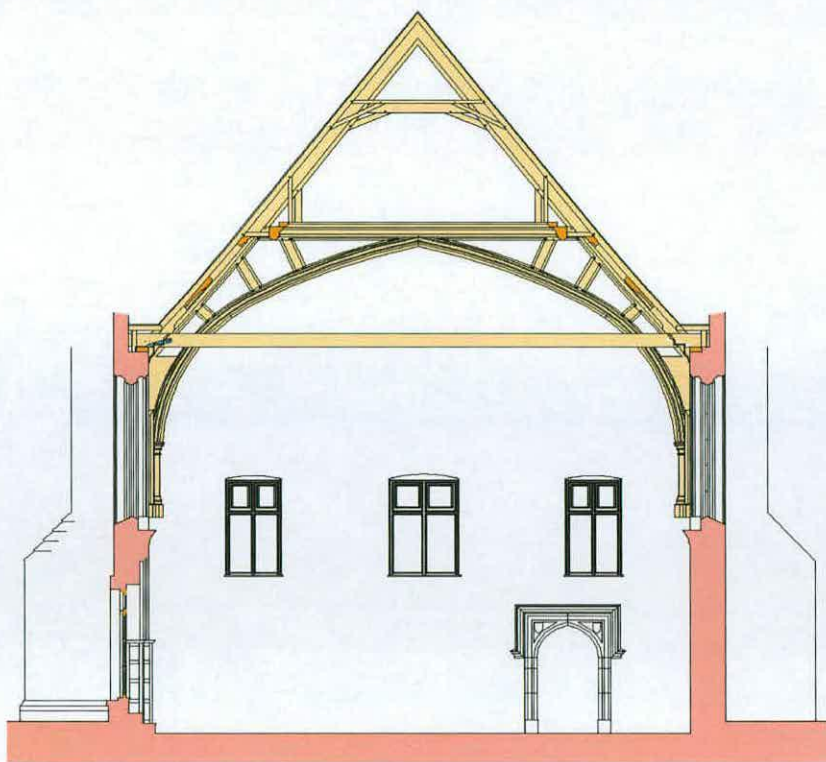


OBSERVATIONS AT THE
ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE,
CROYDON,
1987 TO 1996

by

Richard Lea



Research and Analysis
Reports and Papers **B/009/2004**

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Introduction

Croydon Palace was built for the Archbishops of Canterbury between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is now occupied by the Old Palace School of John Whitgift, which was founded in 1889 as an independent school for girls aged between 4 and 18. The site is listed grade I as a historic building and building works are subject to the advice and control of the English Heritage inspector for historic buildings.¹ This report arises from visits to the school between 1987 and 1994 when minor alteration and repairs to the fabric provided opportunities to record some of the fabric in detail. This work was undertaken so that a better understanding could be developed of this extraordinary historic building complex. As such, the observations simply supplement the current understanding of the site, they do not constitute a complete record.

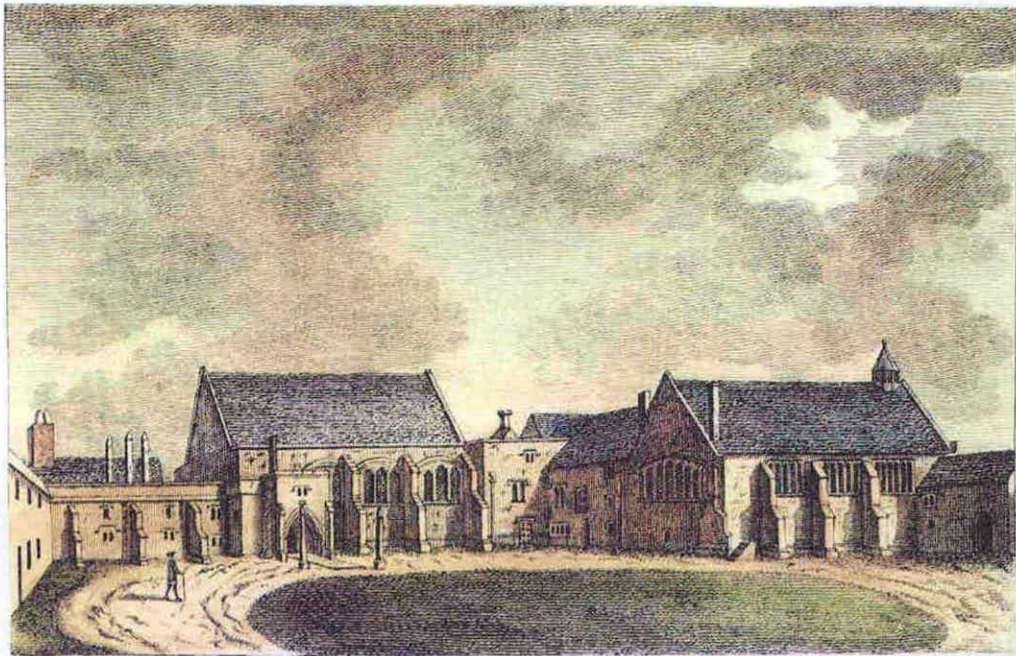
The most detailed historical study of the site and its building fabric remains that published in 1912 by the Victoria County History. This report provides an excellent historical overview of the site, while making good use of the heraldic evidence for dating the various parts of the structure. The findings are, to some extent, summarised in the site plan in which the various phases of development are represented in different forms of hatching. This plan is reproduced in the present report with colours assigned to each of the major phases to improve legibility, Fig. 7. A plan and section through the Great Hall was drawn and published by the Pugins, father and son, in 1838, Fig. 5. The Victoria County History account draws on the guidebook, *The History of the Old Palace, Croydon*, first published in 1892, which had reached its 5th edition by 1960². Other useful accounts include an article by Arthur Oswald in *Country Life* in 1965 and the description by Cherry and Pevsner, 1983.³

While the interpretation offered in the Victoria History plan seems generally to hold true, understanding it in more detail and how it applies to the detail of the building is not a simple matter. The first set of observations in this report date from a visit to the site in November 1987, when a door was inserted at attic floor level between the ranges to the north and east of the Guard Room. This revealed some of the relationships between the ranges, which are complicated, it seems, by the rebuilding of some of the walls while some of the timber floor and roof structures were left intact. In March 1990, scaffolding erected against the west wall of the Great Hall enabled the recording of some of the roof structure. In September 1993, some of the details in the Hall at ground floor level were recorded. In June 1994, an opening into a roof void at the west end of the guard Room roof gave access to some of the concealed roof timbers for this fourteenth century roof. This was supplemented in October 1995 when the rafter ends above the north wall of the Guard Room were exposed.

¹ See the current list description reproduced here as an appendix

² Guidebook 1960

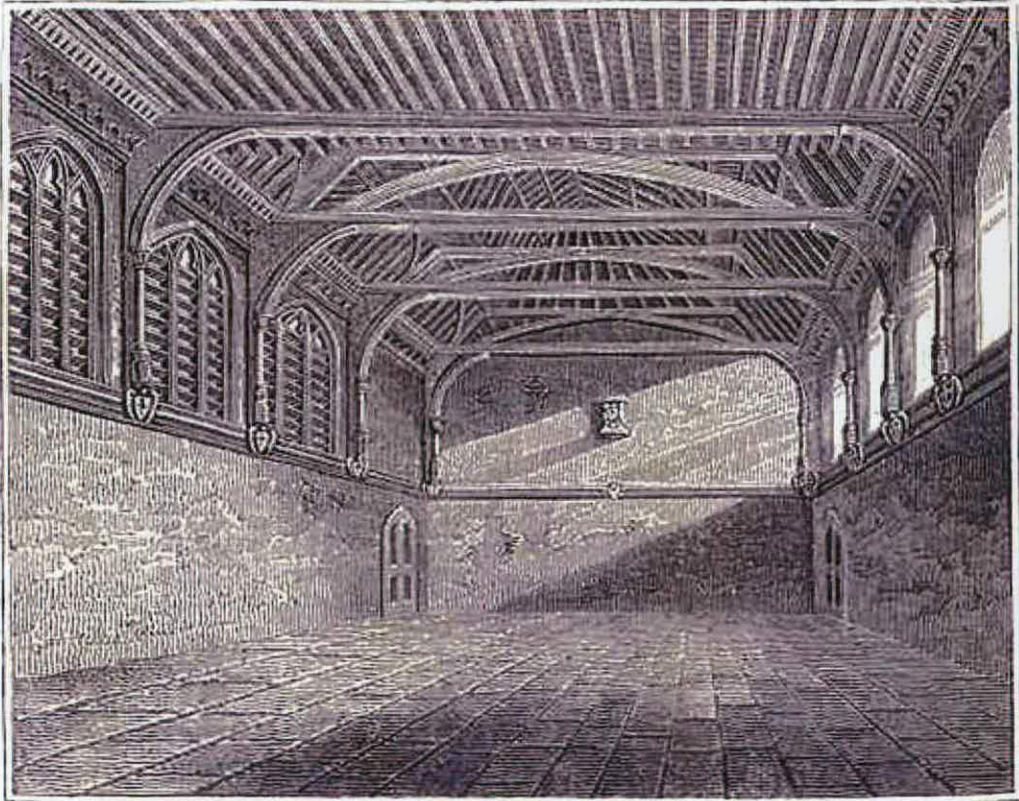
³ Oswald 1965, Cherry & Pevsner, 1983



2^d June 1772.

CROYDON PALACE, SURRY.

Fig. 1, a view of Croydon Palace, from the north, dated June 1772 (Croydon Local Studies Library)



THE HALL OF CROYDON PALACE.

Fig. 2, a view of the interior of the Great Hall, looking east (Croydon Local Studies Library)

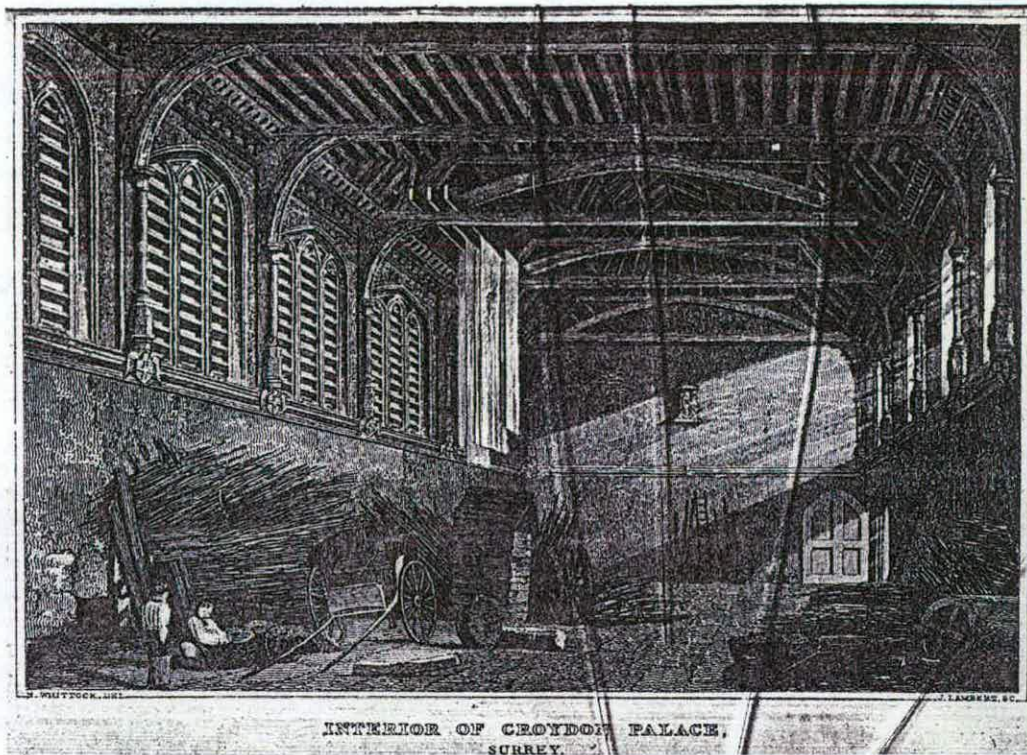


Fig. 3, *Interior of Croydon Palace, Surrey*, drawn by N Whittock and engraved by J Lambert, looking east.⁴

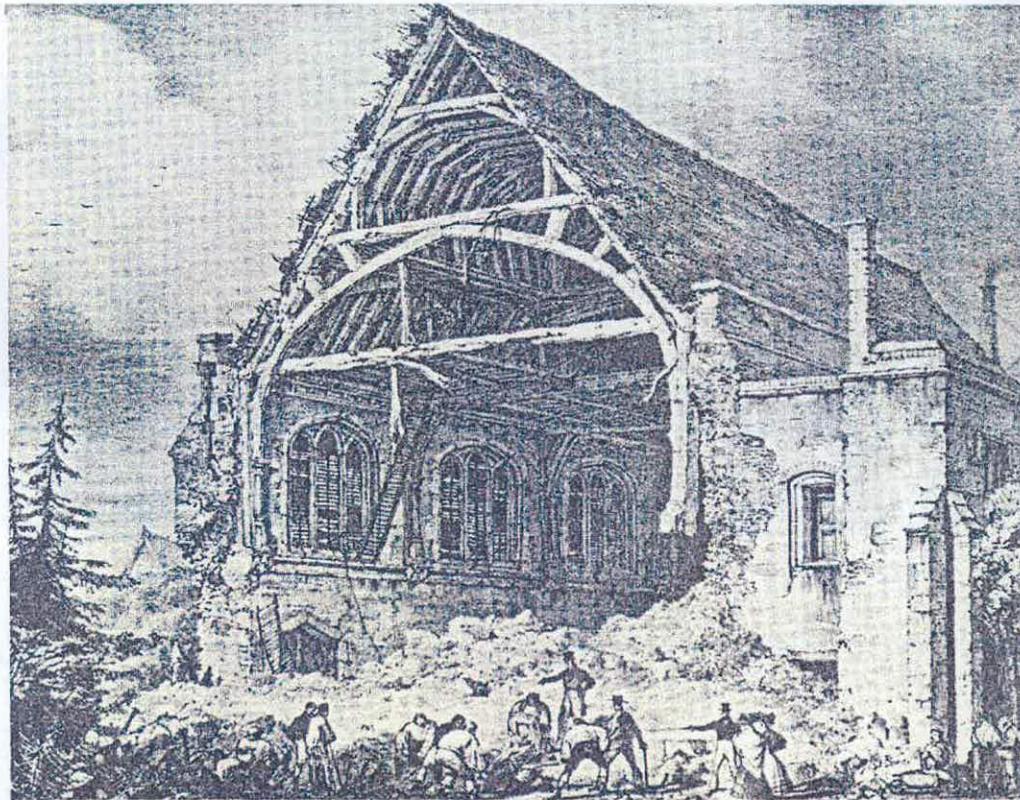


Fig. 4, a lithograph of the Great Hall after the east wall had collapsed in 1830 by Joseph Nash, viewed from the north-east.

