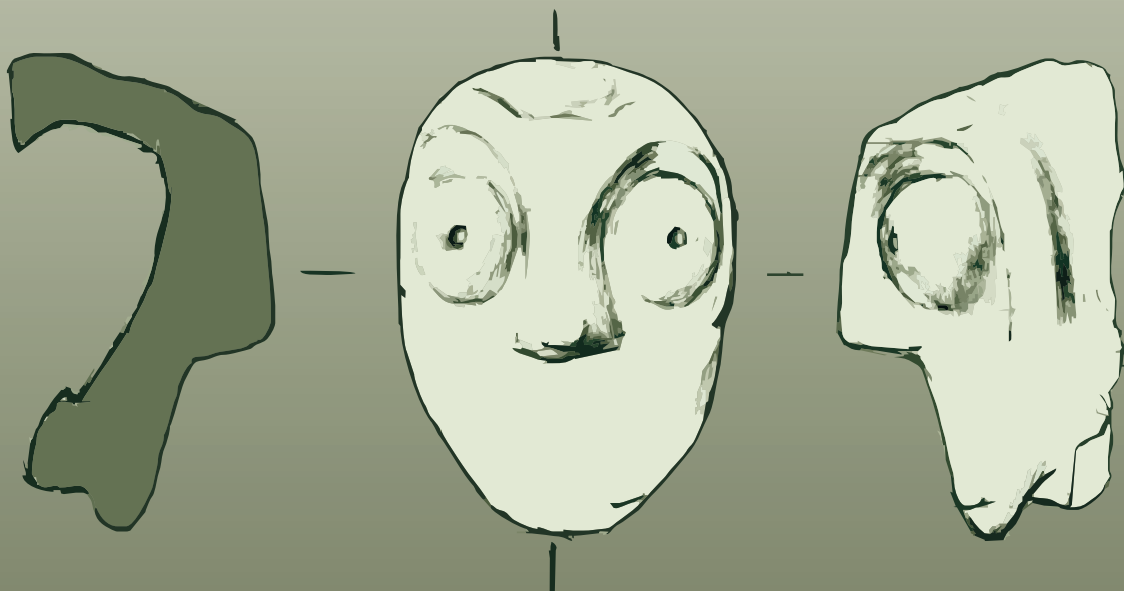


CHAPTER 19

Medieval and post-medieval pottery



by Lorraine Mephram

19 Medieval and post-medieval pottery

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A total of 5193 sherds (58,024 g) of post-Roman pottery was recovered from three sites at Stansted airport, from all stages of fieldwork undertaken between 1999 and 2001. The breakdown of the total assemblage by site is given in Table 19.1. The three sites from which post-Roman pottery was recovered, and which are discussed here, are as follows:

- The MTCP site (site codes BAAMP99, BAAMP00): Late Saxon/early medieval settlement and contemporary landscape, and medieval windmill site
- The FLB site (BAAFL00): medieval settlement
- The LTCP site (BAACP99, BAACP00): medieval settlement and post-medieval hunting lodge.

Apart from a single medieval sherd from the M11 site (BAALR00), no other sites within the airport produced post-Roman pottery.

Methods

The pottery was recorded using the standard Wessex Archaeology pottery recording system (Morris 1994), focusing on analysis of fabric and form. Fabric types have been correlated with the regional fabric type series for post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985a; Cotter 2000). A type series was created for rim, base and handle forms, and this was linked where possible to vessel forms whose definition follows nationally recommended nomenclature (MPRG 1998), but also using the Essex type series for rim forms (Cunningham 1985a; Drury 1993). Details of decoration, surface treatment, manufacture and condition were also recorded. Quantification in all cases is by both number and weight of sherds; EVEs have not been considered appropriate for use with this assemblage as measurable rims are somewhat scarce.

Fabrics and Forms

One Late Saxon, 12 medieval and 16 post-medieval fabric types were identified, many of which are well known types within the Essex type series. One of the medieval fabrics (type 13: early medieval sandy ware) has been subdivided following more recent analyses of medieval assemblages from central Essex (most recently Walker 2004a), giving a total of 35 fabrics. Quantities by type are presented in Table 19.1, and the correlation of medieval vessel/rim form to fabric in Table 19.2.

Fabric 10: St Neots-type ware (2.1% of total by weight)

This fabric type has a wide distribution across the east and south Midlands, and is an occasional find in north-east Essex. It has not previously been identified from the airport, but is known from sites such as Stebbingford Farm, Felsted (Walker 1996), and Rivenhall (Drury 1993, 78). It is characterised by abundant, fine fossil shell inclusions such as occur in the Jurassic clays of Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and

Cambridgeshire, and has a broad date range of late 9th to 12th centuries, with a *floruit* in the 10th century.

Diagnostic sherds derive exclusively from wheelthrown jar forms with everted and thickened rims, some with slight lid seating (Fig 19.1, no. 1). Very similar jar forms were found at Rivenhall (Drury 1993, fig. 38.3-5), and at Colchester (Cotter 2000, fig. 11.1). All the sherds of St Neots-type ware came from the site at MTCP, where they have been used to identify a Late Saxon phase of settlement (ceramic phase 1: see below). At the same site these wares were later (cp2) supplemented by the locally made shelly and sandy/shelly wares (Fabric 12). The precise dating for the circulation of St Neots-type ware in Essex remains somewhat unclear. At Colchester, for example, all that can be said is that it appeared sometime in the 11th century, and was replaced in the 12th century by a sandier version (possibly 'developed St Neots ware') (Cotter 2000, 32-3). This late arrival might not be unexpected given the peripheral position of Colchester within the overall St Neots-type ware distribution area. In Oxfordshire, the earliest occurrence is in the early 10th century in urban centres, and it was in decline by the mid 11th century (Mellor 1994, 57) – the closer to the source area the earlier the *floruit*. The dating for Stansted is likely to be closer to that for Colchester.

Fabric 12: Shelly and sandy/shelly wares (3.8% of total)

The early medieval shelly and sandy/shelly wares (12A and 12C) have similar dating and vary only in the relative proportions of shell (crushed oyster) and sand inclusions. These wares have been conventionally dated as ?early 11th century to the later 12th century (Drury 1993, 78-80), although there is some suggestion that they continued in use into the early 13th century, occurring on such sites as King John's Hunting Lodge at Writtle, near Chelmsford (Rahtz 1969, 106).

Most of the diagnostic sherds are in the shelly variant (12A), and these consist exclusively of undeveloped jar rims (everted and thickened, a few with slight lid seating). The few jar rims in fabric 12C are similarly undeveloped, and there is one beaded bowl/dish rim. One sherd of fabric 12A is incised (scored) and one jar rim in fabric 12C is finger impressed.

Nearly all sherds of Fabric 12 came from the site at MTCP, where they characterise ceramic phase 2 in conjunction with St Neots-type ware (see below).

Fabric 13: Early medieval sandy ware (2.5% of total)

Early medieval ware forms a significant component of the Stansted assemblage. This coarse ware, described by Drury (1993, 80) is characterised by the presence of abundant coarse sand as a tempering agent; it is handmade and is reduced, but generally with red-brown surfaces. Drury gives it a date range of ?early 11th century to c1200, but more recent excavations at Stansted yielded early medieval ware in association with early to mid 13th century fine wares (Walker 2004a). While earlier variants of this ware are low-fired (in bonfires or clamps), later variants were fired in proper kiln structures, as at Middleborough in Colchester (Cotter 2000, 57-67), or at Frogs Hall, Takeley (Hardy 2007b).

Diagnostic sherds comprise rims deriving from 11 jars and three bowls/dishes, and one jug handle. Examples of both jar and bowl/dish rims include both undeveloped and developed rim forms, although the emphasis is on the former (one of which is finger-impressed). Five body sherds are decorated – two with applied thumbed strips, two scored, and one possibly rouletted. None of these are attributable to specific vessel form.

Sherds of fabric 13 came from the sites at MTCP and FLB in roughly equal quantities, appearing in ceramic phase 3 (see below).

