

# EXCAVATIONS IN OLD TOWN CROYDON, 1968/70: a Middle Saxon to Post-Medieval Occupation Sequence

by PETER DREWETT, B.Sc.

## SUMMARY

Rescue excavations were undertaken to establish a later Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery sequence in the Croydon area and to trace the extent of early urban occupation in Croydon.

## INTRODUCTION

In 1959 Mr S. Ingrams (Secretary of the Archaeological Section of the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, 1958-61) conducted the first excavation in Old Town Croydon as a rescue operation prior to the building of the new Parish Church Hall. Although this excavation was never published, except for a brief note (Ingrams, 1962), it showed clearly that Old Town was an area of great potential interest. During the period 1960-67 the majority of development in Croydon was concentrated in the largely archaeologically sterile area of East Croydon. However in 1968 it became clear that large scale development in Old Town was imminent. The main threats were a proposed ring-road to the west of the Parish Church and an extension to the Old Palace Girls School. Associated with these developments were small shop developments. With limited resources the Archaeological Section of the C.N.H.S.S., under the Chairmanship of Mrs Muriel Shaw, B.A., and the Secretaryship of Mrs Lilian Thornhill decided on a policy of small scale excavation with two specific aims in mind. The first was to examine the extent of the settlements throughout the occupation of Croydon. The second was to obtain a sequence of Later Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery in the hope that its stratigraphical relationships may be of some use elucidating the many problems which surround pottery of these periods in north-east Surrey. During 1968-

70, therefore, 15 trenches were excavated and one long-term watching brief was organized under the general direction of the author although two of the sites were excavated under the field direction of Mrs L. Thornhill. Due to pressure of work elsewhere the author resigned from this project in September 1970 and left the work to continue under the direction of Mrs Thornhill. This report therefore only describes work undertaken between the summer of 1968 and that of 1970 together with a further note on Mr S. Ingrams's excavations of 1959. All the material described is stored at the Headquarters of the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society.

## THE ORIGINS AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF CROYDON: AN OCCUPATION SEQUENCE BASED ON HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Croydon (TQ 320654) is situated on the Taplow terrace gravels north of an important gap in the North Downs near the junction of several dry valleys (Fig. 1).

### (A) Romano-British Period: (Fig. 2a)

Mr C. Masham has recently summarized all the stray Romano-British finds from Croydon found prior to the Old Town excavations (Masham 1970). Fig. 2a illustrates that information together with the building material and pottery found during the Old Town excavations. No major settlement has yet been located but the large amounts of building material found in Old Town must indicate the proximity of a substantial Romano-British building (Fig. 2, squares indicate building material and pottery finds). The line of the Roman road through Croydon is uncertain but the distribution of coins (Fig. 2; dots—single finds; large dots—coin hoards) and burials (triangles) indicates that it probably ran along a route similar to the present London-Brighton road (Fig. 2, solid line). A branch road (Fig. 2, broken line) ran westward, possibly to the Villa at Beddington.

### (B) Early Saxon Period, AD 450-650 (Fig. 2b)

No evidence for an Early Saxon occupation site has yet been located in Croydon but during 1893 and 1894 a substantial cemetery of fifth to sixth-century date was found along Edridge Road, overlooking Old Town. This material has recently been re-assessed by Mrs M. Shaw and so need not be re-discussed here (Shaw, 1970).

### (C) Middle Saxon Period, AD 650-850: (Fig. 2b)

Until the Old Town excavations were undertaken no evidence had been found to suggest occupation during this period although a hoard of 7 AR Anglo-Saxon pennies deposited about AD 845 are said to have been found on the site of the Archiepiscopal Palace in the last century (Fig. 2b, site indicated by large dot).

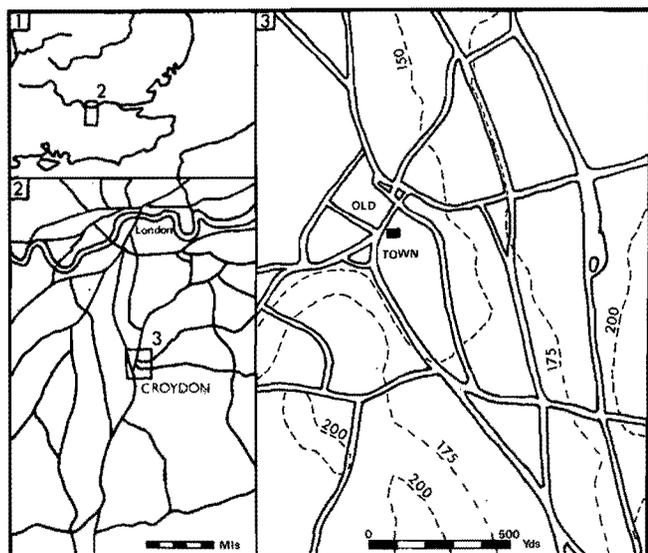


Fig. 1 Location map of Croydon. Black rectangle in 3 indicates site of Parish Church.

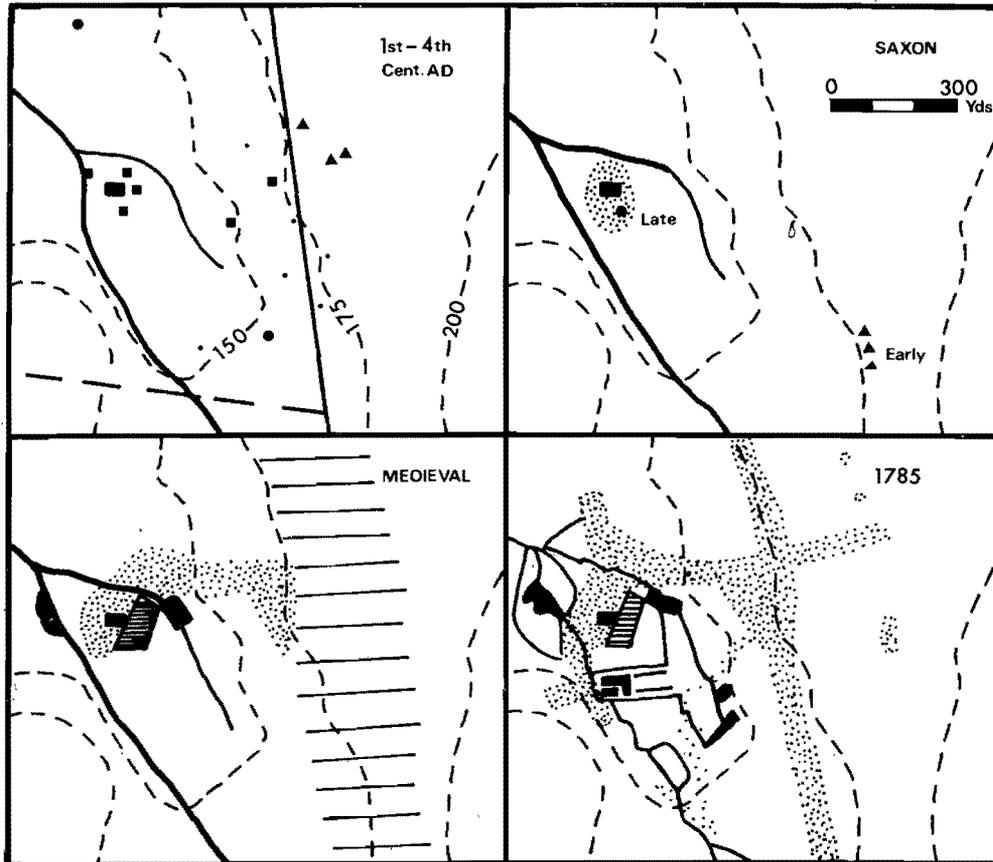


Fig. 2. The development of Croydon. Countours at 25 feet intervals. Key to symbols in text. Stippling indicates occupied areas. The solid rectangle on all maps indicates the position of the present Parish Church.

This hoard included coins of COENWULF (AD 796-821), EGGBEARHT (AD 802-39) and AETHELWULF (AD 839-55) (Thompson, 1956, No. 110). Excavations on the site of the former Primary School site (Fig. 3, P.S.) revealed a ditch which may be dated to the Middle Saxon Period by the presence of an intermediate-type loom weight and a sherd of Middle Saxon Pottery (Finds 126 and 127 below). This indicates that the Old Town settlement originated far further back into the Saxon Period than formerly suspected.

**(D) Late Saxon Period, AD 860-1060:** (Fig. 2b)

The earliest documentary reference to Croydon is dated about AD 871 and records Archbishop Aethelred exchanging some land in CROGEDENE for land belonging to AELFRED at Chartham in Kent. However the first certain reference to a settlement in Croydon is in the will of BOERHTRIC and AELISWYTH which was witnessed by ELFLIES, the priest in Croydon. This document, held at Rochester Cathedral, is dated to about AD 960 (Ducarel, 1783). The only object of late Saxon date from Croydon found prior to 1968 was a silver penny of Aethelred II (AD 979-1016) found at a 'depth of about 4 ft.' in the grounds of the Archiepiscopal Palace 'just a few feet northwards from the porch of the old Banqueting Hall' (Anderson 1879, 290). Evidence from the excavations in Old Town for settlement during this period include a bun-shaped loom weight from the Primary School site (Find 116), sherds of eleventh-century fine grey sandy ware from Rectory Grove (Finds 79 and 80), a sherd of tenth to eleventh-century St Neots ware from Rectory Grove (Find 235) and sherds of grass-tempered

ware from the Rectory Grove site (Finds 376-378). Also probably some of the local made shell-tempered ware may be Late Saxon rather than Early Medieval.

**(E) Early Medieval AD 1060-1250:** (Fig. 2c)

The Early Medieval settlement of Croindene is described in the Domesday Book.

Archbishop Lanfranc holds in demesne Croindene. In the time of King Edward it was assessed for eighty hides and now for sixteen hides on one virgate. The land is sufficient for twenty ploughs. In demesne there are four ploughs, forty-eight villans and forty-five bordars with thirty-four ploughs. Here is a church; and one mill of five shillings and eight acres of meadow. Wood for two hundred swine. Of the land of this manor Restold holds seven hides of the Archbishop. Rolf one hide; and from thence they have seven pounds and eight shillings for gable. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, the whole was worth twelve pounds. Now, twenty-seven pounds of the Archbishop; and of his men ten pounds and ten shillings.

(Anderson, 1897, 281-283).

The scatter of shell-tempered ware and associated calcined flint and coarse sand-tempered ware in Old Town around the Parish Church indicates a settlement at this period covering an area similar to that of the Late Saxon Period (Fig. 2b, stippled area). The presence of a late eleventh-century red painted pot-*sherd* from the Parish Church Hall site (Find 5) supports the idea that the coarse local shell-tempered ware was in use in the eleventh century. It is

known to have been in use up to AD 1250 or even later. This indicates a settlement spanning the whole of this period.

**(F) Later Medieval AD 1250-1500:** (Fig. 2c)

Although the Archbishops of Canterbury owned land in Croydon since AD 871 or earlier the first evidence for an Archbishop actually residing in Croydon appears in the records of Archbishop Kilwardby (AD 1273-78) dated 4 September 1273. (Anderson, 1879, 293). Archbishop Kilwardby also obtained a Royal Charter (1272) to hold a market in Croydon every Friday and a fair to be held for nine days beginning on the feast of St Botolph. A second charter was granted to Archbishop Reynolds (1314) to hold a Thursday Market and a fair for three days over the feast of St Matthew. A third grant for a Saturday Market and a fair on the feast of the Nativity of St John the

Baptist was given to Archbishop Stratford in 1343 (V.C.H. 1902-12). During this period the development of Croydon was dominated by the Archbishops of Canterbury. By 1437 the area around the Archiepiscopal Palace was referred to as Old Town (Paget, 1934) and clearly by that date the settlement had spread eastwards, out of the area liable to periodic flooding due to the intermittent flow of the Bourne, and re-established a new settlement along the Taplow terrace in the Surrey Street area (Fig. 2c, stippled area). The finding of a fifteenth-century Sieburg stoneware jug during excavations in Surrey Street in 1967 (Horne, 1968) supports a fifteenth-century date for the establishment of the 'new' town.

**(G) Post-Medieval Croydon, AD 1500-1800:** (Fig. 2d)

Ample evidence was found during excavations to show that the extent of the settlement of Croydon from

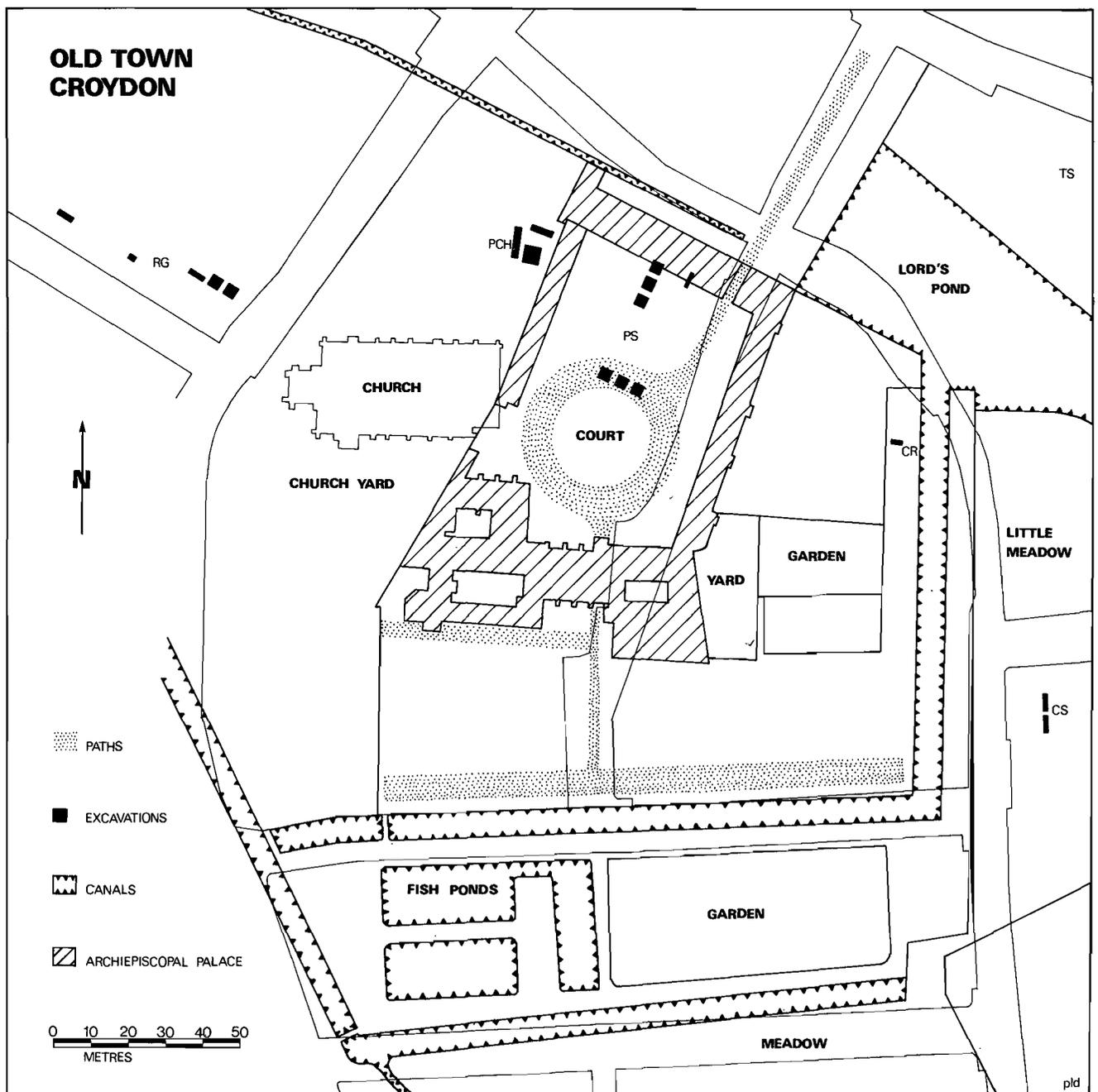


Fig. 3. The position of excavations in Old Town, Croydon, in relation to the Tudor layout of the Archiepiscopal Palace—based on research by A. Hawkes.

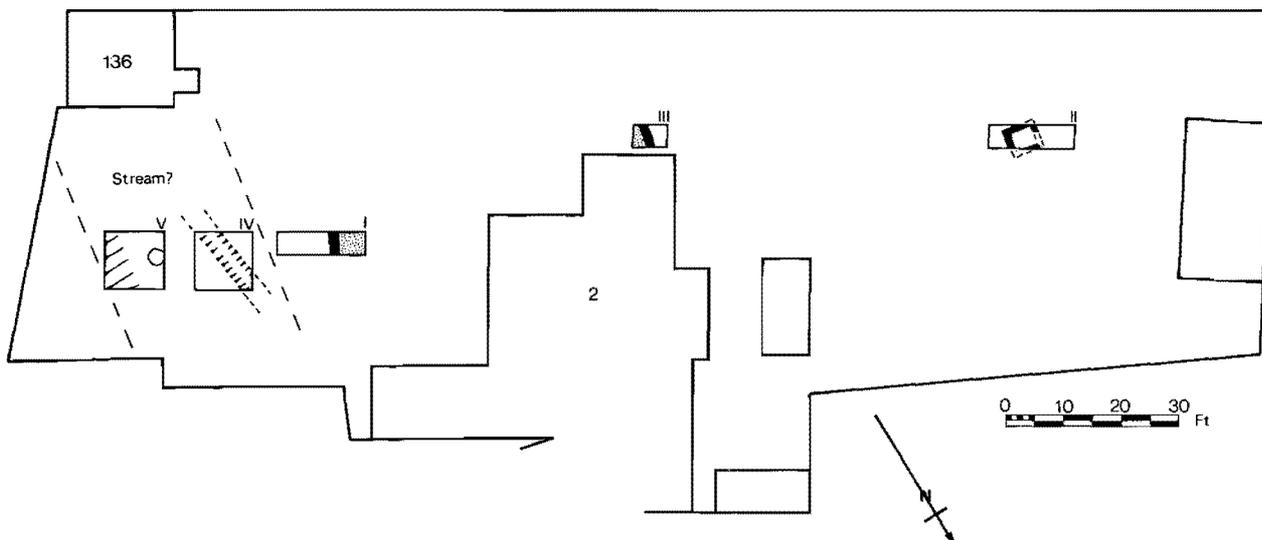
**2 RECTORY GROVE**

Fig. 4. Plan of the layout of trenches on the site of No. 2 Rectory Grove.

1500-1750 was essentially the same as in the Late Medieval period (Fig. 2c). However, the formation of the London-Brighton road through Croydon by Acts of Parliament in 1769-70 (*V.C.H.*, 1902-12, 206) led to rapid ribbon development along the line of the new road. Jean Basptiste Say's map of Croydon, drawn in 1786 (on which Fig. 2d is based), clearly illustrates this late eighteenth-century ribbon development (Paget, 1934).

#### **EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF NO. 2 RECTORY GROVE, 1968-70 (Fig. 3, RG. and Fig. 4)**

Five trenches were excavated on the site of No. 2 Rectory Grove prior to the construction of the new ring road through Old Town Croydon (scheduled to be constructed 1972). A search through readily available documents concerning the history of this area by Mrs L. Thornhill showed an almost total lack of pre-eighteenth century references. It is clear, however, that this area belonged to the See of Canterbury in the late Saxon period and was held as part of the copyhold of the Rectory of Croydon when this area was sold to the Abbey of Bermondsey on 16 January, 1390 (Ducarel, 1783). At the dissolution of the Abbey the land was granted to the Walsingham family and descended through the distaff side to Viscount Montague whose name appears in the Croydon rate books in connection with this area for the last quarter of the eighteenth century. By 1796 John Hibert began to acquire property in the neighbourhood and by 1800 owned the whole area (Anderson, 1889). The only reference to buildings of pre-nineteenth century date on the site of No. 2 Rectory Grove are the two cottages which abutted on to Church Street and were occupied by John Stanley and William Bodkin in 1769 (Croydon Rate Books). Say's plan of Croydon shows two cottages in this area in 1785.

The first three trenches to be excavated (I, II and III) were therefore purely exploratory. Trenches IV and V were then excavated to follow up information obtained from Trench I. As this was only a sample excavation no attempt was made to excavate complete structures.

#### **TRENCHES I, IV (Plate 1) AND V**

##### **Sequence of Occupation**

(1) A bed of fine grey silt found at the base of Trenches IV and V appears to have been a silted-up stream bed (Fig. 5, Layer 19 and plan Fig. 6). The large amount of Romano-British material found in the silt would indicate that the stream was flowing in the Romano-British period. However the presence of shell-tempered ware would suggest that the stream was still flowing in the latest Saxon or Early Medieval period.

(2) By the twelfth century the stream had silted up and during the twelfth-fourteenth centuries this area was probably ploughed as Layer 13 (Fig. 5) appears to be a plough soil. It contained fragmentary sherds of shell-tempered ware together with hard grey ware and cream slipped ware. During the earlier part of this period a pit was dug through the silt of the stream bed (Fig. 6, Pit 1 and Fig. 7). The primary purpose of this pit is uncertain as the dog burial was inserted high up in the filling. (See report on dog below.) The presence of one shell-tempered sherd (found in 3 pieces) together with a sheep's jaw bone would indicate that it may have been a small rubbish or cess pit. As the top of the pit had been ploughed off it is uncertain how deep it was originally.

(3) Layer 11 (Fig. 5) was a distinct plough soil containing fragmentary thirteenth-fourteenth century pottery. A drainage gully (Gully I, Trench IV, Fig. 6 and Layers 17 and 18 on Fig. 5) was dug during the late twelfth-thirteenth century on the line of the former stream but was ploughed over in the fourteenth century.

(4) The earliest structure on the site was a chalk-block footing set in yellow mortar. This wall was part of the corner of a structure with an interior floor of crushed mortar (b on Fig. 8). The foundation trench was dug from Layer 8 (Fig. 5) and so this structure may be dated to the fourteenth-fifteenth century. This is the first of a series of small tenaments which faced on to Church Street.

(5) During the later fifteenth or early sixteenth century Structure b was replaced by a somewhat

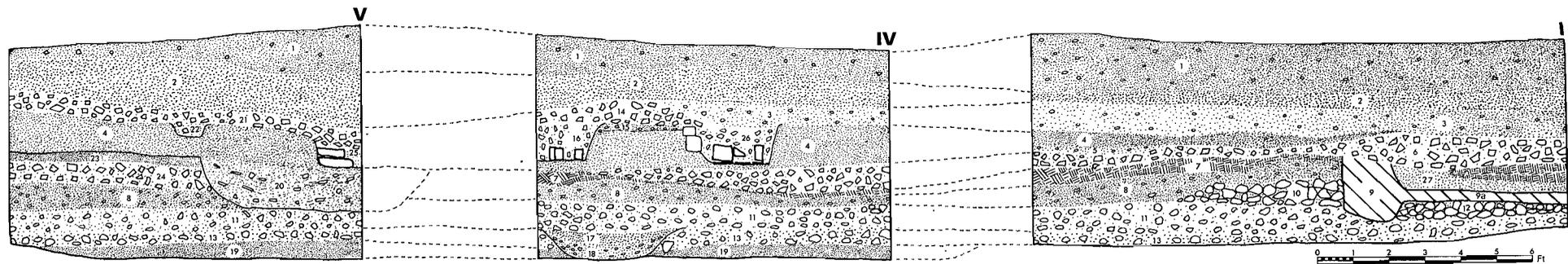


Fig. 5. Rectory Grove. Section of south-west face of Trenches I, IV and V.

*Key to Layers:*

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Fine black friable soil. (Garden soil.)                         | (10) Large flint blocks with some loose brown soil (demolition rubble). | (18) Dark black soil with gravel (silt).              |
| (2) Dark friable soil with small gravel fragments.                  | (11) Very black fine friable soil with some large flints.               | (19) Very fine grey silt. (Stream bed.)               |
| (3) Dark brown friable soil with gravel.                            | (12) Consolidated flint rubble (foundation material).                   | (20) Black soil with charcoal and rubble. (Pit fill.) |
| (4) Fine brown friable soil.  | (13) Dark brown friable soil with gravel.                               | (21) Mortar and building debris.                      |
| (5) As (4) but with gravel.   | (14) Bricks, tiles and mortar. (Demolition layer).                      | (22) Mortar and building debris. (Foundation trench.) |
| (6) Brown soil with gravel and building debris. (Demolition layer.) | (15) Fine brown soil with some building debris.                         | (23) Mortar flooring (?).                             |
| (7) Sticky yellow clay.   | (16) Robber trench (brown soil with building debris).                   | (24) Building debris with dark friable soil.          |
| (8) Black soil with much charcoal and domestic debris.              | (17) Very clean light brown gravel (silt).                              | (25) Robber trench fill.                              |
| (9) Compact mortar wall (cob?).                                     |   | (26) Robber trench fill.                              |
| (9a) Compact mortar.  |   | (27) Black soil with domestic debris and charcoal.    |

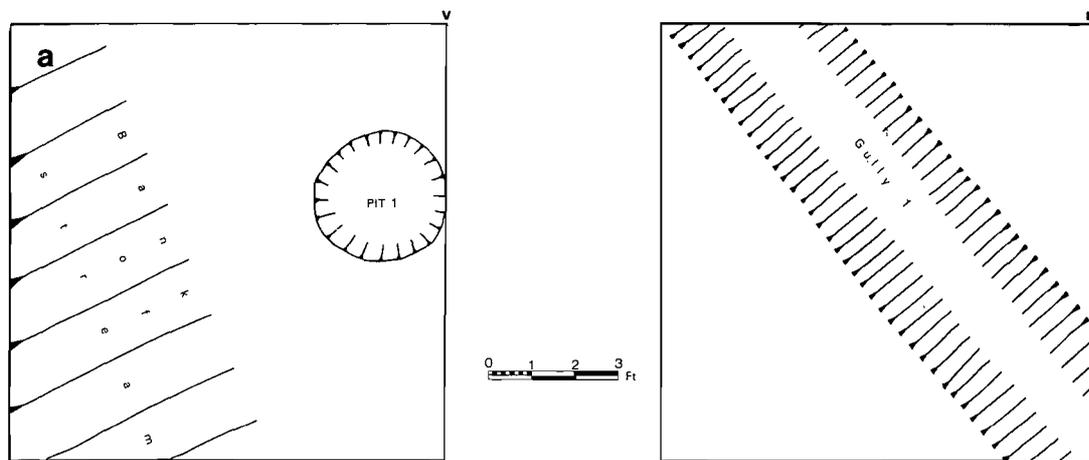


Fig. 6. Rectory Grove. Plan of Trenches IV and V. Late Saxon/Early Medieval pit and Early Medieval gully.

similar structure which was either smaller or built further to the south-east. This structure (c on Fig. 8) was built of chalk blocks with flint nodules set in a very rotten yellow mortar. The interior flooring is of crushed greensand. The foundation trench was dug from Layer 24 (Fig. 5) and so may be dated to the fifteenth or early sixteenth century.

