

Section 56 Pottery descriptions part 5 Late medieval wares and post-medieval wares

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Cross-references to Digital Supplement in red
Cross-references to Printed Synthesis in brown

Late medieval wares E01–E03

The late medieval wares can be divided into two groups: the reduced wares (E01 and E01D) and the oxidised wares (E02 and E03). Although each fabric type is described separately, the dating, parallels, and distribution on site of each group is taken together.

E01 Late medieval reduced 56.01/434–56.03/479

Fabric

Medium hard to hard, sandy fabric, fairly rough to the touch. This type is reduced, usually grey-brown but orange-brown, patchily oxidised examples occur. Cores can be grey for both examples.

Forms

A variety of forms occur at La Grava: jars, bowls, jugs, and dripping pans [56.06]. Jars are still the commonest form, although not in the same proportions as in the earlier periods. For example, 84.3% of Hertfordshire-type greyware C60 diagnostic forms are jars, while only 47% of reduced ware forms are jars. This is possibly because by the late medieval period most households were using metal for their cooking pots. Jugs have wide strap handles, which can be plain or stabbed down their centres. They occasionally spring directly from the rim. Bowls are straight sided with plain everted rims or, occasionally, rectangular rims. Dripping pans are slab built with knife trimming round their base angles. There is no sign of glaze on any of the vessels of this type.

E01D Late medieval reduced 56.04/480–497

Fabric

A hard fired, reduced type, grey throughout with occasional red margins. Texture is fairly rough and can be quite harsh. The main inclusion is sub-rounded quartz, 0.2–1.0mm, but sometimes up to 2mm. Sparse red or black inclusions, possibly iron ore, are also found.

Forms

Include bowls, jars, and jugs with bowls predominating [56.06].

Date and parallels of both E01 and E01D

These fabric types belong to the late medieval reduced ware tradition dated from historical documents to the 15th century. A number of production sites are known both from documentary and archaeological evidence, distributed across Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Northamptonshire (Slowikowski forthcoming). The nearest sources to La Grava are at Heath and Reach and at

Flitwick, Bedfordshire, about 4km and 19km away respectively. Two waster dumps have been recovered (Mynard *et al* 1983, Slowikowski forthcoming), neither of which corresponds exactly to the La Grava pottery. However, as only the waster dumps were found, without any accompanying kilns or other structures, it is very likely that more is yet to be discovered. Neither is Heath and Reach the source for this pottery at La Grava, despite its close proximity [57-58].

Distribution on site of both E01 and E01D

In the late medieval period, the reduced ware tradition is dominant. It is concentrated in the hall/chapel area and in the agricultural buildings of the southern court. Smaller quantities are found in the kitchen and service core of the northern court, and in deposits at the edge of the fishpond. The agricultural buildings in the southern court appear to have an additional domestic use in the late medieval period.

E02 Late medieval oxidised (gritty)

56.05/498-505

Fabric

Very hard, sometimes almost vitrified, well made, with fairly rough surfaces due to the inclusions protruding through. Moderate amounts of quartz are present, sub-rounded, well sorted, 0.2-0.5mm. Red inclusions, possibly iron ore, are also present, averaging 0.5mm in size. Although mainly oxidised, reduced examples occur. Colour is bright orange throughout when oxidised and grey, with occasional patchy orange surfaces when reduced. A patchy light grey core may be present.

Forms

Forms are jars, jugs, and bowls, with jugs predominating [56.06]. Jugs are decorated with an external glaze, dark green when oxidised but turning purple on reduction. No other form of decoration is present. Rims on both jugs and jars are angular and necks are short. Bowls are straight-sided and rims simply everted.

E03 Late medieval oxidised (smooth)

56.05/506-507

Fabric

Smooth, oxidised orange-brown fabric, finely tempered; fairly soft, easily scratched with the thumbnail, fairly powdery to the touch. Partially-reduced examples may have a grey core and patchy grey surfaces. Inclusions are abundant fine white inclusions and frequent rounded black inclusions, both less than 0.1mm, together giving a speckled appearance in the break. The background is slightly micaceous, varying in degree.

