

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

MEDIEVAL AND LATER CERAMIC
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION
IN SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND

A study in ceramic archaeology
and historical geography

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Volume 2
(Master)

9. GAZETTEERS : PRODUCTION
SITES

9.1 Gazetteer : the evidence for medieval and later pottery production in South-East England.

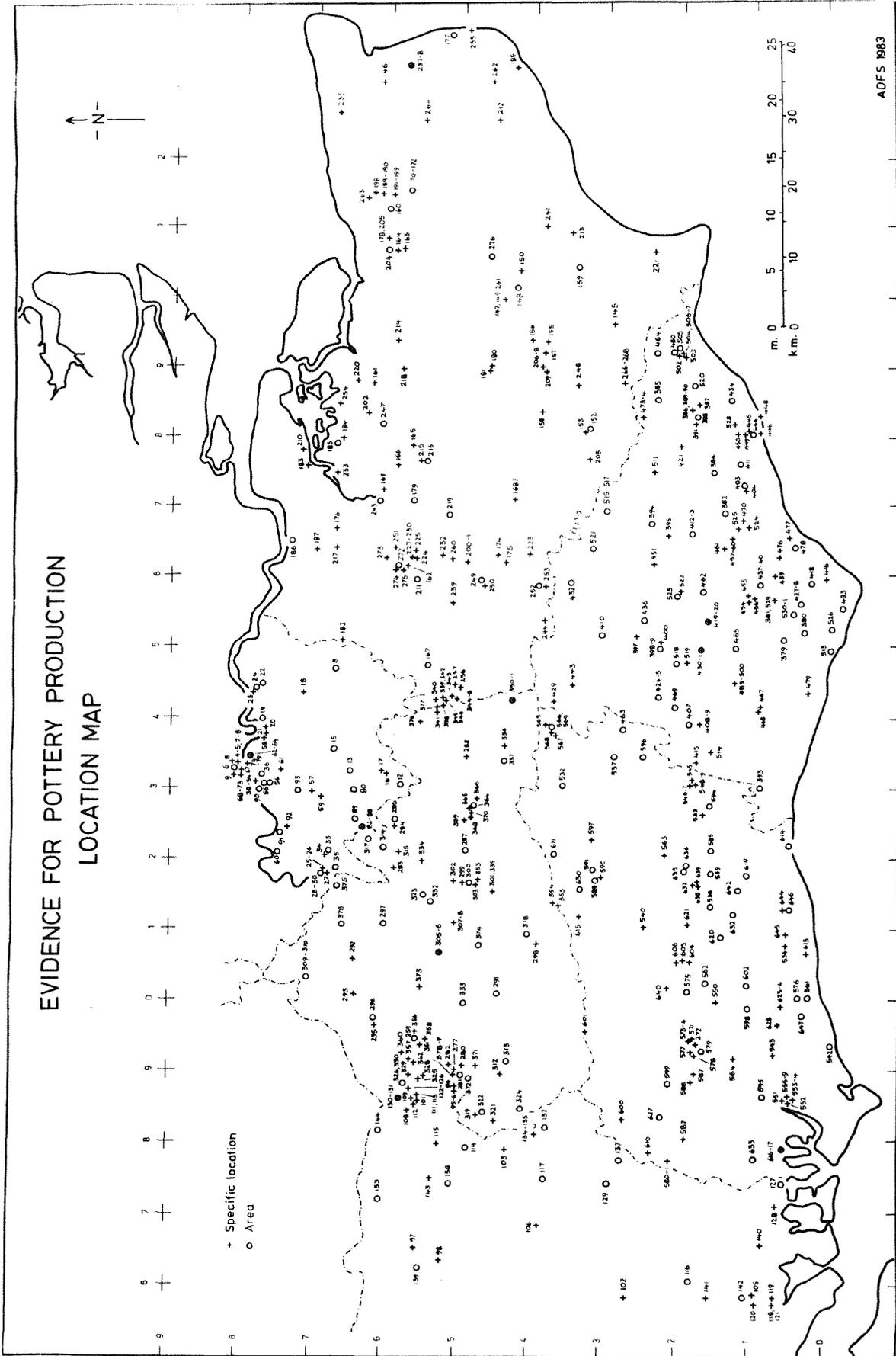
9.1.1 Introduction

This gazetteer contains a wide range of material which is both directly and indirectly relevant to medieval and later pottery manufacture in the historic counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex and in parts of Hampshire and the City of London. The information has been used for the maps in Sections 2.4 and 4.4 and in Sections 5 and 6. Reference numbers relate to the location map (Fig. 9.1).

Topographical entries are arranged alphabetically under modern administrative divisions. Locations in Greater London are listed under their appropriate Borough and other places are denoted by administrative parishes as defined in 1974. Historic parishes which have been subsumed within larger units are cross-referenced where appropriate, but these historic divisions have been retained for the extensive new districts such as Runnymede, Spelthorne and Elmbridge in Surrey. Ordnance Survey administrative maps covering these areas on the fringe of Greater London do not include any smaller parish units in the revised information of 1974-5. For convenience, the gazetteers for Kent and Surrey are followed by a list of places formerly in these counties but now within Greater London.

Medieval material in the gazetteer includes archaeological and documentary evidence, together with place-names and personal names. Evaluation of the evidence, as described in Section 2.4 shows that many of the entries relating to personal names and place-names are unlikely to be associated with pottery manufacture. Nevertheless, even the improbable evidence has been included so that it can be reassessed, if necessary, as further information comes to light. Late medieval personal names have been mentioned either in the gazetteer or in Section 2.4 not as an indication of pottery manufacture, but rather to serve as a caution against attaching undue significance to field and place-names in the relevant areas. In some cases, these later names show the subsequent fortunes of families which might once have been engaged in potting (Section 2.4.4). Selected post-medieval surnames are also given for parishes which merit inclusion on other grounds, and probable links between place-names and post-medieval personal names are indicated where appropriate.

Details of post-medieval pottery manufacture include both archaeological and documentary evidence drawn from published and some



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Fig. 9.1 Evidence for medieval and later pottery production in South-East England: location map

unpublished sources. Place-names appear in the parish summaries, but topographical information is listed separately for known potteries. 'Archaeological' evidence for the post-medieval period comprises only excavated groups of wasters, generally up to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. Neither pots labelled with their place of manufacture nor the extant remains of nineteenth-century and later kilns or workshops are included under 'archaeological evidence'. For these, there is a reference to an appropriate published description.

Each entry in the gazetteer follows a standard format. The evidence is treated under the following headings:-

1. Archaeological evidence
2. Documentary sources
3. Place-names
4. Personal names
5. Discussion

Archaeological evidence is subdivided according to site, but, with the exception of the post-medieval potteries noted above, the documentary evidence is listed chronologically for the whole parish. The occurrence of place-names and personal names is also arranged chronologically. Entries include both the source of the information and the national grid reference, where available. The Public Record Office parish reference is given for Tithe Maps, irrespective of whether the copies were examined at Kew or in one of the county record depositories. References to the Ordnance Survey 6-inch County Series Sheets indicate that the place-name has been taken from the Kentish records of the English Place-name Society (University College, London), and sheet numbers relating to the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 or 1:10,500 Grid Series show that the spelling of the name has been taken from the most recent series available.

Discussion of individual entries may include ancillary material such as doubtful personal names not listed in the tables. Topographical information derived from site visits or personal communication is noted where relevant, together with a summary of the geology. Unless otherwise stated, references to specific outcrops of clay or sand are taken from the MSS 6-inch maps held at the Institute of Geological Sciences (London).

An attempt has been made to include the comments of archaeologists and local historians who are familiar with the relevant areas. Nevertheless, these lists are undoubtedly incomplete, and information from anyone who has more detailed local knowledge would be most welcome.

9.1.2 Greater London

BEXLEY (LB)

Bexley (formerly Kent)

Place-names

1. Pottery Road (modern street name) TQ 504 724

Discussion

Houses were built along the nearby Tile Kiln Lane after the First World War (Dale 1974, 251), but no direct evidence for pottery manufacture has been encountered. There may, however, be an association between this name and the post-medieval tileries (see Section 9.4.2 no. 2).

BROMLEY (LB)

Beckenham (formerly Kent)

Personal names (pre-1350)

2. 1320 Gilbert de Crokyndenne
(EPNS: Reaney Coll.; KAO: U36 T119)
1334-5 John Pot'
(Lay Subsidy: Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 140)

Discussion

The apparent association between pot- and crok- surnames is probably fortuitous. 'Crokyndenne' is presumably a topographical name, and in view of his assessment at 5s. 2d. in the Lay Subsidy Rolls for the Hundred of Bromley, John Pot' is unlikely to have been a potter.

St. Mary Cray (formerly Kent)

Place-names

3. Crockenhill Road (modern street name) TQ 47 67 to
TQ 49 67

Discussion

This is a topographical name derived from Crockenhill in the parish of Eynsford, Kent (see no. 182 below).

CITY OF LONDON

Archaeological evidence

4. Dukes Place, Aldgate (TQ 335 812)

A ditch fill contained late sixteenth-/early seventeenth-century biscuit-fired delftware wasters.

(Cherry 1972, 211)

5. Mitre Square (TQ 3345 8102)

Seventeenth-century earthenware wasters were found during a watching brief.

(Cherry 1980, 210; Richardson 1980, 385)

Documentary evidence

6. 1422 A list of trades includes both 'potters' (? earthenware) and 'pot-makers' (? metal vessels).
(Le Patourel 1968, 112)

For the post-medieval period, Edwards (1974, 126) lists 46 potters in the City of London recorded between c. 1570 and 1710. Only a selection of the most important references is given below.

7. Aldgate

- 1571 Six alien potters are recorded in Dukes Place, Aldgate (see above), including Jacob Johnson.
(Edwards 1974, 8)
- 1582-3 Jacob Johnson was named as a potmaker for the last time. Died 1594.
(ibid., 8)
- 1600 Two potmakers appear in the Parish Register of St. Botolph without Aldgate.
(ibid., 8)
- 1617 and Two alien potmakers were living in Dukes Place, Aldgate.
1621 (ibid., 8)
- 1690-1 William Knight, potmaker of Aldgate, purchased a mill at Wimbledon for the grinding of colours for glazing white ware.
(VCH Surrey 1905, 295)

8. Moorfields

- 1571 and Patents were obtained by Richard Dyer for making fire
1579 pots, described as 'earthen furnaces, earthen fire pots, and earthen ovens, transportable'.
(Edwards 1974, 8)

Place-names

9. 1277 Cro(c)kerelane (Ekwall 1954, 114)
1291 Crokkes Lane (ibid., 114)
c. 1600 Crockers Lane (ibid., 114)
(lost) Crocker Lane (ibid., 114)

Personal names (pre-1350)

10. 1280 Walter and Richard le Potter
 (Reaney 1967, 188)
- 1318 Walter le Crockere
 (Chertsey Cartularies II, 335 no. 1257)

Discussion

The problem of identifying medieval occupational surnames associated with the manufacture of earthenware as opposed to metal vessels is particularly acute in London (Riley 1868, 61; Le Patourel 1968, 102). Indeed, most London bellfounders are also called 'potters' (Reaney 1967, 189). Some distinction between earthenwares and metal vessels can, however, be inferred from the fifteenth-century list of trades (Le Patourel 1968, 112).

The name 'Crocker' is perhaps more significant than 'Potter', but derivation from family names such as Crèvecoeur or place-names such as Poitiers is more likely in London than in remote rural areas. Thus, Walter and Richard le Potter were wealthy merchants living in Cheapside with a shop at Bury St. Edmunds and lands at Boston and Winchester (Reaney 1967, 188), and John Pottere mentioned in the Sussex Feet of Fines for 1402-3 (Salzman 1916, 216 no. 2743) was a London leather-worker.

Ekwall (1933, 114) considered that the now lost street names 'Crocker Lane', near Whitefriars was derived from OE crocc- (crock; earthen vessel). In towns, however, even names of proven derivation may originate in the areas where pots were sold rather than where they were made.

Distinctive 'London area' medieval wares were evidently marketed in the City, but unlike the Farringdon Road tile kiln (see Section 9.4.2 no. 6) there is no archaeological evidence for pottery manufacture in the City itself. The texture of the sands used to temper the 'London area' wares is similar to the range of grain sizes found in the brickearths encountered on excavations in London (A. Vince, pers. comm. 1982), but similar deposits occur over a wide area on both the north and south sides of the Thames. Indeed, there is circumstantial evidence for an unlocated medieval pottery-producing centre in the vicinity of Blackheath and Woolwich (see no. 21 below). It is tempting to speculate that the 'London area' wares were made there.

Documentation is more reliable for the post-medieval period, but even then it is difficult to draw definite conclusions about the precise location or duration of production. The discovery of wasters at Dukes Place and Mitre Square provides evidence which was not available to Edwards (1974, 8) to show that the potters worked as well as lived in the Aldgate area. However, the documentary evidence does not indicate whether or not there was direct continuity between Johnson's late sixteenth-century manufactory and the work of the early seventeenth-century potters.

CROYDON (LB)

Addiscombe (formerly Surrey)

Personal names (pre-1350)

11. 1332 Stephano' de Potteslegh
 (Willard & Johnson 1932, 54)
- 1332 Roberto de Potteslegh
 (ibid., 54)

Discussion

These surnames, probably of topographical origin, are unlikely to be associated with pottery manufacture.

Coulsdon (formerly Surrey)

Place-names

12. Potters Field (Rumble.1971-2, 33)

Discussion

Rumble (1971-2, 33) does not give the date of this field-name, but he attributes its origin either to an occupation or to a personal name.

Croydon (formerly Surrey)

Documentary evidence

13. There is undated evidence for post-medieval pottery manufacture in the town.
(VCH Surrey 1905, 295)

Personal names (post-1350)

14. 1430-1 John, Richard and Johanna Potter
 (Lewis 1894, 202)

Norwood (formerly Surrey)

Documentary evidence

15. There is undated evidence for post-medieval pottery manufacture in the locality.
(VCH Surrey 1905, 295)

Sanderstead (formerly Surrey)

Place-names (PRO IR30/34/107)

16.	1843	Hounstead Berry (Tithe Award No. 75)	TQ 327 600
	1843	Further Hounstead Berry (Tithe Award No. 77)	TQ 327 600
	-	Hounstead Bury (Gover et al. 1934, 375)	TQ 327 600
17.	C15th	Crockerwey (A. Rumble, pers. comm.)	TQ 324 604 to TQ 333 599

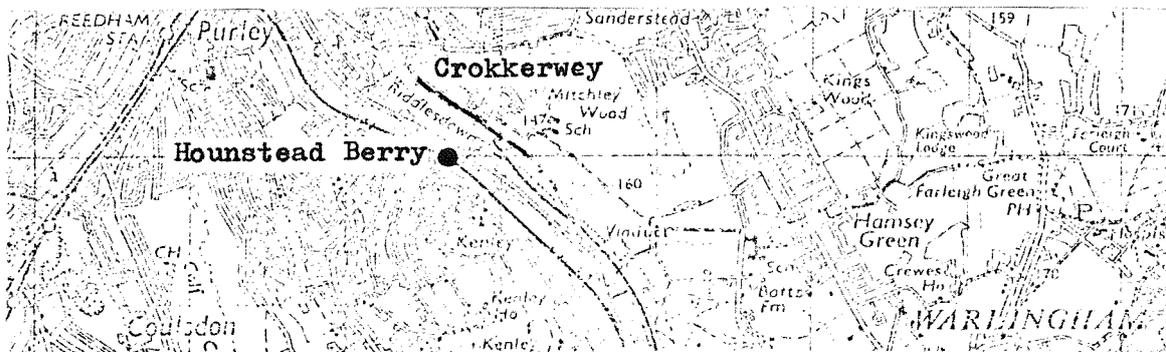


Fig. 9.2 CROYDON (LB): Sanderstead (1:50,000)

Discussion

The entry in the Tithe Award (1843) reads Hounstead Berry (Rumble 1970-1, 40; PRO: IR30/34/107) not Hounstead Bury (Gover et al. 1934, 375), but in the altered Award (1844), the name has been changed to Homestead Bury. In 1931, the area was known as Ansley Berry Shaw (Rumble 1970-1, 40). This demonstrates the changes which can obscure the significant origins of a name derived from OE ofen-stede meaning 'place with a furnace or oven' (A. Rumble, pers. comm. 1977).

A possible association with pottery manufacture is suggested by the nearby fifteenth-century pasture-boundary which follows 'Crockerwey' (A. Rumble, pers. comm.). However, Turner (1974, 50) has suggested that another north/south route called Potters Lane in Banstead (see no. 286, below) may owe its origin to journeys made by medieval potters working on the fringes of the Weald. They may have travelled through Banstead in order to obtain the white-firing clay used to decorate their wares from the outcrops of Reading Beds clay in the Cheam area. An association between the ofen-stede and 'Crockerwey' cannot, therefore, be proved, and the potters may simply have been making journeys along Riddlesdown, perhaps even to sell their wares rather than to obtain clay.

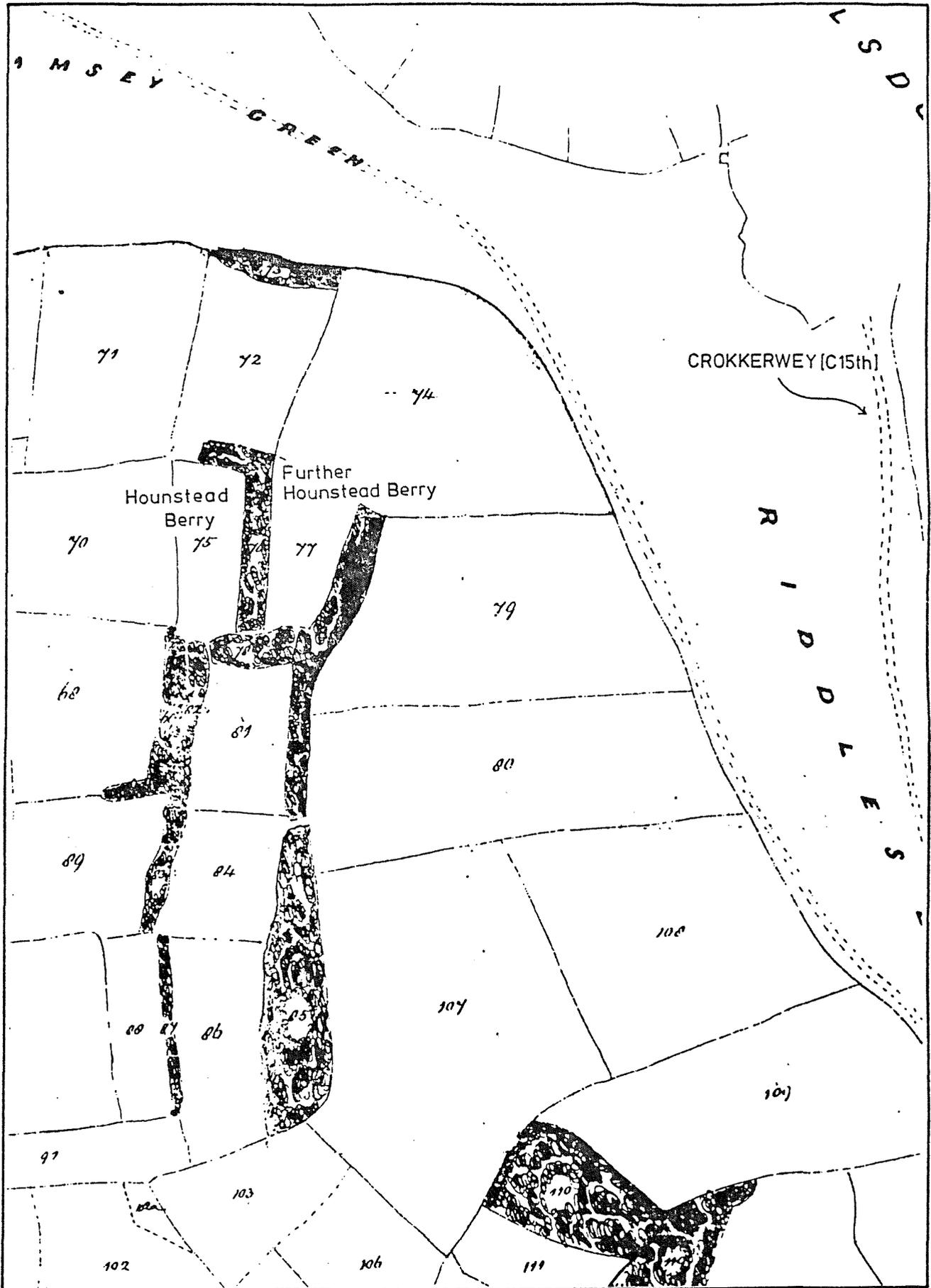


Fig. 9.3 Extract from the Sanderstead Tithe Map, 1843
(PRO IR30/34/107)

GREENWICH (LB)

Eltham (formerly Kent)

Place-names

18. Crockham Way (modern street name) TQ 433 717

Discussion

Crockham Way is probably a recent name derived from a place elsewhere.

Greenwich (formerly Kent)

Documentary evidence

Edwards (1974, 126-7) lists 102 potters at Greenwich, Deptford and Woolwich during the period c. 1570-1710. Only a few of the more important references are listed below.

19. 1542 and Alien potters described as Dutchmen appear in the Lay
1550 Subsidy records.

(Edwards 1974, 6)

20. Billingsgate (TQ 382 778)

1583 First mention of a specific pottery site in Greenwich.

(Edwards 1974, 6)

1656 Will of William Deane, potter

(Brears 1971, 189)

1681 Will of John Watton, potter

(ibid., 189)

1692 Will of Joseph Hall, potter

(ibid., 189)

1836 End of continuous working on this site

(Edwards 1974, 6)

21. Deptford Bridge (TQ 374 678)

1670-1691 Pottery run by Joseph Hall

(Edwards 1974, 6)

1702 Pottery still working under Joseph's sons.

(ibid., 6)

Discussion

Documentary sources indicate pottery manufacture in Greenwich at least as early as the 1540's. A combination of pot- and crock- personal names suggests that medieval pottery was probably made somewhere within the extensive Hundred of Blackheath, which included the Parish of East Greenwich. In view of the known medieval tileries at Woolwich, however, this may be a more likely location than either Greenwich or Deptford, and the evidence is, therefore, discussed below (see no. 24, below).

Plumstead (formerly Kent)

Documentary evidence

22. Plumstead Common (c. TQ 4477)

Site of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century potteries.

(Edwards 1974, 4; Pryor & Blockley 1978, 43)

1855 Potteries in Greenwich Road and Blackheath Road.

(Brears 1971a, 190)

Woolwich (formerly Kent)

Archaeological evidence

23. Woolwich Ferry Approach (TQ 433 793)

Phase one: Wasters and kiln debris were dumped in a clay-lined pit which is stratigraphically earlier than the seventeenth-century kilns on the same site. The pottery is assigned to the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century on the basis of typology.

Phase two: Oval, brick-built kiln with one stoke hole and three internal flues. The kiln lay within an enclosure wall, part of which may be earlier than the kiln itself. Clay pipe evidence from the later earthenware kiln suggests that the short-lived production of stonewares can be dated to c. 1660, but conceivably as early as the 1620's. Earthenwares assigned to phase two imply the existence of other kilns nearby, and the production of stonewares a decade or so earlier than John Dwight's manufactory at Fulham suggests that the work at Woolwich may have been experimental.

Phase three: Round brick-built kiln with two stoke holes and possible wind baffles. Traces of a springing in the brickwork imply a raised floor. There are indications of possible rebuilding, and clay pipes suggest a date range c. 1660-80.

(Pandrick 1976; Robinson 1977; Blockley 1978; Pryor & Blockley 1978; Finds: Plumstead Museum)

Documentary evidence

24. 1524 John Harrison, potter

(anon. 1934, 14)

1643 Peter Wilbert living in Woolwich. Died 1662. He was probably the grandson of a potter from the Low Countries who settled in Lambeth in the 1570's.

(Edwards in Pryor & Blockley 1978, 36-8)

1664 Death of John Wilbert (son of Peter) who left his 'kilnehouse' in Woolwich to his widow, Mary.

(ibid., 36-8)

1680 Will of John Lyon, potter, of Woolwich.
(Brears 1971a, 189)

Discussion

Tile-makers were working in Woolwich during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (see Section 9.4.2 no. 10a). Extensive outcrops of the local London clay would have been used by the post-medieval potters, and white-firing clays were available from nearby seams of pipe clay. A source at St. Mary's Hill (TQ 42 78) was exploited by the clay pipe-makers and may have been used for the experimental production of post-medieval stonewares (Pryor & Blockley 1978, 43).

Thus, the materials were readily available to support a medieval pottery workshop as well as the tile manufacture recorded in the area. It may, therefore, be significant that the 1334 Kent Lay Subsidy rolls include residents Simon Crockere, Margery Potteres and Alex Pot' in the Hundred of Blackheath (Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 137-8). The latter, who was assessed at 5s., is unlikely to have been a potter, but Margery and Simon were required to pay only 1s. 4d. and 8d. respectively. These sums fall within the range of assessments for known potters, and the combination of two different surnames probably associated with pottery manufacture in the same, albeit large, area is highly suggestive. The surname 'Potter' also occurs at Woolwich as late as the sixteenth century (Duncan & Cock 1924, 156).

Some of the slip-decorated medieval wares found in west Kent are now known to have been made at Mill Green in Essex (Pearce et al. 1982), but the source of the 'London area' jugs which are also decorated with a white slip has yet to be identified. The Woolwich area is surely a strong possibility.

Post-medieval production is attested by wasters found near the Woolwich Ferry, and dated typologically to the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. These may represent the work of possible immigrant Dutch craftsmen (Pryor & Blockley 1978, 83-4), but a potter by the name of John Harrison is recorded in Woolwich in 1524. Output of the yet unlocated kiln from which the wasters were derived included a small proportion of distinctive white-painted and white-slipped red earthenwares.

There is no direct evidence for manufacture in the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, but one group of residual vessels from a later context may indicate continued production during this period (Pryor & Blockley 1978, 79). Following the (?experimental)

output of stonewares, manufacture of heavy earthenwares in the second half of the seventeenth century marks the climax and apparent end of production on the 'Woolwich Ferry' site.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (LB)

Kingston-upon-Thames (formerly Surrey)

Archaeological evidence

25. 70-72 Eden Street: 'Eden Walk I' (TQ 1816 6920)

Traces of an oval or circular kiln estimated to have been some 2m in diameter were excavated in 1968-9. The surviving fragment of kiln wall was composed of broken pottery and tile set in clay. Evidence for the position of the flues had been destroyed by a later wall.

Wasters comprised about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of medieval pottery, but stratigraphy within the dumps did not have any chronological significance. A pit sealed beneath the kiln contained pottery similar to that in the waster heaps.

(Canham 1970; M. Smith, lecture to London Kiln Symposium 1976; Hinton 1980; Finds: Kingston Museum: ER4)

26. Eden Walk II (TQ 181 692)

Large quantities of medieval pottery (including wasters) and part of a probable kiln were found in 1977 on the opposite side of Eden Street to the site excavated in 1968.

(Richardson 1978, 161; Webster & Cherry 1978, 186-7; Bird et al. 1980, 245; Hinton 1980, 377 n. 4; Finds: Kingston Museum)

27. 15 High Street (TQ 1784 6903)

Wasters of some 60 vessels dated typologically to the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century were found firmly stratified beneath the remains of a (?) late sixteenth-century brick-built oven. Such a concentration of debris suggests the presence of a kiln in the immediate vicinity (perhaps on the site of 17 High Street), although the possibility that the waste was dumped as hard core from elsewhere cannot be ruled out.

(Nelson 1981; Finds: Kingston Museum: ER20)

Documentary evidence

28. 1264 "Nov. 3. Allocate to the bailiffs of Kyngeston
2ls. 5d. spent in purchase of 1,000 wine-pitchers
against the feast of St. Edward last past, and in
carriage thereof to Westminster and delivery to the
King's butlers"
(Liberate Rolls 5, 145)

- 1265 "Feb. 8. Allocate to the bailiffs of Kingeston
13s. for 600 pitchers lately taken from them for the
King and for carriage thereof to Westminster"
(Liberate Rolls 5, 162)
- 1265 "Mar. 15. De picheriis ad opus regis emendis - Preceptum
est ballivis de Kingeston' quod provideant regis de d.
picheriis contra iustans festum Pasche, et eos ad regem
usque Westmonasterium carian faciant, ita quod sint ibi-
dem per duos dies ante festum predictum liberandi
pincernis regis."
(Close Rolls 1264-8, 32)
- 1266 "Apr. 13. Allocate to the bailiffs of Kingeston
14s. for 700 pitchers taken for the King against Easter
in the 49th year."
(Liberate Rolls 5, 210)
- 1266 "Dec. 26. To the bailiff of Kingeston. Contrabreve
to have 1,000 pitchers made in his bailiwick and sent
to Westminster without delay by the eve of St. Edward
next for delivery to the King's butlers there."
(Liberate Rolls 5, 252)

Place-names

29. 1322-3 Crockerefeld (Hinton 1980, 382 n. 17)
30. 1428 Potteresforlong (ibid., 382 n. 17)

Personal names (pre-1350)

31. 1332 Alicia Poter (Lay Subsidy: Willard & Johnson 1932, 4)

Personal names (pre 1500)

32. c. 1450 Galfridus le Potter. Mentioned in a rental of Merton
Priory as the former holder of a toft on the west side
of Heathen Street (Hinton 1980, 382 n. 16).

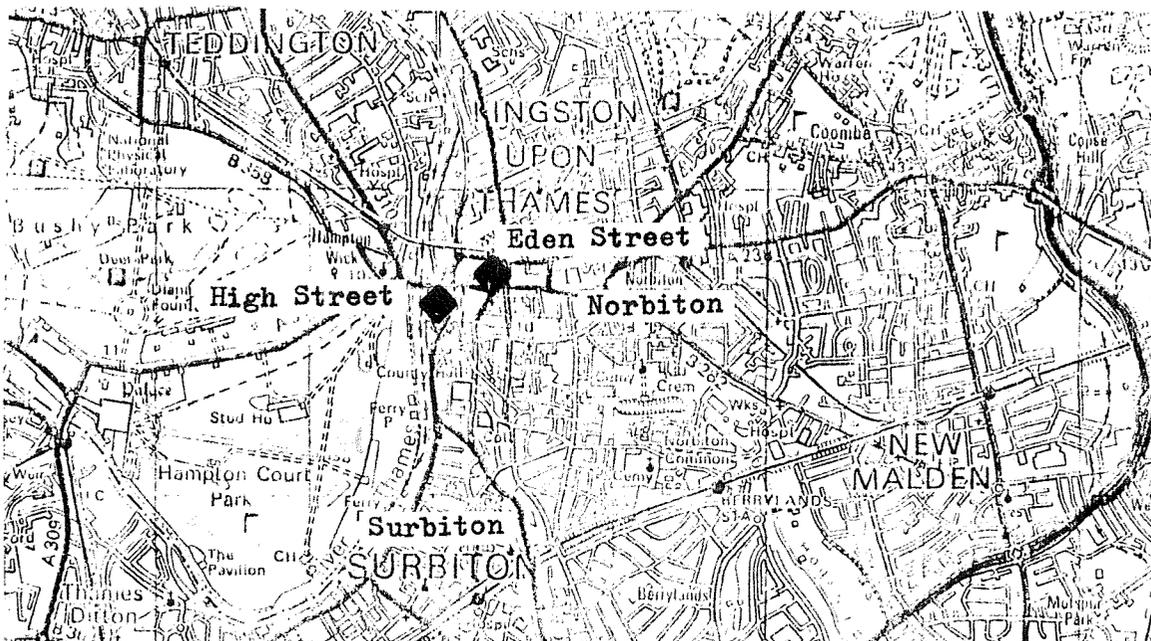


Fig. 9.4: KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (LB): Kingston, Norbiton and Surbiton
(1:50,000)

Discussion

Evidence for likely medieval pottery manufacture at Kingston-upon-Thames appears to have been noted first by Salzman (1913, 117). References to the orders for pitchers, apparently of earthenware, are not included either in the general account of medieval pottery by Hobson (1902) or in the Victoria County History (1905, 281-295). The text of the entries in Liberate Rolls was published by Guiseppi (1937), and these have since appeared in the Calendars (Liberate Rolls 5, 145; 162; 210; 252). More recent writers have also made use of the evidence (Dunning 1945, 236; Le Patourel 1968, 119-20; Hinton 1980, 362; Moorhouse 1981, 111). As noted by Jope (1950-1, 84), however, the bailiffs at Kingston may have been collecting pitchers from several different potters in the region, but the first archaeological discoveries within the town itself came in 1968, and these have been augmented by subsequent finds of wasters (see no. 26 above).

If the place-names cited by Hinton (1980, 362) are included, then all classes of evidence for pottery manufacture - archaeological, documentary, place-name and personal name - are represented at Kingston. The nature of the sources, however, makes it impossible to establish firm links between the different types of evidence. The closest association appears to be between the former holdings of Galfridus le Potter on the west side of Heathen (Eden) Street and the pottery wasters found beneath the Eden Walk II development. Nevertheless, in an urban context such as this, there is a possibility, albeit remote, that Galfridus was a metalworker. Documentary research and archaeological excavations have indicated that the medieval 'Heathen' Street may have been an industrial quarter situated on the leeward side of the town and separated from the Parish Church and market place by an area of marshy ground (Hinton 1980, 377; see also Section 9.4.2 nos. 11 and 12).

The town lies on Thames Gravels and 'brickearth', and the nearest outcrops of clay are on the former common lands at Norbiton and Surbiton. The place-name 'Crokkes Forlang' occurs in the fourteenth century at Norbiton (see no. 33 below), but it is possible that both this and the names cited by Hinton (1980, 382) relate to land on which potters dug their clay rather than to kiln sites. However, the typical off-white fabric of the medieval wasters found at Kingston cannot have been derived from the nearby London clay. Treatment of the local red-firing clay to produce a white fabric has been considered as a possible explanation for this anomaly, but the suggestion (M. Smith

lecture 1976) that a deposit of chalky material found near the kiln may have been used in the preparation of the clay seems unlikely. Accessibility to an urban market, and the availability of local supplies of fuel, as witnessed by entries in the Liberate Rolls (5, 162), would no doubt have outweighed the disadvantages of having to transport clay in order to produce the then fashionable white wares.

The nearest outcrop of white-firing clay would have been from the Bagshot Beds at Esher, but a more likely source is from the Reading Beds which were certainly exploited for potting clay at Farnham, Tongham and near Cheam. By comparing stylistic traits represented among the wasters at Kingston and Cheam, Orton (1982, 81) has inferred that pottery manufacture at Cheam may be an offshoot of the Kingston industry. If this is the case, then perhaps the potter(s) moved nearer to the source of clay in the fourteenth century. Trace-element analysis, however, has revealed differences between the output of the kilns at Kingston and Cheam while demonstrating similarities between the Cheam wasters and local clay sources (Cousins & Kharmaawardena 1969). This may only reflect differences in the clay technology (see Section 3.1), and an extensive programme of chemical analysis of both the fabrics and raw materials would be required in order to draw more positive conclusions about the clay sources exploited by these two industries.

In the absence of archaeomagnetic dates and stratigraphic evidence on the kiln sites, the chronology of medieval pottery manufacture in Kingston relies on typology and the identification of marketed vessels in datable contexts. At the time of discovery, the Kingston fabric was equated with the 'off-white sandy wares' dated 1300-1400 at Northolt (Turner in Canham 1970). Subsequent discoveries at the London waterfront sites have shown that production of Kingston-type decorated jugs was already firmly established by c. 1260 (Orton 1982, M39). Thus, it may have been jugs such as these which were supplied to the royal household at Westminster in the 1260's.

One very distinctive vessel with a moulded crowned head was found in the surviving fragment of kiln wall at 70-72 Eden Street, and must, therefore, be contemporary with, or slightly earlier than, the kiln. The similar naturalistic hair style seen on pots found in London has been compared with coins of the first three Edwards, and in particular with details on the effigy of Edward II in Gloucester Cathedral (Kirkham 1848; Dunning 1940, 223-4). Whether or not this motif is

intended to represent a particular monarch, the decorative style can be paralleled in the early fourteenth century. General similarities are to be seen, for example, among the numerous carved heads on the quire stalls at Winchester Cathedral. These are attributed to the carpenter William Lyngwood who was working at the Cathedral in 1308 and later (Jervis 1976, 19), but the range of hair styles represented on different parts of the canopies serves as a caution against over-emphasis on stylistic comparisons as a precise guide to chronology.

Examples of Kingston-type cooking pots found in stratified contexts at Trig Lane demonstrate that output of the industry, albeit with a more restricted range of forms, persisted at least until c. 1375 (Orton 1982, M39). Thus, the evidence from marketed vessels in dated contexts, supplemented by stylistic traits recognised among the wasters, confirms that medieval pottery was manufactured at Kingston for more than a century after the production of pitchers in 1264-6 inferred from documentary sources.

The industry may have continued in the late fourteenth century, but there is a lack of dated groups for this period. The London market for Kingston wares certainly seems to have declined because they had been replaced by Farnborough Hill types in the early/mid-fifteenth-century groups at Trig Lane (Orton 1982, M39). Precise conclusions about the duration of production, however, must await analysis and publication of excavated groups from the town itself. If it can be demonstrated that late medieval Cheam and Farnborough Hill coarse wares reached Kingston, then it might be inferred that the demand for utilitarian pottery could no longer be met in the locality.

Thus, it is not possible to demonstrate continuity between the medieval and early post-medieval potteries at Kingston. Indeed, Orton (1982, M37) has argued that the redwares in Kingston may have been produced by potters who had moved from Cheam in the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century, possibly to take advantage of the urban market.

Unfortunately, like the medieval industry, the duration of post-medieval production is not known. Dating relies upon the typology of a relatively small sample of c. 60 vessels. The forms are more developed - and therefore later? - than those at Cheam, but general similarities with other contemporary London area redwares hinder the identification of Kingston products in dated contexts. In this instance, the discovery of a kiln which is capable of being dated by archaeomagnetic determination is the only likely means of refining the chronology.

Norbiton (formerly Surrey)

Place-names

33. Crokkeres Forlang, in the East Field of Norbiton, temp. Edward III
(VCH Surrey 1911, 493; Le Patourel 1968, 120).
34. Potters Grove (modern street name) TQ 202 682

Discussion

The element 'furlong' (as opposed to 'croft') in 'Crokkeres Forlang' may indicate land from which potting clay was formerly extracted rather than the site of a potter's workshop. The name 'Potters Grove' is probably of recent origin.

Surbiton (formerly Surrey)

Personal names (pre-1350)

35. 1296 John le Poter. Grant of land bounded by a hedge, ditch
and wall, in Surbiton.
(VCH Surrey 1911, 493; Le Patourel 1968, 120; Hinton
1980, 382)

Discussion

John le Poter may have been related to Alicia Poter mentioned in the 1332 Lay Subsidy Rolls for nearby Kingston. There is a strong probability that the name is occupational, in which case this provides evidence for potters living (and working?) both outside as well as within the town. Nevertheless, it is conceivable that, although descended from a practising potter (perhaps in Kingston), John le Poter was pursuing a different occupation by 1296.

LAMBETH (LB)

Kennington (formerly Surrey)

Documentary evidence

36. 1586 Peter Wilbert, potter, recorded in occupation of land
near the Oval in Kennington.
(Edwards 1974, 4)
- 1591 Robert Moody had a kiln in the Manor of Kennington.
(ibid., 4)

Discussion

In the absence of clear archaeological evidence or precise documentary references, it is difficult to reconstruct the geographical distribution and chronology of potters' workshops in the Lambeth area during the late sixteenth century. Indeed, although Peter Wilbert held land in Kennington, this does not necessarily imply that he had his kilns there.

Lambeth (formerly Surrey)

Archaeological evidence

In an area of extensive post-medieval pottery manufacture, wasters would doubtless have been dumped wherever land was available. The pattern of archaeological evidence resulting from such activities has been mapped by Bloice & Thorn (1969a, 59). Entries in this gazetteer are, therefore, restricted to sites where kilns or significant groups of wasters have been found.

37. 38-46 Albert Embankment (TQ 3043 7836)

Biscuit-fired wasters of eighteenth-century tin-glazed earthenware were found in 1980 on the site of a supposed pottery factory.

(Cherry 1981, 230; Richardson 1981, 48)

38. Copthall House (TQ 305 423)

Tin-glazed earthenware wasters were found in 1972 near the site of known seventeenth-century factories.

(Bloice 1972, 363-4)

39. High Street (TQ 306 788)

Stratified groups of eighteenth-century tin-glazed earthenware were excavated in 1966. Pottery is known to have been manufactured in Lambeth High Street during the mid-eighteenth century.

(Hurst 1967, 115; Bloice & Thorn 1969a, 58)

40. Norfolk House (TQ 307 789)

A large rectangular brick-built kiln and traces of another were excavated in 1968. Tin-glazed earthenware wasters have been dated to the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century.

(Bloice & Thorn 1969a; 1969b; Bloice 1971).

41. Salamanca Place (TQ 305 786)

Redware wasters found in 1963 are thought to have been thrown out on open land from a nearby potter's workshop. The range of forms suggests a late sixteenth-century date, but Orton (1982, M36) has noted similarities with the somewhat earlier redwares from Cheam.

(Ashdown 1964; Edwards 1974, 4)

42. Vauxhall Pottery (TQ 3037 7807)

Five kilns, including two for firing stonewares, were found in 1972. Further work in 1977 concentrated on the later stoneware factory, and by 1981 some twenty pottery kilns and over twenty tons of pottery had been recovered. Pottery manufacture commenced with the production of tin-glazed earthenwares in the last decade of the seventeenth century. Stoneware was later introduced to the repertoire and this represented the only output of the

factory from c. 1790 until its closure in 1865.

(Bloice 1972; Cherry 1973, 113; Cherry 1978, 119; Richardson 1980, 387; Edwards 1981; Richardson 1981, 47-8; Edwards 1982)

Documentary evidence

Documentary research by Edwards (1974, 127) has produced evidence for some 65 potters living and presumably working in Lambeth between c. 1570 and 1710. The details listed below are intended only as a summary of the origins and duration of production at the principal potteries.

43. 1673 Henry Parker, described as a 'Holland China Maker', is the earliest known maker of tin-glazed earthenware in Lambeth.
(Edwards 1974, 12)
44. Albert Embankment
1750 Pottery manufacture was established on a small scale near the Albert Embankment.
(VCH Surrey 1905, 286)
45. Carlisle House
c. 1705 Luke Talbot started marking stonewares.
(Edwards 1974, 18)
46. Copthall House (see no. 38, above)
1676 John Ariens van Hamme is assumed to have established a pottery at Vauxhall, probably at the Copthall House site.
(Edwards 1974, 12)
c. 1685 John de Wilde had a pottery (possibly Copthall) near the Duke of Buckingham's glass-house.
(Edwards 1974, 14)
c. 1727 A working pothouse recorded at Copthall in 1727 may have moved by 1746 to the nearby site shown on Rocque's Map.
(ibid., 13)
47. High Street
1737 The Norfolk House pottery (see no. 48, below) probably moved to Lambeth High Street.
(Edwards 1974, 13)
1826 'Doulton and Watts' pottery (see no. 51, below) moved to Lambeth High Street.
(VCH Surrey 1905, 289)

48. Norfolk House (see no. 40, above)

1680 James Barston may have started working at Norfolk House.
The pottery was moved to a new site in 1737.
(Edwards 1974, 12)

49. Princes Street

1790's A pottery was established in Princes Street by one Mr.
Green, but it was moved from Lambeth in 1869.
(VCH Surrey 1905, 287-8)

50. Vauxhall Bridge (see no. 42, above)

1697 John Chilwell II was proprietor of the Vauxhall Bridge
pottery.
(Edwards 1974, 4)

51. Vauxhall Walk

1815 A small pottery was established by Doulton and Watts
in Vauxhall Walk. Manufacture was transferred to the
High Street in 1826.
(VCH Surrey 1905, 288-9)

Place-names

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 52. 1746 | Pot House (Rocque 1746) | TQ 305 423 |
| 53. 1746 | Pot H(ouse) (Rocque 1746) | TQ 307 789 |
| 54. 1799 | Pottersfields | c. TQ 307 789 |
- (Bloice & Thorn 1969b, 84)

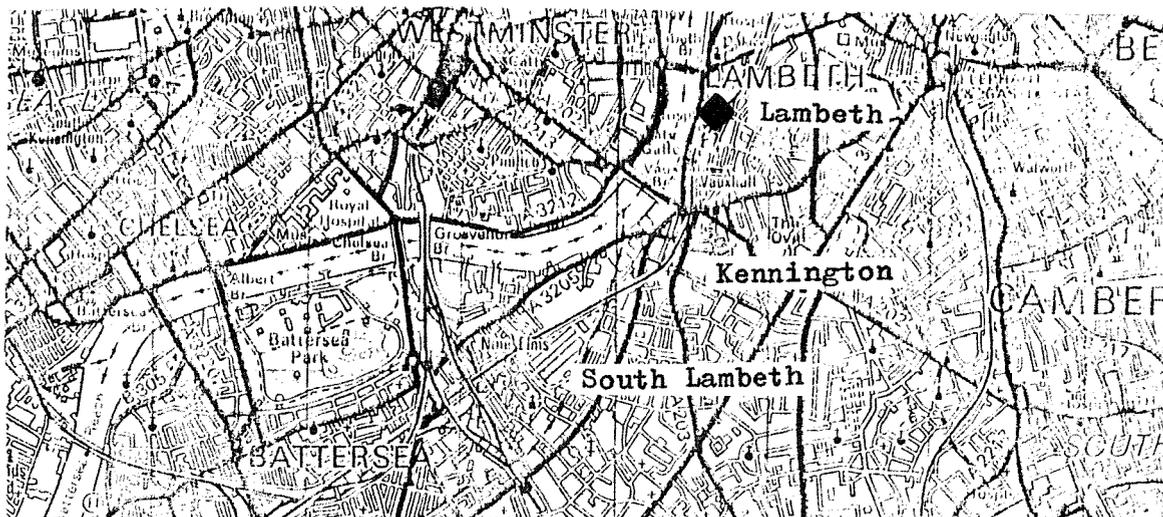


Fig. 9.5 LAMBETH (LB): Kennington, Lambeth and South Lambeth
(1:50,000)

Discussion

The discovery of wasters at Salamanca Place in 1963 provided the first conclusive evidence for manufacture of sixteenth-century red-wares in London. Although somewhat later than the kilns discovered subsequently at Woolwich and Kingston, the apparent position of the Lambeth kiln close to the Thames conforms to the pattern of riverside locations which seem to have been favoured by sixteenth-century potters.

The wasters from Salamanca Place may be associated with alien craftsmen recorded in the neighbouring districts of Kennington and Stockwell during the last quarter of the sixteenth century. Alternatively, these immigrant craftsmen may have been engaged in the manufacture of tin-glazed earthenwares at so far undiscovered workshops.

Henry Parker, working in 1673, is the earliest known maker of tin-glazed earthenware at Lambeth. Other enterprises at Norfolk House, Copthall House and Vauxhall Bridge are also thought to have been established during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. The Norfolk House pottery probably moved to the High Street in 1737 and the Copthall pottery may have moved to a new site sometime between 1727 and 1746. Stoneware manufacture was introduced to the area during the first decade of the eighteenth century and continued at the Vauxhall Pottery until 1865. Other potteries were established at Lambeth during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

South Lambeth (formerly Surrey)

Documentary evidence

55. 1598 John Ward, potter, named in South Lambeth.
 (Edwards 1974, 4)

Stockwell (formerly Surrey)

Documentary evidence

56. 1576 First reference in the Lay Subsidy assessments to Peter
 Wilbert, an alien potter, followed in the list by one
 Jesper Androse.
 (Edwards 1974, 4)

Discussion

As in the case of Kennington, the occurrence of a potter in the Lay Subsidy assessments for Stockwell does not necessarily imply that he practiced his craft there. However, Edwards (1974, 4) has drawn

attention to the likely significance of an association with 'Jesper Androse'. He may have been the 'Jasper Andries' who, in 1571, had petitioned to make tin-glazed earthenware in London. By 1586, Peter Wilbert appears in the Manor of Kennington (see no. 36, above) and a descendant of his moved from Lambeth to Greenwich sometime after 1615 (see no. 24, above).

Streatham (formerly Surrey)

Place-names

57. Potter's Lane (modern street name) TQ 295 708

Discussion

Tiles were manufactured at Streatham in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (see Section 9.4.2 no. 13), but there is no known evidence for pottery production.

LEWISHAM (LB)

Deptford (formerly Kent)

Documentary evidence

58. 1660-91 Pottery owned by John Hall.
(Edwards 174, 6)
- 1682 John Hall, potter, owned property in Upper Town,
Deptford (c. TQ 372 774)
(ibid., 6)
- 1691 Will of John Hall, potter
(Brears 1971a, 189)
- Cl8th Butt Lane pottery apparently moved to Copperas Lane.
(Edwards 1974, 6)

Discussion

Bricks (and tiles?) were made at Deptford in the early fifteenth century (see Section 9.4.2 no. 14), but there is no evidence for medieval pottery manufacture, unless the occupational surnames recorded in the 1334 Lay Subsidy rolls for the Hundred of Blackheath relate to this area (see no. 24 above).

The earliest known potteries date from the second half of the seventeenth century, and production appears to have continued at least until the eighteenth century.

MERTON (LB)

Mitcham (formerly Surrey)

Place-names

59. Potter Close (modern street name) TQ 287 691

Discussion

This name is probably of recent origin.

RICHMOND (LB)

Mortlake (formerly Surrey)

Documentary evidence

60. 1742-1752 William Sanders established a potworks for the manufacture of tin-glazed and coarse earthenwares. The factory closed in 1827. (VCH Surrey 1905, 293)
- 1759 The pottery established by Joseph Kishere was making stoneware in 1811 and remained in operation until 1845. (VCH Surrey 1905, 293)

SOUTHWARK (LB)

Dulwich (formerly Surrey)

Place-names

61. C13th Crockstrete (Gover et al. 1934, 19)
1594 Crocksted (ibid., 19)
1780 Croxed (ibid., 19)
Croxted Road (modern street name) TQ 321 741 to
South Croxted Road (modern street name) TQ 332 717

Discussion

The thirteenth-century form 'Crockstrete' suggests a derivation from OE crocc- (crock; earthen vessel) (Gover et al. 1934, 19). There is no archaeological evidence for medieval pottery manufacture in this area, but the name may be derived from a route used by potters for transporting their wares.

Rotherhithe (formerly Surrey)

Archaeological evidence

62. Saggars and wasters dated not earlier than the late seventeenth century have been found on the Rotherhithe foreshore. (Edwards 1974, 12)

Documentary evidence

63. c. 1640 Tin-glazed earthenware manufacture was established by Thomas Barnebowe and Joseph Muston in 'King's House' or 'Moated House', Rotherhithe. Production seems to have continued until the early eighteenth century. (Edwards 1974, 12; 15)

Place-names

64. Pottery Street (modern street name) TQ 345 796

Discussion

The location of 'King's House' is not known, but it was probably near 'King's Stairs' (TQ 348 797). The name 'Pottery Street' also implies the existence of a (later?) pottery some 150m further west. Edwards (1974, 128) lists eleven potters at Rotherhithe during the late seventeenth century.

Southwark (formerly Surrey)

Documentary evidence

65. 1317-8 Adam atte Rose, potter
(Feet of Fines: Lewis 1894, 87)

Personal names

66. 1332 Waltero Potager
(Lay Subsidy: Willard & Johnson 1932, 6)
1332 Galfrido le Dyssher
(Lay Subsidy: Willard & Johnson 1932, 6)

Discussion

From the evidence available, it is not possible to attribute these individuals to a specific parish. In all cases, however, the association with pottery manufacture is tenuous. Waltero Potager is unlikely to have been a potter, and, although Galfrido le Dyssher, assessed at 12d., was no doubt a maker of dishes, there is no certainty that he was an earthenware potter.

A centre such as Southwark would have attracted a variety of different crafts. Thus, the name of one Thomas Botiller mentioned in the Feet of Fines for 1394-5 (Lewis 1894, 159), together with a possible descendant, William Botiller, occurring in the fifteenth century (Lewis 1894, 176), is likely to have been derived from an ancestor making leather bottles - although not necessarily in Southwark.

Adam atte Rose, described as a 'potter', appears at first sight to be more promising. However, in the Feet of Fines for 1317-8 he and his wife, Cecilia, were in conflict with a Roger Sauvage, 'armourer', and his wife, Isabel. Could the conflict with an armourer have arisen because Adam was a metalworker? Archaeological evidence on the other hand shows that earthenware was apparently being made in Southwark at about this time (see no. 67 below), and Adam's occupation, therefore, remains doubtful.

Southwark: Parish of St. Saviour

Archaeological evidence

67. 5-15 Bankside (TQ 3236 8045)

A group of mid-fourteenth-century pottery, including many wasters, was found in 1981 near the medieval line of the Thames foreshore. The material is assumed to have been dumped from a nearby workshop producing Surrey white wares.

(Richardson 1982, 165 ; Dennis & Hinton 1983)

68. Lavington Street (TQ 318 801)

Wasters of eighteenth-century tin-glazed earthenware were found in 1964.

(Bloice & Thorn 1969a, 57-8)

69. Montague Close (TQ 327 803)

Three tin-glazed earthenware kilns were excavated between 1969 and 1973 adjacent to the north wall of St. Saviour's Church (Southwark Cathedral). The kilns were built of brick, and in each the floor of the firing chamber rested on three arches with four vents between them. Several phases of reconstruction and alteration were identified, including evidence for reorientation of Kiln 2. Kilns 1 and 3 had a common spine wall, and may, therefore, have been operated together rather than as two separate kilns. Only one kiln was working by c. 1730, and production had ceased by c. 1750-60.

(Moorhouse 1971, 212-3; Dawson 1971a; 1971b; Cherry 1972, 219; 1973, 111-2; 1974, 134; Dawson 1976)

Documentary evidence

Edwards (1974, 129-30) lists nearly 230 potters who had worked in the Parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, from c. 1612 to c. 1710. Information summarised below is, therefore, confined to evidence which is significant for the origin and duration of production at known potteries.

70. Bear Garden (TQ 322 804)

1671 Death of Francis Mercer, described afterwards as a potter.

(Edwards 1974, 17)

1694-5 Moses Johnson acquired a pottery at Bear Garden, and was selling stonewares from his new warehouse in 1695.

(ibid., 16-18)

- 1710 Advertisement for letting warehouses and other facilities, formerly a pothouse, etc. near Bear Garden Stairs.
(ibid., 17)
71. Clink Street (TQ 325 803)
- 1720's Samuel Wilkinson leased the old Clink Prison.
(Edwards 1974, 9)
- 1750 Richard Rogers was leading potter at the Clink pottery.
(ibid., 9)
72. Gravel Lane (TQ 319 800)
- 1694 Luke Talbot and Matthew Garner built a pothouse in Gravel Lane for the manufacture of stonewares.
(Edwards 1974, 18)
- 1704 Property insured as a 'stone pothouse'.
(ibid., 18)
- 1748 Advertisement for letting 'The White and Stone Pothouse, Gravel Lane'.
(ibid., 17)
73. Montague Close (TQ 327 803)
- 1612 Edmund Bradshawe leased Montague House.
(Edwards 1974, 10)
- 1613 Patent for manufacture of tin-glazed earthenware granted to Edmund Bradshawe and Hugh Cressey.
(ibid., 10)
- 1763 Pottery not listed in Mortimer's Universal Director; thought to have closed c. 1760.
(ibid., 28 n. 63)

Discussion

The discovery of wasters near Bankside provides significant evidence for medieval pottery manufacture in Southwark. Unless the material was dumped, possibly as ballast, the implication must be that white-firing clay was imported, as at Kingston, for use by potters serving the urban markets both in Southwark itself and presumably in London. Similarities between these fabrics and those at Cheam and Kingston (Orton 1982, 85) may necessitate reassessment of the 'Surrey' white wares found in London.

Unlike Kingston, Woolwich and Lambeth, there is so far no evidence to suggest that post-medieval redwares were manufactured at Southwark. Indeed, the only reference to an alien potter in 1571 (VCH Surrey 1905, 283) indicates that he was a visitor (Edwards 1974, 8). The first conclusive evidence for production of tin-glazed earthenware comes in 1612-3, and Southwark remained an important centre for manufacture of

these wares throughout the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth century. Stonewares were added to the repertoire during the last decade of the seventeenth century.

Production seems to have ceased in the mid-eighteenth century, but a terra cotta manufactory was later established in 1839 (VCH Surrey 1905, 293).

Southwark: Parish of St. Olave

Archaeological evidence

74. Mark Brown Wharf (TQ 334 801)

Discoveries in 1973 included evidence of pottery dumping associated with the nearby tin-glazed earthenware manufactories.

(Cherry 1974, 125)

75. Vine Lane (TQ 334 800)

Two tons of tin-glazed earthenware wasters excavated in 1965 included examples of a decorative motif which occurs on dated pieces of 1628-44. This is assumed to be a dumping area for the nearby pottery at Pickleherring Quay.

(Bloice & Thorn 1969a, 58; Edwards 1974, 8)

Documentary evidence

Research by R. Edwards (1974, 128-9) has revealed a total of 124 potters in the Parish of St. Olave during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries - rather fewer than in the Parish of St. Saviour for the same period. Only the more significant events are summarised below.

76. Pickleherring Quay (TQ 332 802)

1628 Christian Willhelm obtained a monopoly for the manufacture of tin-glazed earthenware. The enterprise was pursued by his heir, Thomas Townsend, in 1630, and manufacture continued until 1723.

(Edwards 1974, 10-12)

77. Still Starts (c. TQ 334 801)

1660's Pottery apparently started by William Fry who moved from the workshop at Rotherhithe.

(Edwards 1974, 12)

78. Horsleydown Lane (TQ 336 800)

1723 The former Pickleherring pottery was moved to a new site by Richard Grove.

(Edwards 1974, 11)

Place-names

79. C17th Potts Fields (Bloice & Thorn 1969a, 58) TQ 334 800
Potter's Fields (modern street name) TQ 334 800

Discussion

Manufacture of tin-glazed earthenwares in St. Olave's Parish started c. 1628-30. Two potteries were working in the area during the second half of the seventeenth century, and production continued in the mid-eighteenth century on a new site.

SUTTON (LB)

Beddington (formerly Surrey)

Personal names

80. 1332 Johanne le Potter'
(Lay Subsidy: Willard & Johnson 1932, 57)

Discussion

Johanne le Potter' was assessed at 12d. in the returns for the 'Villat de Bandone', which Glasscock (1975, 300) identifies as Bandon Hill (TQ 298 640). The element 'le' and the modest rate of assessment suggests that Johanne may have been a practising potter.

Carshalton (formerly Surrey)

Personal names (pre-1500)

81. 1428 Rogero Pottere
(View of Frankpledge: Carshalton Court Rolls, 44)
1505 Symond Dyscher
(View of Frankpledge: Carshalton Court Rolls, 83)

Discussion

An association between surnames and occupations is unlikely in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Nevertheless, John Pottere of Cheam was a practising potter as late as 1373, and pottery was certainly being manufactured in the area during the fifteenth century (see no. 87, below).

Cheam (formerly Surrey)

Archaeological evidence

82. Harrow Inn (TQ 2434 6354)

Wasters were found in 1940 among spoil derived from the Harrow Inn, Cheam, which was being dumped at Harefield Avenue, Cuddington. On further investigation, C. Marshall discovered more pottery in the banks of a car park at the Harrow Inn and identified wasters similar to those from the kiln at Parkside which he had excavated in 1923

(see no. 85, below). He was of the opinion that there was a kiln or waste heap in the vicinity, and on present evidence this would appear to date from the late fourteenth or fifteenth century.

(Marshall 1941, 100; Adkins 1979b, no. M38)

83. 19 High Street (TQ 2435 6363)

Pottery was found during alterations to a fishmonger's shop in 1936. A small excavation revealed quantities of ash, 'worked clay' and apparent wasters including poorly-fired jug handles. These finds are probably derived from the same kiln as the material attributed to 'Phase 1' in the 1969 excavations (see no. 84 below).

(Marshall 1936, 70; 1941, 99-100; Adkins 1979b, no. M3)

84. 15-23 High Street (TQ 2434 6364)

Rescue excavations in 1969 uncovered a (?redware) pottery kiln and quantities of red and white ware wasters.

Phase one: Features pre-dating the kiln included a deposit of white ware wasters and probable traces of one or more earlier kilns.

Phase two: The kiln was of double-flue (up-draught) type with a split pedestal. It was constructed of Greensand (Reigate Stone) blocks, apparently backed in places by bricks. The central pedestal was composed of stone, brick, tile and mortar rubble, but evidence for the type of floor in the firing chamber could not be deduced from the excavation. Both flues had stone sills, and the stoke-pits were flanked by wing walls. These are interpreted either as revetments for the sides of the pits or as buttresses for the kiln.

Phase three: Wasters, rubble, ash and clay appear to have been dumped deliberately in the kiln and stoke-pits shortly after abandonment. A wooden barrel - unconnected with the kiln - had been placed in the entrance to the southern flue, and the northern stoke-pit contained large amounts of pottery. Redware wasters are thought to be derived from the kiln, and the white wares are presumed to come from earlier contexts disturbed both during use of the kiln and after its abandonment.

(Morris 1970; Adkins 1979b, no. M113; Orton 1979a; 1979b; 1982;

Finds: Sutton Libraries Service; British Museum, 1969, 1-2, 93-5; Kingston Museum; Records: Guildford Museum)

85. Parkside (TQ 242 636)

A kiln was discovered by chance on a housing development in 1923. Large quantities of white ware wasters were recovered, and possible traces of other kilns were also detected.

The double-flue oval kiln had a central pedestal with a kerb of Greensand blocks. The outer walls of the kiln were splayed outwards and lined with clay. Unusual 'guards' of fired clay spanned the space between the pedestal and the outer walls. The excavator showed that these 'guards' and the 'collar' supported on them above the flue had probably been moulded round a wattle framework. Plain roof tiles were incorporated in the structure of the kiln and had also been used as kiln furniture.

The abandoned kiln had evidently been filled deliberately with wasters, mixed in places with ash or clay, before being sealed by a thick layer of clay.

(Marshall 1924; Adkins 1979b, no. M5. Kiln: Science Museum; Finds: Victoria & Albert Museum, C-1923; British Museum, 1923, 1-23, 21; 1924, 1-23; 5, 6, 12, 15, 20; Brighton Museum, R 2489; R 2530; R 2768/1-3; Guildford Museum, 698; Sutton Libraries Service; Newbury Museum, X104, LP6)

86. Whitehall, 1 Malden Road (TQ 242 637)

Wasters similar to those from the Parkside kiln were found in 1979 in the packing of a well.

(Richardson 1980, 388)

Documentary evidence

87. 1373 Sybthorpe's Accounts for royal building works at Banstead include:-

"..... to John Pottere of Chayham for two crests made like mounted knights, bought for the hall there at 1s. each, 2s."

(Lambert 1912, 129; Marshall 1924, 93; Salzman 1952, 231; Brown et al. 1963, 2, 897, n. 10; Moorhouse 1981, 109, fig. 89)

88. 1840 The 'Cheam Pottery' was in the possession of a Mr. Waghorn; the works closed in 1869.

(VCH Surrey 1905, 294)

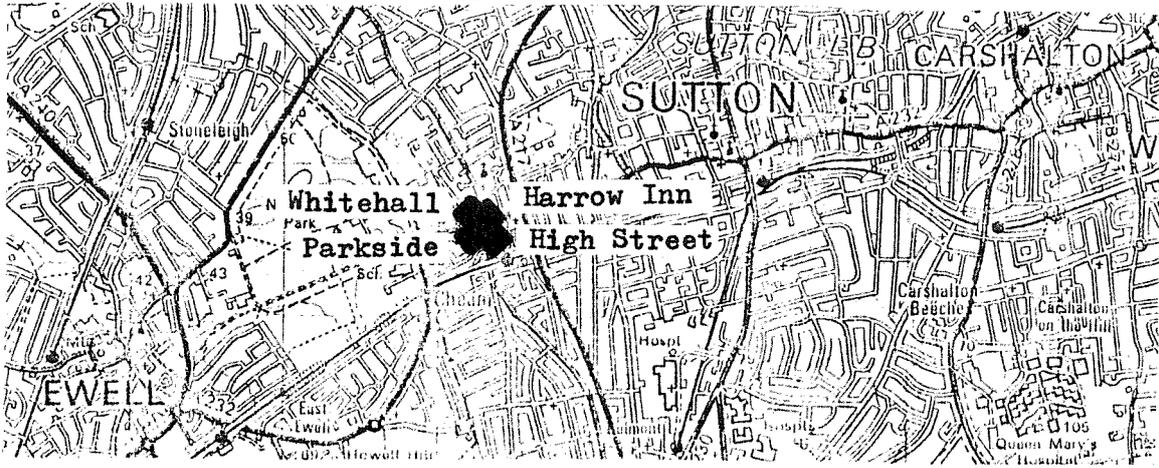


Fig. 9.6 SUTTON (LB): Carshalton, Cheam and Sutton (1:50,000)

Discussion

The kilns at Cheam represent the most intensively-studied medieval pottery industry in South-East England. Marshall's early 'rescue' excavation in 1923 was accompanied by prompt and comprehensive publication of an unprecedented type for its time. The only regret must be that the material was dispersed among so many different museum collections. Orton's study of the material from 15-23 High Street heralds a new era, with extensive use of computer analysis; microfiche publication of the detailed information; and a research archive to substantiate the general conclusions. At the same time, however, aspects of the industry itself are markedly different from other centres of medieval pottery manufacture in the region.

