

**Pottery production in Mile End (Colchester)
in the 12th to 16th centuries:
excavations at 'Colchester North'
(formerly NGAUE) Area A,
January to March 2017**



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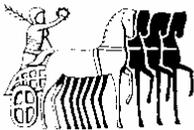
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1 Summary

In 1973, an excavation on the line of the A134 in the northern part of the parish of Mile End (now bypassed), uncovered pits full of broken medieval pottery. The pottery included 'wasters' - misshapen and misfired pots - a clear indication that there was a medieval kiln somewhere close by.

In fact, previous discoveries of wasters and kiln material in Great Horkesley and Mile End show that pottery was produced here from the 13th until the 15th or 16th century. The vessels made there - jugs and bowls intended principally for the market in Colchester - are generally described as 'early medieval sandy ware' 'medieval sandy grey ware', and 'Colchester-type' ware.

When the Northern Growth Area Urban Extension (NGAUE - now 'Colchester North') came up for development, a very clear archaeological case could be made for trying to locate the missing kilns and other evidence of this pottery industry.

Thus, in 2011 and 2014, a very extensive evaluation by geophysical survey, fieldwalking and evaluation trenching was carried out (CAT Reports 627, 786). Petchey's missing kilns, which he suspected were west of the Nayland Road, were not found, but the evaluation indicated that an area of approximately 1.4 hectares north of Chapman's Farm on Nayland Road might fruitfully be examined for evidence of the pottery industry (the quantities of medieval pottery being greater than one would expect from a medieval domestic site). This report is on the 2017 excavation of that area (Area A).

The principal discoveries were over 530 kg of medieval pottery, and a tile-built rectangular kiln. The pottery included a significant number of wasters and misfired pots, some of which had been thrown into open pits which may have originally been clay quarries. Some phasing was possible. The earliest phase of potting produced early medieval sandy ware (fabric 13) in the 12th or 13th centuries. The second produced medieval sandy grey ware (fabric 20) in the 13th -14th centuries. The third produced Colchester-type ware (Fabric 21a) in the 15th and 16th centuries. Despite the usual convention that rectangular kilns produced tile or brick, it may be the case that this kiln had a dual purpose of firing Colchester-type ware pots, and also larger ceramic objects such as floor bricks, and peg-tiles. The range of pottery products was wide - apart from the usual pots, jugs and bowls, there were also pitchers, dripping pans, pipkins, sprinklers or bottles, and louvers.

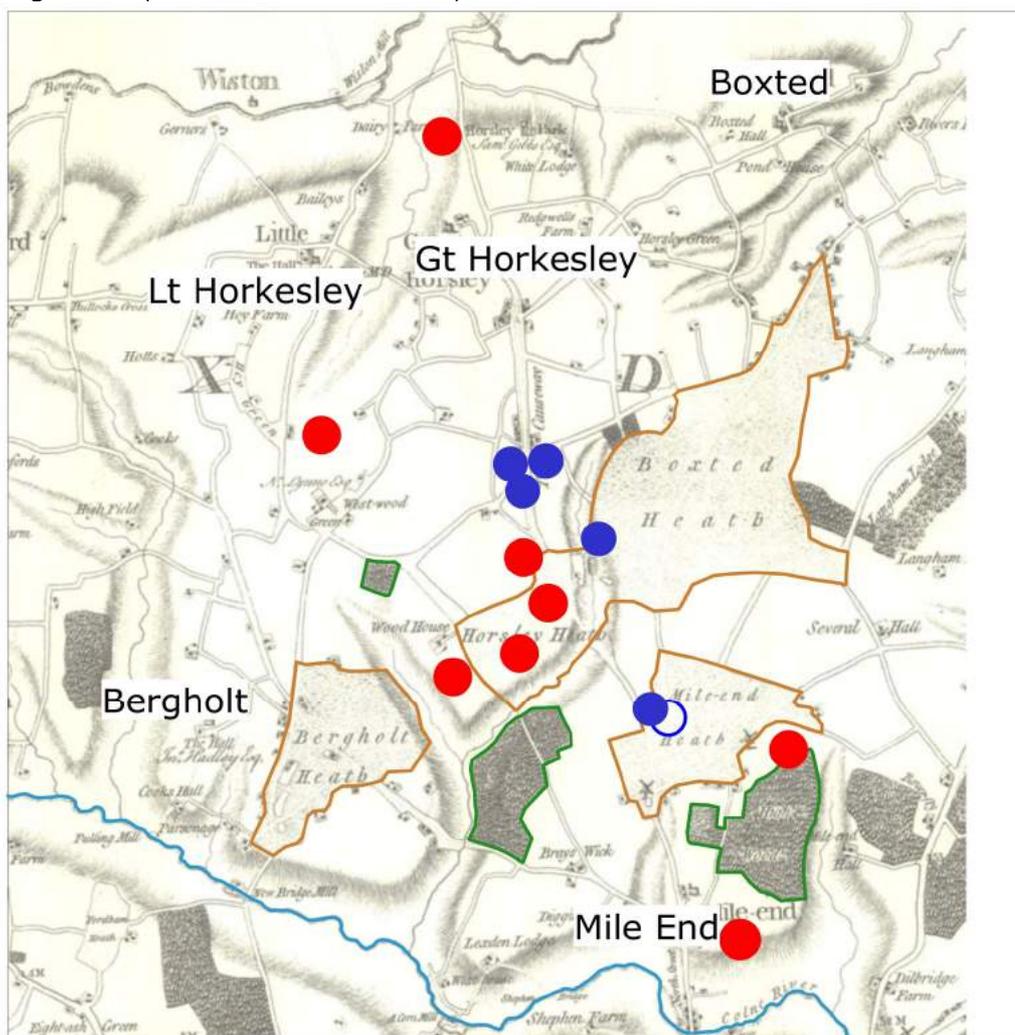
No kilns have yet been found in which the Period 1 or 2 pots (Fabrics 13 and 20) were made. They must have been nearby, and have been removed by the action of ploughing (the site has been arable ever since the 17th century). Had not the tile-built kiln been set into a slight cavity, it would also probably have disappeared.

2 Introduction and background

2.1 Woodland and Heathland

A *Map of Essex from an Actual Survey*, published by John Chapman and Peter André ('C&A') in 1777, a hundred years before the first Ordnance Survey map, gives us a snapshot of the Essex countryside, with details of roads and settlements, farm names, heath, woodland, and stately homes with their surrounding parkland.

A feature of the parishes north of Colchester is the amount of heathland shown on C&A in Mile End, Great Horkesley ('Horsley', as it was then spelt), West Bergholt and Boxted. There are also large blocks of woodland. Specific to the current site in Mile End is *Kingswode* (sometimes *Chesterwell*).



1: Extract from John Chapman and Peter André's map of Essex, 1777. Significant woodland and heathland are outlined green and brown respectively. Red symbols are sites with place-name reference to kilns, blue symbols are sites which have produced pottery 'wasters'. The current site, on what was Mile End Heath, is shown by the open blue circle.

But these heaths and woodlands were not empty spaces between villages. In the parishes of Mile End and Horkesley alone, the 1848 Tithe map and the 1875 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey show eighteen place-names such as *Potkiln Field*, *Clay pits*, and *Brick Kiln Lane*. These are a record of former sites of pottery-, tile- or brick-

production (in-report illustration ref 1). So the current excavation site is in an area where there is place-name evidence for the production of pottery, tile and brick in the historic period (Tables 1, 2, below).

Place-name	Field No	NGR	A/R/P	Type	Owner	Occupier
Kiln field	23	TL 972 334	8/1/12		Lawson, Robert	Stedman, William
Clay field	499	TL	8/0/21	field	Savill, Robt Maitland	Shepherd, Daniel
Potkin field	581	TL	3/0/35	field	Hobson, William	Partridge, William
Cottage, Brick Kiln [Lane OS 1875]	667	TL 978 288	1/1/2	bldg	Alston, Richard	Alston, Richard
Kiln field	685	TL 972 287	5/1/18	field	Ashburton, Lord	Brown, Philip

Table 1: Great Horkesley Tithe map references to pot-, tile-, and brick-making (from Kemble 2014).

Place-name	Field No	NGR	A/R/P	Land use	Owner	Occupier
Brick yard, sheds	40	TL 996 264	2/1/12		Alston, Richard	Alston, Richard
Brick field (pt)	48	TL 997 265	1/1/0	arable	Ward, Rev WH Percival	Partridge, William
Brick Pits, sheds	49		3/1/0		Ward, Rev WH Percival	Partridge, William
Brick field (pt)	50	TL 997 266	6/3/7	arable	Ward, Rev WH Percival	Partridge, William
Potters field	128	TL 988 269	9/2/34	arable	Aubert, John Daniel	Wright, John
Tile field	188	TM 000 280	12/1/18	arable	De Grey, Earl	Ambrose, John
Clay Pits	189		3/1/6	arable	De Grey, Earl	Ambrose, John
Potters field	204		5/2/12	arable	Shairp, George	Shairp, George
Kiln Field	268	TL 984 275	4/2/1	arable	Aubert, John Daniel	Wright, John
Cole-earth field	273	TL 983 280	5/3/20	arable	Aubert, John Daniel	Wright, John
Kiln Field	288	TL 982 286	6/3/6	arable	Cooke, Samuel Green	Ford, Elizabeth
Kiln field	481	TM 017 286	8/1/27	arable	Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses of Colchester	Wyncoll, William
Brick field (pt)	490	TM 018 286	2/3/12	arable	Bacon, John	Bacon, John

Table 2: Mile End Tithe map references to pot-, tile-, and brick-making (from Kemble 2013).

2.2 The 1973 excavation

In 1973, a young Martin Petchey was in receipt of a grant from *Rescue*¹ to carry out a watching brief on the ground stripping for the new Colchester Northern Bypass (the current A12 north of Colchester). The roadworks included the realignment of the A134 Nayland Road, moving it 20m to the west to pass under a new bridge. On the area scraped for the new course of the A134 Petchey discovered several pits full of medieval pottery. The pottery included enough 'wasters' (fragments of malformed or over-baked pots) to make it certain that a medieval kiln was somewhere close by (but not on his site). The site report, co-authored by Petchey and Paul Drury, identified four other sites, 1.3 - 2km to the north in Great Horkesley, where other discoveries of medieval pottery wasters indicated more undiscovered medieval kiln sites (Drury and Petchey 1975).



2: The 1973 Petchey excavation on the line of the current A134. This is only 20m west of the western edge of the current site.

Current plans for redevelopment in northern Mile End, originally named NGAUE (Northern Growth Area Urban Extension) but now generally referred to as 'Colchester North', include new housing on a very large area of land running from fields recently occupied by Cant's Roses near the new A12 bypass, as far west as the residual Chesterwell Woods, and as far south as Bergholt Road.

Comprehensive archaeological evaluation by fieldwalking, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching on proposed development areas in 2011 and 2014 (CAT Reports 627, 786) identified six sites where a second stage of archaeological work (open area excavation) would be required. This report is about the first of those excavations - Area A - where the evaluation revealed medieval pottery in quantities supportive of the Drury/Petchey idea that there were kilns somewhere in this area.

¹ a pressure group, campaigning for government funds for the excavation of archaeological sites in advance development

3 The 2017 excavation

3.1 Method and aims

Prior to its development into a new access road and housing area, ploughsoil was mechanically removed from an area of 7,800 square metres (almost 2 acres) - between the Nayland and Boxted Roads. This area had been targeted as a follow-up excavation area based on the results of the 2011 evaluation (CAT Report 627), in discussion with Martin Winter, then CBC Archaeological Officer. The aim of the excavation was to follow up the fieldwalking survey discovery of medieval pottery (potentially from medieval kilns), and to see if Petchey's missing kilns were to be found there.



3: *General view of excavation. Note the large volume of finds.*

3.2 Features and dating

The excavated features can be split into two main categories - infilled ditches (old field boundaries), and features connected with the production of pottery, that is pits containing pottery and wasters, and a tile-built kiln (the most significant find). Many of the pits contained up to 5kg of pottery fragments (including wasters), and three biggest pits contained 16kg, 22kg, and 36kg respectively. The total weight of medieval and later pottery (ie, kiln produce) from this site was 530kg.

Although the site was productive of finds, the features were generally quite shallow, and there was very little significant stratigraphy. In fact, intersecting ditches could not, in some cases, be split into phases because their top fills were similar, and had probably been worm-sorted (thus erasing cut lines).

It can be concluded that the principal interest of this site is the pottery production, which migrates across the site over the period of 3- 4 centuries. The excavated features are dated to these Periods, described below. The above features are dated by associated finds to the following periods.

- Period 1: earliest pottery production - 12th to 13th centuries
- Period 2: later pottery production - 14th century
- Period 3: latest pottery production and tile-built kiln
- Period 4: field ditches cut across site in 17th-20th centuries.

3.3 Pre-Period 1

Prehistory

There were no pre-Roman finds.

Roman

Nine pieces of Roman brick and tile (total weight of 2912g) were recovered from F20, F41, F74, F79, F100 & F102. One piece of Roman brick (F102) has traces of a white lime based mortar on the upper surface.

There is a slight grouping of these fragments on the western side of the site (four out of six pieces), with two from the centre of the site. There were no Roman finds from the 2011 fieldwalking survey of the area equivalent to the excavation site, but two Roman finds came from approximately 80m SSW of the centre of the excavation site: CAT Report 627, Figure 5.

A Roman pottery counter came from Period 2 quarry pit F16.

The origin of these brick and tile fragments is unknown. Their presence must imply a nearby Roman building, but none are known - the nearest significant Roman-period activity being the Roman cremation cemetery near the Asda store, 1.25 miles to the SSE (Shimmin 1998, CAT Report 583).

3.4 Period 1 - 12th-13th century (in-text illustration 4. End of report Figs 2-9). Table 3).

3.4.1 Pottery production

There are no features connected with pottery production belonging to this period. In that sense, it is a speculation that pottery was produced here. However, there are three factors indicating nearby pottery production:

- (1) a significant proportion of the sherds are over-fired (wasters)
- (2) most of the P1 pottery is on the western side of the current site, near the 12th/13th-century waster pits excavated by Martin Petchey in 1973 (5).
- (3) If the pottery is not kiln product, what is its source? There is no sign of medieval occupation nearby, so a nearby kiln site is the obvious answer. The large volume of finds, 19.6kg, is, in any case, in excess of the quantity of finds one would normally find on a domestic medieval site.²

What styles and types of pottery were produced here in Period 1? The product mostly consists of sandy fabrics described as Fabrics 13, 13t, and 20 in the Essex medieval pottery series³. The commonest vessel types are necked cooking pots with squared rims, with a smaller number of jugs. While a few Period 1 sherds can be dated to the 12th century, this pottery is primarily of late 12th- or early 13th-century date.

3.4.2 Other features

Period 1 remains were almost all on the western side of the site (5). The principal feature was a large ditch F83 which appears to be either the southern half of an enclosure (whose northern half lies off site), or the coming together of two separate ditches of similar size and profile. Ditch F83 had one of the heaviest weights of pottery from the Period 1 features (19.6kg). For that reason, one may suspect that a kiln producing pottery of 13th-14th century date was somewhere close by. Where exactly is not clear, because none of the features circled by F83 were burnt. However, a fragment of burnt clay (possible kiln lining) came from

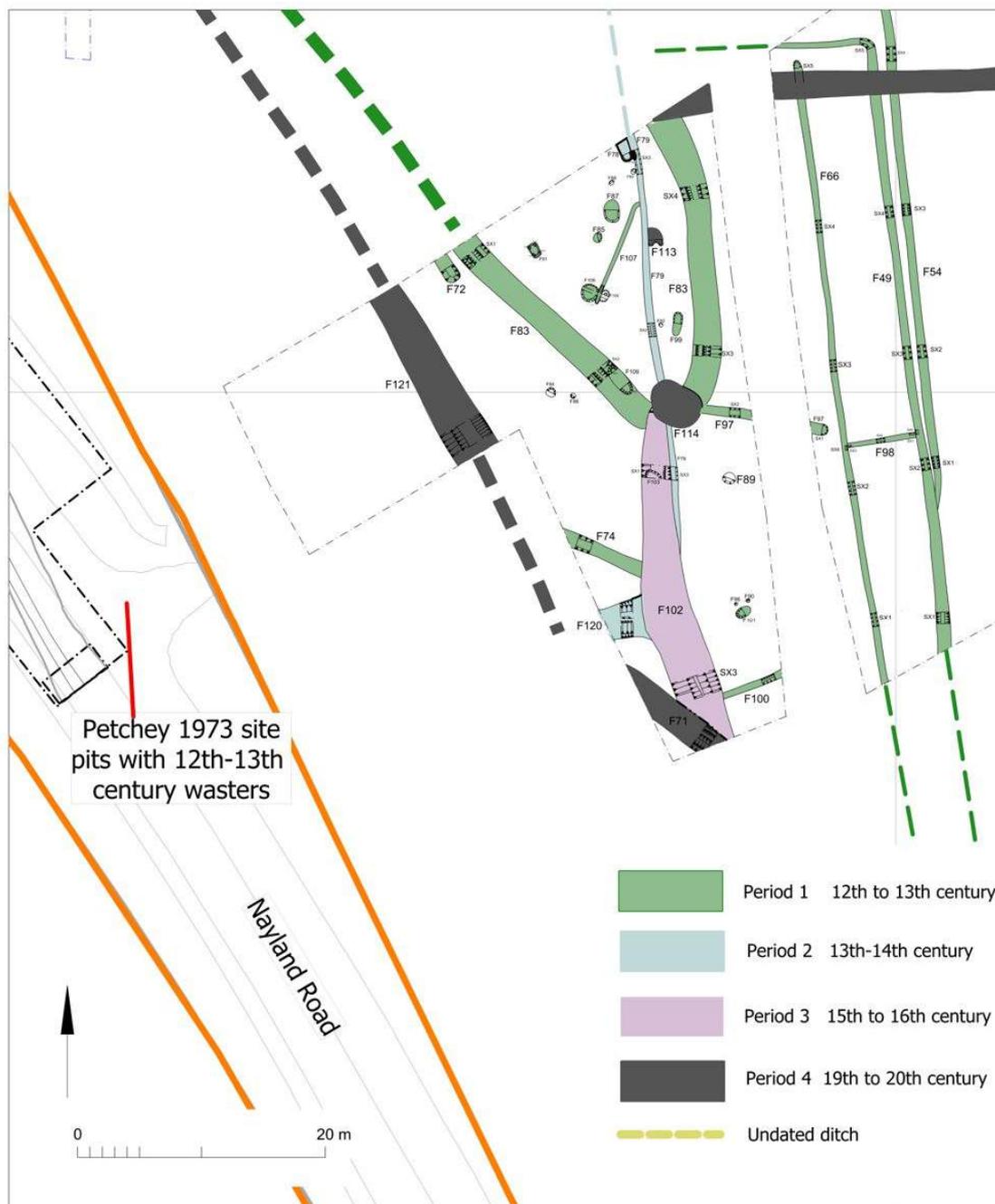
² Excavation of a medieval site with a timber building at Abbotstone in Stanway in 1999-2001 produced 5.8kg of medieval pottery (CAT Report 312). Ten medieval sites excavated at Stansted Airport produced 154kg (Havis and Brooks 2004, 398).

³ originally created by Carole Cunningham in Chelmsford (1985), but later adapted for Colchester by John Cotter (2000).

F107, which is within the area enclosed by ditch F83, and had a large group of pottery (3.9kg).

The other Period 1 features had smaller amounts of pottery - F78, F85, F87, F91 (with associated postholes F92-5), F99, F104, F106.

A Mayen lave quern, which could date from the Roman to the medieval period, was found in ditch F54. These would normally indicate the grinding of flour in a domestic setting, but there is no evidence of domestic activity here.



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4: The western side of the excavation site. Note the location of Martin Petchey's 1973 site. (This is an extract from Fig 3, at end of report).

It is difficult to come to a conclusion about enclosure F83 - we don't know if it was connected with pottery production, as may be implied by the large groups of pottery in F83 and F107,

and also by the proximity of Martin Petchey's 1973 site to the west (whose wasters in pits also imply a nearby kiln ⁴). Slightly more convincing, perhaps, as an enclosure around a centre of activity is the double-ditched trackway formed by F66 (west ditch) and F49 (east). F54 may be an earlier version of F49. The cross ditch F98 would seem to be an impediment to passage, but a person walking down the trackways could easily step over it. The trackway ditch contained 3kg of pottery, so this was presumably not so near to the kilns as ditch F83.

To the west of ditch F83 and enclosure F66/49, features not connected with the possible trackway or enclosure are ditches F97 (cut by the enclosure ditch (F83), F74 and F100. Their function, unless as minor drains, is unclear.

Away from the features on the western site side are an isolated ditch F15, 17m long and orientated slightly south of E-W. Its purpose is unclear.

Martin Petchey's 1973 site has a ditch whose finds belong to Period 1. Interestingly, his ditch (F2) predated his waster pits (F2-5).

Context	Description	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F015	Long ditch	128: 139: 179: pot		13th-14th	1
F049	Ditch N-S	130:146:193:199:249: 2.7kg		13th-14th	1
F054	Ditch N-S Parallel to F49	145: pot 188: fab 20	189:▲14 Mayen lava quern frag	13th-15th	1
F066	Ditch N-S	180-2, 184: 13, 20		13th-14th	1
F072	Oval pit or ditch terminus	210: sample 211: 240: pot		13th-14th	1
F074	Ditch SE-NW	219: Roman brick?			1 by strat
F076	Ditch			13th-14th	1
F082	Post hole	228: pot late 13-14		13th-14th	1
F083	Ditch (curved)	176: 260: pot 272-4, 282, 291-3: pot, brick, quernstone, peg tile 10kg fabric 13		13th-14th with brick and peg tile	dug in 1, filling up in 2/3
F085	Small pit	235: pot		13th-14th	1
F086	Pit	237: pot 12-14		13th-14th	1
F087	Pit	238: pot 12-14		13th-14th	1
F090	Small pit / post-hole	241: pot 13-14		13th-14th	1
F091	Pit cut by F92- 5	242: pot 12-14 245: sample		13th-14th	1
F092	Post hole			none	1 ?
F093	Post hole	243: pot 12-13		12th-13th	1
F094	Post hole				1 by context
F095	Post hole	244: pot 12-13		12th-13th	1
F097	Ditch	248: pot 12-13		12th-13th	1
F098	Ditch				1 by strat
F099	Pit	250: pot 12-13		12th-13th	1
F100	Ditch	251: 252: pot 12-13 252: Sample		12th-13th	1
F101	Pit	253: pot 13		13th	1
F103	Ditch	255: pot 13-14		13th-14th	1
F104	Pit	257: pot 13-14		13th-14th	1
F106	Pit	258: pot 13		13th	1
F107	Gully SW-NE	259: Sample, pot 13th+, vitrified clay (kiln lining?)		13th+	1
F151	Post hole	337: fabric 20, 13th-14th		13th-14th	1?

Table 3: Period 1 features and finds

⁴ no kilns were located in the 1973 excavations; although pieces of fired clay with wattle impressions were recovered (Drury & Petchey 1979, 52).

3.5 Period 2 - late 13th-14th century (6, 7. Figs 2, 4-6, Table 4)

3.5.1 Pottery production

It is of some interest that, taking his pottery dating as interpreted by Steve Benfield, Martin Petchey's 'waster pits' belong to this period. From his seven pits, the report catalogues 57 rims and 16 handles (no weight or general quantity of pottery is given, but this is clearly a large group). Petchey's waster pits clearly indicate a nearby kiln whose site (as in our site Periods 1 and 2 pottery production) remains elusive. Petchey thought his kiln site would be to the west, over the A134, but the CAT evaluation of that area in 2011 (by geophysics and trenching) found no sign of kilns there (CAT Report 627).

Taking a slightly premature overview of the site, Petchey's group of waster pits is 150m west of the group of P2 waster pits in the centre of the 2017 site. This must imply two separate potting operations, as it is unreasonable to suggest that the potter at one location would lug the wasters 150m to dump somewhere else. I think we may take it that we have located two separate potteries here, though their kilns are elusive.

3.5.2 Enclosure?

Before talking about the P2 waster pits, there is a little context. Although heavily cut by later field ditches, there appears to be rectilinear ditch arrangement around the waster pits. This consists of (on the western side), N-S ditch F122 (whose southern continuation has been completely removed by P4 ditch F20, and (on the northern side) roughly E-W aligned ditch F57, and (to the south) ditches F53 and F35. There is no obvious eastern side to the enclosure, unless a ditch has been completely removed by Period 3 ditch F41. Within this ditched area is a group of pits which can be split into two main groups:

- 1) pits probably originating as quarries for clay extraction - F32?, F39, F42, F56, F60, F63, F81?.
- 2) pits probably dug as quarry pits, but then used as dumps for misfired pots ('waster pits'): F21-23, F25. These pits contained large groups of wasters, which are discussed at length by Stephen Benfield in the Finds section, below.

The waster pits are strong evidence for Period 2 pottery production here, although the kiln site is unknown. It can be seen that some waster or quarry pits are Period 3. This indicates we should not regard Periods 2 and 3 as having hard boundaries. It is much more likely that the potting was continuous, and our division into periods is more to do with product (types of pot produced), rather than to any significant change.

3.5.3 Period 2 product

What pottery was produced here in Period 2? Period 2 pottery is principally from waster and quarry pits in the centre of the site. These contained many whole and broken pots deposited as complete vessels, in a mixture of Fabrics 20 and 21a. Many pots are clearly kiln wasters with distortions, faults and discoloured sherds resulting from poor firing. Vessel forms in Fabric 21a are primarily white-slip-painted and part-glazed jugs, and in Fabric 20 neckless cooking pots and a wide range of vessels including pipkins, pancheons, bowls, lids, pans, and sprinklers or bottles. These vessels appear from the mid-late 13th century, but are most common in Colchester in the late 13th-14th century.

There are two other features which are probably connected with pottery making. These are pit F81 and L8 - probably a pit to extract clay for potting, and a gravel layer to give dry access. Both are east of the postulated enclosure.

It is of interest that the northern ditch of the postulated enclosure, F57, had a greenish fill. This means it was used as a latrine / cesspit by the potters.



6: Above. Excavating 'waster pit' F22. This one contained 22kg of pottery. Below. Whole and near whole wasters in F21.

3.5.4 Other features

On the western side of the site, there were few Period 2 features, only ditches F100 and F120, both cut by the Period 3 ditch F102.

Context	Description	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
	unknown)	CBM: peg-tile			
F010	long pit or southern ditch terminus	29: pot 14-15 30: sample CBM: peg-tile		14-15 pot, later peg tile?	2/3
F011	southern ditch terminus, parallel with	31: pot 12-14 CBM: peg-tile		12-14 pot, later peg tile?	2/3
F012	Wall plinth, two peg tiles in width at (0.33m wide) and 2.1m long. 2 courses deep, orientated E-W. Butts F14	64: peg tile from plinth 65: pot 13-14		13th-14th	2/3
F013	Square plinth foundation with heavy pebbles and brick/tile frags	104: sample 105:106: pot 14-16		14-16	2/3
F017	Pit in angular alignment with F18 and F19	32: peg tile		Med+	2/3
F018	Pit	33: fe nail, pot 13-16		13-16	2/3
F021	Waster pit. Sub rectangular, with burnt clay and charcoal at base. Cuts F53. Note greenish fill = cussy	44: VLQ pot fabs 20, 21a 45: peg tile 51: fe nails 121: peg tile 122:sample, 123:sample 214: tile (floor?) 215: fired clay 216: peg tile 217:sample 221: ? 223: peg tile 340: pot	52: ▲9, 10 fe staple and bar 53: ▲3 med/p-med weight 56: ▲1 med buckle 1350-1450. 122 ▲27 fe rod or bar 175: ▲29 stone hone 212: ▲8 fe sheet 213: ▲2 fe tool fragment? 218: ▲16 fe pivot with shank medieval	15-e16 late 14th to 15th (14th-15th century buckle)	2/3
F022	Waster pit, cuts F55	54: pot 15-16th, quernstone 55: sample	54: ▲19 fe strip and nail, and ▲41 worked bone	15-16th	2/3
F025	Waster pit. Large, irregular, flat base.	73: peg-tile 83: 84:113: VLQ pot 14-15 85: pot 98-103: pot 114: pot 116: sample	73: ▲5 sundry fe objects, and ▲5 ae bowl rim 74: ▲7 cua lump 75: ▲26 pb lump 82: ▲ Mayen lava lump	14th to early15th), peg-tile later?	2/3

Context	Description	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F028	Pit	68: pot 13-16 70: sample		13-16 pot	2/3
F030	Shallow, plough-scarred pit	72: pot 13-15		13th to 14th	2
F031	Waster pit (large oval).	132: sample 133:134:135:148:149:176: pot (10kg pot fab 21a)	147: ▲ 11 fe bar 177: stone hone ▲ 35	14th to 15th	2
F032	Ditch, shallow short	76: 84: pot 13-14 81:		13th to 14th	2
F035	Ditch	78-80: 232: pot 15-16, clay pipe 16-17th (n, this must be intrusive)		17th	2/3
F039	Short ditch adjacent to F18	88: 140: pot 13-14 91: sample CBM		13th-14th with peg tile	2
F040	Pit	89: pot 13-15 1.3kg		13th-15th with peg tile	2/3
F041	Ditch	107: 108: pot 3.8kg 14-15 112: sample 230: peg tile 231: pot	107: ▲ 31 fe rod or bar	14-15th	2 by pot, 3 by stratification
F042	Erosion hollow cuts F43	109: pot 13-14		13th to 14th	2
F044	Pit/post hole	111: pot 13-14		13th-14th	2
F053	Ditch E-W	141-3: 21a	15-16th	15th-16th	2 review
F055	Erosion hollow	150: fab 20, 21a		15th to 16th	2
F056	Pit adjacent to F22 F55	151: fab 20, 21a		15th	2?
F057	Ditch WNW-ESE Cuts L6. Note cassy fills	153:155:156:167:168:178: 20, 21a 154: pot med and later 156-7: sample 176: med pot	115: ▲ 12 agricultural fork 178: ▲ 25 fe sheet, and ▲ 30 knife blade 13th-16th century (residual, or old design?)	13-16th and later at top	2-4 (dug in 2 and in use until 4 (fork is it top fill))
F058	Pit, south west of F57 Sx3	152: 21a	15th-16th	15th-16th	2/3
F059	Small shallow oval pit adjacent to F36 Sx1	159: 20, 21a	13th-15th	13th-15th	2
F060	Shallow oval pit	160: fe nail 347: pot 182: 20, 21a		15th-16th	2/3
F063	Oval pit	169: sample 202: fe nail 202-204: 20, 21a	201: ▲ 6 cast <i>cua strap end</i> 1150-1250 203: ▲ 17 fe ring	14th to 15th, with residual 13-14th	2
F075	Short ditch E-W possibly aligned with F53	222: pot 13-14, peg tile		13th/14th	2
F078	Pit	224: pot 12-13		12th-13th	2 by strat
F079	Ditch N-S	227: 228: 279: pot 12-14		12th-14th	2
F083	Ditch (curved)	176: 260: pot		13th-14th	dug in 1,

Context	Description	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
		265-6:Samples 272: pot 273: pot, post-Rom brick 274: pot 282: pot 291-3: pot, post-Roman brick, quernstone, peg tile 10kg fabric 13		with brick and peg tile	filling 2/3
F084	Pit adjacent to F86	233: pot 12-14, brick 234: Sample		12th-14th with brick	2
F096	Post hole adjacent to F90	246: 21a, peg tile, 15th-16th		15th-16th	2/3
F108	Post hole (relationship F105?)				2 or later
F109	Ditch, re-cut of F83?	261:267:268-271:276: fab 13 262-3:Samples 264:Sample, pot 13		13th-14th, with brick	2
F119	Post hole	none			2 by assoc
F120	ditch. Unclear strat	308, 310: pot 13-14, peg tile, floor tile		13-14 with peg tile	2
F122	Ditch N-S. precursor of ditch F36, which cuts it lengthwise	341:Sample			2, by strat??
F142	Oval shallow pit	344: 20, 21a, peg tile		14-16	2 / 3
F156-161	Stakeholes in alignment			none	2/3
L4	clay dump over sinkage into F16?	39: 66: 20, 21a 40: sample		14-15	2
L6	cessy clay dump	194: pot 13-16 220:		13-16	2/3
L8	gravel spread, probable surface	226: 21a		15	2

Table 4: Period 2 and 2/3 features and finds

3.6 Period 3 15th - early 16th century (8-12. Figs 2-11, Table 5)

3.6.1 Pottery production

As mentioned above, there seems no reason to split up the pottery production into sharply defined and separate phases (there is not sufficient stratification or finds dating here on which to make such a judgement). In that regard, it can be seen that some of the waster or quarry pits in the centre of the site (F26, F16) are Period 3, rather than Period 2 (the majority of these pits).



8: The foundations of kiln F64. Note the burnt base and walls.



9, 10: burnt inside face of central spine, and end view of western wall.

The major feature of Period 3 is the kiln F64, with its rake-out pit F115. Detailed drawings of the kiln are given in Figs 7 and 13. There are several points to discuss.

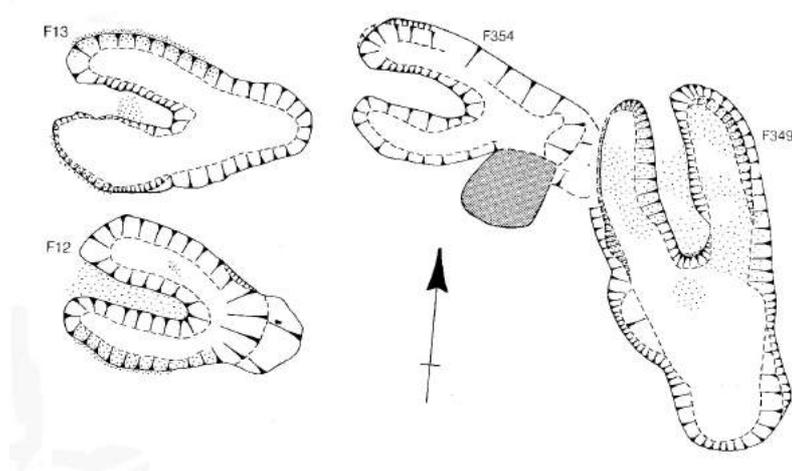
3.6.2 Survival

Why did this kiln survive, when kilns involved in earlier potting have disappeared? It can be seen from the illustration above (8) that it was in a recess, approximately 50cm deep. This recess, presumably a construction cut, has allowed the kiln foundation to survive (but not the superstructure). The whole structure has been damaged by ploughing, and there was no surviving floor. The only sign of any of the superstructure was a fragment of vitrified clay

(probably a part of the kiln structure), found in the mixture of brick and tile fragments (642kg) and potsherds (160kg) which were found inside the kiln structure.

3.6.3 Tile kiln, or pot kiln?

This kiln was not one of the traditional light-bulb-shaped pottery kilns, such as those excavated at Middleborough in 1979 (*CAR 3*, 187: 11), but a rectangular tile-built kiln with a rake-out pit on its northern side.



11: Medieval kilns excavated at Middleborough in 1979.

Rectangular tile-built kilns are generally described in the literature as *tile kilns*. As rectangular kilns go, ours was tiny, measuring 2m x 3.5m. A recent and much larger example was excavated by Colchester Archaeological Group at Lodge Hills, Wormingford (White and Marriot 2014). This is shown below, for comparison (12).



12: For comparison, the tile or brick kiln excavated by Colchester Archaeological Group at Lodge Hills, Wormingford, measured 3.5 x 8m, and was very heavily built.

Other local examples of a tile kiln were the two excavated by Paul Drury at Danbury (Drury and Pratt 1975). Although his Kiln 1 was of similar construction (coursed peg-tile set in clay), and was 2 x 2.2m internally (slightly smaller than ours), it was much more massively built, with walls up to 0.45m thick, and with six internal supports, as opposed to the single central support in our example. The remaining part of Kiln 2 was 2.4m long, with walls 0.50m thick, built of coursed peg-tile fragments. The front wall was thickened to 0.80 m. In other words, the Danbury kilns were more massively built than our example.

The view taken here is that the NGAUE kiln was too slightly-built to have been a tile or brick kiln. The structure, with its outer walls and single central spine, would not have taken the weight of a load of brick or tile. The conclusion must therefore be that it was a pottery kiln, and the kiln in which some or all of the Period 3 product here was fired. Having said that, it cannot be ruled out that occasional non-pottery loads were fired (there are peg-tile wasters here, which must have been produced somewhere).

3.6.4 What pottery produced by this kiln?

There was no deposit in the kiln which might be described as a 'final firing'. In other words, a deposit of broken pots on top of the collapsed kiln floor. Unfortunately, our kiln did not contain a 'final firing'. Nor was there a collapsed floor. What we found between the foundations was a mixture of broken pottery, tile and brick. This has found its way, presumably after the kiln had been demolished, into the cavity which used to be the under-floor area of the kiln. So it looks like the kiln was deliberately filled with debris (pot, tile) which was immediately to hand (rather than fetched from a distance). We do not know when this filling-in took place. The field in which the kiln used to operate was arable at the time of the 1841 Tithe Award, but we presume it was filled in long before that time.

What pots were fired in this kiln? The Period 3 product, almost exclusively Fabric 21a, was recovered from inside the kiln structure F64 and adjacent stoke-pit F115. Most is quite broken-up, and there are no whole pots. Vessels represented are mostly jugs and cooking pots. The jugs have both oxidised and reduced surfaces decorated with 'late style' slip painting dating to the 15th-early 16th century. However, this kiln is most likely to be late 15th- or early 16th-century, as the finds contained a German stoneware sherd unlikely to predate *circa* 1475. Fabric 21a is generally referred to as 'Colchester-type ware'. This is the orange-bodied and thin-walled pottery found in large quantities on town-centre excavations. John Cotter's book on post-Roman pottery in Colchester describes how Colchester-type ware is found all over eastern Essex (between Chelmsford and the east coast), and occasionally into Suffolk (CAR 7, 178). At peak production (the period 1450-1550/80), Colchester-type ware accounted for 60% of all pottery used in Colchester (*ibid*, 111).

3.6.5 Other features (Figs 8, 10, 11)

There are several groups of features belonging to the period, which are probably connected with the potting industry.

The first, on the northern edge of the site, is a rectangular stone F13, and a tile-built wall foundation F12 (Fig 8, Fig 14). The wall F12 and pad F13 had been built over layer 6, a cassy clay, which overlay an infilled quarry pit F16. The wall did not align with the pad, so it is not clear that they are even related. Their function is unclear, beyond a speculation that they are in some way connected with the potting industry.

The second group of features, slightly south-east of F12/F13 is slightly easier to understand in that it consists of a group of post-holes which can be interpreted as a wooden structure of sorts (Fig 10). Several alignments suggest themselves: a north wall of F50, F51, F135 or F52, F133/134, F136; a west wall of F51, F132, F17; a south wall of either F17, F131, F130 or F18, F19, F124/125; and an east wall of F136, F126 or F138, F127, F123. An open-post structure would have been pointless in this exposed location so the walls must have been timber cladding between the posts. This is not a small structure (internally 5 x 7m). Again, its function is unclear, beyond a presumed connection with the potting industry.

The final group of features is the most difficult to understand. Due east of the kiln and on the eastern edge of the site, is a group of burnt features (F11). First, the context. The east edge of the group is over an infilled Period 3 field ditch, so the group must be Period 3 or 4 in date. The pattern of features is easy to interpret at a basic level - it looks like the scorched ground under an oven or kiln, all other traces of which have been removed. The main patch of burning and charcoal is approximately 4m x 3m. This is slightly larger than the footprint of kiln F64. But, if this were a kiln site, one would expect the burning to be central within its footprint, whereas the burning pattern is *around the edges, and not in the middle*. So perhaps this group represents several discrete burning events (kilns?).

Another subtlety is that there may be two things here: first, the burnt patches just discussed, and, second, a post-built structure (or several phases of structures) slightly to its south (ie, south wall F143, F117, F118, and/or F119, F150, F111, F112; a possible west wall F1243, F119; an east wall F112, F148, F139, F151; and a north wall F129, F149, F153, F151).

What to make of these? Interpretation is difficult, but there are perhaps several phases of burning (kilns, ovens?), and several phases of post structure here, all, it is supposed, connected with the potting industry.

Table 5: Period 3 and 2/3 features and finds

Context	Description	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F006	long pit or S terminal of ditch. Relationship with F9 unknown	13:14: pot 13-15 CBM : peg tile, floor tile		13-15 pot, later peg tile?	2/3
F007	long pit cut by major ditch F2	16:17: pot mid 15-16 20: sample 21: sample		15-16	3
F009	large pit coinciding with F6 (relationship unknown)	27: sample 28: 36: pot 13-14 35: sample CBM: peg-tile		13th-14th and peg tile	2/3
F010	long pit or southern ditch terminus	29: pot 14-15 30: sample CBM: peg-tile		14-15 pot, later peg tile?	2/3
F011	southern ditch terminus, parallel with	31: pot 12-14 CBM: peg-tile		12-14 pot, later peg tile?	2/3
F012	Plinth of wall formed of two peg tiles in width at ~0.33m wide and ~2.1m long. 2 courses, orientated E-W. Butts F14	64: peg tile from plinth 65: pot 13-14		13th-14th	2/3
F013	Square plinth foundation with heavy pebbles and brick/tile frags	104: sample 105:106: pot 14-16		14-16	2/3
F014	Robbing of tile plinth	37:38: pot 15-16, peg-tile 38: sample	92: ▲28 ae wire	15-16	3
F016	Large possible quarry pit partially filled by L6 - 6.00m long by 3.6m wide. Wasters from here.	46:48:61:62:63:90: 93: 96: most 20, with 21a 46-7: sample 94-5: sample VLQ pot 15th-16th	49: ▲13 thick pottery counter made of Roman tile, and ▲40 fe sheet	15-16	3

Context	Description	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F017	Pit in angular alignment with F18 and F19	32: peg tile		Med+	2/3
F018	Pit	33: fe nail, pot 13-16		13-16	2/3
F021	Waster pit. Sub rectangular, with burnt clay and charcoal at base. Cuts F53. Note greenish fill = cussy	44: VLQ pot fabs 20, 21a 45: peg tile 51: fe nails 121: peg tile 122: sample, 123: sample 214: tile (floor?) 215: fired clay 216: peg tile 217: sample 221: ? 223: peg tile 340: pot	52: ▲9, 10 fe staple and bar 53: ▲3 med/p-med weight 56: ▲1 med buckle 1350-1450. 122 ▲27 fe rod or bar 175: ▲29 stone hone 212: ▲8 fe sheet 213: ▲2 fe tool fragment? 218: ▲16 fe pivot with shank medieval	15-e16 late 14th to 15th (14th-15th century buckle)	3
F022	Waster pit, cuts F55	54: pot 15-16th, quernstone 55: sample	54: ▲19 fe strip and nail, and ▲41 worked bone	15-16th	2/3
F025	Waster pit. Large, irregular, flat base.	73: peg-tile 83: 84:113: VLQ pot 14-15 85: pot 98-103: pot 114: pot 116: sample	73: ▲5 sundry fe objects, and ▲5 ae bowl rim 74: ▲7 cua lump 75: ▲26 pb lump 82: ▲Mayen lava lump	14th to early15th), peg-tile later?	2/3
F026	Steep sided pit.	59: fe nail, pot 3.6kg 15-16, cbm 60: sample		15-16th	3
F028	Pit	68: pot 13-16 70: sample		13-16 pot	2/3
F035	Ditch	78-80: 232: pot 15-16, clay pipe 16-17th (n, this must be intrusive)		17th	2/3
F040	Pit	89: pot 13-15 1.3kg		13th-15th with peg tile	2/3
F041	Ditch	107: 108: pot 3.8kg 14-15 112: sample 230: peg tile 231: pot	107: ▲31 fe rod or bar	14-15th	2 by pot, 3 by stratification
F045	Ditch cuts F46	117: 118: pot 15-16	117: ▲23 fe nail and blade	15-16	3
F046	Shallow erosion	120: pot 2.2kg 15-16		15-16	3

Context	Description	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
	hollow				
F047	Ditch (relationship with F20 unknown)	119: fe nail 119: 325: pot 15-16 3kg 185: pot, peg tile 195: brick, peg tile	325: ▲32 fe strip	15-16, prob 16th	3 by finds, 4 by stratification
F057	Ditch WNW-ESE Cuts L6. Note cessy fills	153:155:156:167:168:178: 20, 21a 154: pot med and later 156-7: sample 176: med pot	115: ▲12 agricultural fork 178: ▲25 fe sheet, and ▲30 knife blade 13th-16th century (residual, or old design?)	13-16th and later at top	2-4 (dug in 2 and in use until 4 (fork is it top fill))
F058	Pit, south west of F57 Sx3	152: 21a	15th-16th	15th-16th	2/3
F060	Shallow oval pit	160: fe nail 347: pot 182: 20, 21a		15th-16th	2/3
F062	Erosion hollow	165: fab 40 166: sample		17th with residual 15th-16th	4
F064	Kiln foundation, rectangular, outer wall and central pedestal - peg tile bonded with clay. May have incorporated F115. Dug in 4 quadrants. 124kg pot fab 21a	Q1- 170: pot, brick, peg tile 172: sample Q2- 289: pot, brick, peg tile Q3- 171: quernstone 173: sample Q4- 290: pot, brick, peg tile		15-16th	3
F068	Erosion hollow, North of F64, possibly related to kiln	186: 21a	326: ▲22 fe nail, medieval	15th-16th	2 review must be 3
F069	Pit	190: pot 191:192: 206: pot 20, 21a 196: sample 197: sample 198: sample: CBM: peg-tile		14th-15th	3
F081	Large pit/erosion hollow	295:296: pot 15-16		15th-16th	3
F083	Ditch (curved)	176: 260: pot 265-6: Samples 272: pot 273: pot, post-Rom brick 274: pot 282: pot 291-3: pot, post-Roman brick, quernstone, peg tile 10kg fabric 13		13th-14th with brick and peg tile	dug in 1, filling 2/3
F096	Post hole adjacent to F90	246: 21a, peg tile, 15th-16th		15th-16th	2/3
F115	Rake-out pit in front of kiln F64	VLQ pot 36kg, 283: pot, brick, peg tile 285: pot, brick, peg tile, nail 287: pot, brick, peg tile 289: pot, brick, peg tile 331: pot, brick, peg tile,	Q3- 285: ▲18, fe bar 338: ▲ fe strip	15-16	3

Context	Description	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
		fired clay 339: pot, brick, peg tile fabric 21a, fired clay 284, 288: Samples			
F116	Pit adjacent to F81	298: pot 15-16, peg tile		15-16	3 by strat
F128	Oval pit	294: peg tile, brick 307: fe nail, pot 20, 21a		15th to 16th	3
F142	Oval shallow pit	344: 20, 21a, peg tile		14-16	2/3
F147	Sump N of kiln structure, feeds into the rake pit and kiln	329: 20, 21a 332: Sample	334: ▲	15th to 16th	2 review, 3?
F156-161	Stakeholes in alignment			none	2/3
L6	cessy clay dump	194: pot 13-16 220:		13-16	2/3
L7	peg tile scatter – demolition?	207:	207: ▲ 33 fe object and medieval latch rest		3?

Table 5: Period 3 and 2/3 features and finds

3.7 Period 4 (including 3/4) - Post-medieval and modern (Figs 1-14. Table 6).

Period 4 features

The period 4 features are field ditches and pits unconnected with pottery production. They include elements of a rectilinear field system, aligned mostly N-S and E-W. Towards the western edge of the site, the only E-W ditch F2 dog-legs. This may be at the position where it crossed a field boundary (N-S?), but, if so, there is no sign of such a field boundary in the excavated area (or on Tithe Map, or on the 1875 OS coverage).

From east to west, ditch F2 is crossed by N-S ditches F5, F3, F4, F33, F20.

The last two, F33 and F20 are substantial features, whereas F2, F3, F4 are less deep. The difference in ditch sizes may indicate that there are two systems here: first, F20, F33 being major elements of a N-S system with big ditches: second, an E-W and N-S system of slighter ditches F2-F5, and the complication that F2 cuts F4 (relationships between other ditches were not so clear) The finds do not really allow a judgement on which system is later than the other.

Origins of Period 4 (and earlier) field systems

Some thought was given at evaluation stage to the post-medieval ditches appearing in the evaluation trenches (CAT Report 627, fig 14). Although many of the ditches intercepted by the evaluation were randomly aligned, there was an impression of a N-S aligned system (for instance, ditches in T240, T244, T246), and a NW-SE system following the line of Nayland Road (T248, T239, T11), and of boundaries perhaps running at right angles off that alignment (T249, T241, T17). This N-S and NW-SE alignment is, of course, essentially what survives now in the current field system. The fact that the evaluation and excavation uncovered many boundaries now missing (but which follow the same alignment), shows that there was (pre-1875) a more subdivided landscape from which many boundaries had been removed prior to the Mile End Tithe Maps of 1841 and the OS of 1875. What is the origin of these field systems? It has mentioned in the text above that the potting industry may have taken place in enclosures defined by N-S and E-W ditches. If so, then the origin of the field system is concurrent with the potting industry, ie 12th/13th century up to 16th century.



13: OS 2nd edition of 1895 shows a field system still recognisable today, which is the skeleton of a layout, originally medieval, from which many boundaries have been stripped away.

Structures connected with the

Table 6: Period 4 features and finds

Context	Description	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F001	Shallow pit/tree throw	1: peg-tile? 2: sample		post-med	4
F002	major E-W ditch with ceramic drain (addition?). Cuts N-S post-med ditches F3-5, so this is PM/Mod. Continues as F48	3: 18: pot 17-19, late med early p-med floor tile, peg tile 8: pot 18-19 9: pot 19 10: sample 15: pot 17-18 26: sample, and 16-17 cbm, pot 19-20, peg tile, gunflint	19:▲38 four fe strips	19-20	4
F003	N-S ditch cut by F2	4: pot la 18-19, glass 18-20, peg tile, 5: sample		18-19	4
F004	N-S ditch cut by F2	6: pot late 18-20, glass 18-20, cbm 14-15 7: sample		18th-20th	4
F005	N-S ditch cut by F2	11: peg-tile 12: sample		late med +	4 by strat
F008	large shallow pit cut by F2	23: cbm, fe nail, and pot 15-16 with intrusive 16-18 25: sample	24:▲4 post-med button	post-med	4
F020	Long ditch, = F36. <i>De facto</i> this is post-med	41-43:50:59: pot 2.3kg 15-16, cbm 357: sample		15-16 unless F36 is later	4
F023	Shallow oval shaped pit Cuts F24	57:pot, fabs 40, 45x, 51a, glass 18th-19th		late 19-20	4
F024	Short ditch	58: cbm			4
F033	Ditch	97: pot late 19-20, much residual, cbm, clay pipe, glass 17-18		19-20	4
F034	Ditch terminus adjacent to F22. Probably same as F61 modern ditch	77: pot 13-15 1.3kg		13-15	4 becos F61 is later
F036	Ditch (possibly same as F20)	81: pot fabs 40, 45, 46, 48d late 18-19 with residual medieval,	81:▲24 fe objects inc prob rim handle of bucket	18-19	4
F043	post hole in group	110: pot 14th +, cbm		14th +	3/4 by association
F047	Ditch (relationship with F20 unknown)	119: fe nail 119: 325: pot 15-16 3kg 185: pot, peg tile 195: brick, peg tile	325:▲32 fe strip	15-16, prob 16th	3 by finds, 4 by stratification
F048	Ditch. NW-SE. Continues as F2	124: cbm 125: pot 15-16, Roman tile 126: pot 19-20 and pm glass, clay pipe, slate 127: pot 15-16 297: ?modern tile		19th-20th	4
F050	Post-hole / pit in group	136: pot, peg tile 137: sample 158: pot 15-17, brick, peg tile	158:▲36 grinding stone	15-17	3/4

Context	Description	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F051	Post hole in group	161: fab 20, 21a, peg-tile 200: pot, brick		13-14th	3/4
F052	Post hole	162: peg tile		peg tile date	3/4
F057	Ditch WNW-ESE Cuts L6. Note cessy fills	153:155:156:167:168:178: 20, 21a 154: pot med and later 156-7: sample 176: med pot	115:▲12 agricultural fork 178:▲25 fe sheet, and ▲30 knife blade 13th-16th century (residual, or old design?)	13-16th and later at top	2-4 (dug in 2 and in use until 4 (fork is it top fill))
F061	Pit adjacent to F26. Looks like continuation of F34	163: pot fabs 40, 45c, 45d 16-17 164: mod pot and horseshoe 13th-15th century type so residual	163:▲34 knife blade 164:▲37 horseshoe, 14th-15th century	18-20, with residual 15th-16th	4
F062	Erosion hollow	165: fab 40 166: sample		17th with residual 15th-16th	4
F067	Ditch N-S	183: pot fabs 20, 45m, 48d, with 1851 exhibition,	183:▲39 sundry fe objects	19th+	4
F070	Large sub-circular pit Cuts F69	205: fabs 20, 21a, 48d		18/19-e20	4
F071	Ditch SE-NW	208: pot 17-18 209: pot 13-14		17-18th, with residual	4
F102	Large curvilinear ditch	254: pot med and post-med, peg tile, floor tile, brick, Roman brick, slag (burnt kiln lining?) 256: sample 280: pot 16-18, resid 12-13, quernstone 294: pot med, peg tile, vitrified clay (kiln lining?)		16-18th with residual medieval	3 or 4
F110	Base of Post hole				4
F111	Post hole	275: pot 14-15		14-15	4
F112	Post hole	321: 21a		15-16	4
F113	Pit (a geotech pit, surely?)	278: pot med		12-13 but residual	4
F114	Brick and tile spread	281: pot 17-18		17-18	4
F117	Post hole	299: 21a		14-16	3/4
F118	Post hole	none		none	3/4
F121	Ditch N-S	300: peg tile			4
F123	Post hole in group	301: 20 pot 13-14		13-14	3/4 by assoc
F124	Post hole in group	302: pot 13-14		13-14	3/4 by assoc
F125	Post hole in group	303: fe nail, pot 13-14		13-14	3/4 by assoc
F126	Post hole in group	304: 21a pot 15-16th		15th-16th	3/4 by assoc
F127	Post hole in group	305: peg tile 306: pot 14-15, peg tile, brick		14th to 15th	3/4 by assoc
F129	Post hole				4 by assoc
F130	Post hole in group	311: peg tile, brick		peg tile and brick date	3/4 by assoc

Context	Description	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F131	Post hole in group	312: peg tile		peg tile and brick date	3/4
F132	Post hole in group	313: peg tile		peg tile and brick date	3/4
F133	Post hole in group	314: fab 40		17/18	3/4
F134	Post hole in group	315: fe nail, pot, peg tile, ridge tile			3/4
F135	Post hole in group	316: peg tile		peg tile date	3/4 by assoc
F136	Post hole in group	peg tile and brick		peg tile and brick date	3/4
F137	Post hole in group	318: 20, 21a, pot 14-16		14-16	3/4
F138	Post hole in group	319: 20, 21a, pot 14-16		14-16	3/4
F139	Post hole				4 by assoc
F140	Linear E-W	320: pot late 18-19, peg tile, brick		18-19	4
F141	Shallow oval pit	348: 20, 21a, pot 14-15 350: Sample		14-15	3 /4
F143	Post hole	322: 20, 21a		13-14	4
F144	Linear feature	353: 20, 21a 354: Sample		13-14	4
F145	Small pit	323: 324: Sample, pot 13-15		13-15	4 review, why so late
F146	Clay-filled pit	327: 20, 21a, pot 15-16, cbm, stone 328: Sample		13-15	4 - too late
F148	Patching/irregular clay filled void possibly a floor surface	330: 21a		14-16	4
F149	Post hole	333: Sample			4
F150	Post hole	335: 20 336: Sample		14-15	4
F153	Hearth	342:343: 13, 20, 21a		14-15	4
F154	Shallow depression				4
F155	Shallow linear feature	349: 13, 20		13-14	4

Table 5: Period 4 features and finds

4 Finds and environmental reports (Figs 20-50)

4.1 The small finds (Figs 49-50)

by Laura Pooley

Forty-one small finds were recorded numbering 49 individual objects or groups of objects. Thirty-four were made of iron, five of copper-alloy, five of stone, two of lead, and one each of ceramic, bone and tombac. In addition, another 14 iron nails and a hollow iron tube were not assigned small finds numbers but are included in this report.

This report is arranged based on site phasing supplied by Howard Brooks. All illustrated objects and significant items are described below. Detailed descriptions for all other items can be found in Appendix 5.

Period 1: Finds from 13th to 14th century features

Four small and abraded fragments of imported German Mayen lava quernstone (SF14) were recovered from ditch F54 sx3 (see Benfield below Section 4.2 below for a discussion of quernstones from the excavation).

Period 2: Finds from late 14th to 15th century features

The largest quantity of small finds were recovered from Period 2 features and consisted mainly of iron and copper-alloy, along with a smaller number of lead, ceramic, stone and bone items.

Pit F21 contained the largest number of small finds of any feature from any period. The majority of the items were of iron and included two structural fittings in the form of a large rectangular staple (SF9) and a hinge pivot (SF16). Staples were used to bind wood together and to attached fittings to wood and stone. Doors, gates, shutters and windows were hung on iron hinge pivots set either into wood or stone (Goodall 2011, 162-164). Other iron objects from the pit consisted of two incomplete iron rods/bars (SF10 and SF27), a notched iron sheet (possibly a tool similar to a slicker) (SF2), another fragment of iron sheet (SF8), three iron nails (finds nos. 44, 51 and 175) and a hollow iron tube (find no. 44). Personal items in the form of a cast copper-alloy buckle (SF1), a lead weight (SF3) and a fragment of hone (SF29) were also recovered. The buckle is asymmetric in form with a separate strap and pin bar, which would have either been attached to a waist girdle or used to secure a sword or dagger belt (Whitehead 1996, p87, ref. no.539). It is likely to date from c 1350 to 1450 (*ibid*). The square lead pan weight (Egan 1998, p318-9, ref. no. 1021) has a slightly raised spiral decoration.

Fig 49.1 SF1 (56) Cast copper-alloy asymmetric buckle with separate strap and pin bar. Comprised of one large oval loop (notched for the pin) and one small rectangular loop on either side of a central bar, which is notched slightly off-centre to accommodate the pin. The strap would have been folded over the smaller rectangular loop and stitched or riveted. It would have either been attached to a waist girdle or used to secure a sword or dagger belt. 21mm long, 22mm wide, 2mm thick, 2g. For parallels see Whitehead 1996, p87, ref. no. 539. Medieval, c 1350-1450.

SF2 (213) Notched rectangular iron sheet with the remains of two short side arms (one broken off) set in the same plane but at right angles to the notched edge. Possibly part of a tool similar to a slicker (Goodall 2011, p.67, 70-71, ref. no. E1-E10), but the blades of slickers are not notched. 98mm long, 62mm wide, 10mm thick, 66g.

