been producing other fabrics.

Samples from six Lundenwic sites are studied here, together with material from Barking Abbey, Clapham, Enfield, Hammersmith and Harmondsworth (Table 1).

**Table 1**

locality	Sitecode	TSNO	Total
Barking	ARP97	AG348	1
		AG349	1
City of Westminster	BOB91	V1837	1
		V1838	1
		V1839	1
	KIN88	V1840	1
	lgc00	V1490	1
	rop95	V1111	1
		V1112	1
	sot89	V1841	1
	V1842	1	
Clapham	LAM448	V1126	1
		V1127	1
Enfield	AYL90	V1121	1
Hammersmith	HAM90	V1114	1

		V1115	1
		V1116	1
Harmondsworth	M4M84	V1122	1
		V1124	1
	MFH88	V1117	1
		V1118	1
		V1119	1
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>22</b>

## Petrological analysis

These wares contain, by definition, very few large inclusions other than burnt-out chaff. Angular flint fragments were noted in 6 sections but their occurrence is probably random. In one case the flint was brown-stained and probably from a Tertiary deposit. Further sections of the sample samples might well have revealed flint in other samples. Similarly, rounded quartz grains with polished surfaces were noted in five samples, and subangular quartz grains up to 1.0mm across were noted in two others. These inclusion types are ubiquitous in the Thames basin and unless the relative frequency of these grains to each other and to other quartz sand grains in a sand can be estimated there is little that can be inferred about the source of the pottery from their occurrence.

The character of the groundmass, however, shows more potential. The groundmass can be divided into those with abundant fine quartz sand, with illsorted angular grains up to 0.2mm across, those with moderate quartz and muscovite silt. In addition, one of the samples has a groundmass with virtually no quartz inclusions at all and one contains grains of glauconite, alongside rounded, polished quartz grains up to 1.0mm across. These groups are coded here as FS (fine sand), SM (micaceous silt), UN (inclusionless) and GL (glauconitic). Their distribution by site indicates that the fine sandy group occurs to the west of Lundenwic, but not in samples from the settlement itself, and that the glauconitic groundmass occurs to the east (Table 2). The silty micaceous groundmass, however, occurs on every site. One interpretation of this distribution would be that the four groundmass types indicate four separate sources for the pottery but the scarcity of inclusions over 0.2mm across makes it impossible to differentiate between vessels made from the same widely-distributed parent clay at one site from pots made locally on sites on or near the findspots.

**Table 2**

Locality	FS	S	UN	GL	Grand Total
Barking		1		1	2
Hammersmith	1	2			3
Harmondsworth	4	1			5
City of Westminster		8	1		9
Clapham		2			2
Enfield		1			1

Grand Total	5	15	1	1	22
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The fine sand groundmass probably either indicates the use of brickearth or an alluvial clay derived from reworking the brickearth. The silty micaceous clay is typical of the upper beds of the London clay, which outcrop to the east of London as well as forming the higher hills in the London area and further west. The inclusionless clay is more typical of the London clay in the area of the settlement itself. For the most part the clay would not have been exposed at Lundenwic itself but would have outcropped along the shoreline and the Fleet valley.

Thus, we can say that the presence of micaceous silt in the majority of the chaff-tempered pottery from Lundenwic is inconsistent with a source in the settlement itself but that suitable clays can probably be found widely, in every direction from Lundenwic.

### Chemical analysis

The 22 samples were analysed using Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy. The samples were cut off the main sherd and the surfaces were mechanically removed to lessen the possibility of contamination. However, it was impossible to completely remove this possibility because of the porous nature of the fabric. In thin section the voids that once contained chaff were filled with plant ash, mineral soil, phosphate concretions and calcareous concretions.