When discovered, some of the vessels from the Parkside kiln were thought to date from the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century. This was based upon stylistic comparison with manuscript illuminations which were similar to the painted decoration on certain jugs (Marshall 1924, 90). It was perhaps the unusual nature of the material and the lack of comparative examples which prevented the excavator from fulfilling his wish to provide another report on the dating of the Cheam wares (*ibid.*, 90 n. 1). Nevertheless, he drew attention to the documentary evidence for the supply of roof furniture from a potter at Cheam in 1373.

Dunning (1945, 234) assigned the pottery from Cheam to the late medieval period. He suggested a fifteenth-century date on the basis of a typological comparison with vessels deposited after 1386 at Bodiam Castle. The finds included biconical jugs, although these were not necessarily considered to be Cheam products. Refinement of this chronology has only been advanced recently by statistical analysis of

the wasters from 15-23 High Street and by the identification of marketed vessels in dated contexts at waterfront sites in London. The discovery of wasters in a similar white fabric at Southwark (see no. 73, above), however, may necessitate some reassessment of the criteria for identifying products of the Cheam kilns found in London.

Cheam-type biconical jugs occur in contexts dating from c. 1365 onwards at Trig Lane. Standard jugs seem to have died out in the late fourteenth century, and barrel-shaped jugs do not appear until after c. 1430 (Orton 1982, M39). The earlier origin of the biconical jugs is borne out by analysis of the pottery from 15-23 High Street, Cheam. This shows both that barrel-shaped jugs are confined largely to the pit of the (?redware) kiln, and that biconical jugs predominate in contexts which are earlier than the kiln (Orton 1982, M17). Yet further confirmation of the dating comes from two coin hoard pots. A biconical jug - almost certainly a Cheam product - found at Bredgar, Kent, contained coins dated to the 1380's and was associated with a chantry built between 1393 and 1398 (Dunning 1948, 184). On the other hand, a barrel-shaped jug found at Wray Lane, Reigate, contained a coin hoard deposited shortly after 1450 (Bird & Turner 1974; Cherry 1978).

Red-painted white wares similar to those from the Parkside kiln occur throughout the Trig Lane sequence from c. 1275 onwards, although not all of these are necessarily Cheam products (Orton 1979a, 303). Indeed, analysis of the wasters from 15-23 High Street suggests that the red-painted vessels come late in the sequence of Cheam's white wares (Orton 1982, M35).

Owing to the nature of archaeological deposits and variations in the life of vessels, it is always more difficult to date the end of a ceramic type than its origin. Evidence from assemblages of marketed vessels suggests that utilitarian white wares were replaced during the last quarter of the fifteenth century by red earthenwares made both at Cheam and elsewhere. Although there are examples of Cheam-type white wares in groups dated c. 1480-1520 in London, Orton (1982, M40) believes them to be residual at this date. After considering a number of possibilities for the chronological relationship between the red and white wares at 15-23 High Street, he favours an interpretation with little or no overlap in the output.

The redwares are difficult to date because of problems with identification in groups containing visually similar fabrics made at different centres. Nevertheless, the range of forms among the wasters, and in

particular the restrained use of internal white slip which is characteristic of the sixteenth-century types, suggests that the Cheam redwares belong to the late fifteenth century. Indeed, apart from the fabric and the absence of the 'drinking jug' from the range of redwares, there is little to distinguish the white ware assemblage from the repertoire of the redware potter(s) (Orton 1982, M35).

Evidence both from the circumstances of discovery and from associated pottery at Bayham Abbey demonstrates that a group of at least nine Cheam biconical jugs was discarded no earlier than c. 1525 (Streeten 1983, 104). Even if these formed a valued 'set' of jugs, already of some age when the abbey was dissolved in 1525, the number of vessels - amounting to some 25% of the assemblage by weight - must indicate that Cheam products were being marketed until c. 1500 or possibly later. The 'skewer' technique of attaching jug handles and textural analysis of the fabric demonstrates conclusively that these vessels were manufactured at Cheam. "Residual" material found elsewhere must, therefore, be treated with some caution, and it may be that analysis of wasters from the High Street kiln gives a misleading impression of the transition from white to red earthenwares. Output of the white wares almost certainly continued, perhaps on another site at Cheam until c. 1500.

Thus, there is evidence for pottery manufacture at Cheam at least from the second half of the fourteenth century, until c. 1500. Orton (1982, 81) has made an interesting observation that potter(s) may have moved from Kingston to Cheam in the later fourteenth century. However, if Turner's (1974, 50) plausible interpretation of the place-name Potter's Lane in Banstead is correct (see no. 284, below), then outcrops of Reading Beds clay in the Cheam area are likely to have been exploited somewhat earlier for the manufacture of medieval pottery, if only as a source of white-firing clay used in decoration. Indeed, Cheam is also a possible source for the raw materials used at Kingston (see no. 32, above).

The known kilns at Cheam are situated on Chalk or Thanet Sand, rather than on clay, but the High Street kiln is only 300m south of an outcrop of the Reading Beds and 500m south of the London Clay (Orton 1982, 78). Marshall (1924, 82) suggested that a former 'clay' pit - now vanished - near Cheam Church may have been exploited by the Parkside potters. Somewhat further afield, a seam of clay apparently used for making goldsmiths' crucibles was to be found at Cuddington,

and Marshall (ibid., 88; 93) thought that this was significant in view of the discovery of crucibles among the wasters from Parkside. Thus, the availability of land and supplies of fuel were doubtless more important than a nearby source of clay in determining the precise position of the kilns at Cheam.

The 'transitional' Cheam redwares do not display the characteristics of style found among groups of sixteenth-century earthenwares. On typological grounds, therefore, production at the High Street workshop is unlikely to have continued after c. 1500, but the possibility of continued output at another so far unlocated site cannot be ruled out. However, there was certainly no continuity with the nineteenth-century workshop which was of quite independent origin.

Sutton (formerly Surrey)

Archaeological evidence

89. A medieval white ware jug was found in Sutton and identified as a waster, but the date and circumstances of its discovery are not recorded. Evidence noted by the writer for classification as a waster is confined to a small patch of green glaze extending over the fractured top of the vessel; a hairline crack on the interior; slight spalling of the surface caused by a piece of flint in the fabric; and one blemish from adhesion of another vessel on the exterior.

The published drawing (Jope 1950-1, fig. 1) contains inaccuracies (~~compare Section 11. no. —~~), but the form can be recognised as a typical fourteenth-century Surrey ware skeuomorph.

(Jope 1950-1; Adkins 1979b, no. M83; Finds: Newbury Museum X104)

Discussion

Jope (1950-1, 84) was convinced that this vessel was a waster, and that it, therefore, indicated thirteenth-/fourteenth-century pottery manufacture in an area where late medieval production had already been attested at Cheam. The jug is certainly a 'second' by any standards, but it is conceivable that this was a marketed vessel with a small split filled with glaze in the upper part of the body. Even taken together, the other faults are hardly sufficient to merit identification as a waster.

It is particularly unfortunate that nothing is known about the circumstances of discovery. This jug bears the same accession number as the samples presumed to come from Marshall's excavation at Cheam (Newbury Museum X104), but there is no reason to suppose that the finds

9.1.3 Hampshire

ALDERSHOT

Archaeological evidence

94. 131 Newport Road (SU 878 501)

Casual finds of fourteenth-century 'Surrey' white ware reported in 1966 did not include wasters, but the quantity of material suggested the presence of a kiln dump nearby.

(Holling 1968, 119; Holling 1971, 60; Finds: Guildford Museum RB 1727; Hampshire Co. Museum Service)

Place-names

95. c. 1840 Pottery (Tithe Award) SU 872 504

96. c. 1840 Pottery (Tithe Award) SU 873 503

Discussion

There is circumstantial evidence for medieval pottery manufacture, and the location of post-medieval potteries is known from the Tithe Map. The name 'Claycart Road' also probably has an association with the local pottery industry (Holling 1971, 57).

BASING

Place-names

97. Crockfords Farm SU 650 556

Discussion

This place-name may be derived from a personal name unconnected with pottery manufacture, but it could be significant that Castle (1980, 9 no. 16) records a tile kiln nearby (see Section 9.4.3 no. 23).

BASINGSTOKE

Place-names

98. 1470 Potte Lane (Baigent & Millard 1889, 305)
Potter's or Potters Lane (Hughes 1976, 37)
TQ 638 521

Personal names (pre-1350)

99. 1205-6 James de Poterne
(Baigent & Millard 1889, 361)

c. 1240 Walter de Potta
(ibid., 602)

Personal names (pre-1500)

100. 1412-3 Isabella Crockere
(Baigent & Millard 1889, 257)

1481 Thomas Potyng
(ibid., 395)

Personal names (post-1500)

101. 1622 John Crocker
(Baigent & Millard 1889, 507-8)
- 1512-3 Robert Potyn
(Baigent & Millard 1889, 436)
- 1541-2 Robert Potyn
(ibid., 384)

Discussion

Potte Lane, recorded in the fifteenth century, is probably the same as Potter's (Baigent & Millard 1889, 560) or Potters (Hughes 1976, 37) Lane. There is no proof of an association with pottery manufacture, and the presence of Walter de Potta as a witness c. 1240 suggests that there may be a topographical derivation for Potte Lane. James Poterne assessed the tallage in 1205-6 and was certainly not a potter. His name is of interest, however, because it may be derived from Potterne in Wiltshire which is one of the early Pot- place-names mentioned in Domesday (Gover et al. 1939, 244). Villages with a 'potter' prefix - and, therefore, personal names derived from them - are generally rare before the second half of the thirteenth century (Le Patourel 1968, 124). Personal names incorporating both pot- and crock- elements occur at Basingstoke in the late medieval and post-medieval period, but there is no evidence that they are derived from earlier family names in the area.

BEAUWORTH

Documentary evidence

102. Shorley Pottery (SU 580 265)
- 1840's Pottery run by George Cobbett
(Brears 1971b, 5)

BINSTED

Archaeological evidence

103. Pickle Street (Station Road) (SU 788 431)
- Chance discovery of medieval pottery in the 1930's near a house in Station Road led to the recognition of a large area of dark soil and wasters after ploughing in an adjacent field. Excavation revealed a thick layer of pottery, burnt clay and charcoal which had been dumped on a 'smooth hard black clay floor', on average some 0.75m below the surface. Subsequently, the kiln itself was located and Wade (1944, 595) described it as being constructed

with 'sawn blocks' of local stone. Barton and Brears (1976, 71) note that there were two flues and stokepits.

(Wade 1944; Holling 1971a, 65; Lyne & Jefferies 1974; Barton & Brears 1976; Finds: British Museum; Guildford Museum RB 2219).

Personal names (pre-1350)

104. c. 1300-10 William of the Potte
(Deed of land at Isington: Lyne & Jefferies 1974, 46)
- 1331 Stephen the Crockere (? of Thenputhulle)
(Regards of the Forest: Lyne & Jefferies 1974, 44)
- 1334 Stephen the Crockere
(Inquisition: Lyne & Jefferies 1974, 46)

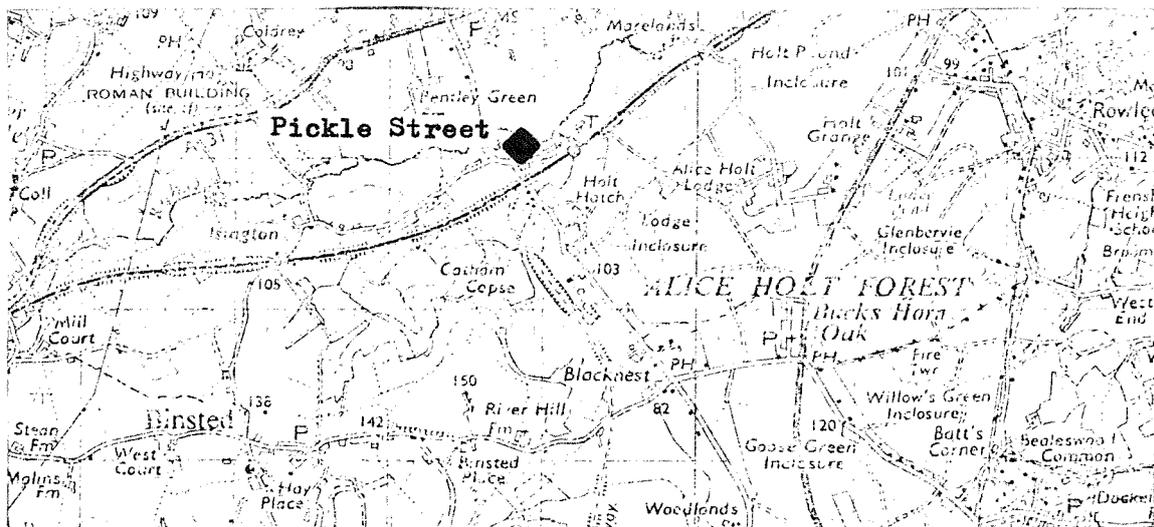


Fig. 9.7 BINSTED, Hampshire (1:50,000)

Discussion

The Station Road kiln - known either as the Binsted or Bentley pottery - can only be dated by the typology of its wares. Although there is a possible connection with the fourteenth-century personal names, the products suggest a late thirteenth-century date. Judging from groups of marketed Surrey wares, the white ware jugs are unlikely to be earlier than the mid-thirteenth century. On the other hand, the tripod pitcher belongs to a type which had died out by the fourteenth century. Bunghole pitchers are represented among wasters from the Frithend kiln at Kingsley, but they do not appear in the published assemblage from Binsted. Thus, assuming that the date of the Frithend wares suggested by the documentary sources is correct, then output at Binsted may have commenced somewhat earlier - a reversal of the sequence suggested by Lyne and Jefferies (1974, 44).

The contrast between the coarse flint-tempered fabric of the culinary wares and the fine sand-tempered white ware jugs would support a thirteenth rather than fourteenth-century date. Furthermore, Holling (1971a, 66) has noted important similarities between the Binsted white wares and vessels from an unusual pit group found at Tunsgate, Guildford, which contained both white wares and the flint- and shell-tempered wares thought to be typical of the period up to the mid-thirteenth century. It may be significant, therefore, that Barton and Brears (1976, 71 no. 8) record a shell-tempered curfew among the wasters from Binsted.

Whatever the date of the kiln, Stephen the Crockere recorded in 1331 and 1334 was almost certainly a practising potter, but the location of his workshop cannot be identified conclusively. Lyne and Jefferies (1974, 41-2) argue convincingly that he may have worked at Thenputhulle rather than at Frithend in Kingsley (see nos. 134 and 136, below). Thenputhulle was listed in 1331 under Kingsley, but a charter of Edward I refers to the same place near Isington in Binsted. A debased form of this name may be represented by Bottle (puthulle) Field in the 1841 Tithe Award (c. SU 78 42).

William of the Potte was a merchant of Binsted who leased four acres of land at Isington from Waverley Abbey. Lyne and Jefferies regard it as 'more than likely' that this was the land on which the Binsted kiln was constructed, but the name Potte does not necessarily substantiate the assumption that William was a 'merchant-potter' or that he was possibly even the father of Stephen the Crockere.

Whether Stephen was working at Binsted or Kingsley, it is known that his lands included 18 acres which had been cleared originally by John Drokenesford. John was an important member of the royal household under Edward I and also held land at Estone Croks (Crux Easton) further west in Hampshire. This is probably a coincidence, but Lyne and Jefferies (1974, 44) speculate that John Drokenesford may have been a patron of potters because, in addition to the link with Stephen the Crockere and Crux Easton, he was also owed 50 marks by one Robert Poterel, citizen of Winchester, in 1291. Such entrepreneurial activity would be of the utmost importance for understanding the organisation of the medieval pottery industry, but the evidence so far is tantalisingly incapable of proof. Indeed, the early tenurial history of lands at South Tidworth and Crux Easton suggests that the latter name is probably not associated with pottery manufacture.

It is more likely to be derived from Croc the Huntsman mentioned in Domesday Book, and from his descendants who are recorded in the first half of the thirteenth century (VCH Hampshire 1903, 209; 1911, 353; 391; 393; 533).

We can be certain, however, that the Binsted kiln was situated specifically to take advantage of a narrow seam of Gault Clay bounded by river gravels and alluvium. Fuel would doubtless have been obtained from the Alice Holt Forest, and the nearest source of white-firing clay would have been from the Reading Beds at Farnham. Some of the water-worn flint used as temper for the culinary wares is of alluvial origin, probably from the Wey Valley gravels, and the nearby 'Clay Pits Field' was known by that name as early as 1586 (Lyne & Jefferies 1974, 26).

BOARHUNT

Archaeological evidence

105. Jack-O-Tooles Row (SU 5935 0990)

Large quantities of medieval pottery were discovered during field-walking in advance of tree-planting in 1974. Systematic collection of the sherds indicated a marked concentration in one area which was later sampled by excavation. Finds included wasters and kiln furniture in sufficient quantities to suggest deliberate dumping from a nearby kiln. Earthworks and traces of a medieval building noted in the vicinity may represent the site of the workshop.

(Whinney 1981; Finds: Winchester City Museum)

Discussion

The kiln dump at Jack-O-Tooles Row evidently belongs to an extensive industry centred on Wickham Common (see no. 142, below), which is also witnessed by the place-name Crockerhill north of Fareham (see no. 120, below). Dating based upon typology and marketed vessels found at Oyster Street, Portsmouth, and at Portchester Castle suggests that output of this industry can be assigned to the late thirteenth/early fourteenth century.

Jack-O-Tooles Row lies near an outcrop of the Reading Beds, but the kiln dump is situated on London Clay, and the fabrics suggest that this was the source of the raw materials used for pottery manufacture. Abundant supplies of wood for fuel would have been available in this part of south Hampshire.

CHAWTON

Place-names

106. Crocklands Copse (OS)

SU 6805 3893

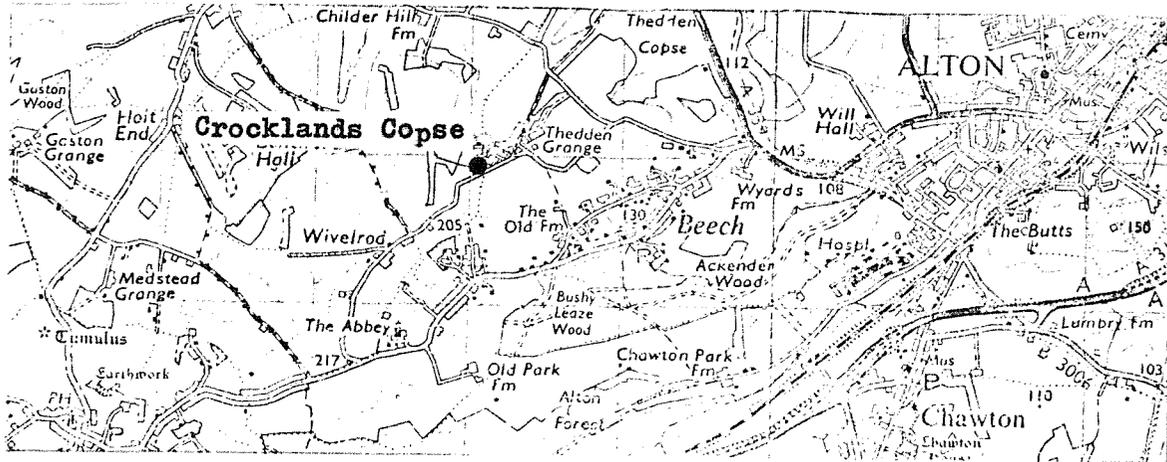


Fig. 9.8 CHAWTON, Hampshire (1:50,000)

Discussion

Although the antiquity of this name has not been established, an association with pottery manufacture seems likely. Medieval kilns have been found in the nearby parishes of Binsted and Kingsley, and a place-name and an occupational surname are recorded in East Worldham and Hawkley respectively.

COVE

Archaeological evidence

107. Alma Public House (SU 859 555)

Pottery was found when the Alma Public House was built, and redevelopment in 1967 revealed quantities of post-medieval sherds including wasters and a ring prop.

(Sturt 1919, 56; Hurst 1968, 186; Holling 1971a, 61)

108. Sandy Lane, Minley Road (SU 846 569)

Post-medieval pottery found during construction of the M3 motorway was reported in 1969. Further discoveries came in 1971, and an adjacent area was excavated in 1972. There were several localised dumps of pottery waste, and a concentration of glazed brick on the line of the motorway itself may indicate the position of a kiln. However, the most significant 'closed' group of wasters came from the homogeneous fill of a ditch.

(Holling 1971a, 61; Haslam 1975).

109. Romaine Close (SU 862 560)

A large dump of post-medieval wasters was reported in 1969.

(Holling 1971a, 61)

Documentary evidence

110. 1648 The will of John Rogers, alias Marner, mentions property in Cove, but he is described as 'of Farnborough'.
(Holling 1971a, 62)

1850's - David Yeomans operated a pottery either at Hill House
c. 1920 or West Heath in Cove.

(see nos. 111 and 112, below)

Place-names

111. c. 1840 Pottery SU 861 555
(Tithe Award: Holling 1971a, 57)

1871 Hill House Pottery (O.S.) SU 861 555
(Holling in Brears 1971a, 214)

112. c. 1840 Pottery
(Tithe Award: Holling 1971a, 57)

1871 West Heath Pottery (O.S.) SU 855 559
(Holling in Brears 1971a, 214)

113. c. 1840 Pottery
(Tithe Award: Holling 1971a, 57)
Potters' Arms Public House
(Holling 1971a, 57)

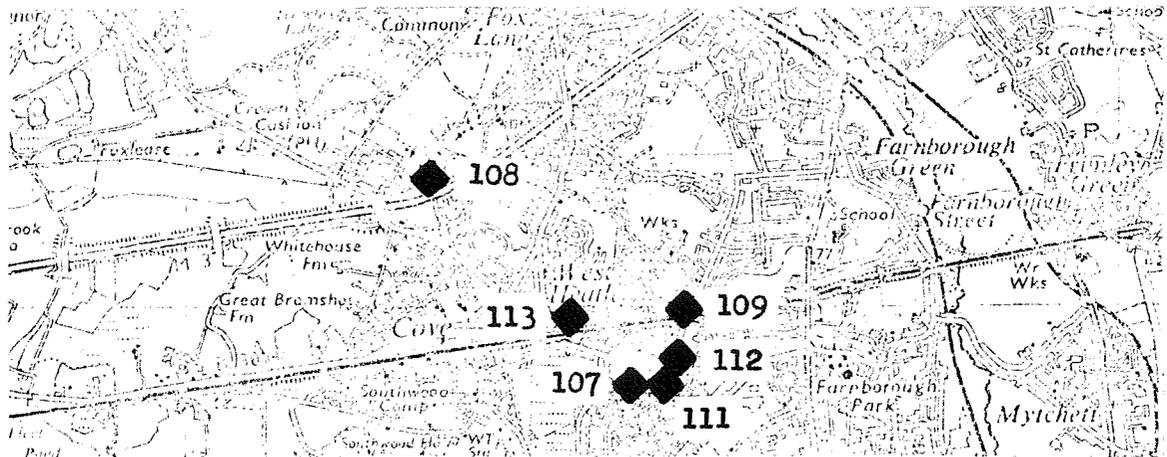


Fig. 9.9 COVE, Hampshire (1:50,000)

Discussion

Holling (1971a, 61) dates the wasters from the Alma Public House and from Romayne Close to the mid-/late seventeenth century. Haslam (1975, 184-5), however, assigns the Minley Road group to the second quarter of the seventeenth century. His arguments are based upon the occurrence of similar forms dated earlier than c. 1645 at Basing House, and also upon the distinctive shape of the cups at Cove. These compare closely with examples in tin-glazed earthenware which have dated inscriptions between 1628 and 1642 and which were probably made in the Southwark or Lambeth area.

Wasters demonstrate that both white and red earthenwares were fired in the same kiln load at Minley Road, but eventually the white wares were superseded by the typical red fabrics of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Red-firing clays would have been available from small seams on Cove Common, but raw materials suitable for the white wares would probably have been obtained from the Reading Beds some 10km (6-7 miles) away. There were 13 kilns at Cove in the first decade of the nineteenth century (Sturt 1919, 56), and the demand for raw materials may well have outstripped local resources. Even the red-firing clays were probably obtained from further afield by this time.

CRONDALL

Place-names

114. Little Potter's Fore (VCH Hampshire 1911, 6) c. SU 78 49

Discussion

Post-medieval pottery manufacture at Crondall is recorded in VCH Hampshire (1912, 491) and is also mentioned by Holling (1971a, 66).

CROOKHAM

Archaeological evidence

115. Grove Farm (SU 798 526)

Redware wasters derived from the nineteenth-century pottery at Grove Farm have been found in an adjacent field.

(Holling in Brears 1971a, 214)

DROXFORD

Documentary evidence

116. c. 1850 - Two potteries were working in the Droxford area (SU 68 01) 1870 during the mid-nineteenth century, but the Hill Pound

pottery was situated in the Parish of Swanmore (see no. 141, below).

(Brears 1971a, 186-7)

EAST WORLDHAM

Place-names

117. 1290 ye potteris crofts
(Documents of Selborne Priory: Macray 1891, 73;
Lyne & Jefferies 1974, 40)

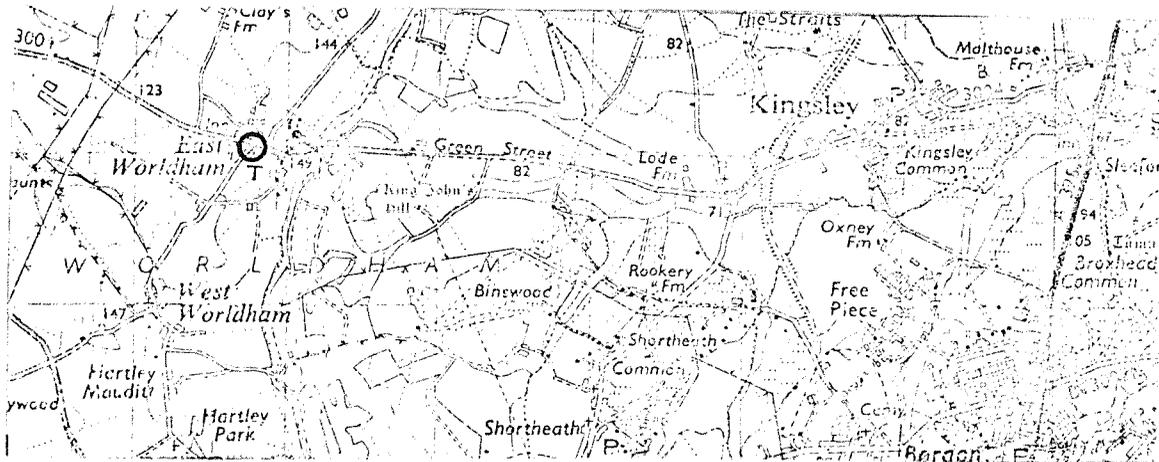


Fig. 9.10 EAST WORLDHAM, Hampshire (1:50,000)

Discussion

Although the precise location of the 'potteris crofts' is not known, this was almost certainly one of the hand-dug plots at East Worldham. The name is mentioned as one of the crofts yielding tithes in a list endorsing the endowment of the vicarage which was appropriated to the Prior and Convent of Selborne.

Other plots included the 'dykers croft' and 'carpenters croft' in a list which otherwise comprises descriptive names or lands identified by the surname of the holder. There can be little doubt, therefore, that a potter held land at East Worldham. Indeed, Lyne and Jefferies (1974, 40) have suggested a possible family link with potters in the adjacent parish of Kingsley (see no. 134, below), and another medieval potter is recorded at Broxhead (see no. 132, below).

FAREHAM

Documentary evidence

118. Fareham Pottery

Post-medieval pottery manufacture commenced in the mid-/late eighteenth century and continued until the early twentieth century. The pottery was owned by David Harris in the mid-nineteenth century.

(Brears 1971a, 186; Brears 1971b, 5)

119. Wallington Pottery

1850's - Mid-nineteenth century pottery manufacture.

1870's (Brears 1971a, 187)

Place-names

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|------------|
| 120 | Cl4th | Crockerhill | SU 570 095 |
| | | (VCH Hampshire 1908, 209; Copley 1958, 258) | |
| 121 | | Fareham Pottery (SU 50 NE) | SU 575 076 |

Discussion

The name Crockerhill bears witness to medieval pottery manufacture in the area around Wickham Common north of Fareham, and wasters have been found nearby at Jack-O-Toolles Row, Boarhunt (see no. 105, above).

There is no direct evidence for continuity between the medieval and post-medieval industries. However, the availability of raw materials and access to markets renders this a likely area for late medieval and early post-medieval production. Outcrops of both the London Clay and Reading Beds occur locally, but the white clay used for decorating the post-medieval wares (such as the distinctive chimney pots) was obtained from Farnham (Brears 1971b, 6). The Ordnance Survey map shows clay pits adjacent to the 'Fareham Pottery'.

FARNBOROUGH

Archaeological evidence

122. Farnborough Hill Convent (SU 876 566)

Excavations between 1968 and 1972 revealed traces of at least four kilns and associated features including dumps of wasters.

Three of the kilns dated to the sixteenth century were sealed by a trampled surface thought to represent the floor of a building. An earlier fifteenth-century kiln could not be dated by archaeomagnetism, but the second in the sequence of sixteenth-century kilns has yielded an archaeomagnetic determination of 1560-75.

15th-century kiln

The horseshoe shaped plan of this single-flue kiln was traced from the reddened clay foundations overlying the original ground surface. The walls of the kiln had not survived, but pieces of Bagshot 'sarsen' stone may indicate the position of a chimney. A 'wing' wall joined the west side of the kiln, but the stokehole had been destroyed by a World War II air-raid shelter. The oven measured 1m x 1m internally and does not appear to have had a raised floor.

16th-century kilns

'First kiln' (discovered in 1969): Much of the structure had been destroyed, but four courses of brick forming part of the western flue arch remained. The surviving fragment of wall also contained a few pieces of sandstone, but the rest appears to have been of clay. Like the fifteenth-century kiln, the floor was set directly on the contemporary ground surface. Bricks had been laid in the form of a ring around the edge of the firing chamber, and there were traces of a charred plank in the centre of the kiln. The excavator has inferred from the position of the plank that there was no raised floor. The brick paving, however, suggests that there may have been a split pedestal, all traces of which have disappeared.

'Second kiln' (discovered in 1969): Unlike the first, this kiln was set in a pit cut below ground level, and it definitely had two flues. The thin walls were of brick and clay with a flimsy hollow pedestal in the centre. A ring of inverted pots had been set partly into the clay walls of the pedestal, presumably to provide support for the kiln load above.

'Third kiln' (discovered in 1970): The walls of the structure were of brick and stone, and ash deposits indicate that there were two flues. The floor of the kiln had been raised by a layer of clay some 10cm thick, and there was a semi-circular arrangement of tiles with a channel between them. The space between this platform and the oven wall was filled with silty soil on which remained an arc of five pipkins.

Other features located in the excavation include waster dumps; a heap of yellow clay; and a 'sherd drain' beneath a brick-filled drain which in turn had been cut through the clay floor surfaces sealing the sixteenth-century kilns.

(Hurst 1969, 199; 1970, 183; Holling 1970; 1971a, 64-5; 1971b; 1971c; Holling in Brears 1971a, 214-5; Moorhouse 1971, 210-12; Cherry 1972, 218; 1973, 111; Holling 1974; 1977a; Finds: Guildford Museum RB 1848; Camberley Museum)

123. Farnborough Hill (SU 8758 5653)

Biscuit-fired wasters of probable sixteenth-century date, were found in contractors' service trenches in 1976.

(Flemming & Coulson 1976)

124. Ship Lane (c. SU 875 564)

Part of a kiln and a waster heap were found during construction work in 1976. The double-flue kiln had several phases of re-lining separated one from another by wash lines of silt. The excavator interprets these as possible evidence for seasonal potting (G. Peake, pers. comm.). Samples of burnt clay from the kiln have given an archaeomagnetic date of c. 1320.

(G. Peake, lecture 1976; Cobb 1979; Finds: North-East Hampshire Archaeological Society)

Documentary evidence

125. 1391 229 pots were carted from Farnborough (presumably in Hampshire rather than Berkshire or Kent) to Windsor Castle.

(Salzman 1952, 276)

- 1622; Wills of two Farnborough potters.

1624 (Holling 1971a, 62)

- 1648 Will of John Rogers, alias Marner, a potter of Farnborough.

(Holling 1971a, 62)

- 1780 Court Rolls of Farnborough refer to an apparently disused pothouse.

(Holling 1971a, 62)

126. Street Farm (SU 876 564)

- 1809 William Smith bought the pottery near Street Farm (Sturt 1919, 55) and ran it until his death in 1858.

- c. 1840 Smith's pothouse is marked on the Tithe Map, but it is not identified as such.

(Holling 1971a, 59)

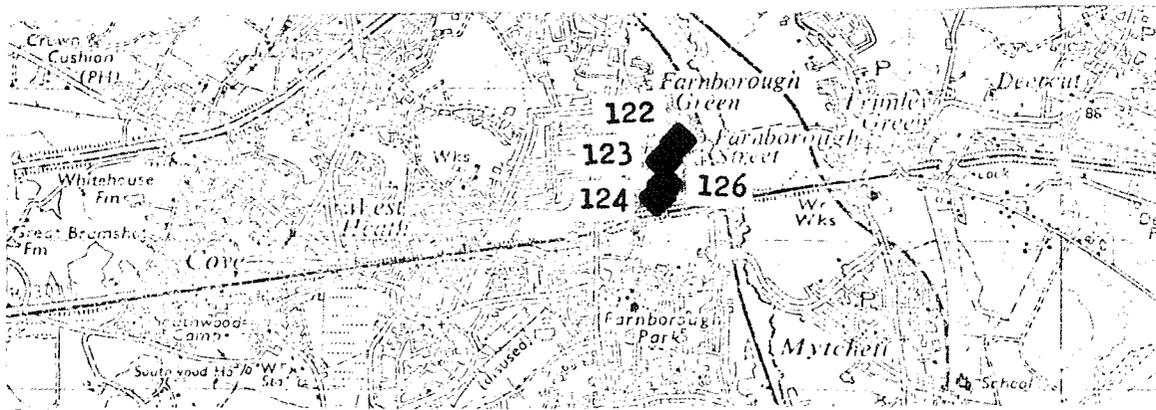


Fig. 9.11 FARNBOROUGH, Hampshire (1:50,000)

Discussion

The Farnborough Hill industry occupies a position of supreme importance in the study of medieval and later ceramics in the region. It is one of the few centres of pottery manufacture for which there are reliable archaeomagnetic dates. Furthermore, the stratified association of medieval sandy wares with certain contemporary 'Tudor Green' forms has demanded reassessment of what had hitherto been interpreted as a separate 'fine ware' industry (see Section 6.5.13).

There is evidence of pottery manufacture from the fourteenth to seventeenth centuries and again in the nineteenth century. In the fourteenth century, we have the Ship Lane kiln dated to c. 1320 and the vessels supplied to Windsor Castle in 1391; The fifteenth century is represented by the early kiln at Farnborough Hill Convent; an archaeomagnetic date is available for one of the sixteenth-century kilns; and evidence for production in the seventeenth century includes both documentary sources and wasters from Farnborough Hill. William Smith's nineteenth-century pottery remains immortalised in the biography written by his grandson, George Sturt (alias George Bourne).

The transition between the medieval and post-medieval output of the Farnborough Hill industry is of particular interest. Evidence from stratified groups of marketed vessels at London waterfront sites has shown that large bunghole pitchers like those made at Farnborough Hill were reaching London by the late fourteenth century (Orton 1982, 82). Similar vessels were apparently associated with the earlier fourteenth-century kiln at Ship Lane, although the examples described by Cobb (1979, 3-4) come from the waster heap rather than from the lowest level within the kiln (G. Peake, pers. comm.). Farnborough Hill coarse wares dominate the London assemblages by the mid-fifteenth century, but finer wares are rare at this date. Holling (1977a, 66) believes that the fifteenth-century kiln could be as late as c. 1490-

1500. However, the very presence of finer wares in London - albeit in small quantities - may indicate that these types were introduced gradually into the repertoire of the Farnborough Hill potter(s) from the mid-fifteenth century onwards. Locally produced lobed cups found in earlier contexts could have come from Kingston rather than from Farnborough Hill.

The clay required for the manufacture of medieval and later white wares at Farnborough Hill - as at Cove - would doubtless have been obtained from the Reading Beds outcrops some 10km (6-7 miles) away. In the nineteenth century, Sturt (1919, 70) records that William Smith purchased his raw materials (?London Clay) from the owners of clay pits at Farnham and Tongham. Thus, these 'Blackwater' potters appear to have been drawn to the area by the availability of fuel and land rather than by supplies of suitable potting clay. Again in the nineteenth century, turf used in the drying sheds at William Smith's pottery was cut at Frimley, and peat was obtained from Cove Common (Sturt 1919, 57; 73; 92). Small wood for the kiln was purchased from farmers in the district and during at least one season from as far afield as Tongham (ibid., 95).

HAVANT

Documentary evidence

127. Emsworth

1867; 'Bosham and Stanstead Pottery Works near Emsworth,
1878 Chichester'

(Post Office Directory: Baines 1980, 165)

Place-names

128. See 'Discussion' below

Discussion

Havant lies close to the tertiary clay outcrops of south Hampshire, and A. R. Higgott (pers. comm.) knows of documentary references to the extraction of potting clay in the fifteenth (and sixteenth) century. He has also noted the name 'Potash' (c. SU 714 065).

HAWKLEY

Personal names (pre-1350)

129. 1257 Roger the Potter

(Pleas of Vert: Lyne & Jefferies 1974, 25)

Discussion

Roger the Potter is recorded as paying 2s. for underwood in the Pleas of Vert for 1257. His name and the association with fuel supplies demonstrate that he was almost certainly a practising potter working on the western fringe of the Weald.

HAWLEY

Archaeological evidence

130. 'Ye Olde Malthouse', Chapel Lane SU 861 581

Excavations in 1967 beneath the floor of a late seventeenth-century cottage revealed post-medieval wasters, a working surface, and part of a pottery kiln. The surviving fragment of kiln wall was of clay with an outer skin of bricks. Its arch suggested a diameter of some 2m, and there appears to have been a sunken floor. The upper part of the kiln wall was formed of unusual clay 'bricks' which the excavator describes as being shaped like 'sausage rolls'. Lower levels beneath the kiln indicated two phases of earlier working, and there was some degree of stratification among wasters thrown into a V-shaped ditch.

(Hurst 1968, 185; Holling 1971a, 85; Holling in Brears 1971a, 216)

Documentary evidence

131. 1655-6 Will of Richard Trigg, potter
(Holling 1971a, 62)

Discussion

The relative uniformity of the wasters suggests that the Chapel Lane pottery had a life of perhaps no more than a generation. Holling (1971, 62; 71) ascribes the wares to the second quarter of the seventeenth century. A seventeenth- rather than sixteenth-century date is indicated by significant differences between the Hawley material and the late sixteenth-century products at Farnborough Hill. On the other hand, a terminus ante quem in the middle of the seventeenth century is suggested by the absence of flat-rim chamber pots which are diagnostic of the second half of the century.

There is no evidence to link this pottery with William Trigg whose will was proved in 1655-6. He had a son who might have continued the business, but, if this is the site of his workshop, the typology of the Chapel Lane wasters shows that production had ceased here in the mid-seventeenth century.

deposited in his house, but Peter was acquitted of any blame.

(Lyne & Jefferies 1974, 40)

1331; An encroachment of three perches by Hugo the Crockere
1344 on land then held by his son, Peter the Crockere, is mentioned under 'Old Purprestures' in the Regards of the Forest. Peter is mentioned again in a further series of Regards for 1344.

(ibid., 38; 40)

Personal names (pre-1350)

136. 1331; Stephen the Crockere
1344 (Regards of the Forest: Lyne & Jefferies 1974, 41)

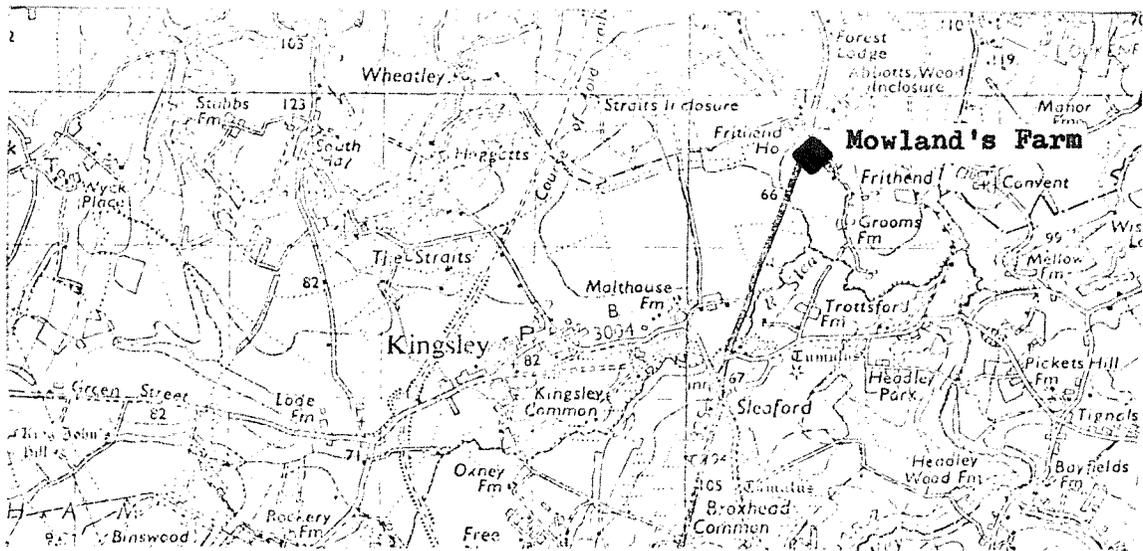


Fig. 9.12 KINGSLEY, Hampshire (1:50,000)

Discussion

Owing to the topographical detail described in the account of the poaching incident in 1302, it is possible to identify the kiln sites found at Mowlands Farm with the holdings of Peter the Crockere. The link lies in the name 'Pryssefield' which occurs as 'Prys Field' southwest of Mowlands Farm on the Tithe Map of 1841. What could otherwise be regarded only as a possible occupational surname can thus be elevated to the status of albeit limited documentary evidence for a known workshop.

Lyne and Jefferies (1974, 40) believe that the Old Purprestures, which included the encroachment by Hugo the Crockere, refer to the period between 1280 and 1300. Neither Hugo nor any other potter is

C18th Numerous potters are mentioned in the parish registers.
(ibid., 66)

Discussion

The ancient parish of Yateley included both Cove and Hawley. It is not, therefore, certain that the eighteenth-century potters were working in the village itself. However, Holling (1971a, 68) notes that at least two field names suggest the presence of potters at Yateley.

9.1.4 Kent

APPLEDORE

Place-names (PRO: IR30/17/9)

145. 1841 Potgally Field (Tithe Award no. 305) TQ 958 294

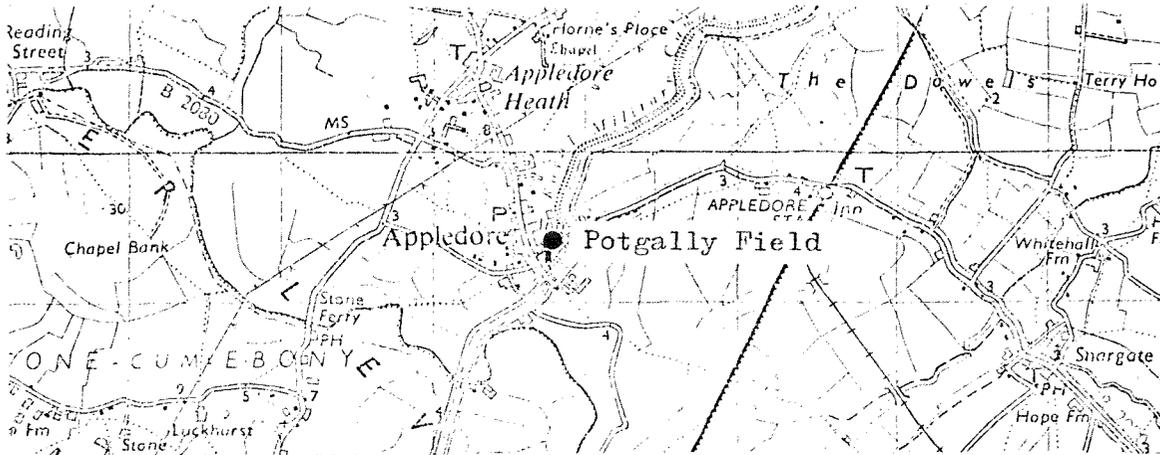


Fig. 9.13 APPLEDORE, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

This unusual name is probably derived from ME potte- (pit; deep hole) and 'gall' meaning spongy ground (Cameron 1977, 208). An association with clay can be inferred elsewhere from the Gally Hill Brickworks at Fleet, Hants (Castle 1980, 9), but there is no indication that Potgally Field at Appledore was associated with pottery manufacture. The site now forms part of the churchyard, and pottery would doubtless have been discovered in the course of grave-digging had there been a kiln in the vicinity.

ASH

Place-names (PRO: IR30/17/11)

146. c. 1840 Pott Farm (Tithe Award no. 458) TR 302 610
 Pott's Farm (OS XXXVII SW) TR 302 610

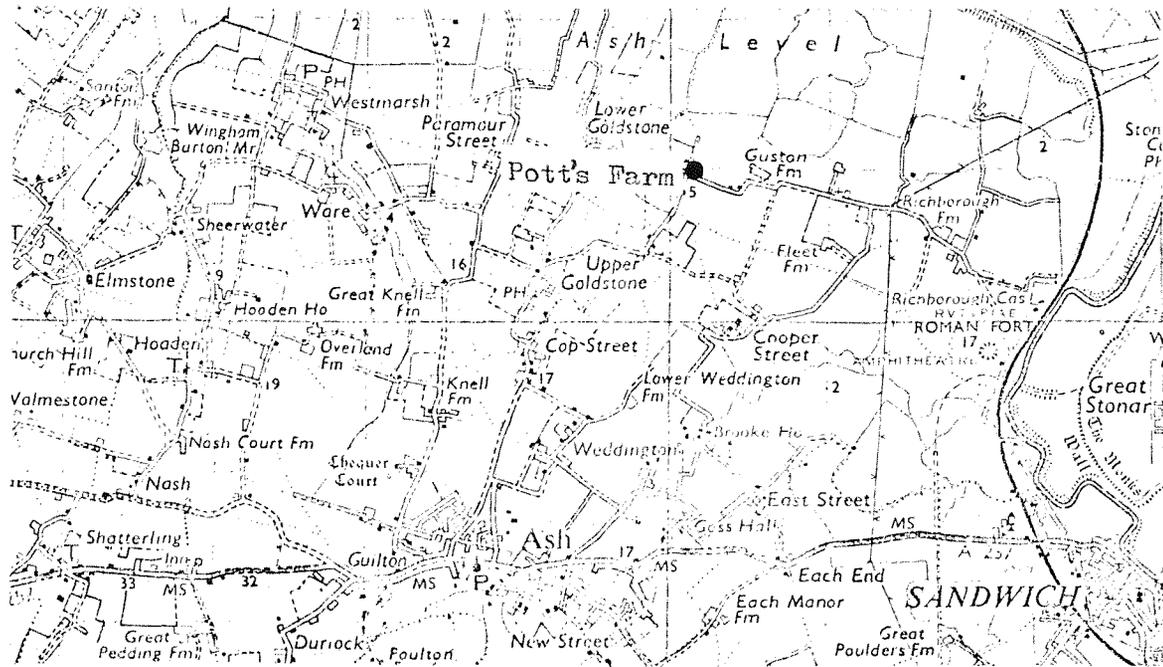


Fig. 9.14 ASH-NEXT-WINGHAM, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Derivation from a (?post-medieval) surname seems the most likely explanation of Pott's Farm.

ASHFORD

Archaeological evidence

147. Potters Corner (TQ 9926 4467)

Medieval wasters and charcoal were discovered during building works in 1952, and pottery is often found in gardens at Potters Corner (Mrs. P. Winzar, pers. comm. 1980).

(Grove & Warhurst 1952)

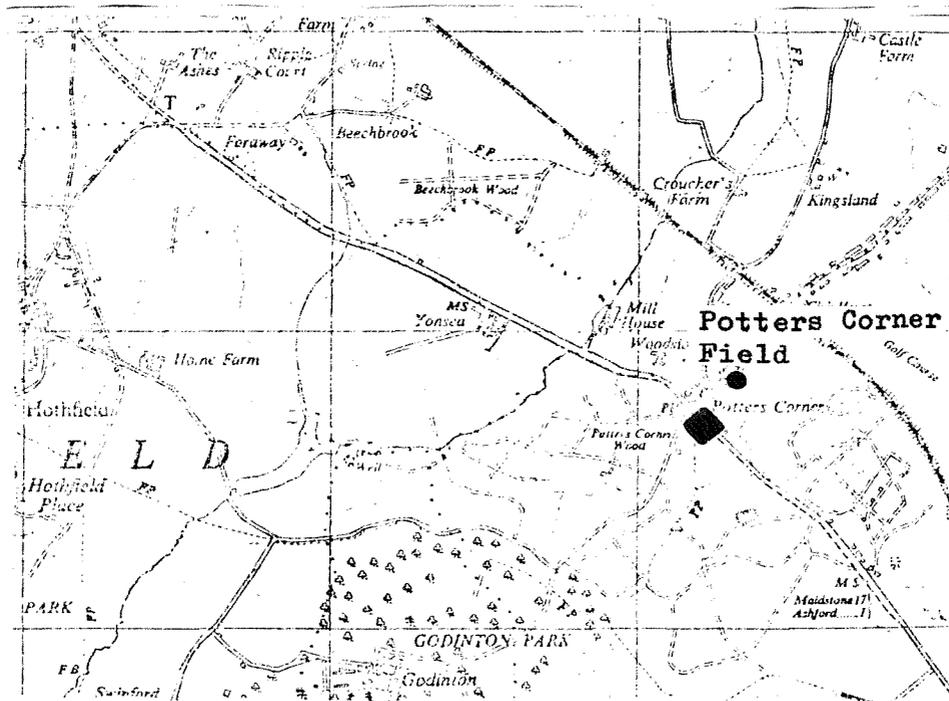


Fig. 9.15 ASHFORD, Kent: Potters Corner (1:25,000)

Documentary evidence

148. Marsh Street, Ashford (c. TR 01 42)

1850's Pottery worked by T. Talbot
(Brears 1971a, 189)

Place-names (PRO: IR30/17/12)

149. Potters Corner

1844 Potters Corner Wood TQ 990 447
(Tithe Award no. 26)

1844 Potters Corner Field TR 003 448
(Tithe Award no. 7)

1844 Part of Potters Corner Field
(Tithe Award no. 138)
(Wallenberg 1934, 404)

150. Willesborough

Crocksfoot Hill (OS: LXV SW) TR 035 421
1388 de Crokkesford
(Wallenberg 1934, 421; Glover 1976, 52)

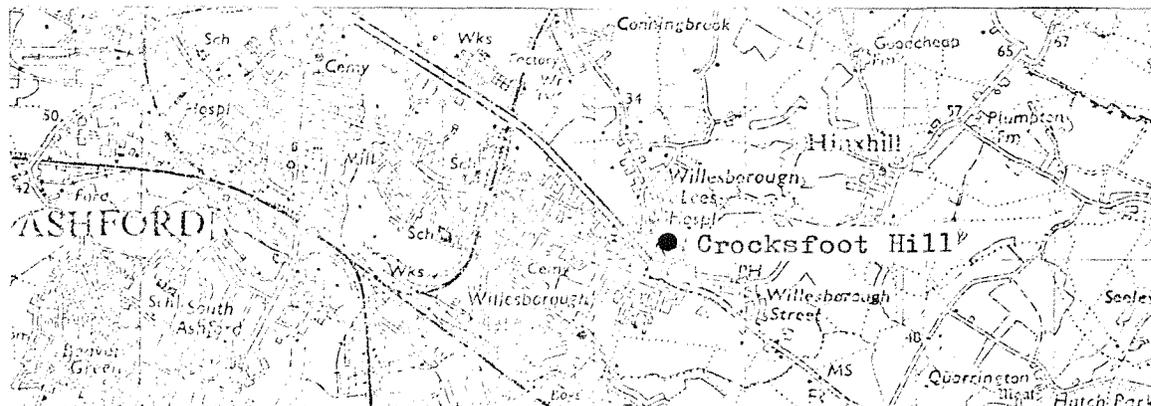


Fig. 9.16 ASHFORD, Kent: Willesborough (1:50,000)

Personal names (post-1500)

151. 1620; Thomas Potter
 1646 (Wallenberg 1934, 404)

Discussion

Potters Corner

The wasters found in 1952 were dated by Grove and Warhurst (1952, 184) to the thirteenth century, and the vesicular fabric is certainly unlikely to have been made after c. 1300.

The area is situated on the Folkestone Beds in which Topley (1875, 139) noted thin seams of clay on Hothfield Common and on the road from Willesborough Lees to Blackwall. Outcrops of grey silty clay occur to the south, east and west of Potters Corner; brickearth is found to the north-west; and the Gault Clay lies some 1km to the north. Fine-, medium-, and coarse-grained sands occur within a radius of 0.5km.

There is some doubt about the origin of the name 'Potters Corner'. Glover (1976) follows Wallenberg (1934, 404) in attributing it to Thomas Potter, a seventeenth-century landowner in Ashford. Moreover, the surname 'Pote' occurs in the Ashford area at the end of the fourteenth century (Plomer 1920, 383). The archaeological evidence, however, implies an earlier origin as one of the settlements which may have taken their names from the activities of specialist craftsmen.

Mrs. P. Winzar (pers. comm. 1983) is keeping a watching brief on gardens in the area, and possible 'walls' have been located at the back of a garden in Sandhurst Lane near the spot where wasters were discovered in 1952.

Willesborough

Like Potters Corner, this area of Ashford is situated on the Folkestone Beds from which raw materials suitable for potting could have been obtained. However, Glover (1976) again follows Wallenberg (1934, 421) in attributing the name Crockesford to a debased form of 'Crocksherd'. In the absence of a stream or river, derivation from a ford used by potters is unlikely, and there is no archaeological evidence for pottery manufacture in this area.

BENENDEN

Documentary evidence

- 152. Mid-C18th A potter called Richardson moved from Benenden to Dicker Pottery (Sussex).
(Baines 1980, 12; 83)

Place-names (PRO: IR30/17/24)

- 153. 1839 Potter's Field (Tithe Award no. 459) TQ 805 331

Personal names (post-1500)

- 154. 1810 Thomas Potter (Haslewood 1889, 120)

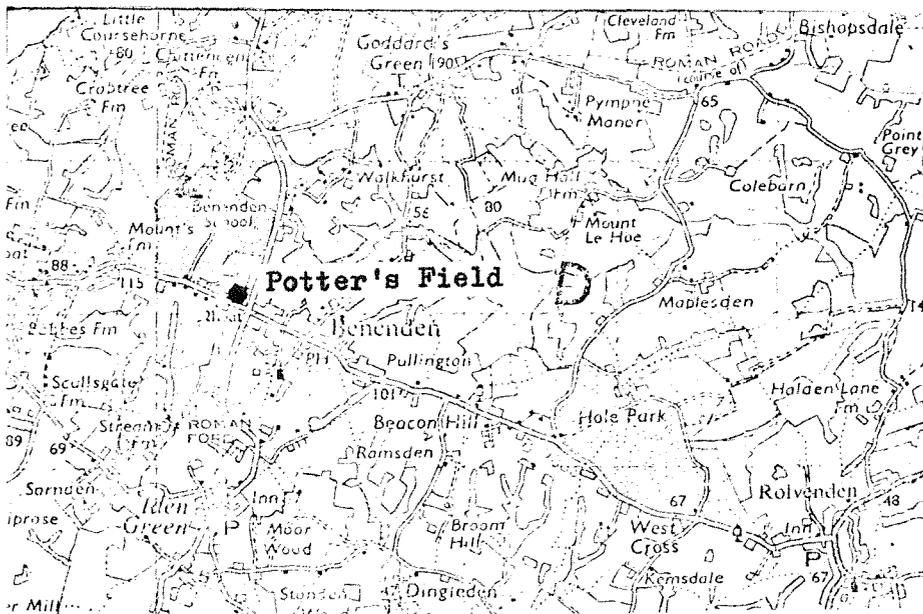


Fig. 9.17 BENENDEN, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Tithe Award field names indicate that there were a number of brick and/or lime kilns in the parish of Benenden, and a potter named Richardson employed at The Dicker Pottery (Sussex) in 1775 had been working previously in Benenden. The apostrophe in 'Potter's Field', however, suggests derivation from a surname, perhaps the family of Thomas Potter whose monument in the churchyard records his death in 1810 at the age of 82.

Post-medieval pottery has been found in the grounds of Benenden School (near Potter's Field), but not in sufficient quantities to suggest a kiln. Any earlier evidence is likely to have been disturbed by extensive post-medieval landscaping (Mrs. M. C. Lebon, pers. comm. 1977).

BETHERSDEN

Place-names

155.	1839	Potters Farm (Tithe Award no. 712)	TQ 931 388
		Potter's Farm (OS LXIV SW)	TQ 931 388
156.	1839	Potters Field (Tithe Award no. 419)	TQ 934 408
	1839	Spot by Potters (Tithe Award no. 259)	
157.		Potten Farm (Wallenberg 1934, 407)	TQ 919 392

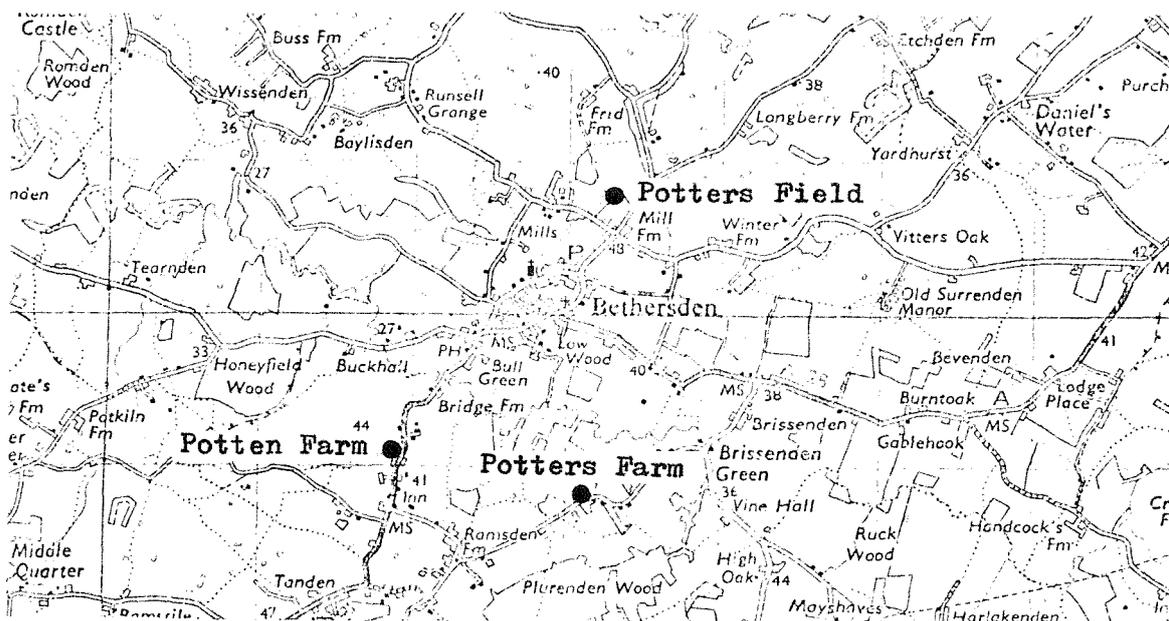


Fig. 9.18 BETHERSDEN, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Potten Farm is clearly derived from a local surname because Wallenberg (1934, 407) notes that one by the name of Potten was 'payd for cuttinge' in 1661. The surname 'Potyn' or 'Potten' also occurs in the parish during the first half of the sixteenth century (Plomer 1920, 383-4). In the nineteenth century Thomas Pottin occupied Potten Farm (in 1839), and Thomas Pottin junior lived in a cottage nearby (G. Fraser, pers. comm. 1977).

The origin of Potters (or Potter's) Farm and Potters Field is less certain. As in the case of Benenden, there may be a family association, but G. Fraser (pers. comm. 1977) has noted several overgrown and water-filled pits in Potters Field. Small ponds and pits are ubiquitous in this part of the Kentish Weald, and the significance of this place-name remains uncertain. There were post-medieval potteries in the adjacent parish of High Halden (see nos. 206-7, below), and Bethersden has its quota of 'Kiln Fields'.

BIDDENDEN

Archaeological evidence

158. Common Farm, Hareplain (TQ 8318 3948)

Following the discovery of burnt soil and potsherds after ploughing, an excavation in 1969 revealed the eroded base of an early post-medieval pottery kiln.

The kiln base consisted of purple-red clay some 0.1m thick, below which the surface of the subsoil was burnt to a mottled red colour. Judging from the base of the oven wall, or lining, which was of crumbly orange clay, the excavator inferred a 'double-flue' updraught rather than a 'through-draft' arrangement. Traces of the walls remained on the north-east and south-west sides, with an opening at both ends of the kiln, and the position of the two stoke pits is probably represented by patches on the surface of the natural clay. Fragments of burnt clay with 'reed' impressions probably came from the superstructure. More kiln debris was found in a shallow depression some 6m to the north-west, and there was a post-hole of indeterminate date about 2m from the south side of the kiln (Kelly 1972; Finds: Maidstone Museum).

Discussion

Dating evidence for the Hareplain kiln comes principally from the typology of the wasters and from a marketed vessel found at Bayham

Abbey. A Raeren drinking jug associated with the wasters is unlikely to be earlier than c. 1480, and the range of forms would be consistent with a date c. 1500. The closest datable group of similar wares comes from Pivington, Pluckley (Phase III) assigned to the early sixteenth century on the basis of a latten coin-weight found among destruction debris of the immediately preceding phase.

Although Hareplain products were not represented at Pivington, they have been identified by using textural analysis at Bayham Abbey where pottery found in the reredorter is assumed to have been discarded at the Dissolution in 1525. This group also includes products of the Lower Parrock kiln (see no. 443, below) dated to the second quarter of the sixteenth century and amounting to some 10% of the assemblage at Bayham. About 25% of the vessels, however, come from Cheam (see no. 88, above) and belong to a type of biconical jug conventionally ascribed to the second half of the fifteenth century. Thus, there is no reason to suppose that the Hareplain wares found at Bayham are precisely contemporary with products of the Lower Parrock kiln.

Samples of burnt clay taken for archaeomagnetic dating of the Hareplain kiln yielded a 'poor' determination. However, the results would be compatible with the typological date of c. 1500-20 suggested for the output (Hawley 1972).

The site lies on Weald Clay, and a nearby claypit may indicate the source of the raw materials.

BILSINGTON

Place-names

159. Honeypot (OS LXXIII SW)

Honeypot Farm (OS LXXIII NW)

Discussion

Place-names including the element 'honey' usually denote sticky or muddy land (Cameron 1977, 208), implying the presence of clay. It is, therefore, difficult to determine whether the origin of these names lies in ME potte- (pit; deep hole) or in OE pot- (pot; earthen vessel).

Brears (1971a, 189) mentions the will of a potter called William Hampton of Billington, Kent, entered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1657. This may be a mis-spelling for Bilsington.

BLEAN

Archaeological evidence

160. Among the numerous tile kilns located by fieldwork in the 'Forest of Blean' during the 1950's and 1960's (see Section 9.4.4 nos. 53, 54 and 55), at least one site yielded pottery wasters.