Fig 49.2 SF3 (53) Flat lead pan weight, square with rounded corners, on the top is a slightly raised spiral decoration within two diagonal scored lines. 50mm by 47mm by 8mm thick, 172g. For a similar example see Egan 1998, p318-9, ref. no. 1021. Medieval.

SF8 (212) Iron sheet broken into two pieces, rectangular in shape, rectangular in cross-section, complete at one end, broken at other across a rivet hole. 111mm long, 41mm wide, 10mm thick, 78g.

Fig 49.3 SF9 (52) Large rectangular iron staple with arms longer than the overall width of the staple. Staple measures 90mm wide, with each arm measuring 115mm long and protruding at slightly acute

right-angles. The rod forming the staple has a square cross-section measuring 23mm wide by 23mm thick with the tapering arms measuring approximately 13mm wide by 13mm thick (one more heavily corroded), 198g. For parallels see Goodall 2011, p162, ref. no. H37-H50.

Fig 49.4 SF16 (218) Iron hinge pivot with tapering shank. 67mm long, 50mm high, 13mm thick, 52g. For parallels see Goodall 2011, p164, ref. no. H257-H346.

SF29 (175) Broken fragment of a ?sandstone hone, parts of two surfaces survive, all others broken and missing. 79mm long, 35mm wide, 28mm thick, 66g.

A complete cast copper-alloy forked spacer from a three-piece strap-end (SF6) came from pit F63, and included six fragments of surviving copper-alloy plate. Similar examples from London dated from c 1150 to c 1450 (Egan and Pritchard 1991, p140-142, nos. 657-663). A very thick ceramic counter from quarry pit F16 (SF13) had been roughly formed from a piece of Roman brick/tile. A small quantity of Roman brick/tile was recovered during excavation, and it is likely that the counter was made from this residual material. A small piece of worked bone (SF41) from pit F22 had been worked smooth on opposing sides.

Fig 49.5 SF6 F63 (201) Complete cast copper-alloy forked spacer originally from a three-piece strap-end with six fragments of surviving plate (two joining). The forked spacer is of tongue-shaped form with a pointed end, 42mm long, 16mm wide, 2mm thick, 2g. Two joining plate fragments measure 33mm long, 14mm wide and <1mm thick, all six of plate weigh <1g. For parallels see Egan and Pritchard 1991, p140-142, ref. nos. 657-663. Medieval, c 1150-c 1450.

Fig 49.6 SF13 F16 (49) Ceramic counter roughly formed from a piece of Roman brick/tile, very thick, c 25mm thick, c 72mm diameter, 194g. Roman+.

SF41 F22 (54) Fragment of worked bone, rectangular in shape and in cross-section, two opposing sides worked smooth, broken at both ends, 26mm long, 6mm wide, 7mm thick, 1.5g.

A number of finds were recovered from pit F25 (Period 2/3), pit F31 (Period 2) and an interface area between the two, recorded as F25/F31. The finds from these features were quite fragmentary. Pit F25 produced a small cube-like lump of copper-alloy (SF7) which had possibly been melted, and thirty small and abraded fragments of imported German Mayen lava quernstone (SF15) (see Finds reports for a discussion of quernstones from the excavation). From pit F31 was a bent iron bar (SF11) and fragment of grit/sandstone hone with point-sharpening grooves (two deep) on one surface (SF35). Seven pieces of iron sheet and an iron nail (SF5a-c), a fragment of out-turned rim from a cast copper-alloy vessel (SF21) and an irregular lump of degraded lead (SF26) were recorded as being from F25/F31. Copper-alloy vessels are not common in the archaeological record as many were probably melted down for reuse (CAR 2, 36). This small fragment likely came from a vessel with a rim diameter of 160mm, with Butler, Green and Payne (2009) suggesting that finds of individual rim fragments like this example were probably from cauldrons or posnets. From c AD 1100 to 1850 most medieval households would have had at least one metal cooking vessel (*ibid*).

SF21 (73) F25/F31 Out-turned rim fragment from a cast copper-alloy vessel with a rim diameter of c 160mm. The fragment is sub-triangular in shape with a smooth interior surface and corrosion on the exterior. It has a slightly raised lip around rim. 34mm long, 26mm wide, 3mm thick, 8g. Medieval, c 1100 – 1850.

Fig 49.7 SF35 F31 (177) Piece of worn grit/sandstone hone, rectangular cross-section, broken at both ends and across one of the faces. There are four parallel point-sharpening grooves on the surviving face, two shallow, two deeper. 65mm long, 50mm wide, 26mm thick, 110g.

Pieces of unidentifiable iron strip were recovered from pits F16 (SF40), F22 (SF19) and F63 (SF17), with a tapering iron rod from ditch F41 (SF31) and iron nails from erosion hollow F68 (SF22) and pits F18 (finds no. 33), F22 (54), F26 (59), F60 (160), F63 (202) and F128 (307). Most of the nails were so fragmentary and corroded that identification was not possible, other than one from F68 (SF22) which was a Goodall Type 1 nail with a flat round head (Goodall 2011, p164).

Period 3: Finds from features of 15th to 16th century date

An iron latch rest (SF33b) from peg-tile scatter L7 was recovered along with an unidentified iron object consisting of a round, flat, disc-shaped head on an integral shaft (SF33). Other finds included a possible iron blade fragment (SF23b) and nail (SF23a) from ditch F45 (SF23b), an iron bar (SF18) and iron strip (SF20) from rake-out pit F115, an iron strip (SF32) and nail (finds no. 119) from ditch F47, and an iron nail from pit F26 (finds no.59). A single piece of thin copper-alloy wire (SF28) came from robbing F14.

SF23b F45 (177) Fe object, broken at both ends, possibly a blade fragment as has a triangular cross-section, 70mm long, 22mm wide (32mm with corrosion), 46g.

Fig 49.8 SF33a L7 (207) Iron object with round, flat head (disc-shaped) on an integral shaft, shaft rectangular in cross-section. 85mm long, head 42mm high by 49mm across, shaft 50mm long by 20mm wide, c 10mm thick, 80g.

Fig 49.9 SF33b L7 (207) Latch rest with triangular head and broken tapering shank broken. It would have been set into a jamb or reveal of a door or window to hold a latch closed. 98mm long, 30mm wide, 15mm thick, 96g. For examples see Goodall (2011) p.168-9, H665-H666. Medieval.

Finds from features assigned as Period 3/4 consisted of a fragment of grindstone (SF36) from pit F50 and two iron nails from pit F125 and posthole F134 (finds nos. 303 and 315 respectively). Grindstones were round sharpening stones used for grinding or sharpening iron tools, and could be operated by a crank handle or treadle.

Fig 50.10 SF36 F50 (158) Fragment of grinding stone, 90mm high by 124mm wide, broken into a rough arch-shape. Smoothed curved grinding face and flat inner face. The fragment is broken in two places, both diagonal breaks radiating from the inner face to the grinding face. The inner face shows evidence of slight raised lips along the breaks, indicating that the stone probably had a square spindle-hole, and that it broke across the two corners of this hole. The opposing ends of the stone are flat and slightly smoothed, with a tapering thickness from one end of the stone to the other (51-42mm thick) showing usewear.

Period 4: Finds from post-medieval and modern features

Two residual medieval finds were recorded from Period 4 features. The remains of a medieval scale-tang knife blade (SF30) was recovered from ditch F57 and an iron horseshoe (SF37) from pit F61.

Fig 50.11 SF30 F57 (178) Small fragment of a scale tang iron knife, broken at both ends with cutting edge mostly broken away too, the narrow blade has a triangular cross-section, the scale tang originally had a copper-alloy shoulder (now missing, residue remains only), the scale tang in line with the back of the blade, 48mm long, 15mm wide blade, 11mm wide tang, 3mm thick tapering to 1mm. Probably a Goodall (2011) Type Q scale tang knife, p108, G319-332, dated from the 13th to the 16th centuries.

SF37 F61 (164) Two fragments of an iron horseshoe, not joining but probably the same horseshoe. One piece consists of the branch and toe (calkin broken), with three rectangular nail-holes visible on x-ray. The other piece is the heel, with one rectangular nail-hole visible on x-ray. Probably a Clark (1995) Type 4 horseshoe, p86-91, dated from the 14th to 15th century.

An agricultural/horticultural socketed two-pronged fork (SF12) from ditch F57, similar in shape to a carrot (<http://www.antiquefarmtools.info/page10.htm>, ref. no. 580) or turnip fork (Shelly 2003, 28, SF28, Fig 23.10). Iron rim and handle fittings from a wooden bucket (SF24a-b), from ditch F36, are also likely to have an agricultural/horticultural origin. The broken remains of a scale-tang knife (SF34) were also recorded from pit F61.

SF12 F57 sx1 (115) Agricultural/horticultural fork, socketed with two straight prongs. 440mm long; head 140mm long by 90mm wide, prongs 90mm long by 30mm diameter; socketed handle 300mm long, 25mm diameter nearest head, socket 40mm diameter. Post-medieval/modern.

SF24 F36 (81) a) At least 11 iron objects, some joining, forming the incomplete iron rim and complete iron handle (corroded together) of a bucket with handle attachments at each end. Handle attachments 300mm apart so bucket has a diameter of 300mm. Handle had circular cross-section, c 10mm diameter, which loops through a handle attachment at each end, c 470mm long. The handle attachments (65mm long by 45mm wide) are formed from a rectangular sheet with circular lug and

hole punched through it. The rectangular sheet was attached to the bucket by two rivet holes (one at each end) and the handle looped through the lug. b) Four fragments of iron, possibly part of the bucket.

?Fig 50.12 SF34 F61 (163) Middle section of a scale-tang iron knife, with parts of both blade and tang surviving, surviving length 86mm. Blade broken close to shoulder but enough survives to show that the back of the blade and the scale tang are in line, surviving blade 26mm long. The tang expands away from the blade. A shoulder plate is visible on x-ray, measuring 16mm long by 9-14mm wide. The handle survives to 44mm long, measuring 14-24mm wide, with two rivet holes visible on x-ray, 20mm apart, 3mm diameter. 74g. Post-medieval.

Other finds from Phase 4 features include fragments of an iron strip (some joining) (SF38) from ditch F2 sx5, an 18th-century tombac button (SF4) and iron nail (finds no. 23) from pit F8, a tapering iron rod (SF24c) from ditch F36, an iron sheet (SF25) from ditch F57, and an iron binding strip, sheet and three nails (SF39a-c) from ditch F67.

4.2 Pottery, tile, brick, ceramic finds, and animal bone (Figs 20-48)

by Stephen Benfield, with Adam Wightman and Alec Wade (finds processing by Jane Roberts)

4.2.1 Introduction

A very large quantity of pottery, tile and brick was recovered dating to the medieval and early post-medieval period, the pottery spanning the period of the 12th-early early 16th century. This material consists primarily of dumped pottery from production on site, including wasters, and pieces from peg-tiles. The earliest of the pottery is associated with pits and ditches on the west of the site while the later dated finds were from pits and a large, rectangular, tile-built kiln in the centre of the site. In archaeological terms the finds are important as they form a large assemblage from a major production site of the Colchester medieval pottery industry which is of regional significance and national interest. Given the industrial nature of the activity here finds of this period other than the ceramic material (pottery, tile & brick) were relatively few in number. In addition to the medieval finds there is also a small quantity of Roman brick and tile, as well as finds of post-medieval and modern date mostly associated with field ditches that passed out of use in the relatively recent past.

4.2.2 Pottery

Pottery fabrics

The pottery assemblage is very large and consists mostly of pottery of late medieval and early post-medieval date produced on the site. There is a much smaller assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery. The early pottery is significant, and is therefore discussed below in detail. The later pottery (post-medieval & modern) is listed and described by context in the finds appendix (Appendix 2) and only a few of the later dated pots are selected for further comment. All of the pottery fabrics recorded are listed in Table F1⁵. These follow the fabric series established for pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1982, 1) and used to record pottery from Colchester CAR 7 (12-13).

Fabric	Fabric name
9	Thetford-type wares
13	Early medieval sandy wares (general)
13T	Transitional sandy ware
20	Medieval sandy greywares (general)
21a	Colchester-type ware
22	Heddingham ware
40T	Late medieval/Post-medieval transitional earthenware
40	Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenware
40A	Metropolitan slipware

⁵ Due to large number of finds tables, they are prefixed 'F' for finds, and are not same sequence as other tables in report.

Fabric	Fabric name
40B	Stock-type black glazed ware
45	English stoneware
45C	Raeren stoneware
45D	Frechen stoneware
45F	Westerwald stoneware
45M	Modern English stoneware (19th-early 20th century-types)
45X	Miscellaneous unidentified (unsourced) stoneware
46A	English tin-glazed earthenware
46A/C	Anglo-Netherlands tin-glazed earthenware
48	Porcelain and late post-medieval factory wares (general)
48A	Chinese porcelain
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares
48E	Yellow ware
48J	Jackfield ware
48V	Sanitary wares
50	Staffordshire-type slipware
51A	Late slipped kitchenware

Table F1 List of pottery fabrics

Roman (Pre Period 1)

A few pieces of Roman brick and tile were recovered from several features. All are residual in later dated contexts. In total there are 10 pieces with a combined weight of 2962 g. Apart from one piece of flanged *tegula* (F102) they are relatively nondescript small flat pieces. They can be clearly distinguished from the pieces of large medieval floor tiles, which are common on the site, by their fabric and thickness. The Roman pieces are generally well fired with an orange coloured, relatively fine sand fabric and several also have a broad grey core. A few thicker pieces can be identified as from Roman bricks and stand out as they are thicker than the medieval tiles. One piece of Roman brick (F102) has traces of a white lime based mortar on the upper surface.

Features with Roman brick/tile: F20, F41, F74 (219), F79 (sx 2), F83 (sx 2), F100 & F102 (sx 1).

Medieval-early post-medieval (Period 1 - Period 3)

Introduction

A very large quantity of pottery was recovered during the excavation which can broadly be described as late medieval and late medieval/early post-medieval (c late 13th-early early 16th century). For ease of reference in general discussion the term medieval is adopted here for all of this pottery. In total the weight of medieval pottery recovered during the excavation is over half a metric ton (tonne) at approximately 530 kg. Apart from one or two sherds that can be recognised as from other sources (regional or continental imports) all of the pottery consists of waste from production in the immediate area. As yet no kilns typical of pottery production have come to light here. The only kiln structure discovered is a rectangular tile-built kiln which is generally considered typical of tile and brick production; although a large quantity of Colchester-type ware of 15th-early 16th century date was associated with the abandoned kiln structure. The pottery production here forms a part of the potteries known to have occupied areas of both Mile End, Colchester and also Great Horkesley a village located a little to the north of the present site. The medieval assemblage is thus very significant in relation to the Colchester industry which is itself of regional importance (*CAR 7*, 117-180 & fig 119). For previous excavation relating to the Colchester medieval pottery industry at Mile End and Great Horkesley see Petchey & Drury (1975).

Although essentially self evident, the medieval pottery recovered can be shown to represent waste from production as there are distorted waster vessels, significant numbers of misfired sherds and numbers of discarded near whole and part vessels dumped into pits. The assemblage itself is relatively homogeneous in terms of the vessels types and fabrics and last, but not least, there is the sheer quantity of pottery. A selection of this pottery, primarily from waster pits, is reported in detail. Small quantities of post-medieval & modern pottery

associated with a few features (primarily later agricultural ditches) are listed, together with a spot date and in the finds catalogue (Appendix 2).

Note on illustration: Given the very large quantity of pottery and the fragmentary nature of much of the assemblage, selected illustration has been made to provide a representation of pottery from features associated with particular site Phases. Together with the addition of a number of illustrated pots from other features, this is used as the base to provide a broad representation of the pottery types making up the assemblage as a whole. As far as possible the variety of vessel types making up groups of pottery from selected features has been illustrated as well as individual whole or part pots. The illustration of all variations of rim shapes within particular types has not been attempted, nor has this been attempted for other variables such as patterns of painted decoration.

Medieval pottery fabrics

The fabrics recorded are listed in Table F1 and described in detail in *CAR 7* but the local medieval fabrics 13, 20 & 21a) are also outlined below. They can be broadly described as sandy fabrics that are divided by the quantity of sand-temper (consisting of a mix of clear and opaque quartz sand), hardness and fabric colour.

Fabric 13 generally has abundant medium-coarse sand with weakly oxidised dull brown or grey-brown surfaces and a grey core (*ibid* 39). Pottery waste from kilns producing this pottery at Middleborough (Colchester) was dominated by dark grey reduced sherds but with common grey-brown and some oxidised sherds (*ibid* 57).

Fabric 13T (Fabric 13 transitional) similar in composition to Fabric 13 but denser, harder fabric (*ibid* 40 & 57)

Fabric 20 similar in composition to Fabric 13, but with a denser, harder fabric and a more uniform grey firing, although dull brown surfaces are not uncommon (*ibid* 91).

Fabric 21a is a sandy orange fabric, the quartz sand component of which is stressed as a signifier of the Colchester fabric in relation to other sandy orange wares in Essex (*ibid* 108). Divided between early & late production, the early fabric is generally a hard, bright orange (often with a grey core) the late fabric, while it looks very similar, is defined as generally harder with a finer feel and an increasingly 'post-medieval character' and unglazed surfaces are frequently reduced (*ibid*, 108).

In reality, in attempting to quantify the pottery there is some overlap between these fabrics so vessel form also has a significant role to play. This is especially the case with pottery that has been discarded due to poor firing where the fabric colour and hardness may vary significantly from that of successfully fired pots. While a common problem in quantifying and dating medieval assemblages this was especially so for the waster pottery recovered from the site, especially that from pit (F25).

Almost all of the medieval pottery appears to be production waste. Only a single sherd was recognised as clearly imported onto the site. A sherd of Hedingham ware (Fabric 22) recovered from ditch F83 (176) on the western side of the site was associated with pottery that probably dates to the late 12th-13th century. It can be noted that a few sherds of Hedingham ware were also present among the pottery from Drury & Petchey's 1973 excavation which took place along the line of the road bordering the west edge of the current site (Drury & Petchey 1975, 46).

Chronological distribution of the pottery

The medieval pottery can be broadly divided into three main chronological groups corresponding with site phasing Periods 1-3:

Period 1: Pottery from features on the west of the site mostly consists sherds in sandy fabrics variously recorded as Fabric 13, Fabric 13T & Fabric 20. However, the majority of sherds are in transitional sandy fabrics (Fabric 13T) or sandy grey surfaced fabrics (Fabric 20). Most of this pottery is very broken-up with average sherd weights of less than 10 g but with a few rare examples of near complete but broken vessels. Wavy comb decoration is present on a number of sherds although there are no examples of comb stabbing. The most common pots are necked cooking pots with squared rims, while a few sherds can be seen to represent bowl forms and there are a few sherds representing jugs. While a few sherds can be dated to the 12th century this pottery is primarily of late 12th or early 13th century date.

Period 2: Pottery from several pits on the central area of the site which contained a mix of Fabric 20 and Fabric 21a. The pottery includes a significant number of whole and broken pots deposited as complete vessels. Many are clearly kiln wasters with some distortions, faults and discoloured (buff) sherds resulting from poor firing. The vessel forms in Fabric 21a are primarily white slip painted and part glazed jugs and in Fabric 20 neckless cooking pots which could begin to appear from the mid-late 13th century and are most representative at Colchester of the period of the late 13th-14th century (*CAR 7 94*). Overall there is a wide range of vessels represented including pipkins, bowls and occasional rare small pots.

Period 3: Pottery, almost exclusively Fabric 21a, associated with the backfill of the rectangular tile built kiln (F64). This was recovered from both the surviving parts of the flue structures and from the stoke pit (F115). Most is quite broken-up with no whole and almost no part pots present. Among a range of vessels the forms represented are mostly jugs and cooking pots, the jugs with both oxidised and reduced surfaces decorated with 'late style' slip painting and dating to the period of the 15th-early 16th century.

Early medieval sandy wares and greywares (Period 1)

The earliest closely dated pottery is associated with ditch F83 and an elongated feature F109 which either cuts it or is a late part of the ditch fill. These are located on the west part of the site. In total just over 5 kg (5292 g) of pottery was recovered from the four sections cut into F83 while a much larger quantity, just over 14 kg (14352 g) was recovered from part excavation of F109.

Ditch F83

Most of the pottery recovered from the ditch (F83) is quite broken up although a few base sherds and one or two rim sherds are of medium-large size (see average sherd weight below). Many of the sherds are in relatively poor condition with some abrasion to surfaces and edges. Whether this abrasion is due to soil conditions or is contributed to by poor firing in conjunction with the relatively sandy fabric is not clear. The broken-up nature of the pottery (with many sherds of a size that it would take deliberate or unnatural force to break further) suggests some time had elapsed between its manufacture and being deposited in the ditch. However, one quite broken but near complete cooking pot was recovered from the fill of sx1 and was able to be part reconstructed (Fig 20.1). The most diagnostic sherds are rims from cooking pots and, apart from a piece from a jug handle (Fig 20.18) and a rim from a straight sided jug, cooking pots were the only type of vessel positively identified. A sherd of Hedingham ware pottery (Fabric 22) was also recovered from the ditch fill (176).

F83 average sherd weight based on a sample of 239 sherds (2620 g) is 10.96g (approximately a 50% sample that includes all ditch sections by weight): F83 sx 1 (all pottery 2724 g) average sherd weight 8.11g (based on a sample of 88 sherds weighing 714 g); F83 sx 2 (all pottery 2042 g) average sherd weight 18.9 g (based on a sample of 73 sherds weighing 1380 g); F83 sx 3 (all pottery 526 g) average sherd weight 6.74 g (no sample, all pottery included).

Pit F109

Almost all of the diagnostic sherds are rims from cooking pots, although a few sherds from other vessel types were able to be recognised. Among this is a broken, near complete, decorated, straight sided jar in Early medieval sandy ware (Fig 20.13). This pot was recovered as a group of sherds from sx1 and able to be part reconstructed. Otherwise (as with ditch F83) the pottery was very broken-up with many sherds probably at a point of minimum size for natural breakage and surfaces of sherds commonly appear abraded. Other vessel types include at least five jugs (Figs 20.16, 20.17), two bowl forms (Fig 21.14, Fig 20.8) and spouted pitcher (Fig 20.19). Almost all of these are recognised only from single sherds with the pitched being recognised only by a small pottery spout.

Some sherds from both features were noted with either applied thumb strips or incised wavy line decoration, but these amount to less than half a dozen examples of each type and this is clearly a relatively minor aspect of the pottery in them.

F109 average sherd weight is 9.9g (excluding single part pot) based on 508 sherds weighing 5038g (35% sample of total pottery recovered by weight)

Overall, there appears to be little or no significant difference between the pottery recovered from F83 and F109, the condition and range of pots represented in both features appearing near identical. (But a wider range of vessel types was recognised among the sherds from

ditch F109). Also, the fabric of almost all of the pottery is very similar, being dominated by relatively coarse sand fabrics variously catalogued as Fabric 13 or Fabric 13T and Fabric 20. Despite the very broken nature of the pottery it is clear that, as might be expected, the great majority represents cooking pots with lesser numbers of bowls and jugs. The cooking pot forms are most commonly necked with a squared rim corresponding to Form H1 (CAR 7, 47 & fig 27) often with a slightly dish to the rim top. This type merges into similar rim with flat tops and everted squared rims, commonly with a dished surface, which are present in lesser numbers and include the near complete cooking pot (Fig 20.2). There are also lesser numbers of rims with an elongated, rounded bead or block rim with a distinct internal lip (although some internal lipping occurs on other rim forms); simple curved everted rims, one decorated with a thumb pie-crust effect on the rim edge and single examples of bead and triangular section rims, flat flanged rim and a dished flange rim. One flange rimmed, neckless cooking pot (Fig 20.9) in a fine sand version of Fabric 20 appears to be one of the latest pots associated with these features and may be intrusive.

Dating

The pottery forms together with the coarse sandy fabrics suggests that the pottery from these two features spans the period of the 12th-13th century, with an emphasis on the late 12th-early 13th century. The earliest pottery is represented by a spouted pitcher of Thetford ware-style, a near complete upright decorated cooking pot, pots with plain everted rims and everted decorated rims from cooking pots. These are most closely matched among stratified pottery from the town (Colchester) by the published Group 5 and Group 6 assemblages, recovered from a cess pits at Culver Street considered to date to the period of the early-mid 12th century and late 12th century respectively (*ibid* 316 & figs 214-17). However, the majority of the cooking pot rims from F83 & F109 are have a squared, flat-topped rim (sometimes with a small internal bead) and have a slight shoulder to the body (*ibid* 94). This form is the earliest consistently produced in sandy greyware (Fabric 20) although some of the sherds appear more consistent with Fabric 13T. The fabrics therefore suggest a date in the late 12th-early 13th century. Two rims are from flanged rimmed cooking pots and indicate a date firmly in the 13th century for some of the pottery. The absence of neckless cooking pots with block rims indicates that the pottery dates to before the late 13th century after which these type of vessels become prominent (*ibid* 94). Although not the most common of pots, the absence of any diagnostic pieces from cisterns, especially the bung-holes which are quite robust, can be noted and these are typically of late 13th and 14th century (*ibid* 104).

The most obvious point of comparison for this pottery is the assemblage recovered in the 1973 excavation located approximately 50m west of these features and below the modern road which was dated to the late 12th-13th century (Drury & Petchey 1975). The pottery there was divided into two groups Phase I & Phase II. The Phase I pottery consisted primarily of cooking pots, but with numbers of jugs and bowls also represented. The cooking pots primarily had a simple, curved, everted rim (*ibid* fig 5), subsequently referred to as 'Mile End-type' (CAR 7, 96). These are not at all common among the pottery here nor are they much represented in the town until the mid-late 13th century but may date earlier (*ibid*, 96). Other cooking pots are more closely comparable to examples illustrated by Drury & Petchey (fig 6). This might hint at local dumping of pottery from particular kilns, or firings such that pottery of one type might only be well represented in one or a few features in small area. The earliest pottery, typologically, is better represented. Drury & Petchey illustrate one small sherd with comb decoration (fig 10 no.48) whereas there are a number of sherds here, with similar decoration common on early medieval pottery, including a near whole pot (Fig 20.13) and part of the spout from a spouted pitcher (Fig 20.19). This pottery can be dated to the 12th century, but the limited quantity is consistent with production starting in the late 12th or possibly early 13th century (CAR 7, 41).

Catalogue of types

Cooking pots

Simple curved everted with Pie crust edge (rare among the assemblage)

Fig 20.1 F109 sx 1 (270) Cooking pot rim, necked, everted rim decorated with finger/thumb indentations along edge. Fabric 13T (coarse sandy orange fabric with grey surfaces)

Necked pot with flat-topped squared rim (moderately well represented - merges into squared rims with grooved/dished rim top)

Fig 20.2 F83 (260) Near complete cooking pot (reconstructed from sherds), possibly originally complete when deposited. Full profile, most of rim and base. Plain with slightly everted thickened rim with small internal bevel, Fabric 13T (sandy orange fabric with red-brown surface) EVE 0.80

Fig 20.3 F83 (293) Cooking pot rim, necked pot with flat-topped rim. Fabric 13T (coarse sandy grey fabric with orange margins & surface)

Necked pot having squared rims with grooved/dished rim top (the most common overall rim type)

Fig 20.4 F109 (268) Cooking pot rim, necked pot with flat-topped grooved/dished rim top. Fabric 20 (coarse sandy orange fabric with grey core and grey surface)

Necked pot with block rims with everted grooved/dished rim top (moderately well represented)

Fig 20.5 F109 sx 1 (270) Cooking pot rim, necked pot with everted grooved/dished rim top, slight internal bevel. Fabric 20 (coarse sandy greyware)

Neckless pots with flat squared or slightly elongated bead with internal lip (type moderately well represented, several examples) merges into necked pot with block rims

Fig 20.6 F109 sx 1 (270) Cooking pot rim, neckless with flat top rim with rounded (elongated) bead and internal lip. Fabric 13T (coarse sandy grey fabric with abraded light orange-brown surfaces)

Fig 20.7 F109 sx 1 (270) Cooking pot rim, neckless, flat squared rim, brownish-orange surface, sandy grey fabric core. Fabric 13T/misfired Fabric 20

Flange-like rim with grooved/dished rim top (rare)

Fig 20.8 F109 sx 1 (270) Cooking pot rim, probably from an upright pot, flange rim with grooved/dished rim top. Fabric 13T (coarse sandy, slightly orange-brown fabric)

Broad flat-topped (rare two examples recorded)

Fig 20.9 F109 sx 1 (270) Cooking pot rim, neckless with broad flat-topped rim, part of rim warped/sagging, kiln waster/second. Fabric 20 (slightly coarse sandy greyware),

Miscellaneous, bead rim (rare)

Fig 20.10 F109 sx 1 (270) Cooking pot rim, necked, everted with bead rim (slightly flattened on top). Fabric 20 (coarse sandy orange fabric with grey surfaces)

Triangular/block rim (rare)

Fig 20.11 F109 sx 1 (270) Cooking pot rim, necked, triangular shaped block rim. Fabric 13 (coarse sandy orange fabric, surfaces abraded)

Other pots

Simple curved everted (moderately well represented with a few examples recorded)

Fig 20.12 F109 sx 1 (270) Cooking pot or pipkin rim, necked with simple everted rim. Fabric 13T (coarse sandy grey fabric, brownish-grey surfaces)

Jars

Fig 20.13 F109 Sx 1 (271) Straight sided jar, much of the pot (broken into large sherds), possibly originally complete when deposited. Full profile, complete base. Decorated with wavy comb lines around the neck, spaced vertically around body and on rim top (see CAR 7 fig 26 nos 45-47). Appears to have a wheel made pot body hand finished (vertical finger made smoothing marks inside) with a wheel made neck & rim. Fabric 13 (slightly coarse sand, mixed quartz sand fabric, grey core, brownish orange surfaces) EVE 0.29

Bowls (only two certain examples)

Two certain examples of bowl forms were able to be recognised both represented by single small rim sherds, one each from F83 (Fig 20.14) and F109 (Fig 20.15).

Fig 20.14 F83 sx 2 (273) Bowl rim, flange-like with small internal lip. Fabric 20 (sandy orange fabric with brownish-grey surfaces)

Fig 20.15 F109 sx 1 (270) Bowl(?) rim with part of handle, bead rim and base of hollow(?) round handle with cut inside pot where handle has been attached, The small handle stub suggests the handle itself was hollow and this in turn suggests bowl form rather than a jug. Fabric 20 (coarse sand brownish-red fabric, dark grey on surface below handle area).

Jugs

Only a few pieces of jugs were able to be recognised, all are handle pieces. These represent a minimum of six pots with each pot represented by just a single handle sherd. Four are strap handles, with one

ovoid handle and one plain rod handle piece. All are decorated with incised slashes (see CAR 7 fig 32 no 85). Five of these pieces are from the fill of F109.

Fig 20.16 F109 sx 1 (270) Jug, base of strap handle with slash decoration. Fabric 13 (coarse sand, reddish brown fabric abraded grey surface)

Fig 20.17 F109 sx 1 (270) Jug, base of ovoid handle with deep cut slash decoration. Fabric 20 (coarse sandy grey fabric)

Fig 20.18 F83 sx2 (274) Jug, section from a round, curving handle, decorated with slashes. Fabric 20 (coarse sandy grey fabric)

Pitchers

Fig 20.19 F109 Sx 1 (270) Part of a small spout from a pitcher (see CAR 7, fig 36), Fabric 13 (dull red-brown sandy fabric).

Pottery from the waster pits F21, F22 F25 & F31 (Period 2)

These pits are located in the centre of the site, and all of them produced significant quantities of dumped pottery vessels and sherds. Taken as pit groups the majority of pottery from these pits broadly dates to the late 14th-15th/early 16th century. There are some earlier dated sherds dated to the late 13th-14th century date, with the latest pottery (from pit F22) dated to c 15th/late 15th-early 16th century.

In terms of any closer dating of the pottery there are certain problems. These relate to the nature of the contexts and the nature of the assemblage. Although probably not of widely different date, it is not known how closely any one of the pits and the pottery from it are related so that the pottery could have come from existing accumulated surface dumps of pottery waste material later used in backfilling. The possible use of pottery from surface dumps would also suggest that their accumulation might to some extent have involved a random disposal of vessels over a period of time that could later end up together in the same pit. The pottery assemblage is homogeneous and self contained, that is relating only to itself. In relation to a life assemblage from a settlement, especially the town at Colchester, the pottery is divorced of both stratigraphical context and lacks the inclusion of dated pottery from other production centres that could act as independent markers for a particular *terminus post quem*.

However, one aspect of the finds that appears relevant to dating the fill of the pits is that they all contain significant quantities of peg-tile pieces as well as pieces from large floor tiles, and pit F21 also produced a few small pieces of brick (Table F2). Much of this material on the site is argued to come from the demolition of the tile built kiln (F64). That most of the peg-tile can be shown to come from the upper and mid fill, particularly the upper fill, suggests that these pits remained partly open features until at least the late 15th or 16th century.

Ctxt	Peg-tile no (pieces)	Peg-tile wt/g	Large floor tile no (pieces)	Large floor tile wt/g	Brick no (pieces)	Brick wt/g
F21	763	52712	63	6232	3	382
F22	434	23392	8	972		
F25	26	1406	1	98		
F25 / F31	77	2778	17	1318		
F31	74	3722	5	428		

Table F2 Selected CBM types from pits F21, F22, F25 & F31

Pottery from Pit F21

Approximately 165 kg of pottery was recovered from the fill of the pit as near complete (whole) pots, broken part pots and as sherds. The majority of the pottery is dominated by medieval greywares (Fabric 20) and late-type Colchester wares (Fabric 21a). Although there

are many large sherds, much of the pottery is quite broken-up. Apart from two near complete (whole) pots (Fig 26.38, 23.30) few other near intact vessels were able to be recognised during excavation. In contrast to pit F25 the bases of pots are also quite broken-up with only one complete greyware base able to be pieced together (find no 175). Most could be divided between greywares (Fabric 20) and Colchester-type wares (Fabric 21a). Some of the greyware pottery is sandy brown-buff in colour and based on the forms, appears mostly to be poorly fired Fabric 20. There are also a number of examples of kiln damaged pottery with cracks/splits on the bodies, handles and at handle joins together with examples of sagging (warped) rims.

The earliest pottery from F21 are a few sherds of Early Colchester-type ware (finds no 45) which have a patchy green glaze over a white slip coat. This type of decoration is typical of the period AD 1200-1375/1400 and the few sherds recorded are probably from jugs; although all over slip with clear glaze continues to appear on some of the less common late dated Colchester ware pot forms (*CAR 7*, 154). The forms and the small quantity of this fabric would suggest it is residual in this context. The great majority of the pottery appears consistent with the period of the late 14th-mid 15th century (*ibid* 172) including squat jugs with foliate-like middle style slip decoration and greyware neckless cooking pots with wheel made upper bodies and flange rims. The sgraffito sherds from a jug (Fig 22.21) are almost certainly Colchester products. Typically this pottery is dated to the 14th-15th century and the date of the associated pottery appears typical of that commonly associated with this pottery at Colchester (*ibid* 170).

It can be noted that a few pieces of pale grey/cream coloured clay were found to be present in the pit (find no. 121). These were observed to be unusual in relation to the usual fills of features on the site and a sample (54 g) of this was retained. The clay might be remnant clay from the production of the white slip commonly used to decorate the Colchester-type wares made on the site. Some hand-formed pieces of fired clay recovered from pit F21 can be seen to be pieces associated with firing the pottery.

Jugs

There are both oxidised, slip painted and greyware jugs. A few bung surrounds show that cistern pots/jugs are also present. While there are a number of recognisable slip painted jugs among the listed pottery it should be noted that among the remaining rim sherds those from greyware jugs (Fabric 20) make up the majority.

Sgraffito ware

Fig 22.20 (175) Jug rim decorated in sgraffito, two joining sherds, simple rim, slightly expanded with flat top, on tall, flaring neck, probably from a baluster jug, with part of an incised design, possibly foliate based (see *CAR 7*, 166-170). Almost certainly a Colchester product. Fabric 21a (sandy orange fabric, white underslip with green glaze – slip extends into interior of upper part of neck). EVE 0.06

Slip painted jugs

There are a large number of sherds from slip decorated squat jugs in Fabric 21a from pit F21. Handles and different decorative patterns suggest a minimum of 23 of these jugs are represented by one or more sherds, although just a few vessels were able to be identified to be present as a significant part of one pot. Only one jug rim with a grey surface decorated with white slip paint was recorded (Fig 22.21). This has dashes of slip paint around the rim top indicating a late dating, circa early 15th century-early 16th century and most common in the late 15th-early 16th century, circa 1475-1525 (*CAR 7*, 176). On one pot (Fig 22.22) the slip itself was clearly thin and applied rapidly as there are common splashes and drips. Some patchy green tinted glaze is present on some sherds.

Fig 22.21 (175) Squat jug, joining sherds from rim & upper body with strap handle, two ribbed handle formed by running a finger, or three fingers together, down the handle to make grooves, central groove with white slip paint, upper body painted in white slip with lines foliate arcs and dots with patchy clear glaze over, top of rim painted white. Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric, much of surface of body grey-brown). EVE 0.16

There are painted sherds from similar decorated jugs of this type of which several shoulder sherds from two examples were able to be joined.

Fig 22.22 (175) Joining sherds forming much of the upper part of a squat jug decorated in painted white slip with foliate pattern, common splashes and drip-trails of slip; patchy green-tinted glaze over.

Fig 22.23 (175) Joining sherds forming small part of a squat jug decorated in painted white slip with lines and dots, patchy faintly green-tinted glaze over.

Fig 22.24 (51) Jug (squat jug), sherd from the rim of a jug with part of applied strip on the mid line of the handle, only a small piece of this strip remains but there is a scar on the handle where the strip has been broken away. The strip and handle edges are painted in white slip, some spots of clear glaze on handle edge. Fabric 21a (Sand orange fabric with grey core on thicker areas, slightly darker orange surface). EVE 0.06

Fig 22.25 (121) Jug, rim sherd from a jug with thick heavy rim and pushed out spout, white slip paint on rim top and painted stripes on neck, clear glaze (with faint yellow hue) in the spout. Fabric 21a (sandy fabric, orange with grey core in thicker parts)

- (Painted **squat jugs – handles**) There are sherds from several handles decorated with white slip. Two handles have painted dots, one Fig 23.26 (75) has a single row of these down the centre of the handle, another Fig 23.27 (75) has several dots probably more randomly arranged. Another handle has a single slip stripe down the centre Fig 23.28 (51).

One other rim sherd with white slip paint dashes on a rim top from a second jug rim in a grey fired (reduced) fabric can be identified as Fabric 21a, also another from a jug handle (finds no 173)

Fig 23.29 (175) Jug, rim sherd, white slipped rim top (3 sherds, 2 join), part of pushed out spout, lightly rilled neck (Fabric 21a)

Cisterns/cistern jugs

Closely related to these Colchester-type ware jugs in terms of both form and decoration are cisterns and cistern jugs. No complete or part cistern was able to be recognised although one cistern bung hole and parts of two others were recovered. The surrounds on these are of plain, simple-type which suggests they are likely to be of late 15th-16th century date (*CAR 7*, 134).

Greyware jugs

Sherds from handles indicate a minimum of 43 greyware jugs are represented by one or more sherds. Handle sherds make up complete or near complete handles, that include parts of the rim, handle base or both, from at least 18 jugs. At least a further 25 or so can be identified as separate pots from other handle sherds. Almost all of these are strap handles with only a few examples of rod handles (Fig 23.30).

Fig 23.30 (175) Squat jug, small jug, whole, almost complete with damage to rim and one small rim sherd missing. Pear shaped body and squared rod handle with central groove. No indication of a spout on the rim. Fabric 20 (sandy brownish-orange fabric); one side of the vessel has a grey surface, the other is abraded buff-brown and this is presumed the result of poor firing, the rim is also broken away on this side). Weight 1190 g, EVE 0.90

Fig 23.31 (175) Jug (probably a squat jug), complete handle with handle base & much of rim, three joining sherds, ribbed strap handle (two central ribs and ribbed edges) that appear to have been formed by running a finger or three fingers together down the handle forming grooves, pushed out spout. Fabric 20 (sandy greyware). EVE 0.67

Fig 24.32 (51) Jug (squat jug), complete handle with handle base & part of rim, three joining sherds, broad strap handle with four light grooves from running fingers down its length decorated with stab impressions (four across the width of the handle) in angled rows at base of handle and slightly more randomly higher up the handle. Fabric 20 (sandy grey fabric). EVE 0.30

Fig 24.33 (175) Jug (squat jug), complete handle with handle base & part of rim, three joining sherds, broad strap handle decorated with thumbed strip on mid line, row of stab marks either side and stab marks on thumbed strip. Fabric 20 (sandy grey fabric core with grey & grey-brown margins & surface). EVE 0.20

Fig 24.34 (175) Jug (squat jug), upper part of handle & part of rim, broad strap handle decorated with thumbed strip on mid line, poor join at top of handle with rim where there is a significant crack along the join, but otherwise the joint is firm (see *CAR 7*, fig 65 no 47). Fabric 20 (sandy orange-red fabric core with grey surfaces & margins) EVE 0.35

Fig24.35 (175) Squat jug, joining sherds from rim, handle & body, plain with a clear glaze (olive over dark surfaces) on body below the neck. Plain strap handle. No decoration on joining sherds that can be shown to definitely belong with this pot. Fabric 21a (sandy red-orange fabric with dull orange & grey surface). One side had a stamp of ?four (3 visible) impressed dots in a diamond shape. EVE 0.65.

Fig 24.36 (175) Squat jug, joining sherds from rim, handle & body, handle cracking away from rim, slit in rim top, internal clay patching over handle fixing point partly cracked away (kiln firing damage). Fabric 20 (sandy greyware with orange brown core and grey margins and surfaces) EVE 0.12

Fig 25.37 (175) Squat jug, single large sherd with rim & handle, two low ribs on handle; probably late 13th-14th century. Surface abraded. Fabric 20 (grey sandy fabric with thin red margin and light grey (abraded) surface). EVE 0.11

Cooking pots

There are a large number of sherds from cooking pots, These can be divided between three main types: small-medium sized upright pots with a small neck or neckless, medium-large size ovoid neckless pots and large neckless rounded pots, both the latter with flange rims. There are only a small number of other types, notably a lid-seated cooking pot form.

There are only a few examples of small-medium size pots, including one near complete example (Fig 26.38). The rim is generally slightly down-turned and there is commonly small but distinct cordons on the neck area that appear to be an incidental effect from manufacture (this effect is also noted occasionally below the rim on the other cooking pots). Some of the pot bodies have undulations consistent with wheel-turning, although some also have flattened areas suggesting some knife trimming. The fabric of these pots is generally noticeably sandy which may be a product of poor firing, but apart from probable misfired brown-buff surfaces it seems clear that these were intended to be grey and are classified as Fabric 20. These all appear to be consistent with the small, upright cooking pots recorded in *CAR 7* (fig 59 10-12) which are wholly wheel made and are a late development among the medieval greywares at Colchester (*ibid* 94).

Fig 26.38 (175) Cooking pot, small almost straight sided (*CAR 7*, 94 & fig 59 no 12), whole and near complete apart from missing much of rim. Wheel made with distinct marks on base where wired free from the wheel. Fabric 20 (sandy fabric with grey surfaces & margins and brownish red fabric core). Weight 606 g, EVE 0.33

Fig 26.39 (51) Cooking pot with upright body and flange rim, dia 160 mm (see *CAR 7*, fig 91 no 124). Fabric 21a(G) (sandy grey fabric and surfaces) EVE 0.16

Fig 26.40 (175) Upright cooking pot with small neck and down-turned flange rim (dia 150 mm) (see *CAR 7*, fig 59 10-13), two non-joining sherds. Fabric 20 (slightly coarse sandy fabric, grey surface, red fabric interior) EVE 0.28.

The medium-large cooking pots are, judging by the number of rims, the most common form among the cooking pots from the pit. Most are in grey fabric (Fabric 20), with a few poorly fired examples with an oxidised brown-buff surface. The rims are mostly of flange-type, although a few of these are short and more block-like in appearance; however, only one example with a true block rim was recorded. All are plain. In general the larger cooking pots are more emphatically neckless with the body angling out from below the rim and having a broad rounded body. The rims of these are all essentially of flange-type. One large, neckless cooking pot is decorated/reinforced with vertical thumb strips around the body (Fig 26.43).

Both the medium and large cooking pots have hand made bodies attached to wheel made necks and rims. The preponderance of flange-type rims, a development from the squared, block rim, would indicate a late date in the production of greyware cooking pots at Colchester (*CAR 7* 96).

There is only one example of a cooking pot with a lid-seated rim (Fig 26.41). These pots are not particularly common among assemblages in the town. They may have been use either for an industrial function for some relatively special cooking purpose (*CAR 7* 141). They appear to be relatively early in date or to have been made from an early date, one being associated with an assemblage in Colchester dated to the late 14th-early 15th century (*ibid* 141)

Fig 26.41 (121) Cooking pot with lid-seated rim, two joining sherds, abraded surfaces (underfired?). See *CAR 7* fig 90 no 115. Fabric 21(B) (sandy, pale red core, buff margins and surfaces) EVE 0.25

Fig 26.42 (51) Cooking pot with lid-seated rim, single rim sherd. Fabric 21a (sandy orange fabric) EVE 0.14

Fig 26.43 (121) Cooking pot, single large sherd, rounded body with short neck and flat rim, wheel made body (see *CAR 7*, fig 60 no 19 for similar vessel shape). Fabric 20 (sandy fabric, grey core, red-brown margins, abraded grey/buff surfaces) EVE 0.17

Fig 26.44 (121) Cooking pot, single large sherd, squared rim, wheel-made body (see *CAR 7*, fig 59 no 14). Fabric 20 (sandy orange-brown fabric, grey core where thicker, grey margins and surfaces) EVE 0.18

Fig 21.46 (51-) Cooking pot, single sherd, neckless with everted rim. Fabric 20 (sandy grey fabric) EVE 0.18

Fig 26.46 (175) Cooking pot, single sherd, upright body, slightly down-turned rim. Fabric 20/21a(B) (sandy red brown fabric with buff surfaces) EVE 0.20

Fig 26.47 (121) Cooking pot waster, neckless with swollen, uneven rim, the rim appears to have originally been an unusual pointed oval, possibly just very poorly made, Fabric 20 (sandy greyware) EVE 0.17

Fig 26.48 (175) Cooking pot rim, neckless with relatively upright body, single sherd, glaze on body, greenish-brown in hue, possibly a clear glaze over grey body, rim chipped and slightly abraded. Fabric 20 (sandy orange-red fabric with grey external surface). EVE 0.06

Bowls

Rims indicate a minimum of 14 bowls among the pottery from F21. These are present in both greyware (Fabric 20) and sandy orange ware (Fabric 21a). All are plain, and almost all have flat, flange rims. The size ranges from small bowls with a rim diameter of c 150 mm to large vessels with a rim diameter of c 390 mm.

Fig 27.49 (175) Bowl, deep bowl with slightly everted flange rim, several joining sherds from the rim and one large body sherd, internal surfaces and rim top brushed white slip with mottled green glaze over. Fabric 21a (sandy orange with grey core, some powdering of exterior surface). EVE 0.64

Fig 27.50 (51) Large bowl, single large sherd, flange rim with slight lip to edge (See *CAR 7* fig 96 no 163). Fabric 21 (sandy orange fabric with grey core) EVE 0.14

Fig 27.51 (51) Bowl with slightly convex flange rim, two sherds, one sherd profile to base edge (sagging base), splashes of clear glaze internal close to base. Fabric 21a (sandy orange fabric with grey core) EVE 0.13

Fig 27.52 (121) Bowl with small flange rim. Fabric 20 (sandy brown red fabric with grey surfaces) EVE 0.05

Fig 27.53 (175) Large bowl, two large joining sherds, upright body, flange rim, almost certainly joined to body. Fabric 20(O) (orange sandy fabric with red-brown surfaces, some grey clouding on external surface) EVE 0.09

Fig 27.54 (175) Bowl with down-turned flange rim. Fabric 20 (sandy greyware).

Lid-seated bowls

Fig 27.55 (51) Large bowl with channel lid-seated rim (rim dia c 330 mm?). Fabric 21a (sandy brownish orange fabric with grey core and grey surfaces) EVE 0.04

Dripping pans/pans

A minimum of four pots can be identified as pans. There are two round or oval pans with a surviving handle, two other similar handles (one of which is certainly from a different pan to the other two), and an example of a rectangular dripping pan. The two single handles may represent separate pans (giving a minimum of five of these vessels) although it is noted that some post-medieval examples have more than on handle (*CAR 7* 215 & fig 148 no 173). Other sherds recognised as from pans include thick, slab-like base sherds with an internal white slip coat.

There is a published example of a handled dripping pan from Colchester Castle which came from post-medieval contexts dating to after the late 16th century (Cunningham 1982, fig 32 no 89). This is of

rectangular shape while the handled pans here can be shown to be oval or round (Figs 28.56-7). The pans are clearly large vessels and all seem likely to be dripping pans. Similar large pans have been recovered from Norwich, from Westwick in deposits assigned to site Period 5 dated to the 17th century (Atkin 2002, fig 9 no. 28) and The Bottling Plant, Westwick Street in deposits assigned to site Period 2 dated to the late 12th-13th century (Atkin 2002, fig 36 no. 61). It can be noted that smaller, similar handled pans (usually with a flange rim & pouring spout) are identified as frying pans & skillets. There is an example of a frying pan in greyware (Fabric 20) in *CAR 7* (fig 62 no 39), one with internal glaze from Colchester Castle (Cunningham 1982, fig 28 no 45), while a broad pan from Norwich in Late medieval transitional ware is also identified as a skillet (Jennings 1981, fig 25 no 436).

Fig 28.56 (175) Handled pan with flange rim, oval pan shape, part of pot including handle and part of base, several large sherds some joining, internal abraded glaze over thin white slip that stops short of rim. Groove around top of rim, knife trimming on base edge. Fabric 21a (sandy, orange red with brownish-red surface) EVE 0.30

Fig 28.57 (175) Handled pan with flange rim, round or oval pan shape, part of pot including handle and part of base as joining sherds, internal clear glaze extending part way up wall and spots of glaze externally, primarily on underside of base. Fabric 21a (sandy, orange red with grey core in thicker sherds). EVE 0.09

Fig 28.58 (175) Side of a rectangular dripping tray, one complete corner, length 440 mm. Detached along join at other end showing method of construction. Internal abraded glaze over thin white slip that stops short of rim. Fabric 21a (sandy, orange red with grey core in thicker sherds).

There are two other handles (175) attached at the top of the rims of pans are almost certainly from dripping pans of probable similar size.

Pipkin

This is not a common form among the pottery from F21 although a minimum of four and probably at least five pipkins are represented. One was able to be part reconstructed (Fig 29.59) while rims and handles indicate four or five more.

Fig 29.59 F21 (175) Pipkin, complete profile with handle in several joining sherds, pushed out spout, sooting around mid line of body traces of white slip with clear glaze over interior of rim, lower body & base. Fabric 21a (Orange sandy fabric, some fine white quartz). EVE 0.35. The dark sooting around the body could be from the kiln, but might also indicate that the pot was used on site to prepare meals.

F21 (175) Probable pipkin with flaring simple rim and pushed-out small spout, sandy orange fabric with reddish-brown surfaces, rim dia c 140 mm

Condiment bowl

Fig 29.60 175) Bowl, small bowl with flange rim, complete profile, represented by a single sherd, traces of internal white slip indicating a condiment bowl, damaged in firing. Fabric 21a (sandy fabric grey brown with patchy grey and red brown surfaces) EVE 0.05

Other

Fig 29.61 (51) Bowl or cooking pot with small (damaged) rim. Fabric 21a (sandy orange-red fabric, grey surface) EVE 0.05

Misfired sherds

Fig 29.62 F21 (175) Upper part of jug handle with longitudinal firing crack. Fabric 20

Fig 29.63 F21 (175) Base sherd with firing crack in body wall. Fabric 20

Fig 29.64 F21 (175) Bowl rim, distorted form overfiring. Fabric 20

Fig 29.65 F21 (175) Cooking pot rim, several joining sherds, deformed in kiln. Fabric 20

Pottery from pit F22

The pottery recovered from F22 amounts to 21.5kg (21500 g) and although this is significantly less in total than from the other pits (F21 & F25), in contrast with them the feature was only half sectioned. The pottery appears to represent a considerable amount of dumped kiln production waste with vessels forms typical of both Fabric 20 and Fabric 21a. In this respect it

is similar in make-up to the larger groups from F21 & F25. The pottery from F22 remains is one of the larger groups from any of the features. All of this material was excavated as one group (finds no 54). Overall there is little that is clearly misfired in terms of the surface colour or texture (in contrast with F25) so that the fabrics were fairly readily able to be divided between Fabric 20 & Fabric 21a. Rims and other diagnostic sherds indicate a minimum of 66 pots are represented. Of these 41 pots can be assigned to Fabric 20 and 25 pots to Fabric 21a (Table F3). It is felt that while these figures are likely to fairly closely represent the assemblage they are probably on the conservative side of the actual number of pots present. Of the nine jugs in Fabric 21a listed in Table F3, 7 are oxidised and 2 have a reduced (grey) surface

Form	Fabric 20	Fabric 21a	Total
Jugs	10	9	19
Cooking pots (necked)	1		1
Cooking pots (neckless)	26		26
Cooking pots (upright)	1	1	2
Cooking pots (lid-seated)		1	1
Two handled cooking pots/cauldrons		1	1
Pushed-out spout (jugs/pipkins?)		1	1
Dishes/pancheons/open bowls		5	5
Small bowls		2	2
Pans		2	2
Sprinklers/bottles		1	1
Lids		2	2
Other miscellaneous	3	1	4

Table F3 Pottery from F22 (minimum number of pots represented)

The majority of the pots are greyware, neckless cooking pots with flange rims dated to after the late 13th century. A number of small, more upright cooking pots are also present, indicating a late date among the greywares c 14th-15th century (CAR 7, 141) and with one or two examples in ~~two~~ Fabric 21a that are probably of late 14th-15th century date. The next most common pot form is the squat jug which appeared in both greyware and in late Colchester-type ware. Two have white slip paint dashes decorating the rim tops suggesting they are 15th century and more likely late 15th-early 16th century date.

Jugs

Rims and other sherds diagnostic of individual pots, indicate jugs are the second most common form among the pottery. The jugs appear all to be of squat form in both sandy greyware (Fabric 20) and Colchester-type ware (Fabric 21a). No bungs from jug type cisterns were found to be present.

All of the greyware (Fabric 20) jug handles are of the strip type and are relatively plain. A few have become detached at the top where they join the neck suggesting this that a failure at this junction may be the reason that they were discarded. Several have some ribbing but the remaining parts of others are flat plain strips, although some are quite broad, with one 65 mm across close to the junction with the body, although most are in the region of 45 mm- 50 mm broad. Only one is decorated and this has a row of three stab holes close to the jug rim.

Most of the individual, recognisable Colchester-type ware jugs have oxidised surfaces. At least five jugs are decorated with white slip paint. Some sherds that are probably from flagons have a thick glaze on their surface, although most glazing appears to consist of patchy splash glaze on the upper body. White dash paint decoration around the rim appears on single examples of both oxidised and reduced jugs (Fig 30.66) and this style is typical of the 'late style' of slip painting dating to the 15th-16th century (CAR 7, 108-109 & 120-122). Decoration on handles includes what appears to be possibly a white criss-cross pattern, a broad strip done the central groove between the handle ribs (Fig 30.67) and dots.

Fig 30.66 F22 (54) Jug rim (squat jug) decorated with dashes of white slip, Fabric 21a (reduced surface)

Fig 30.67 F22 (54) Jug rim (squat jug) decorated with painted white slip in a broad strip done the central groove between the handle ribs, Fabric 21a (reduced surface)

Cooking pots

Based on rims these are the most common vessel form among the pottery. They are mostly in greyware (Fabric 20) with only a few examples typical of Colchester-type ware (Fabric 21a). The greyware pots are predominantly of small-medium and medium size (where measurable up to 220 mm rim diameter), neckless with flanged rims typical of the period after the late 13th century. There is only one rim that appears to be from a necked cooking pot and only two examples of short, block rims - one slightly everted and rather triangular in section, the other with a groove around the rim top (Fig 30.68). There are also a few examples of small, upright cooking pots with rim diameters of c 140 mm-160 mm in both sandy greyware (Fabric 20) and with one example in oxidised ware more typical of Fabric 21a (Fig 30.70). These small cooking pots are seen as a late development in greyware (CAR 7 94) and in Colchester-type ware are seen as typical of the late 14th-15th century (CAR 7, 141). There is a single rim sherd from a lid-seated cooking pot in Fabric 21a (see CAR 7 fig 90, nos. 114-119). One greyware flange rim has a raised, rounded centre with a small groove on each side (Fig 30.69).

Fig 30.68 F22 (54) Cooking pot with slightly everted and rather triangular block rim, Fabric 20 (grey with red fabric core)

Fig 30.69 F22 (54) Cooking pot flange rim with slightly raised, rounded centre and a small groove on each side Fabric 20 (sandy greyware)

Fig 30.70 F22 (54) Upright cooking pot with slightly drooping flange rim, Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric with thin grey core and grey streaked surface) (see CAR 7 fig 91, no 125)

Cauldron/two handled cooking pot

Single example in a grey surfaces sandy fabric (Fig 30.71); however, the form is typical of Fabric 21a (see CAR 7 fig 89 nos 103 & 105-108).

Fig 30.71 F22 (54) Single sherd from a cauldron/two handled cooking pot, Fabric 21a (grey surfaces, red fabric)

Pancheons/large bowls/open bowl forms

A few sherds are rims from large bowls/pancheons and each of the five rims appears to be represented a different pot. These pots range from c 390 mm to c 460 mm in diameter (where measurable) and generally have simple, flat flange rims with a sloping body wall (see CAR 7, fig 94, nos 156 & 158); only one has a curving rim. None of these sherds have any signs of an internal glaze.

There are also sherds from two small bowls, one with a bead rim (Fig 30.72) and one with a triangular rim and thin internal white slip with splashes/patches of green-tinted glaze over (Fig 30.73).

Fig 30.72 F22 (54) Rim from a small bowl, Fabric 21a (brownish-orange sandy fabric)

Fig 30.73 F22 (54) Rim from a small bowl, triangular rim, thin internal white slip with splashes/patches of green-tinted glaze over Fabric 21a (sandy fabric with red-brown margins & surfaces, dark grey fabric and thin red-brown core)

Sprinkler/bottle

Fig 30.74 F22 (54) Sprinkler/bottle rim, external white/cream slip extending across rim top and trailing/running down interior. Oxidised fabric, Fabric 21a (see CAR 7 fig 103 nos 213, 216 & 217; this may be more likely to represent a sprinkler as the bottles recorded in CAR 7 are plain and not glazed or slipped); however, no other sherds indicative of a sprinkler were found.