(6) In the sixteenth century a new tenement was built. One structure with a foundation of flint nodules and facing stones of greensand contained a hearth made of re-used roof tiles set on edge (Fig. 8, d and Plate 2). The foundation of a contemporary structure to the south-east was found to be a bed of flint nodules without any mortar but set in a foundation trench lined with re-used roof tiles. Sometime after the construction of these two structures a wooden structure (possibly a covered way or porch) was added between them. This was indicated by three round post-holes. It is possible, however, that these three post-holes indicate a structure erected immediately after the demolition of the two flint-walled structures

(7) After the demolition of the structure with the tiled hearth, possibly in the early seventeenth century, a rubbish pit was dug through its floor. This rubbish pit (Pit 2, Fig. 8, d, and Layer 20, Fig. 5) contained mainly seventeenth-century rubbish.

(8) The cob-walled structure found in Trench I (Layer 9, Fig. 5) appears to be contemporary with the rubbish pit found in Trench V. The finding of both Frechen and Fulham stoneware associated with this structure dates it the seventeenth century. It had a floor of compact lime mortar identical to the make-up of the wall which was presumed to be of cob.

(9) In the late seventeenth century or early eighteenth century a stone wall either belonging to a house but more likely a garden wall was built over Pit 2 (Fig. 8, e).

For reference purposes trench numbers are placed outside the top right hand corner of the plan or section. Large letters within the frame of the plan indicate phases within the trenches and are carried over from one figure to the next. The absence of a letter from the trench plan or section indicates that structural features of only one period were found in that trench.

(10) In the eighteenth century the area was occupied by two cottages. Layer 21 (Fig. 5) indicates the demolition material from these dwellings and the three brick walls (Layers 22, 16 and 26, Fig. 5) probably represent garden walls.

#### TRENCH II (Fig. 9)

##### Sequence of Occupation

(1) There was no structural evidence for occupation towards the north-west end of No. 2 Rectory Grove prior to the seventeenth century. In the early seventeenth century a drainage gully (Fig. 9, Layers 12 and 13) was cut across the area.

(2) The gully was cut into in the later seventeenth century when a pit, lined with chalk and greensand blocks with re-used roof tile spacers, was dug (Fig. 9 and Plate 3). The function of this pit is unclear. It contained virtually no rubbish (two pot sherds) and was far too carefully constructed to be a rubbish pit. It contained a little silt (Fig. 9 Layer 16) in the bottom of the pit so it may have been a soak-away or cess pit. However, the lack of rubbish which would be expected if this had been an open cess pit makes this interpretation also unlikely. The possibility re-

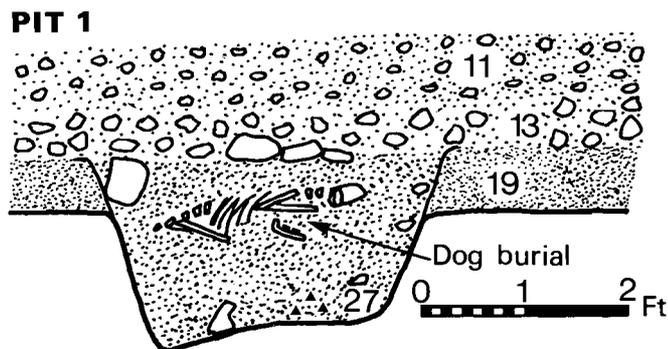


Fig. 7. Rectory Grove. Section of Pit 1. Key as Fig. 5 but the pit fill (Layer 27) consists of dark fine black soil with small gravel. Triangles indicate position of shell-tempered pot sherds.

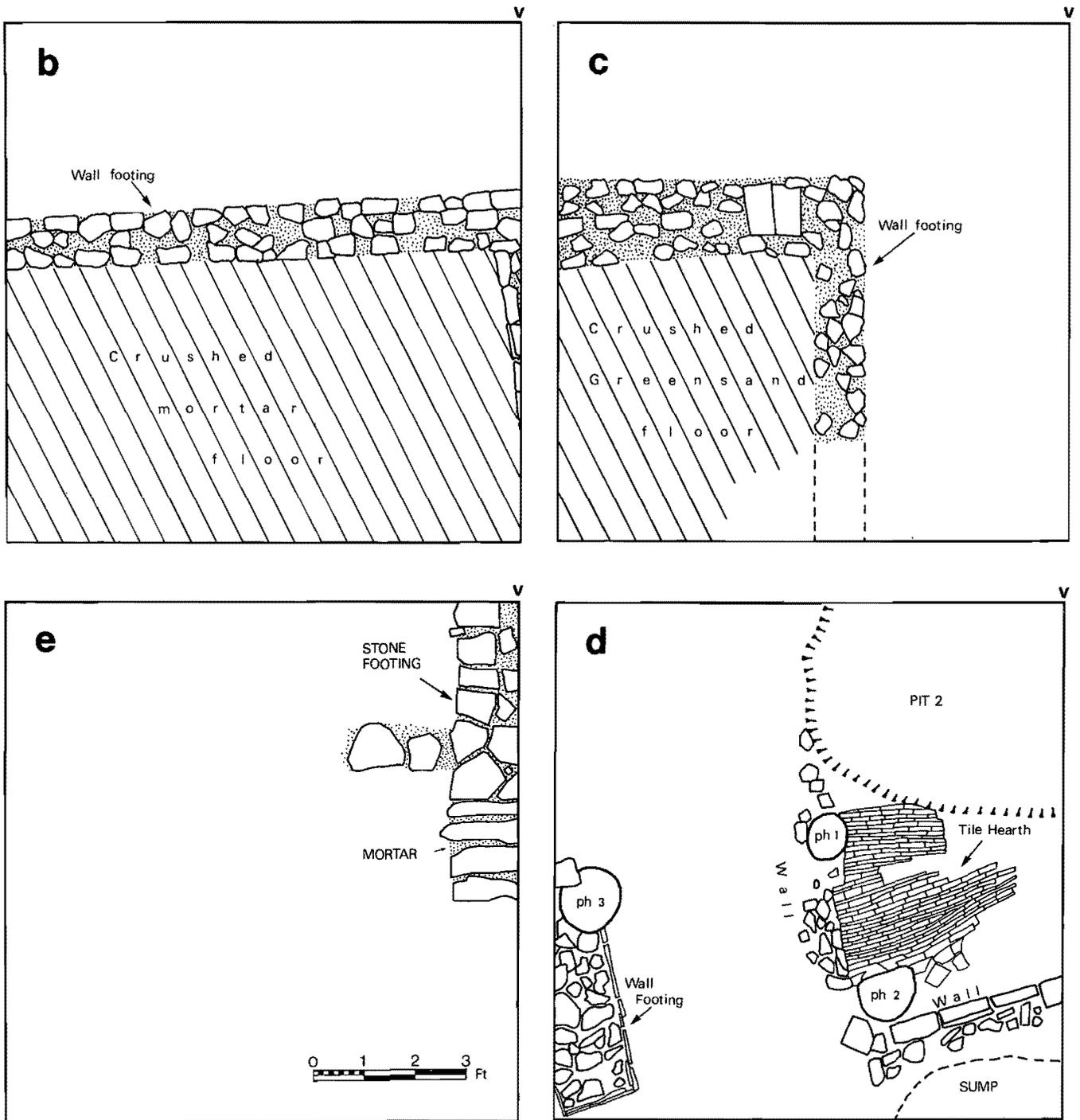


Fig. 8. Rectory Grove. Sequence of structures from late fourteenth-early eighteenth century found in Trench V. See text for explanation.

mains, therefore, that this may have been a small cold store for foodstuffs. It was probably filled in in the eighteenth century.

(3) In the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century a garden wall (Fig. 9 'Wall footing' and Layer 4, robbed out foundation trench) was built across the site.

(4) The pit (Fig. 9, Layer 5) probably indicates a hole dug in the nineteenth century for tree planting.

### TRENCH III (Fig. 10)

#### Sequence of Occupation

(1) The earliest structure found is a flint and green-sand wall foundation built in a foundation trench (Fig. 10 and Plate 4). Inside this structure was a sand and chalk floor laid over a flint foundation (Fig. 10, Layers 11 and 18). Associated pottery suggests that this structure is of late thirteenth or fourteenth-century date.

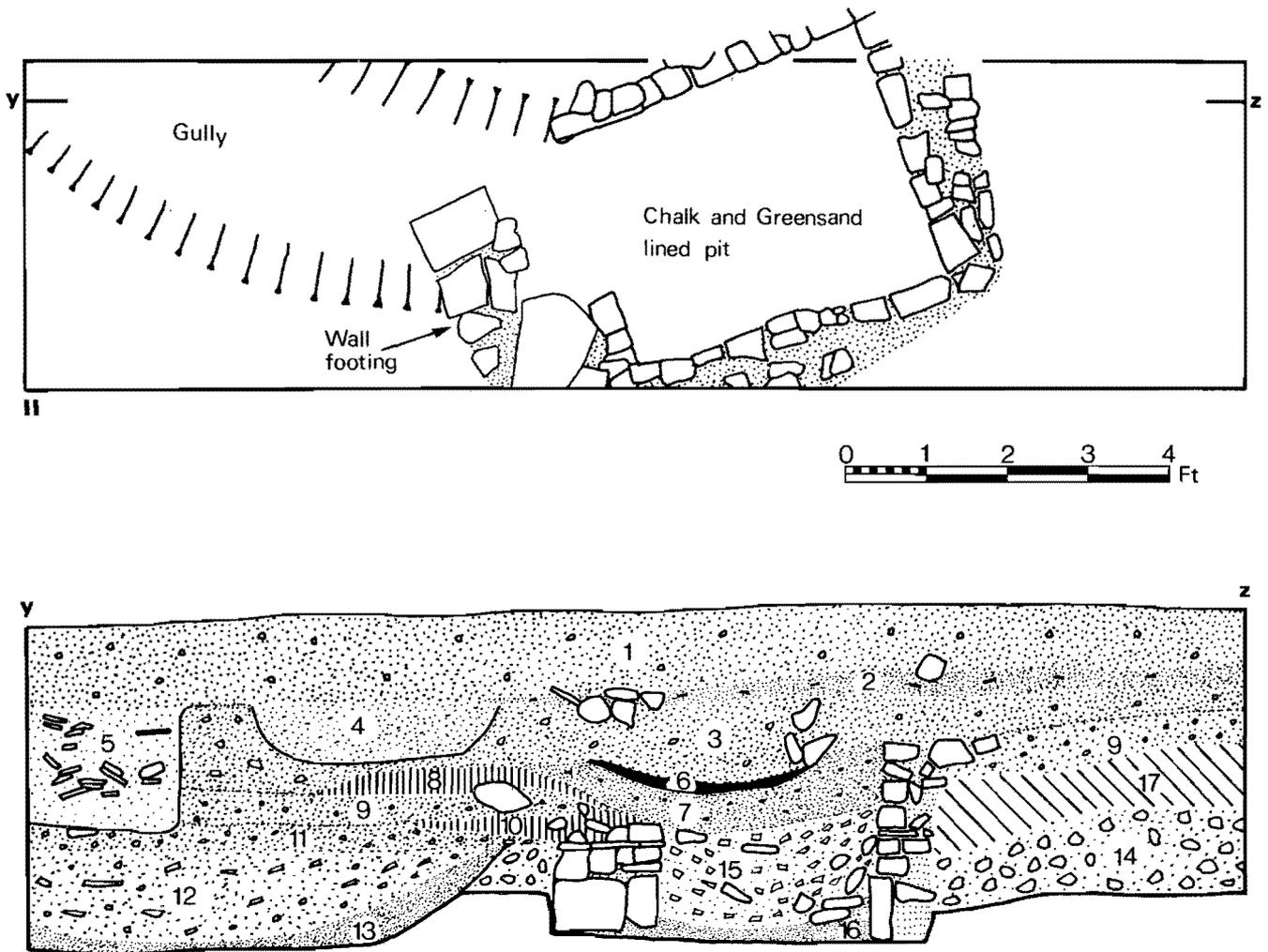


Fig. 9. Rectory Grove. Plan and section of Trench II.

*Key to Section:*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) Top soil.  | (10) As (8).   |
| (2) Fine brown soil with demolition material.            | (11) As (3) with larger gravel.                            |
| (3) Fine brown soil with small gravel.                   | (12) Fine brown soil with gravel and tiles.                |
| (4) Light brown sandy soil with crushed chalk fragments. | (13) Fine brown soil with little gravel. (Silt.)           |
| (5) Fine brown soil with tiles.                          | (14) Angular and round gravel with sandy soil.             |
| (6) Charcoal layer.                                      | (15) Brown soil with mortar and tiles. (Demolition layer.) |
| (7) Fine brown soil with crushed chalk fragments.        | (16) Grey silt.  |
| (8) Crushed lime. (Demolition layer.)                    | (17) Yellow sandy soil with chalk fragments.               |
| (9) As (3) with more gravel.                             |  |

(2) The area remained unbuilt on from the demolition of the fourteenth century structure (1) until the seventeenth century. Layers 4 and 5 (Fig. 10) represent an interior flooring of packed lime on sand probably indicating a seventeenth century house.

**THE FINDS**

**THE MAIN POTTERY TYPES FROM CROYDON (ALL SITES) TENTH-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (TABLE I)**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Grass-tempered ware.                            | (6) Surrey off-white wares.                              |
| (2) Shell-tempered ware.                            | (7) Surrey green and yellow-glazed white wares.          |
| (3) Calcined flint-tempered and sand-tempered ware. | (8) Hard purple/red ware with thick black treacly glaze. |
| (4) Hard grey ware.                                 | (9) Raeren stoneware.                                    |
| (5) Cream slipped green/yellow-glazed ware.         | (10) Guy's Hospital ware.                                |
|   | (11) Red wares (i) Unglazed                              |
|   | (ii) Internal glaze                                      |
|   | (iii) Internal and external glaze.                       |
|   | (12) Frechen stoneware and Bellarmines.                  |
|   | (13) Westerwald stoneware.                               |
|   | (14) White tin-glazed earthenware.                       |
|   | (15) Slipped wares.                                      |
|   | (16) Combed wares.                                       |

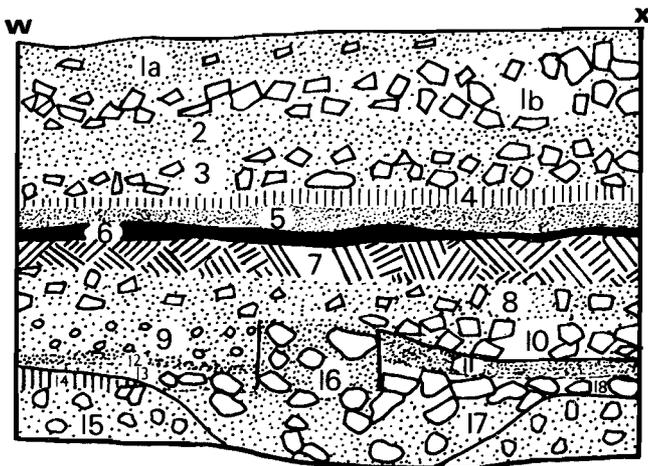
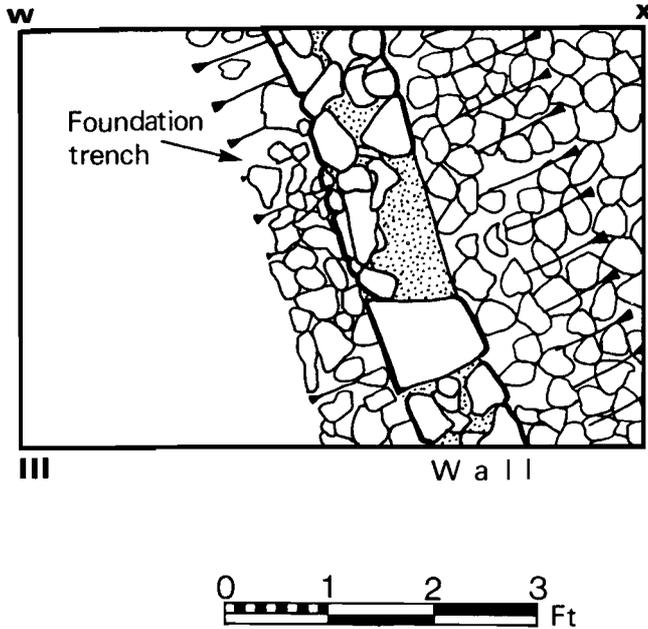


Fig. 10. Rectory Grove. Plan and section of Trench III.

*Key to Section:*

- (1a) Recently dumped rubbish
- (1b) Building debris of Victorian House (demolished 1968).
- (2) Fine garden soil.
- (3) Demolition layer with brown soil.
- (4) Crushed lime floor.
- (5) Fine light brown sand foundation to (4).
- (6) Black charcoal layer.
- (7) Sticky orange clay with chalk lumps.
- (8) Dark brown soil with building debris.
- (9) Dark soil with gravel.
- (10) Building debris.
- (11) Rammed sand and chalk floor.
- (12) Dark soil with charcoal and gravel.
- (13) Dark soil with charcoal.
- (14) Burnt chalk (red).
- (15) Dark soil with gravel.
- (16) Flint wall set in mortar.
- (17) Foundation trench filled with large flints and dark soil with gravel.
- (18) Flint floor.

**OTHER SIGNIFICANT POTTERY TYPES FROM CROYDON**

- (1) Black sandy grass-tempered ware. Middle Saxon. (E.g. Fig. 25, No. 127).
- (2) Fine shell-tempered ware. St Neots. tenth-eleventh century. (E.g. Fig. 13, No. 235.)
- (3) Cistercian ware. Late fifteenth-early sixteenth century. (E.g. Fig. 11, no. 14.)
- (4) Cologne stoneware. Early sixteenth century. (E.g. Fig. 25, No. 13.)
- (5) Langerwehe stoneware. Early sixteenth century. (E.g. Fig. 27, No. 256.)
- (6) French unglazed orange-red earthenware (Flasks). Late sixteenth-seventeenth century. (E.g. Fig. 11, No. 8.)
- (7) Fulham stoneware. Late seventeenth century. (E.g. Fig. 11, No. 63.)

(1) **Grass-tempered ware:** (none illustrated)

The grass-tempered sherds are all very fragmentary body sherds so any close dating is impossible. Excavations at Old Windsor, Berkshire, showed that although grass-tempered ware is dominant in the Middle-Saxon period it appears to last right down to the eleventh century (Dunning, Hurst, Myres, Tischler, 1959, 21). Grass-tempered ware has been found on few other domestic sites in north-east Surrey. The nearest finds were a few minute sherds found by D. J. Turner in an unstratified context at Carshalton (pers. comm.).

(2) **Shell-tempered ware:** (e.g. Fig. 11, Nos. 71-76)

The date of shell-tempered ware in North-east Surrey has recently been discussed by Turner (Turner, 1967, 54). The range of shell-tempered ware in North-east Surrey and West Kent appears to cover the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. However, one sherd of St Neots ware (Fig. 13, No. 235) from Croydon can be dated to tenth-eleventh century and as the local shell-tempered ware is probably derived from St Neots ware, Surrey shell-tempered ware may be earlier than often suggested. Exactly when shell-tempered ware superseded grass-tempered ware in this area is unclear but the probability is that there was an overlap in the eleventh century. At Eynsford, Kent, shell-tempered ware appears to continue to c. 1300 (Spencer, 1961, 1). However at Merton shell-tempered ware is stratigraphically earlier than the hard grey ware which has been taken to begin in the late thirteenth century (Turner, 1967, 54).

(3) **Calcined flint-tempered and sand-tempered ware:** (e.g. Fig. 11, Nos. 78-82)

In North-east Surrey calcined flint-tempered and coarse sand-tempered ware is often found associated with shell-tempered ware. It was, for example, found associated with shell-tempered ware at Hall Place, Mitcham (Dawson, 1970, 5). Stratigraphical evidence from Croydon would also suggest that this ware is contemporaneous with shell-tempered ware and therefore presumably twelfth-thirteenth century or earlier. The cross stamp on a sherd of calcined flint-tempered ware (Fig. 13, No. 242) from Croydon is similar to stamps of Early Saxon type which reappear on pottery found in southern England in the twelfth century (Dunning, Hurst, Myres, Tischler, 1959, 34).



Cistercian ware with which it is often confused (Mayes and Pirie, 1966, 262).

(9) **Raeren stoneware:** (Fig. 25, No. 20)

The earliest dated occurrence of Raeren stoneware in England is *c.* 1490 at Dover (Rigold, 1967, 120). The majority appear, however, to be of sixteenth century date (e.g. Huggins, 1969, 69).

(10) **Guy's Hospital ware:** (e.g. Fig. 12, No. 148)

A thick red/brown sandy ware with internal yellow glaze. Found in quantity in sixteenth-century deposits at Guy's Hospital, 1967 (G. J. Dawson, pers. comm.). May be of either Dutch or English manufacture.

(11) **Red wares:** (e.g. Fig. 25, No. 12, and Fig. 11, No. 16)

Red wares, either unglazed, internally glazed or glazed internally and externally, occur throughout the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The earliest may possibly be imports from Holland. It is found at Whitehall in pits dated to pre 1532 (Dawson, 1970, p. 5) and in Croydon associated with seventeenth and eighteenth century tin-glazed earthenwares.

(12) **Frechen stoneware and Bellarmines:** (Fig. 14, Nos. 305-306)

This salt-glazed stoneware originally imported from Germany, where it was manufactured in the Frechen area, was imitated in London by the second quarter of the seventeenth century. Early dated examples are known e.g. from the Tower of London (1560) and Long Lane, Bermondsey (1606). Attempted dating of salt-glazed stoneware jugs is discussed by Holmes (1951, 173).

(13) **Westerwald stoneware:** (e.g. Fig. 26, No. 191)

Grey, blue-painted stoneware manufactured at Westerwald during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

(14) **White tin-glazed earthenware:** (e.g. Fig. 14, Nos. 309-315)

It is probable that little of the white tin-glazed earthenware from Croydon is of Dutch manufacture, although it is very difficult to be certain about this. Considering the close contact of Croydon to Lambeth

(both having Archiepiscopal residences) and the fact that several Croydon shapes are like those found in Lambeth tin-glazed earthenware kiln sites, it is not unlikely that most of the Croydon tin-glazed ware was in fact manufactured at Lambeth. Drug jars of Lambeth Type 83, plates of Type 30 and mugs Type 62A have all been found in Croydon (Bloice and Thorn, 1969, 89). These types have been found in kiln dumps in Lambeth which have been dated, using evidence of associated clay pipes, to *c.* 1680-1750 (Bloice and Thorn, 1969, 86).

(15) **Slipped wares:** (Metropolitan: Fig. 14, No. 319, Local: Fig. 26, No. 206)

These include two main types; a local Surrey ware with coloured slip of late seventeenth-early eighteenth century date and the more widespread 'Metropolitan' slip ware of seventeenth-century date. The local Surrey slip ware has recently been discussed by Barton (1968, 62-64). He suggests that this hard orange coloured ware often decorated with wavy line decorations in white slip is of late seventeenth-early eighteenth century date and Holling (in Barton, 1968, 64) points out that this ware was known to have ceased being made at the Hawley pottery by the 1660's. 'Metropolitan' slip ware, found commonly on sites in London, appears to have been made in the Harlow area and become fashionable about 1640 (R. M. Huggins in P. J. Huggins, 1969, 70).

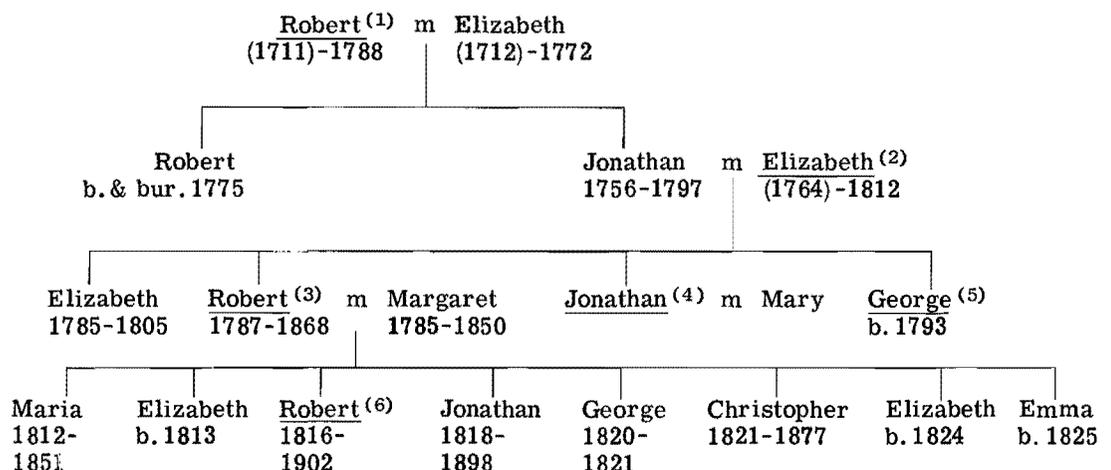
(16) **Combed wares:** (e.g. Fig. 28, No. 10)

Staffordshire combed slip wares. Eighteenth-century.

### THE CLAY-PIPE INDUSTRY IN CROYDON

The dating of the clay pipes described in the finds lists are based on Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) chronology. This has been slightly modified in the light of evidence available about Croydon pipemakers. The primary family of Croydon pipemakers, the Corney family, dominated the industry during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Unfortunately each of the four recorded generations of pipemakers named one son Robert so the common initials R. C. do not help with close dating. The following information was obtained from the Croydon and District Historical Items f 570(9) held in the Croydon Public Library's Reference Department. Persons known to have been pipemakers are underlined.

