

THE PRODUCTION OF LATE AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY IN THE GRAFFHAM AREA OF WEST SUSSEX

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Fieldwork and documentary research covering an area centred on the parish of Graffham in West Sussex has revealed evidence for the production of pottery from the late 13th to the middle of the 19th century. A 17th or 18th century kiln has been excavated at Upper Norwood and surface collection here and elsewhere has provided a range of products from the 14th to the 18th centuries which are discussed in three main ceramic groups. Probate inventories and potters' marks allow production to be tentatively linked to named potters.

INTRODUCTION

Pottery vessels were produced for at least six centuries in an area centred on the parish of Graffham, located on a series of tributaries to the River Rother and sandwiched between the north scarp of the South Downs and the Sussex Weald (Fig. 1).

As early as 1283 a rent of 36s 8d called 'pottersgavel' is mentioned in an inquisition relating to Midhurst¹ and in 1341 the vicar of Graffham received 12d from men making clay pots.² A number of potters are included in 17th- and early 18th-century probate inventories and wills relating to the parishes of Graffham and Barlavington³ and production continued in the area at least until the middle of the 19th century when the Todman family were working at a property called 'The Potteries'. As late as 1848 Blaauw noted that 'a pottery of good repute exists there [Graffham] at the present day.'

This area was especially suitable for the production of ceramics because all the natural ingredients required—clay, sand, wood and water—were readily available and there were easily accessible markets close by at Midhurst, Petworth and Chichester. Many of the production sites located so far lie on or close to

the junction of the Gault Clay with the Folkestone Sands, which is marked at Graffham by an outcrop of Red Ochre, and on one of a series of streams which flow northwards into the Rother (Fig. 1).

The study is necessarily incomplete. It would take many years of fieldwork and excavation to locate all the kilns dating from the 13th to the 19th centuries in the production area, and even longer to study and publish the complete range of the pottery. What is published is an account of the pottery collected by Miss Keef, supplemented by what others have found. Much of the ware lacks external dating evidence, although some parallels with pottery found in dated contexts in Chichester is possible and more will doubtless be identified in the future.

THE PRODUCTION SITES (by Fred Aldsworth)

Site 1: Upper Norwood (SU93711795)

The site first came to the notice of the writers in March 1976 when a collection of pottery wasters, tiles and glazed bricks were recovered from a service trench near their home

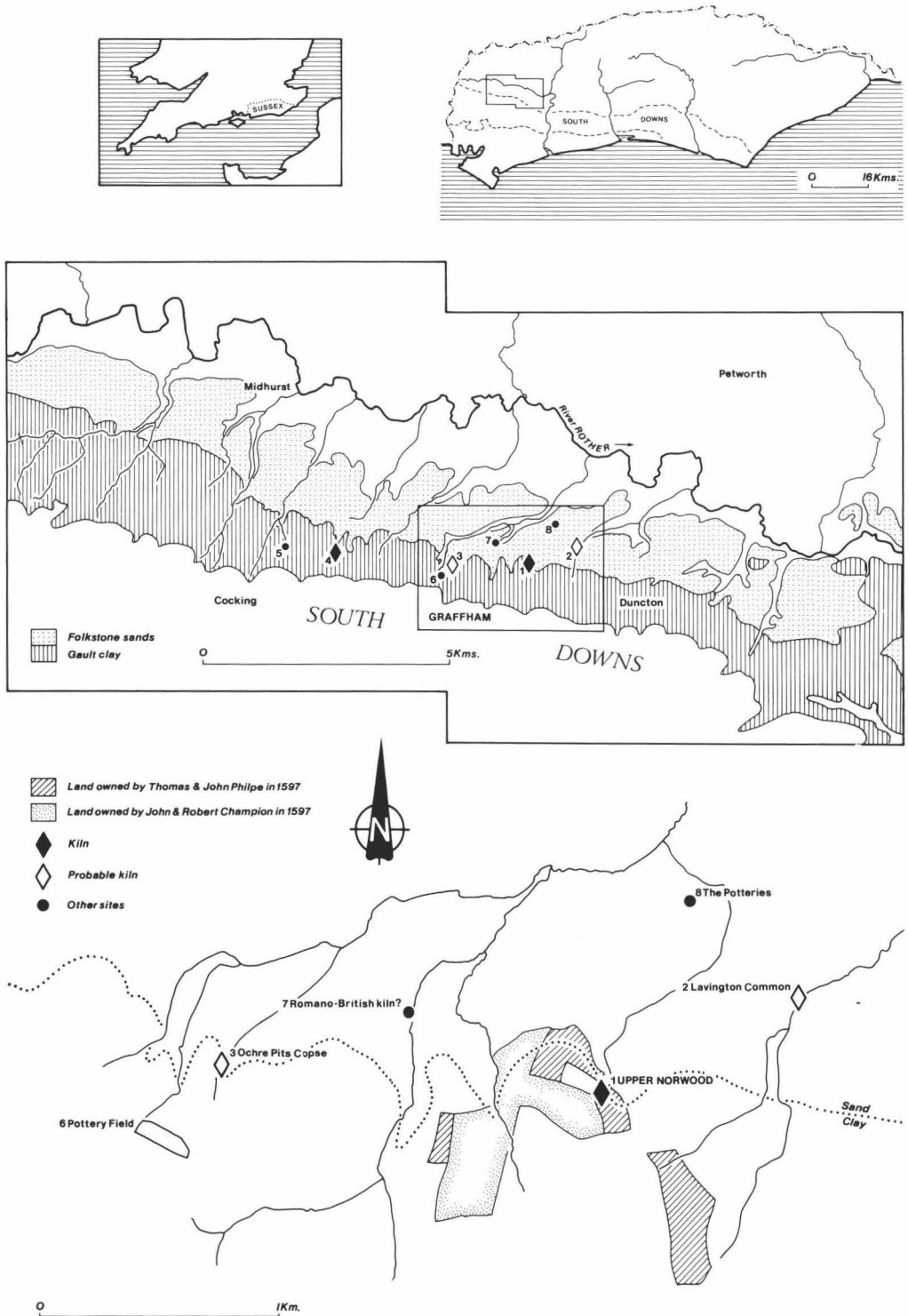


Fig. 1. Location plan.

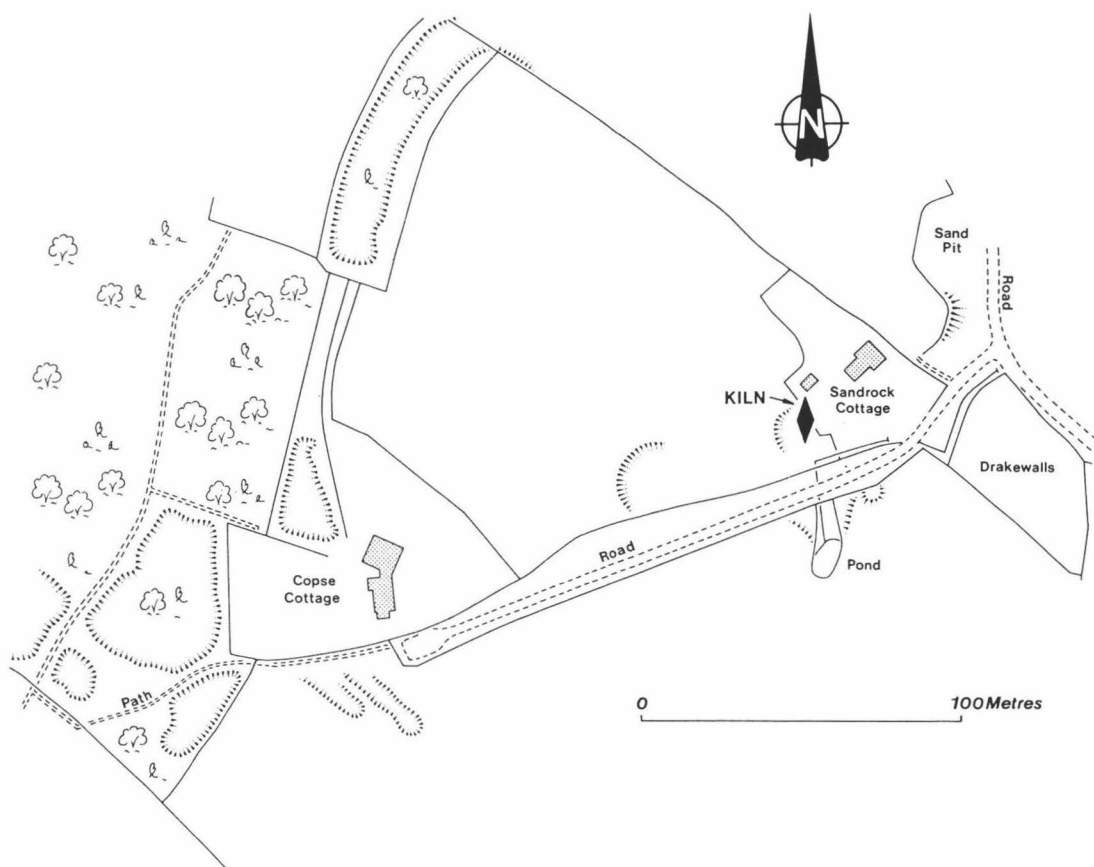


Fig. 2. The location of the Upper Norwood kiln.

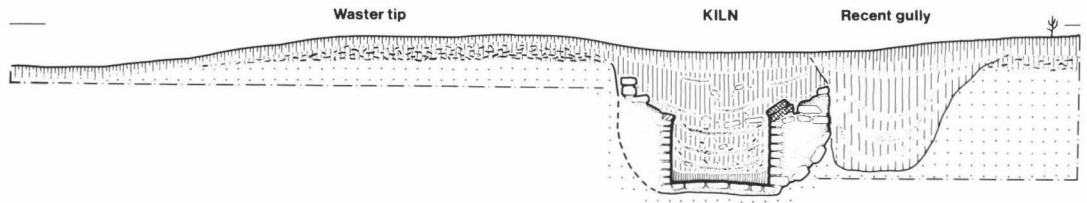
at Sandrock Cottage, Upper Norwood, by Martin and Gary Oates. A large collection of medieval and post-medieval sherds was subsequently recovered by the children from the bed of an adjoining stream and later in the same year, after the cottage had changed hands, the remains of a pottery kiln and a wide spread of pottery and tile wasters were revealed when the house was extended and the garden landscaped. The spread of sherds continued westwards along the north side of the stream for a distance of about 100 metres as far as Copse Cottage beyond which a number of clay pits have been noted in adjoining woodland (Fig. 2).

