

**Two Sites in Betchworth, 1986: Excavations at
Church Barn and in the Street**

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SITE 1 Trench 1 (pl 5; figs 3,4,7 & H fig 18)

Phase 2

Beneath layers deposited well within living memory (1-5) the plan of the internal arrangements of the barn became clear, dominated by the somewhat-rustically constructed remains of a threshing floor. Between the sites of the opposed doors two low brick walls of two courses each ran parallel across the barn. The space between was filled with various dumped layers, all recent and not considered further in this report (7,11,12,14,16). The southerly wall (9) had three symmetrically-placed square brick expansions, the northerly wall (10) only one. Wall 10 still supported the rotted remains of a horizontal wooden beam. Between the walls were three parallel rows of roughly square brick bases, each also of two courses. Between the brick bases of the southernmost row were more remains of timbers (27) partly overlying the surface of one base and continuing beyond, to the east only as a wood stain. The remains of a block of wood (22) lay between two brick bases in the central row. A spread of dark soil occupied the area around the brick bases and between the two brick walls. This layer (17) contained a penny of 1874 and a small and fragmentary collection of other material including two slate pencils, a glass bead, a whetstone, horseshoes, nails and a little 19th century pottery, with a few residual medieval sherds. Among the skeletal material from this layer were the jaws of two brown rats. Beneath layer 17 were three post holes, randomly placed (36,37,39). They contained powdery brown material. Post hole 37 had a large fragment of roof tile at its base.

Trench 1 was extended to the west purely to clarify the relationship between the threshing floor and the entrance. Features in this area were not formally identified individually with numbers. Three more brick pillars were found, extending the lines of those supporting the threshing floor. Beneath each pillar was a substantial pit whose fillings comprised bricks and large stone blocks. These were presumably intended as foundations. However, this had had the opposite effect as each pillar had slipped and twisted from its intended position as the contents of each pit settled. The remains of a chalk surface overlay the natural brickearth beyond the entrance. To the south of the remains of the threshing floor was a deposit of gravel (31) covered with a thin brown fibrous layer with lenses of clay and chalk (18) that contained another late 19th century penny. Similar material also filled a hollow beside wall 9. A hollow in a similar position running beside wall 10 contained a sequence of three deposits (19,23,28). 19, a thin layer of chalk forming a floor surface 0.03m deep, contained a penny of 1865. Layer 23, beneath a chalky loam, overlay a dispersed deposit of stone, chalk and brick rubble (28). Contained within 23 were an 1862 halfpenny, a whetstone, two bone buttons, some leather shoe fragments and a little pottery, some of which could be of late 18th century date but which was mostly late Victorian.

Beyond, to the north, three distinct layers (6,24,20) covered the area between the barn's two opposed entrances. Uppermost was a built-up deposit of brown fibrous material (6) which extended over the dumped rubble filling the disused threshing floor. It contained a bone comb (fig 13:9) and a few pipe stems. Below this was 24, the patchy remains

of a thin chalk floor (0.03 to 0.06m deep), and below that a surface of brickearth (20). Cutting 24 and 20 was a shallow pit containing only chalk, tile and stone. Also in this area was a series of stakeholes (25), 35 being recorded. It was not considered justifiable to record these individually. However a group of five was recorded in section (fig 8). These were filled with a crumbly brown fibrous material. Others examined contained only a void or were lined with a thin skin of chalk demonstrating that each had been driven through the chalk floor (24). While some were seen when the chalk surface was cleaned the majority were noticed only after the removal of layer 24. Generally slender and pointed, the stakeholes varied in width from 0.05 to 0.08m and in depth (from the surface of layer 24) from 0.32 to 0.46m. Two of these holes cut layer 19. None was observed south of the threshing floor.

Layer 20 merged into layer 30 below it. It was not always possible to differentiate the two. Layer 20, which was generally only a few centimetres deep, may simply be the trampled surface of layer 30. The two layers thickened markedly towards the northern edge of the trench, their combined depth here being 0.5m. Layer 30 was an almost sterile gravel deposit with lenses of brickearth. It contained a few tile fragments and an unworn sherd of medieval pottery. Layer 20 contained a sherd of late 19th century stoneware and at the apparent junction of the two layers was a worn post-1860 halfpenny. Layers 20 and 30 extended to the south for only 4.5m, at which point they tailed out. Layer 30 is considered to be the earliest deposit that could be associated with the barn.

SITE 2 Excavations on Land off The Street (figs 8-11)

In all three trenches the remains of the building(s) known to have stood here proved to be very scanty. In trench 3, beneath a thin layer of rubble (3.2) and a thin spread of loam and yellow sand (3.4), both extending only c2m from the south end of that trench, were the remains of a wall (3.5). This was represented by a single course of Reigate stone whose course further east was replaced by a line of rubble (3.6). Adjacent to and north of this was a stone block (3.7). Further north no archaeological remains were found, the natural subsoil over much of this area being a layer of tightly-packed flint (3.3) overlying chalk gravel (3.14) with outcrops of brickearth (3.13). To the south of the wall foundation was a localised area of pebbles running parallel to but separated from it (3.9). In this area also were three shallow pits (3.8,11,12). Both layers 3.2 and 3.4 had been greatly disturbed by later horticulture and their relationships with these pits was unclear. The southward limit of these layers lay beneath the baulk separating trenches 3 and 4 where a slight depression was found. In trench 4 only a single brick-filled post hole (4.3) was found cutting the natural flint surface. This contained a sherd of 17th century delftware. The flint surface yielded a few sherds of 13th or 14th century pottery. An extension dug westwards picked up a brick wall foundation from which a further wall projected at an acute angle.

With the exception of the post hole 4.3 none of the features described could be dated any earlier than the early 19th century. Pottery and glass of this date was plentiful in all layers including the topsoil

which contained a coin of 1834. A few sherds of late 18th century date were recovered but only two sherds of stoneware, probably from a 'bellarmine', could be attributed to the 19th century. The handful of residual medieval pottery broadly covers the 13th and 14th centuries.

In trench 5, which lay entirely within an area of coarsely-sorted alluvial silt, the archaeological remains were of a different nature. Beneath the topsoil (5.1) and a layer of sandy loam (5.2) which occupied the west end of the trench was a spread of rubble (5.3) containing brick and tile fragments, mortar and late 19th century pottery. At the west end of the trench this rubble comprised lumps of a conglomerate material apparently composed of a soot- or tar-like substance fused with gravel, attached as backing to a plaster surface. The rubble overlay a dark sandy loam (5.5). The sooted lumps however rested on the surface of layer 5.4, a spread of clay flecked with chalk. This contained pieces of wall plaster as well as sherds of medieval pottery, one example still retaining a sooted surface, and slate pencil fragments. This layer overlay layers 5.9 and 5.10 which occupied similar areas within the trench. Layer 5.9 was similar to 5.4 but contained fragments of brick, a sherd of a chimney pot with part of an impressed name and a base sherd from a willow pattern plate. Layer 5.10 was a mixture of soft sand and brick and slate fragments. Layer 5.2 which overlay this sequence contained pottery dating mostly to the first half of the 19th century, an iron leg-trap and a farthing of Charles I. At the opposite end of the trench, and contained within layer 5.5, was another layer of brick and tile rubble (6.6) and a short stretch of unmortared bricks (5.7). A strip of mortar which formed a right angle (5.27), clearly the base of a

wall, lay to the east of the junction of layers 5.4 and 5.5. A slighter band of rubble concealed this junction. Immediately east of this, in layer 5.5, was a large but diffuse group of domestic pottery (5.28); teapots, mugs and bowls of early 19th century date. Near this was the edge of a pit (5.29) which contained a few sherds and clay pipe fragments dating to the second half of the 18th century. Layer 5.5 contained little that could be dated earlier than c1750.

