SUFFOLK ANGLO-SAXON TO RECENT POTTERY FABRIC SERIES – SUMMARY (November 2020)

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
UNID	Unidentified	Code for unidentified pottery of any period.		
UNHM	Unidentified handmade	General code for small or uncertainly identified pieces of handmade pottery of any date.		
PREH	Unidentified Prehistoric	General code for small or uncertainly identified pieces		Prehistoric
UIMP	Unidentified ?import	General code for possible imports of unknown source.		
Early Anglo Saxon				
ESHW	Early Saxon handmade wares	General code for small or uncertainly identified pieces	throughout East Anglia	5th-7th c.
ESFS	Early Saxon fine sandy ware	Fine sand tempering, well-sorted, with few other inclusions (occasional white mica).	Occurs throughout East Anglia, common.	5th-7th c.
ESSM	Early Saxon fine sand and mica	Very fine sand and abundant white mica	Occurs throughout East Anglia, fairly common.	5th-7th c.
ESMS	Early Saxon medium sandy	Medium sand tempering with few other inclusions, sand grains generally well-sorted.	Occurs throughout East Anglia, common.	5th-7th c.
ESCQ	Early Saxon coarse quartz	Coarse quartz tempering; generally moderate or abundant large grains of sub-rounded white or uncoloured quartz in a finer sandy matrix, often poorly sorted.	Occurs throughout East Anglia, occurs frequently.	5th-7th c.
ESFQ	Early Saxon fine abundant quartz	Fine abundant 'sparkly' quartz (greensand?)	Occurs throughout East Anglia, but less common than other sandy wares.	5th-7th c.
ESCF	Early Saxon granitic	'Charnwood Forest' type, containing granitic tempering (dark mica, feldspar).	Occurs throughout East Anglia, common.	5th-7th c. (mainly 6th c.?)
ESCM	Early Saxon calcareous and granitic (gold mica)	Mixed calcareous and granitic inclusions.	Occurs throughout East Anglia, rare in the north and east but more common to the south and west.	5th-7th c.
ESOM	ESO2 with gold mica	Moderate to abundant organic tempering in association with granitic inclusions.	Occurs throughout East Anglia, relatively common.	5th-7th c. (mainly 6th c.?)
ESGS	Early Saxon grog	Grog and fine to medium sand tempering. Grog usually red and very coarse, but may also be grey.	Occurs throughout East Anglia, not common but occurs in small quantities on most sites.	5th-7th c.
ESGC	Early Saxon grog and calcareous	Sand, grog and calcareous inclusions	Occurs throughout East Anglia, not common.	5th-7th c.

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ESGG	Early Saxon grog and granite	Grog and granitic inclusions in a fine to medium sandy matrix.	Occurs throughout East Anglia, not common.	5th-7th c.
ESGO	Early Saxon grog and organic	Grog and organic tempering in a fine to medium sandy matrix.	Occurs throughout East Anglia, not common.	5th-7th c.
ESSC	Early Saxon sparse chalk	Sparse, rounded chalk in a fine to medium sandy matrix, sometimes leached out.	Occurs throughout East Anglia, found at most sites in Suffolk as a minor fabric.	5th-7th c.
ESSL	Early Saxon sparse limestone	Fine or medium sandy with sparse non-shelly limestone	Occurs throughout East Anglia, found at some sites in western Suffolk as a minor fabric.	5th-7th c.
ESCL	Early Saxon coarse limestone	Coarse sandy with fine to coarse limestone	Not common in Suffolk but sometimes occurs to the west.	5th-7th c.
ESCO	Early Saxon chalk and organic	Fine/medium sandy with sparse to moderate chalk and organic inclusions	Occurs throughout East Anglia, found at many sites in Suffolk as a minor fabric.	5th-7th c.
ESLO	Early Saxon limestone and organic	Limestone with sparse to moderate organic inclusions in a fine to medium sandy matrix.	Not common in Suffolk but may occur in the west.	5th-7th c.
ESOL	Early Saxon oolitic limestone	Fine/medium sandy with moderate to common oolites	Occurs occasionally in south and west Suffolk.	5th-7th c.
ESSS	Early Saxon sparse shelly	Sparse to moderate fine shell and sand tempering, shell generally leached out.	Occurs most frequently in the SE of Suffolk, but can occur as a minor ware on any site in the region.	5th-7th c.
ESCS	Early Saxon coarse shelly	Coarse shell tempering with few other inclusions.	Occurs most frequently in the SE of Suffolk, but can occur as a minor ware on any site in the region.	5th-7th c.
ESSCQ	Early Saxon coarse shelly with coarse quartz	Coarse quartz and shell tempering with few other inclusions	Occurs most frequently in the SE of Suffolk, but can occur as a minor ware on any site in the region.	5th-7th c.
ESSO	Early Saxon shell and organic	Sandy and shelly with sparse to moderate organic inclusions in a fine sandy matrix.	Occurs most frequently in the SE of Suffolk, but can occur as a minor ware on any site in the region.	5th-7th c.
ESO1	Early Saxon grass-tempered	Heavily grass tempered with few other inclusions.	Common across East Anglia.	L.6th-7th c.
ESO2	Early Saxon grass and sand-tempered	Grass tempered but containing a much greater proportion of sand than ESO1.	Common across East Anglia.	5th-7th c.

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ESQC	Early Saxon quartz conglomerates	Quartz conglomerates in a fine or medium sandy matrix	Occurs as a minor ware throughout Suffolk, but more common on sites to the west.	5th-7th c.
ESSA	Early Saxon sandstone	Medium sandy with sparse angular sandstone fragments	Occurs as a minor ware throughout Suffolk, but more common on sites to the west.	5th-7th c.
ESQZ	Early Saxon quartzite	Fine matrix with sparse to moderate quartzite inclusions.	Not common.	5th-7th c.
ESQF	Early Saxon coarse quartz and flint	Coarse quartz and flint in a fine sandy matrix	Not common.	5th-7th c.
ESFF	Early Saxon fine flint	Fine to medium sandy with sparse to moderate unburnt flint fragments.	Not common.	5th-7th c.
ESLQ	Early Saxon sand and lava quern	Fine sandy with coarse lava quern	Not common.	5th-7th c.
ESFE	Early Saxon ferrous oxide	Fine to medium sandy with sparse to moderate ferrous oxide fragments.	Not common.	5th-7th c.
ESIM	Early Saxon import	Generic group for unidentified imports of 5th-7th c. date.		5th-7th c.
Middle Anglo Saxon				
SIPS	'Sandy' Ipswich Ware (Group 1)	Frequent fairly well-sorted angular to sub-angular quartz sand, generally less than 0.3mm but with some larger grains, including some polycrystalline. Also flecks of mica, some small pieces of chert in the same size range as sand, a little quartzite, a few small grains of felspar, iron oxides and occasional fragments of ironstone and fine-grained sandstone. Some sherds contain a few well-rounded light brownish pellets of glauconite. Feel slightly rough. (After Blinkhorn 2012)	Common in Norfolk and Suffolk, occurs beyond East Anglia (see Blinkhorn 2012 for details).	L.7th-M.9th c.
GIPS	'Gritty' Ipswich Ware (Group 2)	A groundmass of moderate to frequent small angular to sub-angular quartz grains, the majority below 0.10mm in size. Some sherds have a sparse to dense scatter of fairly well rounded larger grains up to c.2.5mm across, some of them cracked and polycrystalline in appearance. Others do not have this large added quartz. Also moderate flecks of mica, small pieces of chert, some quartzite, a little ironstone, iron oxides and occasional small grains of felspar. Some sherds contain a few well-rounded light brownish pellets of glauconite. Some rough	Common in Norfolk and Suffolk, occurs beyond East Anglia (see Blinkhorn 2012 for details).	L.7th-M.9th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		and 'pimply', some smoother than Group 1. (After Blinkhorn 2012)		
IPS	Ipswich ware (not Group 1/2)	Miscellaneous fabrics as described by Blinkhorn (2012)		L.7th-M.9th c.
MSHM	Middle Saxon handmade	Miscellaneous fine/medium handmade fabrics with forms similar to Ipswich wares.	Occur occasionally, mainly to the west of the county.	M.7th-M.9th c.
MAX	Maxey-type ware	Wet-hand finished, reddish-orange, brown or black surfaces. soft to fairly hard, with abundant fossil shell platelets (after Spoerry 2016).	May occur occasionally in the west of the county.	M.7th-M.9th c.
RMAX	Southern Maxey-type ware	Wet-hand finished, reddish-orange, brown or black surfaces. Soft to fairly hard, with abundant fossil shell platelets up to 10mm. Southern Maxey type ware is recognised by the presence of punctate brachiopod shell, and in thin section from echinoid shell and delaminated nacreous bivalve shell (Spoerry 2016; Vince 2007).	It is suggested that this fabric was produced from naturally shell-tempered marl. Similar shelly marls were exploited in Bedfordshire in the Roman period and in Northamptonshire in the medieval period, with an upper Jurassic clay being the source. These counties probably represent the core area of manufacture of RMAX, which was perhaps distributed via the fen river systems to the Wash (Spoerry 2016)	M.7th-M.9th c.
MAYE	Mayen ware	Very hard-fired to a dark grey or red-brown colour. Within the clay matrix, streaks and blobs of lighter-coloured (usually yellow or reddish-yellow) clay can frequently be seen. Other visible inclusions are rare. A thin-section sample for this ware was taken from a Mayen rim sherd from the Dorestad excavations and shows an optically isotropic dark red-brown clay matrix, containing abundant inclusions of sub-angular quartz at 0.05-0.2mm across. A single large quartz grain was present in the thin-section, at 1.4mm across. A sparse scatter of plagioclase feldspar was present, with crystals measuring 0.2-0.3mm. One augite crystal at 0.5mm, and two hornblende crystals at 0.2 and 0.3mm across could also be identified. Occasional grog/clay pellets and rock fragments were notable because of their size which ranged from 0.3-1.6mm across. Other characteristic inclusions in Mayen ware are irachytic lava fragments, sanidine feldspar, sandstone,	Within Suffolk, probably only found in Ipswich	7th-M.8th c.?

