

# The Survey of Medieval Ceramics from South-East Wales

CLIONA PAPAIZIAN\*

## SUMMARY

*This paper forms the first part of a survey to assess the current state of medieval and post-medieval ceramic research in Wales. The data available for Glamorgan and Gwent is described and tabulated by period, site and fabric type, and there is an extensive bibliography for the sites in these counties.*

## INTRODUCTION

In February of 1990 the Board of Celtic Studies (University of Wales) appointed the author for an initial period of one year to conduct a survey of the medieval and post-medieval pottery and roof tile assemblages of the counties of Glamorgan and Gwent, south-east Wales (Fig. 1). The aims and methodology of the survey have been discussed elsewhere (Papazian 1990) and therefore only a brief summary is included here. The aims of the survey are very similar to those outlined for the 'Survey of Medieval Ceramic Studies in England'. The method of collecting the data is different from the questionnaire format proposed for the English survey, reflecting the differing state of ceramic research in England and Wales and the size of both the survey area and its medieval and post-medieval assemblages. The primary objective of the work was to assess the current state of ceramic research in south-east Wales; to identify research problems and information gaps and isolate areas where further work is most needed.

### Methodology.

Each assemblage in the survey area was qualitatively and quantitatively assessed and the results recorded on a specially designed assemblage recording sheet. While every attempt was made to ensure exhaustive coverage, some collections may inadvertently have been omitted, while others were not made available for examination.

Every medieval pottery and roof tile assemblage was separated by simple visual characteristics into probable indigenous, non-local and imported fabric groups. Pottery vessel forms and the proportions of glazed to unglazed ware were also noted. Post-medieval assemblages were also quantified, but were not examined in detail (it is hoped to produce a paper on the post-medieval pottery from south-east Wales in the near future).

In addition to surveying ceramic collections, published and unpublished pottery reports were also examined and a selected bibliography for all of the sites in the survey area prepared (see Part 3).

### The assemblages.

Table 1 illustrates the quantities of pottery and roof tile examined and their present storage location. Table 2 shows the relative distribution of assemblages from different site types in Glamorgan and Gwent. Two main points are observed:

- (1) the large proportion of medieval pottery from deserted or shrunken medieval villages in Glamorgan;
- (2) the concentration of roof tile assemblages from monastic and castle sites.

The former is mainly derived from a single site, Cosmeston village, Glamorgan, where the ongoing excavations have so far produced approximately 18,000 fragments of medieval pottery. The apparent concentration of ridge tile fragments recovered from monastic and castle sites suggests that, unlike urban and village populations, monastic foundations and manorial lords were able to sustain considerable expenditure on ceramic roofing materials. However, this concentration could be due to better survival conditions with less post-depositional disturbance than found on urban sites. Furthermore, urban and village populations may have chosen to tile their houses with cheaper alternatives to ceramic ridge tiles. In addition, not all types of vernacular architecture would have been able to support the weight of a part-tiled roof.

### The structure of this report.

Part 1 of this report examines the evidence for medieval pottery use and manufacture within the study area on a broad period basis from the Conquest to the end of the 16th century; each section also includes a note on the ceramic evidence from the cities of Hereford and Gloucester in the adjacent counties. Part 2 consists of a gazetteer of the known indigenous pottery and roof tile fabrics with accompanying maps illustrating the distribution range of these ceramic products (Figs. 2–6); it concludes with some recommendations for further research. Part 3 is a select bibliography for the ceramic assemblages from the survey area.

THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES

Table 1. Storage location of medieval assemblages from south-east Wales.

Institution/ Location	No. of sites (med. pottery & roof tiles)		Quantity (in sherds)	
	Gwent	Glamorgan		
National Museum of Wales	60	23	37	20,395
Caerleon	7	7		1,475
Cadw	6	3	3	27
Glamorgan/Gwent Arch. Trust	30		30	24,307
Extra-Mural Dept. U.W.C.C.	5	2	3	1,278
Abergavenny Museum	2	2		16
Newport Museum	15	15		6,000
Chepstow Museum	4	4		14,300
Usk (storage area)	5	5		3,759
Pendragon Arch. Soc.(Bristol)	1		1	500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>72,057</b>

PART 1: A REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE FOR POTTERY USE AND PRODUCTION FROM THE PRE-CONQUEST PERIOD TO AD 1600

*The pre- and post-conquest period.*

**Wales.**

The evidence for the use of pottery prior to the Norman conquest is inconclusive. Most writers have concluded that Wales prior to the Norman invasions was an aceramic society and have suggested that the extent of pottery usage corresponded to the area of Anglo-Saxon control (e.g. Knight 1977; Vince 1988). The Norman invasions are seen as a catalytic factor in the introduction and use of ceramics to a traditionally aceramic society. Knight (1977) contends that pottery use followed the Norman flag. The conquest of Gwent and its neighbouring kingdoms is thought to have been completed between AD 1087–1102 (Courtney 1986, 297). These dates are normally used by researchers as a *terminus post quem* for pottery use in the area. However, the case that pre-Norman Wales (during the medieval period Wales is understood to be the area delimited by Offa's Dyke) was aceramic is not necessarily proven. The earliest known assemblages are associated with alien colonies such as military fortifications and proto-urban settlements which were located on previously unoccupied virgin sites or on Roman sites abandoned until Norman occupation. In the absence of identifiable pre-Norman settlement sites and a recognisable material culture, pre-conquest Wales cannot be said to be aceramic on the basis of this non- (rather than negative) evidence.

Nevertheless, if the current argument is accepted, then the invasion of Gwent should show the earliest evidence for the renewed use of pottery for the study area. Only a small number of 11th-century assemblages are known in Gwent: Chepstow, Monmouth, and possible assemblages at Caerleon, Caerwent and Abergavenny. In general 11th-century assemblages are absent from most parts of Wales, with the exception of grid-stamped pottery of possible Saxo-Norman date from Llanstephan Castle (J. K. Knight pers. comm.) and late 11th-century pottery from Hen Domen (Barker 1970). Mr Bob Heigham (pers. comm.) indicated that the initial occupation of this motte and bailey, a period covering approximately thirty years, was aceramic. In contrast, the other known 11th-century assemblages from the study area are believed to be

Table 2. Medieval pottery and roof tile from Glamorgan and Gwent.

Site type and nos.*	Pottery sherd amounts & percentages		Tile frag. amounts & percentages	
<b>Glamorgan:</b>				
Urban (10)	3,069	(8%)	87	(8%)
Ecclesiastical (7)	2,143	(6%)	553	(51%)
Village (8)	20,453	(55%)	62	(6%)
Castle/Motte (16)	6,774	(18%)	364	(34%)
Unknown (8)	954	(3%)	1	(0.09%)
Roman (1)	3,800	(10%)		
<b>Totals (50)</b>	<b>37,193</b>		<b>1,067</b>	
<b>Gwent:</b>				
Urban (8)	7,781	(27%)	214	(4%)
Ecclesiastical (6)	8,903	(30%)	3,587	(75%)
Village (10)	3,745	(13%)	82	(2%)
Castle/Motte (15)	7,093	(24%)	897	(18%)
Unknown (4)	197	(1%)	1	(0.02%)
Roman (7)	788	(3%)	9	(0.1%)
Kiln (1)	500	(2%)		
<b>Totals (51)</b>	<b>29,007</b>		<b>4,790</b>	

\*Excludes material from surface collections and sites with assemblages less than ten pottery or roof tile fragments.

contemporaneous with primary Norman occupation. It is difficult to establish the exact significance (if any) in the apparent delay in the use of pottery for a Norman site on the Welsh marches; perhaps as a frontline site its military rather than domestic nature was always paramount. However, the poor availability of pottery in Powys and Shropshire and the use of non-ceramic alternatives were probably more significant factors. This being so, perhaps the seemingly immediate adoption of ceramics in Gwent and (?) Glamorgan is perhaps a reflection of the availability of pottery supplies in nearby Bristol and Somerset.

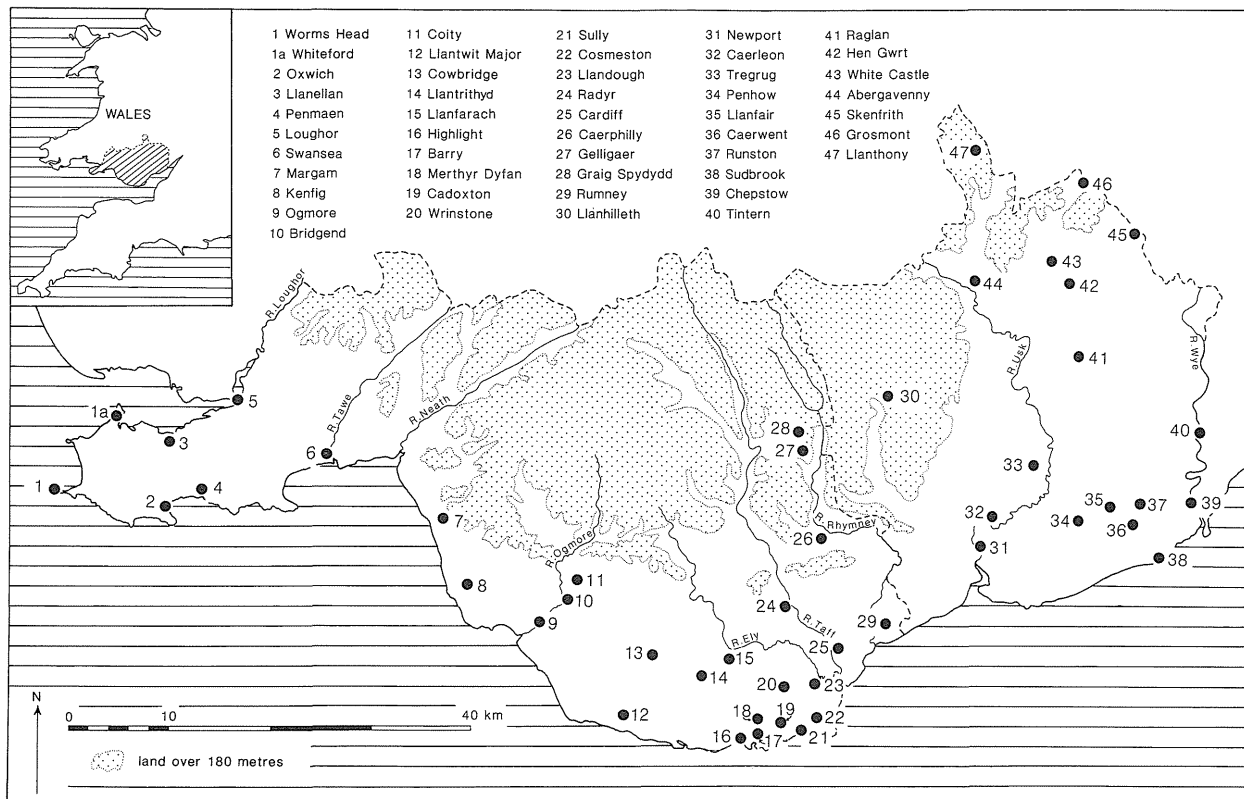
Although the pottery assemblages from Penmaen and Llantrithyd (Glamorgan) are dated by numismatic evidence to the early 12th century, it is not inconceivable that these earthworks could have had their origins in the later 11th century, (see Dolley 1977, 54). The strongest evidence for 11th-century pottery use in the study area comes from a small number of excavated urban sites in Monmouth and Chepstow, Gwent.