Dates in brackets are inferred from age at death



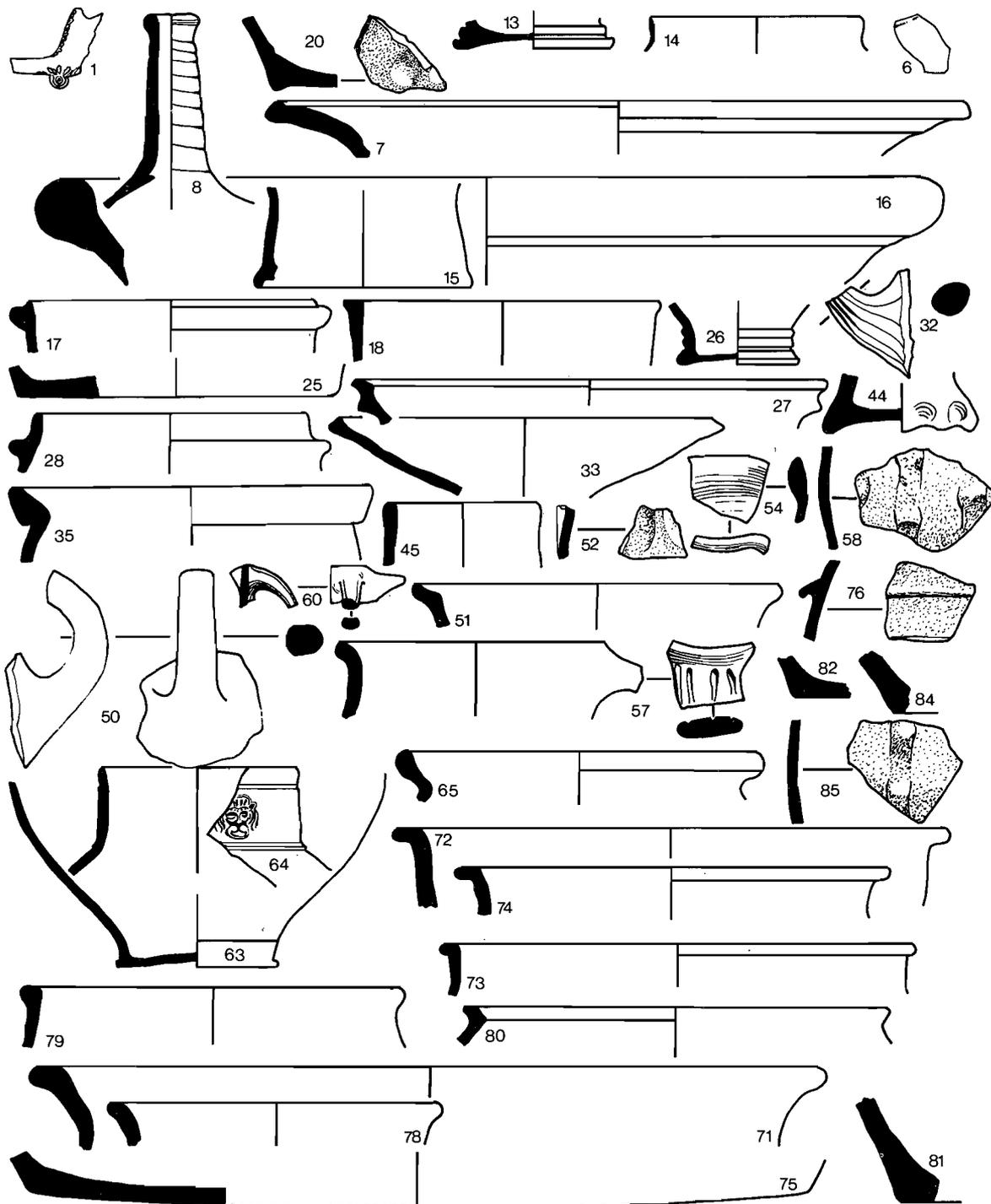


Fig. 11. Rectory Grove. Pottery and clay pipes from Trench I. 1 (Layer 1), 6-20 (Layer 4), 25-35 (Layer 6), 44-60 (Layer 8), 63-65 (Layer 9), 71-85 (Layer 11). ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

- (1) Victualler—licensee of the 'Spotted Dog' in the High Street (Deeds, 1757, 1767, 1783).
- (2) Widow Corney, pipemaker, in the High Street (List of population of Croydon 1811).
- (3) Listed in the Surrey directories 1822, 1839 and Croydon directories 1851. Address always in the High Street.
- (4) In a deed of date 1818 described as late of Croydon, now of Derby, pipemaker.

- (5) Described as a pipemaker in a deed of 1817.
- (6) Croydon directors—latest entry 1892.

The only other family known to have been pipemakers in Croydon was the Hensher family. Samuel Hensher was mentioned as a pipemaker of Broad Green. Rate-books show that he was in Croydon from about 1803 but that he died in 1833 at the age of 57. However, his wife Jane is recorded in the Surrey Directory of 1839 as a pipemaker still in Broad Green.

## NO. 2 RECTORY GROVE

## FINDS OF POTTERY AND CLAY PIPES DESCRIBED BY TRENCH AND LAYER (asterisk indicates illustrated find)

## Trench I (Fig. 11)

## Layer 1

- \* (1) Bowl of clay pipe with leaf decoration along joins and decorated foot. 1850-1900.

## Layer 3: seventeenth-century

- (2) Body sherd of hard purplish ware coated with treacly black glaze.  
 (3) Body sherd of white tin-glazed pottery.  
 (4) Body sherd of early Westerwald stoneware bottle.  
 (5) 4 body sherds and one rim sherd of brown-glazed red wares.

## Layer 4: sixteenth-seventeenth century

- \* (6) Bowl of clay pipe with milled rim and flat base, c. 1640-60.  
 \* (7) Rim of large plate. Surrey green-glazed white ware.  
 \* (8) Spout of globular costrel of hard reddish ware. French import. Type II (Hurst, 1966, 54).  
 (9) 3 body sherds of white tin-glazed earthenware with blue painted decoration.  
 (10) 2 body sherds of Rhenish (Bellarmine) stoneware bottles.  
 (11) Body sherd of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.  
 (12) Body sherd of hard purplish ware coated with treacly black glaze.  
 \* (13) Base of jar. White ware with brown treacly glaze.  
 \* (14) Rim of very thin red ware with brown glaze. Cistercian ware, c. 1525-50  
 \* (15) Red wares without glaze. Base sherd and 3 body sherds.  
 \* (16) - Red wares with internal red/brown glaze. 5  
 (18) rim sherds, one base sherd and 10 body sherds.  
 (19) Red wares with internal and external red/brown glazes. 5 body sherds.

## Intrusive wares

- \* (20) Thumb impressed base of Surrey off-white ware jug with external speckled green glaze.  
 (21) 2 body sherds of 'Tudor'-green glazed white ware.  
 (22) 2 body sherds of off-white sandy ware.  
 (23) 2 body sherds of buff-surfaced sandy ware.  
 (24) Body sherd of Staffordshire combed ware.

## Layer 6: sixteenth-century and early seventeenth-century

- \* (25) Base of hard purplish ware coated with treacly black glaze.

- \* (26) Base of fine reddish ware with brown internal and external glaze.  
 \* (27) Rim of reddish ware with grey core and internal green/brown glaze.  
 \* (28) Rim and 3 body sherds of yellow-glazed Surrey white ware.  
 (29) 2 body sherds from large flat plates of Surrey green-glazed white ware.  
 (30) Body sherd of tin-glazed ware with blue decoration on white glaze.  
 (31) 2 body sherds of Rhenish stoneware (Bellarmine).  
 \* (32) Handle of unglazed red ware.  
 \* (33) Rim of small bowl of thin unglazed red ware.  
 (34) 3 body sherds of unglazed red ware.  
 \* (35) Rim of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.  
 (36) 13 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.  
 (37) Body sherd of red fine sandy ware. French imported Type III flask (Hurst, 1966, 54).  
 (38) 2 body sherds of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.  
 (39) 5 body sherds of grey/buff fine sandy ware with yellow/brown mottled external glaze.

## Intrusive wares

- (40) Rim sherd of Tudor-green glazed thin white ware.  
 (41) Body sherd of cream-slipped red ware with mottled green/yellow external glaze.  
 (42) 5 body sherds of hard grey ware.  
 (43) 1 body sherd of shell-tempered ware.

## Layer 8: fourteenth-fifteenth century

- \* (44) Base of jug. Fine unglazed red ware.  
 \* (45) Rim of fine unglazed red ware.  
 (46) Handle of fine unglazed red ware.  
 (47) 8 body sherds of fine unglazed red ware.  
 (48) 3 body sherds of red ware with grey core and red/brown internal and external glaze.  
 (49) 2 body sherds of red ware with grey surfaces. Rippled ware with external black/brown glaze.  
 \* (50) Handle of jug. Red ware with grey core in handle with external splashed mottled green/yellow glaze.  
 \* (51) Rim of bowl. Red ware with grey core with external mottled green/yellow glaze.  
 \* (52) Body sherd just below handle. Surrey off-white ware.  
 (53) 2 body sherds of Surrey off-white ware. One with brown paint externally.  
 \* (54) Hard fine grey ware with green external glaze and red internal glaze. Rim. Probably a waster.  
 (55) 12 body sherds of Tudor-green glazed thin white wares.  
 (56) Body sherd of cream-slipped red ware with mottled green/yellow external glaze.

- \* (57) Slashed handle of jug, hard grey ware.
- \* (58) Body sherd with applied thumb impressed cordon. Hard grey ware.
- (59) 8 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- \* (60) Handle of hard purplish ware coated with treacly black glaze. Cistercian ware. Late fifteenth to early sixteenth-century.

*Intrusive wares*

- (61) Body sherd of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.
- (62) 4 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.

*Layer 9: seventeenth-century*

- \* (63) Base of stoneware jug with mottled brown salt glaze. Possible Fulham.
- \* (64) Neck of Frechen stoneware jug with mottled brown salt glaze and clear internal glaze. Lion face decoration. Early seventeenth-century
- \* (65) Rim of red ware with grey core. Internal and external brown glaze.
- (66) Rim sherd of red ware. Unglazed.
- (67) 5 body sherds of light brown/red sandy ware.

*Intrusive wares*

- (68) 2 body sherds of Tudor-green glazed thin white ware.
- (69) Body sherd of cream-slipped red ware with mottled green/yellow external glaze.
- (70) Body sherd of hard grey ware.

*Layer 11: eleventh to earlier thirteenth-century*

- \* (71) Rim of large bowl. Grey coarse shell-tempered ware with light brown surfaces.
- \* (72) Rim of bowl. Grey shell-tempered ware with red/brown outer surface.
- \* (73) Rim of small thin bowl. Black finely crushed shell-tempered ware with brown/black surfaces.
- \* (74) Rim of small thin bowl. Grey finely-crushed shell-tempered ware with light grey surfaces.
- \* (75) Base of large cooking pot of black coarse shell-tempered ware with red/brown surfaces.
- \* (76) Body sherd with ridge. Grey shell-tempered ware with light brown surfaces.
- (77) 8 body sherds of shell-tempered wares.
- \* (78) Rim of small bowl. Black ware with calcined flint temper.
- \* (79) Rim of small bowl. Grey/black ware with fine sandy temper. Eleventh-century.
- \* (80) Rim of small bowl. Grey ware with fine sandy temper. Eleventh-century.
- \* (81) Base of large storage jar. Black ware with red inner surface and calcined flint temper.
- \* (82) Base. Black ware with grey surfaces and calcined flint temper.
- (83) 7 body sherds of grey/black ware with calcined flint temper.
- \* (84) Base. Light grey ware with red surfaces with voids indicating organic temper.

- \* (85) Fine grey sandy ware with applied thumb-impressed cordon (fired red) with yellow/green mottled external glaze. Intrusive thirteenth-fourteenth century.

*Layer 5: seventeenth-century*

- (86) 1 body sherd of light brown/red sandy ware
- (87) 2 body sherds of light brown sandy ware with some calcined flint temper.

*Intrusive Sherds*

- (88) 2 body sherds of black ware with calcined flint temper.

**Trench IV (Fig. 12)***Layer 1: eighteenth-nineteenth century*

- \* (89) Rim of large flat plate of Staffordshire combed ware
- (90) Body sherd of red ware with internal and external glaze.
- (91) Handle of grey stoneware with brown mottled glaze (Bellarmine).
- (92) Bowl of clay pipe with pointed spur and small initials R. C. (Robert Corney) *c.* 1820-40.
- \* (93) Bowl of clay pipe with elaborate moulding. Oak leaf decoration down joins. Thistle on one side and rose on reverse side. Spur with initials R. C. (Robert Corney) *c.* 1820-40.

*Layer 2: later seventeenth to late nineteenth-century*

- \* (94) Large strap handle of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- \* (95) Small handle of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (96) Body sherd of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- \* (97) Small bowl of unglazed red ware.
- \* (98) Rim of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware dish.
- \* (99) Rim of Westerwald stoneware jug with blue banded decoration on a grey background.
- (100) Base sherd and one body sherd of thick salt-glazed stoneware (nineteenth-century tobacco jar?).
- (101) 2 body sherds of Staffordshire combed-ware plates.
- (102) Rim sherd of a tig of red ware with treacly black glaze.
- \* (103) 2 clay pipe bowls. Copies of the briar 1850-1910.
- (104) Flat based spur of clay pipe with initials R. C. (Robert Corney) *c.* 1780-1820.

*Intrusive wares*

- (105) Body sherd of Tudor-green glazed thin white ware.

*Layer 4: Late sixteenth-seventeenth century*

- \* (106) Base of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.

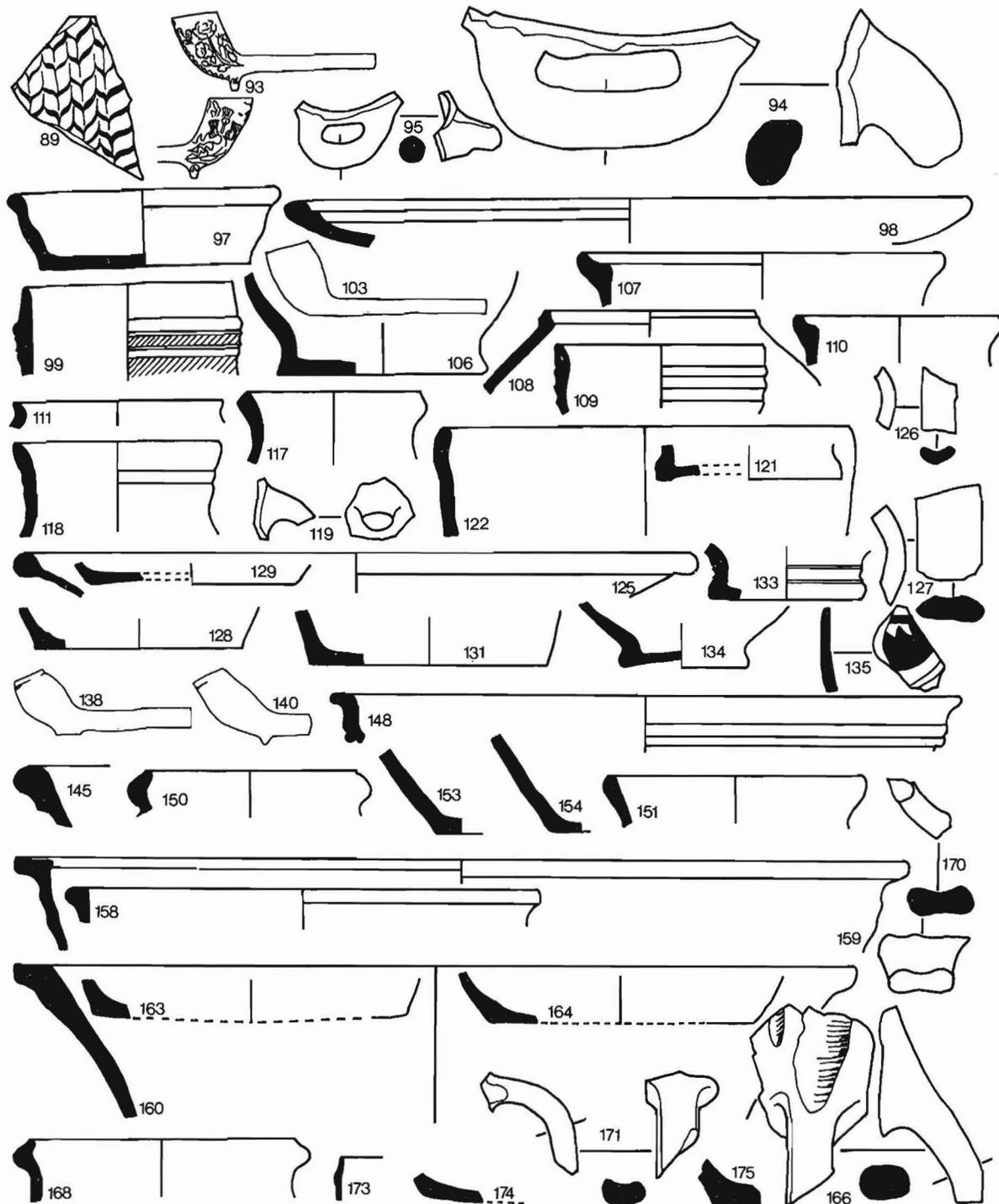


Fig. 12. Rectory Grove. Pottery and clay pipes from Trench IV. 89-93 (Layer 1), 94-103 (Layer 2), 106-141 (Layer 4), 145-154 (Layer 6), 158-175 (Layer 7). ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

- \* (107) - Rims of red ware with internal red/brown (109) glaze.
- \* (110) - Rims of red ware with internal and external (111) red/brown glaze.
- (112) Handle of red ware with traces of red/brown glaze.
- (113) 3 body sherds of unglazed red ware.
- (114) 21 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (115) 6 body sherds of red ware with external red/brown glaze.
- (116) 7 body sherds of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- \* (117) Rim of grey sandy ware.
- \* (118) Rim of red ware with treacly black glaze.
- \* (119) Handle of red ware with treacly black glaze.
- (120) Handle of red ware with treacly black glaze.
- \* (121) Base of hard purplish ware thickly coated with treacly black glaze.
- \* (122) Rim of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.
- (123) Base sherd of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.

- (124) 8 body sherds of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.
- \* (125) Rim sherd of olive-green-glazed Surrey white ware.
- \* (126) -Handles of green-glazed Surrey white ware. (127)
- \* (128) -Bases of green-glazed Surrey white ware. (129)
- (130) 14 body sherds of green-glazed Surrey white ware.
- \* (131) Base of unglazed white ware.
- (132) 6 body sherds of mottled brown salt-glazed bottles (Bellarmine).
- \* (133) Base of mottled brown salt-glazed bottle (Bellarmine).
- \* (134) Base of white tin-glazed earthenware.
- \* (135) Body sherd of blue-painted white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (136) 3 body sherds of blue-painted white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (137) Body sherd of blue-painted white tin-glazed earthenware.
- \* (138) -2 clay pipe bowls with flat-based spurs. (139) Milled. *c.* 1640-60.
- \* (140) -2 clay pipe bowls with pointed spurs. Milled. (141) *c.* 1660-80.

*Intrusive wares*

- (142) Body sherd of thick salt-glazed stoneware (nineteenth-century tobacco jar?).
- (143) Body sherd of buff sandy ware.
- (144) Body sherd of black shell-tempered ware.
- Layer 6: fifteenth-sixteenth century*
- \* (145) Rim of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- (146) 4 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (147) 1 body sherd of red ware with external red/brown glaze.
- \* (148) Rim sherd of Guy's Hospital ware.
- (149) 5 body sherds of Tudor-green glazed white ware.
- \* (150) Rim sherd of unglazed white ware.
- \* (151) Rim sherd of red sandy ware with dark-green external glaze and red/brown internal glaze.
- (152) Body sherd of buff sandy ware with green/brown external glaze.
- \* (153) Base sherd of grey sandy ware with red outer and inner surfaces.
- \* (154) Base sherd of grey/buff sandy ware.
- (155) Flat topped rim sherd (incomplete) of grey/buff sandy ware.
- (156) 5 body sherds of grey/red sandy ware.
- (157) Body sherd of red ware with thick treacly internal and external glaze.

*Layer 7: fourteenth-fifteenth century*

- \* (158) -Rim sherds of hard grey ware. (160)
- (161) 28 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- (162) 3 body sherds of cream-slipped ware with external mottled green glaze.
- \* (163) -Bases of off-white sandy ware. (164)
- (165) 9 body sherds of off-white sandy ware.
- \* (166) Handle of off-white sandy ware.
- (167) 6 body sherds of buff-surfaced sandy ware with mottled external green/yellow glaze.
- \* (168) Rim sherd of buff-surfaced sandy ware.
- (169) Body sherd of red sandy ware with red/brown external glaze
- \* (170) Handle of red sandy ware.
- \* (171) Handle of Tudor-green glazed white ware.
- (172) Body sherd of Tudor-green glazed white ware.
- \* (173) Rim sherd of thin white ware with internal yellow glaze.

*Possible intrusive wares*

- \* (174) -Bases of grey-brown calcined flint-tempered (175) ware.
- (176) 6 body sherds of grey-brown calcined flint-tempered ware.
- (177) Base sherd of shell-tempered ware.
- (178) 7 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.
- (179) 1 body sherd of Guy's Hospital ware.
- (180) 2 body sherds of thin red ware, with thick dark brown internal and external glaze.

*Layer 8: fourteenth-fifteenth century (Fig. 13)*

- \* (181) -2 rim sherds of hard grey ware. (182)
- \* (183) Base sherd of hard grey ware.
- (184) 20 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- (185) 2 body sherds of cream-slipped ware, with mottled external green glaze.
- (186) 3 body sherds of off-white sandy ware.
- \* (187) Rim sherd of buff-surfaced sandy ware with traces of external green glaze.
- (188) 3 body sherds of buff-surfaced sandy ware with external green glaze.
- \* (189) Rim and 7 body sherds of unglazed sandy ware.
- (190) 5 body sherds of thin white ware with Tudor-green glaze.
- \* (191) Body sherd of grey sandy ware with embossed decoration and external green glaze.

*Very early fourteenth century or earlier intrusive*

- \* (192) Rim of shell-tempered ware.
- \* (193) Base of shell-tempered ware.
- (194) 11 body sherds of shell-tempered wares.

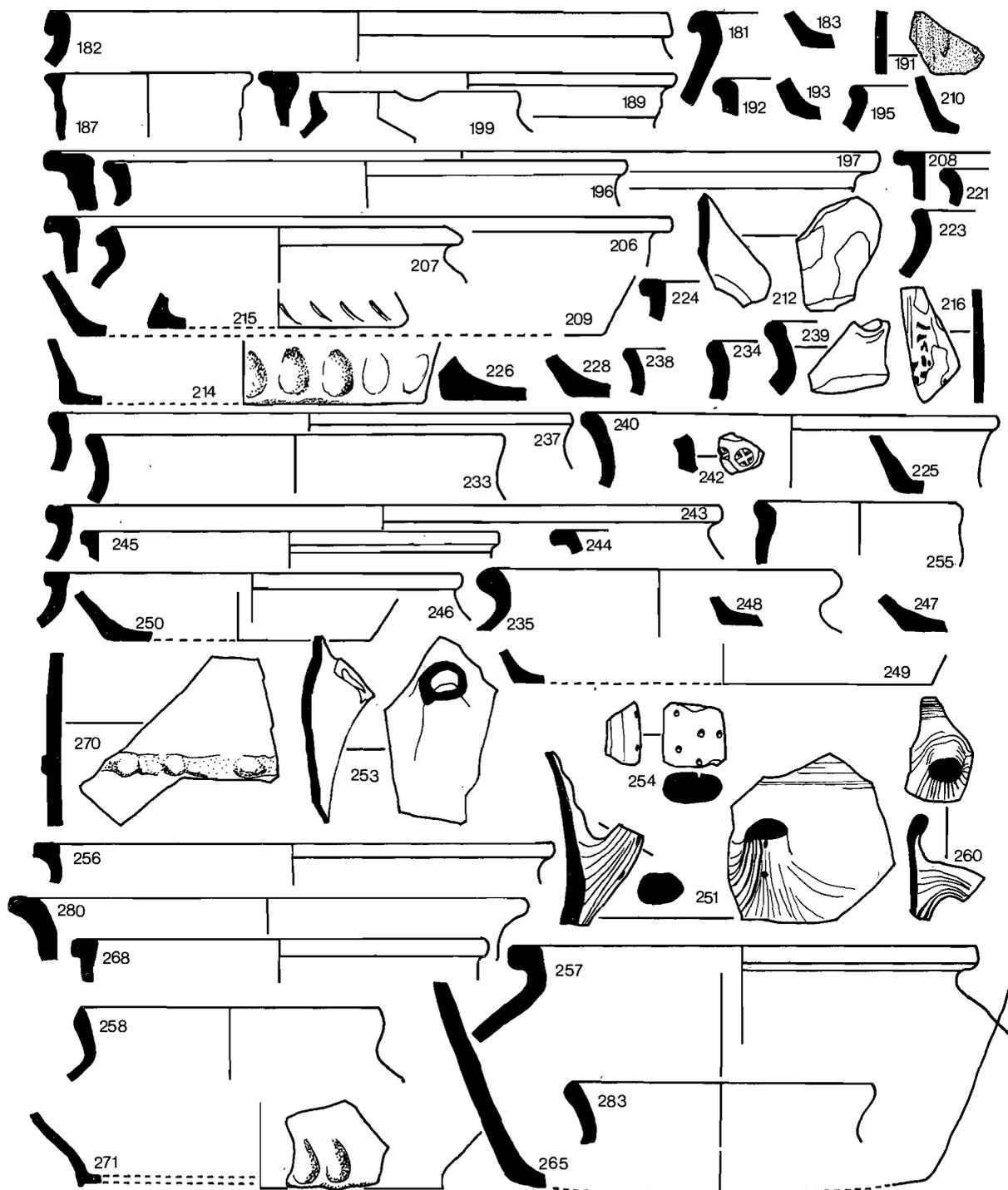


Fig. 13. Rectory Grove. Pottery from Trench IV. 181-199 (Layer 8), 206-228 (Layer 11), 233-260 (Layer 13), 265-271 (Layer 17), 280-283 (Layer 19). ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

\*(195)-3 rim sherds of grey-brown calcined flint-tempered ware.

(198) 10 body sherds of grey-brown calcined flint-tempered ware.

*Very late fifteenth century or later intrusives*

\*(199) Rim with spout of red ware with brown internal glaze.

(200) 6 body sherds of red ware with red/brown internal glaze.

(201) 2 body sherds of red ware with red/brown internal glaze and traces of glaze externally.

(202) 2 body sherds of Guy's Hospital ware.

*Intrusive wares*

(203) Roman floor tile.

(204) Rim sherd of late seventeenth-early eighteenth century slip decorated earthenware.

(205) Body sherd of nineteenth-century salt-glazed stoneware.