A number of features were found cutting into the soft alluvial sand which lay beneath layer 5.5. Features 5.20, 22 and 24 were amorphous pits each containing similar mottled sands or sand and brown clay with chalk grits. Pit 5.20 contained a piece of iron slag and a sherd of 13th century pottery; pit 5.22 was sterile of finds; pit 5.24 contained brick fragments, a piece of thin green glass and a base sherd from a 13th century jug. At the trench's west end was a parallel-sided slot with vertical walls (5.17), 0.43m wide and 0.5m deep which contained a fill of gravel and chalk-gritted clay similar to the fills of the pits described above, along with brick, mortar, and tile fragments and sherds of pottery of probable 17th or 18th century date. The penultimate feature to be described was a shallow gully (5.11), c0.18m deep by c0.7m wide which terminated within the trench. Although shallow it contained a considerable amount of Saxo-Norman pottery, which was not found elsewhere on the site. This gully cut into the surface of a deposit of flints (5.14) tightly-packed within a gritty clay which filled an apparent linear feature (5.13), c0.5m deep by 0.43m wide, and which ran in a similar orientation to the gully. There were no finds in 5.13 and although the deposit was of geological appearance the deposit was

flecked throughout with charcoal. The sides of the feature containing this deposit were formed of a white clay (5.15), bands of which occurred in the streaked sand on either side.

THE SMALL FINDS

Coins

Site 1, trench 1, Phase 2

1. Halfpenny. Victoria, dated 1862. Layer 23
2. Penny. Victoria, dated 1870. On surface of layer 18.
3. Halfpenny. Victoria, early head, post-1860. Worn almost to a flat disc. Layer 30.
4. Penny. Victoria, dated 1865. Layer 19.
5. Penny. Victoria, dated 1874. Layer 17.
6. Penny. George V, dated 1920. Layer 5.
7. Florin. George VI, dated 1949. Layer 7.

Trench 2

8. Penny. Edward VII, dated 190(?)1. Layer 1.

Site 2

9. Farthing. William IV, dated 1834. Trench 3, layer 1.
10. Farthing, Maltravers. Charles I, c1634-6. Trench 5, layer 2.
11. ?Halfpenny of George III. Worn to a flat disc. Trench 5, layer 1.

Bone (N fig 19, 1-9)

1-7 Buttons. Site 1, trench 1, Phase 2, from respectively, layers 6,6,23,23,29, and from chalk surface in west extension outside barn doorway.

These are probably from the garments of agricultural workers and may date to the late 19th century.

8. Pierced disc. Site 2, trench 5, layer 5.
9. Comb. Probably late 19th century. Site 1, trench 1, Phase 2, layer 6.

Metal (H fig 19, 10-14)

10. Twisted or braided copper alloy wire formed from an uncertain number of separate lengths. Perhaps a textile decoration.
Probably late medieval. Site 1, trench 1, Phase 1b, layers 43/5 interface.
11. Copper alloy sheet fragment with rivet. Medieval. Site 1, trench 1, Phase 1b, layer 43.
12. Iron Scabbard or belt chape with surface traces of copper alloy.
Slightly concave. X-ray reveals A-shape. Trench 1, Phase 1b, layers 44/6 interface.
13. Lead token. Site 2, trench 5, layer 5.
14. Shoe buckle fragment. Typical late 18th century type. Site 2, trench 5, layer 5.

ROOF TILES (H fig 20)

Fragments of pegtile were commonly found on Site 1 in most deposits of phase 1b. Fragments of ridge- or hip-tile were recovered from layers 40/43 and 34. In addition a fragment of a possible glazed ridge tile came from layer 40/43 (fig 17:52) as well as a fragment of plain white-slipped floor tile from the same layer.

Some attempt was made to divide the tiles into fabric groups but in the event these could only realistically be divided into two groups - coarse and fine - depending on whether or not coarse sand was used as a temper. The amount used was, however, variable. The tiles from layer 45, which formed a concentrated dump, were mostly coarsely-tempered, sometimes with inclusions of flint up to 14mm. These vary greatly in colour from grey and brown to bright orange, often with a grey core. A few fragments were made of a finer fabric. Few dimensions could be recorded; they were generally 14-15mm thick and the only two width dimensions present measured 190mm. The distance between the centres of the two circular holes present on one fragment was 110mm. A few fragments from this layer had mortar traces, none was glazed. Tiles with finer or intermediate tempering were recovered from below layer 45, including an example coloured yellow/buff, suggesting that the coarser-tempered tiles had already been superseded by the time the tiles in layer 45 were disposed of. Tiles from layer 34 varied in width from 170 to 180mm and were about 15mm thick. The only extant length was 280mm. The distances between round peg hole centres varied between 65 and 115mm, there were a few examples with square holes. These finer, but

harder, tiles were generally orange throughout with smooth upper and rougher lower surfaces. Some examples were prone to laminate. Large grits of ironstone and sometimes chalk are occasionally present.

Tiles from phase 2 deposits and from Site 2 were not examined.

THE CERAMIC SMOKING PIPES (fig 16)

by David Higgins

In total 133 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the two sites (11 bowl, 114 stem and 8 mouthpiece fragments). Site 2 also produced seven conjoining sherds of a porcelain pipe and, as a result of the excavations, groups of pipes collected during gardening activity at three of the houses in Church Street were brought to the author's attention. Each of these groups is considered individually followed by a general discussion of the material from Betchworth.

The Tithe Barn, Site 1. Contexts associated with the tithe barn produced a total of 14 fragments of pipe (2 bowl, 11 stem and 1 mouthpiece) from three of the excavated contexts in trench 1 (Table 1). All of the material appeared to be later than c1830 in date, the majority dating to c1870-1910. A few fragments were decorated with motifs such as flute, leaf or foliage designs, all of which are typical of the common pipes found at this period. One fragment has an incuse moulded stem mark reading ?CO..., presumably 'CORK'. Irish names and motifs were popular on pipes produced in this country during the later 19th century. Another stem, thought to have read HARRINGTON / HORSHAM, was mislaid during finds processing. This was the only maker marked piece from the barn site.

The Street, Site 2. A total of 119 clay pipe fragments (9 bowl, 103 stem and 7 mouthpiece fragments) was recovered from eleven contexts (Table 1). There are a number of 17th and 18th century fragments present but these are mainly residual and no context can be dated with certainty to before the 19th century from the pipe evidence alone. Conversely there are no very late 19th century pieces evident, and the active disposal of pipes on this site appears to have ended at some point during the second half of the 19th century.

The majority of the finds (71 fragments) came from the topsoil of trenches 3 & 4. These appeared to represent primarily long-stemmed pipes with straight or gently curved stems, although there was one fragment from a 19th century pipe with a sharply curved stem. Decorated pieces include part of a late 18th century fluted bowl almost certainly made by George Thornton II of Dorking and part of an elaborately decorated bowl dating from around the second quarter of the 19th century. This is probably the same design as illustrated in Higgins 1981, fig 9.10, which appears to depict groups of religious figures on either side of the bowl with a coat of arms facing the smoker. Other fragments exhibited a variety of leaf, flute, swag and foliage motifs. There were no makers' marks from this site.

By far the most interesting pipe from this site was a porcelain pipe represented by seven conjoining sherds found in context 3.1 (fig 16.8). Porcelain pipes were always very rare in this country, and they are infrequently encountered in excavations. Walker (1977, 66-68) gives a summary of their development. They appear to have been one of the

earliest European porcelain forms, being produced at Meissen as early as 1710. The Seven Year's War (1756-63) disseminated their production and, during the 19th century, porcelain became the predominant material used for German pipes, cheap mass production from presses being used from the 1860s. Walker also notes porcelain pipe production in France during the 18th and 19th centuries, and suggests that there may have been limited porcelain or bone china production in this country. This is borne out by Sandon (1969, 80) who includes a pipe bowl in his list of Worcester porcelain forms dating from the second half of the 18th century.

The Betchworth example is of typical German form and probably dates to the 19th century. The whole bowl is glazed to within about 2mm of the rim. This area may have been kept clear of glaze so the bowl could be stood up for firing and/or for the attachment of a metal cap. The hand painted decoration is in three colours, dull olive green, a rich maroon red and a pale pinkish/mauve. The most complete side is that facing away from the smoker which is decorated with two flowers. The lower example has pink petals veined with darker lines surrounded by green foliage. The upper example is almost identical but has maroon petals. The same maroon has been used for for a similar flower on the lower part of the bowl facing the smoker and for a little 'fleur-de-lys'-like device on the side of the bowl. Presumably the design would have been balanced by a pink flower on the upper part of the bowl facing the smoker. There would originally also have been a porcelain reservoir, to collect the juices formed during smoking, which would have fitted

between the bowl and the stem. The stem would probably have been of cherry wood.