In order to ascertain which elements might be contaminants the correlation of all the measured elements with Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, CaO, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and “silica” was calculated (Table 3). This shows that “silica” is correlated to some extent with Na<sub>2</sub>O. This is probably as a result of feldspar grains in the quartz sand fraction. Other than this, there is a slight correlation with Sm, but this is more highly correlated with Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. CaO is strongly correlated with Sr, with P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Ba. P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> is correlated with Sr, Ba, CaO and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Some of the minor elements are not closely correlated with any of these four groups and a decision was taken to include them in the study if they were more closely correlated with Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> than with any of the other three groups. This produced a list of 20 elements which seem to have been present in the parent clay to a greater extent than in any contamination or tempering.

**Table 3**

	Included?	“Silica”	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	CaO	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
SiO <sub>2</sub>	N	1	-0.805549398	-0.735202061	-0.548716763
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Y	-0.805549398	1	0.300286391	0.090109132
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	N	-0.821419864	0.46522584	0.675885689	0.47755864
MgO	Y	-0.565613313	0.733860605	0.120981434	-0.192075206
CaO	N	-0.735202061	0.300286391	1	0.716677995
Na <sub>2</sub> O	N	0.188273408	0.042955886	-0.350150068	-0.442346897
K <sub>2</sub> O	Y	-0.694368292	0.753854066	0.40852238	-0.018923931
TiO <sub>2</sub>	Y	-0.550168008	0.810992868	0.010481504	-0.038494358
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	N	-0.548716763	0.090109132	0.716677995	1

MnO	Y	-0.106417329	0.049881551	0.036983834	-0.101290658
Ba	N	-0.334338504	0.013053463	0.559124117	0.844651095
Cr	Y	-0.766712772	0.91217182	0.190344409	0.141314118
Cu	N	-0.041346317	-0.031908131	-0.079126719	0.076487408
Li	Y	-0.108816938	0.510849427	-0.293575809	-0.48246042
Ni	Y	-0.602457756	0.653437435	0.28760916	-0.014823509
Sc	Y	-0.7546764	0.926354636	0.204558643	0.138303737
Sr	N	-0.590022736	0.144199309	0.795402947	0.917094268
V	Y	-0.785005902	0.844333683	0.286824069	0.104454307
Y	N	-0.256933642	0.161223794	0.286095005	0.252253497
Zr*	Y	-0.462235162	0.686129143	0.098229521	0.079817069
La	Y	-0.240158372	0.391549357	0.149186388	-0.076959616
Ce	Y	-0.162346015	0.222673862	0.159385826	0.048050729
Nd	Y	-0.276243356	0.41246116	0.199905921	0.009631439
Sm	Y	0.07928796	0.151444865	-0.214397643	-0.175547468
Eu	Y	-0.21684081	0.268983425	0.122194717	0.061306268
Dy	Y	-0.29618633	0.322083473	0.225991465	0.100402342
Yb	Y	-0.434718355	0.472622935	0.276107545	0.164219001
Zn	Y	-0.565841695	0.493779375	0.311949849	0.238246177
Co	Y	-0.563026364	0.452957642	0.247061781	0.019568106

Factor analysis was then carried out on the reduced dataset. Three factors with eigenvalues above 1 were found and in total these account for 76% of the variance in the dataset.

A plot of Factor 1 (F1) scores against those for Factor 2 (F2) distinguishes the fine-textured sample from Lundenwic from the remainder (Fig 1) but there is no distinction between the fine sand and silty groups. The glauconitic sample is peripheral, but plots alongside one of the fine sandy samples from Hammersmith. However, a plot of F1/F3 separates the glauconitic sample but makes no distinction between the fine-textured, silty micaceous and fine sandy groups.