Five distinctive subdivisions of this ware have been defined, following the analysis of the assemblages from earlier excavations at Stansted (Walker 2004a), and the more recent excavation of an early medieval kiln site near Stansted at Takeley (Mephram 2007). Interestingly, given the approximately equal quantities of Fabric 13 recovered from the MTCP and FLB sites, these variants show marked inter-site differences in their occurrence for which a purely chronological explanation seems unlikely.

Fabric 13st: Early medieval Stansted ware (3.6% of total)

This is a hard fabric tempered with abundant ill-sorted quartz, generally white, grey or colourless, with a size range of 0.3 to 1.5 mm.

This was the most common fabric found during the earlier excavations at the airport, and was also the most common type identified within the MTCP assemblage (although completely absent from the FLB site). At first thought to be a local product, on the basis of its abundance at Stansted, it now seems more likely that this fabric forms part of a widespread tradition of such wares across Essex, since visually identical fabrics have since been found elsewhere in the county (Walker 2004a, 407).

All of the identifiable vessel forms are jars, and all have undeveloped rims (two finger-impressed), ranging from simple everted to thickened or beaded (Fig. 19.1, no. 2).

Fabric 13i: Early medieval ware – inclusion free (0.6% of total)

This is a distinctive fabric, with a fine clay matrix lacking any added sand temper. Macroscopically visible inclusions include sparse to moderate grog (or clay pellet) and some carbonised material. Sherds tend to be thin-walled, with oxidised surfaces and/or margins and reduced core.

Of the seven diagnostic rim forms, six are from jars (Fig. 19.1, no. 3), mostly with undeveloped rims (two finger-impressed) although one squared rim (type H1) is present, and one from a shallow dish with convex profile and simple upright rim (Fig. 19.1, no. 4). All sherds came from the MTCP site.

Fabric 13r: Early medieval ware with rose-coloured quartz (<0.1% of total)

This variant was identified as a single body sherd only at the MTCP site. The fabric is tempered with rounded quartz sand (<0.5 mm), pink or red in colour.

Fabric 13f: Early medieval flinty ware (1.2% of total)

This variant is visually very similar to fabric 13, but with added sparse, angular flint (some calcined). Fairly common within the assemblage from earlier excavations at the airport, it has also been identified during recent excavations at Takeley (Oxford Wessex Archaeology 2004).

All of the identifiable vessel forms are jars, of which the majority (11 out of 14 examples) have the unusual squared rim (type H4) noted amongst the assemblage from earlier excavations at the airport (Walker 2004a, 408, fig. 270.79), and also observed at Takeley (Oxford Wessex Archaeology 2004). Nearly all the sherds of Fabric 13f came from the FLB.

Fabric 13k: Early medieval ware - ?Frogs Hall kiln products (0.4% of total)

A number of pottery kilns excavated in 2002 (by Oxford Wessex Archaeology and the Essex County Council Archaeological Field Unit) at Frogs Hall near Takeley were apparently producing a limited range of vessel forms (jars, spouted pitchers and dishes) in a transitional early medieval ware around the turn of the 12th century (Mephram 2007). The fabric of the kiln products is hard-fired, and contains a moderate amount of subangular to subrounded quartz grains, 1-2 mm in size; surface finish is for the most part fairly crude, leaving a 'pimply' surface. On fabric grounds alone, this ware is not particularly distinctive amongst the range of early medieval wares in the area. However, one distinctive characteristic of the kiln wares was the horizontal scoring observed on many of the vessels. This has enabled the tentative identification of a small number of scored sherds amongst the Mid Term assemblage as Frogs Hall products, as well as the rim from a tubular spouted pitcher (Fig. 19.1, no. 5) and the rim from a second probable pitcher (Fig. 19.1, no. 6). These wares have not so far been positively identified on other sites in the area.

Fabric 13t: Early medieval ware – transitional (0.6% of total)

This ware is transitional between early medieval ware and medieval coarse ware (see below), first recognised at Stansted and possibly an early product of the Hedingham kilns (Walker 2004a, 408). As a transitional ware, however, the visual distinction between sherds of fabric 13t and examples of fabrics 13 and 20 is not always clear. The tempering agent comprises grey, white and colourless sands, and the colouring is as early medieval ware.

The transitional nature of the fabric is reflected in the few rim forms present, two from jars (one undeveloped and one developed rim) and one flanged bowl rim. One body sherd has an applied, thumbled strip. All sherds identified came from the FLB site.

Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware (6.0% of total)

This ware encompasses all grey sandy coarse wares not assigned to specific types, such as Hedingham (see below), and as such could represent the products of several different sources. It is possible that some less obvious examples of Hedingham ware

have been recorded here within this category. The ware has a broad date range of 12th to 14th century.

Jar forms are the most commonly represented; undeveloped rim forms are still present (7 examples) although the emphasis is on developed forms (26 examples). There are also three bowl/dish forms, one collared jug rim and a slashed jug handle. One body sherd is combed and three have thumbbed, applied strips.

This fabric type was common amongst the FLB assemblage, but occurred only sparsely at the MTCP site. At the LTCP site a single (residual) sherd marks the earliest occurrence of post-Roman pottery amongst this assemblage.

Fabric 20D: Hedingham coarse ware (<0.1% of total)

This coarse ware was produced at kilns in the Sible Hedingham area in north Essex. It is moderately sandy and has a micaceous matrix, tempered with grey, white and colourless sands. The ware is generally reduced (grey) although buff and reddish examples are known. The date range is probably the same as the fine ware (see below), ie mid 12th to mid 14th century. Only a few sherds were identified at Stansted, all from the FLB site, with no diagnostic forms present.

Fabric 21: Sandy orange ware (0.7% of total)

Sandy orange ware (Fabric 21) is less common. This category, described by Cunningham (1982, 359), comprises all oxidised sandy wares not otherwise assigned to specific types, such as Harlow (see below). It has a broad date range of 13th to 16th century, and has been used here to characterise ceramic phase 4 (see below).

Diagnostic forms include two jars, one with curved rim (C1/D2), with stabbed and impressed cordon decoration (Fig. 19.1, no. 7), and one with bifid rim, one bowl, two jug rims and a jug handle. There is also a bung-hole spout from a pitcher or jar. One body sherd has white slipped decoration, a technique more commonly seen at the airport sites on the oxidised Harlow wares (Fabric 21D).

Fabric 21C: Sgraffito ware (<0.1% of total)

This is a sandy orange ware with incised (sgraffito) decoration made through a thick cream slip. It is thought to have been made in Cambridgeshire, and dates to the later medieval period (14th to 15th century). Only seven sherds (all from a single context at the FLB site and probably from a single vessel) were identified (with four sherds from the previous excavations: Walker 2004a, 409).

Fabric 21D: Medieval Harlow ware (29.1% of total)

This was the most common fabric type from the FLB site (72.0% of the total from the site by weight). A variant of fabric 21, this is a micaceous orange ware containing abundant, well sorted quartz sand (<0.5mm), the grains reddish, grey or colourless, sometimes with sparse flecks of chalk. The source is considered to be at or near Harlow, with a possible kiln dump located at Canes Lane just outside the town (Meddens and Redknap 1992, 39). Its association with London-type wares in Old

Harlow (Walker 1991) suggests that production of this ware had started by the 13th century, and may well have continued throughout the medieval period, developing into the post-medieval Harlow industry (Walker 2004a, 409). Certainly the distinction between fabric 21D and the later redwares (fabric 40) within the late medieval assemblage from LTCP is not always clear.

Diagnostic sherds show an emphasis on jars with developed rims (42 examples), bowls with flanged rims (11 examples) and jugs (16 rims and 21 handles). There is also one pipkin handle, a bung-hole, a lid, and an anthropomorphic head from an aquamanile (Fig. 19.1, no. 8). Many of the sherds from Stansted are glazed and/or decorated with white slip-painted motifs (none are reconstructable). Other decorative techniques include applied thumb-strips or cordons (nine sherds, including one below a jar rim), and scoring (two sherds). Cordoned jars were also identified amongst the assemblage from previous excavations at the airport (Walker 2004a, fig 273, 125). Two jar rims are finger-impressed (one of these is also stabbed below the rim) and two jug handles are slashed.