The Other Church Street Finds. As a result of the interest generated by the excavations groups of pipes collected in the gardens of numbers 1, 4 and 5 Church Street were made available for examination. The largest group came from 1 Church Street and included a wide range of 17th to 20th century material. There were a number of plain 17th century spur and heel pipes of the types commonly found in Surrey (Higgins 1981), but none of these were maker-marked. There were, however, a number of 18th and 19th century moulded spur marks present. Pipes from the first third of the 18th century marked CW and LG (four examples) can be attributed to the Guildford makers Charles Wattleton and Lawrence Geale. Two fluted bowls of later 18th century date marked GT can be attributed to George Thornton II of Dorking, and a 19th century bowl with leaf decoration marked JV to J Vining of Kingston. There was a similar 19th century bowl marked JS and two moulded stem marks. One of these was in relief on a decorated stem (fig 16.4) and read 'WILLIAM/ /LONDON'; the other was incuse and read 'GROUT & WILLIAMS / CLAPHAM'.

There were only a few decorated pieces, but these proved to be of some interest. There were two English pieces, with fluted decoration, and two pieces which are almost certainly of French origin. The imported pipes are both high quality and were produced in three piece moulds. The first is in the form of a cats head (fig 16.7). The fine detail of the modelling, the form of the stem decoration and the use of blue enamel for the cat's eyes are all typical of later 19th century French products.

This example was probably produced c1880-90 by the well known firm of Fiolet of St Omer, who are known to have produced a cat's head design. The second piece is fragmentary but is clearly recognisable as the front of a scantily clad woman seated on a chamber pot. Her hair and feet are painted a buff brown and her stockings black. All the known examples of this design were also made by Fiolet, who were producing it from c1860-1920. Rather risqué designs such as this were popular during the late 19th century.

The finds from 4 Church Street also included 17th and 18th century material (eg fig 16.1, c1640-60), although the majority of the pieces collected dated to the 19th century. Nineteenth century moulded spur marks included C?B, RC (2 examples), -H, JH, WT and symbol marks of leaves (1 example) and circles (2 examples, both from same mould, composite drawing fig 16.2). There were also two incuse moulded stem marks reading 'J.VINING / BURNS.CUTTY' (fig 16.5) and 'GROUT & WILLIAMSJ / 94 CLIFTON ST SW', and two incuse circular bowl stamps facing the smoker. The first of these has a star in the centre and reads 'REYNOLDS / CITY ROAD' (fig 16.3). This probably dates from c1860-80 and was either made by John George Reynold, who died in 1877, or his widow Hannah Eliza who carried on the business. The other reads '/RKERS /ENT', probably Barkers Patent. Hammond (1985) records that H. Barker of Hastings took out patent No 2532 on 7 November 1859 for:

"An improvement in clay, meesschaum and other pipes . . [which] . . have straight or curved grooves down the inside of the bowl

to increase the draught. The grooves may be formed between projections or be sunk into the sides of the bowl."

In addition, there was a wide range of decorative bowl fragments dating from the late 18th century onwards but all of types typically found in the area.

Only a few fragments of stem had been found (or retained) at 5 Church Street, one of which appears to be of 17th century date and the remainder 18th or 19th century. The only notable piece is a well-burnished stem fragment with the damaged mark 'A.Créta. /Gallard' (fig 16.6). This would originally have read 'A.Créta / E.Gallard / à Rennes'. Auguste Créta and Eugène Gallard formed a partnership in July 1853 and continued production until 1862 (Hammond, *in litt*, 22.1.91). As with the finds from 1 Church Street, this represents a quality French import to the village.

Discussion. Site 1 produced only a few late fragments of pipe. These presumably represent odd fragments incorporated in the build-up of floor levels, and are all of types common in the area. All of the other finds represent domestic waste deposited about cottages in the village. These sites all include 17th century fragments showing that smoking became widely adopted within the community. The early pieces are all plain, but by the 18th century marks show that Guildford, and later Dorking, appear to be the main supply sources. During the 19th century a wide range of decorative pipes was used and, increasingly, these appear to have been supplied by London makers. The most notable feature, however, is the

presence of elaborate German porcelain and French pipes. Documentary sources show that these would have been many times more expensive than the English clays and yet they clearly formed a small, but consistent, part of the pipes in use. There were many large houses built in Betchworth during the later 19th century and, as more pipe groups become available for study, it will be interesting to compare the Betchworth villagers' pipes with groups from other areas to see if this factor influenced the choice or range of pipes they used.

Acknowledgement. I am grateful to Peter Hammond of Nottingham for his help in identifying some of the 19th century marked pipes.

Table 1 - Context Summary

This table gives brief details of the clay tobacco pipes from each of the excavated contexts from Site 1 (trench 1) and Site 2. The trench and context number is given followed by the number of bowl, stem and mouthpiece fragments recovered, the maximum likely date range for all the fragments recovered and any particular notes on each group. The porcelain pipe is not included in this count.

<u>Cxt</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1.6		6		C19- <u>c</u> 1910	Most of these stems date to <u>c</u> 1880-1910.
1.23	2	3		<u>c</u> 1830-60	
1.29		2	1	<u>c</u> 1870-1910	Includes possible 'CORK' stem.
3/4.1	5	61	5	C17- <u>c</u> 1880	Mainly long stemmed C19 material.
3.2		2		C18/19	
3.4	1			<u>c</u> 1660-90	
3.8		1		<u>c</u> 1800-60	
5.1	2	5		C17-19	
5.2		3	1	C19	One stem with acorn dec on seams.
5.4		1		C18	
5.5		22	1	C18-19	
5.6		7		C18-19	
5.28		1		C17	
5.29	1			late C18	

B = Bowl S = Stem M = Mouthpiece

THE ANIMAL BONE.

by Geraldene Done.

The small amount of bone recovered from Site 1, trench 1 was examined in three groups by period.

The distribution of fragments is tabulated below:-

Context	Horse	Ox	Sheep /Goat	Pig	Bird	LA*	SA*	Other	unident
<u>Saxo/Norman</u>									
(Phase 1a)									
58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
59	-	burial 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Later Medieval deposits</u>									
(Phase 1b)									
40/43	3	7	2	3	4	27	3	1	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
47	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
34	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
35	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
48	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
41	-	-	-	176	-	-	-	-	-
				(1 burial)					
<u>Barn Deposits</u>									
(Phase 2)									
4	-	6	4	1+	10	11	8	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
11	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-
12	-	-	1	1	8	1	-	-	-
17	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	5	-
20	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
23	?1	2	6	-	-	3	4	2	-
31	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-

*LA=horse/ox/red deer fragment

*SA=sheep/goat/pig/small deer fragment

Saxo-Norman (Phase 1a).

The bones recovered from layer 62 consist, except for a single sheep fragment, of most of the skeleton of an ox of about 3 years of age (pl 2) (from fusion data after Silver, 1963) as follows:-

- parts of cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae,
- fragmentary ribs with occasional small knife cuts,
- costal cartilage,
- left scapula,
- right and left humeri, radii and ulnae,
- 7 carpals,
- right and left femora, tibiae, calcanea and astragali.

There are contradictory features about this group. The skull is represented by a fragment of occipital and a maxillary molar, the pelvis by a fragment of acetabulum, none of which can be directly connected with the rest of the bones. Considered with the absence of metapodials and phalanges, this suggests that the group derives from a carcass trimmed elsewhere. Though vertebral bodies often occur as sagittal halves and there are a few small knife marks on ribs, the long bones are without butchery marks. On both humeri, the cranial face of the trochlea has been sliced off, the detached fragments being present. Had this been part of a butchery process it is difficult to see how the proximal radii escaped involvement. A more recent damage seems likely.

The right calcaneum, astragalus and malleolus had become ankylosed into a solid mass, though the joint between tibia and astragalus was unaffected and that between tibia and malleolus only slightly eroded. Fusion of these bones is unexpected in a relatively young animal; possibly the joint had undergone some sort of trauma. There would have been some restriction of movement in the hock.