Pans/trays

Several sherds are from thick walled flat bottomed open pots that have internal glaze over white slip and are probably from pans/dripping pans trays; although only one rim section of a pan or tray was recovered and this has a dark surface with traces of clear glaze in the base.

Construction of large rectangular dripping pans and trays

One sherd Fig 30.79 in conjunction with 21.53 (not drawn) shows the method of construction of at least some of the rectangular pans. This elongated slab strip with a curving end has been cut or knife-trimmed on the curving edge and would have formed the side of the pan running up to a corner; the rounded piece being a push fit against the end of the tray at the corner point. The piece here has become completely detached, but that of 21.53 is identical, being detached in the same way, while the other end is still attached as part of a pan. This suggests that these vessels were formed by producing a large clay slab. The two end/side walls were produced with as flat elongated slabs that were cut/trimmed to a curve shape on the underside ends. These pieces were placed on the slab base with the ends of the slab brought up to follow the curve of the underside of the two side strips and moulded against them, the folding upward of the slab edges forming the other two sides/ends. Additional moulding formed the rectangular appearance pan.

Lids

There are a few sherds from lids, possibly all part of one lid.

Fig 30.75 F22 (54) Unusual, small, solid knob from a lid, Fabric 21a (brownish-orange sandy fabric with grey core) possibly part of Fig 30.76.

Fig 30.76 F22 (54) Two joining sherds from the edge of a domed lid, Fabric 21a (brownish-orange sandy fabric with grey core) (see *CAR* 7 fig 104, nos 220-224) possibly part of Fig 30.75.

Miscellaneous

Fig 30.77 F22 (54) Jar rim with thick, bead rim and part of surviving circular hole/cut-out in the upper body wall (3 joining rim sherds); Fabric 21a(?) (grey sandy fabric with buff exterior surface) (See *CAR* 7 Fabric 21a fig 103 nos 216-219, includes bottle with similar circular perforations (*ibid* no 218))

Fig 30.78 F22 (54) Part of the rim from a handled bowl, produced on greyware (*CAR* 7 fig 67 no 31) and in Colchester-type ware (*ibid* fig 98 no174); sandy fabric with, grey surfaces and brownish-red interior

Fig 30.79 F22 (54) Part of wall section from a slab built dripping pan/tray. Fabric 20/21a (grey surfaces, red fabric with grey core). The piece is from the end of the slab built wall of the tray and is mirrored by the end of dripping tray which has also broken along this same join.

Fig 30.80, 30.81 F22 (54) base sherds with adhering firing rings from kiln furniture/vessel where glaze has stuck them together

Pottery from pit F25

A total of approximately 36 kg (36153 g) of pottery was recovered from the pit. This includes 4044 g attributed to the upper fill merging with pit F31. Based on a 10% sample by weight of sherds (63 sherds weighing 3658 g) the average sherd weight is 58 g.

Different rims identify at least 21 pots represented among the sherds in the upper fill which merged into the top of pit F31: F25/F31 (73). These are mostly neckless cooking pots (broadly dated as late 13th-14th century) which emphasise the overall dominance of sherds from cooking pots in the upper fill as well as the very broken-up nature of the pottery. No near complete or part vessels were able to be identified and not one of these pots was represented by more than 0.15 EVE. This strongly contrasts with the near complete and part vessels recovered from lower in the fill. The only pot profile from the upper fill is provided by a single sherd from a small, Colchester-type ware condiment bowl (F25.13). Other forms present include sherds from jugs: one with a ribbed neck and a quarter round rim (Fabric 20), another represented by the lower part of the handle (Fabric 20) with a thumbbed (indented) central applied strip/spine F25 (73). Overall, the nature of this pottery suggests a different origin to that dumped into the lower part of the pit. That the pots from the lower fill were put into the pit not long after kiln firing is indicated by their completeness and large sherds. The significantly more broken-up nature of the sherds from upper fill suggests some period of time had elapsed before they entered the pit and may have come from previously dumped waste pottery accumulated on the site.

The pottery from the pit itself (F25) includes complete or near complete (broken) pots and part vessels. In total a minimum of 55 different vessels are represented among this pottery. This total is made up of 15 complete and part vessels which could be reconstructed (Fig 31.82 and following) and a minimum of a further 43 different pots that could be identified from rims (Table F4). The mid fill of F25 contained a number of sherds of medium-large size and included a significant number of pieces of ceramic building material, although less than in the upper fill. The lower fill was notable for the presence of near complete pots broken into several large pieces and into large sherds. Among the part pots, pot bases appeared more readily to have survived as large, intact sections of vessels. There are at least two complete bases (finds nos 85 & 114) and probably a further two that are likely to be complete (finds nos. 103 & 114).

A few sherds have an external white slip and a surface glaze of clear, pale yellow/green or green and can be identified as Early Colchester-type ware, broadly current c AD 1200-1375/1400, although this technique also continues in use on some of the less common late Colchester ware vessel types. Most are small, worn or abraded and come from the upper and mid fill of the pit (finds nos 73, 83 & 84). One medium size sherd can be identified as from the neck of a jug (84) and probably most of these sherds are from jugs; although see F31 (134). There are also a few small sherds with sgraffito decoration. They appear probably to be residual among the pottery.

The pottery recovered is dominated by medieval greywares (Fabric 20) and late-type Colchester wares (Fabric 21a) often with middle-late style slip decoration indicating a date in the late 14th-early 15th century (c 1375-1450). Much is poorly fired being oxidised to a brown colour and is slightly soft with abraded surfaces. Most of this clearly represents underfired greyware vessels (Fabric 20) as some of the sherds retain parts of a grey surface and most are from cooking pots (see below). However, the fabric of a couple of two handled cooking pots (Fig 33.89, 33.90), a form typical of Colchester-type ware (Fabric 21a), are also in identical brown oxidised fabric. Among the pottery recovered, fourteen pots were present either as a few large sherds or could be part reconstructed from sherds (Figs 31.82- 97).

The 43 pots identified from rim sherds are listed by vessel type in Table F4. While the form of a pot is not always certain, the rims could be divided between four pot types, jugs, cooking pots, two handled cooking pots and rims with a pushed-out lip spout (most likely jugs or pipkins).

Form	Fabric 20	Fabric 20/21a	Fabric 21a	Total	EVE total
Jug	4	2		6	0.67
Cooking pot	19	7	3	29	3.68
Two handled cooking pot		2		2	0.22
Pushed-out spout (jug/pipkin?)	1	3		4	0.41
Other unidentified	2			2	

Table F4 Pottery from F25 other than individually catalogued pots

Catalogue of vessels and sherds from F25:

Early Colchester type-ware (sherds)

(73) Fabric 21a: 3 sherds: sherds from a rounded rim with patches of mottled green glaze surviving over white slip; also two small sherds with mottled green glaze over white slip.

(83) Fabric 21a: 2 sherds: small sherds with mottled green glaze over white slip.

Note: one large (broad) jug handle has extensive white slip/paint but is probably later (slip painted) Colchester-type ware

(84) Fabric 21a: 2 sherds: one medium size sherd for the neck of a jug, possibly a kiln second as missing areas of white slip over which the glaze extends suggesting a poor finish; one other small sherd.

F31 (135) Fabric 21a: 4 sherds: one large base sherd from an open vessel form, white slipped externally with pale yellow/green glaze and brushed internal white slip with clear glaze; also three small sherds with mottled green glaze over white slip.

Jugs & cistern jugs

Fig 31.82 (102, 103, 113, 114) Squat jug, near complete (broken), strap handle top and base sherds all present, some sherds missing from mid part of reconstructed pot (possibly present but not identified among other pottery sherds) decorated with patchy clear glaze over white paint on upper half of body. See CAR 7 fig 75 no 25 & plate 5 among pottery dated c 1375-1450). Wheel thrown with fine turning marks inside, Fabric 21a (hard, sandy orange fabric with dark reddish-brown & orange-brown surface) EVE 1.00

Fig 31.83 (114) Squat jug, with rod handle, part pot, areas of rim base and body join, but no overall profile join. Most commonly the handles of these jugs are strip handles, although rod handles occur, see CAR 7 fig 83 no 70. Upper part of body with painted, arching floral-like pattern with patchy clear glaze. Fabric 21a (hard, sandy orange fabric with dark reddish-brown & orange-brown surface). EVE 0.40

Fig 32.84 (114) Large squat jug, broad strap handle central thumbed strip, complete rim and handle some body sherds (other sherds possibly present but not able to be specifically associated with this pot) wheel turned body. This type of broad decorated handle is associated with jugs in Fabric 20 (CAR 7 fig 65, no 47) and most come from late contexts of Colchester ceramic phase 3.2-4.2/5 (*ibid*,15) that is *circa* late 13th-early 16th century. The context here suggests a late 14th-early 15th century date. Fabric 20/21a(B) (abraded slightly soft fabric grey core and red-brown margins and surfaces, some areas of surface pale grey/grey and this might have been the intended finish although this might also be from misfiring) some surface cracks and laminating of fabric, probably underfired. EVE 1.00

Fig 32.85 (85) Squat jug joining sherds from body rim and strap handle with two low ridges, with handle base sherd (not joining) and other body sherds (some joining with each other) complete strap handle. Fabric 20/21a(B) (red-brown sandy fabric with light brown-buff surface) possibly slipped or more probably with thin wash over surface but (if so) only light traces remain. It can be noted that one jug with a white slip over the upper body (possibly a Colchester product) is recorded from the town (CAR 7, fig 75 no 24), hairline cracking on handle and part of neck badly abraded possibly due to scorching during firing, misfired. EVE 1.00.

Fig 32.86 (114) Narrow mouthed, necked cistern, near complete (broken) pot, possibly complete when put into pit. Complete profile in joining sherds including bung-hole and handle, upper half decorated with slip painted lines in the form of foliate arcs with patchy clear glaze over, eight sided rim to bung-hole and the bung-hole facer decorated with ring of circular indentations, traces of white slip on face of bung-hole. Bung-hole unusually positioned below handle. Wheel turning marks around interior. See CAR 7 fig 84 Fabric 21a (sandy orange fabric with grey core to handle, orange and reddish-brown part abraded surfaces). EVE 0.70

Cooking pots

Fig 32.87 (101) Neckless cooking pot or Medium cooking pot with flange rim, complete profile, (other sandy grey sherds present probably many associated with this pot but not joining) . Fabric 20 (hard sandy fabric, both orange red and grey (undifferentiated) core with grey surfaces) EVE 0.92

Fig 33.88 (114) Neckless cooking pot with squared rim (see CAR 7 fig 59 no 14), complete rim. The fabric suggests it is probably the rim from a complete base from the same context. Possibly deposited as a whole or near complete pot although shoulder/upper body sherds (which should be relatively visible among the rest of the pottery) were not able to be identified. The neckless cooking pot was introduced in the late 13th century and were present in the Lion Walk ditch deposit in contexts dated to the late 14th century (*ibid* 94). Fabric 20/21a(B) (sandy fabric, red-brown core and red-brown & buff surfaces). EVE 1.00

Fig 33.89 (113) Two handled cooking pot, part vessel (complete profile) in medium-large sherds (several joining), one plain strap handle, everted flat-topped rim. See CAR 7 fig 89, nos 105-108. For this vessel (in isolation) close dating is not straightforward. They are among the earliest Colchester-type cooking pots and pottery cauldron-like cooking pots are known from King John's Hunting Lodge at Writtle (Essex) in contexts dated to the 13th-early 14th century & 14th century (*ibid* 138). The fabric could also suggest an intended grey finish as in Fabric 20 rather than 21a. However, the context here suggests this is of late 14th-early 15th century date and is consistent with other vessels of this type illustrated in CAR 7 (for discussion of dating see CAR 7, 138). Fabric 20/21a(B) (abraded moderately hard fabric with red-brown core and buff margins and surfaces, some areas of surface pale grey and this might have been the intended finish although this might also be from misfiring) probably underfired, although the remaining handle is also cracked around the base where attached to the body. EVE 0.60.

Fig 33.90 (113) Two handled cooking pot, part vessel in medium-large sherds (several joining) base and rim probably same vessel (not joining), one ribbed strap handle which is cracking away from the rim. EVE 0.15

Other forms

Fig 33.91 (98) Pipkin, near complete (broken) with simple (flat-topped) rim and flat base, small pouring lip set at 90 degrees to the handle, some of rim tip of handle and some other sherds missing from reconstructed pot. See CAR 7 fig 92 no 133 dated *circa* 1400-25 (*ibid* 143). Fabric 21a (abraded, moderately hard sandy orange fabric, some darker red inclusions visible on inner surfaces) possibly underfired EVE 0.65

Fig 33.92 (73) Small bowl, single large sherd, sagging base, flat-topped rim with small external lip. Fabric 21a (abraded, sandy orange fabric with some sparse darker red inclusions visible in surfaces, some patchy grey coloured areas on exterior surface while interior has traces of white slip and glaze over this). The pot has the appearance of having been damaged during firing in the kiln. See CAR 7, 143 & fig 93 nos 145-147 (dated *circa* 14th-15th century). This is the only small bowl recognised among the pottery from F25 and the internal slip and glaze are typical of small condiments bowls as recorded in CAR 7. This form is rare among assemblages from the town (*ibid* 143)

A note on the pottery from Pit F31

The pit F31 produced approximately 10 kg (10037g) recovered from a half-section excavation of the pit. The upper fill merged with that of the adjacent pit F25. Apart from a large complete base from a cooking pot (Fig 33.93) the pottery from recovered consists of mostly quite broken-up sherds of Fabric 20 & Fabric 21a. Based on a 40% sample by weight (264 sherds weighing 4330 g) the average sherd weight from the main fill (excluding the complete lower half of a cooking pot) is 16.4kg. A few sherds are misfired buff-brown as with pit F25.

Fig 33.93 (133) Complete lower half of a large pot presumed to be a cooking pot. Fabric 20

Fig 33.94 Bowl (broad, shallow) with flange rim, sandy grey fabric with pale grey core and internal clear glaze over white slip. Fabric 21a

Fig 33.95 Broad jug handle decorated with angled (zig-zag) double row of stab dots, grey fabric with pale grey core and oxidised margins. Fabric 20

Pottery from the kiln: F64 kiln interior & F115 kiln stoke pit (Period 3)

A very large quantity of pottery was recovered from the interior of the surviving lower part of the kiln (F64) and from the kiln stoke pit (F115). In total this amounts to approximately 160 kg (160,423 g). The majority of this, just over 124 kg (124,243 g) comes from the kiln, the remainder 36 kg (36,180 g) coming from the stoke pit. The nature of the pottery from the two features in terms of the fabric and the types of vessels appears to be essentially identical so that all of this pottery can be discussed as one group. The pottery consists almost exclusively of sherds of Late Colchester-type ware (Fabric 21a), both oxidised and reduced broadly dated to the 15th-early 16th century (*CAR* 7, 108-109). The presence of a frilled base from a Raeren mug from the stoke pit fill indicates the deposit dates not earlier than c 1475. A proportion of the pottery has white 'Late style' slip painted decoration dating to after c 1450 (*ibid*, 173). This including a number of rims with dash painted tops, although where present sherds from rims with unbroken white slip appear more common. The slip painting appears mostly associated with jugs, and the large proportion of plain sherds present might indicate that much of this pottery dates toward the end of the industry, c 1525-1550, when slip painting appears to decrease in popularity (*ibid* 173). Also, a few pots are difficult to parallel among the published forms for Fabric 21a but have some similarity with forms in Fabric 40 which again might indicate a late date for some of the pottery.

Most of the pottery is quite broken-up so that reconstructing parts of vessels proved very difficult. However, the majority of the identifiable sherds are from jugs and large storage jars while a large number of bung hole sherds show that cisterns are also common. This assemblage is very different to that that from the waster pits (F21, F22 & F25) which also contained large quantities of medieval sandy greyware (Fabric 20) as well as Late Colchester-type ware. Medieval sandy greyware has only a limited presence among the pottery from the kiln indicating a few residual sherds that include a few shoulderless cooking pot rims (F64 & F115) and a jug rim with a frilled ridge down the spine of the handle (F64).

The large quantity and broken nature of the pottery, with numbers of examples of very similar pots, makes identifying individual vessels difficult. Given this (apart from weight) quantification of the pottery (Tables F5-8) is based on particular individual traits, for example the number of cistern bung holes present each of which represents an individual pot. The large number of handled pots representing jugs/storage jars/cisterns could be easily recognised among the pottery. Rims with attached handles have been counted as one vessel as have handle scars that can be shown to representing individual pots, although it is acknowledged that some might have two handles and there is some potential for duplication on some handle scar pieces. Rims from large pots with a pouring lip are also counted as one pot as they represent jug forms. The different angled rims cauldron-type pots makes them recognisable and a number of these are present and these are among the smaller numbers of other vessel including lid-seated cooking pots, upright cooking pots, pancheons/dishes and bowls that can also be recognised as individual pots. A small number of sherds are either in fabrics other than Fabric 21a or may be poorly fired and are also listed separately. The bung-holes and pouring lips will duplicate the jugs/storage jars/cisterns in a vessel count, but their number

was felt to be significant in understanding the nature of the vessel types present and they could be easily quantified by count. The resultant categories of vessels recognised among the assemblage are set out in the headings of Table F5, Table F6. The sherds representing individual pots are listed and described by type in Table F7 & Table F8. Overall jugs/cistern jugs appear to be the most common form along with lid-seated cooking pots.

From the kiln fill 118 sherds with traits representing individual pots were recorded. If the bug holes and pouring lips are removed (as duplicating pots recorded by rims with handles) this would leave a count of 91. If rim sherds in fabrics other than Fabric 21a are removed this further reduces the total to 88. For the stoke pit 158 traits representing individual pots were recorded. If the bug holes and pouring lips are removed this would leave a count of 138. If rim sherds in other fabrics are removed this further reduces the total to 130. These figures are probably likely to be conservative in relation to the true number of individual pots represented by the sherds recovered.

	Jug/ cistern (lipped rim)	Storage jar/ cistern	Cistern bung	Storage jar/ cauldron	Cooking pot (lid- seated)	Cookin g pot/ bowl	Dish/ open bowl	Other forms	Other pot
count	6	60 <i>(Oxidised 30 Reduced 30)</i>	19.5	4	7	2	9	6	4
% (total 100%)	5%	52% <i>(Oxidised 25% Reduced 25%)</i>	17%	3%	6%	2%	8%	5%	3%

Table F5 F64 Pottery vessel types as number (count) and % of recognisable individual vessels (based on a count total of 118 sherds with traits representing individual pots)

	Jug/ cistern (lipped rim)	Storage jar/ cistern	Cistern bung	Storage jar/ cauldron	Cookin g pot (lid- seated)	Cooking pot/ bowl	Dish/ open bowl	Other forms	Other pot
count	9	62 <i>(oxidised 42 Reduced 20)</i>	22.5	5	13	17	10	11	8
% (total 99%)	6%	39% <i>(Oxidised 26 % Reduced 13 %)</i>	14%	3%	8%	11%	6%	7%	5%

Table F6 F115 Pottery vessel types as a % of recognisable individual vessels (based on a total of 158 sherds with traits representing individual pots)

Find no.	Jug/ cistern (lipped rim)	Storage jar/ cistern	Cistern bung	Storage jar/ cauldron	Cookin g pot (lid- seated)	Cooking pot/ bowl	Dish/ open bowl	Other	Other pot (residual?)
170	R 1	O 9 rims with handle/ handle scar R 10 rims with handle/ handle scar	O 1 R 0.5	O 2	O 2 (one same pot as 290)		O 3 total - 2 (CAR 7 fig 96 no 163) 1 (CAR 7 fig 95 no 156)	O 1 lids	
171		O 4 rims with handle R 4 rims with handle	O 4.5 (1 decorate d with stab dot ring) R 1	O 1	O 2	O 2	O 4 total - 3 (CAR 7 fig 96 no 163) 1 (CAR 7 fig 95 no 156)	O 1 Pipkin? Rim R 1 drinking vessel base with frilled foot	Fabric 20 1 cooking pot rim sherd (neckless)
289	R 1	O 7 rims with handle/ handle scar R 8 rims with handle/	O 3.5 R 2.5		O 1		O 1 (CAR 7 fig 95 no 156)	O 1 Large bowl/ dish base with	

Find no.	Jug/ cistern (lipped rim)	Storage jar/ cistern	Cistern bungs	Storage jar/ cauldron	Cooking pot (lid-seated)	Cooking pot/ bowl	Dish/ open bowl	Other	Other pot (residual?)
		handle scar						internal white slip & glaze (prob different to 290) O 1 hole in pot wall (cistern?)	
290	O 1 lipped rims R 3 lipped rims	O 10 rims with handle/ handle scar R 8 rims with handle/ handle scar	O 5.5 R 1	O 1 (Cauldron type CAR 7 fig 89 no 106 with internal paint/ glaze)	O 2		O 1	O 1 Large bowl/ dish base with internal white slip & glaze R 1 drinking vessel base with frilled foot (2nd pot)	Fabric 20 jug with thumb strip (frilled spine) handle; cooking pot rim (neckless) Fabric 20/21a 2 rims with handle
Total	6	60	19.5	4	7	2	9	6	4

Table F7 Sherds representing individual pots from the fill of the kiln F64, all Fabric 21a unless otherwise stated (Key: O=oxidised, R=reduced (grey/black) surface)

Find no.	Jug/ cistern	Storage jar/ cistern	Cistern bungs	Storage jar/ cauldron	Cooking pot (lid-seated)	Cooking pot/ bowl	Dish/ open bowl	Other	Other pot
283	O 1	O 2 rims with handle/ handle scar R 1	R 1					O 1 wall sherd with handle scar prob. From a pan	Fabric 45C 1 jug base sherd with frilled foot, probably a late Raeren/ Achen product (c 16-E17C)
285	O 1 R 1	O 5 rims with handle/ handle scar (inc rim from large storage jar with thumb strip below rim) (see CAR 7 fig 88 nos 93-98) R 5 rims with handle/ handle scar	O 0.5 R 4.5	O 2(?)	O 2 (one same pot as 339)	O 2	O 2	O 2 handles prob. from pans (one glaze over slip, early Fabric 21a?)	Fabric 20 3 rims cooking pots (neckless) Fabric 21a (early) white slip with applied, small decorative strip (abraded)
289	R 1	O 2 rims with handle/ handle scar	R 1		O 2	O 2		O 1 bowl or dripping dish rim	
331	O 2 R 1	O 13 R 5	O 5.5 (one with faceted bung edge)	O 1 R 1(?)	O 2	O 6	O 4 (pancheon)	O 1 thick bowl of lid/ curfew? (same as 339) O 1 lid	Fabric 20 1 cooking pot rim (neckless) Fabric 21a (Early) 1 Sherd with all over white slip and incised and green pellet decoration

Find no.	Jug/cistern	Storage jar/cistern	Cistern bungs	Storage jar/cauldron	Cooking pot (lid-seated)	Cooking pot/bowl	Dish/open bowl	Other	Other pot
339	O 1 R 1	O 20 rims with handle/ handle scar R 9 rims with handle/ handle scar	O 6 R 4	O 1	O 8	O 7	O 4 (pancheon)	O 1 pipkin? O 1 dripping tray? O 1 thick bowl of lid/ curfew? (see 331) O 1 lid or small bowl O 1 small neck (with handle) from a costrel (CAR 7 fig 103)	Fabric 20 2 cooking pot rim (neckless)
<i>totals</i>	9	62 <i>(oxidised 42 Reduced 20)</i>	22.5	5	13	17	10	11	8

Table F8 Sherds representing individual pots from the fill of the kiln stoke pit F115, all Fabric 21a unless otherwise stated (Key: O=oxidised, R=reduced (grey/black) surface)

Other pottery associated with the kiln:

A few sherds were recovered from the kiln construction cut (finds no 346). In total there are 22 sherds weighing 392 g (average sherd weight 5.6 g) all are Fabric 21a. These are body and base sherds although three sherds have extensive areas of all-over white brushed slip, while one sherd has thick painted slip lines and a patchy glaze. These are mostly likely to date to the period of the 14th-early 15th century, although the small sherds size suggests a some degree of residuality. Large numbers of pottery sherds were recorded incorporated (built) into the clay base of the kiln flues but little of this was excavated as the kiln was left in-situ and only a small area was removed (finds no 352). This produced 5 sherds with a combined weight of 246 g (average sherd weight 49.2 g). Of these 1 sherd is probably medieval sandy greyware (Fabric 20) the others all Fabric 21a, both oxidised and reduced. Among these was a plain rim and strap handle top from squat jug of probable late Colchester-type. The sherds appeared to have suffered some heat damage but not greatly so.

F64 & F115 Numbered pots (Figs 34-6)

Fig 34.96 F115.2 Q4 (331) Sherd all over white slip and incised lines and green pellet decoration, one line is filled with green glaze; finely made, fine light orange coloured fabric with small-medium white and coloured/tinted quartz sand, occasional small stones— see also F68 (326) for similar sherd - otherwise no other sherds from this pot recognised among the site assemblage. Residual in fill.

Fig 34.97 F115.3 Q1 (283) Frilled base sherd, imported stoneware, almost certainly from a mug; faintly speckled but even covering of brown glaze on external surface, medium/dark grey fabric; probably a Raeren product (Fabric 45C) late 15th-early 16th century (c 1475-1550 – CAR 7 282).

Fig 34.98 F115.4 Q4 (331) Q2 (339) Large bowl with abraded internal white slip and pale yellow/green glaze over, large diameter c 400 mm. Fabric 21a (orange fabric with pale grey core), dated c mid 15th-mid 16th century (CAR 7, 146). Rim form not closely paralleled, though internal glaze suggests it is a bowl rather than a lid or curfew, the simple rim, appears more closely related to some of the Post-medieval red earthenware bowls than many of the late medieval forms (see CAR 7 fig 133 no 16).

Fig 34.99 F115.5 Q4 (331) Rim from a large storage jar with handle, decorated with thumbing below the rim. Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric) c 1450/75-1550 (CAR 7, 134).

Fig 34.100 F115.6 Q2 (339) Rim from a deep, plain bowl. Fabric 21a (abraded, orange sandy fabric with brownish core in thicker area of rim). Form not closely paralleled, appears possibly more closely related to some of the Post-medieval red earthenware bowl rims than many of the late medieval forms (see CAR 7 hemispherical bowls fig 139 & chamber pots fig 143).

Fig 34.101 F115.7 Q2 (339) Cooking pot with flat, flanged rim. Fabric 21a (abraded, orange sandy fabric).

Fig 34.102 F115.8 Q2 (339) Large bowl/pancheon. Fabric 21a (abraded, orange sandy fabric).

Fig 34.103 F115.9 Q2 (339) Cooking pot with lid-seated rim. Fabric 21a (orange-buff surfaces, probably mis-fired)

Fig 34.104 F115.11 Q4 (331) Pot rim (cistern, large jar or cooking pot) with reduced surface and white slip paint, including 'late-style' slip dashes on rim top. Fabric 21a (abraded, orange sandy fabric).

Fig 34.105 F115.12 Q2 (339) Small bowl with slightly sagging base (see *CAR* 7 fig 93 no 147). Fabric 21a (orange sandy, slightly gritty, fabric). Top of rim angled/chamfered and might be able to be used as a lid.

Fig 34.106 F115.13 Q2 (339) Everted, pinch spouted rim, probably from a pipkin. Fabric 21a (abraded, orange sandy fabric).

Fig 35.107 F115.14 Q4 (331) Large bowl/pancheon. Fabric 21a (abraded, orange sandy fabric).

Fig 35.108 F115.15 Q1 (283) Jug (three joining sherds) with reduced surface and white slip paint on body and covering rim top. Fabric 21a

Fig 35.109, 110 F115.16 Q2 (339) Q4 (331) handles, pulled, triangular, pointed, probably from a dripping pan/pans. Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric, white slip with patchy clear glaze)

Fig 35.111 F115.17 Q2 (339) Rim from a small jug or costrel, rounded handle (broken-away), bib of clear glaze on darkened surface under lip (missing). Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric).

Fig 35.112 F115.18 Q2 (339) Jug with broad handle, rim simple, slightly in-curving; rare among assemblage. Fabric 21a (orange/orange-buff sandy fabric).

Fig 35.113 F115.19 Q1 (283) Jug with broad handle, rim flattened on top with external lip, common among assemblage; white slip around rim top. Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric with darker orange-brown surface).

Fig 35.114 F115.20 Q2 (289) Bowl with groove on wall below rim giving bead-like rim effect. Fabric 21a (brownish-orange sandy fabric).

Fig 35.115 F115.21 Q2 (339) Cistern bung-hole, round, plain, common. Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric, grey surface).

Fig 35.116 F64.2 Q3 (171) Large bowl/pancheon with everted flange rim. Fabric 21a (abraded, orange/brownish-orange sandy fabric).

Fig 35.117 F64.3 Q3 (171) Cistern bung-hole, round, decorated with round stabs, rare. Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric, abraded darker surfaces).

Fig 35.118 F64.4 Q3 (171) Q4 (290) Base with faceted edge, probably from a drinking vessel. Fabric 21a (red sandy fabric with grey surfaces – fabric essentially indistinguishable from Fabric 20)

Fig 35.119 F64.5 Q4 (290) Cooking pot or cauldron with internal white slip and patchy clear/pale yellow glaze. Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric with grey-brown core).

Fig 36.120 F64.6 Q1 (170) Large bowl/pancheon with squared rim. Fabric 21a (abraded orange sandy fabric).

Fig 36.121 F64.8 Q2 (289) Rim from a jug with bead-like rim and narrow handle with broad central thumb groove, rare. Fabric 21a (abraded orange sandy fabric).

Lids in Fabric 21a are described as numerous from the town with most coming from contexts dated to the 15th-16th century onwards, but appear to be relatively uncommon among the production waste here. The example from the kiln rake-out pit F115 (find no 331) is unusual in relation to illustrated examples in Fabric 21a having a solid knob (*CAR* 7 156-57 & fig 104) but can be closely compared with an examples in Post-medieval red-earthenware (Fabric 40)

(*ibid* fig 147 nos 168 & 170). The other example, from the fill of F64 (171) appears more typical of the illustrated examples in *CAR 7*.

Fig 36.122 F115 Q4 (331) Pottery lid, 3 joining sherds, off-white deposit or slip on part of upper surface (dia 220 mm). Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric)

Fig 36.123 F64.7 Q3 (171) Lid, part of knob & wall. Fabric 21a (abraded, orange sandy fabric).

Fig 36.124 Selection of jug rims

Fig 36.125 Selection of cistern bung-holes

Catalogue of notable pottery from other medieval features (Figs 38-9)

Fig 37.126 F7 (16) Large bowl/ pancheon, several joining sherds, flat flange rim, abraded (see *CAR 7*, fig 96 nos 156 & 158) Fabric 21a (reddish-orange sandy fabric)

Fig 37.127 F8 (23) Cooking pot rim, 3 joining sherds, globular form, flattened squared rim (for form type see *CAR 7*, fig 90 116) (Fabric 21a)

Fig 37.128 F8 (23) Cooking pot rim sherd, rounded body with flattened squared rim dished on top (Fabric 21a)

Fig 37.129 F8 (23) Large bowl or pancheon with squared rim and groove around rim top (see *CAR 7*, fig 94 no 160) (Fabric 21a)

Fig 37.130 F8 (23) Large bowl or pancheon with thin flange, small rim sherd (see *CAR 7* fig 96 no 163) (Fabric 21a)

Fig 37.131 F14 (86) Rim from a lid-seated jar external white slip painted lines with clear patchy green tinted glaze, internal lid seating painted with solid white slip, probably 15th-16th century (see *CAR 7* 138). Fabric 21a (sandy, grey fabric core with orange surfaces)

Fig 37.132 F16 (48) Dish/bowl flat flange rim, clear glaze extending part way up inner wall. Fabric 21a (sandy oxidised reddish-orange body)

Fig 37.133 F16 (48) Body sherd, presumed from a jug, with glazed surface covering panel of stab decoration framed by incised lines. Fabric 21a

Fig 37.134 F16 (61) sherd from a pieced pot, presumed to be from a colander, clear glaze (yellow) over patchy white slip Fabric 21a (red sandy fabric)

Fig 37.135 F20 (50) large base piece from a chafing dish (bowl base and part of hollow pedestal foot with cut out slots) external white slip and internal thin white slip with clear glaze; white slip does not extend between slots of pedestal or into pedestal interior (see *CAR 7* fig 220 no 22 for similar with rectangular cut out slots – Colchester Stratified Group 9 dated c 1382-1421). Fabric 21a (sandy orange fabric)

Fig 37.136 F20 (50) jug rim and upper part of handle, cracked at rim into handle join (kiln waster/ second) white slip paint stripe up handle and on rim top. Fabric 21a (sandy red core with reduced surface)

Fig 38.137 F20 (50) Storage jar rim, thumb strip around neck. Fabric 21a white slip paint and paint dashes across rim top

Fig 38.138 F41 (107) Rim, plain, abraded, thick vessel wall, possibly from large plain bowl (see *CAR 7*, fig 39 nos 106 & 107, although these are in Fabric 13) or dripping tray though in grey fabric. Fabric 20 (thick, moderately sandy greyware)

Fig 38.139 F41 (107) Plain, oxidised jug (rim & handle top) which, unusually, has combing down the strap-type handle. Fabric 21a (oxidised sandy fabric with grey core)

Fig 38.140 F41 (107) Plain bowl with thickened flange rim and internal lip. Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric)

Fig 38.141 F41 (230) Rim sherd, dish/small bowl with collar-like rim (see *CAR 7*, fig 134 no 31), abraded. Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric)

Fig 38.142 F53 (143) Rim top from jar with external lid seating (see *CAR 7* fig 91 no 127-129); the form is uncommon in Essex outside of the Colchester potteries. Fabric 21a (fine sandy orange fabric with grey core) (dated c 15th-16th century)

Fig 38.143 F53 (142) Bowl with small, slightly everted flat rim (see *CAR 7*, fig 94, no 152). Fabric 21a (sandy orange fabric)

Fig 38.144 F60 (160) Unusual small, shallow dish with pushed out spout (rim dia 90 mm), part pot, single large sherd with half of body wall & rim and complete base, the surviving traces of the spout are clear with the rim turning outward and the body wall pushed out below. Abraded surfaces Fabric 20(B) (buff surface with brownish red core, sandy fabric with small red-brown inclusions) EVE 0.47 dia 90 mm

Fig 38.145 F60 (347) Part of a dripping dish/tray(?) low wall and handle scar, internal green glaze over cream slip, Fabric 21a (orange sandy fabric with grey coloured core) from a handled bowl in fine sand orange fabric (see *CAR 7* fig 98 no 174 date late 15th-early 16th century)

Fig 38.146 F61 (163) part of a pedestal foot with peeling thin clay wrap around core

Fig 38.147 F61 (163) part of a pedestal foot with clay wrap beginning to crack away from the core (see F61 61.1)

Fig 38.148 F68 (326) Body sherd, presumably from a jug, all over external white slip with parallel incised lines filled with green glaze (see F115 Q4 (331))

Fig 38.149 F68 (326) Rim sherd from a large bowl/pancheon with square flange-like rim, with grooved/lid-seated top and upright bead. Fabric 21a (orange-brown sandy fabric with grey core)

Fig 38.150 F69 (191) Base from a baluster jug, base edge decorated with incised moderately fine angle lines. Fabric 21a (sandy orange with grey core in thicker areas)

Fig 38.151 F69 (192) Rim from a jar or possibly a pipkin in medium grey sandy fabric (Fabric 20)

Fig 38.152 F69 (190) Jug base from a baluster jug form with continuous finger-tip dimpling around base edge (*CAR 7* fig 71-74). Fabric 21a (sandy orange with grey core in thicker areas)

Fig 38.153 F69 (190) unusual base, thick with vertical pot wall. Fabric 21a(?) (sandy orange fabric)

Fig 38.154 F102 (280) Jug handle, lipped edges with horizontal stab impressions. Fabric 13/ (coarse sandy orange fabric)

Fig 39.155 F103 (225) Cooking pot rim, part profile (2 joining sherds) block rim, slightly neck to body. Fabric 20 (sandy greyware)

Fig 39.156 F103 (225) Cooking pot rim, neckless pot with down-turned or sagging rim (see *CAR 7* fig 58 no 7). Fabric 13T (brownish-red & grey sandy fabric, grey surfaces)

Fig 39.157 F107 (259) Cooking pot rim, broad, flatten squared rim, decorated with thumbing on rim top and with thumbed strip on body, rim dia c 250 mm. Fabric 13 (sandy, oxidised brownish orange, slightly abraded)

Fig 39.158 F107 (259) Bowl rim, everted bead with groove and slight internal lip, rounded bod, dia c 160 mm. Fabric 20 (coarse sandy greyware) Fabric 13T/Fabric 20

Fig 39.159 F107 (259) Body sherd from a jar with broad rilling on body in sandy greyware fabric, appears fairly typical of Thetford-type ware (current c 850-1150 AD *CAR 7*, 31) (Fabric 9)

4.2.3 Industrial pots, roof furniture, roof tiles, floor tiles and bricks and ceramic objects (Figs 40, 41).

Industrial pots

Candle dipping troughs

Pieces of narrow, deep, trough-like ceramic vessel recovered from pits F21 & F25 are identified as parts of candlemakers' stooop or trough. These appear to be relatively rare examples of a type of vessel not commonly encountered although there are previous examples from Colchester (see below). Two base corner pieces come from F21 (340) and three sherds recovered from F25 join together to make up a large part of the side of what is almost certainly the same or a similar vessel. One of the end pieces (Fig 40.1) has protruding foot-like extensions or side supports either side and may have been present on the other base sherd. The side is reinforced with decorative applied thumbed strips obliquely crossing each other in a simple cross (X) arrangement. All are in a sandy brownish-orange fabric with grey core similar to Fabric 21a and are almost certainly slab built with some pieces showing horizontal finger wiping. All of these pieces could be part of the same vessel. They show that they come from a narrow vessel more than 300 mm deep and an internal width of c 45 mm-50 mm and with a length in excess of 290 mm. Judging by the extant corner piece and side wall the vessel is probably excess or 400 mm long.

These deep narrow vessels were used to hold hot (liquid) tallow or wax into which a suspended row of candle wick cores are repeatedly dipped to build up layers to form the candle bodies. An edge piece from F21 (340) that is reinforced with decorative applied thumbed strips is of similar appearance in terms of fabric and suggests a rim from this type of vessel (Fig 40.4). However, the body pieces above all indicate near vertical walls, while the potential rim piece has a body wall that is curving. A flaring top is noted on some candle dipping troughs but the rim here would (in combination with the other sherds) make for a very large vessel indeed.

Only very a few pieces of pottery identified as candlemaker's troughs have come from excavation in Colchester and these all appear to be of local manufacture (CAR 7, 156-59). One illustrated trough base from East Hill (*ibid* fig 105, no 240), while similar in overall shape, is wider with an internal diameter of about 80 mm and the walls gently expand outward. The vertical corners are thumbed and there is a handle on the end attached at 140 mm above the base. Other, more complete, candlemaker's troughs are known from the continent, especially the Low Countries. Illustrated examples have the protruding, stabilising feet on either side at both ends, as on the pieces here, and handles on the ends as on the example from East Hill (Janssen & Nijhof, fig 21 & fig 30). The end pieces here may have had handles also but only survive to a maximum height of 134 mm (below the level of the handle on the East Hill trough). Continent examples from the have thumbed strips under the rim and one glazed example from a site at Loeffplein, s-Hertogenbosch, in the Netherlands has decorated thumbed strips under the rim and obliquely crossing thumbed strips on the side wall (*ibid* fig 30, no 1). This use of applied thumbed strips is similar to that found on the sherds here.

It is considered probable that the examples in the Netherlands were 'special products like stove tiles and...were especially made-to-order...for instance (for) the ecclesiastical institutions' (*ibid* 132). Given the apparent rarity and specific use of these vessels this is probably also the case at the kilns here, the troughs being requested by ecclesiastical establishment or chandlers and possibly also butchers who often made relatively poor candles from animal fat (tallow) as a side line. The troughs from s-Hertogenbosch are dated to the 15th century while the date of candle troughs previously recorded at Colchester is c 15th-early16th century (CAR 7 159). This is broadly the same date range as suggested by associated pottery from pit F21 (dated c 15th/late15th- early 16th century) and pit F25 (dated c 14th-15th century).

Fig 40.1 F21(216) Base corner piece with squared end from a large ceramic vessel, part of an applied thumbed strip on body wall, sandy brownish-orange fabric with grey core

Fig 40.2 F21 (340) Base corner piece with squared end, sandy brownish-orange fabric with grey core.

Fig 40.3 F25 (84) Small part of base side edge and large part of wall from a large ceramic vessel, applied thumbed strips overlapping in a cross shape arrangement with small part of another angled strip, sandy brownish-orange fabric with grey core similar to Fabric 21a.

Fig 40.4 F21 (340) Rim from a large coarse ceramic vessel(s), the rim has applied thumbed strip angles across body and another under the rim itself, sandy brownish-orange fabric with grey core.

Roof furniture and roof tiles (Figs 41-3)

Louver

Two sherds from pit F116 (Period 3) were able to be identified as from louvers. Louvers are 'elaborate chimney pots or ventilators' and at least a dozen examples are known from excavations in the town (CAR 7, 159). Both sherds here are glazed, the better preserved and more diagnostic sherd coming from the opening of an arched louver vent preserving part of the narrowed opening at the vent top (*ibid* fig 106-107). The style of the decoration suggests a late 14th-early 15th century date (*ibid* 165) although the context may date slightly later. The sherds do not really have anything significant to add to the discussion of louvers themselves other than they indicate production of these pots, similar to other examples found in Colchester, on the site.

Fig 41.1 F116 (298) sherd from the edge of the opening from a louver arched side vent; white paint decoration with clear glaze over. Fabric 21a.

Fig 41.2 F116 (298) Sherd probably from a side hood on a louver, abraded, traces of white slip paint. Fabric 21a (sandy orange fabric)

Roof tiles

Large quantities of peg-tiles together with pieces of ridge tile and broader curving tiles (ridge or possibly hip tiles) were present in many of the contexts on the site. Despite its general prevalence it can be noted that very little of this tile or other CBM was present among features on the west side of the site that are associated with quantities of pottery of late 13th-14th century date (Period 1). This indicates that the few pieces of tile and brick from that area of the site are later pieces scattered from the later activity on the central area of the site in Period 2 and are either late additions to contexts there or intrusive.

Peg-tile

Quantities of broken peg-tile pieces were recovered from a large number of contexts and are the most common the CBM types recovered. In total approximately 1048 kg of peg-tile was recorded, both on site (primarily broken pieces from the kiln and stoke pit) and during later cataloguing of finds. Of this approximately 962 kg comes from Period 2 features and approximately 57 kg from Period 3 & Period 4 features. Although a number of pieces can be identified as wasters from tile production (see below) much of the tile undoubtedly represents demolition of the above ground structure of the kiln F64. The largest amounts of tile come from the fill of the kiln F64 (approximately 405 kg) and the kiln stoke pit F115 (approximately 382 kg). Together this is 75% by weight of all of the peg-tile recorded.

The tile consists mostly of broken pieces but includes a small number of whole and part tiles on which two measurements giving the size of the tile (length & width) could be recorded. Ditch F47 (sx 5) cutting the soakaway at the rear of the kiln stoke pit (F147) produced one whole peg-tile and two near-complete tiles with several other large peg-tile pieces. These were associated with pottery broadly of 15th-16th century date the latest of which probably dates to the 16th century rather than earlier. A single near-complete tile was also recovered from the kiln stoke pit F115. There is some difference in the size of the measured tiles which vary from 230 mm-250 mm in length and 163 mm-170 mm in width. The between the pairs of peg holes found on these tiles varies from c 40 mm to c 70 mm (centre-centre).

Fig 41.03 F47 sx5 (325) complete (whole) rectangular peg-tile, 250 mm x 167 mm, 11 mm thick, pair of evenly spaced sub-circular fixing holes (c 12 mm diameter) close to one end. Fine sand orange fabric with rare white quartz, occasional coarse sand/small stones and small stones.

Fig 41.04 F47 sx5 (325) near complete (whole) rectangular peg-tile, 248 mm x 163 mm, 10 mm thick, pair of evenly spaced sub-circular fixing holes (c 15 mm diameter) close to one end. Sandy orange fabric with some white quartz, some coarse sand/small stones, common small, red, sandy/silt inclusion.

Fig 41.05 F47 sx5 (325) near complete (whole) rectangular peg-tile, 233 mm x 165 mm, c 7 mm-10 mm thick, pair of evenly spaced sub-square fixing holes (c 10 mm) close to one end. Tile smudges along one edge, stone by one of the peg-holes may have cased back to fracture away at that point. Sandy orange fabric with rare white quartz and occasional small stone, rare red sandy/silt inclusion.

Fig 41.06 F115 Q2 (339) near complete (whole) rectangular peg-tile, 230 mm x 170 mm, 11 mm thick, pair of relatively close spaced round, tapering fixing holes (c 10 mm) close to one end. Sandy orange fabric with some white quartz, some coarse sand/small stones, common small.

Tiles from the mortared plinth F13

Broken pieces of peg-tiles, many with a white coloured lime-based mortar adhering to them had been used in the construction of mortared square plinth F13 on the northern of the site.

Over-fired kiln waster peg-tiles

Among the peg-tiles are a significant number of kiln damaged pieces. These are especially associated with the fill of the kiln F64 and with the stoke pit F115. Pieces from these two contexts include damaged or waster tiles exhibiting warping, blackened surfaces, laminated (blackened) burnt tile pieces and a few vesicular pieces that had part melted in firing and expanded under the pressure of trapped gases. These pieces suggest waste from manufacture, presumably on the site. While some effects could result from incidental heating as part of the kiln structure, the vesicular, part melted pieces and the warped tiles are the most indicative of actual manufacture. A group of fused, swollen tile pieces from F47 sx5 (325) almost certainly represents kiln damaged peg-tiles with four pieces in the stack. These effects must have been produced during firing the tiles. Previously fired tiles used to build the kiln should not warp in the way that green tiles could on first being fired, or expand due to trapped gas the fabric having become fixed in the initial firing. It appears very unlikely that these pieces would have been brought to the site to construct the kiln and therefore indicate the manufacture here.

Fig 41.7 F64 Q4 (290) near complete (broken) tile, c 235 mm x 158 mm x 10 mm, warped in firing
F64 Q4 (290) two other examples of warped and over fired peg-tile from the kiln

Fig 41.8 F115 (286) heavily overfired tile, almost certainly a peg-tile in which the gas has expanded with heat into a vesicular black clay matrix

Fig 41.9 F47 sx5 (325) fused, swollen peg-tile(?) pieces, stack of four

Ridge tile

In total, there was just under 5 kg (4785g) of tile classified as ridge tile from the site. This is dramatically less than the peg-tile and is less than 0.5% by weight of that recorded for peg-tile. Of this small total over 4 kg (4262 g) is from features dated to Period 2.

Relief decorated glazed ridge tile

There is a small number of pieces that can be recognised as parts of decorated ridge tiles. All of these have knife cut crenellation along the top and are glazed or part glazed. One piece from L8 (226) has green glaze over white slip while two others, from F21 (51) & F68 (326), have clear glaze over the tile surface. A clear glazed piece of curving ridge tile from F128 is probably part of one of these tiles. On two pieces where the detail of the crenellation can be made out both appear to have stepped crenellations. One similar, very tall piece from F48, which also has part of a rectangular cut out on the top, is probably also part of a ridge tile. This tall piece might have formed a gable end tile or several of these tiles could have been used as a series of spaced out along the ridge to create a more dramatic overall crenellated effect.

Fig 42.10 F68 (326) end of a ridge tile with stepped crenellated effect top (different to F21), knife-cut crenellations, patchy clear glaze showing brown over oxidised tile surface, sandy fabric with translucent milky & rare white quartz, some small stones, grey fabric core

Fig 42.11 F48 (297) part of a large ceramic object, probably a ridge tile, tall (170 mm) with splayed foot (underside broken away) and thickened end, top preserves part of a rectangular shape knife cut-out (see F21 (175))

Plain ridge tiles

Pieces of plain ridge tiles were recovered from a number of contexts primarily dated to Period 2. The material is mostly quite fragmentary. Being able to identify plain ridge tiles and possibly hip tile pieces (also present) is not certain although most of the larger pieces recovered appear to come from tiles with parallel edges and can be classified as ridge tiles. The tiles are in an oxidised fabric similar to that of Fabric 21a with common prominent white quartz sand inclusions. The larger pieces show tiles with a rather open, shallow curvature. Thickness varies with measurements between c 12 mm-19 mm. None was able to be fully reconstructed. The most complete are pieces, preserving part of a half tile to the mid line of the curve, were recovered from ditch F57 sx3 (355) and from the kiln stoke pit F115. The sides often have a faint S shaped curvature from the edge to the mid line although some pieces are rather more straight. The largest single piece (F57) preserved the full length of the tile at 260 mm and the curvature suggests a similar width (c 260 mm) can be reconstructed from edge to edge across the base. Two other pieces from F115 (331) which preserve the profile of one side are slightly longer suggesting a distance of c 290 mm across the base.

Fig 42.12 F57 sx3 (355) large part of a ridge tile, complete length of one side and most of ridge, length 260 mm, tile c 16 mm-18 mm thick

Fig 42.13 F115 (331) part of one side of a ridge tile from edge to mid-line

Fig 42.14 F115 (287) piece from the end of a curved (ridge) tile, orange sandy fabric with pale grey core and white quartz sand in fabric similar to Fabric 21a, traces of white slip on surface close to end and on end face of tile.

Fig 42.15 F21 (51) end of a curved (ridge) tile, sandy fabric fired buff with grey core

Fig 42.16 F115 (285) Q1 piece from the end of a curved (ridge) tile, flat end with part of a small square fixing hole in the broken edge - orange sandy fabric

A small number of pieces from ridge tiles are badly affected by heat with the fabric burnt and crumbling or with vitrified material adhering to the surface.

Fig 42.17 F64 Q3 (171) ridge tile with white part vitrified material (slip) on surface at end

Fig 42.18 F64 Q3 (171) burnt pieces or ridge tile, one with vitrified material on surface at end

Hip tile

Pieces from hip tiles are present, but only part of the top of one and possibly another tile of this type could be recognised. One piece in a sandy orange fabric with a peg/fixing hole was recovered from pit F21. This is the only certain hip-tile recognised among the tile recovered, although another piece of tile with a fixing hole from the same context might also be from a similar tile. The low incidence of these diagnostic pieces suggests that hip tiles are rare among the assemblage as a whole.

Fig 42.19 F21 (51) end from a hip tile with part of peg hole in edge on centre line, part of semi-circular cut away in top edge, part of flaring side edge; orange sandy fabric with occasional white quartz

Floor tiles (Figs 43-44)

The floor tiles recovered are almost entirely broken pieces from large, plain tiles/pavers. A few pieces of smaller tiles typical of medieval floor tiles (c 120 mm & 110 mm square) were also recovered but are rare among the assemblage. No pieces from patterned tiles are present. The floor tiles fall with the same range of body thickness as the larger tiles/pavers (c 20 mm) so that broken pieces might possibly be confused between the two types. However, the fabric is generally distinct, the small tiles having a finer fabric and the pieces from the glazed floor tiles have chamfered edges. Neither glazing nor chamfered sides feature among any of the

large tiles/pavers recovered and it is clear that almost all of the broken floor tile recovered is from the large tiles/pavers.

Medieval floor tiles

One near complete floor tile is decorated across the top with a white underslip and clear glaze giving a yellow appearance (F63) and a few small pieces have a clear glaze directly applied to the surface giving an orange-brown surface colour, recovered from F10 (29), F57 sx1 (153) & F128 (307). There is one plain (unglazed) near complete triangular tile which has been manufactured by deep scoring across the diagonal before firing (F21). Similar triangular tiles have been recorded at the medieval kilns at Danbury (Drury 1975, 112 & fig 54) and at Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire (Mayes & Scott 1984, fig 116)

Fig 43.1 F63 (204) Glazed floor tile, near complete (whole), slightly chamfered edges, decorated with white underslip and clear glaze over showing slightly greenish-yellow, chamfered edges 120 mm square, thickness 20 mm, band of clear glaze on underside along one edge from stacking pattern during firing; relatively fine, orange-red, medium sand fabric with some milky/white quartz

Fig 43.2 F21 Q1 (45) plain (unglazed) half of a floor tile cut on the diagonal, initial cut made when wet passing half way through tile, lower part rough/snapped, corners broken away, projected sides c 110 mm square, c 28 mm-30 mm thick; orange, red-brown & grey colour, medium sand fabric with some milky/white quartz

Fig 43.3 F10 (29) corner of a tile, fine orange coloured medium sand fabric, slightly chamfered edge, clear glaze (uneven thickness) on surface.

Large tiles/pavers

In total just over 81 kg of pieces from broken, large plain tiles/pavers were recovered; mostly from Period 2 contexts. The tiles are between 22 mm-25 mm thick (0.86-0.98 inches) which may indicate about a thickness of about one inch allowing for shrinkage during firing. The largest quantities of these are associated with pit F21 and the kiln (F64) including the stoke pit (F115) from which there are a number of large pieces. Among these three examples preserved one full width measurement, two being c 265 mm (approximately to 10.5 inches), the other c 255 mm (approximately to 10 inches). This might indicate that some at least of the tiles are not quite square or that two sizes are represented; although this difference might also be a manufacturing tolerance. With so few complete measurements there is nothing that can be added to the fact that all of the pieces are from large square tiles of relatively homogeneous size and appearance. While most pieces that can be identified as parts of these tiles are oxidised orange and various shades of orange-red, there are a number of pieces that are part reduced (grey) suggesting poorly fired kiln wasters or seconds. A few of these from the kiln stoke pit (F115) are cracked with flaking surfaces, while several blackened pieces from the fill of the kiln (F64) and waster pit F21 (214) are warped and cracked or have part melted in the heat and expanded from trapped internal gasses. One piece that appears to be from one of these tiles, recovered from F22 (54), is unusual in that it has part of a large depression close to the edge made before firing.

Fig 43.4 F115 Q1 (285) much of a large floor tile in orange sandy fabric with coarse sand/small stone, 265 mm width (presumed square), 22 mm thick.

Fig 43.5 F21 (44) much of a large floor tile (2 joining pieces) in brownish-orange sandy fabric, 265 mm width (presumed square), 25 mm thick

Fig 44.6 F21 (214) half of a large floor tile (2 joining pieces) fired grey-buff and grey, sandy fabric, 255 mm width (presumed square), 22 mm-24 mm thick; finger wipe marks on surface

Fig 44.7 F64 Q1 (170) joining pieces from the corner of a large floor tile, dark grey, warped and part melted, gas swollen, grey glaze on rear

Fig 44.8 F64 Q2 (289) piece from the edge of a large floor tile, dark grey and part melted, gas swollen

Fig 44.9 F64 Q4 (290) piece from the edge of a large floor tile orange & grey brown, cracked with flaking surfaces

Fig 44.10 F22 (54) corner from a large tile with part of a large depression, made pre-firing, in the surface

Perforated tile

Part of a single tile piece has numerous small perforations made into it from the back. This comes from a large pit F16. In some respects these small holes appear similar to fixing holes found on some medieval floor tiles (Emden, 1969) but there are clear differences here as several of the holes penetrate right through the tile which was originally quite large having sides greater than 170 mm in length. and. A number of large tiles with similar perforations have been found associated with medieval kilns at Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire (Mayes & Scott 1984, figs 115-16 & 118) although they are not further discussed other than to be referred to as oven tiles.

Fig 44.11 F16 (61) large plain tile with numerous stab made small fixing(?) holes made onto the back, a few of which penetrate out onto the upper surface, longest surviving side 168 mm, thickness 25 mm

Stamped tile

A single small piece from an abraded tile with several round, grid-like stamps pressed close together into the surface was recovered from ditch F41. The apparently identical stamps are pressed to uneven depths in relation to each other. Similar, small grid-like stamps have also been recorded at Colchester on late Colchester-type wares, on the rim of a chafing dish (CAR 7, fig 102 no. 202) and on the rim of a dish or deep bowl from the former Fenwick (formerly Williams & Griffin) site (Benfield 2017, 183 & fig 99 no. 4). A late 15th-early 16th century date appears likely for both of these stamps on pottery suggesting a similar date for the stamp here. It can be noted that a similar grid stamp is recorded on pottery from the medieval kilns at Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire (Mayes & Scott 1984, fig 111, no. 283).

Fig 44.12 FT 1 F41 (107) Part of a stamped tile or brick; one complete and part of two other round stamps which have a grid pattern (resembling a waffle press or tennis racquet stringing), thickness 30 mm-35 mm, orange coloured, medium sand fabric.

Brick (Fig 45).

Over 61 kg of brick and brick pieces was recovered. This total includes a number of pieces from modern wall and floor bricks (approximately 12 kg in weight) dating to the period of the 18th-early 20th century and residual earlier brick recovered from post-medieval and modern features dated to Period 3 & Period 4. The majority of the brick (approximately 49 kg) is of the same type and of late medieval/early post-medieval date from features dated to Period 3. A single piece of abraded brick from the Period 1 ditch F83 (273) is probably Roman. Most of the Period 3 brick comes from the fill of the kiln (F64) and its stoke pit (F115) and the brick from these two features (totalling approximately 43 kg) makes up 71% by weight of all of the brick from the site. These 'red' bricks are mostly represented by broken brick pieces although there are a significant number of brick ends and two near complete examples, one each from the material filling the kiln and from the stoke pit (one brick recovered from ditch F47 sx 5 (cutting the kiln stoke pit) produced a very heat-damaged brick which is severely cracked on what is probably the upper surface). Where measurable, the size and their nature is typical of bricks dating to period of the 15th-early 17th century - 15th century and Tudor 'place' bricks (Ryan 1996, 95). Among these are two whole bricks.

Of importance are two bricks observed built into the south wall of the kiln structure on the uppermost surviving level of the wall. Both were located at key points, one on the southwest corner, the other where the central flue wall met the back wall of the kiln. That on the corner was broken, but had probably been a whole brick when built into the wall. The other appeared to be whole but was part covered by the clay bonding of the wall. The corner brick was recorded as 100 mm wide and 50 mm thick, the other 110 mm wide and 40 mm thick. Both appear consistent with the other brick associated with the fill of this feature and confirm a date not earlier than the 15th century for the kiln structure.