At Chepstow, all of the late 11th-century pottery was imported; there is no evidence for local pottery production until the 12th century. The non-local imports are all handmade cooking pots from Bristol (Vince's fabrics Kc and Ke) and west Wiltshire and Gloucestershire (fabrics Lb and Lc, Vince forthcoming). The evidence from Chepstow suggests that initially all medieval pottery used in south-east Wales during the late 11th century was imported from a number of production centres located in adjacent counties of south-west England. Cooking pots appear to be the earliest ceramic forms used.

**South-west England.**

In contrast to Wales, the adjacent county of Gloucestershire has produced almost continuous ceramic sequences from the 9th and 10th centuries to the later medieval and post-medieval period. Evidence from excavations in the cities of Gloucester and Hereford indicates that the bulk of the 11th-century assemblages consists of non-local imports (Vince 1983a; 1984; 1985). At Hereford, 75% of the pottery was imported (Vince 1985, 55). Most non-local pottery forms were cooking pots, although local and non-local glazed pitchers were also recovered.

## THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES



*Fig. 1. Location of medieval sites in Glamorgan and Gwent.*

### Conclusions.

The strongest evidence for the re-use (?) of pottery in Gwent can be dated to the period immediately following the Norman conquest. It is difficult to explain the apparent absence of 11th-century assemblages in Glamorgan. Although it is possible that as yet unrecognised 11th-century pottery is housed with later collections, or that some assemblages have been wrongly dated, in general there is a lack of both structural and artefactual evidence for the presence of Normans in Glamorgan until the beginning of the 12th century. This raises the question: how much does the introduction and use of pottery confirm the chronology of the historical record? The accumulated evidence shows that the Norman colonisation of south-east Wales and the use of pottery may not have been a synchronised process. The strongest criteria influencing pottery usage appear to have been the factors of supply and demand.

### The Twelfth Century.

#### Wales.

The evidence for the use and indigenous production of medieval pottery in Glamorgan is more conclusive from the beginning of the 12th century. It seems likely that some of these potting industries continued production into the late 14th and even into the 15th century (*e.g.* the Vale fabric industry). Nevertheless the majority of the wares used in the beginning of the 12th century are imported, and locally made wares do not begin to dominate assemblages until the 13th century. There are a number of Norman military fortifications in Glamorgan and Gwent which are dated by historical evidence to the 12th century; these are detailed below.

In addition, 12th-century sequences are known from the monastic sites at Chepstow and from urban/proto-urban settlements: Chepstow, Abergavenny, Monmouth, Caerleon and possibly Swansea and Cardiff.

#### Castles.

*Glamorgan. Loughor.* There are no surviving charters for this castle but Lewis (1975, 152) suggests that construction probably dates to soon after AD 1106. The stratified sequences enable the changes in pottery sources and vessel forms to be closely dated; many of the 12th-century pottery types identified are also found in 13th-century contexts. While some of the 12th-century pottery was imported from Bristol (fabrics 5 and 6) and possibly Somerset (fabric 1), there is sufficient evidence to suggest that these wares are contemporaneous with locally produced wares: fabric 4 (Vale fabric) and fabric 7 (Lewis and Vyner 1979, 1–13). The evidence from Loughor castle suggests that locally produced wares were available in the region within the first half of the 12th century. Few of the wares used were glazed; almost all of the diagnostic vessel forms were identified as jars, which were probably used for storage or cooking.

*Glamorgan. Kenfig.* A series of pottery groups were excavated from this castle, which dates from the early to mid 12th century (*c.* AD 1122–1147). Because of poor recording methods none of the pottery can be related to the stratigraphic sequences uncovered (Frances and Lewis 1984, 2). Comparison of the pottery with stratified assemblages from Loughor Castle (Lewis and Vyner 1979) and Chepstow (Vince forthcoming) indicates that many of the fabric types identified can be dated to the late 12th or early 13th century.

*Glamorgan. Rumney (Cae Castell).* This earthwork has been dated from the late 11th to the end of the 14th century (Vyner 1978, 6–9). Here too the earliest pottery found appears to be imported from across the Bristol Channel, possibly from Bridgwater. Two locally made fabrics, Rumney Gritted ware and Rumney Smooth ware are thought to represent the precursors of the Vale fabric industry (Vyner 1978, 6–9).

*Glamorgan. Penmaen and Llantrithyd.* The best dating evidence for early 12th-century pottery use and pottery manufacture in Glamorgan was uncovered from two Norman

ringworks. The numismatic evidence from Llantrithyd indicates that the site may have been occupied from the first quarter of the 12th century. Both local and non-local wares from Somerset and Bristol were identified (Webster 1977, 23–45). Most vessel forms were confined to unglazed cooking vessels although fragments of Ham Green glazed pitchers from topsoil indicate that glazed wares may have been in use by as early as the first quarter of the 12th century. The pottery assemblage from Penmaen is almost a mirror image of that from Llantrithyd, although no glazed wares were found. A series of coins (albeit unstratified) suggests that occupation may date from *c.* AD 1110–1160.

*Glamorgan. Cardiff Castle.* There are a number of pottery types from excavations at Cardiff Castle which have production dates from the mid 12th century, but which are current for a wide period, until the end of the 13th (and in the case of Vale fabric, 15th/16th) century. In the absence of external dating evidence and sufficient stratigraphic evidence to enable seriation of the pottery, it cannot be proved, although it is likely, that some of the assemblage dates to the 12th century.

*Gwent. Penhow.* This castle is dated from the first half of the 12th century. Most of the early pottery came from the curtain wall foundation trench and the contemporaneous rock cut ditch. Both of these features are dated by documentary and architectural evidence to the mid 12th/early 13th century (Wrathmell 1990). The bulk of the pottery associated with these features has been identified as Penhow ware, perhaps from the nearby kiln which produced these wares (Wrathmell 1981). Penhow ware has also been found at Chepstow, where it has been dated from the later 12th to the later 13th century (Vince forthcoming).

*Gwent. The Three Castles: Grosmont, White Castle, Skenfrith.* Historically these date from the 12th century, but the bulk of the pottery recovered came from clearance works rather than excavations and is therefore mainly unstratified. However, more recent excavations by J. K. Knight (Cadw) at Skenfrith Castle have uncovered stratified pottery groups. The majority of the pottery recovered from these castles has been dated to the late 13th or early 14th century (Hurst 1962–3, 135–55). With constant revisions of the dating of pottery it is possible that the assemblage is perhaps earlier than originally dated by the excavator or that the clearance works only recovered later material.

#### Urban Sites.

*Glamorgan. Swansea and Cardiff.* Much of the evidence for 12th-century urban assemblages is due to the current re-dating of Ham Green pottery to *c.*AD 1140 (M. Ponsford, pers. comm.). Therefore while the Whitewalls (Vyner 1983, 26) and Womanby Street (Webster 1974, 22–43) assemblages are dated to the 13th century, it is possible given the presence on both sites of Ham Green and Vale fabric that the pottery excavated could date to the mid 12th century.

*Gwent. Abergavenny.* Excavations in Abergavenny have yet to produce conclusive evidence for ceramic assemblages of 12th-century date. This may be a reflection of the location of the excavations as they were primarily concerned with the town's defences which are dated by a mural charter to AD 1241 (Radcliffe and Knight 1972–3, 65–103).

*Gwent. Chepstow.* Vince (forthcoming) suggests that the sources of Chepstow's pottery supply changed suddenly in the 12th century but remained constant afterwards. During the first half of the 12th-century locally produced handmade cooking pots and unglazed pitchers first appear. By the mid 12th century Chepstow was being supplied by up to six local potters exploiting different clay sources. The scale of production in contrast to Gloucester's local cooking ware industry appears to have been very small. Locally made glazed wares first appear towards the end of the 12th century.

*Gwent. Caerleon.* The bulk of the medieval pottery from Caerleon was excavated from medieval back-gardens, located in the south and south-western corners of the Roman fort. The primary medieval occupation levels at the Carlton Terrace site produced Ham Green pottery and Minety ware, indicating a possible mid 12th-century date for this assemblage. The sequence uncovered at the Fortress Baths appears to be later (Evans 1982, 9–30).

#### South-west England.

In Gloucester the majority of the 12th-century wares used were locally made unglazed cooking wares supplied by four to five potteries with very localized distribution patterns. All of the glazed wares came from non-local sources (Bristol, Minety and the Malvern Chase) and occur most frequently in later 12th-century contexts (Vince 1984, 248–254). By contrast, the 12th-century assemblages at Hereford are dominated by non-local imports from Worcester, the Malvern Chase and the Severn Valley. Localized pottery production does not seem to have taken place until the late 12th or early 13th century (Vince 1985, 82).

