

# **Excavations at Honeywood, Carshalton, 1997**

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Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society  
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Site location:

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

This is the full report on an excavation carried out by the Beddington and Wallington Archaeological Society (now the Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society) at Honeywood, Carshalton in 1997. The excavation aimed to examine the remains of the original Honeywood and to find out whether there had been a cold bath on the site in the seventeenth century.

## 2 HONEYWOOD: A BRIEF HISTORY

In the mid-nineteenth century there were two houses at the western end of Carshalton Ponds. One to the south, next to Pound Street and the Greyhound, was called Honeywood, while the other to the north was known as Wandle Cottage. Honeywood was demolished about 1884 and the name was transferred to the other building. This is still standing, is still known as Honeywood, and is now a museum. This report is largely concerned with the earlier original Honeywood. In this report I will use the historic names – Wandle Cottage for the present building and Honeywood for the missing one up to 1884.

The Arundel map which dates from about 1620 shows that the site of the two houses was crossed by streams which ran from a line of springs along the edge of what is now Pound Street.<sup>1</sup> The site appears to have been wet open ground and it is clear that the two houses and Upper Pond did not exist.

Upper Pond may have been created for Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the great collector, connoisseur and patron of Inigo Jones. He inherited half the manor of Carshalton when his mother died in 1630. His accounts for the year ending Christmas 1637 include ‘cost of labour for work done around the new pond in Carshalton’.<sup>2</sup> This appears to link neatly with an entry in the Carshalton Court Rolls for 1638:

They also present that George Burrish gent encroached on and included in his orchard a certain parcel of waste land of the lords next adjoining the new pond there – viz from the great elm growing near the hedge of Anne Hassard widow straight to the elm standing in the east part of the hedge of the said George towards the bridge called the Newe bridge.<sup>3</sup>

Burrish owned Stone Court which later included an orchard on what is now the Lodge Land on the north side of Upper Pond. Robert and Anna Hassard bought the parsonage house in 1621.<sup>4</sup> This suggests that the encroachment involved moving the boundary of the orchard south into waste between the orchard and Upper Pond and that the new bridge was roughly where the pond causeway is now. Arundel’s pond may therefore be Upper Pond.

The Arundel accounts for the year ending Christmas 1639 include ‘part of the reversion of a house and land in Carshalton, payment for work done on the pond and river there and for a boat’. Those for 1640 include the ‘purchase of John Warden’s house and land at Carshalton’ while those for 1642 have a payment for work at Carshalton ‘including, hedging, ditching, tree-planting and making a pond’. In 1642 the Earl of Arundel left England to escort Marie de Medici – the king’s mother in law – abroad. The civil war was starting and Arundel chose to go into

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<sup>1</sup> The map which shows parts of Carshalton is in the archives of Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle.

<sup>2</sup> From a letter to Kath Shawcross from Heather Warne, Archivist at Arundel Castle dated 6 August 2002 including copies from ‘Revision and amplification of Francis Steer’s Catalogue’.

<sup>3</sup> Translation of the Carshalton Court Rolls by DL Powell. Sutton Archives P5/14 and 15.

<sup>4</sup> TNA C 3/358/8.

exile rather than return. He died in or near Padua in October 1646. His exile is likely to have brought an end to the work.

On 10 April 1651 the court of the manor of Carshalton found that his son Henry Earl of Arundel and Surrey had ‘stopped the highway leading from the corner of the house of ... Best gent to the parsonage Barne by erecting and making a ‘Pownd’ there to the decay of the churchway & to the damage of the people of the Commonwealth’. He was ordered to remove it by 25 March or face a £5 fine. It seems unlikely that the manorial tenants would have dared to bring such insolent prosecution before the Civil War so the obstruction may have existed for several years.

It is not clear what Arundel was trying to achieve or whether this involved the site of Honeywood.

The earliest parts of the present Honeywood (formerly Wandle Cottage) consist of a flint and chalk chequer with brick dressings which is described in detail in *Honeywood the site the building and its owners*.<sup>5</sup> The northern end of the building is a double pile with the front, or east side, deeper than the back. South end of this the building is a single pile, the southern end of which was demolished in the nineteenth century. A culvert carries a stream under the building at a slight angle to the main structure. An early window with a wooden mullion and transom in a brick surround survives in the western wall of the single pile section. This is currently dated to the last quarter of the seventeenth century on stylistic grounds. The whole chequer building is probably of the same date.

The first transaction recorded in the deeds is a lease dated 22 June 1779 of both houses from Sarah Phillips of Newington Green to Morphew Yarroway for 31 years. This was probably the renewal of the lease as the premises were said to be ‘then in the tenure or occupation of the said M Yarroway and Mr John Burke’.<sup>6</sup>

This provides a starting point for the history to be traced back a little further. On 2 December 1776 George Otway of Great Bookham made a will in which he left ‘houses lands hereditaments and premises’ in Carshalton and Sutton to Sarah Phillips of Newington Green. He had died by 27 January 1777 when probate was granted.<sup>7</sup>

George Otway was a Southwark cheesemonger. He appears on the Carshalton rate books from 1749 until 1767 when there is a break in the records. The rate books suggest that Otway took over the property from William Hollyar who is first listed in 1745. He may have been preceded by a Mr Upstall who appears in August 1744 but not in the earliest surviving rate for February 1744.<sup>8</sup> The earlier owners have not been traced.

Sarah Phillips was born as Sarah Andrews and was baptised at Oxted on 2 January 1720. She married John Phillips of St Saviour, Southwark, at Oxted on 29 September 1749.<sup>9</sup> His will, dated 9 November 1753 shows that he was a vintner. It was proved in 28 November 1754 so Sarah’s marriage only lasted a few years.<sup>10</sup>

She lived in Newington Green and let her Carshalton property to tenants. On 20 April 1785 Sarah Phillips took out insurance on Honeywood I and Wandle Cottage The policy was:

On her house only in tenure of            yarroway Timber merchant situated opposite Greyhound at Carshalton in Surrey stone and tiled not exceeding Four Hunderd Pounds.

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<sup>5</sup> John Phillips *Honeywood the site, the building and its owners*. Word processed document.

<sup>6</sup> Sutton Legal deed bundle 6 p. 1.

<sup>7</sup> PCC probate 27 January 1777. The Honeywood deeds show that Sarah Phillips had land in Sutton.

<sup>8</sup> Sutton Archives LG 15/20/1.

<sup>9</sup> Microfilm copy of original register.

<sup>10</sup> TNA PCC wills.

House only adjoining in tenure Bourke Merchant Stone timber & tiled not exceeding Three hundred pounds.<sup>11</sup>

Honeywood is clearly the first building. The tenant Morphew Yarroway was a London timber merchant.

On 5 July 1790 Sarah Phillips made a will by which she left the two houses and the land in Sutton to John Bristowe and Thomas Lyle Andrews to hold in trust. They were to pay three life annuities out of the rent and some government securities, 13 guineas to Susannah Anderson widow, 13 guineas to Mrs Mary Bull and 30 guineas to Catherine Nicholas. The balance was left to the Rev Nicholas Andrews and his heirs on trust to pay a 13 guineas to Mrs Sarah Andrews (presumably his wife) with the balance to be used for the maintenance, education and general benefit of his children. After the death of the annuitants the property was to be conveyed to the children as 'tenants in common not joint tenants'. There was contingency arrangement in case the Rev. Nicholas Andrews died before the annuitants. Sarah Phillips died in 1790.<sup>12</sup>

By 1832 the three annuitants had died. Thomas Lyle Andrews one of the trustees of Sarah Phillips's will had died in 1811 and the other trustee John Bristow had died in 1828 leaving Samuel Cramp as executor and his son William Andrews as his heir. In 1832 William Andrews conveyed the property to John Scoones and his heirs who were to be trustees of Sara Phillips's will. This was done with the consent of six children of the Rev Nicholas Andrews who were:

- Robert Gordon Andrews
- Sarah Phillips Pattenden the wife of John Pattenden. She died in 1828 leaving her eldest brother RG Andrews as her heir. Her husband died in 1832.
- John Andrews
- Harriett Burgess Andrews
- Henry Andrews
- Alfred Harbroe Andrews

In 1834 John, Henry, Harriett and Alfred sold their share of the property to Robert Gordon Andrews for £730 so he became the sole owner. By this time the tenant of the property was James Yarroway of Blackfriars, coal merchant under a 21 year lease running from 25 March 1821. The rent was £50.<sup>13</sup>

In 1832 the rector of Carshalton wanted to carry out a land swap and obtained a faculty to authorise it. The associated map shows various surrounding properties including the site of Honeywood, Wandle Cottage and Wandle Lodge. Nathaniel Parkinson is said to be the tenant of all three. It seems likely that he had taken over Yarroway's lease of Honeywood and Wandle Cottage.<sup>14</sup>

Honeywood and Wandle Cottage are not named in the 1841 census but can be identified with reasonable confidence as the two houses in Honeywood Walk which were followed immediately by a house in Pound Street occupied by the Kennedy's and therefore certainly Wandle Lodge. The first, was the home of Mathew Parkinson aged 85, Sarah Parkinson 20, both of independent means and two servants Kitty Talbot [?] 35, and Sarah Hol[?]o 20. The second (Honeywood) housed Francis Phillips aged 60, snuff miller, Marigale Phillips 45 who was perhaps his wife although this is not stated. There were four servants, Charles Dyke 20 [?],

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<sup>11</sup> Guildhall Library. Sun Fire Office policy. Vol. 328 policy 503904.

<sup>12</sup> Sutton Legal deed bundle 6 p. 4.

<sup>13</sup> Sutton Legal deed bundle 6 p. 4-9.

<sup>14</sup> LMA DW/OP/1832/02.

Emma Dyke 15, Hannah [?] 30 and Jane Hedgecock 12. Francis Phillips was the tenant of the Grove Snuff mill at the end of the Westcroft Canal from 1837-8 until his death in 1844.<sup>15</sup>

Mathew Parkinson of Honeywood was buried on 19 April 1845 aged 90.<sup>16</sup>

Robert Gordon Andrews died on 11 November 1842 and left the houses in Carshalton and the land in Sutton (about 10 acres) to his sons John Nicholas Andrews and Christopher Robert Andrews directing them to sell the property. The two brothers leased Honeywood to Francis Phillips snuff miller for 14 years at a rent of £60.<sup>17</sup> It is likely that he had bought the remainder of the preceding lease as he was living there in 1841.

The title award schedule and map of 1847 shows that both houses belonged to a Mr Lamplow (figure 1). Honeywood was occupied by a Mr Oliver and Wandle Cottage by Thomas Marfleet. The award may be slightly later than 1847 as the deeds show that both houses were conveyed to William Lamplough in February 1848. A third small building near the centre of the west boundary of the garden is described as a cottage.<sup>18</sup>

The 1851 census shows that James R Rumsey BA lived in Honeywood and prepared pupils for university. The household included his wife Caroline, his daughter Florence, three scholars, a house servant and a groom. Wandle Cottage was occupied by Thomas Marfleet, a grocer, and his niece.

A plan in the estate agent's leaflet for the auction of Wandle Lodge, to the east of Honeywood, on 23 August 1854 shows the outline of the front of both Honeywood and Wandle Cottage (figure 2).<sup>19</sup> Honeywood had a central bay window and the extension against the Pound Street wall which seem consistent with the early photos of the building.

The houses were still owned by William Lamplough in 1856-7. William Everard Creasy was the tenant in Honeywood paying a rent of £50 a year while Wandle Cottage was let to James Hamilton Townend for £28 a year. Both leases had 42 years to run.

The 1861 census shows that Honeywood I was still the home of William Everard Creasy, a doctor, his wife Emma, a daughter, two sons, an insane patient, two brothers of William, a cook, a nurse a housemaid and a groom. Wandle Cottage was the home of a hat manufacturer called James H Townend, Sarah his wife, with four daughters and two sons.

Sutton Legal has a lease from William Lamplough to William Everard Creasy dated 24 September 1863. This must have been a renewal as the census shows that Creasy was already living there.<sup>20</sup>

The identification of Honeywood and Wandle Cottage in the 1871 census is somewhat uncertain but it seems likely that relevant entries are three households between the Greyhound and the Lodge. Wandle Cottage can be identified as the home of Pamela A Stafford, widow, her son Manfield George Stafford, a plate glass merchant, her daughter Pamela A Stafford, a governess, and two further sons, George Charles Stafford, a merchant's clerk and Edward J Stafford 'clark to tea [?] broker'.<sup>21</sup> It is possible that Honeywood is represented by the preceding

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<sup>15</sup> Derek Bradford *Water powered mills and works on the upper river Wandle*. Document circulated on CD and available in the Sutton Local Studies library.

<sup>16</sup> Carshalton parish register.

<sup>17</sup> Sutton Legal deed bundle Item 5. The document is ambiguous about the date of the transaction.

<sup>18</sup> Honeywood is plot 344a and Wandle Cottage is 345. Both are listed under Lamplough in the main sequence. The cottage is 344b and is listed in the original schedule in Sutton Archives under 'sundry owners' and 'sundry occupiers'.

<sup>19</sup> Sutton Archives 48/4/27.

<sup>20</sup> Sutton Legal terrier item 11.

<sup>21</sup> The first letter of 'Pamela' is unclear on the entry for the head of the house household. The agreement to sell the

household but this is said to be in Greyhound Orchard on the other side of Pound Street. The household consisted of Frederick S Moger [?] a general practitioner aged 34 who had been born in Bath, his wife Mary aged 30 from Stankhunt, Kent, their daughter Mary E who was 8 months and born in Carshalton a general servant Ann Durrant aged 21 from Benenden, Kent and Jane Powel a house maid age 15 from Brookand [Brookland?], Kent. If the identification is not correct Honeywood was probably unoccupied.

The 1876 Pile's Directory shows EH Lumb in Honeywood and a Mrs Stafford in Wandle Cottage.

On 18 November 1878 Cressy assigned the tenancy of Honeywood I to a Mr Lumb.<sup>22</sup>

In September 1878 John Pattinson Kirk became the tenant of Wandle Cottage.<sup>23</sup>

The 1881 census shows records Edward H Lumb in Honeywood with his wife Ada, two daughters, a son, a visitor and two servants. Lumb lived on 'income derived from foreign prop<sup>t</sup>' and appears to have been born in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Wandle Cottage was occupied by John P Kirk, his wife Leah, a niece Susannah M Benton and a servant.<sup>24</sup>

In 1883 the freehold of both houses acquired was by John Pattinson Kirk.<sup>25</sup> He demolished the original Honeywood around 1883-4 and about 1895 he transferred the name to Wandle Cottage which has been called Honeywood ever since.<sup>26</sup>

### 3 PICTURES AND MAPS

Honeywood is shown on a few maps, paintings and early photos.



Figure 1. Detail of Honeywood and Wandle Cottage from the Carshalton tithe award map, 1847. North at the top.

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lease dated 1 September 1869 is however very clear. The lease is unlikely to have been held by the daughter as the agreement describes the lessee as a 'widow'. The daughter was married and the transaction predates the Married Women's Property Act of 1870.

<sup>22</sup> Sutton Legal terrier item 21.

<sup>23</sup> Sutton Legal terrier 19.

<sup>24</sup> 1881 census RG11/756 p58 and 59.

<sup>25</sup> Sutton Legal terrier item 25.

<sup>26</sup> Piles Directories.

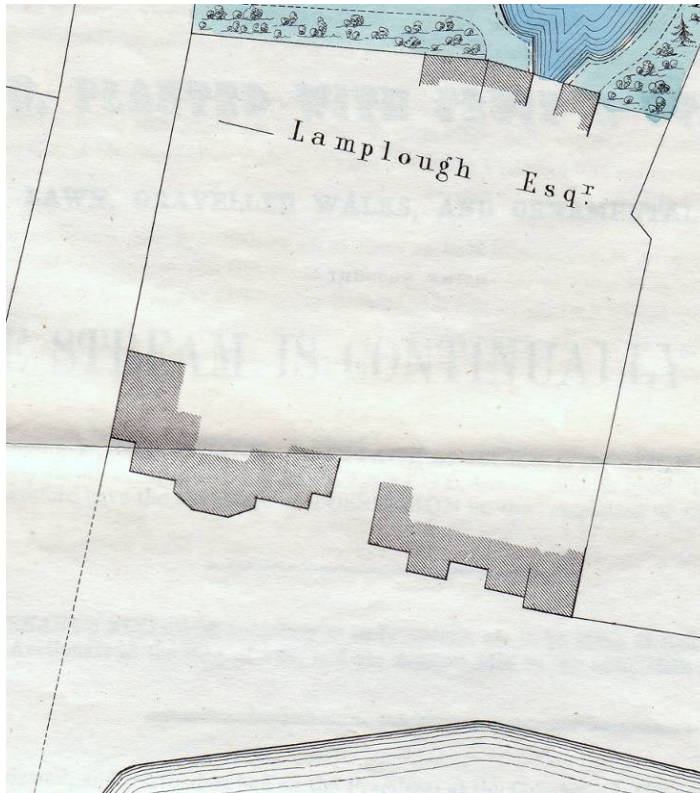


Figure 2. Honeywood and Wandle Cottage from a plan in the agent's details for the sale of Wandle Lodge on 2 August 1854 (Sutton Archives 48/4/27). North to the right

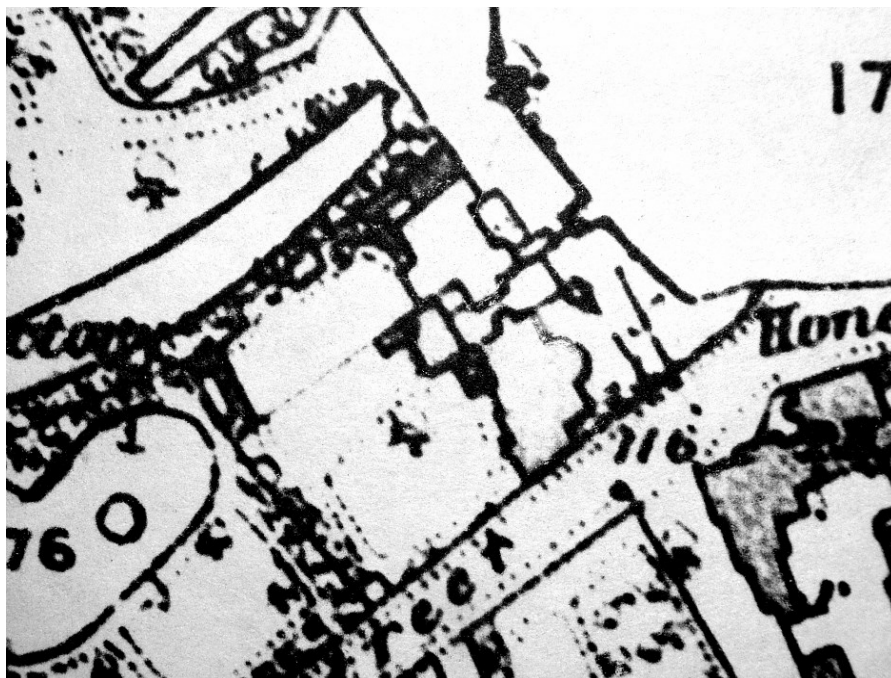


Figure 3. Honeywood from the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map, 1868.





Figure 4. Photograph by Francis Frith with details of the houses. Sutton Local Studies Collection.



Figure 5. Honeywood with the south end of Wandle Cottage. Sutton Local Studies Collection.



Figure 6. Looking down Pound Street from the junction with West Street. Back of Honeywood in the distance. Detail to the right.



Figure 7. The Pound Street building or back extension to Honeywood. Note the water running down the gutter. Is this ground water seepage or rain?



Figure 8. Painting by William Tatton Winter. A note on the back of a photographic copy in the Sutton Local Studies Collection says 'From a painting originally owned by Dr. A.V. Peatling now possession of his son T.P. [?] Peatling. S. Africa'. This and the painting below are likely to date from about 1883. Tatton Winter came to live in Carshalton that year while Honeywood was demolished the following year.





Figure 9. A watercolour by William Tatton Winter in the Sutton Museum collection CA.173.

It is clear that the front of the house had a central bay which contained six tall narrow windows, three on each floor. There was a ground floor and first floor window on each side of the bay. The windows on the first floor were narrow but not as tall as those in the bay. The two ground floor windows were wider. The front was white and appears to have been rendered. There was a string course running across both the walls and the bay at first floor level. There is no sign of a door in the front of the house. It seems likely that the bay window was an addition. There were three dormer windows in the roof and three chimneys. One large exterior stack was built against the north end of the house probably in line with the roof ridge. It had a prominent offset just below eaves level. The second chimney was on the roof (ridge?) behind the southern end of the bay window while the third was on the southern gable and projected from it. The second and third chimneys were narrower than the first.

Figure 6 shows three structures at the back. On the left there was a narrow weather-boarded structure with a roof ridge at right angles to the main house. The shape and position of this is consistent with a stair tower. Its relation to the chimneys shows that it was behind Honeywood and not therefore the structure visible between the two houses on figures 8 and 9. There was a second structure butted against its right hand side. This appears to be quite small with ridge aligned with, but lower than, the main roof. The third structure is the building in the Pound Street wall discussed below.

### **3.1.1 The building in the Pound Street wall**

There was a small rectangular two-storey brick building in the Pound Street wall to the rear of Honeywood. The photos show that the building had a pitched roof with a hip at each end (figures 6 and 7). There was a tall chimney rising from the lower edge of the roof on the Pound Street side. The west side had a window on the first floor slightly off centre to the north. The lower part of this side wall is hidden behind the garden wall. The south wall facing Pound Street

had a window on the second floor towards the eastern (Ponds) end. A dark stain ran down the wall from the bottom of the window to the pavement. There was a second window with a round-headed top at ground floor level just west of the stain. The top of the windows in the west and south wall were at eaves level. There was dentiled brickwork along the eaves.

The lower part of the south wall of this building is still standing as part of the garden wall. It is of soft red brick about 60mm thick which would be consistent with an early eighteenth century date. This is consistent with the round-headed window and the dentilation at the wall head. The bonding breaks show that the building had a length of 7m.