Later Medieval deposits (Phase 1b).

Horse, ox, sheep/goat, pig and domestic fowl were identified. A horse incisor and two molars from context 40/43 were possibly from a single beast, all being consistent with an age of c.15-20 years. This context also contained a *Sorex* sp. (shrew) jaw fragment. Most fragments bore signs of carnivorous chewing.

Context 41 was the burial of a single pig aged c.12 months (Silver 1963). The bones are listed as follows:-

- 2 skull fragments
- 3 mandible fragments
- 17 teeth (incisors, a small canine, deciduous and permanent molars).
- atlas, axis and parts of cervical, lumbar and thoracic vertebrae
- rib and sternbra fragments
- right and left scapulae
- right and left humeri
- right and left radii
- right and left ulnae
- 2 carpals
- metacarpals
- phalanges

- right and left femora
- right and left tibiae
- left patella
- fibula
- tarsal
- metatarsals
- phalanges

There were no butchery or tooth marks so it may be that this pig was a victim of disease rather than the butcher's knife.

Barn Deposits (Phase 2).

Cattle, sheep, pig and domestic fowl were noted, also rabbit (layers 6, 23), rat (layers 17, 20), hedgehog (layers 17, 31) and crow (Corvus sp. layer 11).

Layer 23 contained evidence of bone working, notably a hollow cylinder 67 mm. long, 8 mm. diameter, the cavity being regular, as if drilled out. A rib fragment, length 120 mm. had both ends carefully sawn and a thoracic vertebral spine had been similarly treated. A femoral shaft, probably of calf, had also been sawn through and a ring of bone accompanied this fragment. As they do not fit together in spite of neat edges, it is likely that an intervening ring had been cut.

The bone is otherwise unremarkable.

CHARCOAL

by Anne Miles

Samples of charcoal from three deposits in trench 1 were submitted for species identification with the following results:

Layer 45 12 samples, all oak (*Quercus* species)

Layer 52 108 samples of oak (*Quercus* species)

 1 sample Holm oak (*Quercus ilex*)

 1 sample alder (*alnus* species)

The burnt timber (fig 5E) was identified as either poplar (*Populus* species) or willow (*Salix* species). It is impossible to separate poplar and willow anatomically.

The Medieval Pottery

by Phil Jones

Introduction

All of the pottery described below is from contexts of Site 1, Trench 1, unless stated otherwise). The percentile proportions of fabric types have been established from the mean average between assessments of quantities based on weight, sherd count, and EVEs. For ease of reference, illustrated pottery sherds are referred to by their individual numbers rather than also by their figure numbers.

At the same time as this report was being written, a provisional type series of wares and fabric types was in the process of preparation for a synthesis of medieval pottery from recent excavations in six towns in western and central Surrey. It is intended to publish this work, together with the excavation reports, in the first monograph that is to be produced jointly by the Surrey (County Council) Archaeological Unit and Surrey Archaeological Society (Williams et al, forthcoming). This Betchworth report, regrettably precedes that work of synthesis, so the methods of fabric and ware classification may well seem complex and somewhat indigestible. This is unavoidable, especially since many aspects of medieval pottery studies are more complex than some recent syntheses of urban samples would seem to suggest.

Ware and fabric types

S2 Medieval shelly ware : 58 sherds (830g). This is so similar as to be the same as that previously identified in Reigate as **S** ware (Jones in Poulton 1986, 58). Both are part of a common ware or tradition of ceramic manufacture that was employed by some potters in north and west Surrey from the late 11th to the mid 13th century. Near identical fabrics and cp/jar forms have been found in most western and central Surrey towns and rural sites. The inclusions are much crushed oyster shell, some sparse iron minerals, and some rare quartz sand grains. The colour is usually orange-brown with a grey core, but is variable, and there are several sherds that are fully dark grey/black. Most sherds (43) were recovered from context 59, as 16% of an assemblage in which the dominant ware is of the Brown/grey sandy ware tradition (see below). From all of the other late 12th or early 13th century context assemblages (48, 55, 60, 61, 62), there are only four sherds of this ware, and perhaps more significantly, it represents only 3% of the earliest assemblage from Site 2, context 11, which may well be of mid to late 12th century date. The largest rimsherd (38) was of a cp/jar that was probably broken and discarded at the same time as most of the other vessels represented by sherds within the same context assemblage, 45. Since some of the other pottery from this context seems more likely to be of late 13th or early 14th century types, it confirms the impression that

some of this shelly ware was probably still being used at this late date at Betchworth, although whether it had been manufactured much after the middle of the 13th century, seems doubtful. In Betchworth, brown/grey and orange sandy wares seem to have become the predominant coarsewares from the early 13th century (see below).

Rim fragments from four cp/jars (4, 37, 38, 62) and a bowl (3) are represented in the collection, as well as a body sherd with a diagonally-applied finger-impressed strip. All base angle sherds display a sharp, but shallow carination, with moderately deep, convex base plates.

Poly-tempered fabric types : 42 sherds (594g) are tempered with quartz sand like that of the 'standard' brown/grey sandy ware (see below), but have many other inclusions. Two fabric types, **Q1c** and **Q1d**, were identified, and although they could be the precursors or coarser end-of-range variants of the medieval sandy wares, they may instead, be of some other unique ware-type(s).

Q1c : 37 sherds (518g), frequent sub-rounded quartz sand temper, plus sparse to moderate amounts of iron minerals, sparse chalk and mudstone pellets, and other rare inclusions that may be of Upper Greensand rock types. The chalk grains are rare in slightly less than half of the sherds. **Q1c** was only found in context 11 on Site 2, where it represented c35% of an assemblage that is dominated by 61% of Brown/grey sandy **Q2d** sherds. This ware or fabric variant seems to have gone out of use before Site 2 was occupied. Vessel

forms include four cp/jar rims (63-66), a hammerhead rimsherd that is possibly from a bowl (67), and a small fragment from a thick strap handle with finger impressions and punctures, and zig-zag incised decoration on the body (68).

Q1d : Five sherds (76g) : four from context 59, and a cp/jar rimsherd from 62. Both of these were probably late 12th or early 13th century deposits. Quartz sand temper as **Q1c**, plus rare to sparse flint and/or chalk grains. This fabric is more likely to have been a coarse end-of range variant of the brown/grey sandy ware tradition, especially since some of the sherds of that ware also contain rare chalk and/or flint inclusions. The sample of **Q1d** sherds, however, is too small to be certain as to whether there was any antecedent link with the medieval sandy ware tradition.

Q1c A coarse poly-tempered fabric : Two sherds (25g), one from context 61 of late 12th or early 13th century date, and one from context 35 that was later. The quartz sand is coarser than that in the 'standard' brown/grey ware **Q2d**, and is more like that of the

GQ2b grade (see below). There are also some rare to sparse inclusions of flint and chalk, as in Q1d, so the fabric could be either an end-of-range variant of brown/grey sandy ware, or else a coarser precursor of that tradition.

Sand-tempered 'Medieval' wares

All sherds of these were predominantly tempered with quartz sand, and were sorted according to average grain size, into: GQ2 coarse, Q2 'standard', and finer and very fine FQ2 types. They were then sub-divided by colour, and there is a majority that are brown to grey (in the coarser grades GQ2 and Q2), and others that are distinctly orange to brown (in both coarse and finer grades of QQ types). Some of both colours, and of all three grades of sand, are tempered only with quartz sand and a little iron (Q2d, QQ2a, FQ2e, OFQ2a, OFQ2b), but three other orange types contain Q2 'standard' grade sand, with either more iron inclusions (QQ1a), sparse to moderate mudstone pellets (QQ1b), or mudstone pellets and chalk (QQ1c).

