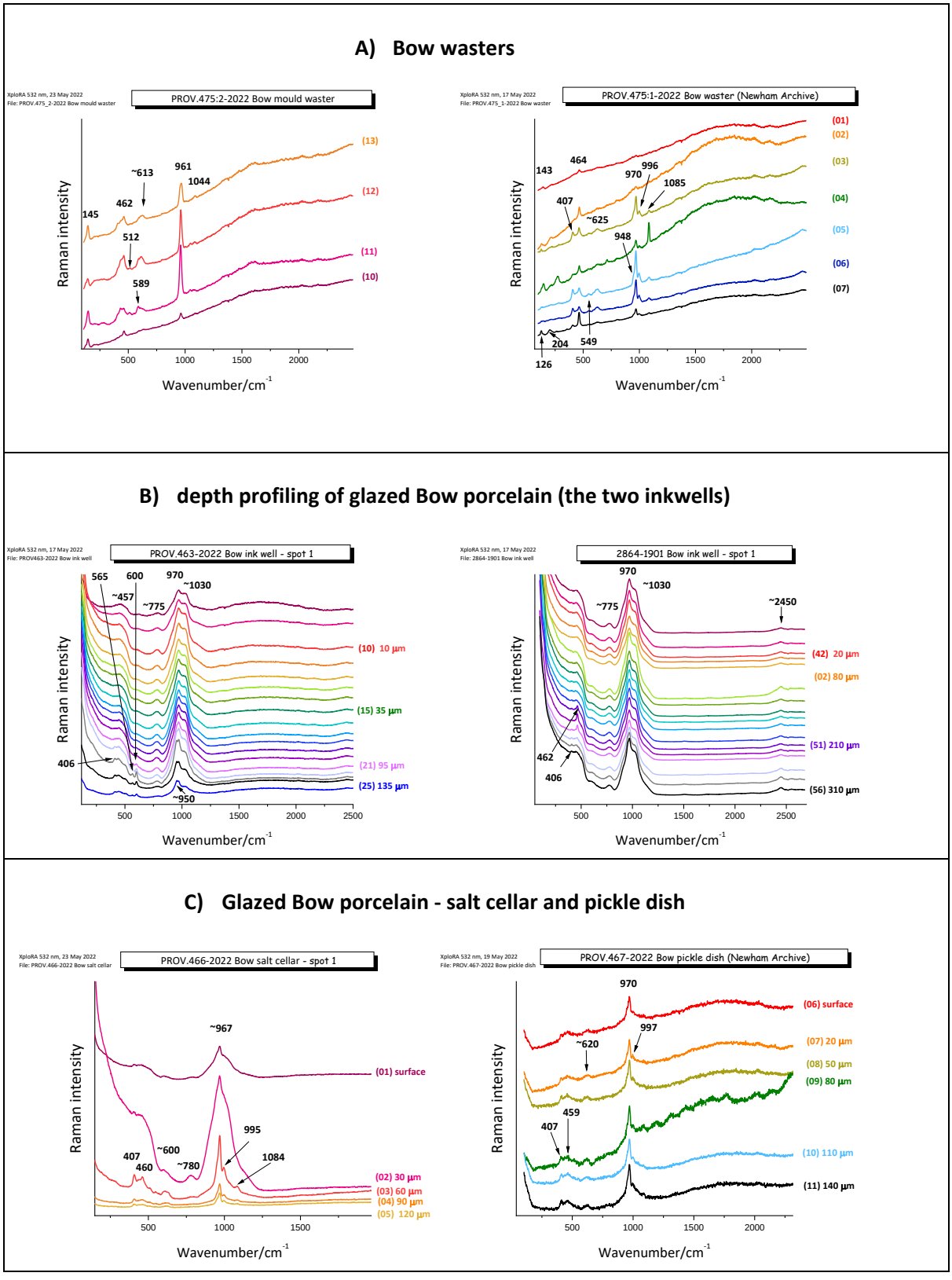

Figure S2. A) Raman spectra from the surface of two Bow wasters PROV.475:1-2022 and PROV.475:2-2022; B) depth profiling Raman spectra from the two inkwells PROV.463-2022 and 2864-1901; C) depth profiling Raman spectra from salt cellar PROV.466-2022 and pickle dish PROV.467-2022. Key mineral bands seen in the Raman spectra include those for whitlockite at 960 cm^{-1} (a form of calcium phosphate, $Ca_9(PO_4)_6PO_3OH$); for the silicates wollastonite ($CaSiO3$, at 969 and 1045 cm^{-1}) and enstatite ($MgSiO_3$ 1088 cm^{-1} although lead silicate could also be present at 1080 cm^{-1}); for the aluminosilicates mullite (970 cm^{-1}), anorthite (970 cm^{-1}), leucite/albite ($KAlSi_2O_6$ and $NaAlSi_3O_8$, with bands at 407 , 490 , 515 cm^{-1}), and microcline ($KAlSi3O8$, at 993 cm^{-1}); for the silica polymorphs quartz (465 cm^{-1}) and cristobalite (515 cm^{-1}); and rutile, the most common natural form of titanium dioxide (445 and 610 cm^{-1}). The broad carbon bands around 1320 and 1585 (in waster 475:2-2022) are likely caused by the deposition of soot from the burning of organic matter in the kiln.