

Assessment of the Pottery from The Bugle Inn, Twyford, Hampshire

Forty-two sherds of pottery were recovered from archaeological fieldwork at The Bugle Inn, Twyford, Hampshire, undertaken by Cynthia Poole for Bath Archaeological Trust.

The pottery represents no more than 26 vessels and weighs in total 547gm. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval period to the late 18th century.

Description

The pottery was assigned to ware codes based on the terminology in use in southern Hampshire, in Winchester and Southampton (1975;2002). The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and the number of vessels represented by each record in each context (i.e. not a precise minimum vessel count, since no attempt was made to find joining sherds between contexts).

Table 1

Cname	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Sum of Weight
CREA	1	1	4
GRE	18	4	289
LPMLOC	7	7	53
PMLOC	5	3	10
SOUTH HANTS RED	4	4	17
SOUTH HANTS WW	1	1	5
VERW	5	5	163
WEST	1	1	6
Grand Total	42	26	547

Medieval Pottery

Five small sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the site. Four of these are of South Hampshire Red ware and come from unglazed jars in a reduced grey, sandy, micaceous fabric. The fifth sherd is a South Hampshire White ware. It comes from an unglazed jar. All the sherds are too fragmentary to tell if they were wheelthrown or handmade. The Hampshire industries seem to have adopted the potters wheel during the later 12th century. However, the redware fabric was in use from the later 11th to the 14th century whilst the whiteware fabric was in use from the later 12th to the 14th century.

Post-medieval and early Modern Pottery

The majority of the post-medieval sherds from the site are of earthenwares. One of these is probably of later 15th or early 16th-century date and is unglazed, with an oxidized body and deliberately reduced surfaces. The fabric includes quartz sand and rounded black iron ore grains (PMLOC). A couple of small unglazed oxidized sherds might be of similar type.

The remaining lead-glazed earthenwares are probably later in date and consist of Verwood ware (VERW) and glazed red earthenware (GRE). The latter sherds include vessels with a patchy plain lead glaze over a red slip, which appear to be of 16th/17th-century date) as well as the standard later 17th to 19th-century glazed red earthenwares (GRE), which include several sherds from one or two jugs, one of which has a pulled spout. The form of the latter vessel is typical of later 17th to 18th-century vessels and they have a silty, micaceous fine-textured fabric.

A sherd of a Westerwald stoneware tankard, with blue and purple paint over sprigged decoration, is likely to date to the later 17th to mid 18th century (WEST) and a sherd of Creamware plate is of later 18th or early 19th-century date (CREA).

Several sherds of unglazed flowerpots were present (LPMLOC). These all have a fine-textured sandy fabric with moderate muscovite laths. They are oxidized with slightly lighter-coloured exterior surfaces. Such flowerpots were first produced in the later 18th century and continue to be manufactured to the present day.

Assessment

Stratigraphy

The earliest pottery found is that from context 48, the fill of feature 47. These sherds are small and possibly indicate an agricultural origin rather than occupation on site. They cannot be closely dated within the period from the later 12th to the 14th century.

Three contexts (44, 45, 28) produced pottery of post-medieval date, which also cannot be closely dated within the period from the later 16th to the mid 18th century. That from context 28 appears to be the earliest and may date to the 16th century.

Two contexts contain late 18th-century or later pottery (42 and 55). As a group, the pottery from context 42 is likely to be of later 18th century, since the Westerwald stoneware tankard is not a form which continues in use into the 19th century, whilst the pottery in context 55 is probably 19th or 20th century.

Further Work

No further work is required on this pottery.

Retention

All the pottery was recovered from stratified deposits and should therefore be retained for potential future study.

Bibliography

Brown, Duncan H (2002) *Pottery in Medieval Southampton c.1066-1510*. CBA Research Report 133 York, CBA.

Platt, C and Coleman-Smith, R (1975) *Excavations in Medieval Southampton, 1953-69 Vol. 2 The finds*. Leicester, Leicester University Press.

Appendix 1

Feature	Context	Cname	date	Subfabric	Form	Part	Description	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Use	Condition
27	28	GRE	17.2		JAR/PIP	BS	INT PLAIN GL OVER RED SLIP;EXT UNGLAZED WITH BAND OF COMBING	6	1	27		
27	28	PMLOC	17.2	SA Q <0.5MM;S R BLACK FE	JAR/JUG	BS	UNGLAZED;REDUCED SURFACES CF TUDB	3	1	7		
27	28	PMLOC	17.2		JAR/JUG	BS	UNGLAZED;OXID	2	2	3		
	42	CREA	18.2		PLATE	R		1	1	4		
	42	GRE	18.2	SILTY MICACEOUS REDWARE	JUG?	BS	INT BROWN GL;SINGLE HORIZ GROOVE EXT	7	1	174		SOOTED EXT
	42	GRE	18.2	SILTY MICACEOUS REDWARE	JUG	R	INT AND EXT BROWN GL;PULLED SPOUT;HORIZ GROOVES ON SHOULDER	4	1	73		
	42	WEST	18.2		TANK	BS	BLUE AND PURPLE PAINTED	1	1	6		
	44	VERW	16.2		FLANGED BOWL?	BS	INT CURVED COMBING UNDER GREEN GLAZE (NOT CUGL?)	1	1	5		
	45	GRE	16.2		COLL	BS	INT PLAIN GL	1	1	15		
	45	SOUTH HANTS RED	16.2		RIDGE	BS		1	1	10		GLAZE SPALLED
	45	VERW	16.2		BOWL	BS		2	2	92		
	45	VERW	16.2		PIP	BS	INT DK GR GL	1	1	6		
47	48	SOUTH HANTS RED	12.2	MICACEOUS	JAR	BS		3	3	7		
47	48	SOUTH HANTS WW	12.2		JAR	BS		1	1	5		
54	55	LPMLOC	18.2	A AQ <0.2MM;MUSCOVITE	FLP	R		3	3	27		
54	55	LPMLOC	18.2	A AQ <0.2MM;MUSCOVITE	FLP	BS		4	4	26		
54	55	VERW	18.2		BOWL	BS	INT DKGREEN GL	1	1	60		