Although these nine fabric types were discriminated by binocular microscope, it is less easy to be certain how many different wares are represented. There is a clear visual distinction between the orange types, and the greater bulk that is brown to grey in surface colour. It may be significant that none of the orange types were recovered from context 59, and only one sherd was found in context 11 on Site 2. These are two of the earliest, reasonably large sherd

assemblages from the excavations undertaken at Betchworth. The presence of a distinctly separate orange ware, is, perhaps, supported by the fact that some of its vessel forms were not also made in the brown/grey fabrics. The rarer types with significant amounts of iron minerals, chalk, or mudstone pellets, may well be the end-of-range fabric variants of a distinct orange ware tradition. The orange wares, however, cannot be so easily separated from those of the predominant Brown/grey sandy tradition. They seem more likely to have been two parts of a single local tradition, in which the production of more purposefully oxidised variants began in the 12th century, and increased through the 13th and 14th centuries. Kilns that produced both orange and brown/grey sandy wares, may also have been closer to Reigate, which is only 3.5km east from Betchworth, and where the oxidised types seem likely to have been a mid 12th century development out of the local brown/grey sandy wares (Jones in Williams et al, forthcoming). The orange coarsewares from Betchworth are very similar to those from 12th to 15th century contexts within the nearby town, and there are broad similarities and at least one close match, with material that was excavated from a kiln site at Earlswood, 1km south-east of Reigate (Turner 1970 and 1974). As well as being of an orange and sandy fabric, many sherds are white-slipped, and several jug fragments from Earlswood bear the same stamped dot and circle motif as was found on a sherd from Betchworth (30).

GQ2, Q2, FQ2 Brown/grey sandy fabrics : 480 sherds (5831g), representing c68% of all sherds from both sites. There are three discernible fabrics according to the grading of sand: GQ2b, coarse, represented by only two body sherds, neither of which was found in 12th or early 13th century contexts; Q2d 'standard' (c0.2 to 0.8mm), with 469 sherds (5631g), representing c65% of all medieval sherds from the excavations; and FQ2e, fine, with only nine sherds identified, of which only one came from a 12th or early 13th century context, that of 48.

In the earliest context, 11, on Site 2, c61% of all pottery was of Q2d grade, but 82% of the assemblage of context 59, which was deposited slightly later than 11, in the late ¹²~~11~~th or early ¹³~~12~~th century, was of Q2d. There may have been proportionately less in context 11, because over a third of that assemblage was of Q1c, a fabric type that was absent from contexts of Site 2. Of all the pottery from late 12th and early 13th century contexts combined, c80% is of Q2d, but in the largest assemblages of late 13th or 14th century date, 45 and 35/40/43, it is reduced to c48% and c45%, respectively, largely because of the increase of variants in orange sandy fabrics.

Vessel forms in Q2d and FQ2e fabrics, indicate that the former had mainly been used for the production of unglazed kitchenware such as cp/jars (up to twenty-eight in number), and sometimes also bowls (two), and jugs (one). More of the finer FQ2e fabric seems to have been made into glazed tableware jugs, and other pieces more likely

to have been intended for display, such as the decorated louver
(45).

Although some of the Q2d cp/jars are of the ubiquitous everted and beaded-rim types that were commonly made in southern England during the 12th and 13th centuries, more than half of the unique rimsherds (representing up to seventeen vessels) accord in varying degree, to a distinctive form that is finger-impressed on the outer edge of the everted rim, and has an internal bevel. Of these, ten lack any external beading, and the neck to rim termination is straight. A rimsherd of one of the ten cp/jars of this type, also includes the shoulder of the vessel, and this has a zone of horizontal combing, and then diagonal combing of the body below that. Sixty-nine body sherds of Q2d fabric with similar combing, were recovered from the excavations. The majority of these, and the rims of the same type of cp/jar, both with and without external beading, were recovered from contexts that had probably been deposited before the middle of the 13th century, and some were from context 11 of Site 2, which is possibly of mid 12th century date. This distinctive 12th and early 13th century cp/jar type has also been found to be well-represented at Reigate; in the upper layers of Saxo-Norman deposits at the Old Vicarage site (Jones 1986, fig.22 : 585, 587 in RGC3 and RG4 fabrics; fig.23 : 636 in RQ4; fig. 15 : 292-6 combed sherds in RQ4), and in various excavations recently undertaken within the town centre (Williams 1983 fig.6 : 11, fig.7 : 49, fig 9 : 96-97; Jones in Williams et al, forthcoming). It should be noted in this respect, that there are, as yet, no discernible differences between these

Betchworth brown/grey sandy wares, and those of 'Reigate brown-surfaced greyware', as first described by Turner (1970, 1974), and currently the subject of further study in the wake of several recent excavations within the town.

Part of the rim and adjoining handle of an unglazed grey jug in Q2d fabric was found in context 51, which may well have been deposited in the later 13th or possibly 14th century (34). It is very similar in appearance to the handles of a characteristic coarseware jug form in Hertfordshire Reduced Ware (Renn 1968). The thick strap handle of the Betchworth sherd, springs from immediately below a finger-impressed rim, and deep finger impressions also run down its edges and along the middle of its upper surface. The impressions are also stabbed. The neck of the vessel was cylindrical, but the curve of the handle from the rim suggests a globular body, both of which are also characteristics of the greyware examples from north of the Thames. The tempering of the clay, however, is unlike any of the known Hertfordshire Reduced Ware variants, and finger-impressed rims have not been found on jugs of that type. The Betchworth jug may, therefore, have been made where most other vessels of Q2d fabric were manufactured; in east Surrey, and probably close to Reigate. This is not to deny that there may have been some links between the reduced ware potters of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and those of Limpsfield and perhaps some others on the southern side of the Thames Basin.

Other decorated sherds of Q2d fabric are : some with vertically-applied finger-impressed strips from contexts 53, 54, 45, and 35/40/43, that were probably from cooking-pots or storage jars (eg 25, 26, 28 and 29); another such strip horizontally applied to the body, from Site 2 context 11 (74); a body sherd with incised lattice-work (73) and another with a vertically-raised strip of scale-like pellets (75), both from context 11. The body sherd of a small vessel, possibly a cp/jar or skillet (6), was found in context 59, as were two bowls; one with a heavily beaded and finger-impressed rim (5), and the other that was thin-walled and green-glazed over the lower interior, and which had a pulled spout (6). This last bowl-like form may have been that of a pipkin. Few other glazed sherds were found, and only those of the possible pipkin and three others from context 59 were recovered from 12th or early 13th century contexts. Most of the other nine, from contexts 54, 51, 45, and 35/40/43, are glazed over the interior base of the vessels from which they came, and they may have been from bowls or dripping-pans rather than cp/jars. Four of the nine FQ2e sherds found on site, were glazed, and all were from context 45. They include a sherd, probably from a jug, with linear and curvilinear zones of incised decoration (46), and two sherds from a brown-glazed louver decorated with a modelled human mask (45, see note by David Williams below).

OO and OFQ Orange sandy types : 97 sherds (1521g), c.15% of all sherds, of which only five were found in probable 12th or early 13th century contexts.

Most of these have the feel and appearance of the brown/grey types, but were purposefully fired orange in oxidising atmospheres. They were first divided according to the grain size of quartz inclusions into those of QQ2 types, which are much the same as 'standard' sand Q2d (39 sherds, 720g); and OFQ types, with finer sand like that of FQ2e (32 sherds, 426g). Those with only sandy inclusions were classified as QQ2a and OFQa fabric types. Other sherds with 'standard'-sized grains but with other significant inclusions, were classified into : QQ1a, with significant quantities of iron mineral inclusions (17 sherds, 271g); QQ1b, with conspicuous mudstone pellets, represented by a single sherd from context 34; and QQ1c, with mudstone pellets and chalk, represented by three sherds from context 35. Four white-slipped sherds from context 35/40/43, are of a fine sandy variant, OFQ1, which also has sparse, but significant amounts of ironstone grains; and a sherd of very fine sandy OFQ2b orange fabric from close to the handle spring of a green-glazed jug, was found in context 35.

Although some orange sandy sherds are from jugs or less common forms that were white-slipped and glazed, or just glazed, there are also seven rims of unglazed cp/jars. Two of these are of the characteristic cp/jar form of the Brown/grey sandy types (22, 42), but only one combed sherd in an orange fabric was found. Another cp/jar rimsherd has a simple eversion with slight end-thickening (57). The rimsherds of five cp/jars from context 45, 54, and 35/40/43, are of a characteristic late 13th century form, with a square-angled club-beaded termination sprung through a short neck

with little or no eversion, in a sinuous S profile from the shoulder (44, 45, 55, 56, 27). Cp/jars of this form were made locally by potters working in the kilns of the Limpsfield area (Prendergast 1974; Russell 1989), and also on the north side of the Thames valley in the Hertfordshire Reduced Ware tradition (Biddle 1961; Sheppard 1977).