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		and magnetite (Redknap 1984:403), also aegirine-augite, biotite, apatite, titanite, and greywackes (Steeger 1948:264). These inclusions do not occur frequently enough to be found in all, or even most, of the Mayen thin-sections. (Coutts 1991)		
BAD	Badorf Ware	Smooth, hard-fired, light yellow-brown coloured pottery. The colour varies, but not to any great degree, from cream to mid-orange (10YR 8/4 very pale brown to 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow). Some Badorf variants occur with powdery surfaces, others with slick and glossy surfaces. The classic Badorf fabric is most commonly a hard, very pale brown colour with few visible inclusions. Badorf is also found as a grey, reduced type in a small number of instances; it does not appear as if the reduced fabric was the desired or deliberate result of firing. Many examples of Badorf ware display firing cores, indicating that not all of the carbon present in the clay had been oxidised; a common variant displays a pale brown surface with a light reddish-yellow core. Inclusions: a light scatter of sub-angular, fairly well-sorted quartz grains, up to c.0.5mm in size, iron ore pellets (0.1-0.3mm) are also found within the clay matrix, as well as occasional muscovite and rock fragments. (after Coutts 1991)	Within Suffolk, found in Ipswich and Brandon	MSax
BADC	Coarse Badorf ware	The coarse type has a hard fabric, usually redder than the classic Badorf (eg. 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow), containing common-sparse sub-rounded quartz at up to c.2.0mm across. The clay is often poorly mixed, showing clay pellets of different colours. (Coutts 1991)	Within Suffolk, found in Ipswich	7th-E.8th c.
WALB	Walberberg type ware	Hard, fine, ware, usually fairly smooth, but often with a slightly blistered surface. The fabric contains a poorly sorted scatter of quartz at up to 0.5mm across; slight streaking is often apparent in the clay matrix from clay pellets. Grog and iron ore inclusions are often apparent. The colour varies from a yellow-orange through to a dull grey. The cores are sometimes light yellow. (Coutts 1991)	Within Suffolk, found in Ipswich	7th-9th c.
BOWA	Bornheim-Waldorf ware	Hard-fired, oxidised to a light red (5YR 7/8), and contains a well-sorted scatter of quartz at less than 0.5mm. Occasional lumps of iron ore are present at up to 3.0mm. Small pellets of lighter	Within Suffolk, found in Ipswich	7th-8th c.

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		coloured clay are occasionally visible within the clay matrix. The surface of the pottery is slightly 'pimpled' and coarse to the touch (Coutts 1991)		
TAT	Tating ware	Hard, black surfaced pottery, which usually shows extensive burnishing. It is occasionally found with brown surfaces, and sometimes without burnishing. It generally has a fine fabric, frequently light grey in colour, with no visible inclusions. Thin-section no. 19 (from Ipswich, context IAS 4301 1571) shows a 'clean' slightly anisotropic, light grey-brown clay matrix containing an abundant scatter of quartz grains at c.0.1-0.2mm across, and a sparse scatter of well-sorted, sub-angular quartz at 0.3-0.4mm across. In addition, there are common fragments of iron ore at 0.05-0.2mm, and a single piece at 0.4mm. One crystal of plagioclase feldspar at 0.2mm and a lump of grog/clay pellet at 3.0mm were also visible. (Coutts 1991)	Within Suffolk, found in Ipswich and Brandon	L.8th-E.9th c.
NFBW	North French blackware	Black burnished wares are generally hard-fired, occasionally with a friable and flaky surface. The sherd surfaces are most frequently a black or dark grey (eg. 2.5YR 4/0 to 2.5YR 5/0) with a reddish brown core (2.5YR 4/4). This group corresponds most closely to Hodges class 14.5 (Hodges 1981, 23-24). A typical thin-section description gives an anisotropic, brown clay matrix, containing sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz ranging in size from 0.01-0.4mm, (a bimodal sorting of quartz is not uncommon in this ware, with scatters of abundant grains at c.0.05mm, and less frequently at 0.2-0.4mm). In addition, there is sparse iron ore at 0.1-0.3mm and muscovite at less than 0.3mm. Additional, less frequent, inclusions are sometimes present in the form of limestone fragments, clay pellets, scatters of large lumps of iron ore, occasional microcline and biotite. (Coutts 1991)	Within Suffolk, found in Ipswich and Brandon	7th-9th c.
NFGW	North French greyware	Hard-fired type, with mid-dark grey smooth, burnished surfaces. Many vessels display a characteristic 'sandwich' of a firing core; the sherd will have dark grey surfaces, an oxidised dark red-brown core, and a dark grey inner core. Thin-section analysis reveals a more well-sorted scatter of quartz than in the Black burnished group. A typical thin-section description reads: an	Within Suffolk, found in Ipswich	7th-9th c.

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		anisotropic dark red-brown clay matrix containing a well-sorted scatter of sub-angular quartz at 0.3-0.6mm, with an additional abundant scatter at 0.05-0.1mm. Iron ore occurs commonly at c.0.05-0.3mm, and muscovite at less than 0.1mm. In some thin-sections more unusual minerals and fragments occur, such as microcline, clay pellets, and chert, as well as large (c.0.6mm) grains of microquartz, quartzite, and sheared quartz. (Coutts 1991)		
NFRW	North French/Eastern Belgian red-burnished ware	Hard, wheel-thrown ware that is most likely another variant of the Black burnished tradition. The surface colour varies from a greyish brown (10YR 5/2) to a pinkish grey (7.5YR 6/2), the core is sometimes darker (7.5YR 4/4 dark brown). Variants occur in redder colours as well. The fabric contains a well-sorted scatter of quartz at less than 0.5mm. The fabric of the Ipswich material looks very similar to that of the Black burnished pottery (NFBW). (Coutts 1991)	Within Suffolk, found in Ipswich	7th-9th c.
LALO2	La Londe type II ware	Slightly powdery, fine, hard-fired type. It is usually a neutral off-white or grey colour (2.5YR 8/0 to 2.5YR 7/0), but occasionally comes in a slightly pinker shade (7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white). The ware is characteristically micaceous, with few other inclusions visible, although some sherds contain sparse iron ore and quartz grains. Thin-section analysis shows an optically isotropic light brown clay matrix, containing abundant-common sub-angular quartz at 0.1-0.2mm. In thin-section no. 97 iron ore is sparse at 0.1-0.8mm. Muscovite is fairly common. The thin-section also contains crystals of plagioclase feldspar at c.0.2mm. (Coutts 1991)	Within Suffolk, found in Ipswich	8th-12th c.?
MSIM	Middle Saxon import	General category for unsourced probable imports of Middle Saxon date.		L.7th-9th c.
Late Saxon				
THET	Thetford-type ware	General category for this fabric group. Variable fabrics within a continuum of fine to medium sandy greywares, occasionally oxidised in part or full.	Throughout East Anglia.	L.9th-11th c.
THETN	Thetford Ware (Norwich)	see Jennings 1983 (EAA17)		L.9th-11th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
THETI	Thetford Ware (Ipswich)	Very fine sandy (white and clear quartz grains) greyware, sparse to moderate mica. TS description (Patrick Quinn): Moderately well-packed, generally angular silt-sized inclusions of quartz, iron-stained chert and muscovite mica with less common microcline, plagioclase and amphibole. Silt sized-ferruginous inclusions. Less common rounded sand-sized quartz and polycrystalline quartz also present. Rare rounded natural clay and silty textural features. Non-vitrified, reduction fired non-calcareous clay matrix. Many meso-elongate voids. Less sandy, more silty than THET.	Occurs across Suffolk and probably beyond.	L.9th-11th c.
THETS	Thetford-type ware Sudbury	Very fine sandy micaceous greyware. Quartz grains mainly clear. Burnt-out organics visible in section. TS description (Patrick Quinn): Moderately well-packed, angular to sub-rounded silt-sized quartz and iron-stained chert, muscovite mica and rare plagioclase and opaques. Rare rounded sand-sized quartz and polycrystalline quartz. Vitrified, reduction fired non-calcareous clay matrix. Vesicle-shaped voids perhaps from over-firing, plus rare vughs. Less sandy, more silty than Samples 1 an 2. Less well packed than THETI sample.	Wasters found in Sudbury (SUY 028)	L.9th-11th c.
THETG	Thetford Ware (Grimston)	Buff/grey to brown; very coarse, soft to hard fabric with abundant quartz, occasional grog, iron ore and flint inclusions (after Little 1994, 84)		10th-11th c.
EMSW	'Early medieval' sandwich wares	see Jennings 1981		11th-12th c.
THETK	Thetford-type ware (Kirstead)	Wade 1976 (no detailed fabric description)		10th-11th c.
THETL	Thetford-type ware (Local variants)	Miscellaneous non-standard fabrics - to be described in detail when reporting. TS samples (Patrick Quinn): Sample 1 (Carlton Colville) is characterised by generally rounded sand dominated by quartz with less common polycrystalline quartz, chert, rare siltstone and possible pottery fragment.		10th-11th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		Abundant, more angular silt-sized fine fraction dominated by quartz with less common ferruginous inclusions and muscovite mica. Non-calcareous, vitrified, reduction-fired clay matrix. Elongate mesodrying voids. Sample 2 (Lowestoft) is coarser, containing occasional very coarse sand-sized inclusions of quartz and polycrystalline quartz, in addition to the finer sand inclusions of these and chert. It features a large iron-rich nodule containing quartz and polycrystalline quartz clasts, plus a soil pisolith. Two charred plant fragments may also be naturally occurring. Non-calcareous, vitrified, weakly oxidised clay matrix. Elongate meso- and macro-drying voids.		
STAM	Stamford Ware	Unglazed Stamford Ware (Kilmurry 1980; Mahany et al 1982)		850-1150
STAMA	Stamford Ware Fabric A	Hard sandy ware. Normally cream or white but may be pinkish. Cooking pots often reduced-fired to light or dark grey. Spots and patches of red-brown ochreous, and soft, white calcareous material may occur, up to 5mm diam., probably clay pellets. Also iron grains c.0.01mm in diameter. (Wharf Road) (after Mahany et al 1982)		M.10th-L.11th c.
LSSH	Late Saxon shelly wares	Generic fabric type for unsourced shelly wares or shelly wares from which the calcareous portion is leached		9th-11th c.
NEOT	St. Neots-type ware	Fine, well-sorted crushed fossiliferous limestone which contains a range of recognisable fossil types (Spoerry 2016, 103) including bivalve, echonoid and punctate brachiopod types. Formerly fabric code 'STNE' in Suffolk.	St Neots type ware occurs across a wide region stretching from Worcestershire to East Anglia, and from London to Lincolnshire. It occurs more frequently in west Suffolk and south-west Norfolk than elsewhere, but is found in central and eastern Suffolk, particulalry in the larger towns.	875-1100
SXNO	Saxo-Norman Wares (general)	General code for unsourced wheelmade wares of this period.		850-1150
BADA	Relief Band Amphora	Smooth, hard-fired, light yellow-brown coloured pottery. The colour varies, but not to any great degree, from cream to mid-orange (10YR 8/4 very pale brown to 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow). Some Badorf variants occur with powdery surfaces, others with	In Suffolk, mainly in Ipswich?	9th-11th c.