(Wilson & Hurst 1957, 170-1; Philp & Swale 1967; Finds: Maidstone Museum 96.1961: med. 131)

Discussion

The exact location of the site(s) is not given in the published account of this fieldwork. Indeed, ceramic production in the 'Forest of Blean' covered a wide area around Tyler Hill, and encompassed parts of Blean, Hackington and Whitstable (see nos. 199 and 263, below).

Pottery samples, presumably from the kiln discovered in 1956, were deposited at Maidstone Museum by J. Chappell in 1961. They confirm a thirteenth-/fourteenth-century date for the site.

BORDEN

Place-names

161. c. 1840 Potters Platt (Tithe Award no. 346) TQ 872 627

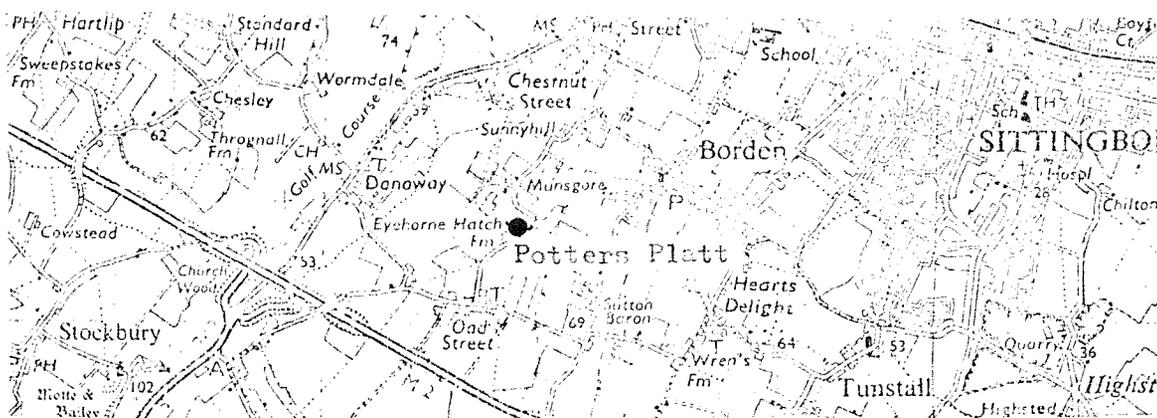


Fig. 9.19 BORDEN, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

There are no post-medieval 'Potter' surnames in the Tithe Award for Borden and the absence of an apostrophe suggests a possible, although by no means certain, association with pottery manufacture. The site lies on outcrops of the Thanet Beds and Brickearth.

BOROUGH GREEN

Archaeological evidence

162. Former Walls' Brickworks (TQ 610 577)

Post-medieval wasters were found while digging a drainage ditch in about 1900. Excavations carried out for J. W. L. Glaisher in 1907-8 yielded further examples of plain and lead-glazed earthenwares, including wasters, dated to the second half of the seventeenth century. The site of these excavations was still visible in 1967, and a selection of the vessels in the Fitzwilliam Museum was drawn by J. H. Ashdown in the same year.

(Rackham & Read 1924, 135; Kiddell 1954; Grove 1962; Finds: Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge: Glaisher Collection; Maidstone Museum 11 1962)

Discussion

Although in the modern parish of Borough Green, this site is related to the documentary sources and place-names recorded under the former borough of Wrotham within Wrotham Parish (see nos. 272-5, below).

BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/41)

- | | | |
|-----------|---|------------|
| 163. 1841 | Pottery Orchard (Tithe Award nos. 642; 644) | TR 065 589 |
| | Pottery (OS: XXII SW) | TR 069 594 |

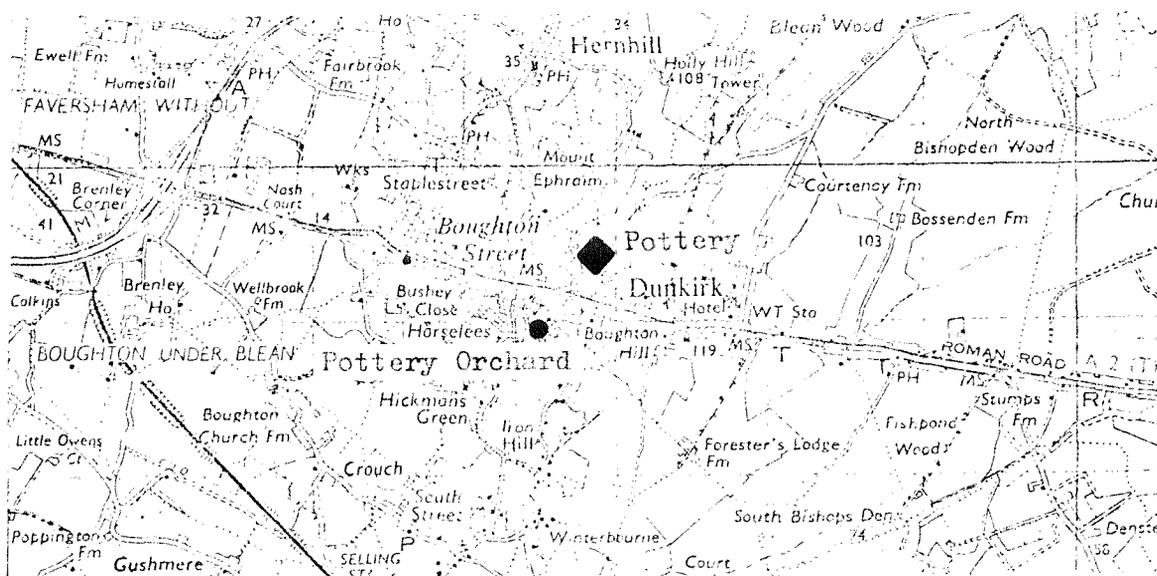


Fig. 9.20 BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

These names provide evidence for post-medieval pottery manufacture on the fringes of the Forest of Blean, which was renowned for its medieval and later ceramic industries exploiting the London Clay.

BOXLEY

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/44)

- | | | | |
|------|---------|---|------------|
| 165. | 1821 | Littel and Great Crockens (sic) (Grove 1958, 220) | |
| | c. 1840 | Little Crockers (Tithe Award no. 981) | TQ 782 572 |
| | c. 1840 | Great Crockers (Tithe Award no. 1000) | TQ 782 572 |
| 166. | c. 1840 | Potts Croft (Tithe Award no. 601A) | TQ 756 592 |

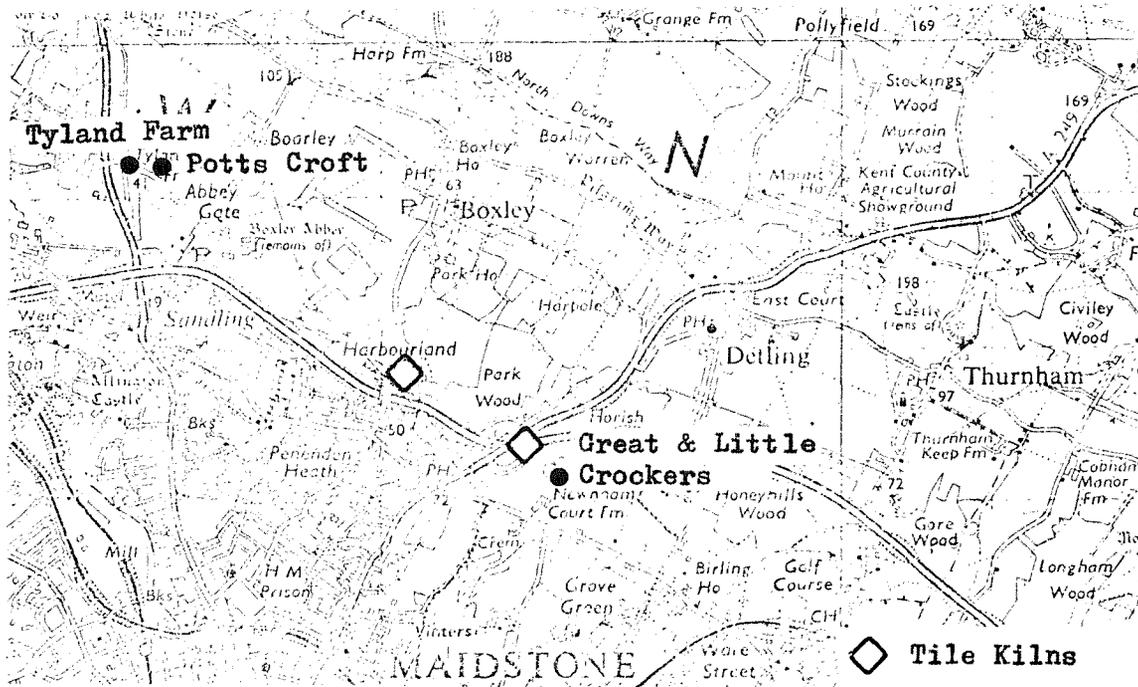


Fig. 9.21 BOXLEY, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

'Great' and 'Little Crockers' lie close to a post-medieval brick and tile kiln found in 1957 (see Section 9.4.4 no. 40). These fields were called 'Crockens' (sic) in 1821, but the origin of the name is not known. There is both archaeological and documentary evidence for tile-making near Boxley Abbey, and an association with pottery manufacture would, therefore, be quite feasible. 'Potts Croft' lies near Tyland Farm, not far from Boxley Abbey, and this could represent another centre of tile and pottery production in the parish.

Discussion

Although this name may contain the elements -croc (crook) and ōra (shore, slope, hillside) (Cameron 1977, 177), it is more likely to be derived either from an association with pottery production or from a description of potsherds in the field. Neither of these suggestions, however, can be proved at present.

The village of Burham lies on chalk which is capped by clay-with-flints in this part of Kent. The Gault Clay, some 1.5km south-west of the village, has been exploited for the manufacture of white bricks. (VCH Kent 1932, 393)

CANTERBURY

Documentary evidence

170. 1276 A schedule referring to the period no later than the early thirteenth century lists a pot-maker among the part-time staff at Canterbury Cathedral Priory. He was given a specific issue of food for every dozen pots he produced.
(Urry 1967, 157)
171. 1430 Craftsmen at Canterbury included a 'pottery payntour'.
(Salzman 1923, 173)

Place-names

172. 1546 Crocker(s) Lane (Holland & Cotton 1934, 4; 24)

Personal names (pre-1350)

173. 1271 John le Discher
(Feet of Fines: Churchill et al. 1956, 384)
- 1334 Jn. Disshere
(Lay Subsidy: Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 158)

Discussion

Documentary sources (?and personal names) provide circumstantial evidence for pottery manufacture in Canterbury itself as well as at Tyler Hill (see no. 199, below) to the north of the city.

The surname 'le Discher' occurring in the suburbs of Canterbury during the third quarter of the thirteenth century suggests a craft association, but whether John le Discher was an earthenware potter, a metalworker, or even a woodworker remains unknown.

The implied value of the goods supplied by the pot-maker at Christchurch Priory, however, provides strong evidence that he was an earthenware potter. The figure of twelve vessels in return for an

issue of food seems too high for a metalworker. Likewise, the specialised nature of the craft pursued by the fifteenth-century 'pottery payntour' suggests that he, too, was associated with the manufacture - or decoration - of earthenwares rather than metal vessels.

Both of these 'potters' appear to have fulfilled specific functions, and the evidence certainly does not suggest the existence of an organised urban industry. The place-name 'Crocker(s) Lane', however, may be derived from earthenware manufacture. Its location was evidently near the boundary between Westgate parish and St. Dunstan's parish because Eastbridge Hospital held land at 'Crockershaw End' in the former parish while the Poor Priest's Hospital received rent for a stable at 'Crocker Lane' in the parish of St. Dunstan (Holland & Cotton 1934, 4; 24). Nevertheless, even if there were potters here, excavations in the city have shown that most of the pottery used in Canterbury during the Middle Ages was obtained from the potteries at Tyler Hill.

CAPEL

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/69)

- 174. 1250 Crockhurst (Wallenberg 1934, 173)
- 1251 Crockhurst (Feet of Fines: Churchill et al. 1956, 236)
- 1844 Crockhurst Street (Tithe Award no. 71) TQ 62 45
- 1844 Crockhurst Field (Tithe Award no. 77) TQ 625 445
- 175. Potter's Wood (OS: LXI NW) TQ 61 43

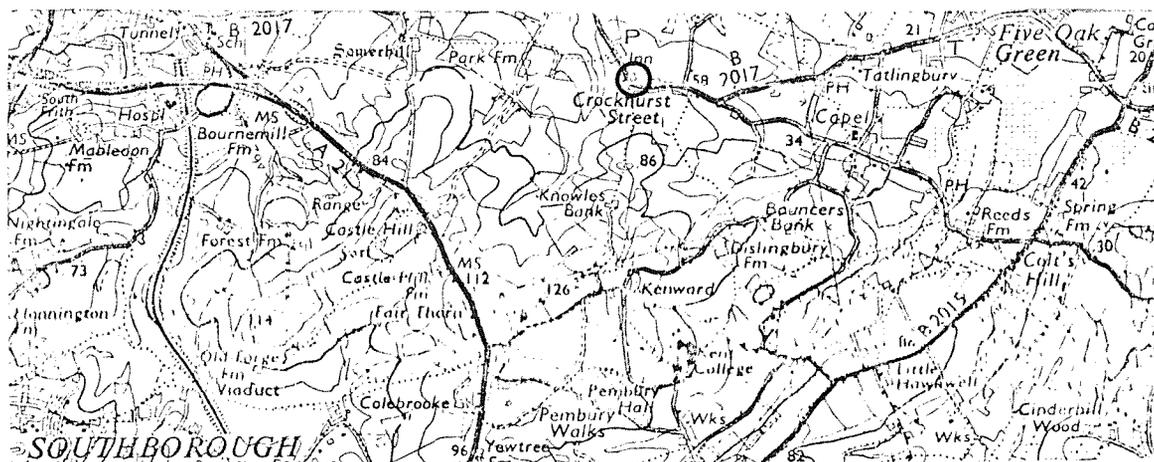


Fig. 9.23 CAPEL, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

In considering the likely derivation of this name from OE crocc- (crock; earthen vessel), Wallenberg (1934, 173) added the qualification that "it is rather curious to find 'crocc' (pot) and 'hyrst' (wood) repeatedly combined". Glover (1976, 52) favours an origin from the British word cruc (hill), and Mr. S. R. Mair (pers. comm. 1977) confirms that farming activities in the area have not yielded any evidence for pottery manufacture.

'Potter's Wood' with its apostrophe suggests a derivation from a local surname, possibly from the same family as William Potter who was listed as occupier of Martins Farm in the 1844 Tithe Award (KAO: CTR 374 B-D). On the other hand, there are visible signs of (?) clay pits in May's Wood, adjacent to Potter's Wood (J. H. Money, pers. comm. 1983).

COBHAM

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/91)

176. 1845 Potshells, North and South TQ 665 678
(Tithe Award nos. 183-4)

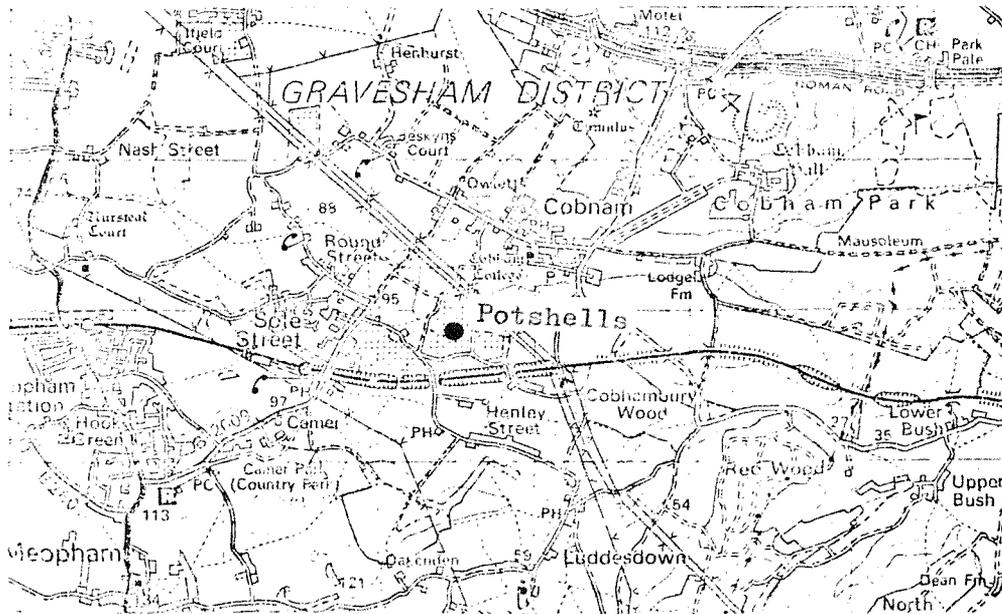


Fig. 9.24 COBHAM, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

The origin of 'Potshells' is not clear, unless it is a debased form of 'potsherds'. The village of Cobham lies on clay-with-flints capping the chalk which would not provide a very satisfactory source of potting clay.

DEAL

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/107)

177. Pottery Kilns (OS: LVIII NE) c. TR 3752

Discussion

The 'Pottery Kilns' shown on the OS County Series map do not appear in the 1844 Tithe Award, although there are references to Brickfields (nos. 297; 308; 320) and a Brick Kiln (no. 26). This pottery is presumably the workshop occupied by Charles Farrance who moved from High Halden in 1901-2 (Barnes n.d., 3; see no. 206, below).

DUNKIRK

Place-names

178. Crockham Wood (OS: XXXIV SE) TR 075 605

Discussion

Crockham Wood is situated astride the parish boundary between Dunkirk and Hernhill. The significance of this name is discussed under Hernhill (see no. 205, below).

EAST MALLING

Place-names

179. c. 1840 Crooked Flat (Tithe Award no. 375) c. TQ 70 57

Discussion

This is probably a debased form of the descriptive term 'crooked', and, if the name is an old one, it is more likely to be derived from OE croc- (crook) than from OE crocc- (crock; earthen vessel).

EGERTON

Place-names

180. Crockney Hill Road (modern street name) TQ 897 466

181. Potter's Forstal TQ 88 46

Potter's Forstal Farm TQ 888 467

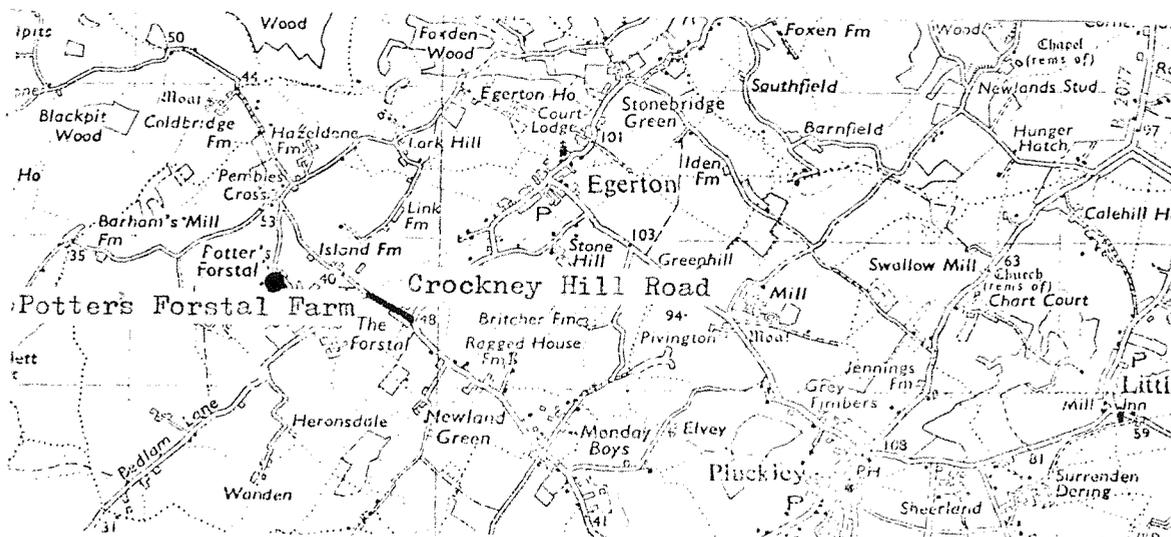


Fig. 9.25 EGERTON, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

A possible association between the name 'Potter's Forstal' and earthenware manufacture has been noted by Rigold (1962, 40). The Likelihood is increased by the occurrence of a 'crock' place-name nearby, and one William Crocker is recorded in the Lay Subsidy Rolls for 1334-5 under the Hundred of Calehelle (Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 102). Unfortunately, William's assessment cannot be attributed to a specific vill owing to the nature of the sources.

The owner of Potter's Forstal Farm is inclined to believe that pottery was made in the area (Mr. T. Hales, pers. comm., 1977). Pottery has been found near a pond in the garden of the farmhouse in larger quantities than might be expected from domestic rubbish alone. However, none of these fragments dated by the writer to the sixteenth or seventeenth century can be identified positively as a waster. A considerable number of sherds was also found c. 1939-45 some 50m south-west of the farmhouse, but this too does not necessarily indicate the presence of a kiln.

The hamlet of Potter's Forstal lies on the Weald Clay, and seams of yellow and blue-coloured clay occur near Potter's Forstal Farm. An association with (?medieval) pottery production, therefore, seems probable, but neither the location nor the date of the kilns has been determined.

EYNSFORD

Place-names

182.	1388	Crokornheld (Wallenberg 1934, 39; Glover 1976, 52)	
	1390	Crokerneheld (ibid.)	
	1390	Crokkernfell (ibid.)	
	1471	Crokkenhill (ibid.)	
	1535	Croukhill (ibid.)	
		Crockenhill (OS: XVII NW; Copley 1958, 217)	
			TQ 50 66
		Crockenhill Lane (modern street name)	TQ 53 65

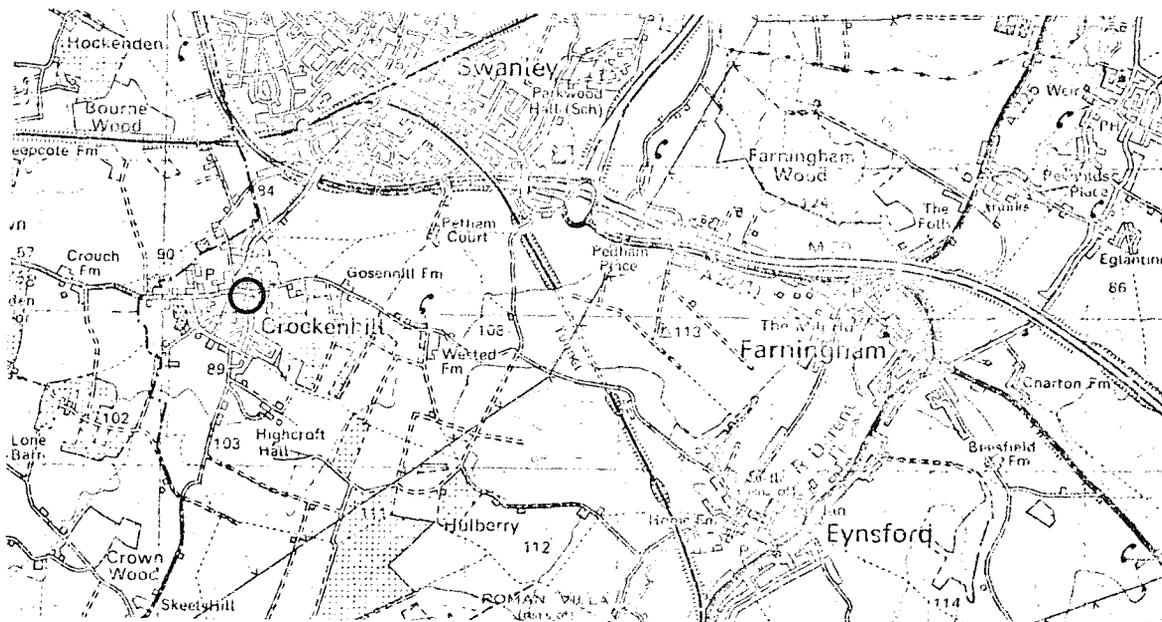


Fig. 9.26 EYNSFORD, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Crockenhill is an oft-quoted example of a place-name derived from pottery manufacture. It is believed to be composed of the elements OE crocc- (crock; earthen vessel); -aern (house); and -hield (slope).

Thus, it has been identified as a 'building for pot-making' (Copley 1958, 217). However, the possibility of a descriptive origin, implying a 'pot-like' house, cannot be ignored.

The nearby name Tylers Green (see Section 9.4.4 no. 47) lends support to the presumed association with ceramic production, and the village - situated on outcrops of Thanet Sand and the Woolwich Beds - would have been within reach of suitable raw materials for pottery manufacture. Fieldwork with the intention of locating the medieval kilns, however, has not so far yielded any wasters in the area (the late Mr. S. E. Rigold, pers. comm., 1979).

FRINDSBURY

Place-names

183. 1840 Waster Meadow (Tithe Award no. 577) TQ 751 713

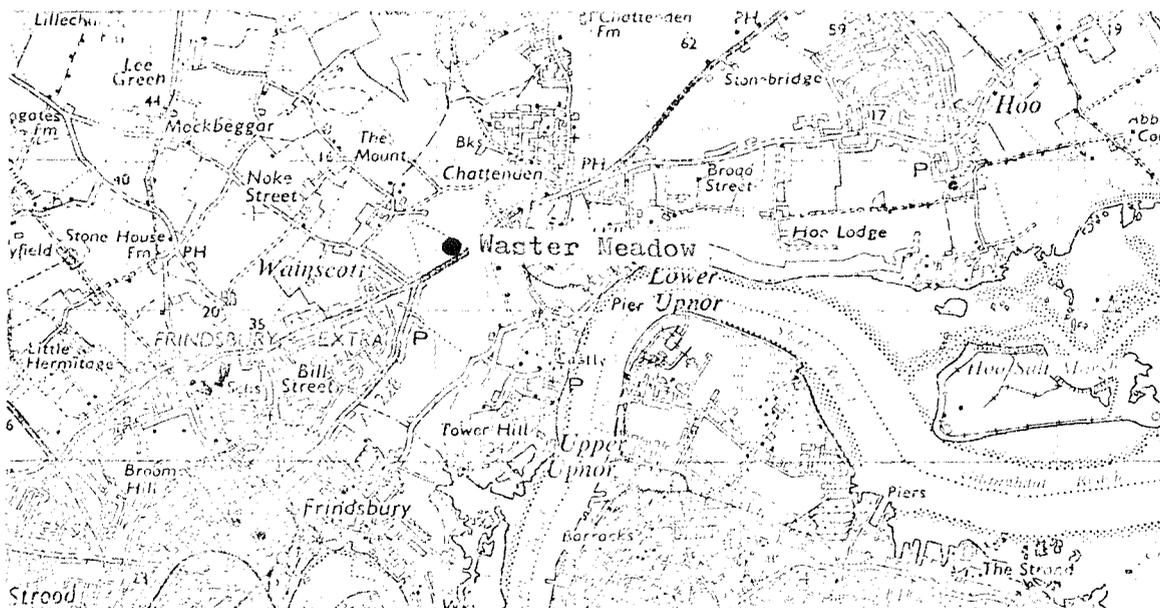


Fig. 9.27 FRINDSBURY, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

The derivation of this name is uncertain. Superficially, it would appear to be associated with ceramic production.

FRITTENDEN

Discussion

A report in the Kent Messenger (7th December, 1935) records an earthenware mug inscribed 'A Present from Frittenden' which was thought

to be a unique late nineteenth-century heirloom. G. Ward (KAS: Ward MSS) noted a conversation in 1937 with a resident of Frittenden who stated that 'years ago' a man named Green came over from Loose (near Maidstone) and made mugs out of the local clay. The quality of the clay is still renowned locally, but the Frittenden potteries have never made household ware; only drainpipes.

GILLINGHAM (PRO: IR 30/17/149)

Place-names

- 184. 1841 Potters (Tithe Award no. 1574) TQ 796 668
- 185. Platters Farm (OS: XX SW)

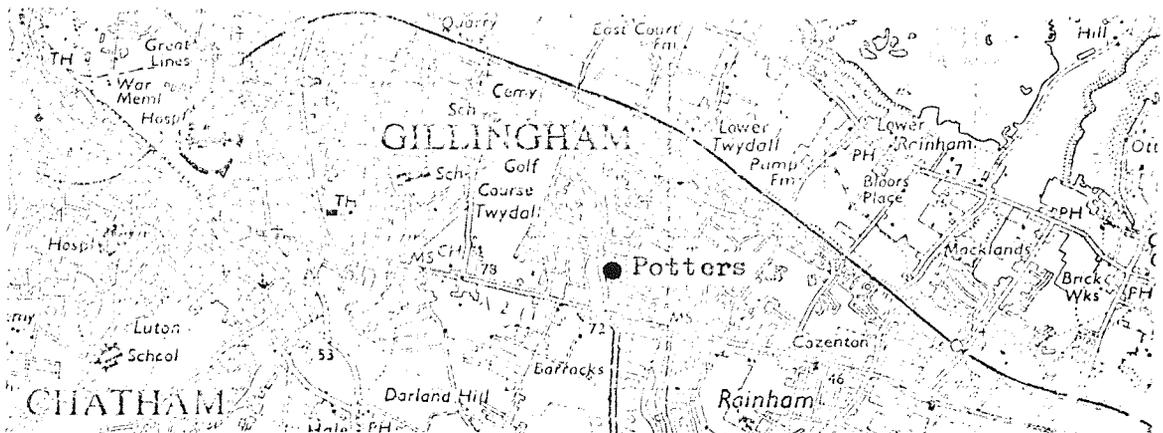


Fig. 9.28 GILLINGHAM, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Gillingham itself lies on Chalk, but there is an outcrop of the Thanet Beds near the shore of the Thames Estuary. The place-names suggest a possible association with pottery manufacture, but there is no proof of this. Another place-name, however, records the presence of a tile kiln (see Section 9.4.4 no. 51).

GRAVESEND

Documentary evidence

- 186. 1850's A pottery was operated by G. Willis in West Street. (Brears 1971a, 189)

Place-names

187. Crockenhall Way (modern street name)

TQ 633 700

Discussion

The layout of streets in this area suggests that Crockenhall Way is of recent origin, possibly derived from a place-name elsewhere.

GUSTON

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/157)

188. c. 1840 Pottery Field (Tithe Award nos. 45 and 46a)

TR 336 425

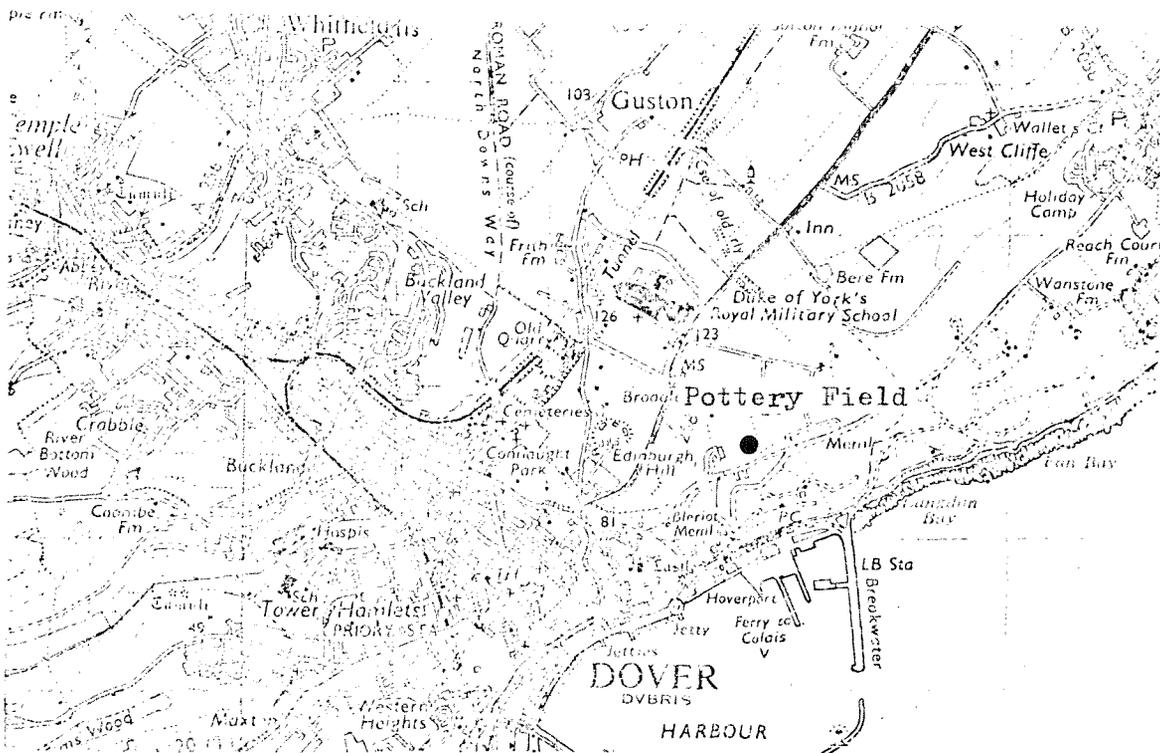


Fig. 9.29 GUSTON, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

'Pottery Field' does not necessarily imply pottery manufacture. Indeed, the geology comprising Chalk, capped by clay-with-flints, renders this unlikely. It may be a topographical name, perhaps derived from potsherds found in the area.

HACKINGTON

Archaeological evidence

189. Honey Wood (TR 146 615)

Quantities of medieval pottery, including wasters, were discovered in a bomb crater in 1942. The probable site of the kiln was located in 1947.

The forms were dated by Dunning on the basis of typology to the late thirteenth century.

(Spillett et al. 1942; Spillett 1949; Dunning 1964, no. 5; Finds: Canterbury Museum 9592)

190. Honey Wood (TR 14 61)

A second kiln was found in 1945. Products included pottery as well as roof- and floor-tiles.

(Spillett 1949)

191. Tyler Hill (TR 143 605)

Part of a (tile-) kiln which had been damaged in about 1964 was excavated in 1967. Finds from the surface of the field included pottery wasters as well as roof- and floor-tiles.

Samples of pottery dated by the writer to the late thirteenth/fourteenth century were collected by Mr. F. Jenkins in 1964. They are described as coming from the 'area of the medieval kilns'.

(Philp 1974; Finds: Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit; (?) Canterbury Museum 8481)

192. Eliot College, University of Kent (c. TR 140 597)

Thirteenth-century pottery mixed with burnt clay and soil was found in 1965. It lay at a depth of 4.5m below ground level in the filling of a former clay pit.

(Lyle 1965, 34; Finds: Canterbury Museum 8807)

193. Darwin College, University of Kent (c. TR 144 599)

The fill of pits and ditches excavated in 1969 included pottery wasters as well as roof-tiles, floor-tiles and kiln debris.

(Cramp 1970a, 26)

194. Darwin College, University of Kent: Kilns I & II (c. TR 144 599)

Some pottery was found during excavation of the tile kilns in 1969-70. Finds from a tile-drain included a near-complete chimney pot and a drainpipe.

(Cramp 1969; 1970a; 1970b; Cramp & Horton 1978)

195. Little Hall Farm (TR 1443 6023)

Quantities of pottery were found during excavation of a tile-kiln in 1971. Much of the material, however, is probably residual,

derived from earlier production in the area.

(Harrington 1971)

196. Little Hall Farm (TR 144 602)

A waster heap, some 1.5m deep, was found 35m north of the excavated structure. The size of the roof-tiles suggests that the tile debris is earlier than the nearby kiln, but pottery from the surface scatter examined by the writer included sixteenth-century types. None can definitely be identified as a waster, and these sherds may, therefore, represent domestic rubbish.

(Harrington 1971, 150)

197. Tyler Hill (TR 1427 6049)

Fieldwork in 1978 revealed a dense concentration of pottery waste as well as roof-tiles, floor-tiles and kiln debris.

(Cramp & Horton 1978)

198. Cane Wood (TR 142 624)

Over 300 sherds of medieval pottery were found in the upcast from a drainage ditch in 1979. The forms suggest dumping from a nearby kiln during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

(Macpherson-Grant 1980; Finds: Canterbury Archaeological Trust)

Personal names (pre-1350)

199. 1214-5 Edulf, Godwin and Wilmund le Poter

(Feet of Fines: Churchill et al. 1956, 53)

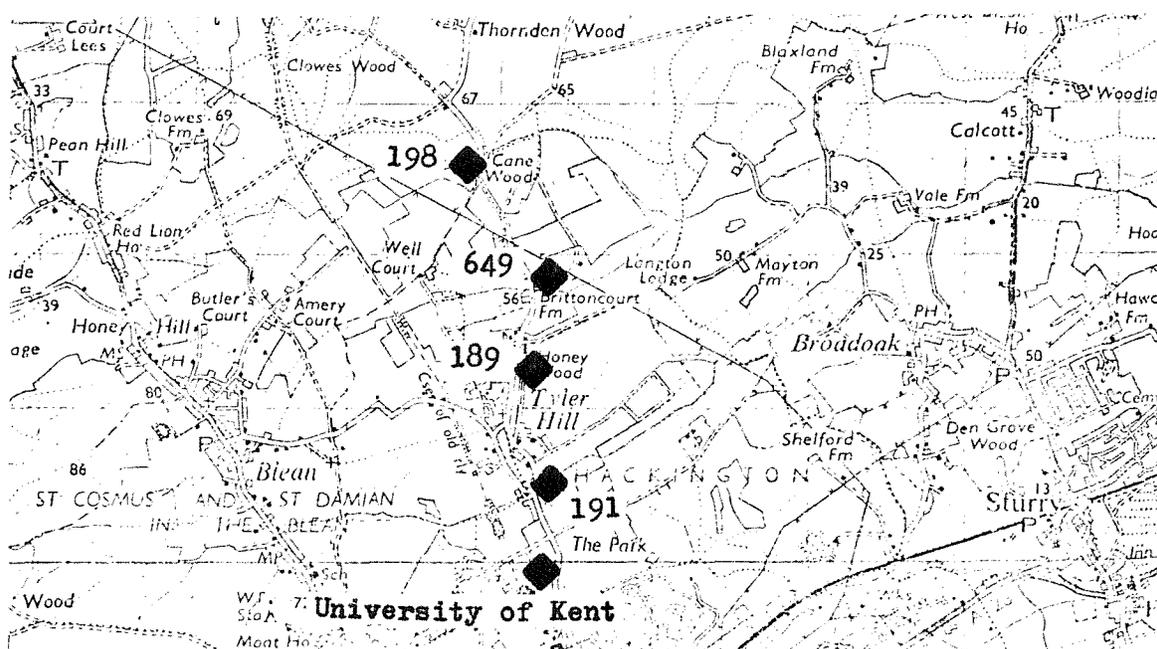


Fig. 9.30 HACKINGTON, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Wasters representing the manufacture of both pottery and ceramic building materials are scattered over a wide area around Tyler Hill. Apparent concentrations in Honey Wood; on the south side of the valley facing the village of Tyler Hill; and at the University of Kent probably reflect no more than favourable conditions for discovery in these areas. Indeed, the recognition of several dense scatters of kiln debris near the stream south of Tyler Hill is a direct result of deep ploughing in this area at least since the 1960's. Three more dark patches and depressions were visible in March 1979 after ploughing in the field to the east of the kiln excavated in 1967.

It is notable that nearly all the concentrations of wasters contain both pottery and tile. The tile-built construction of the excavated kilns, however, suggests that they were used for firing tiles rather than pottery. Indeed, much of the pottery found in these excavations is probably residual. Nevertheless, the presence of pottery wasters indicates either that the tile kilns were also used for firing pottery, or more probably that pottery kilns were in operation nearby.

Although 'Tyler Hill ware' of typical thirteenth-/fourteenth-century form has been recognised extensively in east Kent, there are few published examples from Tyler Hill itself. Exceptions are the sherds illustrated by Dunning (in Spillett *et al.* 1942, figs. 14-15), but these are of little assistance in establishing a reliable chronology. The archaeomagnetic determination for the second phase floor of the Darwin College tile kiln (I) conforms to the general late thirteenth-/fourteenth-century date ascribed to much of the pottery from this area.

More significant chronological evidence has emerged from the discovery of marketed Tyler Hill ware in excavated contexts at Canterbury. This material forms part of a comprehensive study of the ceramic sequence being undertaken by N. Macpherson-Grant on behalf of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. On the basis of the forms and minor variations in fabric he is now able to identify later fourteenth- and fifteenth-century wares in the city. Late medieval/early post-medieval vessels found at St. Augustine's Abbey are also likely to have been made at Tyler Hill (Miss L. Blackmore, pers. comm., 1979).

The surname of Edulf, Godwin and Wilmund le Poter recorded in the Feet of Fines for 1214-5 under the parish of Hackington demonstrates that specialist craftsmen were almost certainly working at Tyler Hill at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Archaeological evidence from excavations in Canterbury, however, suggests that the industry originated considerably earlier than this.

Textural analysis of twelfth-century and earlier wares from the 'Norman Staircase' site shows that the early sand-tempered wares were made from the same raw materials as the later 'Tyler Hill' types. Even if they were not manufactured at precisely the same place, there is every likelihood that the earlier potters exploited the combination of London Clay and Brickearth to be found around Tyler Hill. Thus, the origins of the 'Tyler Hill' industry can probably be pushed back to the eleventh or twelfth century, if not earlier.

Early forms have not yet been recognised among the wasters, but in the absence of comprehensive publication this is not surprising. Isolated examples of rims and decorative techniques hint at an earlier date, and, in view of the disturbance which must have been caused by the later kilns, this is perhaps all that can be expected until more comprehensive excavation has been undertaken.

On the assumption that the vessels found in Canterbury do indicate an early origin for the Tyler Hill pottery industry, tile-making must have been a thirteenth-century innovation at an already flourishing centre of pottery manufacture. Ceramic production continued in the area until c. 1850 (Cramp 1970a, 28).

HADLOW

Documentary evidence

200. 1850's A pottery was working under G. Richardson.
 (Brears 1971a, 190)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/158)

201. 1844 Pottery (Tithe Award no. 451) TQ 612 496
 1844 Pot Kiln Field (Tithe Award no. 457) TQ 612 496

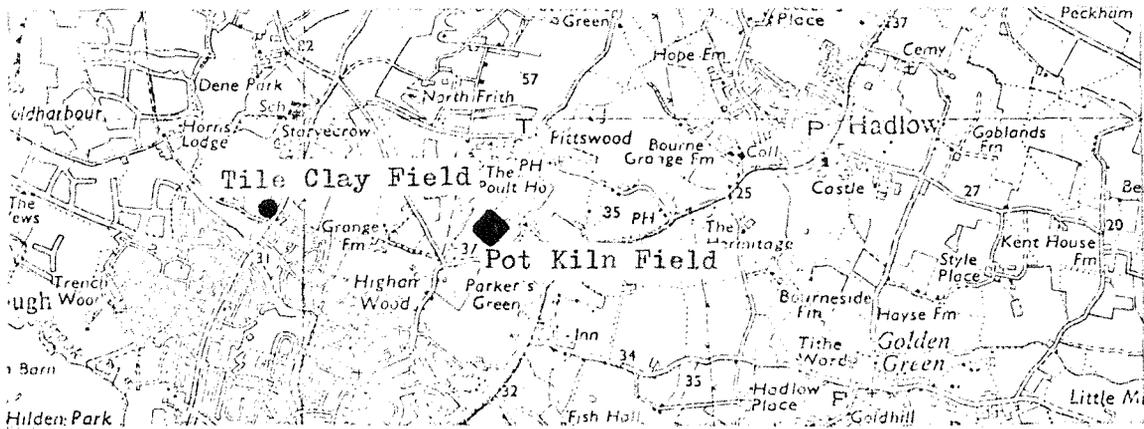


Fig. 9.31 HADLOW, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Place-names in the Tithe Award indicate the location of the Hadlow pottery which must have been in operation somewhat earlier than the date given by Brears (1971a, 170). 'Clay Pit Field' (no. 278) and 'Clay Pit Wood' (no. 452 adjacent to the pottery imply that raw materials were obtained nearby.

Hareplain: see BIDDENDEN

HARTLIP

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/171)

- 202. 1838 Potters Wood (Tithe Award nos. 159; 202) TQ 830 632
- Potter's Wood (OS: XXXII NW) TQ 830 632
- 1838 In Upper Potters (Tithe Award no. 161)
- 1838 Lower Potters (Tithe Award no. 163)
- 1838 Shaw in Potters (Tithe Award no. 211)

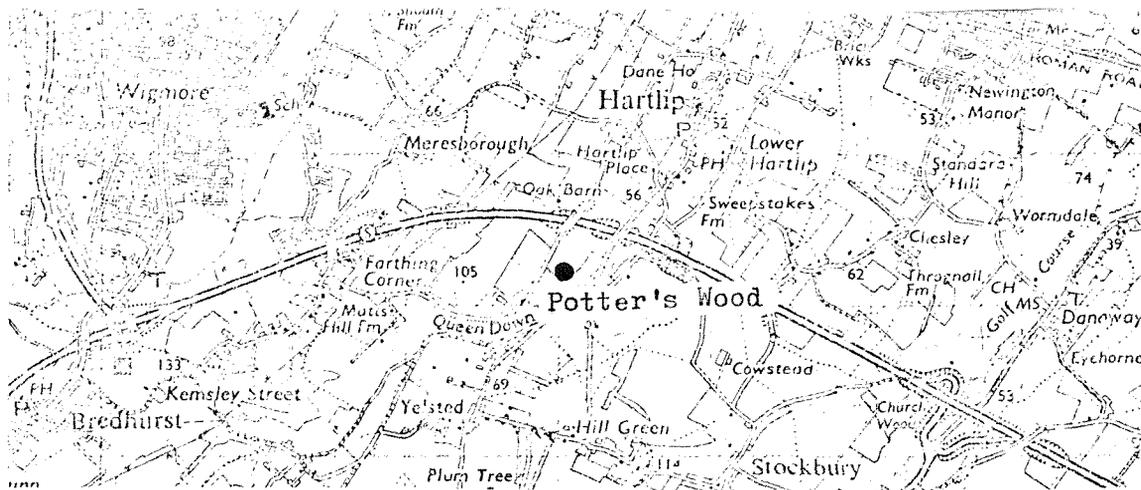


Fig. 9.32 HARTLIP, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

It is not certain whether the name 'Potters' is derived from a post-medieval surname or from former pottery manufacture. Outcrops of the Thanet Beds and Brickearth occur in the vicinity. Any crock-place-names should be treated with caution, however, because the surname 'Crux' occurs in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Plomer 1920, 133).

HAWKHURST

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/173)

203. Potter's Farm (OS: LXX SE)

TQ 764 328

Potter's Gill

Potter's Lane

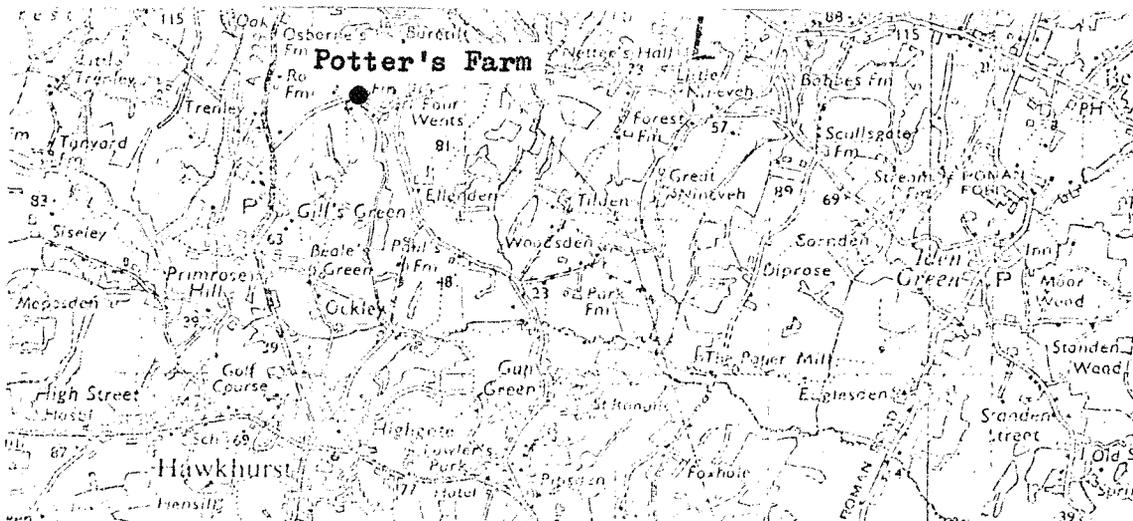


Fig. 9.33 HAWKHURST, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

The apostrophe in 'Potter's Farm' suggests that this name is derived from a local surname of unknown antiquity. Even after extensive enquiries, members of the Hawkhurst Local History Society (pers. comm., 1977) have not traced any evidence for medieval or later pottery manufacture in the locality.

HERNHILL

Documentary evidence

204. 1606 Richard Colbrand and Edward Hughes of Hernhill, potmakers.
(Canterbury Marriage Licences: D. Harrington, pers. comm.)
- 1610 Christopher Rose of Hernhill, potmaker
(Canterbury Marriage Licences: D. Harrington, pers. comm.)

Place-names

205. 1535 Co(c)kham (Wallenberg 1934, 304)
- 1549 Cokehorn (KAO: U791 T152)
- 1729 Crockhorne Farm (KAO: U214 T29)
- 1813-36 Crook Horn alias Crook Ham Farm (KAO: U480 T11)
- 1839 Crockhorn House (Tithe Award no. 269) TR 072 605
- Crockham Farm (OS: XXXIV SE) TR 072 605
- 1839 Crockhorn Wood (Tithe Award nos. 264; 265)
TR 075 605
- Crockham Wood (OS: XXXIV SE) TR 075 605
- Crockham Road (modern street name)

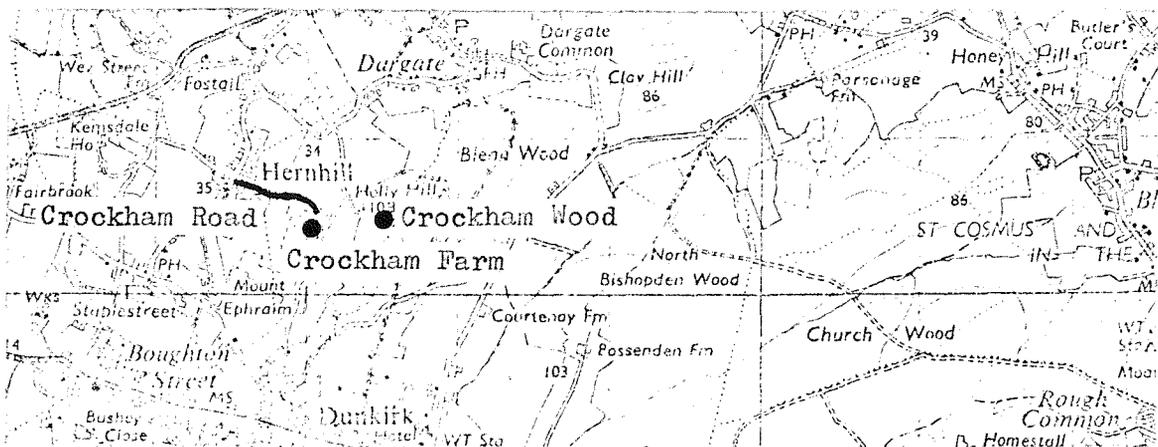


Fig. 9.34 HERNHILL, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

The derivation of the name 'Crockham' does not indicate a definite association with OE -crocc (crook; earthen vessel); indeed, an origin in OE croc (crook) seems more probable. Nevertheless, there is documentary evidence for seventeenth-century 'potmakers' (?presumably earthenware potters) in the parish of Hernhill, and geological conditions would have been highly favourable for medieval pottery manufacture.

Crockham Wood lies at the western end of an extensive outcrop of London Clay capped by the Forest of Blean. The important medieval tile and pottery industry at Tyler Hill was situated at the eastern end of this outcrop, and the name 'Clay Pits Wood' adjacent to the Boughton Pottery indicates that the London Clay in this part of the Blean was exploited for post-medieval pottery manufacture. A pond at Crockham Farm is cut into an outcrop of clay and fine sand, and there are shallow workings in a small area of sandy gravel in Crockham Wood.

None of this evidence, however, provides proof of medieval pottery manufacture. No traces of wasters have been found at Crockham Farm (H. Hurford Janes, pers. comm., 1977), but, although a careful search has not yielded any pottery from minor root and animal disturbances in Crockham Wood, the area remains worthy of future examination, if the ground is disturbed by agriculture or forestry. Any pot-place-names, however, should be treated with circumspection because the surname 'Potter' occurs at Hernhill in the sixteenth century (Plomer 1920, 38).

HIGH HALDEN

Documentary evidence

206. 1764 A tombstone in the churchyard records the death of Henry Hyland, potter, aged 33.
(Kentish Express 19th April, 1930; Baines n.d. 1; Brears 1971a, 190)
- 1843 Bagshaw's Directory of Kent records 'several brick and tile makers and coarse earthenware manufactories, chiefly for the garden and chimney pots, the clay being of a superior quality for such purposes'.
(Kentish Express 19th April, 1930)

- 1868 Sale particulars for the Kingsnorth (Akhurst) Potteries included crock kilns, barns, sheds, clay pits and an abundant supply of potters clay. (Kentish Express 19th April, 1930; Baines n.d., 3)
- 1871 A sale catalogue lists the effects at the Kingsnorth (Akhurst) Potteries, including the range of wares manufactured. (Mrs. M. Dudbridge, pers. comm. 1977)
- 1900's Charles Farrance who had worked at both the Akhurst and Pot Kiln Farm potteries moved to Deal in 1901-2 (see no. 177, above). The High Halden Potteries closed down in 1904-5 because the supply of clay had run out (Brears 1971a, 190; Mrs. P. J. Prater, pers. comm., 1977).

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/159)

207.	1792	Potkiln Farm (KAO: U24 P6)	
	1837	Potkiln Farm (Tithe Award no. 226)	TQ 898 394
208.	1837	Pot Kilns (Tithe Award no. 243)	TQ 903 395
		Potteries Farm (modern name)	TQ 903 395
209.	1837	Crock Kilns (Tithe Award no. 112)	TQ 893 390

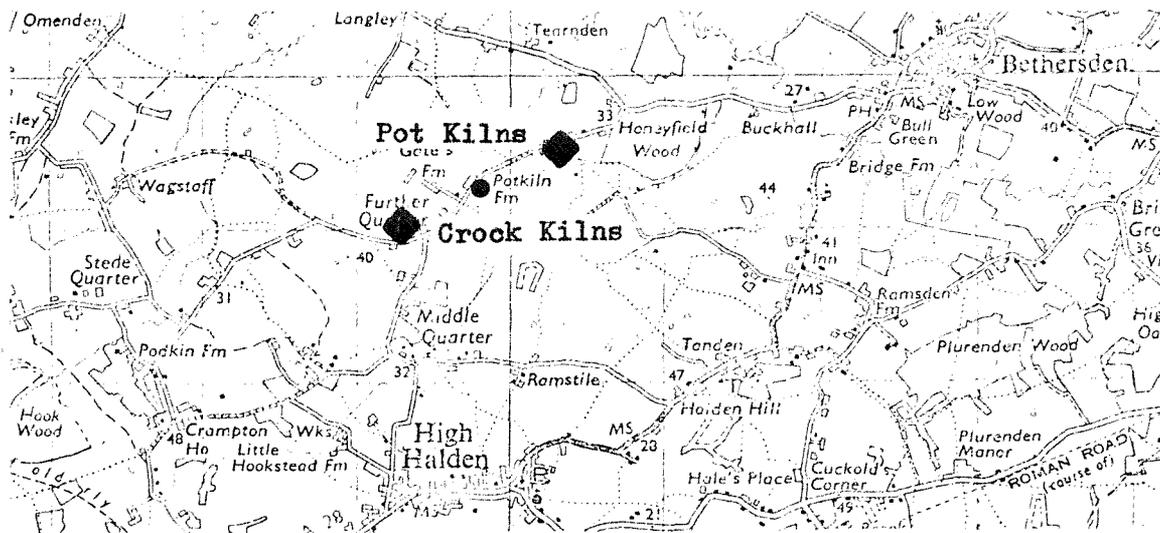


Fig. 9.35 HIGH HALDEN, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Anthony Paul, the earliest known ceramic craftsman at High Halden, was described in 1852 as a 'tileman'. He may also have made pottery, but the first recorded potter was Henry Hyland who died in 1764. A

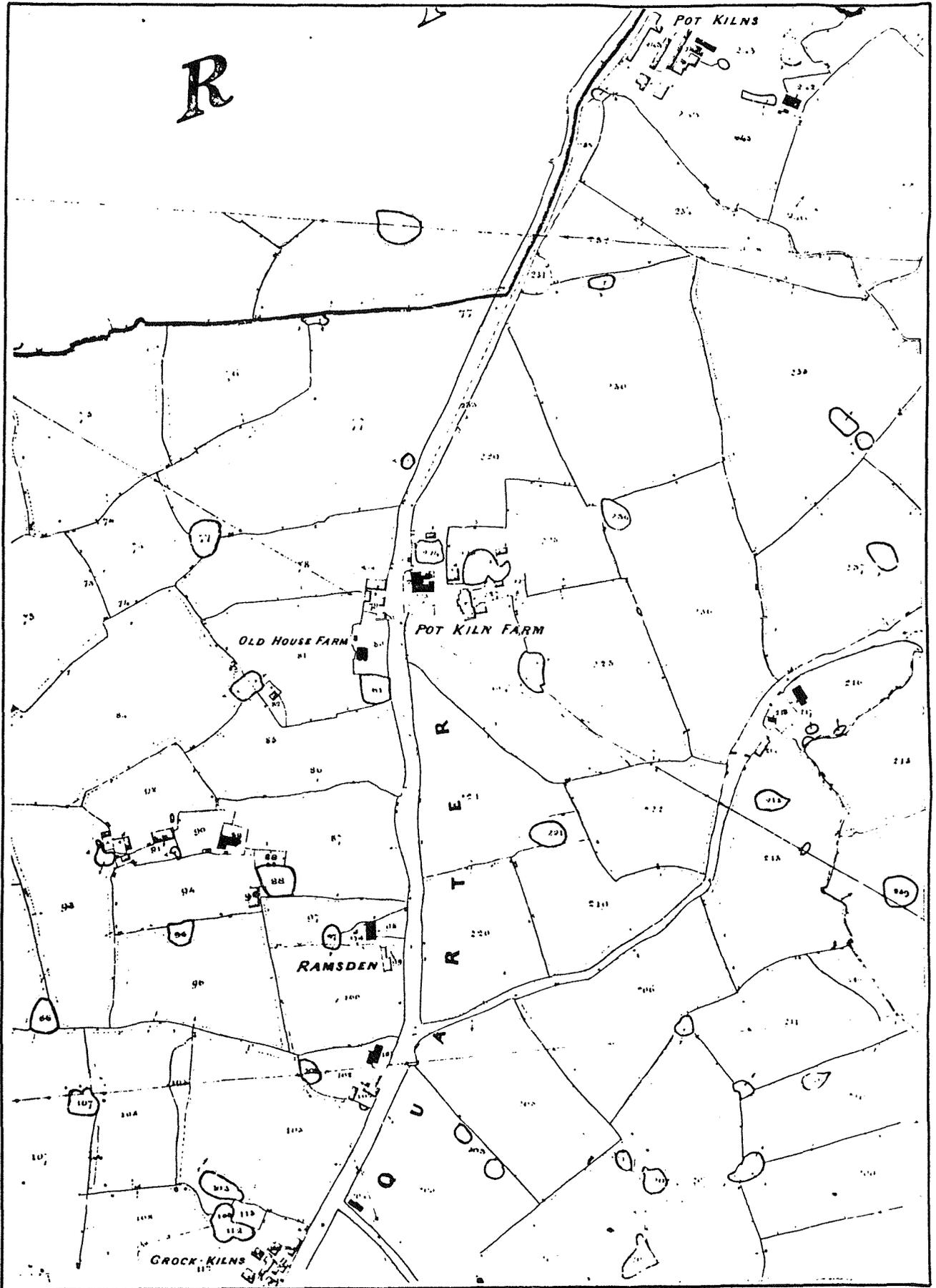


Fig. 9.36 Extract from the HIGH HALDEN Tithe Map, 1837
(PRO: IR 30/17/159)

cider jar made at the Halden Pottery is believed to date from the mid-eighteenth century.

There were two potteries at Further Quarter in High Halden. One near Potkiln Farm appears to have been established by Anthony Paul, probably in the early eighteenth century. The other known as the Kingsnorth or Akhurst Pottery was situated adjacent to Dents Farm. Apparently, the latter was founded during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, and five potters were working there in 1836. Both the 'pot kilns' near Potkiln Farm and the 'crock kilns' near Dents Farm are shown on the 1837 Tithe map (Fig. 9.36).

The industry suffered as a result of competition from the expanding market for industrially produced wares towards the end of the nineteenth century, and production ceased in 1904-5 owing to exhaustion of the clay.

HOO

Place-names

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 210. Cockham Farm | TQ 773 717 |
| Cockham Wood | TQ 773 713 |

Discussion

There are clay pits (TQ 78 71) adjacent to Cockham Farm, and it is possible, although unlikely, that 'Cockham' is a debased form of 'Crockham'.

IGHTAM

Documentary evidence

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 211. 1631 | An unsigned lease between William James and John Livermore of Ightam, potter, provides the only documentary evidence for John's occupation. He died in 1658.
(Kiddell 1954, 107; Peaton 1955, 32; Brears 1971a, 191) |
| 1678 | Nicholas Livermore, potter, was buried at Ightam.
(Kiddell 1954, 107) |

Discussion

'Wrotham ware' bearing the initials 'IL' and dated between 1612 and 1649 is attributed to John Livermore. The vessel dated 1612 is the earliest known example of these slip-decorated wares. Although John is described as 'of Ightam', there is no conclusive evidence that he had his kiln there; he may have worked elsewhere in Wrotham. The

discovery of a post-medieval tile kiln at Ightam, however, confirms that there was ceramic production in the village, probably at a slightly later date (see Section 9.4.4, no. 74).

LINTON

Discussion

Le Patourel (1968, 112) cites evidence that medieval potters held stalls in the market at Linton, Kent. Moreover, the writer has recently drawn attention to the significance of this reference as one of the few documentary sources concerning medieval potters in the county (Streeten 1982a, 88), and Varley (1983, 80) uses the same evidence.

Subsequent checking of the Hundred Rolls, however, has shown that Linton appears in Chilford Hundred under the heading 'Com Cantabr' (abbreviated to 'Cant.' at the top of each folio). Thus, this reference relates to potters at Linton in Cambridgeshire, not to the place bearing the same name in Kent. Furthermore, the place known as 'Coteham', also identified by Le Patourel (1968, 123) as being in Kent, comes within the same section of the Hundred Rolls.

Both these and two other references to medieval potters kindly supplied by Mrs. Le Patourel (pers. comm., 1980) are derived from the Rolls of Inquisition of the Seventh and Eighth Years of Edward I. These records only survive for the counties of Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and Oxford (Rot. Hund. II, vii). All the potters were, therefore, working in Cambridgeshire rather than in Kent.

LYDDEN

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/234)

212. Crockham Field (Tithe Award no. 61; Buckingham n.d.)

TR 247 454

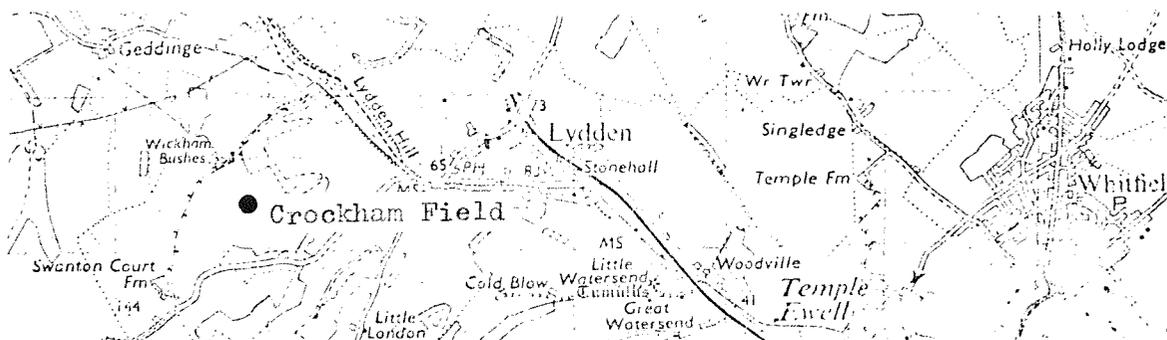


Fig. 9.37 LYDDEN, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

In an area of chalk downland, 'Crockham Field' is more likely to be derived from OE croc- (crook) than from crocc- (crock; earthen vessel).