Three bowls of two different types are represented within the collection. One is of a large pancheon-type bowl with a flanged rim and horizontally-applied finger-impressed strip (41, from context 45), and the other two have flanged rims, but with more upright body walls (33 from context 52, 42 from 45).

Of the many sherds from jugs, there are only three rims. One of these retains part of its pierced handle, which also has an internal luting scar (51); another is of a simple rim that was white-slipped and glazed inside and out (58); and the last is square-beaded and has external white slip and glaze splashes (61). Other jug sherds include that of a green-glazed lower handle scar (36, from context 51), a corrugated cylindrical neck with external green glaze which also has applied pellets from the shoulder (59, from 35/40/43); and sherds from a tall conical jug form with one or more raised horizontal bands and an external white slip (35, from contexts 51 and 45).

A curious fragment of an unknown vessel type, is represented by sherds from contexts 43 and 53 (30). It has stamped or incised ring

and dot motifs, and is white-slipped and green-glazed. This combination of decorative devices on orangeware jugs has also been found on some waster sherds from the Earlswood kiln (Turner 1974, fig 5). A ring base has been attached to the side of the wheel-thrown body of the vessel, in a like manner to that of many late medieval costrels. Another curious fragment was a double-sprung green-glazed handle fragment (53, from contexts 40 and 35/40), and there is also the end of a splash-glazed handle, probably from a skillet (54 from context 43). A thick sherd with external green glaze that is flat except for a slight curve towards one end (52, from context 43) could be part of a fish kettle, but it has been suggested that it may, instead, have been part of a ridge tile, or perhaps part of the hood of a louver.

A base angle sherd from a jug that was recovered from the early context 11 of Site 2, is of special interest, since its presence implies that some orange-coloured sandy ware may have been manufactured from as early as the mid to late 12th century. Continuing work on the pottery collections from recent excavations in Reigate, indicate that orange wares were an increasing component of domestic assemblages from the late 12th century onwards.

Brown/grey and orange sandy fabrics from Betchworth, may have been manufactured closer to Reigate by potters working within a tradition that spanned the whole of the medieval period from c1150, and which included the 13th or 14th century kiln excavated at Earlswood. This particular manufactory had probably used the Wealden Clay on

which it was sited, but there is evidence that at least some of the Brown/grey types may have been made from another Lower Cretaceous clay, that of the Gault. Fossil belemnite fragments have been identified in two sherds of this ware from Reigate (Williams 1983, 71), and in the Betchworth collection there is a fragment of an ammonite in a Q2d sherd from context 59.

Whiteware : Only eleven sherds (104g) were found, all from 35/40/43, and probably of one vessel, a cp/jar with internal splash-glazing. The grade of quartz sand is fairly coarse. The rarity of whiteware in the Betchworth sample is remarkable, but may not be a true reflection of its use within the village during the later 13th and 14th centuries. It may, however, indicate the dominance of the more local grey/brown and orange sandy wares during those centuries.

Other sherds : Fabric QC : Two sherds (10g) from contexts 45 and 46, and probably of the same vessel. A badly-levigated, fine sandy ware with many chalk inclusions. Fabric O : One sherd (3g) of an overfired sandy ware fabric, that may be of Q2A, from context 35/40/43. This may be a waster, but is more likely to have been re-fired after breakage. A Roman greyware base sherd was recovered from context 62 (1).

THE CONTEXT ASSEMBLAGES AND THEIR DATING

Site 1 Phase 1a

62 The earliest silting with pottery. 12 sherds (117g) : 1 Roman (1); 3 of shelly S2 ware; a cp/jar rimsherd of Q1d (1); 7 sherds of Q2d including 3 with vert/diag combing. Probably late 12th century.

59 Silting above 62. 255 sherds (2896g) : 208 (c82%) of Q2d; 43 (c16%) of S2 ware; 4 (c2%) of Q1d. Amongst the shelly ware sherds are rims of a bowl (3) and a cp/jar (4), both of large diameter. The Brown/grey sandy ware forms are mostly of cp/jars, but there is also a large bowl (5), a bowl-like form with a pouring lip and internal glazing that may be from a pipkin (6), and a body sherd from a small vessel of uncertain form (7). All ten of the cp/jars represented by rimsherds are everted, and seven were finger-impressed along their outer edges (8-17). All but one of the finger-impressed cp/jars are of the distinctive type found in Betchworth and Reigate (see above), and one of the rimsherds displays combing of the body (11) Large base sherds probably belong to this vessel, which is reconstructed in the accompanying illustration. 51 body sherds of Q2d from this context were also combed, either diagonally, or more rarely horizontally along the shoulder. In addition to the internal glazing of the possible skillet, 3 other sherds were found to have been green-glazed, but externally. Probably late 12th or early 13th century.

58 Top part of 59. A sherd of shelly S2 ware, and 21 of Q2d. The latter includes a Reigate/Betchworth type rimsherd (18), 3 vertical and 1 horizontally-combed sherds, and 3 base angles. Probably late 12th or early 13th century.

61 Silting above 59. 5 sherds : 1 of GQ1c, 2 of Q2d, a diagonally-combed sherd that is unusually in an orange fabric OQ2a, and a fine orange OFQ2a sherd from the cylindrical neck of a jug with patchy green glaze. Probably late 12th or early 13th century.

55 Charcoal above 61. 3 sherds of Q2d from the rims of 2 cp/jars (19 & 20). Probably late 12th or early 13th century.

Phase 1b

60 Base of 'pond' silting above 59. Three sherds of Q2d including one from the rim of a Reigate/Betchworth-type cp/jar (21). Probably late 12th or early 13th century, although residual in this context.

48 'Pond' silting above 60. 9 sherds : 6 of Q2d, 1 of FQ2e, a base angle with internal white slip in orange OQ2a, and a Reigate/Betchworth-type cp/jar, but with more of an externally-beaded rim in the finer orange OFQ2a (22). 3 of the Brown/grey sandy Q2d sherds were diagonally combed, and there is also the rim of a

Reigate/Betchworth-type cp/jar (23), and a base angle. Probably late 12th or early 13th century, although residual in this context.

34 'Pond' silting above 48. 3 sherds of Q2d and 1 of orange OQ1b. Probably 13th century, although residual in this context.

54 Dump above 55. 12 sherds, all but 1 of which is of Q2d. These include a cp/jar rimsherd with square-beaded terminal (24), 2 body sherds with vertically-applied finger-impressed strips (25 & 26), and sherds from a base that was internally green-glazed. The only other fabric, OQ1a, was represented by a square club-beaded rim of a cp/jar with yellow glaze splashes (27), that looks like a relatively late form. Probably 13th century, and possibly of the second half.

53 Clayey loam above 54. 24 sherds (382g) : 1 of GQ2b (a base angle); 16 of Q2d including 2 vertically-applied finger-impressed strips from 1 vessel (28 & 29); 3 of orange OFQ2a, all joining and from a vessel of unknown function, with white slip and green glaze (30); 1 of OQ1a; and 3 of OFQ2a. All 3 of the finer OFQ2a were glazed, 1 with external splashes, 1 with internal glaze, and 1 with a horizontally-scored 6-tooth band of combing and green glaze (31). Probably 13th century, and possibly of the second half.

52 Charcoal-rich layer above 53. 10 sherds (175g) : 3 of relatively coarse Q2d, and 7 of orange OQ2a. A cp/jar rimsherd in Q2d has a square club-beaded terminal and is consistently grey (32). It resembles some of the forms made in the kilns of the Limpsfield

area. 6 of the 7 orange sandy sherds are from a bowl with a sharply-angled external rim flange and clear glaze splashes on the interior of the base (33). Probably late 13th century, but possibly of the early 14th century.