*Layer 11: late thirteenth-early fourteenth century*

\*(206)-3 rim sherds of hard grey ware.  
(208)

\*(209)-2 base sherds of hard grey ware.  
(210)

- (211) 44 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- (212) Handle of cream-slipped ware with external mottled green glaze.
- (213) 8 body sherds of cream-slipped ware with external mottled green glaze.
- \* (214) Thumb-impressed base of red sandy ware jug.
- \* (215) Base of red sandy ware jug with slashed decoration.
- \* (216) Body sherd of red sandy ware with yellow external glaze and red decoration.
- (217) 9 body sherds of red sandy ware including one with applied thumb-impressed cordon.
- (218) Rim sherd of grey sandy ware.
- (219) 4 body sherds of off-white sandy ware.
- (220) 6 body sherds of grey/red sandy ware with external green/brown glaze.
- Earlier thirteenth century or earlier intrusive wares*
- \* (221) Rim of shell-tempered ware.
- (222) 12 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.
- \* (223)-2 rim sherds of grey/brown calcined flint-tempered ware.
- (224) tempered ware.
- \* (225)-2 base sherds of grey/brown calcined flint-tempered ware.
- (226) tempered ware.
- (227) 12 body sherds of grey/brown calcined flint-tempered ware.
- Later intrusives*
- \* (228) Base of red ware with internal brown glaze.
- (229) 2 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (230) Body sherd of red ware with external red glaze.
- (231) Body sherd of unglazed red ware.
- (232) Body sherd of Guy's Hospital ware.
- Layer 13: late twelfth (or earlier) to early fourteenth-century*
- \* (233)-Rims of shell-tempered ware.
- (234)
- \* (235) Rim of fine shell-tempered ware. St Neots ware, tenth-eleventh century.
- (236) 16 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.
- \* (237)-4 rim sherds of grey/brown calcined flint-tempered ware.
- (240) tempered ware.
- (241) 13 body sherds of grey/brown calcined flint-tempered ware.
- \* (242) Body sherd of grey/brown calcined flint-tempered ware, decorated with impressed stamps.
- \* (243)-5 rims of hard grey ware.
- (246)
- \* (247)-4 base sherds of hard grey ware.
- (250)
- \* (251) Stabbed handle of hard grey ware.
- (252) 49 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- \* (253) Base of handle of cream-slipped ware jug with external green/yellow mottled glaze.
- \* (254) Stabbed handle of cream-slipped ware jug.
- \* (255) Rim of cream-slipped ware with external green/yellow glaze.
- \* (256)-Rims of buff-coloured sandy ware.
- (258)
- (259) 6 body sherds of buff-coloured sandy ware.
- \* (260) Rim and handle of buff-coloured sandy ware.
- (261) 2 body sherds of thin grey sandy ware with external mottled green/yellow glaze.
- Possible intrusive wares*
- (262) 3 body sherds of sandy ware with thick olive-green glaze.
- (263) Body sherd of Tudor-green glazed thin white ware.
- (264) Body sherd of red ware with brown internal glazed and traces of brown glaze externally.
- Layer 17: late twelfth-thirteenth century*
- \* (265) Base of shell-tempered cooking pot.
- (266) 5 body sherds and 2 split rims of shell-tempered ware.
- (267) 1 body sherd of black calcined flint-tempered ware.
- \* (268) Rim sherd of hard buff/grey ware.
- (269) 2 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- \* (270) Body sherd of red sandy ware with applied horizontal thumb-impressed cordon. Three drip-lines of brown glaze internally.
- \* (271) Thumb-impressed base of red/buff sandy ware with external white slip above thumb impressions.
- (272) 2 body sherds of red sandy ware, one with traces of external white slip.
- Intrusive*
- (273) 3 fragments of Roman floor tiles.
- Layer 19: Romano-British and twelfth century-early thirteenth century*
- (274) Body sherd of plain Samian ware.
- (275) 3 body sherds of hard grey ware. Probably Romano-British.
- (276) 23 fragments of Romano-British floor tiles.
- (277) 21 fragments of Romano-British roof tiles (*tegulae*).
- (278) 2 fragments of Romano-British roof tiles (*imbrices*).
- (279) 2 fragments of decorated Romano-British flue tiles, Group 5 'Diamond and Lattice' (Lowther, undated, 29).
- \* (280) Rim of shell-tempered ware.
- (281) 10 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.
- (282) Shell-tempered brick (4.8 cm thick).
- \* (283) Rim sherd of black calcined flint-tempered ware.
- (284) 7 body sherds of grey/brown calcined flint-tempered ware.

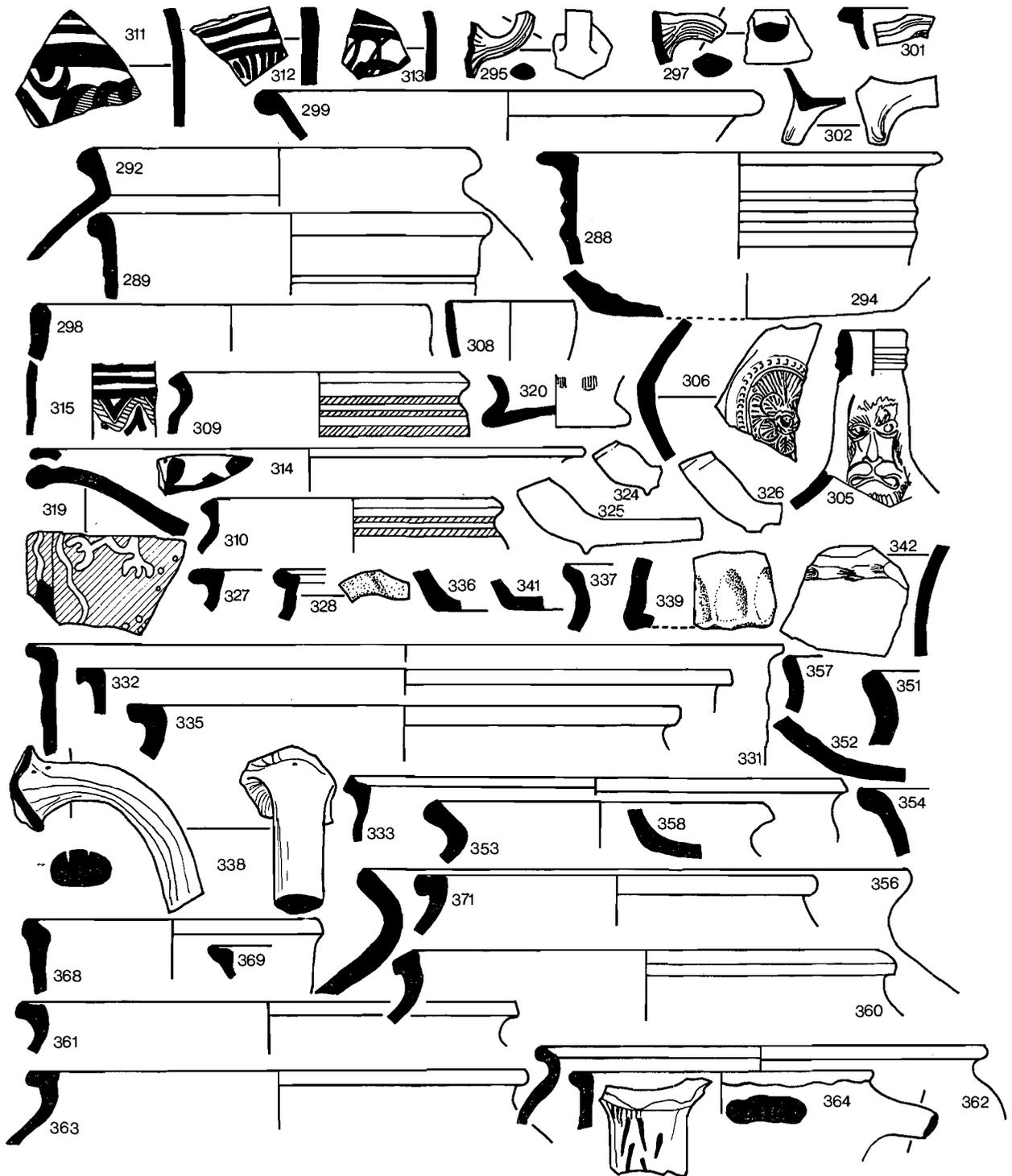


Fig. 14. Rectory Grove. Pottery and clay pipes from Trench V. 288-328 (Layer 4), 331-342 (Layer 11), 351-369 (Layer 13). ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

(285) 4 body sherds of buff sandy ware, one with external green/yellow mottled glaze and one with brown external glaze.

*Prehistoric flintwork*

(286) 2 waste flint flakes.

(287) 13 fire-cracked flints.

**Trench V (Fig. 14)**

*Layer 4: sixteenth-seventeenth century*

\* (288) - Rim sherds of red ware with internal red/ (289) brown glaze.

(290) 14 body sherds of red ware with internal red/ brown glaze.

(291) 10 body sherds of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.

\* (292) Rim sherd of unglazed red ware.

(293) 2 rim sherds, 2 handle sherds and 1 body sherd of unglazed red ware.

\* (294) Base sherd of grey/red ware.

\* (295) Handle of purple/red ware with thick black treacly glaze.

- (296) 3 body sherds of purple/red ware with thick black treacly glaze.
- \* (297) Rim and handle sherd of red ware with glossy red/black mottled glaze.
- \* (298) Hard red ware with purple exterior and thick black treacly glaze internally.
- \* (299) Rim of Surrey green-glazed white ware.
- (300) 5 body sherds of Surrey green-glazed white ware.
- \* (301) Rim with lip of yellow-glazed Surrey white ware.
- \* (302) Foot of yellow-glazed Surrey white ware pipkin.
- (303) 5 body sherds of yellow-glazed Surrey white ware.
- (304) 2 body sherds of red ware with internal green glaze.
- \* (305) Bellarmine mask on neck of mottled brown salt-glazed bottle. Holmes Type VI (Holmes, 1951, 173).
- \* (306) Decorative medallion from front of mottled brown salt-glazed bottle (Bellarmine).
- (307) 9 body sherds of mottled brown salt-glaze.
- \* (308) Rim of clear-glazed grey stoneware. Raeren copy of plain Seigberg beaker. Late fifteenth-mid sixteenth century.
- \* (309)-Rim sherds of large drug-jars of white tin-glazed earthenware, decorated with bands of blue paint.
- (310)
- \* (311) Body sherd of large flat plate of white tin-glazed earthenware, decorated with blue and turquoise patterns.
- \* (312)-Body sherds of large flat plates of white tin-glazed earthenware, decorated with blue patterns.
- (313)
- \* (314) Rim of dish of white tin-glazed earthenware, decorated with blue patterns.
- \* (315) Tin-glazed earthenware body sherd of *albarello* with polychrome decoration in blue and yellow-brown.
- (316) 2 rim sherds of plain white tin-glazed earthenware plates.
- (317) 2 body sherds of purple/white mottled tin-glazed earthenware.
- (318) 3 body sherds of white tin-glazed earthenware decorated in blue.
- \* (319) Rim sherd of red ware with internal red glaze and yellow trailed decoration, Metropolitan slip ware plate.
- \* (320) Base of a cup of cream earthenware with glossy light/dark brown mottled glaze internally and externally.
- (321) Body sherd of cream earthenware with glossy light/dark brown mottled glaze internally and externally.
- (322) 2 body sherds of Guy's Hospital ware.
- (323) 4 body sherds of thin grey/buff sandy ware.
- \* (324) Milled clay pipe bowl with spur, c. 1640-60.
- \* (325) 6 milled bowls of clay pipes with spurs, c. 1690-1710.
- \* (326) 2 milled bowls of clay pipes with flat bases, c. 1680-1710.
- Intrusive wares*
- \* (327)-Rims of hard grey ware.
- (328)
- (329) 3 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- (330) 2 body sherds of cream-slipped ware with external mottled green/yellow glaze.
- Layer 11: late thirteenth-early fourteenth century*
- \* (331)-3 rim sherds of hard grey ware.
- (333)
- (334) 28 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- \* (335) Rim sherd of hard gritty ware.
- \* (336) Base sherd of grey sandy ware.
- \* (337) Rim sherd of grey sandy ware.
- \* (338) Handle of cream-slipped ware with external mottled green glaze. Stabbed at top of handle.
- \* (339) Thumb-impressed base of cream-slipped ware with external mottled green glaze.
- (340) 8 body sherds of cream-slipped ware with external mottled green glaze.
- \* (341) Base of red gritty ware.
- \* (342) Body sherd of red gritty ware with applied thumb-impressed horizontal cordon.
- (343) 2 body sherds of red gritty ware.
- (344) 2 body sherds of thin red sandy ware.
- (345) 2 body sherds of Surrey off-white ware.
- (346) 3 body sherds of buff-surfaced sandy ware with external green/brown glaze.
- Earlier intrusive wares*
- (347) Fragment of Romano-British roof tile (*tegulae*).
- (348) 4 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.
- (349) 11 body sherds of calcined flint-tempered ware.
- Later intrusive ware (?)*
- (350) Sherd of thin buff sandy ware with glossy all-over yellow/green glaze.
- Layer 13: eleventh-early fourteenth century*
- \* (351) Rim of coarse shell-tempered ware.
- \* (352) Base of shell-tempered ware.
- \* (353) Rim of fine shell-tempered ware.
- \* (354) Rim of shell-tempered ware.
- (355) 28 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.
- \* (356) Rim of large storage jar of calcined flint-tempered ware.
- \* (357) Rim of calcined flint-tempered ware.
- \* (358) Base of calcined flint-tempered ware.
- (359) 24 body sherds of calcined flint-tempered ware.

- \* (360) -4 rim sherds of hard grey ware.  
(363)
- \* (364) Rim and top of slashed handle of hard grey ware.  
(365) -2 bases of hard grey ware.  
(366)
- (367) 25 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- \* (368) -2 rim sherds of cream-slipped ware with external green/yellow mottled glaze.  
(369)
- (370) 7 body sherds of cream-slipped ware with external green/yellow mottled glaze.
- \* (371) Rim of buff sandy ware.  
(372) Body sherd of buff sandy ware with thumb-impressed applied cordon.  
(373) 2 body sherds of buff sandy ware.  
(374) 4 body sherds of red gritty ware.
- \* (400) Foot ring of white tin-glazed earthenware decorated in blue.
- \* (401) -2 body sherds of white tin-glazed earthenware  
(402) decorated in blue.  
(403) 2 body sherds of white tin-glazed earthenware decorated in blue.
- \* (404) Rim sherd of hard grey ware with over fired green glaze internally and externally.  
(405) 2 body sherds of unglazed white ware.  
(406) 2 body sherds of white ware with glossy internal and external brown glaze.  
(407) 2 body sherds of red ware with glossy internal and external brown glaze.  
(408) Base sherd of red sandy ware with internal green/yellow glaze.
- \* (409) Milled bowl of clay pipe with pointed spur, c. 1690-1710.

*Earlier wares*

- (375) 4 fragments of Romano-British tiles (including 2 roof tiles).
- (376) -2 body sherds of black hand-made grass-tempered ware. Average thickness 0.6 cm and 0.5 cm.
- (378) Body sherd of grey hand-made grass-tempered ware with red oxidized surfaces. Average thickness 1.0 cm.

*Layer 20: Pit 1, seventeenth-century (Fig. 15)*

- \* (379) -4 rim sherds of red ware with internal red/  
(382) brown glaze.  
(383) 15 body sherds of hard red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- \* (384) 1 rim sherd and handle of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.  
(385) 3 body sherds of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- \* (386) Rim sherd of unglazed red ware.
- \* (387) Handle of unglazed red ware.  
(388) Body sherd of unglazed red ware.
- \* (389) Handle of unglazed red sandy ware.
- \* (390) Rim of hard purple ware with external thick black treacly glaze.
- \* (391) Base of hard red ware with external and internal thick black treacly glaze.  
(392) Body sherd of hard red/purple ware with external and internal black treacly glaze.
- \* (393) Rim of Surrey green-glazed white ware.
- \* (394) Foot of Surrey green-glazed white ware pipkin.  
(395) 4 body sherds of Surrey green-glazed white ware.
- \* (396) -2 rim sherds of Surrey yellow-glazed white  
(397) ware.  
(398) 1 body sherd of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.
- (399) 5 body sherds of mottled brown salt glazed grey stoneware (Bellarmine).

*Earlier intrusive wares*

- \* (410) Rim of red gritty ware with applied cordon.  
(411) Body sherd of buff ware with external green/yellow mottled glaze.  
(412) 2 body sherds of grey sandy ware with green/yellow glaze.  
(413) Body sherd of hard grey ware.  
(414) Body sherd of cream-slipped ware with external mottled green/yellow glaze.
- \* (415) Base of calcined flint-tempered ware.

*Layer 19: Romano-British and later*

- (416) 43 fire-cracked flints.
- (417) 4 fragments of Romano-British tiles.
- (418) 1 fragment of iron slag.
- (419) Body sherd of shell-tempered ware.

*Layer 21: later seventeenth-early eighteenth century*

- \* (420) -Rims of red ware with internal red/brown  
(421) glaze.
- \* (422) Base sherd of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.  
(423) 2 body sherds of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- \* (424) Handle and 2 handle sherds of unglazed red ware.  
(425) Stopper of unglazed red ware.
- \* (426) Body sherd of a white tin-glazed earthenware plate decorated in blue.  
(427) Sherd of white and purple mottled tin-glazed earthenware.  
(428) Handle of green-glazed white ware.
- \* (429) 2 milled bowls of clay pipes with pointed spurs, c. 1690-1710.  
(430) Base of clay pipe bowl with flat base stamped R. C. (Robert Corney).

*Earlier intrusive sherd*

- (431) Body sherd of calcined flint-tempered ware.

*Layer 24: fifteenth-early sixteenth century*

- \*(432)-Rims of fine grey-buff ware with traces of (433) green/yellow glaze externally.
- \*(434) Rim of grey-buff ware with a lip.
- (435) Thin rim sherd of grey sandy ware.
- \*(436) Rim sherd of red ware with internal and external areas of red/brown glaze.
- (437) 2 body sherds of red ware with external red/brown glaze.
- (438) Body sherd of unglazed red ware.
- \*(439) Rim sherd of red gritty ware.
- (440) 2 body sherds of red gritty ware.
- (441) 4 body sherds of thin red ware with grey surfaces.
- \*(442) Rim sherd of grey/buff gritty ware.
- (443) 10 body sherds of grey/buff gritty ware.
- (444) Body sherd of grey sandy ware with external white paint.
- (445) 3 body sherds of thick grey ware with external olive green glaze.
- (446) Body sherd of grey sandy ware with dot-and-line applied externally in white clay and glazed over.
- (447) Body sherd of thin white ware with internal green glaze.

*Later intrusive ware*

- (448) Body sherd of yellow-glazed Surrey white ware.

*Earlier intrusive ware*

- (449) Body sherd of shell-tempered ware.
- (450) 5 body sherds of calcined flint-tempered ware.
- \*(451) Base sherd of calcined flint-tempered ware.
- \*(452) Rim of hard grey ware.
- (453) 4 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- \*(454) Handle of cream-slipped ware with mottled green glaze on outer surface.
- (455) 2 body sherds of cream-slipped ware with external mottled green glaze.

*Pit 2: twelfth-century*

- (456) Body sherd of shell-tempered ware.

**Trench II (Fig. 15)**

*Layer 2*

- \*(457) Red ware with internal speckled red/brown glaze. Intrusive handle of fifteenth-sixteenth century double-handled tripod pipkin. Dutch or possibly English.

*Layer 3: eighteenth-century (with earlier intrusive wares)*

- (458) Body sherd of Staffordshire combed ware.
- (459) Body sherd of blue and red painted white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (460) 2 body sherds of yellow-glazed thin white ware.

- (461) Body sherd of white ware.
- (462) Body sherd of shell-tempered ware. (Intrusive)
- (463) Stabbed handle of hard grey ware with red oxidized layer.
- (464) Body sherd of hard grey ware with red core.

*Layer 9: seventeenth-century*

- (465) Body sherd of Surrey green-glazed white ware.
- (466) Body sherd of buff sandy ware.

*Layer 11: seventeenth-century (?)*

- (467) Body sherd of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- \*(468) Body sherd of cream-slipped ware with external mottled green/yellow glaze and incised decoration (stray late thirteenth-early fourteenth-century).

*Layer 12: seventeenth-century*

- \*(469) Base of Surrey green-glazed white ware.

*Layer 15:*

- \*(470) Pinched handle of unglazed red ware double-handled tripod pipkin. English copy of Dutch form.
- (471) Body sherd of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.

**Trench III (Fig 15)**

*Layer 2: eighteenth-century*

- (472) Body sherd of Staffordshire combed ware.
- \*(473) Rim sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- \*(474) brown glaze.
- \*(475) Base sherd of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- \*(476) Rim sherd of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- (477) 10 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (478) 15 body sherds of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- \*(479) Rim sherd of buff ware with internal orange glaze.
- \*(480) Rim sherd of hard purple ware with thick black treacly glaze.
- \*(481) 3 body sherd of buff ware with internal and external yellow glaze and brown applied decoration.
- (482) Spur of clay pipe bowl with initial R.C. (Robert Corney) c. 1740-1800.

*Layer 3: late seventeenth-early eighteenth century (?)*

- (483) Base of buff sandy ware with internal yellow glaze.
- (484) Body sherd of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (485) 2 body sherds with internal and external red/brown glaze.

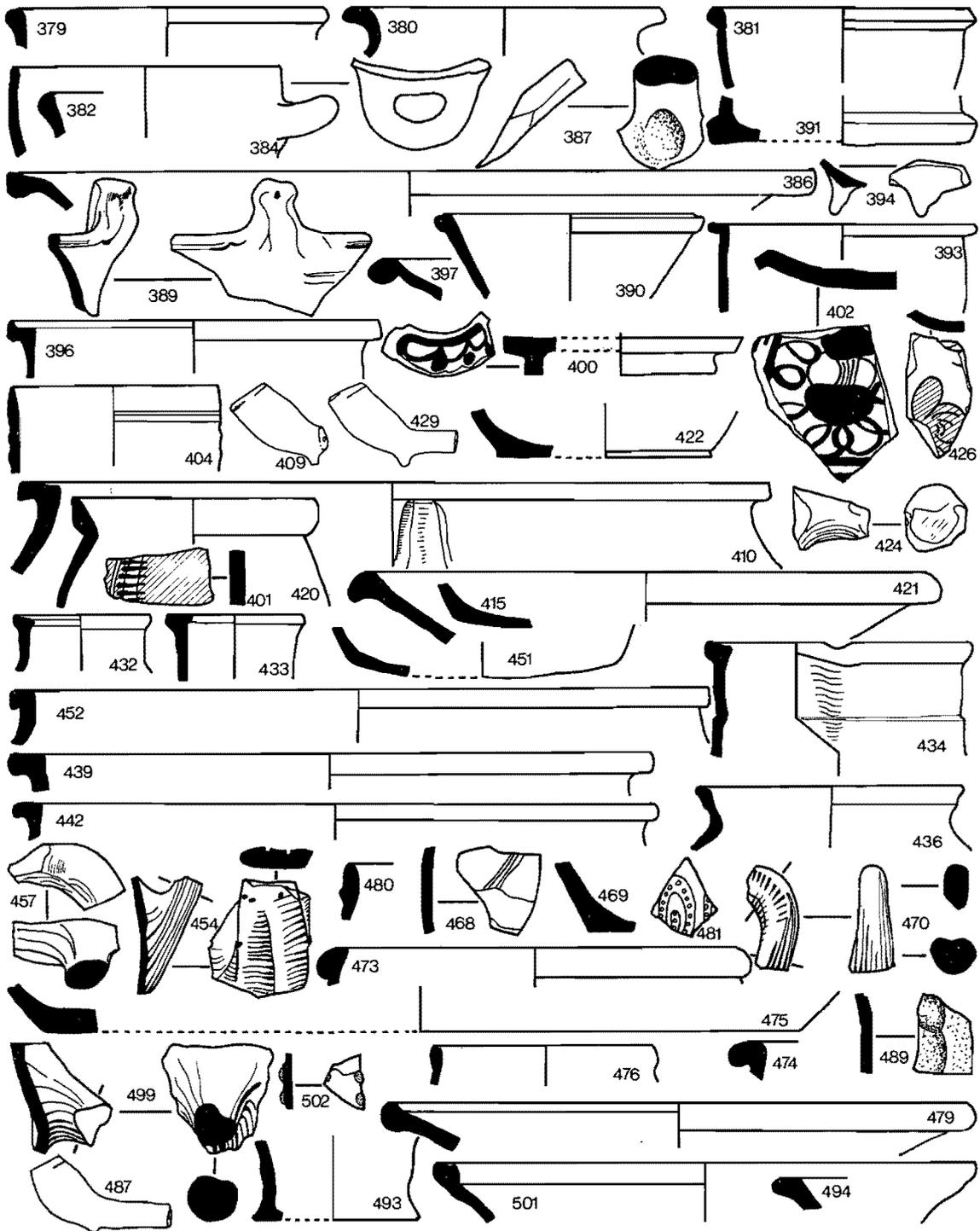


Fig. 15. Rectory Grove. Pottery and clay pipes from Trench V, Trench II and Trench III.

Trench V: 379-415 (Layer 20), 420-429 (Layer 21), 432-454 (Layer 24).

Trench II: 457 (Layer 2), 468 (Layer 11), 469 (Layer 12), 470 (Layer 15).

Trench III: 473-481 (Layer 2), 487 (Layer 6), 489-494 (Layer 9), 499-501 (Layer 13), 502 (Layer 17).  
( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

(486) Sherd of handle of hard purple ware with black treacly glaze.

Layer 6: seventeenth-century

\*(487) Milled bowl of clay pipe with degenerate spur, c.1660-80.

Layer 7:

(488) Body sherd of hard grey ware.

Layer 9: late thirteenth-fourteenth century

\*(489) Hard grey ware with external cream slip with embossed decoration and mottled green glaze.

(490) 3 body sherds of cream-slipped ware.

(491) 3 body sherds of hard grey ware.

(492) Body sherd of red gritty ware with external white paint.

\*(493) Base of hard grey/red sandy ware.

\*(494) Rime of shell-tempered ware (Stray—late twelfth-early thirteenth century).

*Layer 12:* late thirteenth-fourteenth century

- (495) 3 body sherds of cream slipped ware with external mottled green glaze.
- (496) 4 body sherds of red sandy ware.
- (497) Body sherd of hard grey ware.
- (498) Body sherd of shell-tempered ware.

*Layer 13:* late thirteenth-fourteenth century

- \*(499) Handle of red sandy ware with external mottled green glaze.
- (500) Body sherd of red sandy ware with external mottled green glaze.
- \*(501) Rim of hard grey ware.

*Layer 17:* late thirteenth-fourteenth century

- \* (502) Body sherd of light buff ware with dark brownish-red slip, on which there are three small pellets of white clay. English imitation of Rouen ware.
- (503) Body sherd of shell-tempered ware. (Stray, late twelfth-early thirteenth-century.)

**EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF THE PARISH CHURCH PRIMARY SCHOOL, 1970** (Fig. 3, P.S. and Fig. 16)

Seven trenches were excavated on the site of the former Parish Church Primary School prior to the new extension of the Old Palace Girls School (scheduled to be built 1972). All the trenches excavated are known to have been within the Great Courtyard of the Archiepiscopal Palace. Although there has been no recent detailed study of the Palace its main phases of development are known (Anderson, 1879).