### 3.1.2 A pond in Pound Street

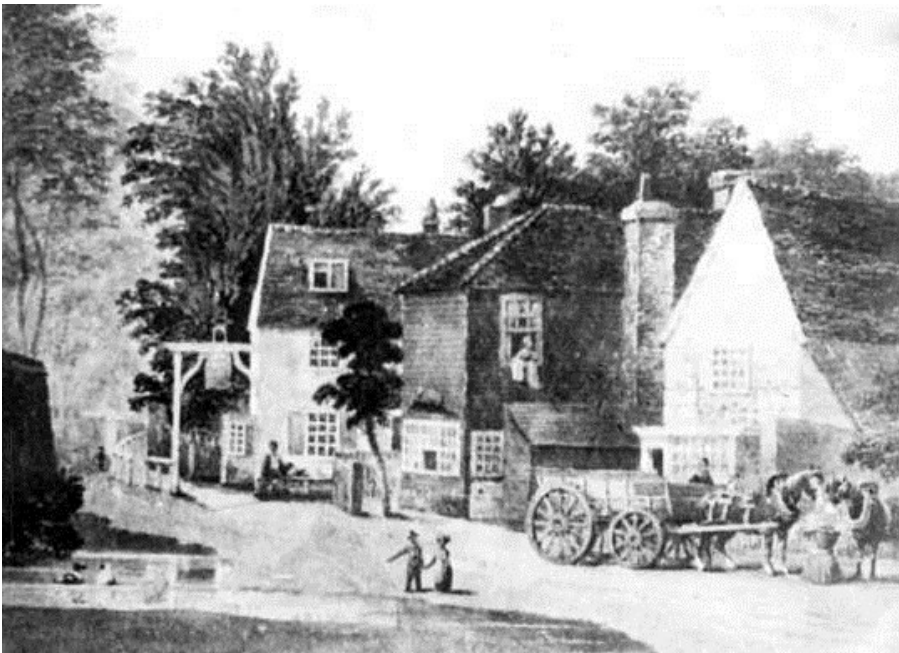


Figure 10. From a photo in the Sutton local studies collection.

Figure 10 shows a photo of an otherwise unknown painting of the Greyhound. The pond shown foreground left is presumably the successor of the springs shown on this site on the Arundel map. The Honeywood garden wall can be seen far left. The Greyhound and its sign differ from any other view I know and are presumably earlier. A date of about 1790 seems likely.

This pond must have been adjacent to the building in the Pound Street wall out of view to the left.

## 4 THE TRENCHES

Two trenches were excavated (HD and HE) between the south side of the house and Pound Street in the positions shown on figure 11. Trench HD was excavated around a preserved belfry which meant that it had a U-shaped plan. For the purposes of description it was divided into three areas: west, east, and north.

The top soil was taken off trench HD and the remains of a cold frame was excavated by the Beddington Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society and the Friends of the Heritage Centre.<sup>27</sup> The next section of the trench (chiefly [HD7]) was then excavated by a series of school

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<sup>27</sup> Now the Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society and the Friends of Honeywood Museum.

groups. Although they were supervised their work was very messy. Their work effectively ended with [HD7] and the lower parts of the trench were excavated by BCWAS and the Friends. Trench HE was started in an attempt to establish the line of the chalk bank [HD39] and the associated stone foundation [HD59]. The trench was wholly excavated by BCWAS and the Friends. It turned out to be largely modern fill and was excavated rapidly with a mattock. The heights were levelled to an Ordnance Survey bench mark on the Water Tower in West Street.<sup>28</sup>

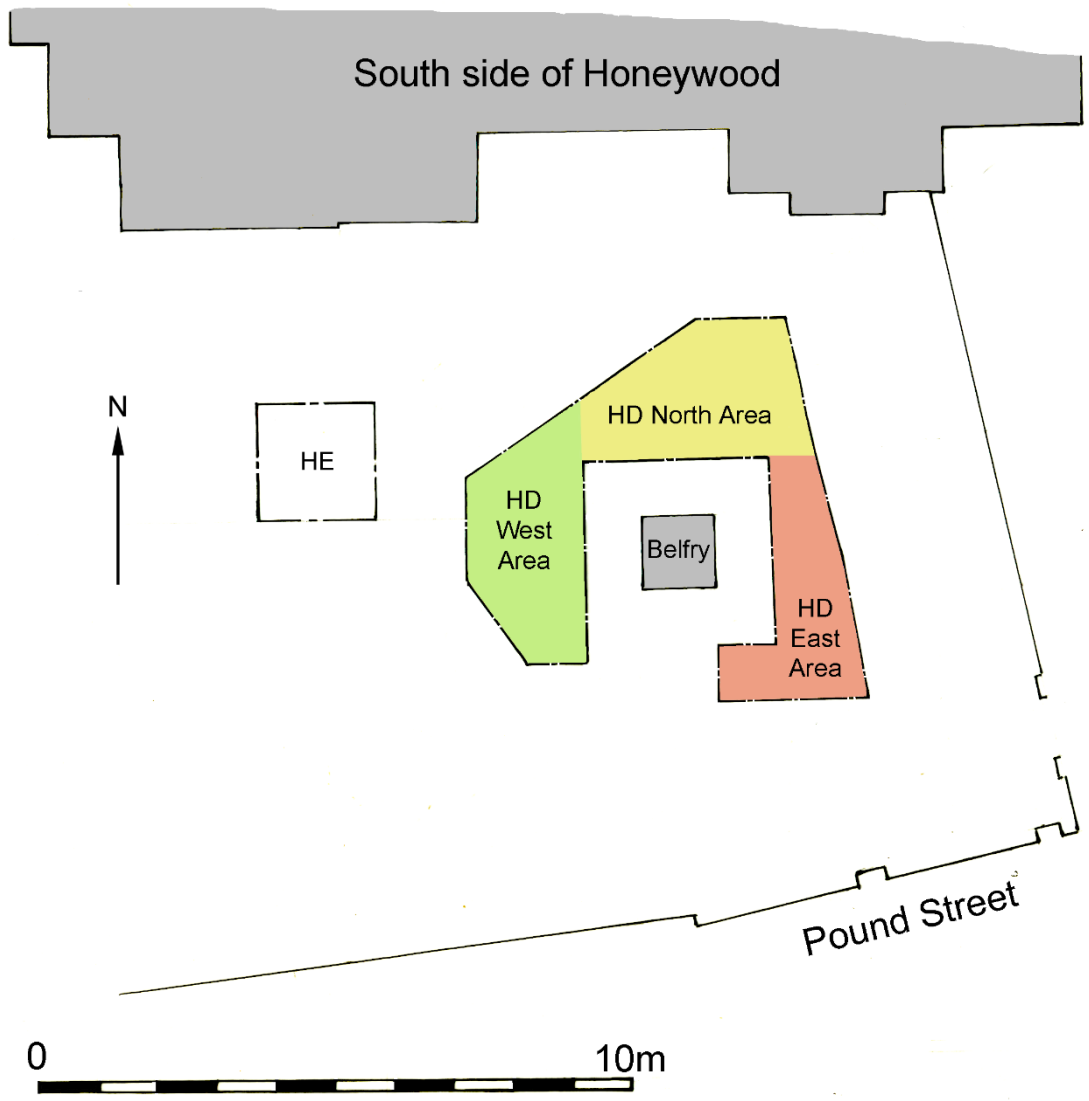


Figure 11. The location of trenches HD and HE with the three areas into which trench HD was divided.

<sup>28</sup> The temporary bench mark was the red tile paving outside the back door of the rear exhibition room. It was levelled to the Water Tower bench mark on 8 February 1998 and was found to be at 34.80m O.D.

## 5 THE STRATIGRAPHY OF TRENCH HD

### 5.1 The upper layers

The turf was removed as layer [HD1] and the surface was then troweled. Layer [HD1] rested on two layers [HD2] and [HD3]. Layer [HD2] occupied the northern end of the trench as shown on figure 12. It consisted of light orange-brown clayey soil with a thin scatter of small chalk and rounded and angular flint pebbles. There was occasional brick and other rubble. Layer [HD3] occupied the centre and southern part of the trench. It consisted of dark brown soil with sparse rounded and angular flint pebbles and occasional small chalk and rubble. There were more flint pebbles towards the base of the layer.

Layer [HD2] rested on [HD3] which passed under it, and it also rested on [HD4] which occupied a triangular area at the north end of the trench. Layer [HD4] filled a well-defined cut [HD5] which is shown on figures 13 and 14. Layer [HD4] consisted of loose rubble in a sparse earth matrix. There was brick, roof tile (some machine-made), flower pot, modern window glass, yellow burr brick, knobbly flint, large red floor tiles and concrete including some with metal mesh reinforcement.

The south side of the cut was defined by a vertical soft wood board [HD6] which was 33mm thick. It had a maximum surviving height of 195mm and an exposed length of 1.85m. The western end of the board continued into the side of the trench. There was an iron nail driven horizontally into the board from the south side 1.47m east of the point where the board entered the section. The nail was about 60mm above the bottom of the board. It projected about 2cm from the board and did not go right through.

The cut [HD5] had an uneven shape as shown in figure 13. There was a flat strip about 120mm wide parallel to the north side of the board. The surface then sloped up about 8cm to a further flat surface. The eastern side of the cut was a sloping bank.

The cut and board appeared to be the remains of a recent cold frame which was cut into the garden soil layer [HD3]. The finds in [HD4] would be consistent with a filling date after 1945. The clay layer [HD2] was probably deposited to seal the rubble.

Layer [HD3] rested on layer [HD7] which also formed the bottom of cut [HD5] which had penetrated into it.

Layer [HD7] occupied the whole area of the trench. It consisted of grey brown soil with flints, pebbles, mortar, chalk and lumps of clay.

Layer [HD7] rested on [HD8] which consisted of brick, tile, flint and chalk in a mass of broken mortar with pockets of brown earth. There were a number of knapped flints and some mortared flint. The deposit became earthier with depth. In the West and North Areas the distinction between [HD7] and [HD8] was not very clear. This was because much of [HD7] was dug by school children and there was a good deal of over-digging into [HD8]. In the East Area the distinction between the two layers was clearer as there was less over-digging. Layer [HD8] contained far more rubble in the East Area than elsewhere and was probably a separate layer specific to this area. In the North and West Areas I have treated [HD7] and [HD8] as one layer. In the east area [HD8] has been treated as a distinct layer.

Layers [HD7] and [HD8] and all the overlying deposits contained material of late nineteenth or early twentieth century date.

From this point the trench is best divided into three areas: West, North and East as shown on figure 11.





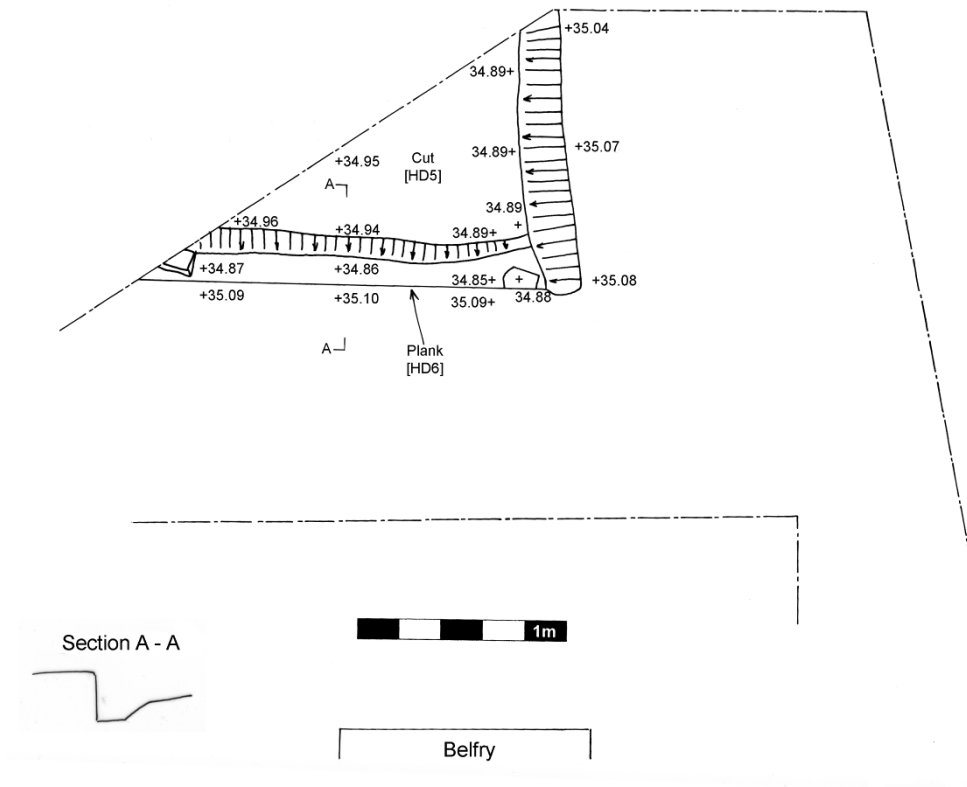


Figure 13. The cut for the cold frame.



Figure 14. The cut for the cold frame looking southeast.

## 5.2 The West Area

A north-south aligned metal gas pipe ran through the lower part of [HD7]. The cut for it was visible at the north end of the area. The cut fill [HD20] consisted partly of brown soil and partly of loose rubble. It was easily confused with the fill of an earlier underlying cut for a stoneware drainpipe. The gas pipe cut must have continued into the southern half of the West Area but it was not detected in the excavation.

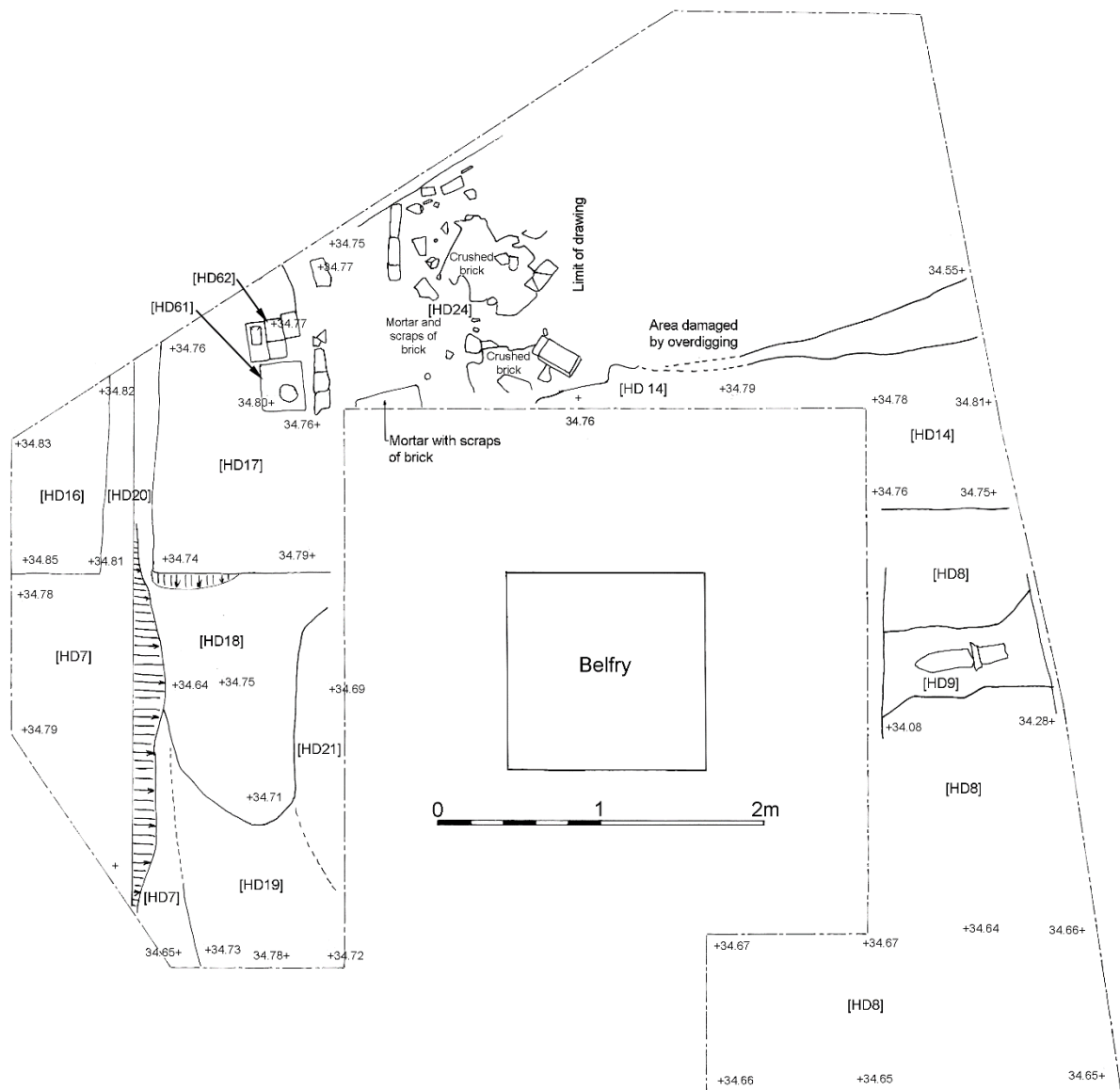


Figure 15. The west and east trenches partly excavated. Most of the north area not drawn.

### 5.2.1 To the west of the gas pipe cut

At the north end of this area [HD7] rested on two deposits, [HD16] to the west of the gas pipe cut and [HD17] to the east of it as shown on figure 15.

Layer [HD16] consisted of light brown sandy earth with small mortar, brick, tile, flint, some coal, occasional pieces of Reigate stone and one piece of modern porcelain.

The south side of [HD16] partly rested on several Reigate stone blocks [HD59] and on a chalk bank [HD39] described in section 6.2.

The north side of [HD16] rested on a series of deposits. The context sheets and drawings do not give a consistent account of the sequence. As the context sheets are not consistent with each other it seems more likely that the drawn record is correct.

Figure 16 shows that the north end of layer [HD16] rested on layers [HD64] and [HD65]. The south edge of [HD64] butted up against the north side of the chalk bank [HD39].

Figure 17 suggests that [HD64] largely rested on [HD67] and that [HD65] mostly rested on [HD66].

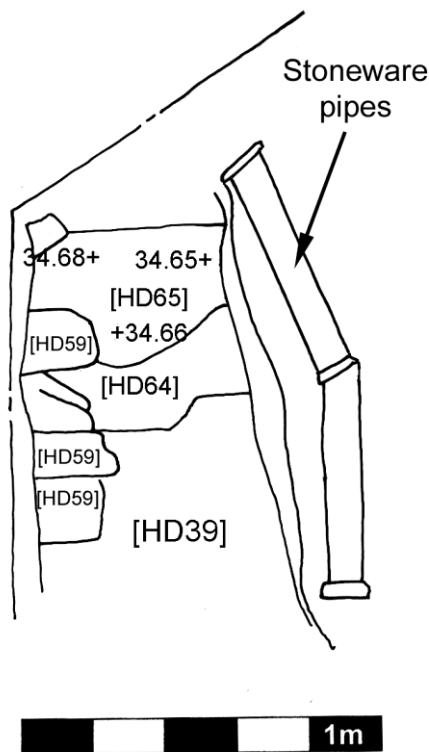


Figure 16. Layers [HD64] and [HD65]

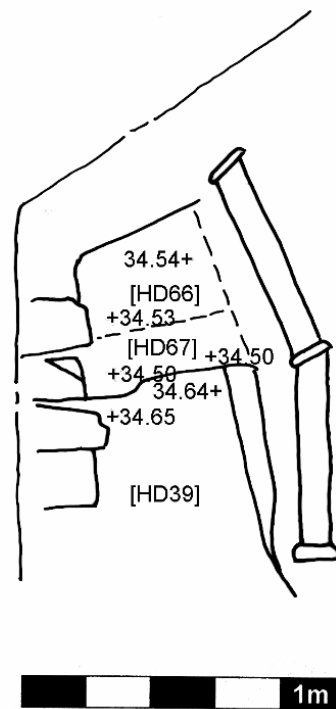


Figure 17. Layers [HD66] and [HD67]. at the northwest corner of the west area.

Layer [HD64] consisted of brown soil with one large flint. The south side butted up against the chalk bank [HD39]. The layer rested on [HD65].

Layer [HD65] consisted of sub-angular flint mostly around 100mm in size and smaller mostly angular flint around 20mm to 30mm in a matrix of medium brown earth. The layer rested on [HD66].

Layer [HD66] consisted of large knobbly and rounded flints in a matrix of orange-brown clay spotted with chalk. The layer rested on [HD67].

Layer [HD67] consisted of large knobbly, angular and rounded flints in a matrix of brown soil spotted with chalk. The layer was very loose and gappy. The excavation of this area ended with this layer.

Layer [HD64] contained a piece of Tudor Green pottery. There were no finds from the three underlying layers.



At the southern end of the area west of the gas pipe cut rested on layers [HD37] and [HD38] as shown in figure 18.

Layer [HD37] consisted of 80% sub-angular and knobby flint in brown earth. It contained a piece of border ware and there was a piece of tin-glaze on the top surface.

Layer [HD38] consisted of brown earth with chalk and mortar. The layer contained a few pieces of medieval pottery, a piece of seventeenth century stoneware, slate, a piece of coarse red brick and the head of large bolt. Layers [HD37] and [HD38] both rested on [HD39].

Layer [HD39] consisted of tightly packed broken chalk rubble mostly under 0.2m with rare pieces of flint (figure 21). The deposit sloped down to the west and formed a foundation for the stone blocks [SB59]. The layer was not excavated but appeared to rest on the gravel deposit [HD35]. It is described in detail in section 6.2.

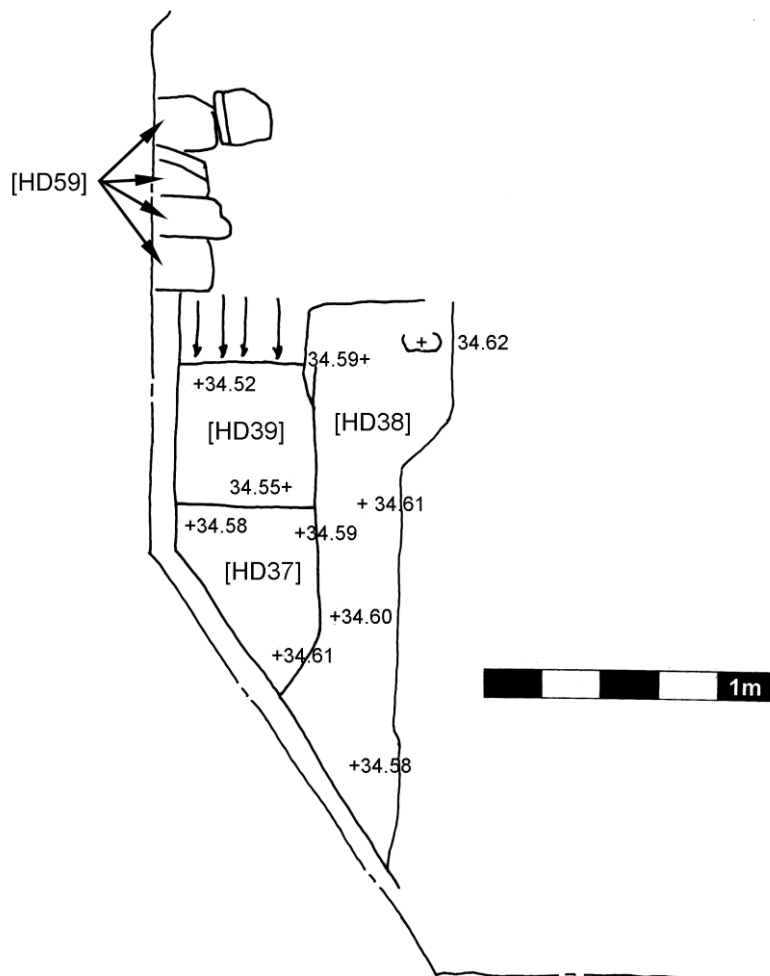


Figure 18. The west area in HD after the removal of the gas pipe. [HD37], [HD38] and [HD39].