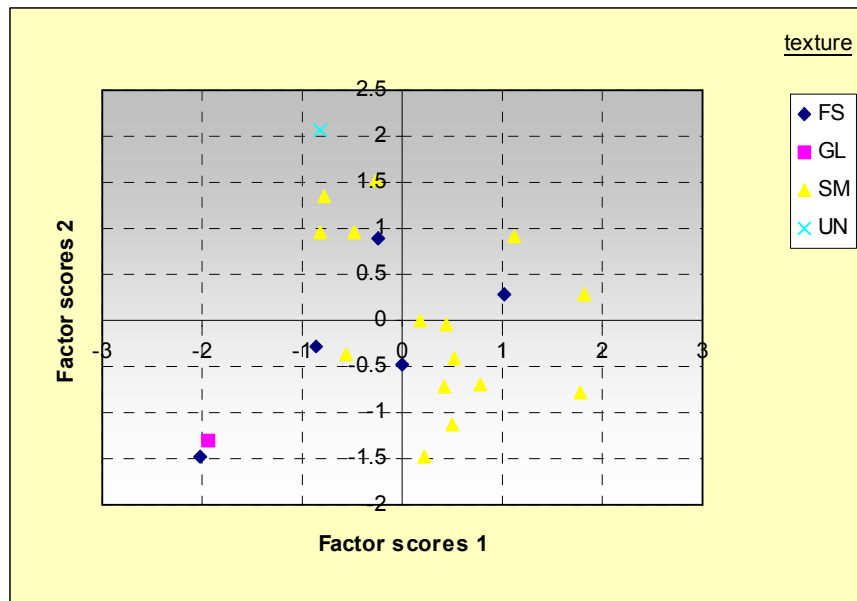


Figure 1

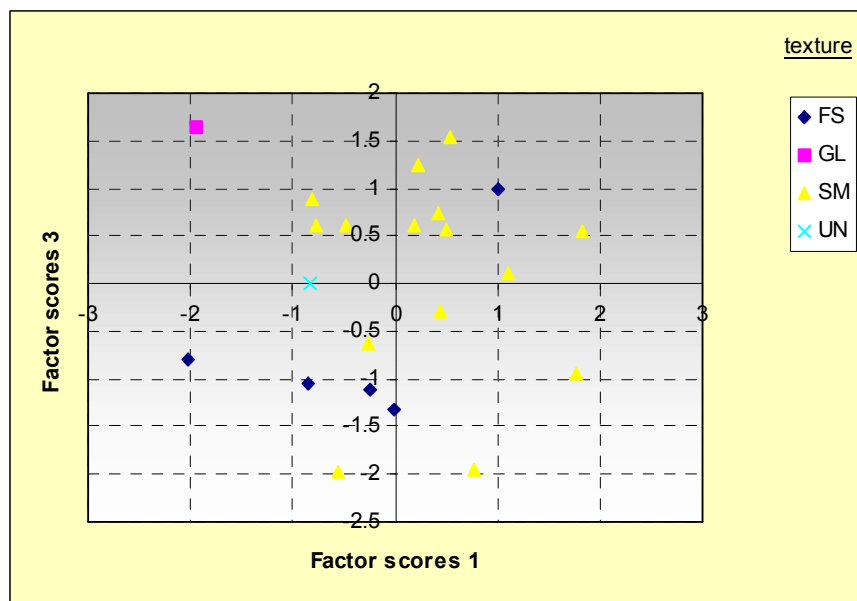


Figure 2

Thus, the chemical analysis fails to confirm the significance of these three groups. The same F1/F2 plot grouped by locality (Fig 3) shows that the single Enfield sample is peripheral but that the Clapham, Hammersmith and Harmondsworth samples cannot be chemically separated. Clearly, one or two samples from a site is in any case insufficient to characterise the chemical composition of the chaff-tempered ware but even this study has shown that there is no clear evidence for separate sources.

The next stage in the study was to take the same restricted dataset for other wares found at Lundenwic to compare the compositions of their parent clays. A large amount of comparative data is now available for the composition of Roman and medieval wares in the Thames basin. From this, material from three whiteware production sites/waster dumps from Kingston and Southwark, a group of greyware wasters from the Fleet valley and material from the early Roman production site at Sugar Loaf Court in the City of London were chosen for comparison. The clays used in these three industries appear to be the Reading Beds, London clay with sand temper and untempered London clay respectively. The results of this show that neither the chaff-tempered pottery nor the other sampled coarsewares from Lundenwic

were comparable with any of the kiln products. One notable feature is that there is a higher degree of variation in the chaff-tempered and other coarsewares than in any of the waster assemblages except for the group of Lundenwic coarseware sherds containing ooliths.