The *pottery kiln* was first discovered when a boundary ditch was re-cut in September 1976

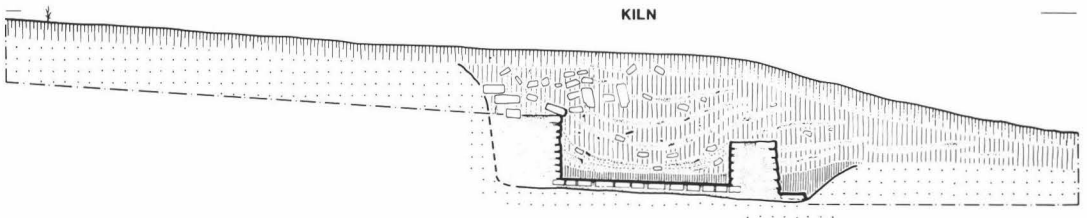
and it was excavated by local volunteers supervised by the writer in November 1977 with the kind permission of Mr and Mrs T. Fear, of Sandrock Cottage, and Mrs G. M. Davies, of Copse Cottage. The structure comprised the brick-built firing chamber, with part of the floor and walls, of a single-flue updraught kiln (Figs. 3 & 4). It had been damaged on the east side by the drainage ditch but was otherwise in comparatively good condition. The *chamber* was found to be 2 metres long by 0.7 metre wide internally and 0.6 metre high up to the level of the floor, with walls 0.45 metre thick. The whole structure being dug into natural clay on a south facing slope. At the top of the walls the remains of the *floor* comprised up to two courses of

UPPER NORWOOD : KILN 1

SECTION A-B



SECTION C-D



PLAN

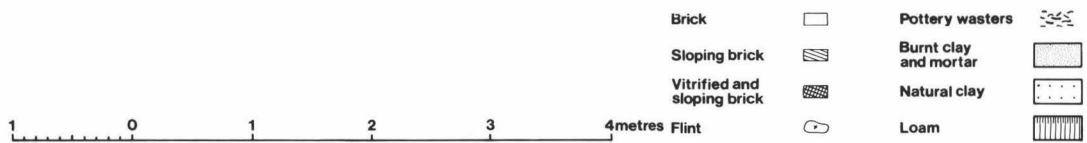
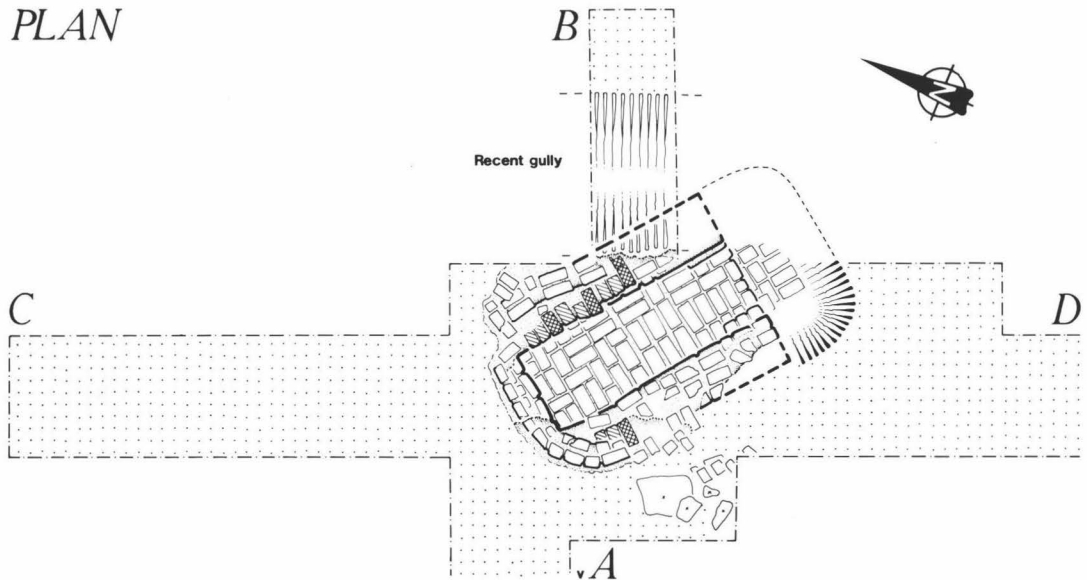


Fig. 3. Excavation drawings of the Upper Norwood kiln.

UPPER NORWOOD : KILN 1

A RECONSTRUCTION

Plan

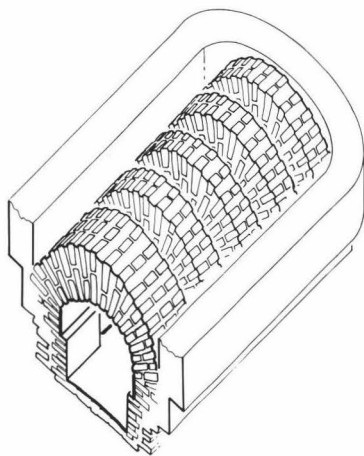
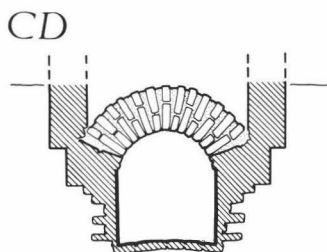
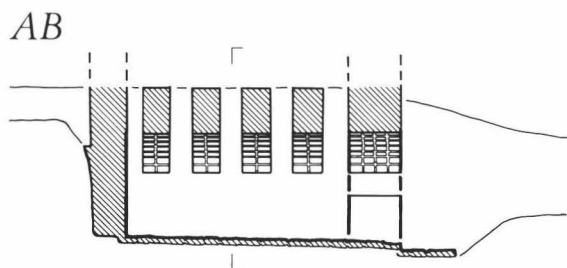
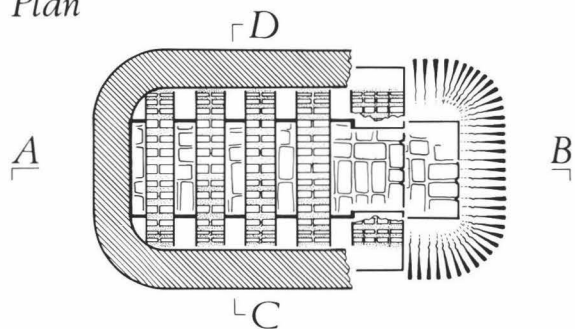


Fig. 4. Reconstruction drawings of the Upper Norwood kiln.

sloping bricks, some vitrified by intense heat, indicating that it had originally comprised a series of brick arches, each two bricks wide, separated by flues each one brick wide (Fig. 4). On the west side there were traces of the original *kiln roof* giving a firing chamber about 1.6 metres long and 1.15 metres wide. The firing chamber contained a small collection of wasters, perhaps the residue of the final firing, and there was a waster dump immediately adjoining on the west side which produced a complete skillet (Fig. 11, 126). All the material is attributable to the 17th or 18th centuries.

A map of 1597⁴ indicates that the land was then owned by Thomas & John Philpe and John & Robert Champion (Fig. 1). Both family names appear, albeit only as brickmakers and tilers, in 17th century inventories and wills for Graffham and it seems likely that they continued to operate on the land that they are known to have owned at the end of the 16th century.

The names, occupations and dates of the probate inventories are as follows:

- Richard Champion, brickmaker, 1 July 1630⁵
- John Champion, tiler, 6 September 1667⁶
- Roger Philpe, brickmaker, 25 March 1634⁷
- Richard Philpe, brickmaker, 8 April 1634⁸
- William Philpe, brickmaker, 17 August 1640⁹
- Roger Philpe, tiler, 22 January 1686¹⁰

The mixture of pottery, brick, and tile in the waster dumps confirms that all three manufacturing processes were carried out on this site and it seems likely, therefore, that, although the inventories do not refer specifically to pottery production, in the late 16th and 17th centuries the potteries were owned and worked by these two families.

The Woolavington Tithe Map of 1839 indicates that two properties at Upper Norwood were then owned by members of the Todman family who are known to have been producing pottery in this vicinity in the 19th century (see Site 8). A house south of Sandrock Cottage was owned and occupied by William Todman¹¹ and another to the north was owned by Charles Todman and occupied by James Hilton¹². It is

just possible that the Todmans were involved in pottery production at Upper Norwood at this time.

Site 2: Lavington Common (SU 94661838)

A collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery wasters was found by Martin & Gary Oates, of Sandrock Cottage, Upper Norwood, in the stream of Lavington Common over a distance of about 100 metres in February 1976.

The Woolavington Tithe Map of 1839 shows the watercourse as 'Pot Brook' but an extensive search on either side of the stream over a distance of five hundred metres above, i.e. south of, the find spot has so far failed to produce any trace of a kiln structure or waster heap.

Two potters are included in probate inventories for Woolavington but as yet it has not been possible to link them with any particular pieces of land. They are Christopher Denham, whose inventory is dated 6 November 1640¹³ and John Spinkes, whose inventory is dated 22 April 1645.¹⁴

Site 3: Ochre Pits Copse (SU 92131806)

This site was discovered in about 1960 by Miss P. A. M. Keef and Miss Budd who recovered large quantities of wasters from a stream bed (Keef 1960 & 1962-3). When visited by the writers in 1977 Mr Michael Harmer, of Perrott Wood, a house adjoining the west side of Ochre Pits Copse, retained a large collection of pottery wasters and ring-shaped kiln props which he had retrieved from the bed of the stream which adjoins the rear, east side, of his property. A mass of wasters is still visible and spreads for a distance of about 100 metres downstream. The presence of burnt earth, charcoal, and hard-fired brick indicates that the kilns were probably located close to the stream.

An outcrop of clay containing quantities of red ochre, between 2 and 3 metres thick, occurs here at the junction of the Folkestone Sands and the Gault Clay, and it seems likely that this material was used for the pottery. In Ochre Pits Copse the junction of the sand and clay is clearly

visible in a stream bed and there are a number of small rectangular clay pits nearby.

Apart from Henry and Thomas Ewen, whose family name is linked with pottery production at Upper Norwood (see Site 8), the names of four other potters are included in a list of probate inventories and wills for Graffham. Their names and the dates of their inventories are as follows:

- William Munnery 29 March 1669¹⁵
- Richard Wisdome 8 September 1670¹⁶
- John Burcher 23 November 1675¹⁷
- John Madgewick 16 May 1706¹⁸

There appears to be no documentary evidence to connect any of these with any particular pieces of land but the letters M and/or W stamped on several sherds from this site may represent the marks of Madgewick, Munnery and/or Wisdome families.

Site 4: Heyshott Church (SU 89721812)

A medieval, single flue, updraught kiln was discovered in 1973 and excavated by Margaret Rule in advance of repaving the floor of the south-west corner of Heyshott Church. The clay fill contained sherds described as of West Sussex ware c. 1250 A.D. (Rule 1973).

Site 5: Hoe Copse (SU 887184)

In 1952 Miss P. A. M. Keef reported that pottery of about 1300 A.D. had been found in Hoe Copse, Heyshott (Keef 1952). An extensive search in Hoe Copse, particularly on the line of the two north flowing streams, has so far failed to produce any evidence for pottery kilns but the junction of the sand and clay lies close to the north edge of this piece of woodland and on topographical and geological grounds it would not be surprising to find evidence for production in this area.

Site 6: Pottery Field (SU 91851777)

A map of 1806¹⁹ includes a plot of land called 'Pottery Field' 400 metres south-west of Ochre Pits Copse (Site 3). The Graffham Tithe Map of 1841 calls the plot 'Blairs Coppice'.²⁰

No trace of any pottery kilns or waster tips have been noted in this vicinity though it lies close to the junction of the sand and clay.

Site 7: Romano-British building or kiln (SU 92961836)

Winbolt (1932) refers to the discovery of a large quantity of Romano-British brick and tile and one piece of pottery found in 1932 by a C. Maresco Pearce in the stream which he thought might indicate a Roman building in this vicinity. The find spot was confirmed by the field investigator for the Ordnance Survey in 1972²¹ who suggested on the basis of a large quantity of pottery sherds that it might indicate the site of a pottery kiln.

Site 8: 'The Potteries' (SU 94091874)

In his account of local trades and industries of Graffham, Barrett (1953) says that it was at a property called 'Potteries' that Mankin Todman made brown jugs, pans for home-made wine or for salting pork, and flower pots, and Ted Ayling, of Mill Hatch, Trotton, has informed the writers that his great uncle Thomas Todman made pottery at the house now called 'The Potteries'. The 19th century connection with the Todman family can be traced through the Woolavington Tithe Map of 1839 and the 1851 population census but there is also a 19th century connection with the Ewen family which is known to have included potters in the 17th century.

The Tithe Map shows the plot of land now known as 'The Potteries' as Pottery, buildings and yard, owned and occupied by John Ewen²². A cottage and garden to the south and a field to the east were then owned by John Ewen and occupied by Joseph Todman.²³ The 1851 population census includes two Todman families under Thomas Todman, aged 47, a farm labourer, and Joseph Todman, aged 53, a potter.