### 5.2.2 To the east of the gas pipe cut

Layer [HD17] to the east of the gas pipe cut was similar to [HD16]. It is likely that the two layers were one deposit which had been cut by the gas pipe trench. The layer contained two pieces of nineteenth or twentieth century pottery, Portland cement and other modern material. Layer [HD17] had a rectangular block of hard stone [HD61] embedded in it (figure 15), possibly Kentish rag stone. It was about 0.29m north-south by 0.26m east-west and had a height of 0.1m

to 0.11m. There was a circle of rust on the top about 0.12m in diameter. This was slightly off centre being 0.06m from the north side of the block and 0.05m from the east. The stain suggests that the block once supported an iron pillar or pipe. The block rested on the chalk foundation [HD21]. Part of brick wall [HD62] projected from the surface of [HD17] but the layer covered the wall foundation (figure 15).

The southern side of [HD17] rested on layer [HD33] as shown in figure 20.

At the southern end of the area east of the gas pipe cut [HD7] rested on layers [HD18], [HD19] and [HD21] as shown in figure 15.

Layer [HD18] consisted of soil and mortar with larger rubble than [HD17] while [HD19] consisted of broken chalk in brown earth and mortar with occasional brick and tile. Most of the finds were seventeenth or eighteenth-century but pieces of slate and clear lightly patinated glass suggest that material entered the deposits in the nineteenth-century.

The east side of layers [HD17], [HD18] and [HD19] rested on a north-south running chalk foundation [HD21]. To the west of the foundation the layers rested on [HD33] (figure 20).

Layer [HD33] consisted of brown earth with flint, mortar, chalk and some brick and tile. It may have extended westwards under layers [HD37] and [HD38] which were excavated in a confined space where a layer boundary may have been missed. None of the finds need be later than the early eighteenth-century although the deposit did contain several pieces of grey slate.

The northern end of [HD33] rested on [HD34] while the southern end rested on [HD35] as shown in figure 19.

Layer [HD34] consisted of very stiff pale brown clay like soil with 50% chalk and occasional pieces of brick and flint. The southern edge of [HD34] was a fairly steep east-west aligned slope about 0.22m high.

The context sheet says that [HD34] rested on [HD21]. This is supported by the plans which show that the eastern edge of [HD34] lapped over the lower part of the west side of the line of chalk blocks which formed [HD21].

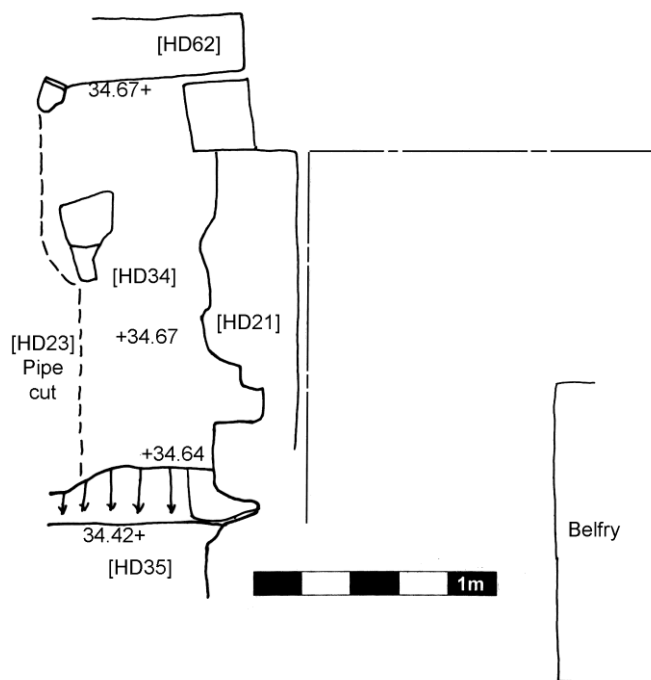


Figure 19. HD west area showing the top of [HD34] and part of [HD35].

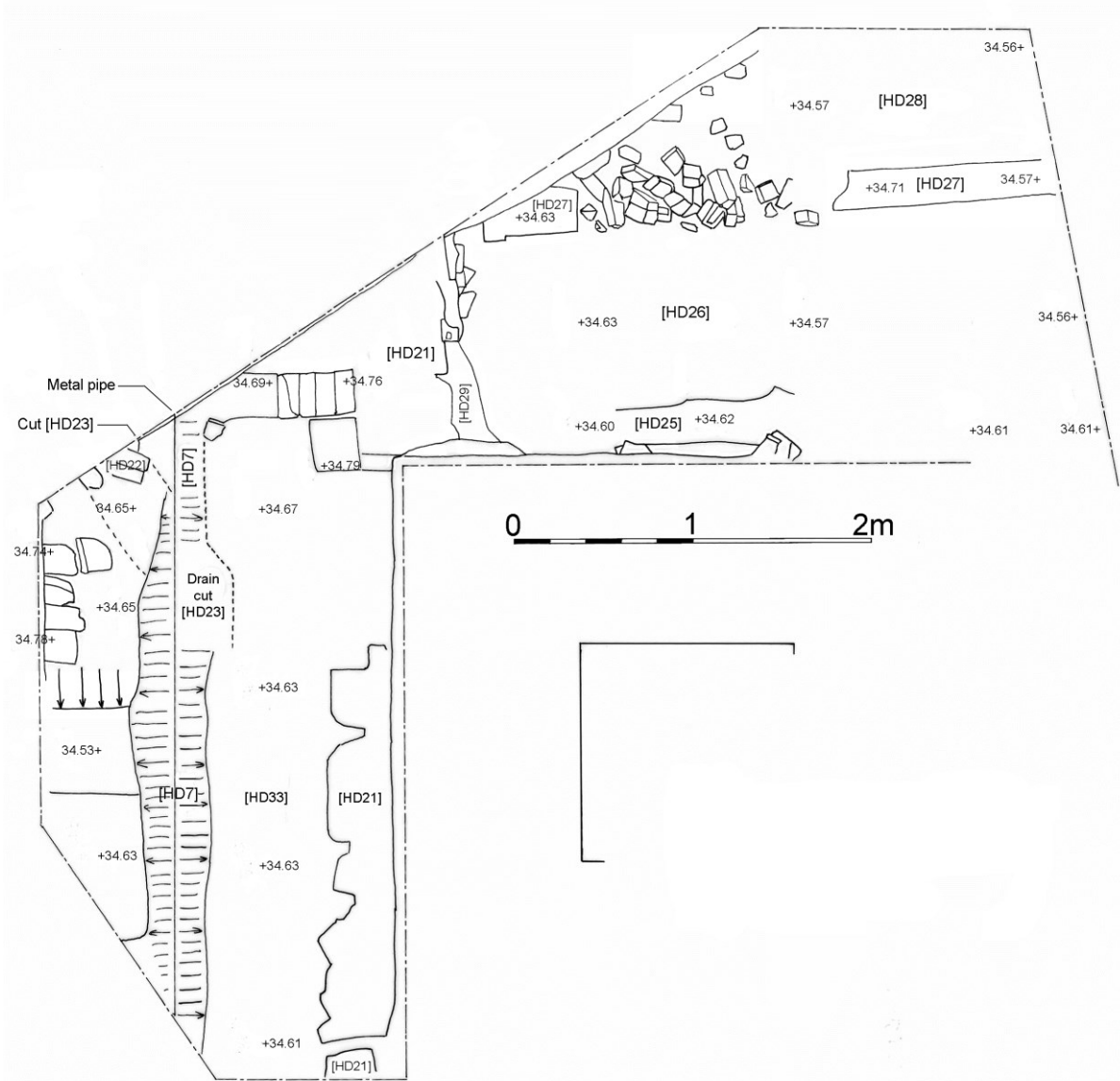


Figure 20. The west and north trenches partly excavated.

Layer [HD21] consisted of large angular blocks of chalk rubble bedded in pale brown sand forming a foundation running roughly north-south. It had a width of 0.8m and a surviving height of 0.23m. The foundation and its relationship to underlying features are described in detail in section 6.1.

Layer [HD34] largely covered a line of Reigate blocks [HD57] shown on figure 21. The west end of the line terminated with an ashlar block with smoothed faces on the west and south sides. This projected through the top of [HD34] and must have been covered by [HD33]. At the east end the blocks appeared to run under the chalk foundation [HD21]. The deposits immediately north of [HD57] consisted of large sub-angular flint in very stiff medium brown earth flecked with much chalk mostly under 10mm in size.

Layer [HD34], the southern end of [HD33] and probably the chalk foundation [HD21] all rested on [HD35].<sup>29</sup> This consisted of 90% flint in a matrix of dark brown earth. The flint was sub-

<sup>29</sup> [HD21] was not excavated.

angular, angular and knobbly mostly around 100mm in size. There were a few fully rounded pebbles but these were infrequent and small. The top was between 34.41 and 34.47m OD. This layer was sampled in two test pits. The first, at the south end of the trench exposed flint with a little earth. The second, towards the centre of the trench, was about 0.5m square. Below the surface the gravel was in a matrix of pale brown sand. The finds mostly came from the upper part of the layer the latest object being an L9 pipe bowl of 1640-70. There were two oyster shells and there were two bits of Reigate stone towards the bottom. The layer rested on densely packed chalk [HD69] which was mostly under 0.1m in size. The chalk surface was uneven. The top was mostly between 34.26m OD and 34.27m OD but one block on the west side of the pit was proud of the surface with the top at 34.39m OD. On the east side adjacent to [HD21] the pit reached 34.20m OD without encountering chalk.

The gas pipe cut [HD20] (described above) overlay the cut [HD23] and the fill [HD22] for a stoneware drain pipe which started under the gas pipe and then turned away to the northwest (see figure 21). Layer [HD22] consisted of large rubble in a light brown sandy soil matrix similar to [HD16] and [HD17]. The stoneware drain pipe was light brown.



Figure 21. Trench HD showing the main foundations and structures.

## 5.3 The East Area

The location of the East Area is shown in figure 11. The deposits in the upper part of the area have already been described in section 5.1. In this area [HD7] rested on [HD8] and [HD14] as shown in figure 15. Layer [HD14] occupied the west end of the East Area and extended into the North Area. It consisted of crushed mortar (see section 5.4).

Layer [HD8] consisted of brick, tile, flint and chalk in a mass of broken mortar. There were also pockets of brown earth. The rubble contained a number of knapped flints, mortared flints and blocks of chalk up to 0.2m in size. The layer became earthier with depth.

Layer [HD8] was cut by a pipe trench. The cut was [HD12], the stoneware drainpipe was [HD10] and the trench fill was [HD9].

Layer [HD9] consisted of brown soil with chalk, brick and other rubble. Several bricks were laid against the side of the drain pipe and some rubble was packed around a joint – apparently to cover the crack where one pipe had been broken to make the required length.

When [HD8] had been removed the East Area was divided into two parts by an east-west aligned brick foundation [HD13] shown in figure 21 and described in section 6.3. The layer to the south of the foundation was [HD11] while those to the north were [HD15] and [HD36].

### 5.3.1 To the south of foundation [HD13]

Layer [HD11] consisted of dark brown earth which was interleaved with thin layers of light brown mortar and rubble which formed stripes across it. There was a fragment of yellow stock-brick in the mortar.

Layer [HD11] rested on [HD43] which consisted of dark brown soil with a thin scatter of small chalk up to about 50mm and occasional tile. The latest finds from were a piece of tin-glaze and a little post-medieval redware. Most of the pottery was sixteenth century or earlier – presumably residual.

Layer [HD43] rested on [HD44]. At the west end the top of [HD44] consisted of broken chalk mostly under 30mm. The layer sloped gently down to the east. The chalk on the slope was coarser up to 70mm in size. There were some pieces of Reigate stone up to 80mm. The bottom of the slope was a mixture of earth and small chalk with many large knobbly flints up to about 120mm. This layer was thin and it rested on [HD56].

Layer [HD56] (figure 21) consisted of tightly packed crushed chalk with some flint at the east end of the deposit.

The excavation of this area ended at this point.

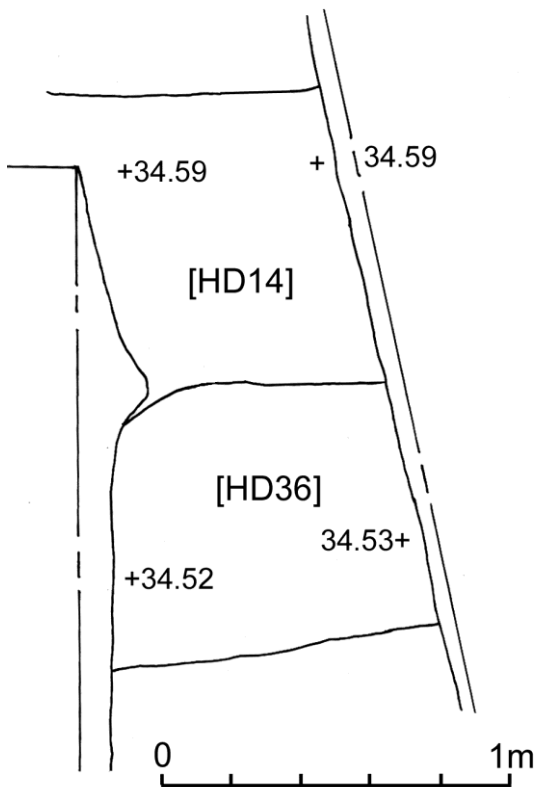
### 5.3.2 To the north of the foundation [HD13]

There were two layers in this area after [HD8] and [HD14] had been removed: [HD15] at the southern end and [HD36] at the north (figure 22).

Layer [HD15] consisted of brown earth with pockets of rubble and mortar. The layer contained late medieval and Tudor pottery but there was a piece of a tin-glazed drug jar of the late seventeenth or early eighteenth-century. There was also a piece of purple slate and some mortar which was probably more recent.

Layer [HD36] consisted of about 25% chalk, flint, tile and brick rubble in a matrix which was 40% earth and 60% mortar. There were a few pieces of slate and some knobbly flint up to 20cm in size. There was a piece of post-medieval red ware, pieces of grey and purple slate and some mortar.

Figure 22. Layer [HD14] and the top of [HD36].



Both layers rested on [HD41] which consisted of dark brown soil with a scatter of rubble. It contained less rubble than the layer above but the distinction between the two was unclear. Layer [HD41] contained a collection of pottery mostly medieval and Tudor but with a piece of border ware and two pieces of post-medieval redware probably of seventeenth century date. There was nothing which need be later.

The layer rested on [HD42] which consisted of brown earth with some flint, chalk, tile and Reigate stone. The distinction between this layer and the overlying one was more or less arbitrary. Layer [HD42] was in effect the material excavated cleaning the tops of the underlying layers and was allocated a new number to produce a group of securely stratified finds. The finds were similar to the layer above. There was a scrap of porcelain and a piece of pan tile.

There were four layers below [HD42]: [HD48], [HD49], [HD50] and [HD51] the tops of which are shown in figures 21 and 24.

Layer [HD51] at the south end of the area consisted of about 50% chalk and 40% flint in a brown earth matrix. The top of the layer is shown in figure 21. Most of the chalk was in a large patch on the west side while flint was more common to the east. The chalk was large – up to 30cm in size, angular, and closely packed. The flint was up to 20cm in size but mostly smaller. It was of very mixed size and shape. The larger pieces tended to be knobbly while the smaller were rounded, sub-angular or angular. There was an irregular concentration of Reigate stone rubble towards the west side as shown in figure 21. The deposit was not excavated.

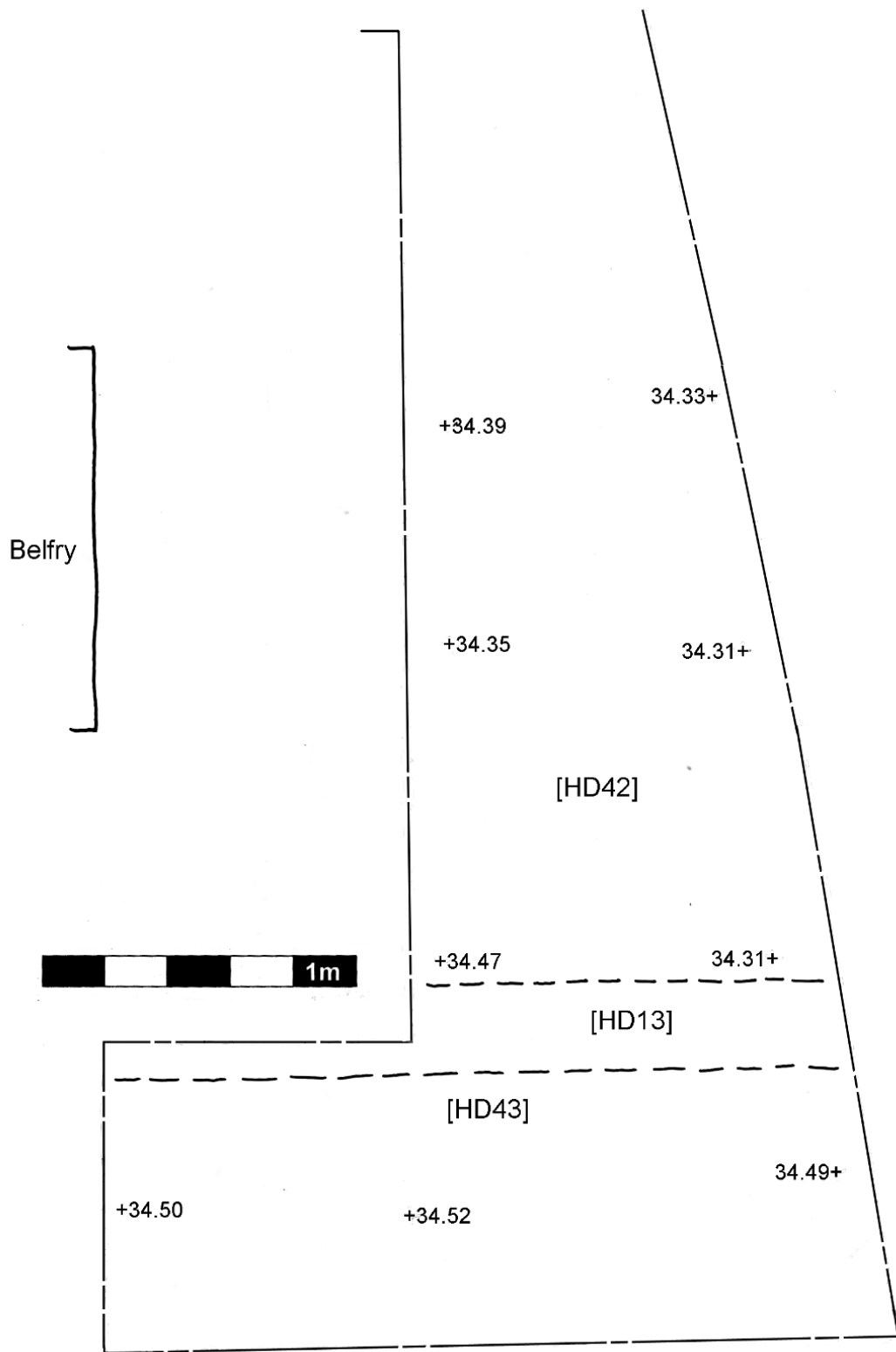


Figure 23. HD east area. Levels on the top of [HD42] and [HD43].

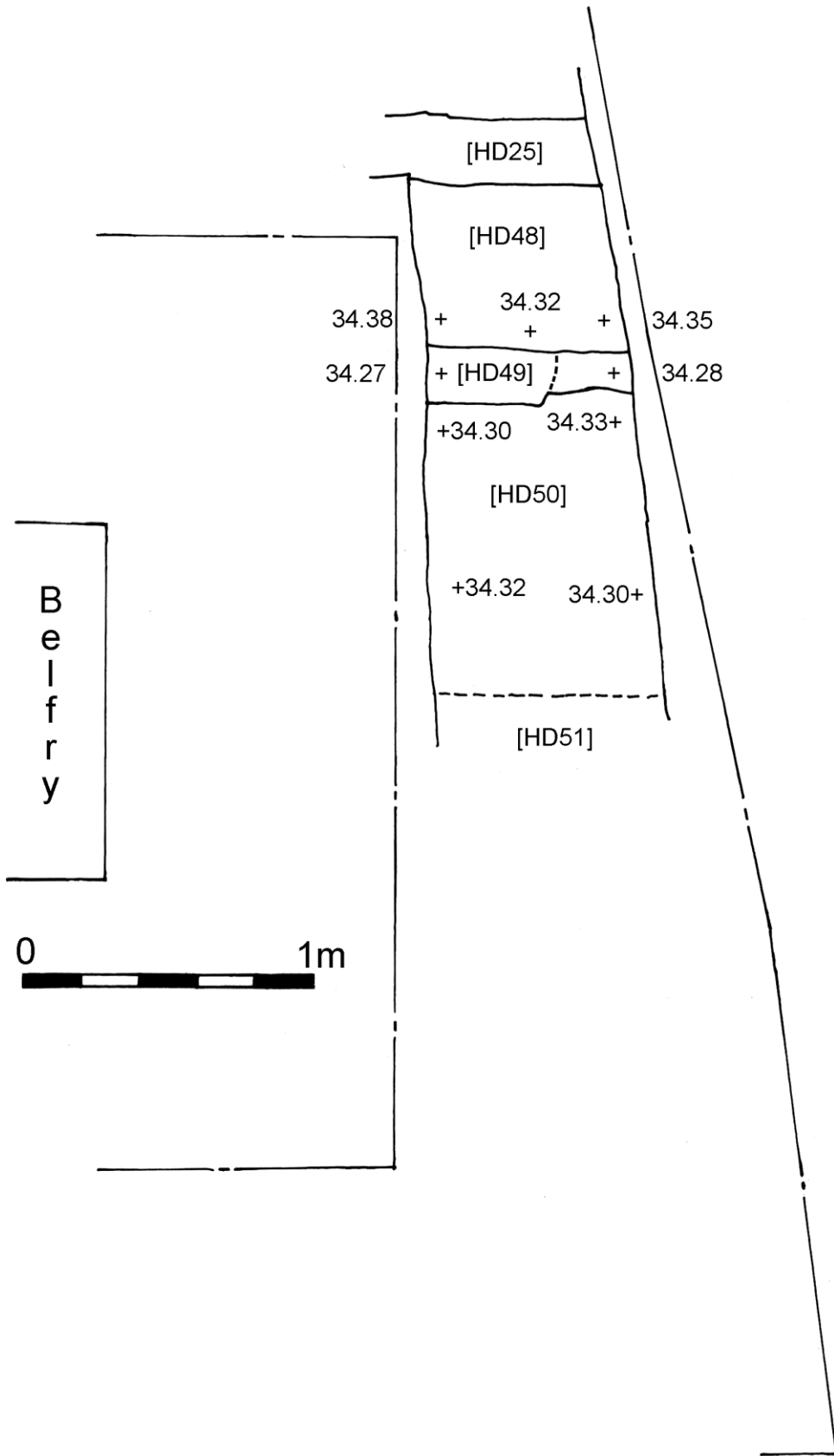


Figure 24. Layers [HD48], [HD49], [HD50] and [HD51] in the East Area.