Forms

Jugs are the predominant form, although jars and possibly bowls also occur [56.06]. Jars, and possibly also the bases of bowls, have a splashed light green-yellow glaze on the interior, forming 'orange peel' dimples.

Date and parallels of both E02 and E03

The tradition of oxidised wares was continuing alongside the reduced ware tradition, in the 15th and 16th centuries. They were possibly being put to

different uses, with jars and bowls common in the reduced wares and jugs in the oxidised wares [56.04/492]. The oxidised wares are far less common on the site than the reduced wares so the functional difference cannot be certain. There are similarities between types late medieval oxidised (gritty) E02 and pottery recovered from kilns at Glapthorn, Northamptonshire, of the same date. A source for late medieval oxidised (smooth) E03 may be Potterspury, also in Northamptonshire (Paul Blinkhorn, pers comm).

Distribution on site of both E02 and E03

Late medieval oxidised wares occur in greatest quantity in contexts dated to phase 6.1, mid- to late 15th century, and later. They occur in S41, which was used both for agricultural and domestic purposes, in the southern court; otherwise they are rare in the southern court. In the northern court, they are concentrated in the hall and chapel area, as well as the destruction levels of S19, the royal audience chamber, and S27, the latrine block. Unlike the contemporary reduced wares, they are rare in the service and kitchen areas, indicating a possible difference in function, already suggested by the difference in forms. The small quantities of oxidised wares precludes certainty.

Forms	Fabrics			
	E01 reduced	E01D reduced	E02 oxidised	E03 oxidised
Bottle	1	0	0	0
Bowl	54	19	4	0
Cistern	6	1	1	0
Dripping pan	1	1	0	0
Jar	125	56	2	1
Jug	99	20	30	4
Drinking jug		1	0	0
Body sherds	1788	405	44	13

56.06 Table of forms in late medieval reduced and oxidised wares by vessel or body sherd numbers (fabrics E01, E01D, E02, E03)

Post-medieval wares P01–P65

P01 Glazed and unglazed red earthenware

55.02/281, 56.08/542–56.11/606

Fabric

Oxidised fabric, usually orange throughout, although blue-grey cores occur particularly in thicker parts (ie rims, bases, or handles). Fine, smooth, hard-fired fabric with no inclusions visible to the naked eye.

Forms

A wide variety of forms is found, predominantly bowls, but also pipkins, jars (both with and without handles), chafing dishes, costrels, and warming pans. The handled jars may be chamber pots but the rims, which would usually be everted and flat for comfort, are of a variety of shapes, and their function may be an all-purpose one. This type can be highly fired, almost to stoneware consistency. Decoration is rare and is usually in the form of horizontal incised lines or faceted bases on the chafing dishes. Rims are varied and can be quite elaborate, with occasional finger indentations. Handles are plain, strap-shaped. Bowls are large and straight-sided, and may be quite shallow. They may have been used for skimming milk in the dairying process. The jars had deep lid seatings and were probably used for storage. Glazed jars were used for keeping goods that either had to be kept waterproof or for the storage of fats or liquids.

No pottery lids were found so wooden lids were probably in use. Unglazed jars were all much smaller in size and would have been used for dry goods that were needed in smaller quantities, such as spices, or goods that needed to be kept cool. The presence of these vessels gives the impression of a self-sufficient farm of middling status. Glazed P01 and unglazed vessels were fired together; spots of glaze can be seen on some unglazed vessels, but never enough to have a functional or decorative purpose. Bowls are always glazed internally and no unglazed examples are known. Jars can be glazed or unglazed and other vessels are glazed. Glazes are usually bright orange or orange-brown when oxidised. Occasional green patches indicate the presence of copper, probably coming through as an impurity from the pot fabric. Reduced examples have a dark brown or purple glaze. Orange glazes are the most common.