**SEQUENCE OF OCCUPATION**

**(A) Pre-Palace Great Courtyard**

- (1) A scatter of Romano-British material was found in Trenches I, II and III (Fig. 17, Layer 12). No features could, however, be assigned to this period. It is possible that the building material may have been introduced in the Saxon period.
- (2) Gully I in Trench II (Fig. 18 and Fig. 17, Layer 13) was dug in the Middle Saxon period (c. AD 650-850). The gully fill contained a sherd of Middle Saxon pottery associated with an intermediate-shaped loom weight (see description of finds below). No dating evidence was found for the bases of three post-holes found (Fig. 18, post holes 1, 2 and 3) so these features may well be of Middle Saxon date. The upper parts of the post-holes had been destroyed (possibly by ploughing) so that their bases, dug a maximum of 4 inches into the gravel, were preserved. They were filled with a dark gravelly soil distinct from the light natural gravel into which they were dug.
- (3) Gully 2 (in Trench III, Fig. 18) is possibly Late Saxon in date although the rim sherd found in it (Find No. 157) cannot be closely dated. Evidence for Late Saxon occupation was found in the form of a bun-shaped loom weight (Find 116) from the plough soil above Gullies I and 2 (Layer 11).
- (4) The south-western end of the site (Trenches I, II and III) appears to have been ploughed from the Late Saxon period to the early fourteenth century (Fig. 17, layers 11 and 10). Many fragments of pottery were found in these layers, possibly indicating manure spread on fields (see Finds lists). However, the north-eastern end of the site appears to have remained fallow with virtually no Late Saxon-early fourteenth century pottery found in Layer 16, indicating no manure spread on the land. This area was probably water meadow. It appears to have been

**PARISH CHURCH PRIMARY SCHOOL**

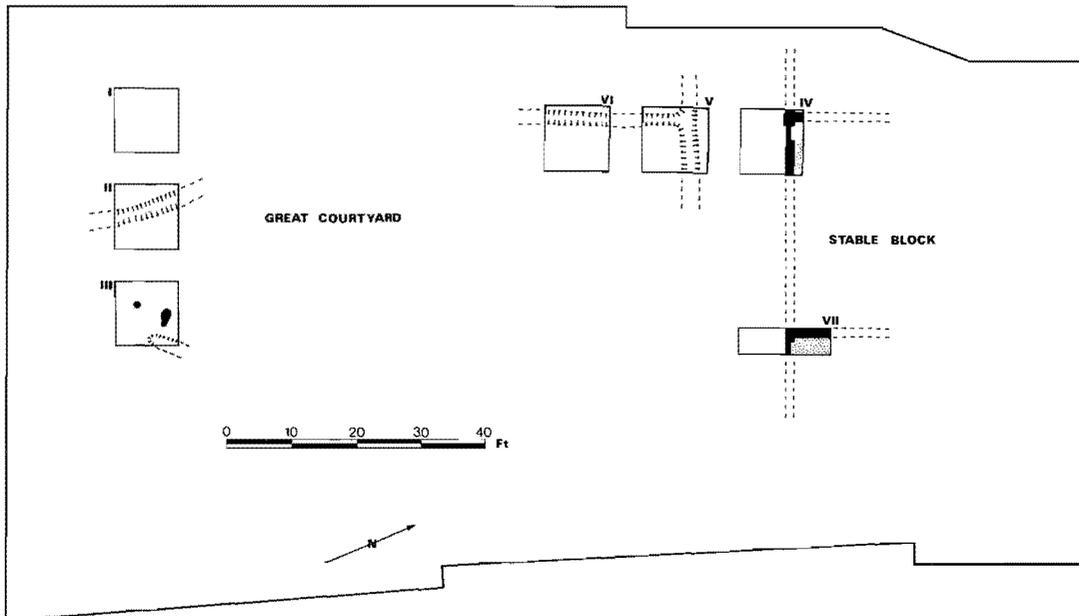


Fig. 16. Parish Church Primary School site. Trench plan.

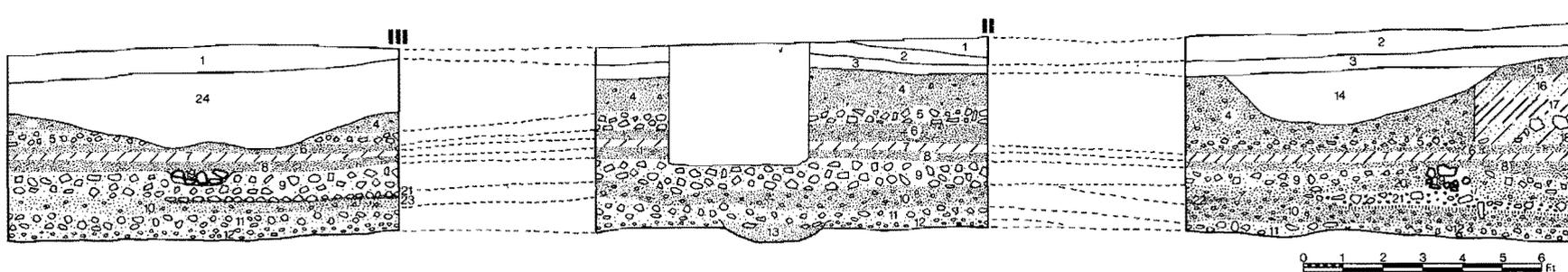


Fig. 17. Parish Church Primary School site. Section of south-west face of Trenches I, II and III.

*Key to Section:*

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| (1) Post-1969 rubbish accumulation.  | (9) Coarse gravel with some dark soil, tile and slate fragments and flint nodules. | (16) Brown/orange soil with fine gravel.                    |
| (2) Asphalt playground.  | (10) Dark friable soil with gravel.  | (17) Orange compact gravel with some sandy soil.            |
| (3) Crushed brick foundation to playground.                                    | (11) Coarse gravel and dark soil.  | (18) Buff gravel with large flint nodules.                  |
| (4) Brown friable soil with few tile fragments, pebbles and small chalk lumps. | (12) Finer gravel with some dark soil.   | (19) Flint footing with some dark soil.                     |
| (5) Compact mortar with brick fragments and flint nodules. Demolition layer.   | (13) Fine silty dark soil with small gravel fragments.                             | (20) Fine gravel with small chalk lumps and tile fragments. |
| (6) Fine brown friable soil.   | (14) Brown friable soil with small building debris. (Pipe trench cut obliquely.)   | (21) Large flint nodules                                    |
| (7) Fine brown friable soil with coarse gravel and tile and brick fragments.   | (15) Light brown friable soil with some gravel.                                    | (22) Packed greensand flooring.                             |
| (8) Fine brown friable soil.   |  | (23) Compact mortar and rammed chalk flooring.              |
|  |  | (24) Recent building rubble.                                |

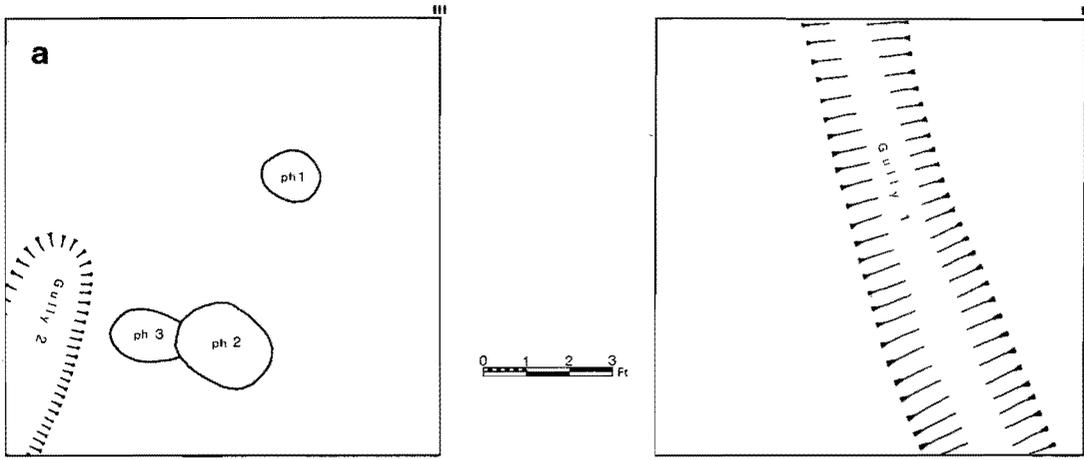


Fig. 18. Parish Church Primary School site. Plan of features cut into natural gravel in Trenches II and III. Gully 1 (Middle Saxon), Gully 2 (Late Saxon).

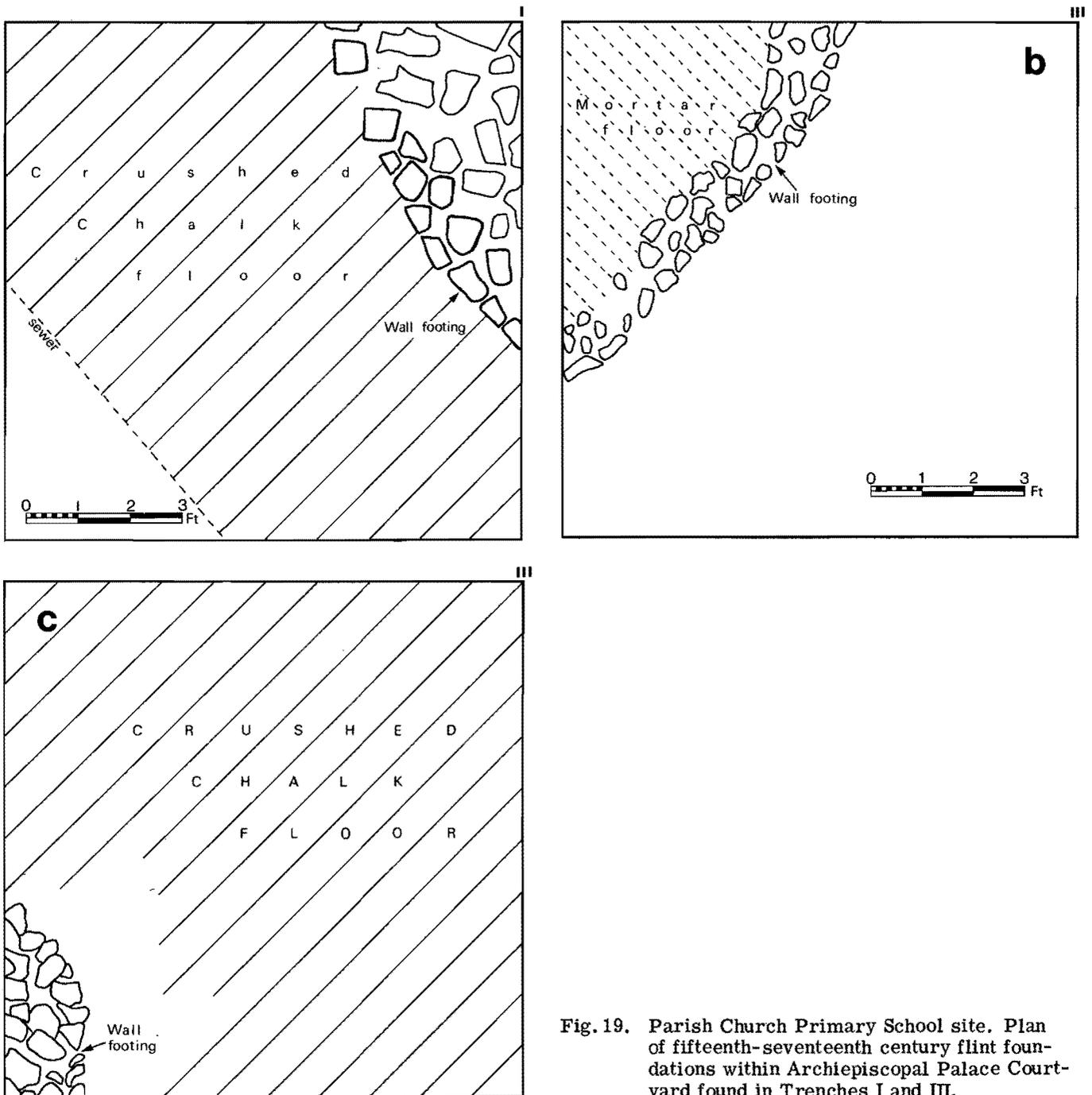


Fig. 19. Parish Church Primary School site. Plan of fifteenth-seventeenth century flint foundations within Archiepiscopal Palace Courtyard found in Trenches I and III.

very wet as a system of drainage gullies was dug (Fig. 21). Only worked flints, some with mesolithic affinities, were found in these gullies so although they are most likely to be Early Medieval, they may in fact be prehistoric.

### (B) Palace Great Courtyard (Plate 5)

From the late fourteenth century to the sale of the Palace in 1780 this area was within the Courtyard of the Great Palace. The excavation of all 7 trenches revealed a sequence of numerous levellings associated with laid gravel paths and laid gardens (Fig. 17 and 20). Because of the small areas excavated no meaningful attempt can be made to reconstruct different layouts of the Courtyard gardens at different periods. During most of these 400 years the area of the Courtyard appears to have been largely clear of outbuildings. However, remains of three small flint and mortar structures were found.

(1) A not very substantial flint wall was found in Trench I associated with a crushed-chalk floor (Fig. 19). No direct dating evidence was obtained but stratigraphical evidence would suggest a fifteenth or sixteenth-century date.

(2) In Trench III a flint footing associated with a mortar floor was found (Fig. 19, b and Fig. 17, Layer 19). Stratigraphical evidence would suggest a fifteenth or sixteenth-century date but no datable material was found directly associated.

(3) Immediately after the demolition of structure b a similar flint-footed structure was built (Fig. 19, c). This was associated with a crushed-chalk floor and was probably late sixteenth or early seventeenth-century in date.

### (C) The Stable Block of the Archiepiscopal Palace

Evidence from the excavations taken together with some historical evidence revealed 4 main phases of building of the range to the north of the Great Courtyard. This range is referred to as the stable block on the sales plan of 1780 (Anderson, 1879, 287). It appears likely, however, that this range was the stable block since the late fourteenth century

#### Phase 1

The earliest phase was a 2-foot thick wall of chalk blocks and flint nodules set in a rotten yellow mortar. The outer face was properly faced but the core was chalk and flint rubble (Plate 6, Fig. 22a, Fig. 24a, Fig. 20 in Layer 37, and Fig. 23 in Layer 37). The only pot sherd associated with this wall (Find No. 164, Fig. 26) was found in the foundation trench (Fig. 20, Layer 37). This handle may be dated to the later thirteenth or fourteenth century. This may indicate that this is the remains of the 'new' or 'great' stable which is recorded in the roll of Adam Bocher as having been built for Archbishop Arundel between 1399 and 1400 (Anderson, 1879, 295). Repairs to these stables may have taken place twice during the fifteenth century. Soon after 1454 Archbishop Bouchier had his outbuildings (possibly included the stables) re-tiled (Anderson, 1879, 297). In 1474 new racks and mangers were set up in the stables (Anderson, 1879, 298).

#### Phase 2

Phase 2 is ill-defined and no historical evidence can be found to substantiate its date. Layer 38 (Fig. 20) is a robbed-out foundation trench which cuts into the foundation trench of Phase 1. This appears to be the last trace of the Tudor stable block presumed to have been associated with the fine Tudor gatehouse known to have existed to the east. Many fragments of Tudor brick were found in this robbed-out foundation trench.

#### Phase 3

The Phase 3 stable block contained walls only 1 foot thick and was built in a foundation trench dug down from an early seventeenth-century level but re-using Tudor bricks robbed from Phase 2 (Fig. 20, wall in Layer 29). Associated with this phase were a compact chalk floor (Fig. 20, Layer 36) and two layers of crushed green-sand floorings (Fig. 20, Layers 34 and 35).

#### Phase 4

Phase 4 was the most substantial but most peculiarly built structure (Plate 7, upper part of wall, Fig. 22b, Fig. 24b, and Sections Fig. 20—wall beneath '4', Fig. 23—wall b). This wall was built using the Phase 3 wall as its foundation but is twice as wide as the earlier wall. Part of the wall therefore has not foundation at all. The date of this wall is uncertain but is very probably early eighteenth-century. The brickwork of this wall is identical to that used to build the still preserved long gallery of the Archiepiscopal Palace. The long gallery was rebuilt by Archbishop Wake (1716-37) and he is known to have undertaken considerable rebuildings at the Palace (Anderson, 1879, 303). It is possible that the Phase 4 wall was in fact rebuilt by Archbishop Wake. The fact that the historian Ducarel when describing the Palace in the late eighteenth-century stated that the west and east sides of the court 'presented very early examples of buildings built entirely with bricks' (Anderson, 1879, 309), but does not mention the stable block on the northern side of the courtyard (none of which was pulled down until 1806), would indicate that the stable range was too recent (i.e. probably early eighteenth-century) to be mentioned by the historian.

#### Final Modification to the Stable Block

In 1806 the Tudor Gateway and the eastern end of the stable block were demolished. The remainder of the block was modified by building a new wall at the eastern end which had to be buttressed (Fig. 24c). This building was then used as the first Primary School on the site (Anderson, 1879, 308).

#### PARISH CHURCH PRIMARY SCHOOL SITE

FINDS OF POTTERY AND CLAY PIPES DESCRIBED BY TRENCH AND LAYER (asterisk indicates illustrated find)

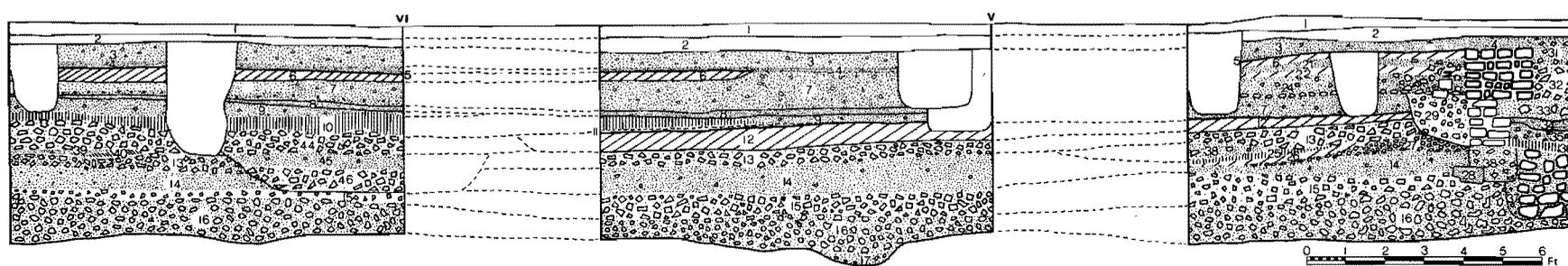


Fig. 20. Parish Church Primary School site. Section along north-west face of Trenches IV, V, VI.

*Key to Section:*

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| (1) Asphalt playground.  | (14) Fine brown garden soil with few tiles and chalk flecks.                | (31) Dark soil with building debris.                         |
| (2) Compact bricks, tiles and mortar.                                  | (15) Bricks, tiles, chalk blocks and flint nodules (Demolition layer.)      | (32) Compact tiles, bricks and mortar. (Demolition layer.)   |
| (3) Fine brown soil with some gravel and tiles.                        | (16) Black soil with coarse gravel.   | (33) Dark soil with flints and mortar.                       |
| (4) Brown sandy soil.  | (17) Fine dark soil with some gravel.                                       | (34) Compact greensand floor.                                |
| (5) Charcoal layer.  | (21) Fine brown garden soil.  | (35) Compact greensand with tile and brick fragments.        |
| (6) Compact gravel.  | (22) Compact gravel.  | (36) Compact chalk floor.                                    |
| (7) Fine brown garden soil with gravel, some bricks, tiles and flints. | (23) Light brown soil with many fine fragments of building materials.       | (37) Dark soil with mortar, flint fragments and chalk lumps. |
| (8) Compact greensand layer.   | (24) Fine dark garden soil.   | (38) Dark soil with some demolition material.                |
| (9) Brown garden soil with some building debris.                       | (25) Compact chalk.   | (39) Yellow sandy soil.                                      |
| (10) Compact chalk.  | (26) Compact gravel.  | (40) Crushed tile layer.                                     |
| (11) Crushed tile layer.   | (27) Compact tile and brick debris.   | (44) Bricks, tiles and dark soil.                            |
| (12) Compact coarse gravel.  | (28) Greensand.   | (45) Fine brown garden soil.                                 |
| (13) Bricks and tiles. (Demolition layer.)                             | (29) Chalk, mortar and small brick and tile fragments. (Foundation trench.) | (46) Bricks, tiles and dark soil.                            |

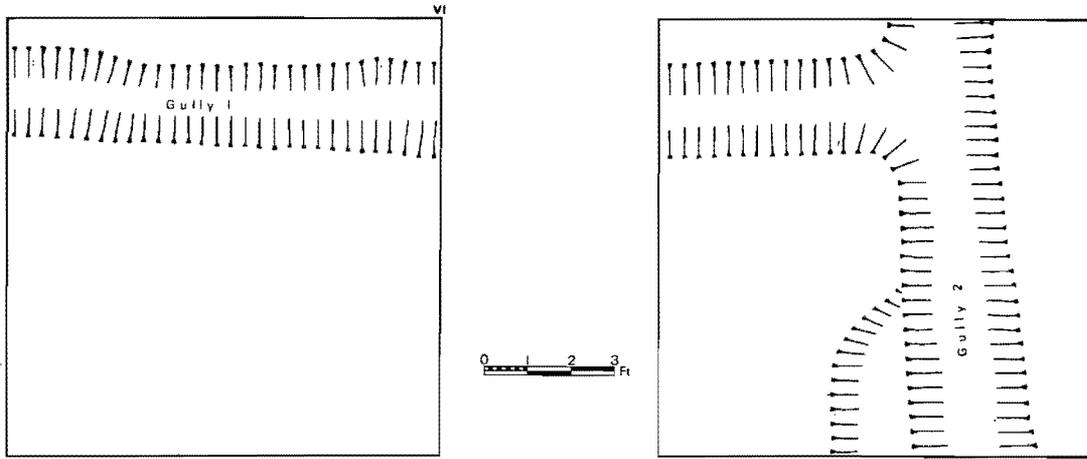


Fig. 21. Parish Church Primary School site. Plan of Early Medieval drainage gullies in Trenches V and VI.

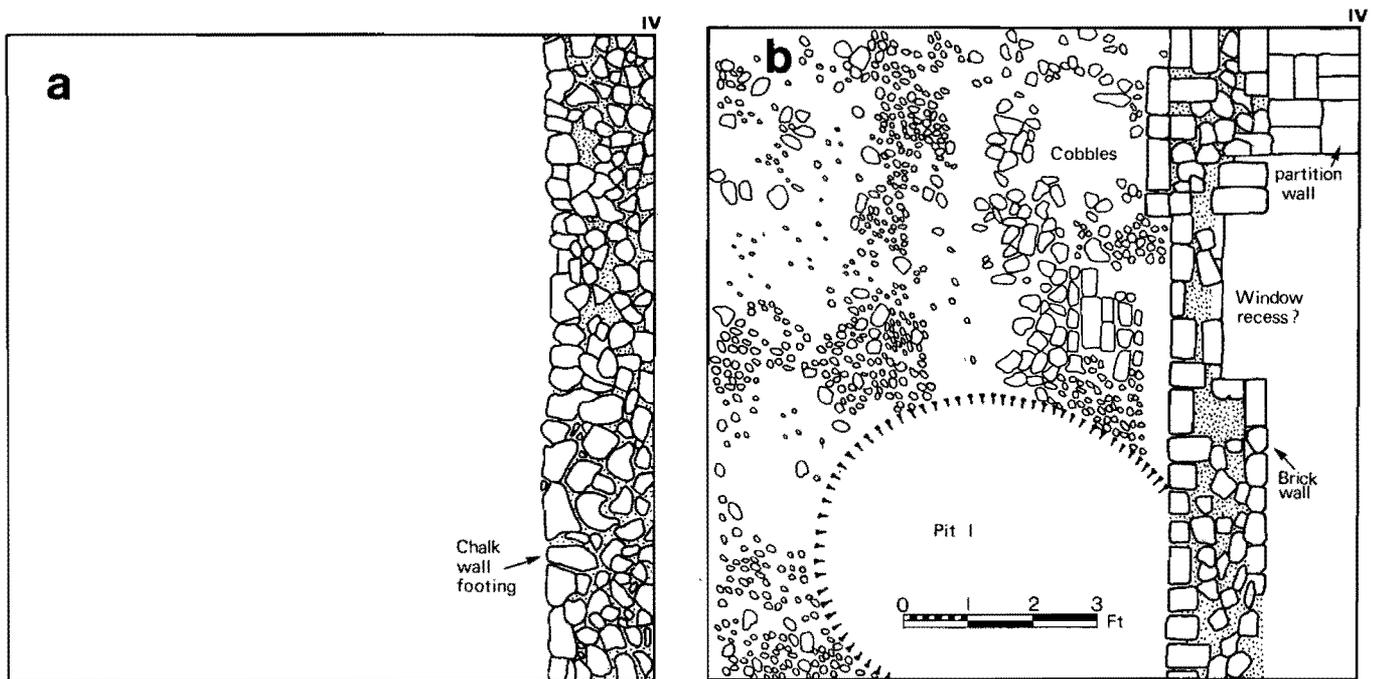


Fig. 22. Parish Church Primary School site. Trench IV.

- (a) Plan of external wall of late fourteenth-century stable block.  
 (b) Plan of external wall of eighteenth-century stable block and cobbled path

#### Trench I (Fig. 25)

##### Layer 4:

- (1) 3 body sherds of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- (2) 4 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (3) Body sherd of unglazed red ware.
- (4) Body sherd of salt-glazed stoneware.
- (5) Body sherd of yellow-glazed Surrey white ware.
- (6) Body sherd of green-glazed Surrey white ware.

- (7) Body sherd of buff sandy ware.

##### Layer 7: sixteenth-seventeenth century

- \* (8) Rim of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- \* (9) Rim of unglazed red ware.
- (10) 2 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (11) 2 body sherds of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- \* (12) Rim of unglazed red ware.

- \* (13) Body sherds of brown mottled grey salt-glazed stoneware (Cologne).
  - (14) 10 body sherds of green-glazed Surrey white ware.
  - (15) 2 body sherds of yellow-glazed Surrey white ware.
  - (16) 7 body sherds of unglazed buff/red sandy ware.
  - (17) 2 body sherds of grey sandy ware with external green glaze.
  - (18) Body sherd of red sandy ware with external turquoise paint.
  - \* (19) 2 milled clay pipe bowls with flat bases, c. 1640-60.
  - \* (20) Raeren stoneware jug with pie-crust base and brown mottled salt glaze, c. 1500-1550.
  - \* (21) Handle of buff sandy ware (possibly earlier intrusive).
- Layer 10: late twelfth-early thirteenth century*
- \* (22)- 3 rim sherds of shell-tempered ware. (24)
  - \* (25) Base sherd of shell-tempered ware. (26) 44 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.
  - \* (27) Neck sherd of thick sandy ware with some shell-tempering.
  - \* (28)- 2 rim sherds of calcined flint-tempered ware. (29)
  - (30) 26 body sherds of calcined flint-tempered ware.
- Intrusive material*
- (31) Parallel-sided flint end scraper. Mesolithic.
  - (32) 9 indeterminate struck flint flakes.
  - (33) 4 fire-cracked flints.