LYMPNE

Place-names

213. c. 1840 Honey Pot (Tithe Award no. 328) TR 089 350
 Honeypot (OS: LXXIII SE)

Discussion

'Honey' names are frequently associated with sticky or muddy land, often on clay (Cameron 1961, 208). Honeypot lies on the fringes of the Weald Clay above Romney Marsh, but the element pot- is more likely to be derived from ME -potte (pit; deep hole) than from OE pot- (pot; earthen vessel).

LYNSTED

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/225)

214. Potters Plain (Tithe Award nos. 318-9) TQ 935 595
 Potters Plain Piece (Tithe Award no. 287½) TQ 935 596

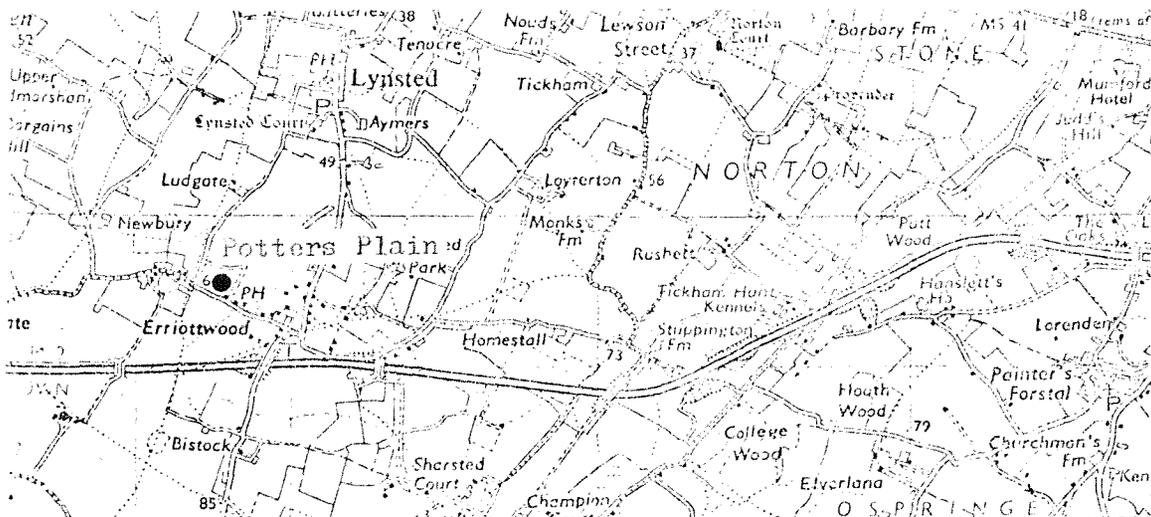


Fig. 9.38 LYNSTED, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Lynsted lies on chalk, capped in places by clay-with-flints, with outcrops of Brickearth and the Thanet Beds nearby. Although of uncertain origin, the name 'Potters Plain' may, therefore, be associated with pottery manufacture, but this is unlikely.

MAIDSTONE

Archaeological evidence

215. 125 Week Street (TQ 760 559)

The 'dome' of a supposed pottery kiln was broken into while workmen were erecting a telegraph pole in 1921. The few recorded details have been discussed by Grove (1967), whose informant stated that the kiln was some 1.2m in diameter. Several 'butter pots' were found under the 'dome' and these have been identified subsequently as kiln props. One example in a private collection has a trail of dark green glaze and material such as sandstone, lumps of glaze and fired clay adhering to its base.

Apart from the 'butter pots', there is no firm evidence for either the date or output of the kiln. However, a jug in Maidstone Museum found in Week Street in 1921 is labelled the same as the kiln props. Its form would be consistent with the fourteenth-century date assigned to the kiln furniture.

(South Eastern Gazette, 24th January, 1922; Grove 1967;

Finds: Maidstone Museum, 4.1921)

Documentary evidence

216. 1582 A Dutch potter was apparently working in Maidstone.
(Hobson 1903, 156; Edwards 1974, 7)



Fig. 9.39 MAIDSTONE, Kent (1:25,000)

Discussion

Judging from eye-witness accounts of the 'dome' above the Week Street kiln, this appears to have been one of the most complete pottery kilns discovered so far in south-east England. Sandstone fragments adhering to the base of at least one of the kiln props imply that part of the structure was probably of stone, but the materials used for construction of the dome are not recorded. It is possible, of course, that the 'dome' was, in fact, the raised floor of the kiln. Alternatively, it may have been a later feature intended to seal a void left by the kiln. In either case, however, the implication remains that the Week Street kiln was more substantial than the fragmentary remains which have characterised discoveries elsewhere.

The use of 'butter pot' kiln furniture is unusual in the region, although this type of kiln prop can be paralleled elsewhere at Audlem, Cheshire, for example (Webster & Dunning 1960, 116, fig. 42 nos. 30-1). Where only the tops of these cylindrical objects have been found, it is difficult to tell whether they are from drainpipes or from kiln props. Finds from Rye and Tyler Hill are probably drainpipes or perhaps 'butter pots', and the complete examples from Maidstone, therefore, remain unique in the region.

The Week Street kiln would have been situated on 'backland' a short distance from the main street of the medieval town, leading uphill from the river crossing. Geologically, Week Street lies on head deposits close to a narrow outcrop of Atherfield Clay belonging to the Lower Greensand series. Weald Clay is also exposed on the lower slopes of the Medway valley.

There is no more than circumstantial evidence for the medieval date assigned to the kiln, but it is unlikely to be post-medieval. Little is known of the Dutch potter who is said to have settled in Maidstone in the late sixteenth century. If he manufactured tin-glazed earthenwares, he may have been attracted to this urban location both by the prospects for marketing his wares and by the availability of water transport for obtaining supplies of white-firing clay from the West Country.

MEOPHAM

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/244)

217. 1842

Crockers (Tithe Award no. 1077)

TQ 639 678

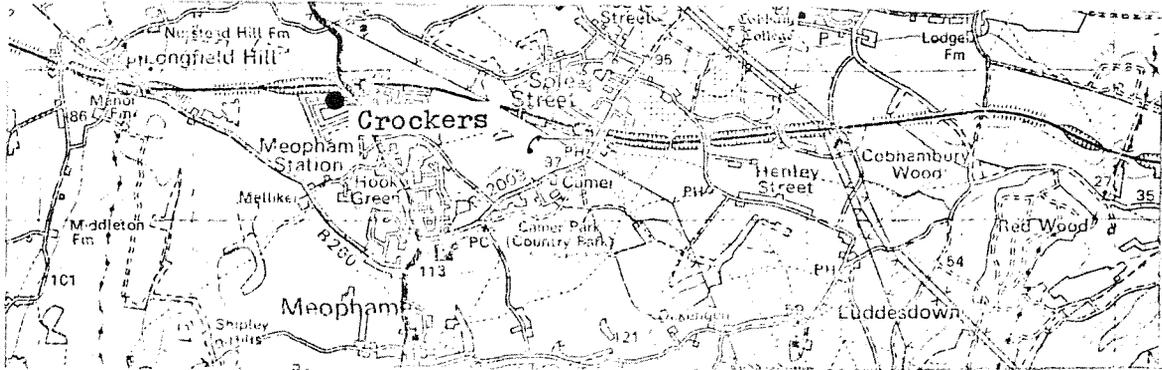


Fig. 9.40 MEOPHAM, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

It must be coincidence that 'Crockers' was owned by one Ethelinda Potts in 1842! Although the antiquity of the name has not been traced, there is every possibility that it is associated with former pottery manufacture.

The village of Meopham lies on an outcrop of the Woolwich Beds comprising seams of clay and sand. Other outcrops in the vicinity include Thanet Sands and Chalk capped by clay-with-flints. The area adjacent to Crockers shown on the second edition OS map (1909) is called 'Pitfield Bank Wood'. This may indicate former clay-working, but the parcel of land known as 'Crockers' was partially destroyed by construction of a railway, and the area has since been built upon. Archaeological evidence for pottery manufacture is, therefore, likely to have been destroyed.

NEW ROMNEY

Place-names

221. 1441-2 Crockhill (Scott Robertson 1880, 221; Wallenberg 1934, 486; Glover 1976, 52)
- 1599 Crockley Green (Wallenberg 1934, 486; Glover 1976, 52)
- 1607 Crockers Green (Wallenberg 1934, 486; Glover 1976, 52)
- Crockley Green TR 06 24

Personal names (pre-1350)

222. 1334-5 Jn. Crockere de Romene
(Lay Subsidy: Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 148)

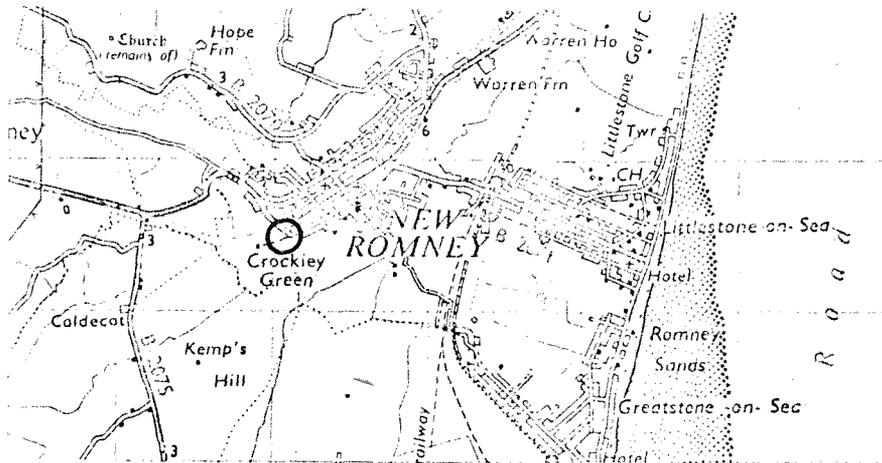


Fig. 9.42 NEW ROMNEY, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

The earliest known reference to the place-name 'Crockhill' is as the venue for a passion play in 1441-2 (Scott Robertson 1880, 221). Wallenberg (1934, 487) maintained that the first element was derived from OE crocc- (crock; earthen vessel), but Glover (1976, 52) has suggested an alternative derivation from cruc- (hill). The latter seems most improbable in view of the topography of Romney Marsh. There is every likelihood, however, that an origin is to be found in the surname of one John Crockere or his ancestors. John was assessed at 10s. in the Lay Subsidy Rolls for 1334-5 and is, therefore, unlikely to have been a potter.

Crockley Green lies on alluvium and the land is used for grazing. (1978). There are no indications of former pottery manufacture.

PEMBURY

Documentary evidence

223. 1871 The Pembury Pottery was founded by Philip Peters at Lower Green, Pembury. Production was later transferred to the rear of the Royal Oak Inn.
(Tunbridge Wells Museum: photograph of Philip Peters with caption)
- c. 1932 The Pembury Pottery ceased to be called by that name.
(Tunbridge Wells Museum: accession register)

Discussion

Records in Tunbridge Wells Museum include a photograph of the Pembury Pottery as it appeared in 1966, and there are several examples of the products stamped 'Pembury Ware' in the museum collection. Although raw materials would have been available locally, the clay was apparently imported from Cornwall.

PLATT

Archaeological evidence

224. Platt Farm (TQ 622 565)
- A kiln was excavated by members of Otford Historical Society in the 1960's. Quantities of pottery are still be found in the grounds of the house, and finds have been dated (Maidstone Museum) broadly to c. 1450-1700.
- (P. Geliot (former occupant of Platt Farm) via Mrs. A. Thompson, pers. comm., 1980; see also Platt and Its Heritage published by St. Mary's Platt and District Society, 1975)

Documentary evidence

226. 1285 Land in Winfield borough (Wrotham), for which rent was paid in pots, was held by Eliot Potter and Eylwyn.
(CCL E24 f78v: Mrs. A. Thompson, pers. comm.)
- 1620 A clay pit near Platt Farm was owned by the Baker family.
(Mrs. A. Thompson, pers. comm.)
- 1663-4 Hearth Tax returns for Winfield borough include Henry Iffield; Thomas Iffield; George Richardson; Nicholas Hubble; John Green; and John Eaglestone.
(Kiddell 1954, 105; Brears 1971a, 190-1)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/405)

227. 1842	Potters Old Barn (Tithe Award (Wrotham) nos. 943-4)	TQ 623 570
228.	Potter's Hill (OS: XXX SW)	TQ 628 572
229.	Potter's Hole (OS: XXX SW)	TQ 627 570
230.	Potash Lane (modern street name)	TQ 623 564 to TQ 625 567

Personal names (pre-1350)

231. 1285	Simon Potter (CCL E24 f78v (CCL E24 f78v: Mrs. A. Thompson, pers. comm.)
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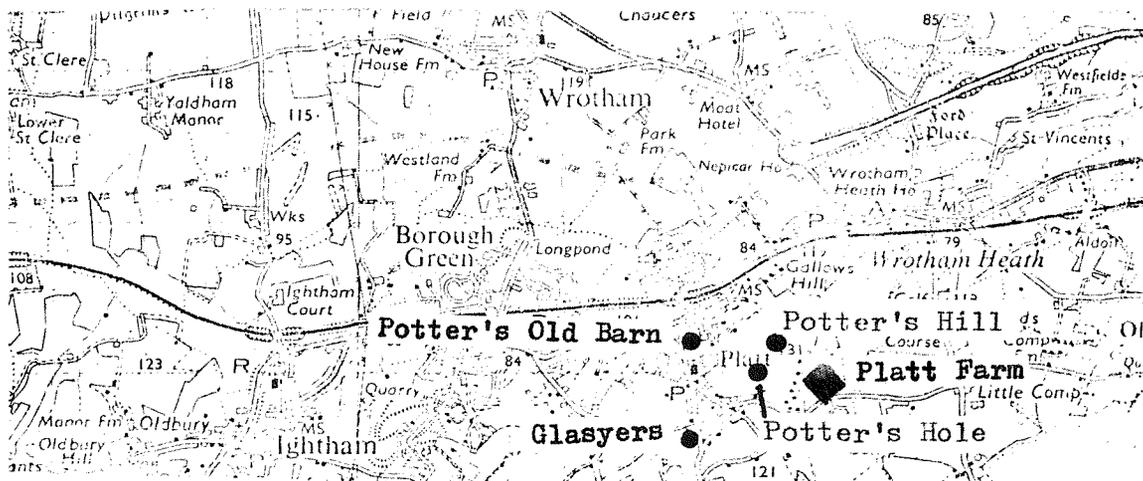


Fig. 9.43 PLATT, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Wrotham was divided into six boroughs or sub-districts (Baker 1965, 157) and, although the exact boundaries have not been identified, Winfield borough lay within the modern parishes of Platt and Plaxtol. Some of the potters listed in the Hearth Tax returns under the borough of Winfield may, therefore, have been working at Platt where archaeological evidence and place-names attest pottery manufacture.

Earlier documentary sources indicate that there were also medieval potter(s) in the area. Eliot Potter (?and Eylwyn) certainly had a craft surname because their rent was paid in kind, and both Eliot and Eylwyn were presumably earthenware potters rather than metalworkers. However, the surname 'Robert Botyler', also mentioned in 1285, was probably derived from leatherworking, although this was not necessarily Robert's occupation.

Simon Potter, together with Richard le hunt and Matilda Betherun held 2½ acres of 'nuelond' from one Robert Abraham in 1285 (CCL E24 f78v: Mrs. A. Thompson, pers. comm.). Although there can be no certainty that Simon was an earthenware potter, there is every likelihood that the surname denotes his occupation. This supposition is borne out by topographical associations which suggest that he held land in the area of Platt occupied later by the post-medieval potteries. Research by Mrs. A. Thompson has shown that Richard le hunt may have been connected with 'Hunts' (now Patchways: TQ 625 567) near Pigeons Green, and Robert Abraham was probably connected with Abrams (now Rose Cottage: TQ 623 567) at a place known in 1493-4 as Abramstrete. The field names 'Upper' and 'Nether Barcheruns' recorded at Platt in 1493-4 are likely to have derived from the family of Matilda Betherun. Thus, there is a close connection between a late thirteenth-century (?occupational) surname and an area known for its post-medieval potteries. Unfortunately, the land held by Eliot and Eylwyn cannot be located with any degree of certainty. It may have been in the same area of Platt as that held by Simon Potter, but the unusual name of Eliot's companion, Eylwyn, suggests a possible association with 'Elwyns' and 'Elwyns rede' in the parish of Plaxtol (see no. 232 below).

Comprehensive research into the manorial records of Wrotham has not yielded any other evidence for medieval pottery manufacture at Platt, although there were three fifteenth-century tile kilns to the north, probably in the modern parish of Borough Green (Mrs. A. Thompson, pers. comm.: see Section 9.4.4, nos. 36-7). Medieval pottery has been found at the Platt Brickyard on at least two occasions (see Section 10.2.3 no. 504), but none of the sherds can be identified as wasters. Nevertheless, judging from marketed vessels found in west Kent, the repertoire of the medieval potter(s) working in the borough of Winfield doubtless included grey coarsewares similar to those made at Limpsfield, Surrey.

More is known about the post-medieval wares made at Platt. In addition to the principal output of plain and lead-glazed earthenwares, some of the slip-decorated 'Wrotham' wares can probably be attributed to potters mentioned in the Hearth Tax returns as living (?and working) at Platt. Examples inscribed 'IG' and dated 1676-83 were probably made by John Green who was buried in Wrotham parish church in 1686. Three known vessels inscribed 'TI' and dated between 1621 and 1654 are attributed to Thomas Ifield who also appears in the Hearth Tax returns. The initials 'NH' (1649-87) are those of Nicholas Hubble whose will was

proved in 1689; 'HI' (1652-69) and 'II' (1674; 1676) relate to Henry Ifield (d. 1673) and John Ifield (d. 1716) respectively; and the initials 'IE' on dated examples of 1687-1712 may be those of John Eaglestone or a member of his family (Kiddell 1954, 105; Peaton 1955; Brears 1971a, 190-1). All of these names occur in the Hearth Tax returns for Winfield borough, and both the Green and Ifield families appear to have had associations with properties in the Dale Green area of Platt. A property named 'Hubbles' is also to be found at Dale Green, and the Hubble family also held 'Dales' in Abrams Street. (Platt and Its Heritage: Mrs. A. Thompson, pers. comm.)

Although the documentary sources and place-names attest pottery manufacture in the area, it is difficult to distinguish between kiln sites and those places where potters were living or obtaining their raw materials. Platt is situated on the Lower Greensand, but clay would have been available from the Gault which occurs less than 1km to the north. Timber for fuel - perhaps, although not definitely, reflected in the name 'Potash Lane' - would doubtless have been obtained from woodland principally to the south and east.

The Folkestone Beds are known to have been exploited as a source of sand for glass-making elsewhere (VCH Kent 1932, 400), and it may, therefore, be significant that the field names 'Great' and 'Little' Glasyers' (4 acres) are recorded in 1493, opposite 'Abrams' (c. TQ 623 568) on the west side of Abrams Street (Mrs. A. Thompson, pers. comm.). If it is correct to assume that the name 'Glasyers' is derived from glass-making, and if medieval potters were indeed working near Abrams Street, then this would provide an interesting example of a possible association between the production of glass and earthenwares.

PLAXTOL

Archaeological evidence

232. Upper Farm, Roughway (c. TQ 623 530)

A small group of pottery including wasters was given to Maidstone Museum by W. V. Dumbreck. Of the ten sherds, eight are very hard-fired and some are slightly warped. The base of one vessel is badly blistered with another sherd adhering to dark brown glaze on the bottom. The finds are labelled '16th-century pottery (- ?kiln site -) from Upper Farm.....'

(Maidstone Museum, med. 129)

Discussion

The few rim sherds would be consistent with a late sixteenth- or seventeenth-century date, and the fabric is similar to descriptions of the undecorated 'Wrotham' coarsewares. This is probably a kiln site, and the Wrotham Tithe Map shows 'Clay Pits' nearby (TQ 618 527). However, the possibility that wasters were used as hard-core cannot be ruled out.

There is also circumstantial and far from conclusive evidence for possible medieval pottery manufacture in the area. Research by Mrs. A. Thompson has located lands called 'Elwyns' near Hurst Wood (c. TQ 622 550) and 'Elwyns rede' near Fairlawne (TQ 594 540). Manorial records dated 1285 for the borough of Winfield (Wrotham) include rents paid in pots by Eliot Potter and one Eylwyn. The unusual name of the latter suggests a possible association with the place-names now in the modern parish of Plaxtol. However, we cannot be sure of Eylwyn's surname (or indeed whether he was a potter) because the Wrotham rental frequently lists several tenants as paying rent on a single piece of land (Baker 1965, 158). Thus, there can be no more than a remote possibility that medieval pottery was manufactured in this part of the Weald.

ROCHESTER

Archaeological evidence

233. 110 High Street (TQ 744 684)

Two simple kilns, apparently for firing loom weights, were found in 1969. They have been dated by associated pottery to the first half of the twelfth century.

Kiln A: The kiln consisted of a rectangular pit measuring 2.1m long and 1.0m wide. The sides were 0.6m deep and were lined with clay. The fill, comprising layers of dark soil, ash and 'soot', contained about forty loom weights which are presumed to represent an unsuccessful firing. In addition to the loom weights, one pottery vessel which had been split in firing is considered by the writer to be a waster.

Kiln B: The method of construction was similar to kiln A, but much of this kiln had been destroyed by a later pit. The clay-lined sides of the kiln included waster loom weights and some pottery, and showed evidence of re-lining on at least three occasions. Numerous fragments of 'daub' found in the area suggest that there may have been a simple superstructure.

(Harrison 1969, 122-3; Finds: A. C. Harrison; Maidstone Museum, 51 1970; Rochester Eastgate House Museum, dep. 339)

Personal names (pre-1350)

234. 1334-5 Solomon and John Potyn
 (Lay Subsidy: Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 160)

Discussion

The kilns discovered in 1969 lay adjacent to the precinct wall of the Priory built in 1345 (CPR, 539; Coulson 1982, 94). An extract from the charter indicates that the close was extended at that time (Turner & Parker 1859, 4, 414, n. 'g'), and the area examined in the excavation lay within the monastic precinct (Harrison 1972, 123 and fig. 1).

The south-east quadrant of the city had been granted to the Priory in its foundation charter (Ward 1949, 37) and, in view of the location of the kilns within the fourteenth-century precinct, the excavator has identified the manufacture of loom weights as an activity associated with the Priory (Harrison 1972, 130). If this is so, one might perhaps envisage circumstances similar to those at Christchurch Priory, Canterbury, where an (earthenware) potter was employed by the monastic community (Urry 1967, 157; for discussion, see nos. 170-3, above). Indeed, the waster from Rochester implies that pottery as well as loom weights was manufactured on the site.

The density of rubbish pits found in the excavation, however, suggests that the foundations of the precinct wall belong to an extension which took in land formerly used for dumping domestic debris. Precise interpretation depends upon the dating of associated pottery. The simple forms associated with the kilns are certainly no later than the first half of the twelfth century, but stratified vessels found in Canterbury (Macpherson-Grant 1981) suggest that these types could be earlier. It may also be significant that pits on the north side of the precinct wall contain thirteenth-century pottery whereas those on the south ('inner') side do not. At least one of the pits is later than Kiln B, and, although rubbish from the Priory may have been dumped on the fringes of the monastic precinct, it seems more likely that both the kilns and related pits represent domestic occupation before the precinct was extended. Even after 1345, the precinct wall was set back over 15m from the High Street which implies continued occupation of the frontage at this point. Whatever the status of the land on which the kilns were operated, however, there can be little doubt that

they represent no more than a small-scale enterprise. Indeed, fabric analysis has shown that twelfth-century pottery found elsewhere in the city was probably obtained from the same source as contemporary wares at Canterbury.

Rochester does not appear, therefore, to have supported its own urban-based pottery industry, and the 'Potyn' names recorded in the fourteenth century are not occupational surnames. Both Solomon and John Potyn were assessed at 10s. for the 1334-5 Lay Subsidy. This high rate of assessment, combined with the doubtful derivation of their surname, confirms that they were not earthenware potters.

ROLVENDEN

Discussion

A post-medieval pottery mentioned by Kaye-Smith (1953, 156) may be the same as that at Potmans Heath, Wittersham, which is near Rolvenden Layne.

ST. NICHOLAS AT WADE

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/269)

- | | | |
|-----------|--|------------|
| 235. 1864 | Patten Street Field (Tithe Award no. U94) | TR 257 675 |
| 1864 | Patten Street Barn Field (Tithe Award no. U106) | TR 257 675 |
| | Potten Street (Wallenberg 1934, 604; Glover 1976, 151) | TR 257 675 |

Personal names (pre-1350)

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 236. 1334-5 | Simon Potyn |
| | (Lay Subsidy: Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 72) |



Fig. 9.44 ST. NICHOLAS AT WADE, Kent (1:50,000)

location of the workshop(s) or of the wares which were manufactured. If, however, the repertoire included tin-glazed earthenwares, then the potters may have been attracted to Sandwich by the potential urban market for their wares and by the navigable access for supplies of white-firing clay from south-west England.

SEAL

Place-names

239. Potkiln Cottage (OS: XL SE)

TQ 559 516

Personal names (pre 1500)

240. 1491 William Poter
(Booker 1975, 349)

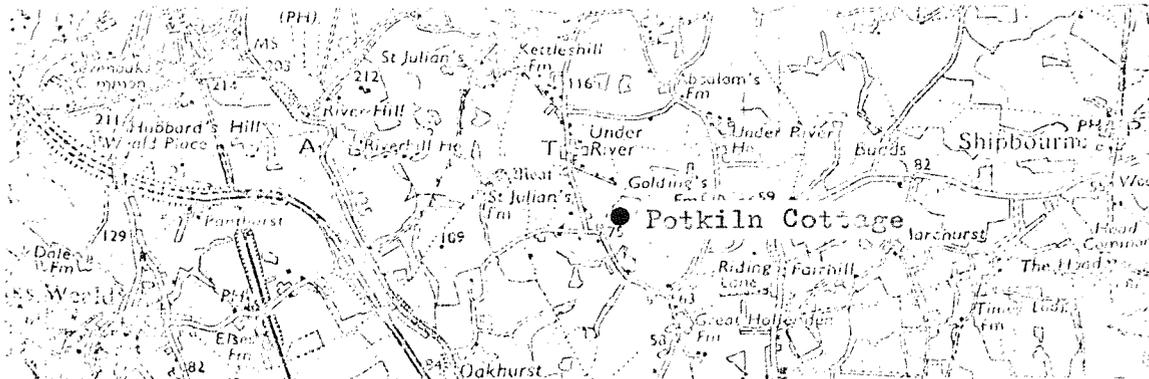


Fig. 9.45 SEAL, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

William Poter (senr.) of Seal, who was mentioned in connection with two crofts, a garden, grove and wood in 1491, is unlikely to have been a potter at that date. Furthermore, his surname is given elsewhere as 'Porter' (Booker 1975, 349).

On the other hand, the place-name 'Potkiln Cottage' situated on Weald Clay is almost certainly connected with pottery manufacture. Documentary references have not been traced, however, and there are no other significant place-names in the Tithe Award (KAO: CTR 326, A; B) or on the second edition Ordnance Survey map. The name may therefore, be of fairly recent origin.

SELLINDGE

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/321)

- | | | | |
|------|------|--|------------|
| 241. | 1838 | Potten Field (Tithe Award no. 116) | TR 097 384 |
| | 1838 | Potten Farm (Tithe Award no. 12) | TR 097 384 |
| | | Potten Farm (Wallenberg 1934, 469; Glover 1976, 151) | |

Personal names (pre-1350)

- | | | | |
|------|--------|--|--|
| 242. | 1327 | E1. Poteman | |
| | | (Wallenberg 1934, 469) | |
| | 1334-5 | Ellis. Poteman | |
| | | (Lay Subsidy for the Hundred of Strete: Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 152) | |

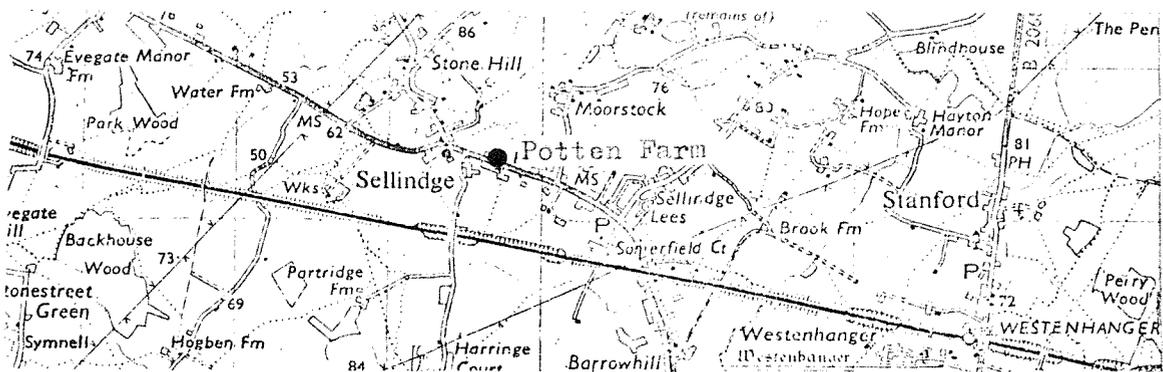


Fig. 9.46 SELLINDGE, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

'Potten Farm' is probably derived from the local surname 'Poteman' recorded in the fourteenth century (Wallenberg 1934, 469; Glover 1976, 151). An association with pottery manufacture is by no means certain, but the name 'Poteman' occurs in probable association with the surname 'Pottere' in the Lay Subsidy Rolls for the nearby Hundred of Wye (see no. 276, below). The evidence cannot, therefore be dismissed simply because of the doubtful element in 'Poteman'.

Potten Farm itself is situated on Brickearth near the Sandgate Beds, but the complex geology around the village of Sellindge includes outcrops of the Hythe Beds and Atherfield Clay. Local enquiries concerning topography and possible evidence for medieval or later pottery manufacture have not yielded any information.

SNODLAND

Personal names (pre 1350)

- 243. 1227 William Potyn
(Feet of Fines: Churchill et al. 1956, 390)
- 1271 William Potyn
(Feet of Fines: Churchill et al. 1956, 390)

Discussion

The surname 'Potyn' occurs in the fourteenth century further down the Medway valley at Rochester, but there is unlikely to be any association with pottery manufacture.

SPELDHURST

Place-names

- 244. Crockers Hatch Corner (OS: LX SW) TQ 537 388

Personal names (pre-1350)

- 245. 1313 Peter Crockherst
(Wallenberg 1934, 95)
- 1334-5 Gilbert de Crokherst
(Lay Subsidy for the Hundred of Washlingstone:
Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 125)

Personal names (post-1500)

- 246. 1525 William Crocher
(Wallenberg 1934, 95)

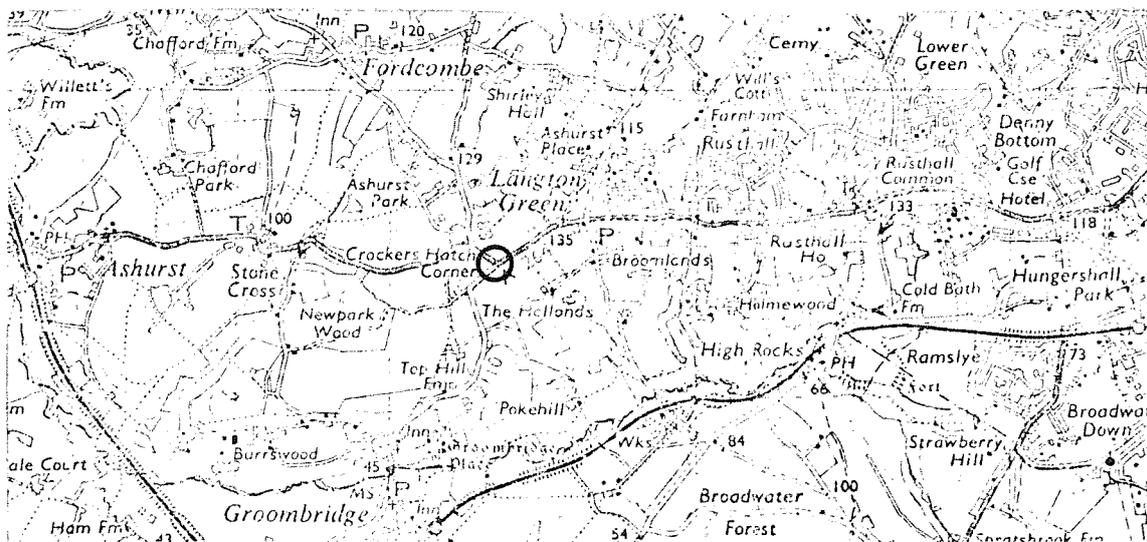


Fig. 9.47 SPELDHURST, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

The fourteenth-century surnames in the Hundred of Washlingstone are probably of topographical derivation, indicating an early origin for the place-name 'Crockers Hatch'. Wallenberg (1934, 95) suggested a likely derivation from OE crocc- (crock; earthen vessel), but Glover (1976, 52) believes that the name may have originated from the British word cruc- (hill), perhaps with the explanatory addition of OE -hyrst (wood) as shown in the early forms.

The site lies on Tunbridge Wells Sands, but an association with pottery manufacture is improbable.

STOCKBURY

Place-names

247. Honeycrock Hill (OS: XXXII NE) ?c. TQ 815 617

Discussion

Two entirely separate elements potentially associated with clay are combined in the name 'Honeycrock'. This suggests an association with pottery, although not necessarily with potters. 'Crock' may, however, be derived from OE croc- (crook) implying a muddy crook quite unconnected with the manufacture of earthenwares. Interpretation, therefore, remains uncertain.

TENTERDEN

Place-names

248. Pott's Farm (OS: LXXI SE) TQ 873 343

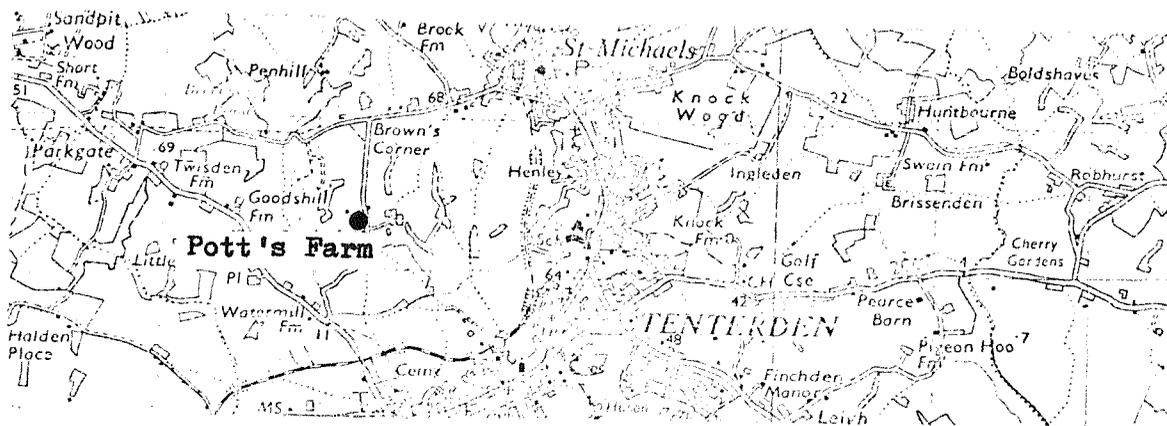


Fig. 9.48 TENTERDEN, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Pot' is a known medieval abbreviation of 'Pottere', but this place-name is probably derived from a post-medieval surname.

TONBRIDGE

Documentary evidence

249. 1887 W. Richardson moved from Dry Hill to Shipbourne Road.
(Brears 1971a, 190)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/371)

250. 1842	Pot Kiln (Tithe Award no. 1049)	TQ 584 473
	Potkiln Farm (OS: TQ 54 NE)	TQ 584 473

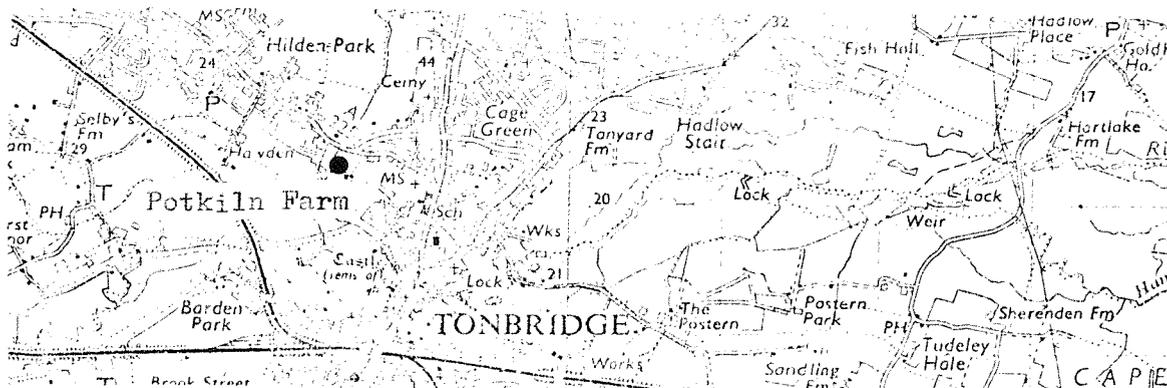


Fig. 9.49 TONBRIDGE, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

The nineteenth-century farmhouse at Potkiln Farm which is shown on the 1842 Tithe Map was demolished in about 1970. Despite its name, there is no known association with pottery production, and it has not been possible to trace earlier deeds relating to the property (Mrs. M. Barker-Reed, pers. comm., 1977). The Tithe Map does not show any structures to which the name 'Pot Kiln' would obviously apply, and this place-name might, therefore, refer to a former kiln - perhaps even one shaped like a pot?

The site now forms part of a playing field, but a former owner of the land who farmed it from the 1920's to 1960's can recall no evidence for pottery manufacture in the area (Mr. D. Le May via G. P. Hoole, pers. comm., 1977). In contrast to extensive outcrops of clay elsewhere in the town, the geology near Potkiln Farm comprises alluvial sands and gravels. However, a seam of clay was found at a depth of

some 1.5m during construction of a nearby running track (Mr. G. P. Hoole, pers. comm., 1977).

Whatever the significance of 'Potkiln Farm', there was at least one nineteenth-century potter in the town. One W. Richards moved from Dry Hill to Shipbourne Road in 1887 and, although Brears (1971a, 190) identifies Dry Hill as being in Tunbridge Wells, this probably refers to a place of that name in Tonbridge.

TROTTISCLIFFE

Place-names

251. Crooklands (OS: XXX SW)

Crocklands (OS: TQ 65 NW)

TQ 638 596

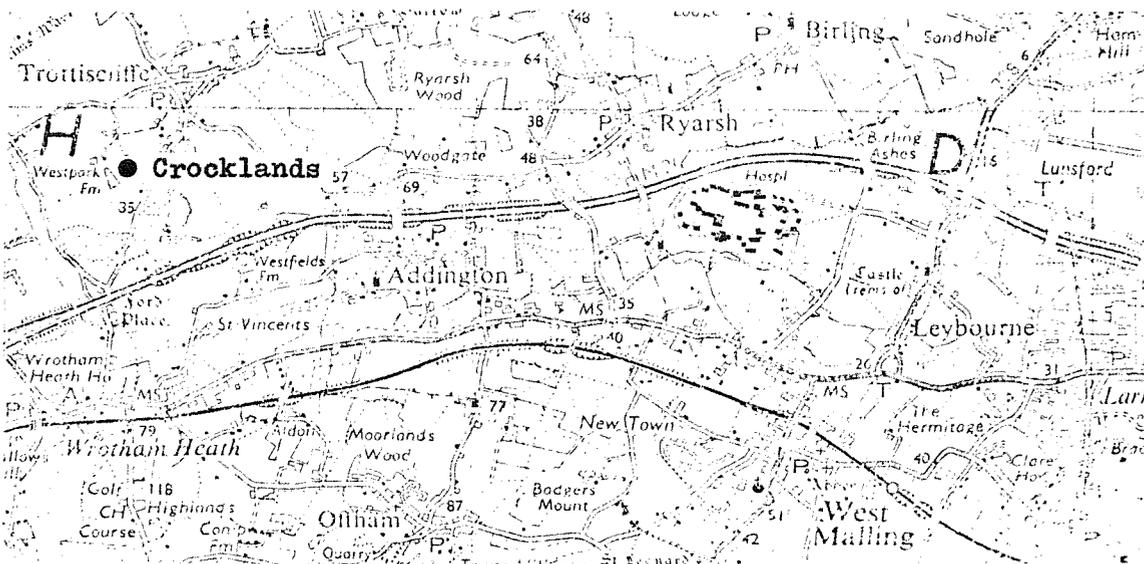


Fig. 9.50 TROTTISCLIFFE, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

'Crocklands' lies on Gault Clay in an area known for the manufacture of pottery and ceramic building materials. The name is probably associated with the 'Wrotham Ware' potters rather than derived from OE croc- (crook).

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Documentary evidence

252. 1855 J. Elliott of Garden Lane and J. Miller of London Road are listed in an 1855 directory. (Brears 1971a, 190)

Place-names

253. 1832 Potter's Green (Britton 1832, pl.1) TQ 585 389

Discussion

Late nineteenth-century potters are recorded in the town, but W. Richardson who has been attributed to Dry Hill in Tunbridge Wells (Brears 1971a, 160) was probably working at a place of that name in Tonbridge. 'Potter's Green' with its apostrophe is almost certainly derived from a post-medieval surname.

TYLER HILL: see HACKINGTON

UPCHURCH

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/377)

254. c. 1840 Potters (Tithe Award no. 239) TQ 845 675

c. 1840 Potters Field (Tithe Award no. 240) TQ 845 675

c. 1840 In Potters Field (Tithe Award no. 241) TQ 845 675

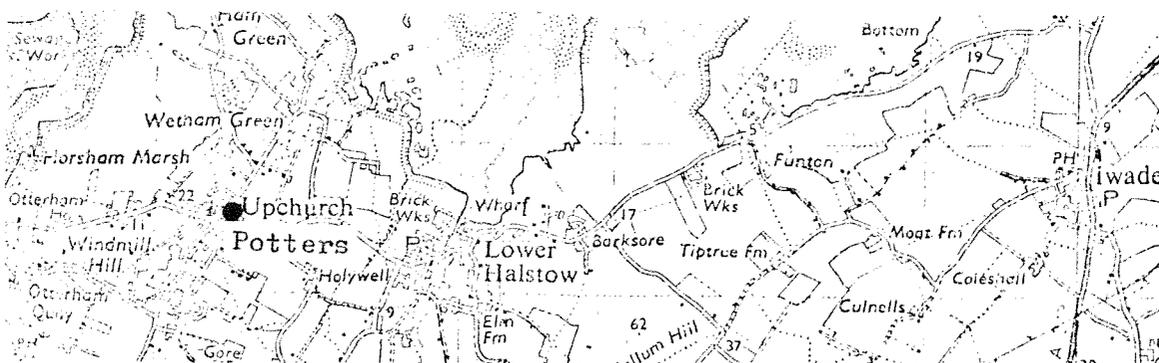


Fig. 9.51 UPCHURCH, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Upchurch is known for its Romano-British potteries, but these are located on the marshes, not in the village itself (Noël Hume 1954; Jackson 1962). None of the owners or occupiers listed in the Tithe Award bears the surname 'Potter'; thus, there is a possibility that the 'Potter' place-names may indicate former pottery production. Outcrops of Brickearth; clay-with-flints; Woolwich Beds; and Thanet Beds occur in the vicinity of Upchurch. Any crook place-names, however, should be treated with caution, because the surname Crux or Crokes appears in the area during the sixteenth century (Plomer 1920, 133).



WALMER

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/379)

255. c. 1844 Potters Shot (Tithe Award no. 519) TQ 377 497

Personal names (post 1500)

256. c. 1844 John Potter
(Tithe Award)

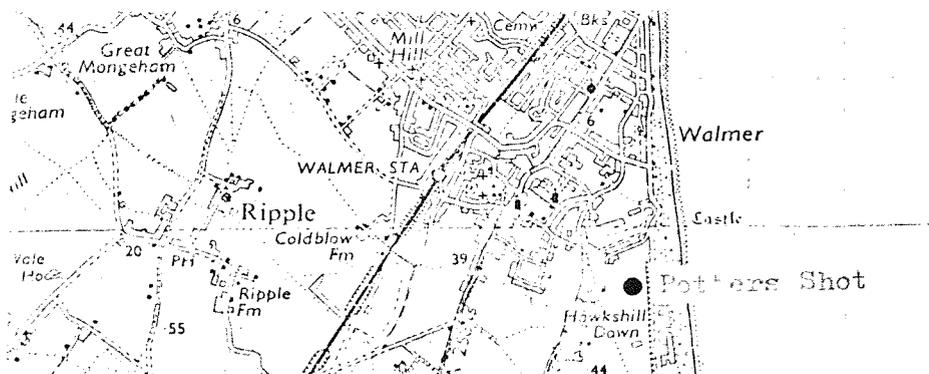


Fig. 9.52 WALMER, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

The presence of John Potter, listed in the Tithe Award as an occupier of property elsewhere in the parish, suggests that the place-name 'Potters Shot' is derived from a post-medieval surname. Despite the absence of an apostrophe, Potters Shot is, therefore, unlikely to be connected with pottery production.

WESTERHAM

Archaeological evidence

257. Crockham Hill (TQ 444 511)

'Thirteenth-century wasters' found by Dr. B. Hope-Taylor have been noted by the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division. Only one find-spot has been recorded, but others are mentioned as lying to the west and south of Crockham Hill village.

(OS: TQ 45 SW no. 42; Prendergast 1973, 10)

Place-names

258. Crockham Hill (OS: XXXIX SW)	TQ 44 50
Crockham Grange (OS: XXXIX SW)	TQ 452 500
Crockham Hill Common (OS: XXXIX SW)	TQ 44 51
Crockham Hill Farm (OS: XXXIX SW)	TQ 442 513
Crockham Street (OS: TQ 45 SW)	TQ 447 520

Personal names (post-1500)

259. 1511 Richard Potter
 (Will: Smith 1895, 423)
- 1535 John Potter
 (Will: Smith 1895, 423)

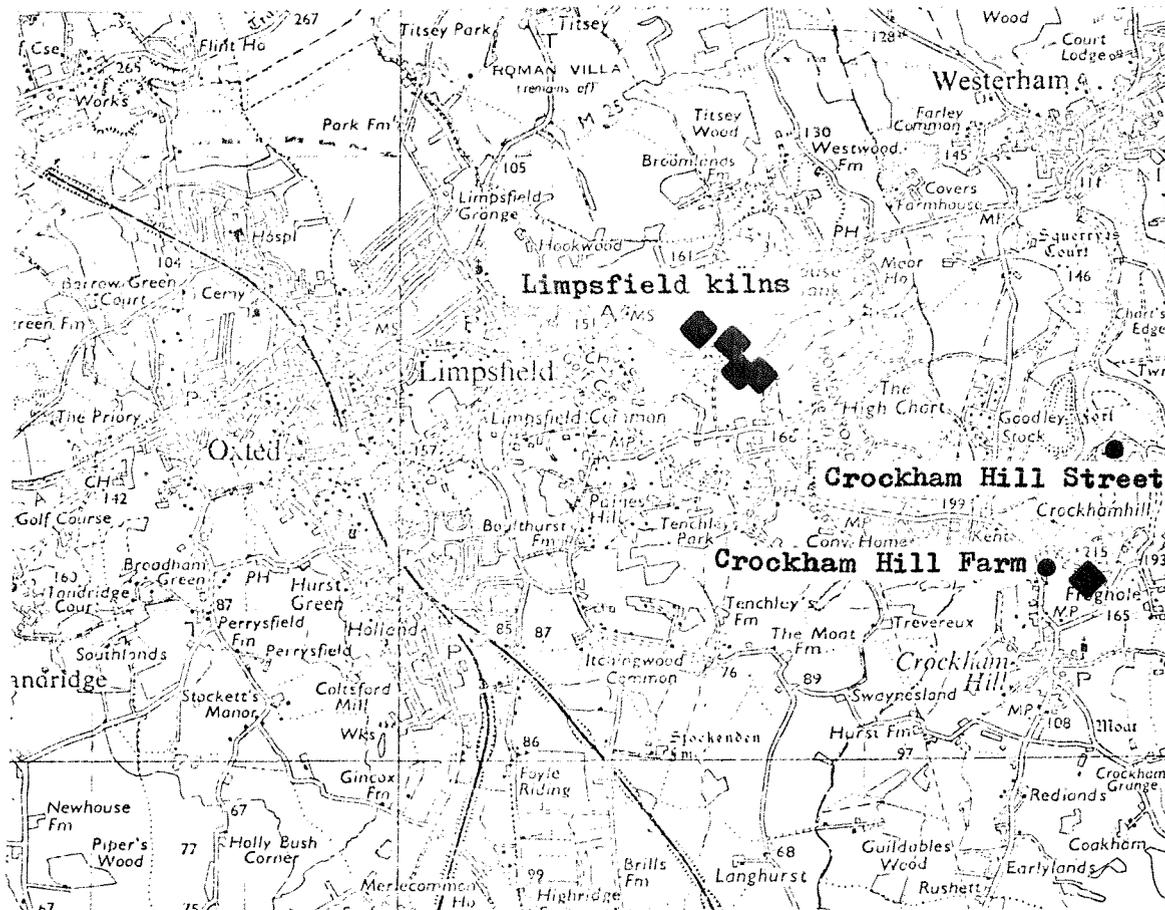


Fig. 9.53 WESTERHAM, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Westerham lies in an area known for the manufacture of medieval pottery (see no. 167, above and nos. 388-49, below). Medieval potters are recorded in the neighbouring parishes of Brasted (Kent) and Limpsfield (Surrey), and the name 'Crockham' certainly suggests a derivation from OE crocc- (crock; earthen vessel). Archaeological evidence supports an association with pottery manufacture, but Irwin (1964, cited by Prendergast 1973, 5) has traced an early form 'de Cobbecumbe' (1232), derived from OE cumb- (coomb; valley). This form is earlier than known documentary references to earthenware potters at Limpsfield, and

the place-name may, therefore, have changed during the thirteenth century owing to an association with pottery production. As at Potters Corner, Ashford (see no. 147, above), surely the combination of archaeological evidence and a significant place-name cannot be coincidence. Indeed, Prendergast (1973, 6) believes that numerous later 'Potter' surnames, of which two are listed above, 'represent evidence of earlier generations of specialist potters in Westerham parish'.

WEST PECKHAM

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/288)

260. 1843 Potters Meadow (Tithe Award no. 242) TQ 620 517

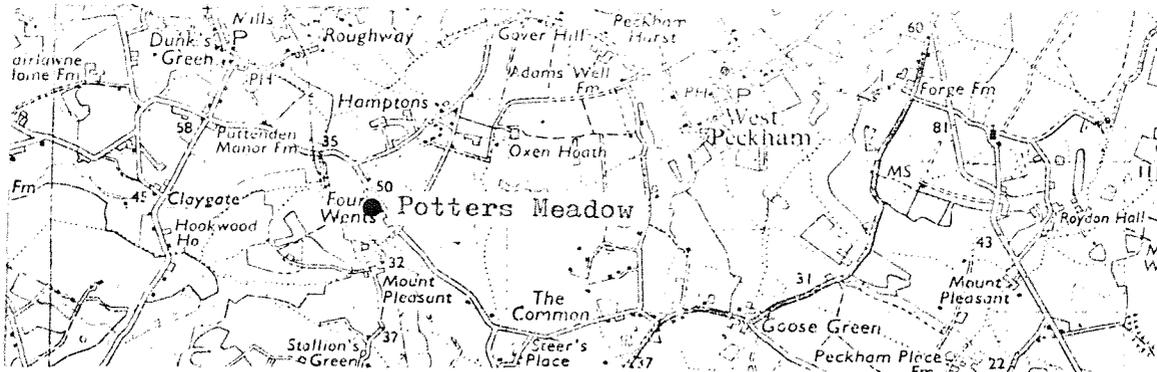


Fig. 9.54 WEST PECKHAM, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

The origin of this name is not certain. It may be derived from a post-medieval surname, but the small size of the plot and the absence of an apostrophe suggests a possible association with an earthenware potter. Outcrops of the Hythe Beds, Atherfield Clay and the Wealden series occur in the parish of West Peckham. Any crock place-names, however, should be treated with caution, because the surname Crockenden occurs in the parish during the first half of the sixteenth century (Duncan & Cock 1924, 53).

WESTWELL

Place-names

261. 1844 Potters Corner Nursery (Tithe Award no. 1006)

c. TQ 99. 44

Discussion

This place-name is associated with Potters Corner in the adjacent parish of Ashford (for discussion, see nos. 47 and 151, above).

WHITFIELD

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/388)

262. 1842-3 Pitchers and Wests (Tithe Award no. 31) TR 300 450

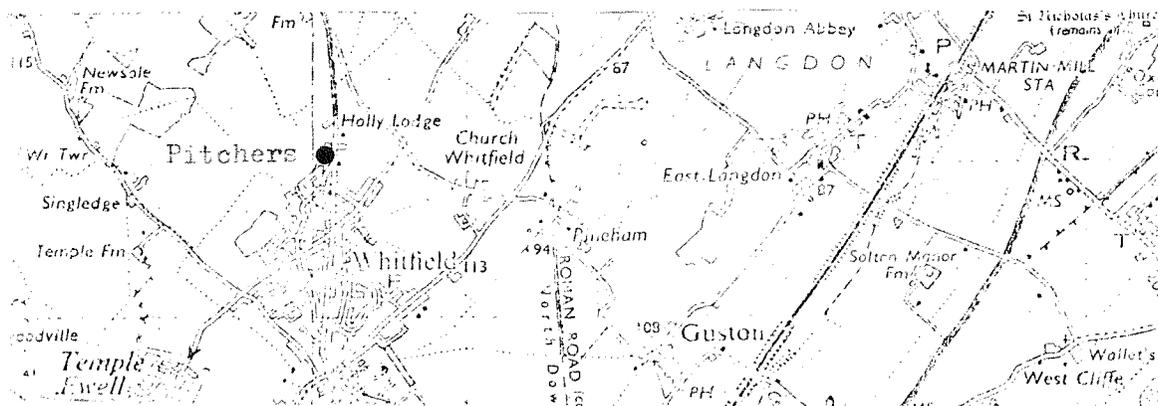


Fig. 9.55 WHITFIELD, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

Although the name 'Pitchers' could denote a type of earthenware vessel, the site lies on Chalk with few drift deposits in the area. Without local supplies of potting clay, there is unlikely to be an association with pottery production.

WHITSTABLE

Archaeological evidence

263. 'The Birches', Hackington Road (TR 137 636)

Thirteenth-/fourteenth-century pottery was observed by Mr. M. C. Horton and the writer during building work in 1978. The fabric of the vessels is poorly fired and friable, but no definite wasters have been identified.

Discussion

Judging from the quantity of pottery (albeit not large), the sherds are more likely to be derived from a kiln than from domestic occupation. The site lies on an outcrop of sandy London Clay, and the wasters have been found about 1km away on the opposite side of Clowes Wood (see Section 9.4.4 no. 81). These finds probably represent

outlying kilns belonging to the 'Tyler Hill' industry centred on Hackington (see nos. 191-99, above).

WILLESBOROUGH: see ASHFORD

WINGHAM

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/395)

- 264. 1841-2 Crockshire Farm (Tithe Award no. 28) TQ 248 559
- 1841-2 Crockshire Bottom (Tithe Award no. 38) TQ 24 55
- 1841-2 Crockshire Hill (Tithe Award no. 30) TQ 24 55
- 1841-2 Crockshire Farm Road (Tithe Award no. 637) TQ 24 55
- Crockshard Farm (OS: XLVII NE) TR 248 559

Personal names (pre-1350)

- 265. 1254 de Crokserde
(Wallenberg 1934, 538)
- 1261 de Crokserd'
(ibid.)
- 1270 de Crossarde
(ibid.)
- 1270 de Crockestede
(ibid.)
- 1278 de Crowesherde
(ibid.)

Discussion

The early topographical surnames listed by Wallenberg illustrate the variety of spellings derived from OE croc-sceard (potsherd). Glover (1976,52) follows Wallenberg (1934, 538) in assigning the origin of 'Crockshard Farm' to pottery derived from a known Roman building nearby.

WITTERSHAM

Archaeological evidence

- 266. Potmans Heath (TQ 874 281)

Traces of a former pottery said to have been established by a 'gentleman-potter' in the early nineteenth century were still visible in about 1960. Ploughing has since destroyed the evidence, and there are no known examples of the products.

(Mrs. J. Brogden, pers. comm., 1977)

Documentary evidence

267. C19th? A post-medieval pottery mentioned at Rolvenden may be the same as that at Potmans Heath.
(Kaye-Smith 1953, 156)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/397)

268. c. 1840 Potmans Hoath (Tithe Award, no number) TQ 87 28
1882 Potman's Heath (KAS: Ward MSS: Map of Maytham Hall Estate 1882)
1882 Potman's Heath Channel (ibid.) TQ 87 28
Potmans Heath Farm (Bowen 1939) TQ 872 281
Potmans Bridge (Bowen 1939) TQ 87 28
Potmans Heath House (Mrs. J. Brogden, pers. comm. 1977)
TQ 872 281

Personal names (pre-1350)

269. 1327 William Potyn
(Palstre: Wallenberg 1934, 491)
1334-5 Thomas Poteman
(Lay Subsidy for the Hundred of Rolvyndenne:
Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 137)
1334-5 Ralph, Matilda, Henry and Thomas Pot'
(Lay Subsidy for the Hundred of Oxene:
Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 137)
1348 Aug. and John Potyn
(Oxney Hundred: Wallenberg 1934, 491)

Personal names (pre-1500)

270. 1357 John, Richard, Roger and Aug. Potyn
(Wallenberg 1934, 491)
1380 Aug. Potyn
(Wittersham: ibid., 491)
1450 Aug. Potyn
(ibid. 491)
1480 John Potyn
(Plomer 1920, 383; Hussey 1936a, 121)

Personal names (post-1500)

271. 1527 Joan Poten
(Wittersham: Wallenberg 1934, 491)
1527 John Potyn
(ibid., 491)

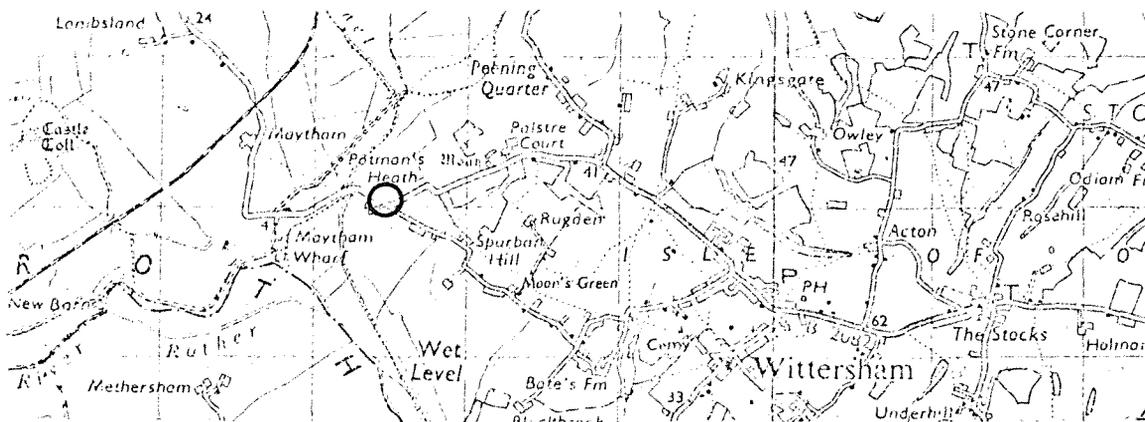


Fig. 9.56 WITTERSHAM, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

'Potmans Heath' lies on the boundary between the parishes of Wittersham and Rolvenden. The occurrence of the fourteenth-century 'Potyn' and 'Poteman' families in the Hundreds of Oxney and Rolvenden, therefore, confirms that the place-name is probably derived from these local surnames. This view is held by both Wallenberg (1934, 491) and Glover (1976, 151), although the surname 'Potyn' occurs frequently in the area during later centuries (Plomer 1920, 383-4).

The abbreviation 'Pot' is sometimes used for the medieval surname 'Pottere', but in this instance it is more likely to denote 'Potyn'. Ralph, Matilda, Henry and Thomas Pot' were assessed at rates ranging from 2s. 8d. to 6s. 3d. in the 1334 Lay Subsidy (Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 137), and, in view of their high assessments, they are unlikely to have been earthenware potters. Thomas Poteman in the Hundred of Rolvenden, however, was assessed at only 1s. 2½d. (Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 107), which is similar to the rates paid by known potters elsewhere. It may be significant that his name is closest to that of the place-name, but there is no archaeological evidence for medieval pottery manufacture in the area.

The occurrence of these medieval surnames implies that the presence of a nineteenth-century pottery at Wittersham is pure coincidence. The area is situated on clay, but local tradition maintains that clay used for the manufacture of post-medieval domestic wares at Potmans Heath was brought up the River Rother by barge and unloaded at Maytham Wharf (Mrs. J. Brogden, pers. comm., 1977).

WROTHAM

Documentary evidence

272. 1687 Will of George Richardson of Wrotham, potter.
(Kiddell 1954, 108-9; Peaton 1955, 32; Brears 1971a, 191)
- 1710-11 Inventory of Richard Wells of Wrotham, potter.
(Brears 1971a, 191)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/405)

273. 1842 Crocken Hill (Tithe Award no. 1354) TQ 622 606
274. 1842 Crockers Pit (Tithe Award no. 1589) TQ 608 595
275. 1842 Little Potters Field (Tithe Award no. 975) TQ 609 582
- 1842 Potters Mead Wood (Tithe Award no. 977) TQ 609 582
- 1842 Great Potters Mead (Tithe Award no. 978) TQ 609 582
- Potters Mede (OS: XXX SW) TQ 60 58

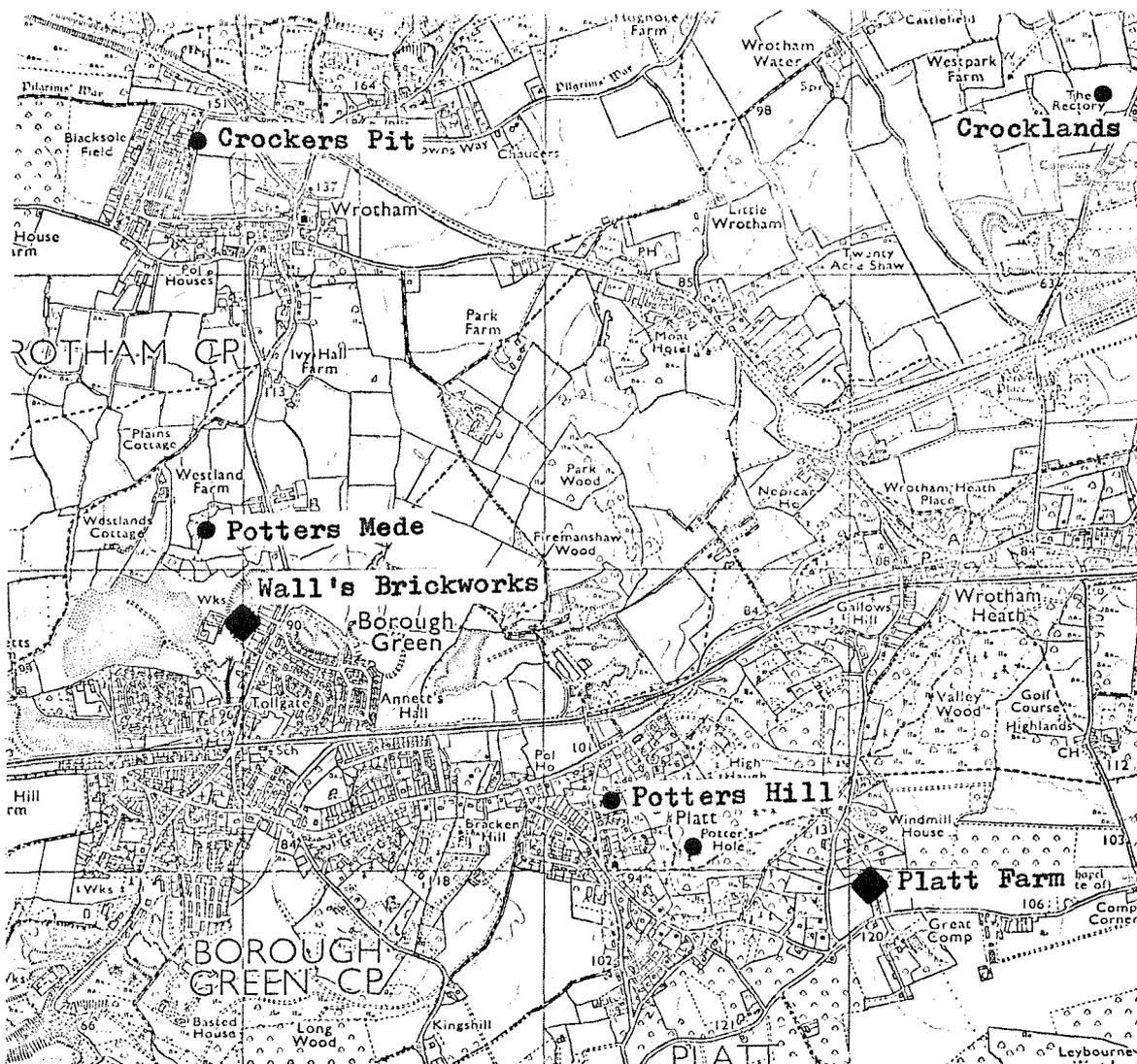


Fig. 9.57 WROTHAM, Kent, and adjoining parishes (1:25,000)

Discussion

Although the Parish Registers of Wrotham begin in the mid-sixteenth century, occupations are only recorded from 1680 onwards (Glaisher in Rackham & Read 1924, 133), and from that time there are references to potters. The post-medieval 'Wrotham Ware' industry includes potteries which, although formerly in the ecclesiastical parish of Wrotham, are now in the modern parishes of Borough Green, Ightam, Platt and Trottiscliffe (see nos. 162, 211, 224-6 and 251, above). Documentary sources, however, imply that George Richardson and Richard Wells were probably working in Wrotham itself. Slip-decorated vessels bearing the initials 'GR' are dated between 1642 and 1677, and examples inscribed 'IW' dated between 1666 and 1669 may have been made by a predecessor of Richard Wells. A money box displayed in Ludlow Museum (1978) bears the letters 'HW' and is identified as Wrotham Ware. These initials are not listed by Glaisher (in Rackham & Read 1924, 135-7) or by Kiddell (1954, 106) or by Brears (1971a, 190-1), but they may belong to another hitherto unrecorded member of the Wells family.