Date and parallels

Vessels of the same tradition were being manufactured at Brill and Potterspury but the vessels from La Grava probably originate from kilns, as yet unknown, but closer to La Grava (however, see late Brill P52 below). A date for this type is in the 17th century.

Distribution on site

As with most of the early post-medieval pottery, this fabric type was found in large quantities in the areas of the hall and chapel, S63 and S16. Smaller quantities, only a few sherds, were found in S19, S27, and S28, the final destruction levels of the old core of domestic buildings. This type was also found in S41, the agricultural and domestic building in the southern part of the southern court.

P09 Surrey whiteware (Border ware)

56.08/531-4

Fabric

Buff-off-white fabric, slightly sandy with no inclusions visible to the naked eye. Smooth to the touch and hard fired.

Forms

For such a small number of vessels, there is a wide variety of forms: bowls, dishes, chafing dishes, jugs, pipkins, and skillets, often as single examples, the type is characterized by a thick apple-green glaze often streaked with dark green from the addition of copper. The glaze can be purple-brown in colour with darker purple-brown streaks when manganese or iron has been added. There are occasional examples of vessels with green glazed interiors and purple-brown glazed exteriors. The exteriors of bowls are unglazed. A variety of forms was found, mainly bowls or dishes, often with wide flat rims, as well as bowls, chafing dishes, pipkins, and skillets. Some cups may also occur as do possible jars. The latter are only present in the form of bases with internal green glaze and upright walls, too upright to be bowls. A few handles were found, possibly from jugs or handled jars. Where any evidence of manufacture survives this is in the form of parallel grooves on the base, indicating slicing off the wheel with a wire.

Date and parallels

The type has been fully discussed by Pearce and Vince (1988), Pearce (1992), and Jennings (1981, 129).

Distribution on site

Concentrated mainly in the hall and chapel area, S16 and S63, but also in the building immediately to the east of the chapel, S65.

P12 Cistercian wares

No illustrations

Fabric

Few vessels of this type were found. The fabric is dark orange to red-brown, dense and hard fired with no inclusions visible. It is glazed brown-black, the colour being dependent upon the iron-rich clay rather than reducing firing conditions.

Forms

The glaze can be very dark, almost black, and sherds undiagnostic of form can be difficult to distinguish from P14 blackwares. One base sherd was found, showing a concentration of glaze at one side. This indicates that the vessels were stacked on a tilt in the kiln so that the glaze ran into the base angle. This was the usual way of stacking glazed cups, propped up with clay bobs, to prevent the whole base from sticking. Most of the sherds found were tiny rim fragments or body sherds, the majority being unstratified.

Date and parallels

The accepted start date for this type is early 16th century. Kirkstall Priory, West Yorkshire, produced one of the earliest dated pieces in Dissolution levels dating to 1539. None was found in the 1483 rebuild at Sandal Castle, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, although known kilns at Wrenthorpe producing this type are only a short distance away (Moorhouse and Slowikowski 1992). This type is well

known, with sources throughout the Midlands and the North. A source for the La Grava pieces may be Brill, which was producing this type (M Farley, pers comm) or Ely, which, like Wrenthorpe, produced both Cistercian wares P12 and the later blackwares, P14, a development of Cistercian ware.

Distribution on site

Only six vessels were identified, one in destruction levels of S59 in the southern court, and the rest in the hall area, S63 and S54.

P13 Tudor green 56.07/508-10

Fabric

Characterized by an apple-green glaze this type has a fine buff-off-white fabric and is fairly hard fired.

Forms

Only seventeen vessels of this type were found at La Grava, cups and jugs being predominant.

Date and parallels

The earliest positive date for this type is 1421 for a group sealed beneath Coventry's town wall (Moorhouse 1984), although it is common all over the country by the 15th and throughout the 16th century. The forms are well known (Moorhouse 1979). At La Grava only lobed cups and jugs could be identified; other sherds were undiagnostic. Tudor green ware was centrally marketed from north-east Surrey. Outside the area of manufacture copies were made indicating the great popularity of the type. The lobed cup from the latrine block drain/quarry deposit CF21 may be seen as just such a copy, possibly from Leicestershire (S Moorhouse, pers comm). The origins and dating of this type have been fully discussed by Hurst (1964) and Moorhouse (1984).