Fabric 22: Hedingham fine ware (<0.1% of total)

The Hedingham industry was based at Sible Hedingham. The pottery from the excavated kilns has never been fully published, but the fine ware is described by Drury (1993, 86-9) and Cotter (2000, 76). Only two body sherds were identified, both from the MTCP site and possibly from the same vessel.

Fabric 23: Medieval whitewares (<0.1% of total)

One whiteware body sherd from the FLB site was identified as a Surrey ware, possibly Tudor Green.

Fabric 27: Imported wares (<0.1% of total)

One small sherd from a Saintonge polychrome jug was found at the FLB site, a significant find given the relative scarcity of these wares (and indeed other medieval imports) outside the major ports.

Fabric 30: Beauvais slipware

A single small sherd from a Beauvais double sgraffito dish with a perforation through the rim came from LTCP. Sgraffito wares were made in large quantities in Beauvais throughout the 16th century. The double sgraffito type was first covered with a red slip (over a white-firing body) and then a white slip, the design being scored through the white slip to reveal the red slip beneath (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 108-10, pl. VII).

Fabric 36: London-type ware (0.2% of total)

A small quantity of London-type ware is present, comprising body sherds from white-slipped and glazed jugs, from both MTCP and FLB. None are closely diagnostic.

Fabric 40: Post-medieval red earthenware (43.9% of total)

In central Essex red earthenware first appeared in the late 15th century, developing out of the late medieval oxidised sandy industries (fabric 21), and continued in production and use throughout the post-medieval period. The fabric (essentially smooth, fine, orange-red and with inclusions not generally visible macroscopically) changes very little over this period, but some vessel forms and decorative treatments are more chronologically distinctive (Cunningham 1985a, 3, table 5). Redwares were produced in Harlow and Stock, to the south of Chelmsford (Cunningham 1985b), but there are a number of other known or potential production centres in the county which may also be represented here (Cotter 2000, 189-91, fig. 129).

During the transitional period of the later 15th and early 16th century the red earthenwares perpetuated many of the characteristics of the later medieval industry in terms of vessel forms, eg jars, jugs and bowls with sagging bases and sparse or no glaze, some with white slip painted decoration. These transitional wares were identified at the LTCP site in the earliest phases of the hunting lodge (cp6a), and include a small group of sherds with chalk flecks in the fabric, apparently from jars and bowls (Fig. 19.1, no. 9). Similar fabrics were observed during previous excavations at the airport (Walker 2004b, 500). Slip decoration disappeared during the 16th century, and later redwares are more frequently glazed.

Red earthenwares occurred in quantity only at the LTCP site (BAACP01), where they dominated the assemblage (88.1% of the total by weight, including black-glazed variants: see below). Forms seen in this assemblage are largely utilitarian, for use in the kitchen or dairy, and are well paralleled on other post-medieval sites in Essex (eg Cunningham 1985a; Cotter 2000). Most common are jars (probably multi-functional, and including larger versions designed for storage), bowls and dishes, and jugs. Some of the handled jars are likely to be chamberpots. More specialised cooking vessels are represented by pipkins and at least one dripping dish. There are several bungholes from large cisterns (bunghole jars), a form used primarily for brewing beer, but also for storing other liquids; they were manufactured principally in the later 15th and 16th centuries, are generally unglazed and are frequently slip painted (Cunningham 1985a, 4, 14, figs 6-7). Less common forms include two chafing dishes, a form typical of the 16th and 17th centuries in Essex, one of which has a thumbled bowl-base very similar to examples from Chelmsford and possibly made at Stock (Fig. 19.1, no. 10; Cunningham 1985a, fig. 10.70; 1985b, fig. 50.28).

Tablewares are represented by a few smaller drinking vessels (cups and mugs), including one example of a pedestal cup with fluted base, probably of later 15th or 16th century date (see Cunningham 1985a, 15-15, form E3B). Also of interest are a couple of 'frilled' bases from mugs (or possibly small jugs) apparently imitating 16th century imported German (Raeren) stoneware forms (Fig. 19.1, no. 11).

Fabric 40bl: Black-glazed redware (3.6% of total)

This is a sub-division of fabric 40, comprising wares with a black (iron-reduced or manganese) glaze. Sources, as for the red earthenwares, include Harlow and Stock, but blackwares were also made in the Midlands, developing out of late medieval Cistercian wares. Production covered the 17th and early 18th centuries. Most of the

forms present here seem to represent small, thin-walled drinking vessels (mugs and cups, possibly some tygs), with straight-sided, conical or convex profiles.

Fabric 40A: Metropolitan slipware (1.8% of total)

This is a type of red earthenware decorated with trailed white slip; in Essex the main production centre was at Harlow, but it was also made at Stock (Cunningham 1985b) and Loughton. It was in production by c1615 (Cotter 2000, 222), although it does not appear in London until the 1630s. Production continued throughout the 17th century, but was in decline by the end of the century in the face of competition from, amongst others, Staffordshire finewares. Forms seen at Stansted (all from the LTCP site) include dishes and closed forms (jars or jugs) and two chafing dish bases (Fig. 19.1, no. 12).

Fabric 42: Surrey/Hampshire whitewares (<0.1% of total)

A single jug handle in Border Ware was recovered from the LTCP site.

Fabric 43: Martincamp flasks (<0.1% of total)

A single sherd from a Martincamp flask came from the LTCP site. These vessels were imported from north-east France and are so commonly found in this country as to be regarded as a chronological 'type fossil' of the 16th and 17th centuries. This example is in a cream-coloured fabric and probably derives from a type I flask of the later 15th or early 16th century (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 102-4, fig 47, 142).

Fabric 45C: Raeren stoneware (0.2% of total)

The four sherds of Raeren stonewares recovered, all from the LTCP site, include one 'frilled' base from a small jug or mug, a type as ubiquitous on British sites in the first half of the 16th century as Martincamp flasks were in the 16th and 17th centuries, although they were still being made and used into the later 16th century (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 196, fig. 94.300-3).

Fabric 45D/E: Cologne/Frechen stoneware (0.3% of total)

Sherds of 16th and 17th century Cologne and Frechen stonewares have been grouped together here as distinction between the two types is not always clear cut. All examples came from the LTCP site. There are few diagnostic sherds, although all probably derive from drinking or serving vessels (mugs, jugs and bottles); there is one with an applied medallion. These vessels were imported into Britain in vast quantities in the 17th century after the expansion of the stoneware trade.

Fabric 45F: Westerwald stoneware (0.1% of total)

Westerwald stonewares were very widely traded in the 17th and 18th centuries. All four sherds recovered came from the LTCP site, none are particularly diagnostic but one has the purple (manganese) decoration introduced in 1665.

Fabric 45M: English stoneware (0.5% of total)

Stonewares were produced in this country from the later 17th century, first in London and later in the Midlands, Bristol and other centres. Six sherds were recovered, all from the LTCP site, of which one is from a narrow-mouthed jug or bottle and two are from cylindrical necked jugs. Two sherds are from cups or mugs - one a white-slipped and iron-dipped fineware and the second with an iron slip on the upper body. All these are types common in the later 17th and/or early 18th centuries as manufactured, for example, at John Dwight's factory in Fulham (Green 1999).

Fabric 46A: English tinglazed earthenware (0.1% of total)

Manufacture of tinglazed earthenware began in England in the late 16th century, and production increased in the 17th century with the establishment of several potteries along the south bank of the Thames in Lambeth and Southwark. The examples found here, all from the LTCP site, are all small, abraded sherds, including one plain white handle, probably from a chamberpot, and five sherds (single context) from a small polychrome drug jar.