Wrotham is situated on the Gault Clay, and place-names indicate both the location of the potteries and the sources of potting clay. Potters Mead and Potters Wood lie close to the workshop identified at Borough Green in the 1900's. The adjacent land called Clay Pit Wood (Tithe Award no. 979) almost certainly indicates the source of the raw materials. Likewise, 'Crockers Pit' west of Wrotham village leaves little doubt that here, too, was a source of potting clay. Indeed, there are at least six other named parcels of land in the former parish which include the term 'clay pit' (Tithe Award), and, in the sixteenth century, one Richard Clerke of Wrotham held lands called 'Litell Clay Pittes'; 'Le More Claypittes'; and 'Le Lesser Claypittes' (Hussey 1936a, 123).

The association of 'Crocker Hill' with pottery manufacture is less certain. The site lies on the edge of chalk downland above the Gault vale and, although the form is similar to Crockenhill in the parish of Eynsford (see no. 182, above), it may be derived from OE croc- (crook) rather than from OE crocc- (crock; earthen vessel). The antiquity of the name, however, has not been traced.

WYE

Personal names (pre-1350)

276. 1334-5 William Poteman
(Lay Subsidy for the Hundred of Wye:
Hanley & Chalklin 1964, 93)
- 1334-5 William Pottere
(ibid., 93)

Discussion

William Poteman was assessed at 5s. in the Lay Subsidy of 1334-5. This figure is rather higher than that for known potters, but William Pottere's assessment of 1s. 4d. on the other hand suggests that his surname may well have been occupational. Owing to the limitations of the sources, it is not possible to attribute either of these taxpayers to a specific vill. Nevertheless, the combination of two names possibly linked with pottery manufacture in the same hundred may be significant. It is also tempting to speculate that there might have been an association with the extensive medieval tileries owned by Battle Abbey at Naccolt, Wye (see Section 9.4.4, no. 86).

PLACES IN THE HISTORIC COUNTY OF KENT, NOW IN GREATER LONDON

- Beckenham (Bromley LB)
Bexley (Bexley LB)
Deptford (Lewisham LB)
Eltham (Greenwich LB)
Greenwich (Greenwich LB)
Plumstead (Greenwich LB)
St. Mary Cray (Bromley LB)
Woolwich (Greenwich LB)

9.1.5 Surrey

ASH

Archaeological evidence

277. Ash Leigh (SU 903 501)

Small-scale investigation in 1969 yielded many sherds including late sixteenth-/early seventeenth-century wasters.

(Holling 1971a, 60-1)

278. The Lime (5 Lime Terrace) (SU 895 505)

Medieval and post-medieval pottery, including wasters, was found during 1965-6 in the garden of a former sixteenth-/seventeenth-cottage. The medieval forms have been assigned to the fourteenth century and the post-medieval wares to the mid- or late seventeenth century.

(Holling 1968; 1969; 1971, 60; Holling in Brears 1971a, 213; Finds: Guildford Museum RB 1771)

279. Manfield School

Pottery similar to the post-medieval wares from the adjacent site at Lime Crescent (see no. 278, above) was found in the grounds of Manfield School during 1965.

(Holling 1968, 139; 1969, 18; 1971, 60; Finds: Guildford Museum)

280. A large scatter of sherds found in a field near Pound Farm was reported in 1969. There was one definite post-medieval waster, and the quantity of both medieval and later wares suggests that this may be a production site.

(Holling 1971a, 61)

Documentary evidence

281. 1544 Wills recorded in the Archdeaconry Court of Surrey include one of Clement Monger of Ash, a 'pottmaker'.
(VCH Surrey 1905, 283)

1605 Will of John Mounger, a potter.
(VCH Surrey 1905, 283; Holling 1969, 18)

1665 Land in Pirbright was surrendered to one 'John Watts of Ash, potter'.
(Holling 1969, 19)

1715-6 Parish registers record the baptism of a son of Thomas Watts, potter.
(ibid., 19)

1717 John Prior 'an aged man, a potter' was buried at Ash.
(ibid., 19)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/5)

282. Ash Crock Kilns (OS 1 in. 1st ed.)

SU 904 509

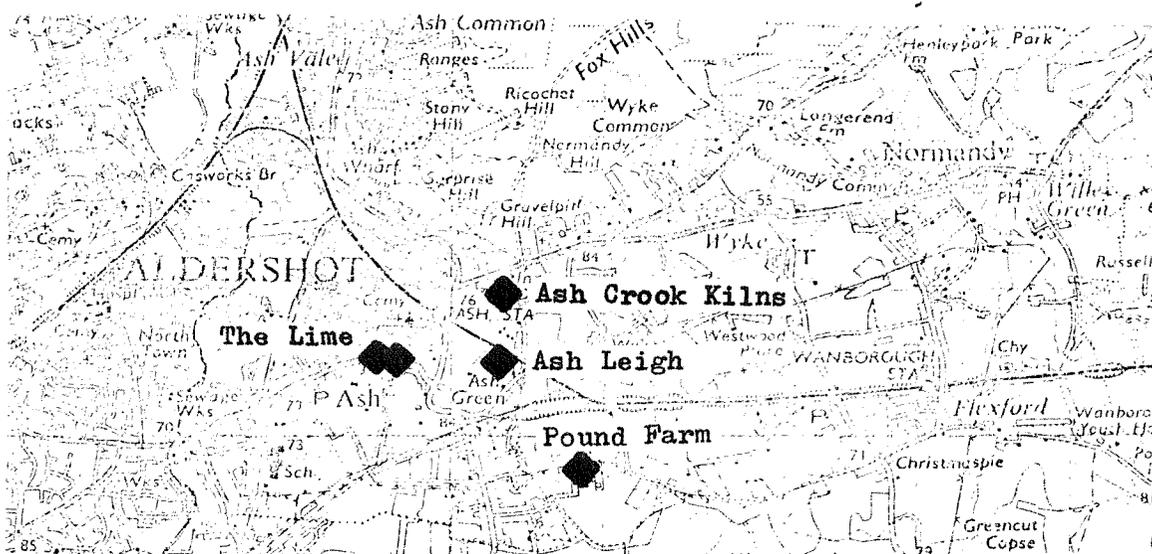


Fig. 9.58 ASH, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

Archaeological evidence from the Lime Crescent and Manfield School sites indicates both medieval and post-medieval pottery manufacture in the Grange Road area of Ash. No evidence of a kiln structure was found during construction of Lime Terrace, and the exact site of the workshop, therefore, remains unknown.

Holling (1969a, 22) drew attention to the absence of fifteenth- and sixteenth-century wares, from which he inferred that production was not continuous in this area. Alternatively, however, this may simply indicate that waste from the kilns was dumped in different places at different periods.

None of the documentary references can be linked with certainty to known scatters of wasters. Nevertheless, the will of Clement Monger in 1544 implies that pottery was probably being made at Ash during the first half of the sixteenth century. John Mounger (spelt Monger in VCH 1905, 283), recorded in 1605, must have been descended from Clement, and there is every likelihood that members of the Mo(u)nger family had been potters throughout the sixteenth century. In view of the seventeenth-century description of John as a 'potter',

there can be little doubt that Clement the 'pottmaker' in 1544 was an earthenware potter rather than a metalworker. Another potter, John Watts 'of Ash', was recorded in 1665, but the Watts family were certainly living in the Ash/Pirbright area for at least thirty years before that date. They, too, may have been potters.

Archaeological evidence is lacking for the manufacture of eighteenth-century earthenwares. Documentary sources, however, imply that there were potters at Ash during the early years of the century, and the place-name 'Ash Crock Kilns', recorded some 100 years later, indicates production in the early nineteenth century.

Thus, it is only for the fifteenth and part of the eighteenth century that there is neither archaeological nor documentary evidence for pottery manufacture in the parish. Post-medieval production is likely to have been continuous, but continuity in the late medieval period is less certain.

With the exception of the place-name 'Crock Kilns', all the sites for which there is archaeological evidence of pottery manufacture are situated on London Clay. The majority of the medieval and later wasters, however, are in a white fabric, which suggests that clay was obtained from the Reading Beds, probably at either Tongham (3km) or Farnham Park (8km). Alternatively, Holling (1969, 19) notes that seams of pipe clay occur in the Bagshot Beds near Ash itself. Indeed, the MSS Geological Survey map shows an outcrop of 'grey, white and lilac clay' some 500m north of Grange Road (SU 895 512). Supplies of sand used to temper the medieval fabrics would also have been available in this area. Perhaps significantly, the place-name 'Sand Patch' (Tithe Award no. 118) coincides with an outcrop of 'yellow, red, crimson and brown sand' observed by the Geological Surveyors (SU 896 507).

ASHTHEAD

Archaeological evidence

283. 14-15 Newton Wood Road (TQ 187 594)

Large quantities of medieval pottery, as well as tiles, were found during building work in 1939. The pottery included wasters from an area of dark soil and charcoal centred on nos. 14-15 Newton Wood Road. The 'excavator' reported that a hard floor surface - possibly part of the kiln - had been found by the workmen.

(Frere 1941; Renn 1968; Finds: British Museum 1966 12-7, 1-10; Epsom College; Guildford Museum RB 1159)

Discussion

The pottery has been dated typologically to the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century. Some of the sherds, however, may represent occupation debris rather than waste from the kiln. Indeed, the majority of vessels are in a coarse flint-tempered fabric quite different from the few off-white sand-tempered jugs. It is possible, though, that white-firing clay used for the finer wares was obtained from the Reading Beds, and it may, therefore, be significant that some of the reduced sandy wares are similar in texture to the off-white fabrics. A comparable diversity of output has been noted among wasters from the Binsted kiln in Hampshire (see nos. 103-4, above), and white-firing clay was certainly 'imported' to Ashtead for slip decoration on a few of the flint-tempered jugs (Frere 1941, 62).

In the absence of clear stratification, it is difficult to define the range and, thus, the date of the material derived from the kiln itself. Further ambiguities arise from labelling of the finds, because some sherds marked 'Lorraine Estate, Ashtead, 1939' (presumably from this site) are in a box at Guildford Museum labelled 'Found in outside shed, 1956'.

There can be no doubt, however, that the assemblage of finds as a whole indicates the presence of a potters' workshop in the vicinity. The site lies on clay subsoil near the south-east corner of Ashtead Common adjacent to a former (?medieval) route leading to Leatherhead (now Craddock's Avenue).

Renn (1968, 58) believed that production may have been short-lived - possibly only a few months. Documentary references to medieval tile-making at Ashtead, however, imply that pottery may have formed part of a wider repertoire of ceramic products made in the area (see Section 9.4.5 no. 89). Unfortunately, there are no manorial account rolls earlier than 1381, and extant records mention tilers but not potters (Lowther 1952).

BANSTEAD, Surrey

Place-names

284.	1541	Potterslanend (Lambert 1912, 1; 294)	
	1556	Potterslane (ibid., 294)	
	1590	Potters lane (ibid., 294)	
	1652	Potters Lane (ibid., 294)	
	1801	Potters Lane (ibid., 294)	TQ 241 575 to TQ 252 613

Potter's Lane (modern name)

- 285. 1680 Croxes (Gover et al. 1934, 376)
- c. 1840 Crocks (ibid., 376)

Personal names (pre-1350)

- 286. 1332 Willelmo Potteflode
(Lay Subsidy: Willard & Johnson 1932, 8)

Discussion

The name 'Potter's Lane' survives on modern maps where it refers to a short stretch of lane beside the A217 between Reigate and Sutton, formerly a turnpike road. In 1801, the name applied to the entire length of this route from Burgh Heath to Banstead Downs (Lambert 1912, 1,294). Turner (1974, 50) suggested that the lane may have taken its name from potters travelling from the Earlswood kiln(s) east of Reigate to outcrops of the Reading Beds near Cheam, where they could obtain the white-firing clay used to decorate their vessels made in the local red earthenware. Alternatively, 'Potter's Lane' may represent one of the routes along which the Cheam potters travelled in order to sell their wares.

William Potteflode was assessed at 3s. in the 1332 Lay Subsidy rolls, and this relatively high assessment, combined with a doubtful element in his name, suggests that he is unlikely to have been a potter. The place-name 'Crocks' on the other hand may conceivably have been associated with pottery manufacture, although the seventeenth-century spelling is doubtful.

BETCHWORTH

Personal names (pre-1350)

- 287. 1332 Gilberto Dychere
(Lay Subsidy: Willard & Johnson 1932, 38-9)
- Johanne Dychere
(ibid., 38-9)
- Willelmo Dychere
(ibid., 38-9)
- Thoma Dychere
(ibid., 38-9)
- Gilberto atte Potte
(ibid., 38-9)
- Johanne atte Potte
(ibid., 38-9)

Discussion

It is probably coincidence that surnames containing the element pot- occur in the same parish as Dycheres. Gilberto and Johanne atte Potte probably take their name from a topographical feature derived from ME potte- (pit; deep hole).

Assessments for members of the Dychere family recorded in the Lay Subsidy Rolls range from 8d. to 2s. - payments which are likely to have been made by rural craftsmen. Willelmo Dychere, assessed at 8d., may well have made dishes, but it is not certain whether these were of earthenware, wood or possibly even metal.

BLETCHINGLEY

Place-names

288.	1522	Potters Croft (Lambert 1921, 597-8)	TQ 344 492
	1522	Pottersgate (ibid., 597-8)	TQ 344 491
	1761	Petters Field (ibid., 597-8)	TQ 344 490
		Petters Croat (ibid., 597-8)	TQ 343 491
	c. 1840	Peters Field (Tithe Award no. 876)	TQ 344 491
		Pottersgate (Lambert 1921, 562)	TQ 3426 4910

Personal names (pre-1350)

289.	1302	Stephen le Dissher (Lambert 1921, 173)
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Personal names (post-1500)

290.	1711	John Pott (ESRO: Add. MSS2)
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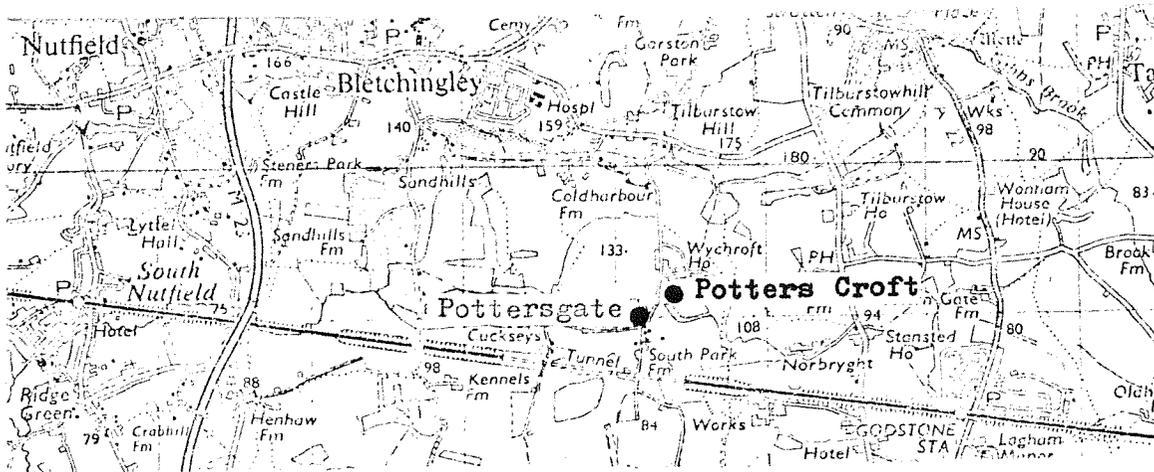


Fig. 9.59 BLETCHINGLEY, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

'Pottersgate' marks one of the entrances to South Park, Bletchingley. The area must have been enclosed at some time before 1262 when two parks were recorded after the death of Richard de Clare (Lambert 1921, 547). The adjacent 'Potters Croft' lies within the former boundary of the park, and was demised by the will of John Lambe in 1517. By 1680, a survey of 'The Bounds' records that 'both parks have been for many years last past disparked and laid into severall farms and severall farm houses erected and enclosures and divisions made.....' (Lambert 1921, 546).

One Stephen le Dissher of Bletchingley was imprisoned - among others - at Reigate Castle for poaching in 1302 (Lambert 1921, 173). The element 'le' in his surname suggests that he was a maker of dishes, but, as in the case of Betchworth (see no. 287, above), there can be no certainty that he was an earthenware potter. Lambert (1921, 562; 598) could find no 'Potter' surnames in the (post-medieval) records, and he, therefore, concluded that the place-name 'Potters Croft' had migrated into the Park, being derived perhaps from an 'old brick and tile works of which the long narrow pond below Underhills Farm may well be the diggings'. The author has since noted the name of one John Pott of Bletchingley in a document dated 1711 which is preserved in the East Sussex Record Office. However, both Pottersgate and Potters Croft occur almost two hundred years before that date, and may even be of late medieval or earlier origin.

The area was under pasture when visited in 1978, but there is a pond in 'Pit Field' (Tithe Award no. 1014), formerly known as Potters Croft. Thus, there is a strong possibility that this was a clay pit on the site of a potters' workshop. If this assumption is correct, then the location of Potters Croft adjacent to the Park boundary may indicate that a potter was working here after the area had been disparked. It is, of course, conceivable that there had been a medieval encroachment, and it is tempting to speculate that John Dissher was associated with local ceramic production. Supplies of fuel for pottery manufacture would have been available, and the area lies on Weald Clay near a bed of 'paulindina' limestone. The South-East Brick and Terra Cotta Works' (TQ 484 349) is situated less than 1km away from 'Pottersgate'.

BRAMLEY

Discussion

291. A verbal report states that a pottery was formerly worked at Bramley, closing when the clay ran out (Holling in Brears 1971a, 214).

CHERTSEY

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/28)

Addlestone

292. A.D. 675 Crockford (Gover et al. 1934, 109; Copley 1958, 291)
Crockford Bridge (Gover et al. 1934, 109)

TQ 055 642

Crockford Bridge Farm (OS)

TQ 05 64

Crockford Road (OS)

TQ 05 64

Crockford Park (OS)

TQ 05 64

Chertsey

293. 1446 Porteresrunden; Porterespark (Gover et al. 1934, 113)
c. 1840 Potters Park Farm (Tithe Award no. 957) TQ 004 644

Personal names

294. 1332 Waltero de Crocford
(Lay Subsidy: Willard & Johnson 1932, 53)
Ricardo de Crocford
(ibid., 53)
Willelmo de Crocford
(ibid., 53)
Matild' de Crocford
(ibid.)
1346 Alan Boteler
(Chertsey Cartularies I, 255 no. 416)
1348 Alan Boteler
(ibid., 255 no. 417)
1351 Alan Botyler
(ibid., 206 no. 310)

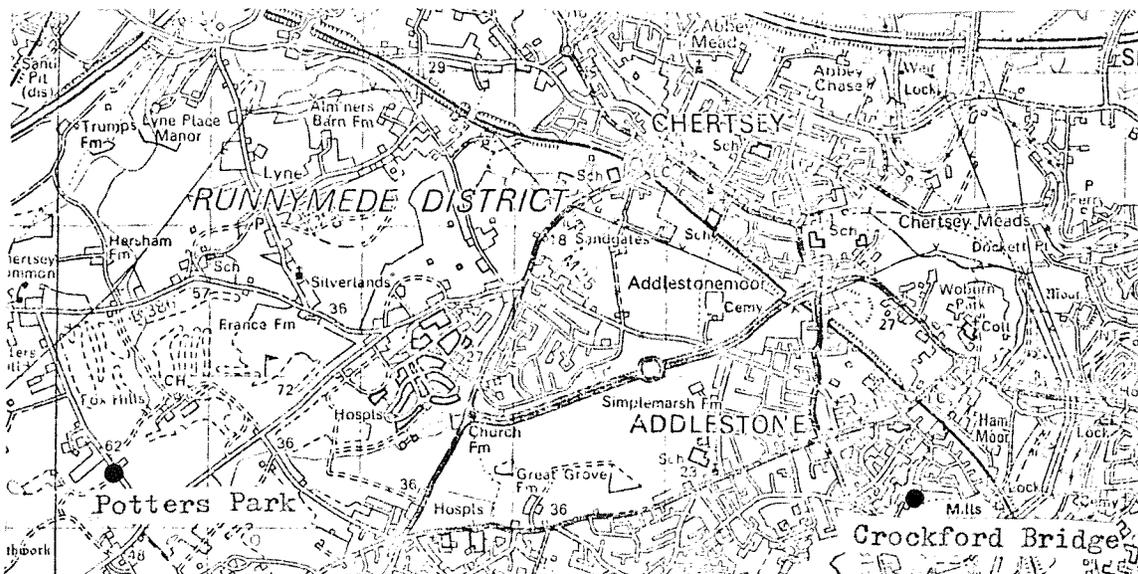


Fig. 9.61 CHERTSEY, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

The place-name 'Crockford' occurring in the seventh century is probably derived from OE croc- (crook) rather than crocc- (crock; earthen vessel), and the fourteenth-century surname is doubtless of topographical derivation from this place in Addlestone. Indeed, another bearing the surname Crockford occurs in the Lay Subsidy rolls for the nearby parish of Long Ditton in 1332 (Willard & Johnson 1932, 71). Although their assessments were moderate, there is no indication that members of the Crockford family were earthenware potters.

The place-name 'Potters Park' - although quite unconnected with Crockford Bridge - offers more promising evidence for medieval pottery manufacture, despite its doubtful fifteenth-century spelling. The name is now lost, but can be located from the Tithe Map (Fig. 9.62).

Alan Boteler is also recorded in the Chertsey Cartulary as a witness on three occasions during the mid-fourteenth century. There is no indication of his occupation, but, if he did possess a craft surname, he is more likely to have been a leatherworker than an earthenware potter. His name may be associated with the modern place-name 'Botleys' (TQ 01 65) near Potters Park.

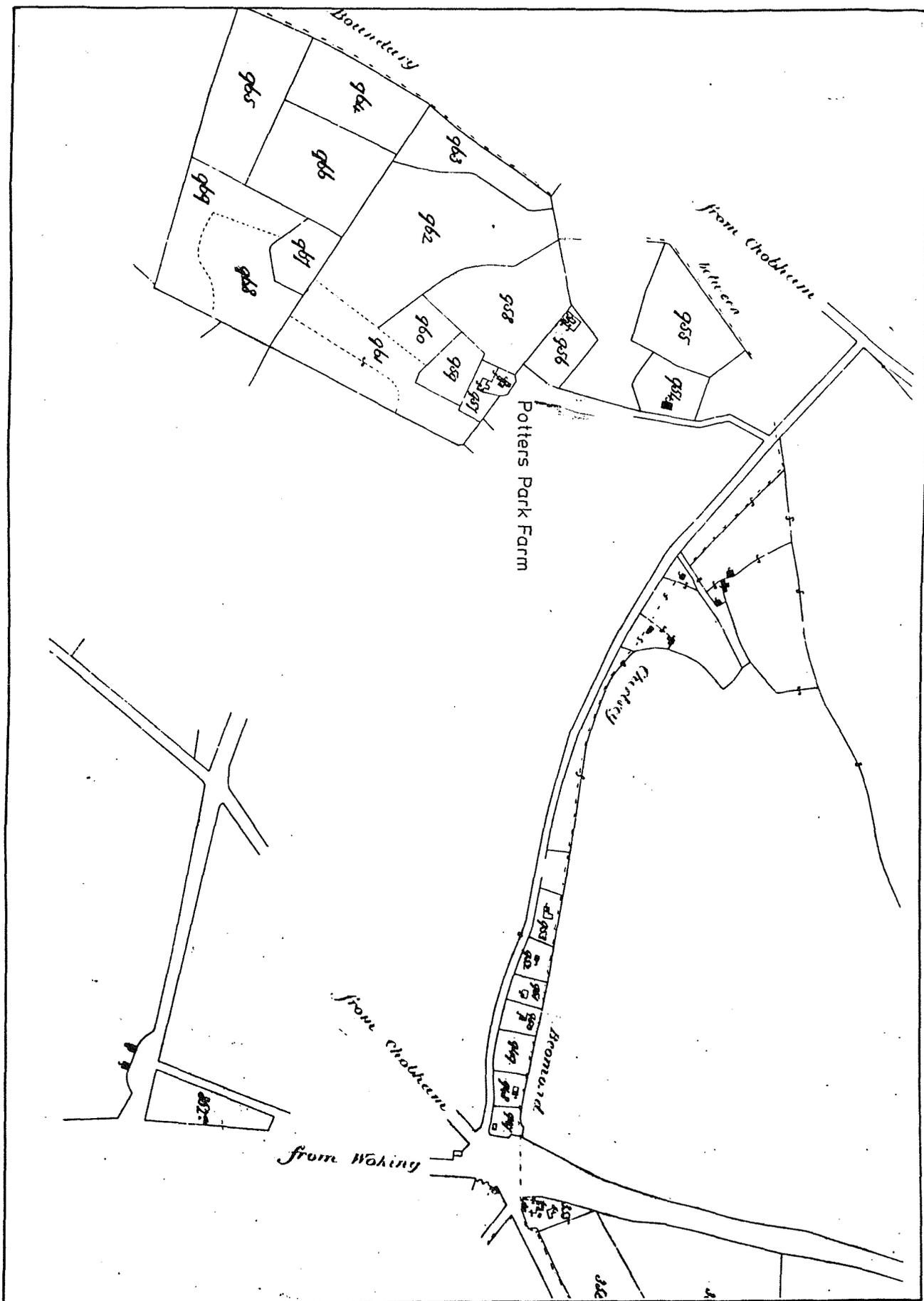


Fig. 9.62 Extract from the Chertsey Tithe Map c. 1840 (PRO: IR 30/34/28)

CHOBHAM

Place-names

295. Penny Pot (OS: SU 96) SU 961 611

Personal names (pre-1350)

296. 1329 Jordan le Crockere
(Toms 1937, 19 no. 202)
- 1340 John le Crockere
(Toms 1954, 113 no. 1112)
- 1344 John le Crockere
(ibid., 160 no. 1526)
Robert le Crockere 'of Fremle'
(ibid., 160 no. 1526)

Discussion

A piece of pasture called 'Trandelgarstone' late of Jordan le Crockere is mentioned in the Chertsey Court Rolls for 1329. The surname Crockere with the descriptive element 'le' occurs again in connection with land at Chobham during the 1340's. In 1340 John le Crockere was granted permission to enclose 3 roods at 'Christmed' in bondage, and one Robert le Crockere of Fremle (Frimley) pledged John le Crockere in 1344 for readmission to the cottage and curtilage surrendered by him for life with remainder to Ralph his son in bondage.

Jordan, John and Robert almost certainly belonged to a family of potters, but we cannot be certain whether their kilns were in Chobham itself. Indeed, Robert is specifically described as being 'of Frimley' where there are known medieval potteries. The place-name 'Penny Pot', however, is unlikely to be associated with earthenware manufacture.

COBHAM

Place-names

297. C14th Crockbussh (Chertsey Cartularies II, 330 no. 1235)

Discussion

Three roods of meadow called 'Crockbussh' were situated near 'Wodewardes Land' in Cobham. An association with medieval pottery manufacture is by no means certain, but a disused brick and tile works (TQ 130 607) demonstrates that clay was available locally.

CRANLEIGH

Place-names

298. Brook Hurst Pottery (OS)

TQ 077 394

DORKING

Archaeological evidence

299. Woolworths, High Street (TQ 167 495)

An eighteenth-century waster heap was discovered in 1969. Products included Metropolitan-type slipwares and dishes bearing the dated inscription 173-.

(Hurst 1970, 184; Holling 1971c; Holling in Brears 1971a, 214;

Finds: Guildford Museum)

Documentary evidence

300. 1675 The will of Matthew Day, potter, of Dorking was entered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

(Holling in Brears 1971a, 214)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/214)

301. 1389 Crockersland (Gover et al. 1934, 274 n. 6)

302. c. 1840 Crocklers Gore (Tithe Award no. 749) TQ 169 507

303. c. 1840 Potters Field (Tithe Award no. 664) TQ 160 487

Personal names (pre-1500)

304. 1384 William Croker

(Gover et al. 1934, 274)

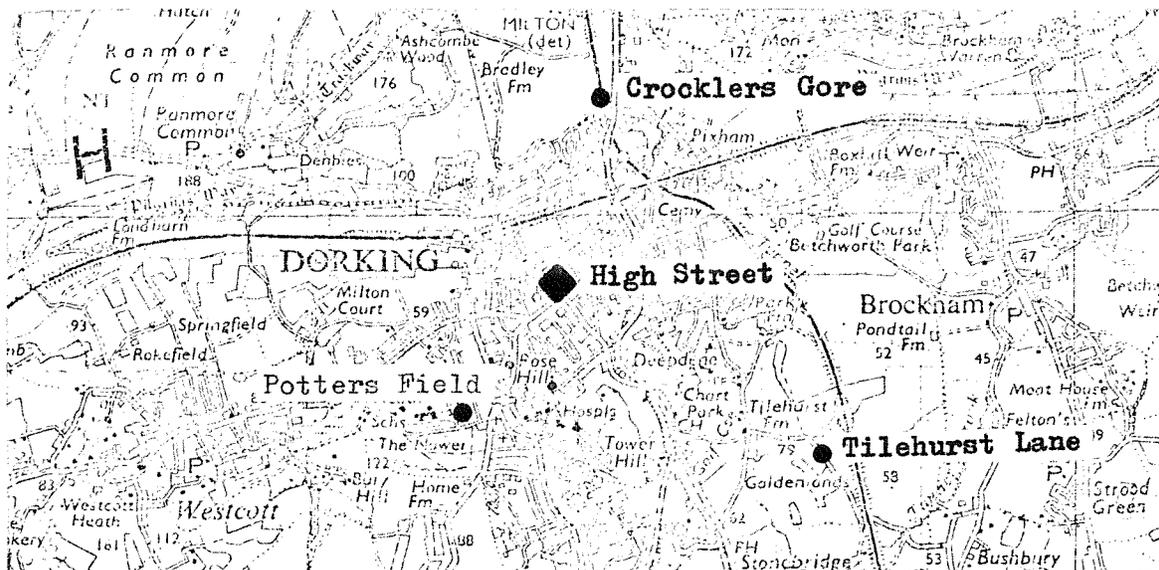


Fig. 9.63 DORKING, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

The medieval place-name Crockers(land) probably relates to Crockers Wood in the modern parish of Holmwood (see no. 335, below), and is doubtless derived from the local surname 'Crocker' recorded in Dorking as early as the fourteenth century. Even at this date, however, there can be no certainty that the surname was occupational.

There is, however, conclusive evidence of pottery manufacture at Dorking in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 'Potters Field' recorded on the Tithe Map may also be related to a nineteenth-century pottery in the nearby parish of Milton (see no. 353, below), but one James Potter occurs in the list of occupiers in the Dorking Tithe Award. The significance of 'Crocklers Gore' is doubtful, but it is conceivable that the name 'Crooked Shaw' near Tilehurst Lane (see Section 9.4.5 no. 107) may be a debased form of OE crocc- (crock; earthen vessel) rather than croc- (crook).

Earlswood: see REIGATE

EAST CLANDON

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/34)

- | | | |
|--------------|--|------------|
| 305. c. 1840 | Crocky Furze Field (Tithe Award no. 116) | |
| | | TQ 062 527 |
| c. 1840 | Crocky Field (Tithe Award no. 128) | TQ 063 525 |
| c. 1840 | Crocky Meadow (Tithe Award nos. 183-4) | TQ 062 523 |
| | Crockery Lane (modern name) | TQ 06 52 |

Personal names (pre-1350)

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| 306. 1315-6 | Richard le Crokker | |
| | (Chertsey Cartularies II, 111 no. 849) | |
| 1315-6 | William le Crokker | |
| | (ibid., 111 no. 850) | |
| 1315-6 | John le Crockere | |
| | (ibid., 111 no. 851) | |
| 1315-6 | Roger de Cochull | |
| | (ibid., 111 no. 852) | |
| 1316-7 | Peter le Potier | |
| | (ibid., 114 no. 860) | |
| 1316-7 | Richard le Crocker | |
| | (ibid., 114 no. 860) | |
| 1318-9 | William le Potier, son of Peter le Potier | |
| | (ibid., 112 no. 856) | |

- 1318-9 Richard le Crocker
(ibid., 112 no. 856)
- 1325-6 William le Potier, son of Peter le Potier
(ibid., 113-4 nos. 857-9)
- 1325-6 Richard le Crocker
(ibid., 113-4 nos. 857-9)
- 1328 Richard le Crockker
(ibid., 115 no. 861)
- 1328 Richard le Crockere
(Toms 1937, 13 no. 127)
- 1329 Richard le Crockere
(ibid., 19 no. 203)
- 1331 William le Crockere
(ibid., 25 no. 260)
- 1332 Richard le Crockere
(ibid., 39 no. 411)
- 1332 Ricardo le Crocker
(Lay Subsidy Rolls: Willard & Johnson 1932, 49)
- 1333 William le Crockere, son of William le Crockere
(Toms 1937, 51 no. 523)
- 1333 Richard le Crockere
(ibid., 51 no. 523)
- 1334 Richard le Crockere
(ibid., 61-2 nos. 625; 631)
- 1335 Richard le Crockere
(ibid., 71 nos. 716-8)
- 1336 Richard le Crockere
(ibid., 80 no. 804)
- 1337 Richard le Crockere
(ibid., 90 nos. 906-8)
- 1340 Richard le Crockere
(Toms 1954, 117 no. 1145)
- 1341 Richard le Crockere
(ibid., 127 no. 1342)
- 1342 Richard le Crockere
(ibid., 138 no. 1334)
- 1343 Richard le Crockere
(ibid., 153 no. 1465)
- 1344 Nicholas, son of Richard le Crockere
(ibid., 162 no. 1544)

- 1344 William le Crockere pledges Nicholas le Crockere
(ibid., 162 no. 1550)
- 1345 Nicholas le Crockere
(ibid., 171 no. 1632)

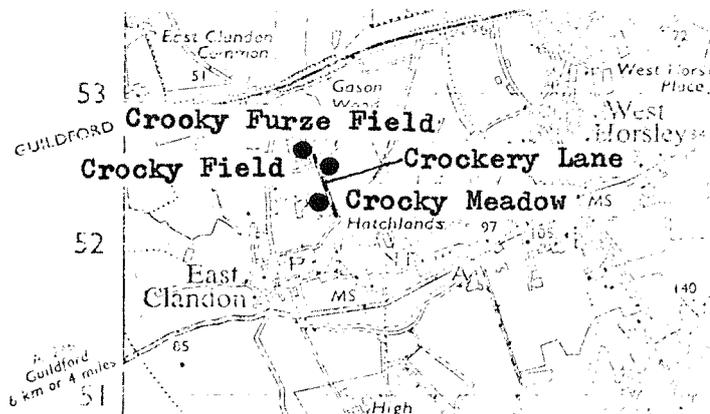


Fig. 9.64 EAST CLANDON, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

Records of the lands belonging to Chertsey Abbey at 'Clandon Abbatis' (East Clandon) provide a comprehensive series of surnames which almost certainly indicate medieval pottery manufacture in the area.

In 1315-6, Richard and William le Crockker, John le Crockere and Roger de Crochull quitclaimed to the Abbot of Chertsey their rights in the whole common of pasture in 'Siggeworth(e)'. Richard le Crocker was witness to a land transaction between John, son of Peter le Potier and Henry de Westwode in 1316-7. Richard held 'courteys' on the western side of the piece of land in question, situated in 'Middelle'. Subsequently, he is mentioned almost every year as a witness or in lists of pledges until his death in 1343-4. His son, Nicholas, was admitted to the messuage of two acres held freely by his late father in 1344.

The name William le Crockker mentioned in 1315-6 occurs again in connection with three pieces of land in East Clandon in 1331. In 1333, a son, William le Crocker, was admitted to the cottage held of his late father, William, on the pledge of Richard le Crockere. We hear of Richard's son, Nicholas, for the last time in 1345, and William le Crockere (the younger) was granted Eryecroft in bondage during the previous year.

Members of the Potier family occur more fleetingly in the records, and an association with pottery manufacture is less likely than in the case of the 'Crockeres'. Nevertheless, the combination of pot- and crock- surnames in the same parish - indeed, holding adjacent lands - is suggestive. In 1318-9, John, called 'de la Knoll of Stanes, son of Peter le Potier of Estclendon', gave to Chertsey Abbey all the lands and tenements formerly of William le Potier, his brother in East Clandon, yielding a yearly rent of 18s. During the previous year, John had granted another piece of land in 'Middeleye' (adjacent to 'Courteys' held by Richard le Crocker) to Henry de Westwode. This land was later given by Henry's widow, Alice, to Adam de Sancto Albano, and was purchased by Chertsey Abbey in 1328.

The detailed local investigation required to identify the precise location of the lands held by the 'Crockeres' and by William le Potier has not been attempted. Nevertheless, the post-medieval field names occurring in the Tithe Award are almost certainly derived from the medieval surname 'Crockere', and the name 'Crockery Lane' is preserved on modern maps.

Ricardo le Crocker was assessed at the moderate rate of 2s. 2d. in the 1332 Lay Subsidy rolls, and there can be little doubt that he or his ancestors were earthenware potters. Proximity to an outcrop of the Reading Beds - renowned as a source of potting clay - at East Clandon suggests that their craft was practiced here rather than elsewhere. The land which had been held formerly by William, son of Peter le Potier, yielding an annual rent of 18s., suggests that the holdings of this family were more substantial than might be expected of an earthenware potter. Nevertheless, the name 'Potier' accompanied by the descriptive element 'le' could be a corrupted form of 'Pottere', perhaps derived from ancestors who had been potters in the area at an earlier period.

EAST HORSLEY

Place-names

307. 1846	Cacknorth (Tithe Award)	TQ 103 508
	Crocknorth Farm (Gover et al. 1934, 140)	
		TQ 103 508
	Crocknorth Road (modern street name)	TQ 09 51 to
		TQ 11 50

Discussion

Crocknorth Farm lies on the parish boundary between East Horsley and Effingham. Derivation of the name is discussed under Effingham.

EFFINGHAM

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/47)

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 308. 1846 | Cracknut Farm (Tithe Award no. 447) | TQ 103 508 |
| | Crocknorth Farm (OS: TQ 15) | TQ 103 508 |

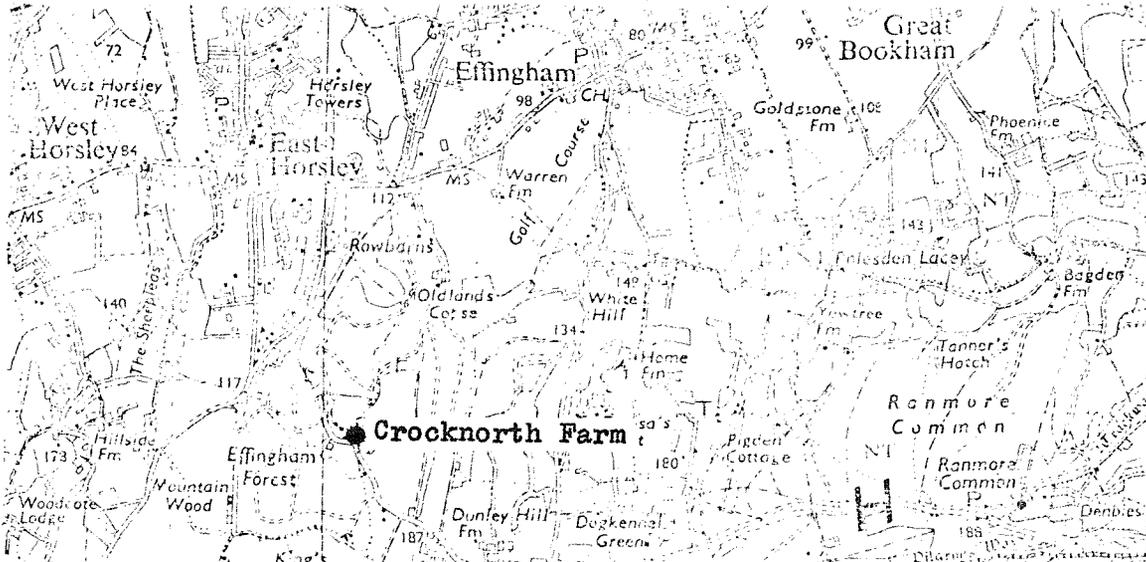


Fig. 9.65 EFFINGHAM, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

The nineteenth-century spelling 'Cracknut' implies a derivation unconnected with pottery production, and 'Kiln Field' (Tithe Award no. 442) immediately north of Cracknut Farm probably denotes a former lime kiln. The area lies on Netley Heath drift deposits above the solid Chalk, but the Reading Beds clay occurs some 3km to the north.

EGHAM

Place-names

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 309. A.D. 675 | Potnall Wood (Gover et al. 1934, 122) |
| 310. 1346-7 | Potyns (Chertsey Cartularies II, 49 no. 734) |

Personal names (pre-1350)

311. 1327 William le Crakyere, son of Alexander
(Toms 1937, 3 no. 22)
- 1329 Agnes Potyn
(ibid., 16-17 nos. 169-70)
- 1337 William le Crakyere
(ibid., 58 no. 592)
- 1342 William le Crakyere
(Toms 1954, 133 no. 1293)
- 1442-3 John Potyer
Chertsey Cartularies II, 49 no. 733)

Discussion

Although medieval pot- and debased crock- surnames are found in the parish of Egham, together with pot- place-names, there is no conclusive evidence for pottery manufacture.

The surname 'Crakyere' may be derived from 'Crockere', but it cannot be inferred that ancestors of Alexander and William Crakyere came originally from Egham. Indeed, in the case of John Potyer there must be a strong possibility that he was descended from the Potier family at East Clandon who also had an association with the nearby parish of Staines (see no. 306, above). The tenement called 'Potyns' is almost certainly derived from the local fourteenth-century surname Potyn, and the Saxon place-name 'Potnall' probably originated from ME potte- (pit; deep hole).

ELSTEAD

Documentary evidence

312. Charles Hill (SU 893 443)
- 1858 A small pottery was taken over by Absalom Harris,
formerly an apprentice at the Shorley Pottery,
Bearworth in Hampshire.
(Holling in Brears 1971a, 215; Brears 1971b, 5-7)
- 1866 The pottery moved to a new site in the Alice Holt
Forest.
(Holling in Brears 1971a, 215)

Place-names

313. 1765 Poot Common (Gover et al. 1934, 168)
Pot Common (ibid., 168)

EPSOM

Documentary evidence

314. C19th The 'Nonsuch Pottery' or 'Stones Epsom and Ewell
Potteries' were operating during the second half
of the nineteenth century.
(VCH Surrey 1905, 294)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/50)

315. Crockingham Field (Tithe Award no. 1577; Gover et al. 1934, 74)
TQ 208 586

Personal names (pre-1350)

316. 1202 and William Croc
1229 (Lewis 1894, 6; Gollancz 1968, xxxii)

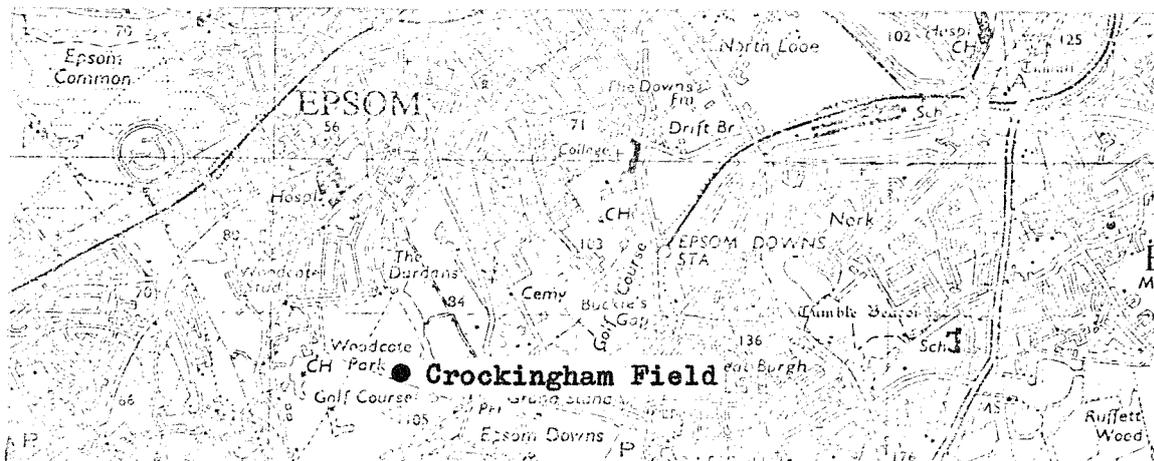


Fig. 9.66 EPSOM, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

William Croc is recorded under the district of Horton in Epsom (TQ 19 62) in the early thirteenth century. He may have been a potter, but the surname Croc occurring in Hampshire is unconnected with pottery manufacture. There could also be a connection with Crockingham Wood, but, again, this is unlikely, and this name is more likely to be of topographical origin derived from OE croc- (crook).

Raw materials for the nineteenth-century potteries would have been available from outcrops of the London Clay and Reading Beds which occur in the area.

EWELL

Documentary evidence

317. C18th A pottery was established at Ewell during the early eighteenth century, but production ceased shortly after 1790 after the clay supplies had been exhausted. (VCH Surrey 1905, 294)

EWHURST

Place-names

318. 1435 Potshete (Gover et al. 1934, 393)
1568 Potshott (ibid., 393)
 Pot Croft (ibid., 393)

Discussion

Early spellings of the name 'Pot Croft' show that it originates from OE sceat- (nook; corner; point). In view of the early origin and topographical terminology, the element pot- is probably derived from ME potte- (pit; deep hole) rather than from late OE pot- (pot; earthen vessel).

A possible 'twelfth-century kiln site' was, however, noted at Rapsley, Ewhurst during the 1960's (Hanworth 1968, 1). Shell-tempered sherds (?) were found there during re-planting of Hareholt Copse (c. TQ 082 417), but the evidence for identifying this as a kiln site is not clear (Lady R. Hanworth, pers. comm., 1977).

FARNHAM

Archaeological evidence

319. Windsor Almshouses, Park Row (SU 839 471)

A one-day excavation in advance of building work in 1973 revealed a medieval pottery kiln and related pits. The kiln was roughly circular with two flues. The walls were of clay and Greensand (?) blocks, with some tiles bedded in clay near the two stokeholes. Cole (1974) stated that the structure included rough blocks of chalk, but these are not mentioned in the final report, and the type of stone is not identified on the published plan (Cole & Timby 1982, 105 fig. 3). Inverted pots were set on to the floor of the kiln, both within the firing chamber and at the mouth of two openings flanking the northern stokehole. The published plan shows that these apertures were an intentional feature of the kiln, but, unlike the stokeholes, they did not have associated ash deposits. They cannot, therefore, be

interpreted as evidence for a multi-flue arrangement, and the inverted pots suggest that the openings were probably blocked during use of the kiln.

There was no evidence of a central pedestal, but a group of three stakeholes are regarded as evidence for a temporary support used during construction of the kiln. However, time was not available to excavate the stakeholes in detail - or, indeed, to search for others - so it is conceivable that they might represent an internal structure similar to the clay-lined wattles found at the Parkside kiln, Cheam (see no. 85, above). The fill of the firing chamber contained a dense scatter of Greensand fragments, presumably derived from the walls of the kiln.

(Cole 1974; Cole & Timby 1982; Finds: Wilmer House Museum, Farnham)

Documentary evidence

320. Mid-C13th Sales of potters clay from Farnham Park appear in the accounts of the Bishopric of Winchester for the first time under the Episcopacy of Aylmer de Valence (1250-1260).

(Robo 1935, 87)

1349 There were no receipts for potters' or brickmakers' clay dug from the Park and in La Rude. The Rolls ascribe this to a lack of buyers.

(Robo 1935, 217)

1594 A letter from Julius Caesar, Treasurer of the Inner Temple, addressed to Sir William More, Keeper of Farnham Park, reads as follows:-

"Wheras in tymes past the bearer hereof hath had out of the Parke of Farnham belonging to the Busshopprick of Winchester certaine White Clay for the making of grene pottes vsually drunke in by the gentlemen of the Temple. And nowe understanding of some restraint thereof, and that you (amongest others) are authorised there in divers respectes during the vacaneye of the said Busshoppricke. My request therefore vnto you is, and the rather for that I am a member of the said house, that you would favour vs all, permytt the bearer hereof to digge and carye awaie so muche of the said claye as by him shalbe thought sufficient for the furnishing of the saide howse with grene pottes as aforesaid, payinge as he hath heretofore for the same. In accomplishment wherof my self with the whole societie shall acknowledge ourselves muche beholden vnto you &c. &c."

(Rackham 1950-1, 50; Matthews & Green 1969, 4)
1603 An entry in the Pipe Rolls of the Bishop of Winchester records that 20s. was paid for 120 cartloads of white clay obtained from the great park of Farnham.
(Holling 1969, 19)

321. Wrecclesham Pottery

1875 The Clay Hill Pottery, Wrecclesham, was founded by Absalom Harris after moving from a site in the Alice Holt Forest.
(Holling in Brears 1971a, 215; Brears 1971b, 7-12)

Personal names (pre-1350)

322. 1332 Willelmo le Crocker'
(Lay Subsidy: Willard & Johnson 1932, 11)
1332 Nicholas le Pottere
(ibid., 11)

Discussion

Medieval pottery manufacture is attested by discoveries in 1973, and it is, therefore, significant that both 'Crocker' and 'Potter' surnames occur in the fourteenth century.

The kiln at Park Row lies on the northern fringes of the medieval town, some 220m south-east of Farnham Castle. A general scatter of pottery in adjacent gardens suggests that there may have been other kilns in the area. Output of the Park Row kiln has been assigned to the late thirteenth/fourteenth century on the basis of typology. Products included vessels in an off-white fabric which is not represented in marketed assemblages before the mid-thirteenth century. The forms - including bunghole pitchers - are analagous with those made by the Frithend potter at Kingsley who is recorded in documentary sources during the early fourteenth century (see no. 136, above).

The plan of the Park Row kiln is unusual. Ash deposits demonstrate that it was essentially a double-flue structure, but the function of the two apparent openings in the side walls is not clear. The absence of ash shows that they were evidently not used for stoking fuel, but they may have been intended as a means of regulating the atmosphere within the kiln by opening or sealing the holes as required. A comparable arrangement is to be seen in the parallel-flue pottery kiln at Binsted, Sussex (see no. 623, below). White wares were produced at both Binsted and Farnham, so perhaps the specific needs of the raw materials dictated the adoption of an unusual type of kiln?

White clay would doubtless have been obtained from the well-known clay pits in Farnham Park. Significantly, references to sales of potters' clay appear for the first time in the accounts of the Bishopric of Winchester during the mid-thirteenth century, only a few years after off-white fabrics make their first appearance in the archaeological record. The red wares fired in the Park Row kiln may have been made from London Clay also obtained from Farnham Park; alternatively, Gault Clay from the vicinity of the kiln itself could have been used for these oxidised wares.

Owing to the documentary sources which refer to the exploitation of white clay in Farnham Park, it has been assumed that late medieval and post-medieval white wares were made in the town. So far there is neither documentary nor archaeological proof of this assumption, although it may well be correct. Indeed, the only other known workshop in the area is the Wrecclesham pottery, established in 1875. Replicas of the 'Farnham Greenwares' were made there from 1880 onwards.

FETCHAM

Place-names

323. C13th Potters Field (Copley 1958, 221) c. TQ 14 55

Discussion

Fetcham lies near the outcrop of Reading Beds clay which occurs in Surrey to the north of the Chalk. Thus, it is highly probable that 'Potters Field' marks the site of a former potter's workshop or perhaps a source of potting clay.

FRENHAM

Documentary evidence

324. 1814 "In this Parish is a manufactory of coarse red pottery ware. They have lately dug a red earth on Mr. Payn's estate at Tongham in Seale, which is used in this work."
(Manning & Bray 1814, 167)
- 1855 A directory records 'Natt. Langridge, potter & Farmer, Churt'.
(Holling in Brears 1971a, 215)

Discussion

The village of Frensham (SU 88 41) is situated on Lower Greensand, but the description by Manning & Bray demonstrates that clay was obtained some 10km away at Tongham.

FRIMLEY

Archaeological evidence

325. Mytchett (SU 888 555)

Wasters have been found in the garden of the former pottery.

Documentary evidence

326. 1490 Cases brought before the King's Bench include that of Robert White v R. Gunner of Frimley, potter.
(PRO: KB/27/916 m55: C. Whittick, pers. comm.)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/57)

Mytchett

327. c. 1840 Potshop Field (Tithe Award nos. 418-20; 431; 436)
SU 888 555

c. 1840 Pot Kiln messuage (Tithe Award no. 434) SU 888 555

1871 The Old Pottery (OS 1st ed.; Holling in Brears 1971a, 215)
SU 888 555

328. Potters' Pool (OS; Holling 1971a, 57) SU 894 555

Frimley

329. 1871 Pottery (OS 1st ed.; Holling in Brears 1971a, 215)
SU 890 566

Personal names (pre-1350)

330. 1344 Robert le Crockere 'of Fremle'
(Toms 1954, 160 no. 1526)

Personal names (pre-1500)

331. C15th Iohannis Crocker'
(Chertsey Cartularies I, 30 no. 44)

C15th Roberti le Crocker'
(ibid., 30 no. 44)

C15th Willelmus Bolle
(ibid., 30 no. 44)

C15th Willelmi Potelle
(ibid., 30 no. 44)

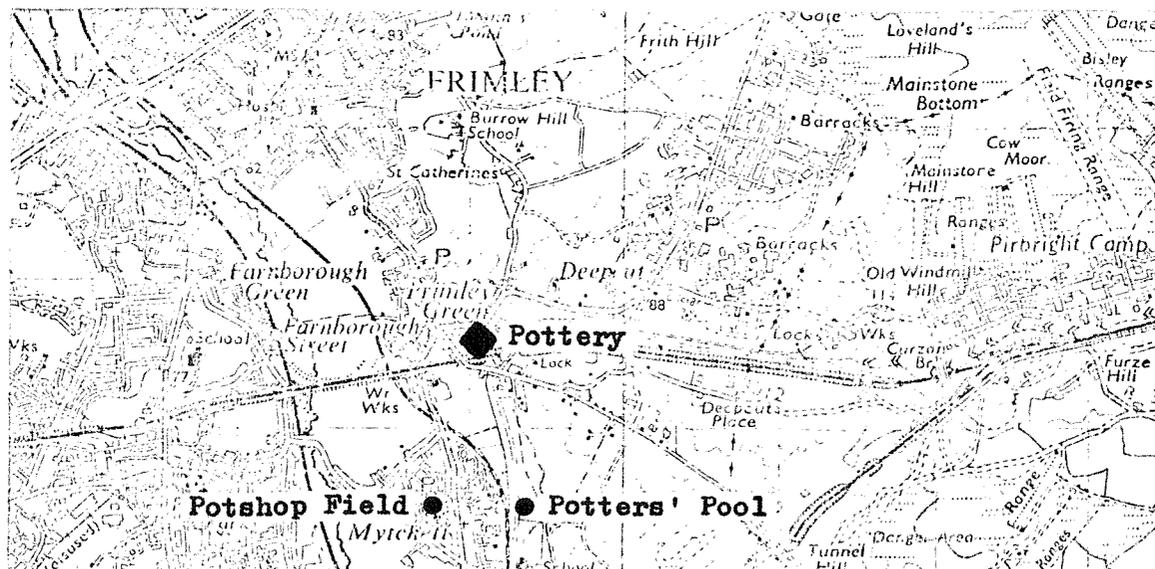


Fig. 9.67 FRIMLEY, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

Robert le Crockere of Frimley was mentioned in connection with land at Chobham (see no. 296, above) in 1344. Despite the descriptive element 'le', it is not certain that he was a potter at this late date. In view of the occupation recorded in the fifteenth century, however, there is every likelihood that Frimley was a centre of medieval pottery manufacture. Iohannis Crocker' and Robert le Crocker' mentioned in a fifteenth-century rental of Chertsey Abbey may either have been potters themselves or at least descended from a potting family. The name 'Bolle' may be derived from 'Bolur', but it is unlikely that Willelmi Potelle had any connection with pottery production.

The Mytchett pottery is said to have been established in 1780 (Holling in Brears 1971a, 216), and has evidently given its name to 'Potters' Pool' beside the Basingstoke Canal. The kiln at Mytchett is the only pottery shown on the Frimley Tithe Map, but, in view of the evidence from Farnborough, Hants (see no. 126, above) where known potteries are not shown on the Tithe Map, an earlier origin for the Frimley pottery shown on the 1871 Ordnance Survey map cannot be ruled out.

The parish of Frimley lies on the Surrey heathlands on the east side of the Blackwater River. As in the case of other 'Blackwater' potteries of the Hampshire/Surrey border, potting clay would doubtless have been obtained from the London Clay or Reading Beds some 6-7km away.

GREAT BOOKHAM

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/14)

332. Potters (Harvey 1957, 17)

TQ 13 54

Discussion

The name 'Potters' (now the Windsor Castle P.H.) is probably derived from a post-medieval surname.

GUILDFORD

Personal names

333. 1223-4 Peter le Poter

(Lewis 1894, 13)

Discussion

The surname 'le Poter' occurring in the first quarter of the thirteenth century is probably occupational, but, in an urban context such as this, Peter le Poter may have been a metalworker rather than an earthenware potter. Local information, however, records that an alleged pottery kiln, stacked with pots, was found in an area outside the medieval town. No further details are available (Mr. F. W. Holling, pers. comm., 1979).

HEADLEY

Place-names

334. 1218 Potterescroft (Copley 1958, 294; Field 1972, 172)

c. 1840 Potter's Field (Tithe Award no. 52) TQ 199 553

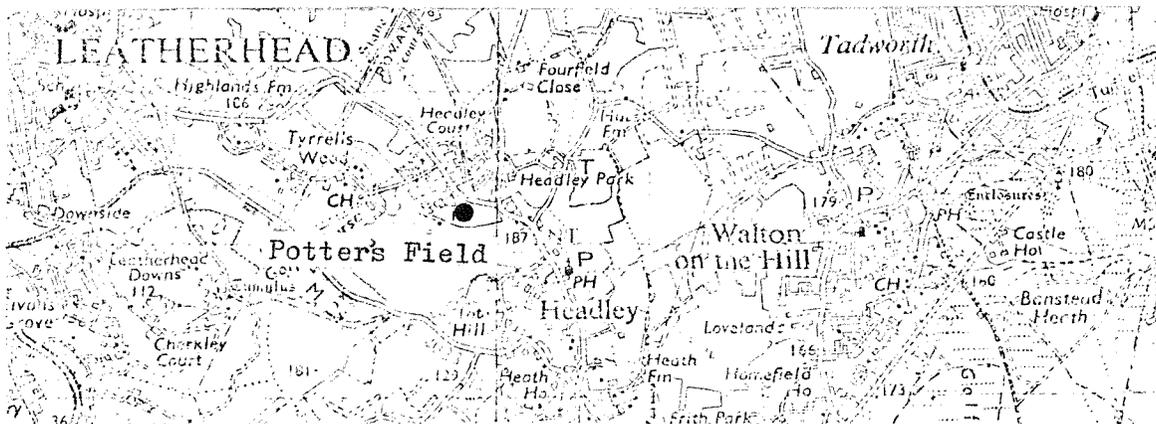
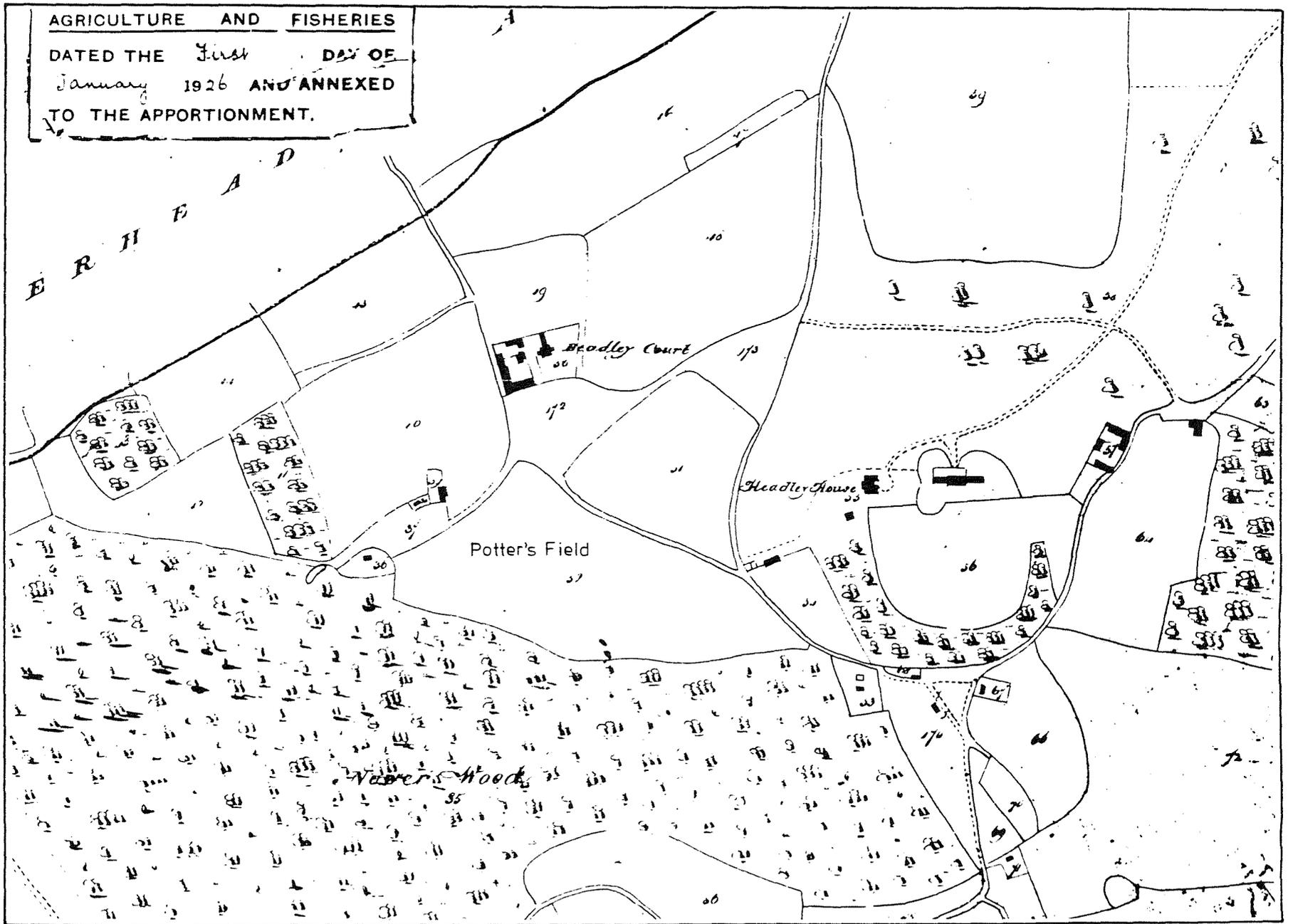


Fig. 9.68 HEADLEY, Surrey (1:50,000)

Fig. 9.69 Extract from the Headley Tithe Map, c. 1840



Discussion

Headley lies on chalk near superficial deposits of the Thanet Beds. The thirteenth-century form of the place-name 'Potterescroft', however, strongly suggests an association with pottery manufacture, and such a connection has been assumed by earlier writers. Supplies of potting clay could doubtless have been obtained from the Reading Beds or London Clay some 4km to the north-west.