Distribution on site

The concentration is primarily in the vicinity of the hall, S63, and the chapel, S16. A jug with a substantial number of sherds, 79 in total, was recovered from a context in the vicinity of S41, the domestic and agricultural range in the south of the southern court. Although phased to 5.3, the early to mid-13th century is somewhat early for this vessel.

P14 Blackware 56.07/511-15

Fabric

Orange to brick-red fabric, occasionally purple-grey when reduced. Well-made, hard fired fabric, which can be very hard when fired in a reducing atmosphere. Fabric is very fine with no inclusions visible to the naked eye.

Forms

These are usually tablewares: cups, tygs (cups with three or more handles), mugs, and some jugs, although some jars and costrels also occur. Characteristic of this type is the thick layer of black glaze, internally and externally on all vessels except costrels which are unglazed internally. Some glazes are a lighter brown colour reminiscent of the 16th century Cistercian wares P12, but forms are different and consistent with a date in the 17th century.

Date and parallels

This type was common all over England at this date. The most fully-excavated kiln site is at Potovens, just outside Wakefield in West Yorkshire, where a wide range of forms has been recovered (Brears 1967). Closer to La Grava, kilns producing this type are known at Brill, Buckinghamshire, and Potterspury, Northamptonshire; a waster dump containing this type of pottery was excavated at Ely, Huntingdonshire (D Hall, pers comm).

Distribution on site

The majority of sherds occur in the vicinity of S16, the chapel, and S63, the late medieval hall. These areas were used for dumping after the site had gone out of use and the new house built across the stream.

P19 Mottled (speckle-glazed) ware

No illustrations

Fabric

A hard, buff almost stoneware fabric of uniform colour throughout. Frequent red and black sub-angular to sub-rounded inclusions, possibly iron ore, 0.1–0.9mm. Some sparse sub-angular, clear quartz, about 0.3mm, but with some up to 0.5mm.

Forms

This type is characterized by the glaze, a light brown with dark purple-brown spots and streaks caused either by the addition of manganese or iron, or by the reaction of the iron in the clay. The addition of manganese is known from documentary sources. Dr Robert Plot in his Natural History of Staffordshire, published in 1686, says ‘the Motley Colour...is procured by blending the lead with manganese’ (Mayes 1968, 70). At Norwich, however, excavated pottery of this type was said to have had iron added to the glaze (Jennings 1981, 155). Few diagnostic sherds were found at La Grava, but all these were of drinking vessels, either cups or tankards.

Date and parallels

The type was made in a number of centres, among them Staffordshire and Nottingham. They can be dated to the 18th century from vessels with the monogram of Queen Anne, although none of these were found at La Grava.

Distribution on site

The majority of sherds were unstratified.

P23 Raeren stoneware

56.07/516–7

Fabric

Very hard, vitrified, light-coloured fabric, no inclusions visible to the naked eye. Fully described and discussed by (Gaimster 1997) and Stephan (1983).

Forms

Few examples were found on the site, and all are drinking jugs with frilled bases.

Date and parallels

They first appear in the 15th century and become common all over the country throughout the 16th century.

Distribution on site

Two vessels, each identified from single sherds, were found: one intrusive in a phase 5.3 context, the other residual in a Period 7 context. Both were found in Yard 6, the chapel/cemetery area (S16).

P24 Cologne stoneware

No illustrations

Fabric

Described by Gaimster (1997, 191).

Forms

A single cup with the typical oak-leaf design was found.

Date and parallels

Imported commonly into England in the 16th century.

Distribution on site

The single sherd was found in an unphased context in the dovecote area (S51).

P25 Frechen stoneware

56.07/518-21

Fabric

This is a very hard, vitrified fabric having no inclusions visible to the naked eye. The glaze is speckled light and dark brown. The type has been fully described and discussed by Gaimster (1997, 208).