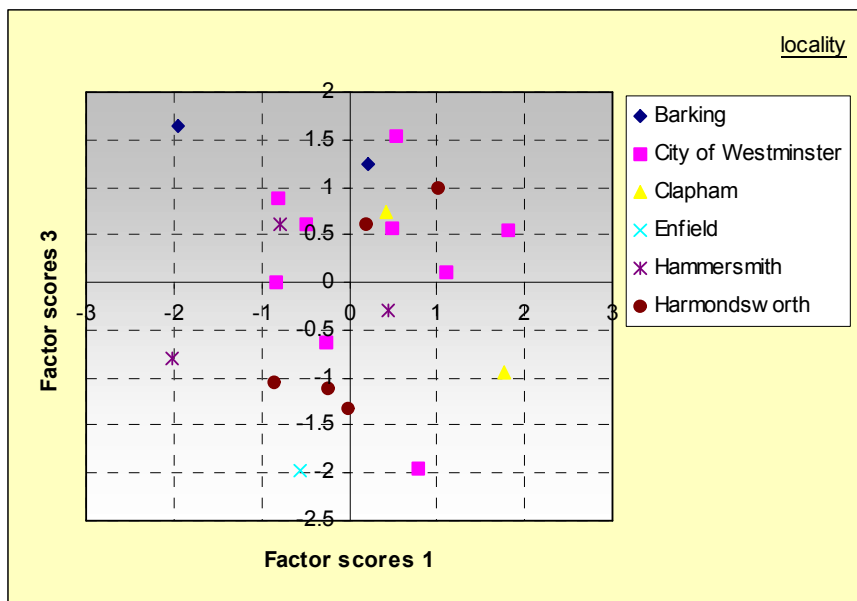


Figure 3

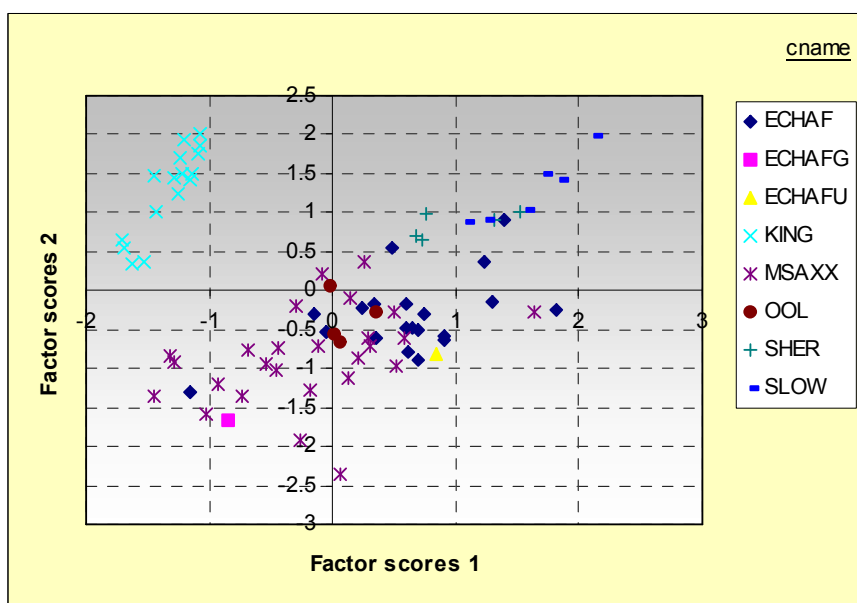


Figure 4

The conclusion of this analysis is that some of the tempered coarsewares from Lundenwic have a chemically similar groundmass to the chaff-tempered wares whilst others (principally those with haematite-coated quartz sand temper) are clearly made from a different clay.