⁴ A redrawn copy of this view to which is attached the date 1834 is reproduced in the Guidebook 1960, 17

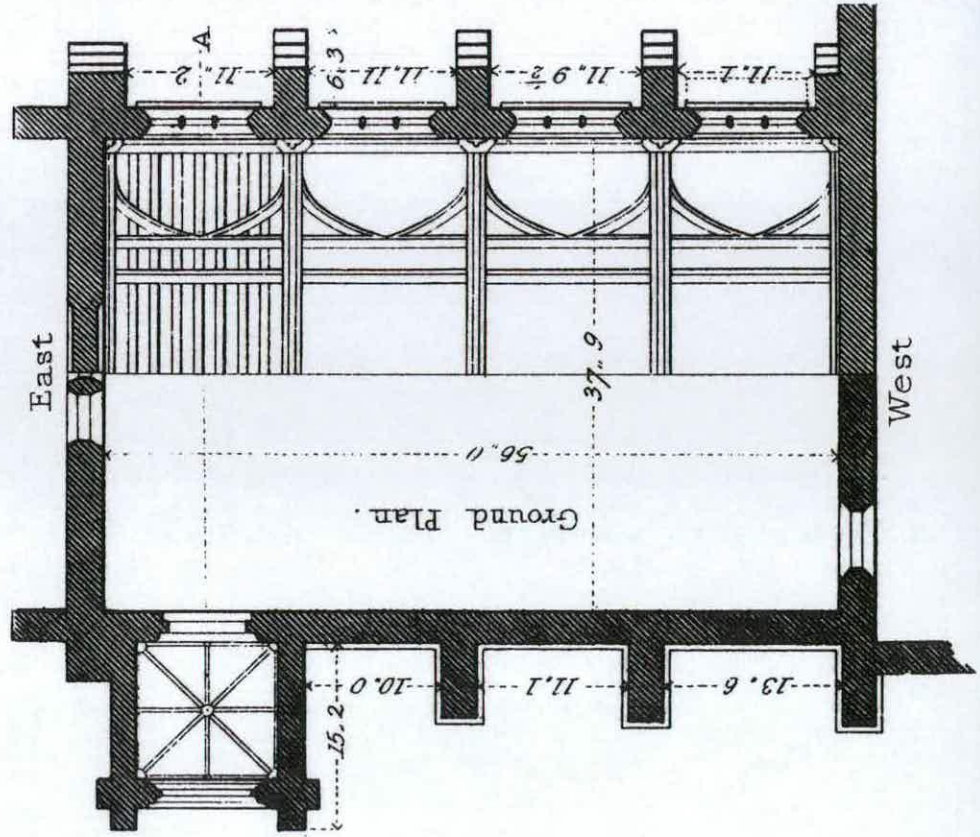
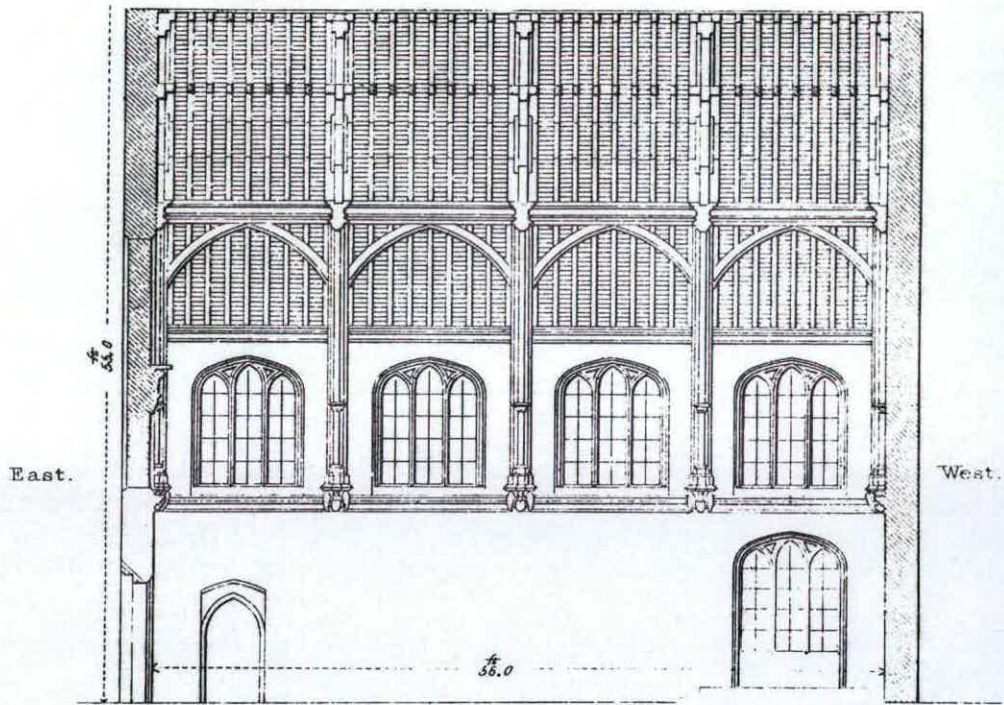


Fig. 5, plan and section through the Great Hall at Croydon Palace from *Examples of Gothic Architecture*, by A and A W Pugin, 1838-40.

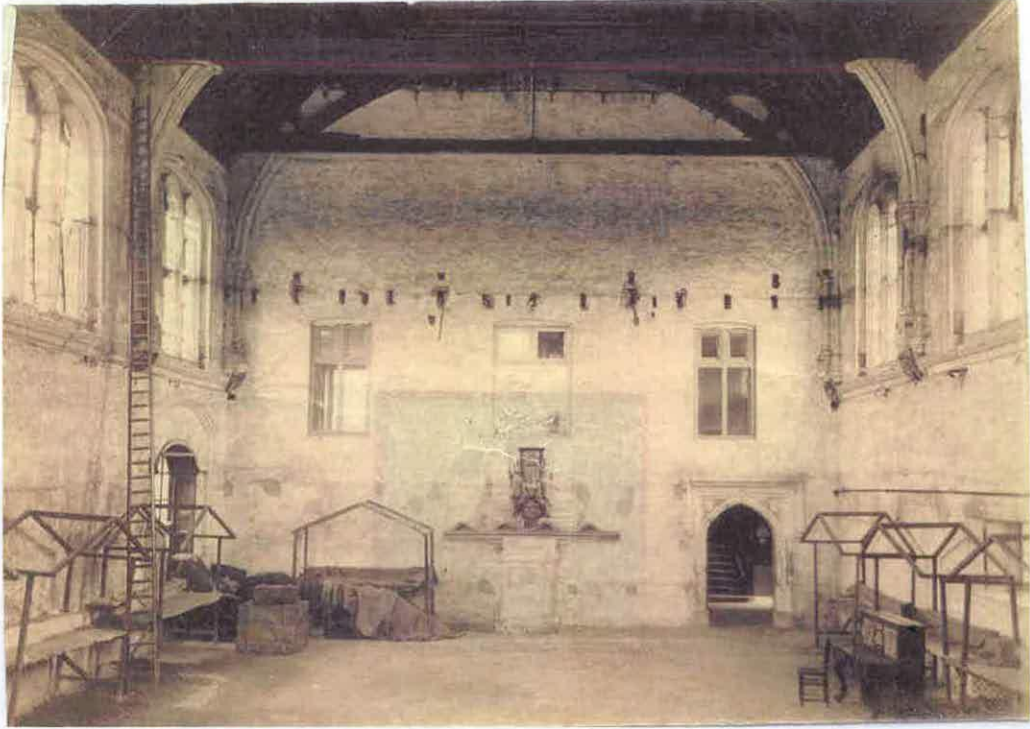


Fig. 6, an early photograph of the interior of the Great Hall (Croydon Local Studies Library)

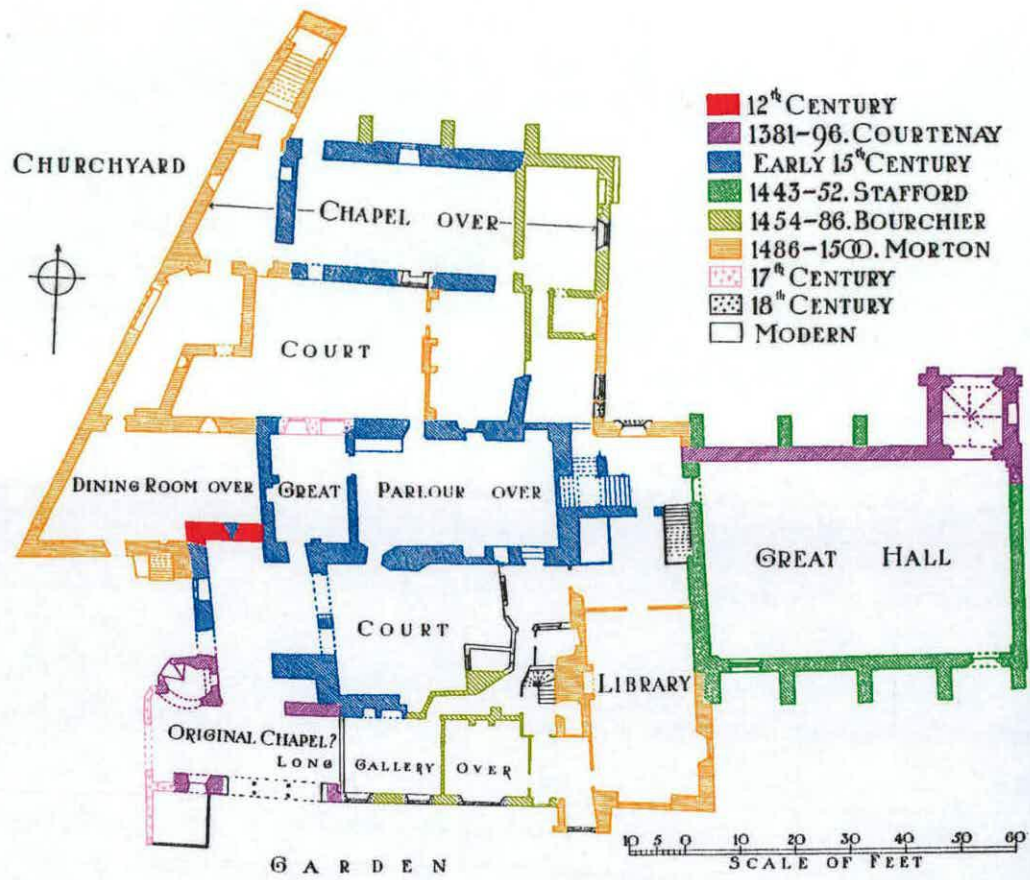


Fig. 7, the plan of the Archbishop's Palace, Croydon, from *A History of Surrey*, Victoria County History, vol. IV, 1912, reproduced here with colour to emphasise the phasing.

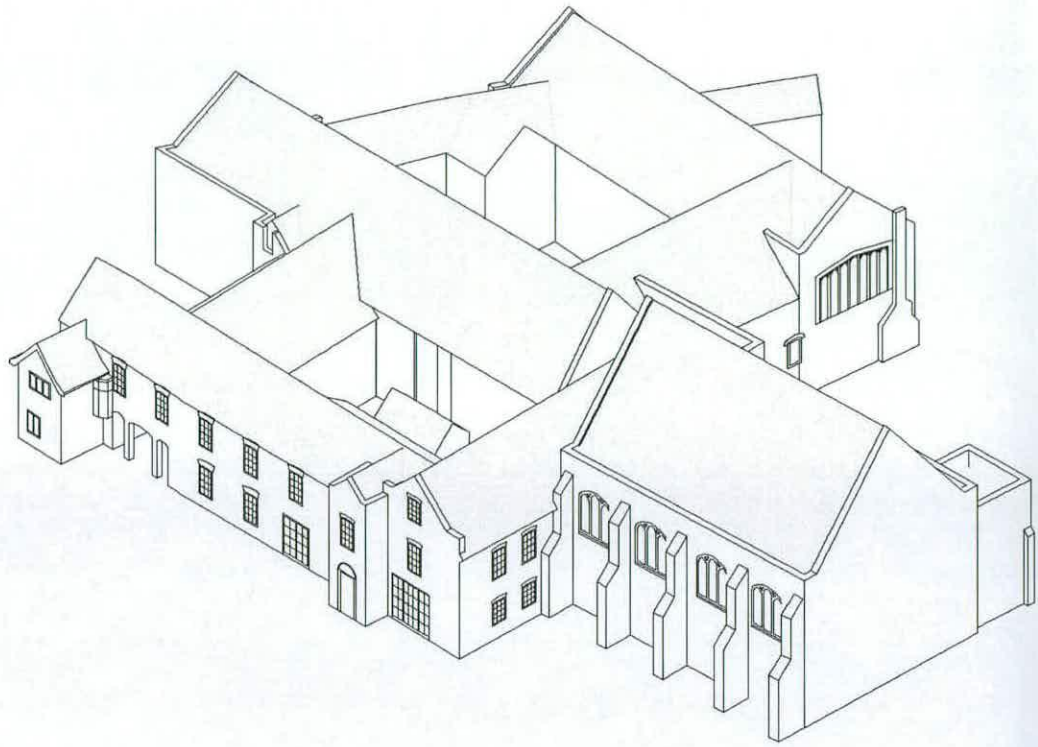


Fig. 8, an isometric of the main complex, looking north-west, drawing number 0007

The Junction between the South-east and North-east Ranges

Introduction

The investigations took place during alteration to the school's staff room facilities in November 1987, Fig. 9 to Fig. 11. The brickwork was removed to create a doorway at attic level through the north wall of the east range of the south courtyard. The purpose of the door was to give access at attic level to the east range of the north courtyard where the staff rooms are located.

The brickwork removed from the north wall of the south east range to create a doorway between this range and the north east range at attic level probably dated from the second half of the fifteenth century. This indicates that it was probably the work of either Archbishop Bourchier, 1454–86, or Archbishop Morton, 1486–1500. Since there is reason to associate it with works by both, the brickwork probably dates from about the period of transition i.e. *c* 1486.

Croydon Palace is a complex of late-medieval buildings, Fig. 8. Some parts of the complex have acquired particular names, such as the Guard Room, through historical association. However, in this report, the complex is described as a set of ranges disposed around two courtyards. The ranges are therefore referred to in the following way: the central range is the two storey range dividing the north and south courtyards containing at first floor level the Guard Room and presently used by the school as a Library. The north-east range is a three storey building east of the north courtyard extending between the central range and the Chapel. In building works, the attic space was converted for use as a rest room. The south-east range is a three-storey building on the east side of the south courtyard, containing, on the first floor, the Queen Elizabeth Room in its southern half and the Panelled Classroom in its northern half. During the 1980s, the attic space was converted for use as a classroom and a staircase was inserted at the north end of the building to connect the ground floor to the attic floor.

A relatively strict archaeological approach was adopted during these investigations to determine the sequence of construction, the structure was analysed as units representing readily identifiable stages in the building's construction, e.g. a timber roof of uniform construction and appearance etc, a brick wall etc. Each unit has been assigned an identifying number. The units were described on site in basic terms e.g. brick wall, maroon coloured bricks, size 65 x 230 x 100mm, etc. Archaeological relationships between the units were also recorded on site e.g. brick wall, 7, abuts brick wall, 1, etc. and these relationships are illustrated in the matrix where the overlying or latest units are shown at the top of the matrix and the earliest at the bottom, Fig. 19. Where a direct archaeological relationship between two units has been identified this is represented by a line linking the two units. Where a line does not link two units, an archaeological relationship has not been identified. The matrix also shows the units grouped into larger stages or phases of construction representing, for example, the construction of a building or major alterations to a building. In this wider context, it is possible to associate units that have no direct archaeological relationship. The archaeological relationships between the groups are illustrated in the group matrix, Fig. 18. The individual units are described in the report in numerical sequence under paragraphs prefixed by the relevant unit's number.

Relationships between individual units are discussed under paragraphs, prefixed in the following manner 7/12. The reason for associating the units within each group and what the group represents is discussed at the end of each group. The report is structured according to the grouping shown in the matrix and the units within each group according to their position within the matrix, the earliest being considered first.

The Construction of the Central Range, Masonry Walls and Roof, 1396-1414: Group 1

26, the timber roof of the Guard Room is constructed with closely spaced square oak rafters c.200 mm square with 200-250 mm spacing. The rafters are tied with collars under which are struts forming four-centre arches. There were no purlins in this roof. All joinery is of the same massive construction and is carefully jointed and pegged. A lathe and plaster vault has been applied to the soffits of these arches. Roll moulded oak braces, visible below the plaster, supported on stone corbels like 27, carved with figures of angels, dividing the roof into four bays and formed the lower parts of the main roof trusses in combination with principal rafters of longer section than the common rafters.

27, a stone corbel, carved in the form of an angel, was set in the north east corner of the Guard Room and supported the moulded arch brace. This stone matched the other seven corbels in the room. The form of the carving indicated that the stone was intended for use as a corbel set in the corner of a room. It is associated by its function with the roof of the Guard Room, 26. It is supported and surrounded by later brickwork, 4, 28, etc, see Group 7.

Discussion

The Guard Room walls are a mixture of brick and stone. The lower parts are of stone rubble construction and the upper parts are of brick, apparently eighteenth century in character. Since the roof structure is early, it seems the walls were rebuilt in brick while the roof remained *in-situ* (see Group 7). The form of the roof and carved corbels is stylistically consistent with a fourteenth-century date. The arrangement of roof and corbels appears to be undisturbed and to be *in-situ*. The presence of stone corbels indicates the central range was originally constructed with masonry walls rather than timber framing. The wall plate for the north wall was probably positioned on the outer edge of the wall in the same position as the later wall plate, 5, Group 7. The east wall is now represented by later brickwork, 4, Group 7.

The absence of any purlins or any other form of longitudinal support for the Guard Room roof is consistent with a date in the fourteenth century or earlier. The moulded braces associated with the corbels are carved with angels bearing shields decorated with the arms of Archbishop Arundel, 1396-1414. For this reason the room has also been known as 'Arundel's Hall'.⁵ When first built, the roof was probably open, not lined with plaster, although it is possible that it was lined with boards. By this date, it seems the Great Hall had already been established on the site of the present hall so it seems likely that this first floor hall would have functioned as a solar. The Victoria County History suggests that the Guard Room occupies the site of the twelfth century hall.⁶

The masonry wall running approximately north-south in the basement of the north-east range, shown in the VCH plan, Fig. 7, implies an earlier range running north from the central range. The four-centre door surviving in this wall which opens westwards implies that this earlier range was on the west side of this wall.