#### Conclusions.

Because of the absence of, or the variability of, the quantitative techniques used in the reports cited above, it is difficult to estimate to what extent pottery use increased in the 12th century. It seems that the introduction of indigenous pottery production is not chronologically homogeneous and that it is likely to be conditioned by the availability of pottery supplies. Present evidence suggests that while much of the 12th-century pottery found in the study area is imported from non-local sources, usually from across the Bristol Channel, indigenous production in south-east Wales may have occurred within a few decades of the Anglo-Norman conquest. Possible local wares have been identified at Llantrithyd, Penmaen, Rumney (Cae Castell) and Loughor (albeit not in initial occupation levels). Mid 12th-century and later local pottery has also been identified at Chepstow Priory, Kenfig and Penhow. Most of the wares used are unglazed cooking vessels or storage jars. Glazed Ham Green sherds were recovered from Llantrithyd (Webster 1977, 23–45), although mainly from unstratified upper levels (*ibid.*, 42). By the end of the 12th century, glazed products become more common with the occurrence at Chepstow of glazed handmade pitchers, probably made in the Vale of Glamorgan (Vince forthcoming).

#### The Thirteenth Century.

##### Wales.

Many of the 13th-century assemblages from south-east Wales have been dated by the presence of such non-local imports as Ham Green wares and/or by historical evidence. However, as previously discussed, the recent assessment of the dating of Ham Green wares suggests that they were in production for a longer period than previously thought, from AD 1140 until the end of the 13th century. Therefore it is likely that some dated '13th-century' assemblages may date from the mid to late 12th century.

The evidence also suggests that many of the indigenous wares of the 13th century had their origins in the later 12th century, with a continuity of production thereafter. It appears, therefore, that throughout most of the study area the framework for indigenous pottery production was established in the late 12th or early 13th century and remained in place until the late 15th or early 16th century, when products from newly established local centres in the Malvern Chase (Cistercian-type wares and glazed redwares) and Surrey (whitewares), replaced the products of long established industries. However, the 13th century saw the growth of new potteries which produced a small variety of

## THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES

glazed and unglazed wares (for distribution and frequency see Part 2). These include the following:

Monnow Valley ware: glazed 'complex rouletted' decorated jugs.

White Castle ware: highly decorated glazed jugs, possibly Saintonge Polychrome copies.

Dyfed Gravel-tempered ware: glazed jugs and unglazed cooking pots.

The occurrence of mid-late 13th-century imports such as Bristol Redcliffe and French Saintonge pottery helps to date the introduction of some of these wares. White Castle wares are probably of late 13th- and early 14th-century date (Hurst 1962-3, 135-55). Evidence from current excavations in Monmouth suggests that the glazed 'complex rouletted wares' date from the mid 13th century (S. Clarke, pers. comm.) while Dyfed Gravel-tempered wares are believed to date from the early 13th century (C. O'Mahoney, pers. comm.).

### South-west England.

The known 13th-century assemblages from Gloucester do not greatly differ from those of the 12th century, but include eight new fabrics, representing the products of at least six production centres. The overall picture seems to be one of increased trade in non-local pottery and the development of local potteries (Vince 1984, 256).

At Hereford, fifteen new fabrics were identified in 13th-century groups, signifying the emergence of new products at existing production centres and the establishment of new pottery producing centres (Vince 1985, 79). In contrast to Gloucester and the study area, cooking wares still dominate the 13th-century assemblages, amounting to 85% of all the pottery of this period (*ibid*, 80).

### Conclusions.

The greatest change during the 13th century in terms of indigenous pottery production is the increase in glazed wares, the greater adoption of kiln firing and the use of wheel throwing. The results from the present survey indicate that the ratio of glazed wares to unglazed wares changed dramatically during the 13th century: at the beginning of that century glazed wares account for only a small proportion of the assemblages, whereas by the end of the 13th century some collections consist almost entirely of glazed wares.

### The Fourteenth to Sixteenth Centuries.

#### Wales.

With the exception of the stratified sequences from Chepstow, Monmouth and Penhow Castle, there are no sites which enable any changes which occurred in pottery sources to be identified. Later 15th- and 16th-century assemblages are usually recovered from monastic dissolution contexts, or as unstratified material from such sites as the Fortress Baths, Caerleon (Evans 1982, 9-30). The evidence for later medieval pottery use and production for the study area is sketchy and tends to be biased towards Gwent.

*Glamorgan. Cosmeston Village.* Excavations at Cosmeston Village (largely centred on two contemporary farmsteads, termed Properties Three and Four) have revealed substantial archaeological remains. Each farmstead consisted of a house, byre and barn. A coin in the foundation trench of Property Three was given a suspected loss date in the first or second decade of the 14th century (J. Parkhouse, pers. comm.). The Castle (which is believed to pre-date the village settlement) and the dovecot were also excavated. The current site director (J. Parkhouse) has suggested that there was no apparent hiatus in the archaeological record between initial settlement and the

post-medieval period. Therefore it is one of the few sites in Glamorgan to produce an assemblage for a period which is poorly represented in terms of ceramic remains. However, most of the material was recovered from spreads of refuse rather than from deep stratified or sealed contexts, so that it is not possible to date the pottery assemblage more closely within the occupation periods suggested by the excavator. Both glazed and unglazed Vale fabric dominates the assemblages from all of the excavated areas. Cooking pots continue to be used when it is usually assumed that at this time ceramic forms were increasingly replaced by metal cauldrons.

*Gwent. Chepstow and Penhow Castle.* Wares from the Malvern Chase constitute a large proportion of later medieval assemblages in Gwent. At Chepstow (Vince forthcoming), Malvern wares dominate the later medieval assemblages. In contrast to the earlier periods, the bulk of the pottery derives from non-local and continental sources. At Penhow Castle the ceramic remains mirror those at Chepstow. For example, out of a total late medieval assemblage of 1,634 sherds 1,319 were identified as Malvern wares.

### South-west England.

In Gloucester, the production of many of the local wares which began in the mid 13th century continued throughout the 14th and 15th century. The main mid 13th- to mid 15th-century fabrics in Gloucester at this time are Minety-type wares and Malvern wares. In the late 15th to early 16th century there is an increase in non-local imports e.g. Surrey White wares and imported stonewares, with a fall in the amounts of Minety-type wares (Vince 1984, 258-9).

In Hereford, cooking wares are still present during this period, but fall to 12% by the mid 15th century and to only 1% by the late 16th century. Jugs still account for the bulk of the pottery forms (Vince 1985, 80-1). In common with Gloucester, the majority of the later 15th- and 16th-century pottery is made in the Malvern Chase (*ibid*, 82).

### Conclusions.

The evidence from the Cosmeston village excavations suggests that both pottery forms and sources in Glamorgan appear to have remained unchanged from foundation until the appearance of post-medieval pottery forms and fabrics. The 14th to later 15th century is often cited as a period of great typological change in medieval vessel forms. However the evidence from Cosmeston village does not support this supposition. Vince's study of the medieval pottery of the Severn Valley came to a similar conclusion: Vince suggested that there appeared to be few changes in the patterns both of pottery supply and the pottery forms used (Vince 1983b, 690-1). While the evidence indicates that the bulk of the later medieval pottery in Glamorgan is of local manufacture, late medieval assemblages in Gwent are dominated by non-local imports mainly from the Malvern Region. In terms of pottery sources and pottery usage and manufacture, later medieval assemblages in Gwent have more in common with those in England (particularly Gloucester and Hereford) than Wales or, specifically, the adjacent county of Glamorgan.

Late medieval assemblages tend to be best represented on village, castle and monastic sites. Urban sites in south-east Wales (e.g. Cardiff, Newport and Swansea), do not always benefit from the survival of complete vertical stratigraphy as later developments often tend to truncate stratified deposits. Consequently the evidence for later medieval assemblages tends to be insubstantial.

The evidence suggests that there appears to be a decrease in the number of potteries supplying the study area, with a smaller number of production centres supplying sites at greater distances. This implies that pottery in south-east Wales during

THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES

Table 3. Distribution of non-local and imported wares in Glamorgan, by site type.

Pottery Type	SITE TYPE					Total sherds
	Urban	Ecclesiastical	Village	Castle/Motte	Roman/Unknown	
Redcliffe	388	77	308	231	171	1,175
Ham Green	458	14	45	135	18	670
Minety	185	2	37	106	11	341
Saintonge	277	17	37	46	10	387
Late Saint./ Late French	10	8	41	14		73
Merida-Type	7	8	7	2		24
Malvern (C16th)	3	11				14
Tudor Green/ Cistercian	19	2				21
Totals:	1,347	139	475	534	210	2,750

this period was traded over greater distances than previously. Most of the non-local imports come from production sites in Bristol (St Peters and Redcliffe), Surrey, and from a number of sources producing decorated Cistercian wares. There is strong evidence to suggest that Redcliffe wares (which are the same as St Peters wares) were produced from the mid 13th century until the mid 15th and possibly the early 16th century (M. Ponsford, pers. comm.). Later in the 16th century, French imports from Beauvais and the Saintonge are found (Evans 1978, 45-53).

**Imported and non-local pottery in the study area.**

The quantities and sources for non-local and continental imported pottery for Glamorgan and Gwent are given in Tables 3 and 4. The quantity of Malvern wares for Gwent is probably under-represented since later Malvern wares were often stored with post-medieval assemblages and these were not examined in the same detail. Imported and non-local wares amount to 20% of pottery assemblages in Gwent and 7% of those in Glamorgan. The difference between the two counties is largely created by the presence of later Malvern wares in Gwent. With the exception of these wares there are no significant variations between the sources of non-local and imported wares for each county, nor in the relative frequency in which they occur on different site types.

In conclusion, the data collected indicates that within the study area there are no strong inter-regional variations for the sources of non-local and imported pottery; possibly the study area is not sufficiently large to identify statistically significant variations in the quantities of non-local and imported pottery. The importance of the data, therefore, can only be more fully appreciated when compared with other parts of Wales.