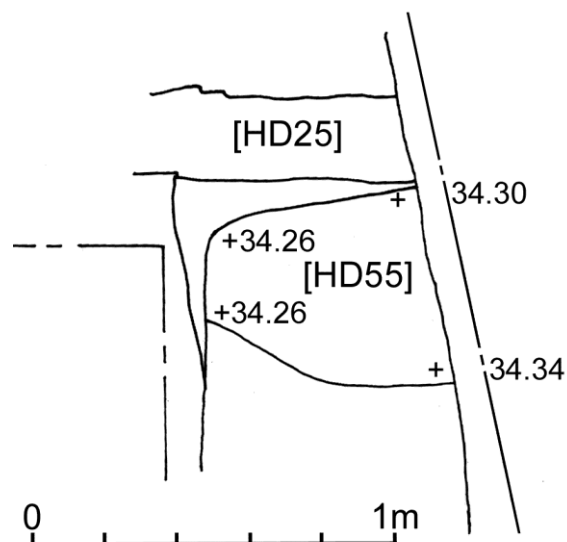
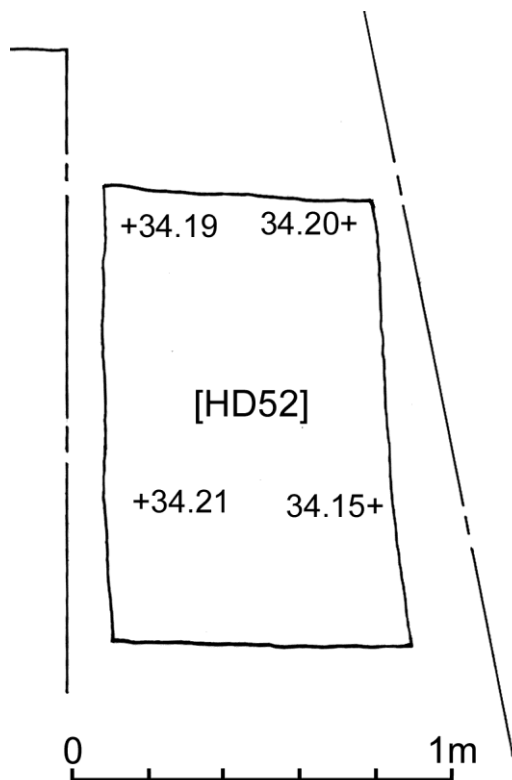


Figure 25 (above). The East Area showing the top of [HD55].

Figure 26. (left) The East Area showing the top of [HD52].

Layer [HD50] lay to the north of [HD51] as shown in figure 24. It consisted of very loose large fairly knobbly flint up to 15cm in size with some smaller rounded and angular pebbles. There was about 10% angular to sub-angular chalk. The top of the layer had a sparse earth matrix but this turned to sand when the deposit was excavated. There were occasional pieces of peg tile and Reigate stone. The latest item was a piece of stoneware, possibly from Raren.

Layer [HD49] occupied a narrow band to the north of [HD50] as shown in figure 24. It consisted of soft dark brown earth with a little flint and chalk and became sandy towards the bottom. The layer was about 4cm deeper on the west side of the trench. The difference in height was made by a 'step' which is shown as a dotted line on figure 24. The only datable finds were a few pieces of Tudor brown pottery.

Layer [HD48] lay to the north of [HD49] as shown on figure 24. It consisted of brown earth which was lighter than [HD49]. It contained about 20% small chalk mostly under 2cm and occasional flint and a piece of flat, clear, slightly patinated glass.

Layer [HD49] and the north end of [HD50] rested on [HD52]. (The south end of [HD50] was not excavated).

Layer [HD52] consisted of large knobbly to sub-angular flint in a dark brown very sandy matrix (figure 26). The layer contained some smaller – mostly sub-angular – flint pebbles. There was a piece of shell-tempered pottery.

Layer [HD48] rested on [HD55] which lay to the north of [HD52].

Layer [HD55] (figure 25) consisted of crushed chalk with occasional flint up to 10cm in a brown earth matrix. It contained a piece of post-medieval redware of seventeenth or eighteenth-century date.

## 5.4 The North Area

The location of this area is shown in figure 11. The deposits in the upper part of this area have been described in section 5.1

Layers [HD7] rested on two layers [HD14] and [HD24] as shown on figure 15.

Layer [HD14] consisted of pale brown mortar with scraps of brick, flint pebbles and chalk. Some of the mortar was quite hard as if it was still in situ but other areas were loose and broken. The rubble in the layer was mostly under 20mm in size but there were a few larger pieces. The deposit contained modern pottery and other recent items.

Layer [HD24] consisted of brick and mortar which appeared to be tumble from the demolition of a wall which had stood near the west end of the North Area in the vicinity of [HD21].

The lower part of [HD24] was treated as [HD26] to provide a secure group of finds for dating purposes. The deposit was modern.

The excavation of [HD14] and [HD26] exposed two near parallel east-west aligned brick foundations. One of these [HD25] was very close to the southern edge of the north area. The second was about 1m to the north of it at the west end of the area and 1.1m at the east end. The area between the walls was still occupied by [HD26]. The area to the north of the northern foundation was occupied by layer [HD28].

There were also two small deposits by the chalk foundation [HD21]. These were [HD29] to the south and a brick and tile structure [HD68] to the north as shown in figure 21. These deposits are described in section 6.1. They appear to be a small survival from deposits cut away to insert the walls and drain described below.

Layer [HD25] the southern brick foundation is described in section 6.4.

Layer [HD26] consisted of brick, mortar and flint rubble with some Reigate stone and peg tile and modern finds.

The northern brick foundation [HD27] is described in section 6.5.

### 5.4.1 The area between the two foundations

In this area layer [HD26] rested on [HD30] which consisted of chalk and angular, sub-angular and knobbly flint in a very stiff pale brown sandy clay matrix. There was occasional brick and tile. The latest object was a piece of post-medieval redware. There was a cut [HD31] running west-east down the centre of the layer. This contained a line of stoneware drain pipes in a brick, mortar and chalk fill [HD32]. The pipeline started just east of the chalk foundation [HD21] and ran eastwards beyond the edge of the trench. The pipes were laid with the collars at the west end. The opening at the west end of the line was covered with rubble and flint. There were two branch pipes near the west end. One ran north and passed under the brick foundation [HD27] while the other ran south and passed under [HD25]. Each branch consisted of a single pipe. The junction was made by breaking a hole through the sides of the main pipe and filling the gaps with mortar and grey slate. A yellow-brown mortar was used to seal the pipes. This appeared to be the same as the mortar used on the top of the brick footings [HD25] and [HD27].

Layer [HD30] rested on [HD45] at the east end and [HD46] at the west end.

Layer [HD45] consisted of very loose sandy gravel. The flint was mostly rounded and sub-angular but some was knobbly. It ranged in size up to 90mm but was mostly under 50mm. There were no finds.

Layer [HD46] consisted of brown earth with 5% chalk flecks, some large flint up to 160mm in size and some large chalk. The large flint became more common with depth. The layer contained a scrap of overburnt brick and a little bone.

Layers [HD45] and [HD46] both rested on [HD53].

Layer [HD53] consisted of broken angular chalk with blunt corners of very mixed size up to 230mm in a sparse matrix of pale brown sand. There was a gap in the east end of the deposit where the underlying layer was exposed (figures 27 and 28). None of the few finds were usefully datable.

Layer [HD53] rested on [HD54] which consisted of small rounded flint pebbles mostly around 20 to 30mm in a sand matrix. There was a scatter of larger sub-angular flint up to 100mm in size. The gravel was light brown at the east end and became dark red-brown at the west end. There was a piece of Reigate stone with a smooth burnt surface embedded in the top of the layer which was between 34.11 and 34.13m OD.

About 40 to 60mm of this layer was excavated with a trowel. A test pit was then dug in the centre of the deposit with a mattock. It went down about 0.23m to 33.88m OD. The gravel changed from red-brown to brown and then white.

A second test pit was dug close to the east section. This went down to 33.87m OD. The gravel was clean, then iron stained, then clean, then iron stained again at the bottom.

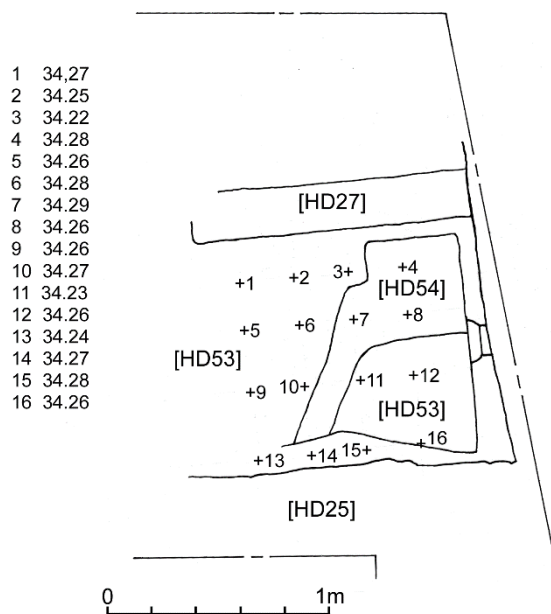


Figure 27 (above). The east end of layer [HD53] with part of [HD54].

Figure 28 (right). The top of [HD53] looking east with part of [HD54] in the background.



#### **5.4.2 The area to the north of the foundation [HD27]**

Layer [HD28] consisted of crushed mortar with pieces of brick, tile and flint which were mostly small. There was a scrap of Fletton brick and a few other late nineteenth or twentieth century items. The layer rested on [HD47] which consisted of 50% broken chalk, mostly smaller than 20mm, in a matrix of stiff orange clay. There were occasional flints and pieces of brick and some late nineteenth or twentieth century finds. There were several pieces of broken peg tile in the north-east corner of the trench which lay flat together in a group as if they were a surviving fragment of some structure (figure 21). Layer [HD47] rested on [HD60] which was very thin, dark grey and silt-like. This rested on a deposit of flint gravel which was not excavated.

## **6 THE FOUNDATIONS IN HD**

### **6.1 The chalk foundation [HD21]**

This ran north-south across the trench as shown in figure 21. It consisted of large angular blocks of chalk bedded in pale brown sand. The blocks were packed fairly closely. The width was about 0.8m and the surviving height about 0.23m. There was a small chalk 'platform' on the west side of the foundation about 1.7m from the south end of the trench.

The deposits below [HD21] were examined in detail on the east side of the foundation in the north trench. The chalk blocks of [HD21] appeared to have butted sideways against [HD29] which consisted of chalk and flint in a very stiff pale matrix of sand and clay. Much of the flint was large and knobbly. There was occasional brick and tile.

Layer [HD29] rested on [HD58] which consisted of small broken chalk in an orange clay matrix. The wall probably overlay this. The clay layer was of variable depth from 40mm to 100mm depending on the irregularities in the underlying flint. The orange clay rested on sub-angular flint in a very sparse earth matrix. The flint was loose and gappy.

There were a fragments of a brick and tile structure [HD68] against the east side of the chalk foundation [HD21] (figure 32). This consisted of two bricks laid end to end against the chalk wall with fragments of two courses of peg tiles below and one above. The tile courses projected out beyond the brickwork. The purpose of this was unclear. The lower tiles appear to rest on chalk and brown earth although the base of them was not much above the orange clay.

Layers [HD29], [HD58] and the tile and brick structure appear to be a small residual area left when the deposits to the east of them were dug away to insert the brick footings [HD25] and [HD27] and the associated drain [HD32].

This foundation [HD21] overlay the flint and clay deposit and part of the Reigate stone 'wall' [HD57]. The foundation was aligned with a two-storey flint and chalk chequer wall which is still standing within the present Honeywood. It seems likely that a wall of this height would have had mortared foundations rather than the sand found in the excavation. It is possible that this was intended to allow the movement of ground water on a rather wet site.





Figure 29. The west area looking southeast with foundation [HD21] along the far edge of the trench.



Figure 30. The west area looking north with foundation [HD21] on the right.



Figure 31. The west area looking south with foundation [HD21] on the left.





Figure 32. Brick and tile structure [HD68] against the east side of chalk foundation [HD21]. Looking northwest.

## 6.2 Stone blocks [HD59], chalk slope [HD39], and Reigate ‘wall’ [HD57].

Structure [HD59] consisted of a line of four stone blocks against the west side of the trench (figure 21). The three southernmost blocks were of Reigate stone while the northernmost was of chalk. A fifth block, of chalk, to the east of the north end of the line, may also have been part of the feature but had been disturbed in antiquity. The east side of the southernmost Reigate stone block was ridged with diagonal tool marks 12mm to 20mm wide. These were probably made by a straight-bladed chisel of uncertain width.

The southern edge of the stone blocks [HD59] was 7m north of the present wall along Pound Street.

The southern end of the line of blocks rested on layer [HD39]. This was a low bank of tightly packed crushed chalk mostly under 20cm in size. The stone blocks rested on the flat top of the bank. Immediately south of the blocks the top of the layer sloped down from 34.67m OD to 34.54m OD in a distance of about 0.2m. The bank continued to slope down more gently to the south of this dropping to about 34.42m OD over a distance of 1.5m. The southern edge tailed away into gravel layer [HD35].

The slope could be divided into three zones as shown on figure 21. From south to north these were:

- I A fairly smooth gently sloping surface of tightly packed chalk occasionally up to 0.12m across but mostly smaller. The chalk was mostly angular. The eastern edge was defined by larger chalk blocks as shown in the figure 21.

- II Occupied a narrow slightly hollow band about 0.2m wide which ran east – west at the foot of the steep slope. It consisted of tightly packed chalk with a rougher surface than I. One pointed piece of chalk projected 0.09m upwards and was 0.13m across.
- III The steep slope of tightly packed chalk with a fairly smooth surface.

The eastern edge of the deposit sloped down abruptly to gravel layer [HD35]. The northern end of this slope may have been cut back to accommodate the stoneware drain pipe in [HD22]. The southern end of the slope was more ambiguous. The drop from the top of the chalk deposit to the gravel was less, and the chalk was edged by several larger blocks as shown in figure 21. It is possible that there was a cut through the chalk deposit at this point. If so the chalk ‘platform’ on the west side of [HD21] may have been a continuation of the deposit (see section 6.1 above).

The southern end of the line of stone blocks rested on layer [HD64]. This was the uppermost of four thin layers which all consisted of large flint in varying matrices:

- [HD64] brown soil with one large flint.
- [HD65] flints in medium brown earth.
- [HD66] flints in a matrix of orange-brown clay spotted with chalk.
- [HD67] flints in brown soil spotted with chalk.

The east side of these deposits were terminated by the cut for the stoneware drain pipe.

Reigate stone foundation [HD57] was located on the opposite side of the cut. It was not exactly aligned with the stone blocks [HD59] and was also only one block thick from north to south rather than four. The levels also differed. However, the deposits to the north of [HD57] consisted of large sub-angular flint in very stiff medium brown earth flecked with much chalk which was mostly under 10mm. This is very similar to contexts [HD64] to [HD67] to the west of the chalk bank.

Flint and clay was also found by – and probably under – the east side of the north end of chalk foundation [HD21].<sup>30</sup> The flint and clay rested on loose sub-angular flint in a sparse earth matrix.

The chalk bank [HD39] and the stone blocks [HD59] could be interpreted as the edge of a pond. The stone would form the pond wall at water level while the chalk bank would form the pond edge below water level. The Arundel map of Carshalton of c.1610-20 shows a line of springs along the northern edge of Pound Street on or near the site of the bank.

The material to the north of the chalk bank was rather mixed and was almost certainly dumped. Similar deposits were found to the west of the Reigate stone ‘wall’ [HD57] and on the east side of the north end of chalk foundation [HD21]. It seems likely that these are surviving fragments of a deposit which may once have extended over the north end of the trench.

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<sup>30</sup> Layer [HD58].





Figure 33. The north end of the West Area looking north. The stone structure [HD59] is on the far left. The stoneware drain pipe in cut fill [HD22] appears towards the centre with Reigate stone structure [HD57] to the right of it. The chalk foundation [HD21] is on the far right below the cable. Stone block [HD61] can also be seen below the cable.



Figure 34. The West Area looking west. Stone structure [HD59] with the chalk bank [HD39] below and to the left of it.





Figure 35. The West area looking north. The east side of chalk slope [HD39] to the left. Chalk foundation [HD21] to the right with the chalk 'platform' beside it. The two are separated by gravel layer [HD35]. The stoneware pipe from cut fill [HD22] in the background.



Figure 36. The West Area looking southeast. The east side of chalk slope [HD39] in the foreground. Chalk foundation [HD21] behind it with the chalk 'platform' beside it. The two are separated by gravel layer [HD35]. The stoneware pipe from cut fill [HD22] to the left.





Figure 37. The north end of the West Area looking north. The stoneware drain pipe in cut fill [HD22] to the left. Reigate stone structure [HD57] in the centre with chalk foundation [HD21] and stone block [HD61] to the right below the cable.



Figure 38. The West area looking east. Reigate stone structure [HD57] with chalk foundation [HD21] in the background. Note that the Reigate stone passes under [HD21].



### 6.3 Brick and tile foundation [HD13]

This was in the southeast corner of the East Area. It was aligned east-west and made of peg tiles and soft red bricks without frogs.

At the east end both sides of the foundation were exposed and a section was cut through. The foundation was laid on a course of tile. Above this there were pairs of bricks laid on their edge with the length along the foundation. There was a gap between the bricks in the centre of the wall which was probably filled with mortar. The pairs of bricks were covered with a course of stretchers which were laid flat and were in turn covered with a course of peg tiles. Towards the east end there was a curved indentation in the south side.

At the east end the bottom course of tile rested on brown soil. Further west it rested on chalk.

At the west end only the south side and top of the foundation was exposed. It was more crudely constructed consisting of a course of brick headers under laid with flint, chalk and some soil (It did not rest directly on either [HD44] or [HD56]). The course of headers was covered with broken peg tile.

There were pieces of vertical peg tile on the north side of the brickwork and there may have been some on the south side but the remains were too fragmentary to be certain.

The variation in construction between the east and west ends possibly reflects the different depth of soil. I had the impression that the east end may have subsided and moved slightly northwards.

This foundation is unusual. The design does not seem suitable for carrying a large weight so it is likely to have supported a timber frame rather than a brick wall. This might also explain the tile courses which would provide some damp proofing.

The structure is very similar to the fragmentary brick and tile feature [HD68] which was against the east side of the north end of the chalk foundation [HD21].



Figure 39. The southern end of the East Area looking east showing the damaged foundation [HD13].





Figure 40. The south end of the East Area looking west. The top of foundation [HD13] to the right.  
The top of [HD56] to the left.



## 6.4 Brick foundation [HD25]

This was on the south side of North Area and was aligned east-west as shown on figure 21. The foundation consisted of a course of headers with a course of stretchers below. The bricks were coarse reds sometimes with shallow frogs. There was a yellow stock brick in the upper layer. There were several pieces of slate bonded to the top, possibly the remains of a damp course.

## 6.5 Brick foundation [HD27]

This ran east-west across the North Area roughly parallel to [HD25] (figure 21). It consisted of headers above with stretchers below. The centre section had been demolished. The top course was of coarse red bricks, often with a yellow surface, bonded with fairly soft grey mortar. Some of the bricks had frogs. The lower course was of soft red bricks which seem to have been bonded with pale stiff chalky soil. In places there was a band of yellow mortar about 0.12m to 0.13m wide along the top of the foundation. The mortar contained some chalk and flint but is quite different from the mortar used to bond the top course of bricks.

At the west end the wall rested on stiff pale brown chalky soil which, in turn, rested on flint gravel. At the east end it rested on dark brown flinty soil.

## 6.6 Brick foundation [HD62]

This consisted of three bricks and part of a fourth one laid as headers and forming a fragment of east-west aligned wall at the north end of the West Area. The bricks were coarse reds. The third one from the east end had a frog. The bricks rested on a foundation of hard grey mortar [HD63] which had a width of 0.2m to 0.23m and a height of 0.08m. The foundation rested on orange chalky clay.



Figure 41. The North Area looking west. Foundation [HD25] to the left and [HD27] to the right. The stoneware drain pipe was in cut fill [HD32].





Figure 42. The North Area looking southeast with foundation [HD25].



Figure 43. The North Area looking northeast showing the eastern end of [HD27].

## 7 TRENCH HE

Trench HE was located 1.5m west of the western edge of HD (figure 11). It was dug to search for a westward continuation of the chalk bank [HD39] and the associated stone blocks [HD59]. The trench was 2m square. A decision was made to excavate recent deposits fairly quickly. As it turned out these extended to the bottom of the trench.

Layer [HE1] immediately below the grass consisted of dark brown soil with flint pebbles. [HE1] rested on [HE2].

The east side of [HE2] consisted of light brown sandy soil with patches of dark soil both containing flint pebbles. On the west side there was a path or hard standing made of small gravel with a rubble foundation with a good deal of clay below it. There was a patch of cement in the centre on the east side. The layer contained part of a broken stoneware drain pipe.<sup>31</sup>

Layer [HE2] rested on [HE4] and [HE5].

Layer [HE4] occupied much of the centre of the trench. It consisted of orange clay with some rubble. When [HE4] was removed it was found to rest on [HE5] which passed below it.

Layer [HE5] consisted of chalk and flint with some brick and part of a stoneware drain pipe.

Layer [HE6] consisted of rubbly soil. It rested on [HE7] which consisted of brown soil with much flint and chalk and some clay, brick and tile. There was a patch of ash in the northwest corner of the trench.

When [HE7] had been removed the trench was in the state shown in figure 44. This shows the top of five layers [HE8], [HE9], [HE10], [HE11] and [HE12].

Layer [HE8] consisted of brown soil with 70% flint and chalk and 1% brick and tile. Much of the flint was in the 10cm to 15cm size range and was barely sub-angular.

Layer [HE9] consisted of crushed chalk and sticky orange clay with a few pieces of chalk up to 5cm.

Layer [HE10] consisted of small crushed chalk with patches of clay and occasional larger chalk to 5cm.

Layer [HE11] occupied a small area on the east side of the trench. It consisted of large quarried flint and one piece of chalk set in mortar. This rested on orange clay.

Layer [HE12] consisted of light brown chalky soil with some flint.

When these layers were excavated a concrete structure [HE14] was found. This was aligned north-east to south-west and was probably the cover for a modern sewage pipe.