Fabric 47: White salt-glazed stoneware (<0.1% of total)

A single small sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware may represent the latest well dated vessel associated with the hunting lodge at the LTCP site. The ware was produced from the 1720s to the 1770s.

Fabric 48: Industrial wares (unspecified) (0.1% of total)

A few sherds of modern refined whitewares were found at the LTCP site, probably representing recent agricultural activity on the site.

Fabric 48A: Chinese porcelain (<0.1% of total)

A single sherd of Chinese porcelain came from the LTCP site. This was imported from the late 17th and throughout the 18th century as high class tea drinking wares.

Fabric 50: Staffordshire-type slipware (0.6% of total)

Slipwares were made in Staffordshire from the mid 17th century and throughout the 18th century; similar wares were also made in Bristol at the same time. The examples seen here, all from the LTCP site, include trailed and feathered hollow wares (all appear to be from cups), common from the late 17th to early 18th century, and press-moulded flatwares with scalloped rims and trailed and feathered or joggled slip decoration, particularly common in the early 18th century, although production continued well into the later part of the century. The most complete vessel is a large, two-handled, necked cup with trailed and feathered decoration on the lower part of the body and trailed lettering around the rim (Fig. 19.1, no. 13).

Fabric 50A: Staffordshire manganese mottled ware (0.1% of total)

Five sherds of manganese mottled ware, probably from a drinking vessel, came from a single context at the LTCP site. This ware, and variations of it, was produced in Staffordshire, Bristol and Yorkshire, and it is broadly contemporary with the slipwares (fabric 50).

Pottery by Site

Introduction

Tables 19.3 – 19.5 present quantified breakdowns of the assemblages from the MTCP, FLB and LTCP sites by feature and by fabric type. In order to construct a broad chronological framework for the overall post-Roman assemblage, six ceramic phases have been defined:

- cp1 (?10th/early 11th century): characterised by the presence of St Neots-type ware only. Vessel forms comprise jars with thickened and sometimes lid-seated rims. As discussed above, the dating for this phase, based on the regional dating for St Neots-type ware, is still imprecise and, in the absence of vertical stratigraphy, the stratigraphic relationship between cp1 and cp2 cannot be demonstrated.
- cp2 (?early/mid 11th century): St Neots-type ware is augmented by shelly and sandy/shelly wares, in similarly undeveloped jar rim forms.
- cp3 (?later 11th to late 12th century): early medieval sandy wares appear, primarily the Stansted-type variant (13st). Jar rims are still undeveloped, and there are a few bowls. Towards the end of the 12th century transitional wares appear, including possible Frogs Hall kiln products (13t and 13k).
- cp4 (late 12th to 13th century): medieval sandy wares (20) appear from the late 12th century, supplemented from the 13th century by sandy orange wares (21), including medieval Harlow ware (21D). Jars have developed rim forms (curved/flanged or squared: types C1/D2, H1, H2).
- cp5: (late 13th – 15th century): assemblage dominated by sandy orange wares in similar vessel forms, but including neckless jars with squared rims (type H3), a late 13th/14th century form. Occasional later medieval types, eg sgraffito ware (fabric 21C), dated 14th/15th century, appear, as well as a few sherds of red earthenwares (fabric 40), which appear in Essex from the later 15th century and then supersede the sandy orange wares.
- cp6: (late 15th - early 18th century): dominated by coarse redwares (fabric 40), including locally made Metropolitan slipwares (fabric 40A) and black-glazed variants (fabric 40bl). The dominance of long-lived coarseware types means that many contexts attributed to this phase cannot be more precisely placed within the overall date range, but a threefold subdivision can be suggested based on the presence of the small quantities of more closely datable wares seen at LTCP:

- cp6a: (late 15th/16th century): a phase marking the transition between late medieval sandy oxidised wares (fabrics 21 and 21D) and post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric 40). Late medieval vessel forms and decorative techniques (white slip painting) continue, and vessels tend to be unglazed or sparsely glazed. Other wares present in this phase include imported German (Raeren) stonewares, and a single sherd from a Beauvais double sgraffito dish.
- cp6b: (16th/17th century): with a potential chronological overlap with cp6b, this sub-phase is characterised by the appearance of Cologne/Frechen stonewares (potentially from the early 16th century, although most if not all of the examples here are likely to be 17th century Frechen types), black-glazed redwares, Metropolitan slipware and tinglazed earthenware (all from the early 17th century).
- cp6c: (late 17th/early 18th century): the latest phase of activity at the LTCP hunting lodge. German stonewares are superseded by English types (from London or the Midlands). Tinglazed wares continue, although the later wares are more likely to represent utilitarian rather than tablewares (drug jars and chamberpots). Metropolitan slipwares decline in popularity, replaced by the finer Staffordshire trailed and feathered wares. Potentially the latest ware represented is white salt-glazed stoneware, first produced in the 1720s.

The chronological variation in the three main site assemblages is shown in Figure 19.2.

The MTCP Site

The MTCP assemblage includes the only significant occurrence of the Late Saxon St Neots-type ware and the local early medieval shelly and sandy/shelly wares. Only a few feature groups have been assigned to cp1, and these produced only small quantities of sherds (see Table 19.3), of which the largest groups came from Late Saxon building 1 (22 sherds, all from western beam slot 302020), pit 305022 (19 sherds) and posthole 356095 (18 sherds). Pit 305022 yielded a small jar rim (thickened and everted), and the sherds from posthole 356095, all of which are in a very poor condition, possibly as a result of burning, appear to represent a single jar with thickened and lid-seated rim. In the case of Late Saxon building 1, the pottery appears to have been incorporated into the fill of the beamslot after the destruction of the building. The fact that sherds were entirely concentrated within the northern half of the western beamslot suggests that this may have been a result of redeposition from a nearby midden heap to the west of the building. Other features (posthole 310017, pits 318042, 322001 and 323012, ditch 344026) each produced no more than nine sherds, and their attribution to this ceramic phase is therefore more ambiguous. Features assigned to cp1 are concentrated in the southern part of the excavated area, around Late Saxon building 1, with some evidence for activity at this period to the north around early Medieval buildings 1 and 2 (although these are later in date).

The largest group of St Neots-type ware, however, came from a feature assigned to cp2 (pit 340008, where it was associated with local shelly wares (fabric 12A). This

feature yielded a total of 148 sherds, including seven jar rims, thickened and/or lid-seated (the same forms occurred in both St Neots-type ware and the local shelly ware). Most of these sherds appear to result from the dumping of hearth material into the pit. Another group of St Neots-type ware and local sandy/shelly ware (71 sherds) came from early medieval pit 310136; this included eight jar rims, all lid-seated (Fig. 19.1, no. 1). This pit contained two major episodes of deliberate backfill in the upper part of the fill sequence – these sherds came from the lower of the two (310139), while the upper (310135) produced St Neots-type ware and shelly and sandy/shelly wares mixed with early medieval sandy wares (fabric 13 and variants). Pit 498020 can also be assigned to cp2 on the basis of a mix of St Neots-type ware and shelly ware (31 sherds).

Only one other feature group of any size could be assigned to cp2, and this came from tree-throw 310014 (56 sherds). In this instance many of the sherds were in noticeably poor condition, and it is likely that this group represents secondary refuse deposition, perhaps at a later date.

Apart from these two features, few features were assigned to cp2 (pit 304001, tree-throw 310014), and neither produced more than seven sherds, although 28 sherds of St Neots-type and local shelly wares were apparently residual within early medieval pit 310118.

The distribution of cp2 features shows some overlap with the cluster of cp1 features to the south (eg tree-throw 310014), but also seems to show a shift in focus to the north (the dump of hearth material in pit 340008, approximately 100 metres to the north of Late Saxon building 1, presumably derives from another building nearby), with a second focus further north again.