⁵ VCH 1912, 211

⁶ VCH 1912, 207

The Construction of the South-east Range Extending beyond the North Wall of the Central Range: Group 2

12, a large oak timber, *c* 370 x 370 mm in section and *c* 6.00 m in length, lying east-west, *c* 100 mm from the inner face of the north wall of the south east range, 1, at attic floor level. The west end of the timber was badly decayed and stopped short of the wall plate, 13. Its relationship to the wall plates of the east wall of the range was obscured by recent plasterboard.

12/13, although the end of the timber, 12, had not survived decay, the dovetail mortise in the upper face of the wall plate, 13, corresponded in alignment and level with the projected end of the timber, 12.

13, an oak wall plate of rectangular section, *c* 200 mm wide, running north-south on the west side of the south-east range. Only 500 mm of the upper face of the north end was observed. Cut in its upper face, was a dovetail mortise aligned with the axis of the large tie-beam, 12. The wall plate was supported by a stone corbel set in the east face of the later north-south brick wall, 10, see Group 7.

20, an oak roof truss with a tie beam, heavy principal, a collar and two vertical struts between tie beam and collar positioned approximately in the middle of the roof above the south-east range. The purlins for the bay to the north were lap jointed to the outer faces of the principals. The tie beam was cut and the eastern strut later removed, 30, see Group 4.

Discussion

Besides forming a north south range at the west end of the Great Hall, the south-east range linked the hall to the solar range, the central range. The wall plate, 13, the tie beam, 12, and the roof truss, 20, appear to form part of one roof. Although the roof truss, 20, is physically far removed from the other two elements, the tie beams and wall plates correspond in height. The position of this roof is not consistent with the later inserted ceiling heights, 11 (see Group 4). The wall plate, 13, continued northwards beyond the large tie-beam, 12. This fact, considered with the position of the tie-beam, 12, adjacent to the brick wall, 1, see Group 4, suggests that the tie-beam and the wall plate originally formed part of a roof which extended north of the present north wall of the south-east range.

The Construction of the North-east Range: Group 3

16, the truss at the south end of the north-east range comprised two principal rafters, a collar and two vertical struts. There was no tie beam, nor were there any signs of a tie beam at the junction of the eastern rafter and the wall plate. The oak timbers were peg jointed.

32, the central roof truss of the north-east range, comprising two principal rafters, a tie beam, a collar and two vertical struts between the collar and tie beam. The oak timbers were peg jointed.

33, the northern roof truss of the north east range comprises two principal rafters, a tie beam, a collar, two vertical struts between collar and tie beam and two diagonal struts between the tie beam and rafters. The oak timbers were peg-jointed. Movement within the frame had taken place, the western joint between the collar and rafter had been recut and pegged again, hence three holes.

Discussion of Group 3

These three trusses form a roof for a north-south range adjacent to the range implied by the

early wall extending north of the central range. This range was probably originally half timbered, but, like the central range, it seems the walls were rebuilt while the roof was left intact, see Group 5. The absence of a tie-beam for the southern roof truss, 16, can be explained by the presence of the north wall of the central range. The roof truss, 16, would have been constructed against the north face of this wall which would have stood a little above tie-beam level.

No trace of a gable wall survives at the south end of the north-east range but the rebuilding of the east wall of the Guard Room in brick, 4, (see Group 7), terminated in a vertical face, set back 280 mm from the north face of the later wall plate, 5, of the Guard Room (see Group 5). It therefore seems reasonable to assume that there was a brick or masonry gable wall for the south end of the north-east range which was constructed on top of the original Guard Room outer north wall plate.

The Construction of the Gable Wall at the North end of the South-east range and the insertion of Moulded Floor Joists, c 1486: Group 4

1, (=9=2), an east-west brick wall at the north end of the east range of the south courtyard at attic level. The bricks, maroon and orange brown, ranging in size (60 - 65) x (235 - 245) x (110 - 120) mm, were bonded with white lime mortar containing flecks of lime, less than 5 mm in size and occasional pale grey grit, less than 2 mm in size and pebble less than 5 mm in size. In section, the wall was observed to be of uniform brick construction, although at its lowest recorded point, chalk and flint fragments had been incorporated as an infill behind a brick skin. At its west end, the wall terminated in a vertical north-south face. Although this face was not directly observed, it was clear, in the north elevation of the wall that the wall either terminated or returned at this point and that it was not a cut face. When the brick face of the wall, 1, was removed, its impression was observed in the mortar of the brickwork, 4, constructed against it. The wall, 1, was constructed with an offset, the upper part, 280 mm wide, formed the parapet to the range. Lower down, the wall was 680 mm wide. The offset coincided with the hipped gable. The brickwork of the wall, 1, respected the two light masonry window, 22.

1/12, the east-west wall, 1, appears to post-date the large horizontal timber, 12, since the timber's function as a tie is made redundant by the presence of the wall, 1, immediately adjacent to it.

1/15, the brickwork forming the north face of the wall, 1, was constructed around the end of the purlin, 15, which projected into the thickness of the wall. The brickwork was apparently not cut. This relationship was reported by the site foreman, both brickwork and purlin having been removed in this area at the time of recording.

1/16, offsets in the north face of the brick wall, 1, both above and below the upper and lower faces of the principal rafter, 16, indicated that the brickwork, 1, was constructed against the rafter, 16.

11, a roll-moulded, half section, oak main beam, and matching joists. The half section main beam runs east-west along the south face of the north wall of the south east range, 1. The joists running north-south are mortised into its south face. The main beam rises above the upper face of the joists. The upper face of the main beam was presumably flush with the tops of the floorboards, which would have been c 30 mm thick.

11/1, the use of the half section main beam with the joists properly mortised into its south face against the wall, 1, implies that either the wall, 1, was already extant or another wall was extant in this same position.

21, an oak wall plate, c.120 mm square, was set on top of the wall plate, 13, running

north-south against the later brick east wall of the Guard Room, 4.

21/13, the wall plate, 21, rested on the top of the wall plate, 13.

22, a hollow chamfer moulded greensand two-light window set in a rectangular ogee moulded surround and rebated internally for shutters, was set in the east-west wall, 1, at attic level.

22, =1, the brickwork of the wall, 1, appeared to be one build with the window, 22. There were no signs that the window had been inserted into the wall, 1.

29, eight pairs of oak rafters tied with pegged collars formed the hipped roof of the north end of the south-east range. The timbers forming the collars were evidently reused since they were cut with mortises and peg holes that could not have functioned in their present position. Also, all of the rafters featured redundant mortises for oblique tenons that consistently imply diagonal struts rising towards the collar. However, there were no corresponding mortises in the soffits of the collar or any other sign of jointing. It would therefore appear that these redundant mortises relate to a previous use of the timbers.

29/21, the rafters, 29, were supported by the wall plate, 21.

30, a cut in the tie-beam of the roof truss, 20, midway along the roof of the south-east range. It removed a section of timber in the eastern half of the tie-beam. The eastern vertical strut was also been removed.

30/20, the cut, 30, removed part of the tie-beam of a roof truss. It seems reasonable to assume that the tie-beam was originally intended to function as a tie and that the mortise and peg hole in the collar were intended for a vertical strut.

31, two vertical oak struts were inserted into the cut, 30, made in the tie-beam of the roof truss, 20, and jointed to the rafter and collar. With the collar they formed a door-size frame. They did not constitute a repair to the tie-beam of the truss, 20.

31/30, the insertion of the vertical timbers, 31, clearly follows the cuts, 30, made in the truss, 20.

Discussion of Group 4

The vertical face at the west end of the brick gable wall at the north end of the south-east range, 1, and the absence of a return at this point suggests that it was built against an existing north-south wall. This was probably the original masonry east wall of the central range. At its east end, the brick north wall of the south east range returns midway across the westernmost buttress against the north wall of the hall. The two-light attic window appears to be contemporary with the brickwork, 1, and is compatible with the floor implied by the roll moulded joists, 11. The doorway, 30, 31, created in the truss, 20, is also compatible with this floor level. The roof, 21, 29, is open to a level approximately that of the top of the window, 22. The northernmost collar is set slightly higher than the others. This is presumably designed to accommodate the two-light moulded window, 22.

The roll-moulded joists are thought to be the work of Archbishop Morton, 1486-1500, because they resemble his work at Lambeth Palace. The brickwork, 1, resembles the east wall of the Chapel, which is thought to be the work of Archbishop Bourchier, 1454-1486.

The Construction of the Brick Walls and Insertion of Moulded Joist Floors in the North-east Range, c 1486: Group 5

7, a north-south brick wall forming the east wall of the north-east range. The bricks, maroon and red in colour, and size (58-65) x (255-260) x (115-125) mm, were laid to English bond and set in white lime mortar containing flint pebble less than 8 mm in size. In the exterior east face, were traces of diaper work using darker almost black, possibly blue bricks. This work resembles the west face of the north-west range.

7/1, the north-south wall, 7, very clearly abutted the earlier east-west wall, 1, to the south.

17, roll moulded oak ceiling joists running north-south and main beams running east-west, identical to those in the south-east range, formed the second floor level in the eastern half of the north east range, Fig. 17. A similarly moulded second floor in the western half of the building is c 0.85 m lower.

Discussion of Group 5

A strictly archaeological relationship between the moulded joists, 17, and the brickwork, 7, forming the east wall of the north east range was not observed. However the floor clearly conforms to the alignments of the wall, 7, and the east-west wall, 1, to the south. Elsewhere in the Palace especially in the north-west range the moulded joists are associated with diaper brickwork and are thought to be the work of Archbishop Morton, 1486-1500. Although this group is associated with the previous group, the butt joint at the south end of the east wall clearly puts it second in the sequence. Similarly, the same east wall abuts the end wall of the Chapel to the north which is also thought to be the work of Archbishop Bourchier, 1454-1486.

Alteration to the Upper Floors in the North-east Range using Modified Joists, probably sixteenth century: Group 6

25, roll moulded east-west joists employed in the ceiling of the second floor room in the north-west quarter of the north-east range were originally of the same type as those used in the previous groups, 17 and 11, except that the lowest roll had been consistently removed.

26, a moulded oak main beam into which were mortised the modified roll moulded joists, 25. The beam was moulded in the chamfer planes with a pair of rolls and two shallow hollows.

Discussion of Group 6

The moulding of the main beam, 26, differs significantly in style from the moulding of the main beams, 7 and 11, in previous groups. It is also stylistically consistent with the modified joists 25. The assembly therefore implies an alteration to the earlier Group 5, creating a second floor room and a room in the attic. Although not observed archaeologically, this floor is positioned between, and is apparently structurally dependent on the roof trusses, 33 and 32, in the northern half of the north-east range. The style of the mouldings is consistent with a sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century date.

The Reconstruction of the Walls of the Central Range in Brick, c 1750: Group 7

4, =10, orange brown bricks, (65-70) x (110) x 230 mm in size, set in a creamy grey, almost white lime sandy mortar, formed a north-south gable wall at the east end of the central range. In the centre of the wall, it incorporated a wide segmental arch brick window, which opened into the roof void above the collars of the central range. Below the level of the northern wall plate of the Guard Room, it terminated in a vertical face flush with the face of the north wall, 1, of the south-east range. Above this level, it terminated in a vertical face,

set 280 mm south of the face of the north wall of the south east range, 1. There were variations in the wall's thickness. Up to c.800 mm above the level of the wall plate, 13, of the south-east range, it was c.500 mm thick. Above this level, it was reduced by an offset to 400 mm thick. Below a point two courses below this offset, the east face was built overhanded i.e. from the west. This was probably necessitated by the presence of guttering for the south-east range. Above this level, it was constructed with a fair face English bond. There was no reduction in the wall thickness, 800 mm from the north end of the wall. It may have been intended to buttress the south gable wall of the north-east range conjectured in Group 3.

4/1, when part of the north wall of the east range was removed, at its junction with the wall, 4, to the west, it was clear from the mortar of the west wall, 4, that it had been constructed against the north wall, 1.

5, an oak wall plate, 285 x 140 mm in section, supported the rafters, 26, of the Guard Room. The rafters, 26, sit on top of the wall plate; they do not overhang the outer face of the wall plate. The timber is clean and well squared. At its east end in the upper face and now visible from the north face only, is a redundant cut, probably representing a dovetail mortise.

5/4, the east end of the wall plate, 5, is supported by the brickwork of the west wall of the east range, 4.

28, a stud wall, comprising reused oak timbers and an inner wall plate and resembling the wall plate 5, was inserted under the arched braces of the rafters of the Guard Room and abutted the brick west wall, 4. Further oak timbers, including a large diagonal brace, were also inserted to give extra support to the angel corbel in the north-east corner of the Guard Room, set partly in the brick wall 4. The easternmost stud was probably a reused wall post.

28/4, the brickwork of the stud wall, 28, was clearly seen to abut the west face of the brick west wall, 4.

28/27, the brickwork and studding, 28, respected the stone corbel, 27. The corbel was not set into the brickwork at a later date. This suggests that the stone corbel's positioning was either contemporary with or predates the brickwork, 28. Since the stud wall is clearly later than the carving of the stone or the construction of the roof, the latter seems the most plausible.

Discussion of Group 7

The actions associated with this group represent the replacement of parts of the original masonry walls of the central range with brick and timber construction while the collar rafter roof remained *in-situ*. It is possible that the wall plate, 5, is contemporary with the construction of the Guard Room roof, but is associated here with the present group by its condition and appearance which resembles the reused timber in the stud wall, 28, more closely than the rafters of the Guard Room roof. If the wall plate, 5, is original and the rafters did not project beyond the outer face of the wall plate, the eaves must have been supported by sprockets. It is possible that this reordering of the Guard Room or central range included the lining of the roof with lath and plaster. It seems reasonable to suggest that these activities might be contemporary with Archbishop Herring's repairs to the Great Hall roof and therefore date from c 1750.

The Reconstruction of the North-east Range, Nineteenth or Twentieth century: Group 8

3, soot blackened, yellow and red stock bricks, 65 x 225 x 100 mm, bonded with creamy

yellow sandy mortar formed an east-west wall, bedded on top of the north end of the north-south wall, 4, and the Guard Room wall plate, 5.

3/5, the brickwork, 3, was bedded on the east end of the wall plate, 5, on the north side of the Guard Room.

3/8, the brickwork, 3, filled the cut, 8, in the brickwork of the north wall of the east range, 1.

3, =35, although the colour of the bricks is not consistent between the areas of brickwork, 3 and 35, they are coterminous at their west ends and both are constructed on and around the brickwork of the north wall of the east range, 1.

6, a pine wall plate, 260 x 150 mm in section, and bedded on mortar resembling that used in the brickwork, 3, was placed on top of the east wall of the north-east range and supported the pine rafters of the roof above the north-east range.

6/7, the wall plate, 6, was bedded in mortar applied to the top of the wall, 7. The mortar differs from that of the wall, 7, and therefore represents a separate and later action.

8, an irregular vertical cut, visible in the north face of the north wall of the south-east range was made in the brickwork, 1, slightly to the east and above its western termination.

8/1, the cut, 8, was made into the brickwork of the north wall of the south-east range, 1.

14, an iron bar, c.60 x 8 mm in section, was bolted with square headed bolts to the wall plate on the east wall of the north-east range, 6, and the Guard Room wall plate, 5.

14/15, the tie bar was bolted to the Guard Room wall plate, 5.

14/6, the tie bar was bolted to the wall plate, 6.

18, an irregular cut was made in the brickwork forming the north face of the north wall of the south-east range, 1, either side of the window, 22. The cut conformed in outline with the lines of the rafters of the roof above the south-east range and levelled out at a point corresponding with the top of the cut, 8, to the west.

19, brickwork comprising yellow stocks resembling the brickwork, 3, were inserted as a blocking of the segmental headed window in the east face of the east wall of the Guard Room.

19/4, the blocking of the window appeared to be a later activity, employing different materials, respecting and post-dating the construction of the window, 22.

35, red bricks and tiles formed a parapet wall, 280 mm wide, above the window, 22, and flush with the north face of the north wall of the south-east range, 1.

35/18, the brickwork, 35, filled the cut, 18, in the north wall of the south-east range.

35, =36, the parapet wall comprising the north, 35, and the south, 36, face of the north wall of the south-east range, above the window 22 appears to be of one build throughout.

36, red bricks formed the south face of the parapet wall at the north end of the south east range.

Discussion of Group 8

This group represents repairs and alterations to the roof of the north-east range, 14 and 6,

the blocking of the east window in the Guard Room, 19, and the construction of a parapet wall around the north end of the south-east range, 3. The general character of the work suggests a date in the late nineteenth or twentieth century.

Building Works of 1987: Group 9

23, pine, 100 x 50 mm in section, and plywood associated with the current building works.

23/3, these timbers were in part applied to the brickwork 3.

Discussion of Group 9

The current building works were easily distinguished from earlier work by choice of materials. The brickwork was bonded with cement mortar.

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Fig. 9, the junction between the north-east and south-east ranges, viewed from the north-east. Photograph: August 1991



Fig. 10, the north wall of the south-east range. Photograph: November 1987.