Two potters named Ewen are included in probate inventories and wills for Graffham—Henry Ewen, whose inventory is dated 8 May 1637,²⁴ and Thomas Ewen, whose inventory is dated 1 September 1667.²⁵

The Todman family is also known to have owned property further south at Upper Norwood (see Site 1) and it may well be that production started there and moved to this site in the 19th century.

THE POTTERY (by Alec Down)

The products from the Graffham industry fall into three main groups spanning the period from the 14th to the 18th centuries. Some of the Group 1 pottery was collected from Upper Norwood (Site 1) but the vast bulk of the material was acquired and stored over many years by the late Miss P. A. M. Keef. Her notes do not survive in a coherent form, but discussions with Mr and Mrs Harmer and Mr John G. Hurst, with whom she corresponded, leave no doubt that her site was in fact on land adjoining Mr Harmer's house at Ochre Pits Copse (Site 3). The authors are grateful to Mr John Budden, of Manor Farm, Chalton, who rescued sacks of pottery from Miss Keef's cottage after her death and passed it to Chichester District Museum.

These notes were inspired by the need to find a source or sources for the large amount of late and post-medieval pottery being excavated in Chichester during the large-scale rescue excavations in the 1970s. Much of it had been previously ascribed to kilns in Surrey (Surrey white wares) and kilns in the Fareham district of Hampshire, which have never been located. It was only when Mrs Oates and her two sons who were then living in the cottage later purchased by Mr Fear brought pottery into the Chichester District Museum that a more local source was confirmed. Later still, our excavations in Crane Street in 1978 (Down 1981, 196–211) showed that for a time there was an industry in Chichester in the 17th century in competition with the Graffham kilns, producing a limited range of finer quality wares. It is unlikely that the Crane Street kilns ever posed a serious threat to the Graffham potters and this is to some extent confirmed by the existence of vast amounts of

wasters of 17th- and 18th-century date at Graffham and the relatively sparse amounts at Crane Street. Some of the products from Graffham and Chichester are visually very similar in form and fabric but Anthony Streeten (1980), in an attempt to differentiate products from the two sources, has undertaken textural analysis of wasters from Upper Norwood (Site 1), Ochre Pits Copse (Site 3), and Crane Street, Chichester. He has been able to differentiate between the products from Graffham and Chichester and as a result has traced the extent of marketed products from the two production areas in West Sussex.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FABRICS

Fabric A (Group 1 only)

Fine white ware, varying in hardness according to the amount of sand tempering. It seemed to be used only when pale green or yellow glazes with poor opacity were applied.

Fabric B (Groups 1 & 2)

Fine, sand tempered ware. When reduced is a fine grey ware (B1). When oxydised is either orange or pale buff (B2). A third category, with less sand than B2, oxidises to a pale buff (B3).

Fabric C (Group 3)

Creamy white to buff ware with a large amount of sand tempering.

Fabric D (Group 3)

A sandy fabric which oxydises to a reddish buff, similar to Fabric B2.

Fabric E (Group 3)

A grey fabric which oxidises to a pale reddish buff.

GROUP 1 WARES: *c.* 17th–18th century. All from Ochre Pits Copse (Site 3) unless stated otherwise.

1. *Flatwares*

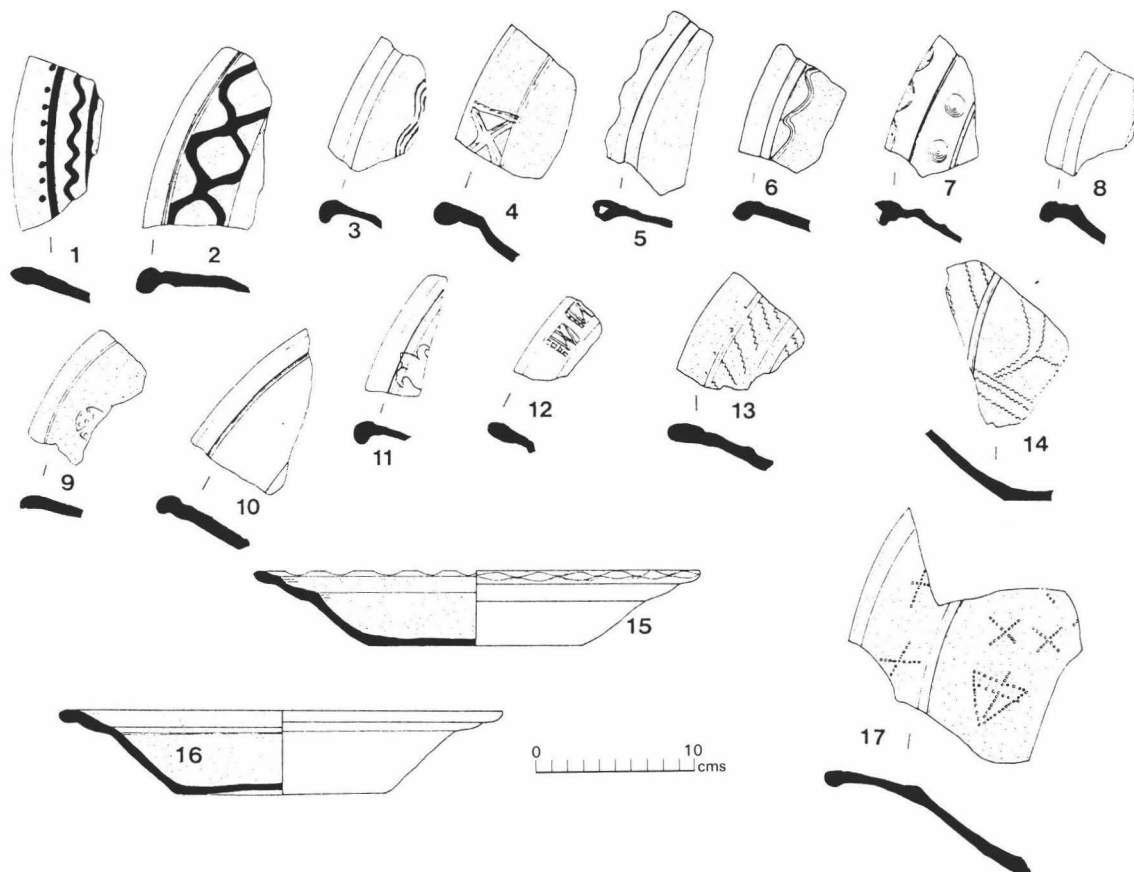


Fig. 5. Group 1 Post-medieval pottery from Ochre Pits Copse: Flatwares—platters and shallow dishes, Nos 1-17 (1:4).

a) *Platters & shallow dishes* (Figs 5 and 6). (All press-moulded unless stated otherwise).

1 & 2, Fabric B2, interior olive-green glaze over white slip decoration.

3. Fabric B3, interior green glaze.

4. Fabric B2, olive green glaze on interior, incised decoration on rim.

5. Fabric B3, interior yellow glaze, 'pie-crust' rim.

6. Fabric A, interior yellow-green glaze.

7. Fabric B2, pie-crust and embossed rim, interior green glaze.

8. Fabric A, interior green glaze.

9. Fabric A, interior green glaze, stamped on rim.

10. Fabric A, interior green glaze.

11. Fabric A, interior green glaze, leaf stamp on rim.

12. Fabric B1, stamped on rim.

13. Fabric A, yellow glaze, incised decoration.

14. Fabric A, yellow glaze, incised decoration.

15. Fabric B1, very overfired brown internal glaze, pie-crust rim.

16. Fabric B1, internal brownish iron/lead glaze.

17. Two fragments from similar plates which have been assembled to show the rim and interior decoration. Fabric B1, internal iron/lead glaze, dark greeny/brown in colour with iron flecks. The crude decoration has been applied with a metal toothed implement.

18. Fabric B1, internal green glaze, 40 cms diameter.

19. Fabric B1, internal green glaze, 38 cms diameter.

20. Fabric B1, internal green glaze, 41 cms diameter.

21. Fabric B1, internal green glaze, 48 cms diameter.

22. Fabric B1, internal green glaze, 43 cms diameter.

23. Fabric B2, internal green glaze, 43 cms diameter.

24. Fabric A, internal 'Tudor' green glaze, 35 cms diameter.

25. Fabric A, base of a ? biscuit mould, with an internal 'Tudor' green glaze. (cf. Down 1978, Fig. 11.12, No. 32 for 3 sherds from a pit in Tower Street which are also from a biscuit mould).

26. Fabric B1, internal green glaze, 43 cms diameter.

27. Fabric A, internal yellow glaze, 28 cms diameter.

28. Fabric A (variant), base of a ? biscuit mould, internal yellow glaze.
 29. Fabric B1, internal olive-green glaze, white slip decoration below.
 30. Fabric B2, traces of internal glaze, colour uncertain; c. 18 cms diameter.
 31. Fabric B2, traces of internal brown glaze, 19 cms diameter.
 32. Fabric B2, glazed internally with a dark orange iron/lead glaze. Probably later in date than most of the products, ? 18th century onwards, 18 cms diameter.
 33. Fabric B2, traces of internal green/brown glaze, 25.5 cms diameter.
 34. Fabric A, internal yellow/green glaze. It has what might be the scar of a handle near the base, possibly a loop handle as there is no corresponding scar on the rim.
 35. Fabric B2, unglazed waster with a badly finished base which almost looks as if a footring was intended, 15 cms diameter.
36. Fabric A, internal yellow glaze, 10 cms diameter.
 37. Fabric A, internal yellow glaze, 10 cms diameter.
 38. Fabric A, greeny/yellow glaze inside and out.
 39. Fabric B2 variant. Unglazed, 11.5 cms diameter.
2. *Hollow wares*
 b) *Bowls* (Fig. 7)
40. Fabric B1; traces of an internal brown glaze, 45 cms diameter.
 41. Fabric B1, internal green glaze, 26 cms diameter.
 42-48. All as No. 41, diameters range from 23-48 cms
 49. Fabric A; pie-crust rim, internal 'Tudor' green glaze, 25.5 cms diameter.
 50. Fabric B1; internal brown/green glaze.
 51. Fabric B1; internal olive-green glaze, pie-crust rim.
 52. Fabric B2; internal brown glaze.
 53. Fabric A; internal yellow glaze, 23 cms diameter.
 54. Fabric A; internal yellow glaze, 20.5 cms diameter.