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		slick and glossy surfaces. The classic Badorf fabric is most commonly a hard, very pale brown colour with few visible inclusions. Badorf is also found as a grey, reduced type in a small number of instances; it does not appear as if the reduced fabric was the desired or deliberate result of firing. Many examples of Badorf ware display firing cores, indicating that not all of the carbon present in the clay had been oxidised; a common variant displays a pale brown surface with a light reddish-yellow core. Inclusions: a light scatter of sub-angular, fairly well-sorted quartz grains, up to c.0.5mm in size, iron ore pellets (0.1-0.3mm) are also found within the clay matrix, as well as occasional muscovite and rock fragments. (after Coutts 1991)		
HUNS	'Hunneschans' ware	Smooth and fine, generally having a pale brown or pinkish colour (7.5YR 7/4), and is hard-fired, with small, sparse quartz inclusions. Thin-section (no. 12) shows an anisotropic light brown clay matrix, containing a well-sorted scatter of common, sub-angular quartz at 0.3-0.4mm. An additional background scatter of quartz can be discerned at c.0.01-0.05mm. Iron ore and muscovite occur in very small quantities at less than 0.3mm across. (Coutts 1991)		M.9th-10th c.?
RPVG	Red-painted Rhenish Vorgebirge wares	The fabric is not dissimilar to the iron oxide rich 'Badorf-type' but contains distinctive shiny angular black inclusions, that could be volcanic, and has a slightly pimply surface that is more typical of Walberberg wares (Seddon forthcoming)	Only one sherd, found at Stoke Quay, Ipswich, so far	M.9th-10th c.?
GRGW	Grey gritted ware	A fairly hard fabric, rough to the touch, often with a pimply appearance. It contains a poorly-sorted scatter of sub-angular quartz at c.0.5-4.0mm (average size = 1.0mm). The colour varies from light to dark grey (10YR 7/1 to 10YR 5/1) and the sherds characteristically have a very dark grey inner core (7.5YR 3/0), surrounded by a 'sandwich' of white (7.5YR 8/0). (Coutts 1991)	In Suffolk, only found in Ipswich	8th-11th c.?
HUYT	Huy-type ware	see Giertz 1996	In Suffolk, mainly found in Ipswich	L.9th-11th c.
NFGW1	?North French Grey ware 1	This group of pottery possibly combines the output of a number of kilns, but forms a fairly homogeneous group in macroscopic terms. The primary characteristics of this ware are colour and inclusions; the sherds vary from light- through to mid-grey and	In Suffolk, only found in Ipswich	9th-11th c.?

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		contain abundant sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz inclusions of c.0.5-1.0mm across. The sherd cores are sometimes much lighter (eg. 7.5YR 8/0 white). The pottery is hard fired and rough and sandy to the touch. (Coutts 1991). Forms similar to Thetford-type wares. NB description sounds like Flemish blue-grey or greywares?		
NFREDP	North French-type red-painted ware	Recorded at Stoke Quay - may be the same as BEAU	Only found at Stoke Quay, Ipswich, so far	9th-11th c.
LSIM	Late Saxon import	General category for unsourced probable imports of Late Saxon date		9th-11th c.
Early medieval				
EMW	Early medieval ware	Fine/medium sandy thin-walled handmade wares. Coarser quartz present in some, but generally not visible on surface. Occasional calcareous, ferrous, organic and flint/chert inclusions may also be present. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Medium and coarse well-rounded sand-sized inclusions of quartz, and less common polycrystalline quartz and iron-stained or clear chert, plus rare amphibole. Less common silt-sized inclusions, dominated by angular quartz and muscovite mica, with rare amphibole and plagioclase. Rare sand and silt-sized ferruginous inclusions. The sand-sized inclusions may be temper. Non-vitrified and moderately oxidised non-calcareous clay matrix. Frequent macro and meso-elongate drying voids parallel to sherd margins.	Norfolk type, common in north Suffolk but gradually replaced with the coarser Essex types further south, particularly south of Bury and Ipswich.	11th-12th c.
EMWES	Early medieval ware East Suffolk	Mainly coastal? Thicker walled medium/coarse sandy types, similar to EMWE. Need more info.		11th-13th c.
WVEMW	Waveney Valley early medieval ware	Handmade version of WVSW, fine-medium sandy (variable sand colours, clear, white, brown, pink), some red clay pellets, rare mica. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn):		11th-12thc.

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		Well-sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded fine and medium sand-sized inclusions of quartz and polycrystalline quartz with less common chert, microcline, ferruginous inclusions and fine quartz-rich sandstone. Less common silt-sized inclusions, dominated by angular quartz, muscovite mica and rounded opaques. The sand-sized inclusions may be temper. Non-vitrified, well oxidised non-calcareous clay matrix, with occasional iron-rich clay pellets and streaking. Frequent macro and meso-elongate drying voids parallel to sherd margins. Finer, better sorted fabric than EMW (Sample 5).		
SCASS	South Cambs early medieval smooth sandy ware	This fabric is characteristically smooth owing to the fine nature of the quartz sand component. Although some vessels contain some calcareous inclusions (flint and chert), the majority of these probably represent other elements within the tempering sand rather than specific additions or large grains within the parent clay (Spoerry 2016, 123).	Found in Exning and Mildenhall at the time of writing, likely to occur elsewhere in west Suffolk.	M.11th-E.13th c.
EMWE	Essex-type EMW (Fabric 13)	Hard and sandy with weakly oxidised, dull brown or grey-brown surfaces and a grey core. Tonal variation is common, occasionally within the same vessel, and completely oxidised or reduced examples are not infrequent. There is abundant quartz sand of medium-coarse size, rounded and sub-rounded, clear and opaque. The distribution of orange- (oxidised) or grey-tinted (reduced) quartz grains depends to some degree on the firing colour of the surrounding matrix. Moderate and coarse earthy inclusions of red and black iron oxide are likewise influenced by matrix colour. Fine brown mica is common. Rarer material includes earthy iron-rich or grey clay pellets and/or mudstone, calcareous particles, black organic matter or striated voids and occasional flint inclusions. (Cotter 2000)	Occurs in south Suffolk, probably as far north-east as the Gipping Valley	11th-13th c.
EMEMS	Early medieval ware Essex micaceous type	Finer version of Essex early medieval ware, similar fabric to Hedingham ware.		11th-13th c.
EMWG	Early medieval ware gritty	Handmade, thick-walled vessels, probably coil or slab-built. Rims may be wheel made or finished. Moderate to common coarse (>1mm) rounded quartz in a medium sandy matrix with occasional calcareous and/or ferrous inclusions. Coarser type of	Anywhere in Suffolk, but generally rare in most assemblages.	11th-12th/13th c.