Fig. 11, the top of the staircase at the north end of the south-east range. Photograph : November 1987

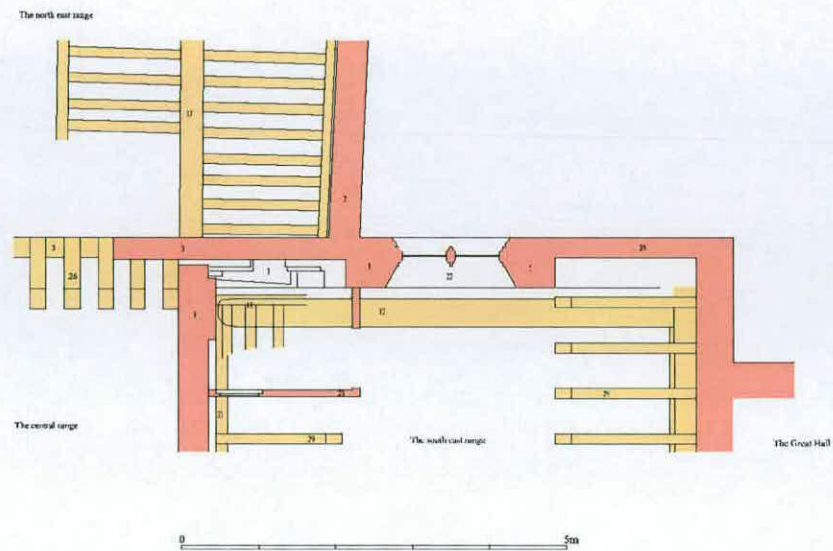


Fig. 12, a plan of the attic floor of the south-east range at its junction with the north-east range and the central range, drawing number 0001

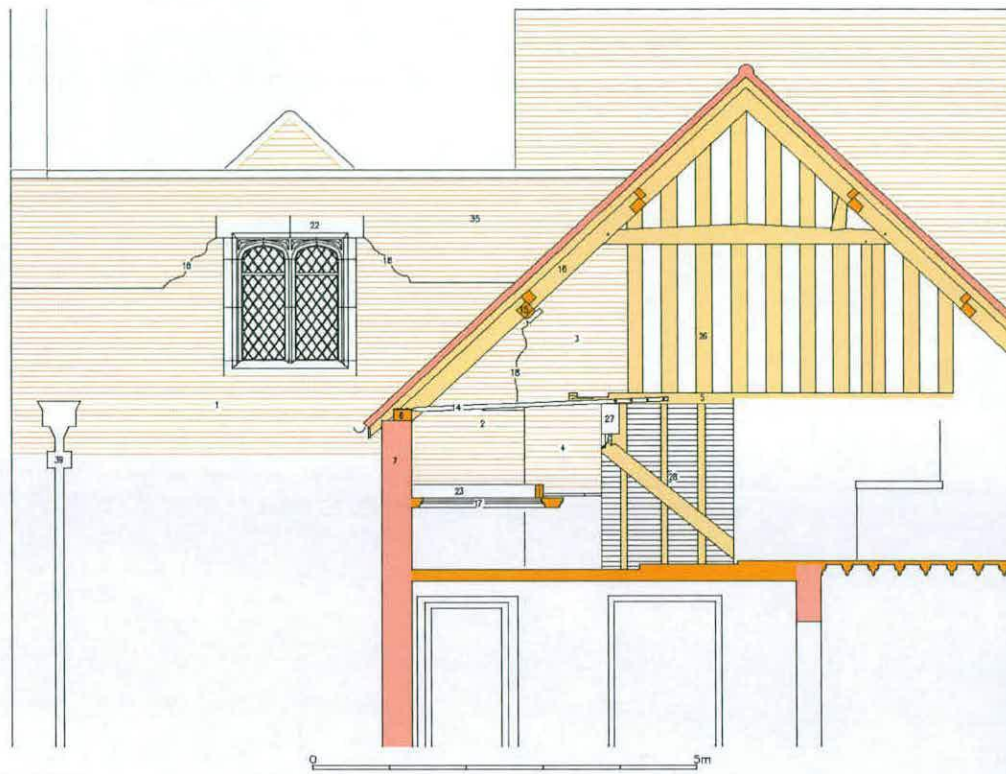


Fig. 13, an elevation of the north face of the north wall of the south-east range at attic floor level, drawing number 0002

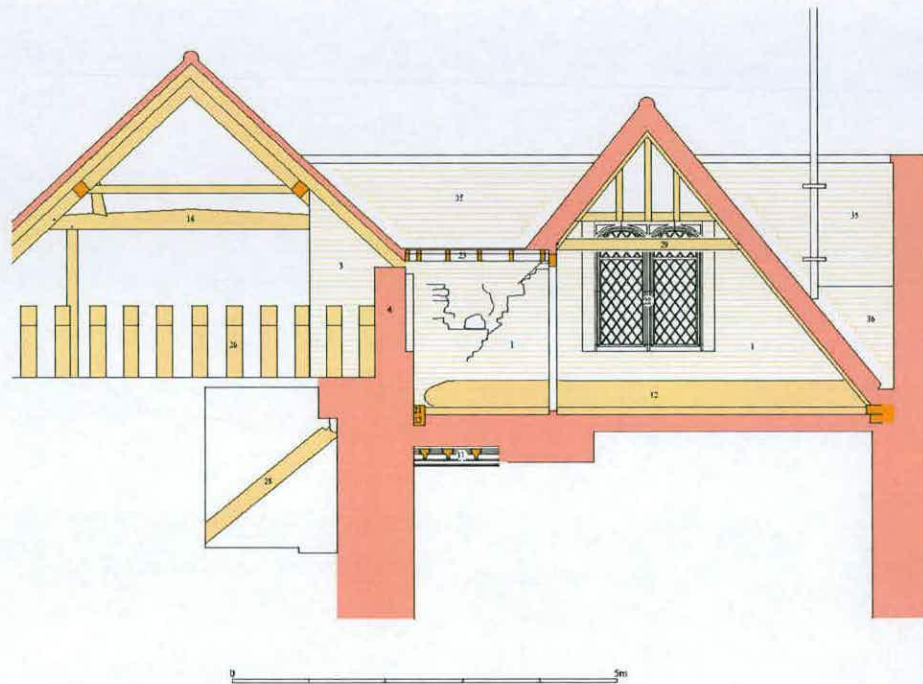


Fig. 14, an elevation of the south face of the north wall of the south-east range at attic floor level, drawing number 0003

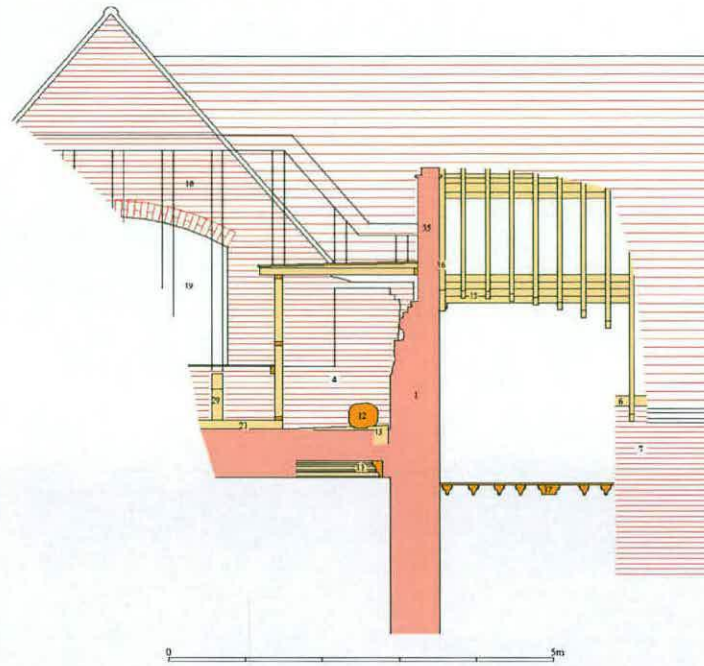


Fig. 15, a south-north section through the south-east range showing the gable wall at the east end of the central range at attic floor level, drawing number 0004
a

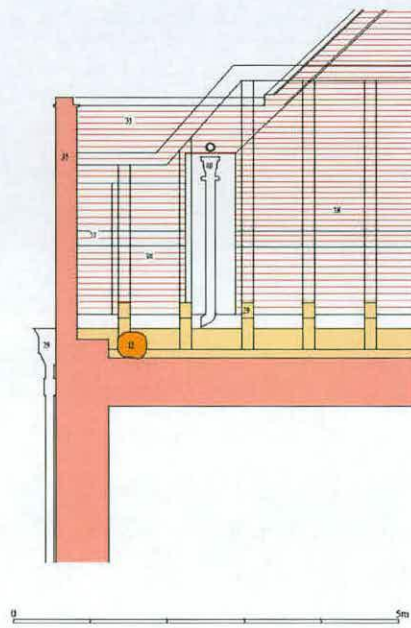


Fig. 16, an elevation of the west face of the east wall of the south-east range at attic floor level, drawing number 0005

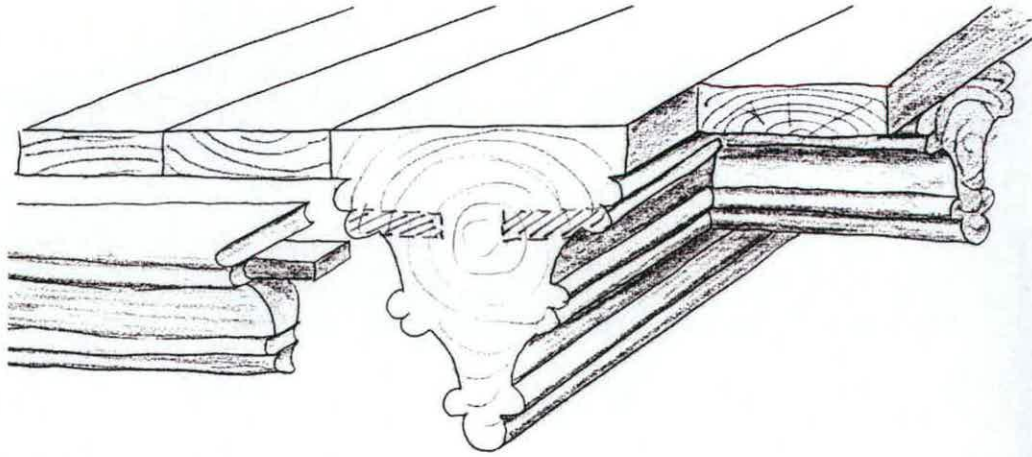


Fig. 17, a sketch illustrating the roll moulded oak floor, 17, in the north-east range.

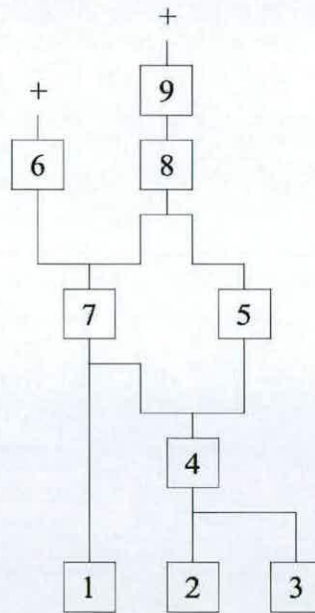


Fig. 18, the group matrix illustrating the phasing of the features identified at the junction of the north-east south-east and central ranges, drawing number 0008

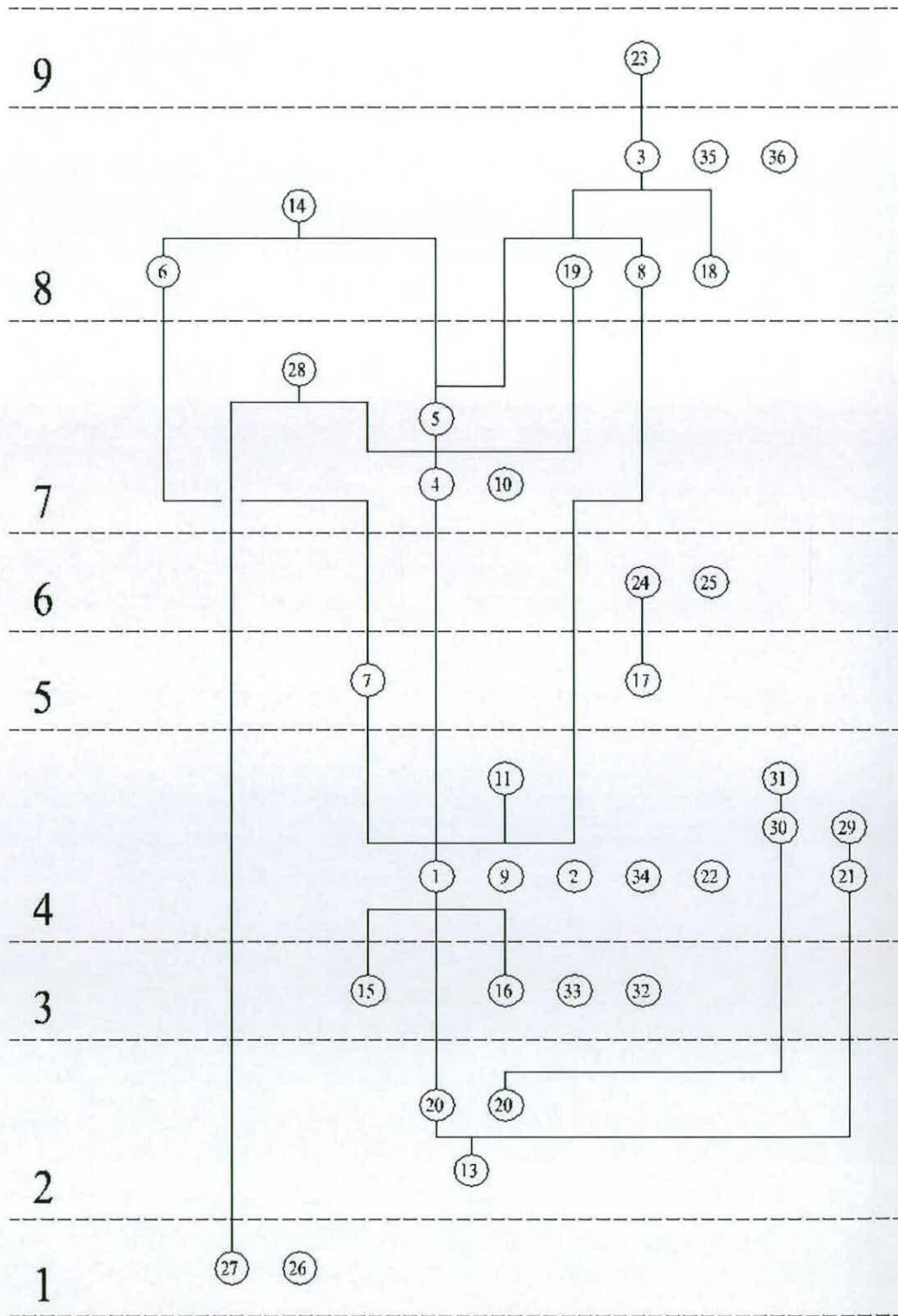


Fig. 19, site matrix, drawing number 0009

The Roof above the Great Hall

Introduction

The following observations were possible because, in March 1990, scaffolding erected inside the west end of the hall gave limited access to the roof. The scaffolding was in place for a few days only and it was only partially boarded. The hall was in constant use by the school. The recording was therefore limited to the truss against the west wall. The relationship of the medieval roof to the side walls, obscured by a later cornice, was not recorded. The scaffolding did not allow access to the apex of the roof so those joints remain unrecorded. The thickness of the first truss east of the west wall was obtained by measurement from the scaffolding.

Augustus Pugin and his son Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin published drawings of the hall in 1838 that show the hall in plan and longitudinal section. The correspondence between the present survey and that of the Pugins' is good. The present survey supplements the older survey with details of mouldings. Although the Pugin drawings were published after the collapse of 1830, they were probably surveyed before that date since they show a door with a window above in the east wall. It is not clear from the plan whether the window was two- or three-light. It must be noted however, that these drawings are interpretative to a degree since they omit the tie-beams inserted in 1748.

The hall, built of stone with flint rubble with stone dressings, is aligned east-west. Its high end is marked by a change in floor level and an opening for an oriel window at ground floor level in the south wall. At its east end, doors in the north and south walls mark the line of the screens passage. According to the guidebook, before 1830, there were three doors in the east wall leading to the kitchen pantry and buttery with lancet windows above but it seems more likely that they simply matched the others in the hall.⁷ The services were housed in a range that is shown in the early views of the site, Fig. 1. The Victoria County History note that the north wall, the north door and porch appear to date from the late fourteenth century and assign to the period of William Courtenay's episcopacy, 1381-96, Fig. 7.⁸ The bold well-rounded wave moulding employed there is quite distinct from the later casement hollow mouldings that characterise the hall windows, south door and door in the west wall. The buttresses against the north wall, essential for the support of the roof, are clearly not contemporary: they partially obscure a blocked arched opening in the west bay, Fig. 20.