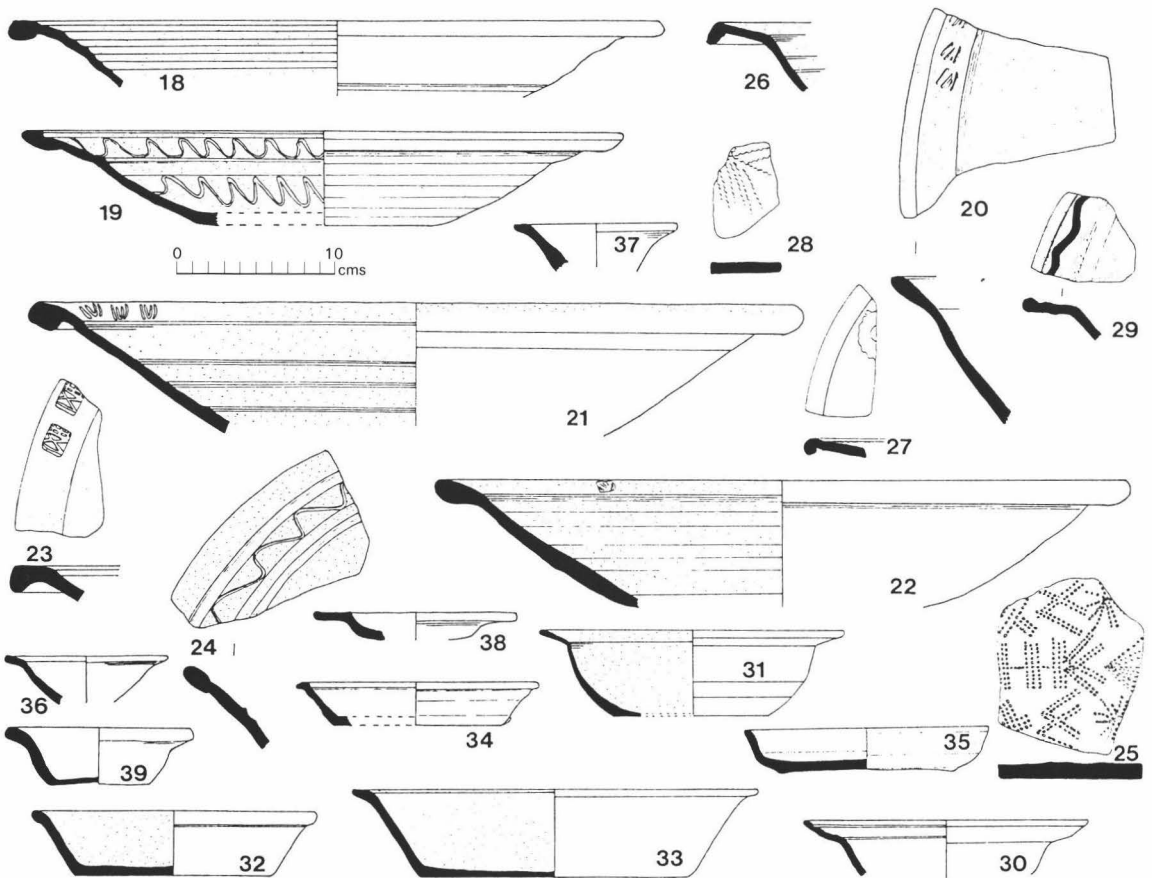


Fig. 6. Group 1 Post-medieval pottery from Ochre Pits Copse: Flatwares—shallow dishes, Nos 18-39 (1:4).

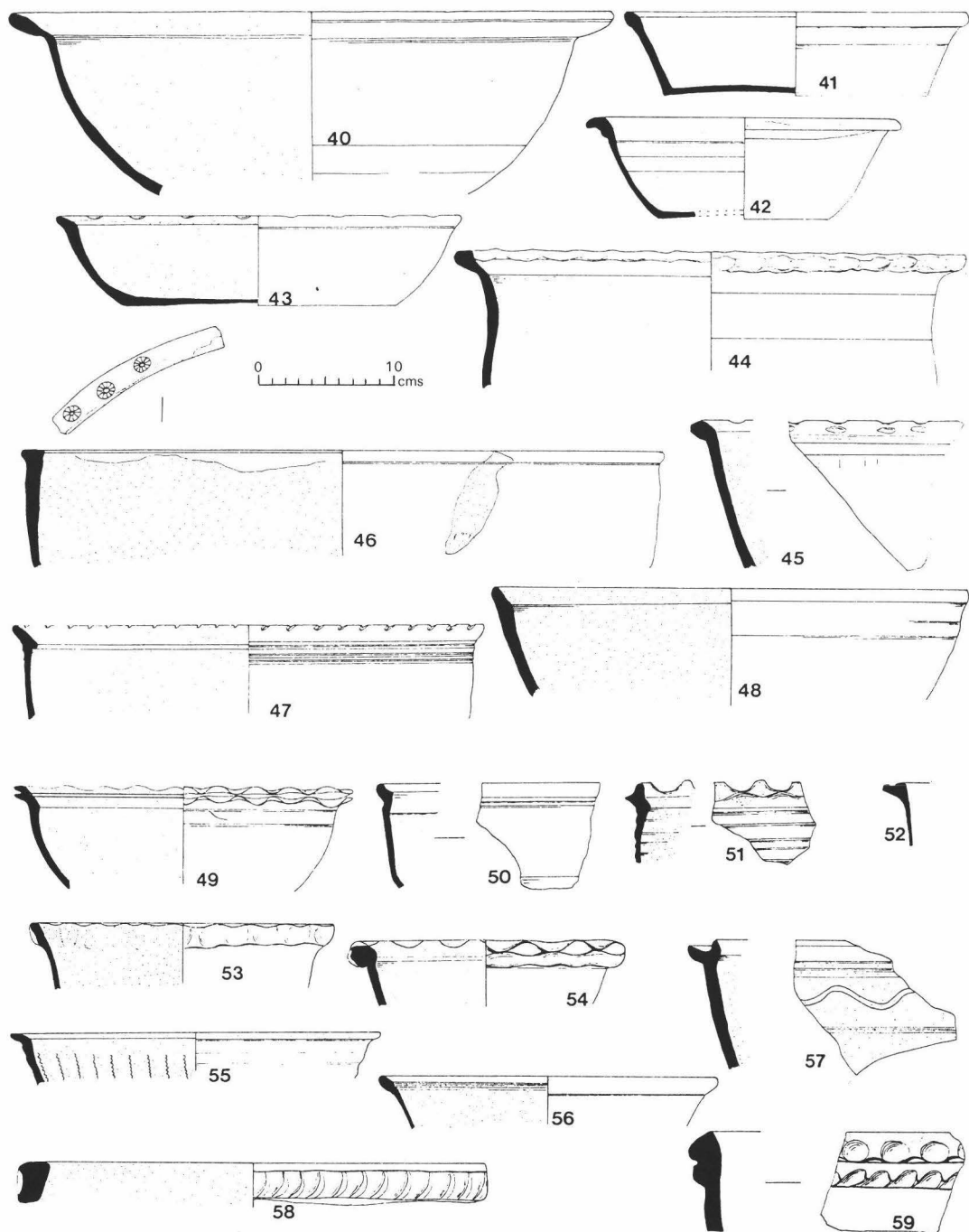


Fig. 7. Group 1 Post-medieval pottery from Upper Norwood and Ochre Pits Copse: Hollow wares—Bowls, Nos 40–59 (1:4).

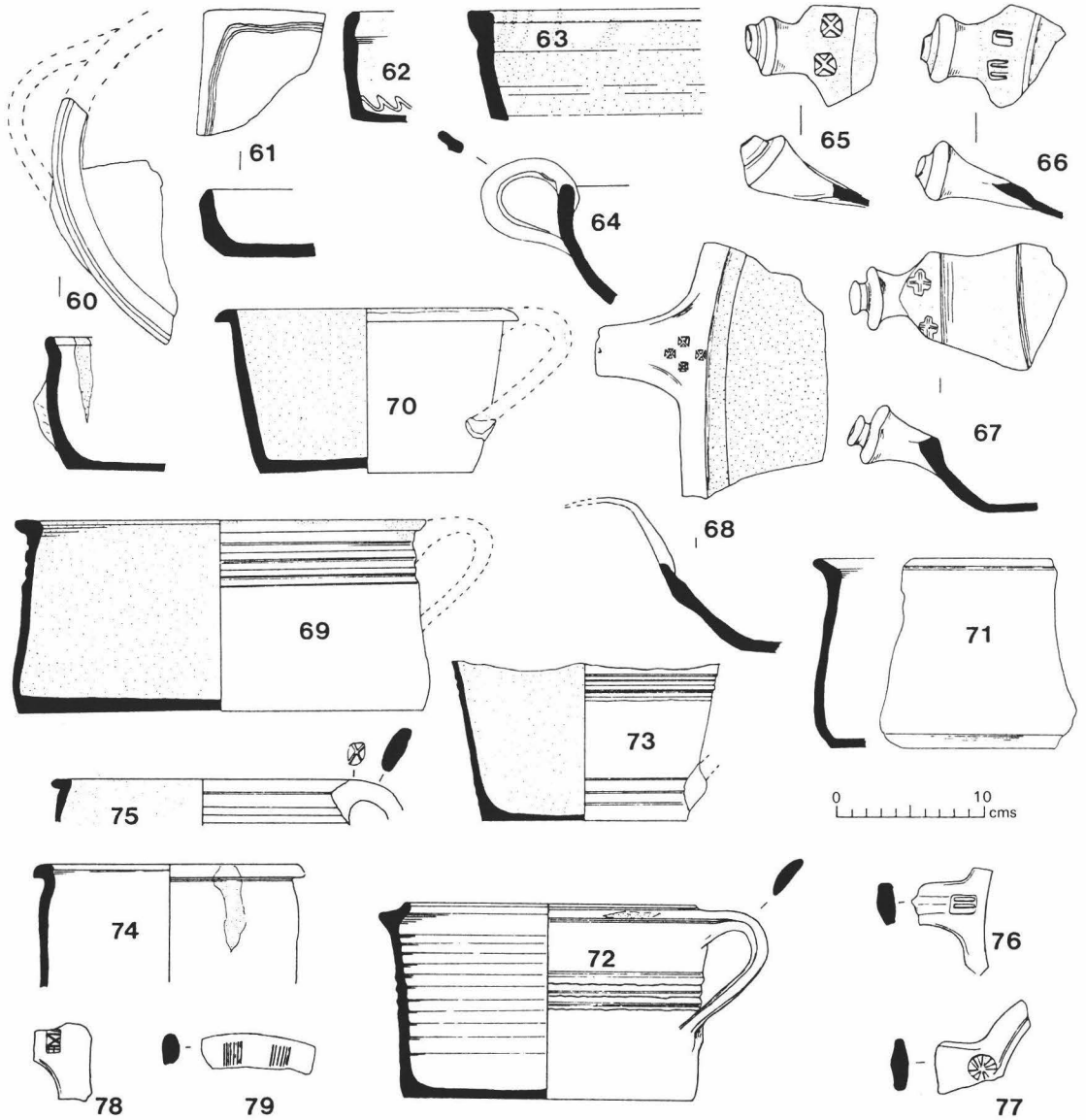


Fig. 8. Group 1 Post-medieval pottery from Upper Norwood and Ochre Pits Copse: Hollow wares—pans and chamber pots, Nos 60–79 (1:4).