This second focus to the north becomes much more apparent in cp3, with large groups identified from pits 310129 and 310136 (upper fill), and smaller groups from nearby pits 310127, 310118 and 366001. These five groups consist primarily of the early medieval Stansted-type sandy ware variant (13st). Vessel forms represented, in Stansted-type ware and in the inclusion free variant (13i) comprise almost exclusively jar forms, with thickened and/or lid-seated rims, and there is one dish (Fig. 19.1, no. 4); a few rims are finger-impressed. Also present are a single dish in sandy/shelly ware, and a possible Frogs Hall type jar or pitcher rim with horizontal scoring on the exterior (Fig. 19.1, no. 6). There is at least one possible same-vessel link between pits in this group (310127 and 310129), and the very similar character of the deposits (with the possible exception of 366001, which has a lower proportion of Stansted-type ware) suggests that they may have formed part of a single dumping episode, or at least dumping within a very limited timespan.

One other smaller focus of activity can be discerned at this period, around early medieval buildings 1 and 2. There is really insufficient dating evidence to tie these structures firmly to cp3, although small numbers of sherds were recovered from postholes 926 and 354091 within early medieval building 1, and also from gully **919**, posthole **354069** and pit 357057.

The latest phase of activity on the MTCP site belongs to cp4, and is confined to the windmill structure (ditch recut 344060), which produced a small group of sherds (18)

including Hedingham fineware and miscellaneous sandy orange wares, suggesting a date range for this feature in the 13th century. The original windmill ditch (354050) seems to be of more or less the same date on the basis of the pottery recovered, which included London-type ware and medieval Harlow ware. One small post-medieval redware sherd may be intrusive here.

To summarise the chronological sequence for the MTCP site, the earliest focus of activity, around Late Saxon building 1, can probably be dated to the 10th century. Later, perhaps during the early part of the 11th century, settlement may have shifted slightly to the north, and a second focus appeared further north again. Activity in the later 11th and 12th century was concentrated in this northern area and the southern focus seems to have been completely abandoned. Other structures (early medieval buildings 1 and 2) may also date to this period. The windmill appears to have been constructed sometime in the 13th century, but may have been relatively short-lived.

The FLB site

This site provided minimal evidence for activity prior to the 13th century, and the emphasis here is firmly on the later medieval period (13th to 15th century – see Table 19.4). Four features have been tentatively dated earlier – pit 405085 (cp2), pit 405087 (cp3) and pit 409014 (cp3), and gully 401009 (cp3), none of which produced more than seven sherds. Three of these features are outside the area of later activity, pits 405085 and 405087 located close together at the western end of the excavated area, and gully 401009 between these and the later features.

Features and contexts assigned to cp4 and cp5 are clustered within a relatively small area. Those assigned to cp4 are characterised by a predominance of sandy orange wares, consisting almost exclusively of medieval Harlow ware (fabric 21D). The largest groups came from pit 405023 (121 sherds altogether), cobbled surface 402021 (111 sherds) and pits 410010 (102 sherds) and 405064 (95 sherds), with smaller groups from layers 405066 (26 sherds) and 405069 below the cobbled surface (49 sherds), pit 407001 (43 sherds), pit 405083 (34 sherds), ditch 404001 (31 sherds) and gully 401005 (26 sherds). All other features yielded less than 20 sherds. Vessel forms from these context groups in Harlow ware comprise jars, mostly with developed rims (curved/flanged or squared: Essex types C1/D2, H1, H2), jugs with stabbed or slashed rod or strap handles, with a few bowls or dishes. Sherds are frequently glazed, and many are either white-slipped under the glaze, or have white slip-painted decoration. Two decorated body sherds appear to derive from a Rouen-style jug (ditch 404001). Two groups included sherds of London-type ware – three sherds from cobbled surface 402021 and two from pit 405023. None of these are closely diagnostic but confirm a general 13th century date. Also belonging to this ceramic phase are an anthropomorphic head from an aquamanile (Fig. 19.1, no. 8) and a pipkin handle, both from layer 405069.

Context groups assigned to cp5 are very similar in character, but include jars with squared, neckless rims (type H3), and the occasional redware sherd (fabric 40). Large groups include cobbled surface 403001 (247 sherds) and the overlying layer 401013 (629 sherds), sunken floor 406024 (136 sherds), pit 403058 (77 sherds), pit 403029 (49 sherds) and pit 401003 (37 sherds). One Surrey whiteware sherd, possibly Tudor Green, came from layer 401013, as well as a sherd of Saintonge polychrome.

To summarise, settlement activity at the FLB site had a relatively restricted time span of no more than two centuries, beginning in the 13th century. Abandonment no later than the 15th century is indicated by the absence of any diagnostically later sherds, such as the early German stonewares (eg Raeren) which are ubiquitous on 16th century sites. The pottery assemblage appears to have been supplied primarily from the local Harlow-based industry, including both kitchenwares and glazed fineware jugs; the proportion of Harlow wares increases from 51% (by sherd count) in cp4 to 84% in cp5. The high proportion of Harlow ware can be compared to two other sites previously excavated at the airport (Long Border Road and The Wilderness: Walker 2004a), but its scarcity on other, apparently contemporaneous sites here has not been satisfactorily explained. Other coarseware types represented are also likely to be largely locally produced. Apart from a handful of sherds of London-type ware and a single sherd of Saintonge polychrome, no other fineware sources are represented.

The character of the assemblage is exclusively domestic, and remains the same in both ceramic phases. The presence of glazed finewares, including the aquamanile and the Saintonge polychrome, indicate some pretensions to status, although limited by the general scarcity of non-local finewares. Functional interpretations are difficult give the fairly restricted range of vessel forms – there is little here apart from jars (presumably multi-functional) and jugs. One specialised cooking form was identified (pipkin), and there is a single bunghole spout. The open forms could have had some function connected with dairying – where measurable, these are mostly over 300mm in diameter.

The LTCP site (Hunting Lodge)

At the LTCP site (BAACP01), pottery was recovered from features and contexts relating to the construction, occupation and subsequent demolition of a post-medieval hunting lodge, with a possible late medieval precursor. The overall date range appears to run from at least the 15th century (possibly slightly earlier) to the early/mid 18th century (Table 19.5). Sporadic occurrences of later sherds do not relate to the hunting lodge but to subsequent agricultural activity on the site.

Later medieval wares found at the LTCP site consist entirely of oxidised sandy Harlow ware (fabric 21D). Close visual similarities between this ware and the post-medieval redwares (fabric 40), and their occurrence in the same contexts, have meant that identification in some instances remains tentative, but tends to support the suggestion that the medieval Harlow industry continued into the post-medieval period. Certainly the vessel forms (jugs, bunghole vessels, handled jars) and decorative techniques (white slip painted motifs) seen here on the two types are directly comparable.

All sherds of Harlow ware occurred here together with post-medieval redwares; it is difficult in this case to determine whether they are therefore residual finds, or whether their co-occurrence with redwares marks a definite ‘transitional’ late medieval/early post-medieval ceramic phase, since the two types are likely to have had at least some chronological overlap in the later 15th century. The latter alternative seems the most likely, and this transitional ceramic phase has been defined here as cp6a.

The earliest ceramic groups that can be identified, then, probably date from the late 15th or 16th century. These can be characterised by the presence of some more closely dated ware types (Raeren type stoneware and redware copies of these vessels: Fig. 19.1, no. 11; Beauvais sgraffito ware), vessel forms (pedestal cups with fluted bases: Cunningham 1985, type E3B) and decorative techniques (white slip painting). The latter technique marks a continuation from the late medieval Harlow industry (see above), but had apparently disappeared by the end of the 16th century (*ibid.*, 64). Also dated to this period, although more tentatively, are some groups of unglazed redwares, including a small number of sherds with fine chalk inclusions (Fig. 19.1, no. 9) – a similar group was identified in one feature during earlier excavations at the airport (Walker 2004b, 500).