**PART 2 : GAZETTEER OF INDIGENOUS FABRIC TYPES**

The following gazetteer lists the main fabric types known from the study area. Given the absence (with the exception of the Penhow kiln) of known kiln sites it is suggested, but cannot be conclusively proven, that these fabric types represent the products of a number of production centres located within the study area. Indigenous medieval pottery production in south-east

Table 4. Distribution of non-local and imported wares in Gwent, by site type.

Pottery Type	SITE TYPE					Total sherds
	Urban	Ecclesiastical	Village	Castle/Motte	Roman/Unknown	
Redcliffe	214	177	309	196	44	940
Ham Green	449	108	180	102	6	845
Bristol Type*		1,127				1,127
Minety	98	98	70	7	41	314
Saintonge	42	100	13	57	4	216
Late Saint./ Late French	30	15	2	46		93
Merida-Type	7	30	3	3	73	116
Malvern (C16th)	143	350		1,325	4	1,822
Tudor Green/ Cistercian	18	20	40	120	46	244
Totals	1,001	2,025	617	1,856	218	5,717

\*same as Redcliffe?

Wales dates from the 12th to the 15th or 16th centuries. The Dyfed Gravel-tempered wares are technically non-local imports, but are included here to demonstrate inter-regional trade in indigenous ceramics.

Many of the sites examined are characterised by pottery fabric types not paralleled elsewhere. Thus it can be assumed that a large proportion of sites were supplied with the products of manufacturing centres which had very localized and restricted distribution patterns. Whether this is a feature of sites in south-east Wales throughout the medieval period cannot be determined given the general absence of stratified and closely datable assemblages from sites of all types. It is possible that some of these fabrics have (a) wider distributions than is currently supposed, or (b) represent the products of larger industries utilizing different clay sources and operating different distribution mechanisms. The fabrics listed here therefore represent the minimum number of known products for the counties of Glamorgan and Gwent.

**Nomenclature.**

The term 'ware' is used either for products of known (Penhow) or suspected manufacturing centres (Monmouth, White Castle); 'fabric' is used for pottery fabric types as yet unrefined by detailed microscopic examination or petrological analysis.

**Methodology.**

The quantities for each pottery fabric type and ware are given in sherds; it was not possible to quantify the fabrics/wares for some sites without confirmation by microscopic analysis. Such assemblages are denoted by a question mark. It is also possible that some of the assemblages include variations rather than truly characteristic products of the manufacturing centre. For example, not all of the 'Penhow ware' found at the

Chepstow Portwall site may be from the Penhow kiln. The figures listed thus represent the possible, rather than definite, quantities of each fabric or ware for each site. Nevertheless the gazetteer gives an indication of the scale of production and the distribution patterns for a number of indigenous potteries in the study area.

Figures 2–6 illustrate the patterns of occurrence for the pottery fabric types and wares listed in the gazetteer. These maps indicate the *known* distribution thresholds for each pottery type found in the study region; further excavations and ceramic analysis may well extend (and considerably alter) these suggested distribution patterns.

### The Gazetteer.

The evidence suggests that from the early or mid 12th century to the 16th century the area of Glamorgan was continuously supplied by local potters. It seems likely that glazed wares were not produced by local potters until the late 12th or early 13th century. In Glamorgan, Limestone-tempered fabric has the most limited pattern of occurrence, while the distribution of Kenfig-type ware and Dyfed Gravel-tempered ware is largely centred on the Vale of Glamorgan (Fig. 2). With the exception of Radyr village, Vale fabric is present on all of the sites examined (Fig. 3) and appears to be the dominant pottery industry in Glamorgan.

Indigenous pottery production in Gwent dates from the late 12th to the 14th centuries. Evidence from Chepstow suggests that Penhow ware could have been in use in the early 15th century, but this conclusion is not certain given the quantities of residual material in suspected later contexts (Vince forthcoming). Some of the post-medieval pottery industries, such as Gwehelog (near Usk) and St James House Monmouth, may have earlier antecedents and could be the source for some of the later medieval wares at Chepstow (e.g. fabric He, Vince forthcoming). Penhow ware, and Gwent Sandy fabric have broadly similar distribution patterns (Figs. 4, 5); this is perhaps not entirely surprising given this author's contention that Gwent Sandy fabric may be a variant of Penhow ware. Gwent fabric and Gwent Temper-free fabric exhibit diverging patterns of distribution and only occur together on one site, Caerleon (Figs. 5, 6). Hence it is possible that Caerleon represents the source for both these wares. Monnow Valley ware is widespread throughout Gwent; in contrast, the distribution of White Castle ware is restricted to north-eastern Gwent (Fig. 4).

With the notable exception of Kenfig-type ware, locally made Glamorgan and Gwent wares appear to have mutually exclusive distribution patterns. This suggests that the distribution patterns of local medieval pottery for both counties are regionally specific and distinctive.

### CONCLUSIONS

The sources of local and non local later medieval pottery for Glamorgan and Gwent underline the regional nature of pottery use and supply for the study area. Whether the distribution patterns outlined in the gazetteer confirm the theory that pottery distributions can be related to the known areas of lordship control is a matter of opinion (Knight 1977, 113–14); but there can be little doubt that the distribution of medieval pottery was controlled by political as well as economic, cultural and transport factors. It is not known how much of the pottery was distributed overland or by sea-borne carriage. The coastal location of many sites in Glamorgan (Fig. 1) suggests that much of the pottery was transported by sea and redistributed into the immediate hinterland by waterway (e.g. sites 9, 10 and 11).

Indigenous pottery production in Gwent seems to have been largely influenced by south-western (especially Wiltshire) pottery making traditions (Vince forthcoming). The influences upon local pottery production in Glamorgan are less fully understood. Current evidence suggests that the introduction, use and production of pottery are broadly contemporaneous processes in Glamorgan and Gwent. The occurrence of Dyfed Gravel-tempered wares and Kenfig-type wares indicates that some inter-regional trade in local pottery took place; exactly how widespread this trade was is not known.

### FURTHER WORK.

At the time of writing additional funding for a further period of one year has been secured. This will enable the project to be extended to include the remaining parts of Wales. The significance of the results of this present survey cannot be fully appreciated until other areas in Wales have been studied and the data collated. When comparative work on the remaining areas has been finished it is hoped that the following questions will be answered:

1. Is the introduction of indigenous pottery production chronologically homogeneous for all areas?
2. What is known of the development of the indigenous medieval pottery industry in Wales?
3. Is the introduction of wheel-throwing, kiln firing and glazing chronologically variable for different areas?
4. Are there distinct regional variations in vessel forms?
5. What was the extent of inter-regional pottery trade?
6. Was any Welsh pottery traded with adjacent parts of western and south-western England?
7. Is there an increase in pottery use from its introduction to the end of the medieval period, if so, can this be quantified?
8. How regionally variable are the sources of non-local and continental pottery?

THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES

In addition to the extension of the survey, detailed analysis is also needed to further refine and define existing fabric divisions; for example, does Vale fabric represent the product of a single production centre or of many, exploiting similar/same clay sources?

It is also hoped that the detailed study of Welsh pottery fabrics will ultimately augment the national pottery and roof tile fabric reference collection.

A GAZETTEER OF INDIGENOUS FABRIC TYPES

2.1.1 Glamorgan: Vale fabric

SITE		SITE TYPE	QUANTITY	
No.	NAME		(sherds)	%
17	Barry	Village	732	(99%)
19	Cadoxton, Barry	Unknown	15	(100%)
10	Bridgend	Unknown	5	(38%)
26	Caerphilly	Castle	30	(60%)
<b>25</b>	<b>Cardiff:</b>			
	Castle	"	350	(29%)
	Quay Street	Urban	270	(58%)
	Womanby Street	"	450	(45%)
	Llandaff	Monastic	18	(90%)
11	Coity	Castle	?	
<b>22</b>	<b>Cosmeston:</b>			
	Castle	"	477	(99%)
	Cottage Site	DMV	218	(95%)
	Farmyard/Lower Site	"	9,968	(96%)
	Property 3	"	5,226	(100%)
	Property 4	"	1,392	(96%)
	Site 12	"	83	(100%)
<b>13</b>	<b>Cowbridge:</b>	Town		
	Arthur John	"		
	Car Park	"	35	(100%)
	Bear Field	"	200	(100%)
	27 High Street	"	45	(71%)
	77 High Street	"	89	(93%)
	83 High Street	"	114	(95%)
	Hopyard Meadow	"	532	(84%)
27	Graig Spydydd	"	80	(100%)
16	Highlight	DMV	545	(89%)
8	Kenfig	Castle	50	(25%)
23	Llandough	Roman	3,650	(96%)
3	Llanellen	Monastic	?	
15	Llanfarach	"	15	(15%)
14	Llantrithyd	Ringwork	61*	(22%)
12	Llantwit Major	Monastic	225	(75%)
5	Loughor	Castle	?	
7	Margam	Monastic	1,025	(91%)
18	Merthyr Dyfan	"	284	(97%)
	Misc. Sites	Surface collections	11	(55%)
9	Ogmore	Castle	30	(50%)
4	Penmaen	Castle	?	
29	Rumney (Cae Castell)	"	1,070	(76%)

21	Sully	"	126	(56%)
<b>6</b>	<b>Swansea:</b>			
	Little Wind	"	568	(39%)
	St Urban	"		
	Whitewalls	"	40	(80%)
1a	Whiteford (Gower)	Unknown	7	(100%)
1	Worms Head	"	5	(100%)
20	Wrinstone	DMV	177	(100%)

\*Identification not positive.

*Fabric:* tempered with moderate inclusions of quartz sand. Same as Barry 'fabric a/b/c', Kenfig 'fabric K', Llandough 'fabric Ai, Aii', Loughor 'fabric 4', Rumney Gritted ware and Rumney Smooth ware.

*Vessel Forms:* jars, incurved dishes, pans, cooking pots, jugs.