Fig 45.1 F64 Q3 (171) Near complete (whole) brick, (220 mm x 100 mm x 50 mm), slightly irregular, squodge marks on base edge along one side, orange fine sand fabric with some small stone and burnt out some grass/straw marks on the base (weight 1824 g)

Fig 45.2 F115 Q4 (331) Near complete (whole) brick, (220 mm x 105 mm x 48 mm), slightly irregular, squodge marks around top and especially base edge on one side, pale orange/pale brownish red fine sand fabric, common small red (silt/sand) inclusions with some small stone and burnt out some grass/straw marks on the base (weight 1784 g)

Fig 45.3 F47 sx5 (325) end of a brick (2 joining pieces) severely cracked and slightly warped by heat (c 85 mm-90 mm x 55 mm thick)

Chimney coping (Figs 45, 46)

A piece from a circular chimney coping (*CAR 7*, 202, & fig 188) was recovered from pit F25 (Fig 45.4 or 45.5). This has a curving, thick wall and an expanded base with a scored wavy line pattern. There is a circular cut out (vent) in the side wall. Another small piece with part of a circular vent was recovered from F22.

Very similar pieces which are straight rather than curving appear probably to also be parts of chimney coping but have not been closely paralleled (Fig 45.5, 46.6). All are in a moderately coarse sandy fabric. A number of other similar pieces are difficult to assign to one or other of the two types. Almost all of these pieces have the same, scored wavy line pattern on the base. Pieces were recovered from F21 (121), F22 (54), F25 (73 & 85), F46 (120), F64 Q4 (290), F31 (134), F111 (275) F142 (344) & F145 (232) with an abraded piece from L8 (226). Coping of this nature was designed to finish the appearance of the chimney and to absorb the effects of weathering where the chimney is most vulnerable. For an example of a medieval chimney coping on top of a brick built chimney see Woods 1965 (Plate 44A).

Fig 45.4 F25 (84) part of a chimney coping (135 mm tall), curving wall, expanded base with scored line, curving (concave) body wall and flared, angled rim top; part of circular vent hole in side, sandy brownish-orange fabric

Fig 45.5 F40 (89) part of a ?chimney coping (130 mm-145 mm tall), straight wall with vertical flat end (broken at other end), expanded base with scored line, slightly curving body wall, flat top, sandy brownish-orange fabric

Fig 46.6 F41 (107) part of a ?chimney coping (c 170 mm tall), curving wall, vertical flat end, expanded plain base, slightly curving/flared body wall, rounded top, sandy brownish-red fabric with grey surfaces

Possible pottery covers (Fig 46)

Rims from two wide-mouthed greyware bowl or bucket-like pots from F16 (93) & F21 (121) are very different in form to any of the other pottery and appear probably to be parts of covers, possibilities include saggars, curfews or even the base of louvers. Both have flat-topped rims with indication of knife trimming around the rim area occurring on the inside of the sherd from F16 on a slightly thickened collar-like area below the rim and on the rim edge and rim top on the sherd from F21. The rim curvature suggests quite large pots with rim diameters c 300 mm. The larger of the two sherds (F16) is from a pot at least 77 mm deep. Another sherd from greyware pot from F21 (51) that has a plain, flat-topped rim and which is of similar rim diameter (c 300 mm) might also be part of another cover.

Fig 46.7 16.F16 (93) rim from a greyware bowl or bucket-like pot with flat rim and knife-trimmed internal collar, rim c dia c 310 mm.

Fig 46.8 21.F21 (121) rim from a greyware bowl or bucket-like pot with flat rim and knife-trimmed on rim edge and rim top, rim dia c 300 mm.

Other ceramic objects (Fig 46)

Applied strut or support that has come away at join, patchy glaze along left side as viewed from the front, similar to the corner supports on candle dripping troughs although these do not appear to be separate applied mouldings.

Fig 46.9 F21 (175) part of a large ceramic object or vessel, tall end piece with splayed, flat foot similar to F48 (297) – see candle dipping troughs

Possible kiln furniture

Fig 46.10 F57 sx 3 (168) rounded side and part of two flattened sides, other side missing; low curving end, other end completely broken away; grey surfaces, orange-red sandy fabric with prominent white quartz

Solid ceramic object of uncertain function from F64

Fig 46.11 F64 (290) part of a thick walled ceramic object with rounded, slightly lipped edge, orientation and function uncertain

Fig 46.12 Fig CO5 F21 (51) (fill A) tile(?) with finger incised (scooped out) pattern in high relief, sandy orange fabric (rounded translucent quartz) with rare white quartz and occasional small stone, rare red sandy/silt inclusion.

F57 (155) tile piece with deep circular cut outs and part of a smaller cut out

Pottery & tile discs (Fig 47).

There are six rough-cut pottery discs made from pieces of tile and pottery, four came from F69 and two from F10. They are sub-circular or slightly oval in shape and most if not all are clearly deliberately fashioned although the edges have not been smoothed-off, contrasting with the smoothed edges commonly seen on many Roman pottery counters. They are all of a similar size, the smallest being c 50 mm-55 mm in diameter, with the largest being c 75 mm-80 mm, which suggests they form a related group of objects that fulfil a similar function. Most are made from peg-tile, but include two made on thicker tile pieces, one c 8 mm-10 mm thick. The rough nature of the finish suggests they were expediently produced to be little more than serviceable objects.

Fig 47.1 F10 (29) Two tile, sub-circular discs shape pieces made on thin orange tile (rough underside); smaller is c 55 mm x 50 mm, larger is 75 mm x 80 mm; tile pieces c 8 mm-10 mm thick

Fig 47.2 F69 (192) One pottery (Fabric 21a) and one tile and two probable tile, sub-circular discs shape pieces, smallest (possibly glazed ridge tile) is c 55mm x 55 mm, largest (tile?) c 65 mm x 75 mm; one tile counter c 28 mm thick.

4.2.4 Fired clay and ?slag (Fig 47)

Fired clay associated with kilns

A significant quantity of quite broken-up and often slightly abraded fired clay was recovered from the kiln (F64) and stoke pit (F115). This can be seen to be demolition material from the kiln itself. The fabric is generally sandy with rare inclusions of small stones and small red or dark red-brown sandy, pellet-like pieces. Visually the pieces can be divided between those with brownish surfaces (commonly with vitrified areas) and orange pieces. A smaller number of pieces are in a coarser sand fabric with common small stones. The fired clay is mostly quite hard fired but can be marked with a fingernail and the more coarsely sanded pieces are usually softer. It is clear that this material grades into abraded pieces from bricks which are not easy to distinguish.

Many of the pieces carry impressions consistent with the ends of peg-tiles on their surface and they clearly come from the flues, suspended floor or walls of the tile built kiln. A few hard fired pieces from F64 (290) have fragments from the ends of peg-tiles embedded in them. Other pieces have a right angle edge suggesting they have been applied along the internal angle of the junction of two surfaces. One large orange piece is a thin wedge shape consistent with having been sandwiched between two angled tiles, almost certainly in one of the arches of the kiln flues.

In general the orange coloured pieces of fired clay are not vitrified, and some might be fragments of bricks/tiles; although some have impressions consistent with having been applied over peg-tiles. However, a number of pieces with brownish surfaces commonly have one grey, vitrified surface. Some of these are relatively thin with clear impressions of the ends of peg-tiles on the back and they must have come from the firing chamber wall. There are also bar-like pieces (up to 50 mm thick) with a vitrified top (c 35 mm-40 mm across) which generally have one smooth side, one slightly uneven side and a broken edge or base.

F64 Fired clay: (2626g) quite broken-up, quantity of pieces consisting of brownish orange clay with grey, vitrified surfaces up to 50 mm thick and sandy orange pieces; slightly soft but fired near brick or tile hard, some with flat surfaces that appear to be from contact with peg-tiles, one angled wedge orange piece which must have been between angled tiles from the flue arches; F64 (174) (58 g); F64 Q2 (289) (1804 g) misc, mostly sandy orange fired clay lumps, one piece possibly part of a large coarse vessel, one or two pieces with vitrification, but these appear to be probably small brick pieces; F64 Q4 (290) (1146 g) almost entirely orange fired clay (not vitrified) includes hard fired (tile-like) orange clay with ends of tiles embedded in it.

F115 Fired clay: Q1 (285) (720 g); Q2 (339) (40 g); Q3 (283) (1584 g) the fired clay from Q3 includes a small surface piece (surface c 10 mm thick) with three regular, square ended impressions on back at right angles to face which correspond to the ends of peg-tiles, vitrified surface, grey fired sandy clay with occasional small stones, appears to represent a piece of clay lining or clay patch on the tile built kiln wall (F64) (see F64 (171)); Q4 (331) (540 g) mix of orange brown vitrified pieces and orange sandy and coarse sandy fired clay pieces, quite broken-up.

Fig 47.3 F64 (171) Single small piece, very hard fired, grey glaze on one surface, angular, stepped underside where pressed against ends of tiles/bricks, part of the interior of the kiln surface or clay patch on kiln wall

Fig 47.4 F115 Q3 (283) single piece (54 g), from Kiln, small surface piece (surface c 10 mm thick) with three regular, square ended impressions on back at right angles to face which correspond to the ends of close set peg-tiles, vitrified surface, grey fired sandy clay with occasional small stones, appears to represent a piece of interior clay lining or clay patch on tile built kiln wall (F64)

Otherwise fired clay that could be directly related to kilns, for example vitrified pieces, is surprisingly rare given the large quantity of pottery made here from c late 12th/13th century onward and a number of typical pottery kilns must have once existed in this area. Just a single piece of fired clay with a vitrified surface was recovered from ditch F102 (294) on the west side of the site where almost all of the early dated pottery was located. No remains of kilns, other than the late medieval/early post-medieval tile-built kiln were found (and it can be noted that no kilns were located in the 1973 excavations; although pieces of fired clay with wattle impressions were recovered (Drury & Petchey 1979, 52)). Some items from these

earlier excavations originally described as kiln furniture are now known to be parts of chimney coping.

Fig 47.5 F102 (294) Vitrified clay: small piece (16 g) of fired clay with glassy vitrified very dark olive/black vitrified surface, probably part of a clay-built kiln lining

There are a few hand formed pieces of fired clay recovered from pit F21 can be seen to be pieces associated with firing the pottery.

Fig 47.6 F21 (121) small, hand formed, irregular bar-like piece of fired clay broken away at both ends, several finger tip impressions along one side

Fig 47.7 F21 (121) pad of hand formed clay, finger wipe marks across surface, irregular underside, impressions probably from the edge of a peg-tile in one side, other side & edges left rough formed

Other fired clay

F21 (175, 215) quantity of abraded fired clay (12 pieces +other small fragments, 648 g); (175) two small irregular, grey, sandy lumps, in isolation appear to be possibly simply heated sandy soil rather than deliberately manufactured fired clay material but are same as core of some fired clay in find 215; (215) several lumps c 70 mm by 50 mm in size, fired pastel orange & buff on some surface areas with dark grey core, silty fine sand fabric with occasional small stones and patches of burnt out organic chaff/straw, possibly some incidental add mixture of sandy soil(?), one piece with square cross section, indicating a possibly bar-like object/piece with sides c 45 mm-50 mm in width.

Fig 47.8 F21 (215) Piece of fired clay with square cross section, possibly bar-like piece or object broken at both ends (sides c 45 mm-50 mm in width) however, that the clay is from a bar rather than broken from a larger piece is not entirely clear; orange & buff on one surface with dark grey core, silty fine sand fabric with occasional small stones and patches of burnt out organic chaff/straw and possibly some incidental add mixture of sandy soil(?) lumps.

F017 (gully) Fired clay: (7 sherds, 84 g), small rounded (abraded) pieces in a relatively fine sandy fabric, one with part of a small wattle(?) void dia 5 mm

Slag-like material

There are a few pieces of slag or slag-like/clinker material from F41, F61, and F102. Described below.

F41 (107) Slag/concretion: (2 pieces, 522 g) irregular rounded pieces, one large one small, slightly vesicular, incorporates sand and small stones, clear ferrous base but not magnetic

F61 (164) Slag: (164) single piece (140 g) irregular rounded piece, incorporates sand and stones in matrix, clear ferrous based inclusions/iron pan but not magnetic

F102 (254) Slag: (2 pieces, 410 g) concreted, soil based(?) slag-like lumps with part vitrified (glassy) surface, clearly exposed to significant heat, possibly from a kiln; (8 pieces, 370 g) concreted, soil & clay based(?) slag-like lumps, some with with part vitrified (glassy) surface, clearly exposed to significant heat, possibly from a kiln

4.2.5 Quernstone (Fig 48).

There are a significant number of pieces of broken, imported lava quernstones, including modified, use-abraded pieces. These were recovered from several features, these being pits F22 & F81, ditches F36, F47, F83 & F102 and a spread of CBM F114. The lava stone is almost without question German Mayen lava, although another similar lava stone source is known in France. The most common indication of use on these pieces is abrasion to edges while the curving edges of some appear to initially have been roughly cut down from a larger stone. One piece from pit F81 is roughly pillow shaped with abrasion on one surface and rounded abraded edges. Another from ditch F36 is an abraded, pointed lozenge shape. It is presumed that these pieces have been modified for use in the potting processes carried out by the medieval potters. It can be noted that fragments of lava quern were also recovered during the 1973 excavation west of the present site (Drury & Petchey 1975, 52).

The earliest lava quernstones in Britain are of Roman date. The trade in this stone commenced again the mid-late Saxon period and continued throughout the medieval period

(*CAR 2*, 75). However, the number of lava querns that are of certain post-Roman date from Colchester appears rather more limited in relation to the known Roman period imports (*CAR 5*, 36-39) and many later pieces from the town are often residual Roman (*CAR 10*, 161). The pieces recovered here are all from stones between about 25 mm-50 mm thick and, although abraded, most retain the flat grinding surface of the original stone as one face, the opposite surface mostly being coarse or roughly finished. There are no other diagnostic elements such as collars or handle holes surviving on any of the pieces. Of themselves the stones are not closely dated, although use of discarded or damaged stones imported in the medieval period would appear likely. The absence of any significant habitation in this area in the Roman and medieval period shows they were almost certainly brought out to the site by the potters.

Fig 48.1 F22 Quernstone: single piece of imported Mayen lava quernstone (204 g), abraded, retains flat grinding surface

Fig 48.2 F36 (81) imported Mayen lava quernstone, pointed lozenge shaped piece c 25 mm thick, heavily abraded, broken into two main pieces (weight 162 g) presumably reused as tool at the kiln site

F64 Quernstone: Q3 (171) imported Mayen lava quernstone (2 pieces, 708 g), abraded, large piece with roughly chipped, rounded edge, one straight edge uneven and slightly more abraded, retains flat grinding face and rough upper face.

F81 (295) (4 pieces, 2308 g) German lava quernstone, two joining pieces up to 40 mm thick, retains smoothed grinding face, roughly chipped rounded edge, one straight side abraded from wear; thinner piece c 25mm-30 mm thick, retains smoothed grinding face; small cushion shaped piece abraded from wear on one face with rounded edges on the side, quernstone pieces presumably reused at kiln site.

Fig 48.3 F81 (295) imported Mayen lava, small pillow shaped piece abraded from wear on one face with rounded edges on the side, presumed quernstone piece presumably reused at kiln site; maximum thickness c 38 mm

F83 Quernstone: (2 pieces, 108 g) imported Mayen lava small abraded pieces

F102 Quernstone: imported Mayen lava quernstone, single piece (324 g), c 30 mm thick, abraded but retains flat grinding surface, rough quadrant shape edge chipped round and abraded

F114 Quernstone: imported Mayen lava quernstone, single piece (282 g), 35 mm-50 mm thick, abraded but retains flat grinding surface

Finds from modern features (Period 3 & Period 4)

Finds were recovered from a number of features, primarily field boundaries, post-dating the medieval and early post-medieval pottery/tile production. These finds are listed and described by context in Appendix 2. Most features contained pottery no earlier than the late 18th century, and most probably date to the 19th or early 20th century. A few pieces of pottery are of individual interest.

Pottery

Fig 48.4 F33 sx1 (90) Patterned slipware dish with fluted edge in brown, yellow and very dark brown slip (unusual at Colchester). Fabric 50

F36 (81) Near complete small pot- possibly an ointment jar. Fabric 46A

F48 (126) Cup/small bowl. Pattern - Chinese boat with 3 figures (late 18th-early 19th C). Fabric 48/48d

Fig 48.4 F61 (163) Neck from a Bartmann jug (2 sherds (joining) 118g) well moulded face (dated c mid 16th-17th century). Fabric 45D

Fig 48.5 F67 (183) (3 sherds, 46 g) Sherds from two cups or small bowls with black transfer print commemorating the Great Exhibition of 1851 (image of exhibition hall on base & external wall, upper internal border consisting of an oak-leaf pattern) underside of base marked with possible capital letter I. Fabric 48D

F67 (183) Large base ring from a bowl, appears to be cut down. Fabric 45M

F67 (183) Mocha decorated bowl (c 19th century). Fabric 48E

4.2.6 Gunflint (Fig 48.7)

By Adam Wightman

A gunflint from post-medieval/modern boundary ditch F2 is a rectangular gunflint made by segmenting a parallel-sided blade (Ballin 2012, 118). The heel (rear end), the leading edge (the front of the gunflint which creates the spark by hitting the 'frizzen' or steel) and the lateral sides of the gunflints are all bevelled and have been modified by retouch. A slight bevel has been retouched on the lower face of the leading edge to strengthen it.

Rectangular gunflints occur in two forms, double- and single-backed. The piece from F2 has a single arris running from lateral side to lateral side which is off-set from the centre and is of the single-backed type (Type 4 of De Lotbiniere's basic four-type gunflint typology (1984, 206)). Gunflints like these were created in huge numbers in Brandon in Suffolk and were known as 'commons' (Skertchley 1879, 46). Their production began in around 1790, roughly ten years after the blade technique was introduced to Britain (De Lotbiniere 1977, 41).

The leading edge of the gunflint has been damaged, probably as a result of striking the steel. There is a large chip missing from one corner of the leading edge, which commonly occurs when the gun is discharged (Ballin 2012, 127). The chip is surrounded by white staining, which is frequently associated with a form of 'micro-crazing', discolouration and/or polish known as powder-burn (Ballin 2012, 118).

The gunflint measures 28 mm x 22 mm x 5mm. It is not clear from a comparison with the standardised gunflint sizes recorded by Skertchley in 1879 (pg 47-63) what type of gun the flint comes from, although it is most likely to have been a horse pistol or a single-barrelled sporting gun. As it was found in a field boundary ditch in a rural area it is probable that the flint was discarded while hunting. Five blade gunflints from muskets were also recently recovered from an evaluation a kilometre to the north-east (Colchester Northern Gateway Sports Hub Plots 2-3, CAT Report 1219 *forthcoming*). The gunflint from the Area A provides evidence that hunting was taking place on this land sometime in the late 18th or 19th centuries.

4.2.7 Animal bone

By Alec Wade

The excavation produced a small assemblage of 122 pieces of animal bone weighing approximately 1.3kg (1288g) listed in Table F9. The assemblage is characterised by its fragmentary nature and poor condition, suggesting that the recovered material may be biased towards the most durable skeletal parts such as teeth and the denser bone fragments. None of the animal bone could be closely associated with the earliest recorded medieval deposits (Period 1). Features of c 15th-16th century date belonging to Period 2 (in particular waster pits F21 and F22) accounted for 53% of the assemblage (by number of pieces) with another 37% of the remaining material being produced by features dating up to the 18th century (Period 3).

The domestic species of cattle, horse, sheep/goat (no distinction being made) and pig were identified in the assemblage. No wild species were positively identified, although it is possible that there may be a piece of deer bone which was recovered from large quarry pit F16 (Period 2). Unfortunately its surviving condition was too poor for a positive identification. Cut marks associated with butchery and signs of dog gnawing (usually a good indicator of residuality within a context) were noted on a small amount of the material, mostly affecting the cattle and large mammal bone.

Feature	Finds no	Description	No	Wt
F16	48	The only identifiable piece of bone was a fragment of a cattle humerus that had both signs of dog gnawing and cut/saw marks associated with butchery. The remaining pieces were from medium and large-sized mammals (possibly including a piece of deer bone?).	4	118
F16	61	Cattle 1st phalange	1	12
F21	121	The only identifiable species was cattle (5 pieces). The remaining material was either large mammal or unidentifiable. Three pieces of the large mammal bone had been burnt.	18	81
F22	54	The identified material included cattle (4 pieces), sheep/goat (3), and pig (2). Some of the cattle bone and the remaining unidentified large mammal bone had been butchered and dog-gnawed.	36	490
F36	81	The only identifiable piece of bone was a fragment of a cattle mandible. The remaining material was either large mammal or unidentifiable.	9	34
F41	230	cattle tooth	1	14
F47	325	Unidentified but including one piece of large mammal bone	2	26
F57	154	Unidentified but including large mammal bone fragments	11	33
F57	156	Unidentifiable piece of bone from a large mammal.	1	4
F61	63	The identified species included cattle (4 pieces), and sheep/goat (1). Some of the cattle bone had both signs of butchery and dog-gnawing	25	252
F61	163	The only identifiable material was a cattle mandible with signs of both cut marks and dog gnawing	3	44
F61	164	The only identified fragment was a horse tooth. The other pieces were both from a large mammal.	2	70
F62	162	The only identified fragment was a horse tooth.	3	64
F81	295	Horse teeth (2)	2	40
F147	329	Unidentified bone fragments	4	6

Table F9 Animal bone

4.2.8 Overall Finds discussion

By Stephen Benfield

Pre Period 1

The earliest closely-dated finds are a few pieces of Roman brick and tile residual in later features. The origin of this material is not clear as these few finds stand alone and there is no settlement or agricultural landscape known on this area until the post-medieval period. Charcoal burning was one industry that thrived on areas to the north of the site and is known to have been carried out there during the Roman period as well as in the prehistoric and post-Roman periods (CAT Report 1219).

Period 1 - Period 3

The most significant of the finds are the large quantities of medieval pottery and ceramic building material (CBM), notably peg-tiles, floor tiles & bricks, together with a collection of ceramic objects. The CBM appears to be primarily associated with a rectangular tile-built kiln located on the site, but much of this almost certainly derives from the kiln structure rather than tile and brick making.

Pottery typical of the Colchester medieval pottery industry was clearly being produced on and around the site over much of the period of its currency; the pottery types recovered suggesting production here from c late 12th century to the late 15th/early 16th century. The pottery assemblage can be broadly divided between three chronological groups relating to different areas of the site and to particular types of contexts.

The earliest pottery (Period 1) consists mostly of Early medieval sandy wares (Fabric 13) dated to the period of the 12th-13th century and primarily of late 12th-early 13th century date. This pottery is concentrated on the west of the site and is overwhelmingly from ditch fill. The pottery vessels are heavily dominated by cooking pots, with only a few bowl, jar and jug forms among them. With this is a spouted pitcher of Thetford-type and one possibly sherd of Thetford-type ware was also recovered from another context (F107). These indicate the presence of some pottery that should date no later than the mid 12th century, that is before c 1150 AD (CAR 7, 31) but does not significantly affect the dating of the majority of the pottery as not earlier than the late 12th century. Apart from one or two near complete pots, most of this early pottery is very broken-up and its condition suggests it must have had been deposited a significant period of time after its original discard, presumably having originally been part of surface kiln waste dumps.

The second pottery group (Period 2) consists of sandy greyware (Fabric 20) and Colchester-type wares (Fabric 21a) typical of the late 13th-15th century and this pottery comes primarily from a number of pits on the central area of the site. Significant quantities of CBM, notably peg-tiles, large floor tiles and a few pieces of brick, mostly associated with the upper fill of these, are likely to derive from the demolition of a tile built kiln F64 (below) suggesting the pits themselves remained partly open features into the late 15th or 16th century. The pottery itself includes a number of broken near complete pots, notably from the lower fill of pit F25 and represents pots with firing faults that have been discarded into what were probably small clay extraction pits. The range of pots includes cooking pots typical of the period of the late 13th-14th century, but with a large number of jugs. Of interest are a few sgraffito sherds, notably part of a jug top from pit F21 as these add to the evidence for sgraffito pottery being produced in the Colchester kilns (see CAR 7 166-170). Roof furniture including pieces of chimney copings together with parts of industrial vessels represented by candle troughs were also associated with these pits. One small part of a large decorative Louver (chimney pot or ventilator) was also recovered suggesting that these most elaborate of pottery objects were also produced here. So far no kilns of a form typical of pottery manufacture (see Musty 1974) have been found on the area in the current nor previous excavation (Drury & Petchey 1975). A few pieces of kiln furniture was claimed for the earlier excavation to the west (Drury & Petchey 1975, 52). These have since proved to be parts of chimney copings (CAR 7, 202) although a few pieces of fired sandy clay with wattle impressions might have come from a kiln structure. Almost no material indicative of pottery kilns has come to light among the Period 1 finds from the ditches on the west of the site or the early Period 2 waster pits on the central

area. Just a single piece of fired clay with a vitrified surface was recovered from one of the Period 1 ditches (F102).

The nature and dating of the Period 1 & Period 2 assemblages could indicate a potential lacunae in production here in the period of the mid-late 13th century. It is also noticeable that the early all-over or partial thick underslip and glaze wears of the early Colchester industry (CAR 7 108) appear relatively poorly represented are appear residual in the Period 2 waster pit groups so that production of these may have been limited or focused elsewhere.

To return to the problem of the absence of evidence for pottery kilns, the only kiln to have been discovered here is a rectangular tile built structure (F64) which has a double flue and is of a form typically associated with the manufacture of tiles & bricks. A small group of pottery from the construction cut indicates a date after the 14th-early 15th century while bricks built into the lower kiln wall suggests that the kiln structure dates no earlier than the 15th century. As well as large amounts of peg-tile and brick pieces the back fill of the kiln and stoke pit also contained a large quantity of late Colchester-type ware dated to the period of the 15th-early 16th century. This pottery makes up the third of the three broad chronological groups (Period 3). A sherd from the frilled base of a Raeren mug was recovered among the pottery from the stoke pit (F115). These are current from c 1475-1550 and indicates that the fill of the stoke pit, following the abandonment of the kiln, dates no earlier than the late 15th century.

The apparent relation of the pottery to the tile built kiln is of significance but also rather problematic. Pottery associated with the backfill of the kiln and stoke pit can be seen to comprise at least 130 individual pots and represents broken waster material thrown back in after the kiln was abandoned. Also, it seems likely that most, if not all of the peg-tile and brick recovered from this area of the site comes from the kiln structure itself, the upper walls having been entirely demolished to about or just below the level of the kiln floor. The floor itself having been removed, although some of the tile support arches retain the base of the arch springing. The original height of the kiln walls is of course a matter of conjecture, no complete upper parts of these types of structure having survived. A reconstruction of a 13th century brick and tile built kiln at Borelli Yard, in Farnham (Surrey), suggests a kiln wall about 2 m in height (Riall 2003, 307). If this were the case here then demolition would produce a significant quantity of peg-tile; although the kiln wall thickness here appears to be relatively slight in relation to the Borelli Yard kiln (*ibid* fig 3 & fig 11). The presence of some waster piece of tile do suggests that peg-tiles may have been made in the kiln here and the pieces of chimney coping (unless reused in pottery production) certainly suggest that ceramic furniture was being made on the site. However, it appears virtually impossible to successfully separate kiln structure pieces from any potential kiln products. Given the quantity of peg-tile abandoned here it seems likely that at least the majority of the this, and more certainly that from the backfill of the kiln and stoke pit, derives from the kiln structure itself. Also, the distinctive large tiles recovered in some quantity appear more likely to represent remains of the floor of the kiln chamber rather than being a kiln product. Conversely, the large amount of waste pottery from the remains of the kiln, which as a group is the latest of the medieval pottery production on the site both in terms of the proportions of fabric types and vessel forms, suggests that the kiln could have been used to fire it. This quantity of potter can be seen to set the kiln here apart from other kilns of this type, for example the tile kiln at Borelli Yard and other associated contexts there together produced a total of just 103 sherds of pottery (*ibid*, 314). Whether the kiln here was initially constructed to produce tiles and other CBM and then was used as a pottery kiln is not clear.

In relation to the Period 2 pottery from the waster pits (above) the probably date of the kiln construction appears too late for it to have been associated with the production of much of that pottery and earlier kilns which must have existed here that remain unlocated, as they also do for the Period 1 pottery recovered from the west of the site. The one kiln structure located on the site appears to have been used to produce Colchester-type wares, especially jugs, in the late 15th-early 16th century. There is no indication of any continuing production of pottery here following this, although Post-medieval (glazed) red earthen ware (Fabric 40) must have been produced close to Colchester in the 16th-18th century. In regard to this debris indicative of production of Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenware has been noted on the Essex Way footpath between Horkesley Heath and West Bergholt west of the present site.

4.3 Assessment of the charred plant macrofossils and other remains

By Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist (January 2018)

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at the Northern Growth Area (Colchester), undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT), recorded ditches, pits and other discrete features, which were of twelfth to fifteenth/sixteenth century date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavation site, with a total of fifty eight being submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by CAT with the flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 1 – 3. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds, leaf fragments, moss fronds, fungal sclerotia and arthropod remains were present throughout.

Results

With the exception of the charcoal rich assemblage from pit F89 (sample 239), all assemblages are extremely small (i.e. considerably <0.1 litres in volume) and sparse. Most contain little more than occasional flecks of charcoal. Cereals/seeds are only recorded within eleven of the assemblages studied, with most specimens being abraded and fragmented. It is also noted that where charcoal/charred wood does occur at a higher density, the material is often highly comminuted.

Cereal grains, including occasional specimens of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), are present within five assemblages. However, most are too poorly preserved for close identification. Cereal chaff is entirely absent. Seeds of segetal weeds and grassland herbs are noted within eight samples, although mostly as single specimens within an assemblage. Taxa noted include brome (*Bromus* sp.), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), grasses (Poaceae) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.). Other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce, but occasional pieces of charred root/stem are noted and sample 252 (ditch F100) includes at least one indeterminate culm node.

The only other remains noted are occasional fragments of black porous and/or tarry material (all probably derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains) and very small pieces of coal (coal 'dust').

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, in only three instances (ditch F100, pit F89 and hearth F153) does it appear likely that the remains are derived from small deposits of refuse or the relicts of specific activities. The material within the remaining assemblages would all appear to be derived from a very low density of scattered or wind-dispersed detritus, all of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. This would certainly appear to indicate that most of the excavated features were entirely peripheral to any main foci of activity during the later medieval period which is, perhaps, unusual given the proximity of the kiln at the southern edge of the site. Such features generally posed such a severe fire risk that they were often placed beyond the limits of any domestic areas, but in the current instance, the kiln and rake out pit assemblages themselves are all but devoid of material. The reason for this is currently unknown. Of the three assemblages mentioned above, the fill of pit F89 (at the western end of the excavated area) is charcoal rich, possibly suggesting it is a small, discrete deposit of hearth waste. The material within ditch F100 (approximately 20 metres to south of pit F89) may have a similar origin, and it is supposed that the material within hearth F153 (to the east of the kiln) was burnt *in situ*. In both of the latter instances, the assemblages are dominated by seeds of grassland herbs, possibly suggesting that dried herbage was used as tinder or kindling. Cereals appear to have been of no particular local importance, and although the reason for this is not immediately apparent, it may suggest that the area was largely pastoral in nature.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Pit samples sheet 1

Feature no.	7	7	8	9	9	21	21	22	25	26	27	28
Sample no.	20	21	25	27	35	217	122	55	116	60	69	70
Charred plant macrofossils												
Bromus sp.									x			
Small Poaceae indet.						x						
Large Poaceae indet.							x		x			
Solanum sp.									x			
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xxx	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm							x	x	x	x		x
Charcoal >5mm								x	x	x		
Charcoal > 10mm									x			
Other remains												
Black porous/tarry material								x	x			
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
%flot sorted	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Pits samples sheet 2

Feature no.	31	50	63	69	84	85	89	91	145	146
Sample no.	132	137	169	196	234	236	239	245	324	328
Charred plant macrofossils										
Hordeum sp. (grains)			xcf		x					
Cereal indet (grains)	x				x					
Valerianella dentata (L.) Pollich.	x									
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x	x	xx	x	xxxx	x	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm		x	x		xx	x	xxxx		x	
Charcoal >5mm			x		x		xxx			
Charcoal > 10mm					x		xx		x	
Charred root / stem				x	x		x			
Other remains										
Black porous/tarry material				x						
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	20	20	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Reference

Stace, C., 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare P/TT = pit/tree throw P/DT = pit/ditch terminus Struct. = structural feature
Q.Pit = quarry pit EH = erosion hollow ROP = rake out pit ph = post hole

Ditch samples

Feature no.	3	5	15	15	20	39	41	47	57	57	79	83	83	100	109	109	109	109
Sample no.	5	12	131	138	357	91	112	187	156	157	227	265	266	252	262	263	264	277
Charred plant macrofossils																		
Cereal indet. (grains)									x					x				
Centaurea sp.														x				
Small fabaceae indet.														x				
Lapsana communis L.														x				
Ranunculus sp.														x				
Stellaria sp.														xcf				
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	xx	xxxx	xx	xx	xxx	x
Charcoal >2mm				x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	xx	x	x	x	
Charcoal >5mm				x							x		x	xx	x	x	x	
Charcoal > 10mm														xx				
Charred root/stem														x	x			
Indet culm node														x				
Indet seed														x				
Other remains																		
Black porous/tarry material							x									x		
Small coal frags						x							x					
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
%flot sorted	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Other samples

Feature or Layer no.	1	10	72	13	14	16	16	16	16	62	64	115	115	147	149	150	153	L4
Sample no.	2	30	210	104	38	46	47	94	95	166	172	284	288	332	333	336	343	40
Charred plant macrofossils																		
Anthemis cotula L.																		x
Asteraceae indet.			x															xx
Bromus sp			xcf															x
Lapsana communis L.																		x
Small Poaceae indet.																		x
Large Poaceae indet.																		x
Ranunculus sp.														x				
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x		x			x					x	x	x	x	x	
Charcoal >5mm			x					x				x	x		x	x		
Charcoal > 10mm												x	x					
Charred root / stem												x						
Other remains																		
Black porous/tarry material													x	x				
Small coal frags				x	x	x				x	x							
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
%flot sorted	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5 Discussion

Archaeological sites should always be seen in context. Three such contexts apply here. First, and perhaps best documented, is the area of brick and tile making in Mile End, Great Horkesley and Boxted. As mentioned in the introduction to this report, there are numerous references in place-names on the Tithe Award and Maps (D/CT33, 43, 184, 242) and the earliest Ordnance Survey to the manufacture of brick, tile and pots in these parishes.

Second is the archaeological evidence for the making of pots in the medieval period. It has already been pointed out by Paul Drury and Martin Petchey (1975), that the medieval wasters from the 1973 excavation were part of a group of pottery production sites in Mile End and Horkesley, the Mile End site being in the earlier part of the sequence (13th century), with later pots produced in Great Horkesley (mainly 14th century). The 2017 excavation of Area A has added to this sequence, and we have clear evidence for this migration of production across a single site - production starting probably 12th-13th (Petchey and the western side of our site), then moving a couple of fields to the east in the 13th-14th century, (eastern part of our site) then staying put in the 15th-16th century. So, the pattern is for slight movement of production sites throughout the 12th-16th centuries. Why this should be so is unclear. Perhaps clay sources were very local, and once a field was exhausted, production was moved. Another interesting theme (not pursued here), is whether the need for wood fuel was a prime motivator, and it is the chopping down of *Cesterwald* for fuel that led to the moving of production to sites where access to wood fuel was easier.

In terms of the study of pottery, perhaps the most important aspect of the Area A excavation is that we have found a new production site for Colchester-type ware (Fabric 21a, in the Cunningham and Cotter series). Two other sites were already known (*CAR 3*, 178). The first was on the corner of Magdalen Street and Military Road, around 200m south of the Colchester town walls. The evidence for this is a group of pottery found in 1907 on the premises of Groom, Daniells & Co., and a second group of pottery found 50m away by a CAT excavation in 1974 (*CAR 6*, 341). Potters working here had two market options - cart the pottery through South Gate and up into the town centre for the markets, or cart it 800m down Hythe Hill to the quay, from where it could be shipped anywhere (it would presumably have been easier to go by coast and river to deliver pots to the Chelmsford area). Interestingly, the Area A site is some way from the town centre, but that must surely have been its market.

In one respect, the Area A excavation muddies the distinction between pot-making and tile-making⁶. Stephen Benfield points out in his report that we have peg-tile wasters. This means peg-tiles were made here. But where were the peg-tiles made? The excavated kiln foundations (F64) are rectangular, and in the archaeological literature, tile- and brick-kilns are invariably rectangular (for instance at Danbury - Drury and Pratt 1975). So, the simplest explanation is that our kiln F64 is the tile kiln (despite argument elsewhere in this report that it must be the Period 3 pottery kiln).

But there is a problem. If kiln F64 were a tile kiln, then where was all the pottery produced? I think the production of pottery here is beyond dispute - no domestic site produces 530kg of pottery (including wasters). Not only Colchester-type ware was produced at Mile End. We also have Fabric 13 (early medieval sandy wares), Fabric 13t (transitional medieval sandy ware), Fabric 20 (medieval sandy greywares: detail in *CAR*

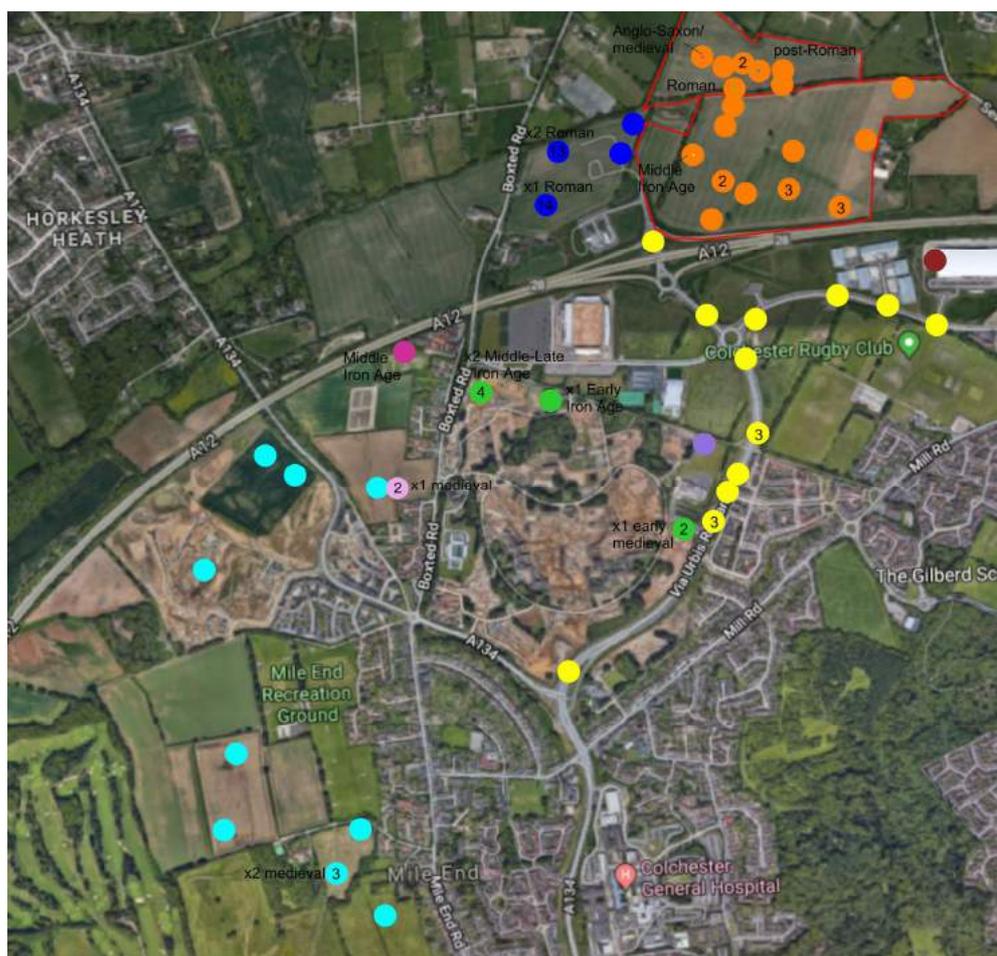
⁶ Tile is not the only non-pottery product, for we also have louvers, chimney copes, and industrial troughs. It would appear that virtually any ceramic product could be commissioned from the artisans of Mile End and Horkesley.

7). The question is - where are the kilns which produced these pots? The answer is - we don't know. Martin Petchey thought the kilns would be to the west of the site he dug in 1973, but CAT carried out trial-trenching evaluation and geophysical survey over those fields, and there were no signs of kilns in the trenches or in the 'geophys' results. The conclusion - that the kilns were all built so close to the modern ground surface that modern ploughing has completely destroyed them - is the logical answer.

One possibility is that they were destroyed by the construction of the old A134. Chapman & Andrés map (1777) shows that what became the Nayland Road (the A134) was only a trackway in 1777, and was only converted into a surfaced road some time after, perhaps at Enclosure. Was the new road built over the kiln sites?

The third context within which ceramic production in Mile End should be viewed is the newly-discovered 'fire pits'. The following text is based on the recent CAT Report 1219, on the evaluation of the plots east of the Park & Ride site.

The most significant remains were 24 charcoal-rich pits probably [created by charcoal burning]. These were sub-round or sub-oval charcoal-rich features with occasional evidence of in situ burning. Dating evidence was mostly lacking but two of the pits contained Roman and post-Roman finds. Radiocarbon dates from charcoal in another two pits ranged from the Middle Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon and early medieval. Together with another 77 charcoal-rich pits known from previous archaeological investigations, they suggest that charcoal production was occurring [on a very considerable scale] in this part of northern Colchester from the Early Iron Age through to the medieval period.



15: distribution of fire pits in northern Colchester (from CAT Report 1219).

So, the masters and controllers of fire in the area north of Colchester were, from the Iron Age onwards, the charcoal burners. Perhaps they should be seen as the originators of (or at least the historic context for) the medieval pottery kilns and later brick and tile kilns of Mile End and Horkesley.

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7 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of soil or other material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
mesolithic	period from c 9600 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c AD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

8 Contents of archive

Finds: tbc

Paper and digital record: details tbc

XX A4 document wallets containing: TBC

The report (CAT Report 1140)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

9 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust At Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: 2016.78

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We are grateful for the input of and help from CBC Archaeological Officers - initially Martin Winter for input to selection of excavation area an initial administration, and to the current CBCAO Dr Jess Tipper.

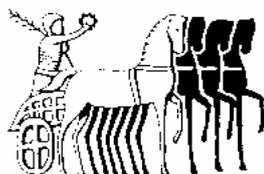
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Appendix 1

Context list

27/7/17, 9/1/18, 10/1/18, 11/1/18, 15/1/18, 18/1/18, 22/1/18, 27/1/18, 29/1/18, 7/3/18, 8/3/18, 19/10/18, 14/11/18, 15/11/18

Period 1 13th-14th
 Period 2 late 14th to 15th
 Period 3 15th-16th
 Period 4 post-medieval / modern

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F001	Shallow pit/tree throw	E	L2	L3	1: peg-tile? 2: sample		post-med	4
F002	major E-W ditch with ceramic drain (addition?). Cuts N-S post-med ditches F3-5, so this is PM/Mod. Continues as F48	E	L2	F7, F3, F4, F5	3: 18: pot 17-19, late med early p-med floor tile, peg tile 8: pot 18-19 9: pot 19 10: sample 15: pot 17-18 26: sample, and 16-17 cbm, pot 19-20, peg tile, gunflint	19: ▲38 four fe strips	19-20	4
F003	N-S ditch cut by F2	E	L2	L3	4: pot la 18-19, glass 18-20, peg tile, 5: sample		18-19	4
F004	N-S ditch cut by F2	E	F2	L3	6: pot late 18-20, glass 18-20, cbm 14-15 7: sample		18th-20th	4
F005	N-S ditch cut by F2	E	F2	L3	11: peg-tile 12: sample		late med +	4 by strat

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F006	long pit or S terminal of ditch. Relationship with F9 unknown	E	L2	L3	13:14: pot 13-15 CBM : peg tile, floor tile		13-15 pot, later peg tile?	2 / 3
F007	long pit cut by major ditch F2	E	F2	L3	16:17: pot mid 15-16 20: sample 21: sample		15-16	3
F008	large shallow pit cut by F2	E			23: cbm, fe nail, and pot 15-16 with intrusive 16-18 25: sample	24: ▲4 post-med button	post-med	4
F009	large pit coinciding with F6 (relationship unknown)	E	L2	L3	27: sample 28: 36: pot 13-14 35: sample CBM: peg-tile		13th-14th and peg tile	2/3
F010	long pit or southern ditch terminus	E	L2	L3	29: pot 14-15 30: sample CBM: peg-tile		14-15 pot, later peg tile?	2/3
F011	southern ditch terminus, parallel with	E	L2	L3	31: pot 12-14 CBM: peg-tile		12-14 pot, later peg tile?	2/3
F012	Plinth of wall formed of two peg tiles in width at ~0.33m wide and ~2.1m long. 2 courses, orientated E-W. Butts F14	N	L4	L6	64: peg tile from plinth 65: pot 13-14		13th-14th	2/3
F013	Square plinth foundation with heavy pebbles and brick/tile frags	N	L7	L6	104: sample 105:106: pot 14-16		14-16	2/3
F014	Robbing of tile plinth	N	/	L4, L5	37:38: pot 15-16, peg-tile 38: sample	92: ▲28 ae wire	15-16	3
F015	Long ditch	N	F69, L6	L3	128: 139: 179: pot 13-14 131: sample 138: sample		13th-14th	1

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F016	Large possible quarry pit partially filled by L6 - 6.00m long by 3.6m wide. Wasters from here.	N	L6	L3	46:48:61:62:63:90: 93: 96: most 20, with 21a 46-7: sample 94-5: sample VLQ pot 15th-16th	49:▲13 thick pottery counter made of Roman tile, and ▲40 fe sheet	15-16	3
F017	Pit in angular alignment with F18 and F19	E	L2	L3	32: peg tile		Med+	2/3
F018	Pit	E	L2	L3	33: fe nail, pot 13-16		13-16	2/3
F019	Pit	E	L2	L3	34: ???			?
F020	Long ditch, = F36. <i>De facto</i> this is post-med	Mid	L2	L3	41-43:50:59: pot 2.3kg 15-16, cbm 357: sample		15-16 unless F36 is later	4
F021	Waster pit. Sub rectangular, with burnt clay and charcoal at base. Cuts F53. Note greenish fill = cussy	S E	L2	F53 F57	44: VLQ pot fabs 20, 21a 45: peg tile 51: fe nails 121: peg tile 122:sample, 123:sample 214: tile (floor?) 215: fired clay 216: peg tile 217:sample 221: ? 223: peg tile 340: pot	52:▲9, 10 fe staple and bar 53:▲3 med/p-med weight 56:▲1 med buckle 1350-1450. 122▲27 fe rod or bar 175:▲29 stone hone 212:▲8 fe sheet 213:▲2 fe tool fragment? 218:▲16 fe pivot with shank medieval	15-e16 late 14th to 15th (14th-15th century buckle)	23
F022	Waster pit, cuts F55	S	L2	F55	54: pot 15-16th, quernstone	54:▲19 fe strip	15-16th	2/3

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
					55: sample	and nail, and ▲41 worked bone		
F023	Shallow oval shaped pit Cuts F24	N	L2	F24	57: pot, fabs 40, 45x, 51a, glass 18th-19th		late 19-20	4
F024	Short ditch	N	F23	L3	58: cbm			4
F025	Waster pit. Large, irregular, flat base.	Mid	L2	L3	73: peg-tile 83: 84:113: VLQ pot 14-15 85: pot 98-103: pot 114: pot 116: sample	73: ▲5 sundry fe objects, and ▲5 ae bowl rim 74: ▲7 cua lump 75: ▲26 pb lump 82: ▲Mayen lava lump	14th to early15th), peg-tile later?	2/3
F026	Steep sided pit.	N	L2	L3	59: fe nail, pot 3.6kg 15-16, cbm 60: sample		15-16th	3
F027	Pit clustered with F28 and F29	N	L2	L3	69: sample		no finds	?
F028	Pit	N	L2	L3	68: pot 13-16 70: sample		13-16 pot	2/3
F029	Pit	N	L2	L3	71: sample		no finds	?
F030	Shallow, plough-scarred pit	SE	L2	L3	72: pot 13-15		13th to 14th	2
F031	Waster pit (large oval).	Mid	F20 F25	F60	132: sample 133:134:135:148:149:176: pot (10kg pot fab 21a)	147: ▲11 fe bar 177: stone hone ▲35	14th to 15th	2
F032	Ditch, shallow short	SE	L2	L3	76: 84: pot 13-14 81:		13th to 14th	2
F033	Ditch	E	L2	F45 F62	97: pot late 19-20, much residual, cbm, clay pipe, glass		19-20	4

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
					17-18			
F034	Ditch terminus adjacent to F22. Probably same as F61 modern ditch	SE	L2	L3	77: pot 13-15 1.3kg		13-15	4 becocs F61 is later
F035	Ditch	SE	L2	F41	78-80: 232: pot 15-16, clay pipe 16-17th (n, this must be intrusive)		17th	2/3
F036	Ditch (possibly same as F20)	N	L2	L3	81: pot fabs 40, 45, 46, 48d late 18-19 with residual medieval,	81:▲ 24 fe objects inc prob rim handle of bucket	18-19	4
F037	Oval pit (possibly natural) adjacent to F38	Mid	L2	L3				nat
F038	Oval pit (possibly natural)	Mid	L2	L3				nat
F039	Short ditch adjacent to F18	E	L2	L3	88: 140: pot 13-14 91: sample CBM		13th-14th with peg tile	2
F040	Pit	SE	L2	L3	89: pot 13-15 1.3kg		13th-15th with peg tile	2/3
F041	Ditch	Mid	L2	L3	107: 108: pot 3.8kg 14-15 112:sample 230: peg tile 231: pot	107:▲31 fe rod or bar	14-15th	2 by pot, 3 by stratification
F042	Erosion hollow cuts F43	W	F41	F43	109: pot 13-14		13th to 14th	2
F043	post hole in group	W	F42	L3	110: pot 14th +, cbm		14th +	3/4 by association
F044	Pit/post hole	W	F41	L3	111: pot 13-14		13th-14th	2
F045	Ditch cuts F46	E	F33	F46	117: 118: pot 15-16	117:▲23 fe nail and blade	15-16	3
F046	Shallow erosion hollow	E	F45	L3	120: pot 2.2kg 15-16		15-16	3
F047	Ditch (relationship with F20)	SE	L2	F147	119: fe nail	325:▲32 fe strip	15-16, prob	3 by finds, 4

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
	unknown)			L3	119: 325: pot 15-16 3kg 185: pot, peg tile 195: brick, peg tile		16th	by stratification
F048	Ditch. NW-SE. Continues as F2	N	L2	F63	124: cbm 125: pot 15-16, Roman tile 126: pot 19-20 and pm glass, clay pipe, slate 127: pot 15-16 297: ?modern tile		19th-20th	4
F049	Ditch N-S cuts F54	W	L2	F54	130:146:193:199:249: 2.7kg fab 20		13th-14th	1
F050	Post-hole / pit in group	N	L2	F15	136: pot, peg tile 137: sample 158: pot 15-17, brick, peg tile	158: ▲36 grinding stone	15-17	3/4
F051	Post hole in group	NE	L2	L3	161: fab 20, 21a, peg-tile 200: pot, brick		13-14th	3/4
F052	Post hole	NE	L2	L3	162: peg tile		peg tile date	3/4
F053	Ditch E-W	SE	F21	L3	141-3: 21a	15-16th	15th-16th	2 review
F054	Ditch N-S Parallel with F49	W	F49	L3	145: pot 188: fab 20	189: ▲14 Mayen lava quern fragment	13th-15th	1
F055	Erosion hollow	SE	F22	L3	150: fab 20, 21a		15th to 16th	2
F056	Pit adjacent to F22 F55	SE	L2	L3	151: fab 20, 21a		15th	2?
F057	Ditch WNW-ESE Cuts L6. Note cassy fills	N	L7	L6	153:155:156:167:168:178: 20, 21a 154: pot med and later 156-7: sample 176: med pot	115: ▲12 agricultural fork 178: ▲25 fe sheet, and ▲30 knife blade 13th- 16th century (residual, or old design?)	13-16th and later at top	2-4 (dug in 2 and in use until 4 (fork is it top fill))
F058	Pit, south west of F57 Sx3	N	L2	L3	152: 21a	15th-16th	15th-16th	2/3

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F059	Small shallow oval pit adjacent to F36 Sx1	N	L2	L3	159: 20, 21a		13th-15th	2
F060	Shallow oval pit	Mid	F31	L3	160: fe nail 347: pot 182: 20, 21a		15th-16th	2/3
F061	Pit adjacent to F26. Looks like continuation of F34	Mid	L2	L3	163: pot fabs 40, 45c, 45d 16-17 164: mod pot and horseshoe 13th-15th century type so residual	163: ▲34 knife blade 164: ▲37 horseshoe, 14th-15th century	18-20, with residual 15th-16th	4
F062	Erosion hollow	E	F33	L3	165: fab 40 166: sample		17th with residual 15th-16th	4
F063	Oval pit	N	F48	L3	169: sample 202: fe nail 202-204: 20, 21a	201: ▲6 cast cua strap end 1150-1250 203: ▲17 fe ring	14th to 15th, with residual 13-14th	2
F064	Kiln foundation, rectangular, outer wall and central pedestal - peg tile bonded with clay. May have incorporated F115. Dug in 4 quadrants. 124kg pot fab 21a	Mid - S	L2	L3	Q1- 170: pot, brick, peg tile 172: sample Q2- 289: pot, brick, peg tile Q3- 171: quernstone 173: sample Q4- 290: pot, brick, peg tile		15-16th	3
F065	<i>number not used</i>							
F066	Ditch N-S parallel with F49	W	L2	L3	180-2, 184: 13, 20		13th-14th	1
F067	Ditch N-S	E	L2	L3	183: pot fabs 20, 45m, 48d, with 1851 exhibition,	183: ▲39 sundry fe objects	19th+	4
F068	Erosion hollow, North of F64, possibly related to kiln	SE	F47	L3	186: 21a	326: ▲22 fe nail, medieval	15th-16th	2 review must be 3
F069	Pit	N	F70	F15	190: pot 191:192: 206: pot 20, 21a		14th-15th	3

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
					196: sample 197: sample 198: sample: CBM: peg-tile			
F070	Large sub-circular pit Cuts F69	Mid N	L2	F69	205: fabs 20, 21a, 48d		18/19-e20	4
F071	Ditch SE-NW	SW	L2	L3	208: pot 17-18 209: pot 13-14		17-18th, with residual	4
F072	Oval pit or terminus of ditch (obscured by LOE)	W	L2	L3	210: sample 211: 240: pot 13th-14th		13th-14th	1
F073	<i>number not used</i>							
F074	Ditch SE-NW	W	F102	L3	219: Roman brick?			1 by strat
F075	Short ditch E-W possibly aligned with F53	SE	F75	L3	222: pot 13-14, peg tile		13th/14th	2
F076	Ditch	NW	F79	L3			13th-14th	1
F077	<i>number not used</i>							
F078	Pit	NW	L2	F79	224: pot 12-13		12th-13th	2 by strat
F079	Ditch N-S	NW	F78 F80 F83 F102	F76 F113	227: 228: 279: pot 12-14		12th-14th	2
F080	Pit	NW	L2	F79	none:			undated
F081	Large pit/erosion hollow	E	L2	L3	295:296: pot 15-16		15th-16th	3
F082	Post hole		L2	L3	228: pot late 13-14		13-14	1
F083	Ditch (curved)	W	F102 F109	F79	176: 260: pot 265-6: Samples 272: pot 273: pot, post-Rom brick 274: pot 282: pot 291-3: pot, post-Roman brick, quernstone, peg tile		13th-14th with brick and peg tile	dug in 1, filling 2/3

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
					10kg fabric 13			
F084	Pit adjacent to F86	W	L2	L3	233: pot 12-14, brick 234: Sample		12th-14th with brick	2
F085	Small shallow pit	W	L2	L3	235: pot 13-14		13th-14th	1
F086	Pit	W	L2	L3	237: pot 12-14		13th-14th	1
F087	Pit	W	L2	L3	238: pot 12-14		13th-14th	1
F088	Pit	W	L2	L3				
F089	Pit	W	L2	L3	239: Sample			
F090	Small pit / post-hole	W	L2	L3	241: pot 13-14		13th-14th	1
F091	Large sub rectangular pit cut into by postholes F92-F95	W	F92-5	L3	242: pot 12-14 245: sample		13th-14th	1
F092	Post hole in square alignment with F93 F94 & F95	W	L2	F91			none??	1 by association
F093	Post hole	W	L2	F91	243: pot 12-13		12th-13th	1
F094	Post hole	W	L2	F91				1 by context
F095	Post hole	W	L2	F91	244: pot 12-13		12th-13th	1
F096	Post hole adjacent to F90	W	L2	L3	246: 21a, peg tile, 15th-16th		15th-16th	2/3
F097	Ditch	W	F83	L3	248: pot 12-13		12th-13th	1
F098	Ditch	W	F66	L3				1 by strat
F099	Pit	NW	L2	L3	250: pot 12-13		12th-13th	1
F100	Ditch	W	F102 L2	L3	251: 252: pot 12-13 252: Sample		12th-13th	1
F101	Pit	W	L2	L3	253: pot 13		13th	1
F102	Large curvilinear ditch	W	F114	F74 F79 F83 F103 F100	254: pot med and post-med, peg tile, floor tile, brick, Roman brick, slag (burnt kiln lining?) 256: sample 280: pot 16-18, resid 12-13, quernstone 294: pot med, peg tile, vitrified		16-18th with residual medieval	3 or 4

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
					clay (kiln lining?)			
F103	Ditch	W	F102	L3	255: pot 13-14		13th-14th	1
F104	Pit		F105	L3	257: pot 13-14		13th-14th	1
F105	Posthole		L2	F104				undated
F106	Pit	W	F107 F108	L3	258: pot 13		13th	1
F107	Gully SW-NE	W	L2	F106	259:Sample, pot 13+, vitrified clay (kiln lining?)		13+	1
F108	Post hole (relationship F105?)			F106				2 or later
F109	Ditch, re-cut of F83?	Mid W	L2	F83	261:267:268-271:276: fab 13 262-3:Samples 264:Sample, pot 13		13th-14th, with brick	2
F110	Base of Post hole	SE	L2	L3				4
F111	Post hole	SE	L2	L3	275: pot 14-15		14-15	4
F112	Post hole	SE	L2	L3	321: 21a		15-16	4
F113	Pit (a geotech pit, surely?)	W	F79	L3	278: pot med		12-13 but residual	4
F114	Brick and tile spread	W	L2	F83 F97 F102	281: pot 17-18		17-18	4
F115	Rake-out pit in front of kiln F64	Mid S	L2	L3	VLQ pot 36kg, 283: pot, brick, peg tile 285: pot, brick, peg tile, nail 287: pot, brick, peg tile 289: pot, brick, peg tile 331: pot, brick, peg tile, fired clay 339: pot, brick, peg tile fabric 21a, fired clay 284, 288:Samples	Q3-285: ▲18, fe bar 338: ▲ fe strip	15-16	3
F116	Pit adjacent to F81	E	L2	L3	298: pot 15-16, peg tile		15-16	3 by strat