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		EMWE. Generally reddish brown with a grey core, but variable. 11th–12th/13th c. These wares occur relatively infrequently across most sites of the period and are generally quite variable in colour and appearance. Black, orange, buff etc, sometimes with reduced core.		
EMWFL	Early medieval ware flinty	Abundant fine to medium sand, moderate coarse white angular quartz and moderate medium to coarse angular flint (up to 2mm) varying from grey to dark red. Superficially similar to Yarmouth-type wares.	Mainly Ipswich? First identified at Stoke Quay, not common.	11th-12th c.?
EMWT	Early medieval ware transitional	see Cotter 2000 (Fabric 13T)	Rarely-used code, may be useful for southern Suffolk sites	11th-12th c.
EMWM	EMW micaceous	Fine sandy micaceous thin-walled early medieval wares, other than Essex types (see EMEMS)		11th-13th c.
YARN	Yarmouth-type non-calcareous	Similar to YAR but with little or no calcareous inclusions. See Mellor 1976, Fabric 3 TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Sub-rounded medium sand sized inclusions of quartz and rarer polycrystalline quartz, chert and degraded calcareous inclusions. The latter are composed of micritic calcite with some iron staining and pores from their degradation. It is not clear whether they were shell. Sand sized opaque inclusions of various types occur, including rounded opaques without clasts and more angular quartz silt containing features. Opaques occur in the fine inclusions alongside, quartz, chert, rare mica and glauconite. Non-vitrified non-calcareous clay matrix that is oxidised on one edge. Meso-elongate voids and ring voids around inclusions contain secondary calcite infilling, perhaps from the degradation of the primary calcite. Petrographic composition does not fit the definition of 'non-calcareous'. (NB - this sherd was from Ipswich Stoke Quay and was supplied as a sample of YARN, but it is more likely to be YAR)		11th-12th c.?
EMWGR	Early medieval ware with grog	Oxidised red externally, black internally, soft with powdery feel and laminated fracture. Contains common white and clear		11th-13th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		rounded and sub-angular quartz sand (0.25-1mm), moderate sub-angular red grog (up to 1mm), sparse very fine mica, and occasional flint. (TYY021 EMW4; TYY068 EMGR)		
EMWCP	Early medieval ware clay pellets	East Suffolk type, similar to Melton Ware but not shelly. Fine/medium sandy, well-sorted, with sparse mica and very fine soft red/brown ferrous or clay particles. Black or reddish brown surfaces, red-brown margins and dark core, sometimes fully reduced.		11th-13th c.
STAMB	Stamford Ware Fabric B	Much finer and smoother fabric than A, with no sand tempering. Always oxidised to cream or pale pink. Spots and patches of red-brown ochreous, and soft, white calcareous material may occur, up to 5mm diam., probably clay pellets. Also iron grains c.0.01mm in diameter. Glazes yellow or pale green. (after Mahany et al. 1982)		M.11th-M.13th c.
CROW	Crowland Abbey-type bowl	Fine fabric, oxidised throughout to a pale orange-buff and contains abundant fine quartz sand (up to 0.1 mm) and sparse rounded iron-rich pellets (up to 1mm) (Seddon forthcoming).	In Suffolk, only found in Ipswich to date.	11th-12th c.?
EMWS	Early medieval ware shelly	Handmade wares with abundant shell and minimal or no sand. More common in Essex and probably an Essex type (cf Fabrics 12A and 12B).	Ipswich, generally south and not common	11th-12th c.
EMWFS	EMW fine shelly ware	Abundant fine (?crushed) shell, occasional quartz, black inclusions and burnt organics (B Seddon - Stoke Quay)	Ipswich, Sudbury	11th-13th c.
EMSS	Early medieval ware shelly with sand	Abundant fine (?crushed) shell, moderate to abundant quartz sand, black inclusions and burnt organics (B Seddon - Stoke Quay). Similar to YAR but with coarser sand.	Ipswich, Bawdsey	11th-13th c.
EMWSS	Early medieval sparse shelly ware	Handmade, sparse shell up to 3mm (some leached), sparse medium sand (clear/brown), sparse clay pellets/soft ferrous inclusions, moderate to common mica. Hard. Brown/grey. 11th–13th c. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Sparse very well rounded coarse and very coarse sand-sized inclusions of quartz and elongate laminated fossil shell and abundant moderately well-packed angular silt-sized quartz, chert and muscovite mica, rounded silt-sized glauconite and rare		11th-13th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		plagioclase and amphibole. The sand sized inclusions could represent temper. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous clay matrix that is oxidised on the exterior and reduced in the interior. Rare sand-sized clay-rich textural inclusion. Meso-elongate voids and occasional large vughs. The shell material is related to that in Sample 11 (YAR).		
EMWSG	Early medieval sparse shelly gritty ware	Similar to EMWSS but with moderate coarse sand. Shell is often leached out. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Frequent well rounded coarse sand-sized inclusions of quartz and less common polycrystalline quartz and iron-stained chert, plus elongate rounded voids from the destruction of plant matter. More abundant, sub-rounded to angular fine sand and silt inclusions of quartz, polycrystalline quartz, chert, muscovite mica, ferruginous matter and rare glauconite. Distinct coarse fraction likely to be temper. Non-vitrified and oxidised non-calcareous clay matrix. Distinct large elongate rounded voids resemble shape of shell inclusions on Sample 9, but contain charred organic matter and no calcareous material.		11th-13th c.
MTN1	Melton EMW sparse shelly ware	A soft fabric with a rough feel and hackly fracture, in colours ranging from pale grey through buff and pink to brick red, occasionally black. Inclusions: common rounded pink and white sand (0.1-1.0mm); moderate sub-rounded ferrous oxide (0.2-1.0mm, occasionally up to 5mm); moderate shell (0.5-2mm, occasionally larger) which had generally been leached out leaving a vesicular appearance; and sparse angular mica (0.05-0.4mm). TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Poorly-sorted inclusions of quartz with less common polycrystalline quartz, ranging from rare rounded very coarse sand to dominant sub-rounded medium and fine sand, to less common more angular silt-sized inclusions. The latter contains significant chert and muscovite mica, plus opaques. Non-vitrified non-calcareous clay matrix that is oxidised on the exterior and	Probable production site at Melton (SHER MTN 001). Probably occurs across much of eastern Suffolk, but not easily distinguishable from other EMWSS.	11th-12th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		poorly oxidised in the interior. Abundant meso-elongate drying voids, plus several macro-vughs.		
EMWSD	EMW shell-dusted ware	Fine to medium sandy handmade wares with shell-dusting externally on rim and shoulders. Comparable with or the same as Essex type Fabric 13S (Cotter 2000).		11th-13th c.
YAR	Yarmouth-type ware	Handmade body with wheelmade rim, adundant fine to medium sand, raised and clearly visible in the surface, with variable quantities of fine to medium shell. Hard. Variable colours but usually oxidised purple-red/brown surfaces and grey core. (Mellor 1976 Fabric 3/1; Jennings 1981). TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Rounded medium and coarse sand-sized inclusions of quartz, shell and rare polycrystalline quartz, iron-stained chert and ferruginous inclusions. The shell exists mainly as elongate rounded micritic calcite inclusions which can exhibit lamination. It is likely to be of fossil origin. The sand may be temper, whereas the sparse, more angular silt-sized inclusions of quartz, chert, muscovite mica and opaque iron were intrinsic. Non-vitrified non-calcareous clay matrix that is oxidised on one edge. Common meso-elongate voids and ring voids around the calcareous inclusions. The shell material is related to that in Sample 9 (EMWSS).	Originally described by Mellor (1976) in Great Yarmouth, but more common in Norwich, and also occurs in Ipswich and elsewhere in Suffolk (e.g. Stowmarket - although this needs to be confimed).	M.11th–12th c.
EMWC	Early medieval ware chalky	Oxidised medium sandy fabric with very sparse chalk, handmade but sometimes with wheelmade rims. Possibly an Ely or other fenland product. Some in central and east Suffolk though, possibly different - CHECK	Not common	11th-12th c.
EMSC	Early medieval shell and chalk	Very coarse sand and chalk-tempered ware with other coarse inclusions such as shell, flint and quartz. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Coarse fabric characterised by poorly-sorted inclusions reaching up to 1.5 mm in size including sub-angular to well-rounded quartz and polycrystalline quartz and a significant calcareous component. The latter is dominated by micritic calcite inclusions	Only seen at Haverhill site HVH 005 so far.	11th-12th c.?