Forms

Few examples were found on the site, all from Bellarmine-type jugs, dating to the 16th or 17th centuries. Good examples are published by Moorhouse (1971, figs 21-23) and Gaimster (1997, 208)

Date and parallels

The forms include drinking mugs with flat bases, developing from the rounded shaped body in the 16th century to a more ovoid shape in the 17th century. The small fragments found at La Grava show no clear development, and the presence of face masks and medallions [56.07/518-19, /521] indicate the preponderance of later Bellarmine forms. These were common in the 17th century, and some were made specifically for the English market.

Distribution on site

Thirty-seven vessels were found, mainly comprising single sherds. Most were found in the chapel and hall areas (S16 and S63), in destruction levels.

P26 Martincamp flasks

56.07/522

Fabric

A very hard, fine stoneware; reduced brick-red to brown in colour with a thin grey core.

Forms

Few examples were found at La Grava and all were of Type III flasks (Hurst *et al* 1986, 103).

Date and parallels

These are usually dated to the 17th century and were first described in detail by Hurst (1966, 57). These flasks have a distinctive method of manufacture; the bodies are thrown as a rounded enclosed vessel and a long neck, thrown separately, is inserted through the side. Their source is in Martincamp in north France and they have a wide distribution throughout Britain.

Distribution on site

Eight vessels were found, mainly comprising single sherds. Most came from the hall and chapel areas (S63 and S17), but two sherds were found in the stable or staff residence area, S31.

P27 Westerwald stoneware

56.11/609

Fabric

Light blue-grey hard stoneware fabric, fine textured with no visible inclusions. Described by Gaimster (1997, 251).

Forms

This type, examples of which are found all over Britain, has distinctive panelled decoration in cobalt blue and manganese purple.

Date and parallels

They were made in Germany from the late 16th century and continue to be made to this day. Few fragments were found at La Grava, and these all had manganese as well as cobalt decoration. Manganese was introduced as decoration in the third quarter of the 17th century dating the La Grava pieces to the late 17th century (Clarke and Carter 1977, 282–3; Gaimster 1997, 252).

Distribution on site

Ten single sherds were found, all, bar two, from destruction levels in the chapel, S16. The remaining two are from the hall, S63, also from destruction levels.

P28A Siegburg stoneware

No illustrations

Fabric

Described by Gaimster (1997, 164).

Forms

A single undiagnostic body sherd was found.

Date and parallels

See Gaimster 1997, 165.

Distribution on site

The sherd was found within **S63**, the hall, in a context phased to 6.2, late 16th to late 17th centuries.

P28C Midland purple No illustrations

Fabric

Dark grey-brown to purple fabric, vitrified almost to stoneware.

Forms

Body sherds only.

Date and parallels

This late medieval tradition spread across the midlands and into Yorkshire and is generally dated to the 14th and 15th centuries. Over-fired and reduced Brill/Boarstall types (**C09**, **C11**) can be difficult to distinguish from Midland purple (**P28C**). They may have been fired deliberately to get the grey-purple colour of the fabric and a deep purple colour to the glaze; however, the jug forms remain of Brill/Boarstall type and are therefore allocated to the **C9** group. Highly-fired earthenware of **P01** type that is almost vitrified can also be difficult to distinguish from Midland purple (**P28C**), particularly undiagnostic body sherds. Vitrified **P01**, which is invariably reduced, is a brown-purple colour with a dark purple glaze where it exists. Forms, however, are distinctive and type glazed and unglazed earthenware **P01** is dated much later. There were very few fragments that could be identified as definite midland purple, and none were diagnostic of form.

Distribution on site

Of the six sherds found, only three were phased, to 6.2. They were found in destruction levels of the hall, **S63**.

P30 Staffordshire slipware No illustrations

Fabric

A fine buff fabric with few inclusions visible to the naked eye.

Forms

Mainly unidentified body sherds from flatwares but two are possible cups.