These early wares appear to be concentrated in midden 457014 and spread 467029, and the underlying cobbled surface 481003 (all in the ‘yard’ area in the north-west corner of the hunting lodge), pond 466001, midden 467008, and gullies 467025 and 467028. Apart from pond 466001, to the south-east of the hunting lodge, all these contexts are located in the north-western corner of the site, and presumably represent the principal area of refuse disposal during the earliest occupation of the hunting lodge. In the case of pond 466001, pottery appears to have been deposited within layers of backfill decommissioning the pond.

Ceramic groups which can be dated broadly to the 16th/17th century (cp6b) include the Metropolitan slipwares (fabric 40A), black-glazed redwares and Cologne/Frechen stonewares. Although Cologne wares could potentially date from the earlier 16th century, it is likely that most of the sherds here are Frechen types dating from the 17th century; identifiable vessel forms comprise medallion and *Bartmann* jugs or bottles. Other vessel forms characteristic of this period include chafing dishes in redwares and slipware, including one example with a thumbled bowl-base, possibly a Stock product (Fig. 19.1, no. 10; see Cunningham 1985a, fig. 10.70; 1985b, fig. 50.28), and probably a large proportion of the bunghole vessels; both these types are broadly dated as 16th/17th century. The only group of any size that can be assigned to this phase came from Phase 3 pit 459005 (possibly dug as a sump), at the north-east corner of the enclosure ditch surrounding the hunting lodge. However, in this instance these wares are almost certainly residual, as they derived from backfill layers relating to final use/disuse of the site; the feature also contained sherds of tinglazed earthenware and Staffordshire-type trailed slipware which are dated as later 17th or early 18th century.

The latest ceramic phase identified at the hunting lodge (cp6c) is characterised by the presence of tinglazed earthenwares (all of English origin), some later English (London or Midlands) stonewares, Staffordshire-type trailed and feathered slipwares and manganese mottled ware, Chinese porcelain and white salt-glazed stoneware. All of these are likely to date to the later 17th or early 18th century, although some continued in use later into the 18th century. Amongst these later wares is a necked cup in Staffordshire-type feathered slipware with trailed slip lettering around the rim (Fig. 19.1, no. 13). Perhaps the latest vessel is represented by a single small body sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware from Funnel 3 ditch 468003, a ware type produced from the 1720s to the 1770s. The presence of just a single sherd of this ware, and the absence of any of the later, factory-produced wares (or any other wares which can be

definitively dated later than the 1720s), suggests that the hunting lodge was abandoned at around this time, and certainly no later than *c*1750.

The range of pottery wares and vessel forms from the site is interesting and can be viewed, with the rest of the material assemblage from the site, as useful functional and economic evidence relating to the use and status of the range of buildings on the site. The assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by coarse redwares, a group which includes trailed slipwares of the 'Metropolitan' tradition, made in the Harlow area; sources for the plain redwares are also likely to be fairly local. These redwares occur in a restricted range of forms - jars (multi-functional vessels, probably used for cooking and storage, amongst other things), pipkins and skillets, bowls and dishes (including larger forms probably used for dairying processes), jugs, bung-hole jars or cisterns (for brewing and/or liquid storage) and chamberpots. The emphasis of this group of wares is in the quotidian activities of food storage and food preparation, with a level of self-sufficiency in terms of dairying and brewing. Alongside these kitchen wares, finer wares, for serving and display, are very sparsely represented. Vessels for the serving and consumption of drink (bottles, jugs, mugs and cups) are probably represented by the small quantities of stonewares (earlier German types, such as 16th century Raeren and 16th/17th century Cologne/Frechen, later replaced by English wares). Staffordshire-type trailed and feathered slipwares of later 17th or early 18th century type provided cups and press-moulded dishes, and tinglazed earthenwares could have been used both for tablewares and for more utilitarian forms such as drug jars and chamber pots. Other finewares are present in such small quantities that each might represent only a single vessel - Chinese porcelain, Beauvais slipware, Martincamp flask, white-slipped, iron-dipped English stoneware, and white salt-glazed stoneware.

The low proportion of finewares (and their apparent concentration in the latest phase of activity on the site, from late 17th to early 18th century) might be considered surprising on such a substantial and apparently high status site. A similar absence of high quality or 'luxury' goods has been noted amongst the rest of the material assemblage, including the glass and metalwork. Comparable sites of this type and date are rare, but a hunting lodge at least partly contemporaneous at Littlecote, Wiltshire, produced a much wider range of luxury items including pottery finewares, glassware, metal objects and interior fixtures and fittings (Wessex Archaeology 2002). Portable goods are likely to have been removed from the site before abandonment, but this would not explain the low incidence amongst the refuse deposited in middens and other contexts. Perhaps more likely is that the site was only intermittently occupied, and so the material assemblage represents 'caretaker' rather than upper class occupation.

Catalogue of illustrated vessels

MTCP

1. St Neots-type ware (fabric 10); lid-seated jar rim, diameter 260 mm. PRN (Pottery Record Number) 2041, context 310039, pit 310036.
2. Early medieval Stansted ware (fabric 13st) jar rim, diameter 240 mm. PRN 2035, context 310151

3. Early medieval ware - inclusion free (fabric 13i) jar rim. PRN 2081, context 310126, pit 310127.
4. Early medieval ware – inclusion free (fabric 13i) dish profile. PRN 2213, context 905, pit 926.
5. Early medieval ?Frogs Hall kiln ware (fabric 13k) spouted pitcher rim. PRN 2050, context 317022, ditch 317030.
6. Early medieval ?Frogs Hall kiln ware (fabric 13k) jar or pitcher rim, scored decoration, diameter 140mm. PRN 2104, context 300135, pit 300136.

FLB

7. Sandy orange ware (fabric 21) jar rim with stabbed and impressed cordon decoration, diameter c.350mm. PRNs 1865/1995, contexts 402020/409021, floor surface.
8. Medieval Harlow ware (fabric 21D) anthropomorphic head from aquamanile. PRN 1731, context 405069

LTCP

9. Post-medieval red earthenware (fabric 40) with fine chalk flecks; bowl rim. PRN 2431, context 466010, pond 466001.
10. Post-medieval red earthenware (fabric 40) chafing dish with thumbled bowl-base. PRN 2302, context 452012, ditch 452011.
11. Post-medieval red earthenware (fabric 40) Raeren copy frilled jug/mug base. PRN 2409, context 467001, gully 467028.
12. Metropolitan slipware (fabric 40A) chafing dish base with sgraffito decoration. PRN 2512, context 480054
13. Staffordshire-type slipware (fabric 50) necked, two-handled cup with trailed and feathered decoration on lower body, trailed lettering around rim ([WI]LLIAMT...NO...). PRN 2385, context 461027