HOLMWOOD

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/45 (Dorking))

- 335. c. 1840 Crockers Farm (Tithe Award no. 1608-12) TQ 153 445
- c. 1840 Crockers Wood (Tithe Award no. 1610) TQ 153 445

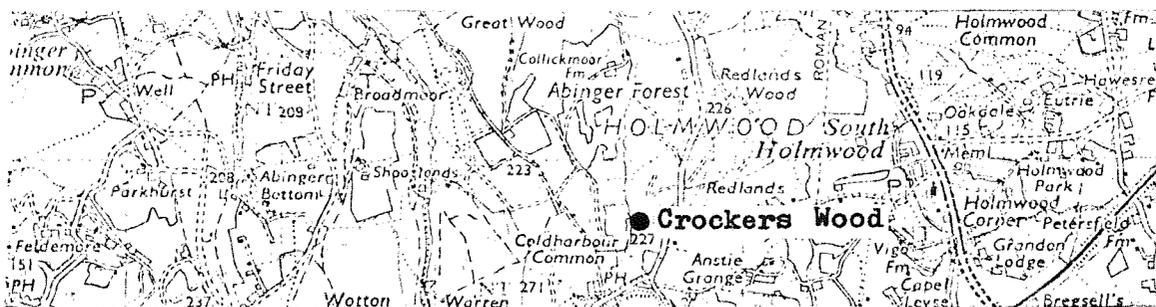


Fig. 9.70 HOLMWOOD, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

The post-medieval place-names 'Crockers Farm' and 'Crockers Wood' in the modern parish of Holmwood are probably the same as 'Crockersland' recorded under Dorking parish in 1382. If so, then the derivation can presumably be linked with one William Croker recorded two years later (see no. 304, above). It is unlikely that the surname Croker denoted an occupation as late as the last quarter of the fourteenth century, but William may have had unrecorded ancestors in the area. Moreover, although an association with pottery manufacture is improbable, the site lies on Weald Clay and cannot, therefore, be ruled out on account of unsuitable geology.

339. Loampit Field (TQ 4244 5265)

At least two, if not three, dumps of medieval wasters are recorded in Loampit Field. The first, comprising a bank of sherds was noted by Leveson Gower in the 1860's. Another dump - possibly the same as the first - has been recorded by Prendergast who also observed a patch of dark soil about 20m away.

(Leveson Gower 1870, 359; 1874, 174; Prendergast 1973, 8-9 and 12; 1974, 64-5; Finds: Guildford Museum RB 2186)

340. Moorhouse Sandpit (TQ 4270 5385)

'Many apparently perfect 12th-13th century kilns' were destroyed by sand quarrying in the 1930's and 1940's. Reports from workmen agree that the kilns were 'almost round' and that the local sandstone was the main material used in their construction.

Hope-Taylor investigated one example which he described as having a sub-circular clay floor and slight evidence for two flues.

(Hope-Taylor 1949; Prendergast 1973, 7 and 12; 1974, 65)

341. Postlands (c. TQ 407 536)

Several pots were found while digging land drains in 1849-50, but no examples were retained. Glazed pottery and tiles were recovered subsequently from the area suggesting a possible association with the nearby field-name 'Tile Oast'.

(Leveson Gower 1891, 250; Prendergast 1973, 7)

342. Ridlands Farm (TQ 424 525)

Leveson Gower (1895, 52) records the discovery of pottery at Ridlands Farm in 1892. Subsequent investigation revealed the kiln noted under 'Lakestreet Green' (see no. 338, above).

Another double-flued pottery kiln of thirteenth-/fourteenth-century date was excavated in 1978. The oval stone-lined oven had a central stone pedestal. Along one side of the pedestal lay 'five large cooking pots neatly halved and with their bottoms knocked out'; they would have formed a crude raised 'floor' inside the firing chamber. There were two stoke-pits some 0.6 - 0.7m deep.

Unfortunately, archaeomagnetic samples taken from the burnt sandstone have failed to yield a reliable determination.

(Webster & Cherry 1979, 277; Miss L. Ketteringham, pers. comm., 1983; Finds: Bourne Society)

343. Searn Bank (TQ 4306 5138)

An 'oven-shaped' kiln was found in 1863. The stone-built structure stood to a height of some 0.7m and had one flue with an elongated stoke-pit. Prendergast (1973, 9) mentions three heaps of wasters, but not all of these were associated with this site.

(Leveson Gower 1869; 1870, 358; 1895, 52; Prendergast 1973, 9 and 12-13; 1974, 63-4; Finds: Guildford Museum RB 1724)

344. Vicars Haw (TQ 4269 5159)

A medieval potters' workshop was excavated in 1947, and there are at least two other waster scatters in the immediate vicinity. The plan of the workshop published in 1956 shows a kiln and adjacent (?drying) chamber constructed of rough stone. The kiln had two flues and a central pedestal. The drystone walls of the shed probably supported a simple roof. Postholes inside suggest an east-west ridge, and a possible reconstruction has been proposed by Moorhouse (1981, 101 fig. 85D). If this was indeed a workshop rather than a drying shed, then four broken 'bearing' stones set into the floor may represent the bases of potters' wheels (see discussion below).

Apart from pottery found during the excavation, further waster heaps may be represented at St. Andrews House (TQ 5265 5169) and by a spread of pottery over a neighbouring field.

(Keen 1914, 156; Cunnington in Fry 1932, 119; Anon. 1950-1, 101; 112; Jope 1956, 285; Dunning and Hope-Taylor in Dunning 1964a, no. 6; Prendergast 1973, 9 and 12; Moorhouse 1981, 104; Finds: British Museum 1969 1-2, 96-100; and retained by the excavator)

345. Watts Hill I (TQ 4230 5260)

A large medieval waster heap was investigated in the 1860's and a deposit of wood was found in a pit 0.6m beneath the ground surface. The site has been identified by Prendergast, and a large proportion of the wasters was removed for analysis in 1969.

(Leveson Gower 1869; 1870, 359; 1895, 52; Prendergast 1973, 8; 1974, 59-63)

346. Watts Hill II (TQ 4225 5270)

Medieval pottery found at this site in the late 1960's has been described variously as 'a significant spread of wasters' and a 'very small sample of worn sherds'. At least one glazed sherd can definitely be identified as a waster.

(Prendergast 1973, 9; 1974, 65; Finds: Guildford Museum RB 2186)

Documentary evidence

347. 1352 Robert Terselyn, potter, was accused of overcharging.
(Assize Rolls: Percy 1970, 111)
- 1354 Robert and Richard Terselyn, potters, were fined.
(Assize Rolls: ibid., 111)
- 1656 Thomas ffield 'of the towne, potter', is mentioned in
the Parish Registers.
(ibid., 111)
- C19th An account of the medieval kilns at Limpsfield also
stated that 'there is a manufacture of pottery at the
present day'.
(Leveson Gower 1895, 52)

Place-names

348. 1424 Potters (Rental: Leveson Gower 1870, 359; VCH Surrey
1905, 282; Percy 1970, 111)

Personal names (pre-1350)

349. pre-1266 Adam Pottarius
(Rental: Percy 1970, 111)
- c. 1300 Gervasious le potterer
(Tithing List: ibid., 111)
- 1312 Agnes (widow) pottere
(Scargill-Bird 1887, 145; Rental: ibid., 111)
- 1312 Radulphus le Pottere
(Rental: ibid., 111)
- 1312 Matilda f. Roger le Potter
(Rental: ibid., 111)
- 1312 Geoffrey pottere
(Rental: ibid., 111)
- 1312 Galfridus le Pottere
(Scargill-Bird 1887, 145; Le Patourel 1968, 116)
- 1322 Robert f. Roger le pottere
(Rental: Percy 1970, 111)
- 1322 Agnete pottere
(Rental: ibid., 111)
- 1322 Juliana f. Roger le pottere
(Rental: ibid., 111)

'.....it is more likely that the sites represent not so much an 'industry', unified in time and location, but more a close group of kilns of different ages producing pottery over a very long period and for markets that fluctuated in size'. Nevertheless, the kilns fall into three geographical groups (Prendergast 1973, 4), and some of the medieval personal names can be linked with two of these areas.

The northernmost kilns at Moorhouse and Postlands are located near the edge of the Gault Clay, and Leveson Gower (1891, 250) recorded the place names 'Tile Oast' (see Section 9.4.5 no. 105), 'Brickearth Field' and 'Kiln Field' close to Postlands. Indeed, the name 'Postlands' itself may also be significant as a debased form of 'Potlands', although Leveson Gower (*ibid.*, 250) believed it to be derived from the nearby Postern Gate standing at the entrance to Hookwood. At Moorhouse, commercial extraction has shown that the kilns recorded by Hope-Taylor (1949) were situated on sand.

Dating evidence for these two kilns in the northern zone is extremely slender. The finds from Postlands have not been located, and the twelfth-/thirteenth-century date suggested for the Moorhouse kilns is almost certainly too early. The twelve surviving sherds from Moorhouse, which were examined by Prendergast (1974, 65), are similar to the thirteenth-/fourteenth-century material from Watts Hill I.

The second group of kilns at Limpsfield is situated on deposits of periglacial clay in the area around Watts Hill. Apart from the two sites at Watts Hill itself, other kilns in this group include Lakestreet Green, Loampit Field and Ridlands Farm. Two minor place-names incorporating the term 'loampit' occur in this area (Tithe Award nos. 362; 366) which suggests possible sources of clay, although not necessarily for pottery manufacture. Other names also including the term 'pit' appear frequently in the Limpsfield Tithe Award (e.g. nos. 69; 105; 106; 126; 571; 614; 615; 649; 672; 674). 'Cronklands' is found to the east of Watts Hill, but, despite an apparent superficial significance, this place-name is derived from a sixteenth-century surname, not from OE croc- (crock; earthen vessel) (Gover et al. 1934, 326).

Comparison of the 1312 survey of the Manor of Limpsfield with the fourteenth-century rentals has enabled Percy (1970) to identify medieval occupational surnames in the Watts Hill area. Adam Pottarius held land there no later than 1266. 'Potter' surnames also occur in 1312 and

1322, and Alexander pottere is recorded as late as 1398. These surnames are assumed to denote working potters (Prendergast 1973, 14). Despite the likely association with known kiln sites, however, a clear distinction must be made between personal names and specific references to the occupation of earthenware potter.

Taken at face value, the surname 'Pottarius' implies that pottery manufacture had commenced at Limpsfield by the 1260's. The 'industry' may, therefore, have originated at Watts Hill and spread to The Chart (see below) at a slightly later date. Turner (in Percy 1970, 112) expressed surprise at the late fourteenth-century date implied by the 'documentary' sources. Certainly, the forms and fabrics of the Limpsfield wares cannot be dated later than the mid-fourteenth century by conventional typological criteria. Nevertheless, archaeological evidence is accumulating to suggest that certain types of coarse ware persisted longer in some areas than has been assumed hitherto (see Section 4.4.7). An alternative explanation for the apparent contradiction between the archaeological record and written sources might lie in the fact that the surname 'pottere' had become hereditary by the late fourteenth century and need not, therefore, imply a craft association. On purely typological grounds, Miss L. Ketteringham (pers. comm. 1983) dates the Ridlands Farm products to c. 1320-30 and believes that the Loampit Field wasters probably represent the latest phase at Limpsfield. Details of the chronology will be reviewed in her forthcoming report on the Ridlands Farm kiln.

The third and southernmost group of kilns comprises those at Vicars Haw and Scearn Bank. Both sites lie on the Weald and Atherfield Clays in a similar environment to that of the Earlswood kiln at Reigate (see nos. 365-7 and 370, below). As in the case of the periglacial clays noted above, the place-name 'Loampit Wood' (Tithe Award no. 236) also occurs on the Weald Clay within 1km of the Vicars Haw and Scearn Bank kilns. Crockham Hill Common lies some 1.5km to the east in the parish of Westerham, Kent, where there is circumstantial evidence for yet more kilns (see no. 257, above).

The first known instance of the surname 'Potter' at Limpsfield Chart comes in 1312, when we hear of 'Matilda f. Roger le Potter'. Galfridus le Pottere, who held one messuage and three acres of land for an annual rent of 12d., together with services (Scargill-Bird 1887, 145), is probably the same Geoffrey pottere whom Percy (1970, 111) has assigned to this part of the parish. Robert and Richard Terselyn described as

potters in 1352 and 1354 are probably descendants of the family bearing a similar name in this area of Limpsfield during the thirteenth (?) and early fourteenth century. Mabil Potterus occurs in 1398, and one 'Roger Vigorus' mentioned in the same rental is presumed to have given his name to 'Vicars Haw'. Another rental of 1424 states that John atte Wode held 'two cottages formerly potters and vigors'.

In view of the sophistication of the kiln and associated buildings at Vicars Haw, this workshop is thought to represent a late 'industrial' phase in the history of pottery manufacture at Limpsfield. The range of products is certainly greater than at any of the other Limpsfield sites, but the status of the workshop is open to question. Broken 'bearing' stones found adjacent to the walls of the shed and interpreted by the excavator as the bases of potters' wheels would imply a team of several potters. Moorhouse (1981, 104), however, has stressed the problems which would have arisen if the workshop had been used in such close proximity to the kiln. He, therefore, favours identification as a drying shed. Moreover, even if the socketed stones do represent the bases of potters' wheels, the spacing between them - 2m at most - would have afforded unnecessarily cramped working conditions. Thus, the conclusion that there was a master potter with several assistants working for him receives little support from the archaeological record of the buildings.

Likewise, the dating of the Vicars Haw kiln to the late fourteenth century (Prendergast 1973, 15) appears to stem from an assumption that because Roger Vigor held the property at that date he must have been a potter. While this is indeed possible, one would require independent evidence of his occupation before considering documentary sources as a means of dating the output of the Vicars Haw kiln. A similar qualification must also apply to interpretation of the surname 'Potterus' which does not necessarily denote a craft association at this date. Despite these problems, however, the range of forms described in a brief report on the 1947 excavation implies a fourteenth- rather than thirteenth-century date. Furthermore, we know that both Robert and Richard Terselyn were potters in the 1350's and they appear to have had a family connection with Limpsfield Chart, even if we cannot be certain that they had kilns there.

The distinct groups of medieval kilns identified by Prendergast have a geographical validity which has been borne out by the subsequent discovery of another kiln at Ridlands Farm. Whether or not these divisions

reflect differing uses of raw materials, however, is more doubtful. Textural analysis has shown perceptible, if minor, differences between wasters from Watts Hill I and Scearn Bank, but there is no reason why clay could not have been carted from a single source to a number of kilns.

Apart from the isolated reference to a seventeenth-century potter, 'Thomas ffield', there is no evidence to suggest continuity of the medieval industry beyond the fourteenth century. Nevertheless, potters are recorded in the nearby parish of Brasted, Kent (see no. 167, above), during the fifteenth century, so production may have continued on the northern fringes of the Weald, even if it is not possible to demonstrate continuity at Limpsfield itself.

LINGFIELD

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/81)

350. Potter's (or Potters) Wood (Gover et al. 1934, 331)

TQ 425 431

Personal names (pre-1350)

351. 1312 Roger le Pottere
(Leveson Gower 1870, 358-9; VCH Surrey 1905, 282;
Gover et al. 1934, 331)

Personal names pre-1500)

352. 1489 Alice Croker
(Hayward & Hazell 1933, 46)

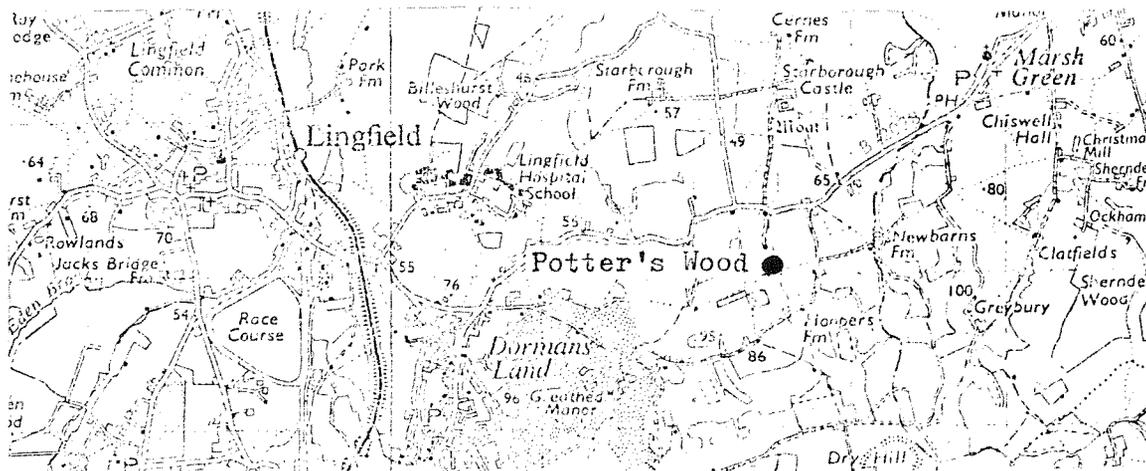


Fig. 9.73 LINGFIELD, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

In all probability the place-name 'Potter's Wood' is derived from Roger le Pottere recorded among the 'nativis' of Prinkham in 1312. Prinkham was held of Limpsfield Manor (VCH Surrey 1905, 282), and, thus, there may have been a family association with 'Robert f. Roger le pottere' mentioned in the Limpsfield rental of 1322 (see no. 349, above). Potter's Wood does not appear in the Tithe Award, but there is a remote possibility that Peters Field (Tithe Award no. 1592: TQ 419 427) may be a corruption of 'Potters Field'. Both of these place-names are found to the east of Dormansland where one Alice Croker was granted property called 'Newhache Croft and Dormanysland' in the late fifteenth century (Hayward & Hazell 1933, 46). This may be coincidence, and there is no positive evidence that Roger le Pottere was a working potter. In view of the likely family connection with known potteries at Limpsfield, however, there is a strong probability that the place-name Potter's Wood is associated with medieval pottery production.

The site is situated adjacent to a stream on the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand which consists of siltstones at this point. The Grinstead Clay (with visible outcrops of buff, grey, and red-brown clay) lies some 300m to the south, and there is a disused brickworks situated on these outcrops within a distance of 1.5km to the south-west of Potter's Wood.

MICKLEHAM

Discussion

Copley (1958, 295) lists a medieval pottery kiln (c. TQ 170 518) among the archaeological sites at Mickleham, but nothing is known locally about this kiln (Mr. D. Turner pers. comm. 1978; Mr. F. Holling, pers. comm., 1979). Mr. Copley (pers. comm., 1979) has kindly confirmed that his source for this reference was in Surrey Archaeological Collections, volume 46. The writer has made a careful search of this volume, and there is, indeed, a report on a Roman kiln at Farley Heath, Surrey, excavated in the 1840's. The same volume also contains a note on the medieval chapel at West Humble, which is indexed under Mickleham. It seems, therefore, that there has been some confusion between these two entries, and the evidence for a kiln at Mickleham can, therefore, be dismissed.

MILTON

Place-names

353. c. 1840 Pottery (Copley 1958, 394; Holling in Brears 1971a, 214)
 TQ 168 474
- 1817 Potkiln Cott. (OS 1st ed.; Holling in Brears 1971a, 214)
 TQ 168 474

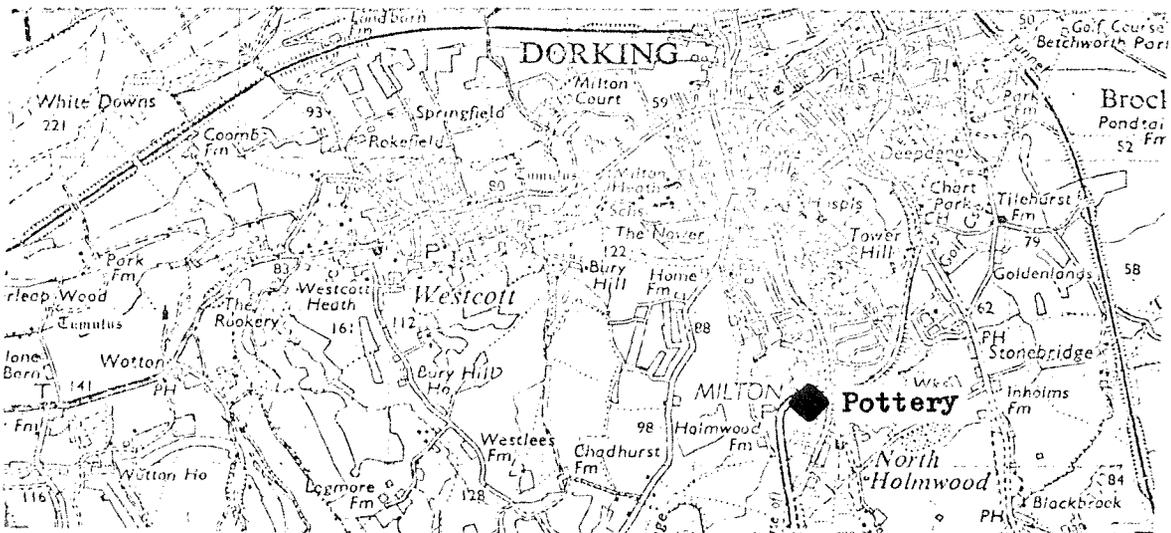


Fig. 9.74 MILTON, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

The disused pottery at North Holmwood listed in the Tithe Award may be connected with Potter's Field in the adjacent parish of Dorking. This could have been the source of clay used in the pottery, but the post-medieval surname 'Potter' does occur in the area (see no. 303, above).

OCKLEY

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/95)

354. 1628 Potlande (Gover et al. 1934, 277)
- c. 1840 Potland Field (Tithe Award no. 1097) TQ 137 368
- c. 1840 Jugland Field (Tithe Award no. 240) c. TQ 13 36
355. Potland Hangers (OS: TQ 13 NW) TQ 137 368
- Jugshill Lane (OS: TQ 13 NW) TQ 139 369

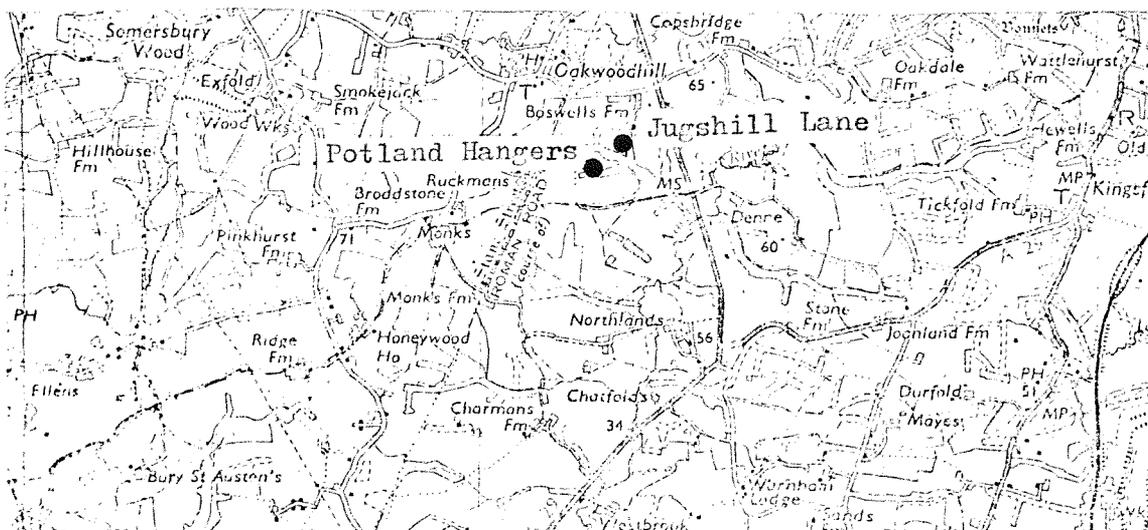


Fig. 9.75 OCKLEY, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

The combination of elements in the place-name 'Potland' suggests a derivation from ME potte- (pit; deep hole). However, the adjacent field is identified as 'Old Kiln Field' in the Tithe Award (no. 1104). Although many 'Kiln Fields' represent post-medieval brick and lime kilns, the prefix 'Old' is unusual and implies a former use of the land - possibly for pottery manufacture. Such a suggestion may be supported by the nearby name 'Jugshill Lane', and, although there can be no certainty of a pottery in the area, all three of these place-names are situated on the Weald Clay.

PIRBRIGHT

Archaeological evidence

356. Brookwood Crematorium (SU 953 558)

Wasters have been found on the site of a nineteenth-century pottery marked on the Tithe Map.

(Holling in Brears 1971a, 216)

357. Near Porridgepot Hill (SU 915 566)

Large quantities of sixteenth-century pottery suggesting a kiln near Porridgepot Hill (formerly Pottage Hill, see below) were reported in 1970-1.

(Holling 1971a, 57-89)

358. Stanford Farm (SU 946 544)

Seventeenth-century wasters were first noted at Stanford Farm in 1966, following documentary research (see below). Output of the pottery comprised a higher proportion of redwares than at the contemporary site at Ash.

(Holling 1971a, 62; Holling in Brears 1971a, 216)

Documentary evidence

359. 1665 Stanford Farm was leased to John Watts of Ash, potter.
(Holling 1969, 19; Holling 1971a, 62; Holling in Brears 1971a, 216)

1855 A pottery operated by Messrs. Hading & Cheeter, potters, is listed in a nineteenth-century directory.
(Holling in Brears 1971a, 216)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/99)

360. 1446 Potterneweye; Potterswey (Chertsey Cartularies I, 128)
c. SU 92 57

361. 1762 Pottery (Rocque's Map of Surrey: Holling 1971a, 58;
Holling in Brears 1971a, 216) SU 938 552

362. 1816 Pottage Hill (OS 1st ed.: Holling 1971a, 62)
SU 914 568

363. c. 1840 Pottery (Tithe Award: Holling in Brears 1971a, 216)
SU 953 558

Discussion

The earliest conclusive indication of pottery manufacture at Pirbright is the combined documentary and archaeological evidence for the mid-/late seventeenth-century pottery at Stanford Farm. Nevertheless, in view of the post-medieval potteries in the area, there is every likelihood that the fifteenth-century place-name 'potterneweye' or 'potterswey' is associated with medieval earthenware potters. The route may, however, take its name from potters elsewhere who journeyed through the area, either to sell their wares or to obtain clay. Thus, the name does not necessarily imply medieval kilns in Pirbright itself.

The writer has not attempted the detailed topographical research required to locate the 'potterswey' mentioned in a fifteenth-century perambulation of Godley Hundred. Nevertheless, the general area can be identified from certain place-names surviving on modern large-scale Ordnance Survey maps. The context of the name is indicated by the following extract from the perambulation:-

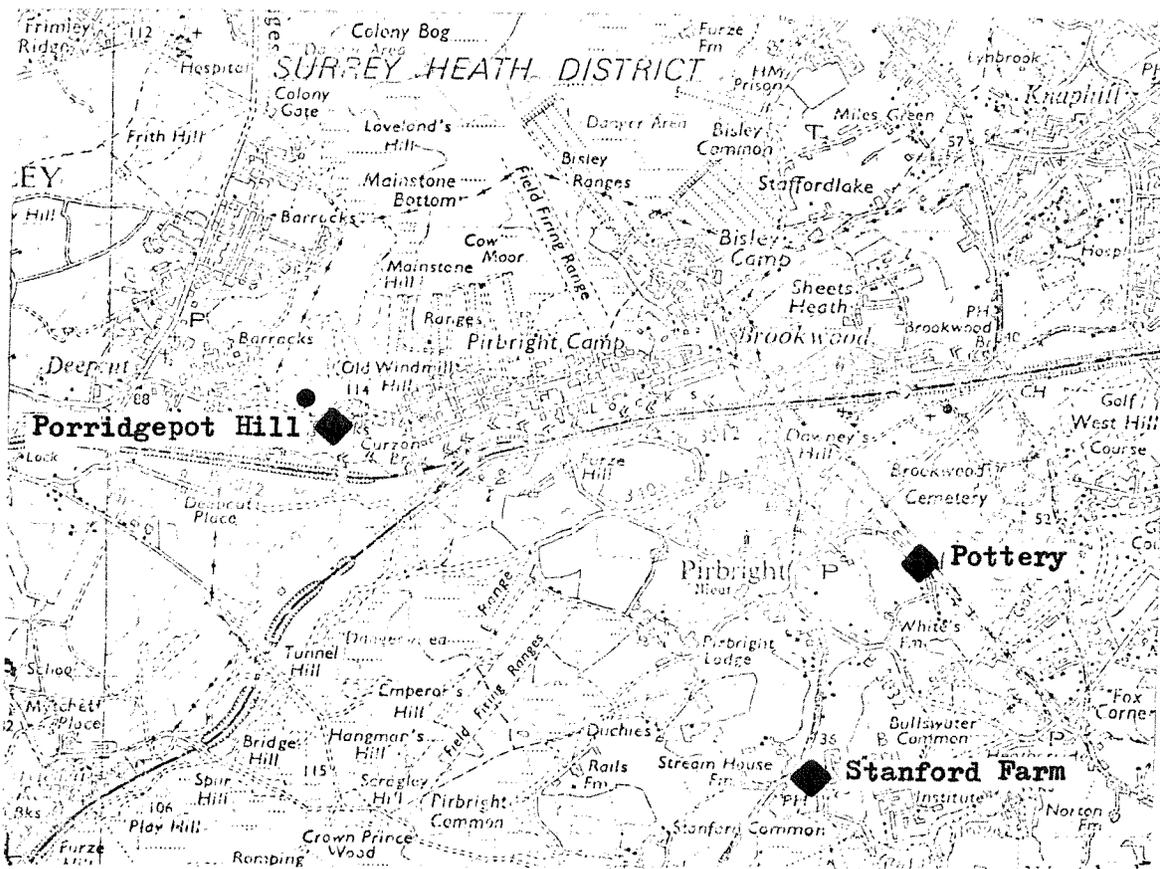


Fig. 9.76 PIRBRIGHT, Surrey (1:50,000)

"..... And fro pynnesgrof' to Bruseis Rammeshurst to iij Torris in the middill' of' haselhurst and from thennes to potterneweye. And fro potterneweye to Cowschotherne. And fro thennes to Cowmor'. And fro the Stondyngestone by the potterswey to the Whitestone. And fro thens over the Westwyburgh'. And' so to hanawdespathe ..."

(Chertsey Cartularies I, 128)

An earlier reference in the passage to 'Otershawe' (Ottershaw: TQ 02 63) and 'Mymbrigge' (Mimbridge: SU 98 61) indicates that the bounds were perambulated from east to west. The subsequent course of the perambulation identifies 'Cowmor'' (mentioned after the reference to 'potterneweye') with the modern name 'Cow Moor' (SU 92 57). The 'Stondyngestone' and 'Whitestone' may mark the south-west corner of the Hundred near Mainstone Hill (SU 91 57). Thus, 'potterswey' must have been situated on the north side of what is now Pirbright Camp, not far from the place-name 'Pottage Hill' recorded on the First Edition 1 in. Ordnance Survey map in 1816. In all probability, the route was

on a roughly east-west alignment, and it could undoubtedly be located more exactly by detailed local investigation.

Like other potteries in the Hampshire/Surrey border area, the post-medieval potters at Pirbright were doubtless attracted to this district by supplies of fuel and the availability of land, because strictly local sources of potting clay are scarce. Clay would probably have been obtained from the Reading Beds and London Clay occurring on the north side of the Hog's Back and at Farnham. Peat for fuel on the other hand was dug extensively on the Commons west of the village of Pirbright during the eighteenth century (Holling 1971a, 63).

REIGATE

Earlswood

Archaeological evidence

364. Near Earlswood Common (c. TQ 27 48)

A medieval jug was found near Earlswood Common in 1893. It has been claimed as a waster, but is more likely to be a marketed vessel (see below).

(Hobson 1902, fig. 1; 1903, 57 fig. 36; Rackham 1948, pl. 61; Turner 1974, 50; Finds: British Museum, B1)

365. The Knob (Earlswood Golf Club House) (TQ 270 485)

A second medieval jug - definitely a waster - was found in 1897 and Hooper (1945, 107-8) reports that other sherds have been found nearby.

(Hooper 1926; 1945, 107-8 pl. vi; Turner 1974, 50; Finds: Guildford Museum S 6154)

366. Bushfield Shaw (TQ 284 479)

The damaged remains of a single-flue medieval pottery kiln were excavated in 1973-4. The walls of the kiln were composed of clay with (?) some stones (Turner 1974, 49 fig. 2), and the interior of the firing chamber contained burnt clay presumably derived from the superstructure. The kiln had been built at ground level (not in a pit), and inside there was evidence of a split pedestal with three ducts. One of these was lined with roof tiles, and the raised floor is assumed to have been constructed of roof- and floor-tiles, both of which were represented among the debris. (Turner 1974; Finds: Excavator; Guildford Museum RB 2806)

Documentary evidence

Earlswood

367. 1300 The Reeve's Account includes an annual rent of 2s. 8d. from earthenware potters:-

"De firma figulorum per annum iis. viiid."

(Hooper 1945, 107)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/103)

368. 1623 Potteriches (Hooper 1945, 108) c. TQ 259 488

369. c. 1840 Pottery and Buildings (Tithe Award no. 1461) TQ 256 492

370. Potters Way (modern street name) TQ 260 485

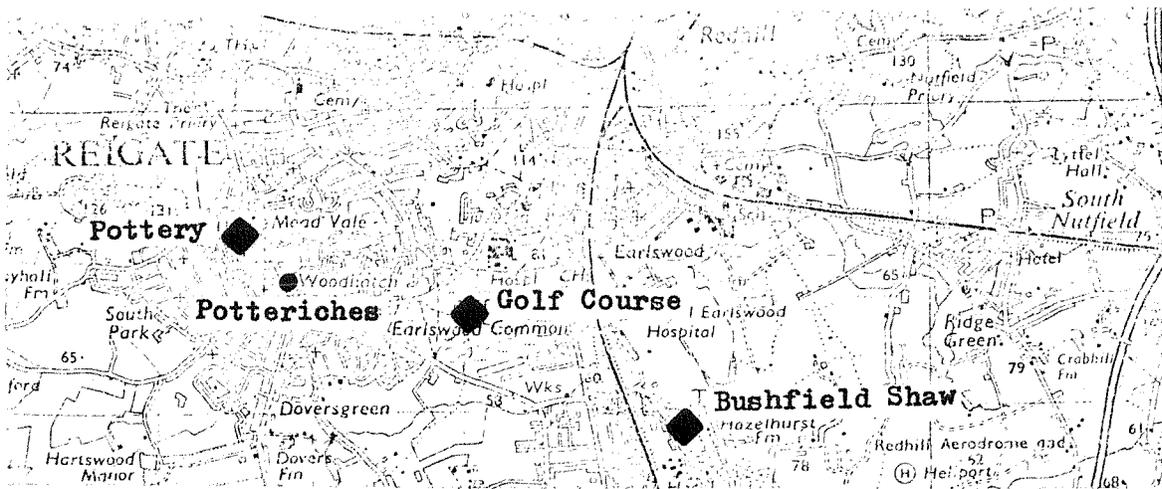


Fig. 9.77 REIGATE, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

Medieval pottery production at Earlswood is attested both by documentary sources and by archaeological evidence. At least one kiln has been discovered on the eastern fringes of Earlswood Common, and another site on the opposite side of the Common may be indicated by the waster jug found in 1897. The other jug with animal decoration, however, is probably a marketed vessel from the London area (Rackham & Hurst 1972, pl. 61).

Earlswood Common provided valuable sources of clay for the manufacture of both pottery and tiles during the medieval and later period. The fourteenth-century kiln at Bushfield Shaw is situated on Weald Clay adjacent to a post-medieval brickfield, where the Geological Surveyors

have noted outcrops of 'buff clay with scattered flints'. Perhaps significantly, the fabric of the Earlswood products is tempered with sand rather than flint. A more likely source for the temper would, therefore, be from the Hythe Beds on the north side of Earlswood Common where deposits of 'coarse sand' have been noted. Indeed, the clay, too, may have come from outcrops of the Atherfield Clay which occur adjacent to the Hythe Beds within 1km to the north of Bushfield Shaw. This type of location offering access to the Weald Clay, Atherfield Clay and Hythe Beds appears to have been favoured by medieval potters and tile-makers in east Surrey because ceramic industries occur in a similar environment at Dorking (see Section 9.4.5, no. 96), Limpsfield, and possibly also at Brasted, Kent (see nos. 338-49 and 167, above).

White clay used for slip decoration on the Earlswood jugs would not have been available locally, and it must, therefore, have been imported, probably from the Reading Beds some 25km to the north. Turner (1974, 50) has made the interesting observation that the place-name 'Potters Lane' in Banstead (see no. 284, above) may indicate the route followed by potters from Earlswood travelling to the Cheam area in order to obtain their clay. Clearly, there can be no proof that the name is derived from potters carting clay rather than making journeys to sell their wares, but it is conceivable that they might have taken loads of pottery on the outward journey, returning with a supply of clay when it was needed.

The sand temper of the fourteenth-century Earlswood products is highly distinctive, and the writer has observed apparently identical coarse quartz grains in some of the twelfth-century wares found at Reigate (e.g. material exhibited at Guildford, April 1980). Although samples have not been thin-sectioned, it seems likely that the same raw materials were being used at an earlier date than that of the known kilns. As at Tyler Hill, Kent (see nos. 197-9, above), evidence from marketed vessels suggests that potters may have been working at or near Earlswood in the twelfth century or earlier.

The later history of pottery manufacture in the Reigate area is obscure, and there is no archaeological evidence for continuity of production at Earlswood after the fourteenth century. The place-name 'Potteriches', recorded in the seventeenth century, however, may be associated with later potteries south of Reigate. Indeed, a nineteenth-century workshop is marked nearby on the Tithe Map.

Finally, it is worth recording that the modern street name, 'Cronkshill' occurs on the west side of Earlswood Common (TQ 26 48). This is probably coincidence, but the name 'Cronklands' is also found in similar proximity to medieval kilns at Limpsfield, where, however, the place-name is thought to be associated with a local surname (see no. 349, above).

SEALE AND TONGHAM

Archaeological evidence

371. Hampton Park, Seale (SU 909 476)

Considerable quantities of pottery were found in association with a tile kiln and neighbouring medieval building excavated in 1939. The amount of pottery may indicate earthenware manufacture as well as tile-making on the site, but no wasters were recorded at the time of excavation. The material has since been mislaid, and exhaustive enquiries have failed to locate it (see Section 9.4.5 no. 116).

(Money 1943)

Documentary evidence

372. 1574 A custumal dated 1617 records that in 1574 three tenants of Farnham Manor forfeited their property in Tongham for digging white clay or potters' clay on their lands without a licence.

(Manning 1967; Holling 1969, 19; 1971a, 63)

- 1818 A sale catalogue of Poyle Park in Tongham lists a 'vein of potters' clay' as one of its assets.

(Holling 1971a, 63)

Discussion

Although there is no conclusive evidence for pottery manufacture in the parish of Seale and Tongham itself, the outcrops of Reading Beds and London Clay were noted as a source of potting clay, probably exploited by potters in the Blackwater area some 10km to the north.

SEND

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/108)

373. Potters Lane (modern street name)

TQ 01 55 to

TQ 02 53

Discussion

The long and winding 'Potters Lane' extends from Cartbridge near Send for a distance of 3km southwards to Nuthill Farm where a track

377. c. 1840	Potgun Shaw (Tithe Award no. 15)	TQ 410 537
c. 1840	Potgun Field (Tithe Award no. 16)	TQ 410 537
	Pitchers Wood (OS)	TQ 397 561

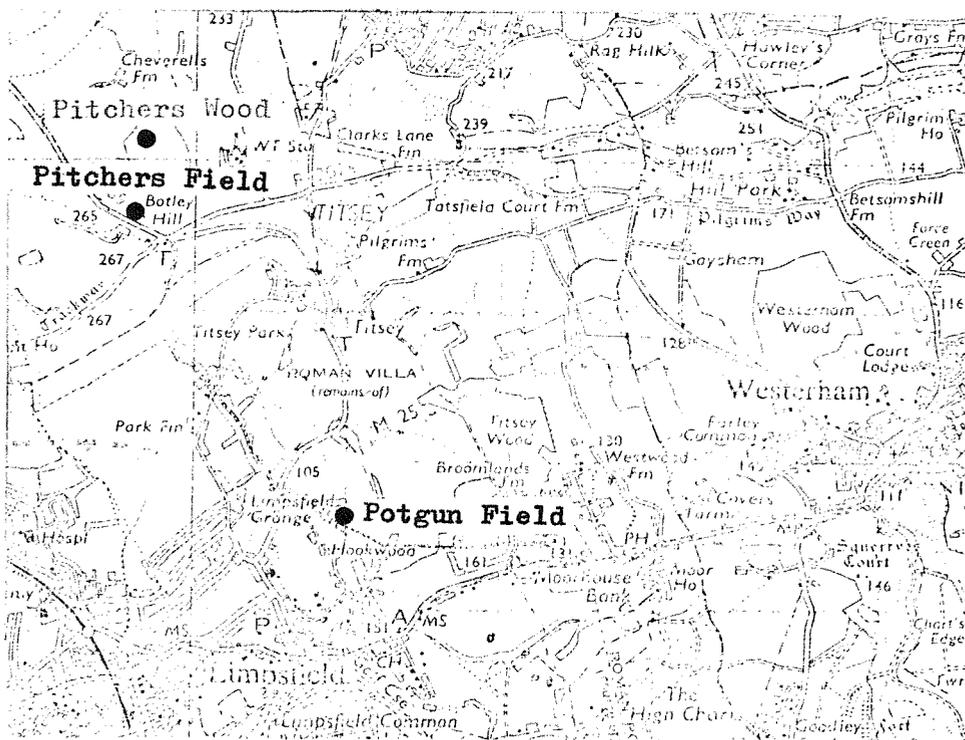


Fig. 9.78 TITSEY, Surrey (1:50,000)

Discussion

The northern part of Titsey Parish lies on Chalk with outcrops of clay-with-flints. Neither the place-name 'Pitchers' nor 'Potgun' suggests an obvious connection with pottery manufacture, but these names have been included in view of the medieval pottery industry centred on the adjacent parish of Limpsfield. Indeed, Potgun Field lies within 0.5km of the medieval kiln at Postlands, Limpsfield (see no. 341, above).

WALTON-ON-THAMES

Personal names (pre-1500)

378. 1398	Richard Crokhere
	(Feet of Fines: Lewis 1894, 162)

Discussion

Surnames are generally regarded as being hereditary by the late fourteenth century. An association with pottery manufacture is, therefore, unlikely.

PLACES IN THE HISTORIC COUNTY OF SURREY, NOW IN GREATER LONDON

Addiscombe (Croydon LB)
Beddington (Sutton LB)
Carshalton (Sutton LB)
Cheam (Sutton LB)
Coulsdon (Croydon LB)
Croydon (Croydon LB)
Dulwich (Southwark LB)
Kennington (Lambeth LB)
Kingston-upon-Thames (Kingston LB)
Lambeth (Lambeth LB)
Mitcham (Merton LB)
Mortlake (Richmond LB)
Nine Elms (Wandsworth LB)
Norbiton (Kingston LB)
Norwood (Croydon LB)
Putney (Wandsworth LB)
Rotherhithe (Southwark LB)
Sanderstead (Croydon LB)
Southfields (Wandsworth LB)
South Lambeth (Lambeth LB)
Southwark (Southwark LB)
Streatham (Lambeth LB)
Surbiton (Kingston LB)
Sutton (Sutton LB)
Tooting Bec (Wandsworth LB)

9.1.6 East Sussex

ALCISTON

Personal names (pre-1500)

379. 1433 William Potman
(Brent 1968, 99)
- 1437-61 William (?) son of John Potman
(ibid., 99)
- 1455-75 John Potman, bailiff
(ibid., 99)

Discussion

William Potman was a shepherd who owned twenty sheep in 1433. John Potman (William's father?) had also been a shepherd and another John Potman was bailiff between 1455 and 1475. The medieval surnames 'Potman' and 'Poteman' occur quite frequently in this part of Sussex, and the fifteenth-century Potman family at Alciston may have been descended from the 'Potemans' recorded under the neighbouring parishes of Alfriston and Friston in the first half of the fourteenth century (see nos. 380 and 433, below). Whatever the origin of the name, it is clear that the family was not connected with pottery during the fifteenth century.

ALFRISTON

Personal names (pre-1350)

380. 1318-9 Richard Poteman
(Feet of Fines: Salzman 1916, 42 no. 1543)
- 1327 Willmo Poteman
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 203)
- 1327 Johe Poteman
(ibid., 203)
- 1332 Pho. Poteman
Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 314)
- 1332 Rico. Poteman
(ibid., 314)

Discussion

We hear first of one Richard Poteman in 1318-9 in connection with land at Alfriston and Eastdean. Other members of the Poteman family recorded in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1327 and 1332 were assessed at rates ranging from 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 3d. - all within the range of payments made by known potters. Judging from the surname itself, however,

an association with pottery manufacture seems unlikely.

ARLINGTON

381. Abbots Wood (TQ 5649 0742)

Wasters discovered in Abbots Wood during the 1960's have been attributed variously to 'Upper Dicker' (Barton 1979, 182) or to the parish of Arlington. Moreover, Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 22) has also listed 'archaeological' evidence for pottery manufacture at Selmeston, but, in the absence of other finds, this, too, is assumed to relate to the Abbots Wood material. The national grid reference identified by the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division (TQ 50 NE 8) lies on the boundary between Arlington and Wilmington. The site itself is situated just inside a salient of Wilmington parish (see no. 529, below).

ASHBURNHAM

Documentary evidence

382. 1665 One Michael Pickenden, potter, is listed in the Hearth Tax returns.
(ESRO (microfilm): E 179 25821; C. Whittick, pers. comm.)

Personal names (pre-1350)

383. 1296 Ad' Potekyn
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 8)
1332 Robto' Potekyn
(ibid., 320)

Discussion

Although there was a tilery at Ashburnham during the second half of the fourteenth century (see Section 9.4.6 no. 126), a doubtful element in the surname of Adam and Robert Potekyn renders an association with pottery manufacture unlikely. Moreover, the 'potter' mentioned in the Hearth Tax returns is probably the same as a 'potfounder' recorded three years earlier (C. Whittick, pers. comm.). This implies that he was a metalworker rather than an earthenware potter.

BATTLE

Documentary evidence

384. 1650 Quarter Sessions records for 13th July, 1650, include the examination of 'Robert Blake of Battell, potter'.
(C. Whittick, pers. comm.)

Discussion

The case of Robert Blake concerned the purchase of lead. This may have been lead used for the glazes required by an earthenware potter; alternatively, the lead may have been used by a metalworker. The balance of probability would appear to lie with the latter interpretation.

BECKLEY

Personal names (pre-1500)

385. 1392 John Crokker
 (View of Frankpledge: Courthope & Formoy 1934, 119)
- 1393 William Potyn
 (ibid., 133 and 170)
- 1443 Robert Potyn
 (ibid., 32)
- 1446-7 Thomas Potyn
 (ibid., 148)
- 1455-6 William Potyn
 (ibid., 79-80)
- 1462 Thomas Potyn
 (ibid., 158)

Discussion

Most surnames had become hereditary by the fifteenth century. Moreover, the family name 'Potyn' occurs in the neighbouring parish of Wittersham, Kent (see no. 269, above), and, thus, there is unlikely to have been an association with pottery manufacture at Beckley.

Most of these references can be attributed to the hamlet of Hope (TQ 86 25), and it is, therefore, curious to find the surname 'Crokker' in an apparently close geographical association with the Potyn family. This is probably coincidence, but, assuming that neither family had migrated into the area during the fourteenth century, it could be argued that the combination of surnames indicates former pottery production practised by ancestors of the Crokker and Potyn families whose surnames had subsequently become hereditary.

Boreham Street: see WARTLING

BREDE

Archaeological evidence

386. Broadland Wood (TQ 837 191)

Fragments of medieval pottery have been collected from the south-west corner of Broadland Wood for many decades, but the sherds noted by the writer in 1977 and 1978 were appreciably smaller than those which had been discovered previously. Nevertheless, despite the effects of periodic 'fieldwalking', the density of material over the undisturbed ground was sufficient to identify this as a kiln site.

The heaviest concentration of sherds was noted in an area bounded by woodland tracks running east/west and north-west/south-east respectively; the latter is evidently a former continuation of the drive leading from Brede Place. Moreover, dark soil containing charcoal was visible in animal burrows at a depth of some 0.3m near the southern edge of the wood. A prominent earthwork comprising a bank (c. 1m high) and a ditch (c. 3m wide) runs north-west/south-east and may represent a former boundary. It appears to mark the approximate northern limit of the pottery scatter and has been cut through by the former driveway leading to Brede Place. Pottery has been found as far west as a broad shallow depression adjacent to the boundary between Broadland Wood and Little Broadlands. To the east, however, a light scatter of pottery continued to within a few metres of a (?) disused windmill mound on the south side of the wood.

There is a large water-filled clay pit near the dense pottery scatter at the south-west corner of the wood. Another smaller one lies to the north and irregularities in the field on the opposite side of Stubb Lane may represent further clay workings. A very deep 'quarry' on the north side of the wood, however, is unlikely to have been formed by the extraction of potting clay. Yet another clay pit is situated in Platter Field just outside Broadland Wood to the east of the drive which leads to Brede Place. This area, however, has remained under pasture on the three occasions when it has been observed by the writer in 1977; 1978; and 1982.

(Austen 1946, 94-5; Kaye-Smith 1953, 157; Baines 1980, 57; Finds: Hastings Museum, 948.60; E. Austen Collection, shown to the writer by Mr. A. G. Scott).

387. 17 Acre Field (c. TQ 839 184C)

Over 2,500 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from field-walking and a small trial excavation in 1978. One cracked vessel is definitely a waster and the surfaces of many sherds are crazed. This, combined with the quantity of material and uniformity of the fabrics demonstrated by thin-section analysis, confirms the presence of a kiln in the vicinity.

(Finds: Mr. A. G. Scott)

Documentary evidence

388. 1404 John Harry, potter, passed lands to another potter by the name of John Clark.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 252)
- 1405 John Harry, potter, held land called 'Hede', probably situated at The Hele near Broadland Wood.
(Austen 1946, 94-5)
- 1424 John Clark, potter, was Headborough for the Borough of Brede.
(ibid., 94-5)
- 1428 The name of John Clark appears in the Hundred Rolls.
(ibid., 94-5)
A reference in Chancery proceedings records a case concerning the refusal to the Lord of Brede by a potter and others.
(PRO: C1/69/264: C. Whittick, pers. comm.)
- 1769 The parish registers of Brede record the marriage of 'John Eldridge of this parish, potter' to Elizabeth Rummens.
(Brears 1971a, 217; Baines 1980, 59)
- 1786 Henry Richardson received 2s. 6d. a load for carrying $\frac{1}{4}$ load of potsherds to repair roads in the parish.
(ibid., 57)
- 1892 The pottery which had been founded by Henry Richardson closed down.
(Austen 1946, 95; Kaye-Smith 1953, 157; Brears 1971, 217; Baines 1980, 66)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/43)

389. 1842 Potmans Field (Tithe Award no. 389) TQ 835 195
- 1842 Little Potmans Field (Tithe Award no. 389a)
TQ 835 195

390.	1842	Platter Coppice (Tithe Award no. 15)	TQ 842 190
	1842	Platter Field (Tithe Award no. 17)	TQ 842 190
	1842	Little Platter Field (Tithe Award no. 19)	
			TQ 842 190
391.	1842	Potkiln Field and Pottery; Potkiln Meadow	
		(Tithe Award nos. 814-7)	TQ 816 187
		Pottery Lane	TQ 81 18

Personal names (pre-1350)

392.	1327	Robto de Crokham	
		(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 211)	
	1327	Walto Pottere	
		(ibid., 211)	
	1327	Hamon Potter	
		(ibid., 211)	
	1327	Stepho Potter	
		(ibid., 211)	
	1327	Stepho Poteman	
		(ibid., 211)	
	1327	Thom' Poteman	
		(ibid., 211)	
	1327	Robto Poteman	
		(ibid., 211)	
	1332	Stepho Potter	
		(ibid., 322)	
	1332	Hamon Potter	
		(ibid., 322)	
	1332	Johe Poteman	
		(ibid., 322)	
	1332	Agn' Poteman	
		(ibid., 322)	
	1332	Robto Poteman	
		(ibid., 322)	
	1332	Alano Poteman	
		(ibid., 322)	

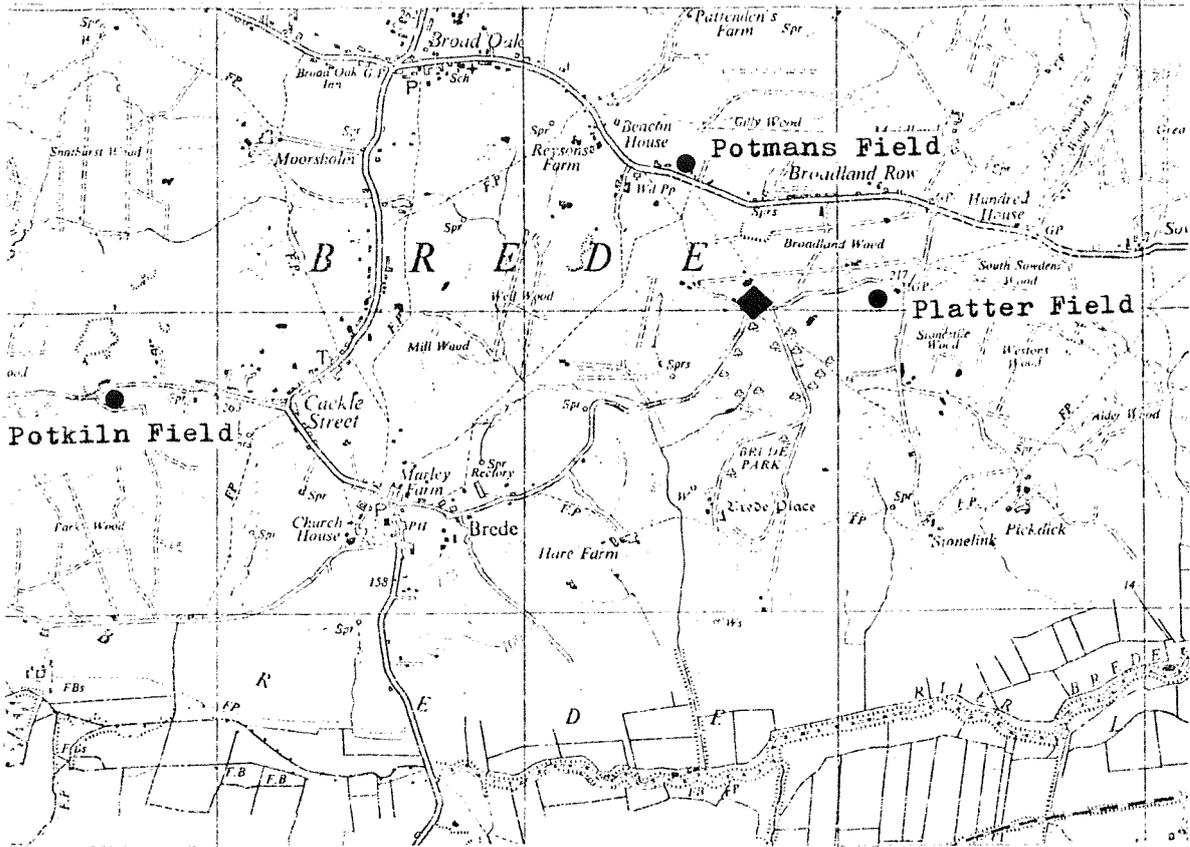


Fig. 9.79 BREDE, East Sussex (1:25,000)

Discussion

Medieval pottery manufacture at Brede was centred on the area around Broadland Wood, some 1km north-east of the village. In addition to the pottery scatters and clay pits in the wood itself, land on the south side of Stubb Lane includes 'Platter Copse', 'Platter Field' and 'Little Platter Field'. To the north of Broadland Wood lies 'Potmans Field' and 'Little Potmans Field'. Moreover, Austen (1946, 95) has identified land held by a fifteenth-century potter with a place-name 'The Hele' in this area of Brede.

There can be little doubt that the surnames 'Pottere' and 'Potter' recorded in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1327 and 1332 denote an association with pottery manufacture. Walto Pottere paid 6d. in 1327; Hamon Potter was assessed at 6d. in 1327 and 8d. in 1332; while Stepho Potter paid 1s. in 1332. Likewise, the name 'Potmans Field' is surely derived from the medieval surname 'Poteman'. In this instance, however, an association with pottery manufacture is less certain,

although likely. Johe Poteman assessed at 8d. in 1332 and Thom' Poteman assessed at 6½d. paid less than others bearing this surname. Their assessments in 1327 and 1332 ranged from 1s. ¾d. to 5s. ½d. In view of the proximity to Broadland Wood, it seems probable that at least some members of the Poteman family were engaged in pottery manufacture in the vicinity of Potmans Field. Robto de Crokham, on the other hand, was assessed at 3s. 1¾d. in 1327 and his surname appears to be of topographical origin, unconnected with pottery production.

Documentary references to potters in the early fifteenth century are of particular importance in determining continuity of production during the late medieval period. The limited sample of pottery from Broadland Wood contains nothing which is diagnostically later than the mid-fourteenth century, but later material is represented among finds from 17 Acre Field. The texture of the fabrics; the rim forms; and the presence of white-painted decoration at this site suggests a fifteenth-century date, possibly even continuing into the early decades of the sixteenth century.

There is neither documentary nor archaeological evidence for pottery manufacture at Brede during the later sixteenth or seventeenth centuries. Indeed, Mr. D. Martin (pers. comm.) has confirmed that no potters are listed in the Hearth Tax returns of 1665. Nevertheless, there remains the possibility that potters who earned their living from more than one enterprise may have been listed under a different occupation.

Baines (1980, 57) believes that the existence in 1715 of a three-acre 'Kiln Field' near the site of the later post-medieval pottery suggests that there was already some pottery or brickmaking activity in the area by this time. The first conclusive evidence for post-medieval pottery manufacture, however, comes from the parish registers in 1769. Henry Richards had purchased the site of his pottery between 1736 and 1761 and was apparently working there in 1786. Production continued until 1892 when, on the death of the potter, Aaron Weller, the workshop was closed, owing in part to a shortage of suitable clay.

The will of Henry Richardson, proved in 1798, included "Free Liberty to dig clay and earth in Great Park Wood and King Wood Land" (Baines 1980, 58). Unfortunately, the MSS Geological Survey maps for the area are incomplete, but it is clear that the sources of clay at King Wood (TQ 825 194) and Great Park Wood (presumably TQ 85 18, rather than Park Wood at TQ 81 18) were from similar

geological deposits to those which appear to have been exploited by the medieval potters. Broadland Wood lies on Wadhurst Clay with outcrops of the Ashdown Sands to the north and south-west. Many field-names in the parish contain the element 'pit', and one plot is described vividly as 'Dig Field' (Tithe Award no. 230). There are numerous 'mine-pits' in the clay to the east of Broadland Wood (Topley 1875, 63).

The site of the medieval kilns at Broadland Wood is one of the few known instances in south-east England where the archaeological evidence for medieval pottery manufacture remains unmolested by excavation, building development, or plough damage. The wood was felled in 1979-80 and has since been used for grazing. Earthworks possibly associated with the potteries would almost certainly suffer damage, were it proposed to grub up the tree-stumps, and any attempt to plough the area would undoubtedly destroy much of the archaeological record. The area has remained under woodland for at least 150 years, and, in view of its importance, archaeological investigation would rank as a high priority if the site becomes threatened.

BRIGHTON

Place-names

Patcham

393. Potters Bottom

(Register of C. Vigor Coll., Barbican House Museum, Lewes: 53 32/1)

Discussion

No further details of this place-name are available, but it is probably derived from a post-medieval surname.

BURWASH

Documentary evidence

394. C19th A pottery was active at Burwash in the nineteenth century.
(Baines 1980, 165)

Place-names

395. 1567-70 'Crockerham late Westons' (D'Elboux 1944, 76 no. 177)
1567-70 'Crockerham late Swanes' (ibid., 78 no. 180)
c. 1800 Crocker (or Crocker's) Ham (ESRO: RAF Box 83 (temp.)
TQ 655 223

Personal names (post-1500)

396. 1520 Richard Potter
(Vivian 1953, 3 no. 6)

- 1612 James Potter
(Will: Hamilton Hall 1901, 161)
- 1787 Nero Potter
(ESRO: QDH/EW1 PP 57)

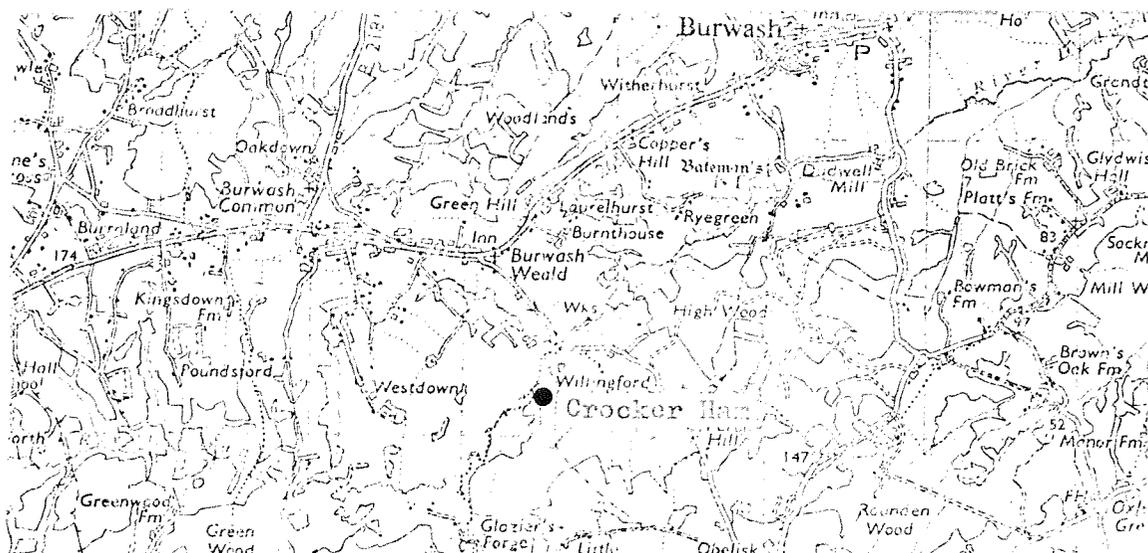


Fig. 9.80 BURWASH, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The place-name 'Crocker(s) Ham' can be traced back to the mid-sixteenth century and its position is shown on an undated estate map of c. 1800 at which time the field was under pasture. The name is probably derived from OE crocc- (crock; earthen vessel) and implies an association with pottery manufacture or the extraction of potting clay. Caution must, however, be exercised if pot- place-names are found in the area, because the local surname Potter occurs in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Nevertheless, there is a remote possibility that one Walter Potter recorded under the Hundred of Hawksburgh in 1392 was connected with Burwash. At this date there can be no certainty that he was a potter, but he was accused of breaking a covenant to cart two waggon-loads (of wood) out of the Forest (Courthope & Formoy 1934, 5; 14; 89-90).

BUXTED

Archaeological evidence

Little Forge (TQ 513 260)

397. A small quantity of wasters or poor 'seconds' has been noted among the sixteenth century earthenwares from this iron working site.

(C. F. Tebbutt and Mrs. D. Meades, pers. comm., 1977)

Documentary evidence

398. 1628 J. Longly, potter.