Layer [HE13] was located to the north-west of the pipe as shown in figure 45. It consisted of about 75% sub-angular flint around 10cm size in a brown soil matrix.

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<sup>31</sup> Part of [HE2] was excavated as [HE3]. The division was arbitrary and was intended to separate the finds from the lower part of the deposit. Both layers are treated as [HE2] in this report.

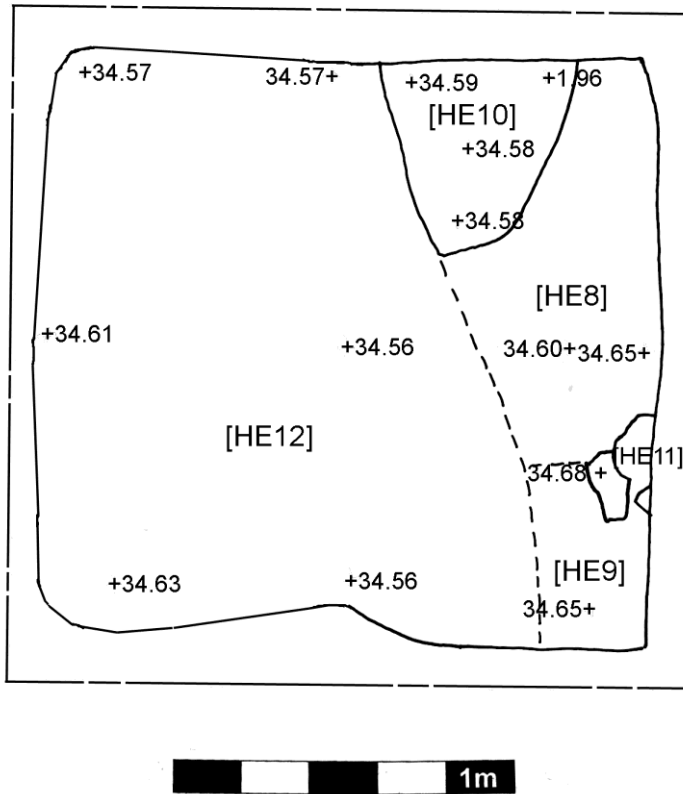


Figure 44. Trench HE showing [HE8], [HE9], [HE10], [HE11] and [HE12].

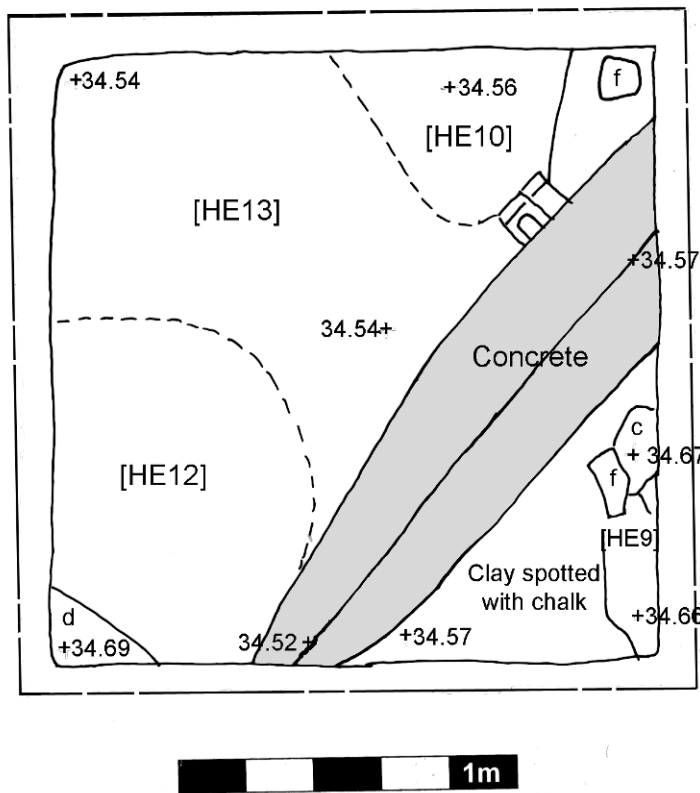


Figure 45. Trench HE at the end of the excavation showing [HE9], [HE10], [HE12] and [HE13].  
d=dark brown soil with flint, tile; f= flint; c=chalk.



## 8 DISCUSSION

### 8.1 The stratigraphy and structures

The earliest deposit appears to be the water-laid gravel [HD54] seen in the lowest part of the north area. This contained a piece of burnt, worked Reigate stone which suggests that it was deposited in or after the Middle Ages.

The gravel was covered by a layer of broken chalk [HD53]. This is probably the same deposit as the broken chalk seen in the lowest parts of the West and East Areas [HD69] and [HD56]. The chalk was angular and most likely dumped.

In all three locations the chalk was covered by a thin layer of gravel [HD45], [HD35] and [HD44] the latter two of which contained some Reigate stone. Layer [HD35] contained an L9 pipe bowl of about 1640-70.

The earliest structure appears to be the chalk bank [HD39] and the stone on top of it [HD59]. It seems likely that this formed the northern edge of a spring-fed pool. The area to the south of it appears to have been raised by dumping gravel and a distinctive chalky-clay deposit which survived in several places on the northern half of the excavation.

The Reigate stone wall [HD57] appears to fit into this general context. It is possible that it was part of a northward-running sluice or spill way.

There was no sign of silt in the 'pool' retained by the chalk bank and low wall. It could have been cleaned out shortly before filling but this seems rather pointless and it is also difficult to believe that the silt would be removed so thoroughly. It is possible that there was very little silt in the pond. Chalk spring water is clean but it does contain a lot of dissolved calcium carbonate. When the water reaches the surface it loses carbon dioxide and, in the summer, starts to warm up. Calcium carbonate is less soluble in warm water and the loss of carbon dioxide causes it to be precipitated. Calcite easily forms on surfaces. Thin crystals can also form within the liquid and can then settle to the bottom forming fine white silt. This however is more difficult and would probably only happen in a shallow sun-warmed pool. Leaves are also likely to fall into a pool and add organic material to the silt. Deposition will be greatly reduced if the pool has a high water turnover as the water will not have a time to warm up or lose much gas, and leaves and other detritus will be washed away.

The north-south chalk foundation [HD21] overlays some of the clay deposits associated with the pond, part of the Reigate stone wall [HD57] and possibly an isolated part of the chalk bank. It is therefore later than the pond. It is not clear if the pond was still open when the wall was constructed.

The foundation [HD21] was aligned with a flint and chalk chequer wall which is still standing to eaves level in the present Honeywood (A-A on figure 46). It seems likely that this was the foundation of the west wall of the first Honeywood which was described as a stone building with a tile roof when it was insured in 1785. The knapped flints found in layer [HD8] appeared to have been used in a wall.

The red brick and tile footings in the West Area [HD13] almost certainly relate to Honeywood and may date from the first half of the eighteenth century. The unusual design and use of peg tile suggests that the footing supported a timber frame presumably for an internal wall.

The fragmentary brick and tile structure [HD68] against the chalk foundation [HD21] is very similar and is likely to be the same date. The soft red bricks in the lower course of foundation [HD27] may also be for an eighteenth century internal wall.

The fragment of brick and mortar foundation to the west of [HD21] is probably an extension to Honeywood. It seems likely that the adjacent stone pad [HD61] supported an iron post perhaps connected with the possible stair tower shown on the early photo of the back of the building (figure 6).

The coarse red brick footings [HD25] and [HD27] in the north area and the stoneware drainpipe between them underlay the rubble spread [HD24]. If – as seems likely – the rubble represents the demolition of Honeywood, the brick footings and stone drain were inserted when the house was still standing. The cut and fill for pipe [HD10] in the East Area cut through [HD8], a demolition deposit, which overlay brick foundation [HD13]. It therefore appears that the drains were installed at least two different times, one before and one after the demolition of the house. The site was clearly wet and the house may have suffered from damp. The brickwork and the bulge in the foundation [HD13] might also hint at structural problems. This may be the reason why Kirk decided to demolish the building.

The remains of the cold frame clearly postdate the demolition of Honeywood and the finds suggest that it was filled in fairly recently.

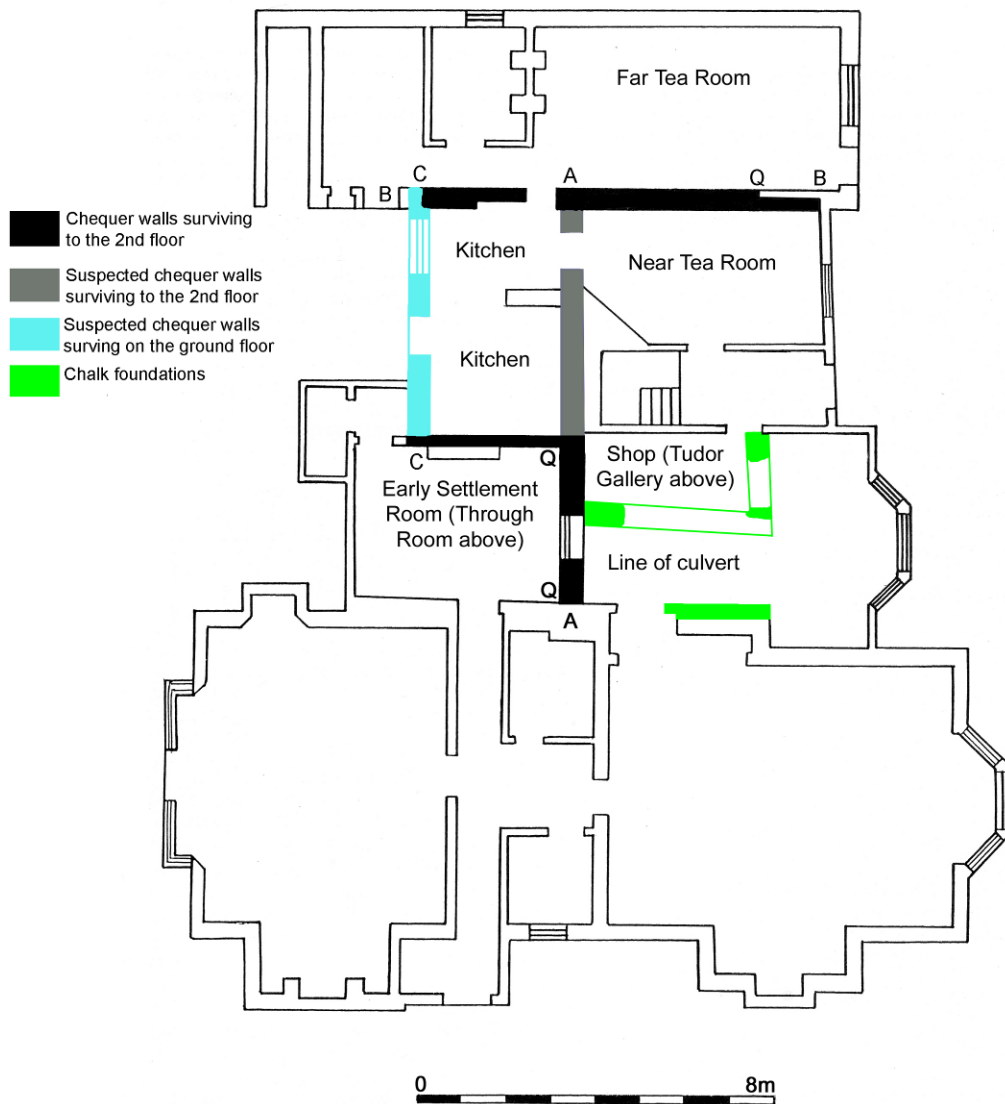


Figure 46. Ground floor plan of the present Honeywood showing the flint and chalk chequer walls.

## 8.2 The history of the site

The Arundel map, which dates from about 1620, shows that there was then a line of springs along the edge of Pound Street with streams running northeast to the river, which was roughly on the line of the Festival Walk channel and the northern edge of Upper Pond. The excavation produced a significant amount of late Medieval and Tudor coarse pottery which must have been deposited in this landscape. There may have been a certain amount of rubbish dumping around the springs but the road-side pools may also have been used for getting water which would occasionally result in a broken jug.

The lowest gravel deposits may date from the time of the Arundel map and it is possible that the chalk rubble spread over them may relate to construction in the 1630s. The chalk was overlaid by a thin gravel deposit which looked water laid. It contained an L9 pipe bowl of about 1640-70 suggesting that the springs continued to flow after Arundel's work.

The low chalk bank and low 'wall', [HD39] and [HD59], probably formed the northern edge of a pool around one of the springs. The fragmentary Reigate stone structure [HD57] may have been connected with this, perhaps forming part of an outflow channel. There was a considerable amount of Reigate stone rubble in the lower layers and which may have come from the demolition of spring-side retaining walls or related structures. The chalk bank, wall and Reigate stone structure appeared to be later than or contemporary with gravel deposit [HD35] and dated by the pipe bowl to mid-seventeenth century or later. They are, therefore, later than Arundel's work on the Ponds.

The chalk foundation [HD21] cut through and overlay the Reigate stone feature [HD57] and also cut through the 'pond'. It was aligned with a flint and chalk chequer wall in the present Honeywood which probably dates from the late seventeenth century. This suggests that [HD21] was the foundation for the back wall of the original Honeywood. It also suggests that Honeywood and Wandle Cottage were part of the same building project and may even have originally been a single structure.

The little brick building in the Pound Street wall appears to be an early eighteenth century addition to Honeywood. There is no bonding break between it and the lower parts of the wall along the south side of the garden suggesting that the two were erected at the same time. The bonding breaks in the upper part of the wall show that the brick building had a length of 7m. The 1868 Ordnance Survey map suggests that the width was about two-thirds of the length – around 4.6m. This would place its north wall near the southern edge of the West Area. No foundation was seen in this position so it was probably outside the trench.

The east-west aligned foundation [HD13] at the south end of the south trench is similar to fragment [HD68] which survived against the east side of chalk foundation [HD21]. Both were of roof tile and soft red brick. The bricks in [HD13] had a median thickness of 64mm which may be slightly thicker the bricks used to make the building in the south boundary wall.<sup>32</sup> It is likely that [HD13] and [HD68] relate to internal alterations in the house probably in the eighteenth century. The small scale of the foundation and the use of roof tile – perhaps as a damp course – suggests that they supported a wooden partition.

Photographs show a large bay on the front of the building which must be an addition. Bays were fashionable in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The semi-circular bay is shown on the 1847 tithe map (figure 1) and a canted bay on the sales particulars for Wandle Lodge of 1855 (figure 2). The early photos show a canted bay so the tithe map is probably inaccurate.

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<sup>32</sup> The bricks in the south boundary wall are 60-63mm thick but the corners are probably more worn so the measurements are not exactly comparable.

The photos suggest that there were additions and extensions on the back. These did not leave much trace in the excavation. Stone block [HD61] appears to have acted as a pad under an iron post which was probably part of the extension. The adjacent coarse red brick foundation [HD62] must also have been part of them.

The two parallel brick foundations in the north trench were of coarse red brick. They were laid over stoneware drain pipes which must have been put in to try to improve the drainage. Stoneware pipes were being made at the end of the eighteenth century but they did not become common until large-scale production started at Lambeth in the 1840s.<sup>33</sup> The installation of the two walls and the drains would have been a major job which would have caused considerable disruption. It is just possible that the pipes were installed at the same time as the bay window but a later date seems more likely.

The drains suggest that the house had a serious damp problem which may underlain John Pattinson Kirk's decision to demolish the building in or about 1884.

The site was incorporated into the garden and the remains of the cold frame clearly belong to this episode.

## **9 THE FINDS**

### **9.1 Pottery**

#### **Layer [HD1]**

Porcelain

- White undecorated cup rim. 3g. Modern.

Modern white china

- White. 3 pieces, 4g.

#### **Layer [HD2]**

Stoneware

- Cup or mug rim. Brown band on outside of rim. 3g. Modern.

#### **Layer [HD3]**

Stoneware

- With spotty brown glaze. 3g.
- Blue glaze one side, grey brown on the other. Sharply curved. 2g.

Porcelain

- Wavy plate rim with green and gold decoration. 2 joining pieces, 9g. 19th or 20th century.
- White foot ring from small plate or saucer. 7g.

Transfer print

- Plate rim decorated with purple chequer and flowers. 10g. Modern.
- White pottery. 1g. Modern.
- Blue and white decoration. 1g. Modern.
- Thick rim with blue and white decoration inside. 5g.
- Base rim form bowl or dish. White with scrap of blue on exterior. 10g.
- Blue and white one side, white the other. 1g.

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<sup>33</sup> Killock, Brown and Jarrett 2003 p. 44-5.

Modern white China

- Flat white, 2g.
- Pale blue one side other side a fracture. 1g.
- Tea cup handle. White. 1g.

**Layer [HD4]**

Borderware

- Red with clear glaze on interior. 15g.

Post-medieval redware

- Part of base and base angle from large kitchen jar. Golden brown glaze. 183g. Joins a sherd from [HD7].

Porcelain

- White both sides. 4g. Modern.

Transfer print

- Cup rim. Gold rim with black and blue decoration below. Inside plain. 1g.
- Blue and white, 1g.

Modern white China

- White, 4 pieces. 16g.
- White with thin red band. 1g.

**Layer [HD7]**

Earlswood

- 1 piece, 2g.
- 1 piece, 13g.

Kingston

- Oval jug handle. 96g.

Other medieval

- Base angle from hard grey jug. 8g.
- Shallow base angle. Hard grey. 8g
- Base sherd. Hard grey. 6g.
- Red body, white slip and green glaze on one side. 8g. Medieval?

Guy's ware

- Base angle of large shallow bowl or dish. White slip on interior with yellow-green glaze. 31g.

Borderware

- Red body. Base with dark brown glaze on interior, 6g.
- Base angle with dark brown glaze on the interior. 10g.
- White body with yellow glaze on one side. 4g.

Post-medieval redware

<57> Flower pot rim. Thick brown glaze on exterior, thin patchy glaze on exterior.

- Base angle 80mm diameter. Jug? Very fine red body with partial brown glaze on interior. 10g.
- Wall sherd with olive green glaze on both sides. 10g.
- Base angle from large kitchen jar. Joins sherd from [HD4]. 152g.
- Side with rim and base angle from a large bowl. Base diameter about 160mm. Rim diameter about 240mm. Height 50mm. Clear glaze on interior, spots on exterior. Two joining pieces. 78g.
- Interior has thick clear glaze over white slip. Splashes of glaze on exterior. 14g. 18th or 19th century.

- Interior has clear glaze over a white slip. Some glaze on exterior. Rather coarse body. 14g. 18th or 19th century.
- Wall sherd with bright orange red glaze on both sides. 12g.
- Flower pot rim 120mm diameter. 12g.
- Flower pot base angle. Diameter 160mm. 22g.
- Flower pot rim, 4g.
- Flower pot base angle. 13g.
- Flower pot. Part of rim. 5g.
- Flower pot wall sherd. 10g.

#### Combed slip ware

- Base sherd, 5g.

#### Stoneware

- Base angle from small straight bottle with mid-brown exterior. 44g. 19th or early 20th century.
- Bottle rim. Brown inside and out. 7g.
- Wall sherd and base angle from large bowl. Brown outside, grey inside. Rim diameter about 180mm. 43g. 19th or early 20th century.
- Wall and base angle of straight grey-brown stoneware bottle. 50mm diameter. 31g.
- Base angle from grey bottle. 100mm diameter, 9g.
- Medium brown rim. 6g.
- Brown. Outside very shiny. 19th or 20th century. 9g.
- Wall sherd. Golden brown exterior, grey interior. 14g.
- Pale grey with glaze run into a drip. 9g.
- Medium brown exterior. 2g.
- Speckled light brown exterior. Yellowish interior. 15g.
- Stoneware? Possibly burnt. 2g.

#### Tin-glaze

- Base angle from a large drug jar. Pinkish glaze with horizontal purple stripes on the outside. External diameter 140mm. 26g.
- Cup rim. White body with blue and white decoration. 1g.
- Chamber pot rim with pale pink glaze. Rim 160mm diameter. 16g.
- Pink glaze on one side. Glaze missing on other side, 1g.
- Rim with scrap of blue and white decoration. 1g.
- Body only. 1g.
- Cup? Blue and white exterior, scrap of white glaze on interior. 1g.
- Rim. White outside, blue and white inside. 1g.

#### Porcelain

- Matt finish. Pale pink exterior with incised decoration. 1g.
- White cup rim. 3g.
- White, 1g.
- White with gold line on outside. 2 pieces, 7g.

#### Transfer print

- Blue and white. 21 pieces, 86g.
- Brown decoration on one side. 1g.
- Moulded floral spout with blue decoration on the rim and outside. 8g.

#### Modern

- White both sides. 21 pieces, 73g.
- Base angle and wall of a multi-sided white jar. Inscribed ‘...TEL... and ...NG...’ 62g.
- Base angle of large circular white jar 36g.
- Mocca ware. 7g.

- Mocca ware, sandy yellow exterior, pale blue interior. 24g.
- Wall sherd. White with wide brown and thin green bands. 2g
- Cream. One side ridged with thin and thick brown stripes. 1g.
- Side of small bowl or dish with scrap of gold and red decoration on the inside. 16g.
- Yellow interior, blue and white exterior. 1g.
- Scrap of white foot ring from plate. 1g.
- Modern white, 1g.

### **Layer [HD8]**

#### Medieval

- Red body with uneven green glaze on exterior. Splashes of glaze on interior. 9g.
- Reduced core. Green glaze on one side. Oxidised on the other. 2g
- Red body with olive brown glaze. 5g.

#### Post-medieval redware

- Flower pot about half of base and lower wall. Base 80mm diameter. Central drainage hole about 22mm diameter. 155g.
- Flower pot wall. 3 pieces, 22g.

#### Stoneware

- Grey body, mottled brown exterior, pale brown inside. 17th century. 6g.

#### Tin-glaze

- Cup rim. White glaze with trace of purple on the rim. 18th century? 2g.

#### Porcelain

- Plate rim. Off white body, hand painted blue and white decoration on the top. Gold rim. 1g.

### **Layer [HD14]**

#### Post-medieval redware

- Flower pot, 3 pieces, 36g

#### Porcelain

- Scrap of green and gold decoration on exterior. 3 joining pieces, 5g.

#### Transfer print

- Blue and white plate. 2 pieces, 20g.

#### Modern

- Yellow both sides. 8 thin raised white bands on exterior. 5g.
- White both sides. 2 pieces. 8g.

### **Layer [HD15]**

#### Medieval

- Soft grey body with green glaze. 2g. Medieval?
- Red body with yellow glaze over thin white slip. 3g.

#### Cheam redware

- Green glaze one side, sooted the other. 2g.

#### Tudor brown

- Nearly flat. 3 pieces, 10g.

#### Late Medieval or early post-medieval redware

- Large jug or jar. Medium red brown body with darker exterior. 95g. Late medieval?
- Jug base angle. Red body. No glaze. 4g. Late medieval?
- Jug wall sherd. Red body with splashes of clear glaze on exterior. 17g.
- Red gritty body with some grog. No glaze. Nearly flat. 10g.