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		containing foraminifera microfossils that could be chalk and rare quartz clasts, sparry limestone and elongate laminated fossil shell of probable fossil origin. Other rarer sand-sized inclusions include ironstained chert, fine feldspathic sandstone and rounded opaques. The silt-sized inclusions are more angular and are dominated by quartz and micrite, but also contain chert, muscovite mica, opaques, plagioclase and amphibole. The sand sized inclusions could represent temper. Non-vitrified, well oxidised non-calcareous clay matrix. Occasional macro and meso-elongate drying voids.		
EMWL	Early medieval ware limestone-tempered	Sandy with sparse limestone (only limestone-tempered ware in Suffolk identified at Great Barton BRG 074 by P Thompson - EMWSL, CHECK)		11th-12th c.
DNEOT	St. Neot's Ware Developed	Spoerry 2016, 137. Formerly fabric 'STND' in Suffolk.		M.11th-M.13th c.
LCRW	Low Countries redware	see Jennings 1981		Med
PING	Pingsdorf Ware	see Jennings 1981		10th-13th c.
LALO1	La Londe type I ware	Hard-fired, cream-coloured wares, which correspond to Hodges' Class 11. Colour varies somewhat from white to grey (5Y 8/1 to 10YR 6/1), some sherds appear in a very pale brown (10YR 8/3). Heavy scorching of the vessels' external surfaces is characteristic of this ware. The quantity of inclusions varies between vessels; some have few visible inclusions, others have a moderate scatter of sub-rounded quartz inclusions of up to 3.0mm across, usually ranging from less than 0.5mm to c.1.0mm. Black iron ore is occasionally visible. As a result of the different quantities of inclusions surface texture varies from rough to smooth, but they are most commonly smooth and powdery. Thin-section reveals an optically isotropic light brown clay matrix, containing abundant, sub-angular quartz at 0.1-0.2mm, and occasional iron ore at 0.05-0.1mm, with one piece at 1.0mm. (Coutts 1991)		10th-12th c.
BEAU	Beauvais ware	Hard-fired type, usually in cream or pale brown coloured fabric (10YR 8/3 very pale brown, 7.5YR 7/4 pink) containing a scatter of quartz at less than 0.5mm. The surfaces tend to be slightly rough to the touch. Thin-section analysis shows an optically		10th-12th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		anisotropic light brown clay matrix, containing a scatter of sub-rounded quartz at 0.2-0.6mm across, and a few very small grains of iron ore (0.02mm across). Hodges considered that the roundness of the quartz grains in this ware made it particularly distinctive (1981, 19). (Coutts 1991)		
Medieval				
MCW	Medieval sandy coarseware	General code for unsourced sandy wares with few other inclusions. Can be divided into MCW1, MCW2 etc and described for individual sites.		12th-14th c.
MCWG	Medieval coarseware gritty	Common to abundant medium to coarse quartz inclusions, sparse Fe, sometimes other local inclusions, such as chalk, in small quantities. Generally reduced throughout and less coarsely made than EMWG. Possibly an Essex ware?	Particularly frequent in the south of the county, but may occur anywhere. May represent several production areas though.	L.11th-13th c?
GRCW	Grimston coarseware	see Little 1994		11th-M.13th c.
LMU	Local medieval unglazed	Norfolk-type fine sandy thin-walled vessels, hard, smooth feel. Typical of Norwich but also found elsewhere in Norfolk and north Suffolk, probably made in Potter Heigham and Woodbastwick. see Jennings 1981 - used for Norwich/Norfolk type only	This, or a very similar ware, is found in the north-eastern part of the Waveney Valley, but may also occur in sites to the north-east of Bury St Edmunds (e.g. Coney Weston).	11th-14th c.
MCWM	Medieval coarseware micaceous	Generic code for unprovenanced very fine to fine sandy wares with abundant mica, generally hard, mid grey to dark grey with few other inclusions.		12th-14th c.
MCWMSE	Medieval coarseware micaceous, SE Suffolk type	Very fine sandy pale grey or near-white, common fine sand (clear), moderate medium sand (white), sparse coarse up to 1.2mm, abundant mica, sparse black burnt-out organics and coarse ferrous inclusions, rare flint. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Well-packed, well-sorted, fine sand and silt-sized, sub-angular to sub-rounded inclusions of quartz, muscovite mica, chert, glauconite, polycrystalline quartz and significant ferruginous grains. Rare sand sized quartz inclusions and two fragments of possible pottery fragment. Non-calcareous, reduction-fired clay matrix that may be partly vitrified. Frequent meso-elongate voids.	Leiston, Reydon, Trimley	12th-14th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
SKTMCWM	Stowmarket medieval coarseware micaceous	Very fine sandy/silty, compact fabric with sparse mica, occasional burnt out organics. Light grey to buff. Forms are Hollesley types and generally developed.	Stowmarket area, Stowupland, Rougham.	13th-14th c.
SWSSM	SW Suffolk sandy micaceous ware	Fine sandy micaceous with fine to coarse burnt-out or carbonised organic matter - check other samples TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Relatively sparse sand-sized sub-angular inclusions of quartz, polycrystalline quartz, chert, bone and pottery fragments. The latter are rare, but positively identified and may represent temper. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous mottled, oxidised clay matrix. Rare large vugh-shaped voids. Mica is not present except in trace amounts in the silt-sized fraction.	Sudbury, Haverhill, Lavenham, Long Melford	12th-14th c.
MEMS	Medieval coarseware Essex micaceous type	See Spoerry 2016		12th-14th c.
BSW	Bury sandy ware	Grey to buff fabric with pimply feel, abundant medium sand (mainly white/clear), sparse mica and occasional red ferrous oxide.	Bury, Great Barton, Bardwell, Ixworth, Elmswell	L.12th-14th c.
BSFW	Bury sandy fine ware	Fine sandy buff ware, sparse to moderate mica. Generally with an oxidised core, but sometimes grey. This ware is common in Bury St Edmunds but similar wares occur in Cambridge and it may be a south Suffolk or Essex product.		L.12th-14th c.
BCSW	Bury coarse sandy ware	Coarse sandy fabric with sparse purple or white flint (2–3mm), sparse chalk (2-4mm) and sparse burnt-out organic material. Range of colours in the sand - white, clear, pink and brown. Generally buff with grey core. Similar to Fenland products such as Ely Ware and Mildenhall-type ware, but much coarser. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Poorly-sorted, sub-rounded to sub-angular very coarse to fine sand-sized inclusions of quartz with less abundant polycrystalline quartz, iron-stained chert, limestone and rare siltstone. The limestone inclusions are composed of micritic calcite and/or fine fine sparry calcite and can exhibit relic fossil structure. Silt-sized inclusions are less common, but include quartz and rare	This fabric was first identified in Bury St Edmunds and occurs at roughly 5% frequency on most medieval sites in the town, and sometimes occurs on rural sites to the west of Bury. Recent work in Cambridgeshire has suggested a source in the Soham area may be possible (Spoerry 2016, fabric 'SEFEN').	L.12th-14th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		foraminifera microfossils. Several iron-rich soil pisoliths are present. Calcareous, non-vitrified clay matrix that indicates the use of marine marl or sediment eroded from it. Sparse macro-elongate voids.		
BMCW	Bury medieval coarseware	Fine to medium hard sandy mid to dark greyware, sparse to moderate mica. Usually with reddish margins and/or core. Similar, but not identical, to wares found in south Cambridgeshire and north Essex, but may have been produced in or near Bury St Edmunds. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Loosely-packed angular silt-sized inclusions of quartz, muscovite mica, chert, ferruginous inclusions and glauconite as well as sparse rounded, coarse to fine sand-sized quartz and polycrystalline quartz. The latter may represent temper or could be intrinsic. Contains several silt-rich ferruginous inclusions that appear to be natural in origin. Possible relic coils. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous well oxidised clay matrix. Rare meso-elongate voids.	Bury, Great Barton, Rougham, Honington, Ixworth Thorpe, Icklingham, Mildenhall	L.12th-14th c.
BMCWG	Bury medieval coarseware gritty	Same colour range as BMCW, common quartz sand (mainly clear and white) >1-2mm, sparse mica	Bury, Great Barton, Honington	L.12th-14th c.
WVSW	Waveney Valley Sandy Ware	Generally hard with a powdery feel, and is orange or reddish buff (5YR 6/6 or 7/6) with a grey or buff core, or fully reduced. Inclusions consist of common white and clear rounded quartz <0.5mm in diameter (clearly visible in surfaces), sparse coarse ferrous oxide 0.5-3.0mm across, and sparse calcareous fragments c.2mm in diameter. Vessels are wheelmade, and occasionally glazed or slipped (recorded as WVGW). TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Fine to coarse sand sized rounded to sub-rounded inclusions of quartz, polcrystalline quartz, chert and rare ferruginous inclusions and siltstone. Less common silt-sized inclusions of quartz and rare mica and uneven distribution of sand grains indicates temper. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous oxidised clay		12th-14th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		matrix. Numerous poorly hydrated lumps of base clay without temper, also confirming intentional addition of sand sized inclusions. Frequent meso- and macro-elongate voids.		
WVCWM	Waveney Valley coarseware micaceous	Fine sand-tempered fabrics with moderate to common mica, and with sparse inclusions of typical local geological origin (clay pellets, chalk, ferrous particles, flint) TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Well sorted rounded to sub-angular medium and fine sand-sized quartz, chert and polycrystalline quartz, plus sub-angular quartz, muscovite mica and chert inclusions. Well-sorted nature of the sand-sized inclusions and bimodal grain size distribution suggests the presence of temper. Contains rare pisolith and charred plant matter. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous oxidised clay matrix. Rare mega vughs. Mica not particularly abundant.		L.12th-14th c.
HOLL	Hollesley coarseware	Very fine sandy fabric, sparse to moderate mica, occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually grey. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Holleley kiln site: Well-sorted sub-rounded to angular fine sand and silt-sized inclusions dominated by quartz with common chert, opaques, fine muscovite mica and rare microcline and glauconite. Contains several probably natural silty plastic features, one rich in iron. Vitrified, non-calcareous reduced clay matrix. Sparse meso-elongate voids and rare macro-vughs. Shottisham ?production waste: Frequent well-sorted, rounded medium sand-sized inclusions of quartz with less common polycrystalline quartz and iron-stained chert. Inclusions are unevenly distributed due to uneven blending of temper. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous weakly oxidised clay matrix. Several partially hydrated pellets of base clay that contain angular, fine silt-sized quartz and sparse mica. Meso- and macro-elongate voids. Rare charred plant matter in voids, likely of natural origin.		L.13th-14th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
MESCW	Medieval East Suffolk coarseware	Hollesley-type forms, but usually softer and containing abundant medium or coarser sand. Colours variable, but usually very pale grey, mid grey or buff. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Poorly-sorted coarse sand to silt-sized inclusions. Rounded sparse sand sized inclusions of quartz, with rare chert, polycrystalline quartz and quartzite that was probably added as temper. Abundant more angular silt-sized intrinsic inclusions of quartz and muscovite mica. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous clay matrix with rare iron-rich streaks, that is weakly oxidised on one side. Frequent meso-elongate voids parallel to vessel margins and occasional vughs with charred plant matter.		13th-14th c.
MESCWC	Medieval East Suffolk coarseware chalky	Hollesley-type forms, but usually softer and containing abundant medium or coarser sand and sparse to moderate coarse chalk. Colours variable, but usually very pale grey, mid grey or buff. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Sparse, moderately well-sorted, generally sub-angular fine sand sized inclusions of quartz with less common polycrystalline quartz, chert, muscovite mica, glauconite and micritic calcite. The latter are iron-stained and somewhat degraded. One is coarse sand-sized and contains rare quartz clasts. The inclusions are unevenly distributed and appear to have been added as temper. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous, poorly-oxidised clay matrix with large poorly hydrated lumps of base clay that contain fine silt-sized quartz and muscovite mica. Frequent macro-elongate voids and vughs.		13th-14th c.
SKTHOLL	Stowmarket Hollesley-type ware	Fine to medium, fairly soft fabric with abundant fine sand (including 'sparkly'), sparse to moderate mica, occasional self-coloured clay lenses and occasional ‘local’ inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually pale grey but may be oxidised to a buff or orange. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn):		13th-14th c.?