To conclude, there are only four significant fabric groups within these chaff-tempered wares, and the most common two fabric groups share the same chemical composition. The main group appears to have been made from a silty micaceous clay unlike the London Clay which underlies the Lundenwic site and which would have been available wherever the brickearth covering was absent. Therefore, it is likely that the vessels were made outside of the settlement. However, from the evidence presented here it is unlikely that they were made to the east but might have been made to the north, west or south, utilising a silty outcrop of the London clay. The one sample which on petrological grounds might have

been made from local London Clay has a chemical composition which is distinct from that of locally made Roman and medieval pottery.

Appendices

**Appendix 1a. Major elements (percent oxides)**

TSNO	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	TiO2	P2O5	MnO
AG348	80.01	10.87	3.83	0.91	1.03	0.26	1.9	0.54	0.47	0.18
AG349	71.17	13.46	8.06	1.29	1.44	0.42	2.26	0.74	1	0.16
V1111	73.76	13.06	6.41	1.21	1.44	0.47	2.09	0.66	0.83	0.07
V1112	73.54	14.06	4.83	1.7	1.1	0.46	2.93	0.8	0.45	0.13
V1114	72.45	13.29	6.34	1.39	1.51	0.38	2.4	0.6	1.62	0.02
V1115	71.35	14.56	5.87	1.68	1.59	0.18	2.47	0.76	1.51	0.03
V1116	76.55	10.35	6.01	0.78	1.88	0.1	1.46	0.57	2.29	0.01
V1117	69.31	14.44	5.72	0.94	2.25	0.3	2.21	0.77	4.01	0.05
V1118	61.42	16.58	9.11	1.48	2.8	0.33	3.42	0.77	3.98	0.11
V1119	67.09	14.6	7.08	1.37	2.19	0.32	2.79	0.77	3.69	0.1
V1121	71.81	13.27	6.82	0.77	1.23	0.33	1.38	0.74	3.61	0.04
V1122	76.49	12.19	5.42	0.94	1.07	0.41	1.93	0.76	0.76	0.03
V1124	74.16	13.83	5.88	1.27	1.11	0.48	2.12	0.81	0.3	0.04
V1126	65.63	16.68	8.23	1.9	1.79	0.19	2.79	0.88	1.84	0.07
V1127	66.88	14.13	9.29	1.38	1.96	0.18	2.38	0.73	2.97	0.1
V1490	66.69	14.57	8.34	1.75	2.38	0.24	3.29	0.74	1.92	0.08
V1837	71.263	16.07	5.28	1.76	0.92	0.371	3.13	0.9	0.28	0.03
V1838	67.32	16.52	7.25	2.16	1.56	0.323	3.01	0.88	0.83	0.15
V1839	70.747	13.41	7.06	1.3	2.09	0.466	2.74	0.74	1.37	0.08
V1840	71.758	14.65	6.66	1.04	1.49	0.57	2.67	0.68	0.4	0.08
V1841	70.043	16.09	6.43	1.41	1.66	0.285	2.55	0.84	0.66	0.03
V1842	72.301	14.39	6.56	1.13	1.53	0.399	2.07	0.7	0.82	0.1