- Wall of large jug Red body with reduced core. Slightly reduced on exterior. 4 to 5mm thick. 3 joining pieces. 23g.
- Large jug. Red body with oxidised core. Slightly reduced exterior. 14g
- Redware. 1g.

Post-medieval redware

- Iron glaze on interior. 1g.

Tin-glaze

- Drug jar. About half the base. Pale blue-grey glaze. 11g. Late 17th or early 18th century.

Unknown

- Soft buff body. 2 pieces, 6g. Medieval or earlier.

**Layer [HD16]**

Post-medieval redware

- Shiny dark brown iron glaze on both sides. 2g.

Tin-glaze

- White glaze on both sides. 6g.

Modern

- Porcelain. Exterior has foliage (?) in relief and gold decoration. 5g.

**Layer [HD17]**

Post-medieval redware

- Red-brown glazed exterior. Reduced (burnt?) interior. 4g.
- Large bowl. Interior has clear glaze with a few black spots which have run. Exterior smooth unglazed. 13mm thick. 2 joining pieces, 333g.
- Jug? Exterior has thick iron glaze. Interior patchy iron glaze. 6g.

Tin-glaze

- Base? White, blue and yellow foliate decoration on one side. White on the other. 2g.
- Small jar? White slightly purple glaze on both sides. 2g.
- Mottled grey-purple decoration on exterior. White – slightly grey interior. 1g.

Modern

- Purple rim with Greek key decoration on both sides. 10g.
- White with spot of green and blue decoration on one side. 2g.

Unknown.

- Base angle. Red body with thick rough white glaze. 1g.

**Layer [HD18]**

Border ware

- Red border ware? Brown glaze. 4g.

Stoneware

- Jug? Grey body, Mottled brown exterior. Thin pale brown wash on interior. 17th century.
- Grey stoneware. Glaze on one side. 2g.

Tin-glaze

- Handle with dappled manganese decoration. 2g.
- Plate. Blue and white top, plain base. 4g.
- Plate rim. White – slightly purple glaze on top. Glaze missing from base. 1g.
- Lobed dish. Off white glaze on both sides. 3 pieces of which 2 join. 178g.

**Layer [HD19]**

Kingston?

- Jug? Rough olive green glaze on exterior. 1g.

Tudor green

- Jug. Mottled green and yellow glaze on exterior. 2g.

**Layer [HD22]**

Tudor green

- Jug rim sherd? Uneven green glaze on exterior. Patches of green glaze on interior. 2g.

Borderware

- Base sherd. Greenish-yellow glaze on interior. 12g.
- Wall of dish of bowl. Yellow glaze on interior. Traces of glaze on exterior. 9g.

Stoneware

- Bottle neck. Grey body with pale brown wash on both sides. 6g. 17th century.

Staffordshire?

- Base. White body. Glossy brown somewhat uneven glaze on both sides. 21g. 18th century?

**Layer [HD23]**

Post-medieval redware.

- Clear glaze on one side. Partially glazed on the other. 6g. 18th century.

**Layer [HD26]**

Modern?

- White probably burnt. 2g.

**Layer [HD30]**

Earlswood?

- Jug? Traces of glaze on exterior. 7g.

Cheam ware

- Globular jug. Part of rim, spout and wall. Exterior has olive brown glaze which looks 14th century. Interior unglazed. Form generally 15th century. 1350-1500. 5 pieces of which 4 join. Another probable piece. 72g

Other Surrey white ware.

- Scrap with some glaze. 1g.

Post-medieval redware

- Flower pot rim. 9g.
- Flower pot wall. 5g.

**Layer [HD33]**

Earlswood

- Two pieces. White slip and glaze on one side. 10g.

Tudor brown

- Glazed both sides. 1g.

Borderware

- Yellow. Glazed interior, slightly reduce exterior. 2g.

Late medieval or Tudor red ware

- Part of wall and rod handle with patchy dark brown glaze. 40g.
- Two wall sherds similar to above. 6g.

#### Post-medieval redware

- A scrap. 1g.

#### Tin-glaze

- Small lobbed dish with blue and white decoration on interior and plain exterior. Two wall sherds. Two pieces of foot ring and 4 small pieces of base probably from same vessel. 53g.
- Lobed dish with off white glaze on both sides. 43g. Possibly the same vessel as [HD18] but does not join.

#### Unknown

- Thin rim. Red body with dark brown iron glaze on both sides. 1g.

#### Layer [HD34]

##### Cheam ware

<58> Pomander. Mottled yellow green glaze on exterior. Two horizontal incised lines. Line of four complete and one part oval holes slightly off vertical. Glaze has spilled through slightly. 10g.

#### Layer [HD35]

##### Earlswood

<18> Jug. Glazed exterior. 14g.

- Rod handle with white slip and traces of glaze. 20g.
- Wall or base. White slip with traces of glaze. 2g.

##### Whiteware

- No glaze. 4g. Medieval?
- With pale yellow glaze on one side. 1g.

#### Layer [HD36]

##### Post-medieval redware

- Jar rim with lid seat. Brown glaze on inside. 11g.

#### Layer [HD37] top surface

##### Tin-glaze.

- Base angle. Blue and white outside, white inside. 6g.

#### Layer [HD37]

##### Border ware

- Yellow glaze on inside. 2g.

#### Layer [HD38]

##### Kingston.

- Sherd with thumb mark. No glaze. 5g.

##### Earlswood

- Two sherds, 9g.

##### Other medieval

- Red body with reduced core. 4g.
- Red core, uneven reduced exterior. 3g.

##### Stoneware

- Jug neck rim with handle attachment. Grey body. Mottled brown glaze on exterior. Thin glaze on interior. 13g. 17th century.

## Layer [HD41]

### Roman or medieval

- Coarse grey cooking pot rim. 15g.

### Kingston

- Green and yellow glaze on inside. 5g.

### Other Surrey whitewares

- Yellow glaze on 1 side. 4g.
- A scrap. 1g.

### Other Medieval

- Red core, uneven reduced exterior. 2 pieces, 7g.
- Grey core red surface. Rust attached. 1g.
- Red body, yellow glaze on inside. 1g.

### Tudor green

- Scrap. Reduced. Dark green glaze one side, patch of glaze on the other. 1g.

### Tudor brown

- Large jug. Outside has clear glaze with green spots. Inside spots of clear glaze. 3 pieces, 48g.
- Large jug. Dark green-brown glaze on outside. Spots of clear glaze inside. 4 pieces forming two joining pairs join, 30g.
- Tudor brown? Rim and base sherd probably from same vessel. Over fired. 12g.
- Jug wall. Mottled brown-black exterior. Iron brown interior. 21g. Interior partially covered with clear glaze.
- Jug wall. Exterior slightly reduced in places with a few spots of glaze. 11g.
- Jug wall. Exterior slightly reduced in places with spots of clear to green glaze. Interior partially covered with clear glaze. 8g.
- Unglazed wall sherds. 6 pieces, 32g.
- Unglazed wall sherd – rather muddy red. 4 joining pieces, 53g.
- Rim sherd and wall sherd with over-fired glaze. 2 pieces, 12g.
- Rod handle attached to wide shallow rim. Splashes of clear glaze. 40g.
- Pipkin with wide rim pulled down to make shallow spout. Clear glaze on outside and inside of rim. 24g.
- Base angle from jug. Splash of glaze. 30.
- Rim with trace of glaze on interior. 9g.
- Wall sherd with one reduced surface. 13g.
- Wall shreds. 6 pieces, 35g.
- Wall sherd from thick bowl (?). 16g.

### Tudor brown or possibly Cheam red ware

- Red wall sherd with patches of cream slip on the exterior. Possibly Cheam redware. 2 pieces, 25g.
- Globular jug wall and rod handle attachment. 2 joining pieces, 69g.

### Guy's ware

- Jug rim. Red body Patchy white slip and yellow glaze inside and out. 11g.
- Wall. Inside has white slip with yellow glaze and small spots of green. A few small splashes of clear glaze on exterior with some knife-cutting. 3 joining pieces, 66g.
- A scrap. 1g.

### Borderware

- Yellow glaze on outside, small splashes inside. 1g.

### Post-medieval redware

- Red body with spotty dark brown glaze. Tudor? 4g.

- Base angle from a pot. Dark brown glaze inside. Uneven painted diagonal lines of red glaze. Base diameter 150mm. 90g.

#### Stoneware

- Raeren jug base. 15th or 16th century. 2 joining pieces, 22g.
- Jug rim. Grey body brown surface. Late 16th century. 13g.
- Grey with glossy exterior. 3g.
- Grey with patchy brown exterior. 2g. 15th or 16th century.

#### Layer [HD42]

##### Kingston

- No glaze. 2g.

##### Cheam red ware

- Jug wall. Bands of white slip. 16g.

##### Tudor brown

- Jug wall. Exterior with patchy dark green to yellow glaze. Interior partially covered with clear glaze. 57g.
- Red body – brown- green glaze on exterior. A few splashes of glaze on interior. 5g
- Red body. Exterior has patch of white slip and clear glaze. Trace of glaze on interior. 2g.
- Jug wall. Fine hard red body. No glaze. 12g.
- Water-tumbled. Possibly peg tile. 15g.

##### Stoneware

- Raeren? 15th or 16th century. 7g.

##### Porcelain

- White. A scrap. 1g.

##### Uncertain

- Pale red body. No surviving surface. 1g.

#### Layer [HD43]

##### Cheam redware?

- Traces of decoration in white slip. No glaze. 1 piece, 5g.

##### Kingston

- Jug wall? No glaze. 2g.

##### Other whiteware

- A scrap, 1g.

##### Uncertain redwares

- Unglazed. 8 pieces. 29g
- Grey core with red interior. Olive green glaze with dark spots. 2 pieces, 1g.
- Grey body with area of green glaze on interior, 5g.
- Chocolate brown wall sherd. 8g
- Pot or peg tile sherd. 10g.
- Red body. Thick dark band in core and lightly reduced both sides. 2g.
- Hard grey body with both surfaces red. A few scraps of shell? 2g.
- Red body – possibly post-medieval flower pot. 4g
- Red body, possibly tile. 1g.
- Soft red body possibly peg tile. 4g.
- Reduced core and oxidised surface. 1g.
- Rim sherd from small dish. 5g.
- Jug wall sherd. Hard grey body with red-brown surfaces. Thumb impression and scar from handle attachment. 5g.

#### Tudor brown

- Jug wall sherd. Mottled yellow-green glaze on exterior. Spots of clear glaze on interior. 39g.
- Wall sherd with a few splashes of clear glaze. 5g.
- Sooting on exterior. A few splashes of glaze on interior. 11g.
- Jug wall sherd. 30g.
- Wall sherd. Ribbed exterior covered with overburnt glaze. 9g.

#### Tudor green

- Wall sherd. Patch green glaze on exterior. Green glazed interior. 1g.

#### Stoneware

- Possibly Raeren. 6g. 15th or 16th century.
- Wall sherd. Prominent turning marks on exterior. Thin wash on interior. 3g.

#### Coarse border ware

- White body with conspicuous grits. Rim has flat top suggestive of a chamber pot but the outside is sooted especially under the rim so probably a cooking pot. 19g.

#### Post-medieval redware

- Flower pot. 2 pieces, 8g.

#### Tin-glaze.

- Scrap. Grey-blue interior and grey blue exterior with blue lines. 1g.

#### **Layer [HD44]**

##### Surrey white ware.

- Green glaze on exterior. 4g.

##### Unknown redware

- Mortar (?) on surface. 2g.

#### **Layer [HD49]**

##### Tudor brown

- Rim sherd from mug. Dark brown glaze on both sides. 1g.
- Dark brown glaze on exterior. Iron wash on interior. 8g.
- Clear glaze on interior. A few spots of clear glaze on exterior and some soot. 4g.

##### Tudor brown?

- Exterior has red body with patch of clear glaze. Interior has white slip without glaze. 3g.

#### **Layer [HD50]**

##### Medieval

- Jug wall. Red body with tiny spots of glaze on exterior. 6g.

##### Tudor brown?

- Rim sherd. Form uncertain. 11g.

##### Stoneware

- Raeren? 2g.

##### Unknown

- Rim? Hard gritty body with thin creamy brown slip. L-shaped cross-section but curves in two directions. Form uncertain. Presumably sagged after turning. 5g.

#### **Layer [HD52]**

##### Shell-tempered

- Red body reduced on one side. Odd shape. Possibly hand built rather than wheel turned. 5g.

**Layer [HD55]**

Post-medieval redware.

- Dark brown glaze on both sides. 1g. 17th or 18th century.

**Layer [HD56] (surface as shown on figure 21).**

Post-medieval redware

- Rim and top of handle from a large jug. 3 joining pieces, 90g.

**Layer [HD64]**

Tudor green

- Thick dark green glaze on one side. 1g.

**[HD11] and [HD43] Cleaning south side of red brick wall [HD13]**

Post-medieval redware?

- Or possibly late medieval. Red body with thin dark surface. 6g.

**Layer [HE2]**

Medieval?

- Fine red body with reduced core. 12g.

Stoneware

- Jug? Mottle brown exterior. 4g. 17th century.

**Layer [HE3]**

Borderware

- Yellow glazed interior. Burnt. 3g.
- Yellow glazed rim. Dish? 3g.

Tin-glaze

- No remaining glaze. 1g.

Modern

- White with brown decoration on rim. 4g.

**Layer [HE5]**

Earlswood

- Red body with white slip. Patchy green and yellow glaze. 1g.

Tin-glaze

- Chamber pot. Part of rim and handle. Some pale blue-grey glaze. 17g

Post-medieval red ware

- Flower pot. 4 pieces, 19g.

**Layer [HE7]**

Stoneware

- Bartman jug. Possible scrap of the face. Mottled brown exterior. Light wash on interior. 11g. 17th century.

Tin-glaze

- Scraps without glaze. 3 well rounded pieces without glaze. 4g.

Post-medieval redware

- Flower pot wall. 1 piece, 4g.



## **Layer [HE8]**

### Stoneware

- Wall and base sherd from straight sided bottle Brown exterior. 19th century. 1 piece. 15g.
- Grey brown stoneware. 1 piece, 4g.

### Tin glaze?

- Fine yellow ceramic. No surfaces. 1 piece, 17g.
- Fine yellow ceramic with flint inclusions to 6mm. 1 piece, 9g.
- No surviving glaze. 1g.

### Modern

- White china. 3 pieces, 3g.

## **9.2 Tobacco pipes**

*By Steve Morris*

### **9.2.1 Bowls**

#### **Layer [HD7]**

- <52> Base of bowl with long spur marked RC. Cockerel on bottom of bowl both sides. Foliage along front join. Bore 4/64in. Victorian.
- <53> Part of bowl. No spur or foot. Scrap of foliage on join lines of underside and back of bowl. 19th century. Bore 4/64in.
- <54> Part of stem and junction with bowl. Traces of decoration on underside join. Stem marked 'CO...' one side and '...RK' on the other. Bore 4/64in.
  - Part of bowl. Vertical lines around rim. Scrap of decoration. 19th century.
  - Scrap of bowl. Unusually thick. Possibly L21. 1700-40.
  - Bowl sherd. Rouletted.

#### **Layer [HD8]**

- <1> Bowl and short spur. Rouletted rim. L14 or L15 near the latter. 1660-80. Bore 7/64in.

#### **Layer [HD11]**

- <2> Bowl with spur and short bit of stem. Rouletted rim. L19. 1690-1710. Bore 7/64in.

#### **Layer [HD15]**

- <59> Bowl rim. Probably L19 or L20. 1680-1710.

#### **Layer [HD16]**

- <55> Stem and junction with bowl. Spur. Possibly L19. 1690-1710. Bore 7/64in.

#### **Layer [HD17]**

- Part of bowl wall.

#### **Layer [HD23]**

- <56> Junction with bowl, flattened spur and 55mm of stem. Bore 7/64in.

#### **Layer [HD35]**

- <17> Bowl. L9. Rouletted. 1640-70. Hand cleaned mould line. Bore 7/64in.

#### **Layer [HE8]**

- <41> Bowl with spur and 75mm of stem. Rouletted rim. L15. 1660-80. Bore 7/64in.

## Unstratified

<19> Bowl with a short spur. Rouletted L19. 1690-1710. Close to L15 to early in series. Bore oval - wire was 7/64in.

### 9.2.2 Stems

Context	Bore (64th in)	Number	Weight g.	Note
[HD01]	4	1	1	
[HD01]	6	1	1	
[HD03]?	4	1	1	
[HD03]?	6	1	3	
[HD07]	3	4	6	
[HD07]	4	8	12	
[HD07]	5	11	29	
[HD07]	5	1	4	Some with mortar & rust attached
[HD07]	6	13	46	
[HD07]	6	1	2	Just above [HD39]
[HD07]	7	10	43	
[HD07]	8	2	5	
[HD08]	7	10	56	Some with mortar & rust attached
[HD08]	8	1	3	
[HD14]	3	1	1	
[HD14]	5	3	6	1 with mortar.
[HD14]	7	1	2	
[HD16]	7	1	1	
[HD17]	4	2	2	
[HD17]	7	7	29	3 with mortar
[HD17]	8	1	4	
[HD18]	6	1	3	
[HD18]	7	2	5	2 joining pieces
[HD22]	6	1	1	
[HD22]	7	1	5	
[HD24]	7	1	1	
[HD33]	5	4	19	
[HD33]	7	5	22	
[HD33]	8	1	2	
[HD34]	7	1	3	
[HD34]	7	1	3	or possibly [HD23]
[HD35]	7	1	1	
[HD38]	6	1	1	
[HD41]	7	1	1	
[HD43]	7	2	3	
[HE03]	7	1	2	
[HE05]	7	1	5	
[HE08]	4	1	3	
[HE08]	7	2	12	

### Layer [HD65] (possibly below [HD59])

<15> Stem. Bore 7/64in. 6g.

## 9.3 Glass

### Layer [HD1]

- Purple bottle decorated with indented squares. 1g. 19th century.

### Layer [HD3]

- Clear bottle decorated with indented squares. 1g. 19th century.
- Blue bottle decorated with indented diamonds. 3g. 19th century.
- Dark blue rim 60mm diameter. 1 piece and 1 scrap, 5g.
- Opaque, pale blue with decoration in relief. 1 scrap, 1g.

### Layer [HD3]?

- Clear ground-glass bottle stopper. Diameter of top 23mm. 10g.

### Layer [HD4]

- Blue bottle decorated with indented diamonds. 2 pieces, 7g. 19th century.
- Dark blue bottle. 2 scraps, 1g.

### Layer [HD7]

- Clear flat 2mm thick. Slight patination. 1 piece, 4g.
- Black multi-faceted glass bead. 1g.
- Shoulder of wine bottle. Patinated. 1 piece, 28g. 18th century?
- Clear oval bottle with wide top. Height 80mm, base 46 by 30mm. Flange on rim to hold seal. Oval indent in base. Mould mark runs to top of rim. 66g.
- Clear 'cut' glass pot ...HE VENU...' moulded on base. Base diameter 38mm. Salt or pepper pot? 19th or 20th century. 7g.
- Neck of clear glass bottle with 2 mould lines. Diameter below rim 16mm. 6g.
- Wine bottle top (just below rim). Dark green. 9g.
- Golden-green bottle decorated with indented squares. 1 piece, 6g.
- Blue bottle decorated with indented squares. 2 pieces, 1g. 19th century.
- Thick dark blue glass with worn patinated surface. 1 piece, 8g.
- Curved semi-opaque pale blue with high relief floral decoration. Art nouveau? Late 19th or early 20th century. 2g.
- Piece of clear bottle with angled sides. 4g. Modern.
- Milky glass from bottle with angled sides. 1g. Modern.
- Glass, opaque blue with brown patination. Possibly burnt. 3g.
- Rim of pale blue bottle. Patinated. 12g. 18th century?
- Wine bottle, dark green, unpatinated, 24g.
- Clear glass wall sherd from angular bottle. Lightly patinated. 6g.
- Flat window glass. Heavily patinated 2 pieces, 7g.
- Flat window glass. Lightly patinated 3 pieces, one 2mm thick, two 1mm thick. 13g.
- Two wall sherds from clear large diameter bottle, one 2.5mm thick, the other 1.5 to 2mm thick. Patinated. 4g.
- Base angle from thin walled clear bottle. Partly melted. Patinated. 3g.

### Layer [HD8]

- Base of wine bottle. 92mm diameter. Deep frog. Slightly waisted. Patinated. 18th century? 352g.
- Flat, pale green, 1.5mm thick. 3g.

**Layer [HD16]**

- Part of wine bottle seal. Green, heavily patinated. Inscription missing. 18th century? 7g.
- Flat clear 1mm thick. Patinated. 1g.
- Flat clear 2mm thick. Patinated. 1g.

**Layer [HD17]**

- Thin green bottle, 1g.
- Flat, light green, patinated 1mm thick, 1g.
- Thin milky glass from a bottle with angled sides. 1g.

**Layer [HD18]**

- Green bottle. A scrap, 1g.
- Flat clear lightly patinated. 0.5 to 1.5mm thick. 3g.

**Layer [HD22]**

- Flat clear 2mm thick. Patinated. 2 pieces, 5g.
- Opaque white. Possibly a lampshade rim. 4g.

**Layer [HD23]**

- Sherd from light green bottle. 2g.
- Very thin, about 0.5mm, curved clear glass. Patinated. 1g.

**Layer [HD33]**

- Neck and 12 pieces of wall probably from a small rather thin sided onion wine bottle. Neck about 60mm high. Patinated green glass. 3mm of rim above string course. Late 17th or early 18th century. Neck 25g, wall sherds 45g.
- Wine bottle wall. Heavily patinated. 2 pieces, 5g.
- Rounded rim from clear glass vessel. Under 1mm thick. 1g.

**Layer [HD35] (cleaning surface of layer)**

- Base of wine bottle with very thick frog. Heavily patinated. 136g.

**Layer [HD43]**

- Pale green glass rim. Rim thicker than wall which tapers to 0.5mm. Heavily patinated. 1g.

**Layer [HD47]**

- Flat clear 1.5 to 2.5mm thick. 1g.

**Layer [HD48]**

- Flat clear, slightly patinated about 1mm thick. 2 pieces, 1g.

**Layer [HE2]**

- Blue bottle with square indentations. 1g.

**Layer [HE3]**

- Shoulder from green wine bottle. Later 17th to mid-18th century. 8g.

**Layer [HE5]**

- Flat clear glass with patination. 6 pieces, 10g.
- Base of clear glass bottle. Diameter 53mm. 25g.

**Layer [HE8]**

- Neck of green wine bottle. 110mm high. 8 to 11mm above string course. Heavily patinated. 17th century. 103g.