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		Well-sorted medium sand to silt-sized sub-rounded to sub-angular inclusions of quartz, polycrystalline quartz, chert, calcareous grains, plagioclase, ferruginous inclusions and rare mica. The rare calcareous inclusions are composed of micritic calcite and foraminifera microfossils. Non-vitrified clay matrix that is oxidised on one margin. Matrix contains distinct variegation including more iron-rich non-calcareous areas and calcareous lighter coloured bands and streaks than could indicate intentional mixing or could be natural and poorly blended. Sparse meso- and macro-elongate voids.		
MIPS	Ipswich medieval coarseware	Fine, hard oxidised fabric with abundant fine sand and very fine black inclusions (visible under microscope only), with occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually dark red, but sometimes reduced. L.13th–14th c. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Moderately well-sorted sub-rounded to angular fine sand and silt-sized inclusions dominated by quartz with common chert, opaques, fine muscovite mica and rare microcline and amphibole. It is possible that the opaques are heavily oxidised glauconite. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous oxidised clay matrix. Frequent meso-elongate drying voids and one mega-vugh.		L.13th-E.14th c.
HGHCW1	Haughley coarseware 1	Moderate to common fine to medium quartz and rare coarse to very coarse quartz or flint. Sparse silver mica can be present mainly on surfaces. Fabric may also contain very small amounts of chalk or white calcareous inclusions, rare red iron oxide and rare to sparse black shiny iron mineral. (Thompson 2018) TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Abundant well-packed, sub-angular to sub-rounded silt-sized inclusions of quartz with less common muscovite mica, plagioclase and opaques. Relatively sparse fine and medium sand-sized more rounded inclusions of quartz, polycrystalline quartz and chert also occur. Non-calcareous reduction-fired clay matrix that may be vitrified. Contains several clay-rich and	Kiln site, possibly found in a few local assemblages but not common.	13th-14th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		inclusion-poor pellets and plastic streaks that could be suggestive of mixing. Possible silt-rich areas also exist that may indicate the other component. Frequent meso-elongate drying voids.		
HGHCW2	Haughley coarseware 2	Fine silty matrix with dispersed medium to coarse or very coarse quartz and flint. The individual grains are visible on the outer surface. Occasional iron mineral or other inclusions. Little or no mica present. (Thompson 2018) TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Poorly sorted medium sand to silt-sized inclusions of quartz with less common polycrystalline quartz, chert and ferruginous inclusions, and silt-sized mica. Inclusions are unevenly distributed due to clay mixing. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous oxidised clay matrix. Clear evidence for clay mixing in the form of plastic clay porphyroclasts of clay-rich and inclusion-rich material, plus streaking. Occasional elongate voids and one large vugh.	Unknown at present	13th-14th c.
MLVCW	Medieval Lark Valley coarseware	Fine to medium sandy, very densely packed sand and common mica, very occasional calcareous inclusions and coarser quartz. TS sample descriptions (Patrick Quinn): Distinctly bimodal inclusions made up of relatively sparse coarse and medium rounded quartz, polycrystalline quartz and chert temper and abundant, well-packed more angular silt-sized intrinsic inclusions of quartz, muscovite mica and rare glauconite. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous poorly oxidised to reduced clay matrix. Abundant meso-elongate drying voids.	Mildenhall, Roughham, Barrow, Stowupland	12th-14th c.
MSSCW	Medieval South Suffolk coarseware	Medium sandy greyware with sparse to abundant very fine mica, sparse coarse rounded white or clear quartz, very occasional other inclusions such as calcareous or ferrous material. Occasionally oxidised (mainly surfaces only). Hard, well-fired, wheelmade. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Poorly-sorted coarse sand to silt-sized inclusions. Generally rounded sparse sand sized inclusions of quartz, with rare chert,		12th-14th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		polycrystalline quartz and ferruginous incusions that was probably added as temper. Possible pottery fragment. Abundant more angular silt-sized intrinsic inclusions of quartz, muscovite mica and oxidised glauconite. Coarse inclusions unevenly distributed. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous clay matrix that is oxidised on one margin and poorly-oxidised elsewhere. Sparse meso-elongate drying voids. Similar to Sample 24 (MESCW), but contains fine glauconite.		
SKTMCW	Stowmarket medieval coarsewares	Fine to medium sandy with sparse coarse quartz, occasional ferrous inclusions, mica and chalk, generally oxidised brown on one or both surfaces, grey core. Hard. Forms include both early and developed rim types. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Sparse, medium and fine sand-sized rounded to sub-angular inclusions of quartz, polycrystalline quartz, chert, quartzite, opaques and silt-sized mica. Bimodal grain size distribution and uneven distribution of sand-sized inclusions in sample indicates possible temper. Possible pottery fragment and possible relic coil. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous well oxidised clay matrix with some minor iron-rich streaking. Sparse macro-elongate voids aligned to vessel margins.		12th-14th c.
HCW	Hedingham coarseware	see Walker 2012 - standard fabric, including both reduced and oxidised versions (hedcw, hcwredo, hcwox)		L.12th-13th c.
HCWF	Hedingham coarseware (fine variant)	see Walker 2012 - standard fabric finer version, including both reduced and oxidised versions (hcwfi, hcwoxfi, hcwredof)		L.12th-13th c.
MGCW	Mill Green coarseware	see Pearce et al. 1982		13th-14th c.
MSHW	Medieval shelly wares	Generic code for shell-tempered wheelmade wares - not common in Suffolk.		12th-13th c.
BMSDW	Bury medieval shell-dusted ware	Shell-dusted ware, black, grey or red, common white/clear sand 0.1-0.3mm, sparse soft red Fe, common shell ext 0.5-3mm (previously BMSW)		L.11th-13th?
MSDW	Medieval shell-dusted ware	Generic code for fine to medium sandy greywares, wheelmade with shell dusting externally.		12th-13th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
MCWC	Medieval chalk-tempered ware	Generic code for unsourced fine to medium sandy wares with sparse coarse chalk (not Ely, Mildenhall or MESCWC)		12th-13th c.
ELCW	Ely coarseware	see Spoerry 2008 & 2016		Med
MILCW	Mildenhall-type coarseware	Orange surfaces, dark grey to black core, medium sandy (clear, brown) with sparse calcareous inclusions. Similar to Ely coarseware and SE Fenland medieval coarseware (Cambs fabric SEFEN). A few sherds were collected during the Fenland Survey (unpublished) and the assemblage was thought to contain wasters (nothing very convincing in samples), suggesting a production site near Mildenhall. Previously MILW	Fens?	12th-14th c.
SCVMCW	South Cove medieval coarseware	Very fine pale grey sandy ware with sparse mica TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Abundant well-packed, sub-rounded to sub-angular silt-sized inclusions of quartz with less common muscovite mica, plagioclase, perthite and opaques. Relatively sparse fine and medium sand-sized more rounded inclusions of quartz, polycrystalline quartz and chert also occur. Non-calcareous reduction-fired clay matrix that may be vitrified. Several inclusion poor plastic clay pellets that could be natural. Abundant meso-elongate drying voids.	Possible production site, probably part of the WVCWM group.	13th-14th c.?
MSSBW	Medieval South Suffolk Blackware	Black surfaces and red margins/core, sometimes with black core. Medium sandy (clear, white, pink), soft to hard, contains sparse to common soft ferrous oxide, burnt-out organics.	Preston St Mary, Lavenham, Hadleigh, Little Wratting, Mildenhall, Brettenham, Ipswich	12th-14th c.
MWSCW	Medieval West Suffolk coarseware	Fine sandy pale grey ware, grey sand visible in surfaces	Mildenhall, Icklingham	12th-14th c.
GPPMCW	Gipping medieval coarseware	Fine to medium sand inclusions up to 1mm. CHECK	So far only identified at possible production site GPP009	11th-13th c.?
CHIL	Chillesford medieval coarseware	A Hollesley variant, unlikely to be easily separated from HOLL in most assemblages. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Moderately well-sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded fine sand to silt-sized inclusions of quartz with less common chert, silt-sized muscovite mica, microcline and amphibole. Frequent ferruginous	Mainly coastal, possibly inland as far as Halesworth, Ipswich etc., but difficult to distinguish from HOLL.	13th-14th c.?