55. Fabric A variant; internal yellow glaze with incised wavy lines, 28 cms diameter.
56. Fabric A variant; internal yellow glaze, 25.5 cms diameter.
57. Fabric B1, rim sherd from a deep bowl, angle and diameter uncertain. Internal and external olive-green glaze.
58. Fabric B2; rim of a large bowl 35 cms diameter, internal brown lead glaze. From Upper Norwood (Site 1). See Down 1981, 205 and Fig. 8.48, 84 for similar decoration below the rim.
59. Fabric B; large bowl with a heavy pie-crust rim and an internal black lead/iron glaze.
- c) *Pans* (Fig. 8)
60. Fabric B2; probably oval in shape, with a loop handle at each end. Unglazed.
61. Fabric B2, unglazed.
62. Fabric B3; pancheon with traces of internal green/brown glaze.
63. Fabric B2; internal green glaze.
64. ? stool pan; Fabric B2.
- 65 & 66. Fabric B2; internal olive-green glaze, stamped on rim. From Upper Norwood, (Site 1).
67. Fabric B2; traces of internal green glaze.
68. Fabric B2; internal green glaze.
- d) *Chamber pots*
69. Fabric B2, 28 cms diameter, internal brown glaze.
70. Fabric B2; 21 cms diameter, internal green glaze.
71. Fabric B2, unglazed.
72. Fabric B1; 20 cms diameter, patches of dark brown glaze inside.
73. Fabric B2; base of a ? chamber pot, greeny/brown interior glaze.
74. Fabric B1; 20 cms. diameter, ? chamber pot or large jar. From Upper Norwood, (Site 1).
75. Fabric B2; rim, interior brown glaze, stamped handle.
76. Fabric B2, as 75.
77. Fabric B1; unglazed, wheel stamp on handle.
78. Fabric B2, as 75.
79. Fabric A; possibly the rim of a chamber pot, pale brown glaze over rim.
- e) *Jars* (Fig. 9)
80. Fabric B1; internal black/brown glaze.
81. Fabric B1; internal dark brown glaze with black iron flecks.
82. As 81.
83. Fabric B1, internal dark green glaze.
84. Fabric B2; internal brown lead/iron glaze. Stamped on shoulder.
85. Fabric B2; internal olive green glaze.
86. Fabric B2; splashes of dark green glaze inside.
87. Fabric B2, from Upper Norwood, (Site 1) Traces of interior brown glaze.
88. Fabric B1; internal green glaze.
89. Fabric B2; internal dark brown glaze.
90. Fabric B3, internal dark brown glaze.
- f) *Wide-mouthed vessels* (Fig. 10)
91. Fabric B2; rim of a large vessel, internal dark brown glaze. From Upper Norwood (Site 1).
92. Fabric B1; internal lead/iron brown glaze, stamped on shoulder. From Upper Norwood (Site 1).
93. Fabric B1; large storage jar with a thumb-impressed applied strip around the neck.
94. Fabric B2; internal green glaze.
95. Fabric B1; rim of large jar, internal black glaze; stamped on rim. From Upper Norwood (Site 1).
96. Fabric B1; faint traces of an overfired glaze on the inside.
97. Fabric B1; internal dark brown glaze. Stamped on rim.
98. Fabric B1, oxydised to a dirty buff.
99. Fabric B2; internal pale orange glaze.
100. Fabric B1; internal black glaze, slate-grey exterior.
101. Fabric B1; grey exterior surface. From Upper Norwood (Site 1).
102. Fabric B2; unglazed, wheel stamped below neck.
103. Fabric B2; slate-grey surfaces, from Upper Norwood (Site 1).
104. Fabric B2; large vessel with applied strip below rim; slate grey exterior.
105. Fabric B1; large vessel with lid-seated rim; slate-grey exterior. From Upper Norwood (Site 1).
106. Fabric B3; internal yellow glaze.
107. Fabric B1; internal black glaze.
108. Fabric A; internal pale green glaze. From Upper Norwood (Site 1).
109. Fabric A variant; internal green glaze. From Upper Norwood (Site 1).
- g) *Pipkins* (Fig. 11)
110. Fabric B1; internal olive-green glaze.
111. Fabric B2; internal light brown glaze.
112. Fabric B2; unglazed, possibly a pipkin. From Upper Norwood (Site 1).
113. Fabric B2; internal light brown glaze.
114. Fabric B2, possibly a pipkin, unglazed.
115. Fabric B1; internal olive green glaze; external lid seated rim.
116. Fabric B1; ? pipkin, internal olive green glaze.
117. A pinky/buff variant of Fabric A. Pipkin base with internal yellow glaze.
118. Fabric A variant, being harder, whiter and with more sand than 117 and is from a different source. 'Tudor' green glaze inside. *Not illustrated.*
119. Fabric B2; pipkin handle with traces of internal brown glaze. From Upper Norwood (Site 1).
120. Fabric B2; internal brown glaze.

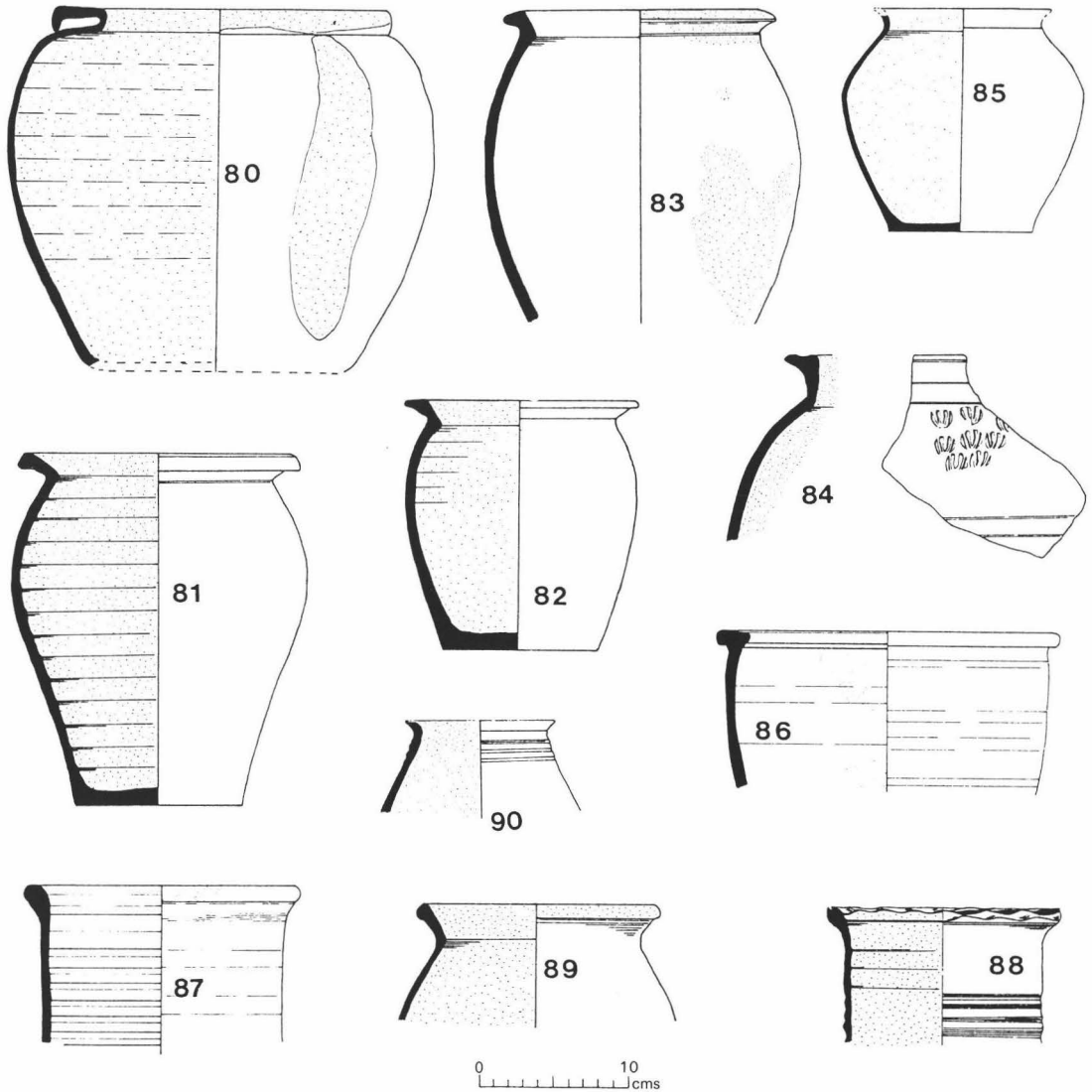


Fig. 9. Group I Post-medieval pottery from Upper Norwood and Ochre Pits Copse: Hollow wares—Jars, Nos 80–90 (1:4).

- 121. Fabric as 118; internal yellow glaze.
- 122. Fabric as 117; internal yellow glaze.
- 123. Fabric B1; internal olive green glaze.
- 124. Fabric as 117, internal yellow glaze.

h) *Skillet*

- 125. Fabric B1; internal olive green glaze.
- 126. Fabric B1; internal dark green/brown glaze. From Norwood (found in the waster tip near the kiln on Site 1).

j) *Chafing dishes* (Fig. 12)

- 127. Fabric B1; internal olive green glaze, loop handles and with vertical slots cut in the body.
- 128. Fabric B2; patchy brown glaze on rim.
- 129. Fabric B1; unglazed, with holes pierced in the rim.
- 130. Fabric B1; patchy internal green glaze.
- 131. Fabric B1; base of a chafing dish with large air vents cut in the side.
- 132 & 133. Fabric A, variants. Knobs from the rims of chafing dishes with a 'Tudor' green glaze. No. 133 is from Upper Norwood (Site 1).

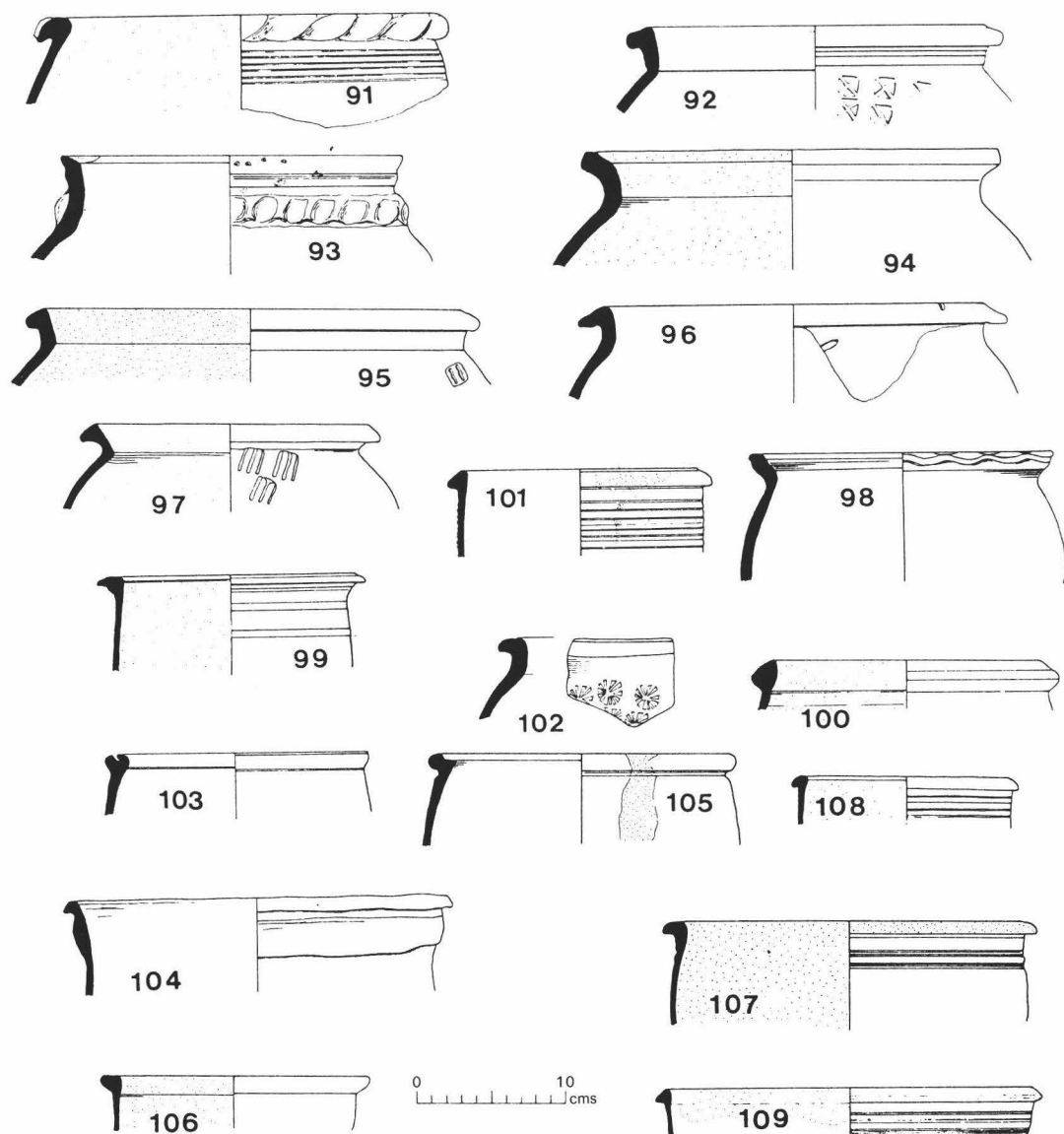


Fig. 10. Group 1 Post-medieval pottery from Upper Norwood and Ochre Pits Copse: Hollow wares—Wide-mouthed jars, Nos. 91–109 (1:4).