**9.4 Brick**

*This is only catalogued if there was a complete dimension or some unusual feature.  
Dimensions in mm.*

The fabric types were:

CR	Corse red cindery fabric often with yellow surface
HR	Similar to soft red but harder.
SR	Smooth red very soft
YS	Yellow stock brick. Yellow fabric throughout

**Layer [HD4]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
	65		CR	Heavily overburnt. Possible shallow frog. Mortar on surface.
	66		CR	
	67		CR	Overburnt. Shallow frog.
-	68	-	Fletton	Plain Fletton.
-	56	-		Red groggy fabric.
-	66	-	Fire-brick	Marked '... TLESE ....' Machine-moulded with frog.

**Layer [HD7]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
235	66	110		<5> Coarse red with shallow frog. Bonded with soft pale grey mortar with some flint. Hard Portland cement render with chalk and flint one side.
			HR	40-47mm thick. Top worn hollow. Corner. Mortar on surfaces and fracture apart from worn top.
		122	HR	Thickness tapering across the width from 39-50mm. 2 corners. Mortar on surface and fractures.
			HR	Thickness 31-46mm. Top worn hollow. One edge worn. 1 corner. Mortar on surfaces and fracture apart from one worn edge. Possibly a turned floor brick or reused rubber.
	65	100	SR	Heavily burnt one side.
	65		SR	
	65		CR	
	50?	98	SR	Smooth finish. Mortar chalky.
	66			Coarse fire brick.



Yellow stock paving bricks which had been laid on edge in hard Portland cement:

L	H	W	Notes
157	36	67	Portland cement on one edge. Patches of cement elsewhere.
153	36	65	Complete (retained)
151	35	66	Tarmac attached to the cement.
	37	60	Mortar on the broken end.
158	36	65	
148	37	58	

#### Layer [HD8]

L	H	W	Fabric	
	70	101	CR	<4> Doubtful very shallow frog. Mortar on surface and fracture.
	46		HR	Fine hard red tile-like fabric. Probably a paver. Mortar on surface.
	67		SR	5 surface layers – two top layers creamy yellow.
			YS	Yellow stock or yellow paver.
	66	102	SR	Diagonal stacking mark. Joined to a peg tile with a full width of 158mm. Very soft pale grey chalky mortar. Probably damp proof course.
	65		SR	Attached to a peg tile by a layer of pale brown mortar 22mm thick.
	65	105		Diagonal stacking mark. Peg tile on the top joined by soft pale brown mortar 10mm thick.
		102	SR	Soft red brick mortared to a tile so the length of the brick is at right angles to the length of the tile. Tile has full width of 152mm, 2 corners and round (?) peg holes 45mm apart.
	60		SR	Whitewash on one side.

#### Layer [HD14]

L	H	W	Fabric	
	65		CR	Bonded to a 2nd piece of CR brick.
	69	105	SR	Overburnt. Smooth finish

#### Layer [HD15]

L	H	W	Fabric	
	75	105	CR	No frog

#### Layer [HD17]

L	H	W	Fabric	
	47		HR	Fine hard red tile like fabric, probably a paver. Mortar on surface.
220	64	102	CR	<13> Shallow frog. Mortar on surface.

#### Layer [HD22]

L	H	W	Fabric	
	65	103	CR	Shallow frog

**Layer [HD23]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
	65			<44> Coarse red. Shallow frog. Deep impression of child's fingers on the fractures. Drag marks suggest the fingers were pushed into the soft brick and pulled out.

**Layer [HD24]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
	65	110	SR	White mortar on top/bottom, cream paint on side.
	65	104	SR	White mortar on top/bottom, cream paint on side.
	62		SR	Cream paint on side.

**Layer [HD27?]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
219	65	101	CR	<8> Shallow frog. Mortar on surface & fracture. Edge and end sooted.
	67	106		<7> Rough orange-red body. Shallow frog. One edge sooted, the other whitewashed.
	66	105	CR	<12> Frog about 11mm deep. One edge sooted. Mortar on surface and fracture.
	62	104		<9> 2 bricks in one bag with one label. Rough red. Frog about 10mm deep. One edge sooted. Mortar on surface and fracture.
	65	106	SR	<9> Mortar on surface and fracture. Not clear if it has frog.
	63 63	111 108	SR CR	<10> parts of 2 bricks mortared together. One soft red with one edge sooted the other with whitewash. The other CR. Both have mortar on surface and fractures.
218	64	100	CR	<11> One top top/bottom covered with mortar so uncertain if there is a frog

**Layer [HD28]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
	68		SR	Mortar on surface.

**Layer [HD32]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
	61		SR?	<6> More small flint than usual. Very shallow frog? Mortar on surface.

- Parts of 3 soft red bricks joined by soft pale grey chalky mortar. Widths of 100mm and 104mm. Smooth finish.

**Layer [HD33]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
		106		Red body with dark and light frog. Top looks worn – possibly used for flooring.

**Layer [HD36]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
	63		SR	Cut mark.
	74		SR	Diagonal hack mark. Overburnt.

**Layer [HD38]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
		99	CR	

**Layer [HD38] (possible contamination from pipe cut)**

L	H	W	Fabric	
		99	CR	Shallow frog?

**Layer [HD47]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
		102	SR	<16> Mortar on surface.
	61	105	SR	Mortar on surface and fractures
	67		SR	
	66	112	SR	Mortar on surface.
	61		CR	Mortar on surface and fractures

**Layer [HD53]**

- CBM, scrap with mortar on surface and fractures. 5g.

**[HD11] and [HD43] Cleaning south side of red brick wall [HD13]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
	65		SR	Top overburnt.
	70		YS	

**Layer [HE4]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
	64	107	SR	Whitewash on one side. Lump of hard Portland cement mortar on one side which fixed the brick to a smooth curved surface - probably a drain pipe.

**Layer [HE8]**

L	H	W	Fabric	
	56	111	SR	
	63	118	SR	

**9.5 Floor and wall tile****Layer [HD1]**

- Part of modern pale brown floor or wall tile. Marked 'MINTON STOKE'. 53g.

**Layer [HD2]**

- Wall tile with badly damaged pale brown glaze. Inscribed '... ON HOLL... / ...E-ON-TRE....' 75g. Modern.

### Layer [HD3]

- Corner with white glaze. Inscription on back ‘...C<sup>o</sup>; / ... R...’ 5g.

### Layer [HD4]

- Red floor tile 35mm thick. 1 corner. Top worn. 301g.
- Red floor tile 32mm. 1 corner. 356g.
- Red floor tile. Body spotted with large pieces of grog. 28mm thick. Top worn. 502g.
- Red floor tile 31 to 35mm thick, probably worn. 1 corner. 213g.
- Red floor tile 22mm thick. One very smooth and one rougher surface. 146g.
- Red floor tile 27mm thick. One very smooth and one rougher surface. 88 g
- Red floor tile 26mm thick. Two sections of edge at right angles. One side worn smooth. 879g.
- Red floor tile. One edge. Thickness 24mm. Top worn. 101g.
- Red floor tile. One edge. Thickness 28mm. Top worn. 49g.
- Red paving brick or thick floor tile. 3 joining pieces. 1 corner. Thickness 38mm. Top worn. 586g.
- Red floor tile. Full width of 257mm. Thickness 40mm. Top worn. 2,297g.
- Red floor tile. Two joining pieces with complete length and width. 151mm square. Thickness 26 to 32mm. Top heavily worn. 879g.
- Red floor tile. One edge. Thickness 34mm. Top worn. 245g.
- Red floor tile. Top heavily worn. Base has hard brown mortar possibly Parker’s Roman cement. Thickness 32mm. 251g.
- Red paving brick. Width 112mm. Thickness 44mm. Top worn. 695g.
- Tile with curved glazed edge possibly for fireplace. Slightly pinkish ‘marbled’ glaze. Keying on the back. 49g. Modern.
- Red tile with deep keying on the back. Possibly to cap something. 897g. Modern.

### Layer [HD7]

- White body with dark brown glaze. Keying on the back and marked ‘...ON H...’ and ‘...KE-ON-...’. Line of damage along the centre of the length. 43g. Modern.
- Large red floor tile surviving width of 250mm. Thickness 30-35mm thick. Mortar on all surfaces but not fracture. 2,434g.
- Red floor tile 28mm thick. 603g.
- Red floor tile 36mm. Corner. One side possibly cut. 355g.
- Red floor tile with mortar on surface and fracture. Thickness 36mm. 94g.
- Modern red floor tile. 75 by 150 by 14mm. Mortar on underside and ends. Trace of red grout. 489g.
- Red floor tile or paving brick. 48mm thick. Mortar on underside. Surface worn. 67g.
- Brown wall or floor tile. Inscribed on the back ‘...TON/...KE...’ probably for Minton, Stoke-on-Trent. 20g. Modern.
- Brown wall tile. Inscribed on the back ‘...MIN...’ 13g. Modern
- Brown wall tile. Inscribed on the back M... / o...’ 12g. Modern.
- Cream wall tile. Inscribed on the back ‘...HO... / ...N...’. 12g.
- Cream wall tile inscribed ...O.... 5g. Modern
- White wall tile. 2g. Modern.
- Part of blue floor tile 24mm wide. Inscribed on the back ‘... LINS & C<sup>o</sup>. 97. 47g.

**Layer [HD14]**

- Red floor tile. Worn surface, Mortar on underside. No surviving edges. 19-22mm thick. 76g.
- Floor tile. Coarse red body with reduced blue surface. 19th century. 6g.

**Layer [HD26]**

- Red floor tile with dark reduced. 36mm thick. Corner with no bevels. 454g.

**Layer [HD28]**

- Red floor tile, 28mm thick, 20g.
- Floor tile? Hard dark red body with black spots. Red surface 19th century? 3g.
- Small rectangular floor tile 25mm across. Fine blue purplish body. Indentation on the underside. Fine Portland cement attached. 19th century. 50g.

**Layer [HD43]**

- Flake from top of medieval floor tile. Yellow glaze over lines of thin white slip. 6g.

## 9.6 Mosaic

All hard pale blue-grey ceramic with keying lines of circles on the underside.

	Shape (mm)	Thick (mm)	Inscription	Weight (g)
[HD7]	22 x 12	6	MH94	4
[HD7]	17 x 17	8	2W	5 (1)
[HD7]	16 x 16	7.5	2W	4
[HD7]	16 x 16-14 tapered	8	L2	5
[HD7]	11.5 x 10-13 tapered	8	None	2
[HD7]	11.5 x 10-13 tapered	7.5	42 (2 doubtful)	2
[HD7]	11.5 x 10-13 tapered	7.5	42 (2 doubtful)	2
[HD7]	13 x 8-13 tapers	6	43	2
[HD7]	8 x 9-10 cut or broken	8	2	1

(1) Mortar on surfaces.

## 9.7 Roof tile

### 9.7.1 Peg tile

This was mostly discarded on site.

**Layer [HD8]**

- Full width 152mm. 1 corner, no peg holes. Much soft pale brown mortar on one side and also on the fractures.

**Layer [HD32]**

<22> Peg tile. Corner with one rectangular peg hole with clear impression of the tool used to make it. Tool head 26mm diameter. 136g.

**Layer [HD42]**

- Peg tile. Hard. Full width 157mm.

**[HD11] and [HD43] Cleaning south side of red brick wall [HD13]**

- Scrap with tubular hole parallel to the top. 2mm diameter. 5g.

**9.7.2 Pan tile**

Layer	Pieces	Weight (g)	
[HD7]	1	73	
[HD16]	5	654	
[HD22]	2	260	
[HD32]	2	304	
[HD42]	1	66	
[HE8]	1	336	

**9.7.3 Other roof tile**

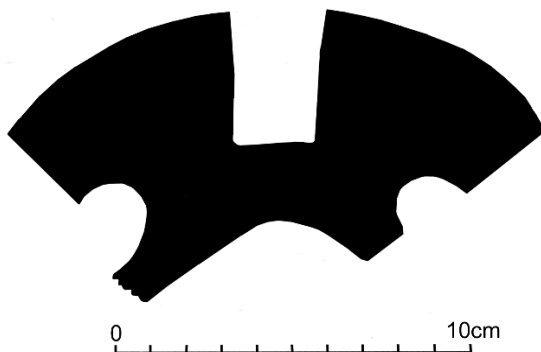
**Layer [HD7]**

<61> Ridge tile? Similar to <60>. Two joining pieces Surviving length 92mm. 886g.

- Peg tile. Complete width 146mm. Thickness 15mm. Two corners. Two round holes with centres 39mm apart. Mortar on the surface and fractures.

**Layer [HD23]**

<60> Ridge tile? Similar to <61> Hard red fairly fine body. Marked 'WAGH...' probably for Richard Waghorne or his son who operated the Nonsuch pottery from the early nineteenth century until 1851. Surviving length 153mm. 1,781g.





**Layer [HD42]**

- Peg or pan tile. 18mm thick. Edge turned down with 4 finger impressions. 155g.

## 9.8 Miscellaneous ceramics

**Layer [HD1]**

- White sanitary ware. 14g
- Blue rope garden edging. 1 piece, 42g.

**Layer [HD3]**

- Scrap of sanitary ware with white glaze on both sides. 5g.
- Scrap of sanitary ware with white glaze. 11g.

**Layer [HD4]**

- Part of a pale yellow fire brick. 47mm thick. 288g.
- Firebrick. Two joining pieces with inscription ...TRAL... Possibly part of a grate. 367g.
- Blue garden edging. 261g.

**Layer [HD32]**

- Salt glazed stoneware with channels (fire brick?). Two pieces. 198g.

**Layer [HD33]**

- Stoneware drain pipe. 20g.

**Layer [HE7]**

- Stoneware drain pipe. 2 pieces. 22g.

**Layer [HE8]**

- Stoneware drain pipe. 1 piece. 6g.
- Grey stoneware drain pipe with clear glaze on exterior. 1 piece. 26g.

## 9.9 Stone

**Layer [HD4]**

- Reigate. Corner of block with two smoothed surfaces and one rough one. Tool marks on one smoothed surface. 606g.
- Portland slab 38-43mm thick. Two very smooth surfaces. 669g.
- Portland slab with two smooth faces one with tool marks. 48mm thick. One side has rough taper to a weathered rounded edge 38mm thick. 519g.
- Portland slab. Two surfaces 48mm apart. One surface ends in fracture probably a straight edge on a corner. 338g.
- York stone. Part of a slab 42mm thick with two edges at right angles. One side worn the other split. 1,291g.
- York stone flake. 93g.
- York stone, part of slab about 34mm thick. 127g.
- Heavy grey fossiliferous limestone. Part of slab about 36mm thick. 696g.
- Brown sandstone. Corner of a slab. Thickness 25 to 37mm. Top somewhat worn. 1,091g.
- Corner of slab of hard purple-grey sandstone about 22m thick. 334g.

- Slab of grey-brown sandstone. One rounded edge. Hole with a screw thread 7.5mm thick tapering to 6mm. 26mm thick. Side with screw hole has worn surface. Other surface has striated tool marks. 218g.
- Dark red sandstone – probably heavily burnt. 32mm thick. 620g.
- Slab of very fine medium grey mudstone. Fine laminations on the edges. One cut edge. Thickness about 14mm.

#### **Layer [HD7]**

- Portland stone with one smooth surface, 39g.
- York stone? Slab. One edge. About 35mm thick. 1,753g.
- Brown sandstone slab with uneven fracture. Horsham stone? 16 to 24mm thick. Mortar on one side. 658g.
- Slate, purple. 5 pieces one with nail still in place. 93g.
- Slate pencil, 1 piece, 2g.
- Hard heavy black stone, 124g.
- Hard limestone slab. One surface. 58g.
- Dark-grey-green igneous or metamorphic rock. 2 pieces, 51g
- Hematite or slag. Not magnetic. 18g.
- Bead-like flint. Probably natural. 5g.

#### **Layer [HD8]**

- Flint with three roughly struck surfaces. Mortar on surface and fractures. 631g.
- Flint. One struck surface with patches of yellow and white wash. Chalk on the surface of the flint. 1,948g.
- Flint with three struck surfaces. Chalk on the cortex. 408g.
- Flint nodule with sharp fractures. Chalk on cortex. 310g.
- Flint with one struck surface. Chalk on cortex. 210g.
- Flint. One large struck surface and 4 struck edges. Limescale on face. Very soft pale brown chalky mortar on surface. 3,143g.
- Flint. 3 struck surfaces of which 2 form an edge. 1,866g.
- Flint with two more or less parallel struck faces about 105mm apart. White wash on one surface. 1,195g.
- Flint with two struck surfaces. Some chalk on cortex. Soft pale brown chalk mortar which a hard surface (limescale?) in places. 880g.
- Flint struck to form two surfaces at right angles. Chalk on cortex. 716g.
- Flint. Large ‘flake’ with three main struck surfaces. Grey brown chalky mortar on surface and fractures. 411g.
- Knobbly flint. 4 sharp fractures 2 of which are at right angles. 283g.
- Chalk block. Wedge shaped. Length 205mm. Tapers from 110mm to about 55mm. Tool marks from straight bladed chisel. V shaped slot towards the top of the wedge 40mm long by about 7mm. Weight 3,663g.
- Chalk block with two rough surfaces meeting at an angle of about 135 degrees. 1,450g.
- Chalk block with one doubtful surface. 632g.
- Chalk block. Two surfaces. Very soft rough mortar. 1,033g.
- Chalk. One probable surface. Mortar on surface and fractures. 174g.
- Grey slate. 22g.

#### **Layer [HD11]**

- <3> ‘Marble’ made of pale brown stone. 17.5mm diameter. 8g.

**Layer [HD14]**

- Chalk. Corner of roughly shaped block with grey calcite (?) on the surface. 782g.
- Flint, burnt. 1 piece, 3g.
- Flint flake with mortar possibly from a wall. 19g.
- Reigate stone, a scrap. 4g.
- Brown sandstone slab. A scrap, 10g.
- Fine pale brown laminar sandstone. 1 piece with mortar on the fracture. 172g.
- Slate, purple, 5 pieces, 149g.
- Slate, grey, 9 pieces, 108g.

**Layer [HD15]**

- Reigate stone rubble. 3 pieces 19g.
- Reigate stone. Two faces, one of which is sooted meeting at an angle of 100 degrees. Chisel marks on the other face. 317g.
- Slate, purple, 16g.

**Layer [HD17]**

- Slate, purple. 24g.
- Slate, grey. 15g.

**Layer [HD19]**

<45> Hone. Very fine grey striped stone. Surviving length 80mm. 86g. Joins find <43> from [HD33].

**Layer [HD28]**

- Reigate stone rubble. 3 pieces, 48g.
- Fissile grey sandstone, 1 piece, 2g.

**Layer [HD32]**

<32> Chalk. Three roughly worked faces two of which meet at an angle of 115 degrees. Hard grey mortar on one surface. 511g.

- Chalk with one rough surface largely covered with grey brown mortar containing scraps of chalk and sharp flint. Traces of yellow lime scale. 973g.
- Chalk. Edge of block. Hard pale grey mortar on surface. 526g.
- Purple slate. 2 pieces, 74g.

**Layer [HD33]**

<43> Hone stone. Very fine grey striped stone. Triangular cross section. 30g. Joins find <45> from [HD19].

- Reigate stone block with smoothed surface curving down towards the edges. Looks worn. Rough edges and base. Length 195mm, width about 135mm, height 120mm. No mortar. Paving set? Weight about 4,036g.

**Layer HD34]**

- Grey slate, 5g.

**Layer [HD35]**

- Reigate stone, 2 scraps, 9g.

**Layer [HD35] cleaning the surface**

- Reigate stone rubble 5 pieces, 96g.

**Layer [HD36]**

- Reigate stone. Part of a block 80mm thick. One side smooth the other chiselled. One side split possibly to form edge. Some sooting on the split and the smooth surface. 213g.
- Reigate stone rubble, 14g.
- Purple slate, 24g.
- Grey slate, 16g.

**Layer [HD37]**

- Reigate stone, 15 pieces. 47g.

**Layer [HD38]**

- Slate, dark grey. 3g.

**Layer [HD38] (possible contamination from the pipe cut)**

- Reigate rubble, 2 pieces, 241g.
- Dark grey slate, 3 joining pieces and a scrap. 103g.

**Layer [HD41]**

- Chalk rubble, 1 piece, 115g.
- Reigate stone. Part of roughly shaped block about 110mm by 75mm. 767g.
- Reigate rubble 14 pieces, 1,036g.
- Slab of calcite. Crystals at right angles. One surface stepped. Probably from a natural vein in chalk. 4g.
- Burnt flint, 2 pieces, 30g.

**Layer [HD42]**

- Reigate stone rubble. 7 pieces, 562g.
- Reigate stone rubble. 2 burnt pieces, 7g.
- Reigate stone? Heavier than usual. One uneven surface possibly worn. 722g.
- Reigate stone? Heavier than usual. Two doubtful rough surfaces not at right angles. One uneven surface possibly worn. 1,234g.

**Layer [HD43]**

- Reigate rubble. 5 pieces, 426g.
- Reigate with quartz vein. 3 pieces, 201g.
- Reigate with smoothed surface possibly burnt, 1 piece, 18g.
- Burnt flint, 7g.

**Layer [HD44]**

- Reigate stone rubble, 4 pieces. 151g.

**Layer [HD47]**

- Reigate stone, 2 scraps. 36g.

**Layer [HD48]**

- Chalk, 1 piece, 4g.
- Reigate stone, 2 pieces, 61g.

**Layer [HD50]**

- Reigate stone rubble without worked surfaces. 15 pieces, 1,039g.

**Layer [HD52]**

- Lime scale from inside a pipe. 2 distinct layers. 2g.
- Reigate rubble, 28g.

**Layer [HD53]**

- Reigate stone, 4 scraps, 6g.

**Layer [HD54]**

- Reigate, one smoothed surface, 28g.

**Layer [HD55]**

- Reigate stone slab 30mm thick. Top worn smooth. Bottom burnt with traces of brown mortar. 130g.
- Reigate stone, 2 scraps, 21g.

**Layer [HE5]**

- Large flake of pale brown fissile stone. 213g.

**Layer [HE6]**

- Dark red smooth globular stone or cinder. Possibly hematite. 5g.
- Scrap of York stone. 6g.

**Layer [HE8]**

- Reigate stone rubble with mortar on fracture. 65g.
- Oolitic limestone slab about 44mm thick. One very smooth and one uneven surface. 1,094g.

**9.10 Coal and coal cinder**

Layer	Pieces	Weight (g)
[HD7]	2	5
[HD14]	1	2
[HD33]	2	14
[HD34]	1	2
[HD38] *	2	6
[HD47]	1	1

\* possible contamination from the pipe cut

**Layer [HD16]**

- Coke, 1 piece, 6g.

## 9.11 Mortar and plaster

### Layer [HD4]

- Very fine white plaster with a few small bubbles and tiny scraps of CBM. One piece is a slab 16.5mm thick with a dark grey sandy deposit on a flat surface and a dark line in it. Surfaces look water worn. Possibly plaster of Paris. 2 pieces, 45g.