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		inclusions of various sizes and shapes throughout sample. Possible relic coils picked out by orientation of inclusions. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous, poorly oxidised clay matrix. Frequent meso- and macro-elongate drying voids.		
RCSW	Rougham Coarse Sandy ware	Coarse sandy yellowish fabric with grey core, superficially very similar to BCSW but no chalk seen in samples. Ceramic petrography (Patrick Quinn): Relatively sparse rounded to sub-angular medium to fine sand-sized quartz, polycrystalline quartz, quartzite and chert, and more abundant, more angular silt-sized inclusions of quartz, chert, muscovite and sericite mica, ferruginous inclusions, possible glauconite and rare amphibole. The sand-sized inclusions could represent temper or could have been natural components in a sandy clay source. Contains several argillaceous inclusions that appear to be natural clay pellets. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous oxidised clay matrix. Frequent meso-elongate voids. Not compositionally related to Sample 33 (BCSW).	Rougham, possibly other sites in Lark Valley	12th-13th c.?
UPG	Unprovenanced glazed	General code for unprovenanced medieval glazed wares		L.12th-14th c.
GRIM	Grimston-type ware	see Little 1994		L.12th-14th c.
YARG	Yarmouth-type glazed wares	Very similar to Grimston Ware macroscopically, but does not contain the sparse large ferrous pieces which are a feature of the latter and generally not as well potted. It also tends to be more frequently oxidised (often with a purplish tinge, suggesting an estuarine clay origin?) with poorly applied yellowish or uncoloured, rather than green, lead glaze, and most examples contain relatively coarse sand.		13th-15th c.
EAR	East Anglian redwares	Generic code for unidentified glazed and/or slip-decorated redwares from Essex/Suffolk. See Cotter (2000, 109), Spoerry (2016, 233) (use not encouraged in Suffolk though)		13th-15th c.
COLC	Colchester-type ware	see Cotter 2000, 108 (early type)		L.13th-M.16th c.
MGW	Mill Green ware	see Pearce et al. 1982		L.13th-E.14th c.
HFW1	Hedingham ware	see Walker 2012; Cotter 2000, 75-91		M.12th-M.13th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
ESOW	Essex sandy orange wares	Essex fabric 21 (Cotter 2000, 109) glazed wares		L.12th-14th c.
IPSG	Ipswich glazed ware	Glazed version of the coarseware (MIPS), produced in the same kilns. Forms similar to Hollesley. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Silt to fine sand-sized sub-angular to angular inclusions of quartz, chert, muscovite mica and opaques. The latter may include some rare oxidised glauconite. Rare silt-sized feldspar and amphibole. Uneven distribution of more rounded sand-sized inclusions could indicate temper, but grain-size distribution is not bimodal. Occasional clay rich pellets. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous clay matrix that is oxidised on the exterior and reduced in the interior. Frequent meso-elongate drying voids.		L.13th-E.14th c.
HOLG	Hollesley glazed ware	Fine to medium sandy with occasional ferrous, flint and organic inclusions, finer surface appearance than the coarsewares. Usually oxidised to a dark red externally with internal half of section reduced pale to dark grey. Patchily glazed with lead glazes in green and orange, sometimes with slip decoration. West (forthcoming). 13th–14th c. TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Moderately well-sorted fine sand and silt sized sub-rounded to angular inclusions of quartz with less frequent polycrystalline quartz, chert and rare glauconite. The more angular silt-sized inclusions contain frequent muscovite mica and ferruginous material. Non-vitrified non-calcareous clay matrix that is oxidised on one half and reduced on the other. Frequent meso-elongate drying voids and one elongate macro-void with charred plant matter.		L.13th-E.14th c.
MCWSC	Medieval Coarseware Suffolk Coastal	Very fine sandy, hard greywares, macroscopically similar to HOLL but different in section and wheel thrown rather than finished. Common along the coastal strip and inland as far as Halesworth and Framlingham, possibly also Eye.		Probably 13th-15th-century