Table 19.1: Breakdown of assemblage by fabric type and site

Fabric Code	Description	Date Range	BAAMP99/ BAAMP00	BAAFL00	BAACP01	TOTAL
10	St Neots ware	900 – 1100	246/1225			
12A	Early medieval shelly ware	1000 – 1200	113/473	3/9		367/1718
12C	Early medieval sandy/shelly ware	1000 – 1200	56/472	2/15		58/487
13	Early medieval sandy ware	1000 – 1200	100/755	88/709		188/1464
13f	Early medieval flint ware	1000 – 1200	3/39	81/641		84/680
13i	Early medieval sandy ware – inclusion free	1000 – 1200	35/356			34/347
13k	Early medieval sandy ware – Frogs Hall kiln products?	1175 – 1225	10/221			10/221
13r	Early medieval sandy ware with rose-coloured quartz	1000 – 1200	1/4			1/4
13st	Early medieval Stansted ware	1000 – 1200	308/2063			308/2063
13t	Early medieval ware – transitional	1000 – 1200		60/335		60/335
20	Medieval coarseware	1175 – 1400	9/70	420/3411	1/6	430/3487
20D	Hedingham coarseware	1150 – 1350		4/13		4/13
21	Sandy orange ware	1200 – 1600	17/101	30/321		47/422
21C	Sgraffito ware	1300 – 1450		7/37		7/37
21D	Medieval Harlow ware	1175 – 1500	126/573	1689/14,836	111/1454	1926/16,863
22	Hedingham fine ware	1175 – 1250	2/22			2/22
23	Medieval whiteware	1250 – 1450		1/10		1/10
27	Imported wares	1200 – 1400		1/2		1/2
30	Beauvais slipware	1500 – 1600			1/14	1/14
36	London-type ware	1150 – 1350	4/26	6/67		10/93
40	Post-medieval red earthenware	1500 – 1900	25/156	11/204	1288/25,104	1324/25,464
40A	Metropolitan slipware	1600 – 1700			46/1056	46/1056
40bl	Black glazed redware	1600 – 1750			194/2079	194/2079
42	Border Ware	1550 – 1770			1/19	1/19
43	Martincamp flasks	1480 – 1650			1/9	1/9
45C	Raeren stoneware	1500 – 1610			4/89	4/89
45D/E	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	1500 – 1700			16/188	16/188
45F	Westerwald stoneware	1590 – 1800			4/35	4/35
45M	English stoneware	1670+			6/283	6/283
46A	English tinglazed earthenware	1600 – 1800			12/39	12/39
47	White salt-glazed stoneware	1720 – 80			1/1	1/1
48	Industrial wares (unspecified)	1900+			3/48	3/48
48A	Chinese porcelain	1650 – 1900			1/5	1/5
50	Staffordshire-type slipwares	1680 – 1800			40/375	40/375
50A	Staffordshire-type mottled ware	1680 – 1750			5/54	5/54
	TOTALS		1055/6556	2403/20,610	1735/30,858	5193/58,024

Table 19.2: Fabric x form (medieval fabrics only)

Form	Essex type	Description	10	12	13	13f	13i	13k	13st	13t	20	21	21D	TOTAL
JAR	-	Jar rim: simple everted		2		1			7					10
	-	Thickened, everted	4	7	4		3		12					30
	-	Thickened, everted, with slight lid seating	12	3		1			1					17
	-	Beaded		1	2		2		5					10
	B2	Slightly developed everted			1	1				1	7		3	13
	B4	Developed, pointed, internally thickened						2					2	4
	C1/D2	Curved over flanged								1	2	1	31	35
	H1	Squared, flat-topped, short neck			2		1				18		15	36
	H2	Squared rim with sloping top, short neck			1									1
	H3	Squared, neckless									6		1	7
	H4	Small squared			1	11								12
	-	Bifid (lid seated)										1		1
DISH/ BOWL	=B4	Developed, pointed, internally thickened			1									1
	=C1/D2	Rounded, everted											1	1
	=H1	Flanged			1					1	2		11	15
	-	Internally expanded			1						1	1		3
	-	Beaded		1										1
	-	Simple upright					1							1
JUG	-	Jug rim, unspec						1				1	11	13
	-	Jug rim, collared									1	1	5	7
	-	Handles, all forms			1						1	1	21	24
		Spouted pitcher						1						1
OTHER	-	Aquamanile											1	1
	-	Bunghole vessel										1	1	2
	-	Lid											1	1
			16	14	15	14	7	4	25	3	38	7	104	247

Table 19.3: MTCP - pottery by feature (number of sherds / weight in grammes)

Feature	Description	cp	10	12	13	13i	13k	13st	13 other	21/21D	22	36	40	Total
302028	Late Sax bdg 1	1	22/54											22/54
304001	pit	2	6/5	1/1										7/6
305022	pit	1	19/67											19/67
310014	tree-throw	2	1/2	55/209										56/211
310017	posthole	1	1/1											1/1
310106	ditch	2		1/4										1/4
310118	pit	3	5/24	23/30	1/3	3/10		15/77	1/4					48/148
310127	pit	3	1/10	2/7	1/6	6/88		14/105						24/226
310129	pit	3		6/105	7/35	4/74	3/32	88/680	1/11					109/937
310136	pit	3	47/452	24/274	6/48	11/62	6/85	115/712						209/1633
317030	enclosure ditch	3			1/11		1/104							2/115
318042	pit	1	4/5											4/5
322001	pit/well	1	2/10											2/10
323012	pit	1	9/19											9/18
324039	ditch(Strip Field 1)	5											1/26	1/26
340008	pit	2	104/400	44/199										148/599
343157	ditch	5								1/6			18/82	19/88
344026	ditch	1	1/3											1/3
344060	ditch (windmill)	4			11/106					6/13	1/8			18/127
354050	ditch (windmill)	4								7/48		2/16	1/3	10/67
354069	post pad	3			2/6									2/6
354091	posthole (EM bdg 1)	3	5/11			2/33		4/21						11/65
356095	posthole	1	18/113											18/113
356101	pit	3			1/5									1/5
357057	pit	3		3/25		1/25		8/31	1/11					13/92
357069	pit	3		2/4	1/14	4/40		6/30						13/88
363020	ditch	4								1/10				1/10
366001	pit	3			19/166	2/7		24/186	1/17					46/376
906	posthole (EM bdg 1)	2		1/1										1/1

912	posthole	3			19/46								19/46	
917	posthole (EM bdg 1)	1	2/22										2/22	
919	gully	3		1/2				3/9					4/11	
926	posthole (EM bdg 1)	3	1/1	2/33		2/17		12/61					17/112	
490008	ditch	4								1/1			1/1	
495004	ditch	4								3/51			3/51	
494014	pit	2	5/28	1/2									6/30	
497038	pit	1	24/20										24/20	
498020	pit	2	9/41	22/96									31/137	
500049	ditch (Strip Field 1)	1	181/421										181/421	
500019	ditch	1	1/1										1/1	
	TOTALS		468/1719	188/992	69/446	35/356	10/221	289/1912	4/43	17/79	1/8	2/16	20/101	1105/5949

Table 19.4: FLB – pottery by feature (number of sherds / weight in grammes)

Feature	Description	cp	12	13	13f	13t	20	20D	21	21D	23	27	36	40	Total
401003	pit	5				4/19	9/56	4/13		19/91				1/19	37/198
401005	gully	4					4/22			22/110					26/132
401009	gully	3				7/18									7/18
401013	over 403001	5		4/36			57/560			564/5019	1/10	1/2		2/21	629/5648
401018	pit	4		2/33		3/11	8/41			1/13					14/98
401019	ditch	4		1/13			1/7								2/20
401021	pit	4					6/76		6/59	2/13					14/148
401029	ditch	4		1/19											1/19
401032	ditch	4		1/17		12/64				6/39					19/120
402001	ditch	4		1/5						10/118					11/123
402006	tree-hrow	4								1/1					1/1
402014	gully	4								6/9					6/9
402016	ditch	4		4/70		1/53	3/9			6/25					14/157
402021	cobbled surface	4		4/50		1/6	19/166		5/85	79/946			3/6		111/1259
402022	pit	4					2/9			8/37					10/46
402024	pit	4			3/12		11/109		1/3	3/12					18/136
402028	ditch	4			1/52		7/39			1/23					9/114
403001	cobbled surface	5		11/56	1/22		32/119		8/64	194/995				1/1	247/1257
403021	pit	4			4/15		9/26		1/3	3/13					17/57
403029	pit	5			3/28		4/48			41/1086				1/74	49/1236
403031	pit	4								1/3					1/3
403041	pit	4			1/8		6/15			7/30					14/53
403058	pit	5		6/40	4/28		29/146			37/70				1/3	77/287
404001	ditch	4					1/26			30/202					31/228
405002	posthole	4		13/50											13/50
405004	posthole	4			4/30		1/59								5/89
405006	posthole	4			3/26		4/45								7/71
405008	posthole	4		1/5			2/17								3/22
405023	pit	4		9/105	9/86		29/288			72/755			2/57		121/1291