(PRO: QR/E/29/54; Brent 1977-8, 42 n. 7)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/52)

399. 1597-8 Pottersland (Buckhurst Terrier: Straker 1933, 81)

400. c. 1809 Potters Green (ESRO: Adams MSS 142(2)) TQ 503 231

c. 1840 Potters Green Farm (Tithe Award no. 159)

TQ 503 231

Potter's Green (OS)

TQ 503 231

Personal names (pre-1350)

401. 1296 John Potter'

(Mawer et al. 1934, 391)

Personal names (post-1500)

402. 1592 William Potter

(Will: Hamilton Hall 1901, 435)

1597-8 The widow Potter

(Buckhurst Terrier: Straker 1933, 81)



Fig. 9.81 BUXTED, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 24) cites 'documentary' evidence for a medieval potter at Totease. This is presumed to be the reference concerning one John Potter' at Buxted in 1296, to whom Mawer and Stenton (1929, 391) attribute the origin of the place-name Potter's Green. However, the earliest known reference to a 'potter' place-name at Buxted comes in the Buckhurst Terrier of 1597-8. The post-medieval surname 'Potter' is also recorded at this date.

There is a strong local presumption that the place-name Potter's Green was associated with pottery manufacture, and that ponds at Potter's Green Farm represent former clay-digging. This tradition is summarised in a W.I. publication entitled Buxted Village Walk in which it is recorded (p. 12) that an ancient cottage housed a potter, before becoming a bakery; then a farmhouse; and finally a private house. Mr. C. F. Tebbutt (pers. comm., 1977), however, has been unable to trace any positive archaeological evidence for a medieval or later pottery here. On the other hand, the occupation of potter is definitely recorded at Buxted in 1628, and the name J. Longly also appears ten years earlier, although there is no indication of his craft at that time.

The apparent wasters at Little Forge do not provide conclusive evidence for pottery manufacture on the site. The material examined by the writer is badly over-fired and slightly distorted, but these vessels could have been sold as seconds. Of possible significance, however, is the discovery that some of the slag found at this site is not derived from ironworking. Preliminary analysis by Mr. R. Clough has shown that the possibility of an association with the preparation of potters' glazes cannot be ruled out (Mr. C. F. Tebbutt, pers. comm., 1983). The samples have not been seen by the writer, and slag would certainly be an unexpected residue from pottery manufacture. Further analysis is, therefore, being undertaken. Examination of the pottery fabrics from Little Forge demonstrates that the vessels are not products of either the Lower Parrock or Boreham Street kilns, but production at these two workshops may have been slightly earlier than the recorded date of ironworking at this site in Buxted (Straker 1931, 388). It seems probable, therefore, that the material represents marketed 'seconds' from a nearer kiln - perhaps at Buxted itself.

Thus, it is impossible to make clear connections between any of the different classes of evidence. The place-names may be derived

from either the medieval or the post-medieval surnames, and there may or may not be a connection with the seventeenth-century potter. There can be little doubt, however, that suitable raw materials for pottery manufacture were available locally. Buxted lies at the western end of the Burwash Common Fault, and outcrops of Wadhurst Clay, Tunbridge Wells Sand and the Ashdown Beds occur in the immediate vicinity of Potter's Green (Topley 1875, 66).

CATSFIELD

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/53)

- | | | | |
|------|--------|---|--------------|
| 403. | 1446-7 | Potmansbregge (View of Frankpledge: Courthope & Formoy 1934, 154) | |
| | 1446-7 | Potmans hill (ibid., 154) | |
| | 1462-3 | Potmannysbrigge (ibid., 163) | |
| 404. | 1840 | Potmans Farm (Tithe Award no. 491) | TQ 724 115 |
| | | Potmans (OS) | TQ 7241 1158 |
| | | Potmans Lane | TQ 72 11 |

Personal names (pre-1350)

- | | | | |
|------|------|--|--|
| 405. | 1327 | Willmo Poteman | |
| | | (Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 209; Mawer & Stenton 1929, 486) | |

Personal names (pre 1500)

- | | | | |
|------|------|---|--|
| 406. | 1376 | John Potman | |
| | | (Straker 1931, 354) | |
| | 1392 | John Potman | |
| | | (View of Frankpledge: Courthope & Formoy 1934, 154) | |

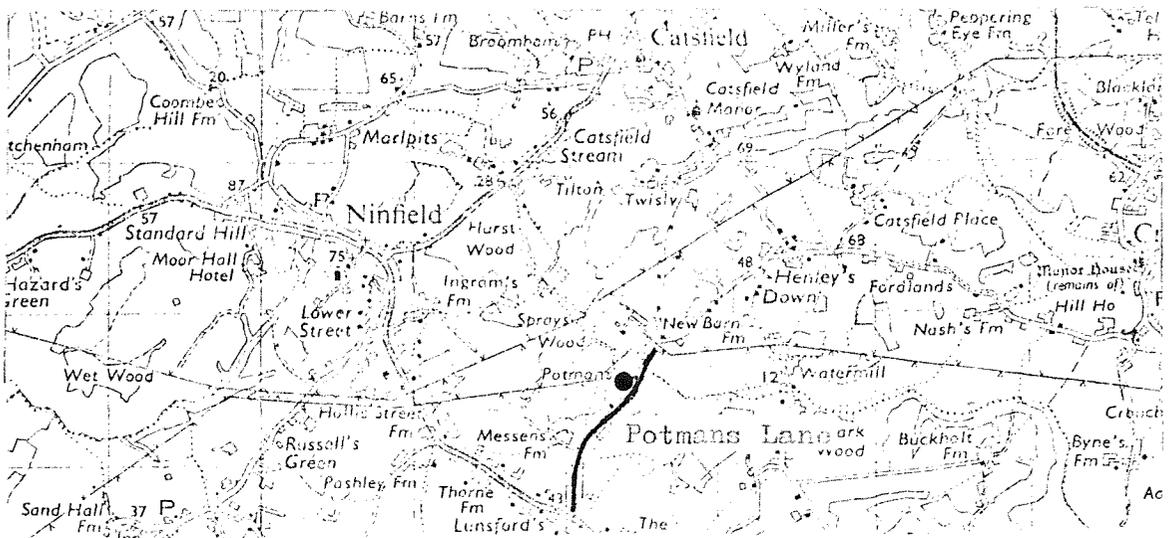


Fig. 9.82 CATSFIELD, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The place-name 'Potmans' is doubtless derived from the medieval surname Poteman. There can be no certainty, however, that this was a craft surname. Indeed, William Poteman was assessed at 2s. 8½d. in the 1327 Lay Subsidy rolls, and this figure is perhaps rather high for an earthenware potter. Moreover, John Potman held 25 acres of copyhold land in 1376 and was evidently a landholder of some substance. His ancestors may have been potters, but the surname had evidently become hereditary by the second half of the fourteenth century. When claiming to be a free man in 1376, John Potman maintained his case on the grounds that his grandfather had been a free man from Burwash. It may, therefore, be significant that the place-name 'Crockers Ham' occurs in that parish (see no. 395, above).

Nevertheless, Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 6) lists Catsfield as having 'documentary' evidence for medieval pottery manufacture. Apart from the surname Poteman, no other references have been encountered, and there is no archaeological evidence for medieval or later pottery manufacture in the area (Mr. B. K. Cheale; Mr. M. Anderson, pers. comm., 1977). Furthermore, the place-names 'Kiln Wood' (TQ 722 113 and TQ 720 103: Tithe Award nos. 495-6) which occur in the vicinity of Potmans are probably associated with post-medieval brick- or lime-burning rather than with a pottery.

CHAILEY

Documentary evidence

407. 1615 Francis Joy of Chayley, potter, married Joan Robertes of the same, maiden.
(Dunkin 1901, 94)
408. The Norman Pottery (TQ 391 173)
- 1792 Richard Norman purchased the Chailey Pottery, having rented it some years previously from one John Billinghamurst.
(Baines 1980, 104)
- 1841 Census returns describe two members of the Norman family as 'Journeymen Potters'.
(ibid., 116)
- 1939 The pottery was closed at the outbreak of the Second World War. It was re-opened afterwards with equipment used solely for brickmaking.
(ibid., 117)

409. The Alcorn Pottery (TQ 391 178)

- 1809 Thomas Alchorne (Alcorn) paid £2 2s. 0d. per annum for the right to dig brickearth.
(Baines 1980, 108)
- 1866 William Alcorn was listed in a directory as a brick and tile-maker.
(ibid., 110)
- 1881 The Alcorn works were bought by the Norman family and allowed to decay.
(ibid., 110)

Discussion

The marriage of a seventeenth-century potter shows that Chailey was already a centre of pottery manufacture before the famous nineteenth-century potteries were established. However, it is not possible to demonstrate continuity of production.

There had been a brickworks on the site of Chailey Pottery before 1721, but the earliest dated vessel is inscribed 1791. The Alcorn Pottery also originated as a brickworks. Although pottery is said to have been made there, a punch bowl inscribed 'Thomas Alcorn' was probably made for him rather than by him.

CROWBOROUGH

Documentary evidence

410. 1883 Crowborough was mentioned as an important centre of pottery making.
(Baines 1980, 165-6)

CROWHURST

Place-names

411. Dolls Ovens (Sussex Archaeological Society Library: Straker Papers Box 7, 1942-5225) TQ 77 12

Discussion

The field-name 'Dolls Ovens' is recorded among the Straker Papers as having a possible association with pottery manufacture (Mr. A. G. Scott, pers. comm.). There is no proof of this suggestion.

DALLINGTON

Documentary evidence

412. 1665 William Earl of Dallington, potter.
(Hearth Tax: ESRO: XA5/2; C. Whittick, pers. comm.)
- 1669 William Earl of Dallington, potter.
(ESRO: A 31/161; C. Whittick, pers. comm.)

Place-names

413. 1840 Potters Green (Steer 1958, 90 nos. 2074-6)

Personal names (post-1500)

414. 1596 William Potter
(Will: Hamilton Hall 1901, 402)
- 1641 John Potter
(ibid., 402)

Discussion

The place-name 'Potters Green', recorded in an estimate for the repair of a tenement at Dallington in 1840, is probably derived from the post-medieval surname 'Potter' which is known in the area from wills dated 1596 and 1641. Nevertheless, a potter - presumably an earthenware potter - was working at Dallington in the mid-seventeenth century.

DITCHLING

Documentary evidence

415. Ditchling Common Potteries (TQ 339 180)
- 1820 William Gravett is the first recorded owner of the Ditchling Potteries who is specifically described as a potter rather than a brickmaker.
(Baines 1980, 125)
- 1866 George Chinery of Ditchling Common was described as a brick, tile and pottery manufacturer.
(ibid., 126)
- c. 1870 Pottery manufacture is said to have ceased, but the works remained in operation after 1873, making architectural reliefs, chimney pots, etc.
(Brears 1971a, 218; Baines 1980, 126)

Discussion

Like the Chailey Potteries (see nos. 408-9, above), the workshop at Ditchling Common appears to have originated as a brickworks. The first reference to the site occurs in 1740 (Baines 1980, 123), but

there is no conclusive evidence that pottery was made there until c. 1820. Although pottery manufacture had ceased c. 1870, production of a limited range of earthenware vessels was resumed in the early twentieth century.

EASTBOURNE

Eastbourne

Place-names

416. 1801 Potland or Pudding Land Furlong (Estate map: Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne; L. Stevens, pers. comm.)
TQ 595 000

Personal names (pre-1350)

417. 1327 Johes Potel
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 192)
1331 John Potel
(Feet of Fines: Salzman 1916, 77 no. 1783)
1332 Johes Potel
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 303)

Discussion

Although assessed at only 1s. in the 1327 Lay Subsidy rolls, John Potel, who was described as 'of Eastbourne' in 1331, was certainly not a potter. It is conceivable, however, that his surname may have given rise to the field-name 'Potland' adjacent to the eastern boundary of Eastbourne Parish. Alternatively, there may be an association with medieval surnames recorded under the neighbouring parish of Willingdon (see no. 418, below).

The antiquity of this field-name has not been traced, but the alternative description 'Pudding Land' certainly implies a soft (?clay) subsoil near the eastern end of the Gault Clay outcrop. Nevertheless, the element 'Furlong' (as opposed to 'croft', for example) suggests that, even if there is any association with pottery manufacture at all, this place-name is more likely to denote an area in which there were clay pits, rather than the site of a potter's workshop. Moreover, the same place-name occurs as 'Portland' in the Tithe Award (nos. 68 and 70) which may indicate either that this is a later corruption, or that the 'r' was omitted from the spelling in 1801. The area seems to have included part of what is now a cemetery, and, despite inevitable disturbance of soil, there is no known archaeological evidence for pottery manufacture (Mr. L. Stevens, pers. comm., 1978).

Willingdon

Personal names (pre-1350)

- 418. 1292 Cok le pottere
(Extent of Willingdon Manor: Wilson 1961, 28)
- 1292 Reynold le pottere
(ibid., 28)
- 1296 Petro Potel
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 22)
- 1296 Christina Poteman
(ibid., 22)

Discussion

Christina Poteman and Peter Potel were assessed at 1s. and 1s. 6½d. respectively in the 1296 Lay Subsidy rolls, but neither was necessarily a potter. The names of Cok and Reynold le pottere, however, are more promising. Reynold's landholdings were considerably greater than would be expected of an earthenware potter, but Cok le pottere may well have had a craft surname. Indeed, it is tempting to speculate that his christian name, too, may have been derived from 'Crock', but the fore-name 'Cok' is found intermittently in the medieval Lay Subsidy rolls.

The parish of Willingdon (now part of Eastbourne) is situated at the eastern end of the Gault Clay outcrop; thus, raw materials for pottery manufacture would have been available in the locality. There may, indeed, be a connection between the medieval surnames at Willingdon and the field-name 'Potland' on the eastern boundary of Eastbourne parish (see no. 417, above).

EAST HOATHLY

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/90)

- 419. 1813 Potters Green (Dicker Enclosure Award: ESRO: QDD/6/E2)
TQ 534 168
- c. 1840 Potters Green (Tithe Award no. 286) TQ 534 168

Personal names (pre-1350)

- 420. 1296 Miche le Pottere
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 27)
- 1296 Rado le Pottere
(ibid., 27)

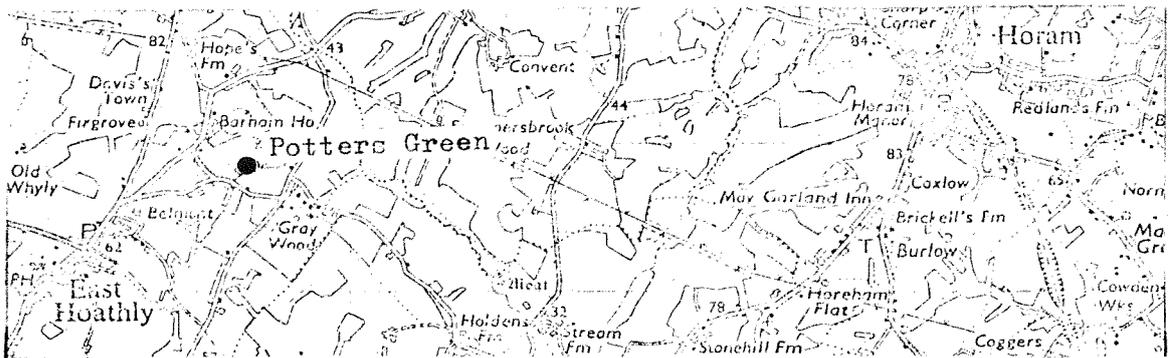


Fig. 9.83 EAST HOATHLY, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The antiquity of the place-name 'Potters Green' has not been traced, but it is tempting to speculate on a possible connection with Miche and Rado le Pottere recorded under 'Hadlegh and Hhytyngelegh' in the 1296 Lay Subsidy rolls. The former was assessed at 2s. 2½d.; the latter at 3s 4½d. Both of these assessments are somewhat higher than might be expected of earthenware potters, but the descriptive element 'le' suggests that these may be craft surnames.

The place-name 'Potters Green' appears to have become lost by the second half of the nineteenth century. A map, dated 1871, accompanying the sale particulars of the Barham and Foxhunt Estate shows the area as 'Wilderness' occupied by woodland (ESRO: XSP S1 Plan ref. 103). No post-medieval 'Potter' surnames have been traced in the area, although 'Porters Wood' (TQ 534 177) shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map may have been connected with one Thomas Porter whose will was recorded in 1794 (ESRO: De La Warr MSS 450). Thus, there remains a possibility that Potters Green was associated with pottery manufacture.

The area was visited by the writer with Mr. C. Whittick in 1979. Potters Green remains under woodland adjacent to a former lane. There is a very deep pit - presumably resulting from extraction of the clay subsoil - but no archaeological evidence for pottery manufacture was noted either here or in the adjacent fields which were under pasture at the time.



Fig. 9.84 Extract from the EAST HOATHLY Tithe Map, c. 1840
(PRO: IR 30/35/90)

EWHURST

Place-names

421. 1520 Puthouse (KAO: U1475 M246, Mrs. G. Jones, pers. comm.)
TQ 783 208
422. c. 1670 Crockers, Coemanswishe alias Cockmanswishe (ESRO:
Add MS 4440)

Personal names (pre-1350)

423. c. 1225 Walti Potehouse
(KAO: U1475 M242, Mrs. G. Jones, pers. comm.)
- c. 1225 Alan Putehus
(ibid.)

Discussion

The surname 'Potehous' occurs under the heading "Strétfield Boro'" in a rental dated c. 1225 among the De L'Isle and Dudley manuscripts at the Kent Archives Office. Research undertaken by Mrs. G. Jones (pers. comm. 1981) has shown that Walti Potehous made four quarterly payments, each of 8d., while Alan Putehus, who appears in a different hand later in the same rental, made two half-yearly payments, one of 2½d.; the other of 3d. Mrs. Jones writes:-

"The name is not mentioned in the rentals of c. 1390 (KAO: U1475 M243) or 1470-1 (KAO: U1475 M244) but reappears in the rental of 1520 (KAO: U1475 M246) as Puthouse (owned by Lawrence Byshoppe, rent 4s. 6d."

A survey of 1567 (D'Elboux 1944) describes what is probably the same place as 'Wulvishill alias Puttishothe'. The name Wulvishill survives as Woolvers Field on the Tithe Map, and this has, therefore, been taken as the source of the National Grid reference noted above.

There can be no certainty that this place-name - probably derived from the early thirteenth-century surnames - was associated with pottery manufacture. Nevertheless, the location near a geological fault with Wadhurst Clay occurring in an area otherwise composed of Ashdown Sand would have offered the necessary raw materials for a medieval potter. Indeed, there is evidence of medieval tileries in the parish of Ewhurst (see Section 9.4.6 nos. 134-6), and the seventeenth-century place-name 'Crockers' may also indicate former pottery production. However, the writer has not attempted to locate the latter place-name, and it should be noted that a similar name in the nearby parish of Northiam appears to be derived from the medieval surname Crèvècoer (see no. 475, below).

The site of 'Wulvishill alias Puttishothe' is now planted mainly with conifers, but Mrs. Jones and her colleagues conducting the Lordship Wood Survey are maintaining a watching brief during periodic clearances.

FLETCHING

Place-names

424. 1504 Potemansforde (ESRO: Add MS 2557)
1597-8 Potmanford (Buckhurst Terrier: Straker 1933, 68)

Personal names (pre-1350)

425. 1296 Johanne Pottere
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 33)

Personal names (post-1500)

426. 1540 John Potter
(ESRO: Add MS 2560)

Discussion

Johanne Pottere, listed under the "Libertate of Leycestr'", was assessed at 1s. in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1296. She may have come from a family of potters.

Although incapable of proof, there may also be a connection with 'Potmansford' in the Manor of Sheffield. A grant dated 1504 gives a clue to the location:-

"1 meadow called le Mellepende near Potemansforde in Fletching, abutting W. on the King's highway, N. on land called Tyris, S. on the King's Street."

(ESRO: Add MS 2557)

Later in the sixteenth century, eight acres of 'land called Potmanford and other lands called Potmanford' are mentioned in the Buckhurst Terrier of 1597-8. In the context of medieval pottery manufacture, however, the significance both of the surname 'Pottere' and of the place-name 'Potmansford' is questionable.

FOLKINGTON

Place-names

427. 1214-5 Pottingehamme (Feet of Fines: Salzman 1902, 34)
428 1214-5 Pottemere (ibid., 34)

Discussion

The place-names 'Pottingehamme' (Puddingham in Folkington) and 'Pottemere' are probably derived from ME potte- (pit; deep hole), rather than from an association with pottery manufacture. Nevertheless,

the parish of Folkington lies in the scarp-foot zone astride the seam of Gault Clay in the type of location favoured by medieval potters elsewhere as at Ringmer, for example (see no. 501, below).

FOREST ROW

Place-names

429. Crockers Bank Pond (OS)

TQ 424 375



Fig. 9.85 FOREST ROW, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The place-name Crockers Bank Pond, near Ashurstwood but lying just within the modern parish of Forest Row, may be connected with Rico Crocker listed as 'Taxator' for the Hundred of East Grinstead in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1327 (see no. 569, below). When visited by the writer in 1977, the area was under pasture, with no apparent archaeological evidence for an association with pottery manufacture.

FRAMFIELD

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/109)

- | | | |
|-----------|---|------------|
| 430. 1587 | Crocksted (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 393) | |
| 1597-8 | Croxteed Wish (Buckhurst Terrier: Straker 1933, 82) | |
| 1794 | Croxted (ESRO: De La Warr MS 450) | |
| c. 1840 | Croxted (Tithe Award no. 204) | TQ 493 179 |
| c. 1840 | Little Croxted (Tithe Award no. 256) | TQ 493 181 |
| c. 1840 | Croxted Green (Tithe Award no. 1605) | |

Crockstead (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 393; Copley 1958, 302)	TQ 493 179
Crockstead Green (OS)	TQ 493 176
Crockstead Green Farm (OS)	TQ 494 175

Personal names (pre-1350)

431. 1327 Relicta Willi Crockstede
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 198)
- 1332 Ad. le Potstede
(ibid., 309)

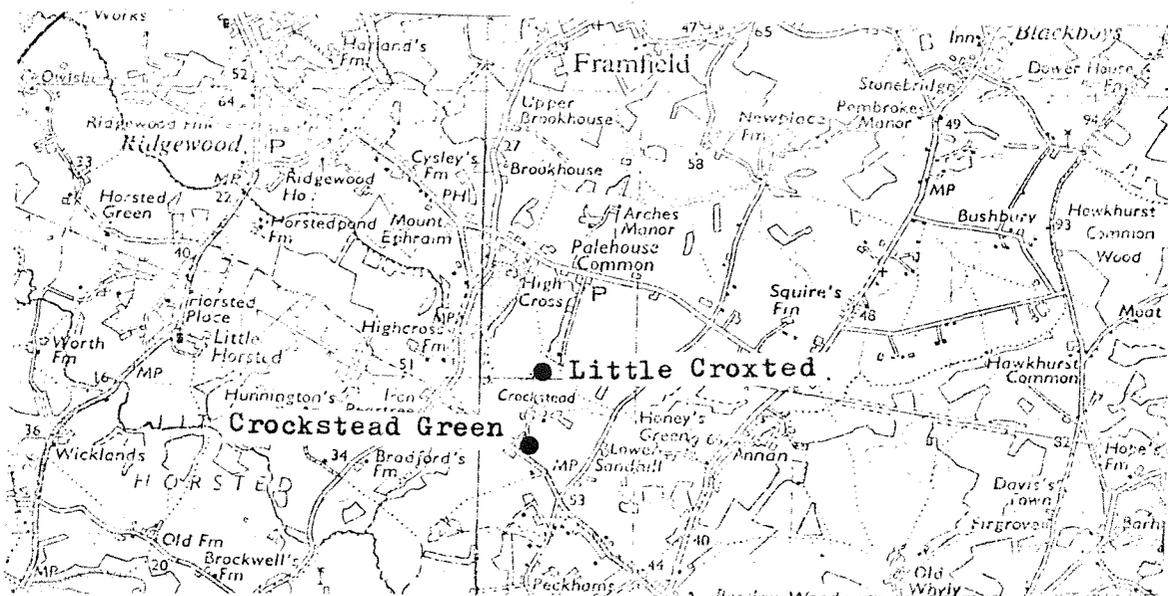


Fig. 9.86 FRAMFIELD, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The combination of medieval surnames 'Crockstede' and 'Potstede' at Framfield suggests that the place-name 'Crockstead' is derived from OE crocc- (crock; earthen vessel), rather than from OE croc- (crook). Mawer and Stenton (1929, 363) have identified this as probably a 'place where crocks or pots were made'.

The earliest known occurrence of a topographical surname derived from this place comes in 1268 (ibid., 363), but there is no record of any occupational surnames. The widow of William Crockstede and Adam le Potstede were assessed at 2s. and 6s. 8d. respectively in the 1327 Lay Subsidy rolls. Neither can be identified as a working potter,

and Adam's assessment is certainly too high for his surname to denote a craft association. Thus, if the name Crockstead really is significant, an earlier connection with pottery manufacture must be sought - possibly in the twelfth or early thirteenth century.

Place-names incorporating the word 'Crockstead' occur over a fairly wide area in this part of Framfield. It is, therefore, difficult to pinpoint the original location. The area is situated on Tunbridge Wells Sand near the edge of an outcrop of Wadhurst Clay. Numerous field names in the parish include the element 'pit', and 'Lott pitts' (ESRO: Add MS 3664-5) could possibly represent a debased form of the Latin word for clay. A visit by the writer in 1978 has confirmed the presence of several deep pits and ponds (?clay pits) at Crockstead Farm and on adjoining land, but there is no known archaeological evidence for medieval pottery manufacture (Mr. C. A. Starnes, pers. comm., 1978).

FRANT

Personal names (pre-1500)

432. 1466 William Potter
(ESRO: Dyke (Hutton) MS 289)
- 1469 William Potter
(ESRO: Dyke (Hutton) MS 292)

Discussion

This late medieval surname serves as a caution if any pot-place-names remain to be found in the area.

FRISTON

Personal names (pre-1350)

433. 1327 Thom. Poteman
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 190)
- 1327 Ricus Poteman
(ibid., 190)

Discussion

The medieval surname 'Poteman' is fairly common in this part of Sussex (see no. 380, above). Although Richard Poteman was assessed in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1327 at 1s. and Thomas at only 6d. (Hudson 1910, 190), there can be no certainty that either was associated with pottery manufacture.

GUESTLING

Place-names

- 434. 1402 Potyslond (View of Frankpledge: Courthope & Formoy 1934, 180)

Personal names (pre-1350)

- 435. 1327 Johe Potelond
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 213)

Discussion

There is probably a connection between the place-name 'Potyslond' and the medieval surname 'Potelond'. John Potelond, however, was assessed at 3s. in the 1327 Lay Subsidy rolls (Hudson 1910, 213). This figure, combined with the apparent topographical derivation of his surname, renders an association with pottery manufacture unlikely.

HADLOW DOWN

Place-names

- 436. 1771 Potmans Croft (ESRO: Add MS 3647; 3648)
c. TQ 53 25

Discussion

The place-name 'Potmans Croft' is mentioned in a marriage settlement dated 1771. Its location is described as follows:-

"Potmans Croft (2a) near Hadley Down in Mayfield, abutting E. and S. on the highway from Hadley Down to Stone Mill Brook, W. on land formerly of James Dicker and now of Thomas Everest, N. on lands of Richard Marten"

(ESRO: Add MS 3647; 3648)

The antiquity of the name has not been traced, but it is likely to be derived from a surname. There can be no certainty, however, of an association with pottery manufacture.

HAILSHAM

Documentary evidence

- 437. 1866 A potter at Hawklands is mentioned in Pike's Directory.
(Baines 1980, 166)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/120)

- 438. 1538 Crokerne (Salzman 1901, 244-5; 250)
- 1640 Croches, Crocker Row (Salzman 1901, 29-30)
- 439. 1829 Honey Crocks (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 438)
Honeycrook (OS) TQ 600 073

- 440. 1570 Potters (Salzman 1901, 155)
- 1626 Pottgate (ibid., 51)
- 1693 Potters (ibid., 255)

Personal names (pre-1500)

- 441. 1411-2 John Potter
(Feet of Fines: Salzman 1916, 235 no. 2892)
- c. 1450 John Potter
(Battle Abbey Rental: Salzman 1901, 92)
- 1495-6 John Poteman
(Salzman 1901, 76)

Personal names (post-1500)

- 442. 1558-61 Crocker
(Parish Registers: ibid., 145)
- 1564 John Putland
(Will: Hamilton Hall 1901, 73)
- c. 1840 Henry Potter
(Tithe Award: PRO IR 30/35/120)

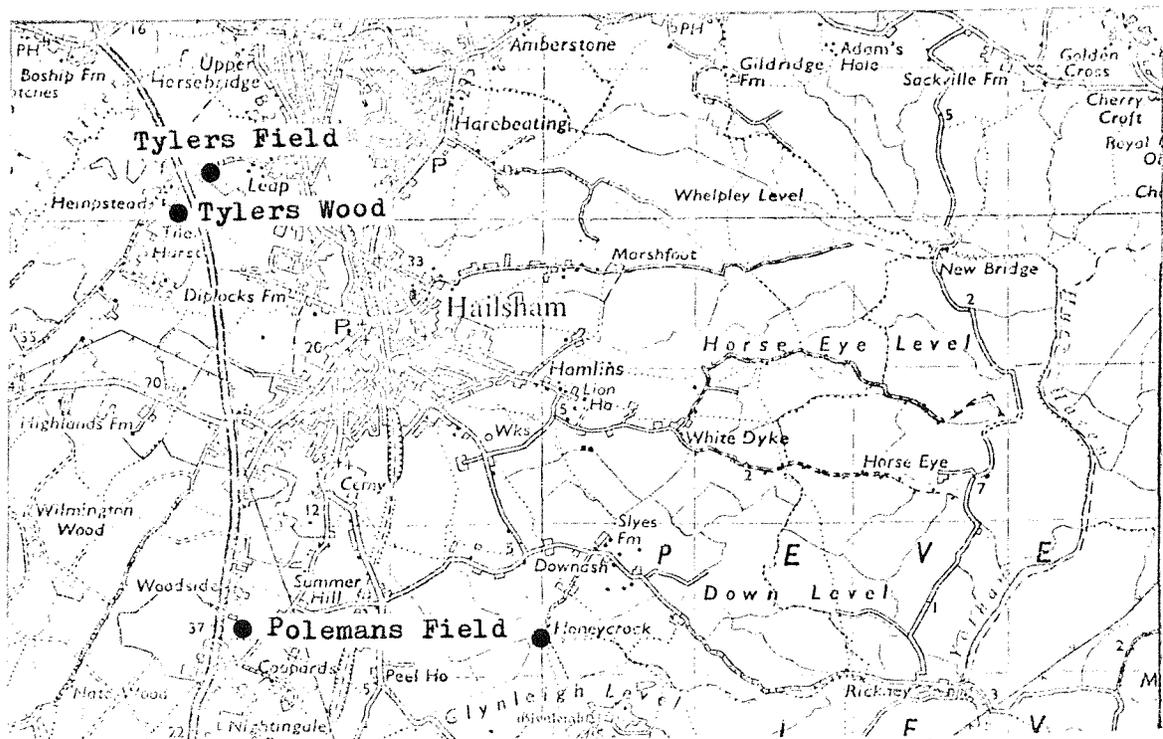


Fig. 9.87 HAILSHAM, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

There is strong circumstantial evidence for a tilery at Hailsham dating at least from the sixteenth century (see Section 9.4.6 no. 137), and there is documentary evidence for brickmaking during the seventeenth century (VCH Sussex 1907, 253). The evidence for pottery manufacture before the nineteenth century, however, is tantalisingly inconclusive.

The combination of pot- and crock- place-names is highly suggestive. 'A croft called Potters' (Salzman 1901, 155; 255) is mentioned in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. More significant, though, is the land known as 'Crockerne' recorded in the Valor Ecclesiasticus as having a value of only 12s. Crockerne (in Hailsham) was among the lands granted to Thomas Cromwell after the dissolution of Michelham Priory. The elements crock- (crock; earthen vessel) and aerne- (house) are strongly indicative of an association with pottery manufacture, as inferred at Crockenhill, Kent (see no. 182, above).

Nevertheless, the surnames Potter and Crocker also occur at Hailsham during the sixteenth century, and one John Potter is recorded in the preceding century. These may, of course, be descendants from earlier generations of craftsmen with occupational surnames. Indeed, it is tempting to speculate that the apparently isolated medieval pottery kiln at Abbot's Wood in the neighbouring parish of Arlington may be an outlier of an industry centred on Hailsham. There can be no proof, however, that the place-names are not derived from post-medieval surnames quite unconnected with pottery manufacture.

Neither the place-name 'Potters' nor the land called 'Crockerne' appears in the Tithe Award, although the surname 'Potter' does persist among the list of occupiers in the parish. On the other hand, the place-name Honeycrock(s) is recorded in the nineteenth century, and this combination of elements may suggest an association with the clay used in pottery manufacture. Polemans Field (sic: Tithe

Award no. 1147) is also found, perhaps significantly, adjacent to a brickworks, and it is quite conceivable that this is a debased form of Potman's Field, possibly derived from the fifteenth-century surname Poteman.

Despite favourable geology and a considerable amount of circumstantial evidence, however, conclusive proof of pottery manufacture at Hailsham remains elusive.

HARTFIELD

Archaeological evidence

443. Lower Parrock (TQ 445 347)

A dense scatter of pottery, suggesting the presence of a sixteenth-century kiln, was found after ploughing in 1976, and the site was excavated by the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit in 1977. A two-phase kiln; the waster heap; other contemporary features; and evidence of later occupation were recovered.

Phase One: The single-flue funnel-shaped kiln had been cut into the underlying alluvial clay to a depth of 15cm. There was no evidence for a raised floor or other internal features, yet neither was there any indication that the pots had been stacked directly on the floor of the firing chamber. Fragments of burnt clay up to 10cm thick and sometimes containing wattle impressions represent the superstructure. The small quantity of this material recovered from a total excavation suggests that the structure was permanent rather than frequently rebuilt - an interpretation which is supported by the discovery of fragments of what may have been a vent.

Samples taken from the floor of the firing chamber yielded an archaeomagnetic date of c. 1520-45.

Phase Two: The incomplete floor of the second-phase firing chamber had been constructed on layers of charcoal and daub some 12-14cm above the first. The daub was probably derived from the first kiln, suggesting complete reconstruction. Unfortunately, an archaeomagnetic date could not be obtained because the second floor had tilted since its last firing.

Features associated with the kiln included a primitive pipe-drain made of broken pots; a pit containing levigated clay (not, however, in its finally prepared state); and the waster heap. Another possible clay-pit lies some 30m to the east. Despite thorough excavation of the area around the kiln, there was no evidence of a potter's workshop or even a shelter adjacent to the kiln.

(Freke 1979, 79-87; Finds: Barbican House Museum, Lewes)

Discussion

Evidence from the excavation suggests that potting activity at Lower Parrock was short-lived - a matter of some significance when considering the date of the workshop. Moreover, ironworking debris stratified in features which are definitely contemporary with the kiln indicates an association with the nearby Lower Parrock furnace and forge, which operated from 1509 or earlier and continued at least until 1600 (Straker 1931, 242-4).

The archaeomagnetic determination suggests a date in the second quarter of the sixteenth century (Clark 1979, 123). Furthermore, the discovery among dissolution debris at Bayham Abbey of traded vessels attributed to the Lower Parrock kiln enables the suggested date-range to be refined with an exceptional degree of precision. Pottery found in the reredorter and drain at Bayham was evidently discarded in 1525 when the Abbey was dissolved, and the identification of two distinctive Lower Parrock fabrics amounting to about 10% of the total

assemblage has been verified by thin-section analysis (Streeten 1983, 99). Thus, the archaeomagnetic date for the last firing of the first phase of the kiln, combined with the evidence from marketed vessels at Bayham Abbey, assigns the output of this short-lived enterprise to within a very few years of 1525.

Interpretation of the stylistic traits of the Lower Parrock wares also provides an excellent illustration of the fruitful integration of archaeological evidence and documentary sources (Freke 1979, 86-7). The form of the kiln is unusual for south-east England, and, in the words of the excavator, "the pottery has technical and decorative characteristics which link it with French work, and with the Beauvaisis in particular" (ibid., 87). An association with the nearby ironworking site can be demonstrated from the archaeological record, and it is, therefore, significant that the Lower Parrock furnace and forge were manned by Frenchmen from the pays de Bray. The pottery was operating at a time of particularly heavy immigration, and there can be little doubt that the workshop represents the short-lived activities of immigrant craftsmen from the Beauvaisis. Stylistic traits suggest that there may have been two potters, but the evidence of later features found in the excavation shows that the land occupied by the potters' workshop was used subsequently for ironworking. A similar connection between pottery manufacture and ironworking may also have existed at Worth (see no. 532, below).

HASTINGS

Archaeological evidence

444. Bohemia (c. TQ 8010)

Some years before the discoveries were first reported in 1859, a large quantity of pottery had been observed 'in a field at Bohemia, near Hastings', and subsequent examination revealed

traces of 'fictile works of large extent'. Products included both pottery and floor-tiles. In a later account of the discoveries, Thomas Ross stated that 'the number of kilns seen by me was seven'.

(Lower 1859; Ross 1860; Barton 1979, 184-90; Finds: Hastings Museum, LA 89 and BG)

445. Newgate Wood (c. TQ 804 104)

The only record of possible kilns at Newgate Wood comes from a statement by Thomas Ross (1860, 269):-

"I have heard that when digging for Mr. Clarke's Water-works in Newgate Wood, a large quantity of similar pottery was dug up and thrown into the embankment of the reservoir."

At that time, Shornden Wood was part of Newgate Wood, but it is not known to which reservoir of the three in this area the writer was referring. Newgate Reservoir itself was not constructed until 1892, and it is noted in the Ordnance Survey (Archaeology Division) records that examination of the area by J. Manwaring Baines has failed to locate any traces of medieval pottery. The same source reports that Curwen placed the discoveries at TQ 8065 1025.

(Ross 1860)

446. Royal East Sussex Hospital (TQ 811 094)

Seven medieval pottery kilns were discovered in 1914 during construction of the hospital and were excavated by J. E. Ray for Hastings Museum. An account of the discoveries is mentioned in the Ordnance Survey (Archaeology Division) records, but the manuscript which is believed to be held at Hastings Museum has not been seen by the writer.

447. Falaise Gardens, White Rock

Doubtful evidence for medieval pottery manufacture is supplied by the following note which appears in the Sussex Archaeological Collections:-

"An unusual red, medieval fabric with some green-brown glazed sherds may here be observed. Presumably from kilns at some depth, this pottery, dating to c. A.D. 1250, reflects the Norman tradition by its rim forms and fabric. Modern plantpot sherds in the rose-beds may have obscured this particular site's interest."

(Moore 1974, 171)

Documentary evidence

448. St. Clements Pottery, Market Street (TQ 82 09)
- 1754 At some time shortly after his marriage in 1754, Henry Richardson, son of the owner of the Brede Pottery, established a workshop on the same site as the bakery run by his mother-in-law.
(Baines 1955, 396; Brears 1971a, 218; Baines 1980, 71)
- 1775 The Market Street pottery was advertised for sale, and acquired by one Robert Wenham who sold the bakery (?and pottery) two years later.
(Baines 1980, 72)
- 1784 John Sargent 'Potter' is recorded in the parish of St. Clements. His son George, also a potter, moved away in 1807.
(Baines 1955, 396; Brears 1971a, 218; Baines 1980, 73)
449. Silverhill Pottery (TQ 80 10)
- 1839 The first reference to the Silverhill Pottery (or Tivoli works) shows that earthenwares as well as bricks were made there from the outset.
(Brears 1971a, 218; Baines 1980, 73-4)
- 1886 Although a brick and tile works is recorded in local directories until 1893, production of pottery at Silverhill is believed to have ceased in 1886, owing to exhaustion of the clay sources and rising costs. The workshop was demolished in 1895.
(Brears 1971a, 218; Baines 1980, 76)
450. Beaufort Works, Baldslow (TQ 80 12)
- 1890's Pottery was produced for a short period prior to closure of the works early in 1900.
(Baines 1980, 78-9)

Discussion

Evidence for medieval pottery manufacture at Hastings is shrouded in obscurity. Indeed, the most reliable account of the kilns at Bohemia comes from a contemporary record of correspondence with the excavator, published in a different context (Price 1870, 35). The description, however, leaves little doubt that the structure(s) described were tile kilns rather than pottery kilns (see Section 9.4 no. 141).

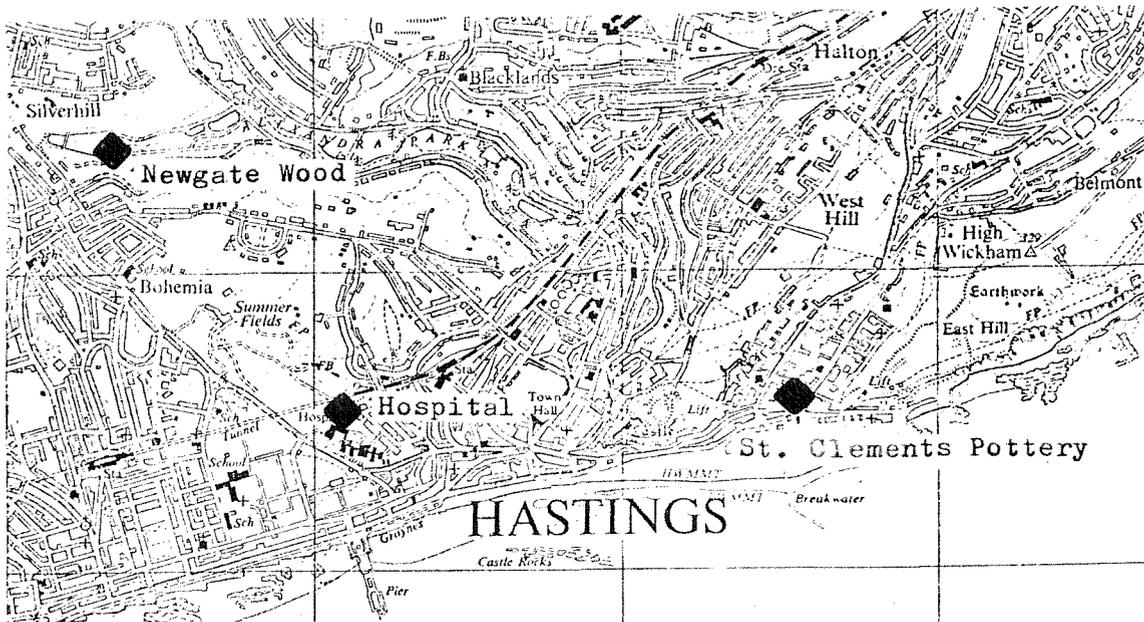


Fig. 9.88 HASTINGS, East Sussex (1:25,000)

There is some confusion, too, about the attribution of pottery said to have been found on the site. Misfortune seems to have struck at an early stage, for in his account of the pottery Thomas Ross (1860, 268) said of the samples which he collected:-

"I had packed them carefully in a hamper, and placed them in the cave at the back of my house, but on going to seek for them yesterday, hamper and all were gone"

Pottery - including wasters - attributed to the Bohemia kilns is deposited at Hastings Museum, where two groups are denoted by the marks 'LA 89' and 'BG'. The significance of these codes is not apparent, but one sherd in the 'BG' collection seems to be marked with the date 1914. These two groups may, therefore, represent material found in the 1850's and on the Hospital site in 1914 respectively.

Among the pieces described by Barton (1979, 184-90) and attributed to the 'Bohemia kilns' there appear to be examples from both groups. Examination by the writer has confirmed the homogeneity of fabric and rim form noted by Barton (1979, 184), but the possibility that the collection represents the output of different, yet neighbouring, groups of kilns cannot be ruled out. Even if this suggestion is correct, however, all the material can be assigned to the fourteenth

century (ibid., 188), and there is nothing in the collection to support the fifteenth-century date suggested for the 'Hospital' kilns recorded by the Ordnance Survey.

On the other hand, some of the pieces illustrated and described by Thomas Ross in 1860 are evidently not from the Hastings kilns. As Barton (1979, 188) has commented, the white slip and raspberry stamp with repoussé technique are diagnostic of the Rye wares. Clearly, the medieval pottery found at Bohemia included marketed vessels as well as wasters; alternatively, the collection may have included specimens from other sources. In view of the element of mystery surrounding the published account of the finds, the latter explanation seems more likely.

A similar degree of uncertainty accompanies the report written over a century later concerning pottery found at Falaise Gardens. It is not clear on what grounds the author suggested that this was a kiln site rather than debris from domestic occupation. The site is in the same general area as the Bohemia kilns, but the evidence must be treated with circumspection until more conclusive details are available.

Until recently, there was no evidence of pottery manufacture in the vicinity of Hastings between the medieval period and the second half of the eighteenth century. The discovery of a late sixteenth-/seventeenth-century kiln on the fringe of the neighbouring parish of Westfield, however, may indicate that demand for pottery was met locally during other periods as well (see no. 528, below). Nevertheless, in the light of present knowledge, it remains impossible to demonstrate continuity of production. Indeed, a careful search of surviving documentary sources undertaken by Mr. J. Manwaring Baines has failed to reveal the names of any potters before Henry Richardson established his workshop in Market Street shortly after 1754. Pottery manufacture in the town ceased with closure of the Beaufort Works in 1900.

HEATHFIELD

Place-names

451. Pottens Mill (OS)

TQ 613 242

Discussion

The name Pottens Mill is almost certainly derived from a post-medieval surname unconnected with pottery manufacture. It was known as Parsons Mill in the early nineteenth century (Smith 1964, 105) and, thus, there is not even a remote possibility that this represents a debased form of a 'potter' place-name. Sarah, Henry and Joseph Potten are recorded in the area in 1853 (Steer 1958, 85 no. 2253).

HELLINGLY

Documentary evidence

452. Thomas Wood's Pottery

1774 The pottery run by Thomas Wood was firmly established before 1774 when one of his former employees set up a rival enterprise nearby.

(Baines 1980, 81)

1781 Tenure of the works can be traced to the occupation of Edward Goldsmith who died in 1781. Thereafter, it becomes difficult to distinguish between references to the two different potteries at the Dicker. However, it may have been this workshop which was reported to have been bought and rebuilt by the Clark family c. 1845.

(ibid., 85-8)

453. William Cuckney's Pottery

1774 A rival pottery was established by William Cuckney in 1774. Initially, it appears to have been more successful than the original enterprise, but the later fortunes are obscure. Although the evidence is far from conclusive, this may have been the Boship pottery first recorded under that name in 1851.

(ibid., 84-8)

454. Dicker Pottery (TQ 567 112)

1845 The Dicker Pottery is reputed to have been bought and probably rebuilt by the Clark family c. 1845.

(ibid., 88)

1941 Production continued for almost a century until the land and buildings were requisitioned by the Army in 1941. The premises were rebuilt after the War, but the works finally closed down in the 1950's.

(ibid., 93)

455. Boship Pottery (TQ 569 111)

1851 The first reference to the so-called 'Boship Pottery' comes in the 1851 census returns.

(ibid., 86)

1890's The works closed down at the end of the 1890's, after which the last potter moved to the neighbouring Dicker pottery.

(ibid., 88)

Place-name evidence (PRO: IR 30/35/132)

456. 1841 Crock Kiln Field (Tithe Award no. 1541) TQ 565 107

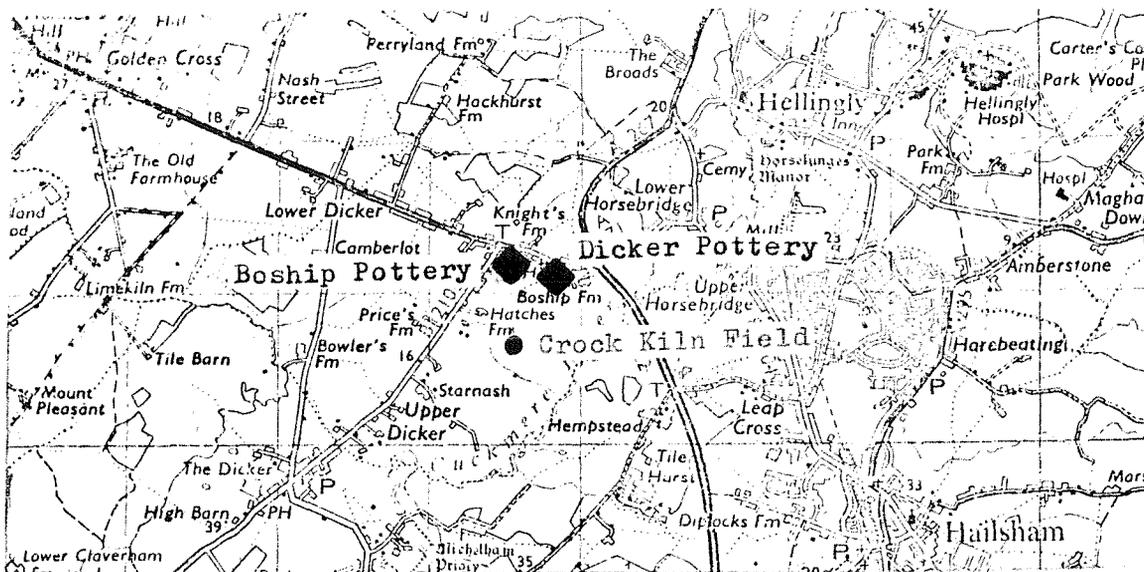


Fig. 9.89 HELLINGLY, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The history of post-medieval pottery manufacture at the Dicker in Hellingly illustrates the problems of interpreting scattered written sources even in well-documented periods. There were certainly two potteries in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and two workshops are known to have operated during the second half of the nineteenth century. There can be no certainty, however, that these are the same two enterprises, and, even if they were, it is not possible to demonstrate continuity from the eighteenth-century potters at either of the sites recorded in the nineteenth century.

The place-name 'Crock Kiln Field' is almost certainly associated with post-medieval rather than earlier pottery manufacture, but the precise significance of this name is not clear. It may simply denote a field belonging to one of the crock kilns, or it may indicate the source of clay used at the potteries; alternatively, there may have been another kiln here. Indeed, this could have been the site occupied by one of the eighteenth-century workshops because the field lies some 500m from the later Dicker and Boship Potteries.

Local clays were well-suited to the manufacture of both pottery and ceramic building materials and bore-holes drilled in 1925 indicated a depth of some 15 ft. of fine quality potting clay adjacent to the Dicker Pottery. It is significant, therefore, that the inferred sixteenth-century (or earlier) tile kilns at Tile Hurst lie less than 2km away near the northern edge of Hailsham parish (see Section 9.4.6, nos. 137-40).

HERTSMONCEUX

Archaeological evidence

457. Crock Kiln Cottage (Kiln Bank) TQ 651 134

Large quantities of lead-glazed earthenware were found when the cottage was demolished in the 1970's. The material is derived from nineteenth-century potteries on this site.

(Baines 1980, 168)

Documentary evidence

458. Crock Kiln Cottage (alias The Potteries) TQ 651 134

1841 Anne Siggery, potter, is listed in the 1841 census returns. Presumably she was the widow of John Siggery whose name appears on a piece of slip-decorated ware dated 1835.

(Baines 1980, 167-8)

1886 Pike's Directory lists 'Joseph Hook, pottery kiln', but pottery manufacture had ceased by the end of the nineteenth century.

(ibid., 168)

Place-names

459. Crock Kiln Cottage (OS) TQ 651 134

460. The Potteries (Baines 1980, 168) TQ 651 134

461. Potter's Coppice TQ 638 145

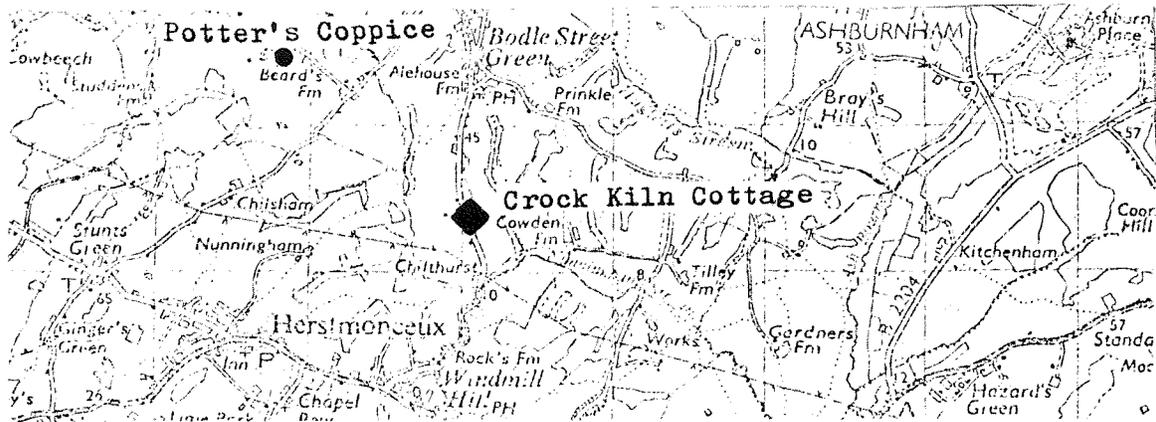


Fig. 9.90 HERSTMONCEUX, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The place-name 'Crock Kiln Cottage' denotes the site of a nineteenth-century pottery which is known both from documentary sources and from archaeological evidence. After earthenware manufacture had ceased, the farm continued to be known as 'The Potteries' until after the Second World War. A new house on the site - erected in the 1970's - is known as 'Kiln Bank' (Baines 1980, 168).

'Potter's Coppice', on the other hand, is probably derived from a post-medieval surname unconnected with pottery manufacture. The name 'Potter' occurs, for example, among the list of occupiers in the Tithe Award for the neighbouring parish of Hailsham (see no. 442, above).

HORAM

Archaeological evidence

462. A dense scatter of (?sixteenth-century) pottery, probably suggesting the presence of a kiln, is reputed to have been found at Horam. No further details are available.

(Mrs. P. Coombes, pers. comm., 1978)

463. See Horsted Keynes, West Sussex.

IDEN

Documentary evidence

464. 1838 A pottery is recorded at Iden in 1838, and continued in operation until at least 1903.

(Baines 1980, 168)

LAUGHTON

Documentary evidence

465. Whitesmith Green

- 1805 An advertisement for potters required to work in the
new pottery at Whitesmith Green suggests that produc-
tion commenced early in the nineteenth century.
(Baines 1980, 169)
- 1887 Pottery manufacture continued under the proprietors,
Messrs. Hall Brothers.
(ibid., 169)

Personal names (pre-1350)

466. 1292 Roger le Pottere
 (Manorial extent: Wilson 1961, 4)
- 1292 Ralph Pottere
 (ibid., 14)
- 1292 Geoffrey le Pottere
 (ibid., 16)

Discussion

Although entered here for convenience under the Parish of Laughton, the medieval personal names listed in records of Laughton Manor cannot necessarily be attributed to the geographical area of the modern parish. Indeed, there were lands belonging to the Manor of Laughton at Waldron (see no. 523, below).

The manorial extent dated 1292 records that Roger le Pottere was a free tenant who held one messuage with four acres of land and owing suit, heriot and relief. Ralph Pottere listed under the 'Customaries of Lehton' held one messuage and ten acres, probably in the Broyle area near Ringmer (see nos. 483-501, below). Geoffrey le Pottere on the other hand was a cottar who held one messuage and seven acres of land, like Roger, owing suit, heriot and relief (Wilson 1961, 4; 14; 16).

The descriptive element 'le' implies that these surnames probably denote the occupations of Roger and Geoffrey le Pottere. Holdings of four acres and as much as seven acres are fairly high for earthenware potters (Le Patourel 1968, 123, table iii), but these figures are probably acceptable in the Weald. It is significant, therefore, that of the three 'Potter' personal names occurring in the extent of Laughton Manor, the largest amount of land (ten acres) was held by Ralph Pottere whose surname does not contain the element 'le'. Nevertheless, if his holdings were near the Broyle, he would have been living in an area

renowned as a source of clay for the medieval potters at Ringmer (see no. 496, below). Thus, in all three cases, there is some reason to suppose that these surnames indicate the presence of medieval potters on the manorial lands of Laughton. It is, therefore, unfortunate that, on present evidence, these holdings cannot be located with any geographical precision.

The nineteenth-century pottery at Whitesmith Green confirms that, as at Ringmer, supplies of potting clay could be obtained in this part of the Low Weald.

LEWES

Archaeological evidence

467. Lewes Priory, Southover TQ 414 094

Excavations in an area to the west of the dormitory during 1976 and 1977 (cf. Lewis 1976) revealed stratified levels abutting the foundations of the building. Among these deposits, the excavator has identified traces of what he believes to be an early clamp kiln. In addition to pottery, there were traces of burnt clay, with dark soil and charcoal, although no definite wasters have been recovered.

(R. Lewis, pers. comm., 1979)

Place-names

Southover

468. 1786 Potters Furlong (Booker 1975, 104)
Potters Lane (modern street name) TQ 411 095

Discussion

The apparent discovery of a pottery kiln at Lewes Priory is of considerable interest. Indeed, now that the evidence for a twelfth-century loom weight (?and pottery) kiln at Rochester has been reassessed (see no. 233, above), the clamp at Lewes Priory is the only twelfth-century pottery kiln in the region for which association with a monastic community can be inferred. Its location so close to the conventual buildings, however, suggests that, even if this is a kiln, it is unlikely to represent more than a casual firing, perhaps during construction of the nearby ranges. Systematic evaluation of the stratigraphy must await the promised full publication of an excavation report.

Excavations within the medieval town of Lewes have shown that, from the thirteenth century if not earlier, much of the demand for pottery was met from the kilns at Ringmer. The town may have supported its own urban-based industry during the Saxo-Norman period, but, unlike the interesting discoveries at Chichester, archaeological evidence for pottery manufacture in Lewes is so far lacking.

The writer has not attempted to trace the antiquity of the place-names 'Potters Furlong' and 'Potters Lane' in Southover, but these are more likely to be derived from a post-medieval surname than from an association with medieval pottery manufacture.

Lower Parrock: see HARTFIELD

NEWICK

Documentary evidence

469. 1560 H. Hull, potter
(ESRO: W/A/4/400; Brent 1977-8, 42 n. 7)
- Cl6th J. Tye, bottlemaker
(ESRO: A/3/202)

Discussion

There is conclusive evidence of pottery manufacture at Newick during the third quarter of the sixteenth century (Brent 1977-8, 42), but there can be no such certainty that the sixteenth-century bottle-maker, J. Tye, was an earthenware potter. His estate was valued at the fairly high figure of £32 4s. 10d., excluding the moulds and bottles of his trade.

NINFIELD

Place-names

470. Potters Farm (Steer 1958, 102 no. 2389) c. TQ 67 12

Personal names (pre-1350)

471. 1327 Johe Potekyn
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 209)

Personal names (pre 1500)

472. 1392 John Potman
(View of Frankpledge: Courthope & Formoy 1934, 125)
- 1443 John Potman
(ibid., 35)
- 1444-5 Johanna Poteman
(ibid., 61)

Discussion

John Potman recorded at Ninfield in 1392 is doubtless the same John whose name occurs the same year in connection with property in the neighbouring parish of Catsfield (see no. 406, above). Moreover, it has been shown that place-names and surnames in that parish are unlikely to be connected with pottery manufacture.

Despite proximity to the sixteenth-century kiln at Boreham Street in Wartling parish about 1km away, the place-name 'Potters Farm' near Boreham Bridge is probably derived from a post-medieval surname unconnected with pottery manufacture.

NORTHIAM

Archaeological evidence

473. Crockers (TQ 826 259)

Medieval pottery was found by Mr. J. Cloute in about 1973 while filling in a pond near the house known as 'Crockers'. At the time of discovery the finds were thought to denote a 'square unlined kiln' on the authority of correspondence reputedly with the British Museum. The writer has been informed that the pottery was found in a square pit, but that there was no trace of associated burning. None of the sherds can be identified as a waster.

(Messrs. D. E. Hales and J. C. Cloute, pers. comm., 1977)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/193)

474. 1567-70 Crockers (Robertsbridge Manor Survey: D'Elboux 1944,
112 no. 248; 114 no. 250; 118 no. 263)
- c. 1670 Crockers (ESRO: Add. MS 4440)
- c. 1840 Crockers (Tithe Award nos. 118-22) TQ 826 259
Crockers (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 524; Davis 1965)
TQ 826 259

Personal names (pre-1350)

475. 1279 Hamo de Creueker
(Mawer & Stenton 1929, 524)

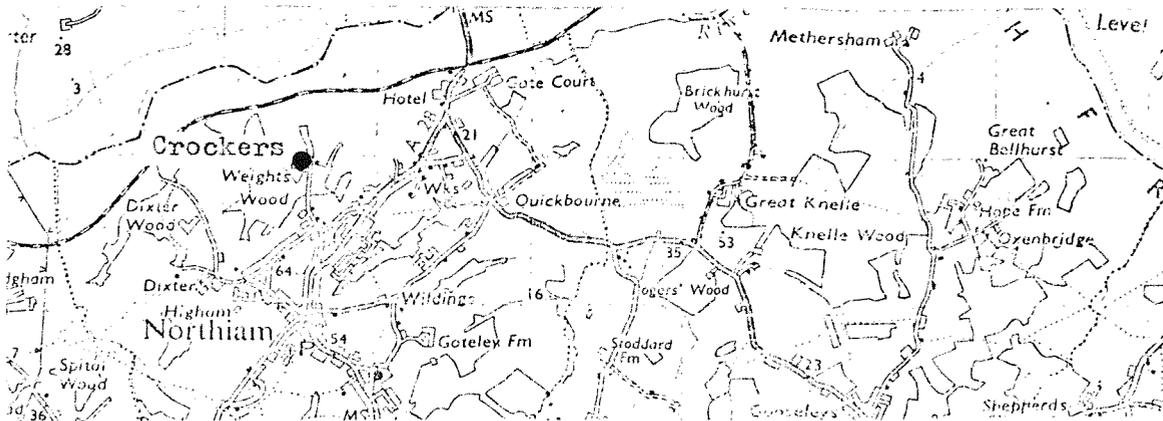


Fig. 9.91 NORTHIAM, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

Interpretation of the archaeological evidence as a domestic rubbish pit must offer a more plausible explanation than the dubious identification of a pottery kiln. Even derivation of the place-name raises doubts, because Mawer and Stenton (1929, 524) suggest an origin in the medieval surname Creueker (Crèvecoeur). Thus, what appears at first sight to be promising evidence for medieval pottery manufacture can be demonstrated to have quite different associations.

PEVENSEY

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/207)

- | | | | |
|------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 476. | c. 1840 | Potters Marsh (Tithe Award no. 197) | TQ 638 073 |
| 477. | c. 1840 | Potters Marsh (Tithe Award no. 324) | TQ 650 052 |

Personal names (pre-1350)

- | | | |
|------|------|---|
| 478. | 1292 | Reginald le Potere
(Dulley 1967, 219-20) |
|------|------|---|

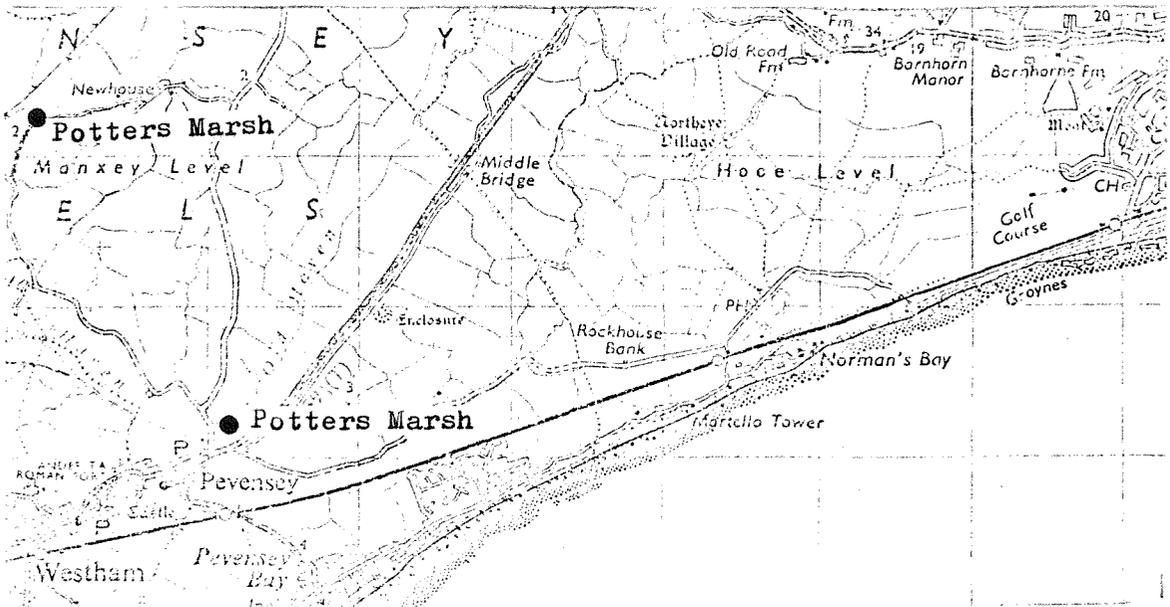


Fig. 9.92 PEVENSEY, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

Dulley (1967, 219) noted that the temper seen in medieval pottery found at Pevensey is similar to the graded 'grits' found on the present beach. From this he inferred that much of the pottery was probably made locally. The descriptive element 'le' accompanying the surname of Reginald le Potere, who is mentioned as a tenant of the Manor in 1292, suggests that he may have been an earthenware potter. If so, he must have been attracted to the area by the potential urban market rather than by local supplies of fuel or clay which would have been scarce. Indeed, if he lived in the town, the possibility that he was a metalworker cannot be ruled out.