The roof is supported by timber responds on top of projecting stone corbels decorated with carvings of angels holding heraldic shields. The heraldic arms include those of Richard Duke of York, Henry VI and Archbishop Stafford which are repeated on the stone canopy that would have stood above the bishop's throne, now set in the west wall of the hall. The account rolls surviving at Lambeth Palace make no reference to the construction of the Great Hall but the information they provide is only intermittent. It therefore seems reasonable to assume that the hall roof dates from the period of Stafford's episcopacy, 1443-52.

⁷ Guidebook 1960, 4. The VCH comment, "'Two lancets,' it is said. Probably windows of uncusped lights of the same character as the other lights. The term 'lancet' was very indiscriminately used in the early part of the last century.' VCH 1912, 208, fn 30

⁸ VCH 1912, 208, 210 and plan

The Construction of the Roof

The roof timbers are described as Spanish chestnut in *The History of the Old Palace Croydon* but it is not stated how this identification was made. To the present observer it resembles oak. The whole structure with the exception of the later tie-beams and later repairs appears uniform in the type of timber used. A reliable identification will probably require the removal and analysis of a sample. Such a sample would probably be very useful to the development of dendrochronology because of the relatively firm historical date for the roof.

The truss at the west end of the hall is moulded on its east face only although the timbers are of generally the same scantling as those in the open trusses. Access to the end truss during the survey was fair and allowed reasonably accurate measurement of the moulding of the timbers. The drawings of the mouldings for the open trusses are derived from these.

The roof is composed of four bays divided by arch braced collar trusses. Between the arch braces and the collars of the trusses are diagonal struts. The arched braces and the collars are moulded and have additional mouldings pegged to them. The mouldings applied to the collars create the effect of a cornice. Towards the apex of each truss is a plain upper collar with straight braces. Below the collar, the principals are moulded with hollow chamfers, above, they have a plain rebate.

Between each bay are nine common rafter pairs with collars and braces. The outer rafter pairs rest in part on the principals. Support to the common rafter pairs is given by moulded purlins jointed to the principals just below the level of the collar and by a second larger purlin jointed to the collar of the main truss and connected to the common rafters by ashlar pieces and horizontal ties. This second purlin is moulded to match the collar of the main truss and has the same applied cornice moulding. Arched and moulded wind braces rise from the principals to the lower purlins.

There is a consistent pattern of nail holes and broken off nails in the soffits of the rafters above the pine box cornice. This pattern suggests that once there were ashlar pieces at this level and that they were removed in 1748. The nails and the nail holes are consistent with those used in the ashlar pieces above the collar cornice. The missing ashlar pieces would therefore appear to have been original. This in turn suggests that at wall plate level, there was another set of cornice mouldings to match those at collar level. The parts of the responds where these timbers would have met are now concealed by boards that probably date from 1748, except for the hollow chamfer moulding adjacent to the wall that in all cases is crudely terminated at the top. We can therefore suggest that there were wall arches above the window consisting of arched timber braces and probably moulded to match the wind braces higher in the roof. Above these, there would probably have been a timber cornice moulded to match that at collar beam level. This arrangement is shown in the isometric reconstruction, Fig. 33.

In the second bay from the west wall, the ashlar pieces rising from the cornice at collar beam level are set back from the innermost face of the cornice moulding and are probably set on the tie-beam itself rather than the applied outermost moulding. This distinguishes this bay from the other three since there, they are almost flush with the inner face of the cornice moulding. This difference is easily noticeable especially at high level. However, there is another difference in this bay which is although it is harder to perceive is perhaps more significant. It is perhaps best observed as follows. If the geometry of the rafters and collars was consistent for all four bays, then the difference in the positioning of the ashlar pieces above the collar result in those in the second bay from the west being shorter than those in the other three bays. However, they are of the same height. Also, where in the other three bays, the wind braces are pegged to the rafters, in this bay they are not. Instead, they pass above the braces and the purlins. The rafters in this bay are therefore set higher than in the other three bays. This suggests a smoke bay or louver in the roof above a central hearth.

The Insertion of the Tie-beams

The pine tie-beams spanning each truss appear to have been installed in the time of Archbishop Herring. The western tie-beam is painted with the date and his initials, 'T 1748 H'. The beams are tied to the wall plates with iron straps. They may be contemporary with other similar iron repairs to the roof, Fig. 23.

The modillion box cornice appears to be contemporary with the tie-beams. As noted above, it replaced an original feature, which would have looked very similar. Its introduction, characteristic of its date, strikes a very classical note. In this sense it is probably more significant that the presumed arched braces above the windows were removed at the same time.



Fig. 20, the north wall of the Great Hall. Photograph: August 1991.



Fig. 21, the south wall of the Great Hall. Photograph: August 1993.



Fig. 22, a general view of the roof above the Great Hall from scaffolding erected against the west wall. Photograph: March 1990.



Fig. 23, a detail of the truss between the first and second bays at the west end of the Great Hall, viewed from the west. The iron strap repair may be contemporary with the insertion of the tie-beams in 1748. Photograph: March 1990.

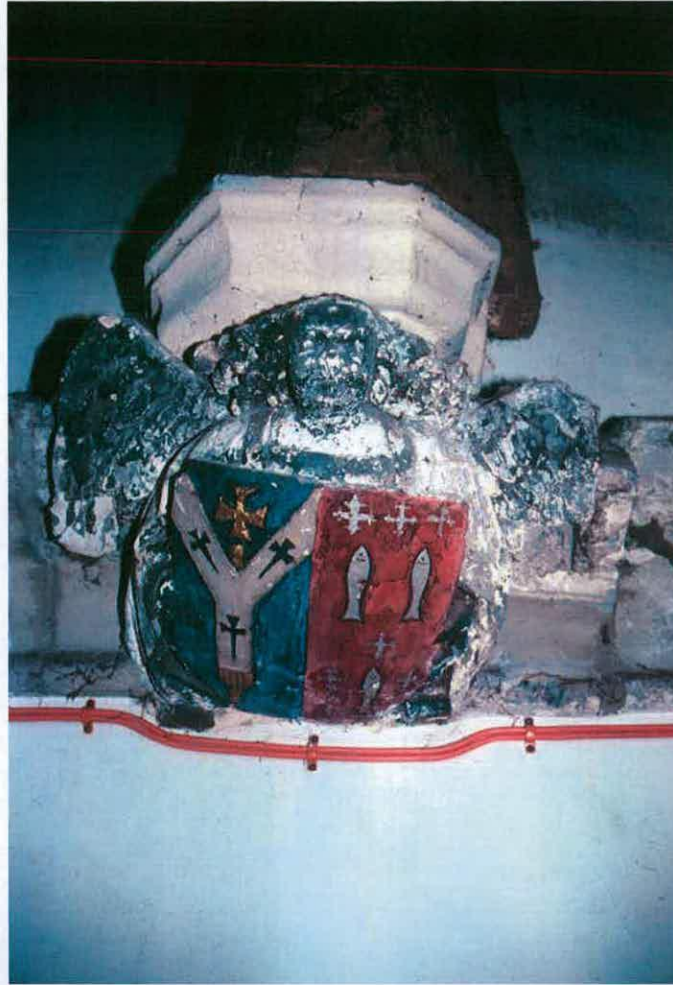


Fig. 24, the arms of the archbishops William Laud (1633–45) and Thomas Herring (1747–57) painted onto one of the stone corbels in the Great Hall. Photograph: August 1991.

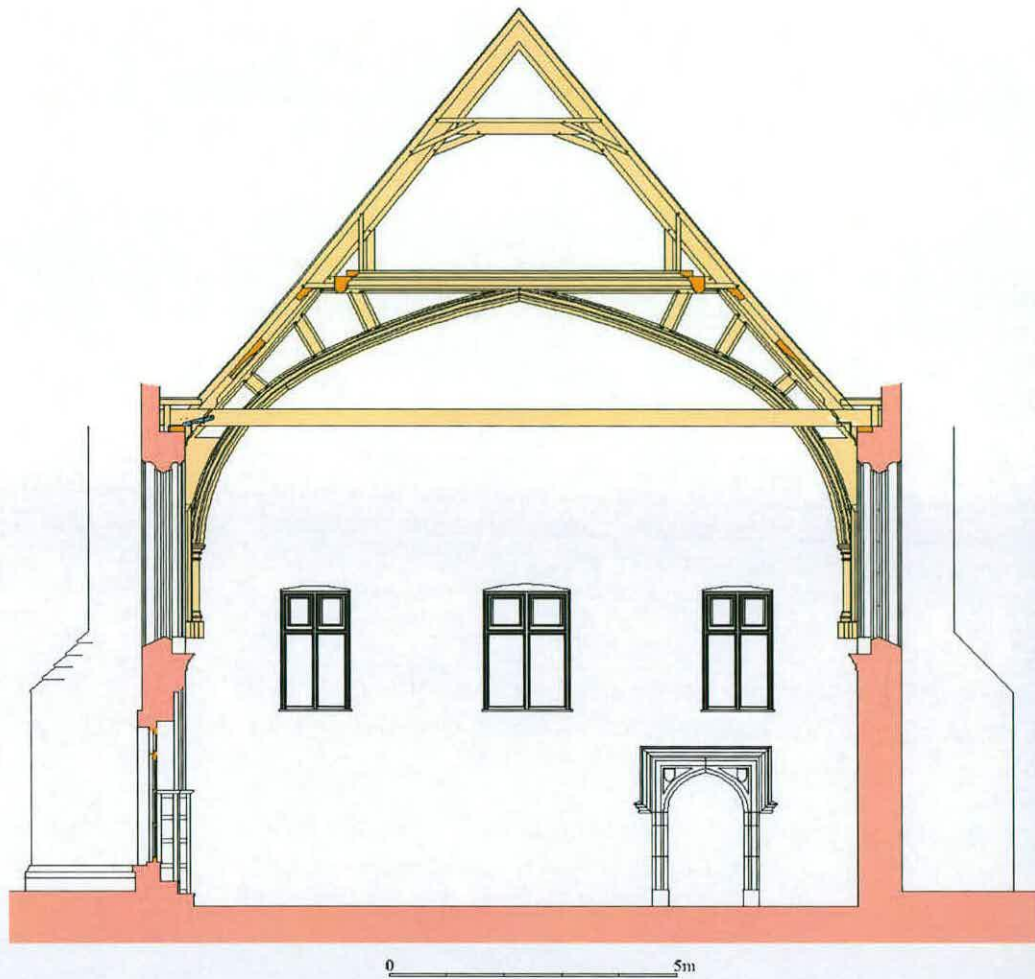


Fig. 25, an elevation of the roof truss at the west end of the Great Hall, drawing number 0010

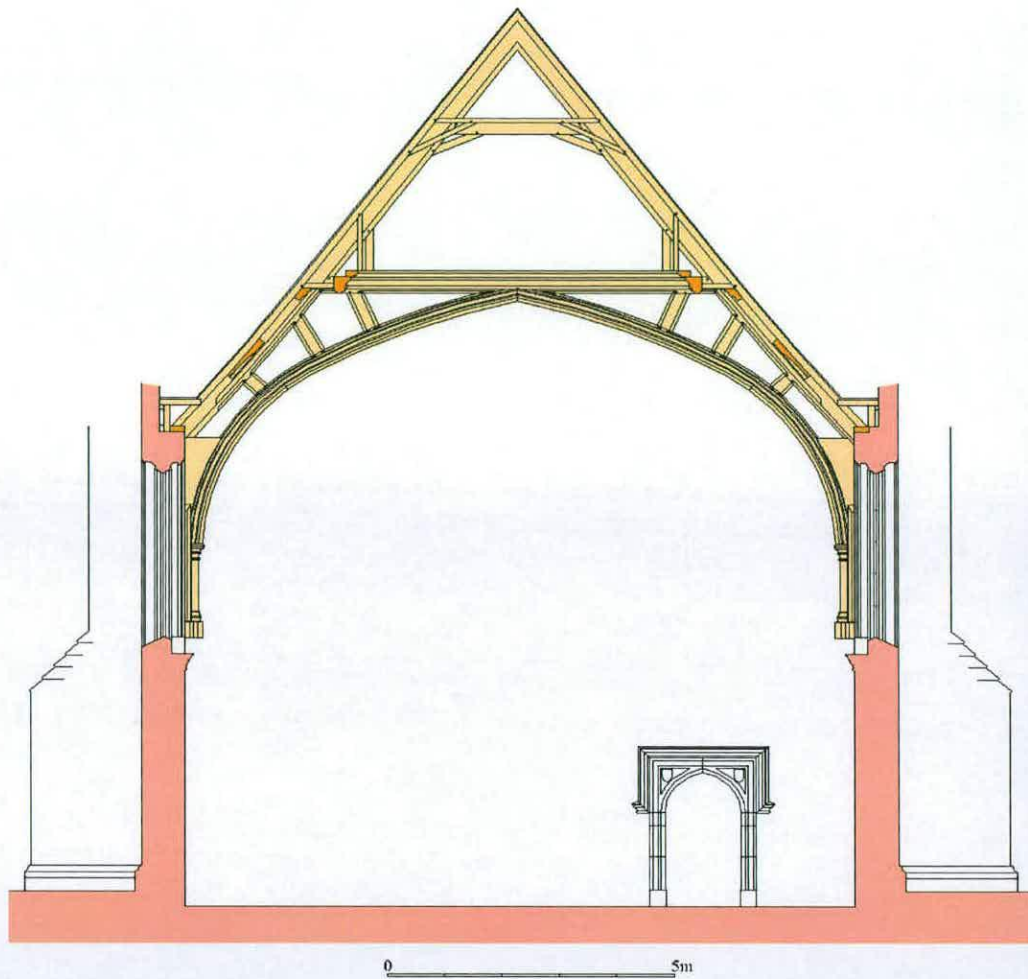


Fig. 26, an elevation of the roof truss at the west end of the Great Hall, shown without the later tie-beam, drawing number 0011

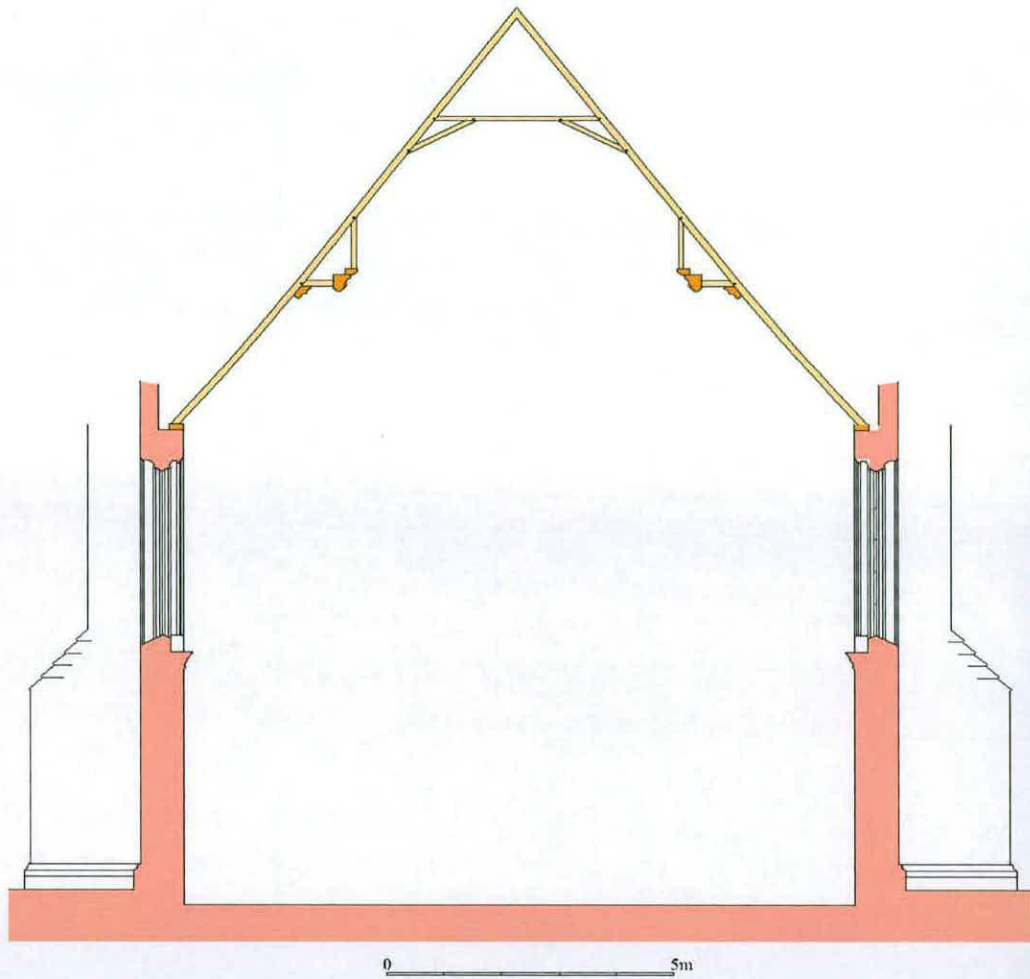


Fig. 27, an elevation of a common rafter pair in the west bay of the hall, drawing number 0012