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F117	Post hole	SE	L2	L3	299: 21a		14-16	3/4
F118	Post hole		L2	L3	none		none	3/4
F119	Post hole	SE	L2	L3	none			2 by assoc
F120	ditch. Unclear strat	W	L2, F102 probably	L3	308, 310: pot 13-14, peg tile, floor tile		13-14 with peg tile	2
F121	Ditch N-S	W of area B	L2	L3	300: peg tile			4
F122	Ditch N-S. precursor of ditch F36, which cuts it lengthwise	Mid N	F36	L3	341: Sample			2, by strat??
F123	Post hole in group		L2	L3	301: 20 pot 13-14		13-14	3/4 by assoc
F124	Post hole in group		L2	L3	302: pot 13-14		13-14	3/4 by assoc
F125	Post hole in group		L2	L3	303: fe nail, pot 13-14		13-14	3/4 by assoc
F126	Post hole in group		L2	L3	304: 21a pot 15-16th		15th-16th	3/4 by assoc
F127	Post hole in group		L2	L3	305: peg tile 306: pot 14-15, peg tile, brick		14th to 15th	3/4 by assoc
F128	Oval pit	Mid E	L2	L3	294: peg tile, brick 307: fe nail, pot 20, 21a		15th to 16th	3
F129	Post hole		L2	L3				4 by assoc
F130	Post hole in group		L2	L3	311: peg tile, brick		peg tile and brick date	3/4 by assoc
F131	Post hole in group		L2	L3	312: peg tile		peg tile and brick date	3/4
F132	Post hole in group		L2	L3	313: peg tile		peg tile and brick date	3/4
F133	Post hole in group		L2	L3	314: fab 40		17/18	3/4
F134	Post hole in group		L2	L3	315: fe nail, pot, peg tile, ridge tile			3/4
F135	Post hole in group		L2	L3	316: peg tile		peg tile date	3/4 by assoc
F136	Post hole in group		L2	L3	peg tile and brick		peg tile and brick date	3/4

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F137	Post hole in group		L2	L3	318: 20, 21a, pot 14-16		14-16	3/4
F138	Post hole in group		L2	L3	319: 20, 21a, pot 14-16		14-16	3/4
F139	Post hole	SE	L2	L3				4 by assoc
F140	Linear E-W	E	L2	L3	320: pot late 18-19, peg tile, brick		18-19	4
F141	Shallow oval pit	SE	L2	L3	348: 20, 21a, pot 14-15 350: Sample		14-15	3 / 4
F142	Oval shallow pit	SE	L2	F154 F144 F154	344: 20, 21a, peg tile		14-16	2 / 3
F143	Post hole	SE	L2	L3?	322: 20, 21a		13-14	4
F144	Linear feature	SE	F142	F41	353: 20, 21a 354: Sample		13-14	4
F145	Small pit	SE	F142	F141 F144	323: 324: Sample, pot 13-15		13-15	4 review, why so late
F146	Clay-filled pit	SE	L2	L3	327: 20, 21a, pot 15-16, cbm, stone 328: Sample		13-15	4 - too late
F147	Sump N of kiln structure, feeds into the rakepit and kiln	Mid S	F47	L3	329: 20, 21a 332: Sample	334: ▲ quern fragment	15th to 16th	2 review, 3?
F148	Patching/irregular clay filled void possibly a floor surface	SE	L2	L3	330: 21a		14-16	4
F149	Post hole	SE	L2	L3	333: Sample			4
F150	Post hole	SE	L2?	L3	335: 20 336: Sample		14-15	4
F151	Post hole	SE	L2	F153	337: fabric 20, 13th-14th		13th-14th	1 presumably
F152	Post hole	SE	L2	F41			none	??
F153	Hearth	SE	F145-6 F148	F144	342:343: 13, 20, 21a		14-15	4
F154	Shallow depression	SE	F142	L3				4

Context	Description	Area	sealed by or cut by	seals or cuts	Bulk Finds	Small finds	Finds date	period
F155	Shallow linear feature	SE	F155	L3	349: 13, 20		13-14	4
F156-161	Stakeholes in alignment	SE					none	2/3
L1	Ploughsoil	all		L2				
L2	Lower ploughsoil	all	L1	L3				
L3	natural boulder clay							
L4	clay dump over sinkage into F16?	NC	F14	F16	39: 66: 20, 21a 40: sample		14-15	2
L5	clay dump – part of L4?	NC	F14	F16				
L6	cessy clay dump	NC	F57, F12-13, F70	F15-16, F69	194: pot 13-16 220:		13-16	2/3
L7	peg tile scatter – demolition?	NC		F57	207:	207: ▲ 33 fe object and medieval latch rest		3?
L8	gravel spread, probable surface				226: 21a		15	2
L9	Pex by HB - pot scatter under kiln F64		F64					

Appendix 2

Bulk Finds List 12/01/18

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
F001	Pit/ tree throw		1	CBM: peg-tile			C 14 th century +
F002 (sx 2)	ditch	E	8	Pottery Post-medieval & modern: (3 sherds, 72 g) Fabric 40A (1 sherd) pancheon rim; Fabric 45 (1 sherd); Fabric 49 (1 sherd) (dated 18th-19th century) Clay tobacco pipe: (1 stem piece) narrow bore c 1-1.5 mm CBM: Brick 1 small piece, abraded, dated late medieval/post-medieval-modern			18th-19th century
F002 (sx 3)	ditch	E	9	Pottery modern: Fabric 48E (1 sherd) (c 19 th century) CBM: peg-tile			C 19 th century
F002 (sx 4)	ditch	E	15	Pottery Post-medieval: Fabric 40 (3 sherds, 30 g) (dated c 17-18 th century) CBM: Peg-tile (2 pieces, 48 g)			C 17th-18th century
F002 (sx 6)	ditch	E	26	Pottery medieval: (11 sherds, 148 g) Fabric 20 (4 sherds, 98 g), inc jug handle; Fabric 21A (7 sherds, 50 g). Modern: (1 sherd, 78 g) Fabric 51A (19th-early 20 th century) CBM: Brick (2 pieces, 232 g) one piece 50 mm thick with grey glaze on surfaces, (c 15-16/early 17 th century); Peg-tile one with square hole (4 pieces, 186 g)			19 th /early 20th century
F002 (sx1 sx 5)	ditch	E	3 18	Pottery medieval: (1 sherd, 8 g) Fabric 20. Post-medieval: (4 sherds 160 g) Fabric 40 handled bowl, profile in 3 joining sherds, sherd weight 156 g, vertical loop handle (missing) with simple rim, body height c 220 mm (CAR 7 fig 137 nos 51-58) (L17th-18th century); Fabric 45X, small sherd, German import(?) dated c 17 th century CBM Floor tile (1 piece, 126 g) corner piece, plain red earthenware fabric, thickness 25 mm (dated late medieval-post-medieval); Brick (1 piece, 56 g) small abraded piece (late med-post-medieval); Peg-tile (4 pieces, 126 g) one with part of two square peg holes set close together (dated med-p-med)			Late 17th-18th century
F003 (sx1)	ditch	E	4	Pottery medieval: Fabric 20 (1 sherd, 2 g); Post-medieval & Modern: (7 sherds, 60 g) Fabric 45/45M (5 sherds; Fabric 45F (1 sherd); Fabric 48D (1 sherd) (dated late 18 th /19th century)			Probably Late 18th-19th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				Glass (vessel): (1 piece) green bottle glass (c18th/19th-early 20 th century) CBM: Brick (2 pieces, 318 g) (dated c 17th-19 th century); Peg-tile (4 pieces, 248 g)			
F004 (sx1)	ditch	E	6	Pottery modern: Fabric 48D (1 pot base, 70 g) (dated late18th/19th-early 20 th century) Glass (vessel): (1 piece) thick, dark green bottle glass (base) (dated c 18 th /19th-early 20 th century) CBM: Brick (1 piece) 40 mm thick possibly medieval c 14 th -15 th (?); Peg-tile (4 pieces, 202 g) Nail (iron): small corroded piece of iron, probably a nail			C late18th/19th-early 20 th century
F005 (sx1)	ditch		11	CBM: peg-tile			
F006	long pit or S terminal of ditch	E	13 14	Pottery medieval: (13) 3 sherds, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A (14) 12 sherds, Fabric 20, possibly 1 sherd Fabric 21A CBM: peg-tile	15	166	C 13th-14th/15th century
F007	long pit (cut by ditch F2)	E	16 17	Pottery medieval: large (broken) sherd from a large bowl/ pancheon, flat flange rim (<i>CAR</i> 7 fig 94 nos 156 & 158); 2 small greyware sherds (Fabric 20) (average sherd weight 38.6 g) CBM: peg-tile	6	232	Prob mid 15th-16th century
F008	Pit (cut by F2)	E	23	Pottery medieval: large quantity, just under 4 kg, all Fabric 21A. Rim sherds plus joining sherds from 2 cooking pots , one similar to neckless greyware cooking pots, also rim sherd probably from a cauldron-type cooking pot with white slip on rim interior. Sherds from 5 large dishes/pancheons one with flanged rim (<i>CAR</i> 7 fig 60 no 18) common in the mid 15th-mid 16 th century, <i>CAR</i> 7 146), 2 with squared rim with groove around top (<i>CAR</i> 7, fig 94 no 160) & 1 with thin flange (see <i>CAR</i> 7 fig 96 no 163). Rim & handle sherds indicate a minimum of 5 jugs present, at least 2 with white, slip painted line based designs one of the with a reduced body surface, two strap handles, one oval in section. One bung-hole, (poorly executed faceted edge) indicate one cistern/ cistern jug . One pulled handle probably from a pipkin and one other larger also possibly from a pipkin or pan . Post-medieval: Fabric 40 2 small sherds (22 g) (c late 16th-18th century) (average sherd weight 27.8 g) CBM: peg-tile; brick	134	3728	C early/ mid 15th-mid 16 th century (Intrusive post-medieval? c late 16th-18th century)
F009	large pit (relation	E	28 36	Pottery medieval: Mix of sherds, mainly body sherds in Fabric 20 &	72	1448	Late 13th-14th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
	ship with F6 unknown)			Fabric 21A, neckless cooking pot rim sherd (28) Fabric 20, jug rim (36); several sherds from large pot/ pan with white internal slip and clear glaze, abraded (28) (average sherd weight 20.1 g) CBM: peg-tile			
F010	long pit / ditch terminus	E	29	Pottery medieval: large quantity (just under 11 kg) of pottery made up of sherds of Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A. Fabric 20 includes rims from 9 examples of neckless cooking pots with flat, flange-type rims (see CAR 7 fig 60 no 18). A single sherd with an applied thumb stip probably comes from a cooking pot. There are rims sherds from a minimum of 4 large bowls/ pancheons with flat flange-type rims (see CAR 7 fig 94 nos 156 & 158) one in gritty grey surfaced fabric with red-brown fabric core, the remainder oxidised and which can be catalogued as Fabric 21A. Also one smaller flat rimmed bowl with rounded body shape (Fabric 21A). Rims and handles indicate a minimum of 16 jugs represented three in grey fabric (possibly Fabric 20) with the remainder being able to be catalogued as Fabric 21A including sherd from a reduced surface jug with white painted line decoration (late Colchester-type c 1400/25-1550). Two bung-holes indicate that these include cistern jugs with the one complete bung-hole being of simple, rounded form and suggesting a date possibly after c 1450 (CAR 7 134). The sherds from at least 3 of these pots indicate an all-over or extensive white under slip with patchy clear or green tinted glaze over, another has a white slip painted pattern of what appears to be a grid of lines with patches of green-tinted glaze. Apart from one oval section handles all of the jug handles are of strap-type the broadest being approximately 50 mm wide. Other pots are represented by 2 rim sherds with handles possibly from cooking pots/ cauldrons , one pulled handles and a rim probably both from a pipkins . Of note is one abraded base (Fabric 21A) with thumbing all around the base edge possibly from a rounded or a baluster-type jug – curvature suggests a base c 180 mm broad which is within the range of bases for these pots (see CAR 7 fig 73 no 11). Some sherds of Fabric 21A have a thin internal glaze showing dark over reduced fabric surface, indications this may only cover the base and part way up the wall. Also two unusual pieces (Fabric 21A) suggesting handle attachments but not of the usual kind and the type of pot remains unidentified (average sherd weight 25.1 g)	432	10850	Late 14th-early 15 th century – possibly mid 15 th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
F011	southern ditch terminus	E	31	Pottery medieval: small quantity, Fabric 13 includes sherds from a jar rim form C1 (<i>CAR</i> 7, fig 27) date late 11th-12th century. Fabric 20 includes small rim sherd possibly from a bowl (average sherd weight 11.5 g) CBM: peg-tile	16	184	C 12th-13th/14th century
F012	Plinth wall formed of peg-tiles	N	64 65	Pottery medieval: 2 sherds Fabric 20 CBM: peg-tile	2	12	C 13th-14th century
F013	Square stone plinth	N	105 106	Pottery medieval: 1 sherd Fabric 20/21A (greyware) jug handle base reused in building as has mortar on surfaces and break, 1 sherd Fabric 21A CBM: peg-tile	2	106	C 14th-16th century
F014	Robbing of tile plinth	N	37 86	Pottery medieval: quantity of pottery small-medium sherds, some abraded and quite broken-up, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, includes jug(s) with all over white slip and patchy glaze and slip decorated jar with internal lid seating (Fabric 21A) (probably 15th-16th century - see <i>CAR</i> 7 138), sherds indicate parts of 4 jugs present; also one bead rim in greyware (Fabric 20) (average sherd weight 17.6 g) CBM: peg-tile	73	1288	Prob c 15th-16th century
F015	Long ditch cut by F69	N	128 139 179	Pottery medieval: (128) 1 small greyware sherd (Fabric 20) (139) 3 sherds probably from cooking pot with thumb strip, oxidised (4) 3 sherds 12	7	37	C 13th-14th century
F016	?quarry pit (part filled by L6)	N	46 48 61 62 63 90 93 96	Pottery: large quantity, just over 9 kg, Primarily greyware Fabric 20 (average sherd weight 17.4 g) Finds no 48 (upper fill) 2 sherds (Fabric 20) Finds no 48 (upper fill) Pottery medieval: (341 sherds) includes rim from minimum of 10 neckless cooking pots (Fabric 20) one drooping waster rim among them, a few sherds with thumb strips probably belong with this group; also one small upright cooking pot in greyware (see <i>CAR</i> 7, fig 59 11 & 12). There is one abraded example of a large bowl/pancheon with flat flange rim (see <i>CAR</i> 7 fig 62 no 38) and one dish (Fabric 21A) with flat flanged rim with part internal glaze, the body is completely oxidised. Jugs sherd from prob minimum of 11 pots, 3 sherds from what appear to be separate all-over slip coated jugs with glazed surface, these probably early one of these with brownish-green glaze over stab decoration between incised lines. Others in grey fabric and slip painted Fabric 21A, one with white slip dash on rim which has split from poor manufacture/ firing	543	9358	Lower fill contained sherds dated as probably Late 15th-16th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				Other pots, thick-walled, deep pot with flat flange and small upright simple rim on internal edge, possibly the rim from a ?curfew Finds no 61 (upper fill) (77 sherds) Rims from three neckless cooking pots with squared, flange rims (Fabric 20) rims from 3 jugs (Fabric 20 or 21A) all grey Finds no 93 (upper fill) (109 sherds) A few small, quite broken-up sherds, includes rims from 5 cooking pots (Fabric 20) and white, slip painted sherd from a jug (Fabric 21A) Finds no 62 (mid fill) 1 sherd (Fabric 20) Finds no 96 (mid fill) two body sherds only (Fabric 20) Finds no 63 (lower fill) few (4) scrappy small sherds include abraded cooking pot rim sherd Finds no 90 (lower fill) (7 sherds): includes sherd from a jug and sherd from a strainer bowl with patchy yellow-brown glaze produced by slight patchiness to underlying white slip (Fabric 21A) (for strainers see <i>CAR</i> 7 fig 103 nos 208 & 209) commonly late 15th-16th century and example of all-over slip surviving in use on unusual late dated forms (<i>CAR</i> 7 154) CBM: peg-tile			
F017	pit		32				
F018	pit	E	33	Pottery medieval: 3 sherds, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A	3	18	C 13th-16th century
F019	pit		34				
F020	Long ditch	Mid	41 42 43 50 59	Finds no 41 43 50 & 50 (fill) Fabric 20 & 21A, mostly appears to be Fabric 21A; includes slip painted large storage jar with thumbing around neck (see <i>CAR</i> 7 figs 135-136 nos 92-95), minimum of 5 jugs (Fabric 20 & 21A) and 4 neckless cooking pots (Fabric 20); also large base piece from a chafing dish (bowl base and part of foot with cut out slots) with external white slip and internal thin white slip with clear glaze Finds no 42 (lower fill) (30 sherds) Fabric 20 & 21A includes neckless cooking pot and other body sherds (Fabric 20); small cooking pot (joining sherds) (<i>CAR</i> 7 fig 91 nos 120-125) & jug rim with strip handle (reduced with white slip paint, applied in stripe up centre of handle and around rim top) cracked at handle	204	2298	C 15th-early 16 th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				join into rim (kiln waster) – dated c 15th-early 16 th century (F20 average sherd weight 11.3 g) CBM: peg-tile			
F021	Pit (burnt clay and charcoal at base) cuts F53.	S E	44 45 51 121 144 175 214 216	Pottery medieval: (reported separately) CBM: peg-tile		165000	C late 14th-15th century
F021	Pit (kiln waste)	SE	add	Pottery medieval- Post-medieval: Very large quantity (kiln wasters/ seconds) in Fabrics 20 & Fabric 21A detailed in text, includes painted slip dash decorated rims (add other dating) CBM:			C 15th/late15th- early 16th century
F022	Pit cuts F55	S	54	Pottery medieval: (reported separately) CBM: peg-tile		21500	C late 14th-15th century
F022	Pit (kiln waste)	S	54	Pottery medieval- Post-medieval: Very large quantity (kiln wasters/ seconds) detailed in text, includes painted slip dash decorated rims (add other dating)			C 15th/late15th- early 16th century
F023	pit	N	57	Pottery Post-medieval & Modern: (sherds from three pots) Fabric 40 (1 sherd); Fabric 45X (4 sherds, 84 g) pinkish-red & grey fabric; Fabric 51A (6 sherds, 90 g) bowl (late19th-early 20 th century) Glass (vessel): (1 piece) thick, dark green bottle glass (dated c 18 th /19th-early 20 th century) CBM: Brick (2 pieces) one much of a thin, tapering (voussoir) brick in buff fabric (>190 mm x 125 mm x 35 mm tapering to <20 mm), other a small piece of brick 45 mm thick; Peg-tile (1 pieces) 170 mm broad.			Late 19th-early 20 th century
F024	ditch		58				
F025	Pit (large)	Mid		Pottery medieval: (reported separately)		36000	C late 14th-15th century
F025	Pit (kiln waste)	mid	Add 83 84 113	Pottery medieval- Post-medieval: Very large quantity (kiln wasters/ seconds) detailed in text, No slip dash decorated rims recorded may be significant, includes late Colchester type ware CBM: peg-tile			C late 14th-15th century
F25 /31	(pits)		73	CBM: peg-tile			C 14 th century +
F026	pit	N	59	Pottery medieval: quantity of pottery sherds, quite broken up and partly abraded, few real diagnostic pieces (rims, handles etc) some cooking pot sherds & jugs with white slip painted lines, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, 1 sherd Fabric 21A, from a bowl of pan base with white internal slip (F26 average sherd weight 13 g)	279	3648	C 15th-early 16 th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				CBM: peg-tile			
F028	pit	N	68	Pottery medieval: quantity of sherds, includes 3 rim sherds from neckless cooking pot & thick strap handel probably from a jug (Fabric 20) and two sherds from jugs with white slip paint (Fabric 21A), also sherd from a ?bowl or pan base , white internal slip with green flecked glaze (average sherd weight 16.5 g) CBM: peg-tile	28	256	C late 13th/14th-16 th century
F029	pit		71<>				
F030	Shallow, plough-scarred pit	SE	72	Pottery medieval: quantity of pottery small-medium sherds, some abraded and quite broken-up, mix of Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, includes 3 neckless cooking pots (Fabric 20), sherds from 2 flange rim bowls (both oxidised) also bowl base with internal glaze and oxidised sherd with white painted line decoration (average sherd weight 11.5 g)	47	544	C late 13th-14th/15th century
F031	Pit (large) cuts F60	Mid	134	Pottery medieval: (reported separately) CBM: peg-tile			
F031	Pit (kiln waste)	mid	add				
F032	Shallow short linear	SE	76 84	Pottery medieval: small quantity (76) Fabric 20 & Fabric 20/21A 9 sherds; (84) 6 sherds all Fabric 20, includes rim from neckless cooking pot	15	150	C late 13th-14th century
F033 (sx1)	ditch	E	97	Pottery medieval: (9 sherd, 438 g) Fabric 20 (3 sherds) inc 2 jug handles; Fabric 21A (5 sherds) includes plain cistern bung & late slip decorated ware (c late15th-16th century). Post-medieval & Modern: Fabric 40 (12 sherds, 356 g); Fabric 40A (5 sherds, 184 g) inc rim sherds from large dish/pancheon (c 17th-early 18th century); Fabric 45C (1 sherd) Raeren stoneware jug/mug with frilled base (late 15th-early 16 th century); Fabric 45F (1 sherd) round tankard with handle (c late17th-early 18 th century); Fabric 45/45M (7 sherds); Fabric 45M, one complete blacking bottle, no manufactures mark (height 130 mm, dia 58 mm, weight 294 g) and two other sherds (mid- late19th/early 20 th century); Fabric 46A/C (11 sherds, 126 g) inc base from a drug jar, polychrome dish and blue & dark blue patterned dish/bowl) (c 17th-18th century); Fabric 48A? Few small sherds of possible Chinese porcelain blue tinted glaze on glassy stoneware fabric. Fabric 48/48D (13 sherds, 142 g) misc sherds from several pots and pot-types; Fabric 48J (?) (1 sherd); Fabric 50 (6 sherds, 62 g) inc combed dish & porringer (see CAR 7 fig 170 nos 1 & 2) and more unusual (at Colchester) patterned slipware dish with frilled edge in brown, yellow and very dark brown slip;			Late 19th-early 20 th century (Much residual 17th-18th century)

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				<p>Clay tobacco pipe: (1 bowl) narrow fluted bowl with oak leaves along seams (see <i>CAR</i> 5 fig 61 no 2934) spur broken but small part of one pipe makers initial surviving (date early-mid 19th century)</p> <p>Glass (vessel): Necks of two wine bottles with string course (dated c late 17th-18th century), base of a small bottle, possibly an apothecary's bottle of late 17th-18th century date</p> <p>CBM: Peg-tile with square peg hole (1 piece, 278 g)</p> <p>Shell: (1 piece) oyster shell</p>			
F034	Ditch terminus adjacent to F22	SE	77	<p>Pottery medieval: quantity of sherds, almost all greyware (Fabric 20) includes 2 rims from neckless cooking pots (one squared, one with a bead-like block rim) & sherds from two medium-large bowls with flat flanged rims (see <i>CAR</i> 7 fig 62, nos 37 & 38); only one or two sherd with glaze (Fabric 21A)</p> <p>(average sherd weight 12.7 g)</p>	84	1384	C late 13th-14th/15th century
F035	Ditch Cuts F41	SE	78 79 80 232	<p>Pottery medieval: moderate quantity (78) 34 sherds, some abraded, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A includes neckless and blocked rim cooking pot rims & late Colchester style slip painting (79) 5 abraded sherds Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A (80) 7 abraded sherds Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A including one with thick painted white slip and small rim sherd from a bowl with a squared rim (232) 3 abraded sherds Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A</p> <p>(average sherd weight 16.4 g)</p> <p>CBM: peg-tile</p>	49	805	C 15-early 16 th century
F036	ditch	SE	81	<p>Pottery medieval: (46 sherds, 1054 g) Fabric 20 (15 sherds, 404 g) inc cooking pot rims & jug rim with handle; Fabric 21A (16 sherds, 354 g) inc bowl rim with concave/lid seated top and sherd probably from the edge of a lid. Post-medieval & modern Fabric 40 (9 sherds) inc rim from a dish; Fabric 45 (3 sherds) inc sherd from a mug/tankard; Fabric 46A (2 sherds) inc one near complete small pot- possibly an ointment jar; Fabric 48/48D hand painted blue & white and transfer print blue & white dishes, also plain white (salt glazed) refined earthenware (dated c late 18th/19th-early 20th century)</p> <p>Clay tobacco pipe: (1 stem pice) pipe bore c 2 mm dia</p> <p>Glass (vessel): (1 piece) thick, dark green bottle glass (base edge) (dated c late 18th/19th-early 20th century)</p> <p>CBM: Brick (3 brick pieces) two red brick, not frogged, 65 mm thick, relatively sharp moulding (c 18th-19th century), also pale floor brick piece 40 mm thick (19th century); Peg-tile some small fragments and one large</p>			C late 18 th -19th century (significant residual medieval)

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				piece, full width 165 mm			
F037	pit		0				
F039	Short ditch (adj to F18)	E	88 140	Pottery medieval: small-medium quantity of pottery small-medium sherds, almost all form (88 ditch sx 1) (88) almost all Fabric 20 with two small orange oxidised sherds, inc jug handle; (140 ditch sx 2) single sherd Fabric 20 (average sherd weight 16.5 g) CBM: peg-tile	29	480	C 13th-14th century
F040	pit	SE	89	Pottery medieval: quantity of pottery small-medium sherds, some abraded and quite broken-up, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, includes neckless cooking pot rims from 2 pots & rim and handle from jug (Fabric 20) with broad strap handle (60 mm) decorated with shallow spaced dimples (c late 13th-14th century); Fabric 21A few sherds with late style slip painted stripe decoration (average sherd weight 14.9 g)	89	1328	C late 13 th /14th-15th century
F041	Ditch	Mid	107 108	Pottery medieval: large quantity; the majority comes from (107) sx1, 158 sherds (3892 g) Fabric 20 rim sherds representing 7 neckless cooking pots, one with applied thumb strip) & one with poss block rim (abraded rim sherd), 1 rim poss from large plain bowl (see CAR 7, fig 39 no 106 & 107), also sherds from min 2 jugs, rim sherds from a bowl with lipped flange rim (see CAR 7 fig 96 no 162); Fabric 21A sherds with early-style(?) white slip coat and green glaze over, one jug with clear glaze over painted slip (yellow below glaze); min of 2 white slip painted jugs & one black painted jug, a rounded relatively simple cistern bug indicated the oxidised jugs could be cistern jugs; one plain, oxidised jug rim unusually has combing down the handle (see EAH 7 fig 4 13); sherds from 2 bowls one with plain thickened flange & other with thickened flange and internal lip). (108) 60 sherds all Fabric 20, includes some large sherds, rims from probably 2 jugs & rims from min 3 cooking pots (inc one with applied thumb stripping); two cooking pot bases heavily sooted externally (have these been used on the site?). (129) 6 sherds Fabric 20 greyware body sherds. (230) 31 sherds, includes Fabric 20 jug rim, neckless cooking pot with block rim, smaller number of sherds Fabric 21A including dish/small bowl rim (see CAR 7, fig 134 no 31), one body sherd is externally cracked/crazed – waster sherd. (231) 4 sherds, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A jug strap-type handle with clear glaze showing green over extensive white slip coating/painting. (average sherd weight 15 g)	259	3892	C 14th/15th century (residual late 13th-14th)

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
F042	Erosion hollow cuts F43	W	109	Pottery medieval: small quantity, all Fabric 20, includes neckless cooking pot rim, flattened squared rim with down-turned edge and quite abraded top of a jug? Handle (average sherd weight 26.4 g)	5	132	C late 13th-14th century
F043	pit		110				
F044	Pit/post hole	W	111	Pottery medieval: Fabric 20 one small sherd	1	3	C 13th-14th century
F045	Ditch cuts F46	E	117 118	Pottery medieval: (117 ditch sx 1) Includes sherds Fabric 20 (greyware) but primarily Fabric 21A includes small sherds with all-over under slip and glazed surface, clear glaze over thick slip paint and lip painted wares including jug rim & handle with reduced surface, handles and rim sherds from several other jugs ; (118 ditch sx 2) includes handles from 2 jugs and base from two bowls with internal glaze similar to Fabric 40 (average sherd weight 14 g) CBM: peg-tile	96	1346	C 15th-early 16th century
F046	Shallow erosion hollow	E	120	Pottery medieval: quantity of pottery mostly small-medium sherds, some abraded and quite broken-up, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, includes neckless cooking pot rims from 2 pots & rim and handle from jug (Fabric 20) with broad strap handle (60 mm); Fabric 21A includes sherds from jugs min 3 pots represented by rim & handles sherds, plus other sherds from pot bodies with white slip painted decoration under clear glaze, one with white slip paint on reduced surface, and flat flanged rim probably from a medium size bowl (average sherd weight 20.3 g) CBM: peg-tile	109	2222	C 15 th -early 16 th century
F046	Shallow erosion hollow	E	120	Probably second bag – check Pottery medieval: quantity of grey and oxidised sherds, most are Fabric 21A, Fabric 20 is present including one rim sherd from a neckless cooking pot; Fabric 21A includes sherds from white slip painted jugs with clear glaze and oxidised white slip painted jugs with limited patchy or no glaze (average sherd weight 21.2 g)	64	1358	C 14th- 15 th /16th century
F047	Ditch	SE	119 325	Pottery medieval: (119 ditch sx 1) Most pottery from this finds no. Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, Fabric 20 sherds included flange rim bowl and one sherd with applied thumb-strip; most of the pottery is clearly Fabric 21A, includes late style slip painted wares and open form/bowl with internal under slip and glaze over, one sherd Fabric 40 (c 16th century+) , forms include cistern (faceted sides to bung hole) sherds from minimum of 3 jugs, large bowl/ pancheon with internal white slip (traces of greenish glaze over)	103	3029	C 15 th -16 th century (possibly 16 th century)

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				with a thickened squared rim (see <i>CAR 7</i> fig 94 nos 159 & 160) & rim probably from an upright rounded cooking pot with flat flange rim (see <i>CAR 7</i> fig 91 nos 120-125), there are also sherds from the base of a large thick-walled pot of jar-like form and flat base; (325 ditch sx 5) (9 sherds) includes large storage jar rim with dash slip paint on rim top and oxidised slip painted rim from a jar with external lid seating (see <i>CAR 7</i> fig 91 nos 127-129) (Average sherd weight 29.4 g) CBM: peg-tile			
F048 (sx 1)	ditch	N	125	Pottery medieval: (4 sherd, 10 g) Fabric 20 (3 sherds); Fabric 21A (1 sherd) (all abraded and probably residual). CBM: Brick/tile orange relatively fine fabric, possibly Roman(?) ; Peg-tile (1 piece)			C 15th-16 th century+
F048 (sx 1)	ditch	N	127	Pottery medieval: (6 sherds, 158 g) Fabric 20 (4 sherds); Fabric 21A (2 sherds) inc handle & rim from jug/ storage jar or cistern CBM: peg-tile			15 th /late15th -16th century
F048 (sx 4)	ditch	N	124	CBM: Brick End of a brick (90 mm x 60 mm) knife trimmed? also brick piece 40 mm thick (dated c 15th-16 th century); orange brick piece c 45 mm thick floor brick(?); Peg-tile (1 pieces, 36 g)			15th-16 th /early 17 th century
F048 (sx 4)	ditch	N	126	Pottery medieval: (7 sherd, 116 g) Fabric 20 (5 sherds); Fabric 21A (2 sherds). Post-medieval & Modern: (total 26 sherds, 1164 g) Fabric 40 (1 sherd, 98 g) large bowl/pancheon with simple bead rim; Fabric 45/45M (3 sherds, 162 g) inc jug rim & a bottle sherd; Fabric 48/48D (5 sherds 58 g) inc cup/ small bowl with base pattern of Chinese boat with 3 figures (late 18th-early 19 th /19 th century); Fabric 48 E (14 sherd, 324 g) large bowl with foot and mocha decorated sherds (c 19 th century); Fabric 51A (1 sherd, 34 g) (19th-early 20 th century). Clay tobacco pipe: (1 bowl) narrow fluted bowl (see <i>CAR 5</i> fig 61 no 2943) (date early-mid 19 th century) Glass (vessel): Bottle base in thick green glass (base pontil scar/ mark) (c late 18th-19th century) CBM: Brick (3 bricks) part of a red brick (65 mm thick) (dated late18th-19th century)m probably floor brick (yellow-buff) (19 th century), specialist brick (3 joining pieces) rounded, curving edge (c 65 mm thick)			Late 19 th /early 20 th century Photo of Chinese boat pattern??
F049	Ditch cuts F54	W	130 146 (sx1) 193 199 (sx3)	Pottery medieval: dominated/entirely Fabric 20, many sherds oxidised & abraded: (130) small quantity of sherds, includes cooking pot rim blocked, slightly everted; (146) quantity (largest group form ditch) medium & large	190	2718	Late 13th-early 14 th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
			249 (sx6)	sherds all apparently cooking pots min 5 (rim) necked and neckless , two with thumbed strips on body – Fabric 20, almost all oxidised, red, brownish red and grey-buff (Late 13th-early 14 th century); (193) small quantity body sherds, small rim sherd from cooking pot; (199) small quantity includes rims from necked and neckless cooking pots; (249) Fabric 20, medium quantity of sherds, includes rims from 3 necked cooking pots (Average sherd weight 14.3 g)			
F050	Small pit cuts F15	N	136 158	Pottery medieval: (136) Fabric 20 rim from a small necked or neckless cooking pot; (158) Fabric 21A slip paint decorated sherd from a jug (Average sherd weight 13.2 g) CBM: peg-tile	5	66	C 15th-early 16 th century
F050	pit	N	158	Pottery post-medieval: Fabric 45C?, handle sherd (c 15th-17th century)			C 15th-17th century
F051	Post hole poss with F52	NE	161 200	Pottery medieval: Fabric 20 single abraded sherd CBM: peg-tile	1	4	C 13th-14th century
F052	post-hole		162	CBM: peg-tile			C 14 th century +
F053	ditch	SE	141 (sx1) 142 (sx2) 143 (sx3)	Pottery medieval: Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, most Fabric 21A: (141) Fabric 20, sherds from probably from cooking pots, one with thumb strip; (142) small rim from neckless cooking pot also large rim from a bowl with small everted plain rim in Fabric 21A (see <i>CAR</i> 7, fig 94, no 152); (143) Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, most Fabric 21A, includes rim top from external lid seated jar (see <i>CAR</i> 7 fig 91 no 127-129 – form uncommon in Essex outside of the Colchester potteries, dated c 15th-16th century), also rounded simple cistern bung (Average sherd weight 20.4 g) CBM: peg-tile	76	1552	C 15th-16th century
F054	Ditch	W	188	Pottery medieval: Fabric 20 & Fabric 20/ 21A (oxidised Fabric 20?) anraded body sherds (Average sherd weight 6 g)	4	18	C 13th-15th century
F055	Erosion hollow	SE	150	Pottery medieval: quantity Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, includes Fabric 20 neckless cooking pot rim, Fabric 21A rim probably from a two handles jar with internal white slip around rim (see <i>CAR</i> 7 fig 89, no 106) (Average sherd weight 15.6 g) CBM: peg-tile	36	564	C 15th-early 16 th century
F056	Pit	SE	151	Pottery medieval: grey sherds, relatively fine, Fabric 20 or 21A, probably Fabric 21A (Average sherd weight 15.3 g)	3	46	C 15th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
F057	Ditch Cuts L6	N	153 155 156 167 168 178	Pottery medieval: Fabric 20 or 21A, includes probably Fabric 21A (Average sherd weight 15.3 g) More for this feature CBM: peg-tile	3	20	
F058	pit	N	152	Pottery medieval: Primarily is not entirely Fabric 21A, includes slip painted sherds from jugs and handles from three pots probably pipkins or skillets/ dripping dishes (Average sherd weight 16.7 g)	67	1124	C 15th-early 16 th century
F058	pit	N	152	Nail (fe) single corroded iron nail (lgth 60 mm)	1		Ctxt late med
F059	Small pit	N	159	Pottery medieval: body sherds, Fabric 20 or 21A (Average sherd weight 6 g)	2	12	C 13 th /14th-15th century
F060	pit	mid	160 347	Pottery medieval: (160) Fabric 20, 5 rims from neckless cooking pots, 1 sherd with thumb stripping, possibly also 1 jug neck handle; Fabric 21A dipping dish, probable second dripping dish or skillet, 2 jugs (one white slip painted), 2 bowls with flange rim; (347) Fabric 20 neckless cooking pot rim, fabric 21A, jug handle & large sherd from low walled ?dripping dish, also part of handle from handles bowl (see CAR 7 fig 98 no 174 date late 15th-early 16 th century) (Average sherd weight 18.9 g)	182	3438	Late late 15th-early 16 th century
F061	Pit adj to F26	Mid	164	Pottery medieval & post-medieval: quantity, mostly Fabric 21A, Upper fill (163) includes some Fabric 40 (late 16th-18th century) and Fabric 40T with one sherd Fabric 48D or Fabric 48V (late 18 th -early 20 th century); Fabric 21A includes thumb indented rim from a large storage jar (CAR 7 fig 88), small dish with internal clear glaze stopping short of rim (CAR 7 fig 93, 150-151), possibly similar shallow dish with lipped rim with internal and external glaze, a hand formed plain shallow broad pot – (?)skillet or dripping dish, similar with internal white slip up onto rim and splashes of clear glaze; also part of a probable foot or possibly a handle(?) with peeling thin clay wrap around core and second with similar squared end with clay beginning to crack; Lower fill (164) small quantity medium-large sherds mostly Fabric 21A, includes one sherd imported stone ware Fabric 45D/Fabric 45E from a mug/jug and a handle in Jackfield ware Fabric 48J. Dating: most of pottery can be dated c late 15th-early 16 th century and this appears to be one of the latest of the late medieval/early post-medieval pottery groups, the Fabric 40T and the few Fabric 40 and sherds might be accommodated in a 16th century date, Jackfield ware dates to the mid	84	2528	Probably 18th-19 th century+ with residual late 15th-early 16 th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				18th-early 19th century and the white glazed earthen ware sherds (Fabric 48D/48V) date 18 th /19th-early 20 th century (Average sherd weight 30 g) CBM: peg-tile			
F061	pit	mid	163	Pottery post-medieval: Fabric 40 (2 small sherds); Fabric 45C (1 small sherd); Fabric 45D Neck from a Bartmann jug (2 sherds (joining) 118 g) well moulded face (dated c mid 16th-17th century) CBM: peg-tile			C mid/Late 16th-17th century Photo of Bartmann jug
F062	Erosion hollow	E	165	Pottery medieval & post-medieval: quantity, the pottery consist of a mix of Fabric 20 and Fabric 21A with one sherd Fabric 40T or 40 and one sherd Fabric 40B; the Fabric 40 sherds include neckless cooking pots, the sherds of 21A include Late Colchester-type slip painted wares (15th-earlry 16 th century) as well as rim sherds from a large bowl/pancheon; sherd of Stock-type black glazed ware, the size of the base suggests this is a mug or similar size pot, dates to c 17 th century (Average sherd weight 12.3 g)	131	1616	C 17 th century with residual 15th-16th century
F063	Oval pit	N	202 203 204	Pottery medieval: quantity of sherds in oxidised and grey fabrics, slightly abraded, probably most/ all from cooking pots, (202) Fabric 20 includes two necked cooking pots rims, one upright with flat flanged top (c L 12th-13th century) other neckless-type (probably late 13th-14th century), Fabric 21A single small base sherd; (203) Fabric 20 and Fabric 21A bug-hole sherd (rounded, simple) (late 14th-15th century); (204) Fabric 20, includes rims from necked pots (c late 12th-13th century) (Average sherd weight 14.9 g) CBM: peg-tile	102	1524	Late 14th-15th century with residual L13th-14th
F064	Kiln (see kiln rake out pit F115)	Mid S	289	Pottery medieval: (reported separately) CBM: peg-tile		124243	C 15th-early 16 th century
F064	Kiln (construction cut)	Mid S	346	Pottery medieval: small quantity of body and base sherds, all Fabric 21A, three sherds with all-over or extensive areas of white brushed slip, one sherd with thick painted slip lines & patchy glaze (Average sherd weight 17.8 g)	22	392	C 14 th century
F064	Kiln (clay in kiln base)	Mid S	352	Pottery medieval: small quantity, some abrasion to sherds - appear slightly heat affected/damaged but not greatly so, one sherd probably Fabric 20 (sandy greyware) others all Fabric 21A oxidised and reduced, includes plain rim and strap handle top from squat jug (probably late Colchester-type) (Average sherd weight 49.2 g)	5	246	C 15 th /late 15th-early 16 th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
F064	Kiln chamber/ flues	mid-S					
F064 (F065)	Part of kiln F64	Mid S	174	Pottery medieval: CBM: peg-tile		2132	
F065	VOID						
F066	Ditch N-S parallel with F49	W	180 181 182	Pottery medieval: quantity includes Fabric 13 & Fabric 20; (180) Fabric 13 & Fabric 20, small body sherds; (181) Fabric 13/ Fabric 20, small body sherds; (182) Fabric 20 misc abraded, part oxidised & grey sherds, includes necked cooking pot rim sherd – squared rim & probable skillet/ pipkin rim with pouring lip (Average sherd weight 10.2 g)	54	550	C 13 th -14 th century
F067	linear	E	183	Pottery medieval: (2 sherds, 90 g) Fabric 20, inc rim from a neckless cooking pot (L13-14C) Modern: (total 26 sherds, 1164 g) Fabric 45M Near complete bottle (352 g) no manufacturers marks, one other sherd from another bottle (54 g), also large base ring from a bowl, appears to be cut down (294 g); Fabric 48D (3 sherds, 46 g) sherds from two cups or small bowls with black transfer print commemorating the Great Exhibition of 1851 (image of exhibition hall on base & external wall, upper internal border of an oak-leaf pattern) underside of base marked with possible capital letter I; Blue transfer printed small plates (5 sherds, 232 g) includes significant part of two identical plates with Chinese temple pattern and sherd from one other (different) plate; (1 sherd, 46 g) small, straight-sided, lipped bowl with mottled blue pattern with one other blue painted plate/dish sherd, 3 other misc sherds; Fabric 48 E (9 sherds, 460 g) large pain bowl and mocha decorated bowl (c 19 th century); Fabric 48J (1 sherd, 12 g) probably part of a teapot (mid-late 18 th century) CBM: Brick (4 pieces, 2976 g) two pale (buff) floor brick/tile pieces (19 th century) Thin red brick with frog (c 45 mm thick) (dated late 19 th -early 20 th century); architectural brick piece in fine orange-pinkish fabric; Peg-tile (1 pieces, 164 g); Hip-tile large piece, complete length, semi-circular cut at top (lgth 250 mm, wt 696 g) – note not obviously used and possibly a post-medieval product of the kiln here - similar to piece from Fenwicks (former William & Griffins excavation 2014) Colchester CBM: peg-tile			Late 19 th century (after 1851) Photo of Gt Exhibition pots & mottled small bowl?? & cut down base?? hip-tile??
F068	Erosion hollow, N of F64, cuts F68 related to kiln	SE	186 326	Pottery medieval: large quantity, appears all Fabric 21A, almost all from find 326; sherds from a min of 5 jugs (rims, handles) at least one cistern jug is present; sherds in Late Colchester slip painted style including	160	5153	C 15 th -early 16 th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
	activity?			<p>painted rim tops and painted lines on dark surfaced sherds; rim sherd from a large bowl/ pancheon with flat flange rim, also includes some sherds with all over internal white slip and clear glaze and similar with external all over white slip – one sherd with incised lines filled with green glaze (see F115 (331)); one sherd with all over internal glaze giving post-medieval feel/ look (Average sherd weight 32.2 g) CBM: peg-tile</p>			
F069	Pit	N	190 191 192 206	<p>Pottery medieval: large quantity, includes sherds of both Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, most of the pottery comes from find nos 191 (upper fill) & 192 (lower fill). (190) only a few sherds, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, includes large base probably from a baluster jug and a small unusual thick base; (191) Fabric 20 includes sherds from 3 neckless cooking pots, one with applied thumb strip; Fabric 21A includes part of body & rim from a jug with white paint and patchy clear glaze (3 sherds) & second painted jug, baluster jug base decorated with fine sloped line indentations around base edge; (192) Fabric 21a oxidised sherds from as min of three jugs, which include a probable baluster base and one with round handle, other reduced sherds Fabric 20/Fabric 21A include jar or possible pipkin rim in moderately fine light grey-medium grey coloured fabric (see <i>CAR</i> 7, fig 93 nos 140-142) similar sherds possibly from this pot have some glaze internally that appears accidental to the pottery; (206) mostly body sherds, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, Fabric 20 appears the more common, includes neckless/ sloping neck cooking pot (c late 13th-14th century), Fabric 21A several all-over white slip sherds, on probably from a baluster-type jug with patchy pale green glaze. (Average sherd weight 8.1 g) CBM: peg-tile</p>	660	5342	C 14 th century
F070	pit	mid-N	205	<p>Pottery medieval: (2 sherds, 90 g) Fabric 20, neckless cooking pot; Fabric 21A internally glazed base from a dish/ pan. Pottery medieval & post-medieval: Fabric 40 (1 sherd, 16 g); Fabric 40D (3 sherds, 34 g) (dated c late 18th/19th-early 20th century) Clay tobacco pipe: (2 stem pieces) stem bore c 2 mm</p>			C late 18 th /19th-early 20 th century
F071	ditch	SW	208	<p>Pottery medieval: Fabric 20 (3 sherds, 34 g) inc neckless cooking pot rim (c late 13th-14th century); Post-medieval: (1 sherd) Fabric 45F (17th-19th century) CBM: Brick (4 pieces, 1380 g) inc two pieces c 50 mm thick with grey</p>			Late 17th-18th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				glaze on surfaces, (c 15-16/early 17 th century) one other orange red of same thickness; Peg-tile one with square hole (3 pieces, 80 g)			
F071 (?)	ditch	SW	209	Listed as F73 changed to F71 Pottery medieval: Small quantity of sandy greyware sherds consistent with Fabric 13T & Fabric 20, abraded; inc cooking pot rims, squared, flattened one of which is a neckless pot. Note: oxidised sherds softer and much more abraded, possibly poorly fired	8	124	Late 13th-14th century
F072	Pit or ditch terminus	W	211	Pottery medieval: Small quantity of sandy greyware sherds consistent with Fabric 13 & Fabric 20, abraded	6	50	L12/13th century
F072	Pit or ditch terminus	W	240	Pottery medieval: Small quantity of sandy greyware sherds consistent with Fabric 20, abraded	7	42	C 13th-14th century
F073			-	Number Not Used			
F074	ditch		219				
F075	Pit (cut by F21)	SE	222	Pottery medieval: 2 sherds medieval greyware CBM: peg-tile	2	18	C 13th-14th century
F076	ditch		0				
F078	pit	NW	224	Pottery medieval: small quantity of sandy sherds Fabric 13 or 13T, abraded	6	36	C 12-13 th century
F079	ditch	NW	279	Pottery medieval: small quantity of sandy sherds Fabric 13T or Fabric 20, includes relatively thin walled cooking pot (?) with heavily sooted surface presumed from kiln firing rather than use (average sherd weight 17.2 g)	13	224	L12/13th-14th century
F079 sx 2	Ditch (cuts F107)	NW	228	Pottery medieval: Quantity of quite broken-up, slightly abraded body and base & rim sherds, includes rims from 3 simple everted rim cooking pots with thumb indented (decorated) edges (79.1), 3 flattened, squared rims with slightly dished top and 1 bowl small rim sherd & 1 possible bowl rim, both simple flange rim. Some similarity with ME Phase I assemblage (D & P 1973) but includes some hard grey sherds (relatively coarse sand-temper) Fabric 20-type (Average sherd weight 7.6 g) Note: this feature is stratigraphically later than F107	97	738	Late 12 th /early 13 th century
F080	pit		0				
F081	pit	E	295	Pottery medieval/early post-medieval: Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, most Fabric 21A, sherds from jugs both oxidised and reduced surfaces with white slip paint (c15th-early 16 th century) includes one sherd with with internal clear (brownish appearing) glaze Fabric 21T	33	702	Probably 16 th /later 16 th century (residual 15 th /early 16 th century)

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				(average sherd weight 21.2 g)			
F081	pit	E	296	Pottery medieval: small quantity Fabric 20 (1 sherd) & Fabric 21A, includes sherds from oxidised slip painted jugs and one sherd from a large bowl/pancheon with sloping wall and flat flange rim (see CAR 7 fig 94 no 158), sherds have some abrasion to edges and surfaces (average sherd weight 48.8 g) CBM: peg-tile	5	244	15th-early 16 th century
F082	post-hole	W	228	Pottery medieval: Fabric 13T, single abraded sherd, interior damage (blown spall?) from poor kiln firing	1	8	C Late 13th-early 14 th century
F083	ditch	W		Pottery medieval: large quantity (reported separately)			C late 12th-early 13 th century
F084	pit	W	233	Pottery medieval: quantity Fabric 13T & Fabric 20, very broken-up and abraded, in small rim sherds from cooking pot(?) with flange-like rim (poss and upright cooking pot?) and bowl with squared flatted rim (average sherd weight 3.6 g)	66	240	C late 12 th -13th/ 14th century
F084	pit	W	234 <>	Pottery medieval: small quantity Fabric 13T & Fabric 20, most Fabric 20, one small rim sherd, very abraded, from a bowl form (average sherd weight 2.8 g)	12	34	C late 12 th -13th/ 14th century
F085	Small pit	W	235	Pottery medieval: quantity Fabric 13T & Fabric 20, most Fabric 20, includes greware rim from necked cooking pot, squared & flattened with slightly dished top (average sherd weight 8 g)	21	168	C 13th/14th century
F086	pit	W	237	Pottery medieval: quantity Fabric 20, quite broken-up, much abraded, includes rims from two necked cooking pots with squared & flattened rims and one (earlier dated) thickened everted rim (average sherd weight 5.7 g)	70	400	C late 12 th -13th/14th century
F087	pit	W	238	Pottery medieval: small quantity Fabric 13T & Fabric 20, abraded (average sherd weight 5.3 g)	9	48	C late 12 th -13th/14th century
F088	pit		0				
F089	pit		239 <>				
F090	Small pit/ post-hole	W	241	Pottery medieval: small quantity Fabric 20, abraded (average sherd weight 4.6 g)	15	70	C 13th-14th century
F091	Large sub rectangular pit (cut into by post-holes F92-F95)	W	242	Pottery medieval: quantity Fabric 13T & Fabric 20, abraded, includes cooking pot with squared flattened rim and flat, flange-like bowl rim (average sherd weight 6.6 g)	33	220	C late 12 th -13th/14th century
F092	post-hole		0				

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
F093	Post hole	W	243	Pottery medieval: quite abraded, oxidised (orange-buff) sandy sherd, Fabric 13 or 13T	1	6	C late 12 th -early13th century?
F094	post-hole		0				
F095	Post hole	W	244	Pottery medieval: quite abraded, oxidised (orange-buff) sandy sherd, Fabric 13T or oxidised Fabric 20	1	2	C late 12 th -13th century
F096	Post hole adjacent to F90	W	246	Pottery medieval: One sherd Fabric 21A (reduced surface)	1	8	C 15-early 16 th century
F096	ditch	W	246	CBM single small piece of peg-tile c 14 th century+	1	2	C 14 th century +
F097	ditch		247	CBM			
F097	ditch	W	248	Pottery medieval: abraded, oxidised (orange-buff) sandy sherd, Fabric 13 or 13T	1	4	C late 12 th -early13th century
F098	ditch		0				
F099	pit	NW	250	Pottery medieval: abraded, oxidised (orange-buff) sandy sherd, Fabric 13 or 13T, abraded, includes two cookings pot rims with squared flattened rims (average sherd weight 4.7 g)	18	86	C late 12 th -early13th century
F100	ditch	W	251	Pottery medieval: quantity Fabrics 13, 13T & Fabric 20, abraded, includes slash decorated jug handle (Fabric 13) and three rim sherds from cooking pots with flattened squared rims (average sherd weight 7.9 g)	83	662	C late 12 th -early 13th century
F100	ditch	W	252	Pottery medieval: quantity Fabrics 13, 13T & Fabric 20, most appears to be Fabric 20, abraded, includes cooking pot with flattened squared rim (Fabric 13T) (average sherd weight 3.1 g)	44	140	C late 12 th - 13th century
F101	pit	W	253	Pottery medieval: quantity Fabric 13T & Fabric 20, most appears to be Fabric 20, moderate abrasion, includes single rims sherds from seven cooking pots with flattened squared rims (average sherd weight 15.7 g)	27	424	C 13th century
F102	ditch	W	254	Pottery medieval: quantity Fabrics 13, 13T & Fabric 20, most is Fabric 20, broken-up and abraded, includes cooking pot with flattened squared rim (35 sherds, 143 g); Post-medieval: 1 small sherd of Fabric 40 (c 16th/17th-18 th century) (1 sherd, 3 g) also possibly one abraded base with some internal glaze (1 sherd, 118 g) possibly transitional or post medieval (average sherd weight 9.3 g) Should this be with post-med features??	39	364	One, possibly two sherds c late 16th-18th century; otherwise c 13th-early 14th century
F102	ditch	W	280	Pottery medieval: (19 sherds, 338) Fabric 13/13T & Fabric 20, includes squared cooking pot rim (Fabric 20) and jug handle with spaced horizontal	20	428	Post med (16th-18th century) with late 12 th -

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				slash decoration (Fabric 13); Post-medieval single large sherd (90 g) Fabric 40 (16th/17th-18th century) (average sherd weight 21.4 g) Should this be with post-med features?? CBM: peg-tile			13th century
F102	ditch	W	294	Pottery medieval: quantity Fabric 13/13T, Fabric 20 (includes neckless cooking pot) & a few sherds Fabric 21A (includes white slip painted body sherds) (average sherd weight 7.5 g) Should this be with post-med features??	51	382	C 14th-15th century (with late 12 th - 13th century)
F103 sx 1	ditch	W	255	Pottery medieval: sherds from medieval greyware cooking pots, several large sherd pieces, several rim sherds, includes squared flattened with one part profile pot with bock rim and neckless with down-turned rim (see CAR 7 fig 58 no 7) or slightly sagged rim from poor firing. Also rim sherd from greyware jug (top angled down with small external, lip). Note this is probably one of the most common rim forms on the jugs here but is hard to directly parallel in CAR 7. One or two part oxidised sherds but otherwise all fabric 20 (sandy greyware with relatively thin bodies) (average sherd weight 15.8 g) Note: feature is stratigraphically late on this area	52	772	Late 13th-14th century
F104	pit	W	257	Pottery medieval: small quantity, abraded, Fabric 20	10	36	C 13th-14th century
F105	post-hole		0				
F106	pit	W	258	Pottery medieval: small quantity, abraded, Fabric 13/14T inc rim form B2A (CAR 7, fig 27 late 12th-13th century) & squared rim; and Fabric 20	10	44	C 13 th century
F107	Gully (cut by F79)	NW	259	Pottery medieval: large quantity of very broken-up, slightly abraded body and base sherds, all plain apart from one small sherd with thumb strip frgment, most if not all from medieval cooking pots , 1 flange rim possibly from an upright jar/cooking pot; 34 small rim sherds, from flattened, squared rims, most with with dished top, 1 squared everted, all from cooking pots, 1 is decorated on the rim edge with thumb indentations and rim from a large, thumb-strip decorated pot (107.1); 1 rim flattened, elongated with internal lip; 2 rims from bowls 1 with external bead and internal lip, the other with everted bead and small internal lip (107.2), possibly 2 others from bowls. Fabrics certainly includes coarse sandy greyware sherds consistent with Fabric 20. Of particular interest is a greyware sherd from jar body with broad external rilling/ridging (107.3) and which is almost certainly Theford-type ware (Fabric 9) (see CAR 7 fig 33)	499	3776	Early-mid 13 th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				(Average sherd weight 7.6 g) The few rim types suggest a 13 th century date rather than later, pottery has similarities with ME Phase II (D & P 1973) Note: this feature is stratigraphically earlier than F107			
F107	gully	NW	259	Fired clay: small rounded (abraded) pieces in a relatively fine sandy fabric, one with part of a small wattle(?) void dia 5 mm	7	84	
F108	post-hole		0				
F109 sx 1	linear	Mid W	264	Pottery medieval: two cooking pot rim sherds, Fabric 13, squared rims	2	30	C 13 th century
F109 sx 1 & sx2	Linear, re-cut of F83?	Mid W	261 264 267 268 270 (all sx1) 276 (sx2)	Pottery medieval: (reported separately) Very large quantity of medieval sandy coarseware/ greyware, mostly very broken-up and abraded, consists mostly of body sherds with some bases; the largest quantities of pottery in ditch sx 1 come from the upper (268) and mid-lower fill (270) Average sherd weight 6 g (sx1) based on 969 sherds); Average sherd weight 8.9 g (sx2) based on 265 sherds); Ave wt 268 (474 sh, 2816 g) 5.9 g Ave wt 270 (495 sh, 3046 g) 6.1 g Ave wt 276 (265 sh, 2384 g) 8.9 g		14352	C late 12th-early/ mid 13 th century
F110	post-hole		0				
F111	post-hole	SE	275	Pottery medieval: small quantity, slightly abraded sherds, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A	7	64	C 14th-15 th century
F112	post-hole	SE	321	Pottery medieval: single sherd, Fabric 21A with reduced surface	1	8	C 15th-16th century
F113	pit	W	278	Pottery medieval: small quantity, Fabric 13T or Fabric 20, applied thumb strip on one sherd	2	12	C 12th-early 13 th century
F114	Brick & tile spread	W	281	Pottery medieval: Fabric 20 (35 sherds, 376 g) moderate quantity of medieval greyware sherds, includes cooking pot with flattened squared rim and bowl with flange rim, one sherd with spaced grooved lines around body has an applied thumb strip (c late 13 th century). Post-medieval: Fabric 40 (9 sherds, 112 g) sherds from several large jar rims with internal glaze (late 16 th /17th-18th century); Fabric 45F (1 sherd, 6 g) sherds from a tankard(?) (c late 17th-early 18 th century?) CBM (4 pieces, 1560 g) brick piece with grey surface glaze, piece indicates a special triangular shape brick, thickness c 60 mm orange fabric flecked with pieces of dark ironstone/ slag material; corner of a red brick c 60 mm thick some grey glaze on one face (probably c late 17th-18th century); pieces from 2 plain floor tiles, both abraded, one corner piece c			Late 17th- early 18th century Illustrate groove pot with thumb strip?