51 Clayey loam above 52. 20 sherds (465g) : 11 of Q2d, 8 of orange OQ1a, and 1 of finer orange OFQ2a. The Brown/grey sandy sherds includes 1 with internal splashed green glaze, 2 base angles, and the rim/upper handle of an unglazed jug (34). The rim is finger-impressed and the handle bears thumb impressions that have been punctured. See above for further comments on this jug. 6 of the 8 OQ1a sherds joined, and were from the body of a conical jug with a raised horizontal cordon and cream slip on the exterior (35). The sherd of finer orange OFQ2a was of the lower spring of a green-glazed handle (36). Late 13th or possibly early 14th century.

45 Tile dump above 51. 72 sherds (1296g) : 4 (12%) of shelly S2 ware, 39 (48%) of Q2d, 9 (c12%) of orange OQ2a, 4 (c8%) of orange OQ1a, 4 (c5%) of finer brown/grey FQ2e, 11 (c14%) of finer orange OFQ2a, and 1 sherd of QC. The S2 sherds are from the rims of 2 cp/jars (37 & 38), one of which seems to be a late form with clubbed rim and a rounded eversion of the neck (see above for further comments). The dominant Brown/grey sandy Q2d includes rimsherds from a bowl (39) and cp/jar (40), a sherd with an applied finger-impressed strip, and 3 sherds from a base with internal glaze. In 'standard' orange sandy OQ2a is the upper part of a flange-rimmed bowl (41) that bore a horizontally-applied finger-impressed strip, a

cp/jar rim of Reigate/Betchworth-type (42), 2 sherds with white slip and green glaze, and 3 other sherds. Another flange-rimmed bowl (43), more similar to 32 from context 52 than to 40, was in the orange variant OQ1a, as was the rimsherd of a square club-beaded cp/jar (44). The bowl was white-slipped externally. In the finer sandy FQ2e were 2 sherds probably from a louver with a modelled human mask and brown glaze (45); and another sherd, probably from a jug, with combed patterns and green glaze (46). Finer orange OFQ2a included a square-beaded cp/jar rim (47), 5 sherds with white slip bands and a sage green glaze, and 4 others with white slip and green glaze. The sharply angled and square-beaded rim terminals of two of the cp/jars, which also have little or no neck, are of a late 13th and 14th century form, as made throughout the Home Counties.

The deposit is likely to date to the late 13th or early 14th century.

47 Contemporary with, and probably part of 44 (a chalky grit spread that lay over 45). 5 sherds (37g) : 3 of orange OQ2a with internal glaze, 1 of FQ2e, and 1 of fine orange OFQ2a with external white slip. Late 13th or early 14th century.

46 Surface of flints above 44. 4 sherds (23g) : 1 of Q2d, 2 of orange OQ1a, and 1 of QC. Late 13th or early 14th century.

35/40,40,40/43 Widespread clayey make-up above 46. 97 sherds (1252g) : 3 (c3%) of shelly S2, 50 (c45%) of Q2d, 14 (c24%) of orange OQ2a,

1 of finer brown/grey FQ2e, 13 (c12%) of finer orange OFQ2a, 4 (c4%) of orange variant OQ2b, an overfired sandy sherd, and 11 (c10%) of whiteware. The shelly sherds include 1 with a diagonally-applied finger-impressed strip. 'Standard' brown/grey Q2d includes rims from 3 cp/jars (48-50), one of which is of the Reigate/Betchworth-type, and a diagonally combed sherd. Forms identified in orange OQ2a fabric include the rim and upper handle of a jug with two knife stabs on the internal luting and one on the handle itself (51), a thick sherd with external green glaze that is possibly from a fish kettle or a ridge tile (52), 2 fragments of a curious bifurcated handle with green glaze (53), and the end of a handle with splash glaze, probably from a skillet (54). Of the fine sandy variants, those of OFQ2a include 2 square-angled and club-beaded rims of cp/jars (55 & 56), another rim from a cp/jar with a long everted and simple rim (57), a rimsherd from a jug with internal/external white slip and glaze spots (58), a corrugated and cylindrical neck from a jug with a row of applied pellets and green glaze splashes (59), and other glazed and slipped body sherds. All sherds of the finer orange variant OQ2c were white-slipped externally. A body sherd of the curious ring 'base' from context 53 (30), was also found, in context 43. The 11 sherds of off-white sandy ware are from the only whiteware vessel that was found in medieval layers of the site. It was probably a cp/jar, and there are some internal green glaze splashes. This layer is likely to have accumulated during the late 13th or early 14th century.

35 Bank of flints above 35/40/43 and 40/43. 12 sherds (132g) : 1 of shelly S2 ware, 2 of GQ2b, 2 of Q2d, a cp/jar rimsherd in GQ1c (60), a white-slipped glaze-spotted and square club-beaded rimsherd of a jug in orange OQ2a (61), 3 sherds of orange OQ1c, a sherd of fine orange OFQ2b with green glaze from near to a handle spring, and a fine brown/grey FQ2e sherd. Late 13th or 14th century.

33 Clayey build-up over 34 and 35. 5 sherds of Q2d including 1 with a vertically-applied finger-impressed strip, and a sherd of FQ2e. Late 13th or 14th century.

Phase 2

30 Levelling layer above 33 and below barn deposits. 1 sherd of Q2d. Late 13th or 14th century, or even later.

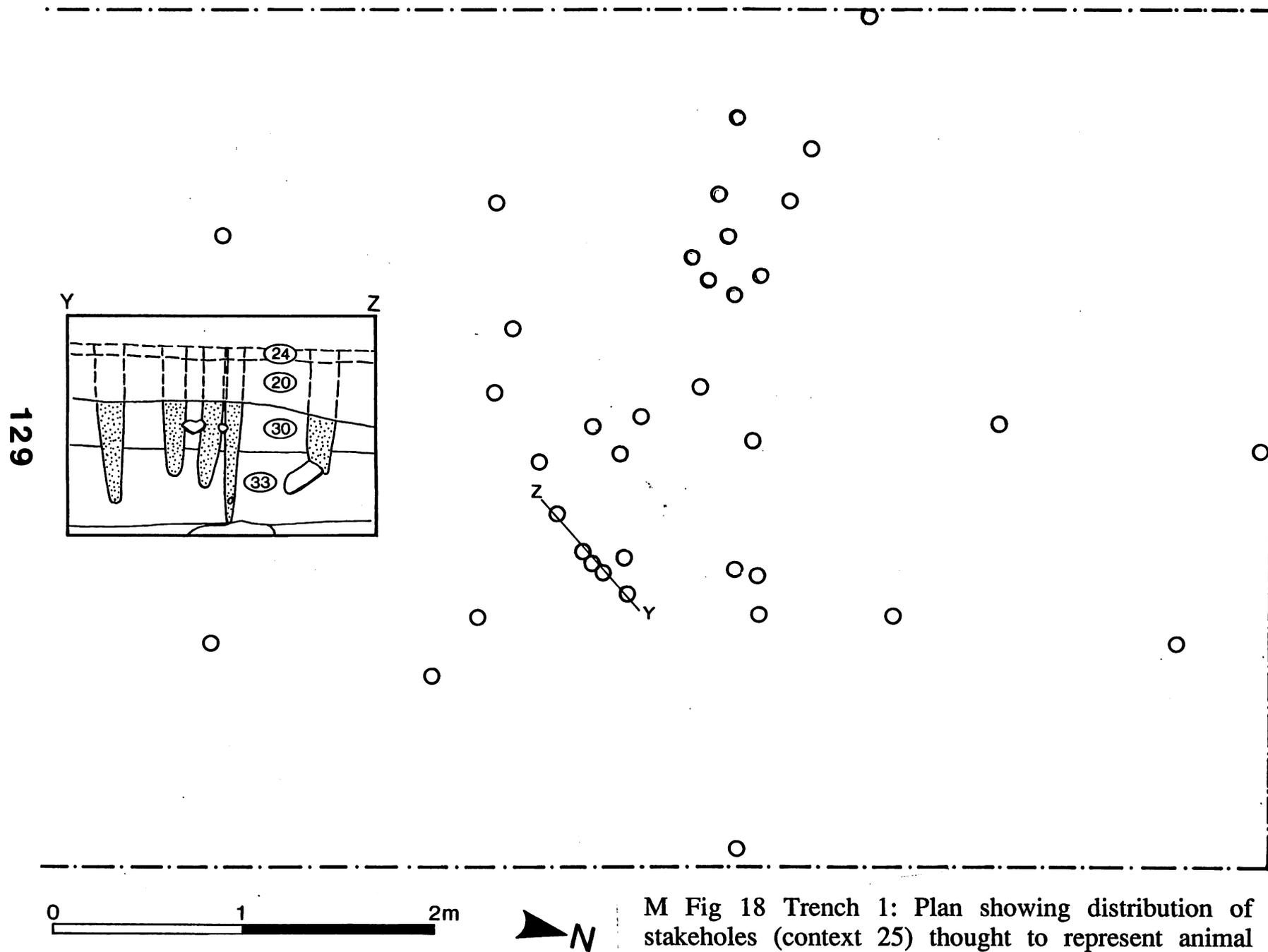
31 Gravel layer. A cp/jar rimsherd in Q2d fabric (61). Late 12th or 13th century.