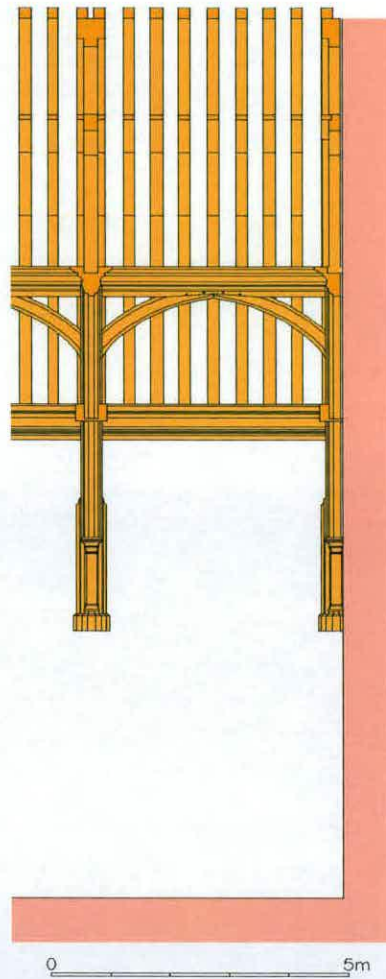


Fig. 28, a section through the west bay of the Great Hall looking south, drawing number 0013

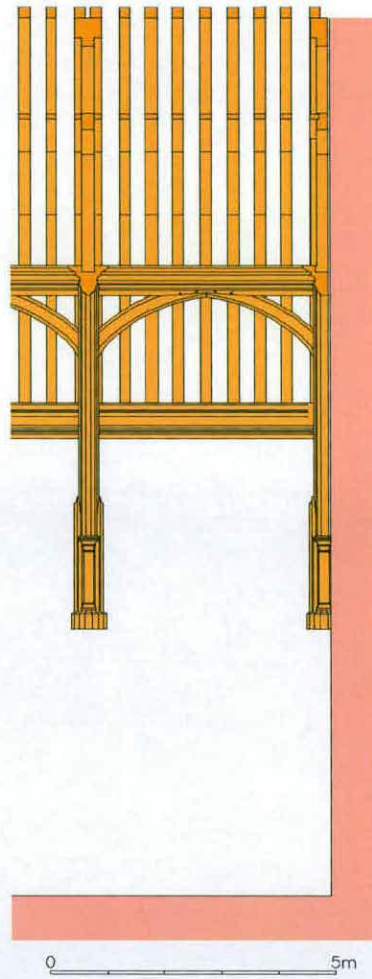


Fig. 29, a section through the west bay of the Great Hall looking south, without the later tie-beam, 0014

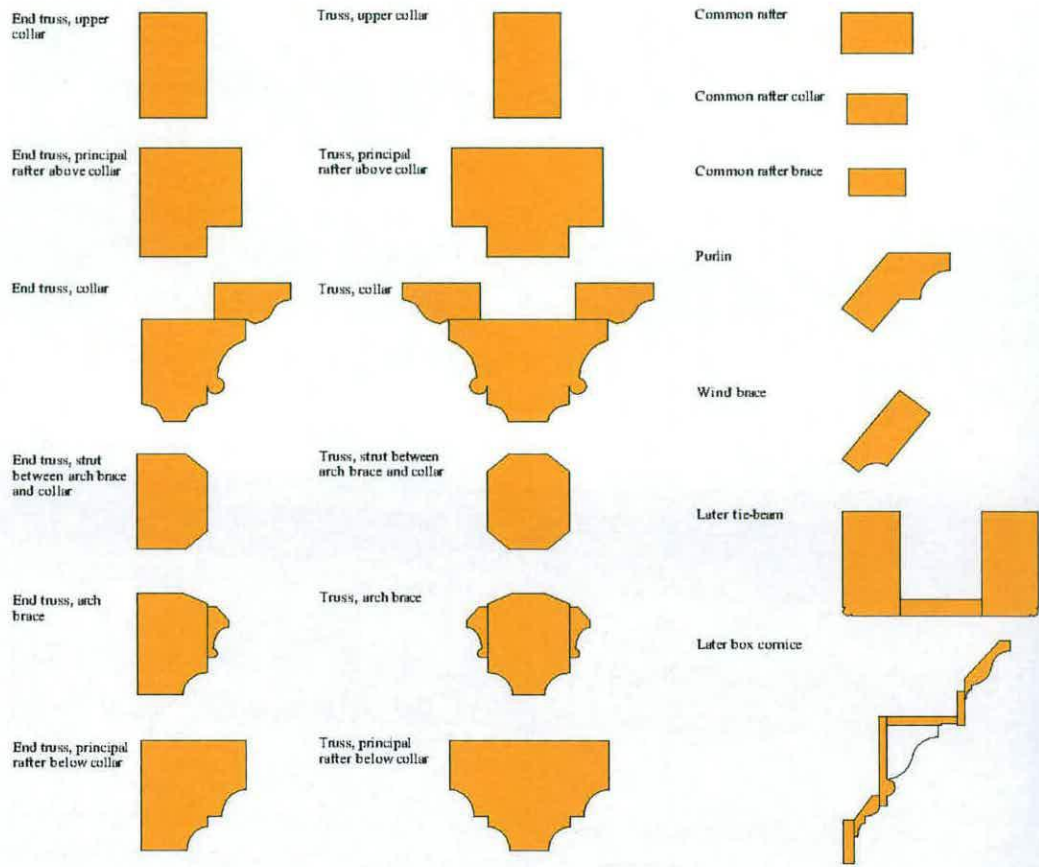


Fig. 30, timber mouldings from the roof of the Great Hall, drawing number 0015

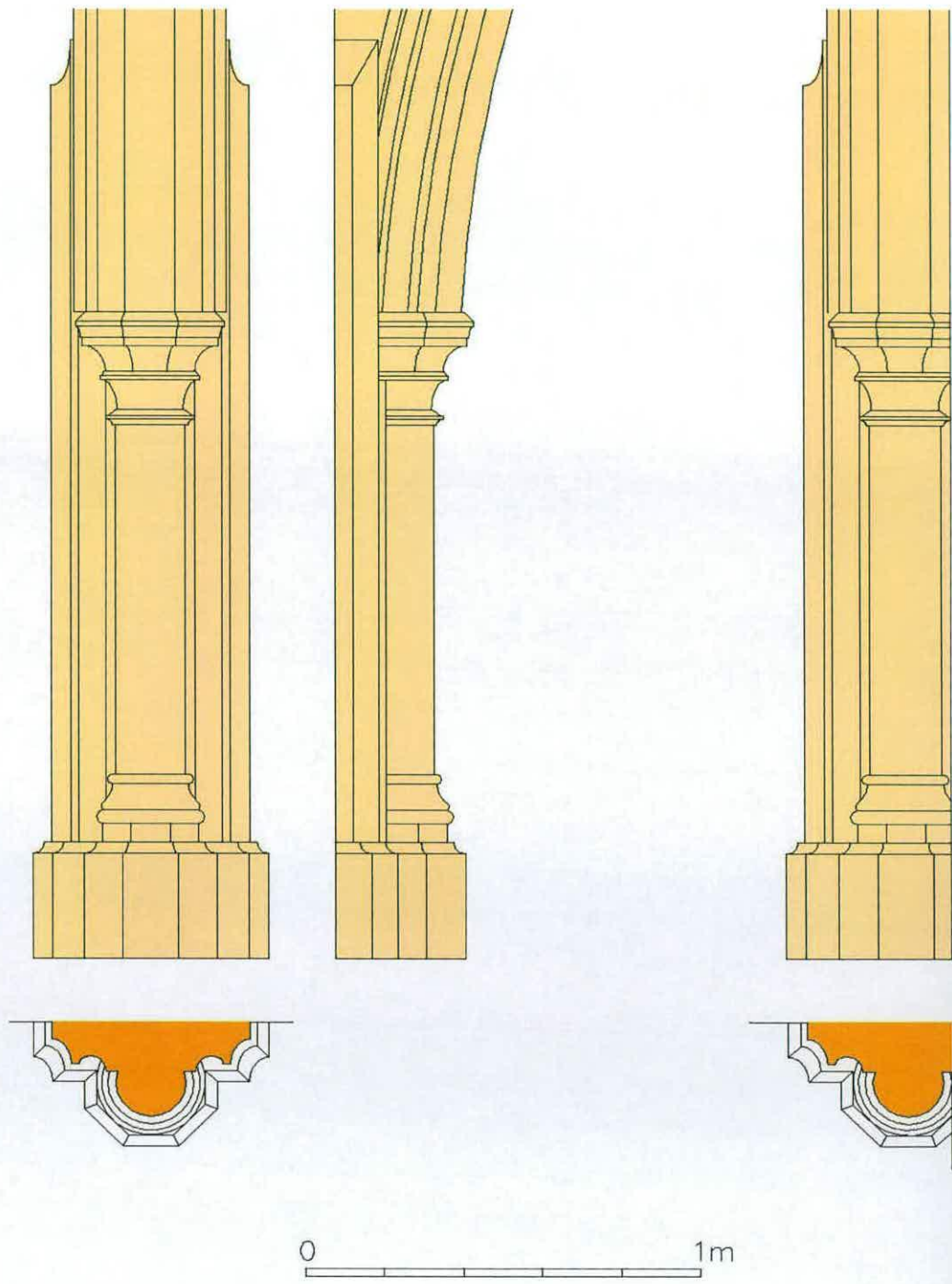


Fig. 31, Timber responds supporting the roof of the hall, 0016

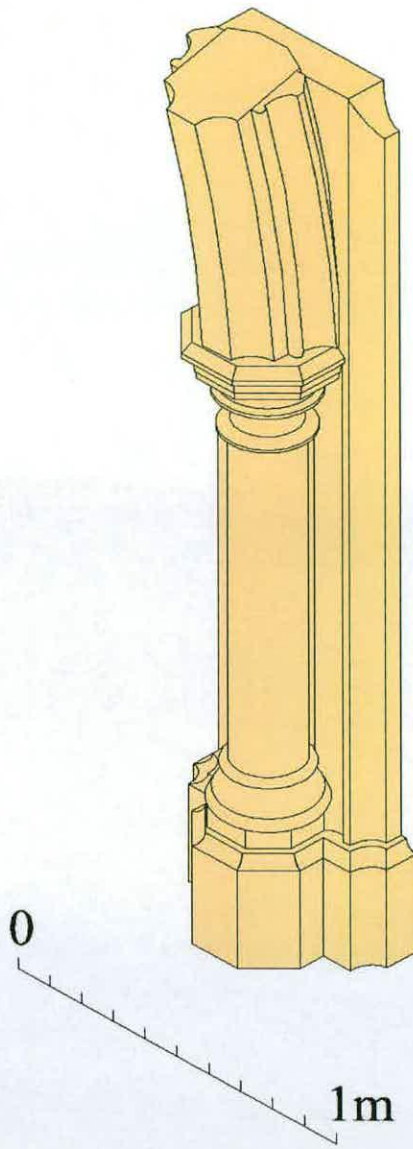


Fig. 32, an isometric of a timber respond supporting the roof of the Great Hall, drawing number 0017

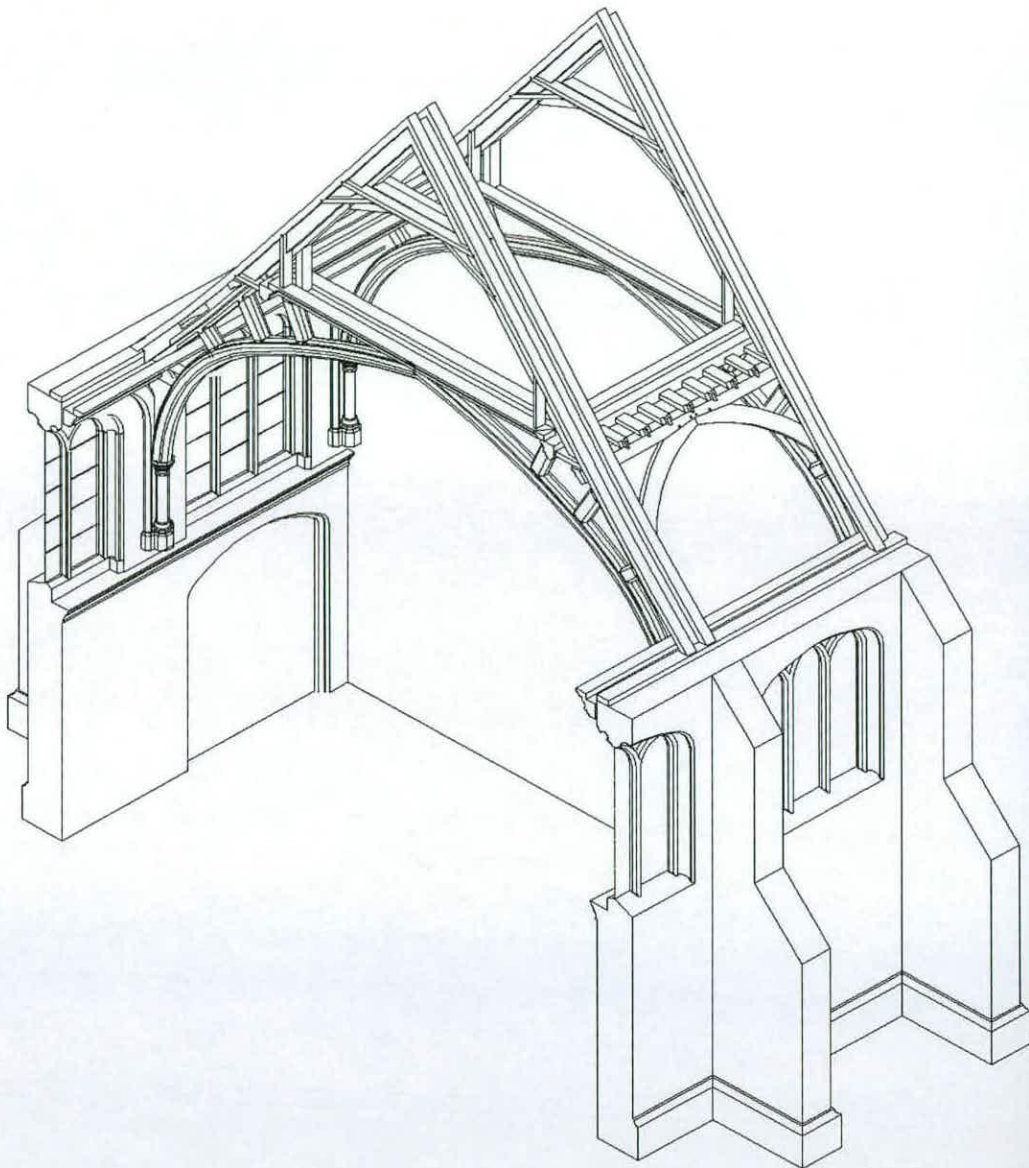


Fig. 33, an isometric projection of the west bay of the roof above the Great Hall, drawing number 0018

The East Door in the South Wall of the Great Hall

In 1993, the exterior stone work of the south door to the Great Hall was deteriorating and the architect, Mr Gardner, suggested that some repairs were envisaged. Most of the arrises had already disappeared and the hood mould appeared to be entirely composed of modern cement render although it is possible that some of the original stone survived underneath. There were no signs of the original bases and, judging from the proportions of the door, they were probably submerged beneath the present ground surface.

The reconstruction drawings are based on dimensioned pencil sketch notes and are an interpretation of the surviving fabric. The moulding profile was drawn at 1:5. The door is reconstructed on the basis of a fully reconstructed moulding profile. The chamfer stop base is typical of the period.



Fig. 34, the door at the east end of the south wall of the Great Hall. Photograph: August 1993.