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				30 mm thick, orange-red, the other 25 mm thick			
F115	Rake out pit (kiln F64)		285 287 288 289 287 331 339	Pottery medieval: (reported separately) CBM: peg-tile		36180	C 15th-early 16 th century
F116	Pit adjacent to F81	E	298	Pottery medieval: quantity, Fabric 21A, includes sherds from jugs and white slip painted oxidised pottery, also sherd from a large bowl with squared flange rim (see CAR 7 fig 94 no 156) of special interest are a glazed sherd from a louvre vent and an abraded sherd that is probably also from a louvre (see CAR 7 fig 106-107) (average sherd weight 21.8 g)	33	722	C 15th-early 16 th century
F117	Post hole	SE	299	Pottery medieval: single small sherd, abraded, oxidised, abraded white slip	1	6	C 14th-early 16 th century
F118	Post hole		0				
F119	Post hole		0				
F120	Linear	W	308 310	Pottery medieval: quantity, abraded, Upper-mid fill (308) small-medium sherds, Fabric 13 & Fabric 20, includes necked cooking pots (rim sherds from min of 5) all plain with flat squared rims, on sherd with thumbed strip on body; Lower fill (310) jug rim & handle, oxidised, abraded (c 13th-14th century) (average sherd weight 7.5 g)	68	510	C 13 th century
F121	ditch		300				
F122	ditch		341 <>				
F123	post-hole		301	Pottery medieval: greyware body sherd, quite sandy but probably Fabric 20	1	6	C 13th-14th century
F124	post-hole		302	Pottery medieval: Fabric 20, body sherds	2	20	C 13th-14th century
F125	pit		303	Pottery medieval: small quantity all Fabric 20, includes cooking pot with small neck & neckless cooking pot with flat flange rim (average sherd weight 12.5 g)	11	138	C late 13th-14th century
F126	post-hole		304	Pottery medieval: single slip painted sherd with reduced surface, Fabric 21A CBM: peg-tile			C 15th-early 16 th century
F127	post-hole		306	Pottery medieval: single body sherd Fabric 20 CBM: peg-tile	1	6	C 13th-14th century
F128	Oval pit	Mid E	307	Pottery medieval: very small quantity Fabric 20/21A jug rim & base; Fabric 21A jug rim with white slip dashes on rim top & broad handle with	6	290	C 15th-early 16 th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				dense white dashes/ spots (average sherd weight 48.3 g) CBM: peg-tile			
F129	Post-hole		0				
F130	Post-hole		311				
F131			312	CBM: peg-tile			C 14 th century +
F132			313	CBM: peg-tile			C 14 th century +
F134	post-hole		315	Pottery post medieval: Fabric 40, small jar/bead rim bowl with internal glaze (CAR 7 207) CBM: peg-tile	1	20	17 th /late 17th-18th century
F135			316	CBM: peg-tile			C 14 th century +
F136	post-hole		317				
F137	post-hole		318	Pottery medieval: two plain sherds one Fabric 20 the other Fabric 21A (orange with grey core)	2	10	C 14 th /15th -early 16 th century
F138	post-hole		319	Pottery medieval: very small quantity Fabric 20/Fabric 21A, grey/black surface, includes a jug handle sherd	4	58	C 13th-15th century
F139	post-hole		0				
F140 (sx1)	linear	E	320	Pottery modern: (4 small sherds, 2 g) Fabric 45 (1 sherd) Fabric 48D (3 sherds) (dated late 18th/19th-early 20 th century) CBM: Brick 3 small abraded pieces; Peg-tile (8 pieces 140 g) one with square peg hole			C late 18 th /19th-early 20 th century
F141	Shallow pit	SE	348	Pottery medieval: quantity Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, mostly small-medium body sherds; includes block rim cooking pot rim, also neck and handle from a jug with white slip paint & patchy glaze, rim split from kiln, waster (Fabric 21A) (average sherd weight 8.2 g)	129	1060	C 14 th - 15 th century
F142	shallow pit	SE	344	Pottery medieval: small quantity of plain body sherds Fabric 20/21A & Fabric 21A, mostly Fabric 21A (average sherd weight 8.6 g)	16	138	C 14 th - 15 th /16th century
F143	post-hole		322	Pottery medieval: Fabric 20 2 body sherds; Fabric 21A, glaze over white thick slip	3	14	C 13th-14th century
F144	Linear feature	SE	353	Pottery medieval: Fabric 20 & Fabric 20/21A, body sherds	4	44	C 13th-14th century
F145	Small pit	SE	323 324	Pottery medieval: quantity, small-medium slightly abraded sherds, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A (orange sandy fabric probably 21A rather than 13) one sherd earlier Fabric 21A (c 13th-14 th century) (average sherd weight 7.5 g)	28	210	C 13 th -14th/15 th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
				CBM: peg-tile			
F146	Clay filled pit	SE	327	Pottery medieval: Fabric 20 & Fabric 20/21A, body sherds	3	10	C 13 th -14 th /15 th century
F147	Sump to N of kiln	Mid S	329	Pottery medieval: small quantity, Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A; includes neckless cooking pot rim; in Fabric 21A jug handle, reduced sherds with thin white slip painted decoration (Late Colchester-type ware) (average sherd weight 16.8 g) CBM: peg-tile	19	320	15 th -early 16 th century
F148	Patching/ irregular clay filled void - floor?	SE	330	Pottery medieval: Fabric 21A body sherds	2	14	14 th /15 th -early 16 th century
F149	post-hole		333<>				
F150	Post hole	SE	335	Pottery medieval: quantity, almost all plain body sherds primarily Fabric 20 including neckless cooking pot rim sherd, includes plain, ribbed handle from jug in Fabric 21A (average sherd weight 14 g)	49	686	C 14 th -early 15 th century
F151	Post hole	SE	337	Pottery medieval: two sherds Fabric 20, one a jug rim (abraded)	2	20	C 13 th -14 th century
F152	post-hole		0				
F153	Hearth	SE	480	Pottery medieval: small quantity, necked cooking pot rim, abraded Fabric 13; body sherds Fabric 20 & Fabric 21A, includes rim probably from a cauldron-type jar or pipkin in Fabric 21A (average sherd weight 28.2 g)	17	480	C 14 th -15 th century
F154	Shallow depression		0				
F155	Shallow linear feature	SE	349	Pottery medieval: Fabric 13? (reduced & Fabric 20, plain body sherds	3	24	C 13 th -14 th century
L001	Top soil						
L002	Sub soil						
L003	natural						
L004	clay dump over sinkage into F16?	NC	39 66	Pottery medieval: quantity; (39) includes cooking pot with squared rim Fabric 20, also Fabric 21A grey jug with white painted rim, oxidised oval handle with central white slip stripe, clear glazed sherds from a jug; (66) body sherds in Fabric 20 & clear glazed flagon sherds in Fabric 21A, includes an upright jar/ cooking pot rim (see CAR 7 fig 88 no 100 for similar profile shape) (average sherd weight 13.4 g) CBM: peg-tile	47	630	C 14 th - 15 th century

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Site Area	Find no	Type/ description	No	Wt/g	Finds Spot date
L006	cessy clay dump	NC	194 220	Pottery medieval: quantity, includes some medium-large sherds (194) mostly body sherds primarily if not entirely Fabric 21A, rim from a ?pipkin with internal white slip, slip painted jug handle; (220) Fabric 20 rims from 2 neckless cooking pot, other sherds mostly Fabric 21A oxidised and reduced (average sherd weight 18 g)	55	990	C 14 th /15th -16th century
L008	gravel spread, probable surface		226	Pottery medieval: quantity, mostly small-medium sherds, partly abraded; oxidised and grey sherds, probably mostly if not entirely Fabric 21A includes rim & handle joins from 3 jugs, one reduced white slip painted sherd (average sherd weight 23.8 g)	35	834	C 15th century

Appendix 3

Pottery weight by ditch section – 13/11/2017 Nigel Rayner

Feature no.	Section no.	Finds no.	Wt / g
F006	Sx1	13-14	302
F009	Sx1	108-9	904
F009	Sx2	36	546
F015	Sx1	128	4
F015	Sx2	139	26
F015	Sx4	179	14
F020	Sx1	43	58
F020	Sx2	41-2	1154
F020	Sx3	50	1406
F032	Sx1	76	60
F032	Sx2	87	76
F035	Sx1	79	40
F035	Sx2	78	652
F035	Sx3	80, 232	134
F039	Sx1	58	392
F039	Sx2	140	28
F041	Sx1	107-8	5444
F041	Sx2	129	146
F041	Sx3	230-1	789
F045	Sx1	117	1048
F045	Sx2	118	300
F047	Sx1		2578
F047	Sx5		462
F049	Sx1	130	276
F049	Sx2	146	1764
F049	Sx3	199	164
F049	Sx4	193	144
F049	Sx6	249	528
F053	Sx1	141	190
F053	Sx2	142	356
F053	SX3	143	1012
F057	Sx1	153-5	9000
F057	Sx2	167	384
F057	SX3	168	202
F057	Sx4	178	700
F066	Sx1	180	28
F066	Sx2	181	34
F066	Sx3	182	450
F066	Sx4	184	20
F079	Sx2	228	748
F083	SX4	292	80
F097	Sx1	248	6
F097	Sx2	247	10
F102	Sx1	254	370
F102	Sx2	280	434
F103	Sx1	255	772

Appendix 4

All pottery sherd weight by feature.

Jane Roberts (16/11/2017)

Significant groups (over 4%) are highlighted.

Total weight 530,086g

Feature no. Wt / g % weight of assemblage

F002	570	0.11
F006	188	0.04
F007	232	0.05
F008	3728	0.74
F009	1448	0.29
F010	10850	2.16
F011	31	0.01
F012	42	0.01
F013	94	0.02
F014	1288	0.26
F015	52	0.01
F016	9324	1.86
F017	22	<0.01
F018	40	0.01
F019	34	0.01
F020	2298	0.46
F021	165000	31.1
F022	21500	4.00
F025	36153	6.80
F031	10037	0.81
F026	3648	0.73
F028	256	0.05
F030	544	0.11
F031	10037	2
F032	150	0.03
F034	1384	0.28
F035	805	0.16
F036	682	0.14
F039	480	0.1
F040	1328	0.26
F041	6356	1.27
F044	8	<0.01
F045	1346	0.27
F046	2222	0.44
F047	3029	0.6
F048	200	0.04
F049	2718	0.54
F050	66	0.01
F051	4	<0.01
F053	1552	0.31
F054	18	<0.01
F055	564	0.11
F056	46	0.01
F057	10,286	1.9
F058	1124	0.22
F059	12	<0.01
F060	3438	0.69
F061	2528	0.50
F062	1616	0.32
F063	1524	0.30
F064	124,243	23.43
F065	1642	0.33
F066	550	0.11
F068	5153	1.03
F069	5342	1.07

Pottery production in Mile End (Colchester) in the 12th to 16th centuries: excavations at 'Colchester North'
(formerly NGAUE) Area A, January to March 2017: CAT Report 1140, December 2018.

F072	94	0.02
F073	210	0.04
F075	184	0.04
F078	40	0.01
F79	966	0.19
F081	940	???
F082	8	???
F083	5292	
F084	246	
F085	194	
F086	418	
F087	52	
F090	72	
F091	222	
F093	6	
F095	4	
F096	16	
F097	20	
F099	106	
F100	674	
F101	430	
F102	804	
F103	772	
F104	38	
F107	3922	
F109	14352	2.86
F111	48	
F112	30	
F113	14	
F114	506	
F115	36180	7.21
F116	722	
F117	8	
F120	420	
F123	10	<0.01
F124	20	<0.01
F126	8	<0.01
F127	6	<0.01
F128	274	0.05
F137	10	<0.01
F138	80	0.02
F141	660	0.13
F142	1346	0.27
F143	16	<0.01
F144	44	0.01
F145	210	0.04
F146	12	<0.01
F147	320	0.06
F148	16	<0.01
F150	686	0.14
F151	20	<0.01
F153	480	0.1
F155	26	0.01

Total weight of pottery 530,086kg

Appendix 5 Small finds list

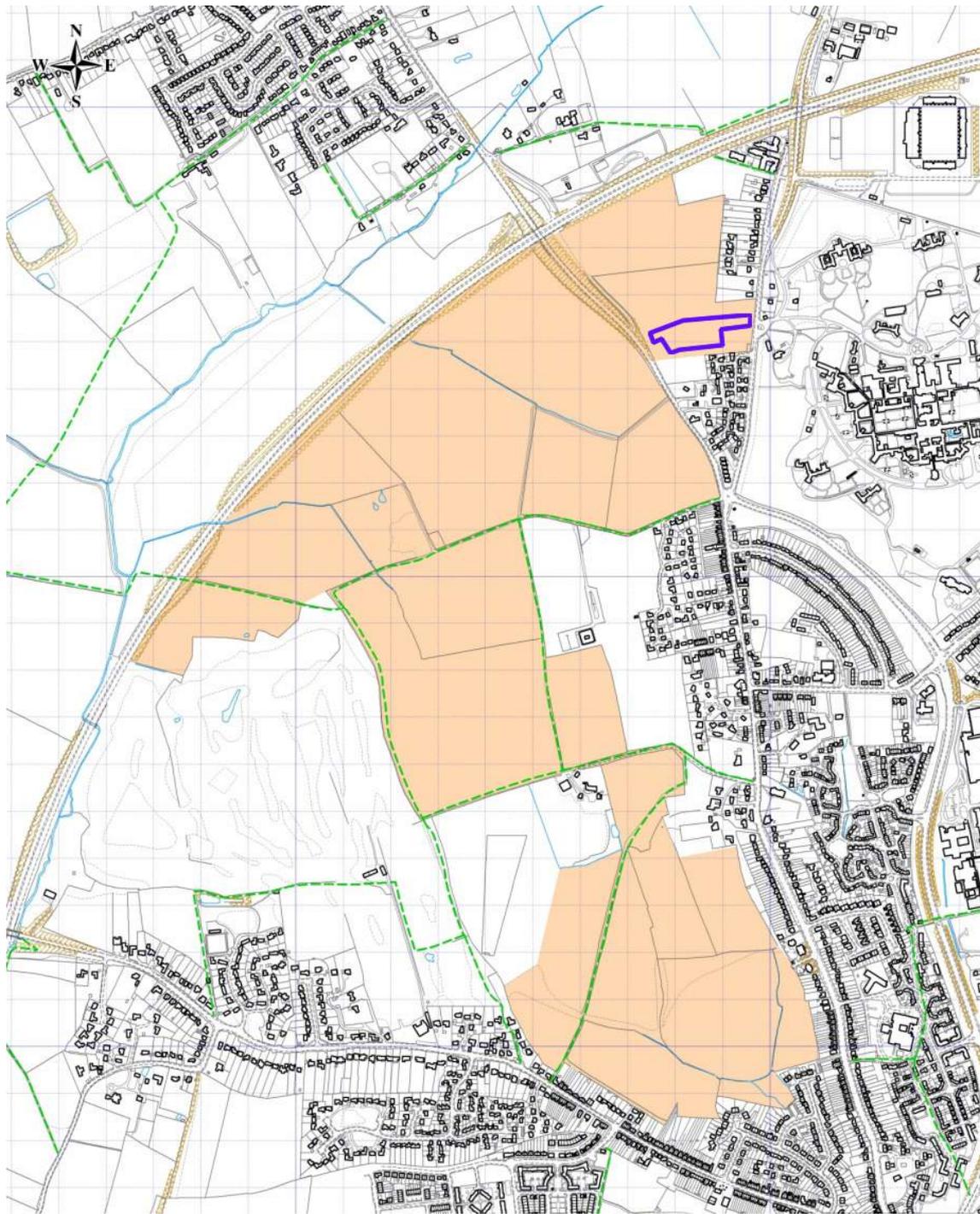
SF	Context	Find no.	Material	Object type	Description	no.	wt. g	length mm	width mm	thick-ness mm	dia-meter mm	Date of object
1	F21 (Fill A), pit	56	ae	Buckle	Cast copper-alloy asymmetric buckle with separate strap and pin bar. Comprised of one large oval loop (notched for the pin) and one small rectangular loop on either side of a central bar, which is notched slightly off-centre to accommodate the pin. The strap would have been folded over the smaller rectangular loop and stitched or riveted. It would have either been attached to a waist girdle or used to secure a sword or dagger belt. Whitehead 1996, p87, no. 539.	1	2	21	22	2	-	Medieval, c 1350-1450
2	F21, pit	213	fe	Sheet	Notched rectangular iron sheet with the remains of two short side arms (one broken off) set in the same plane but at right angles to the notched edge. Possibly part of a tool similar to a slicker (Goodall 2011, p.67, 70-71, ref. no. E1-E10), but the blades of slickers are not notched.	1	66	98	62	10	-	-
3	F21 (Fill A), pit	53	pb	Weight	Flat lead pan weight, square with rounded corners, on the top is a slightly raised spiral decoration within two diagonal scored lines. Egan 1998, p318-9, ref. no. 1021.	1	172	50	47	8	-	Medieval
4	F8, pit	24	zinc & ae	Button	Tombac button (tombac – metal of zinc and copper-alloy giving it a silvery appearance). Small flat circular button, part of edge broken away, no surface decoration/plain. Raised soldered cone on reverse, loop broken off and missing. Tombac buttons with raised soldered cone are usually of 18th century date (Bailey 2016, p40).	1	1	-	-	4	15	Post-medieval, 18th century
5	F25 / F31, pits	73	fe	Objects	Various iron objects a) large sheet fragment, flat, roughly triangular in shape. b) six smaller fragments of iron sheet (three joining). c) iron nail with flat, probably round, head.	1 6 1	48 56 12	63 40 45	39 32 -	9 11 -	- - 15	-
6	F63 (upper fill), pit	201	ae	Strap-end	Complete cast copper-alloy forked spacer originally from a three-piece strap-end with six fragments of surviving plate (two joining). The forked spacer is of tongue-shaped form with a pointed end, 42mm long, 16mm wide, 2mm thick, 2g. Two joining plate fragments measuring 33mm long, 14mm wide, <1mm thick, all six pieces weigh <1g. Egan and Pritchard 1991, p140-142, nos. 657-663.	7	3	42	16	2	-	Medieval, c 1150-c 1450
7	F25, pit	74	ae	Lump	Small cube-like lump of copper-alloy, ?melted, broken on one edge.	1	14	18	16	16	-	-
8	F21, pit	212	fe	Sheet	Iron sheet broken into two pieces, rectangular in shape, rectangular in cross-section, complete at one end, broken at other end across a rivet hole.	2	78	111	41	10	-	-

SF	Context	Find no.	Material	Object type	Description	no.	wt. g	length mm	width mm	thickness mm	diameter mm	Date of object
9	F21 (fill 4), pit	52	fe	Staple	Large rectangular iron staple with arms longer than the overall width of the staple. Staple measures 90mm wide, with each arm measuring 115mm long and protruding at slightly acute right-angles. The rod forming the staple has a square cross-section measuring 23mm wide by 23mm thick with the tapering arms measuring approximately 13mm wide by 13mm thick (one more heavily corroded). Goodall 2011, 162, H37-H50.	1	198	115	90	13-23	-	Medieval
10	F21 (fill 4), pit	52	fe	Bar	Iron bar, rectangular cross section, broken at both ends.	1	72	135	14	9	-	-
11	F31, pit	147	fe	Bar	Iron bar, possibly circular cross-section, broken at one end, bent c 140° angle in middle.	1	76	95	-	-	12	-
12	F57 sx1, ditch	115	fe	Fork	Agricultural/horticultural fork or small pitchfork, socketed with two prongs on a straight-plane. 440mm long; head 140mm long by 90mm wide, prongs 90mm long by 30mm diameter; socketed handle 300mm long, 25mm diameter nearest head, socket 40mm diameter.	1	-	44	90	40	40	Post-medieval/modern
13	F16, quarry pit	49	ceramic	Counter	Ceramic counter roughly formed from a piece of Roman brick/tile, very thick.	1	194	-	-	c 25	c 72	Roman+
14	F54 Sx3, ditch	189	Stone	Quern	Four small and abraded fragments of imported German Mayen lava quernstone (measurements given for largest piece)	4	58	40	28	24	-	-
15	F25, pit	82	Stone	Quern	Thirty small and abraded fragments of German Mayen lava quernstone (measurements given for largest piece)	30	98	31	25	18	-	-
16	F21, pit	218	Fe	Pivot	Iron hinge pivot with tapering shank. 67mm long, 50mm high, 13mm thick. Goodall 2011, 164, H257-H346.	1	52	67	50	13	-	Medieval
17	F63, pit	203	Fe	Ring	Four fragments of a curved iron strip, three joining, possibly from an incomplete iron ring (measurements given for largest piece).	4	42	40	25	18	-	-
18	F115 Q3, rake-out pit	285	fe	Bar	Iron bar, pointed at one end, broken at other, rectangular cross-section.	1	62	123	12	12	-	-
19	F22, pit	54	fe	Strip	Piece of flat iron strip, broken on sides and ends.	1	22	58	39	10	-	-
20	F115 Q2, rake-out pit	338	fe	Strip	Piece of flat rectangular iron strip, laminated into two pieces	2	28	48	36	10	-	-
21	F25/F31, pits	73	ae	Bowl	Rim fragment from a cast copper-alloy vessel, fragment sub-triangular in shape, interior surface smooth, corrosion on exterior with slightly raised lip around rim.	1	8	34	26	3	-	Medieval
22	F68, erosion hollow	326	fe	Nail	Fe nail, round head (c 30mm diameter), shaft incomplete as tip missing, 72mm long, shaft 15mm diameter (20mm with corrosion) (Goodall 2011 type 1, 164)	1	42	72	30	20	-	Medieval
23	F45 sx1, ditch	177	fe	Nail	a) Shaft fragment from an iron nail, 61mm long, 10mm diameter (round cross-section) (18mm with corrosion), broken at both ends.	1	22	61	18	8	-	-

SF	Context	Find no.	Material	Object type	Description	no.	wt. g	length mm	width mm	thick-ness mm	dia-meter mm	Date of object
				?Blade	b) Fe object, broken at both ends, possibly a blade fragment as has a triangular cross-section, 70mm long, 22mm wide (32mm with corrosion).	1	46	70	32	16	-	
24	F36, ditch	81	fe	Bucket	a) At least 11 iron objects, some joining, forming the incomplete iron rim and complete iron handle (corroded together) of a bucket with handle attachments at each end. Handle attachments 300mm apart so bucket has a diameter of 300mm. Handle had circular cross-section, c 10mm diameter, which loops through a handle attachment at each end, c 470mm long. The handle attachments (65mm long by 45mm wide) are formed from a rectangular sheet with circular lug and hole punched through it. The rectangular sheet was attached to the bucket by two rivet holes (one at each end) and the handle looped through the lug. b) Four fragments of iron, possibly part of the bucket. c) An iron rod, slightly tapering, 145mm long, square-sectioned, 20mm wide/thick tapering to 13mm.	16	526	-	-	-	-	Post-medieval/modern
25	F57 sx4, ditch	178	fe	Sheet	Iron sheet, flat (rectangular cross-section), roughly rectangular in shape but slightly curved, notched on one long edge	1	56	71	30	11	-	-
26	F25/F31, pits	75	pb	Lump	Irregular lump of degraded lead	1	94	45	31	21	-	-
27	F21, pit	122	fe	Rod/bar	Iron rod/bar, tapering with point missing, square cross-section, flattened at one end	1	30	78	15	-	-	-
28	F14, robbing of tile plinth	92	ae	Wire	Short piece of copper-alloy wire, 24mm long, 1mm diameter	1	<1	24	-	-	1	-
29	F21, pit	175	stone	Hone	Broken fragment of a ?sandstone hone, parts of two surfaces survive, all others broken and missing	1	66	79	35	28	-	-
30	F57 sx4, ditch	178	fe	Blade	Small fragment of a scale tang iron knife, broken at both ends with cutting edge mostly broken away too, the narrow blade has a triangular cross-section, the scale tang originally had a copper-alloy shoulder (now missing, residue remains only), the scale tang in line with the back of the blade, 48mm long, 15mm wide blade, 11mm wide tang, 3mm thick tapering to 1mm. Probably Goodall (2011) Type Q scale tang knife, p108, G319-332, dated by Goodall from the 13th to the 16th century.	1	6	48	15	1-3	-	Medieval, 13th-16th century
31	F41, ditch	107	fe	Rod/bar	Tapering iron rod/bar broken at both ends, rectangular cross-section.	1	64	105	10	8	-	-
32	F47 sx5, ditch	325	fe	Strip	Iron strip, broken into two, rectangular cross-section with flattened ends, curved at one end, c 180mm long, 15mm wide (30mm with corrosion), 7mm thick (20mm with	2	142	180	15-30	7-20	-	-

SF	Context	Find no.	Material	Object type	Description	no.	wt. g	length mm	width mm	thickness mm	diameter mm	Date of object
					corrosion)							
33	L7, peg-tile scatter	207	fe	Object	a) Iron object with round, flat head (disc-shaped) on an integral shaft, shaft rectangular in cross-section. 85mm long, head 42mm high by 49mm across, shaft 50mm long by 20mm wide, c 10mm thick.	1	80	85	49	10	-	Medieval
				Latch rest	b) Latch rest with triangular head and broken tapering shank broken. It would have been set into a jamb or reveal of a door or window to hold a latch closed. Goodall (2011) p.168-9, H665-H666.	1	96	98	30 (max)	15	-	
34	F61, pit	163	fe	Knife	Middle section of a scale-tang iron knife, with parts of both blade and tang surviving, surviving length 86mm. Blade broken close to shoulder but enough survives to show that the back of the blade and the scale tang are in line, surviving blade 26mm long. The tang expands away from the blade. A shoulder plate is visible on x-ray, measuring 16mm long by 9-14mm wide. The handle survives to 44mm long, measuring 14-24mm wide, with two rivet holes visible on x-ray, 20mm apart, 3mm diameter.	1	74	86	24 (max)	25	-	Post-medieval
35	F31, pit	177	stone	Hone	Piece of worn grit/sandstone hone, rectangular cross-section, broken at both ends and on one side, two parallel grooves on one face.	1	110	65	50	26	-	-
36	F50, pit	158	stone	Grinding stone	Fragment of grinding stone, 90mm high by 124mm wide, broken into a rough arch-shape. Smoothed curved grinding face and flat inner face. The fragment is broken in two places, both diagonal breaks radiating from the inner face to the grinding face. The inner face shows evidence of slight raised lips along the breaks, indicating that the stone probably had a square spindle-hole, and that it broke across the two corners of this hole. The opposing ends of the stone are flat and slightly smoothed, with a tapering thickness from one end of the stone to the other (51-42mm thick) showing usewear.	1	850	90 (high)	124	42-51	-	-
37	F61, pit	164	fe	Horseshoe	Two fragments of an iron horseshoe, not joining but probably the same horseshoe. One piece consists of the branch and toe (calkin broken), with three rectangular nail-holes visible on x-ray. The other piece is the heel, with one rectangular nail-hole visible on x-ray. Probably a Clark (1995) Type 4 horseshoe, p.86-91.	2	272	130	35	c 10	-	Medieval, 14th-15th century
38	F2 sx5, ditch	19	fe	Strips	Four fragments of iron strip (two strips in three joining pieces, one strip in two joining pieces and one separate fragment). Lengths: 120mm, 120mm, 112mm, 48mm, width: 33-35mm, thickness: 12mm	9	206	120 (max)	35 (max)	12	-	Modern

SF	Context	Find no.	Material	Object type	Description	no.	wt. g	length mm	width mm	thickness mm	diameter mm	Date of object
39	F67, ditch	183	fe	Various	a) binding strip, curved, flat, rectangular cross-section, 330mm long, 21mm wide, 10mm thick, 158g. b) four sheet fragments, 62g total, largest 52mm by 44mm by 10mm. c) three iron nail shafts, two clenched at tip, 54g total, 72mm, 65mm and 46mm long, 12-15mm diameter	8	272	-	-	-	-	Modern
40	F16, quarry pit	49	fe	Sheet	Rectangular fragment of iron sheet	1	16	58	25	8	-	-
41	F22, pit	54	bone	Object	Fragment of worked bone, rectangular in shape and in cross-section, two opposing sides worked smooth, broken at both ends.	1	1.5	26	6	7	-	-
	F8, pit	23	fe	Nail	Iron nail head and broken shaft, head broken (20mm diameter), shaft with round cross-section (8mm diameter)	1	12	34	-	-	8	-
	F18, pit	33	fe	Nail	Fragment of iron nail shaft, round cross-section	1	6	30	-	-	7	-
	F21, pit	44	fe	Nail	Iron nail, complete, tapering shaft with rectangular cross-section, head damaged measures 26mm by 21mm.	1	15	73	-	-	-	-
				Tube	Iron tube, hollow.	1	17	39	-	-	16	-
	F21, pit	51	fe	Nails	Iron nail in two pieces (broken in antiquity), shaft has a rectangular cross-section with flat head of square shape (27mm by 27mm)	1	44	100	-	-	-	-
	F21, pit	175	fe	Nail	Iron nail in three pieces, heavily corroded, shaft has a rectangular cross section, head damaged (now 22mm by 20mm)	1	23	65	-	-	20	-
	F22, pit	54	fe	Nails	Two iron nails, shafts broken on both. 1) 40mm long, head 27mm by 19mm 2) 47mm long, probably round head 18mm diameter	2	23	40 47	- -	- -	- 18	-
	F26, pit	59	fe	Nail	Iron nail, incomplete (shaft broken), round cross-section, round head 16mm diameter	1	14	40	-	-	16	-
	F47 sx1, ditch	119	fe	Nail	Short iron nail, seemingly complete, round shaft, domed round head 19mm diameter	1	9	35	-	-	19	-
	F60, pit	160	fe	Nail	One nail in two pieces, round cross-section, too corroded to tell shape of head	1	12	55	-	-	-	-
	F63, pit	202	fe	Nail	One nail in two pieces (head detached), shaft has a round cross-section and is clenched at the tip, too corroded to tell shape of head (now 26mm by 20mm)	1	26	70	-	-	-	-
	F125, pit	303	fe	Nail	Iron nail, very corroded, tip of shaft clenched 90 degrees	1	14	43	-	-	-	-
	F128, pit	307	fe	Nail	Iron nail, very corroded	1	33	85	-	-	-	-
	F134, posthole	315	fe	Nail	Iron nail shaft fragment	1	21	60	-	-	-	-



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Figure 1: Location of Colchester Northern Growth Area Urban Extension (shaded orange). The 2017 excavation site is outlined in purple, between Nayland Road and Boxted Road (to its west and east respectively). Site centre is TL 9886 2850.



Fig 2: Colchester Northern Growth Area : Location of 2017 excavation site. Also showing Petchey 1973 excavation (left), and 2011 evaluation trenches (blue outline).
 Approximate date of ditches in evaluation trenches is colour-coded

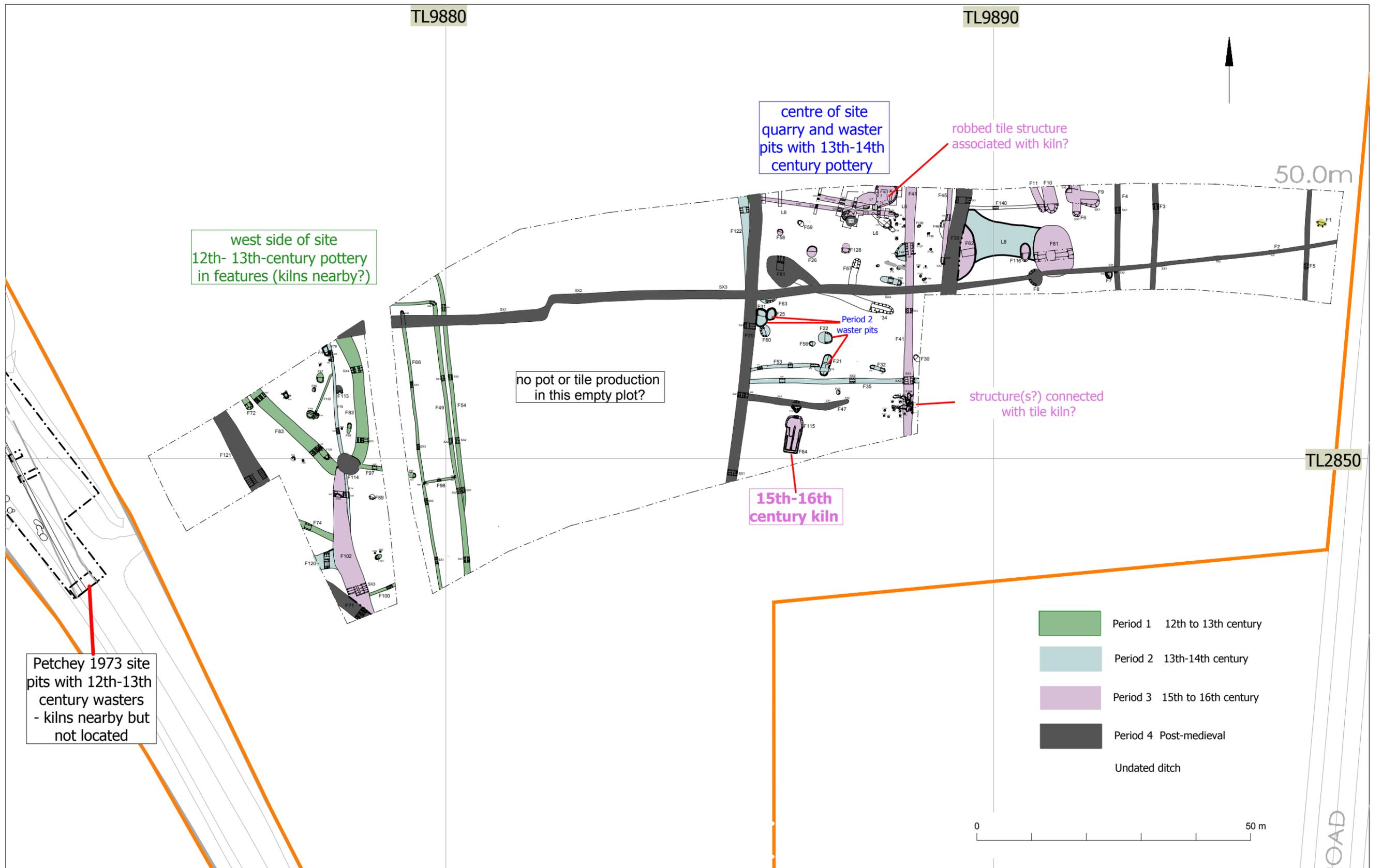


Fig 3: Site plan with major interpretation. Earliest material on western side of site, with pottery production moving east during 200-300 year period, leapfrogging an apparently empty (arable?) plot.

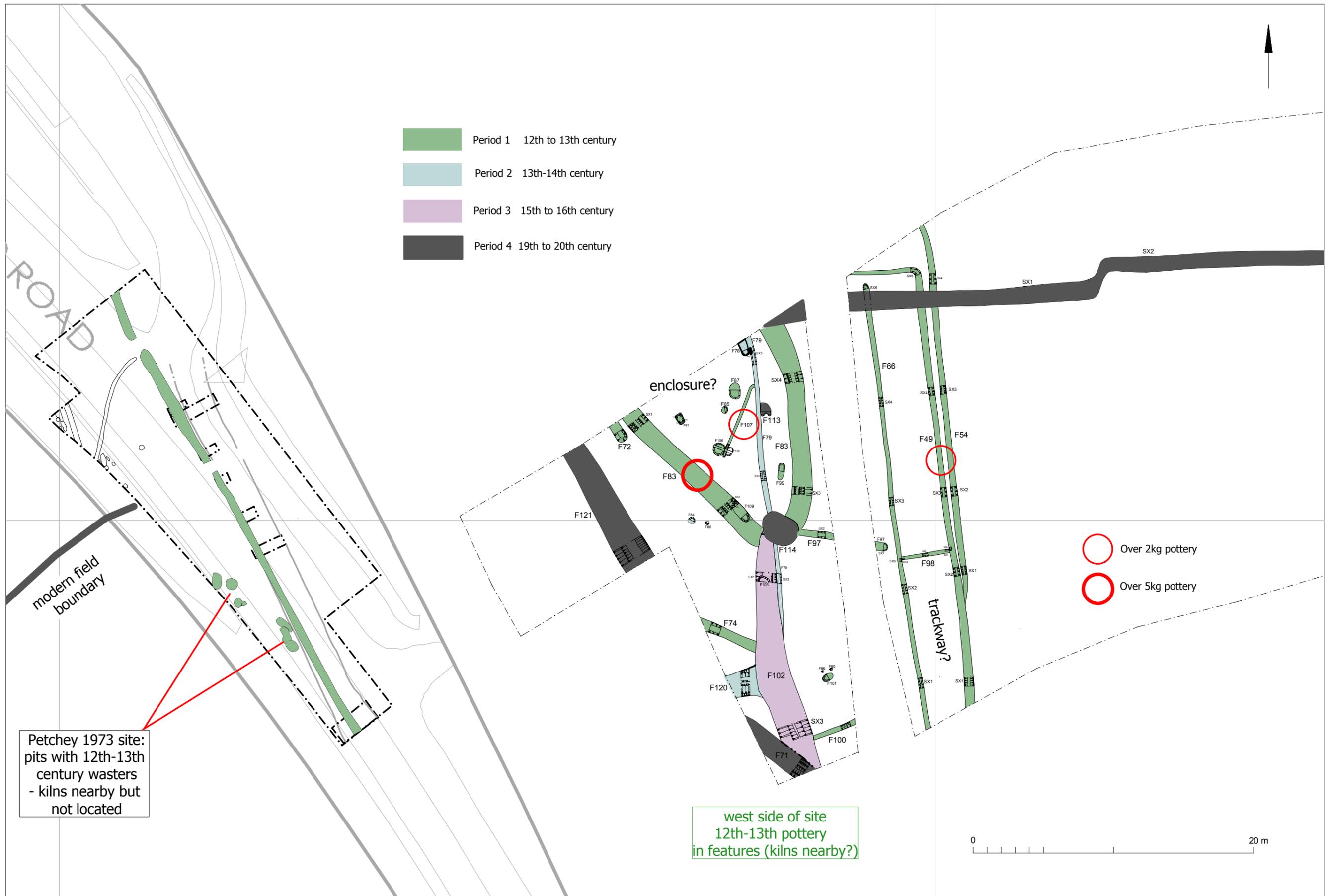


Fig 4 Western side of site (including Martin Petchey's 1973 excavation). Showing site periods and weight of pottery in features. Possible enclosure and trackway are indicated.

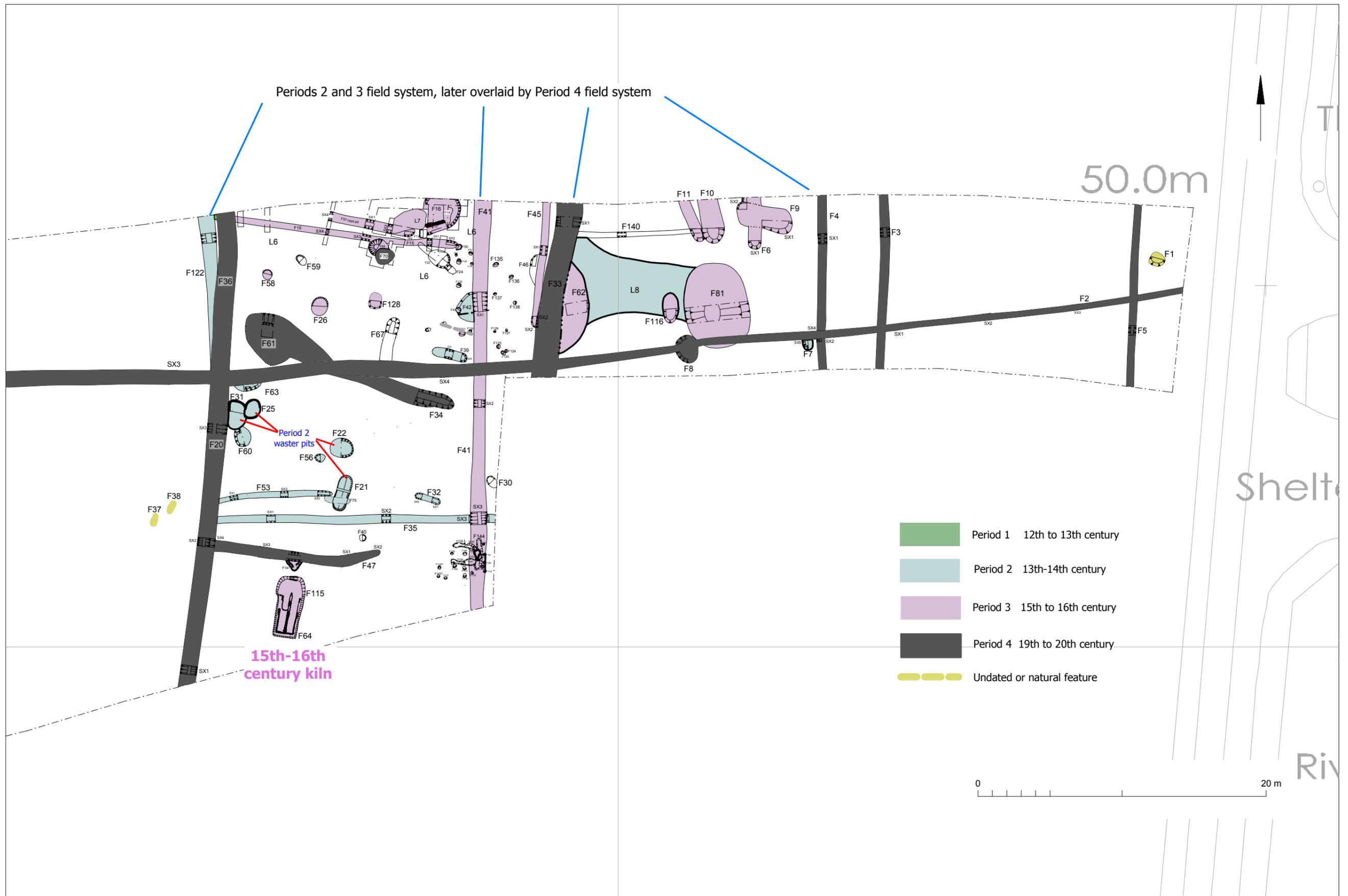


Fig 5 Eastern side of site. Period 2 field system. Quarry pits later filled with kiln debris (waster pits). 15th-16th century kiln, producing fabric 21a Colchester-type ware

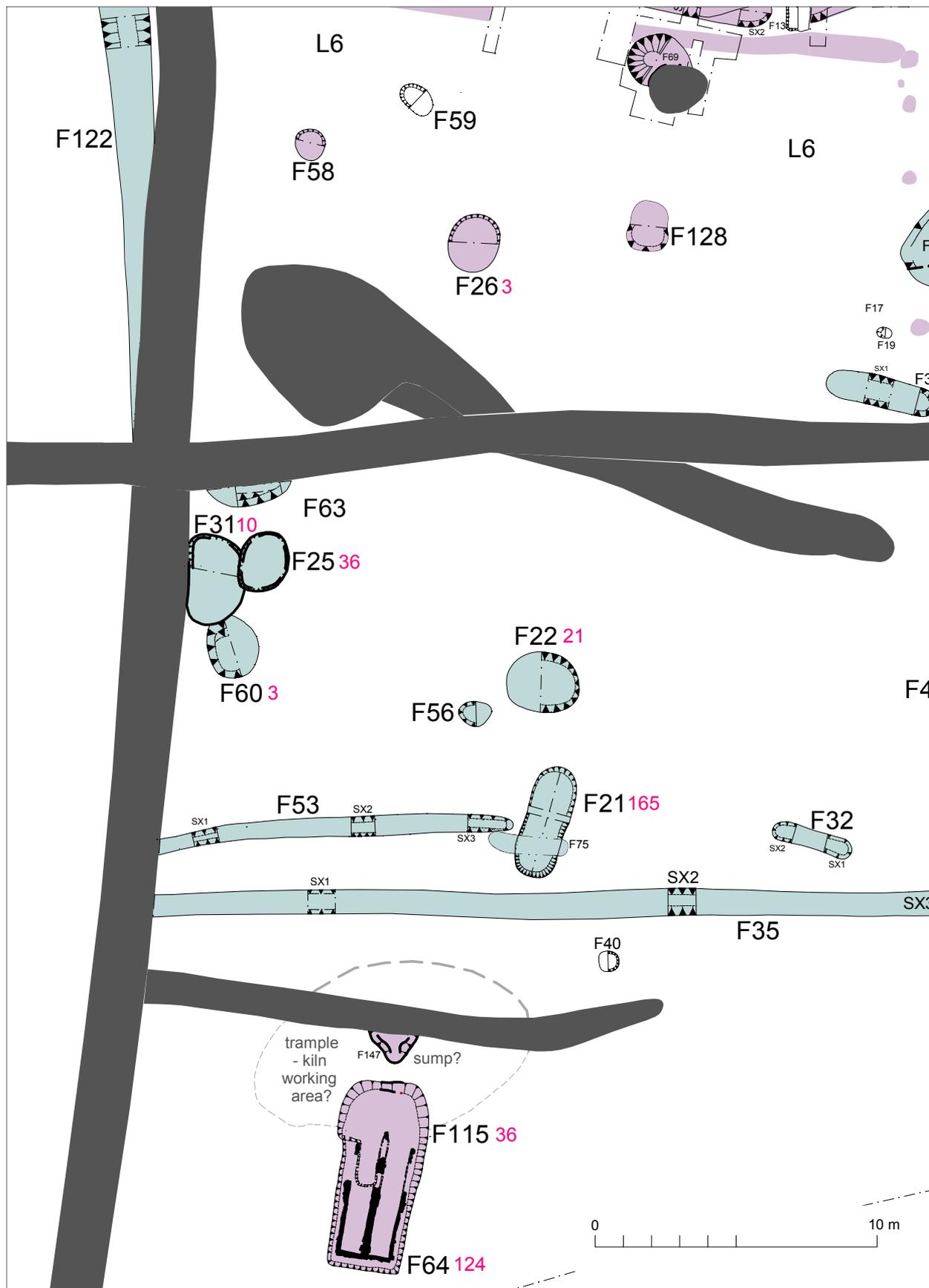


Fig 6: Period 2 and 3 quarry and water pits and period 3 kiln.
 Red figures show largest groups of pottery (in kilograms).

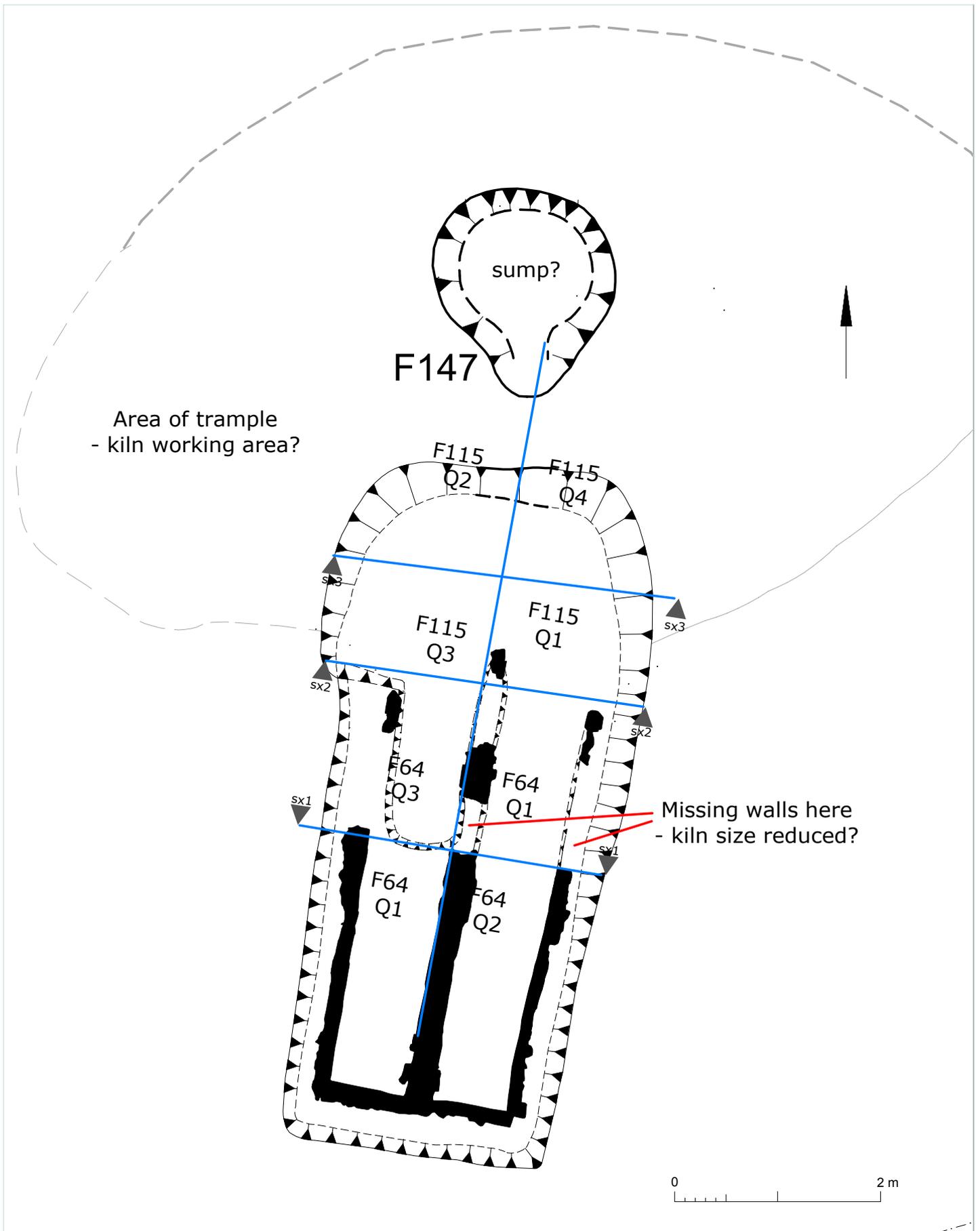


Fig 7: detail of kiln F64 and rake-out pit 115. Showing excavation quadrants and section positions

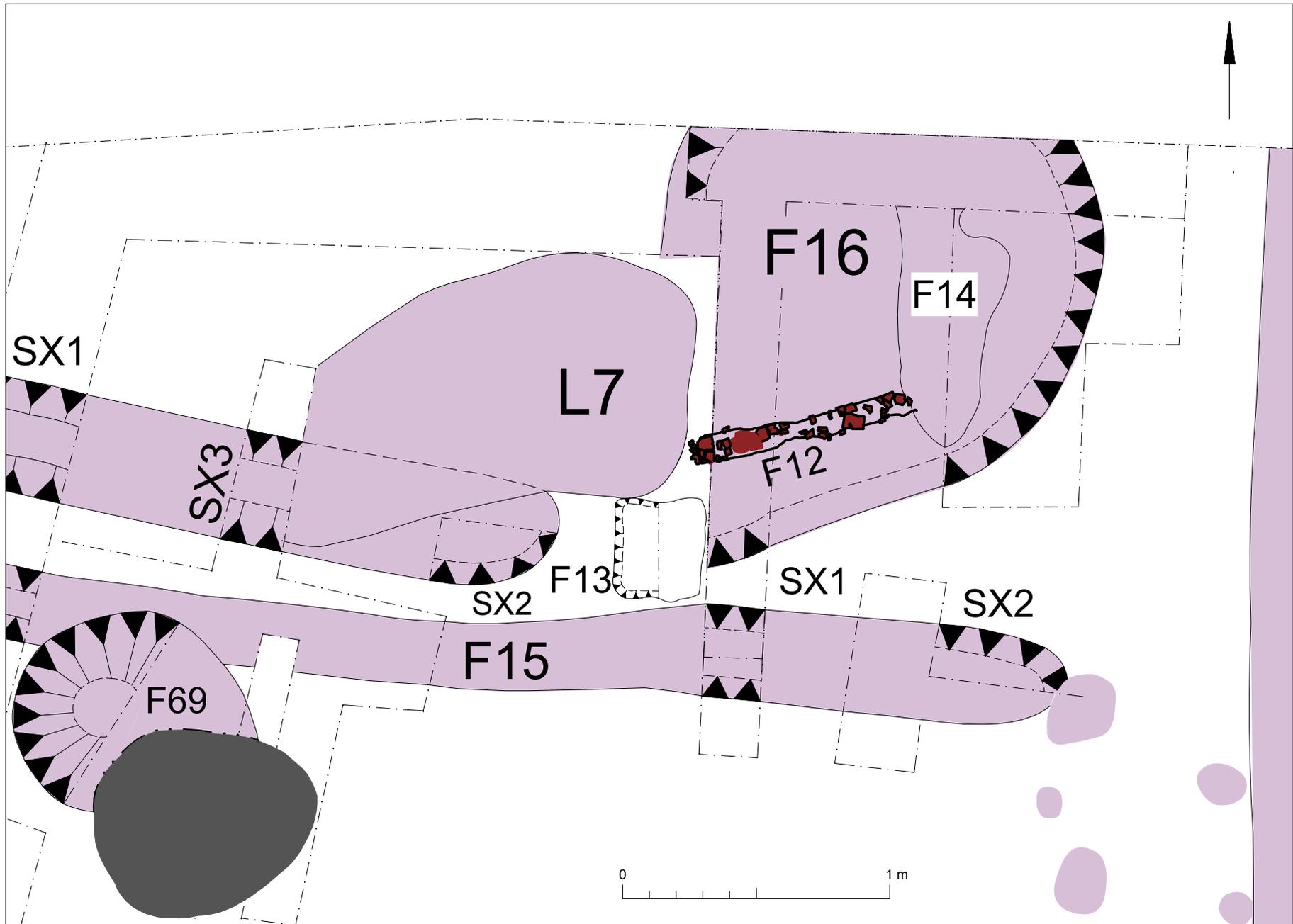
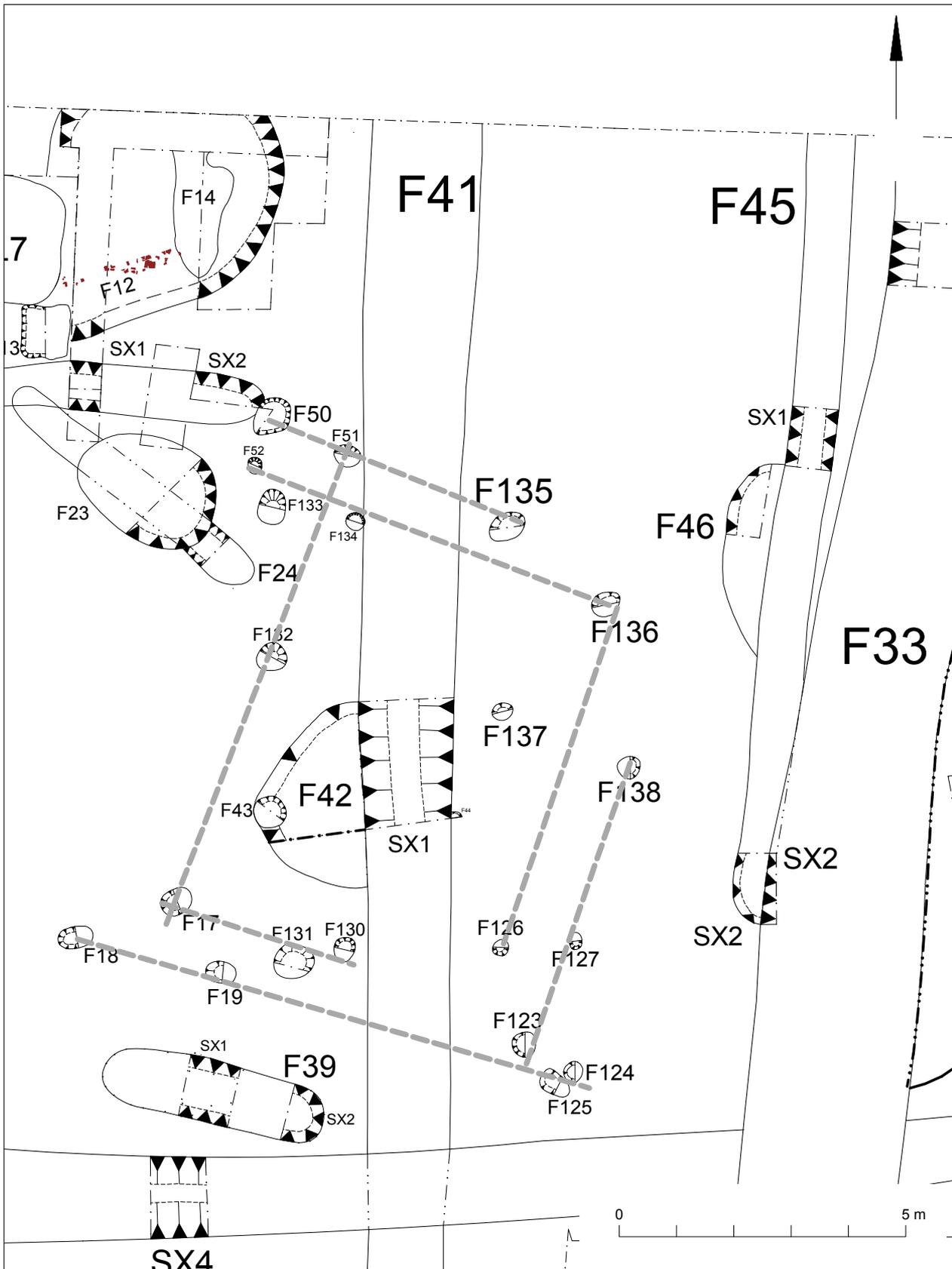


Fig 8: Period 3 structures on north edge of site. Quarry pit F16 is filled with cassy clay dump L6 (not shown), then stone pad F13 and tile foundation F12 built on top. Are these part of buildings associated with potting industry? See Fig 14 for detail.



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Fig 10 Period 3/4 post structure, showing possible wall alignments. Is this a structure associated with the potting industry?