Date and parallels

A variety of slipware patterns were produced primarily in the 18th century, and widely marketed throughout the country.

Distribution on site

All but two sherds come from the destruction levels of **S16** and **S63**, the hall and chapel. The remaining two sherds were found in **S40/41**, the domestic and agricultural ranges at the southern end of the southern court.

P33 Tin-glazed earthenware

56.08/535-6

Fabric

A fairly soft, fine fabric ranging in colour from light or dark pink to creamy buff-yellow.

Forms

Mainly undiagnostic sherds, although cups and plates are present, as is a single albarello fragment. Vessels are glazed off-white with occasional blue painted decoration; 35 single sherds were found.

Date and parallels

They are likely to be of English manufacture, possibly Southwark or Lambeth, and are dated to the 17th century.

Distribution on site

Distribution is limited to the hall and chapel area, **S16** and **S63**, in destruction levels.

P52 Late Brill

56.11/608

Fabric

Hard, smooth, off-white fabric with occasional pink margins or core when oxidized, light grey with dark brown-grey surfaces when reduced. Clear sub-rounded quartz, c 0.2mm, and sparse red inclusions, possibly iron ore, about 0.1mm, are present (formerly included **P56**, **P65**).

Forms

Vessels are glazed internally, colours ranging from yellow to greenish-brown depending on the extent of reduction. Pipkins and dishes occur in this type. Most fragments, however, are undiagnostic.

Date and parallels

A possible source for this type is Brill, Buckinghamshire, a pottery manufacturing village from the 13th century (see Brill/Boarstall types **C09** and **C11** above). A date in the 17th century can be suggested for this type (see also glazed and unglazed earthenware **P01** above).

Distribution on site

Concentrated in the hall and chapel areas, **S16** and **S63**.

P54 Green mottled ware

56.11/607

Fabric

Fine buff-grey fabric, with no inclusions visible to the naked eye.

Forms

Six single sherds were found among them a jug, a jar, and a cup could be identified. They have a good internal and external cover of glaze, olive green in colour with brown streaks.

Date and parallels

This might be a variant of **P19** mottled (speckle-glazed) ware, and as such, might also date to the 18th century.

Distribution on site

All are from the vicinity of the hall, **S63**, or from its destruction levels.

P57 Midland yellow

56.07/523-30

Fabric

Buff-pink fabric, smooth to the touch, with sparse red inclusions, possibly iron ore, which can be up to 2mm. A clear glaze gives the vessels their yellow colour, and it is frequently cracked and flakes off. The fabric is usually oxidized although reduced examples (having a pale grey fabric and light green glaze) can occur.

Forms

The forms are limited to bowls, dishes, strainers, and chafing dishes. Bowls are glazed on the interior surface only while other vessels are glazed externally also.

Date and parallels

The type covers a wider area than the midlands suggested by its common name, and it is fully described by Woodfield (1962-63, 78-86). At Coventry, Woodfield has dated this type to 1558-1725. At La Grava it appears to be concentrated in 17th century contexts. The type was also made at Paulerspury and Potterspury, Northamptonshire, possible sources for the La Grava examples.

Distribution on site

Found in destruction levels of the hall, **S63**, with a single intrusive sherd in phase 5.2 destruction of **S86**.

P61 Fine orange glazed

No illustrations

Fabric

A fine orange fabric, smooth to the touch, with a bright orange internal and external glaze.

Forms

A single undiagnostic body sherd was found.

Date and parallels

This may be an import, possibly Dutch (see Dutch slipware **P20** below), or just a finer version of the more local glazed and unglazed earthenware **P01** (see above).

Distribution on site

The sherd was found in a phase 5.5 context within the cemetery. Although phase 5.5 is dated to the mid- to late 14th century, this sherd is likely to be later and intrusive. There is no other pottery associated with it.

Slipwares

Few examples of slipwares were found at La Grava. Besides the Staffordshire slipwares (**P30**) described above, three types could be distinguished, of more local origin. A discussion of their distribution on site is taken together.