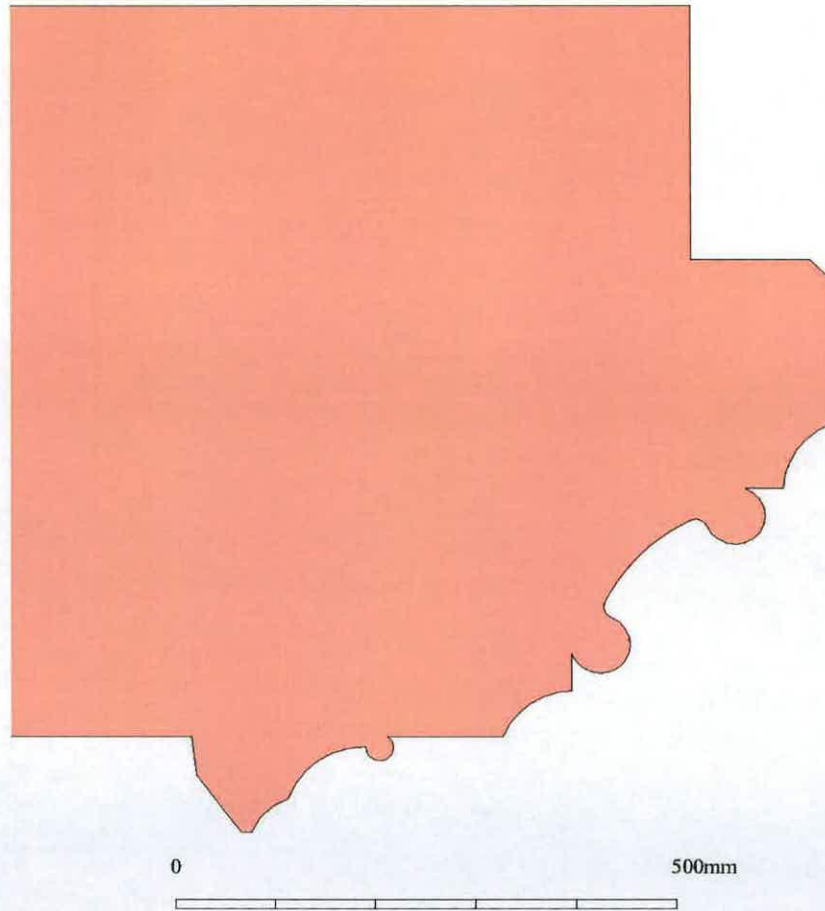


Fig. 35, a composite section through the jamb of the east door in the south wall of the Great Hall, showing the maximum survival of the rolls and arrises.

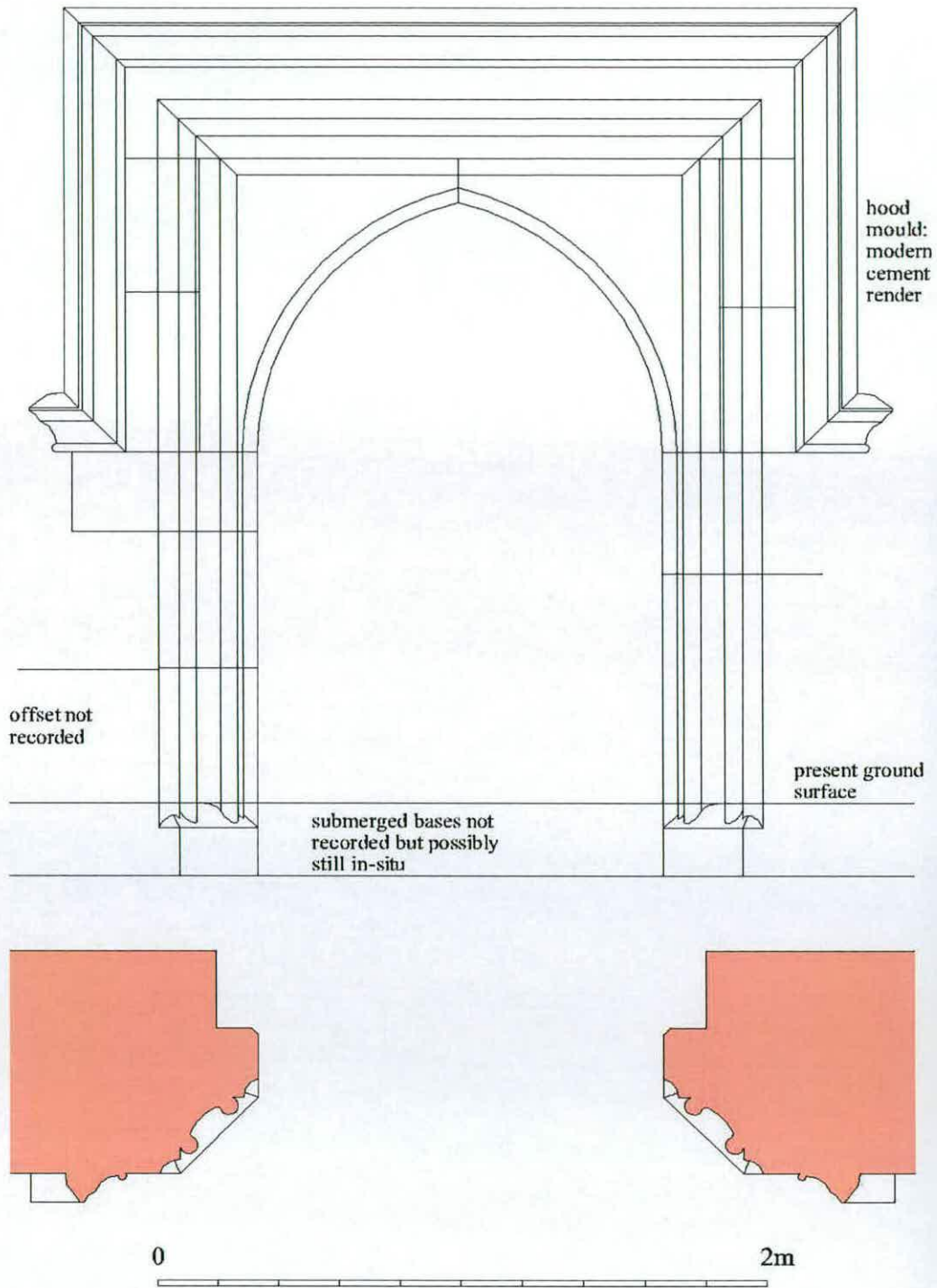


Fig. 36, a reconstructed elevation and plan of the door at the east end of the south wall of the Great Hall. The hood mould profile is that of the present cement render hood, which may or may not be historic. The bases were not observed. Drawing number 0020.

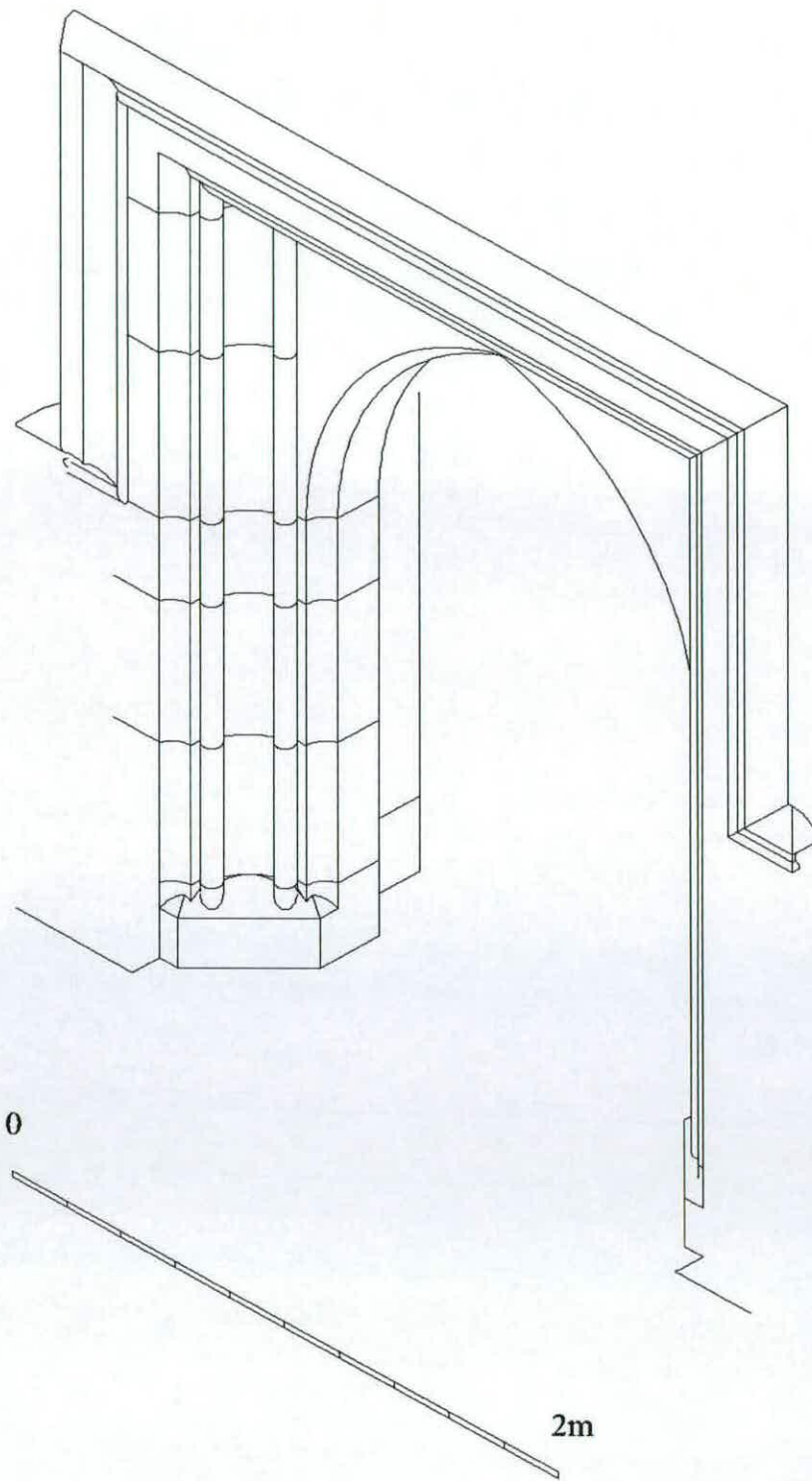


Fig. 37, an isometric reconstruction, of the east door in the south wall of the Great Hall viewed from the south, drawing number 0021.

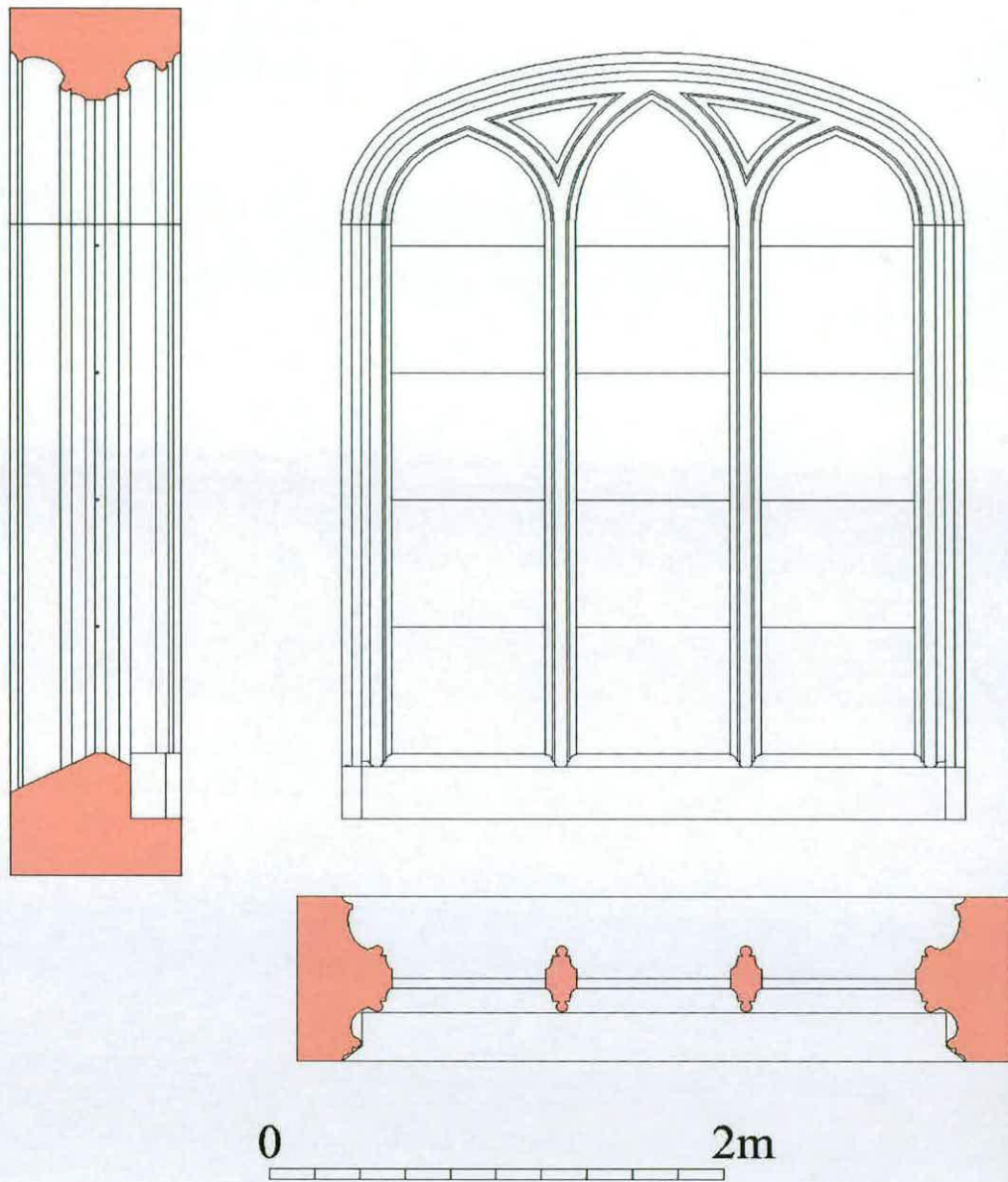


Fig. 38, plan, section, and elevation of one of the windows in the Great Hall, drawing number 0022

Details of the Guard Room Roof

In October 1995, repairs were carried out to the rafter ends on the north side of the Guard Room roof. The roof is dated by the stone corbels carved in stone with angels bearing shields decorated with the arms of Archbishop Thomas Arundel 1397-1414.

The tiles were removed from the affected area and access was provided by external scaffolding at eaves level, Fig. 39. The repairs involved the installation of timber frames designed to triangulate the rafters with the two wall plates, Fig. 40. The original rafter ends and housings were exposed and it was possible to draw the timbers and their sections, Fig. 41 to Fig. 42.

The rafters sit on the outer wall plate. For each of the rafters, curved timbers forming arch braces or ashlar pieces rise from an inner wall plate that is moulded on its inner face. Short timbers tie the two wall plates together. The roof appears to have had no longitudinal bracing. This raises the question of the function and significance of the moulded principal trusses. What purpose did they serve? They do not offer significantly more resistance to the roof spreading. Perhaps, it was intended that the roof be lined with boards to create a tunnel vault, articulated into bays by the moulded principals. Such boarding would have provided a significant degree of resistance to racking.



Fig. 39, the rafter ends above the north wall of the Guard Room. Photograph: October 1995



Fig. 40, rafter ends above the north wall of the Guard Room with one of the timber frames installed in 1995 to triangulate the rafters with the wall plates. Photograph: October 1995



Fig. 41, the rafter ends above the north wall of the Guard Room, set in their housings in the outer wall plate. Photograph: October 1995.

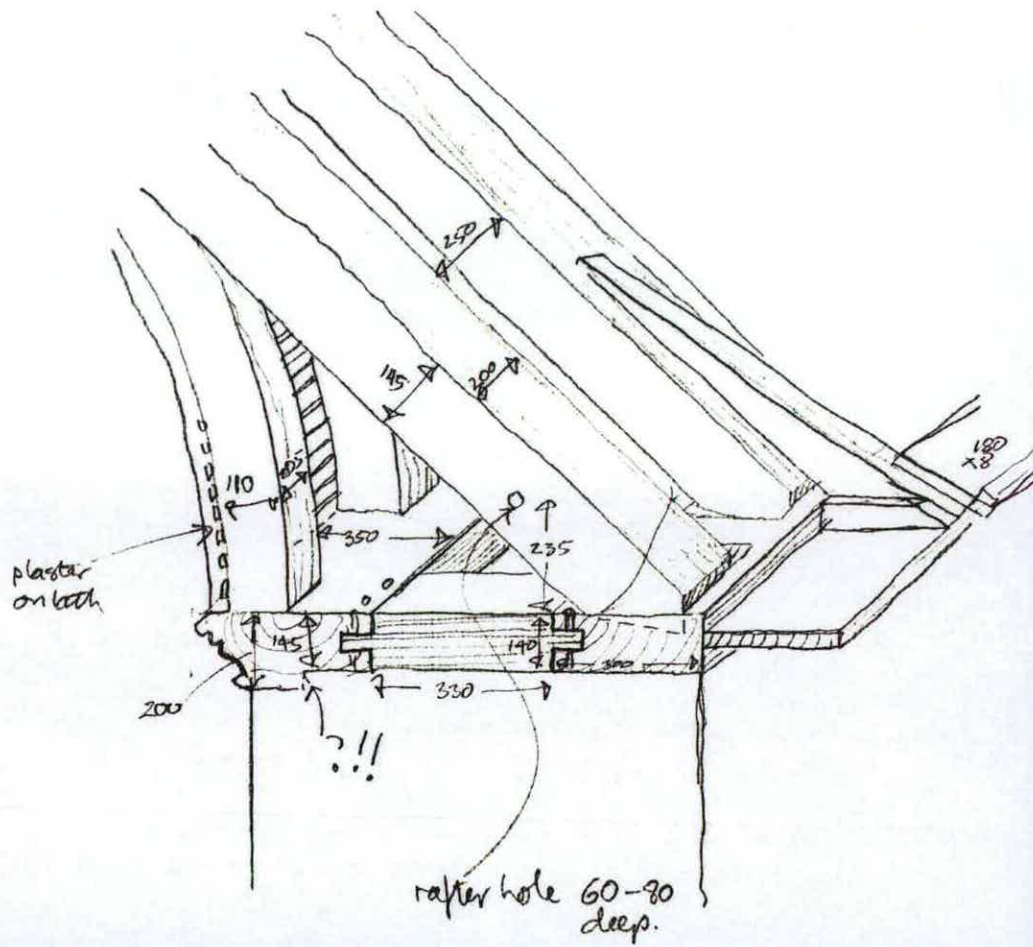


Fig. 42, a sketch showing some of the details of the Guard Room roof at eaves level.