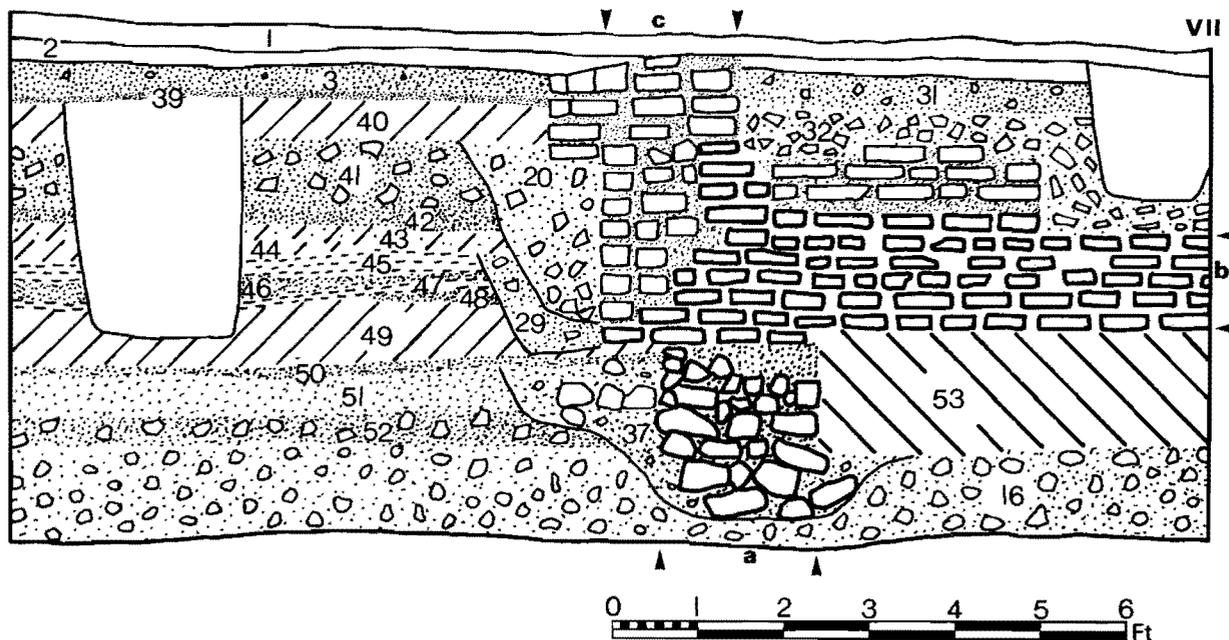


Fig. 23. Parish Church Primary School site. Section along north-west face of Trench VII.

*Key to Section:*

Layers 1-39 correlated with Fig. 20.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Asphalt playground.   | (42) Fine black soil.   |
| (2) Compact bricks, tiles and mortar.                                       | (43) Coarse gravel with some dark soil.                             |
| (3) Fine brown soil with some gravel and tiles.                             | (44) Compact orange gravel.   |
| (16) Black soil with coarse gravel.   | (45) and (47) Crushed tile layers.                                  |
| (29) Chalk, mortar and small brick and tile fragments. (Foundation trench.) | (48) Fine black soil.   |
| (31) Dark soil with building debris.  | (49) Coarse orange gravel.  |
| (32) Compact tiles, bricks and mortar. (Demolition layer.)                  | (50) Coarse gravel with tiles.                                      |
| (39) Yellow sandy soil.   | (51) Fine grey gravel.  |
| (40) Coarse gravel with some black soil.                                    | (52) Fine gravel with flints, chalk and mortar. (Demolition layer.) |
| (41) Dark soil with bricks and tiles. (Demolition layer.)                   | (53) Compact building debris in mortar.                             |

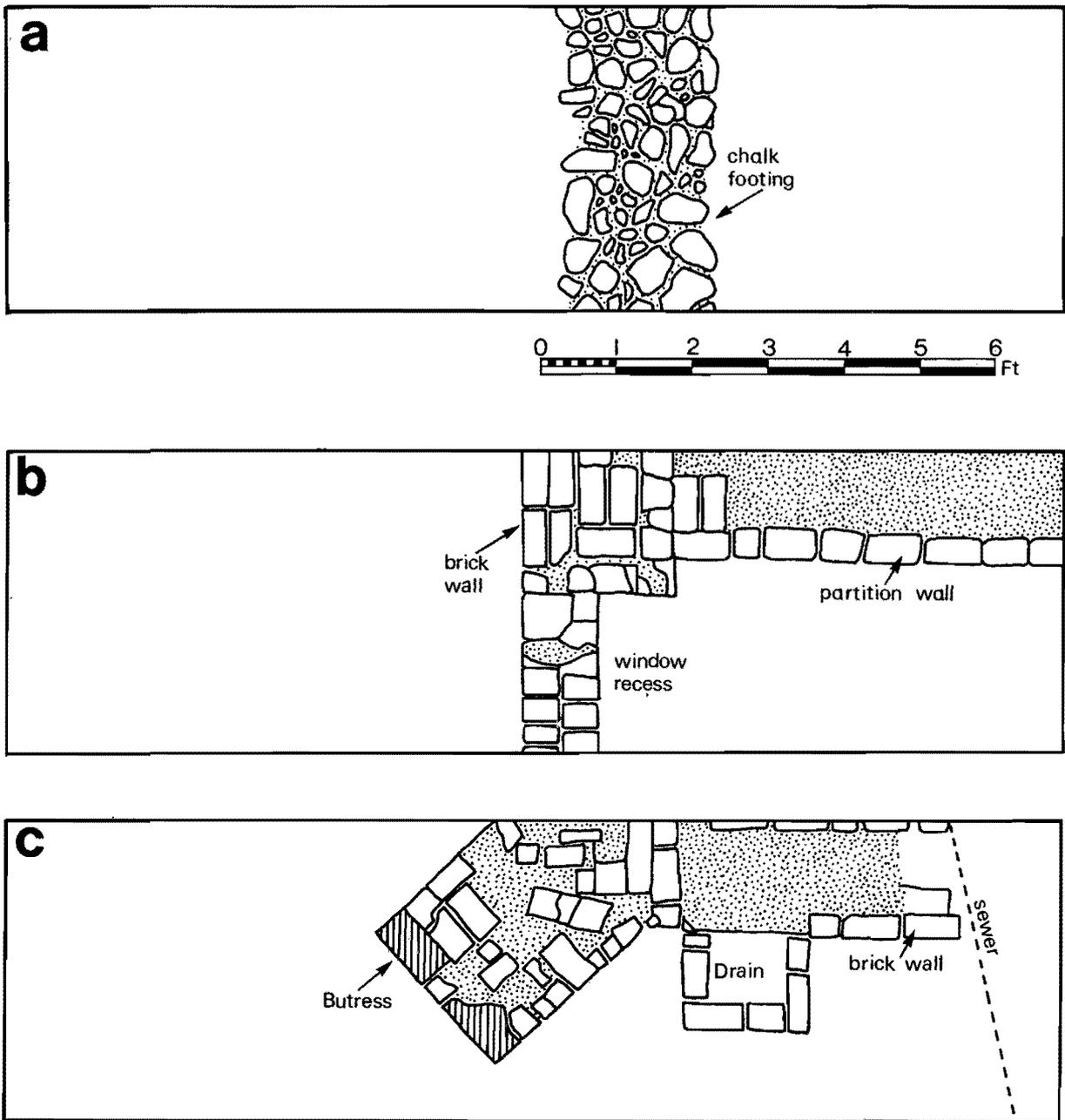


Fig. 24. Parish Church Primary School site. Trench VII.

- (a) External wall of late fourteenth-century stable block.  
 (b) External wall of eighteenth-century stable block.  
 (c) Modification of stable block (1806) for use as the first Primary School.

- \*(34) Rim of fine grey/buff sandy ware. Romano-British.  
 (35) 3 body sherds of cream slipped ware with external green glaze (late thirteenth-fourteenth century).  
 (36) Body sherd of hard red sandy ware with thick yellow/brown external glaze.

Layer 11: late twelfth-century and earlier

- (37) 5 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.  
 (38) 2 body sherds of calcined flint-tempered ware.  
 (39) 3 fragments of Romano-British tiles.

- (40) 6 indeterminate struck flint flakes.  
 (41) 1 fire-cracked flint.

Layer 12: late twelfth-century and earlier

- (42) 2 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.  
 (43) 2 fragments of Romano-British tiles.  
 (44) 11 indeterminate struck flint flakes.  
 (45) Indeterminate flint core.  
 (46) 2 fire-cracked flints.

Layer 19: fifteenth-century

- \*(47) Handle of fine buff ware.

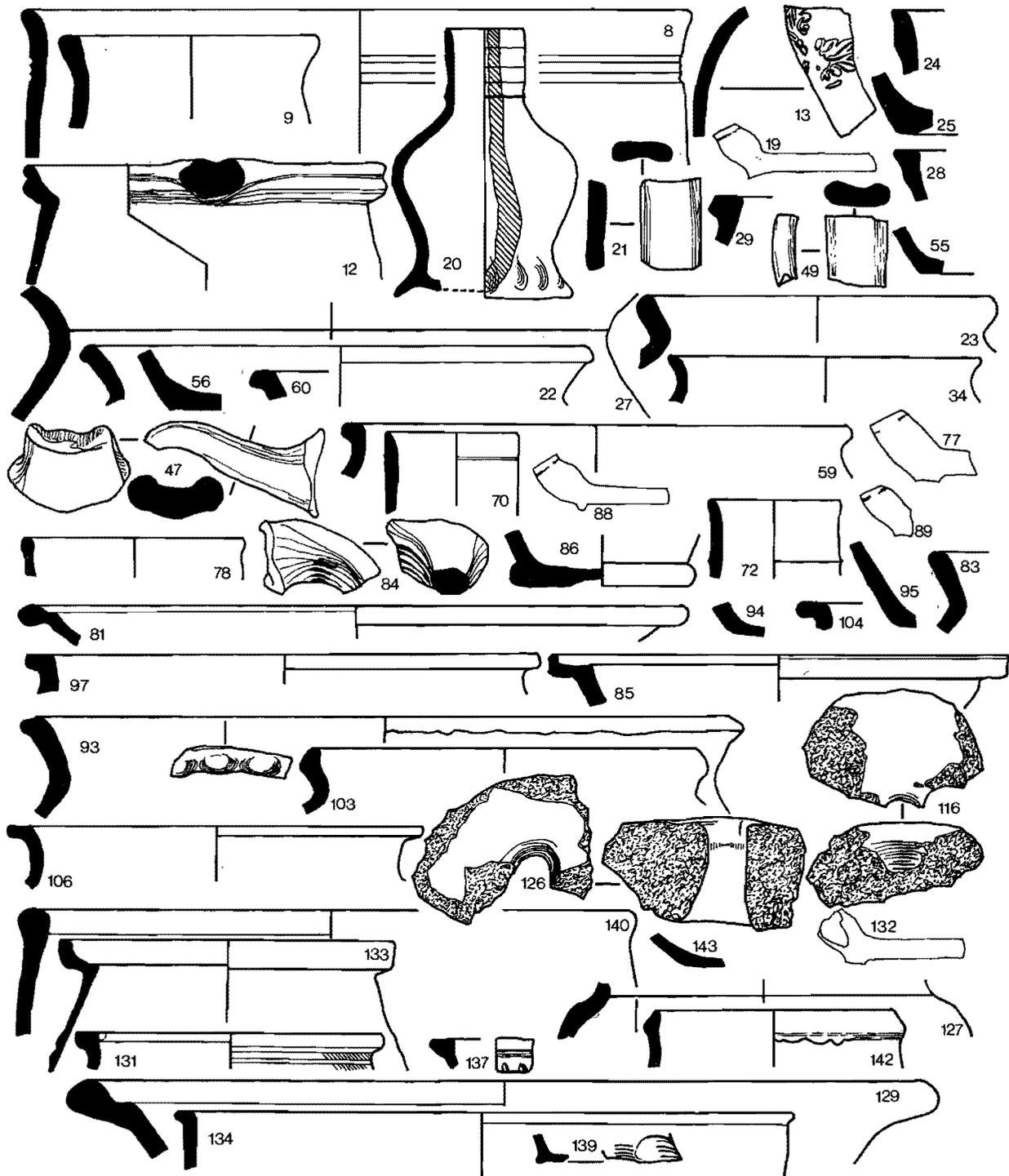


Fig. 25. Parish Church Primary School site. Finds of pottery and clay pipes from Trenches I, II and III (in part).

Trench I: 8-20 (Layer 7), 22-29 (Layer 10), 47-49 (Layer 19), 55-60 (Layer 21).

Trench II: 70-77 (Layer 5), 78-89 (Layer 8), 93-97 (Layer 10) 103-116 (Layer 11), 126-127 (Layer 13),

Trench III: 129-132 (Layer 5), 133 (Layer 7), 134-143 (Layer 10). (1/3).

(48) 3 body sherds of fine buff ware.

\*(49) Handle of hard red/grey ware.

(50) 3 body sherds of grey gritty ware.

Layer 20

(51) Base sherd and body sherd of hard grey/red sandy ware.

(52) Body sherd of Tudor-green glazed thin white ware.

(53) Body sherd of cream-slipped ware.

(54) 3 body sherds of calcined flint-tempered ware.

Layer 21: late thirteenth-early fourteenth century

\*(55)- Base sherds of hard grey ware.

(56)

(57) Handle sherd of hard grey ware.

(58) 38 body sherds of hard grey ware.

- \*(59)- Rim sherds of grey gritty ware with buff surfaces.
- (60) faces.
- (61) Body sherd of grey gritty ware with buff surfaces.
- (62) 2 body sherds of cream-slipped ware with external mottled green/yellow glaze.
- (63) Handle sherd of cream-slipped ware with external mottled green/yellow glaze.

*Late intrusive wares*

- (64) 3 body sherds of buff-surfaced sandy ware.
- (65) Body sherd of Tudor-green thin white ware.
- (66) Body sherd of hard red sandy ware with yellow/brown external glaze.

**Trench II (Fig. 25)***Layers 1 and 2*

## Intrusive sherds:

- (67) Handle of brown mottled grey salt-glazed stoneware (Bellarmine).
- (68) 2 body sherds of Surrey green-glazed white ware.
- (69) Body sherds of hard red ware with treacly black internal and external glaze.

*Layer 5: seventeenth-century*

- \*(70) Neck and rim of brown mottled grey salt-glazed stoneware, Raeren.
- (71) Body sherd of brown mottled grey salt-glazed stoneware.
- \*(72) Rim of light brown glazed grey salt-glazed stoneware, Raeren.
- (73) Body sherd of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (74) Base sherd of hard red ware with thick brown treacly internal glaze.
- (75) Body sherd of Surrey green-glazed white ware.
- (76) Body sherd of hard grey ware (intrusive).
- \*(77) Milled bowl of clay pipe with flat base, c. 1660-80.

*Layer 8: early seventeenth-century*

- \*(78) Rim of unglazed red ware.
- (79) 4 body sherds of red ware with internal brown/red glaze.
- (80) 2 body sherds of unglazed red ware.
- (81) Rim sherd and 6 body sherds of Surrey green-glazed white ware.
- (82) Body sherd of brown mottled grey salt-glazed stoneware (Bellarmine).
- (83) Rim sherd of hard red/purple ware with internal black treacly glaze.
- \*(84) Handle of red sandy ware with white external slip and yellow internal glaze.

- \*(85) Rim of hard red sandy ware with internal speckled brown/red glaze.
- \*(86) Base of red sandy ware with grey core.
- (87) 4 body sherds of red/grey sandy ware with yellow/brown glaze.
- \*(88) 3 milled bowls of clay pipes with spurs, c. 1610-40.
- \*(89) Milled bowl of clay pipe with flat base, c. 1610-40.
- (90) Body sherd of hard grey ware (intrusive).

*Layer 9*

- (91) Rim sherd of red ware with light/dark brown internal and external glaze.
- (92) Body sherd of Tudor-green glazed thin white ware.

*Layer 10: late twelfth-early fourteenth century*

- \*(93) 2 rim sherds of shell-tempered ware.
- \*(94)- 2 base sherds of shell-tempered ware.
- (95)
- (96) 21 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.
- \*(97) Rim sherd of calcined flint-tempered ware.
- (98) 8 body sherds of calcined flint-tempered ware.
- (99) 7 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- (100) 8 body sherds of cream-slipped ware with external green/yellow mottled glaze.
- (101) Body sherd of hard red sandy ware with grey core.
- (102) Fragment of Niedermendig Lava (Mayen) quernstone.

*Layer 11: late twelfth-early thirteenth century and earlier*

- \*(103)-Rims of shell-tempered ware.
- (104)
- (105) 11 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.
- \*(106) Rim of calcined flint-tempered ware.
- (107) 8 body sherds of calcined flint-tempered ware.

## Prehistoric

- (108) Flint borer of honey coloured flint.
- (109) 3 parallel sided waste flakes, possibly Mesolithic.
- (110) Flint core.
- (111) 17 waste flint flakes.
- (112) 12 fire-cracked flints.

## Romano-British

- (113) Body sherd of Samian ware.
- (114) 8 fragments of floor tiles.
- (115) 2 fragments of roof tiles.

## Late Saxon

- \*(116) Fragment of bun-shaped loom weight (Dunning, Hurst, Myres, Tischler, 1959, 24).

## Later material

- (117) Body sherd of cream-slipped ware.
- (118) Body sherd of hard grey ware.
- (119) Body sherd of Surrey buff ware.
- (120) Body sherd of grey sandy ware with external green glaze.

## Undated

- (121) Fragment of iron slag.

*Layer 13: Middle Saxon with earlier material*

- (122) 17 indeterminate waste flint flakes.
- (123) Indeterminate flint core. Possibly Mesolithic.
- (124) 9 fragments<sup>7</sup> of Romano-British tiles.
- (125) Fragment of copper slag.
- \*(126) Broken loom weight. Probably part of Middle Saxon intermediate-shaped loom weight (Dunning, Hurst, Myres, Tischler, 1969, 24).
- \*(127) Body sherd of black sandy grass-tempered ware. Probably from Middle Saxon globular pot. Similar to Middle Saxon ware from the Neolithic causeway camp at Staines, Shepperton, (exc. by R. Canham) and Old Windsor (S. A. Moorhouse, pers. comm.).

**Trench III (Fig. 25)***Layer 1:*

- (128) Milled bowl of clay pipe with flat foot, c. 1610-40 (Stray).

*Layer 5: seventeenth-century*

- \*(129) Rim sherd of red ware with internal brown glaze.
- (130) 3 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- \*(131) Rim sherd of white tin-glazed earthenware drug jar with blue decoration.
- \*(132) Milled bowl of clay pipe with flat foot, c. 1640-60.

*Layer 7: seventeenth-century*

- \*(133) Rim sherd of internally-green-glazed white Surrey ware.

*Layer 10: late twelfth-early fourteenth century*

- \*(134) Rim of shell-tempered ware.
- (135) Body sherd of shell-tempered ware.
- (136) 3 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- \*(137) Rim and 5 body sherds of cream-slipped ware with external green/yellow glaze.
- (138) 2 body sherds of fine buff sandy ware with external green/yellow glaze.
- \*(139) Thumb-impressed base sherd of fine buff sandy ware with external green/yellow glaze.
- \*(140) Rim sherd of fine buff sandy ware.
- (141) Body sherd of fine buff sandy ware.

- \*(142) Rim sherd of hard red sandy ware with grey core.
- \*(143) Base sherd of hard red sandy ware with grey core.

*Layer 11: late twelfth-early thirteenth century (Fig. 26)*

- \*(144) Base sherd of shell-tempered ware.
- (145) 25 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.
- (146) 2 body sherds of calcined flint-tempered ware.

*Intrusive wares*

- (147) Body sherd of cream-slipped ware with external green glaze.
- (148) 4 body sherds of hard grey ware.
- (149) Body sherd of fine buff sandy ware.
- (150) Body sherd of hard red sandy ware with grey core and external green glaze.
- (151) 9 waste flint flakes.
- (152) 45 fire-cracked flints.

*Layer 12: late twelfth-early thirteenth century and earlier*

- \*(153) Rim sherd of shell-tempered ware.
- (154) 4 body sherds of shell-tempered ware.
- (155) Body sherd of calcined flint-tempered ware.
- (156) 7 waste flint flakes.

*Gully 2*

- \*(157) Rim sherd of black ware with some grog, calcine flint and shell-tempering.
- (158) Fragment of Roman tiles.
- (159) 2 waste flint flakes.

**Trench IV (Fig. 26)***Layer 13: seventeenth-century*

- \*(160) Rim sherd of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.

*Layer 16: late thirteenth-early fourteenth century*

- \*(161) Rim sherd of hard grey ware.
- (162) Body sherd of hard grey gritty ware with internal brown/green glaze.
- (163) 3 fire-cracked flints.

*Layer 37: later thirteenth-fourteenth century*

- \*(164) Handle of light brown sandy ware with external brown/yellow glaze.

*Pit 1: seventeenth-eighteenth-century (Plate 8)*

- (165) 4 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (166) 6 body sherds of white tin-glazed earthenware with blue decoration.
- (167) 10 body sherds of brown mottled salt-glazed grey stoneware (Ballarmine).

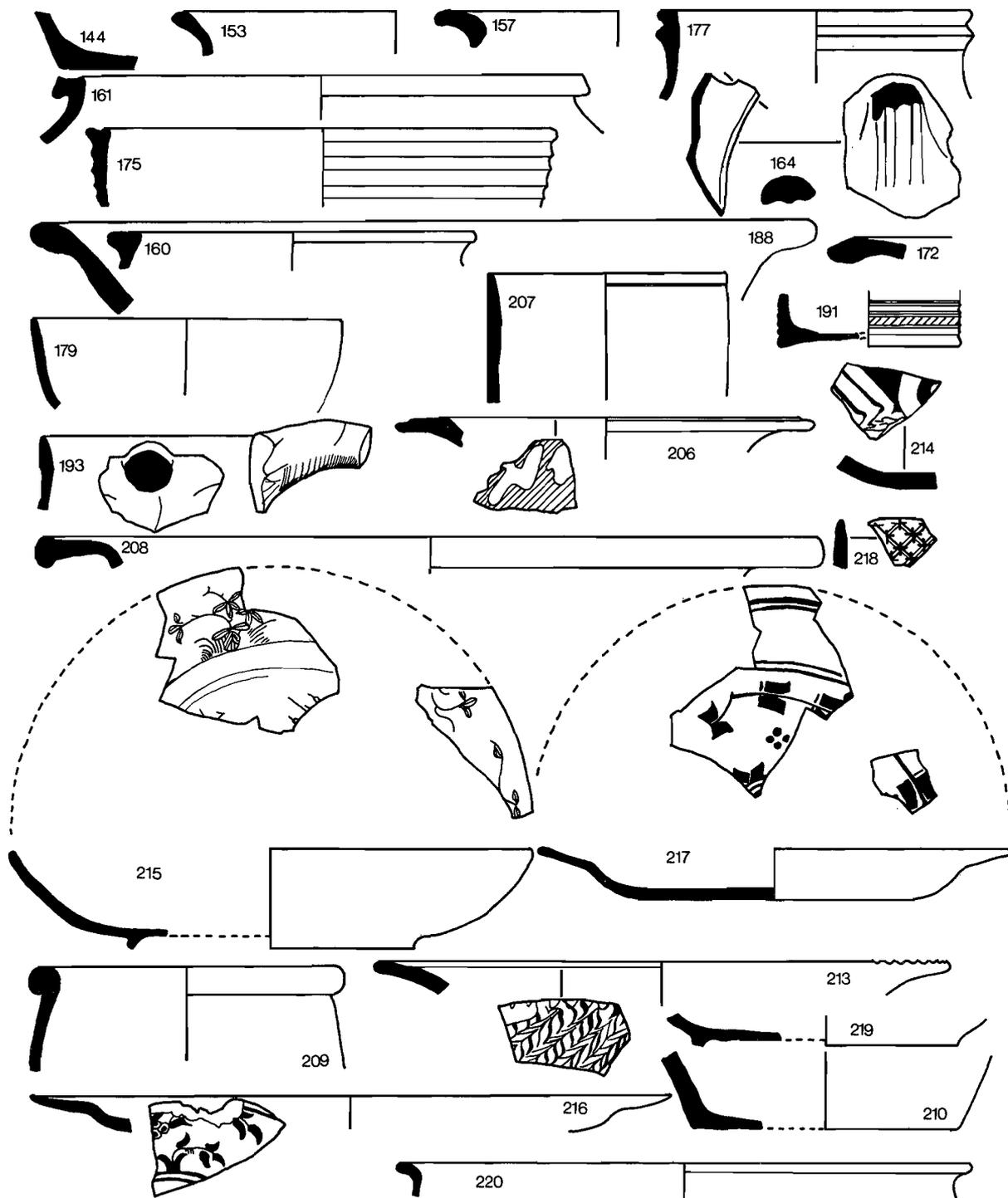


Fig. 26. Parish Church Primary School site. Finds of pottery from Trenches III (cont.) IV, V and VI (in part).

Trench III: 144 (Layer 11), 153 (Layer 12), 157 (Gully 2).

Trench IV: 160 (Layer 13), 161 (Layer 16), 164 (Layer 37).

Trench V: 172-179 (Layer 9), 188-193 (Layer 14).

Trench VI: 206-208 (Layer 9), 209-220 (Layer 10). ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

- (168) 2 body sherds of hard purple ware with thick black treacly glaze.  
 (169) 3 body sherds of buff sandy ware.  
 (170) 3 body sherds of red/grey ware with external yellow glaze.  
 (171) Milled bowl of clay pipe with spur, c. 1690-1710.

**Trench V (Fig. 26)**

*Layer 9: seventeenth century-early eighteenth century*

- \*(172) Rim of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.  
 (173) 4 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.

- (174) Body sherd of unglazed red ware.
- \* (175) Rim sherd of hard purplish ware with internal thick brown treacly glaze.
- (176) 2 body sherds of hard purplish ware with internal and external black treacly glaze.
- \* (177) Rim sherd of Surrey green-glazed white ware.
- (178) 2 body sherds of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.
- \* (179) Rim sherd of white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (180) 4 body sherds of blue painted white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (181) Body sherd of brown mottled grey salt-glazed stoneware.
- (182) Base of clay pipe bowl with flat base, *c.* 1640-60.

*Layer 12: seventeenth-century*

- (183) 2 body sherds of blue painted white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (184) Sherd of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.
- (185) Base of clay pipe bowl with flat base, *c.* 1640-60.