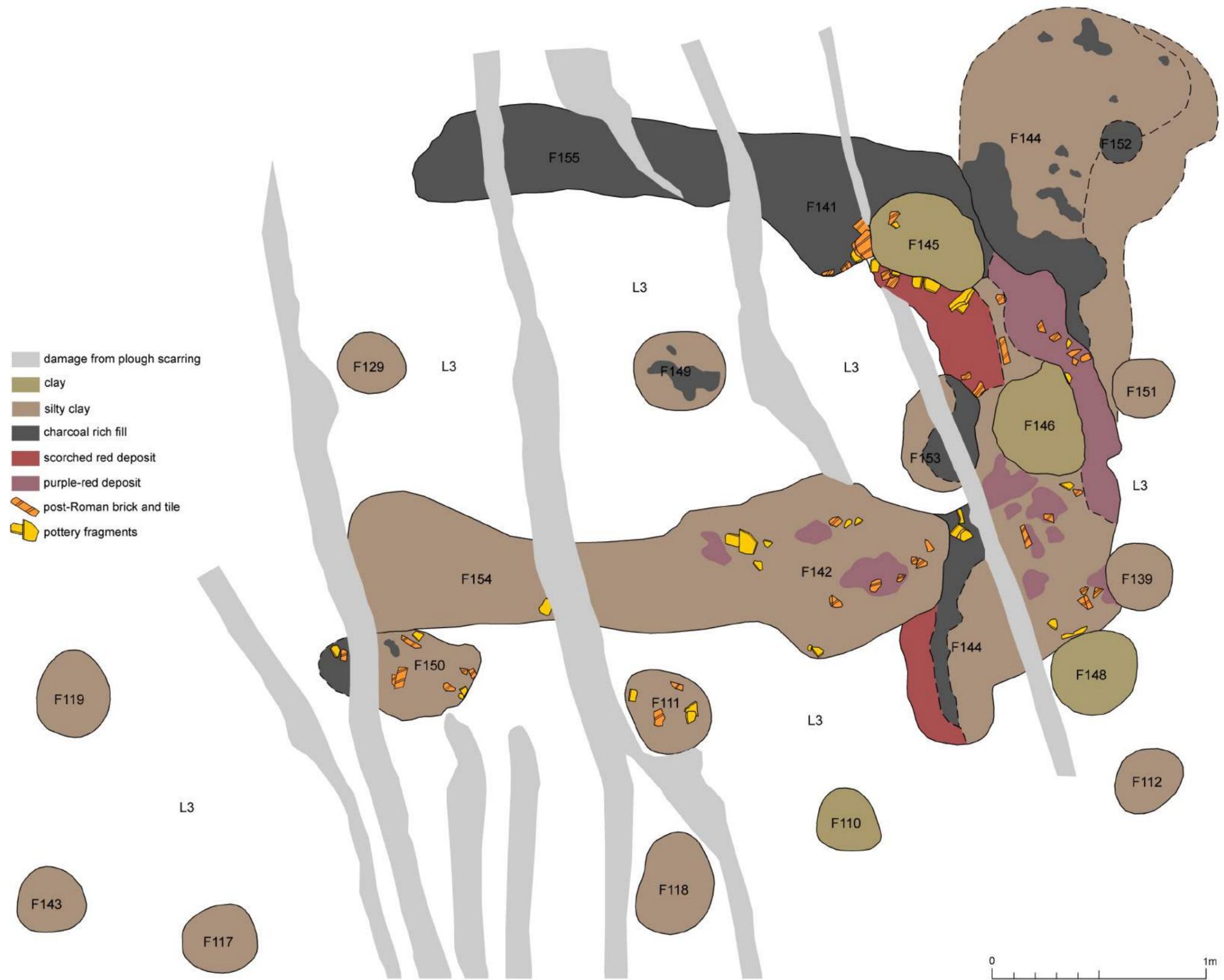


Fig 11 Detailed plan of structure(s?) connected with tile kiln?

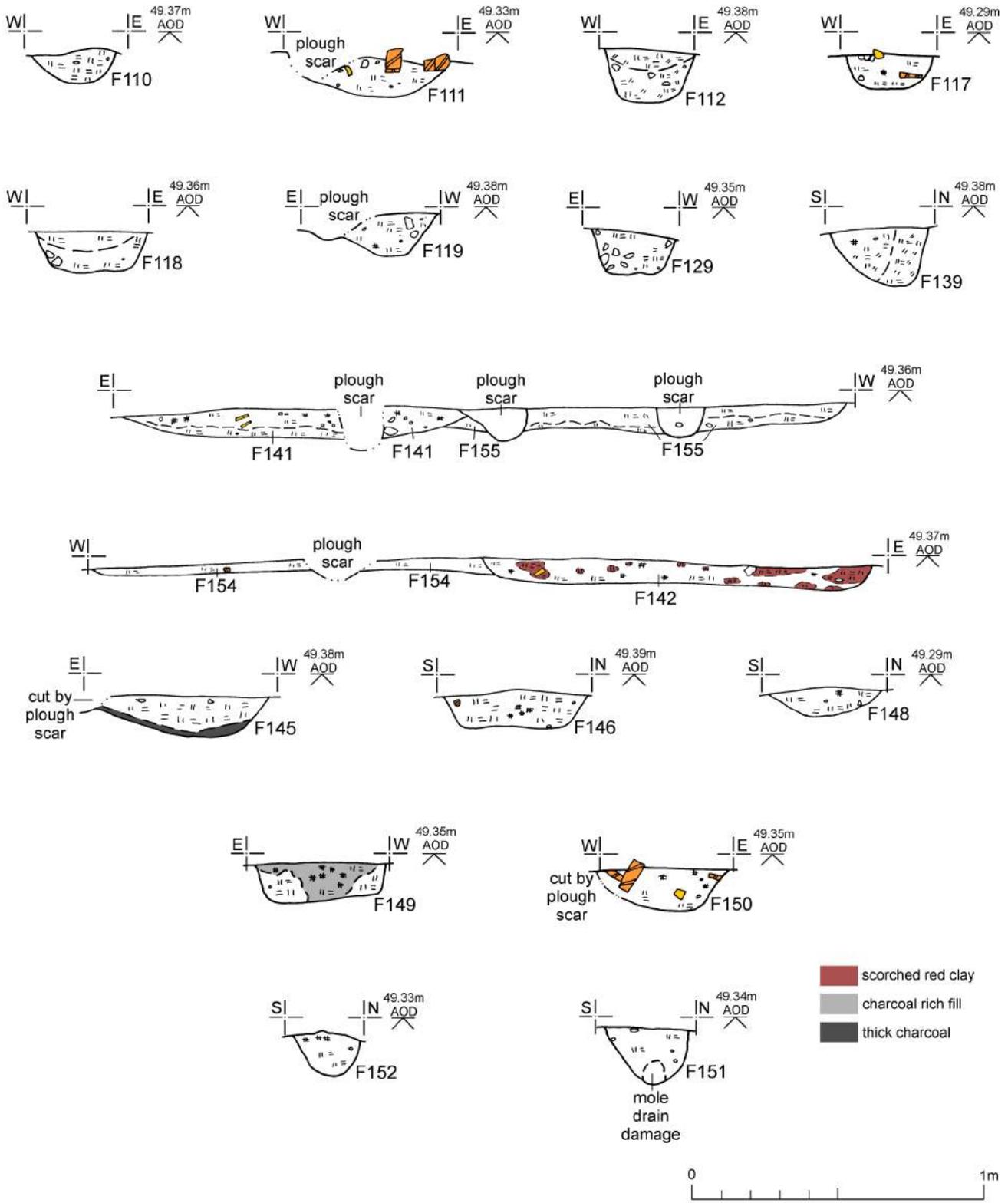


Fig 12 Area of structure(s?) related to tile kiln feature sections.

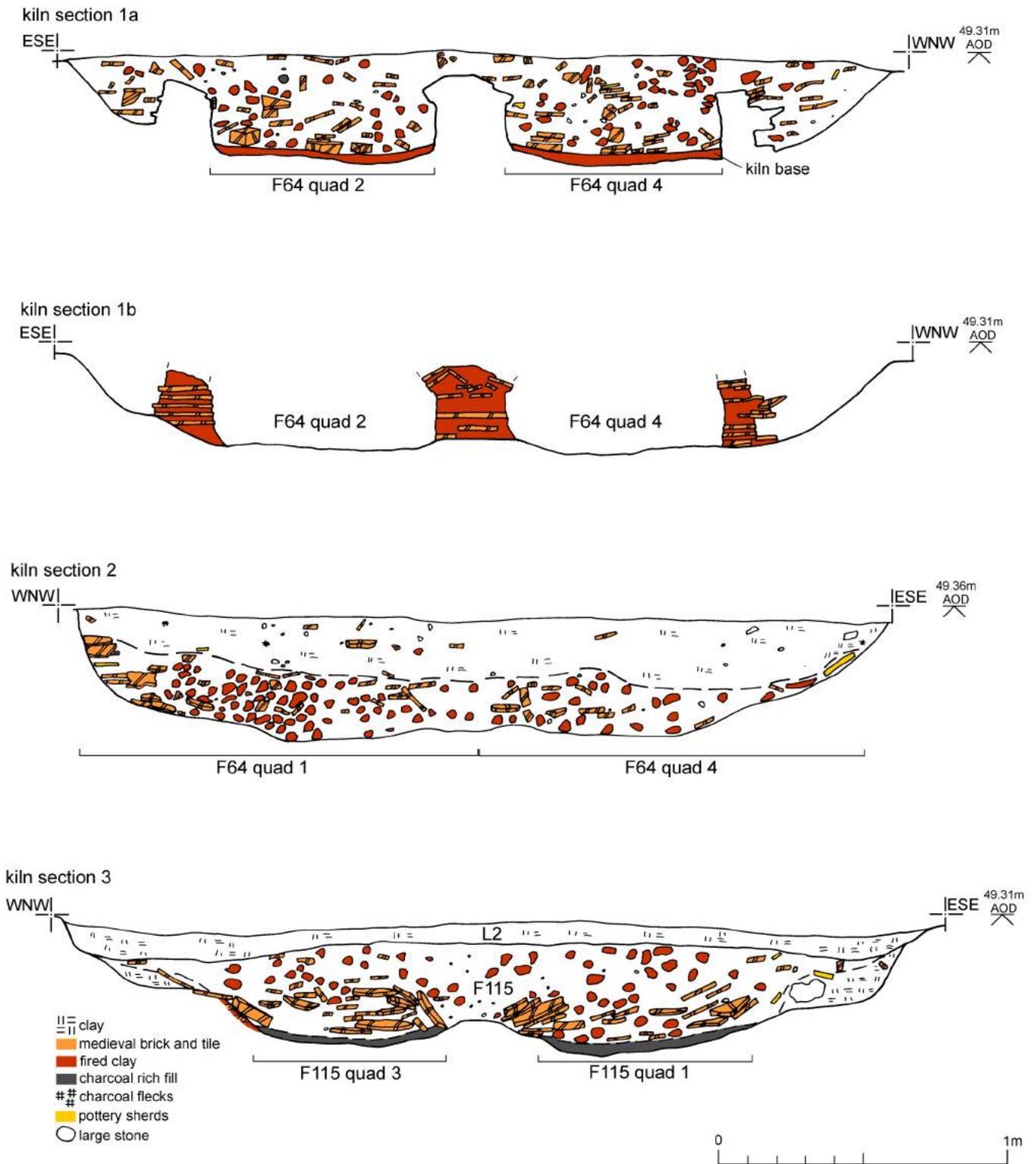


Fig 13 Kiln F64/F115 sections and profile.

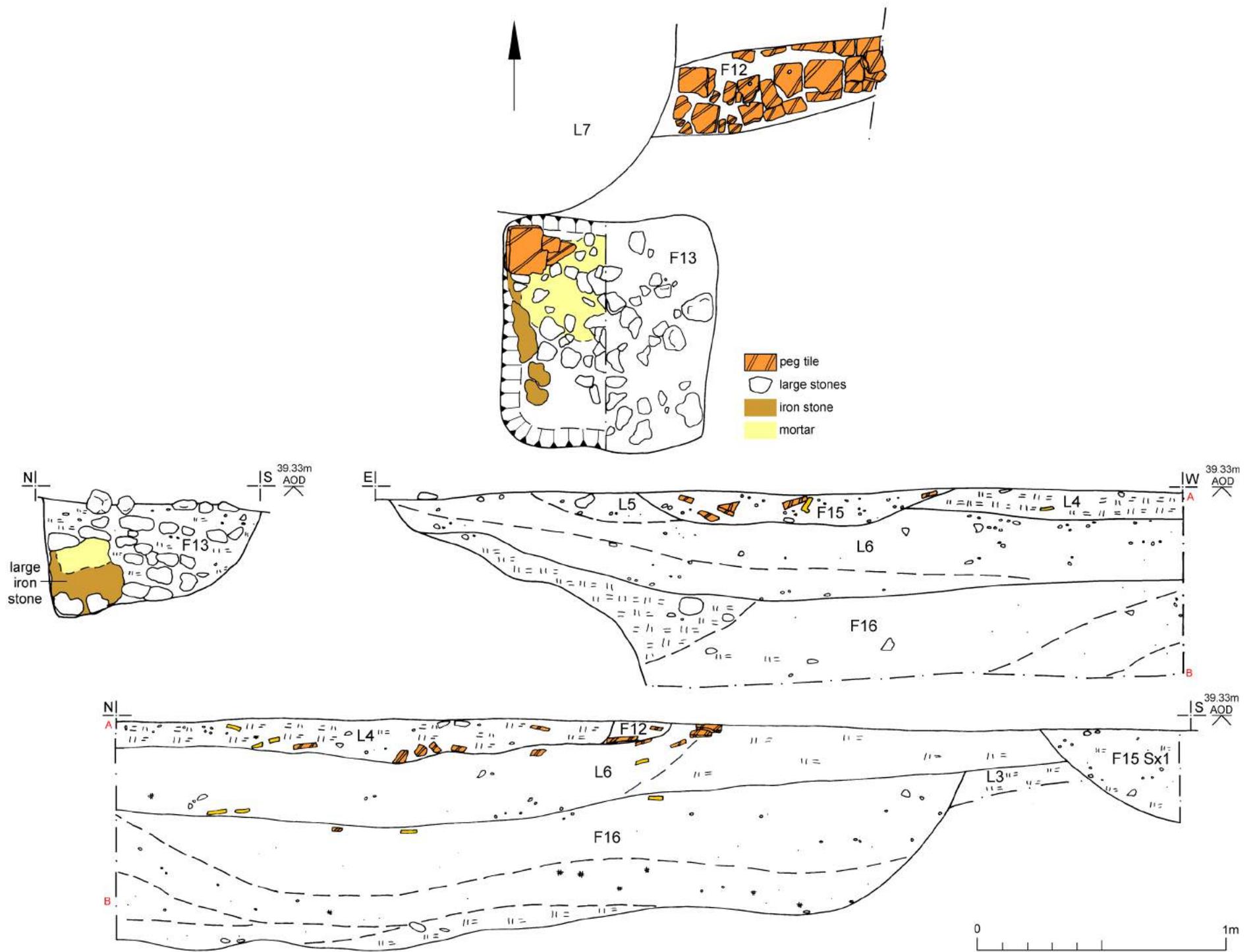


Fig 14 Plan and sections of F12 (balk section in two parts, including F14-F16) and F13.

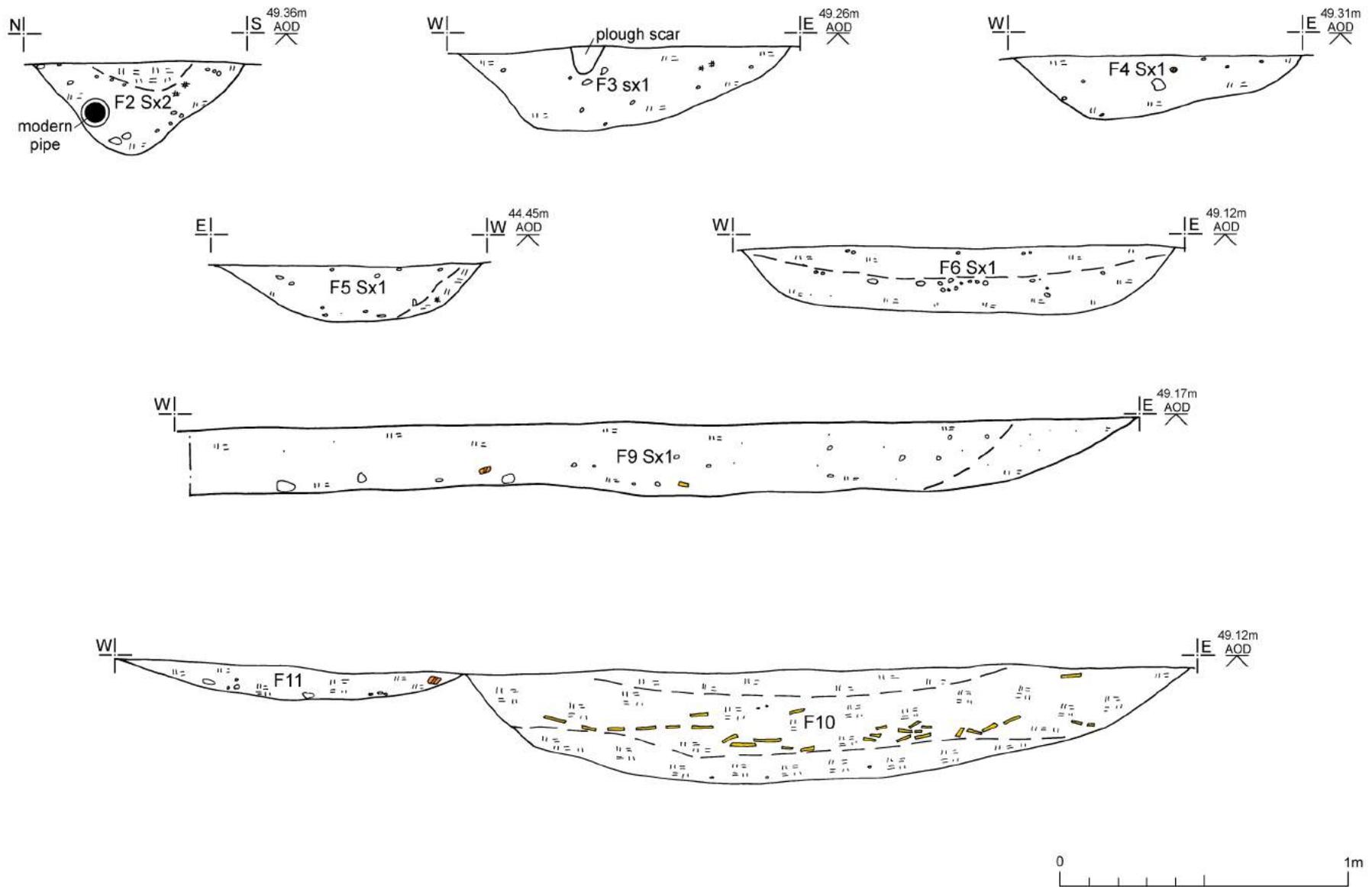


Fig 15 Feature sections.

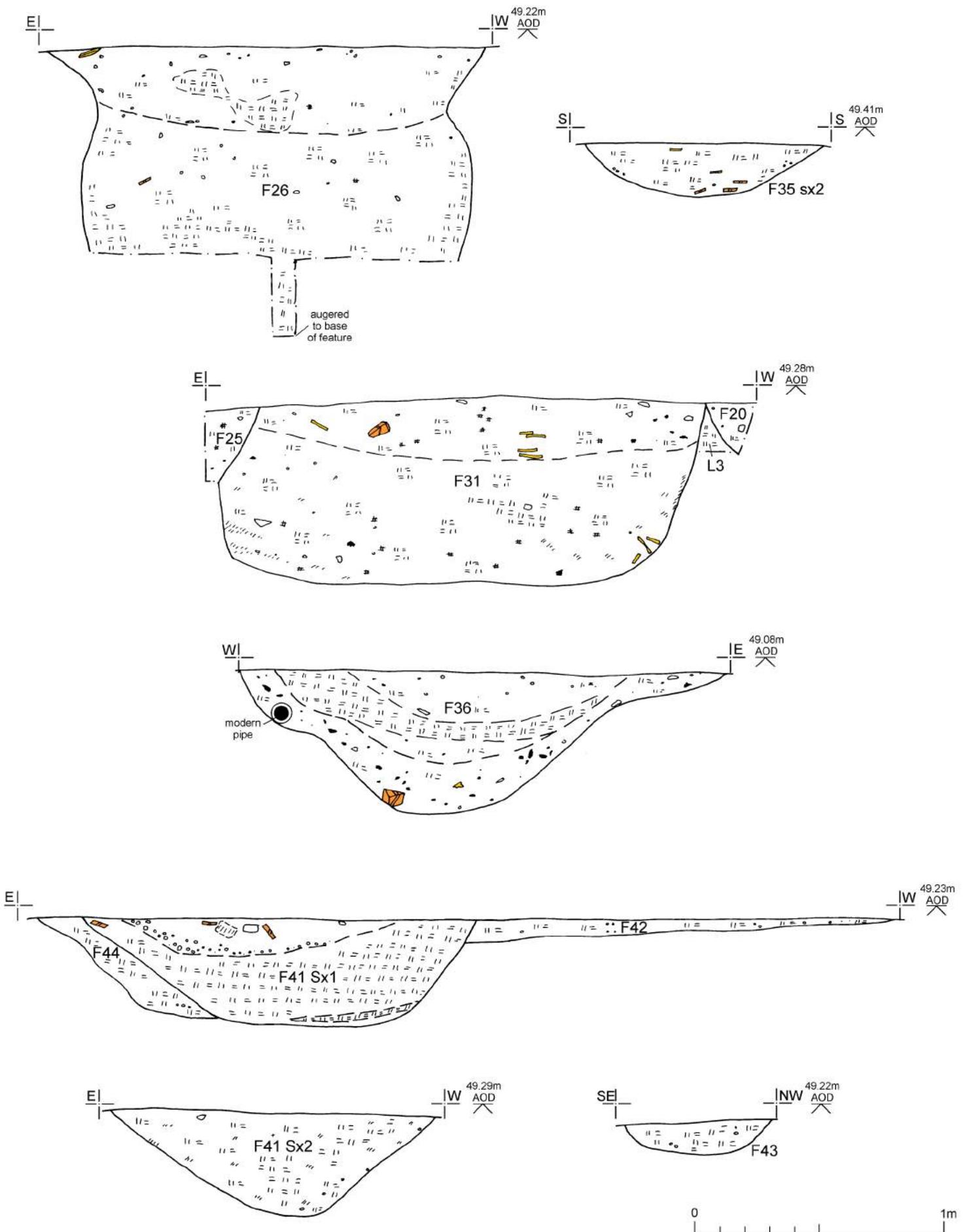


Fig 16 Feature sections.

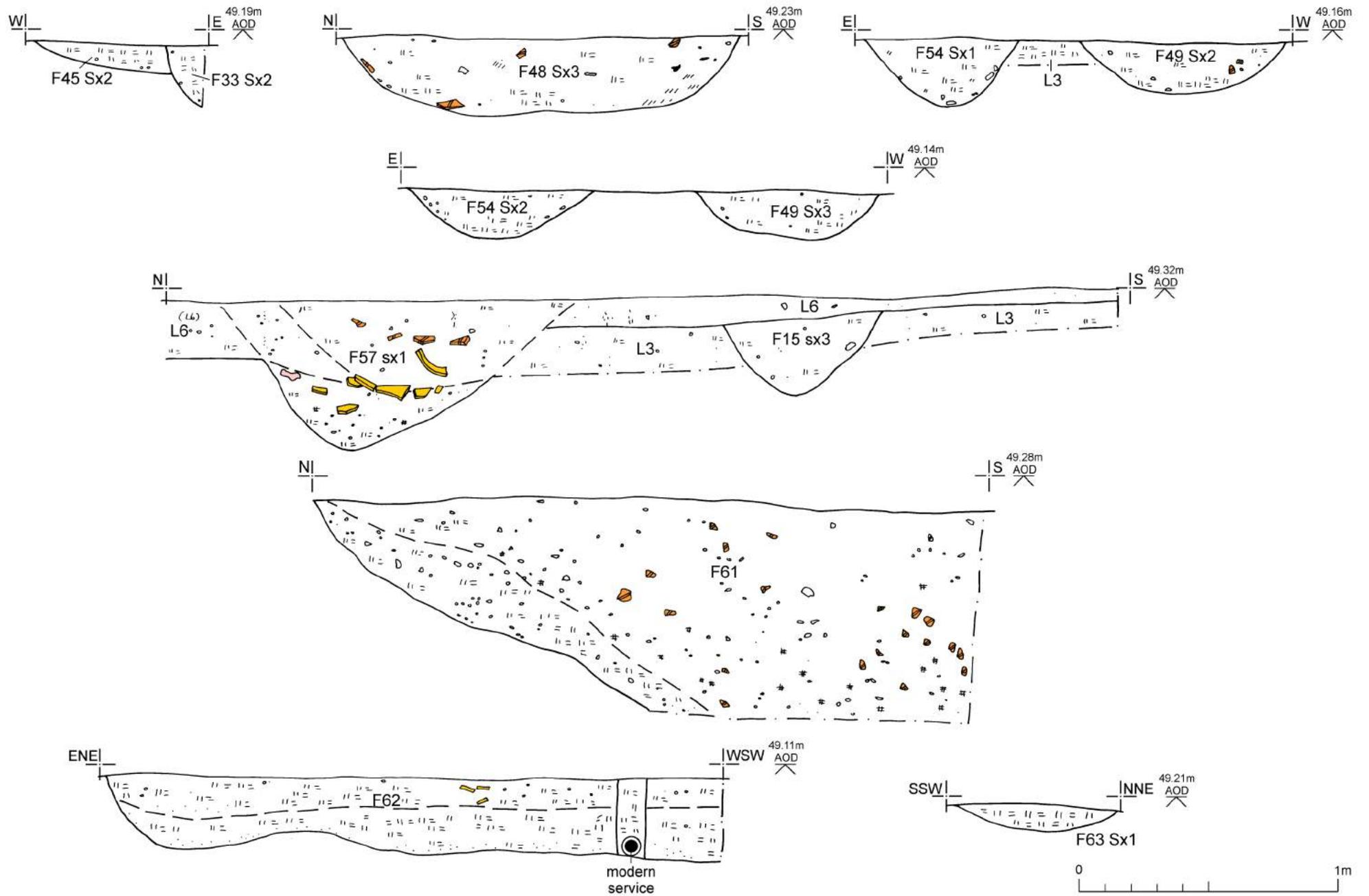


Fig 17 Feature sections.

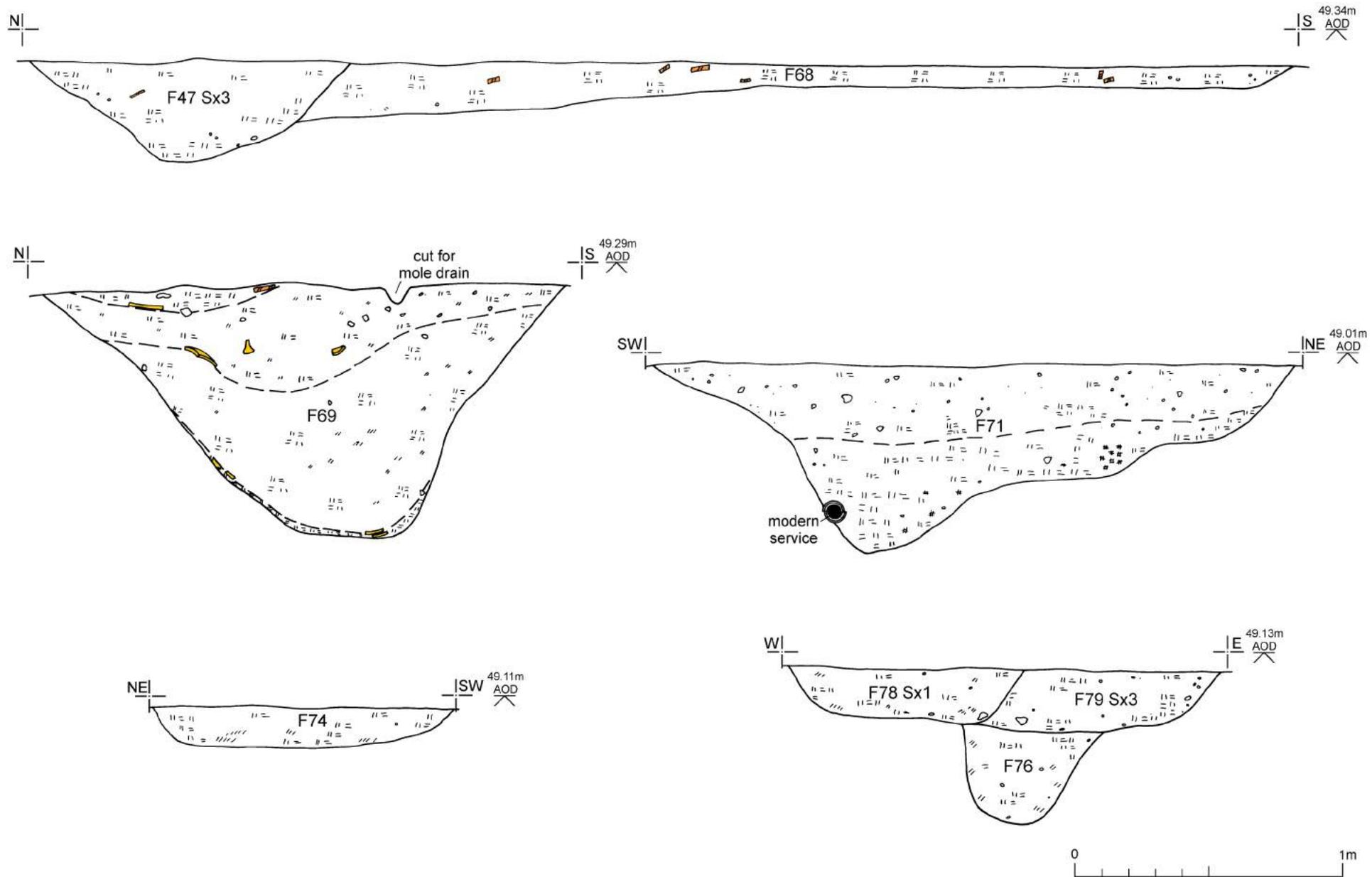


Fig 18 Feature sections.

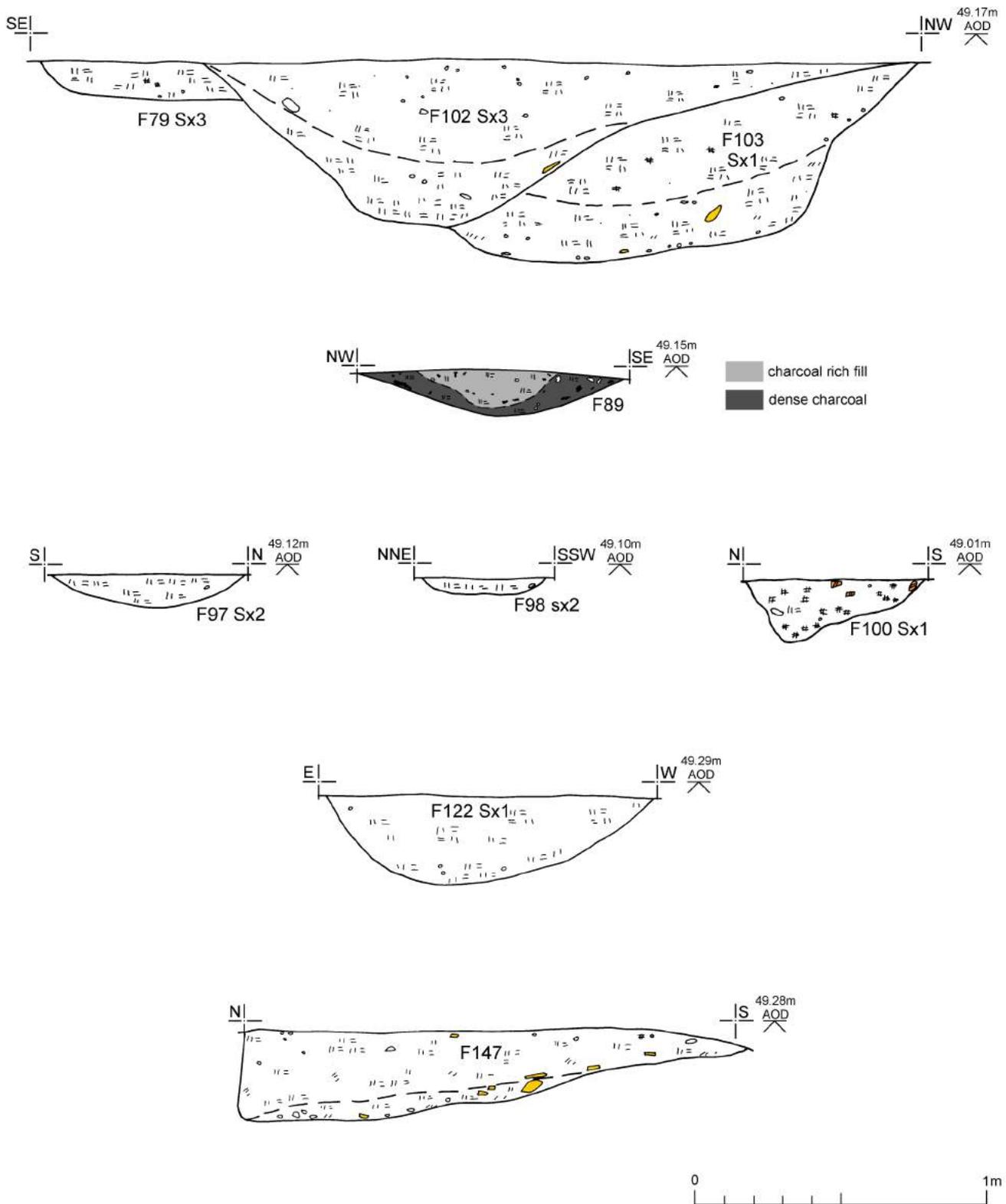


Fig 19 Feature sections.

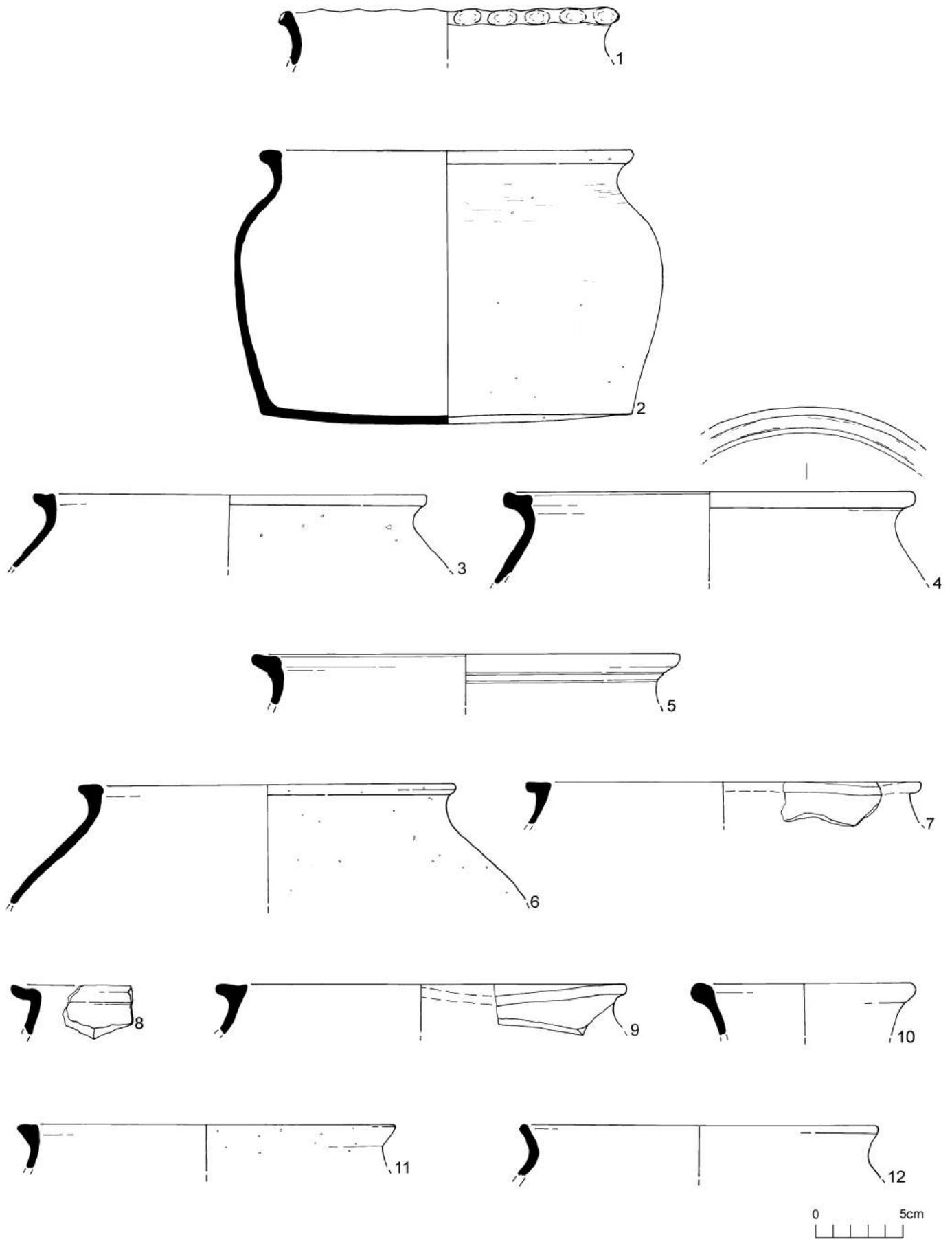


Fig 20 Early medieval sandy ware and greywares: cooking pots (1-11) and other pots (12).

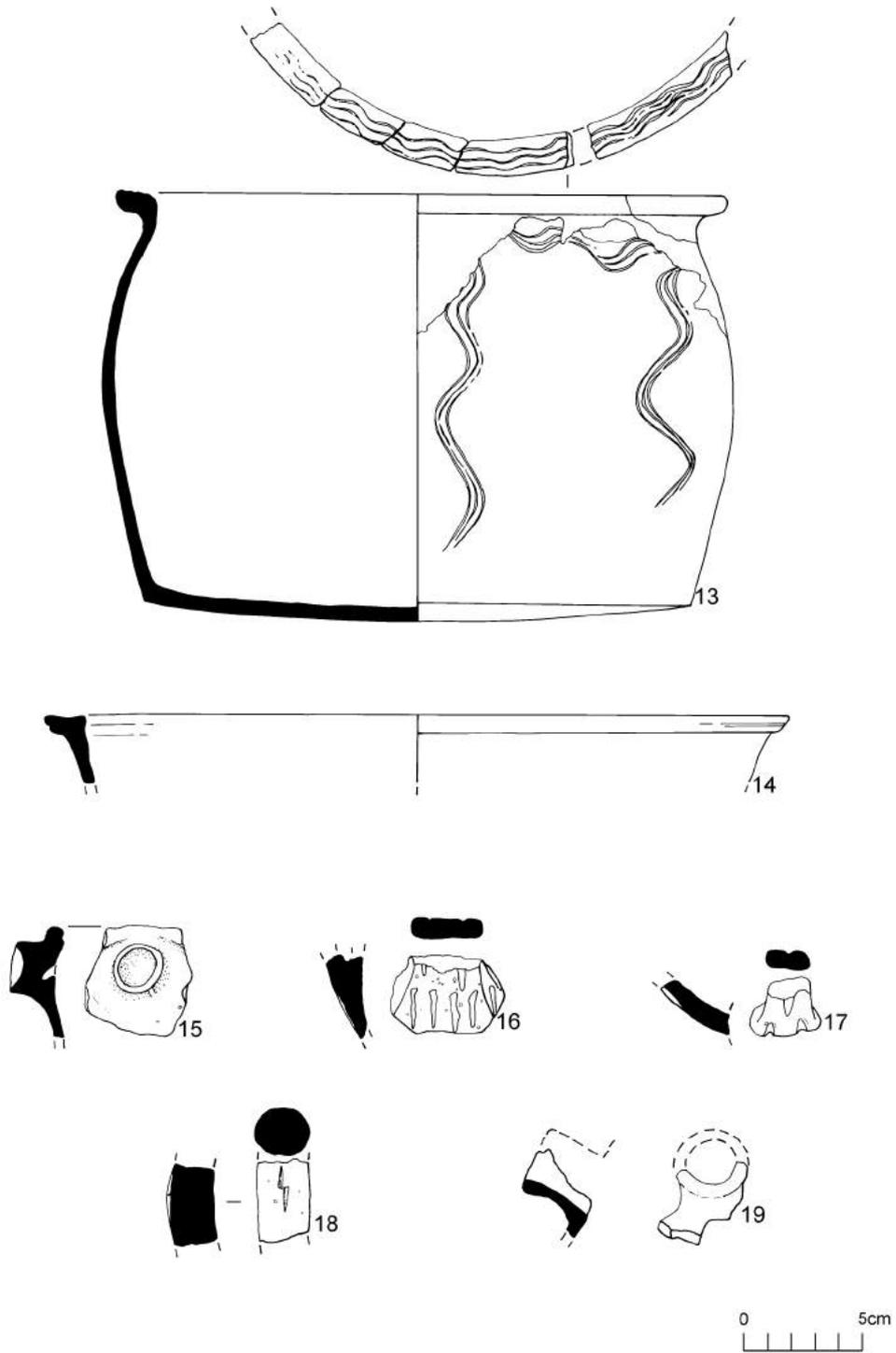


Fig 21 Early medieval sandy ware and greywares: jars (13), bowls (14-15), jugs (16-18) and pitchers (19).

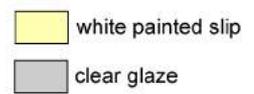
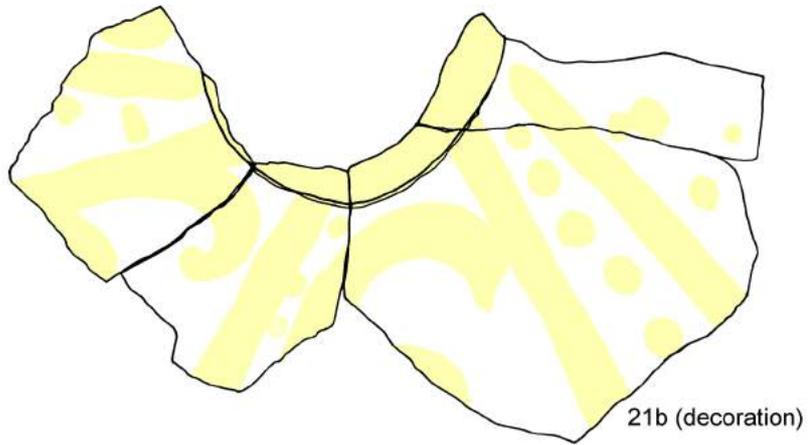
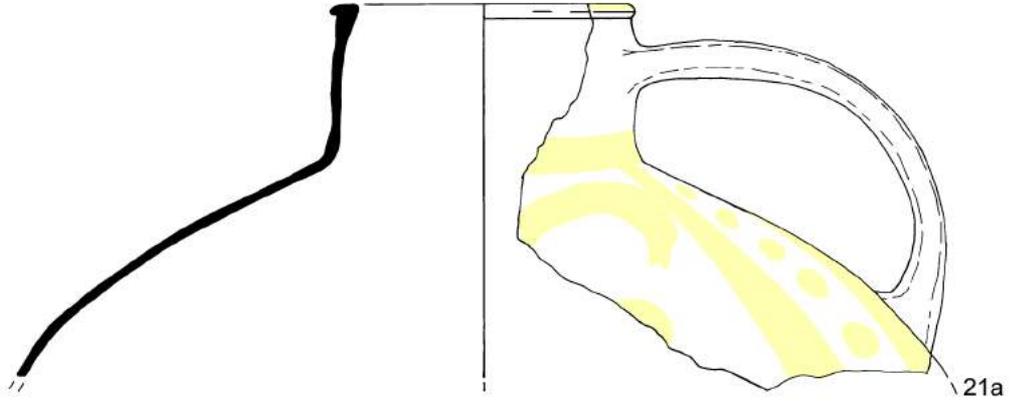
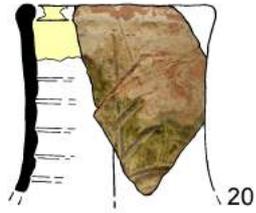


Fig 22 Pottery from pit F21: sgraffito ware (20) and slip painted jugs (21-22).

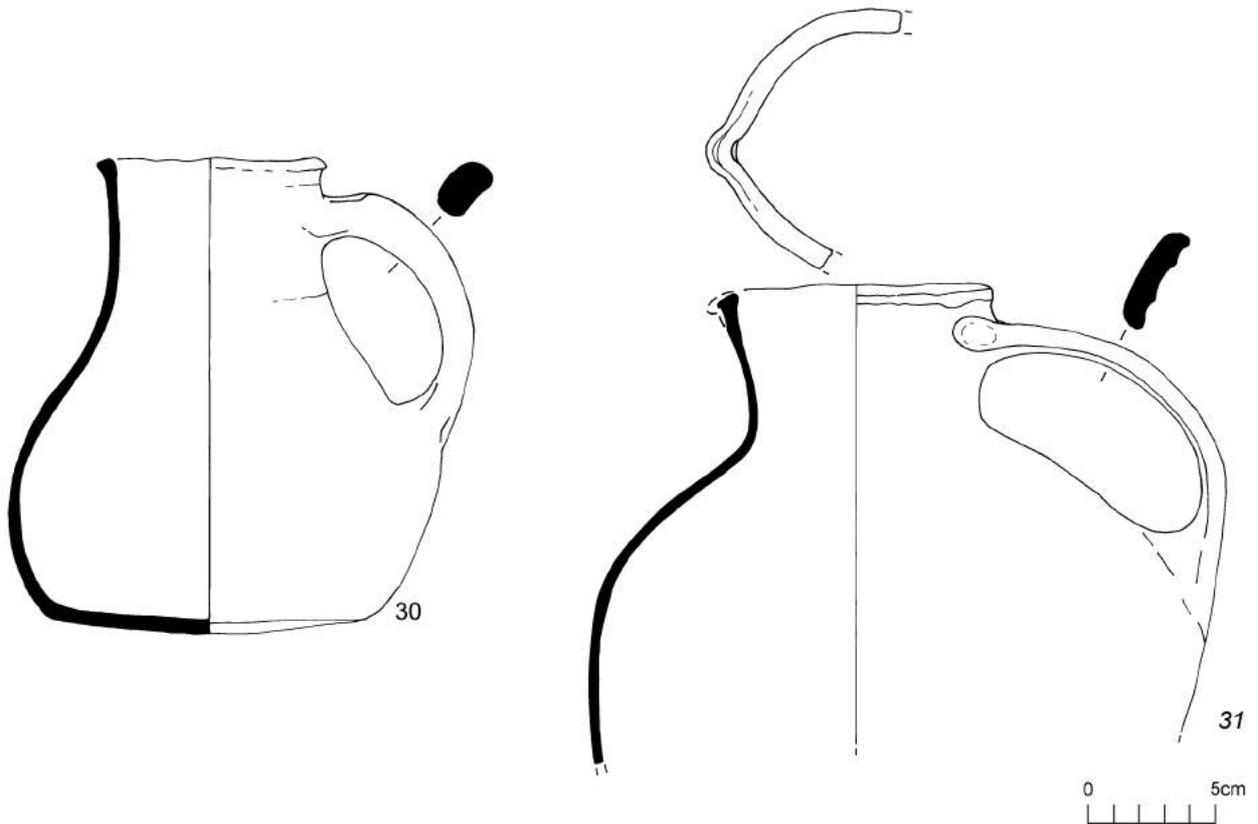
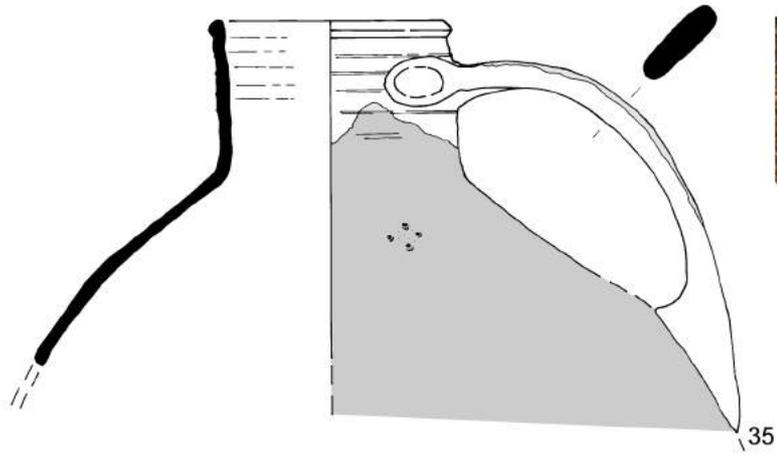


Fig 23 Pottery from pit F21: slip painted jugs (23-29). and greyware jugs (30-31).



Fig 24 Pottery from pit F21: greyware jugs.



stamp detail
(not to scale)

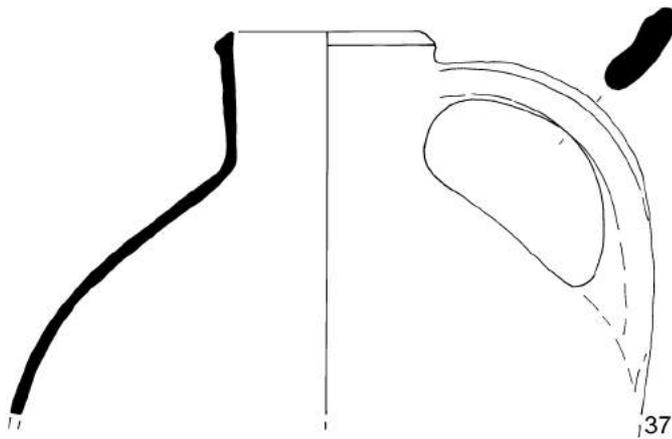
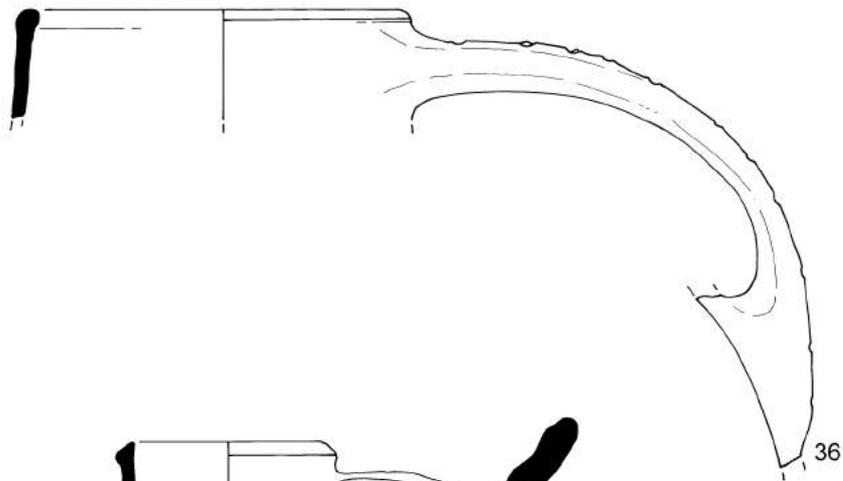


Fig 25 Pottery from pit F21: greyware jugs.

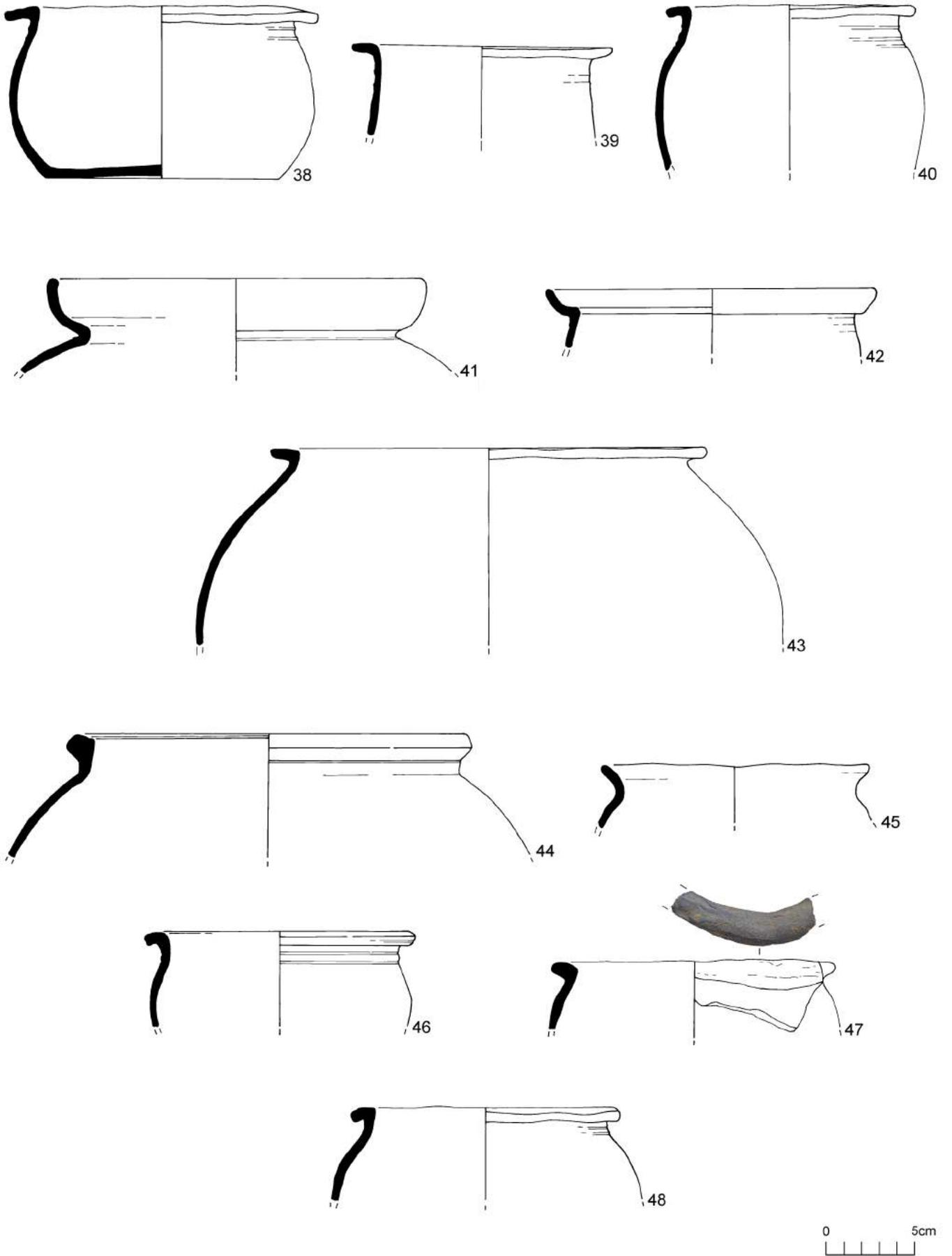


Fig 26 Pottery from pit F21: cooking pots.

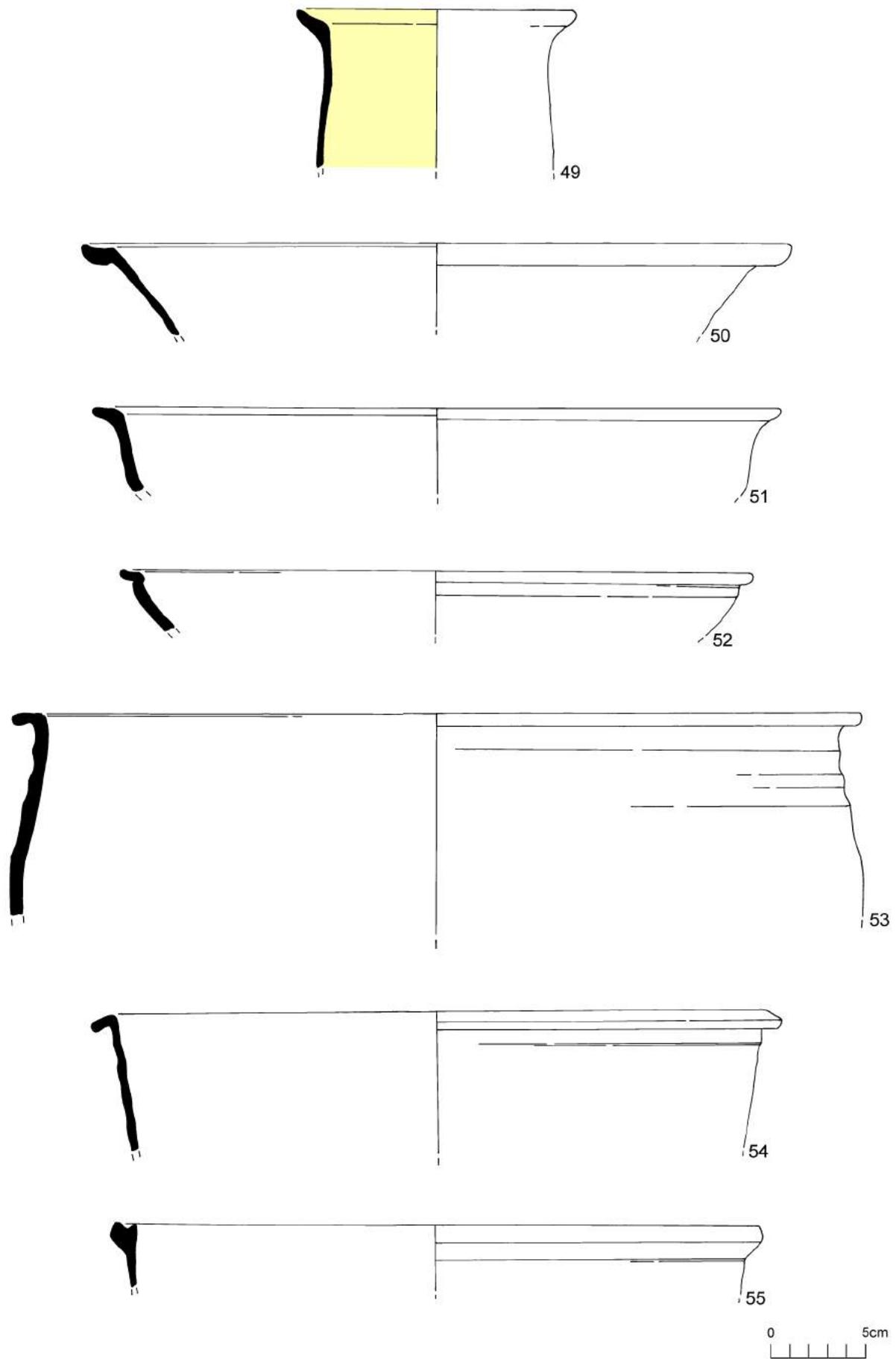


Fig 27 Pottery from pit F21: bowls.