*Dating:* from early to mid 12th century with a possible terminal date in the late 15th or mid 16th century. Price and Newman (1985, 16) suggest a terminal date in the last quarter of the 14th century based on the evidence from the excavation of Property 3, Cosmeston Village. However, the results of current excavations at Cosmeston indicate that Vale fabric may have continued in production into the 16th century.

*Bibliography (see end):*

**Frances and Lewis** 1984.

**Lewis and Vyner** 1979.

**Price and Newman** 1985.

2.1.2 Glamorgan: Dyfed Gravel-tempered ware.

SITE		SITE TYPE	QUANTITY	
No.	NAME		(sherds)	%
<b>25</b>	<b>Cardiff:</b>			
	Womanby Street	Urban	50	(5%)
8	Kenfig Castle		2	(1%)
23	Llandough	Roman	150	(4%)
5	Loughor Castle	?		
<b>6</b>	<b>Swansea:</b>			
	St Mary Street	Urban	12	(<1%)

*Fabric:* hard fabric with slate and other metamorphic inclusions. Same as Kenfig 'fabric N', Loughor 'fabric 8' (?), Llandough 'fabric E'.

*Vessel Forms:* cooking pots, jars, jugs and roof tiles.

*Dating:* both Vince (1983b, 204) and O'Mahoney (1985) contend that these wares were current for a long period and suggest a date range from the early 13th to 15th century.

*Bibliography (see end):*

**Benson, James and Jones** 1978.

**Frances and Lewis** 1984.

**James** 1982.

**Lewis and Vyner** 1979.

**O'Mahoney** 1985.

**Vince** 1983b.

**Vyner** 1981.



THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES

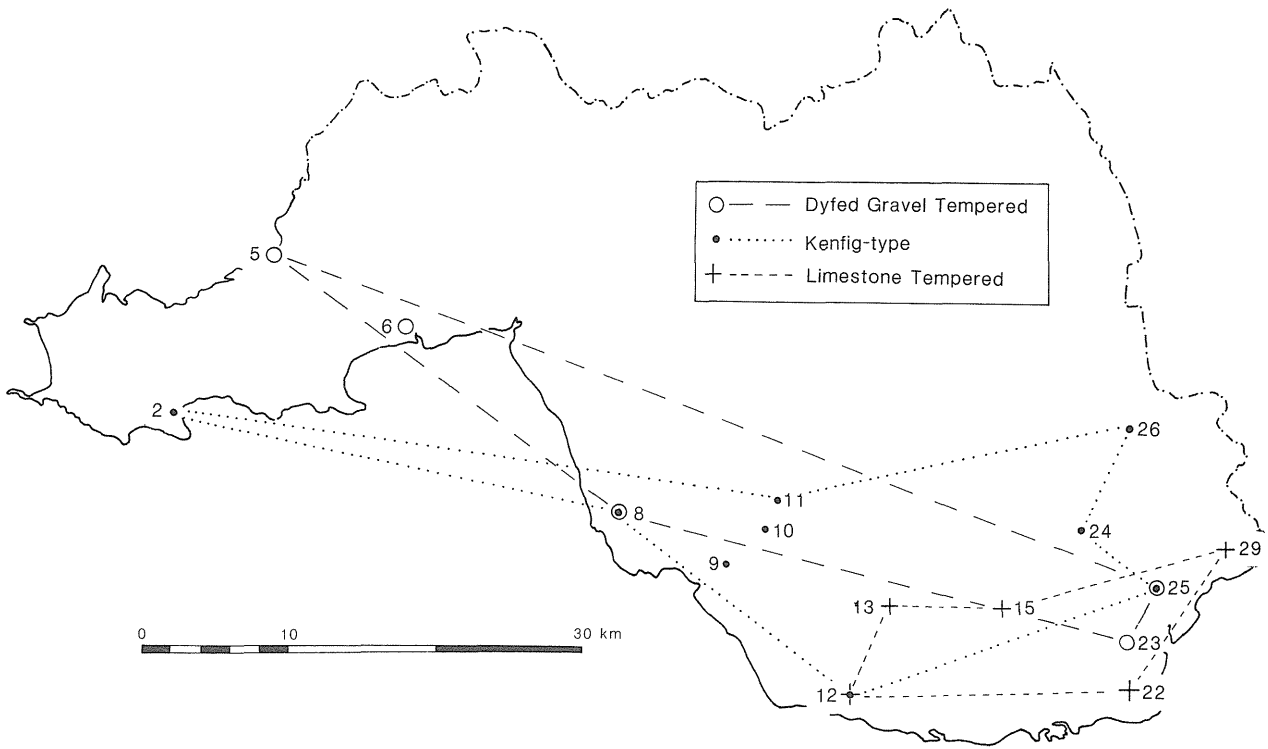


Fig. 2. Distribution of Limestone-tempered, Dyfed Gravel-tempered and Kenfig-type wares.

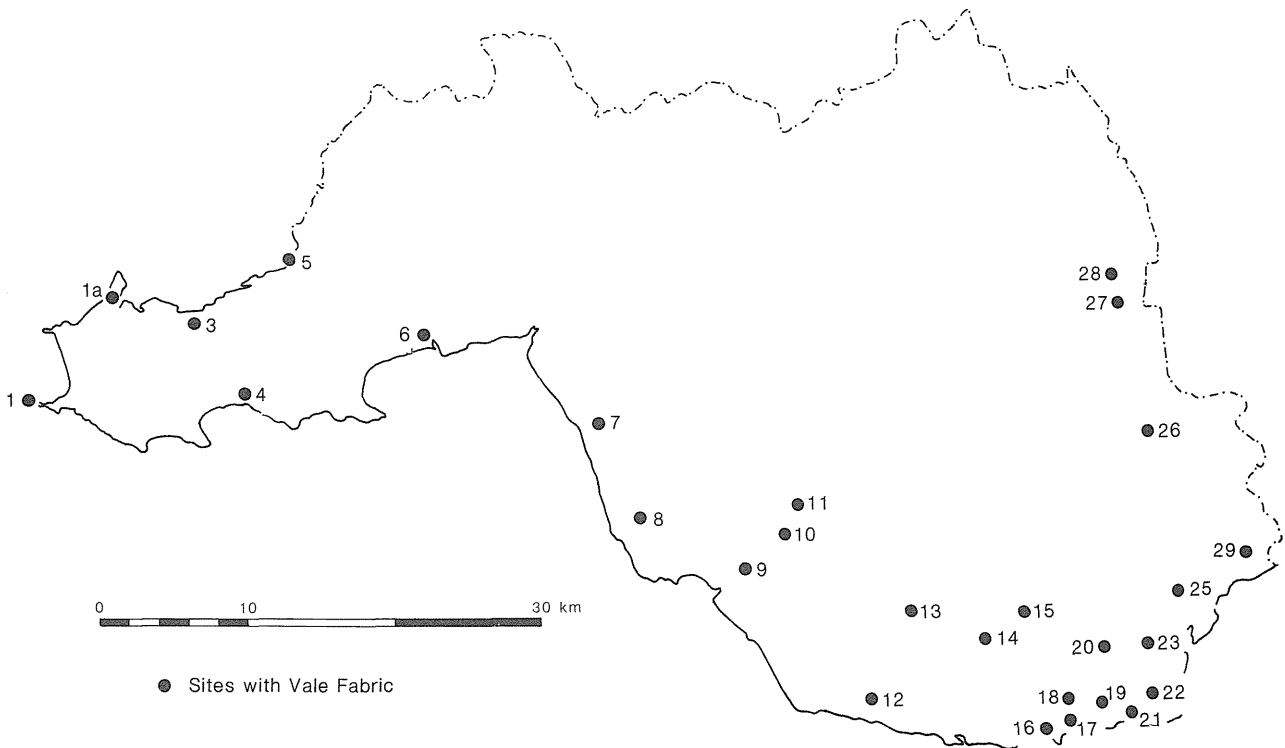


Fig. 3. Glamorgan sites with Vale fabric.

THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES

2.1.3 Glamorgan: Kenfig-type ware.

SITE No.	NAME	SITE TYPE	QUANTITY	
			(sherds)	%
10	Bridgend	Unknown	3	(23%)
26	Caerphilly	Castle	20	(40%)
<b>25</b>	<b>Cardiff:</b>			
	Womanby Street	Urban	200	(10%)
11	Coity	Castle	?	
8	Kenfig	"	120	(60%)
12	Llantwit Major	Monastic	36	(12%)
9	Ogmore	Castle	30	(20%)
2	Oxwich	"	2	(100%)
24	Radyr	DMV	600	(99%)

*Fabric:* hard fabric tempered with sand, quartz and sandstone. Same as Kenfig 'fabric A', and Chepstow 'fabric Hg'.

*Vessel Forms:* cooking pots, jugs and roof tiles.

*Dating:* dated at Chepstow (Vince forthcoming) from the early 13th to end of the 14th century.

*Bibliography (see end):*

**Frances and Lewis** 1984.

**Vince** 1983b.

**Vince** forthcoming.

2.1.4 Glamorgan: Limestone-tempered fabric.

SITE No.	NAME	SITE TYPE	QUANTITY	
			(sherds)	%
<b>22</b>	<b>Cosmeston:</b>			
	Lower Site	DMV	127	(>1%)
<b>13</b>	<b>Cowbridge:</b>	Town		
	27 High Street	"	3	(5%)
15	Llanfarach	Monastic	3	(15%)
12	Llantwit Major	"	33	(11%)
29	Rumney (Cae Castell)	Castle	?	

*Fabric:* richly tempered with large limestone inclusions, which have occasionally burnt out leaving large voids on the surface. Defined by author in the course of the survey.

*Vessel Forms:* uncertain.

*Dating:* uncertain.