### Layer [HD7]

- Plaster, yellow painted surface with lath marks on the back. 42g.
- Fine grey, slightly purplish. One edge. 12g.
- Hard grey Portland cement based mortar with impression of a modern tile one side and soft chalk mortar on the other. 401g.
- Hard grey Portland cement based mortar with impressions from modern floor tiles. Three pieces have soft chalky mortar in the other side. 4 pieces, 338g.
- Hard grey mortar with flat contact surface and piece of coarse red brick on the other side. 62g.
- Hard grey mortar, probably Portland cement based. 10g.
- Piece of pointing in hard Portland cement based mortar. 18g.
- Fairly hard light grey chalk mortar with darker grey mortar containing chalk and flint. 17g.
- Medium grey brown mortar with some chalk and sharp flint. One piece with trowel impressions. 3 pieces, 67g.
- Mortar with flat surface and scrap of coarse red brick. 5g.
- Hard medium brown mortar. 10g.
- Light brown mortar with small pieces of sharp flint. 46g.
- Slab of hard grey probably Portland cement based mortar. Gritty surface with traces of whitewash or paint. 28g.
- Hard grey cement with very smooth grey brown surface. Traces of coarse red brick on the back. 20g.
- Pale grey plaster with lath impressions. Off white surface with trace of cream to pale brown paint. 16g.
- Hard grey cement. One side smooth the other with red brick on it. 12g.
- Grey-brown mortar, possibly Parker's Roman cement. Piece of charcoal embedded in it. 47g.
- Chalky mortar with flint up to 14mm. Fine white finish. 13g.
- Plaster with pale yellow paint on surface. 9g.
- White plaster of Paris with dark grey almost black surface. 21g.

### Layer [HD7] just above [HD39]

- Soft pale grey mortar with flint and chalk. 12 pieces, 123g.

### Layer [HD8]

- Yellow-brown mortar with scraps of chalk and flint. 203g.
- Peg tile embedded in a slab of brown mortar. One side a rough surface, the other has a light brown surface skim with earth-brown paint. 338g.
- Pale grey chalky mortar with finer slightly darker surface mortar. Traces of whitewash. 14g.
- Grey surface mortar with traces of whitewash, 18g.
- Grey-brown surface mortar attached to scrap of ceramic building material. 5g.



- Brown mortar, possibly Roman cement with lath impressions. Covered with about 13mm of dark grey mortar. Rough flinty surface covered with light creamy-brown wash. 124g.
- Slab of very hard fine cement 17-22mm thick. Lath impressions on one side, other side smooth but uneven. 117g.
- Slab of grey chalky mortar with thin surface skim on one side. 9g.
- Coarse pale grey mortar with chalk and flint. Dark grey deposit on part of surface. Contact surface probably with flint. 28g.
- Grey chalky mortar with a flat surface and an uneven contact surface more-or-less at right angles. 238g.
- Grey chalky mortar with flint up to 10mm. One contact surface probably with a flint. 165g.

#### **Layer [HD14]**

- Slab of soft chalky mortar about 20mm thick. One side covered with a layer of harder grey mortar about 2mm thick with the impression of tiles on the surface. 1 piece, 111g.
- Similar to the above but without the tile impressions. 154g.
- Piece of hard grey stone, a piece of soft red brick embedded in a mass of soft chalky mortar, 194g.
- Grey-green with scraps of angular flint, 2 pieces, 24g.
- Grey-brown mortar with surface coat. Latter contains many grits. 48g.
- Grey-brown mortar with surface coat. Latter contains many grits. Traces of pale brown wash. 3 pieces. 168g.
- Coarse mortar with scraps of brick chalk and flint. 2 pieces, 31g.
- Scarp of fairly fine grey-brown mortar. Small flint. Lath impression. 6g.
- Soft mortar with chalk and ceramic building material. Hard smooth surface skim with soft crumbly mortar on it. One edge. 328g.
- Coarse hard grey-brown mortar. One smooth surface with shallow ring shaped indentation 22mm diameter. 87g.
- Soft crumbly mortar with flint up to 15mm, brick to 8mm and chalk to 5mm. 46g.
- Hard dark grey probably using Portland cement. Scrap of yellow pottery. Two surfaces forming an edge. 18g.
- Hard dark grey mortar. Uneven contact surface. Small angular and rounded flint. Few scraps of ceramic building material. 151g.
- Hard grey-brown mortar with paler inclusions. Smooth surface and edge. Lath marks on back. 173g.
- Coarse grey brown plaster with lath impressions. Fine surface skim giving smooth surface with traces of yellow paint. 3 pieces, 125g.

#### **Layer [HD15]**

- White chalky with scraps of flint. 11g.
- Brown with a few scraps of flint. 12g.
- Grey-brown surface with traces of whitewash. 5g.
- Soft pale brown flinty mortar with sooted surface. 87g.
- Scrap of grey brown mortar. 9g.
- Fine hard grey brown mortar with hollow surface. 13g.
- Slab of pale grey-brown mortar with flat surface. 28g.
- Scrap of grey brown mortar. 3g.

**Layer [HD17]**

- Rough with scraps of flint and CBM. Piece of peg tile embedded in it. Hard darker grey surface with impression of keying from modern tiles. 409g.
- Hard with large piece of sharp angular flint and peg tile hard smooth medium grey surface possibly using Portland cement. 251g.
- Coarse grey mortar with part of lath adhering to surface. 22g.
- Pale grey coarse mortar with traces of laths. 5 pieces, 21g.

**Layer [HD24]**

- Slab of pale grey render with white surface. 733g.
- Hard grey fine render with scraps of coarse red brick embedded in the back. 53g.

**Layer [HD26]**

- <33> Fine very hard grey-brown cement with uneven surface. Possibly Parker's. 88g.
- Fairly hard medium brown mortar. Edge with fine white finishing surface. Lath impressions and some soft pale grey mortar on the back. 219g.
  - Hard fine grey-brown cement. Smooth surface with bubble in it. Rounded corner. Back partly smooth and partly covered with coarser grey brown mortar. 127g.
  - Uneven tile about 15-18mm thick embedded in coarse flinty medium brown mortar. One side has smooth hard grey-brown surface with traces of pale brown paint. 238g.
  - Two joining pieces of fine Portland cement slab with smooth surface with traces of pale brown paint. About 15mm thick but the back is uneven and covered with soft white chalky mortar including ceramic building material. 1,025g.
  - Pale grey mortar. Surface skim covered with at least 2 coats of pale yellow paint. Traces of lath impressions on the back. 79g.
  - Hard grey-brown cement with smooth surface. Traces of brick on one side. Probably the fill of a joint. 80g.
  - Hard pale brown cement about 8mm thick. One side smooth, traces of brick on the other. 28g.
  - Hard coarse grey-brown mortar with lath impressions. 87g.
  - Soft grey mortar with some flint. 3 pieces. 57g.
  - Slab of hard fine grey-brown mortar. One edge. One side smooth with 5mm deep recess 31mm from the edge. Lath marks on the back. 78g.
  - Fine grey mortar with very fine white surface plaster. 17g.

**Layer [HD28]**

- Layer of hard grey (Portland?) cement with rough whitewashed surface. 19g.
- Soft dark grey mortar with chalk and flint up to 5mm across. 3 pieces, 23g.
- Pale grey chalky mortar. 9g.
- Slab of pale grey mortar with flint. Small area of finished surface. 9g.
- Coarse grey-brown mortar with chalk, flint and ceramic building material. 4 pieces, 19g.
- Slab of hard grey plaster 16-18mm thick. Fine white surface with white paint or whitewash. 133g.
- Slab of hard grey plaster or render with softer coarse mortar attached to the inner face. Latter contains many scraps of flint and chalk. One edge. Traces of yellow and white paint on surface. 127g.
- Hard grey cement. One side rough with dark red paint. Hull brown colour or red ship hull paint. Fine yellowish mortar or plaster on the other side. 34g.

**Layer [HD30]**

- Hard pale grey mortar. One smooth surface and one uneven surface possibly with yellow lime scale on it. 40g.

**Layer [HD32]**

<23> Coarse grey mortar with flint and chalk. About 26mm thick. Edge with white wash. Lath impressions. Coarse surface with pale yellow wash. 2 joining pieces. 412g.

- <24> Rough chalky mortar with flint to 18mm overlaid with finer hard grey mortar which is in turn overlaid finer more yellow mortar with the impressions of small floor tiles some triangular with a side of 75mm. Impressions partly overlaid by dark grey lime scale. Total thickness up to 34mm. 630g.  
The rectangular tiles impressions have a width of 38mm (1.5in)  
The triangular tile has a side 75mm (3in) long.



- <25> Coarse grey mortar with flint and chalk. About 33mm thick. Lath impressions. Coarse surface with pale yellow wash. One piece has a line of white run across it. 282g and 606g.
- <26> Coarse grey mortar with flint and chalk. About 28mm thick. Lath impressions. Coarse surface with pale yellow wash. 2 pieces, 218g and 558g.
- <28> Coarse grey mortar with flint and chalk. About 26mm thick. Lath impressions. Coarse surface with pale yellow wash. 138g.
- <29> Block of coarse grey-brown mortar which has filled a corner. Circular impression about 17mm diameter. Possible lath impressions. 230g.
- <30> Coarse grey-brown mortar with impression possibly from a lath. 34g.
- <31> Coarse grey mortar with flint and chalk. About 23mm thick. Edge with white wash on it. Lath impressions. Coarse surface with pale yellow wash. 419g.
- <38> Coarse grey mortar with flint and chalk. About 34mm thick. Lath impressions. Coarse surface with pale yellow wash. 582g.
- <39> Coarse grey mortar with flint and chalk. About 29mm thick. Lath impressions. Coarse surface with pale yellow and white wash. 338g.

<40> Coarse grey mortar with flint and chalk. About 28mm thick. Lath impressions. Coarse surface pale yellow and white wash. 213g.

**Layer [HD34]**

- Fine hard grey-brown cement with 1 edge. 12g.

**Layer [HD36]**

- Dark grey-brown mortar about 36mm thick. Lath impressions on the back. Traces of white finishing plaster on the surface. Edge formed by contact with surface. 217g.
- Dark grey mortar with a few scraps of ceramic building material embedded in soft yellow-brown mortar with scraps of chalk and sharp flint. 59g.
- Soft yellow-brown mortar with scraps of chalk and sharp flint with one curved contact surface and another with trowel marks. 29g.

**Layer [HD41]**

- Brown chalky mortar with smooth surface a scrap of brick on the back. 12g.
- Mortar with chalk and flint. Smooth surface. 10g.

**Layer [HD43]**

- Grey mortar with chalk and flint. 27g.
- Coarse grey-brown mortar. 3 pieces, 126g.

**Layer [HD47]**

- Corners of two bricks joined with very hard grey-brown cement probably Portland. Also a render of the same cement up to 12mm thick.
- Concrete, 1 piece. 40g.
- Grey mortar with some lime scale. 10g.
- Soft pale grey coarse mortar with scraps of chalk and flint. 64g.
- Grey mortar or render with sharp angular flint. Flat surface with traces of pale yellow paint. 16g.
- Coarse medium grey mortar. 4 pieces, 38g.
- White plaster. 6g.

**Layer [HD55]**

- Yellow brown-mortar with scraps of chalk and flint. 2 pieces, 168g.

**Layer [HE3]**

- White flinty plaster with very fine white surface skim. 93g.

**Layer [HE7]**

- Grey-brown mortar with surface coat. Latter contains many grits. Traces of pale brown wash. 1 piece. 55g.

**Layer [HE8]**

<37> Fine brown (Parker's?) cement with lath impressions covered with hard grey surface cement with a coarse gritty finish covered with pale yellow wash. About 22mm thick. 336g.

- Hard grey brown cement. Triangular section with two surfaces. One has dark red paint with a drip of whitewash on it, over pale red paint, over, pale yellow paint. 21g.

## 9.12 Iron

### Layer [HD7]

- Nail, rectangular. 58mm long.
- Nail with long head, probably a wall tie. Surviving length 42mm, head length 25mm.

### Layer [HD7] just above [HD39]

- Rust, 3 scraps.

### Layer [HD8]

- Nails, rectangular, lengths 76mm and 58mm.
- Nail, rectangular. Surviving lengths 66mm and 55mm.
- Nail, square, surviving length 85mm.

### Layer [HD14]

- Nail, square, 50mm long.
- Nails, rectangular, 38mm and 27mm long.
- Nail, square with head. 45mm long.
- Nail, square, surviving length 34mm.
- Nail, uncertain section, surviving length 24mm.
- Rust, a scrap.

### Layer [HD15]

- Nail? Square section. Surviving length 35mm.
- Nail. Square section. Surviving length 50mm. Point bent.
- Curved wrought iron bar. Rectangular section about 8 by 5mm. Length 122mm.
- Nail, square, bent at 90 degrees. Surviving length 40mm.
- Nail, square section and rectangular hook-like head. Bent. Surviving length 48mm.
- Large nail heads, 4.
- Scraps of rust, 11.
- Scraps of rust, 6.
- Nail, square with square head, 62mm long.

### Layer [HD16]

- Nails, square, lengths 30mm, 35mm and 25mm all broken.
- Nails, 2 rusted together one square 50mm long, the other uncertain shape 27mm long
- Rust 3 scraps.

### Layer [HD17]

- Iron strap 26mm wide 2 pieces lengths 185mm and 50mm.
- Iron strap 22mm wide, 4 pieces combined length about 266mm.
- Nails, square, lengths 65mm, 35mm and 27mm.
- Nails, shape uncertain. Lengths 41mm and 50mm.
- Scraps of rust, 5.

### Layer [HD18]

- Nail, rectangular, surviving length 31mm.

### Layer [HD19]

- Key. Part of ring, shaft and blade for two leavers. Length 54mm. 10g.
- Piece of curved wrought iron sheet about 6mm thick.

- Nail, square section with round head, broken, 38mm surviving.
- Rust 6 scraps.

**Layer [HD22]**

- Iron strap about 28mm wide, one piece 150mm long and 2 short pieces.

**Layer [HD26]**

- Nail, rectangular, surviving length 47mm.
- Nail (brad), square section. Surviving length 35mm.
- Nail, square, surviving length 23mm.
- Modern screw, 12 gauge, slotted head, length 39mm.
- Scraps of rust, 3.

**Layer [HD28]**

- Head of nail 18mm diameter embedded in coarse chalky mortar.
- Square nail, surviving length 30mm.
- Rectangular nail fragments surviving lengths 30mm and 29mm.
- Nail? Length 22mm.

**Layer [HD30]**

- Nail, rectangular, 20mm long.
- Rust with flints, 4 pieces.
- Nails, square, surviving lengths 24mm, 32mm and 70mm.

**Layer [HD32]**

- Hook to support a pipe or similar.
- Wrought iron, curved to a point. Length about 65mm. Possibly the tip of a large nail.
- Nail, rectangular, surviving length 44mm.
- Scraps of rust, 2 pieces.

**Layer [HD33]**

- Nails, square, surviving lengths 32mm and 60mm.
- Nail, uncertain shape. Surviving length 32mm.
- Wall tie rusted to a flint. Triangular section. Surviving length 92mm.
- Rust, 15 scraps.

**Layer [HD34]**

- Sheet iron, 3 pieces.
- Rust 14 scraps.

**Layer [HD35]**

- Nail, square head and section 36mm long.
- Scraps of rust, 11 pieces.

**Layer [HD38]**

- Lump of rust attached to a peg tile.
- Head of large bolt?

**Layer [HD41]**

- Nail square shank, irregular head, 45mm long, bent at right angles.

- Nail, part, heavily rusted. Surviving length about 55mm.
- Nail. Rectangular head 18 by 22mm. Square shaft of which 30mm survives.
- Nail, square, surviving length 25mm.
- Nail, round? Bent, surviving length 54mm.
- Rust, 7 scraps.

**Layer [HD42]**

- Nail, square section, surviving length 60mm.
- Ring. 15mm diameter.

**Layer [HD43]**

- Sheet iron, 3 scraps.
- Nail, square, surviving length 28mm.
- Nail, section unclear, surviving length 35mm.
- Nail, square, surviving length 62mm. Bent.
- Nail, section unclear, surviving length 42mm.
- Nail, square, surviving length 34mm.
- Nail (?) 27mm long.
- Nail (?) 28mm long.
- Rust, 7 pieces.

**Layer [HD47]**

- Nail 28mm long.
- Nail, square, 66mm long.
- Nail, 20mm long.
- Flint with a lump of rust attached.
- Floorboard nail. Rectangular head and shaft. Surviving length 30mm.
- Floorboard nail?
- Rust, 2 pieces.

**Layer [HD48]**

- Nail rectangular with rectangular head, 46mm long.
- Nail, a scrap.

**Layer [HD52]**

- Head of rectangular nail stuck to a flint.

**Layer [HD53]**

- Nail head, shape uncertain, surviving length 22mm.
- Rust, a scrap.

**Layer [HD55]**

- Nail rectangular with rectangular head. 45mm long.

**Layer [HE3]**

- Head or rectangular nail. Surviving length 23mm.

**Layer [HE8]**

- Scrap of rust.



## 9.13 Non-ferrous metal

### Layer [HD3]

- Brooch. Copper? Pierced leaf shaped 42mm high by 24mm wide. Blue glass 'stone' with settings for 4 stones around it. Three pale green glass 'stones' survive in these. Pin and clasp on back. 26g. Modern.

### Layer [HD7]

- Lead 'nail'. Square section. Length 26mm. 2g.
- Brass strap buckle. 7g.
- Brass wire 2mm diameter. 58mm long. 2g.

### Layer [HD8]

- Pin, length 23mm.

### Layer [HD14]

- Sheet of zinc (?) attached to a mass of soft pale grey mortar with scraps of chalk and ceramic building materials. 102g.

### Layer [HD15]

- Lead off-cut. Length approximately 70mm. 10g.

### Layer [HD17]

- Copper or copper alloy tack 9mm long with flat circular head. Attached to a lump of rust and mortar containing small scraps of flint.

### Layer [HD23]

- Nail, rectangular, 38mm long. Grey, not rusted.

### Layer [HD26]

<46> Brass stair rod bracket. 14g.

- Buckle shaped like an '8'. 41 by 35mm. Brass? Possibly from a shoe.
- Pin with ball head. Tined brass? 41mm long. 1g.

### Layer [HD41]

- Brass lock plate about 120mm by 90mm. 52g.

### Layer [HE2]

- Copper or brass ring. Metal 2.5mm diameter. Ring slightly distorted external diameter originally 38mm.

## 9.14 Slag

### Layer [HD7]

- Slag, a scrap, 2g.

### Layer [HD8]

<42> Heavy rough slag. 112g.

## 9.15 Bone

	Number	Weight g.
[HD8]	1	1
[HD14]	1	16
[HD15]	30	380 Three with clear butchery marks
[HD16]	4	13
[HD17]	2	2
[HD22]	6	119
[HD23]	1	11
[HD26]	3	12
[HD28]	3	6
[HD30]	4	33
[HD33]	12	93
[HD34]	2	11
[HD35]	1	1
[HD35]	1	248 (cleaning surface of layer)
[HD36]	5	47
[HD37]	1	33 Possible butchery marks.
[HD38]	1	28
[HD38]	2	15 (Possibly from pipe cut)
[HD41]	38	504 One piece with butchery mark
[HD42]	5	64
[HD43]	30	154
[HD44]	2	26
[HD44]	2	4 (cleaning surface of layer)
[HD46]	2	38
[HD47]	8	23
[HD52]	2	9
[HD53]	1	1
[HD54]	1	1
[HD55]	1	1
[HD60]	2	2
[HD64]	1	2
[HD11] & [HD43]	1	15 (From Cleaning south side of red brick wall [HD13])

The material below is not included in the table above:

### Layer [HD7]

- Part of handle probably for a brush. Made from two or more layers fixed with iron rivets. Surviving length 72mm, greatest width 17mm. 5g.

### Layer HD15]

- Teeth, two molars possibly cervus. 11g.
- Dog claw? 1g.

**Layer [HD22]**

<21> Jaw with three attached teeth and another tooth. Sheep or goat? 24g.

**Layer [HD30]**

<36> Pig molar. Part. 4g.

**Layer [HD34]**

<14> Tooth. Incisor possibly horse or cattle. 1g.

**Layer [HD41]**

<35> Jaw bone and part of a tooth. Sheep or goat? 18g.

**Layer [HD42]**

<34> Pig molar. Part. 5g.

**Layer [HD43]**

- Sheep lower jaw bone with teeth. 69g.

**Layer [HD46]**

- Horse tooth. 33g.

**Layer [HD47]**

<20> Tooth. Part of molar possibly cervus. Mortar on surface and fractures. 2g.

**Layer [HD50]**

- Sheep lower jaw. 1 piece. 9g.

**9.16 Shell****Oyster shells**

	Number	Weight (g).
[HD7]	3	31
[HD8]	8	46
[HD14]	4	14
[HD15]	17	108
[HD17]	1	2
[HD22]	1	7
[HD30]	7	59
[HD33]	4	14
[HD34]	7	28
[HD35]	6	20
[HD35]	1	3 (cleaning surface of layer)
[HD36]	5	22
[HD37]	4	6
[HD38]	6	33 (Possibly from pipe cut)
[HD41]	45	306
[HD42]	9	44
[HD43]	81	310
[HD44]	1	5 (cleaning surface of layer)

	Number	Weight (g).
[HD47]	3	12
[HD48]	2	12
[HD50]	1	1
[HD55]	2	5
[HD64]	2	2
[HE3]	1	30
[HE8]	3	21
[HD11] & [HD43]	6	26 (Cleaning south side of red brick wall [HD13]).

**Layer [HD7]**

- Limpet. 4g.
- Point of a spiral shell. 1g.
- Scallop shell, part. 13g.

**Layer [HD8]**

- Cockle shell, 1 and 4 pieces, 3g.

**Layer [HD15]**

- Mussel shell, 2 scraps, 2g.

**Layer [HD34]**

- Mussel shell, 1, 5g.

**Layer [HD41]**

- Snail, a piece. 1g.
- Cockle, a scrap. 1g.

**Layer [HD42]**

- Mussel, scrap. 1g.
- Cockle, 2g.
- Snails, 3. 11g.

**Layer [HD43]**

- Mussel, 4 scraps, 3g.
- Cockle shell, 1 scrap, 1g.

**Layer [HD47]**

- Mussel shell, 3 scraps, 1g.

**Layer [HD48]**

- Part of snail. 1g.

## 9.17 Charcoal and wood

### Layer [HD7] on surface of [HD39]

- Charcoal twig. 2 joining pieces. 14mm diameter. 3g.

### Layer [HD7] just above [HD39]

- Charcoal twig. 4 joining pieces 12-14mm diameter. 3g.

### Layer [HD15]

- Scrap of charred wood. 1g.

### Layer [HD36]

- Charcoal. Two joining pieces of twig 10mm dia. 2g.

### Layer [HD47]

- Charcoal. A scrap. 1g.

### Layer [HD55]

- Charcoal. Scrap, 1g.

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