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
BGW	Bury Glazed Ware (?) - need to rename this!	A fairly coarse sandy ware, usually oxidised to a pale orange, and generally glazed yellow externally, sometimes with brown slip line decoration. Possibly a Cambridgeshire product from the area around Soham?	Occasional find in Bury St Edmunds, but sherds of several vessels recovered from Eye Castle (EYE 023).	12th-14th c.?
WVGW	Waveney Valley glazed wares	Glazed version of WVSW (body sherds may be confused with LMT). TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Fine and medium-sand sized rounded to sub-rounded inclusions of quartz with less common polycrystalline quartz, chert, quartzite and microcline. Possibly added as temper due to grain size gap between sand and more angular intrinsic quartz and rare muscovite mica inclusions. Several large natural silty clay features. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous reduction fired clay matrix. Frequent meso- and macro-elongate voids.		13th-14th c.?
MILG	Mildenhall glazed ware	Glazed version of MILCW TS sample description (Patrick Quinn): Frequent rounded to sub-rounded medium sand sized inclusions of quartz with less common iron-stained chert, polycrystalline quartz, quartzite and ferruginous inclusions. Only sparse silt-sized inclusions suggesting that the sand was added as temper. One large possible pottery fragment. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous reduction-fired clay matrix. Frequent macro-elongate voids and vughs.		13th-14th c.
HGHGW1	Haughley glazed ware 1	As HGHCW1		13th-14th c.
HGHGW2	Haughley Glazed ware 2	As HGHCW2		
SCAR	Scarborough ware	Generic code for Scarborough Phase I/II when uncertain		M.12th-M.14th
SCAR1	Scarborough ware Phase I	see Farmer 1979; Williams (1981 TS description, AML Rep 3553) - frequent quartz grains 0.05-0.3mm with a few larger grains, flecks of mica, iron ore, quartzite, some plagioclase and potash felspar, a little sandstone, siltstone and the odd grain of pyroxene.		M./L.12th-E.13th c.
SCAR2	Scarborough ware Phase II	see Farmer 1979; Williams (1981 TS description, AML Rep 3553) - abundant quartz grains average size 0.1mm and below, scatter of		E.13th-M.14th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		slightly larger grains than seen in Phase I fabric, flecks of mica, iron ore, quartzite, some plagioclase and potash felspar, a little sandstone, siltstone and the odd grain of pyroxene.		
YORK	York glazed ware	see Mainman & Jenner 2013		Medieval
BRAN	Brandsby-type ware	see Mainman & Jenner 2013	May occur coastally, found at Stoke Quay?	
HUMB	Humber ware	see Jennings 1992; McCarthy & Brooks 1988, 242	May occur coastally, found at Stoke Quay?	
LOND	London-type ware	see Pearce et al. 1985, 2-3		L.12th-E.14th c.
LCALC	London whitewares	see Pearce et al. 1985, 2-3 (probably doesn't occur in Suffolk?)		L.12th-E.14th c.
MSSCWG	Medieval South Suffolk coarseware gritty	Coarse sandy version of MSSCW. Outward appearance similar to BCSW.	Hadleigh, Sudbury, Bildeston	12th-14th c.
LCOAR	London Coarse Glazed Ware	see Pearce et al. 1985, 2-3 (probably doesn't occur in Suffolk?)		L.12th c.
SWW	Surrey White Ware	see Pearce & Vince 1988		13th-14th c.
KING	Surrey White Ware (Kingston-type)	see Pearce & Vince 1988, 9		13th-14th c.
CHEAM	Surrey White Ware (Cheam-type)	see Pearce & Vince 1988, 10		13th-14th c.
LYST	Lyveden-Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden D)			13th-14th c.
BRIL	Brill/Boarstall Ware	see Mellor 1994		L.12th-E.14th c.
LINC	Lincolnshire Glazed Wares	Miscellaneous glazed wares from Lincs - these don't occur frequently enough to require individual codes, but Lincs codes from Young & Vince 2005 could be used if required.		12th-14th c.
LSW1	Lincoln Glazed Ware 1	see Young & Vince 2005, 103		12th c.
LSW2	Lincoln Glazed Ware 2	see Young & Vince 2005, 142		13th-14th c.
STAMC	Developed Stamford Ware	Fabric whiter, softer and finer than B, typical of glazed developed ware. Characteristic creamy texture, often with lustrous dark green glaze. Spots and patches of red-brown ochreous, and soft, white calcareous material may occur, up to 5mm diam., probably clay pellets. Also iron grains c.0.01mm in diameter. (after Mahany et al. 1982)		E.12th-M.13th c.
BOUA	Bourne Ware Type A, B & C	Healey 1969; Boyle & Young n.d. (not common in Suffolk, occurs in Norfolk)		12th-14th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
TOYN	Toynton Ware	see Healey 1975; Young & Vince 2005, 174 (Prob not much or any in Suffolk, but occurs in NW Norfolk)		M.13th-M.15th c.
ELYG	Ely Glazed Ware	see Spoerry 2008 & 2016		Med-LMed
NOTG	Nottingham Glazed Ware	see Young & Vince 2005, 172. Prob doesn't occur much, or at all, in Suffolk?		13th-E.14th c.
LSW3	Lincoln Glazed Ware 3	see Young & Vince 2005, 181 (Prob not much or any in Suffolk, but may occur in NW Norfolk)		14th-15th c.
RHSW	Gritty Rhenish proto-stoneware			13th-14th c.
FLBG	Flemish Blue-Grey (Paffrath) Ware	see Jennings 1981		12th-13th c.
AARD	Low Countries Highly Decorated (formerly Aardenburg) Ware	see Jennings 1981		L.12th-14th c.
FLGW	Flemish greyware	see Jennings 1981		Medieval
FREN	French Wares	French whitewares, source uncertain.		
SAIN	Saintonge ware			12th-13th c.
NORM	Normandy Gritty ware			11th-13th c.
ROU	Rouen ware			13th-14th c.
NFRE	North French Wares	Medieval unsourced wares probably from N France (cf Young & Vince 2005, 131)		12th c.+
NFRM	North French Micaceous Ware			13th c.
ANDN	Andenne Ware	see Jennings 1981		12th-13th c.
MIMP	Medieval import			12th-14th c.
Late Medieval				
NLLM	Unprovenanced late medieval			15th-16th c.
LMR	Late medieval reduced wares			L.14th-15th c.
LMT	Late medieval and transitional wares	General code for this fabric type across East Anglia, many sources now known, but not always possible to distinguish between them.		15th-16th c.
LMTWV	Waveney Valley LMT wares	Abundant sub-rounded clear and white quartz (0.1-0.8mm), sparse to moderate angular or sub-rounded ferrous oxide (0.2-0.3mm), sparse lenses of sandy grog (<2mm), and occasional chalk (< 2mm). Mica is very uncommon but does occur in some sherds and may be moderate to common in frequency		15th-16th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
LMTM	Rickinghall/Wattisfield area micaceous LMT wares	The fabric varies from a soft to hard orange/buff (5YR 6/8 or 7/8, or 5YR 5/4) with grey core to a uniform hard dark grey. The major inclusions are moderate very fine quartz (0.1-0.2mm), moderate or common mica (0.1-0.2mm), sparse ferrous oxide or possibly dark red grog (1-3mm) and occasional chalk (< 5mm). In some sherds, clay lenses, small black inclusions or occasional large fragments of quartzite are visible.		15th-16th c.
LMTH	Hopton-type LMT Wares	Orange fabric (7.5YR 6/4, 5YR 7/6, 2.5YR 6/4) slightly streaked with white. Contains abundant sub-rounded red, clear and white quartz (0.1-0.7mm diameter), moderate dark rounded inclusions of ferrous oxide of similar size or larger, and sparse very fine mica. Occasionally there are coarse or very coarse pieces of flint.		15th-16th c.
LMTP	LMT coarser type (Plumstead-type)	Abundant very fine rounded sand with sparse larger rounded quartz (generally no bigger than 0.5mm), and sparse very fine ferrous inclusions. In the oxidised sherds, the sand appeared uncoloured or very pale cream; occasional white angular pieces were present. In the heavily fired reduced examples, the white grains stood out more clearly and the sand may have been partly vitrified.		M.14th-15th c.?
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	see e.g. McCarthy & Brooks 1988, 402; previously 'CTW' in Suffolk.		16th c.
MIDP	Midland Purple-type ware	see e.g. Young & Vince 2005, 225		L.14th-16th c.
BOUD	Bourne D ware	see Healey 1969; Clarke & Carter 1977; Spoerry 2016, 260		15th-E.17th c.
TOYL	Late Toynton ware	see Healey 1975; Young & Vince 2005, 227 (Prob not much or any in Suffolk, but occurs in NW Norfolk)		15th-16th c.
GRIL	Late Grimston-type ware	see Clarke & Carter 1970		14th-15th c.?
TUDG	Surrey Whiteware transitional ('Tudor Green')	see Pearce & Vince 1988, 10; previously 'SWWT' in Suffolk		15th-16th c.
LMTE	Late Essex-type wares	Essex fabric 21/40 in late medieval forms		15th-16th c.
COLL	Late Colchester-type Ware	see Cotter 2000, 108 (late type)		15th-16th c.
HFW2	Late Hedingham-type ware	see Walker 2012, 133 - Hedingham-type fabric made in Wethersfield (Walker suggests it shouldn't be called Hedingham ware though)		14th-15th c.
SGRA	East Anglian Sgraffito ware	see Spoerry 2016, 261		14th-16th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
LMEL	Late medieval Ely ware	see Spoerry 2008		
LMTC	LMT Cambridgeshire sparse calcareous type	see Spoerry 2016, 243-58 (Huntingdon & Colne)		15th-16th c.
SIEG	Siegburg Stoneware	see Jennings 1981. Formerly fabric 'GSW1' in Suffolk.		E.14th-17th c.
LANG	Langerwehe Stoneware	see Jennings 1981. Formerly fabric 'GSW2' in Suffolk.		L.14th-15th c.
RAER	Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	see Jennings 1981. Formerly fabric 'GSW3' in Suffolk.		L.15th-16th c.
DUTR	Dutch-type redwares	see Jennings 1981		15th-17th c.
DUTU	Dutch redwares unglazed	see Jennings 1981		L.14th-17th c.
DUTW	Dutch-type whitewares	see Jennings 1981		15th-17th c.
SAIL	Late Saintonge ware			15th-17th c.
MART1	Martincamp Ware Type I	see Jennings 1981		L.15th-M.16th c.
MART2	Martincamp Ware Type II	see Jennings 1981		16th c.
BEAS	Beauvais Stoneware			M.14th-15th c.
BEAU2	Beauvais earthenwares			L.15th-16th c.
IBCW	Iberian coarsewares			L.15th-17th c.
MERI	Merida-type ware (Portuguese coarseware)			L.13th-16th c.
STGE	Spanish tin-glazed ware		Mainly in Ipswich and Bury, but one sherd from Clare.	15th c.+
LMIM	Late medieval import			15th-16th c.
Post-medieval				
PMRW	Post-medieval redwares	Unglazed or only partly glazed red earthenwares - to distinguish from GRE - more common close to Cambs & Essex borders (cf PMRE)		16th-18th c.
IGBW	Iron-glazed blackwares	see Jennings 1981		16th-18th c.
GRE	Glazed red earthenware	see Jennings 1981 TS sample description (Patrick Quinn) for production waste from Stowmarket: Well-packed, well-sorted, silt sized sub-angular inclusions of quartz, muscovite mica, chert, ferruginous inclusions and rare glauconite, plus sparse more rounded sand-sized quartz and polycrystalline quartz grains. Contains several silty inclusions that		16th-18th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
		appear to be remnants of the sediment that was the source of the abundant silt-sized inclusions. That these are lacking in sand-sized clasts suggests that the sample may have been tempered. Non-vitrified, non-calcareous, poorly oxidised clay matrix. Rare meso-elongate voids and vughs.		
LEPM	Local early post-medieval wares	see Jennings 1981		16th c.
WNBC	West Norfolk bichrome	see Jennings 1981, but poss Ely product (e.g. Cessford et al. 2006)		17th c.
SPEC	Speckle-glazed ware	see Jennings 1981		L.17th-18th c.
FBW	Fine Blackware			16th-18th c.
NLPM	Non-local post-medieval earthenwares			16th-17th c.
PMRE	Post-medieval redwares Essex type	Essex Fabric 40		16th-18th c.
PMWW	Post-medieval whitewares			16th-18th c.
STMG	Staffordshire-type manganese glazed			L.17th-18th c.
BORD	Border ware	see Pearce 1992		16th-18th c.
TGE	Tin glazed earthenwares	English, Anglo-Netherlands and Dutch types.		16th-18th c.
PMSW	Post-medieval slipwares	Unsourced and local slipwares (pre-industrial, country pottery types)		17th-19th c.
STAF	Staffordshire-type slipware			L.17th-18th c.
STAFT	Staffs-type slipware on red earthenware			L.17th-18th c.
METS	Metropolitan (Harlow) slipware	see Davey and Walker		17th c.
FREC	Frechen Stoneware	see Jennings 1981. Formerly fabric 'GSW4' in Suffolk.		16th-17th c.
GSW	German/Dutch stoneware unprovenanced			pmed
WES	Weser Ware	see Jennings 1981		E.-M.17th c.
WERR	Werra Ware	see Jennings 1981		L.16th-M.17th c.
DUTS	Dutch-type slipwares	see Jennings 1981		L.16th-17th c.
NORS	Normandy stoneware			L.16th-18th c.
MART	Martincamp wares			L.15th-17th c.

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
MART3	Martincamp ware Type III	see Jennings 1981		17th c.
NISW	North Italian Slipware	see Jennings 1981		E.-M.17th c.
NIMW	North Italian Marbled Ware	see Jennings 1981		E.-M.17th c.
OLIV	Seville olive jars			L.16th-17th c.
PMIM	Post-medieval import			PMed
PORCC	Chinese porcelain			16th-21st c.
KOLN	Cologne stoneware	see Jennings 1981. Formerly fabric 'GSW4' in Suffolk.		16th-17th c.
WEST	Westerwald Stoneware	see Jennings 1981. Formerly fabric 'GSW5' in Suffolk.		E.17th-19th c.
LGSW	Late German Stoneware			19th c.+
Modern				
TPE	Transfer-printed earthenwares	Old code, no longer in use - see REFW		18th-20th c.
LPME	Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	plantpots mainly		18th-20th c.
INDS	Industrial Slipware			L.18th-20th c.
REFW	Refined white earthenwares			L.18th-20th c.
REFR	Refined red earthenwares			L.18th-20th c.
CRW	Creamwares			1730-1760
PEW	Pearlware			L.18th-M.19th c.
IRST	Ironstone			E.19th+
YELW	Yellow Ware			L.18th-19th c.
REFB	Refined blue-bodied earthenwares			19th-20th c.
AGAT	Agate Ware			c.1740-1820
ESW	English Stoneware			17th-19th c.
BRSW	British stonewares			17th-19th c.
ESWL	English Stoneware London-type			M.17th-E.20th c.
ESWN	English Stoneware Nottingham-type			L.17th-L.18th c.
ESWS	English Stoneware Staffordshire-type			L.17th-M.18th c.
PORC	Porcelain	Used for British and European hard paste porcelain.		18th-20th c.
SSBW	Staffordshire scratch-blue ware			1740-1780

Fabric Code	Fabric Common Name	Fabric description	Distribution Note	Dates
SWSW	Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares			18th c.
RDSW	Red stonewares			18th-19th c.
BLSW	Black stonewares and basaltes			L.18th-20th c.
LGRE	Late glazed red earthenware			18th-19th c.
LSRW	Late slipped redware			18th-19th c.
LBW	Late blackwares			18th-E.20th c.
LGWE	Late glazed white earthenware	e.g. Verwood types		18th-19th c.
BGWW	Brown-glazed refined whiteware			18th-20th c.

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