Unstratified A single sherd of orange sandy OQ1a with vertical white slip stripe and green glaze splashes. 13th or 14th century.

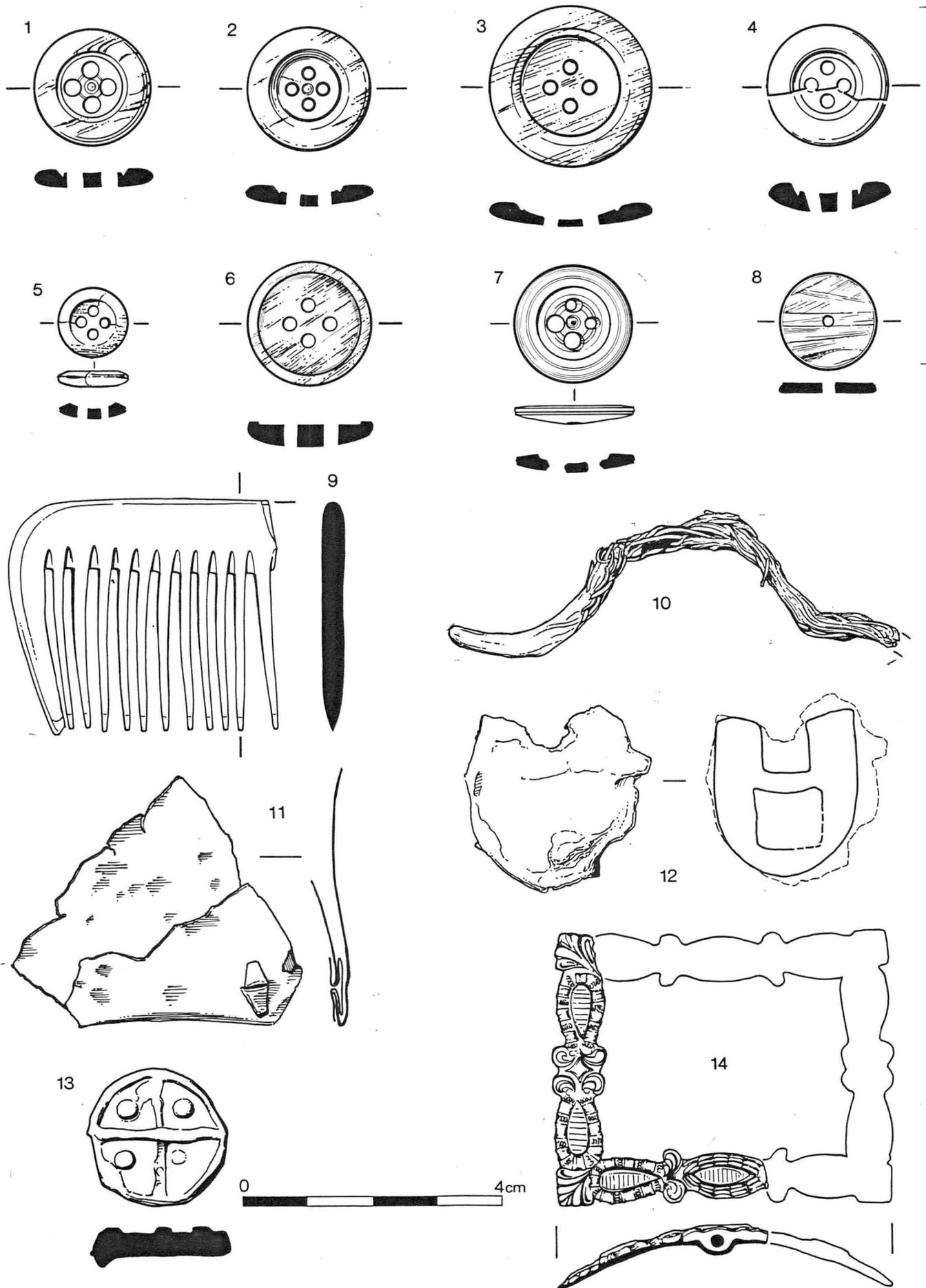
Site 2

11 Gully fill. 116 sherds (1333g) : 37 (c35%) of Q1c, 75 (c61%) of Q2d, 1 sherd from a fine orange sandy OFQ2a base angle, and 3 (c3%) of shelly S2 ware including a cp/jar rimsherd (62). The poly-tempered fabric Q1c was only found in this deposit from Betchworth, and its forms are represented by the rimsherds of 4 cp/jars (63-66) and a bowl (67), a fragment from a jug handle with incised decoration and ziz-zag grooving of the body (68), and a base angle. 3 of the 4 cp/jars of Q2d represented by rimsherds were of 'Betchworth-type' (69-72), and 7 combed sherds probably belonged to these or other vessels of the same type. 3 Q2d body sherds are decorated, 1 with incised latticework (73), 1 with a horizontally-applied finger-impressed strip (74), and the other with a raised vertical rib modelled roughly to appear as overlapping scale-like pellets (75). Since none of the sherds from this context were glazed, and because of the unique presence of fabric Q1c, 11 may have been the earliest deposit with pottery that was excavated. Possibly mid to late 12th century.

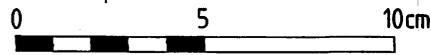
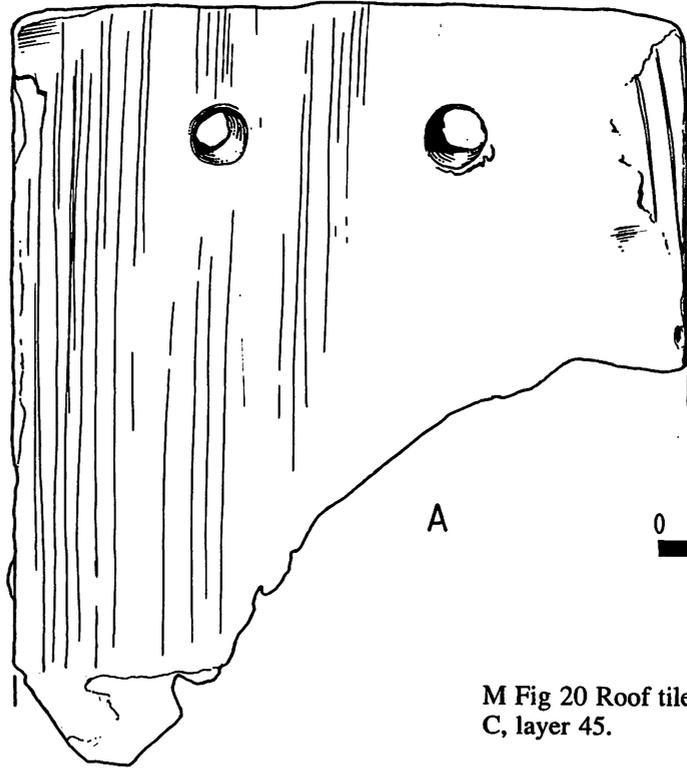
The few unstratified or residual medieval sherds from Site 2, were not submitted for examination.



M Fig 18 Trench 1: Plan showing distribution of stakeholes (context 25) thought to represent animal penning. Inset: section YZ



M Fig 19 Small finds from Sites 1 & 2: bone (1-9), copper alloy (10, 11), iron (12), lead (13), other alloy (14).



M Fig 20 Roof tiles from Site 1: A & B, layer 34; C, layer 45.