134. Fabric A; stem and part of the bowl of a pedestal-based vessel, probably a chafing dish. Internal yellow/brown glaze. *Not illustrated.*

k) *Butter pots*

135. Fabric B2. The lower part of a butter pot with internal green/brown glaze.

136. Fabric A. Lower part of a larger butter pot with internal yellow/brown glaze. *Not illustrated.*

137. Fabric B1; possibly butter pot, with internal brown/black glaze.

138. Fabric A; ? butter pot; internal yellow glaze, from Upper Norwood (Site 1).

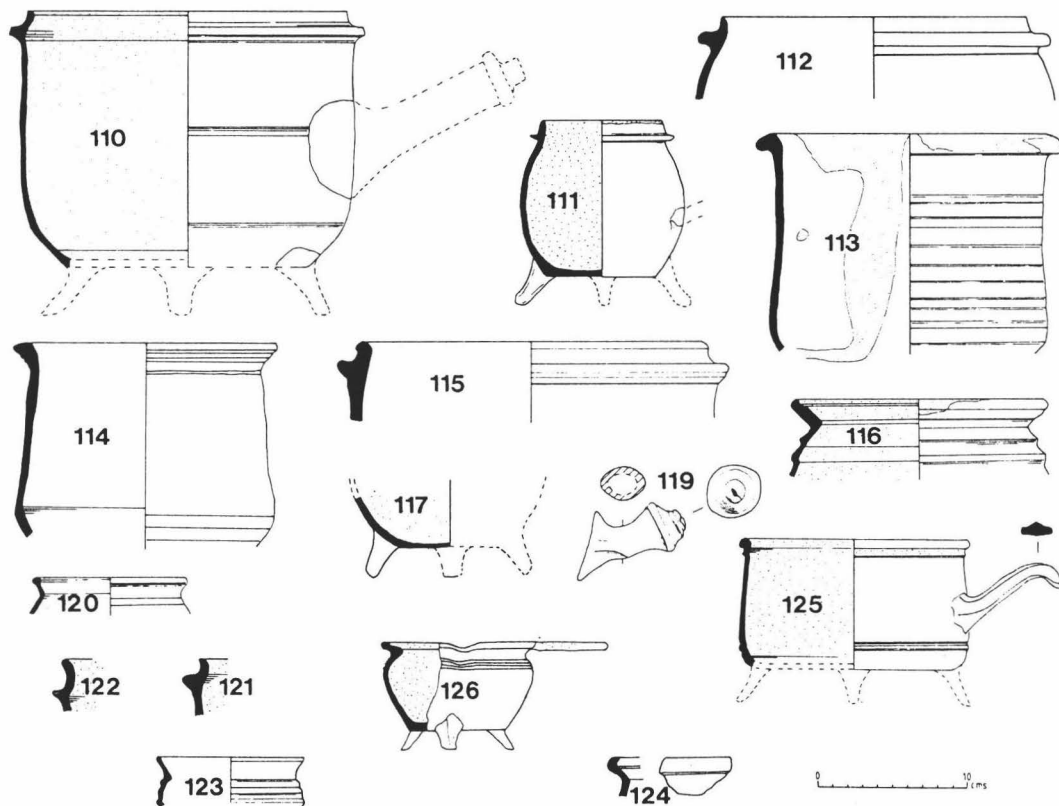


Fig. 11. Group 1 Post-medieval pottery from Upper Norwood & Ochre Pits Copse: Pipkins, Nos 110–124; and Skillets, Nos 125 and 126 (1:4).

l) *Loop-handled vessels*

Only three examples are known and only 139 has a rim form.

139. Fabric 1; internal dark green glaze and an external lid-seated rim. The exterior is oxidised to a dirty buff and the handle (presumably one of a pair), is luted into the body of the vessel, with the apex of the handle being thumb-impressed into the body. The function is uncertain, but it might be a casserole dish as the body has a straight wall and the vessel would have to be lifted with two hands, with the fingers resting underneath the top of the loop handles.

140. Fabric B2; unglazed and reduced to a slate grey inside and out.

141. Fabric B1; straight-walled vessel with a loop handle coming out at right-angles to the body. Internal olive green glaze. *Not illustrated.*

m) *Costrels*

Only the handles belonging to four separate vessels survive and no complete form can be reconstructed.

142. Fabric B2; unglazed. This may well belong to a type of costrel illustrated by Holling (Holling 1971, Fig. 4,

K1). The form is a flat vessel with a handle on either side of the shoulder.

143. Fabric B1; external green lead glaze with black iron flecks. From a similar vessel to 142.

144. Fabric B2; external dark brown/black glaze. Similar vessel to 142.

145. Fabric B2; external dark brown glaze. Probably from a barrel shaped costrel.

n) *Porringers* (Fig. 13)

146 & 147. Fabric B2; possibly porringers. Both have internal green/brown glaze. 146 *not illustrated.*

148. Fabric B2; internal green glaze, probably a porringer. There is the scar of a handle present, and apparently only one.

149. Fabric B2; ? porringer; internal green glaze.

150. Fabric B1; internal green glaze. There is the scar of a rod handle present, the vessel being otherwise complete.

151. Fabric B2; almost complete vessel with traces of glaze inside. No sign of handles, size suggest a porringer.

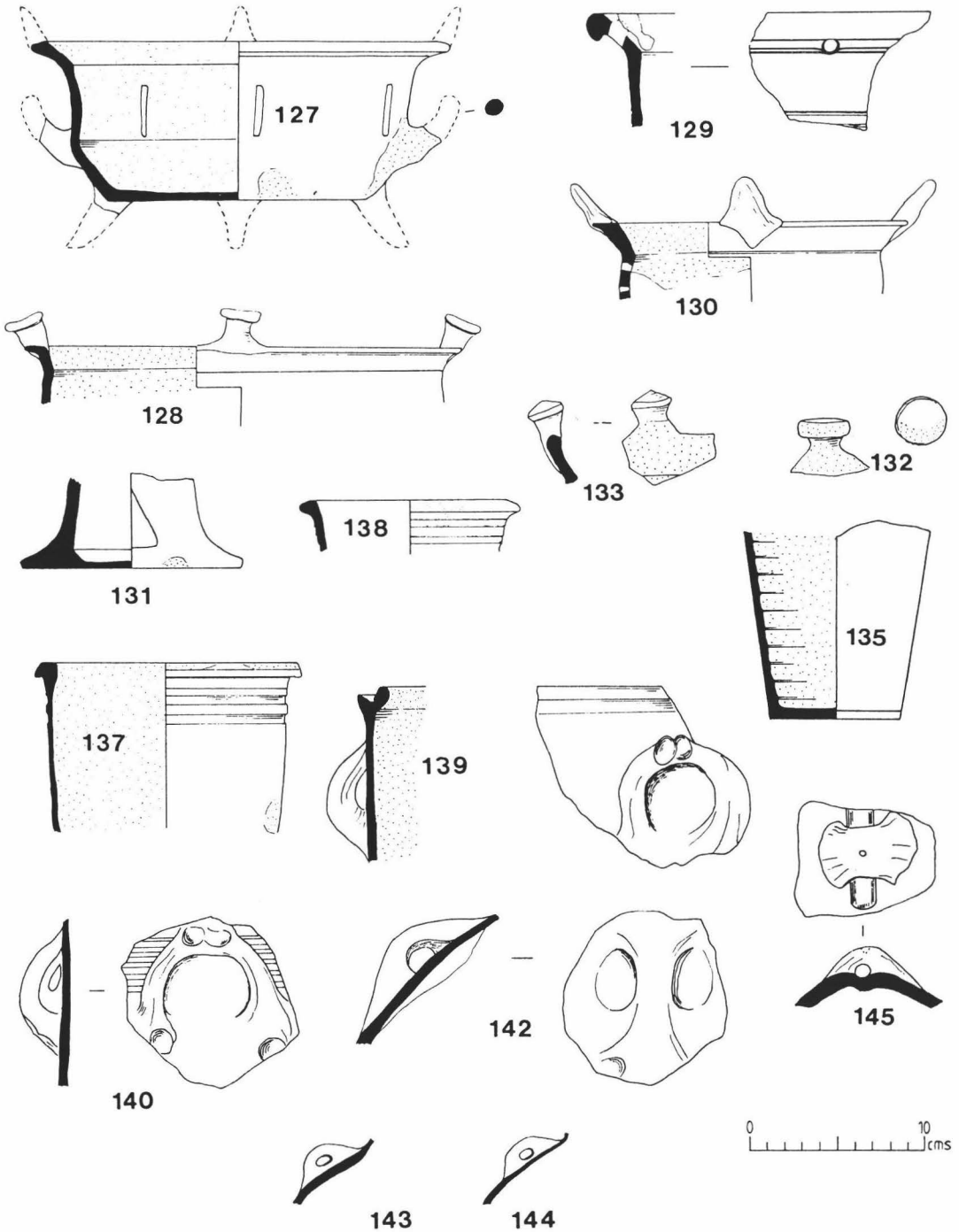


Fig. 12. Group 1 Post-medieval pottery from Upper Norwood and Ochre Pits Copse: Chafing dishes, Nos 127-134; Butter pots, Nos 135, 137 and 138; Loop-handled vessels, Nos 139 and 140; and Costrels, Nos 142-145 (1:4).