P06 Slipware

No illustrations

Fabric

A red or red-brown fabric, hard-fired with few inclusions. Quartz is sparse, sub-rounded, 0.4–0.7mm; sparse red inclusions, possibly iron ore, are sub-rounded, 0.7–1.5mm.

Forms

These are mainly plates or dishes with internal decoration. Some handles occur, as do body sherds with decoration on the exterior, indicating the presence of jug or cup forms. Decoration is trailed white slip, under a clear glaze giving the appearance of yellow patterns on a brown or black background. There is some variation in colour due to firing differences or impurities in the clay or glaze. There are occasional green patches. Little of this type was found and what was recovered was in too fragmentary a condition to enable the motifs of the trailed patterns to be reconstructed.

Date and parallels

This type of slipware was common all over the country in the 17th century; potting centres are known as far apart as Yorkshire and London. Slipwares of this type were also made at Potterspury and Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, possible sources for the La Grava examples.

P20 Dutch slipware

56.08/537

Fabric

A single vessel of Dutch slipware was found. The fabric is fine, hard, and red-brown in colour, with an occasional grey reduced patchy core. Sparse sub-rounded to rounded clear quartz, 0.3mm and some fine white mica are present.

Forms

Only one vessel was found that could be identified positively as belonging to this type. It is a shallow, rounded bowl. Decoration is white slip, trailed at intervals on the exterior, and spots of white slip on the rim. An overall clear glaze gives the appearance of bright orange where oxidized and dark green where reduced. The general impression is of orange and green patches.

Date and parallels

Commonly imported into England in the late 16th and 17th centuries.

P53 Slipware

56.08/538

Fabric

Reduced grey fabric with oxidized external surface, orange-brown in colour. The fabric consists of frequent ill-sorted sub-rounded quartz, 0.1–0.6mm, and frequent red and black sub-rounded inclusions, possibly iron ore, mainly 0.1–0.3mm, although a few large inclusions may be up to 0.8mm.

Forms

A single sherd identified as a bowl was found. The internal decoration is a trailed white slip. The clear glaze, in a reducing atmosphere, gives the appearance of a dull light green on a dark green background. The reduced firing may have been a deliberate method of achieving the light green pattern on a dark green background.

Date and parallels

A possible source for this type may be Potterspury, Northamptonshire. This sherd has been phased to 6.1, the latest date of which is late 16th century, although this sherd may well be later.

P64 Slipware

56.08/539–541

Fabric

Off-white to buff-pink fabric with frequent red, sub-rounded to sub-angular inclusions less than 0.1–0.3mm, although one piece is 2.5mm. Infrequent rounded quartz is also present, c 0.5mm. Overall white slip with red trailed decoration. A clear glaze gives the appearance of brown decoration on a light green background, while unglazed surfaces are pale pink.

Forms

Small fragments of only a few vessels were found. Decoration was only on the interior suggesting open vessels such as bowls or dishes.

Date and parallels

Probably 17th century in date, the majority occurring in contexts dated to phase 6.2.

Distribution on site of slipwares P06, P20, P53, and P64

With the exception of Potterspury slipware P53, all the slipwares were found in the area of the chapel and hall, S16 and S63, primarily in their destruction levels. The single example of Potterspury slipware P53 was recovered from S56, a house within an enclosure, which has been interpreted as a possible bailiff's

house. In phase 6.1, the chapel was being used for domestic activities, and this is likely to have been the source of most of this 16th and 17th century pottery, as well as the dumping from across the stream.

Miscellaneous post-medieval pottery

Small quantities of late post-medieval pottery were found only in unrelated contexts or in topsoil. Their significance is minimal to the interpretation of the site. Not illustrated. These types are:

P36A - Brown salt-glazed stonewares

P36B - Nottingham-type stonewares

P37 - White salt-glazed stonewares

P38 - Creamware

P39 - Mocha ware

P43 - Pearlware

P45 - Transfer-printed ware

P48, P50 - Miscellaneous late English stonewares

P65 - Encrusted ware