*Layer 13: seventeenth-century*

- (186) 4 body sherds of white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (187) Bowl of late spur type of clay pipe, *c.* 1690-1700.

*Layer 14: sixteenth-seventeenth century*

- \* (188) Rim sherd of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (189) 9 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (190) 2 body sherds of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- \* (191) Base of blue decorated grey Westerwald stoneware.
- (192) 2 body sherds of brown mottled salt-glazed grey stoneware (Bellarmine).
- \* (193) Handle of hard grey sandy ware with red surfaces.
- (194) 6 body sherds of plain white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (195) 2 body sherds of hard red/purple ware with internal and external thick black treacly glaze.
- (196) Body sherd of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.
- (197) Milled clay pipe bowl with flat base, *c.* 1640-60.
- (198) Base of clay pipe bowl with spur, *c.* 1660-80.
- (199) Bowl of clay pipe with flat base with initials R.C. (Robert Corney) *c.* 1700-70 (Stray).

*Layer 16*

- (200) 5 waste flint flakes.
- (201) 9 fire-cracked flints.

**Trench VI (Fig. 26)***Layer 3: eighteenth-nineteenth century*

- (202) 4 body sherds of blue-painted white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (203) Body sherd of Staffordshire combed ware.
- (204) Handle of brown mottled grey salt-glazed stoneware. (Bellarmine)
- (205) Bowl of clay pipe with flat base marked R. C. (Robert Corney) 1780-1820.

*Layer 9: late seventeenth-early eighteenth century*

- \* (206) Rim of hard orange fabric with yellow slip.
- \* (207) Rim of brown mottled grey stoneware. (Fulham)
- \* (208) Rim of brown glazed white earthenware.

*Layer 10: later seventeenth-early eighteenth century*

- \* (209) Rim of red ware with internal brown glaze.
- \* (210) Base of red ware with internal brown glaze.
- (211) 2 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (212) 4 body sherds of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- \* (213) Rim of Staffordshire combed ware.
- \* (214) 2 body sherds of Staffordshire combed ware.
- \* (215)-Rim and base sherds of blue-painted white tin-glazed earthenware plates.
- (218) glazed earthenware plates.
- \* (219) 2 base sherds of white tin-glazed earthenware.
- \* (220) Rim sherd of white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (221) 9 body sherds of blue-painted white tin-glazed earthenware plates.
- (222) 9 body sherds of light blue tin-glazed earthenware.
- (223) 4 body sherds of white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (224) Body sherd of buff sandy ware.

*Layer 44: seventeenth-early eighteenth century (Fig. 27)*

- \* (225) Rim sherd of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (226) 13 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (227) 8 body sherds of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- \* (228) Blue-decorated white tin-glazed earthenware plate.
- \* (229) Base of blue-painted white tin-glazed earthenware drug jar.
- (230) 19 body sherds of blue-painted white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (231) 22 body sherds of plain white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (232) 22 body sherds of light blue tin-glazed earthenware.
- \* (233) Rim sherd of Staffordshire combed ware.
- \* (234) Body sherd of Staffordshire slip ware.

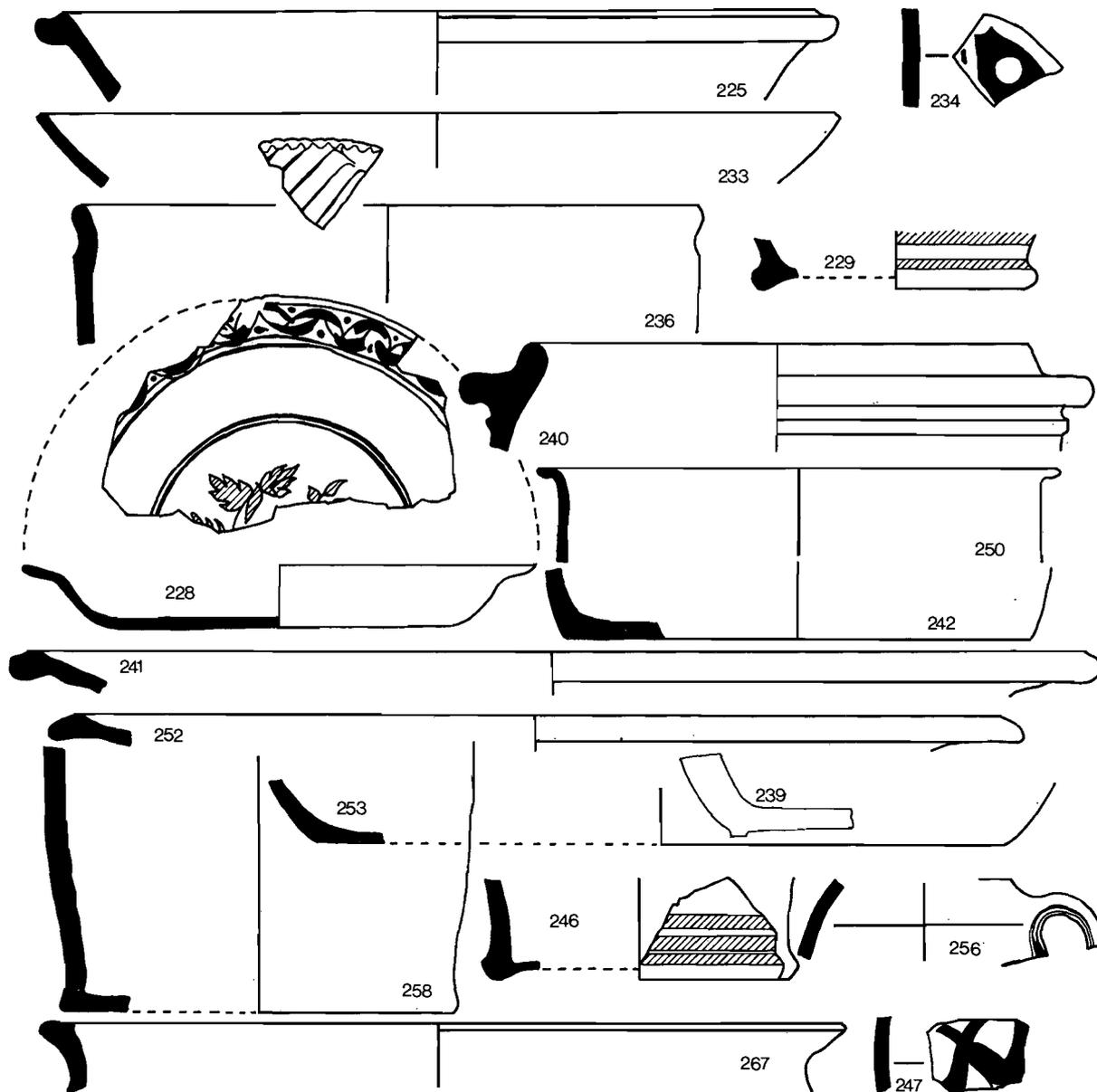


Fig. 27. Parish Church Primary School site. Finds of pottery from Trench VI (cont.) 211-222 (Layer 44), 240-258 (Layer 45), 267 (Layer 16). ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

- (235) 4 body sherds of Staffordshire slip ware.
- \* (236) Rim sherd of light/dark brown glossy-glazed white earthenware.
- (237) 2 body sherds of hard red ware with black treacly glaze.
- (238) Body sherd of Surrey yellow-glazed earthenware.
- \* (239) 2 bowls of clay pipes with flat bases, c. 1690-1720.
- Layer 45: sixteenth-seventeenth century*
- \* (240) Rim sherd of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- \* (241) Rim sherd of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- \* (242) Base of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (243) Body sherd of unglazed red ware.
- (244) 15 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.
- (245) 6 body sherds of red ware with internal and external red/brown glaze.
- \* (246) Base of blue-painted white tin-glazed earthenware drug jar.
- \* (247) Body sherd of blue-painted white tin-glazed earthenware drug jar.
- (248) 21 body sherds of blue-painted white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (249) 5 body sherds of light blue tin-glazed earthenware.
- \* (250) Rim sherd and 7 body sherds of plain white tin-glazed earthenware.
- (251) Body sherd of blue, red and green-painted white tin-glazed earthenware.
- \* (252) Rim sherd of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.

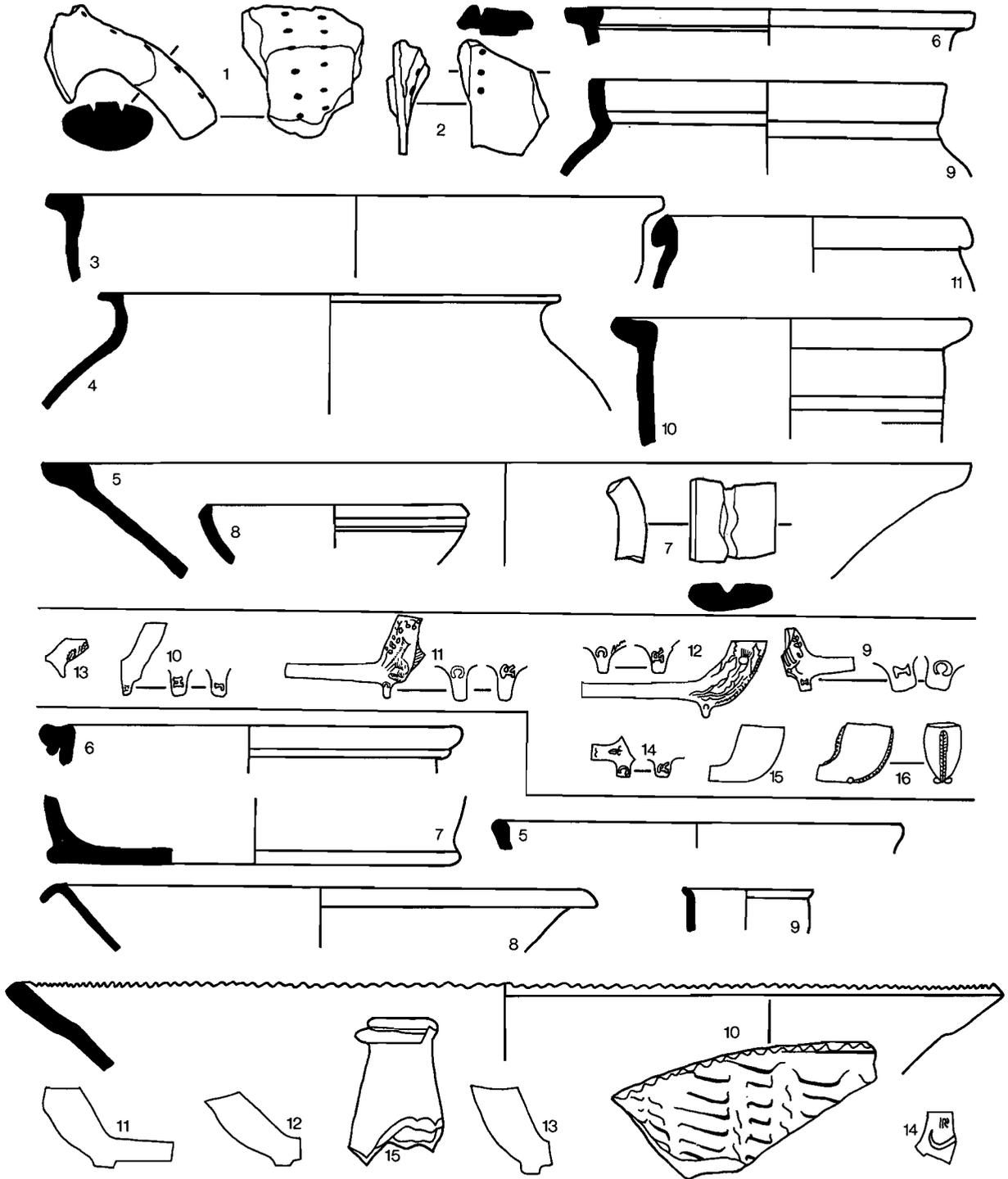


Fig. 28. Top. 1-11: Pottery from Tesco site.  
 Middle. 9-16: Clay pipes from Charles Street site.  
 Bottom: 5-15: Pottery, clay pipes and glass from 28 Church Road site. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

- \*(253) Base sherd of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.
- (254) 25 body sherds of Surrey yellow-glazed white ware.
- (255) Body sherd of Surrey green-glazed white ware.
- \*(256) Handle of brown salt-glazed grey stoneware. Langerwehe ware, early sixteenth-century.
- (257) 7 body sherds of brown mottled salt-glazed stoneware.
- \*(258) Base sherd of hard red ware with thick black treacly glaze.
- (259) 5 sherds of glossy light/dark brown mottled glazed white earthenware.
- (260) 5 body sherds of red sandy ware with internal green glaze.
- (261) 3 body sherds of hard red ware with a grey core and a glossy brown glaze.
- (262) Bowl of clay pipe with a flat base, c. 1700-70 (possibly a stray).

*Layer 16:* late thirteenth-early fourteenth century and earlier

- (263) 2 Mesolithic flint cores.
- (264) 9 waste flint flakes.
- (265) 15 fire-cracked flints.
- (266) 3 fragments of Roman tiles.
- \*(267) Rim sherd of hard grey ware.
- (268) 2 body sherds of hard red sandy ware.

*Gully 1*

- (269) 25 waste flint flakes.
- (270) 2 flint cores, possibly Mesolithic.
- (271) 33 fire-cracked flints.

#### Trench VII

*Layer 41*

- (272) 2 body sherds of red ware with internal red/brown glaze.

*Layer 45*

- (273) 7 sherds of light brown mottled salt-glazed earthenware.

*Layer 16*

- (274) 8 fire-cracked flints.

#### OBSERVATION OF BUILDER'S TRENCHES ON THE SITE OF THE NEW TESCO SUPERMARKET BETWEEN CHURCH ROAD AND CHURCH STREET (TS on Fig. 3)

Building work on the site of the new Tesco supermarket was observed by Mrs L. Thornhill throughout the summer of 1969. The builder's trenches were dug well into the natural gravel and were almost immediately filled with concrete. This made observation difficult and so no structural details were obtained. Pottery was, however, collected and may be taken as a guide to the occupation of the site. No material was found in a stratified context. (Fig. 28, top.)

#### Hard Grey Ware

- \*(1) Handle of jug with deep indentations.
- \*(2) Base of handle similar to (1).
- \*(3) Flat rim of a dish.
- \*(4) Flat rim of a cooking pot.
- \*(5) Flat rim of a large shallow dish.
- \*(6) Flat rim of similar fabric but light buff colour.

#### Off-white Sandy Wares

- \*(7) Slashed handle of a jug.
- \*(8) Rim of a small bowl with traces of internal green glaze.

#### Surrey Green-glazed White Wares

- \*(9) Rim of pipkin with internal ledge for lid.

#### Red Wares

- \*(10) Rim of a straight-sided vessel with green/brown internal glaze.
- \*(11) Rim with brown internal glaze.

#### EXCAVATIONS ON THE CORNER OF CHARLES STREET AND CHURCH ROAD, 1969 (CS on Fig. 3)

Two 15 ft × 4 ft trenches were excavated on the corner of Charles Street and Church Road under the direction of Mrs L. Thornhill during September and October 1969. 4 foot of deposit was found above the natural gravel. The top 3 feet consisted of seventeenth-twentieth century rubbish mixed with garden soil and badly disturbed by modern sewer trenches. The bottom 1 foot of deposit consisted of coarse undisturbed gravel containing only worked flint flakes and fire-cracked flints. No structural details of any period were found. The sections drawn are stored with the finds at the Headquarters of the C.N.H.S.S.

#### Worked Flints

- (1) Steep-nosed scraper. Probably Upper Palaeolithic (Layer 4).
- (2) 67 honey-coloured struck flint flakes. Possibly Upper Palaeolithic (Layer 4).
- (3) 4 roughly worked flint cores (Layer 4).
- (4) 22 struck flint flakes with light grey mottled patination. Possibly Mesolithic (Layer 4).
- (5) 1 flint core with light grey mottled patination. Possibly Mesolithic. (Layer 4).
- (6) 216 fire-cracked flints (Layer 4).

#### Pottery

- (7) 3 body sherds of brown mottled stoneware (probably from Bellarmine jugs) (Layer 3).
- (8) 1 sherd of Surrey green-glazed white ware Layer 3).

#### Clay Pipes (Fig. 28, middle)

- \*(9) Flat-based spur with initials J. C. (Jonathon Corney). Decorated bowl, c. 1780-1818 (Layer 3).
- \*(10) Pointed spur with initials J. H. (Jane Henshaw), c. 1820-40 (Layer 3).
- \*(11) Bowl with pointed spur with initials R. C. (Robert Corney). Fox and leaves decorated on bowl, c. 1820-40 (Layer 3).
- \*(12) Bowl with pointed spur with initials R. C. (Robert Corney). Thistle and leaves decorated on bowl, c. 1820-40 (Layer 3).
- \*(13) Pointed spur with no initials. Leaf decoration along front join, c. 1820-40 (Layer 3).
- \*(14) Flat-based spur with initials R. C. (Robert Corney), c. 1820-80 (Layer 3).
- \*(15) Copy of the Briar, c. 1850-1910 (Layer 1).
- \*(16) Copy of the Briar with foot knobs and leaf decorations up joins, c. 1850-1910 (Layer 1).

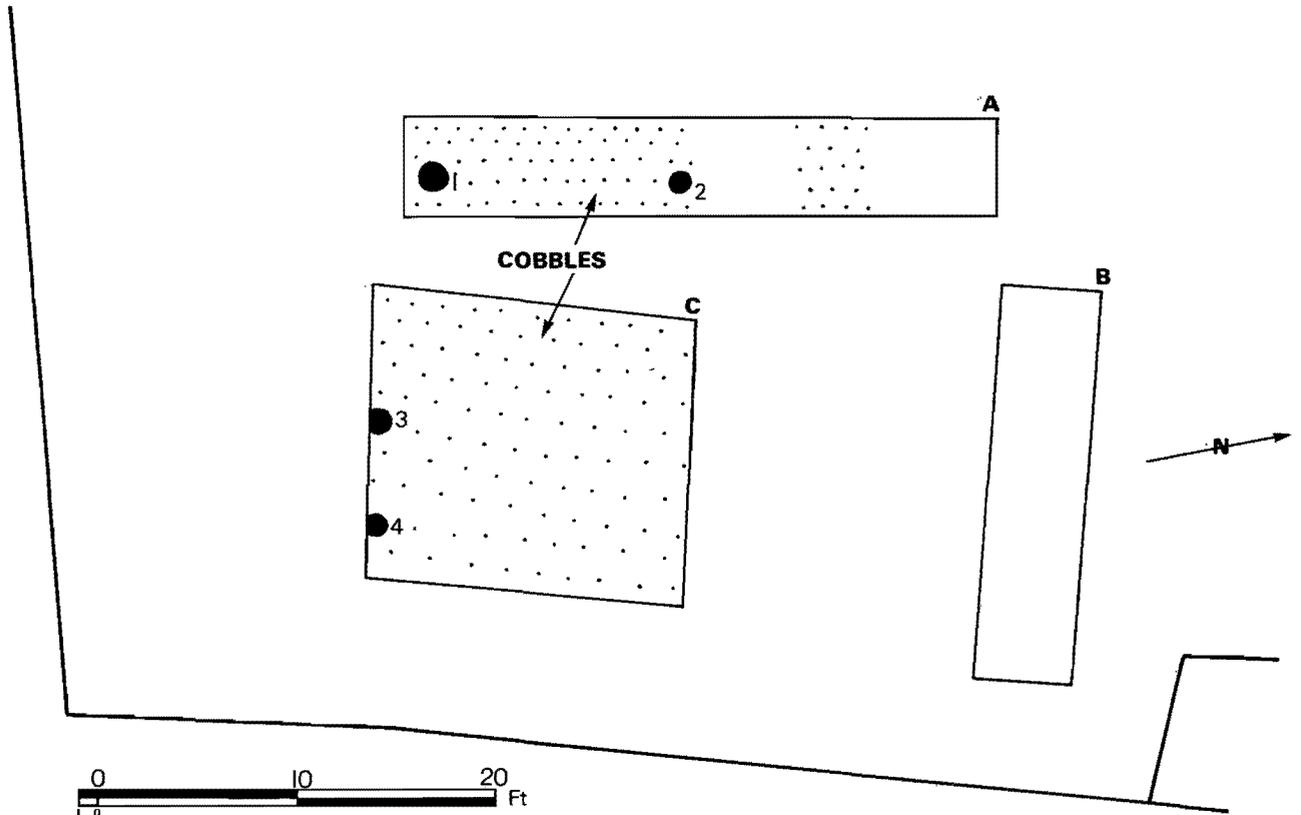
**PARISH CHURCH HALL**

Fig. 29. Parish Church Hall site. Plan of trenches excavated by S. Ingrams in 1959. Post holes 1-4.

**Coins**

- (17) George III halfpenny, 1774 (Layer 2).  
 (18) Gibraltar Token, 1810. Robert Keeling and Sons. 1 quart (Layer 3).

*Red wares*

- \*(6) Rim sherd with traces of brown glaze internally.  
 \*(7) Base of tall vertical sided vessel with brown internal and external glaze (Layer 1).

*Tin-glazed wares*

- \*(8) Flanged rim of a bowl. White tin-glaze on off-white earthenware (Layer 1).  
 \*(9) Rim of small, straight-sided pot. Fabric as No. (8) (Layer 3).

*Combed ware*

- \*(10) Crenellated rim sherd of a large dish. Brown pattern combed on yellow glaze (Layer 1).

*Clay pipes*

- \*(11)- 3 pipe bowls of common standard south-eastern (13) type, c. 1700-1770 (Layers 1 and 3).  
 \*(14) Fragment of pipe bowl with animal tail and letter R. Probably Robert Corney, nineteenth-century.

**Glass**

- \*(15) Flanged rim of eighteenth-century wine bottle.

**EXCAVATIONS IN THE BACK GARDEN OF NO. 28 CHURCH ROAD, 1970 (CR on Fig. 3)**

One 10 ft × 4 ft trench was dug during August 1970. The natural gravel was found at a maximum of 4 ft 4 inches from the surface. The top 3 feet consisted of seventeenth-twentieth century rubbish mixed with garden soil. The bottom 10 inches of material above the natural gravel consisted of coarse gravel containing one shell-tempered sherd and worked flint flakes. No structural details of any period were found. The section drawn is preserved with the finds at the headquarters of the C.N.H.S.S.

**Worked Flints**

- (1) 4 honey-coloured struck flakes (Layer 5).  
 (2) 1 honey-coloured flint core (Layer 5).  
 (3) 2 fire-cracked flints (Layer 5).

**Pottery (Fig. 28, bottom)***Shell-tempered ware*

- (4) Body sherd. Grey fabric with red oxidized surfaces (Layer 5).

*Surrey green/yellow-glazed white wares*

- \*(5) Rim sherd. Yellow internal glaze (Layer 3).

**EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF THE CROYDON PARISH CHURCH HALL, 1959 (PCH on Fig. 3)**

Three trenches were excavated by Mr S. Ingrams prior to the building of the Croydon Parish Church Hall in 1959. This material was not published by Mr Ingrams who left the area in 1961. The Croydon

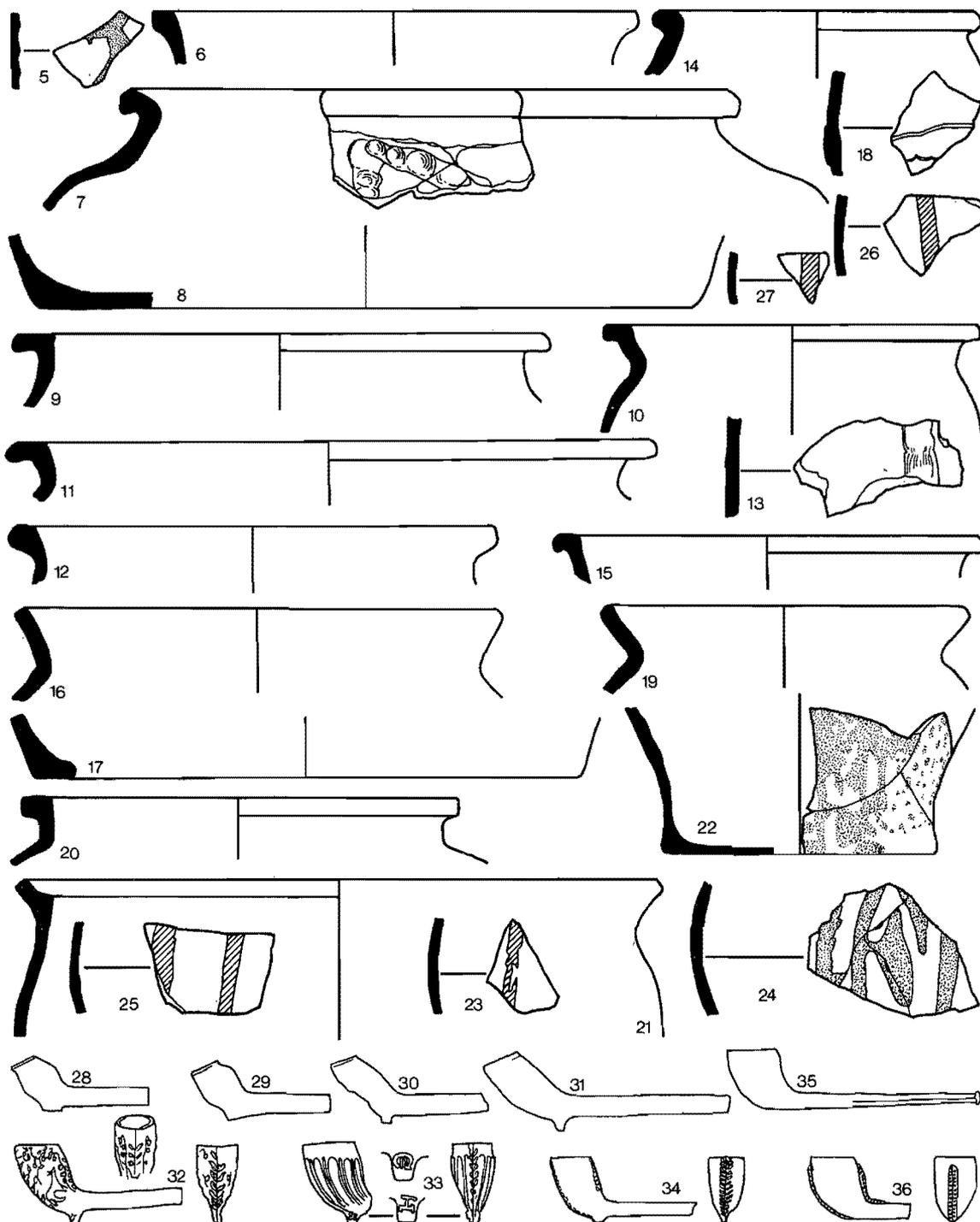


Fig. 30. Parish Church Hall site. Pottery and clay pipes from 1959 excavations. (1/3).