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Appendices

List of Slides

The gable wall of the south-east range, 17/11/87

- 1-2, North-west corner of the third floor of the south-east range, looking north-west
- 3, North-west corner of the third floor of the south-east range, detail of the north wall, looking north-west
- 4, North-west corner of the third floor of the south-east range, detail of the west wall, looking north-west
- 5-10, North-west corner of the third floor of the south-east range, detail of the north wall, looking north
- 11, North-west corner of the third floor of the south-east range, detail of the north wall, looking north-east
- 12, Third floor of the south-east range, window in the north wall, looking north
- 13, Third floor of the south-east range, window in the north wall, looking north-west
- 14, North-west corner of the third floor of the south-east range, looking north-west
- 15, Rafters of the central range in the north-east corner, looking east
- 16, Rafters of the central range in the north-east corner, looking south-east
- 17, Rafters of the central range in the north-east corner, looking south
- 18, Rafters of the central range in the north-east corner, looking east, detail showing west wall of south-east range
- 19, North wall of south-east range viewed from within the attic floor of the north-east range, looking south
- 20, North wall of south-east range viewed from within the attic floor of the north-east range, looking south, detail
- 21, Studding below the wall plate of the central range viewed from within the north-east range, looking south-west
- 22, Studding below the wall plate of the central range and the north wall of the south-east range viewed from within the north-east range, looking south
- 23-24, North wall of south-east range viewed from within the attic floor of the north-east range, looking south, showing brickwork associated with the parapet wall
- 25, South-east corner of the north-east range at attic floor, looking south-east
- 26, South end of the east wall of the north-east range at attic floor level, looking east
- 27, Roll moulded oak joists forming the attic floor in the south-east corner of the north-east range, looking east
- 28, Roll moulded oak joists forming the attic floor in the south-east corner of the north-east range, looking north-east
- 29, Detail of the wall plate and timber studding supporting the angel corbel in the north-east corner of the central range looking south-east
- 30-31, Detail of the wall plate and timber studding supporting the angel corbel in the north-east corner of the central range looking south-west
- 32, The rafters in the north-east corner of the central range looking north-east
- 33, The roof void above the rafter collars of the central range, looking west
- 34, The roof void above the rafter collars of the central range, looking east and showing the blocked window in the east gable wall
- 35, Rafters, purlin and collar of the north east range roof above the central range looking north-west
- 36, West of the truss at the south end of the north-east range, looking south
- 37, New doorway cut through the north wall of the south-east range at attic floor level viewed from within the north-east range looking south
- 38, New doorway cut through the north wall of the south-east range at attic floor level viewed from within the north-east range looking south-west

- 39-40, Attic floor window in the north wall of the south-east range, looking south
 41, The north wall of the south-east range, looking south, at attic floor level
 42-44, Attic floor window in the north wall of the south-east range, looking south, detail
 45, Junction of the north and west walls of the south-east range at attic floor level after the insertion of the door connecting with the north-east range, looking north-west
 46, The north wall of the south-east range at attic floor level after the insertion of the door connecting with the north-east range, looking north-west
 47, The north wall of the south-east range at attic floor level after the insertion of the door connecting with the north-east range, looking north, showing new concrete lintel
 48, The north wall of the south-east range at attic floor level after the insertion of the door connecting with the north-east range, looking north, showing the new east jamb and the cut through the large timber at floor level
 49, The stairs at the south end of the north-east range between second and third floors
 50, Attic floor window in the north wall of the south-east range, looking south, detail
 51, The north wall of the south-east range, looking south, at attic floor level
 52-53, The north wall of the south-east range, looking south, first and attic floor level

The Great Hall, 16/3/1990

- 54, Truss at the west end of the hall, looking north, from below the collar beams
 55-56, The northern pitch looking north-east
 57-58, Roof, looking north-east, at level of C18 tie-beams
 59, Detail of junction of collar beams and principal rafter, looking east
 60, Junction of the wind brace and principal rafter, looking south-east
 61, Roof above collar beams, looking east
 62, West gable end truss, collar beam and collar beam plate, looking south
 63, West gable end truss, collar beam and collar beam plate, looking south-west
 64, West gable end truss, centre of collar beam, looking south-west
 65, West gable end truss, arched brace and principal rafter, looking north-west
 66, West gable end truss, strut between arched brace and principal rafter, looking west
 67, West gable end truss, collar beam and collar beam plate, looking north-west
 68-69, West gable end truss, principal rafter and purlin looking north-west
 70, West gable end truss, arched wind brace and principal rafter, looking north-west
 71, Arched wind braces in west bay of roof, looking north
 72, Arched wind braces and purlin in west bay of roof, looking north-east
 73, West gable end truss, upper collar beam, soulaces, principal and common rafters, looking north-west
 74-75, Collar rafters and soulaces in west bay, looking north-east
 76-77, Date and initials on tie-beam across west gable end truss
 78, Collar rafters and soulaces in west bay, looking south-east
 79, Collar rafters and soulaces in west bay, looking west
 80, West gable end truss, vertical strut above collar beam looking north

The Great Hall, 11/8/1993

- 81, Three-light window in south wall, second bay from west wall, looking south
 82, Blocked arch for door at west end of south wall, looking south
 83, Truss between second and third bays from west wall, at cornice level, looking east
 84, Truss between second and third bays from west wall, looking east
 85, Second window from west end, east jamb, internal, looking east
 86, Angel corbel on south wall, for truss between second and third bays from west wall, looking east
 87-8, Angel corbel on south wall, for second truss from west wall, looking up
 89, Angel corbel on south wall, for truss between first and second bays from the west wall, looking west
 90-2, Angel corbel on south wall, for truss between first and second bays from the west

- wall, looking up
- 93, Rafter ends at junction with wall plate, behind box cornice, in second bay from west wall, on south wall, looking south-east
- 94, Rafter ends at junction with wall plate, behind box cornice, in second bay from west wall, on south wall, looking south
- 95, Junction of tie-beam and truss, between first and second bays from the west wall, on south wall, looking south-east
- 96, Rafter ends at junction with wall plate, behind box cornice, in first bay from west wall, on south wall, looking south
- 97, Rafter ends at junction with wall plate, behind box cornice, in middle of first bay from west wall, on south wall, looking south-west
- 98, End truss on west wall, looking west
- 99, Heraldic shield in window in south wall, first bay west of west wall
- 100, Three-light window in north wall, first bay from west wall, looking north
- 101, Door in south wall at east end of hall, looking south
- 102, Porch interior at west end of hall, looking north
- 103, Porch interior at west end of hall, looking south
- 104, Room above porch, interior, looking north-west
- 105-6, Room above porch, interior, looking north
- 107-8, Room above porch, interior, looking north-east
- 109-10, Room above porch, interior, door in east wall
- 111-2, Room above porch, interior, looking east
- 113, Room above porch, interior, looking south
- 114, West end of south wall, exterior, looking north
- 115, South wall, exterior, looking north
- 116, South wall, exterior, second bay from west end, looking north
- 117, South wall, exterior, looking north
- 118, Door at east end of south wall, exterior, looking north
- 119, Great hall from the south-east
- 120, East wall, exterior, looking north-west
- 121, East wall, exterior, looking west
- 122-3, East wall, exterior, looking south-west
- 124, Great hall from the north
- 125, Great hall and south-east range, looking south
- 126, West bay in the north wall of the Great Hall, looking south
- 127, Great, north-east range and chapel, looking south-west
- 128, the north-east range and chapel, looking west

The Great Hall, 13/9/1993

- 129-131, the rafter couplings at the east end of the roof
- 132, east gable wall, end truss, upper collar braces, looking south-east
- 133, ashlar pieces above collar purlin, south side, east bay
- 134, ashlar pieces and collar purlin joint with principal collar, east bay, looking south-west
- 135, ashlar pieces and collar purlin joint with principal collar, east bay, looking south-west
- 136, braces to collar, east bay, looking south-west
- 137, braces to collar, east bay, looking north-west
- 138, braces to collar, east bay, looking north-west
- 139, principal collar and collar purlin, east bay, looking north-west
- 140, principal collar and collar purlin, east bay, looking north-west
- 141, ashlar pieces and collar purlin, east bay looking north-west
- 142, east gable wall, end truss, upper collar braces, looking north-east
- 143, east gable wall, end truss, collar beam and collar purlin
- 144, east gable wall, detail of joint between end truss, collar beam and collar purlin
- 145, junction of south collar purlin with east gable wall truss, looking north-east
- 146, cornice and collar purlin in east bay, looking south-west
- 147, east open truss and south arch brace with C18 tie beam, looking south-west

- 148, east open truss, south arch brace and C18 tie beam, looking west
- 149, east open truss, struts between south arch brace, collar and principal, looking up and west
- 150, east open truss, arch brace, collar and collar purlin, looking up and south-west
- 151, east open truss, junction of arch braces with collar, looking up and west
- 152, east open truss, struts between north arch brace, collar and principal, looking up and west
- 153, east open truss, north arch brace, C18 tie beam, looking north-west
- 154, east gable wall, end truss, junction between C18 tie beam, and cornice, looking north east
- 155, east bay, east arched wind brace, looking south
- 156, east gable wall end truss, detail of junction between C18 tie beam, principal, and arch brace
- 157, east bay, south side, rafter ends, looking down, behind C18 cornice
- 158, east bay, south side, rafter ends and C18 cornice, looking south
- 159, east bay, south side, rafter ends and C18 cornice, looking north
- 160, east bay, north side, rafter ends, looking down, behind C18 cornice
- 161, east gable wall, end truss, lower part of arch brace, looking east
- 162, east gable wall, end truss, respond, looking east
- 163, east gable wall, end truss, respond, looking east
- 164, detail of heraldic shield in three-light window, east bay south wall, looking south
- 165, three-light window in east bay, south wall, looking south
- 166, west light of window in east bay south wall, and truss respond, looking south-west
- 167, lower part of east open truss and top of respond, looking west
- 168, detail of capital of south respond, east open truss, looking west
- 169, north respond of east open truss, looking north
- 170, north respond of east open truss, looking north-west
- 171, door from hall to room above porch, looking down and north
- 172, east gable wall, end truss, capital of respond, looking north-east

Attic room west of the Guard Room, 14/6/1994

- 173, west open truss, south side, looking south-west
- 174, west open truss and gable wall, looking west
- 175, west open truss, north side, looking north-west
- 176, two-light window in west gable wall, looking west
- 177, window at north end of west wall, looking north-west
- 178, east open truss, north side, looking north-east
- 179, centre of east open truss, looking east
- 180, east open truss, south side, looking south-east
- 181, east window in north wall, looking north-east
- 182, detail of opening casement in east window in north wall, looking north
- 183, north end of tie beam in east end wall, looking east
- 184, centre of tie beam in east end wall, looking east
- 185, opening through plaster above tie beam in east end wall, looking south-east
- 186, opening through plaster above tie beam in east end wall, looking north-east

Roof void between Guard Room and attic room west of Guard Room, viewed through opening through plaster above tie beam in east wall of attic room

- 187, rafter couplings and end truss of Guard Room roof, looking up
- 188, rafter couplings and end truss of Guard Room roof, looking up
- 189, end truss of attic room and Guard Room, with common rafter between, looking up
- 190, end truss of Guard Room, with common rafter, looking up
- 191, arched braces of Guard Room end truss, looking up and east
- 192, arched braces of Guard Room end truss, looking up and east
- 193, arched braces of Guard Room end truss and common rafter, morticed for similar

arched braces, looking south-east

194, arched braces of Guard Room end truss and common rafter, mortised for similar
arched braces, looking south-east

195, common rafter and end truss of attic room, looking south

196, end truss of attic room, queen strut and collar, looking north-west and up

197, queen strut and other struts of attic room end truss, looking north

Archbishops of Canterbury

Lanfranc	1070-1089
Anselm	1093-1109
Ralph of Escuries	1114-1122
William of Corbeuil	1123-1136
Theobald	1139-1161
Thomas Becket	1162-1170
Richard	1174-1184
Baldwin	1185-1190
Reginald Fitz-Jocelin	1191
Hubert Walter	1193-1205
Stephen Langton	1207-1228
Richard Grant	1229-1234
Edmund Rich	1234-1240
Boniface of Savoy	1245-1270
Robert Kilwardby	1273-1278
John de Peckham	1279-1292
Robert Winchelsey	1294-1313
Walter Reynolds	1313-1327
Simon Mepeham	1328-1333
John Stratford	1333-1348
Thomas Bradwardine	1349
Simon Islip	1349-1366
Simon Langham	1366-1368
Willim Whittlesey	1368-1374
Simon Sudbury	1375-1381
William Courtenay	1381-1396
Thomas Arundel	1397-1414
Henry Chicheley	1414-1443
John Stafford	1443-1452
John Kemp	1452-1454
Thomas Bouchier	1454-1486
John Morton	1486-1500
Henry Dean	1501-1503
William Warham	1503-1532
Thomas Cranmer	1533-1556
Reginald Pole	1556-1558
Matthew Parker	1559-1575
*Edmund Grindal	1575-1583
*John Whitgift	1583-1604
Richard Bancroft	1604-1610
George Abbot	1611-1633
William Laud	1633-1645
William Juxon	1660-1663
*Gilbert Sheldon	1663-1677
William Sancroft	1678-1691
John Tillotson	1691-1694
Thomas Tenison	1694-1715
*William Wake	1716-1737
*John Potter	1737-1747
*Thomas Herring	1747-1757
Matthew Hutton	1757-1758

*Buried in Croydon Church. This list is reproduced from the Guidebook 1960.

The Current List Description for Old Palace School

1.
5009

OLD PALACE ROAD

TQ 36 NW 2/46

Old Palace School
(Croydon Palace)
20.5.54

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2.

Largely C15 and C16 group of buildings, formerly the palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury. C15 Great Hall ascribed to Archbishop Stafford (d 1452), with late C14 2 storey porch with vaulted ceiling to lower chamber. Hall interior has rich C16 timber roof with 2 tiers of collar beams with moulded arch-braces to lower collars; the braces rest on wall-shafts supported by fine heraldic corbels, later tie-beams. Three-light stone mullioned windows with 4-centred heads, continuous moulded stone cill beneath windows on both sides. West of the Hall are the state apartments, which include the first floor "Guard Room", now the school library. The room is ascribed to Archbishop Arundel (1353-1414) and has a depressed arch-braced roof with plaster ceiling to shape and late C14 carved stone corbels supporting the principal collar-beams. Fine 4-light canted mullioned and transomed bay window, fireplace with damaged bolection-moulded surround and late C17 overmantel with segmental pediment signs of earlier overmantel beneath. Gallery at west with re-set Laudian altar rail, the room behind the gallery contains some exposed C16 or C17 panelling and an oak ceiling with elaborate roll-moulded joists. Two fine staircases of heavy early C17 type with balustrades and newel-posts with ball tops.

Chapel divided into 4 bays. Five windows a side with flat heads, and of 5 lights with 4-centred heads. Seven-light east window with a shallow triangular head. Depressed tie-beam roof with ribbed and panelled timber ceiling. Fixed stalls to walls with fine C17 bench-ends and panelling to walls continued across western portion of chapel openwork screen with double doors. Elaborate corner gallery with panelled front. Old stone font from a church in Southwark. The fine altar rails are now in the Guard Room. The exterior of the whole palace is of stone or C16 red brick, with early stone windows or Georgian sashes. The whole building is one of exceptional interest, both internally and externally and has many additional features of note. (VCH, Surrey; Lysons, "Environs of London").