POTTERY IN THE GRAFFAM AREA

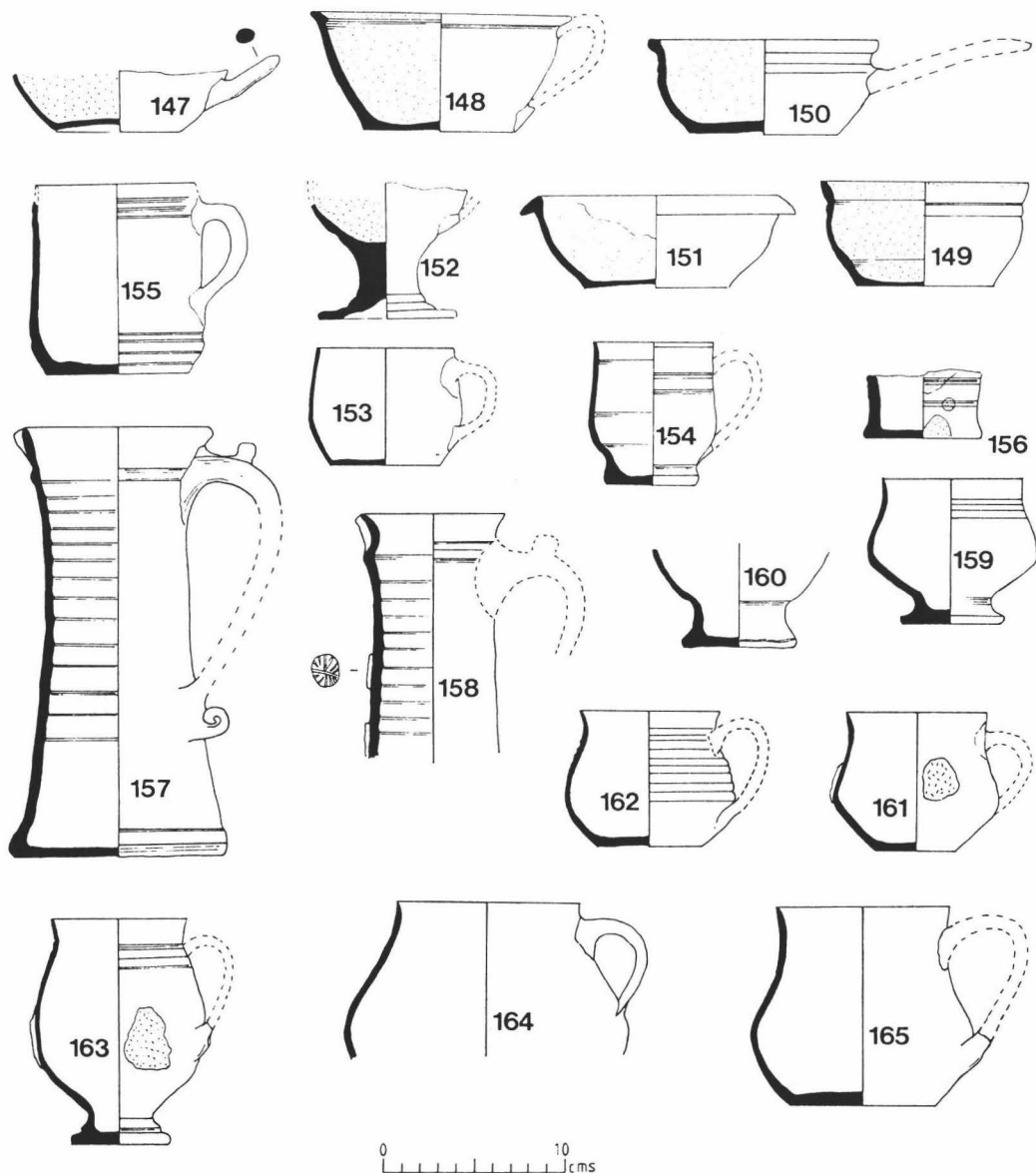


Fig. 13. Group 1 Post-medieval pottery from Ochre Pits Copse: Porringers, Nos 147–151; Drinking vessels—Mugs and Cups, Nos 152–156; Jugs-Cider Jacks, Nos 157 and 158; and Cream Jugs, Nos 159–165 (1:4).

Drinking vessels

o) *Mugs & cups*

152. Pedestal base of a cup in Fabric B2 with internal green glaze.
 153. Cup in Fabric B2, internal & external brown glaze; (cf. Down 1981, Fig. 8.49 for similar brown-glazed cups, but with footings).

154. Cup in Fabric B2; pedestal base and traces of green/brown glaze inside.
 155. Fabric B1; mug, green/brown glaze inside and out.
 156. Fabric B1; mug, patchy external dark green glaze.

p) *Jugs*

i) *Cider jacks*

- 157. Fabric B1; dark brown glaze inside and out.
- 158. Fabric B2; dark brown glaze and with applied medallions.

ii) *Cream jugs*

(all surfaces with the dark brown glaze unless otherwise stated).

- 159. Fabric B2; pedestal base.
- 160. Fabric B1; patchy green/brown glaze, pedestal base.
- 161. Fabric B2; with crudely applied blobs in which are embedded calcined flints. A number of examples present.

162. Fabric B1.

163. Fabric B1; decoration as 161.

164. Fabric B2; mid-brown glaze with black iron flecks.

165. Fabric B2.

iii) *Narrow-necked jugs, imitation Bellarmine* (Fig. 14)

166. Fabric B2; patchy external green glaze.

167. Fabric B1; dark green/brown glaze.

168. Fabric B1; external olive green glaze.

169. Fabric B1, olive green glaze inside and out.

iv) *Wide-mouthed jugs*

170. Fabric B2.

171. Fabric B1, olive green glaze, imitation Bellarmine.

172. Fabric B2, patchy green/brown glaze inside and out.

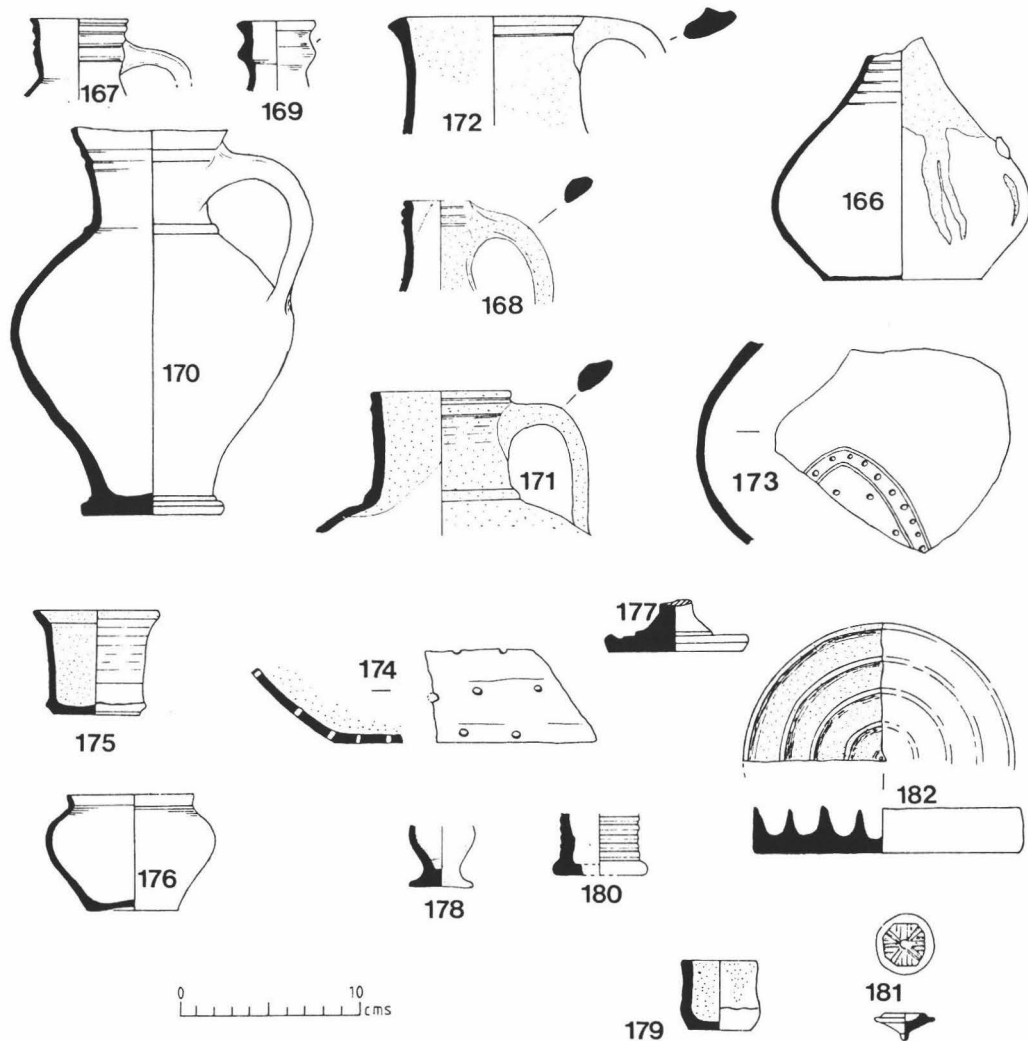


Fig. 14. Group 1 Post-medieval pottery from Ochre Pits Copse: Jugs—Narrow-necked imitation Bellarmine jugs, Nos. 166–169; Wide-mouthed jugs, Nos 170–173; Miscellaneous, Nos 174–182 (1:4).

173. Fabric B1, Body sherd from a large jug, dark brown glaze.

Miscellaneous

174. Fabric B2; base of a colander, internal green glaze.
 175. Fabric A; ? ointment pot, internal yellow glaze.
 176. Small jar, Fabric A, pale yellow glaze inside and out.
 177. Fabric A variant. Base of a candlestick.
 178. Fabric A variant. Egg-cup with external 'Tudor' green glaze.
 179. ? ointment pot, very crudely made, Fabric B2.
 180. Fabric A variant; base of a ? salt. External 'Tudor' green glaze.
 181. Fabric A variant; lid of a condiment vessel, brown glaze inside and out.
 182. Fabric B2; ? chicken drinking pan, (cf. Down 1981, Fig. 8.49, 124 & p. 208).

The stamps on Group 1 wares (Fig. 15)

A number of the wares were stamped, and while some of these may have been intended to be purely decorative, there is little doubt that others were intended to identify the work of a particular craftsman. Eight potters operating in the area in the 17th and early 18th centuries have been traced from inventories and wills, six from Graffham (Sites 3 & 8) and two from Woolavington (see Site 2).

All that can be said here is that the comb-impressed W from the base of the biscuit mould (Fig. 6 No. 25 & Fig. 15 No. 9) might be the mark of Richard Wisdome whose inventory dates to September 1670, or possibly another member of the same family, while Nos. 15 and 18 (Fig. 15) might possibly represent a crude M and be the mark either of John Madgewick or William Munnery.

It has not been possible to trace the identity of 'FC' (Fig. 15, No. 3), though it is known that the Champion family were operating as brickmakers and tilers in Graffham in the 17th century (see Site 1).

GROUP 2

Late Medieval painted wares from Upper Norwood & Lavington Common (Fig. 16)

Note: For description of fabrics see p. 124.

- 1 & 2. Bowls; Fabric B2, from Upper Norwood.
 3. Large pitcher, a waster through over-firing. It is reduced to a slate-grey on both surfaces, probably

deliberately. Although a large number of painted-ware vessels are oxidised, there are a significant proportion where it seems that the potters aimed to produce reduced vessels to enhance the contrast with the white slip decoration. From Upper Norwood.

4. Fabric 2 variant; slashed strap handle from a jug or pitcher. From Upper Norwood.
 5. Fabric 2; complete bowl (a waster or second) with an internal green glaze. From Lavington Common.
 6. A similar bowl to 5, with internal green glaze and white-painted decoration. Fabric B2, from Upper Norwood.
 7 & 8. Fabric B1; large cooking pots, heavily stained by water. From Lavington Common.
 9. Fabric B1; large cooking pot with an applied cordon around the neck and glazed inside and out. Although there is no trace of painted decoration the fabric is similar and it may well be contemporary with the other wares found in the same location. From Lavington Common.
 10 & 11. Fabric B2; cooking pots. From Upper Norwood.

Note: The date range for the painted wares appears to run from c. mid 15th century to well into the 16th century. The

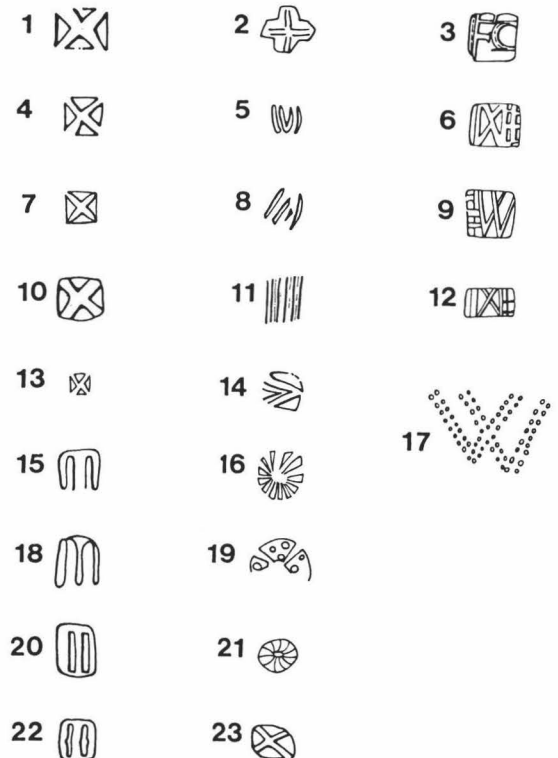


Fig. 15. Group 1 Post-medieval pottery from Graffham: Stamps.