Natural History and Scientific Society have been unable to contact Mr Ingrams since. Unfortunately much of the material found has been mislaid and that stored at the Headquarters of the C.N.H.S.S. is of little value as although all the sherds are well marked, the trench sections stored with the material have no layer numbers. However, a selection of the material is described below as it does show the range of the types found. A note published by S. Ingrams on the excavations states that a mechanical excavator was used (Ingrams, 1962). This would explain a total lack of all late-Medieval and post-Medieval pottery. Clay pipes were, however, collected. Some 8 feet of occupation debris was excavated but the only structures recorded was a large area of cobbles pierced by 4

large post-holes. (Fig. 29) Mr. Ingram's claim that the cobbles were laid in the eleventh century is not improbable and so the post-hole structure is clearly post eleventh-century. No other structural details appear to have been found.

**Worked Flints**

- (1) 7 grey mottled struck flakes.
- (2) 4 fire-cracked flints.

**Romano-British Material**

- (3) 4 fragments of roof tiles.

**Quernstones**

- (4) 4 fragments of Niedermendig (Mayen) Lava quernstones.

**Pottery (Fig. 30)***Red Painted pottery*

- \*(5) Red painted potsherd. Derivative of Pingsdorf ware. Probably imported from Normandy. Late eleventh-century.

*Shell-tempered ware*

- \*(6) Rim of cooking pot, grey fabric with fine shell-tempering.
- \*(7) Rim of large storage pot, grey fabric with red oxidized surfaces. Coarse shell-tempering. Thumb-impressed applied cordon.
- \*(8) Base of cooking pot. Some shell-tempering and grog. Grey fabric with brown/grey oxidized surfaces.
- \*(9) Flat rim. Brown fabric with coarse shell-tempering.
- \*(10) Rim of cooking pot. Black fabric with coarse shell-tempering.
- \*(11) Flat rim. Grey fabric with brown oxidized surfaces. Coarse shell-tempering.
- \*(12) Rim. Grey fabric with little shell-tempering.
- \*(13) Body sherd with thumb-impressed applied cordon. Brown fabric with black outer surfaces and coarse shell-tempering.

*Gritty ware*

- \*(14) Rim of small cooking pot. Black gritty ware.
- \*(15) Flat rim with slight overhang. Black coarse gritty ware.
- \*(16) Flanged rim of cooking pot. Black coarse gritty ware.
- \*(17) Base. Grey gritty ware.
- \*(18) Body sherd with thumb-impressed applied cordon. Grey gritty ware with black outer surface.
- \*(19) Flaring rim of cooking pot. Grey gritty ware.
- \*(20) Flat rim. Grey gritty ware with black outer surface.
- \*(21) Rim with internal ledge. Grey gritty ware with a little shell-tempering.

*Fine grey-buff wares*

- \*(22) Base of jug. Fine grey ware with red outer oxidized surface, spotted with green glaze (possibly French).
- \*(23)- (27) Fine grey-buff body sherd with red-painted decoration (probably French).

**Clay pipes**

- \*(28) Milled pipe bowl with flat base, c. 1610-40.
- \*(29) Milled pipe bowl with flat base, c. 1640-60.
- \*(30) Milled pipe bowl with spur, c. 1660-80.

- \*(31) Milled bowl with spur, c. 1690-1710.
- \*(32) Bowl with flat-based spur. Decorated with fox and leaves, c. 1780-1820.
- \*(33) Bowl with embossed ridge and channel decoration and initials G. H. (Hensher family (?)) on spur, c. 1780-1820.
- \*(34) Bowl with leaf decoration down joins, c. 1780-1820.
- \*(35) Complete pipe. Copy of the Briar, c. 1850-1910.
- \*(36) Bowl with leaf decoration, c. 1850-1910.

**Lead tokens**

- (37) Round lead token. R and L on obverse. Criss-cross pattern on reverse. Possibly a Merchant's mark. Possibly a work tally of sixteenth to seventeenth-century.
- (38) Round lead token. HL of JH on obverse (lettering often retrograde on lead tokens). Reverse probably blank. Possibly a work tally of sixteenth-seventeenth century

**REPORT ON ANIMAL SKELETAL MATERIAL FROM CROYDON** by Mary Harman, B.Sc.

Due to a lack of time only a small sample of animal skeletal material was examined (i.e. that from No. 2 Rectory Grove, Trenches I, II and III). The remainder will be studied at a later date but a cursory examination of all the excavated animal material indicated that the range of animals represented and possibly even the percentages are essentially similar to the sample examined.

The small amount of material studied consisted mainly of broken bones, fairly well preserved. The layers from which they came, though well dated, cannot be attributed to any particular type of human occupation. For the purposes of this report, data from layers of similar date in the same or different trenches (i.e. Trenches I, II and III, Rectory Grove) have been amalgamated within six main occupational phases, though the material from each layer was examined separately, and most of it came from Trench I. The species from which identifiable bones were derived were cattle, sheep/goats, pigs, dogs and horses. Minimum numbers of each species present have been assessed from the bones which occur most frequently, also considering age and size. The number of measurable bones was too small to allow any conclusions to be drawn from measurements, and little evidence of age was available.

The minimum numbers of animals present in each main phase, and the trenches and layers in which the bones were found, are shown in Table II.

Epiphyseal fusion indicate that all the animals were over one year old at death, apart from one pig from fourteenth-fifteenth century and two from seventeenth-eighteenth century. Pig mandibles were derived mainly from animals of about three years or over. Most of the bones came from adult animals, and apart from the exceptions mentioned below, are meat bones.

Three groups are interesting. Trench I, Layer 6 (fifteenth-sixteenth century) contained a high proportion of sheep/goat metacarpals (15) and metatarsals (21) and horn cores from cattle (25). If these were excluded from the data the minimum numbers of



Plate 1 Old Town Croydon. 2 Rectory Grove. Section. South-west face of Trench IV. Scale in feet.  
(Photo. Peter Drewett.)



Plate 2 Old Town Croydon. 2 Rectory Grove. Sixteenth-century tile hearth in Trench V. Scales in feet.  
(Photo. Peter Drewett.)



Plate 3 Old Town Croydon. 2 Rectory Grove. Seventeenth-century chalk and greensand-lined pit in Trench II. Scale in inches. (Photo. Peter Sandiford.)



Plate 4 Old Town Croydon. 2 Rectory Grove. Fourteenth-century flint and greensand wall in Trench III. Scale in inches. (Photo. Peter Sandiford.)

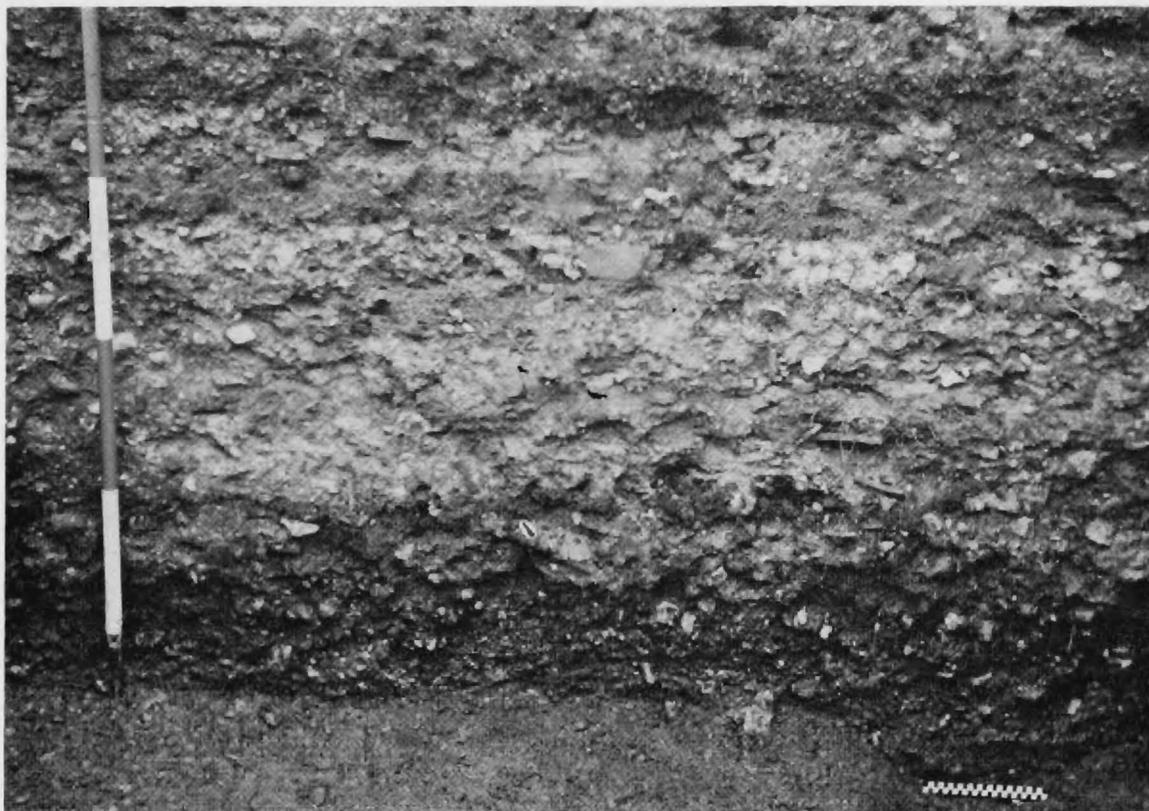


Plate 5 Old Town Croydon. Parish Church Primary School site. Section. South-west face of Trench V. Vertical scale in feet. Horizontal scale (in early medieval gully) in inches. (Photo. Peter Drewett.)

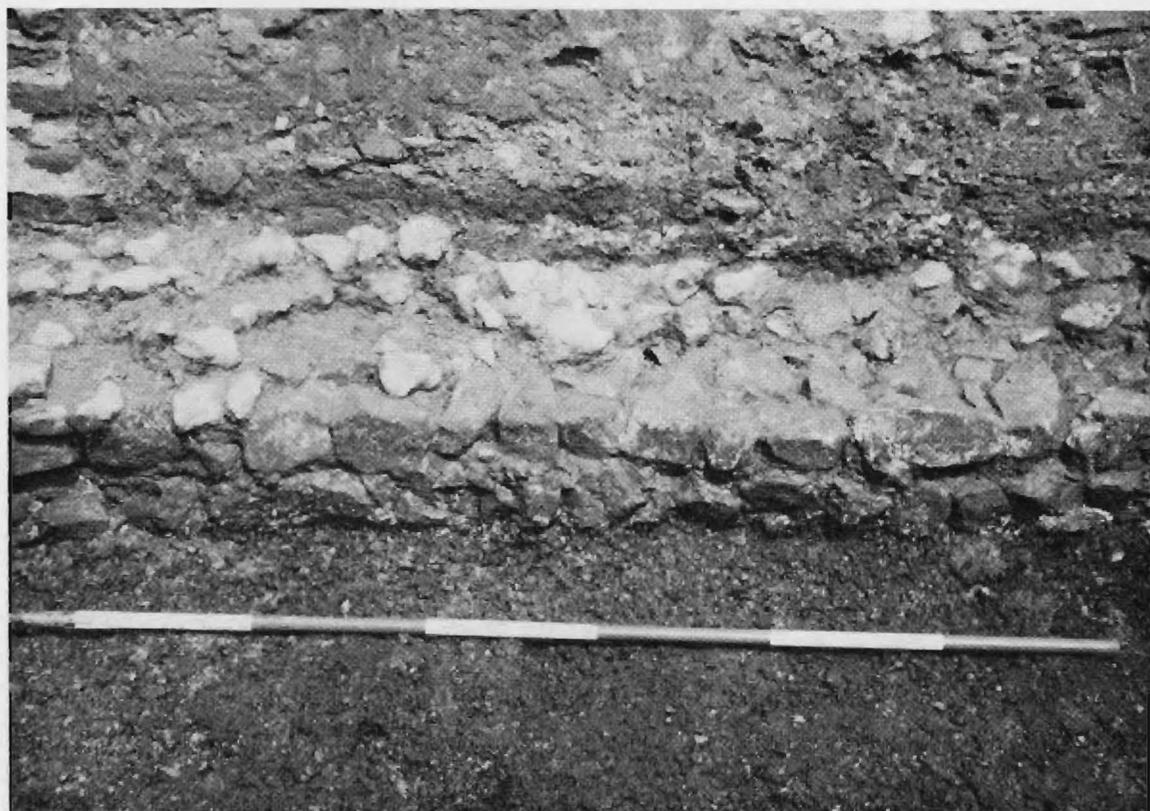


Plate 6 Old Town Croydon. Parish Church Primary School site. Late fourteenth-century chalk block wall in Trench IV. Scale in feet. (Photo. Peter Drewett.)



Plate 7 Old Town Croydon. Parish Church Primary School site. Early eighteenth-century wall on Tudor wall of stable block in Trench IV. Scale in feet. (Photo. Peter Drewett.)



Plate 8 Old Town Croydon. Parish Church Primary School site. Eighteenth-century rubbish pit against stable block wall in Trench IV. Scale in feet. (Photo. Peter Drewett.)



Plate 9 A Glasshouse at Norfolk House, Lambeth.



Plate 10 A Glasshouse at Norfolk House, Lambeth.

**TABLE II** *Minimum number of animals present in the main occupational phases, and the layers from which the bones came.*

Date	Cattle	Sheep/Goats	Pig	Dog	Horse	Trench	Layer
C11-C13	3	4	6	1	1	I	11, 12
C14-C15	2	3	2	1		I	8
C15-C16	13	14	1	1	1	I III	6 12
C16-C17	1	2				I III	9 8, 9, 10
C17-C18	2	5	3	1		I II	4 7, 15
C18-C19	1	5	1	1		I II III	2, 3 2, 3 2, 3

cattle and sheep/goats would fall to 1 and 3 respectively. Trench I, Layer 4 (seventeenth-century) also contained a concentration of sheep/goat metapodials, without which the minimum number of sheep/goat drops to 1.

Metapodials of sheep/goats from these periods would have had a minimal meat value; their occurrence could be linked with a bone and horn working industry; the horn cores could be a waste product from such an industry.

Trench I, Layer 3 (eighteenth-century) contained the greater part of the post cranial skeleton of a small adult dog, possibly a complete animal partially excavated.

Other dog remains consist of isolated bones; horses are represented by three bones.

The lack of complete skeletons, the relative importance of domestic meat-producing animals, and the preponderance of meat bones (apart from the exceptions mentioned above) indicate that most of this material may represent domestic rubbish.

**NOTE ON AN EARLY MEDIEVAL DOG SKELETON FROM 2 RECTORY GROVE** by Annie Grant B.A. and Ann Ellison, B.A.

The subject of this note is the almost complete articulated skeleton of a dog found in Pit. 1.

The bones recovered were as follows:

Pelvic girdle	complete
2 femora	complete
2 tibia	complete

1 ulna	proximal end only
2 humeri	each consisting of distal end plus shaft
2 radii	one complete, other proximal end plus shaft
1 scapula	distal end only
vertebral column	almost complete
2 mandibles	broken
skull and maxilla	fragmentary

Wherever possible long bone measurements were taken and these are listed in Table III. The results suggest that the animal was large. The skull was too fragmentary for meaningful osteometry. The lack of epiphyseal lines on the long bones and completely erupted dentition indicate that the animal was adult. The teeth exhibited only a slight degree of wear.

Measurements were taken to determine the carnassial index, the ratio of upper carnassial length to the sum of the lengths of the two upper molars:

Carnassial index =

$$\frac{\text{Length of Upper P4 (mm)}}{\text{Length of Upper M1 + M2 (mm)}} = \frac{20}{22.5} = 0.889$$

As Clutton-Brock has shown, values of less than unity for this index are indicative of a dog rather than a wolf, although the use of this test is by no means conclusive. The value obtained for this specimen falls roughly amongst values from assorted breeds of modern dogs and near those from dogs of large body size e.g. Great Danes and Bloodhounds whose carnassial teeth are markedly reduced in size. (Clutton-Brock, 1969, 304-5)

One of the cervical vertebrae has a diagonal cut which removed the head and a fragment from the body

**TABLE III.** *Post Cranial Measurements*

	Maximum Length	Maximum Distal Width	Maximum Distal AP Width	Maximum Proximal Width	Maximum Proximal AP Width	Maximum Width of shaft
Femur	224.5	41.0	—	—	—	15.1
Tibia	239	27.7	29.0	42.5	—	14.7
Humerus	—	40.7	—	—	—	15.7
Radius	219	29.8	27.5	23.2	16.2	17.0

N.B. AP = anterior/posterior.  
All measurements are in mm.

of the bone. This could possibly be due to butchery although none of the other bones show any signs of this. This fact, together with the articulated state of the skeleton when found suggests that the meat had not been utilised for food. It is tempting to conclude that the cut through the lower neck had been the cause of death, but it must be borne in mind that such a blow may have been inflicted after death, either pre or post burial. Post mortem injury cannot be ruled out especially when it is remembered that the layers immediately above were plough-soils. Similarly there is no evidence to suggest whether the skull was smashed before or after burial.

**SMALL FINDS FROM RECTORY GROVE, PARISH CHURCH HALL AND THE PARISH CHURCH PRIMARY SCHOOL SITE (Fig. 31)**

**(A) Bone:**

- \* (1) Bone awl, fourteenth-fifteenth century Rectory Grove, Trench I, Layer 8.

**(B) Slate:**

- \* (2) Slate bodkin. Late sixteenth-seventeenth century. Rectory Grove, Trench IV, Layer 4.

**(C) Bronze:**

- \* (3) Bronze brooch with incised interwoven pattern. Late twelfth-early fourteenth century. Primary School site, Trench III, Layer 10.
- \* (4) Round undecorated bronze brooch. Seventeenth-century (?). Rectory Grove, Trench I, Pit 1 (Layer 20).
- \* (5) Bronze fitting with rectangular nail holes. Probably from wooden object. Fourteenth-fifteenth century. Rectory Grove, Trench I Layer 8.
- \* (6) Bronze dress-fastener. Sixteenth-century. Parish Church Hall site. Unstratified.

- \* (7) Two-piece bronze bell. Fifteenth-sixteenth century (?). Primary School site, Trench I, Layer 9.
- \* (8) Bronze ornament. Seventeenth-century. Primary School site, Trench III, Layer 8.
- (9) Fragment of sheet bronze. Seventeenth-century (?). Rectory Grove, Trench II, Layer 7.
- (10) Thin strip of bronze. Seventeenth-century (?). Rectory Grove, Trench II, Layer 11.
- \* (11) Bronze pin with a silver head. Sixteenth-century (?). Primary School site, Trench III, Layer 9.

**(D) Lead:**

- \* (12) Strip of lead. Fourteenth-fifteenth century Rectory Grove, Trench I, Layer 10.

**(E) Glass:**

- (13) Fragment of small bottle of green glass. Romano-British. Rectory Grove, Trench V, Layer 13.

**(F) Coins: (identified by C. Masham)**

- (14) Edward III. Half Groat, Calais Mint. Probably Treaty period, 1361-1369. **OBV.** Kings Head, full face, in tressure of nine arches. **REV.** Long cross: 3 pellets in each angle. Legend in two circles
  - (1) POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM (I have taken God to be my helper)
  - (2) VILLA CALIS (Town Calais)
 Primary School site, Trench I, Layer 3 (Stray).
- (15) William and Mary farthing, 1694. Primary School site, Trench III, Layer 5.

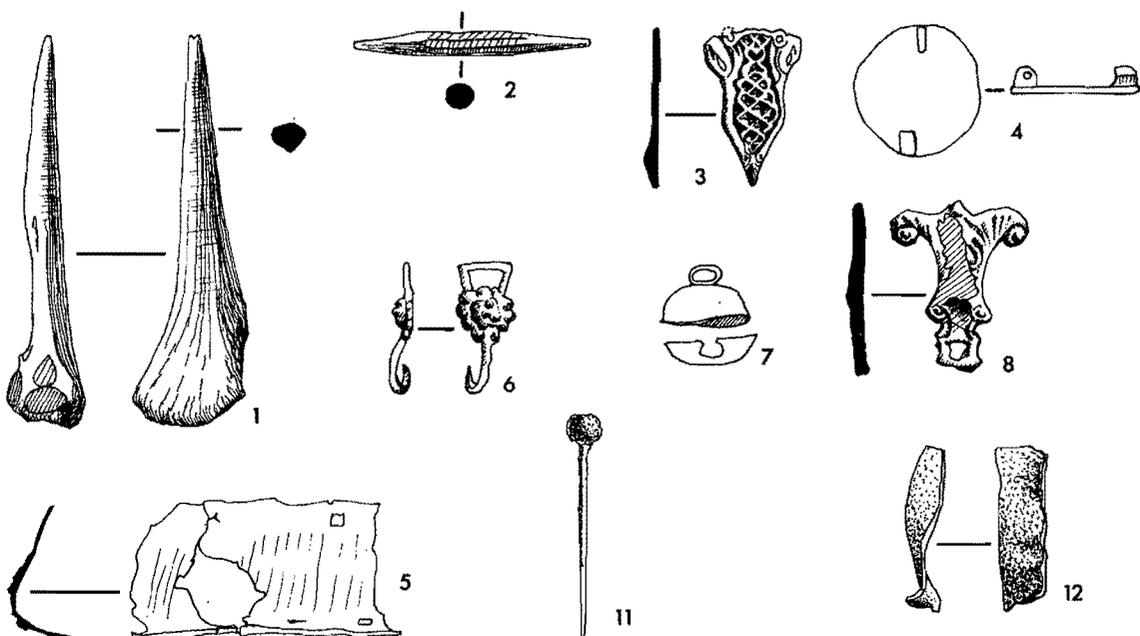


Fig. 31. Small finds from Old Town excavations. (1/2).

- (16) Unidentifiable bronze coin. Probably Roman. Primary School site, Trench I, Layer 12.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For permission to excavate on the various sites I should like to thank the Council of the London Borough of Croydon, The Sisters of the Church, Messrs Pickfords and Tesco Ltd. For assistance on the actual excavations I should like to thank my site supervisors who helped on various occasions including Lilian Thornhill, Peter Sandiford, B.Sc. (who also took all the photographs 1968/69), Ann Ellison, B.A., Bill Ellison, B.A., David Buckley, B.Sc., and David Freke, Dip.A.D. Above all I should like to thank the Secretary of the Archaeological Section of the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, Mrs Lilian Thornhill whose constant help, enthusiasm and boundless energy pulled many of the excavations through to a satisfactory conclusion. Without her constant help this project would never have begun. I should also like to thank all my many volunteers who did the actual digging. Of all the volunteers Martin White should be mentioned as a most loyal supporter. I should personally like to thank my parents, Rev. F. E. and Mrs Drewett, for cheerfully accommodating me together with several friends, and a considerable amounts of mud, during each excavation. Without their help and co-operation I could not have undertaken this work.

For financial assistance I should like to thank the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society and the Surrey Archaeological Society.

The pottery and small finds were drawn by Mr David Freke, Dip.A.D. I should also like to thank Miss Mary Harman, B.Sc. for contributing the note on the animal bones, Annie Grant, B.A., and Ann Ellison, B.A., for the note on the dog skeleton and Mr C. Masham for identifying the coins and tokens. For discussions on the pottery I should like to thank Mr Graham Dawson, M.A., A.M.A., Mr Denis Turner, B.Sc., F.S.A. and Mr Stephen Moorhouse. Finally I would like to thank Mr and Mrs Peter Sandiford for their help in the preparation of this report.

## REFERENCES

- Anderson, J. C., 1879. *The Archiepiscopal Palace at Croydon*.
- Anderson, J. C., 1879. *Plan and Award of the Commissioners appointed to Inclose the Commons of Croydon*.
- Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., 1969. 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, XXXII, 171-227.
- Barton, K. J., 1968. 'Medieval and Modern Pottery', in Hanworth, R., 'The Roman Villa at Rapsley, Ewhurst', *Surrey A.C.*, LXV, 1-70.
- Bloice, B. and Thorn, J. 'London Tin-Glazed Pottery', *London Archaeologist*, I, No. 4, 85-89.
- Clutton-Brock, J., 1969. 'The Origins of the Dog' in Brothwell, D. and Higgs, E. S., *Science in Archaeology*, London.
- Dawson, G., 1970. 'Suggested Sequence of fabric associations in the late Medieval and early Post-Medieval periods in North-East Surrey and South-East Middlesex'. *Newsletter of the Southwark and Lambeth Arch. Soc.* No. 26, 5-6.
- Ducarel, A. C., 1783. *Some Account of the Town of Croydon*.
- Dunning, G. C., Hurst, J. G., Myres, J. N. L., and Tischler, F., 1959. 'Anglo-Saxon Pottery: A Symposium', *Medieval Archaeology*, III, 1-78.
- Holling, F. W., 1969. 'Seventeenth-century Pottery from Ash, Surrey'. *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, III, 18-30.
- Holmes, M. R., 1951. 'The so-called "Bellarmine" mask on imported Rhenish Stoneware', *A. J.*, XXXI, 173.
- Horne, J. K., 1968. 'Croydon Excavations in Surrey Street', in 'Extracts from the Bulletins of 1967', *Surrey A.C.*, LXV, 122. (Full report forthcoming.)
- Huggins, P. J., 1969. 'Excavations at Sewardstone Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex, 1966', *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, III, 47-99.
- Hurst, J. G., 1966. 'Kirkstall Abbey Excavations, 1960-64', *Pub. of Thoresby Soc.* LI, 54-9.
- Ingrams, S., 1962. 'Archaeology Section Report', *Proc. Croydon N.H.S.S.*, XIII, (1), 3-4.
- Lowther, A. W. G., undated. 'A Study of the Patterns on Roman Flue-tiles and their distribution', *Research Papers of the Surrey A.S.*, No. 1.
- Masham, C., 1970. 'Romano-British Material from Croydon: A summary of known finds', *Proc. Croydon N.H.S.S.*, XIV(5), 91-93.
- Mayes, P. and Pirie, E. J. E., 'A Cistercian Ware kiln of the early sixteenth-century at Potterton, Yorkshire', *A. J.*, XLVI, 255-276.
- Paget, C. G., 1934. 'Say's Plan of Croydon', No. 76 in the *Atlas of Croydon*, Croydon N.H.S.S.
- Rigold, S. E., 1967. 'Excavations at Dover Castle, 1964-66', *J. B. A. A.*, XXX.
- Shaw, M. 'A Re-assessment of the material from the Pagan Saxon Cemeteries in Croydon', *Proc. Croydon N.H.S.S.*, XIV(5), 95-113.
- Thompson, J. D. A., 1956. *British Coin Hoard, AD 600-1500*.
- Turner, D. J., 1967. 'Excavations near Merton Priory, 1962-63', *Surrey A.C.*, LXIV, 35-70.
- V. C. H., 1902-12. *The Victoria History of the County of Surrey IV*.