405049	ditch	5												2/24	2/24
405064	pit	4				8/38			87						95/867
405066	under 402021	4		1/17		7/83			18/264						26/364
405069	under 402021	4			2/27	8/71			39/525						49/623
405074	gully	4		1/7		2/4		1/3	1/1						5/15
405083	pit	4		6/20	4/14	16/101		3/10	5/6						34/151
405085	pit	2	2/8												2/8
405087	pit	3	2/15	2/2											4/17
406003	ditch	5		4/8	1/5	2/65							1/6		8/84
406004	ditch	4				1/23									1/23
406024	sunken floor	5		1/15		6/132		1/2	126/1559				2/56		136/1764
407001	pit	4	1/1	2/13	8/44	16/78			16/94						43/230
407009	ditch recut	4				4/75									4/75
409014	pit	3		1/4											1/4
409044	ditch	5				7/106									7/106
410010	pit	4		4/45	25/183	32/164	36/232	1/48	3/43				1/4		102/719
	TOTALS		5/24	80/630	73/580	60/335	357/2891	4/13	27/277	1408/12931	1/10	1/2	6/67	11/204	2033/17,964

Table 19.5: LTCP – pottery by feature (number of sherds / weight in grammes)

Feature	Description	Med.	40	42	43	45C	45D/E	45F	45M	46A	47	48	48A	50	TOTAL
447003	robber cut		52/1547						1/6					1/7	54/1560
447014	latrine		12/166				1/16		1/10						14/192
448004	Ph 1 encl.		1/6				6/63								7/70
449076	posthole		7/52												7/52
449078	depression		3/21												3/21
449083	pit		4/52												4/52
449107	Posthole (LM encl.)		1/18												1/18
449140	cobbles		1/11												1/11
450023	levelling over ditch 455018	1/17	11/216			1/7			2/190						15/430
450040	Posthole (LM lodge)		6/36												6/36
452011	ditch		1/526												1/526
453009	ditch (Funnel 3)		2/29												2/29
453024	construction cut		2/36												2/36
455008	?midden		10/51				1/13								11/64
455018	ditch		1/15												1/15
457014	surface/midden	30/643	41/560	1/19											72/1222
457015	cobbles	4/46	2/88												6/134
457016	ditch		5/49												5/49
457026	cobbles		2/72												2/72
457028	cobbles		2/50												2/50
458028	pit		42/1273			1/65									43/1338
458038	robber cut		1/14												1/14
458042	ditch		2/14												2/14
458047	posthole		1/48												1/48
459005	pit		153/2442				3/30			5/12		1/2		1/1	173/2487
459012	pit		6/201												6/201
459024	hearth		1/1												1/1
459026	hearth	49/189	18/269							3/5				2/2	72/465
459029	hearth	2/118	15/84					1/1							18/203

460019	?demolition		4/72												4/72
461014	robber cut		34/1209				4/58		2/77	1/8					41/1352
462005	pit		1/15												1/15
464035	pit		1/72												1/72
465023	cobbles		2/45												2/45
466001	pond	8/105	67/1370												75/1475
466020	ditch	6/56	105/1730									1/5			112/1791
467008	midden	1/14	142/1148			1/4									144/1166
467025	gully		26/273		1/9										27/282
467028	gully		34/517												34/517
467029	midden		23/232												23/232
467038	ditch		5/119												5/119
467057	ditch		12/219												12/219
468003	ditch		36/467							1/1	1/1		4/16		42/485
468015	pit		30/349												30/349
468021	posthole(LM lodge)		1/1												1/1
472004	cobbles	9/153	51/779												60/932
481009	cobbles	1/58	27/904												28/962
481029	well		9/182			1/13									10/195
	TOTALS	110/1382	1022/17,635	1/19	1/9	4/89	15/180	1/1	6/283	10/26	1/1	1/2	1/5	8/26	1185/19,691

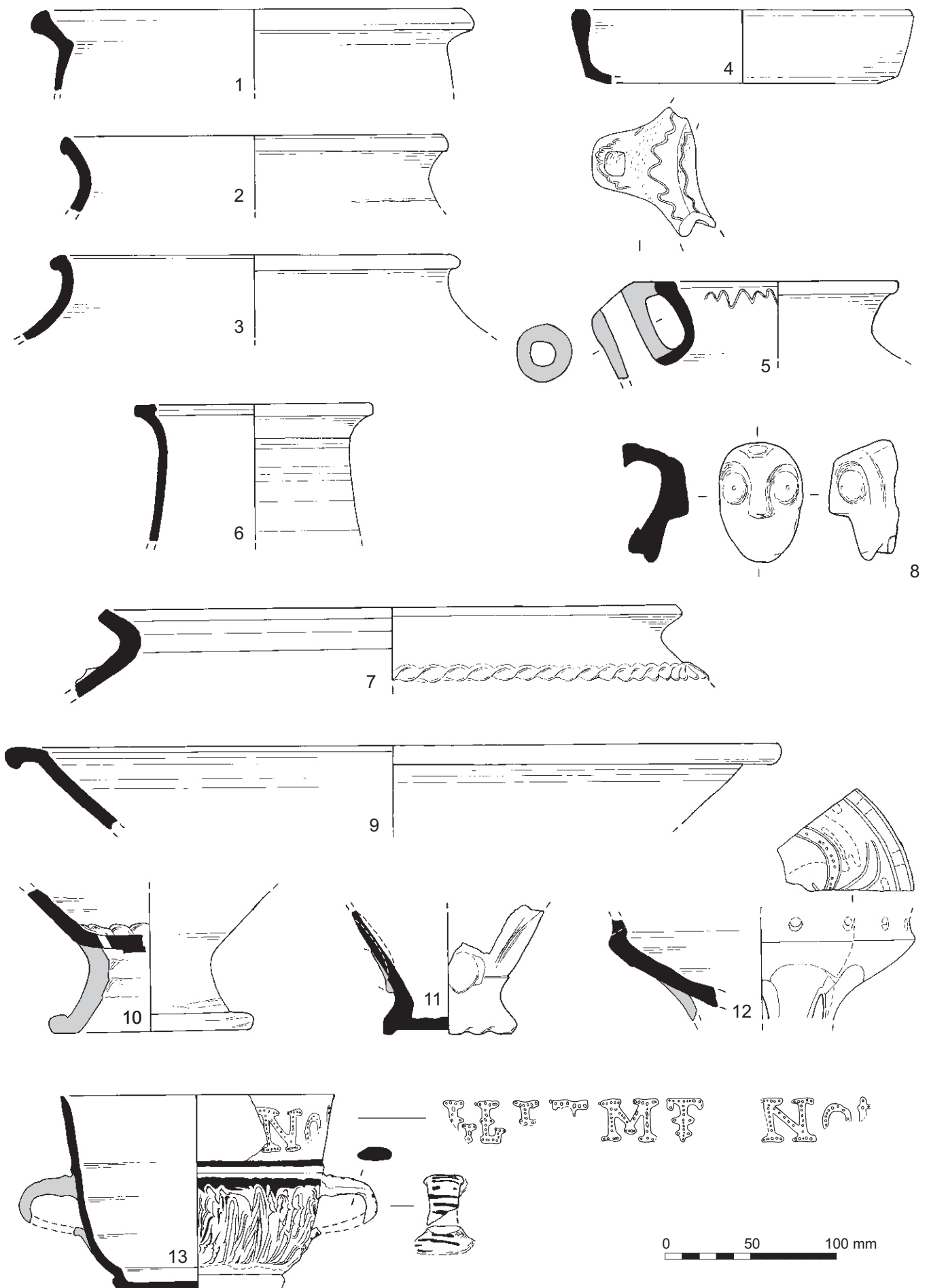


Figure 19.1: Selected medieval and post-medieval vessels (details in the catalogue)

	cp 1	cp 2	cp 3	cp 4	cp 5	cp 6
SITE	?C10/early C11	?early/mid C11	?late C11/12	late C12- C13	late C13- C15	C16-early C18
MTCP				*	*	
FLB		*	*			
LTCP						

Figure 19.2: Chronological breakdown of site assemblages
 (shading shows well represented cps; * indicates minimal presence)



*Framework
Archaeology*

London
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