2.2.1 Gwent: Penhow ware.

SITE No.	NAME	SITE TYPE	QUANTITY	
			(sherds)	%
<b>44</b>	<b>Abergavenny:</b>	Urban		
	Castle Street	"	631	(35%)
	Ewer's Gdn.	"	330	(56%)
	Orchard site	"	418	(36%)
<b>32</b>	<b>Caerleon:</b>	Urban		
	Museum Gdns.	"	63	(12%)
	Isca Grange	"	7	(3%)
	British Telecom	"	65	(58%)
	Bulmore Farm	"	1	(4%)
	Carlton Tce.	"	192	(40%)
	Cross St.	"	?	
<b>36</b>	<b>Caerwent:</b>	Roman		
	Pound Lane		?	
<b>39</b>	<b>Chepstow:</b>			
	Site 1	Monastic ?		
	(Monastic Barn)			
	Site 11	"	?	
	(St Mary's Priory)			
	Site 6	Urban	?	
	(Nelson St.)			
	St Kynemark's	Monastic	40	(1%)
	Portwall	"	3,346	(79%)
42	Hen Gwrt	Moated Site	20	(32%)
			20	
47	Llanthony Priory	Monastic	20	(5%)
35	Llanfair	Castle	2	(100%)
<b>31</b>	<b>Newport</b>	"	21	(42%)
	Newport	Urban	21	(32%)
<b>34</b>	<b>Penhow</b>	Kiln	500	(100%)
	Penhow	Castle	1,868	(45%)
37	Runston	DMV	?	
45	Skenfrith	Castle	?	
38	Sudbrook	DMV	240	(96%)
40	Tintern	Monastic	247	(48%)
33	Tregrug (Llangibby)	Castle	11	(37%)
43	White Castle	"	?	

*Fabric:* hard red fabric with mainly quartz temper and some sedimentary inclusions. Same as Chepstow 'Ha 1', Tintern 'fabrics 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13'.

*Vessel Forms:* cooking pots, storage jars, pitchers and jugs.

*Dating:* dated at Chepstow (Vince forthcoming) from the late 12th to the later 13th century.

*Bibliography (see end):*

**Courtney** 1989.

**Vince** 1983b.

**Vince** (forthcoming).

**Wrathmell** 1981.

THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES

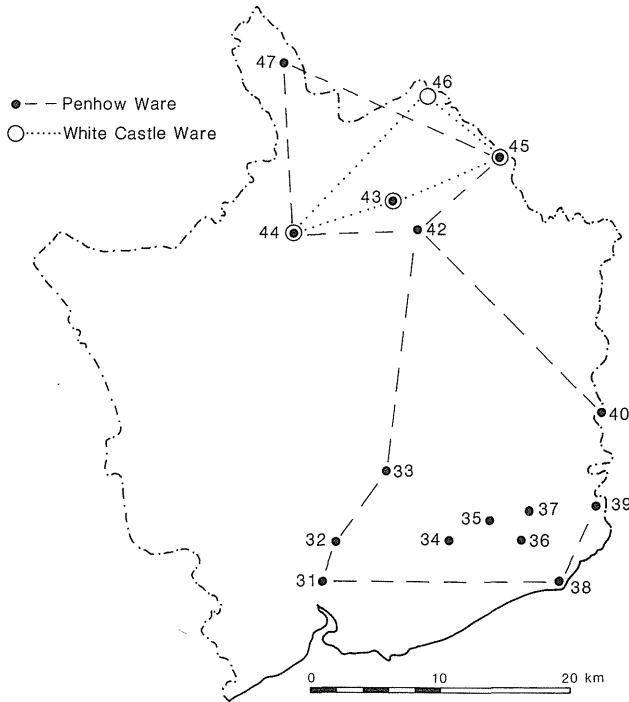


Fig. 4. Distribution of Penhow and White Castle wares in Gwent.

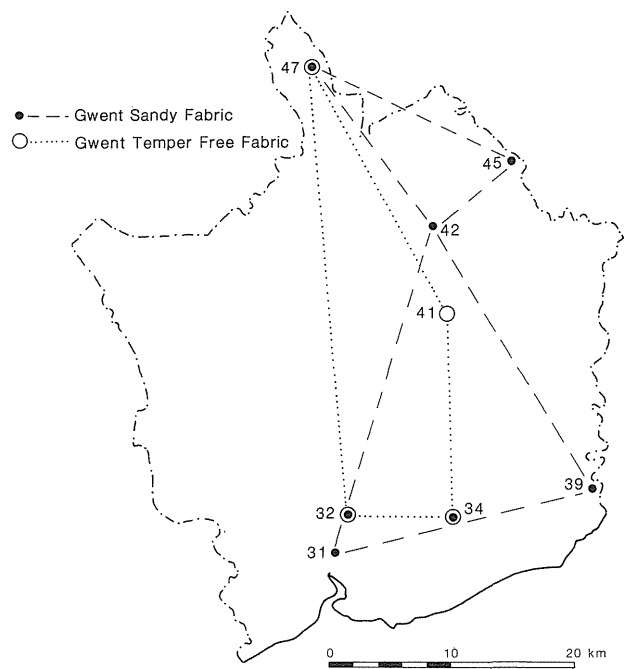


Fig. 5. Distribution of Gwent Sandy and Temper-free fabrics.

2.2.2 Gwent: Monnow Valley ware.

SITE No.	NAME	SITE TYPE	QUANTITY	
			(sherds)	%
44	<b>Abergavenny:</b>	Urban		
	Castle St	"	140	(8%)
	Ewer's Gdn	"	129	(22%)
	Orchard Site	"	218	(19%)
36	<b>Caerwent:</b>	Roman		
	Pound Lane		?	
39	<b>Chepstow:</b>			
	Site 1 (Monastic Barn)	Monastic	?	
	Site 11 (St Mary's Priory)	"	?	
	Site 6 (Nelson Street)	Urban	?	
30	Llanhilleth	Castle	100	(100%)
47	Llanthony Priory	Monastic	12	(3%)
45	Skenfrith	Castle	?	
43	White Castle	Castle	?	

*Fabric:* hard red quartz/quartzite and sandtempered fabric. Same as Chepstow Hs.

*Vessel Forms:* cooking wares, jugs, glazed wares, complex rouletted decorated wares and roof tiles.

*Dating:* Vince (forthcoming) dates the cooking wares from the

12th to the 13th centuries. Clarke (pers. comm.) suggests that the glazed 'complex rouletted wares' date from the mid thirteenth century.

*Bibliography (see end):*

Clarke 1987.  
Vince forthcoming.

2.2.3 Gwent: White Castle ware.

SITE No.	NAME	SITE TYPE	QUANTITY	
			(sherds)	%
44	<b>Abergavenny:</b>	Urban		
	Castle St.	"	719	(40%)
	Ewer's Gdn.	"	58	(10%)
	Orchard Site	"	319	(27%)
46	Grosmont	Castle	325	(65%)
45	Skenfrith	"	?	
43	White Castle	"	?	

*Fabric:* hard dense temper-free fabric.

*Vessel Forms:* jugs, pipkins and roof tiles.

*Dating:* Hurst (1962-3) argued that since these wares were copies of Saintonge polychrome vessels a date range of mid-13th to early 14th century was likely.

*Bibliography (see end):*

Hurst 1962-63.

THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES

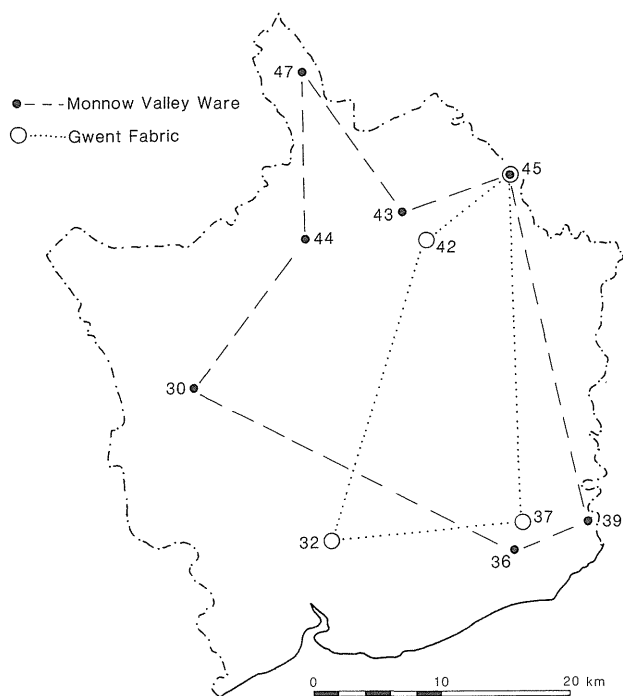


Fig. 6. Distribution of Monnow Valley ware and Gwent fabric.

2.2.4 Gwent: Gwent Sandy fabric.

SITE No.	NAME	SITE TYPE	QUANTITY (sherds)	%
<b>32</b>	<b>Caerleon:</b>	Urban		
	Museum Gdns.	"	218	(41%)
	Carlton Tce.	"	26	(5%)
	Cross St.	"	?	
	Isca Grange	"	3	(8%)
	British Telecom	"	1	(1%)
<b>39</b>	<b>Chepstow:</b>			
	Site 1 (Monastic Barn)	Monastic	?	
	Site 11 (St Mary's Priory)	"	?	
	Site 6 (Nelson Street)	Urban		?
42	Hen Gwrt	Moated Site	23	(37%)
47	Llanthony Priory	Monastic	6	(16%)
<b>31</b>	Newport	Castle	10	(20%)
	Newport	Urban	10	(16%)
<b>34</b>	Penhow	Castle	264	(6%)
45	Skenfrith	"	?	

*Fabric:* possibly a Penhow variant? Same as Chepstow 'Ha.2'?

*Vessel Forms:* cooking Pots.

*Dating:* same as for Penhow ware?

*Bibliography (see end):*

**Vince** forthcoming.

2.2.5 Gwent: Gwent fabric.

SITE No.	NAME	SITE TYPE	QUANTITY (sherds)	%
<b>32</b>	<b>Caerleon:</b>	Urban		
	Museum Gdns.	"	107	(20%)
	Carlton Tce.	"	2	(>1%)
	Cross Street	"	?	
	Isca Grange	"	4	(>2%)
	British Telecom	"	7	(6%)
42	Hen Gwrt	Moated Site	?	
37	Runston	DMV	?	
45	Skenfrith	Castle	?	