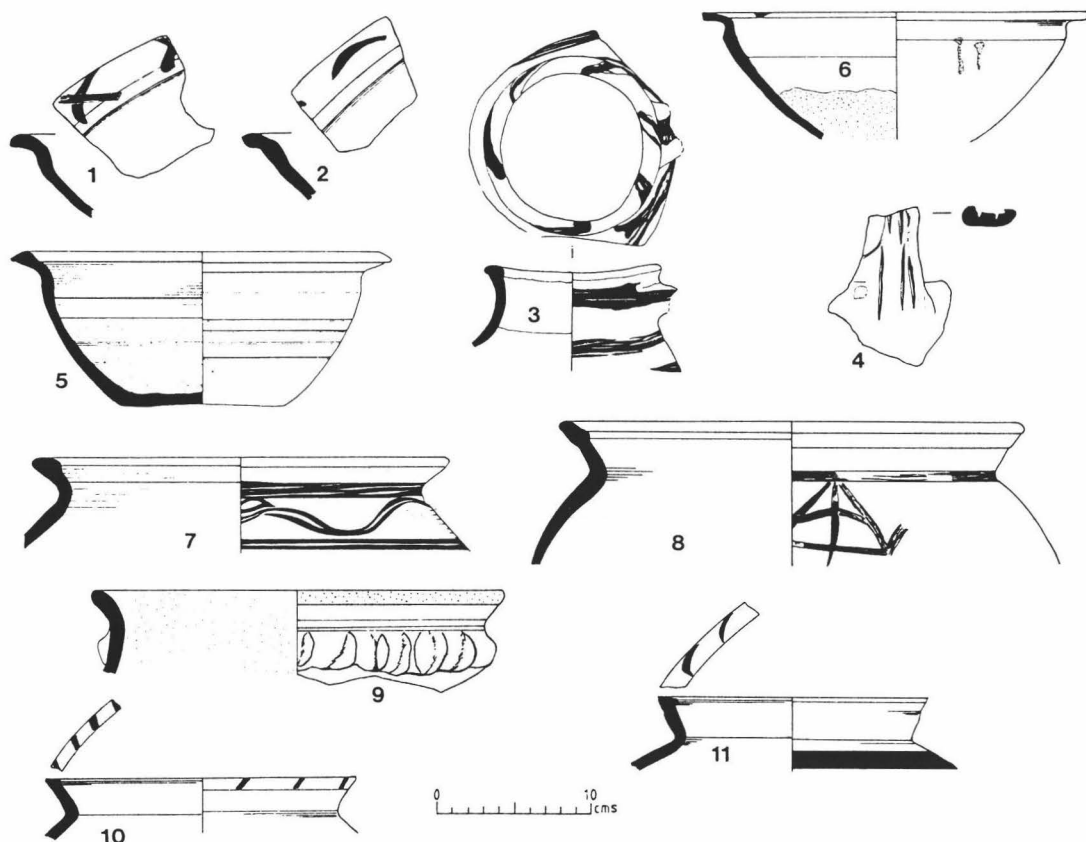


Fig. 16. Group 2 Late medieval painted wares from Upper Norwood and Lavington Common: Nos 1-11 (1:4).

majority of the wares found in Chichester, which was the main local market, are in a fine pale grey fabric which oxidises to a mid to pale buff on the exterior. The wares can be glazed and painted; painted only or, in some instances, without either. No evidence exists at present for a manufacturing centre within the town, and it is likely that most, if not all of the wares were supplied from Graffham and other small potteries operating near to the Hampshire/Sussex/Surrey border. For a tentative chronology see Cunliffe (1973, 45-56). See also Down (1978, 363 & Fig. 11.11); K. J. Barton (in Down 1974, Fig. 7.11 for illustration of some of the painted ware forms and decoration found in Chichester) and Barton (1979, 122-133).

GROUP 3

Medieval Wares (all from Upper Norwood) (Fig. 17).

1. Fabric C; bung-hole pitcher, slashed strap-handle, two faint bands of white paint around neck and shoulder

and decorated with four incised crosses. Probably late 15th century.

2. Fabric C; body sherd from a West Sussex ware jug, vertical combed decoration and exterior green glaze. Probably 14th century.
3. Fabric E; the lower part of a strap handle from a pitcher, with an applied strip thumbed in at the point where the handle joins the body. Date uncertain.
4. Fabric D; rim of a face jug with an olive green glazed exterior; 14th century.
5. Neck of a West Sussex ware jug with the remains of an exterior green glaze. Fabric C. Probably contemporary with 6 below.
6. Neck of a jug with exterior green glaze. The rilling around the neck is similar to the late 13th-century Orchard Street types (Down & Rule 1971, Fig. 9.5). This is a common West Sussex ware type dating from the late 13th-14th century. Fabric C.
7. Base of a jug in Fabric C.
8. Strap handle from a West Sussex ware jug in Fabric C. The thumbing along the edges is very similar to that of the Orchard Street kiln (Down & Rule 1971, Fig. 9.5).

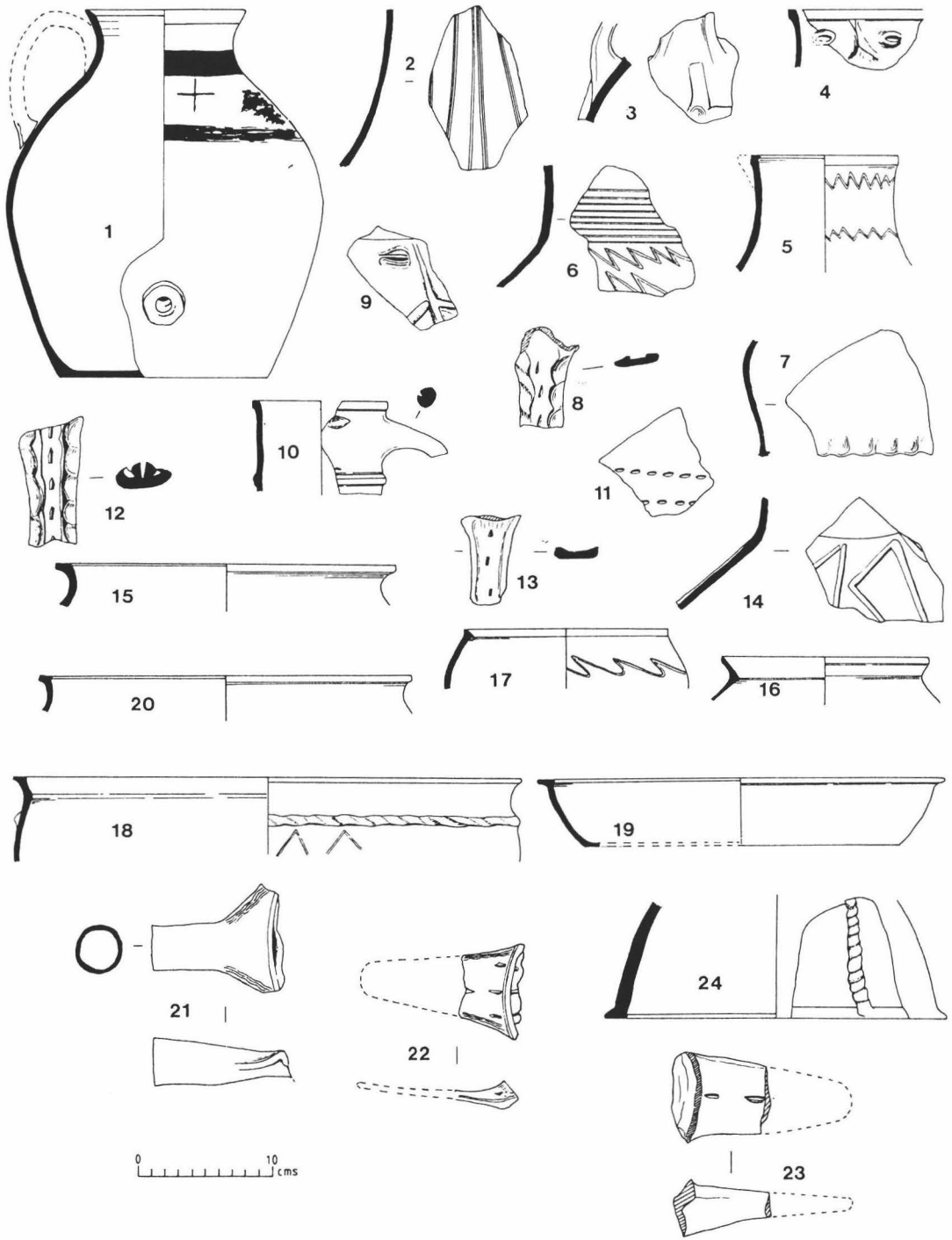


Fig. 17. Group 3 Medieval pottery from Upper Norwood: Nos 1-24 (1:4).

9. Fabric C. Sherd from a face jug with an exterior green glaze.
10. Fabric D; face jug with stabbed rod handle and exterior green glaze with a cordon around the neck. 14th century.
11. Fabric C; body sherd from a jug, with a patchy exterior green glaze.
12. Unglazed strap-handle from a jug in Fabric C, similar to the Orchard Street types. A similar handle (unpublished) has an exterior green glaze.
13. Unglazed strap-handle in Fabric C.
14. Fabric C; body sherd from a large jug, similar form to No. 9.
15. Fabric D; rim of a cooking pot.
16. Small bowl, Fabric C.
17. Fabric D variant; small bowl with a lid seated rim and internal green glaze.
18. Fabric D variant; large vessel, 38 cms diameter, residues of glazing on inside and outside surfaces.
19. Shallow bowl in Fabric D. Traces of internal green glaze.
20. Rim of cooking pot in Fabric D.
21. Handle of a skillet in Fabric D. An identical example was found at 44/45 West Street, Chichester. (Down, 1989, Fig. 32.1, 5).
22. Handle of a skillet in Fabric D.
23. Fabric D; handle of a skillet, very heavily made.
24. Rim of a ? curfew with an internal green glaze.

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Notes

- ¹ Salzmann 1973:251 quoting *Cal. Inq. Edw. I* No. 533.
- ² Salzmann 1973:252 quoting *Inq. Nonarum* (Rec. Com.), 361.
- ³ West Sussex Record Office (hereafter W.S.R.O.) Ep. I/29/93 & Ep. I/29/215.
- ⁴ W.S.R.O. Add Ms 2546.
- ⁵ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/093/014; Will STCI/18 f.16 (all

- Probate inventories are W.S.R.O.).
- ⁶ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/093/037.
- ⁷ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/093/019; Will STCI/18 f.249.
- ⁸ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/093/020; Will STCI/18 f.307.
- ⁹ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/093/025.
- ¹⁰ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/093/052; Will STCI/28 f.34.
- ¹¹ Plot No. 135.
- ¹² Plot No. 152.
- ¹³ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/215/017.
- ¹⁴ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/215/020; Will STCI/21 f.36.
- ¹⁵ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/93/041; Will STCI/11 f.75.
- ¹⁶ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/93/042; Will STCI/11 f.123.
- ¹⁷ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/93/049; Will STCI/26 f.24.
- ¹⁸ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/93/066; Will STCI/11 f.59.
- ¹⁹ W.S.R.O. Wilberforce Ms 101.
- ²⁰ Plot No. 105.
- ²¹ West Sussex County Sites and Monuments Record.
- ²² Plot No. 192.
- ²³ Plots 191 & 196.
- ²⁴ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/93/022; Will STCI/19 f.90.
- ²⁵ Probate inventory Ep. I/29/93/025; Will STCI/23 f.369.

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