**Appendix 1b. Minor and trace elements (parts per million)**

TSNO	Ba	Cr	Cu	Li	Ni	Sc	Sr	V	Y	Zr*	La	Ce	Nd	Sm	Eu	Dy	Yb	Zn	Co
AG348	550.00	85.00	87.00	36.00	54.00	11.00	105.00	92.00	22.00	57.00	33.00	59.00	29.00	5.80	0.90	2.80	1.50	89.00	11.00
AG349	551.00	113.00	86.00	42.00	55.00	16.00	139.00	153.00	27.00	77.00	38.00	62.00	25.00	5.50	0.90	3.00	1.90	137.00	26.00
V1111	430.00	96.00	28.00	71.00	54.00	15.00	142.00	111.00	51.00	101.00	53.00	106.00	57.81	11.84	2.79	8.50	4.00	144.00	20.00
V1112	701.00	110.00	30.00	58.00	53.00	16.00	143.00	126.00	23.00	86.00	28.00	57.00	30.64	5.67	1.31	4.60	2.50	172.00	20.00
V1114	725.00	104.00	27.00	64.00	56.00	15.00	178.00	122.00	41.00	76.00	47.00	106.00	50.95	9.86	2.39	7.20	3.50	135.00	19.00
V1115	766.00	114.00	37.00	51.00	59.00	16.00	171.00	141.00	34.00	100.00	41.00	74.00	43.71	7.25	1.73	5.50	3.10	171.00	18.00
V1116	775.00	79.00	19.00	26.00	35.00	11.00	239.00	92.00	21.00	70.00	30.00	53.00	31.21	2.90	0.82	3.20	2.00	107.00	12.00
V1117	1,251.00	107.00	41.00	52.00	50.00	16.00	281.00	122.00	39.00	107.00	52.00	102.00	54.90	8.31	1.94	6.40	3.20	162.00	15.00
V1118	1,022.00	131.00	38.00	44.00	67.00	18.00	256.00	155.00	37.00	94.00	44.00	80.00	47.28	7.56	1.97	6.30	3.50	150.00	22.00
V1119	887.00	115.00	37.00	39.00	65.00	16.00	248.00	130.00	34.00	90.00	43.00	72.00	45.97	7.07	1.73	5.90	3.00	143.00	17.00
V1121	868.00	107.00	54.00	42.00	42.00	16.00	215.00	120.00	30.00	95.00	37.00	69.00	39.57	6.37	1.65	5.10	3.00	145.00	11.00
V1122	488.00	106.00	33.00	54.00	48.00	14.00	85.00	108.00	27.00	83.00	39.00	65.00	41.17	6.73	1.67	4.80	2.50	90.00	12.00
V1124	433.00	107.00	30.00	55.00	50.00	15.00	84.00	120.00	25.00	106.00	40.00	68.00	41.74	6.15	1.43	4.40	2.50	145.00	14.00
V1126	506.00	134.00	62.00	63.00	54.00	19.00	174.00	174.00	27.00	111.00	38.00	65.00	40.04	5.71	1.44	4.60	2.80	175.00	20.00
V1127	616.00	117.00	67.00	33.00	61.00	16.00	236.00	143.00	29.00	97.00	36.00	61.00	38.54	5.08	1.46	5.00	2.90	157.00	27.00
V1490	686.00	106.00	41.00	49.00	61.00	16.00	216.00	151.00	34.00	74.00	42.00	84.00	44.84	(0.09)	1.58	5.70	2.90	207.00	21.00
V1837	500.00	129.00	31.00	67.00	66.00	18.00	135.00	160.00	34.00	96.00	54.00	86.00	56.78	9.92	2.03	6.40	3.30	101.00	24.00
V1838	535.00	128.00	40.00	79.00	65.00	18.00	163.00	163.00	27.00	114.00	47.00	78.00	50.01	7.93	1.79	6.20	3.40	233.00	24.00
V1839	516.00	102.00	27.00	53.00	58.00	14.00	174.00	126.00	33.00	90.00	52.00	76.00	55.37	9.78	2.11	6.90	3.40	93.00	21.00
V1840	391.00	101.00	24.00	59.00	61.00	14.00	107.00	107.00	28.00	76.00	55.00	95.00	56.96	8.90	1.83	5.60	2.80	109.00	16.00

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V1841	408.00	117.00	53.00	53.00	52.00	18.00	147.00	140.00	23.00	116.00	42.00	62.00	43.33	5.37	1.15	4.10	2.70	109.00	11.00
V1842	608.00	110.00	26.00	55.00	54.00	17.00	138.00	129.00	39.00	107.00	51.00	95.00	55.65	11.53	2.34	8.20	4.20	135.00	16.00

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