*Fabric:* oxidized fabric with coarse quartz, limestone, sandstone and mica inclusions. Defined by author in course of survey.

*Vessel Forms:* cooking pots and jugs (?).

*Dating:* uncertain.

2.2.6 Gwent: Gwent Temper-free fabric.

SITE No.	NAME	SITE TYPE	QUANTITY (sherds)	%
<b>32</b>	<b>Caerleon:</b>	Village		
	Carlton Tce.	"	66	(14%)
	Cross Street	"	?	
	Isca Grange	"	1	(>1%)
	British Telecom	"	8	(7%)
47	Llanthony Priory	Monastic	42	(11%)
<b>34</b>	Penhow	Castle	148	(<4%)
41	Raglan	"	10	(83%)

*Fabric:* unoxidized temper-free fabric. Defined by author in the course of the survey.

*Vessel Forms:* jugs.

*Dating:* uncertain.

**Acknowledgements.**

I would like to extend my warmest thanks to the following for their help and support throughout the first year of this project; Mr J. P. Brown, Mr Ewan Campbell, and Dr Alan Lane, University of Wales, College of Cardiff. Thanks to the curators of all the Museums in the study area and to Mr Steve Sell (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust). I would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Jeremy Knight (CADW: Welsh Historic Monuments), Mr John M. Lewis, and Ms Cathy O'Mahoney, (St David's University College, Lampeter). Very special thanks to Prof. Mike Jarrett (University of Wales, College of Cardiff) and Dr Mark Redknap (National Museum of Wales). Finally to Mr Howard Mason who produced the maps, thanks!

\*School of History and Archaeology, University of Wales, College of Cardiff, PO Box 909, Cardiff CF1 3XU.

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PART 3: SITE ASSEMBLAGE,  
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\* Denotes site with post-medieval assemblage only.

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(17) Barry Village and Island

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- Dowdell, G. and Thomas, H. J.** 1980, 'Post-Medieval Pottery from Cliffwood Cottage, Barry', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 3, 13-20.
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- Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45-53 (cf. 49).
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- Sell, S. H.** 1984, 'The Medieval incurved dish - A topic for discussion', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 7, 53-60.
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- Vyner, B. E.** 1982, 'Vale Fabric - A Medieval Pottery Industry in Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 31-43.

(26) Caerphilly Castle

- Vyner, B. E.** 1982, 'Vale Fabric - A Medieval Pottery Industry in Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 31-43 (cf. 36).

## THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES

### (11) Coity Castle

**O'Neil B. H. St. John**, 1935, 'Finds from Coity, Ogmores, Grosesmount and White Castles', *Antiquaries Journal* 15, 320-35 (cf. 320-1).

**Vince, A. G.** 1977, 'The Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Industry of the Malvern Region: The Study of a Ware and its Distribution', in D. P. S. Peacock (ed), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 257-305 (cf. Gazetteer, 300-1).

**Vyner, B. E.** 1982, 'Vale Fabric - A Medieval Pottery Industry in Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 31-43 (cf. 37, 40).

(13) **Cowbridge**: report in preparation.

### (25) Cardiff sites:

**Cardiff Castle** (including excavations at Greyfriars and Blackfriars)

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45-53, (cf. 49).

**Evans, D. H. and Wrathmell, S.** 1978, 'Medieval and Later Pottery from Cardiff', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 10-22.

**Lewis, J. M.** 1967, 'Some Medieval Pottery from Cardiff', *Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists Society* 93, 40-45.

### High Street (Oliver's Shoe Shop)

**Evans, D. H. and Wrathmell, S.** 1978, 'Medieval and Later Pottery from Cardiff', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 10-22.

**Vince, A. G.** 1977, 'The Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Industry of the Malvern Region: The Study of a Ware and its Distribution', in D. P. S. Peacock (ed), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 257-305 (cf. Gazetteer, 300-1).

**Jones Court, Womanby Steet**: report in preparation.

### Womanby Street

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45-53 (cf. 49).

**Webster, P.** 1974, 'Excavations at Womanby Street, Cardiff, 1972' *Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists Society* 97, 22-43.

**Kingsway\***: publication forthcoming.

### Llandaff Cathedral School

**Vince, A. G.** 1977, 'The Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Industry of the Malvern Region: The Study of a Ware and its Distribution', in D. P. S. Peacock (ed), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 257-305 (cf. Gazetteer, 300-1).

### Lloyds Bank

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45-53 (cf. 49).

**Vince, A. G.** 1977, 'The Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Industry of the Malvern Region: The Study of a Ware and its Distribution', in D. P. S. Peacock (ed), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 257-305 (cf. Gazetteer, 300-1).

### Quay Street

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45-53 (cf. 49).

**Webster, P.** 1977, 'Excavations at Quay Street Cardiff, 1973-4', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 126, 112-114.

### Working Street

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45-53 (cf. 49).

**Webster, P.** 1984 'Post-Medieval Pottery from Working Street, Cardiff' *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 7, 25-52.

### East Orchard Castle\*

**Beaudette, G., Dowdell, G., Sell, S. H. and Thomas, H. J.** 1981, 'Two deposits of Post-Medieval Pottery from East Orchard Castle, Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 26-37.

### (27) Graig Spydydd, Gelligaer

**Fox, A.** 1939, 'Early Welsh Homesteads on Gelligaer Common Glamorgan: Excavations in 1938', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 94, 163-99.

### (16) Highlight

**Vyner, B. E.** 1982, 'Vale Fabric - A Medieval Pottery Industry in Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 31-43 (cf. 39-40).

### (8) Kenfig Castle

**Frances, M. and Lewis, J. M.** 1984, 'Medieval Pottery from Kenfig Castle', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 7, 1-8.

**Vyner, B. E.** 1982, 'Vale Fabric - A Medieval Pottery Industry in Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 31-43 (cf. 40).

### (23) Llandough

**Vyner, B. E.** 1981, 'Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery from Llandough, Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 10-25.

**Vyner, B. E.** 1982, 'Vale Fabric - A Medieval Pottery Industry in Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 31-43 (cf. 33-6 and 40).

### (15) Llanfarach

**Evans, D. H. and Vyner, B. E.** 1978, 'A possible kiln site at Llanfarach, Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 40-4.

(3) **Llanellen**: report in preparation.

### (14) Llantrithyd

**Charlton, P. et al** 1977, *Llantrithyd: A Ringwork in South Glamorgan*, Cardiff Archaeological Society, Cardiff.

**Vyner, B. E.** 1982, 'Vale Fabric - A Medieval Pottery Industry in Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 31-43 (cf 37-9, 41-2).

### (12) Llantwit Major

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45-53 (cf. 51).

**Nash-Williams, V. E.** 1952, 'The Medieval Settlement at Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire', *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 14, 313-33.

**Vince, A. G.** 1977, 'The Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Industry of the Malvern Region: The Study of a Ware and its Distribution', in D. P. S. Peacock (ed), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 257-305 (cf. Gazetteer, 300-1).

**Vyner, B. E.** 1982 'Vale Fabric - A Medieval Pottery Industry in Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 31-43 (cf. 41).

### (5) Loughor Castle

**Lewis, J. M.** 1975, 'Recent excavations at Loughor Castle, (South Wales)', *Chateau Galliard* 7, 147-57.

**Lewis, J. M. and Vyner, B. E.** 1979, 'Medieval pottery from Loughor Castle', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 2, 1-13.

THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES

**Vyner, B. E.** 1982, 'Vale Fabric - A Medieval Pottery Industry in Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 2, 31-43 (cf. 36-8, 40-1).

**(7) Margam**

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45-53 (cf. 51).

**(9) Ogmores Castle**

**O'Neil B. H. St. John,** 1935, 'The finds from Coity, Ogmores, Grosmont and White Castles', *Antiquaries Journal* 15, 320-335 (cf. 322-6).

**Vyner, B. E.** 1985, 'Vale Fabric - A Medieval Pottery Industry in Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 31-43 (cf. 40).

**(2) Oxwich**

**Vyner, B. E.** 1990, 'Excavations at Oxwich Castle, Gower, 1974-6: The Pottery Assemblage', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 11, 36-45.

**(4) Penmaen**

**Alcock, L. and Talbot, E. J.** 1966, 'Castle Tower, Penmaen: A Norman Ringwork in Glamorgan', *Antiquaries Journal* 46, 178-210.

**Vyner, B. E.** 1985, 'Vale Fabric - A Medieval Pottery Industry in Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 31-43 (cf. 41).

**Pennard**

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45-53 (cf. 51).

**Sell, S. H.** 1981, 'A Rivetted Cooking Pot from Pennard, Gower', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 94-7.

**Moorhouse, S.** 1985, 'The ceramic contents of a 13th-century timber building destroyed by fire at Pennard, Gower', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 8, 1-9.

**(24) Radyr**

**Webster, P.** 1977, 'Excavations at Radyr, 1975', *The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 27 (Part 2), 311-26.

**(21) Sully Castle**

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45-53 (cf. 52).

**(6) Swansea sites:**

**Whitewalls**

**Vyner, B. E.** 1983, 'Medieval Pottery from Whitewalls, Swansea', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 6, 23-6.

**(20) Wrinstone**

**Vyner, B. E.** 1981, 'Pottery from Fieldwork and Excavation at Wrinstone, Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 8-11.

**Vyner, B. E.** 1982, 'Vale Fabric - A Medieval Pottery Industry in Glamorgan', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 31-43 (*passim*).