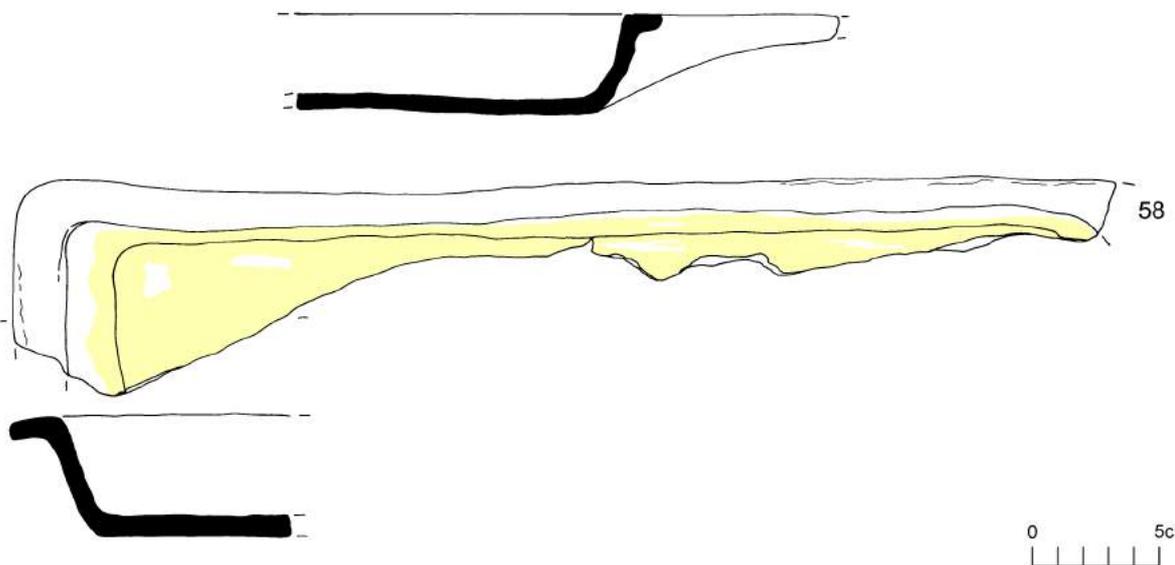
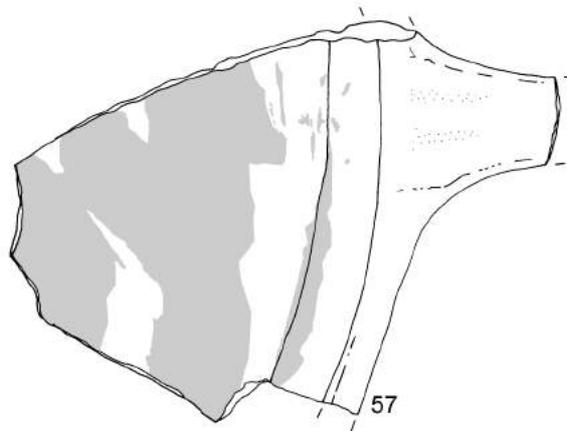
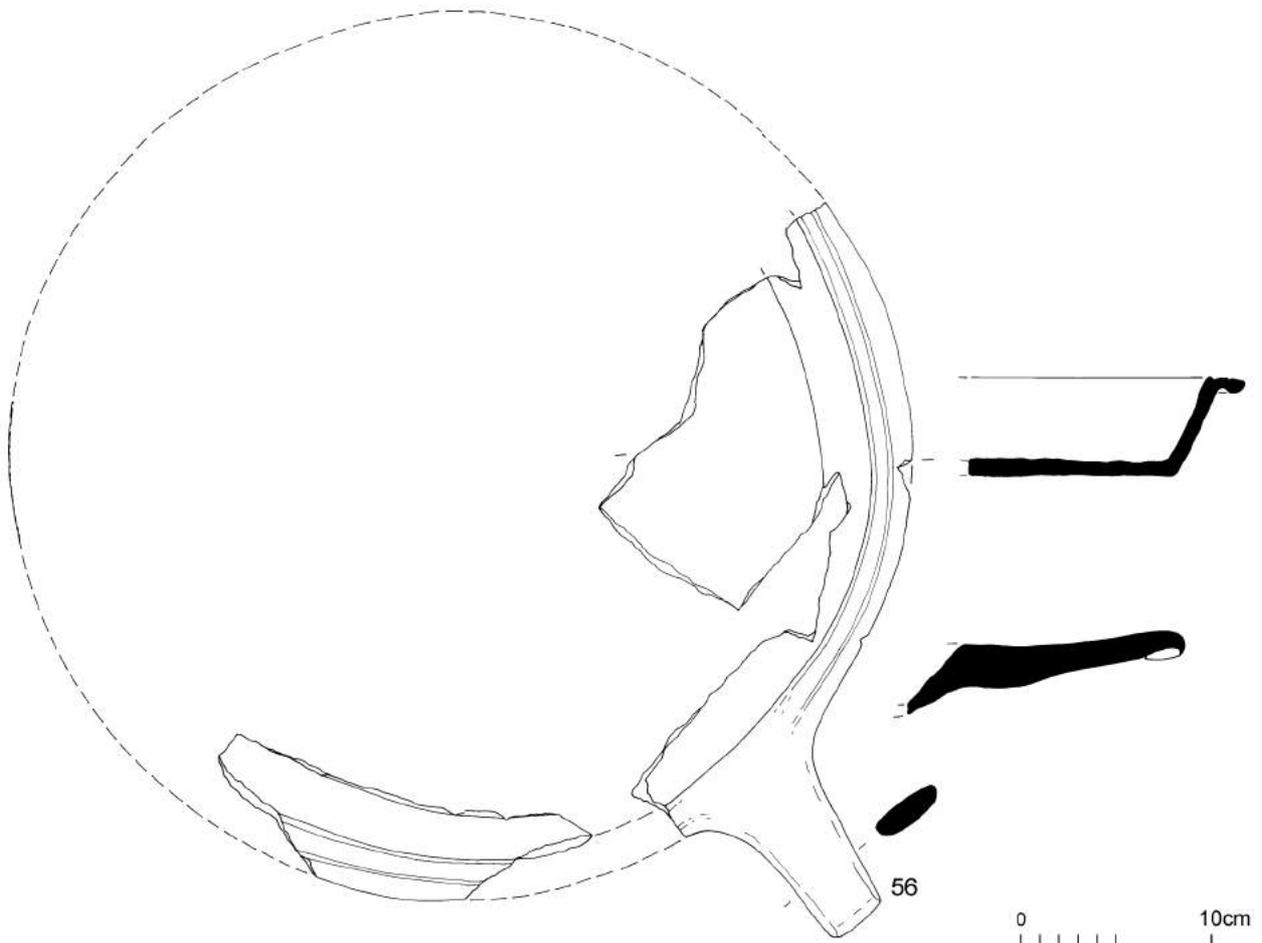


Fig 28 Pottery from pit F21: dripping pans/pans.

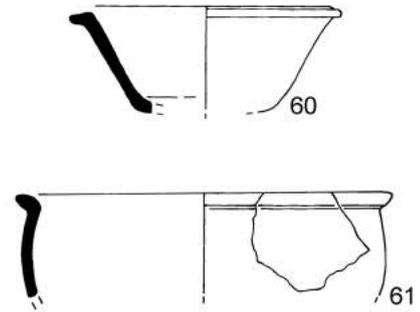
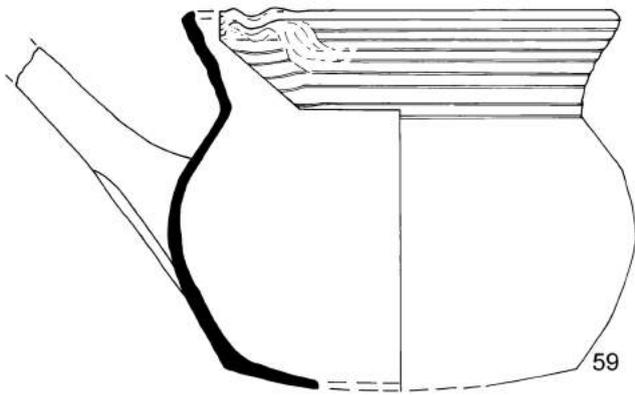


Fig 29 Pottery from pit F21: pipkin (59), condiment bowl (60), other (61) and misfired sherds (62-65).

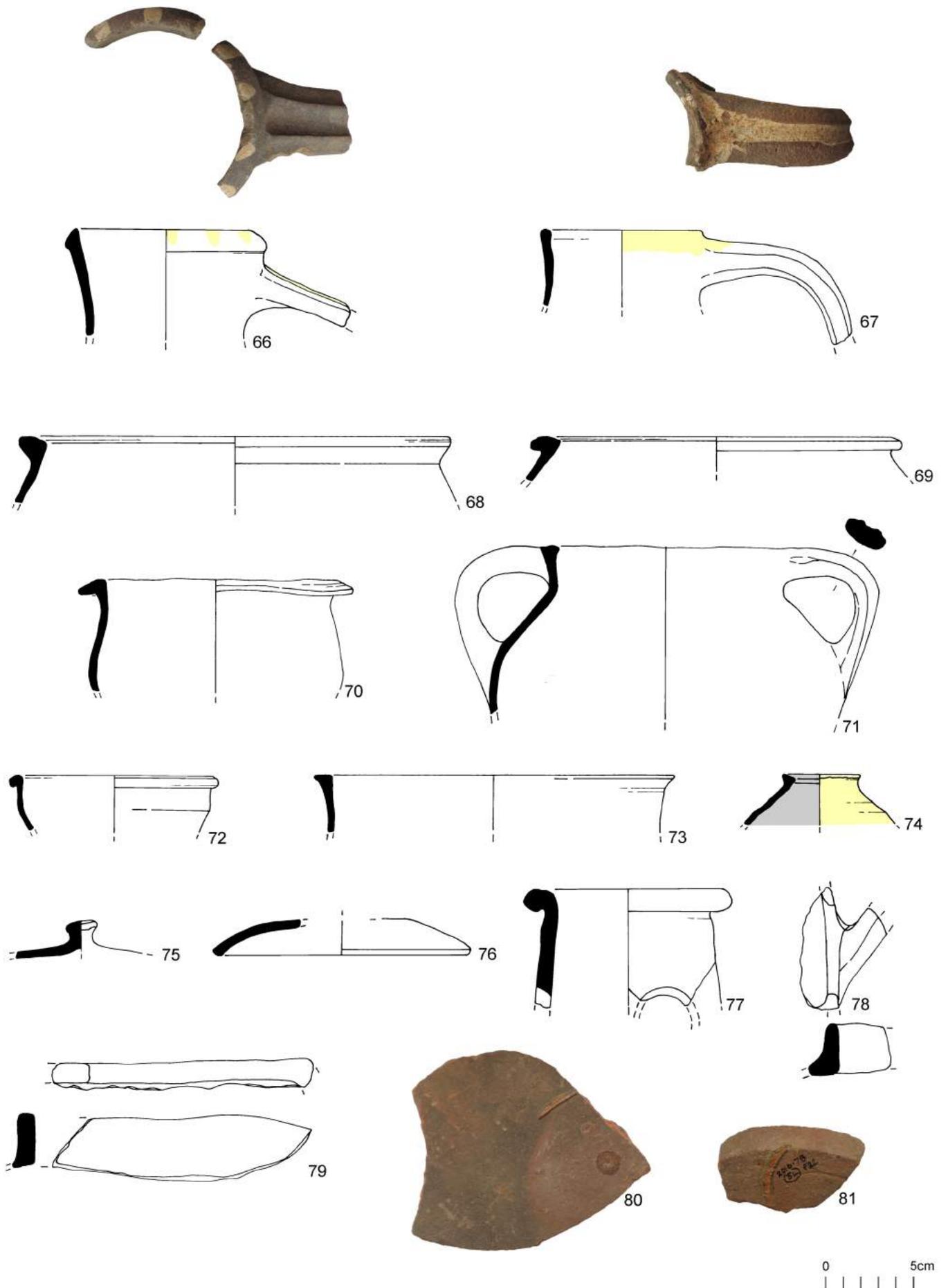


Fig 30 Pottery from pit F22: jugs (66-67), cooking pots (68-70), cauldron/two handled cooking pot (71), pancheon/ large bowl/open bowls (72-73), sprinkler/bottle (74), lids (75-76) and miscellaneous (77-81).

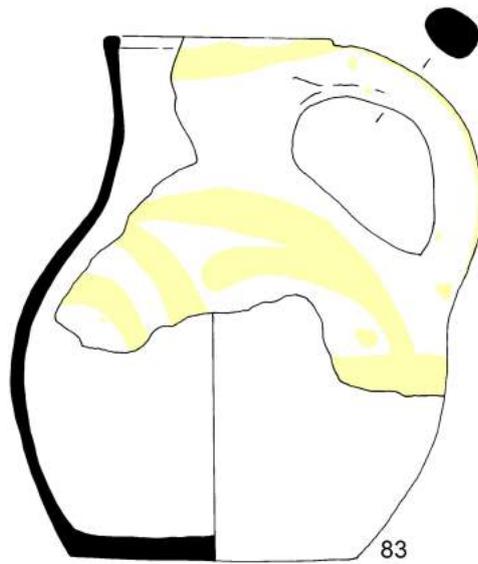
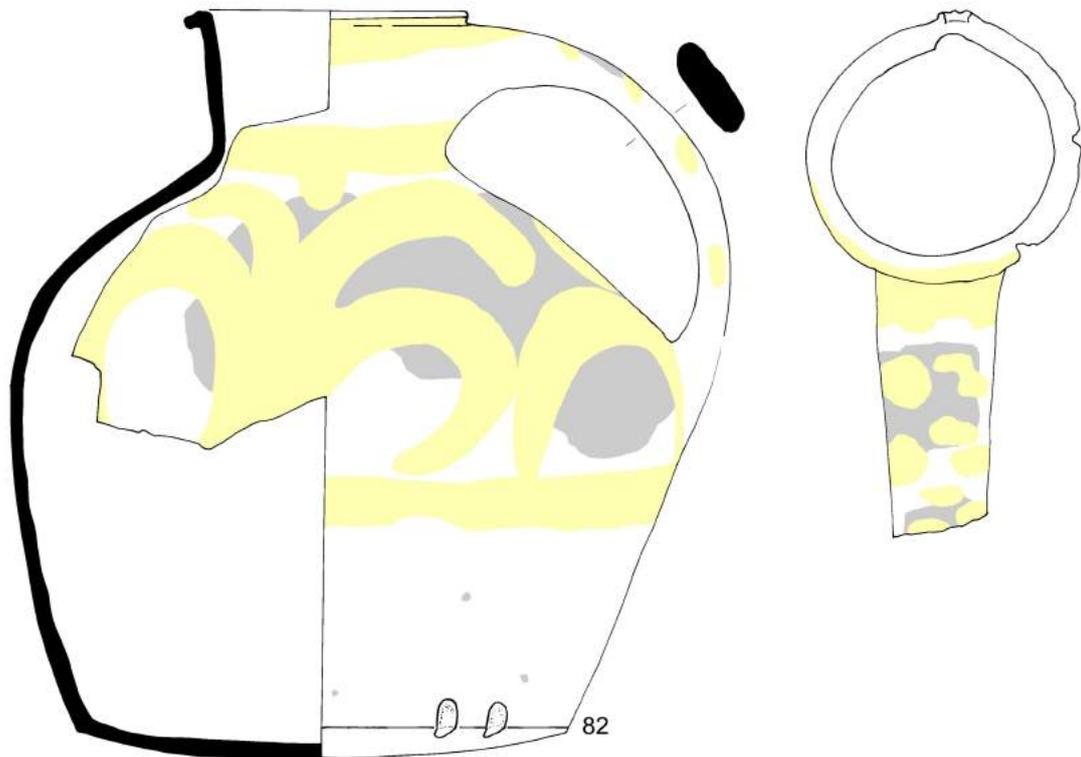


Fig 31 Pottery from pit F25: jugs.

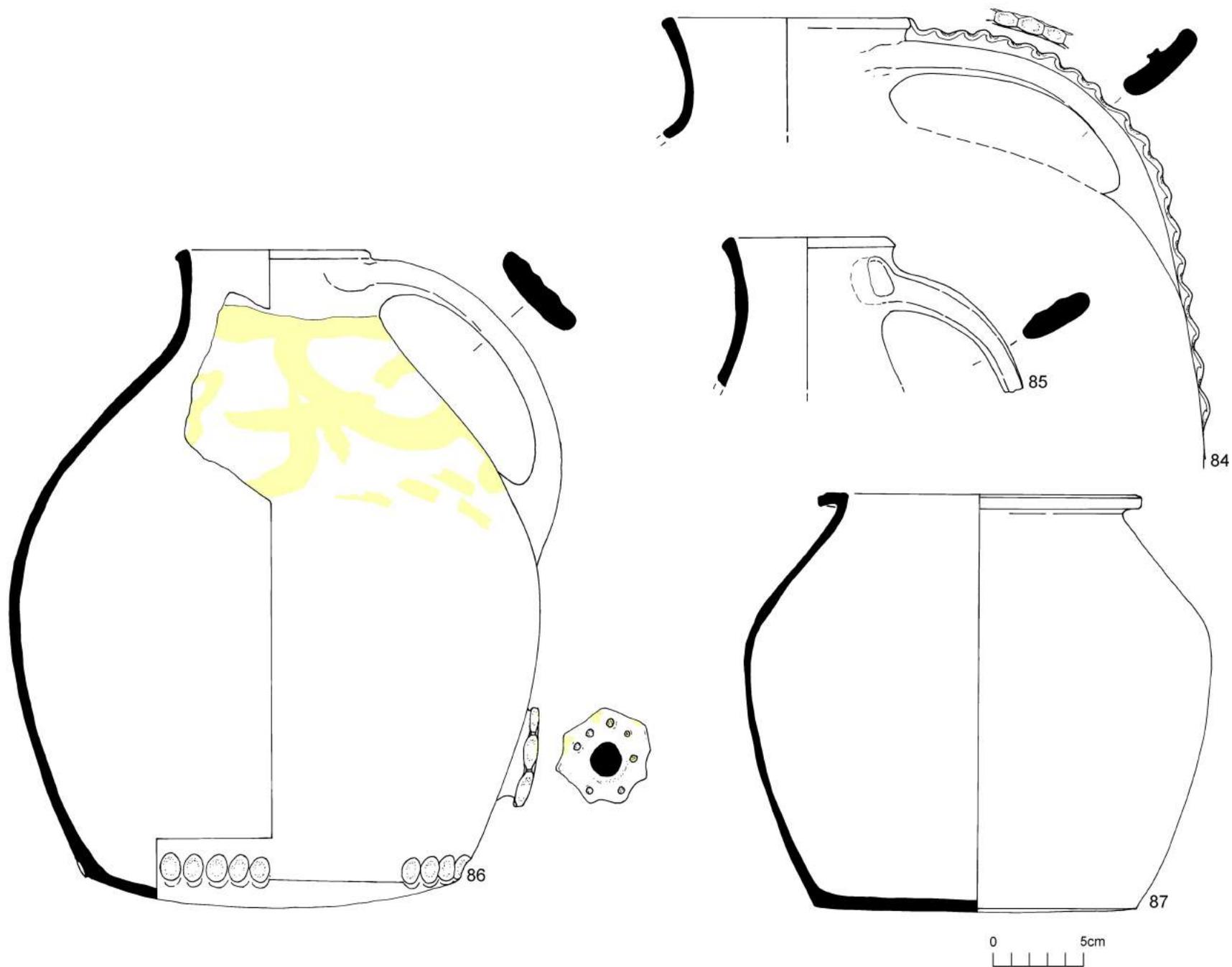


Fig 32 Pottery from pit F25: jugs (84-85), cistern jug (86) and cooking pot (87).

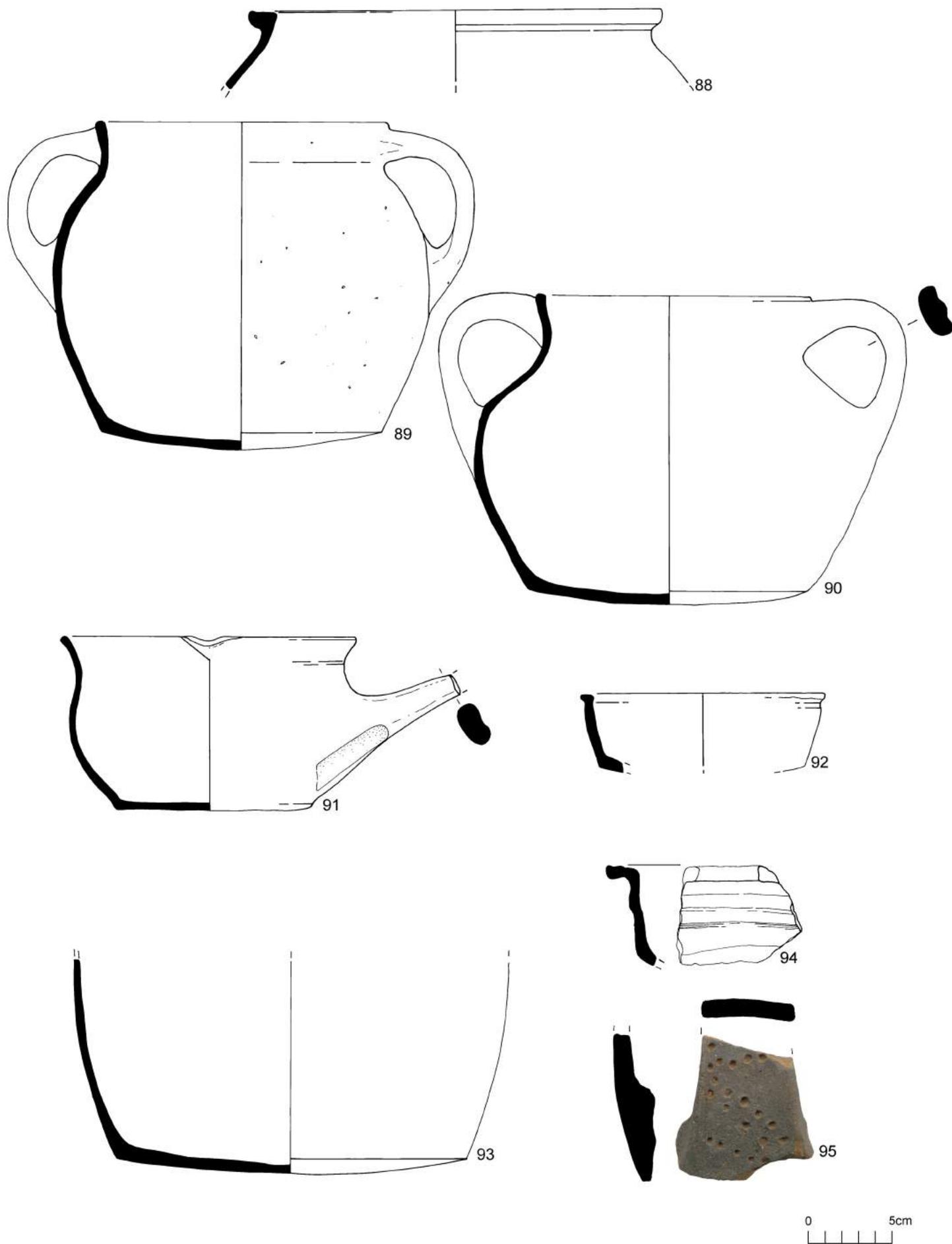


Fig 33 Pottery from pit F25: cooking pots (88-90), other forms (91-92) and pottery from pit F31 (93-95).

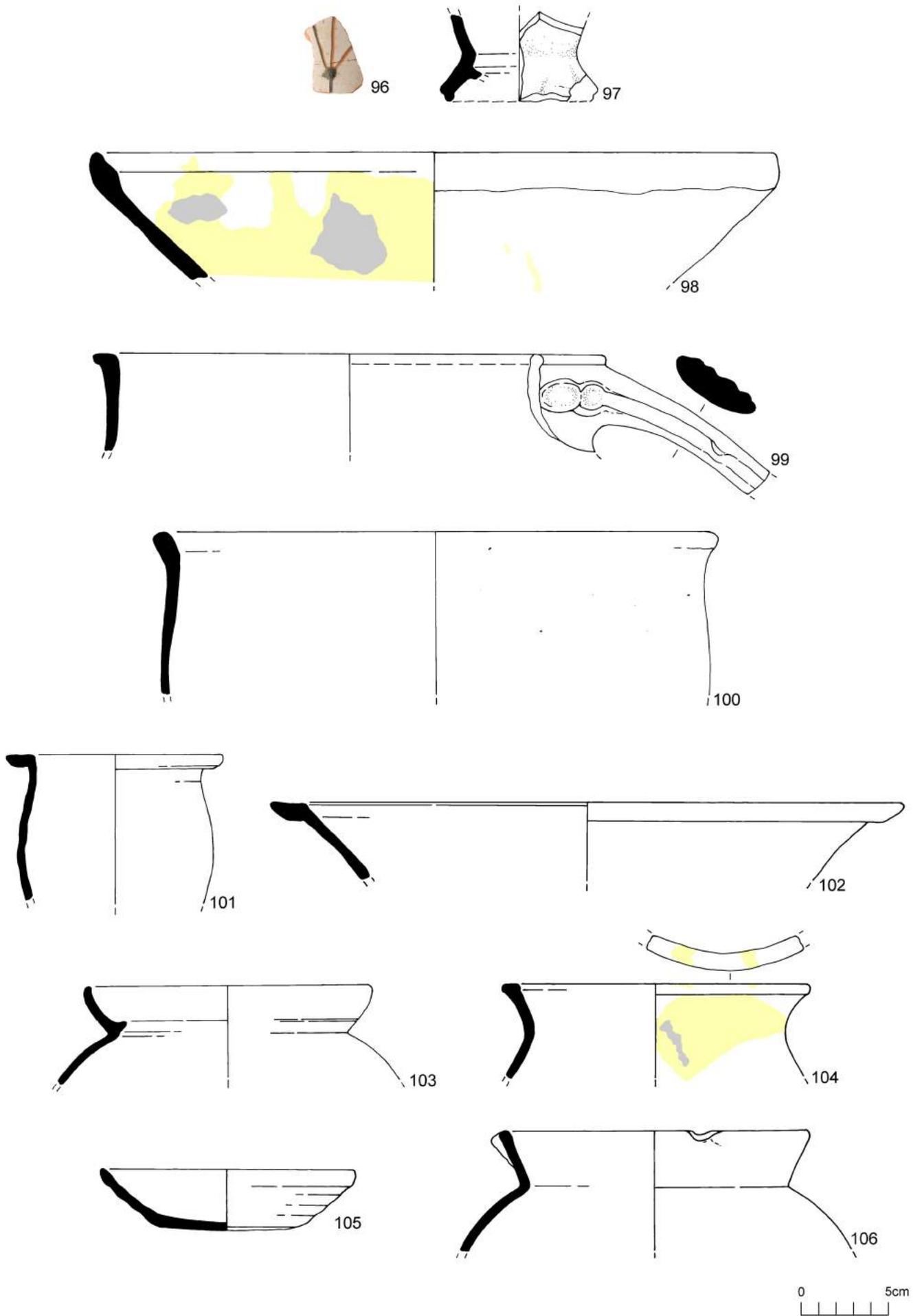


Fig 34 Pottery from kiln features F64 and F115.

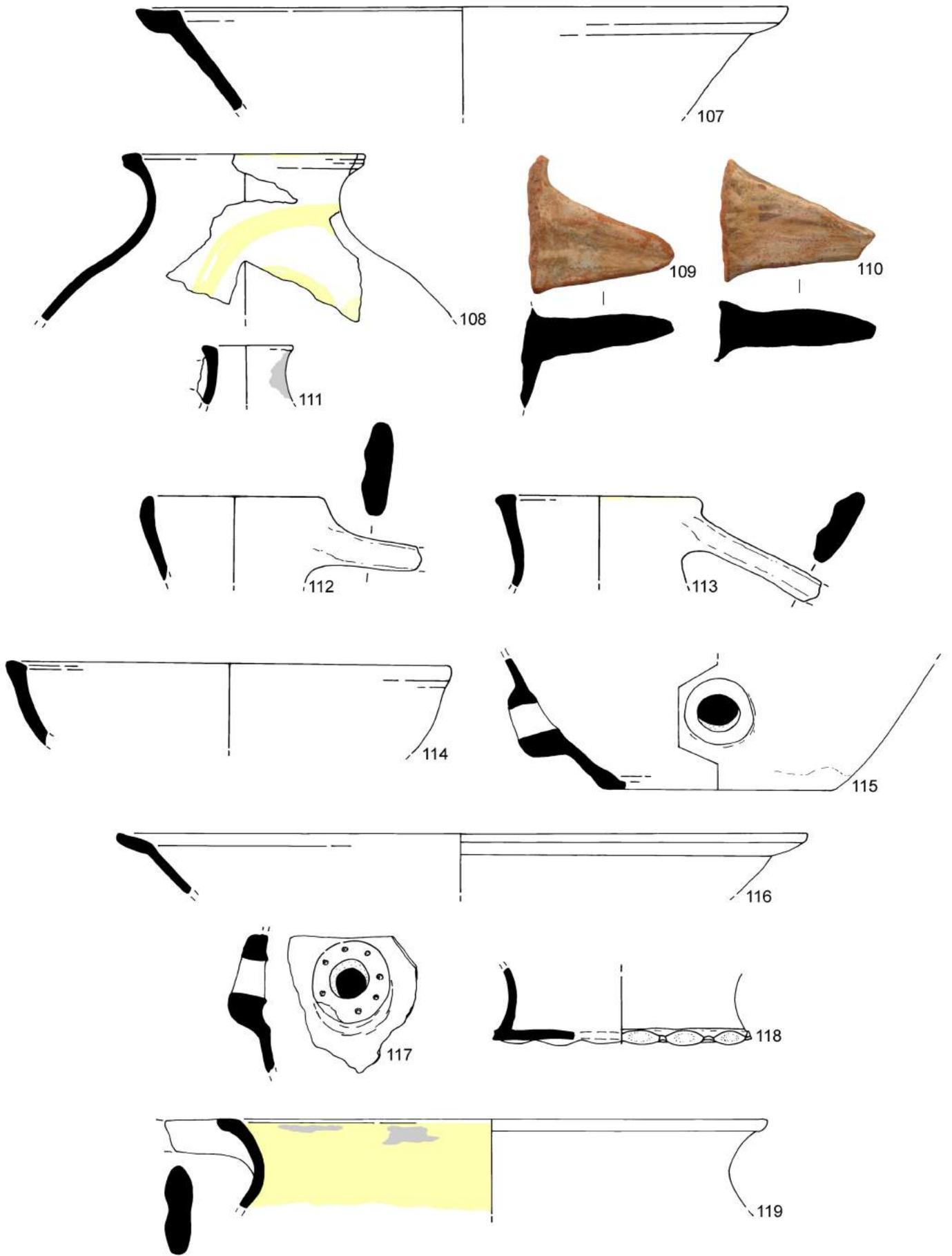


Fig 35 Pottery from kiln features F64 and F115.



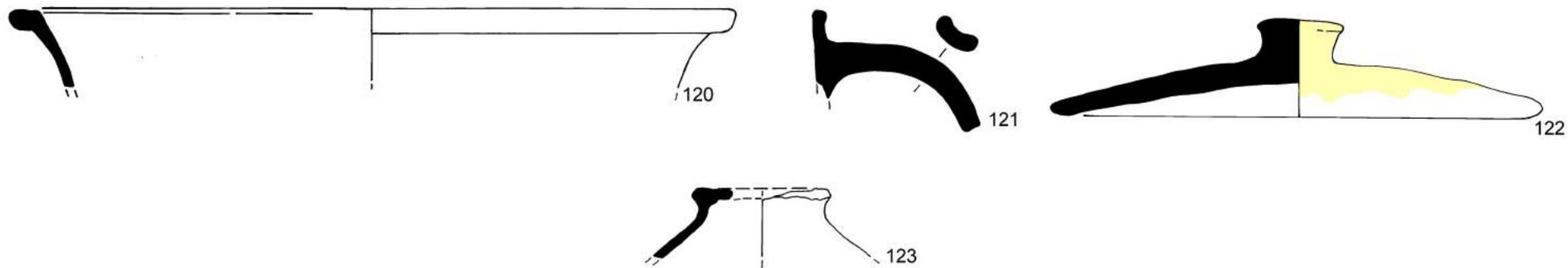


Fig 36 Pottery from kiln features F64 and F115.

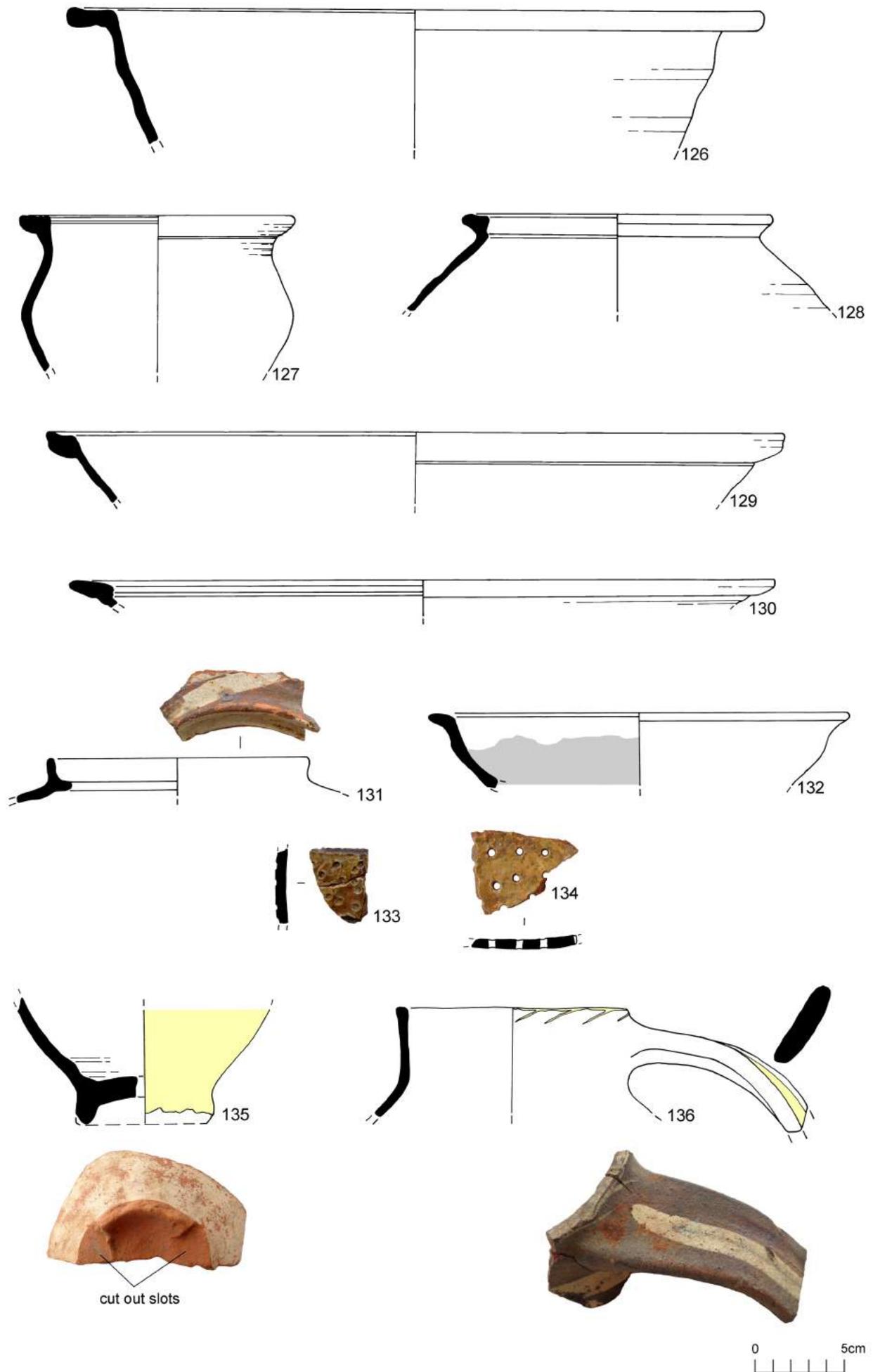


Fig 37 Pottery from other significant medieval features.

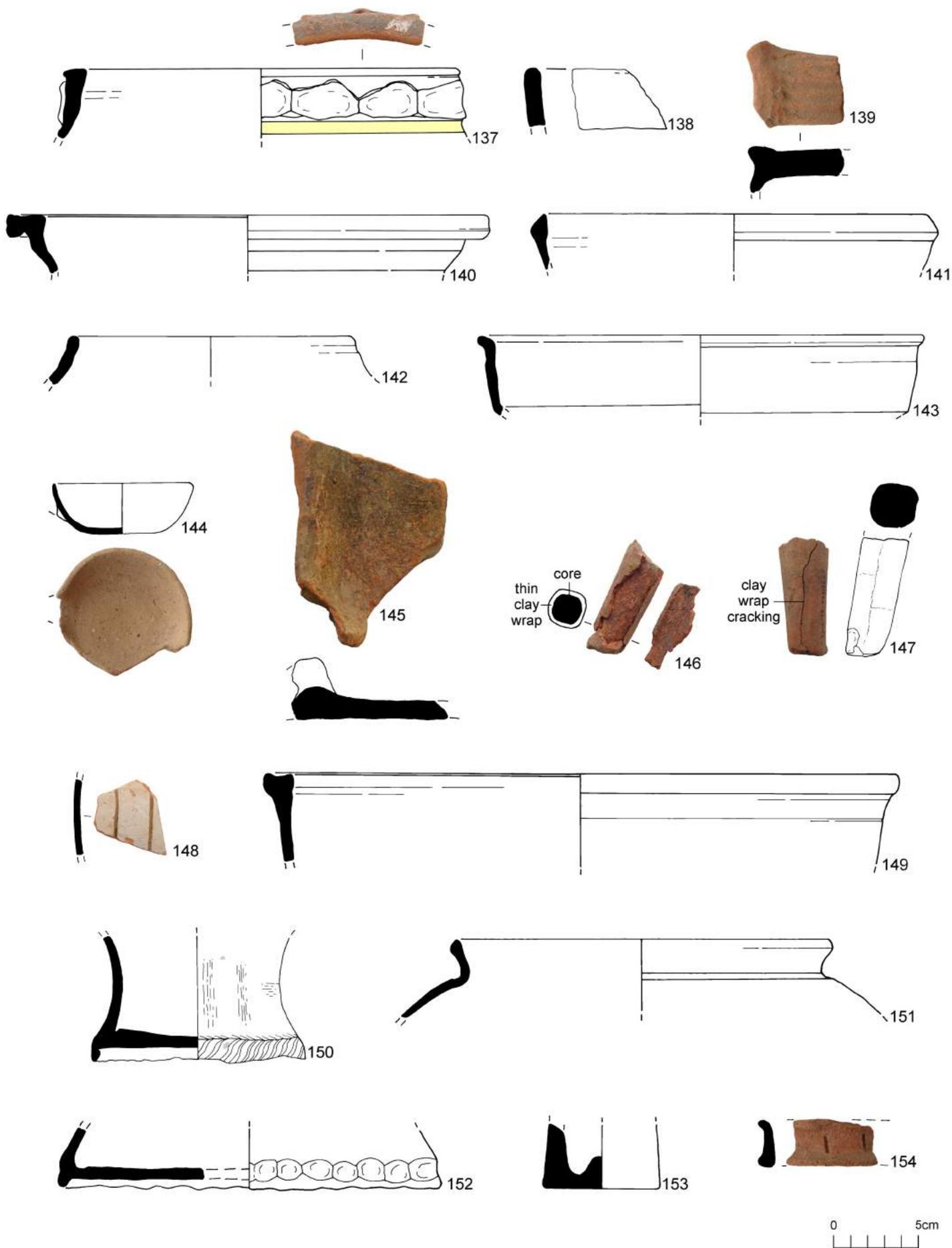


Fig 38 Pottery from other significant medieval features.

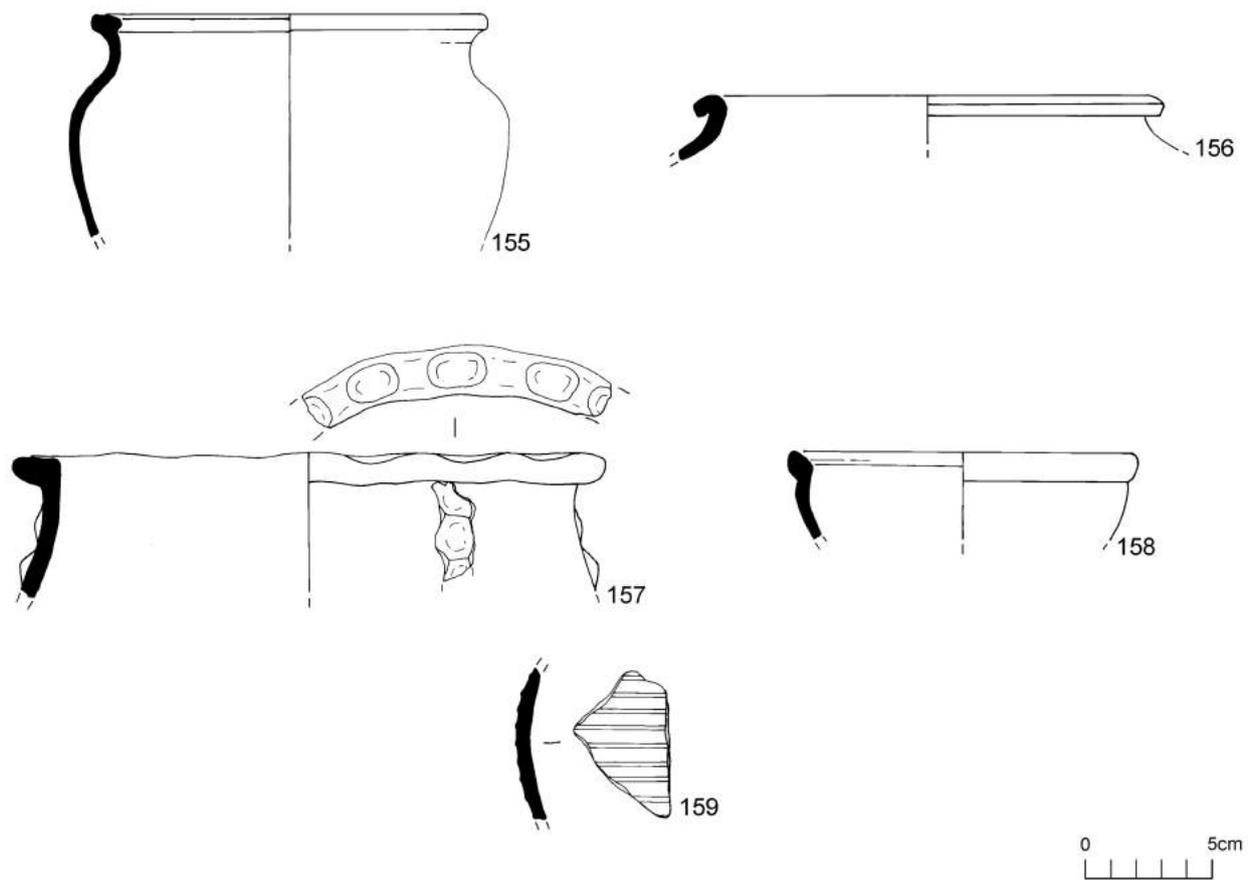


Fig 39 Pottery from other significant medieval features.



Fig 40 Industrial pots: candle dipping troughs.



Fig 41 Roof furniture and roof tiles: louver fragments (1-2), peg-tiles (3-7) and over-fired kiln waster peg-tiles (8-9).

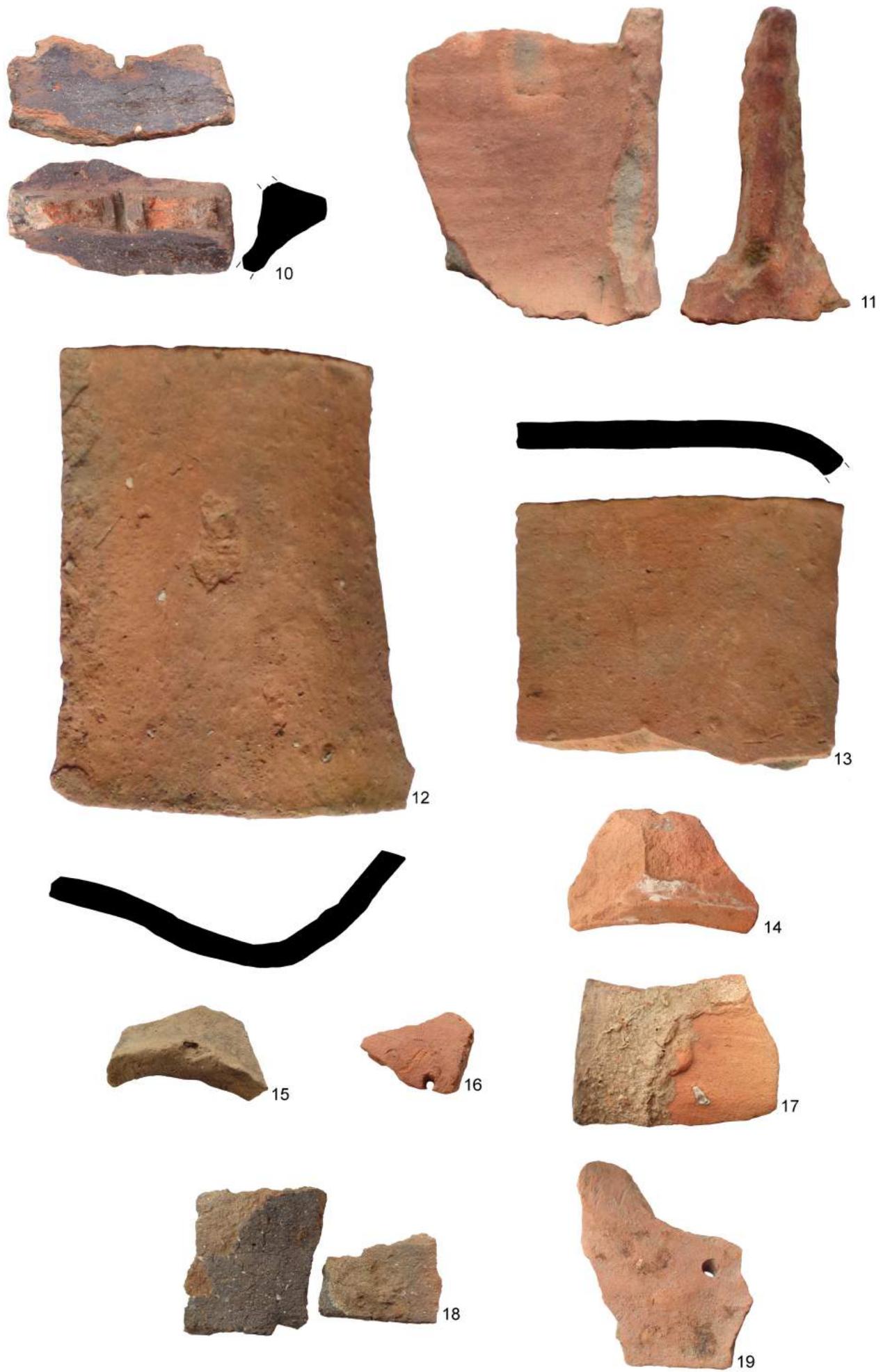


Fig 42 Roof furniture and roof tiles: decorated ridge tiles (10-11), plain ridge tiles (12-16), heat affected plain ridge tiles (17-18) and hip tile (19).



Fig 43 Floor tiles: glazed tiles (1-3) and large tiles/pavers (4-5).



Fig 44 Floor tiles: large tiles/pavers (6-10), perforated tiles (11) and stamped tile (12).



Fig 45 Brick (1-3) and chimney coping (4-5).

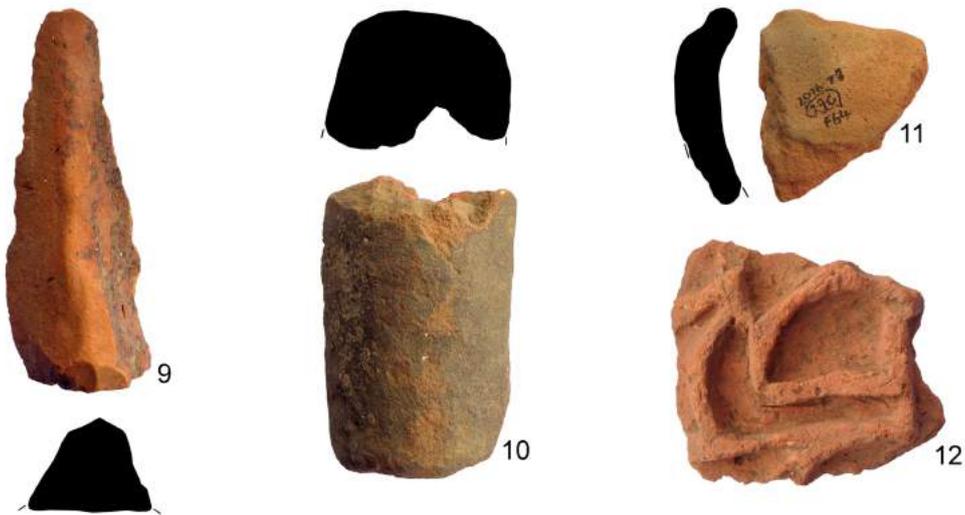
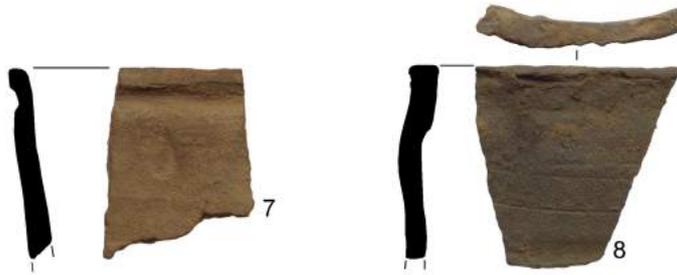
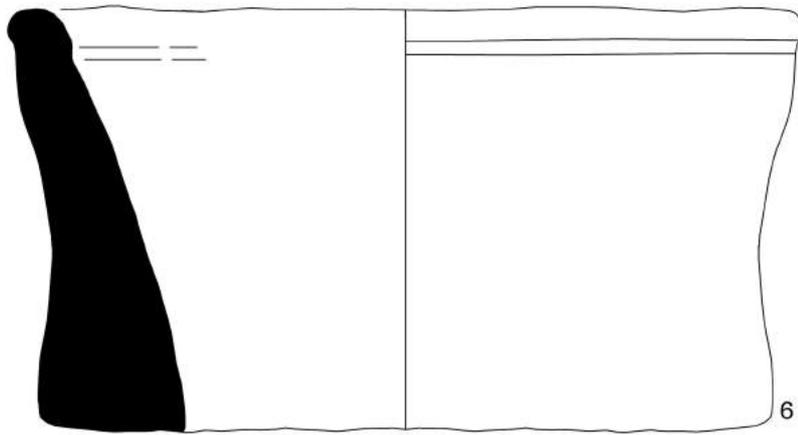


Fig 46 Chimney coping (6). Possible pottery covers (7-8). Other ceramic objects: object/vessel fragment (9), possible kiln furniture (10) and solid ceramic objects with uncertain functions (11-12).



Fig 47 Pottery and tile discs (1-2), fired clay associated with the kiln (3-7) and other fired clay (8).



Fig 48 Quernstones (1-3) and finds from modern features (Period 3 & 4): pottery (4-6) and gunflint (7).

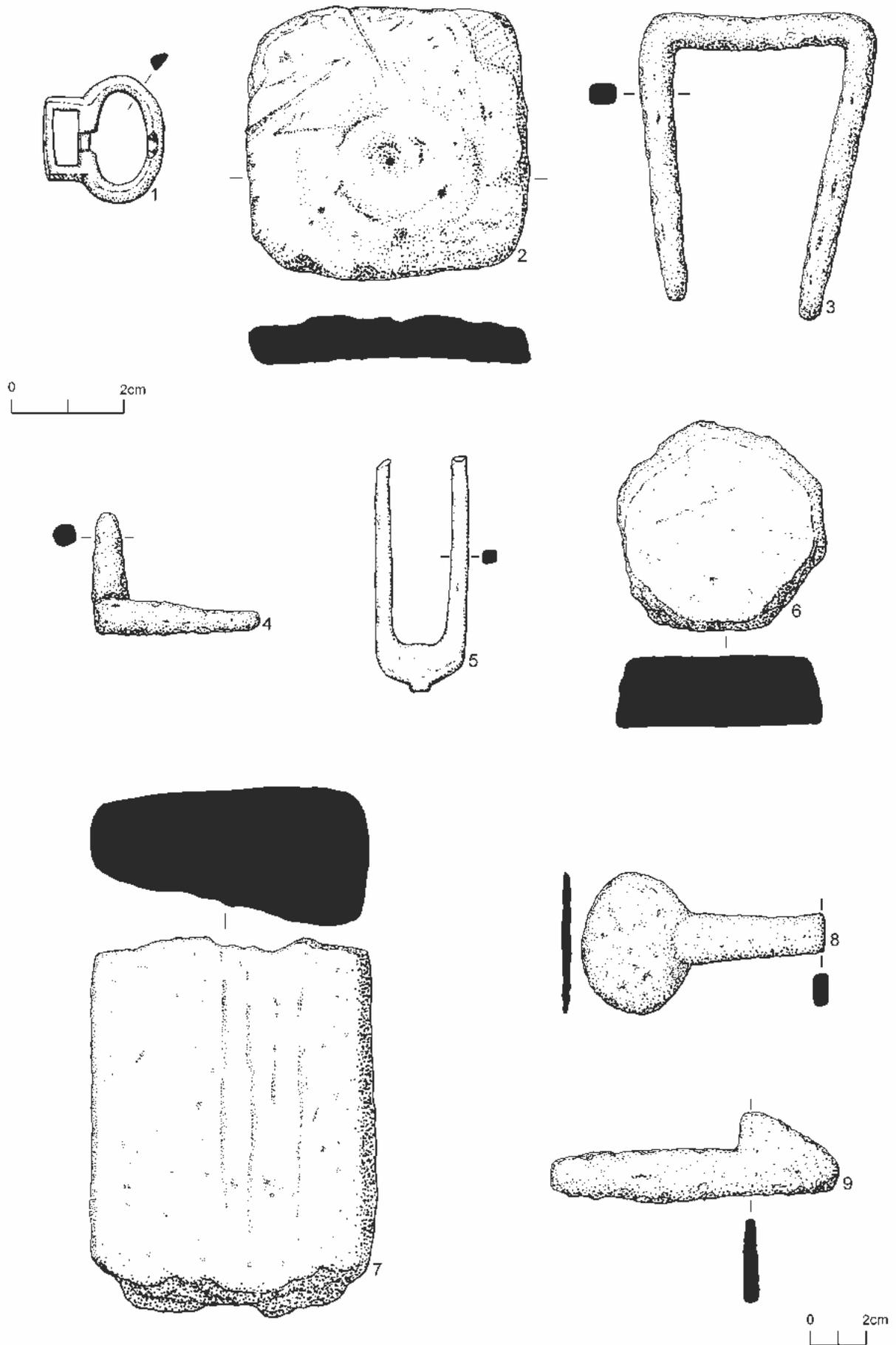


Fig 49 Small finds from Period 2: Finds from 14th to 15th century features (1,2,5 and 7 scale 1:1, 3, 4, 6 and 8-9 scale 1:2).

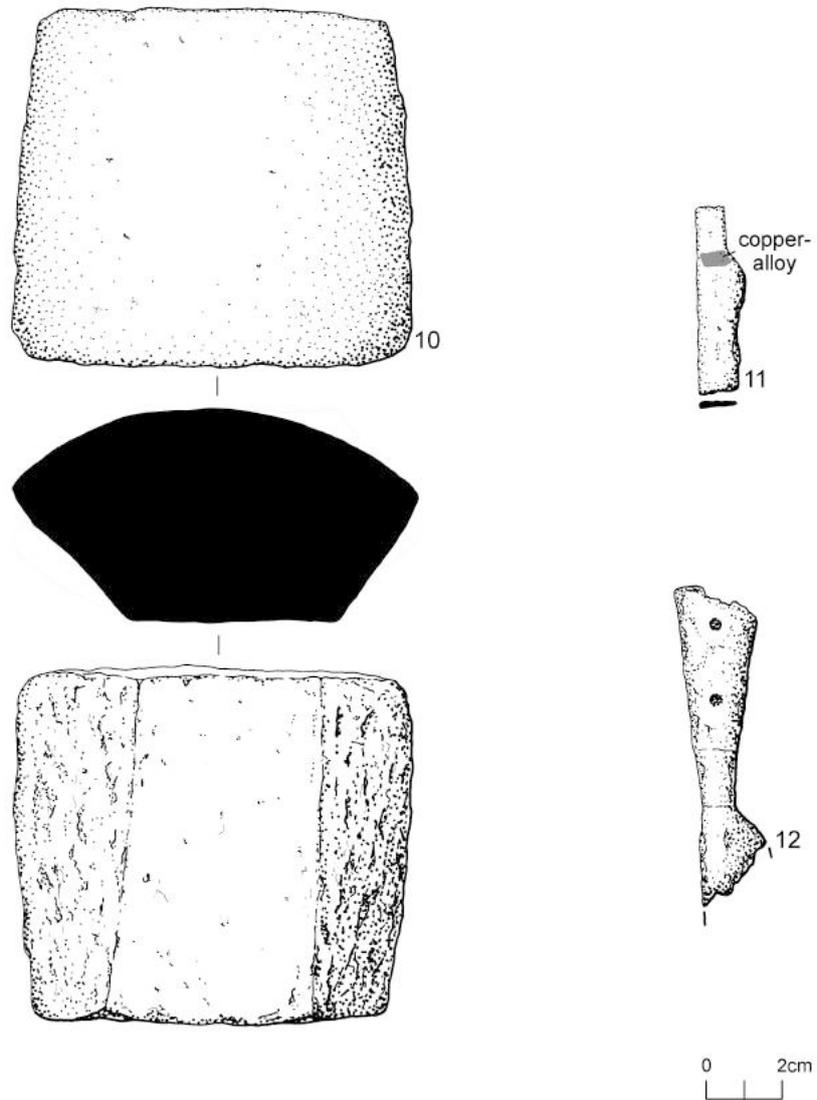


Fig 50 Small finds from Period 2: Finds from 14th to 15th century features (10) and small finds from Period 3: finds from features of 15th to 16th century date (11-12).