**GLAMORGAN: UNPUBLISHED SITES**

(in alphabetical order)

**(17) Colcot, Barry**

**Bedlinog\***

**Bishopston, Gower**

**(10) Bridgend**

**Brocastle\***

**Caerphilly, Gaults Field\***

**Castell Coch**

**Castell Morgraig (Senghenydd)\***

**(22) Cosmeston Castle and Village**

**(25) Cardiff Sites:**

Church Street

Dinas Powys, Park Road

Dunraven House, Boverton\*

Free Library Extension

Misc. Urban Excavations (small collections usually represented by a single sherd)

Rose and Crown, Kingsway\*

St. Marys

**Ewenny** (surface collections)

**Gryn Esgyrn\***

**Hoel y Gors\***

**Hoel y Myndd\***

**(18) Merthyr Dyfan**

**Merthyr Mawr Warren**

**Nantgarw\***

**Neath Castle and Abbey**

**(29) Rumney (Cae Castell)**

**(6) Swansea Sites:**

Cross Keys, Little Wind Street

St Mary Street

**(1) Worms Head, Gower**

**(1a) Whiteford, Gower**

GWENT (in alphabetical order).

**(44) Abergavenny sites:**

**Castle Street, Flannel Street and Neville Street**

**Radcliffe, F. Knight, J. et al** 1972-3, 'Excavations at Abergavenny 1962-9, Part 2, Medieval and Later', *The Monmouthshire Antiquary* 3, Part 2, 65-103.

**Orchard Site**

**Ashmore, P. J. and Ashmore, F. M.** 1972-3, 'Excavations at Abergavenny Orchard Site, 1972', *The Monmouthshire Antiquary* 3, Part 2, 104-110.

**(32) Caerleon sites:**

**British Telecom:** report in preparation.

**Carlton Terrace:** report in preparation.

**Cross Street:** report in preparation.

**Fortress Baths**

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales' *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45-53 (cf. 49).

**Evans, D. H.** 1982, 'The Medieval Pottery from the Fortress Baths, Caerleon', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 9-30.

**Evans, D. H. and Lewis, J. M.** 1982, 'Southern European Imported Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 27-30.

**Lewis, J. M.** 1966, 'Post Roman Finds from the Caerleon Fortress Baths Excavation', *The Monmouthshire Antiquary* 2, Part 2, 105-117.

**Price, C. and Newman, R.** 1985, 'Vale Fabric: A Reevaluation', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 8, 10-19.

## THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES

**Isca Grange:** report in preparation.

**Museum Gardens:** report in preparation.

### Various sites

**Vince, A. G.** 1977, 'The Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Industry of the Malvern Region: The Study of a Ware and its distribution', in **D. P. S. Peacock** (ed), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 257–303 (cf. *Gazetteer*, 300–1).

### (36) Caerwent: Pound Lane

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45–53 (cf. 49).

### (39) Chepstow sites:

**Portwall:** T. Miles (forthcoming).

### Priory

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45–53, (cf. 50).

**Evans, D. H. and Lewis, J. M.** 1982, 'Southern European Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 76–97.

**Vince, A. G.** 1977 'The Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Industry of the Malvern Region: The Study of a Ware and its Distribution', in **D. P. S. Peacock** (ed), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 257–303 (cf. *Gazetteer*, 300–1).

**Vince, A. G.** (forthcoming), 'The Ceramic Finds' in **R. Shoemith**, 'Excavations at Chepstow'.

### St. Kynemark's Priory

**Butler, L. A. S.** 1965, 'St Kynemarks Priory, Chepstow: An Interim Report on the Excavations from 1962–5', *The Monmouthshire Antiquary* 2, Part 1, 33–41.

**Butler, L. A. S.** (forthcoming).

### (46) Grosmont

**Evans, D. H. and Lewis, J. M.** 1982, 'Southern European Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 76–97 (cf. 90–92).

**O'Neil B. H. St John**, 1932, 'A Syrian Vase found in Monmouthshire', in 'Miscellanea', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 87, 193–4.

**O'Neil B. H. St John**, 1935, 'Finds from Coity, Ogmere, Grosmont and White Castles', *Antiquaries Journal* 15, 320–35 (cf. 326–30).

**Vince, A. G.** 1977, 'The Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Industry of the Malvern Region: The Study of a Ware and its Distribution', in **D. P. S. Peacock** (ed), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 257–303 (cf. *Gazetteer*, 300–1).

### Gwehelog\*

**Hughes, R.** 1980, 'Pottery from the Post-Medieval Kiln at Gwehelog, near Usk', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 3, 21–9.

**Wrathmell, S.** 1980, 'The Earthworks of a Post-Medieval Pottery Industry at Gwehelog, Gwent', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 3, 31–4.

**Vince, A. G.** (forthcoming), 'The Ceramic Finds', in **R. Shoemith**, 'Excavations at Chepstow'.

### (30) Llanhilleth (Castell Tailorum)

**Fox, C.** 1924, in 'Miscellanea', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 4, 25–6.

### (47) Llanthony Priory

**Evans, D. H.** 1980, 'Excavations at Llanthony Priory, 1978', *The Monmouthshire Antiquary* 4, 5–32.

### Merthyr Geryn

**Webster, P. and Parkes, L. N.** 1974, 'Merthyr Geryn: A Grange of Tintern', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 123, 140–154.

### (31) Newport sites:

#### National Provincial Bank

**Courtney, P.** 1986–7, 'Medieval Pottery from the National Westminster Bank, Newport', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 9, 16–22.

#### Traston Road

**Jarvis, P. and Webster, P.** 1983, 'Some Medieval Pottery from Newport, Gwent', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 6, 27–30.

### (34) Penhow sites:

#### Castle

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45–53 (cf. 51).

**Evans, D. H.** 1982, 'The Medieval Pottery from the Fortress Baths, Caerleon', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 9–30.

**Wrathmell, S.** 1990, 'Penhow Castle, Gwent: Survey and Excavation, 1976–9', *The Monmouthshire Antiquary* 6, Part 1, 17–45.

#### Kiln

**Wrathmell, S.** 1982, 'A Medieval Pottery Kiln and Wasters at Penhow, Gwent', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 1–7.

### (37) Runston

**Webster, P.** 1978, 'The Deserted Village of Runston, Gwent. A Field Survey', *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 27, 638–52.

### (45) Skenfrith

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45–53 (cf. 51).

**Talbot, E. J.** 1967, 'Skenfrith Castle Pottery', in **O. E. Craster**, 'Skenfrith Castle: When was it built?', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 115–116 (1966–7), 149–148.

**Vince, A. G.** 1977, 'The Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Industry of the Malvern Region: The Study of a Ware and its Distribution', in **D. P. S. Peacock** (ed), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 257–303 (cf. *Gazetteer*, 300–1).

### (38) Sudbrook

**Nash-Williams, V. E.** 1939, 'An Early Iron Age Coastal Camp at Sudbrook, near the Severn Tunnel, Monmouthshire', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 94, 42–79.

### (40) Tintern Abbey

**Courtney, P.** 1986–7, 'Two Pieces of Modelled Cistercian Ware from Tintern Abbey', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 9, 68.

**Courtney, P.** 1989, 'Excavations in the outer Precinct of Tintern Abbey', *Medieval Archaeology* 33, 99–142.

**Evans, D. H.** 1978, 'French Medieval Pottery in Wales', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 1, 45–53 (cf. 52).

**Lewis, J. M.** 1978, *Medieval Pottery and Metal-Ware in Wales*, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

**Vince, A. G.** 1977, 'The Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Industry of the Malvern Region: The Study of a Ware and its Distribution', in **D. P. S. Peacock** (ed), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 257–303 (cf. *Gazetteer*, 300–1).



## THE SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM SOUTH-EAST WALES

### Tredegar Park

**Vyner, B. E.** 1980, 'Medieval Pottery from Tredegar Park', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 3, 1-4.

### (33) Tregrug (Llangibby)

**Vince, A. G.** 1977, 'The Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Industry of the Malvern Region: A Study of a Ware and its Distribution', in D. P. S. Peacock (ed), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 257-303 (cf. Gazetteer, 300-1).

### Twyn y Cregen

**O'Neil B. H. St John and Foster-Smith, A. H.** 1936, 'Excavations at Twyn-y-Cregen', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 91, 252-258.

### Usk\*

**Metcalf-Dickinson, V.** 1981-2, 'Excavations at Old Market Street, Usk', *The Monmouthshire Antiquary* 4, Part 3-4, 6-36.

### (43) White Castle

**Hurst, J. G.** 1962-3, 'White Castle and the Dating of Medieval Pottery', *Medieval Archaeology* 6-7, 135-55 (cf. 149-55).

**O'Neil B. H. St John,** 1935, 'Finds from Coity, Ogmere, Grosmont and White Castles', *Antiquaries Journal* 15, 320-335 (cf. 330-35).

**Vince, A. G.** 1977, 'The Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Industry of the Malvern Chase: The Study of a Ware and its Distribution', in **D. P. S. Peacock** (ed), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 257-303 (cf. Gazetteer, 300-1).

### GWENT: UNPUBLISHED SITES (in alphabetical order)

#### (44) Abergavenny sites:

Britanna Inn, Frogmore Street  
Castle Meadows  
Ewers Garden

#### (32) Caerleon sites:

Alston Cottage  
Broad Towers Field  
Bulmore Farm  
Golledges Field  
Jenkins Field

#### Coed y Mont

#### Goldcliffe Priory

#### (42) Hen Gwrt

#### Lancaut

#### Langstone

#### (35) Llanfair Discoed

#### (31) Newport: Castle

#### Pontllanfraith\*

#### (41) Raglan Castle

#### Redwick\*

#### Weobley

### Résumé

Cet article représente la première partie d'une étude évaluant l'état actuelle de la recherche de la céramique médiévale et post-médiévale du Pays de Galles. L'information disponible concernant les départements du Glamorgan et Gwent, y est décrite et mise sous forme de table. Il existe aussi une bibliographie détaillée.

### Zusammenfassung

In diesem Artikel, der den ersten Teil eines Überblicks bildet, soll der aktuelle Stand der Erforschung mittelalterlicher und nachmittelalterlicher Keramik in Wales eingeschätzt werden. Die für Glamorgan und Gwent verfügbaren Angaben sind beschrieben und in Tabellen nach zeitlicher Stellung, Fundort und Materialtyp zusammengefasst. Daran schließt sich eine ausführliche Bibliographie zu den Fundstellen in diesen Grafschaften an.

*This paper is published with the aid of a grant from the Board of Celtic Studies.*