The occurrence of post-medieval field-names called 'Potters Marsh' is probably fortuitous. The antiquity of these place-names has not been traced, but one of them is situated not far from the site of the bridge built c. 1292 on the opposite side of the river to the medieval quay. Such a location would have been favourable for access to the urban market, but an association with pottery manufacture is improbable. Moreover, it is unlikely that marshland used for pasture in the medieval period would have attracted a potter's workshop.

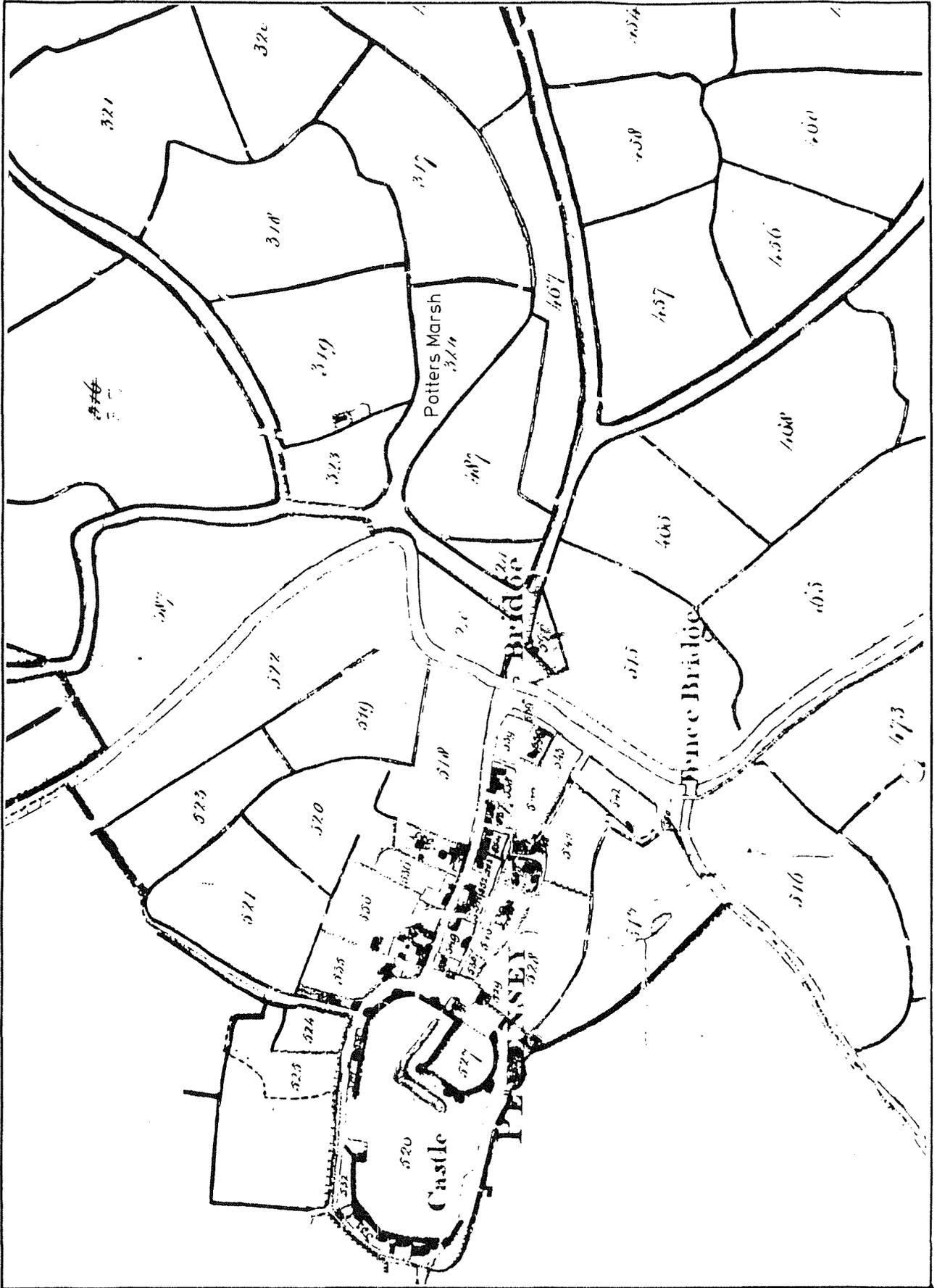


Fig. 9.93 Extract from the PEVENSEY Tithe Map c. 1840 (PRO: IR 30/35/207)

1446-7 Thomas Potyn

(View of Frankpledge: Courthope & Formoy 1934, 151)

Personal names (post-1500)

482. 1561 William Potter

(Will: Hamilton Hall 1901, 73)

Discussion

'A certain field of land called Crockerfield in the vill of Pleydenne' is mentioned in a feoffment dated 1306. The location is described as follows:-

"..... between the land of Ralph atte Evere on the east and the highway on the west and the land which is assigned to the use of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Rye on the south and land called Stubbeslond on the north"

(Dell 1962, 198)

Playden adjoins the parish of Rye where medieval pottery and tile kilns were excavated in the 1930's. Although Crockerfield appears to lie on the opposite (east) side of the road to the Spit(t)al Field kilns at Rye (see fig. 9.96), there can be little doubt that the two were in close proximity to one another. 'Crockerfield' is almost certainly associated with earthenware potters, but the name does not necessarily imply the presence of another kiln: it may simply represent land owned by potters, or perhaps their source of clay. Indeed, a field called 'Claypits' occurs in the Tithe Award (no. 117) at the northern end of the parish of Playden (TQ 929 227), and there was a nineteenth-century pottery in the nearby village of Iden (see no. 463, above).

The possibility that Crockerfield indicates the presence of another medieval kiln cannot, however, be discounted, and this place-name certainly adds interest to the kilns discovered at Spit(t)al Field. It remains to be seen whether medieval pottery manufacture was more extensive in the area than has been supposed hitherto.

Late medieval and post-medieval surnames similar to those which occur at Rye confirm the inevitable family links between Playden and the neighbouring town, and it can be argued that some of these families may have been descended from practising potters of earlier generations (see nos. 508-10, below).

RINGMER

Archaeological evidence

Introduction

Fieldwork carried out at Ringmer during the 1970's has included observation of service trenches and building sites; systematic fieldwalking after ploughing; geophysical surveys; and limited excavation. As a result of this work, notably by members of the Lewes Archaeological Group, the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit, and the untiring efforts of Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr, the pottery scatters which were recorded first by Martin (1902) and Legge (1902; 1903) have been defined more precisely. In a 'potting village' such as Ringmer, however, it is seldom possible to identify individual kiln sites simply from variations in the density of pottery wasters. Indeed, in the case of observations and small-scale salvage excavations it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between wasters and domestic debris. For this reason, the numerous sites which have yielded medieval sherds are grouped here according to the likelihood of an association with medieval pottery manufacture. A selection of these sites has been plotted on Fig. 5.2.

Excavated kiln

483. Barnetts Mead (TQ 451 128; Parcel 1881)

Medieval wasters were noted at Barnetts Mead in about 1975 by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (pers. comm., 1977). Subsequently, the pottery scatter was defined by systematic fieldwalking (Freke 1977, 2-3; Hadfield 1981, 90 fig. 1), and the site of the kiln was identified by a proton magnetometer survey. Aerial photographs showed traces of a chalk trackway, and an apparent enclosure around the concentration of wasters (D. Freke, lecture at Lewes, 16th April, 1977).

In 1979, excavation of a small trench 5m x 4m situated over the anomaly detected during the geophysical survey revealed a damaged double-flue kiln. The walls, comprising fire-reddened clay, survived to a maximum height of 20cm. The floor of the kiln, also of burnt clay, was at a depth of some 0.3m below the surface both of the adjacent waster heap and of a clay bank behind the kiln. There was no trace of any internal structures.

At the north end, fragments of tile were set into the clay walls, and pieces of burnt clay with wattle impressions found inside the kiln are presumed to have come from the superstructure. Chimney pots marked the sides of each stokehole, and were probably intended to support the flue arches.

The position of ash heaps at either end of the kiln suggests that they represent fuel from the last firing. However, it is noted from the excavator's section drawing that the charcoal deposits appear to have accumulated after demolition or collapse of the superstructure (Hadfield 1981a, 91 fig. 3). Similarly, samples of charcoal from among the wasters and from within the burnt clay infill of the structure lack the precise stratigraphy to identify a specific connection with the kiln. Nevertheless, within a confined area such as this, there is every reason to suppose that the samples represent fuel, of which oak accounted for the highest proportion (by weight), followed by beech.

Like the ash deposits, the position of the waster heaps at either end of the kiln also suggests a direct association with the kiln. Again, however, the stratigraphy is not entirely conclusive, for the waster heaps overlies charcoal in the stokeholes; which in turn appears to have been deposited after the fragments of burnt clay had accumulated inside the kiln. Thus, although these minor stratigraphic anomalies can probably be discounted as the result of subsequent disturbance, the evidence does demand some caution in interpretation of the C¹⁴ dates which are derived from samples of charcoal taken above the kiln and from within the waster heap. Results from the C¹⁴ tests were as follows:-

Context	Date b.p.	Date A.D.	Ref. no.
D48 (waster heap)	860 ± 60	1090	HAR-3616
D23 (?)	880 ± 70	1070	HAR-3617
D17 (above kiln)	740 ± 70	1210	HAR-3618

The mean calibrated date is A.D. 1193 and in the opinion of the excavator 'the results show that the kiln was in use during the late twelfth to thirteenth century' (ibid., 105).

In addition to excavation of the kiln itself, the plan and a note among the specialist contributions appended to the final report record that small trenches were also opened to examine both what is now thought to be an eighteenth-century clay pit and the apparent enclosure seen from the air. The latter proved to be a combination of drainage ditches and field boundaries.

(Freke 1977 2-3; Hadfield 1980; 1981; Finds: Barbican House Museum, Lewes)

Probable kilns

484. Delves Field (TQ 4457 1283; Parcel 6283)

Medieval wasters suggesting the presence of at least two (?) kilns have been noted by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (pers. comm., 1977).

Large quantities of pottery were found in salvage excavations undertaken by the Lewes Archaeological Group (O'Shea 1977, 6), but the probable site of the kiln was not available for examination. The finds have been studied and drawn by Mr. E. W. O'Shea (pers. comm., 1977; 1979) and an archive report has been deposited in the records of the Sussex Archaeological Society.

485. Fourways House, Norlington Lane (TQ 4453 1288; Parcel 5187)

Wasters have been recovered by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (pers. comm., 1977) and the quantity of material seen by the writer at Barbican House Museum, Lewes, suggests that this is a probable kiln site.

486. Kiln Field (TQ 4506 1284; Parcel 0989)

The site of a probable pottery kiln is identified in the records of Lewes Archaeological Group.

487. Laurel Cottage (TQ 4517 1259)

The site of a probable pottery kiln uncovered during building work was reported by Mr. C. Whittick (pers. comm., 1979).

Waster concentrations

488. Delves House (TQ 4470 1257)

Pottery wasters have been noted at the entrance to the grounds of Delves House.

(Lewes Archaeological Group; Bleach 1982, 43)

489. Elm Tree Cottage (TQ 4534 1268)

Pottery recovered by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (pers. comm., 1977) includes a fragment of probable kiln furniture seen by the writer among the material at Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

490. Lower Barn Farm (Great Mead) (TQ 4538 1276; Parcel 4884)

Wasters have been noted by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (pers. comm., 1977), and Bleach (1982, 43) identifies the site as a possible pottery kiln.

491. Norlington Villas (TQ 4461 1299; Parcel 7300)

A small quantity of pottery was noted by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (pers. comm., 1977), but Bleach (1982, 43) identifies this as a possible kiln site, on the basis of subsequent discoveries (?).

492. Pattens Close (Cooper Estate) (TQ 4487 1275; Parcel 9078)
Wasters indicating a kiln (?) were found by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr in 1974 (pers. comm., 1977). The material seen by the writer in Barbican House Museum, Lewes, includes hard-fired wares suggesting a possible fifteenth-century date.

493. Potters Field (c. TQ 448 129)
Martin (1902, 133) stated that 'in Potters' Field the earth can be scarcely overturned anywhere without evidences of baked ware being discernible'. He illustrated a few examples including a face jug. The field was exploited as a source of clay for brickmaking during the 1890's and much of the archaeological evidence would, therefore, have been destroyed. Nevertheless, the original area of Potters Field includes the site known as Pattens Close (see no. 492, above) where wasters have been found.

494. Ringmer Hotel (TQ 4526 1263)
A concentration of wasters found by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (pers. comm., 1977) is also noted in the records of Lewes Archaeological Group.

Other possible kiln sites

495. The following possible kiln sites have been observed by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (pers. comm., 1977), and significant details are recorded where relevant:-

3 Ashcroft Close (TQ 4476 1241; nr. Parcel 7340)

Finds deposited at Barbican House Museum, Lewes, include boxes of brick and tile, and some hard-fired medieval pottery similar to that from Pattens Close (see no. 492, above).

Cemetery (TQ 4449 1252; Parcel 4850)

Downholme (TQ ?)

Among the material found in 1972 and deposited at Barbican House Museum, Lewes, there are several bags of predominantly sand-tempered medieval pottery.

Fairlight Bungalows (TQ ?)

Old Vicarage Garden (TQ 4452 1244; Parcel 4844)

Although identified as a site yielding wasters (Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr, pers. comm., 1977), one skillet handle in the Barbican House Museum, Lewes, is sooted on the underside which suggests that it had been used. This implies that at least some of the material is from a domestic context.

Shopping Arcade (Garages) (TQ ?)

Silver Mead House (TQ ?)

Other possible wasters

496. In addition to the possible kiln sites listed above, Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (pers. comm., 1977) has also noted possible wasters at the following sites:-

Bishops Close Estate (TQ ?)

Bishops Field (TQ 4464 1292; Parcel 7300)

Pottery found in 1975 and deposited at Barbican House Museum, Lewes, includes several bags of sand- and flint-tempered medieval wares from an area near the probable kiln site at Norlington Villas (see no. 491, above).

Brightling House (TQ 4538 1269)

Clerk's Wish (TQ ?)

Delves Field (TQ 4478 1267; Parcel 8172)

Diplocks Entrance (TQ 4502 1278; Parcel 0183)

Forge Cottage (TQ ?)

Greater Paddock Estate (TQ 453 125)

Green Close Estate (c. TQ 451 126)

Grensham House (TQ 453 126)

The Martletts Estate (TQ ?)

School Yard (c. TQ 453 126)

Shopping Arcade (Front) (TQ ?)

Potters Garden (TQ ?)

Telephone Exchange (TQ 4447 1218; Parcel 3218)

Westfield House (TQ ?)

Unprovenanced medieval pottery from Ringmer

497. Pottery from probable kiln sites at Ringmer other than the groups listed above includes sherds in Barbican House Museum, Lewes (1975. 36) and a larger collection at Brighton Museum (A3/73) found in 1951.

Documentary evidence

496. 1285 The earliest known documentary evidence for medieval potters at Ringmer comes from an indirect reference in the Custumals of the Archbishop's Manors which states that 'there is not recorded in this roll thus far the rent of the potters (potteriorum) nor their hens nor eggs. But Stephen the clerk will inform us of these matters'.

- (Redwood & Wilson 1958, 116; Bleach 1982, 49)
- 1305-6 Among the special payments listed in the rental of the Archbishop's Manor there appears:-
"For 8 potters at Michaelmas, 6s. And at Christmas, 400 eggs. And at Easter, 400 eggs, and each of them shall reap 3 roods of vetches and they must hunt. They shall have clay (terram) for the making of tiles and loppings (suchas) from fallen trees in the wood".
(Redwood & Wilson 1958, 138; Bleach 1982, 49)
- 1312 9d. was paid annually for each potter to dig clay on Broyle Common.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 251)
- 1349 6 potters paid a clay rent totalling 4s. 6d.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 251)
- 1378 2s. 3d. was paid by three potters for 'licence from the lord to dig clay on the common'.
(Legge 1903, 4)
- 1388 In addition to their customary dues of 2s. 3d., three potters gave a further 300 eggs for licence to dig clay in the forest of the Broyle.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 251)
- 1395 Four potters are recorded.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 251)
- 1396 Three of the potters had died.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 251)
- 1403-4 Six potters are recorded.
(Bleach 1982, 47)
- 1427 The Chamberlain's Account for the Bailiwick of South Malling records that seven hens were received from seven potters at Ringmer 'for common of pasture in the said forest from each potter one hen by custom'.
(Legge 1902, 80; Bleach 1982, 47)
- 1435 The Chamberlain's Account records that potters gave 100 eggs each for licence to dig clay in the Broyle, apparently commuted to a payment of 5s. 3d.
(Legge 1902, 81; Bleach 1982, 47)
- 1440 Four potters had died, leaving only three on the Manor.
(Legge 1902, 81; Bleach 1982, 47)

- 1452 A commission was given to the Sheriff of Sussex to arrest amongst others John Helot of Ringmer, potter.
(Cal. Pat. Rolls 1446-52, 55; Bleach 1982, 45)
- 1457 No payments are recorded from the potters 'because they are dead and no-one has taken their place'.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 251)
- 1485 Seven potters were working again.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 251)
- 1517 The Court Roll records that no payments were received from the five potters 'because they are dead and no-one fills their place'.
(Legge 1903, 4; Bleach 1982, 47-8)
- 1530 Seven potters were working again.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 47)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/219)

499. 1650 Potters (ESRO: SAU/669)
500. 1843 Crockendale Field (Tithe Award no. 715) TQ 449 126
- 1843 Potters Field (Tithe Award no. 494) TQ 448 128
- 1843 Kiln Field (Tithe Award no. 485) TQ 450 128

Personal names (pre-1350)

501. 1285 Thomas Figul'
(Redwood & Wilson 1958, 127; 129; Bleach 1982, 51)
- 1285 Ralph Poterne
(Redwood & Wilson 1958, 101; 105)
- 1285 Richard Poterne
(ibid., 105)
- 1305-6 Richard Poterne
(ibid., 127)
- 1327 Rico Poterne
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 197)
- 1332 Rico Poterne
(ibid., 309)
- 1332 Johe le Potter
(ibid., 309)

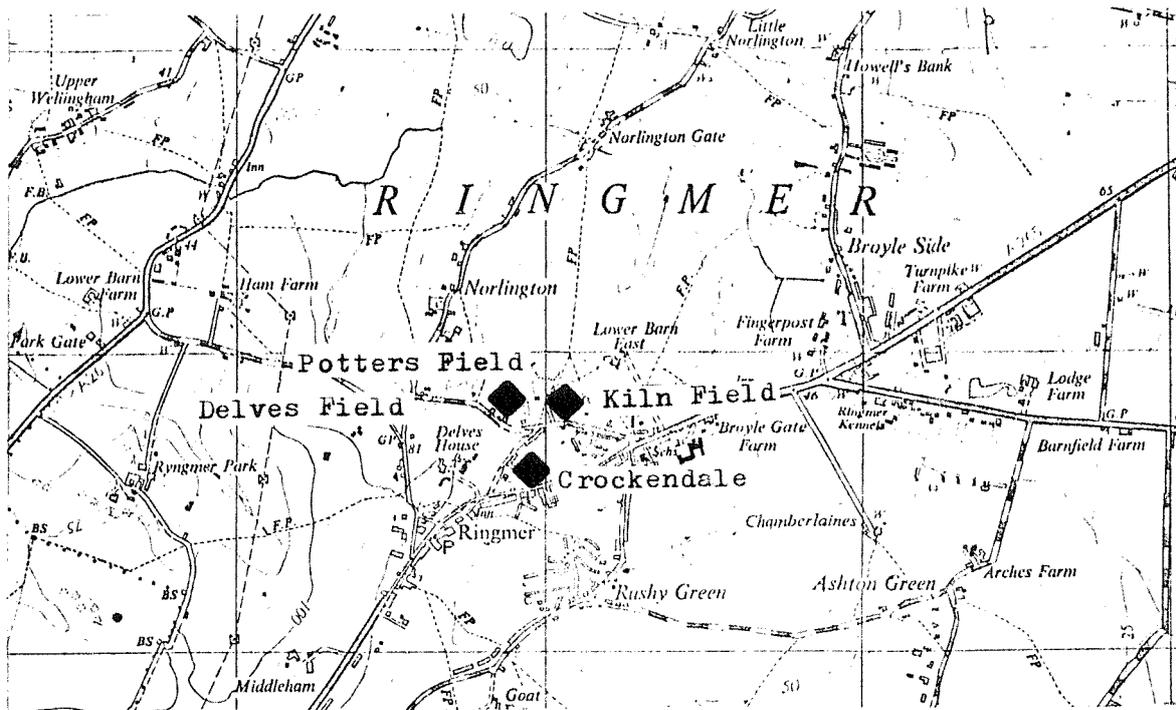


Fig. 9.94 RINGMER, East Sussex (1:25,000)

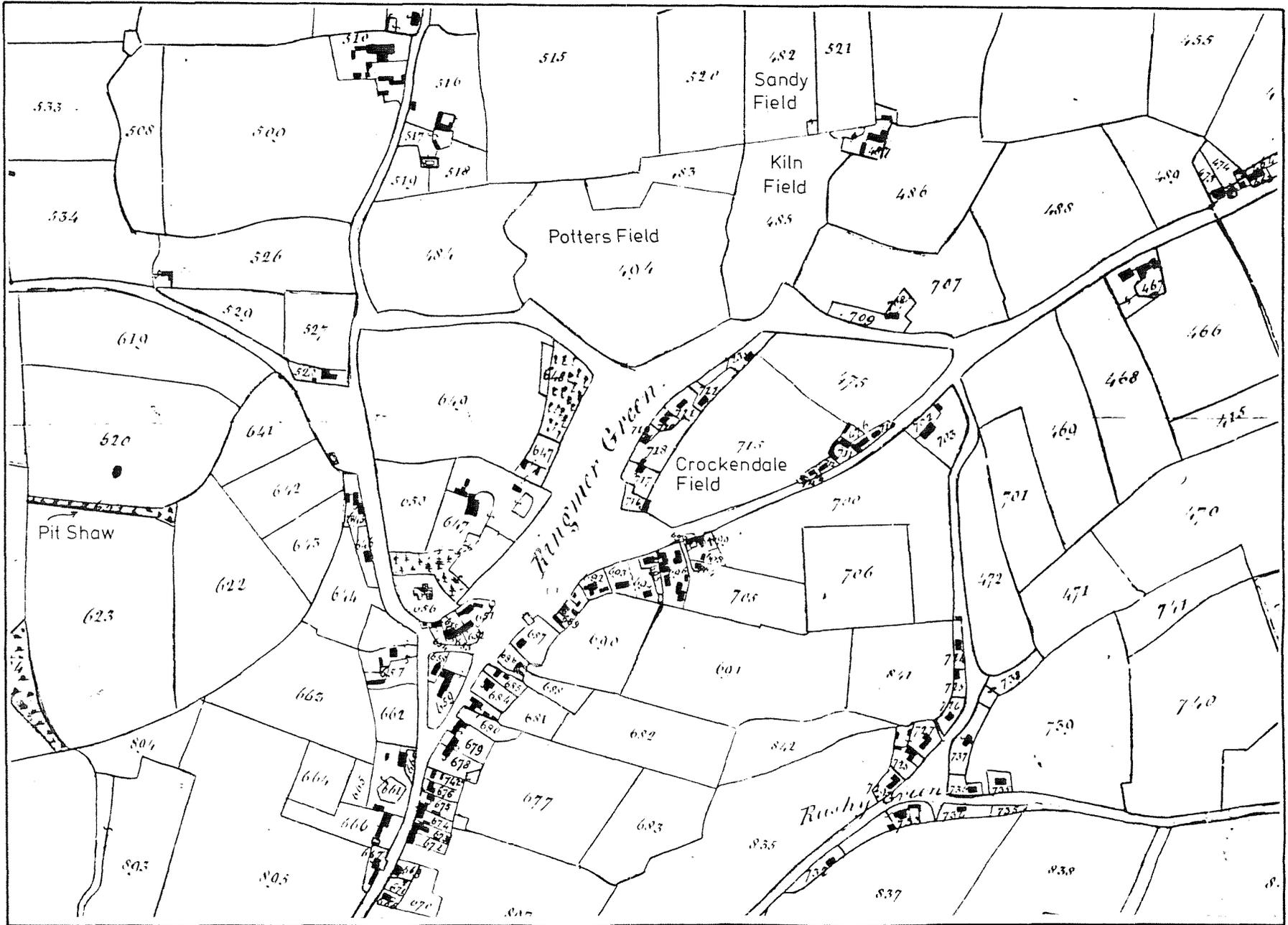
(Note: for a larger scale map showing known and inferred kiln sites, see fig. 5.2)

Discussion

The medieval potteries at Ringmer are among the most extensive and well-documented ceramic industries in the region. Nevertheless, the nature of both the archaeological and documentary evidence illustrates the difficulties of providing a synthesis.

In common with many medieval potteries, the earliest occurrence of documentary evidence and occupational (?) surnames comes during the last quarter of the thirteenth century. Traditionally, therefore, the Ringmer wares have been ascribed to the thirteenth/fourteenth century. Archaeological evidence, however, demonstrates that the industry probably originated considerably earlier. The C^{14} dates obtained from the kiln site at Barnett's Mead should perhaps be treated with greater caution than is apparent in the excavation report, but the early origin of pottery manufacture at Ringmer can be supported from the evidence of marketed vessels.

Fig. 9.95 Extract from the Ringmer Tithe Map c.1840 (PRO: IR/30/35/219)



The value of C^{14} dates for establishing a medieval chronology in the Weald has been demonstrated by samples from Minepit Wood, Rotherfield (Money 1971, 88; 90) where the results are consistent with the limited ceramic evidence. Thus, in the absence of conclusive proof that the samples from Ringmer have been affected by external conditions, the C^{14} dates should be regarded as reliable. Some reservation must, however, remain concerning the archaeological context of the samples and interpretation of the results. Hadfield (1981, 90) reports that ' C^{14} samples were taken from the ash heaps', implying indirectly that they were obtained from charcoal deposits at either end of the kiln (contexts D55 and 56). The list of samples, however, shows that the latest date (context D17) relates to a layer overlying the kiln and which certainly seals the fired clay presumed to represent demolition or collapse of the superstructure. Another sample was apparently derived from the waster heap (context D48), again only probably and not specifically related to the kiln. The third context yielding a C^{14} date does not appear on the published section drawing and, although listed among the charcoal samples believed to represent fuel, it does not seem to be mentioned elsewhere in the report.

As discussed above (see no. 483), there is every likelihood that the waster heaps and associated charcoals are derived from the kiln, but the significance of context 17 is more questionable. Doubt concerning one out of only three samples must affect statistical reliability of the conclusions. Moreover, the determination of 740 ± 70 b.p. derived from this context differs quite markedly from the other two dates (860 ± 60 b.p. and 880 ± 70 b.p., respectively) and this would affect the mean calibrated date of A.D. 1193.

Thus, the excavator's contention that the results indicate use of the kiln during the late twelfth to thirteenth century requires qualification. If anything, the date could be somewhat earlier, but this evidence alone is not sufficient to substantiate the claim of another commentator who asserts that 'it is now known that pottery was made at Ringmer as early as the first half of the 12th and possibly in the second half of the 11th century' (Bleach 1982, 44).

These problems of evaluating the archaeological evidence serve to illustrate the difficulties of interpretation posed by even the most methodical excavation on a medieval kiln site. Above all, however, the nature of the evidence reinforces the need for sensitive treatment

of the general conclusions. In this particular instance, however, the early origin for medieval pottery manufacture at Ringmer is borne out by circumstantial - yet by no means conclusive - evidence from the discovery of marketed vessels at Clay Hill, Ringmer; at Battle Abbey; and possibly at The Caburn, Glynde.

Medieval or 'Norman' pottery was found in a small excavation of the motte at Clay Hill Farm earlier this century (Toms 1922, 226). So far as the writer is aware, this material has since been lost, and assessment of the ceramics must rely upon less securely attributed material from subsequent fieldwalking. Sherds have been found by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (letter to the Curator, Barbican House Museum, 1976) and the writer has examined four sherds found by Mr. C. F. Tebbutt in 1982. Two of the typical Ringmer fabrics are represented by one sherd of oxidised flint-tempered ware and three sherds of reduced sand-/sparse flint-tempered ware. Clearly the duration of occupation at Clay Hill Castle cannot be determined with precision, but the occurrence of marketed Ringmer wares on what is presumably a twelfth-century castle site may be significant.

Evidence for twelfth-century refortification has also been found at The Caburn (Wilson 1938, 183) some 3-4km from Ringmer, where sherds of a cooking pot were associated with a hearth attributed to this phase (*ibid.*, 190, fig. 14 no. 2; Dunning 1939; Barbican House Museum, Lewes, 49-53). The flint-tempered fabric examined by the writer contains sparse fragments of shell similar to the sherds from Fourways, Norlington Lane, Ringmer, and from certain other sites in the village. Moreover, the rim form of the Caburn vessel, which is distinctive of mid-twelfth-century wares, can be paralleled among some of the simple everted rims from Barnetts Mead (Hadfield 1981, 94 fig. 5). On the other hand, the sparse shell inclusions are not found in the Barnetts Mead fabrics (Cartwright in Hadfield 1981, 105), and the Norlington Lane finds are not positively associated with a kiln. Doubt must, therefore, remain about the identification of pottery from The Caburn, but this presumed mid-twelfth-century 'adulterine' castle may offer potential evidence for dating the emergence of Ringmer ware once the full range of fabrics has been defined.

More specific evidence comes from stratified pottery at Battle Abbey. Thin-section analysis has shown that probable products of the Ringmer kilns reached the Abbey, and sherds similar to those which have been analysed occur in twelfth-century contexts, notably in phases A2

and A5 (Streeten, forthcoming a). It should be stressed, however, that the value of the contexts at Battle Abbey for dating the Ringmer wares depends upon the validity of identifications derived from textural analysis and visual comparisons. The possibility that another centre nearer to Battle was producing similar wares cannot be ruled out.

Thus, there is an urgent need to examine closely dated groups in the vicinity of Ringmer where the identification of marketed vessels would be more certain. Although potentially significant, the material from Clay Hill Farm does not offer reliable dating evidence, and it is hoped that more useful results will emerge from study of pottery found in the early levels at Lewes Priory. Unfortunately, despite several requests, the writer has not been given the opportunity to examine this material.

Quite apart from the problems of identifying the origins of the medieval pottery industry at Ringmer, details of the later history and organisation also remain obscure. Despite the fairly extensive documentation, knowledge of the area has not yet reached the stage where archaeological and documentary evidence can be integrated at more than a general level. Nevertheless, painstaking research by Mr. J. Bleach has made a notable contribution to the subject in attempting to identify individual potters among the free tenants of Norlington at a time when potters are known to have been working in the area.

The surname of Thomas Figul' occurring in 1285 implies that he was an earthenware potter, but Bleach (1982, 50-1) has suggested that other potters can be identified from the nature of their rents. He writes:-

"Of the more substantial holdings it is noticeable that a few of them have two characteristics that are not associated with free tenant holdings anywhere else in Ringmer. Firstly that they pay rent at one term of the year only (Easter) and secondly that they owe a reaping service.

"Almost without exception, the free tenants of Ringmer pay their rent at two, three or four terms of the year. Also by far the majority of them do not have to do any agricultural services. Thus to find a number of free tenants only paying rent at one term of the year and owing a reaping service is, to say the least, unusual."

He then goes on to make a case that these tenants may have been potters.

Corroborative evidence is provided by a holding in 'Alynescrofte' which was mentioned in the rental of 1304-5 and had acquired a reaping service since it was last recorded with a different tenant in 1285. Later deeds apparently suggest that Alynescrofte may have been part of

the land which became known subsequently as Kiln Field. In view of its situation in an area where archaeological evidence attests extensive medieval pottery production, Bleach (1982, 51) argues that the addition of an unusual reaping service may indicate a change of land use - at least in part - from agriculture to the manufacture of pottery.

It is only studies such as this which offer a means of identifying individual potters' holdings as opposed to the bare knowledge that potters were working in a particular area, gleaned either from the recorded receipt of clay rents or from the occurrence of occupational surnames. Nevertheless, owing to the nature of the sources, such evidence is likely to remain no more than circumstantial.

The surnames Poterne and Potter recorded in the Lay Subsidy returns for Ringer in 1327 and 1332 almost certainly denote an association with the industry for which the village is renowned. Potentially, therefore, the rates of assessment for Rico Poterne and Johe le Potter offer a 'control' against which others with similar surnames elsewhere can be evaluated. Richard was assessed at 2s. 6d. in 1327 and 2s. 11d. in 1332, whereas John le Potter, recorded only in 1332, was assessed at 2s. 1d. (Hudson 1910, 197; 309). The descriptive element 'le' reinforces the impression that John was a potter, but there can be no proof that the surname Poterne had not become hereditary by the early fourteenth century. Richard may well have been the son of Ralph Poterne who is recorded in the Custumal of 1285 as holding $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate in the 'Borgh of Northlynton'.

Compared with the Lay Subsidy assessments of people bearing 'Potter' and 'Crocker' surnames at other known centres of pottery manufacture such as Brede or Farnham (see nos. 392 and 322, above), the sums of between 2s. 1d. and 2s. 11d. recorded at Ringmer are relatively high. At East Clandon, on the other hand, where there is strong circumstantial evidence for medieval pottery manufacture (see no. 306, above), one Richard le Crockere was assessed at 2s. 2d. - a figure comparable to those at Ringmer. Thus, the high tax on movable wealth may perhaps reflect the scale and importance of the industry at a potting village such as Ringmer.

Judging both from the archaeological evidence and from documentary sources, there can be little doubt that medieval pottery was manufactured on a large scale at Ringmer. However, it is not clear whether production formed a coherent enterprise or whether there was merely a conglomeration of independent workshops.

The archaeological distribution of pottery scatters demonstrates vividly that many of the potters occupied waste land to the south of the common fields of Norlington (Fig. 5.1). Indeed, as Brandon (1974, 88) has commented, the straggling village of Ringmer represents secondary colonisation from the primary settlements at Ashton, Middleham, Norlington and Wellingham which each had their own common fields. To what extent potters were responsible for primary clearance of the waste remains uncertain, but, in view of the possible early date for the kiln at Barnetts Mead, they may have been active in the colonisation of new land.

Topographical research has helped to elucidate the former pattern of small fields at Ringmer (Howard & Maloney 1982, 55). Several field names indicate an association with pottery manufacture, but there can be no guarantee that these are contemporary with the industry. Nevertheless, a survey of species represented in the hedges north of Bishops Lane has helped to define the early boundaries (ibid., 56 fig. 1). The sinuous hedge marking the south side of the Norlington open fields contains the highest number of species. Hedges forming the boundary of Potters Field and other plots in the area may date from the fifteenth century, and the name 'Potters' itself has been traced back to the mid-seventeenth century.

Unfortunately, excavation has now shown that an apparent enclosure associated with the medieval wasters in Barnetts Mead is of post-medieval date (Hadfield 1981, 105). However, excavation on a larger scale than has been attempted hitherto would undoubtedly contribute to an understanding of land boundaries associated with the medieval kilns. If the tenants who owed reaping service and who paid their rent once a year are indeed potters, then the documentary sources indicate holdings of between 1 and about 7 acres in 1305-6 (Bleach 1982, 50-1). Potters' holdings, however, would almost certainly have included agricultural land as well, and the site of individual workshops would doubtless have been much smaller.

Although pottery has been found at numerous sites in Ringmer, there is an apparent concentration of wasters along Bishops Lane and possibly also near the entrance to the Broyle on the south side of what is now the main (A265) road through the village (Fig. 5.1). Continuity of production in the same area and a degree of regulation can perhaps be inferred from the archaeological pattern, which in turn suggests an

element of possible manorial control. Such inferences are entirely speculative, and it must be stressed that the wasters cannot be dated with enough precision to demonstrate which sites are contemporary. Nevertheless, the archaeological evidence derived from fairly intensive observation (not confined to the nucleus of the village) has yielded a more concentrated pattern of production sites than that which is to be seen, for instance, at Tyler Hill or Limpsfield (see nos. 197 and 338-49, above).

An alternative explanation of this phenomenon could, however, be sought in the local geology. All the known and inferred kiln sites are situated on Gault Clay which occurs in a narrow outcrop between the Upper and Lower Greensand. The southern limit of the Lower Greensand is marked by the former boundary of the Norlington open fields. This almost certainly reflects the exploitation of more favourable agricultural soils to the north, leaving the intractable clay land for use by the potters - both as a site for their kilns and doubtless as a source of raw materials, too. Indeed, contrasting soil conditions are reflected by field names in the Tithe Award, and it is significant that 'Sandy Field' occurs on the southern edge of the Lower Greensand adjacent to Potters Field and Kiln Field situated on the Gault Clay (Fig. 5.1). Thus, the apparent concentration of kilns does not necessarily imply manorial control; it may simply represent a natural response to the local geology, reflecting the competing needs of medieval land use.

Numerous clay pits in the fields at Ringmer suggest that some of the clay for medieval pottery manufacture would probably have been obtained from the potters' holdings. However, both the eighteenth-century clay pit discovered at Barnettts Mead and the nineteenth-century clay workings in Potters Field demonstrate that these topographical features cannot be linked unequivocally with medieval pottery manufacture. Indeed, documentary references to the clay rent imply that the medieval potters obtained at least some of their clay from the Broyle, situated to the east of Ringmer. The Rental dated 1305-6 gives details of the clay rent under the special payments owed by free tenants of the manor: an annual rent of 9d. was owed by each potter at Michaelmas and 50 eggs each were given at Christmas and Easter. The customary payment of hens mentioned in 1285 and recorded specifically in 1427 was for 'common of pasture' and does not, therefore, seem to have been connected with the licence to dig clay. The clay rent of 9d. remained

the same for over 200 years, but Legge (1902, 81) has inferred that the annual render of 100 eggs had been commuted to a money payment - also of 9d. - by the fifteenth century.

The recorded payments for licence to dig clay provide an insight - unparalleled elsewhere in the region - into the vicissitudes of the pottery industry at Ringmer from the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries. Generally, the number of potters fluctuated between about five and seven, but they may have employed assistants who were not required to pay a clay rent. Conversely, it cannot be assumed that each potter had a separate workshop. The number reached a recorded maximum of eight in 1305-6. On several occasions, however, the potting community dropped below five, notably at three dates during the last quarter of the fourteenth century and again in 1440. On two other occasions, in 1457 and 1517, all the potters had died, but subsequent entries in the records indicate that the industry revived. Like the spatial distribution of kilns, it is difficult to assess to what extent the resilience of this industry reflects manorial intervention to ensure continuity.

Even if the industry as a whole persisted, the archaeological evidence is not sufficiently precise to indicate the duration of production on individual plots. Certainly, the density of wasters to the north of Bishop's Lane suggests continuity in that area, but it is difficult to identify diagnostic late medieval types. For example, bunghole cisterns which would once have been regarded as an indication of late medieval production are now known to have been made elsewhere as early as the first half of the fourteenth century. Likewise, the excavation at Barnetts Mead suggests that some forms conventionally ascribed to the thirteenth century may have originated somewhat earlier.

The problems of identifying fifteenth-century forms are demonstrated by the jug illustrated in a decorative initial letter heading a fifteenth-century account roll for the Bailiwick of South Malling. This initial, reproduced by Legge (1902, 77 fig. 3), shows a jug apparently being used to collect water from a well, and this may perhaps reflect the importance of local earthenware manufacture at that time. (Legge dates the illustration erroneously in his caption to 1845-6, which is presumably a misprint for 1445-6!) The conical-shaped jug - almost certainly of earthenware - is similar to a complete vessel found in a fifteenth-century context at Battle Abbey (Streeten, forthcoming a), but on typological grounds alone this form would be ascribed to the fourteenth century.

Thus, given the difficulties of dating even complete vessels, the establishment of a chronology for the waster scatters is beset by fundamental problems of identification. Nevertheless, it is possible to distinguish certain hard-fired sand-tempered fabrics among the finds from Pattens Close and Ashcroft Close at Ringmer, and these can probably be assigned to the fifteenth century. The material from Pattens Close suggests continuity of production in the area north of Bishop's Lane, but the site at Ashcroft Close - if it is indeed a kiln - may indicate movement of production during the late medieval period to an area where the archaeological record has not so far yielded any evidence for earlier kilns.

The proportion of glazed wares may also prove to be a useful criterion for dating waster scatters at Ringmer. However, glazed vessels remain scarce at any period among the output of an industry which seems to have concentrated on utilitarian wares. Nevertheless, Mr. J. Hadfield (pers. comm., 1981) has noted a higher proportion of glazed sherds among wasters found in the area opposite Barnetts Mead than among the material from his own excavation. He believes that this represents a difference in chronology rather than output. Glazes are certainly more common in the region among marketed wares dated to the thirteenth/fourteenth century than among earlier assemblages, and eventually it may be possible to quantify this trend at Ringmer, once excavation has provided more absolute dates for kilns and their associated products.

Neither the precise date nor the reasons for the decline of pottery manufacture at Ringmer can be established from the available evidence. Documentary sources attest continuity of the industry at least until 1530, but, in view of the intensity of archaeological observation, it is surprising that none of the hard-fired earthenwares which are characteristic of early sixteenth-century kilns elsewhere have been found at Ringmer. Assuming that the evidence for seven potters working in 1530 can be taken at face value, the scale of the industry does not seem to have diminished. Thus, there are two possible explanations for the anomaly: either the workshops had moved elsewhere in the village; or output of the potteries was 'conservative' and did not include the smooth-surfaced earthenwares produced at other contemporary kilns in the region. The former interpretation is perhaps the most plausible, and, if so, this would suggest that the nucleus of the medieval industry had been abandoned by the sixteenth century.

Legge (1903, 3) believed that pottery manufacture persisted at Ringmer into the second half of the sixteenth century. He wrote:-

"The pottery is of considerable antiquity it appears to have been worked with various periods of suspension until the end of the sixteenth century. A possible reference to it occurs in a will dated 1588, of a certain Thomas Hooke of Ringmer who postscripts that "William Bynge the brickmaker" owes him iiis.; while Thomas Shepperd of the same place in his will dated 1594, makes a similar statement about "Saunder the bryckmaker". Possibly we have a still later record in the words "Mary Cruse made me begorr 1791" inscribed on the under surface of a ridge tile removed from the end of Ringmer church some years ago."

It would appear, however, that Legge assumed that the continued manufacture of bricks and tiles implied pottery production as well. Clearly this is a questionable assumption, and a more realistic interpretation is offered by Bleach (1982, 44-5):-

"From the 1530's potters seem to disappear from the record to be replaced during the latter half of the 16th century by brick and tile makers. Perhaps the decline of the potter and the rise of the brick and tile maker is reflected in two references to what may well be two members of the same family. In 1452 a commission was given to the Sheriff of Sussex to arrest amongst others John Jelot of Ringmer, 'potter'. In 1534-35 Wm. Aderolde, master of works at Lewes Priory, bought 350 brickstones and 115 ridge tiles from John Gillott of Ringmer. John Gillott would probably not have described himself or been described as a potter."

Thus, it can be inferred from this and other evidence for brick and tile making (see Section 9.4.6 no. 150) that pottery manufacture at Ringmer probably ceased some time after 1530. Moreover, the apparent change of occupation represented by the Gillott family hints that there may have been a gradual shift in the emphasis of production rather than a rapid decline in earthenware manufacture.

Such a proposition is perhaps supported by the archaeological evidence: whereas the fourteenth-century tile kilns identified by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr appear to be concentrated around Delves Field to the south of Bishop's Lane, the (?) late medieval tile kilns found in 1894 lay on the opposite side of the lane in Potters Field, only a short distance from the probable site of a fifteenth-century pottery kiln at Pattens Close. This could represent diversification of land use in an area which had been used formerly for pottery production. Unfortunately, however, neither the pottery wasters nor the tile kilns can be dated accurately enough to establish a precise chronological relationship.

Whether or not this suggested sequence of land use can withstand the scrutiny of more detailed fieldwork, excavation and documentary research, the general trends at Ringmer appear to be similar to those at Tyler Hill, Kent. Although fragments of tile were incorporated in the kiln at Barnetts Mead, there can be no certainty that they were made on the site, and the first conclusive evidence for tile making remains that from the Rental of 1305-6. At this time it seems that tile making was an ancillary activity undertaken by the potters. If, therefore, the suggested early origin for the Ringmer pottery industry is correct, then tiles may have been an addition to the pre-existing repertoire of earthenwares. Unlike Tyler Hill, however, there is no indication that floor tiles were made at Ringmer, and the relative scarcity of the waste compared with dense scatters of pottery demonstrates that tile making probably remained on a fairly restricted scale. On the other hand, it should be stressed that the pottery kilns on the north side of Bishop's Lane are situated on modern agricultural land subjected to regular ploughing whereas several of the probable tile kilns near the church have been observed in service trenches, etc., in an area where surface indications are less reliable. There can be little doubt, however, both from the archaeological evidence and from the documentary sources that tile making became more important during the late medieval and post-medieval period. Again, as at Tyler Hill, it was these tileries which outlived the manufacture of earthenwares.

In conclusion, it remains to reiterate the importance of the archaeological record and documentary sources for the medieval pottery industry at Ringmer. The abundance of evidence partly reflects the intensity of fieldwork and documentary research. Nevertheless, modern land use has favoured the recovery of archaeological evidence (yet paradoxically continues to threaten its survival), while the scattered documentary references to medieval potters owe their survival to the status of Ringmer as part of the Archbishop's estate of South Malling. It is these circumstances which have combined to offer a range of information which remains unparalleled in the region. At the same time, however, the nature of the sources illustrates the limitations of the evidence. Answers to specific questions about the chronology; spatial distribution and organisation of individual workshops are only likely to be obtained from an even more intensive programme of fieldwork excavation and documentary research than that which has been

attempted already. There is an urgent need firstly for detailed examination of the numerous small groups of pottery with a view to evaluating individual sites and making comparisons between them; secondly for large-scale excavation to assist with establishing the duration of production at individual workshops; and thirdly for more documentary research in an attempt to trace the history of identifiable plots of land.

RYE

Archaeological evidence

502. Spit(t)al Field (TQ 9218 2109)

A hitherto unknown medieval pottery was discovered by Mr. L. A. Vidler in 1931 while he was searching for the site of St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the northern outskirts of Rye. His researches are recorded in three articles published in the Sussex Archaeological Collections (Vidler 1932; 1933; 1936). Four kilns had been unearthed by 1932, but work continued until about 1935. Contrary to a recent statement by Barton (1979, 193), however, it would appear from the excavator's account that only four (not five) kilns were discovered. In his second report, Vidler (1933, 64) records that 'the kilns have suffered much from exposure to the weather, and in addition they have had to be largely destroyed to extract the tiles and pots built into their structure'. Moreover, an even greater deterrent to future research is contained in the final report, where he states:-

"By the time this appears in print the site will be filled in and the remains of the kilns and large quantities of unwanted shards buried some 2-3 ft. below the surface; and now the field will return to its original appearance and use.

"The plan that accompanies this report will enable any future excavator to find the site, should any be so unwise as to wish to dig it up again; at any rate the writer can promise him or her that their labour will add little to the study of medieval ceramics beyond what would be gained by reading these reports and a careful examination of the exhibits now safely housed in the Rye Museum."

(Vidler 1936, 107)

The kilns and unwanted pottery were evidently buried meticulously because no sign of the excavation was visible in 1972 when the site was visited by staff of the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division.

The published finds on the other hand appear to have been dispersed among several collections. The majority remained at the Ypres Tower Museum, Rye, until 1981 when the collection was transferred to the Barbican House Museum, Lewes. Other significant collections are deposited at the British Museum and in the Court Hall Museum, Winchelsea, but at least some vessels are thought to have been lost when Eastbourne Museum was destroyed during the Second World War (Barton 1979, 191). A similar fate befell a scale model depicting the kilns which had been acquired by the Science Museum in the 1930's (ibid., 192). Thus, descriptive details of the kilns can only be drawn from Vidler's narrative account of the excavation; from the plans prepared at the time by Mr. G. C. Dunning; and from the published photographs. Fortunately, the latter include a view of the model.

Kiln 1: The parallel flue kiln was constructed in a pit cut into the underlying clay. On the north side, the wall survived to a height of some 0.3m above the floor of the firing chamber which would have been supported on arches over the firing tunnels. Two of these flue arches remained intact at the east end of the spine wall. The floor of the firing tunnels sloped eastwards and westwards from a point near the centre of the kiln, and the spine wall became correspondingly higher at either end.

The sides of the kiln were longer than the spine wall. At the east end there was a separate chamber terminating with a semi-circular wall which had an opening at the north-east corner. What appears to be a wall supported on the flue arches and on the east end of the spine wall divided this part of the kiln from the main firing chamber (Vidler 1932, 89 fig. 2). At the west end, the side walls tapered towards the stokehole from points which coincided with the end of the spine wall, thereby giving a characteristic 'bottle-shaped' plan.

The kiln was 'very roughly built of old broken tiles, stones and pots, some of the latter being quite whole, welded together by the clay on the site. This had been baked by the fires within into a homogenous structure'. Moreover, debris from the collapsed superstructure suggested that upper parts of the kiln had been constructed using similar materials.

The interior of the kiln was choked with 'pots, fragments of pots, burnt ashes and soil all mixed in utter confusion'. Fragments of

charcoal and charred wood doubtless indicate the type of fuel.

(Vidler 1932, 86-91; Barton 1979, 192-3)

Kiln 2: An unusual feature of Kiln 1 was that a second smaller kiln or flue (Kiln 2) opened into the southern firing tunnel. This, too, was of parallel flue type with a narrow spine wall. The implication from the published report is that these two kilns were contemporary, forming a single if somewhat curious structure. Unlike Kiln 1, the plan shows that the spine wall of the smaller kiln extended as far as the western end of the side walls. At the east end, however, the sides tapered towards a constricted opening in the south wall of Kiln 1.

(Vidler 1932, 89; Barton 1979, 192)

Kiln 3: The third kiln was discovered some 3.6m to the south of Kiln 1. It was built at a higher level than the first, and the walls of the firing tunnels only survived to a height of about 0.4m. The arrangement with a central spine wall was similar to Kiln 1, but differed in two respects: firstly, there was no separate chamber or opening at the east end; and secondly the floor of the firing tunnels was flat rather than sloping.

(Vidler 1932, 91-2; Barton 1979, 193)

Kiln 4: The east end of the fourth kiln lay about 3.8m from the stokehole of Kilns 1 and 2. This structure was better preserved than the others, and part of the arched firing tunnels with the floor of the firing chamber above remained in situ. Details are clearly visible in photographs both of the kiln itself and of the model.

(Vidler 1933, 46 pl. ii; 1936, 106 fig. 1)

The plan was similar, although not identical to Kiln 1. At the east end, the central spine was only slightly shorter than the tapering sides of the kiln, but at the west end the main firing chamber appears to have been set well back from the opening (?stokehole) flanked by curved walls. It is not clear from the photograph whether the flue arches supported a transverse wall similar to that in Kiln 1, but the plan hints that Kiln 4 may also have had a separate chamber at the west end.

Vidler (1933, 45) records that the kiln was 'substantially built of brick and broken roofing tiles, cemented together with clay, burnt into a solid structure by the fires within'.

(Vidler 1932, 90-2; 1933, 44-5; 1936, 108; Barton 1979, 193)

The excavation as a whole comprised an area in excess of 110 sq. m. Depths averaged some 1.5m, but varied from 0.9m to as much as 3m. Little attempt seems to have been made to recover stratified groups of pottery; indeed, the strategy is vividly portrayed by the description of material from a 'cache' near Kiln 4:-

"..... at first it did not strike me as being different from what I had previously found, so, as I took it out, I placed it on my general heap of sherds, little thinking the extra work that this would ultimately cause me."

(Vidler 1933, 52)

Nevertheless, the excavator's narrative does identify certain significant associations, which are shown as find spots on the overall site plan.

(ibid., 1936, 108)

(i) The 'cache' of pottery mentioned above was found on the north side of Kiln 4, sealed beneath a layer of clay. The group contained 'plain' (i.e. roof?) tiles and distinctive jugs with incised designs. However, there was a notable absence both of decorated floor tiles and of the white slipped wares found elsewhere on the site.

(ibid., 1933, 52-5)

(ii) Another group of sherds was found in a hole some 1-5m deep to the east (not west as stated by Barton 1979, 194) of Kiln 3. Stamped wares, anthropomorphic jugs, a three-legged pipkin and a possible potter's stamp were associated with jugs which had white slip inside the neck. Again, vessels with white slip applied externally appear to have been absent from this group, although the wording of the report is not entirely clear (Vidler 1936, 113). Stamped wares were also found in small numbers elsewhere on the site.

(ibid., 1933, 59)

(iii) Small floor tiles were confined to an oval spread between Kilns 1 and 3.

(ibid., 1933, 59)

(iv) The excavator records that one hole was 'full of clean sherds, mostly of a fair size, down to a depth of 8 ft.' (2.4m). Depths of 8 ft. are recorded on the site plan at the east end of Kiln 1 and at the west end of Kiln 3. A statement elsewhere in the same report, however, confirms that this material was recovered from immediately west of Kiln 3 (ibid., 1933, 47; 59). This

group contained vessels with incised lines, but it did not include any of the more elaborate designs found to the north of Kiln 4. Moreover, this was certainly not the source of the main group of stamped wares which Barton (1979, 194) mistakenly attributes to this spot.

(v) The large decorated floor tiles and white-slipped earthenwares occurred in association with each other, but they were scattered throughout the excavation. However, the excavator noted that 'both had been largely used in the building up of the upper parts of the kilns'.

(Vidler 1933, 57)

The only remaining notable feature of the site was a stone 'retaining' wall to the north of Kiln 4. This is shown on the overall site plan, but does not appear to be mentioned elsewhere in the reports.

Documentary evidence

Medieval documents have so far failed to yield references to the Spit(t)al Field kilns. There were, however, two post-medieval potteries at Rye.

503. Cadborough Pottery (TQ 914 203)

1809 An advertisement appeared for potters required at the workshop owned by James Smith.

(Baines 1980, 41-2)

1885 George Russel, then owner of the 'Cadboro' Brick & Tile Yard and Pottery' was described as a 'Manufacturer of Brown ware in all its varieties'. Pottery making came to an end in about 1890.

(ibid., 46)

504. Belle Vue Pottery (TQ 917 205)

1868 A new pottery was established by Frederick Mitchel, son of the proprietor of the Cadborough works.

(ibid., 47)

1947 Having closed during World War II, the Belle Vue pottery reopened in 1947 under the management of studio potters from London.

(ibid., 52)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/228)

505. 1323-4 Potepiriestrete (Vidler 1932, 86; ESRO: RYE 136/60)
506. 1840 Potkilm Field (Tithe Award no. 183) TQ 913 203
507. Pottingfield Road (modern street name) TQ 914 207

Personal names (pre-1350)

508. c. 1260 Andrews Pottepurye
(Vidler 1932, 86; Dell 1962, 192)
c. 1280 William Poteman
(Dell 1962, 193)
1304 William de Potepirie
(Vidler 1932, 86; Dell 1962, 197; Barton 1979, 192)
1323 Andrew Potepirie
(Vidler 1932, 86; Dell 1962, 206; 207; Barton 1979,
192)
1343-4 John de Potelonde
(Dell 1962, 212)

Personal names (pre-1500)

509. 1358 William and Thomas Potter, sons of Walter Potter
(Vidler 1932, 89; Dell 1962, 215)
1362 John Potyn
(Dell 1962, 216)
1371 John Potyn
(ibid., 217)
1397 Andrew Crokkere
(ibid., 224)

Personal names (post-1500)

510. 1506-7 John Potyn
(Dell 1962, 184)
1518 John Potten
(ibid., 170)
1548 John Potten
(Will: Hamilton Hall 1901, 10)
1550-2 George Pottyngge
(ibid., 32)
1559 Thomas Pottyn
(Dell 1962, 185)
1571 John Pottyn
(Booker 1975, 152)

1576 Thomas Potten
(Hamilton Hall 1901, 100)

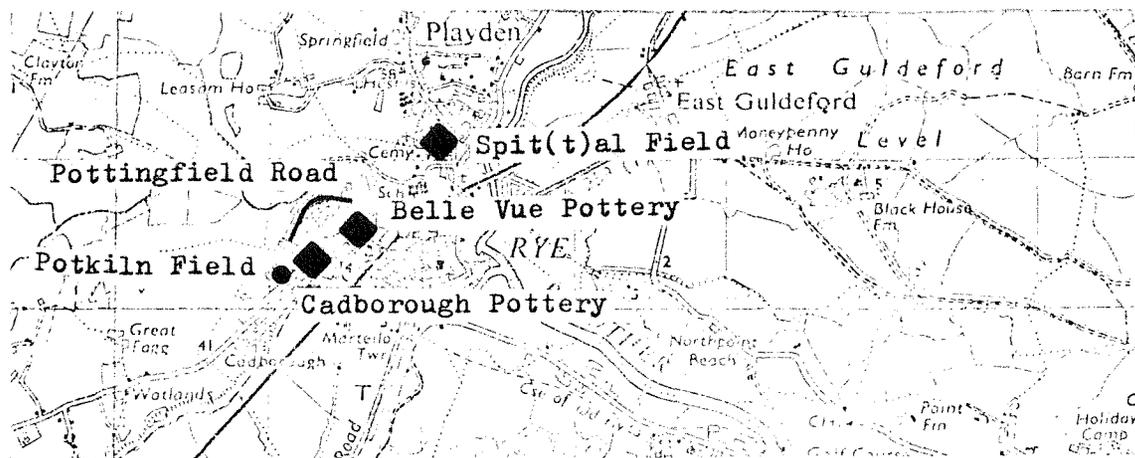


Fig. 9.96 RYE, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The value of an already important collection of medieval pottery from Spit(t)al Field, Rye, has been enhanced by a comprehensive review of its chronology published by Barton (1979, 191-254). Nevertheless, it remains a matter of concern that conclusions must be based upon material which was selected subjectively at the time of excavation. It is also unfortunate that parts of the collection have been dispersed and that some vessels appear to have been lost altogether. As recently as September 1982, however, a complete jug with simple incised decoration was acquired by Winchelsea Museum (Mr. J. Bell, pers. comm., 1983). It is reputed to have come from the kilns at Rye, but this vessel is not illustrated in the report and was not, therefore, included in the list of 'missing' items (Barton 1979, 231 no. 3). Assuming that the provenance is correct, therefore, it would seem that not all the 'unwanted' pottery was discarded by the excavator on site. There may, indeed, be other unrecorded vessels in private collections, and it is salutary to note that one of the white-slipped jugs now in Winchelsea Museum was retrieved from the attic of a house in the town, called Haskards! (Mr. J. B. L. Clark, pers. comm., 1977).

In the absence of archaeomagnetic or other absolute dates for the kilns, the establishment of a chronology for medieval pottery manufacture at Rye must rely upon three sources of information. Firstly, there is limited internal evidence from which a broad sequence can be established; secondly external comparisons can be made with some of the distinctive jug styles; and thirdly the identification of marketed vessels in dated contexts has begun to yield significant evidence for the chronology of production.

Many of the original assumptions about the internal sequence revealed by excavation do not stand up to close logical scrutiny, and some confusion has been introduced by minor inaccuracies in subsequent accounts. Moreover, relating the extant material to particular groups relies entirely upon descriptions because none of the vessels is marked.

There can be little doubt, however, that the 'cache' of sherds with incised designs represents one of the earliest identifiable groups. Not only was this deposit sealed beneath a layer of clay, but there was also a notable lack of white-slipped wares. We do not know, however, which of the less ornate vessels were associated with this group, and - even making allowance for confusion surrounding the excavator's 'general heap of sherds' - some of the jugs with incised designs were also found scattered elsewhere on the site.

Another 'closed' group from a deep pit contained numerous examples of the stamped wares which were found in much smaller quantities among the general debris. This group can also be placed relatively early in the sequence owing once again to the apparent absence of jugs with the distinctive external slip. A stamp or mould made of non-local stone was found near the bottom of the pit, but no examples of the design were represented among pottery found on the site. It was thought at the time of discovery to be a potters' stamp, but Barton (1979, 203) has since drawn attention to the practical difficulties of using it for this purpose and has suggested instead that it may have served for decorating gingerbread.

The only other identifiable group of pottery came from a pit near the west end of Kiln 3. Although the composition of the assemblage is not described in detail, it, too, does not appear to have contained any of the white-slipped wares which were so numerous elsewhere among the general debris. Judging from the statement that these white-coated vessels were incorporated in the surviving kiln(s), it seems reasonable

to assume that they occurred late in the sequence, even though they do not necessarily represent the final output.

Working from this general chronology, Barton (1979, 218-21) has attempted to calibrate the ceramic sequence by external analogy. In particular, the fine details of the incised designs have been subjected to careful scrutiny and are discussed very fully (*ibid.*, 194-9).

Specific traits can be summarised as follows:-

- Costume, including a liripipe hat 13th century, or more probably 1330-1450
- Ships 1150-1250, but similar illustrations occur well into the 14th century
- Alphabet First half of the 14th century

Heater-shaped shields Late 13th to 15th century

The alphabet is regarded as the most reliable chronological indicator among these designs, and, after making an allowance for the age of the craftsman, a date range of c. 1330-80 has been suggested for this group of jugs.

The stamped wares, however, could be somewhat earlier. Barton (1979, 201-5) has emphasised comparisons with decorated jugs at Laverstock. These are assigned to the closing years of an industry which ceased production shortly after 1275. Geographically closer parallels can be drawn with the Kingston stamped wares which predominate in London during the last quarter of the thirteenth century (see nos. 25-6, above). However, the occurrence of a three-legged pipkin in the same deposit as the main group of stamped wares at Rye may suggest a slightly later date.

The jugs with external white slip remain unique to Rye, but tentative links can be drawn with the fourteenth- and fifteenth-century painted wares at Cheam (see no. 87, above) and with the fifteenth-century white-painted wares of West Sussex. Extensive knife-trimming on some of the Rye jugs certainly points to a fifteenth-century date.

The chronology of other forms is more difficult to establish, but general comparisons can be made with some of the vessels found in the moat at Bodiam Castle (Myres 1935). These are presumed to have been discarded after 1386 when the castle was built, and this evidence, therefore, supports the contention that the Rye industry persisted into the late medieval period. Taking the range of forms as a whole, Barton

assigns the Rye pottery to within the period 1275 to 1400-25 or even later. Moreover, he believes that the range can be defined with greater precision:-

"..... there are two main periods of production with a long period of overlap. The first group includes figurative sgraffito, stamped wares, face jugs, cooking pots, dripping dishes, curfews, finials and chimney pots. The second period of production included plain sgraffito, paint under glaze, black and white decoration, plain jugs, bunghole pitchers, cups, legged pipkins, and oven tiles. These two groups range in date from A.D. 1300 to A.D. 1375, and the other group from A.D. 1350 to A.D. 1400+."

(Barton 1979, 219)

Although this is certainly the most comprehensive interpretation which can be extracted from the available evidence, the repertoire would doubtless have passed through many more complex changes. For example, one of the arguments put forward for assigning the origin of the industry to c. 1300 rather than c. 1275 has been that there are insufficient forms attributable to the earlier date for the industry to have started before the end of the thirteenth century. However, as only a selection of the (more exotic?) items was retained from the excavation, it is difficult to pass judgement on the range of thirteenth-century types. It is surely feasible that new forms could have been added to what was originally a more restricted repertoire. Indeed, among the few examples of cooking pots which were retained, there are several in a sparse shell-tempered fabric which is unlikely to have persisted beyond the early fourteenth century at the latest.

These doubts concerning the date at which medieval pottery manufacture began in Rye are borne out by the examination of marketed vessels from Battle Abbey (Streeten, forthcoming a). Fabrics attributed to these kilns were securely stratified in contexts which are either contemporary with or earlier than the mid-thirteenth-century rebuilding of the east range. Textural analysis has confirmed that Rye wares reached Battle, but, in view of the importance of the stratified finds, fabric identifications have been checked by direct (macroscopic) comparison with samples of the wasters. Although thumbled bases such as that from Phase B6 at Battle are not well represented among the illustrated Rye wares, they do occur (Barton 1979, 240 no. 6), and the form of the solid skillet handle attributed to Phase B8 can also be paralleled among the wasters (*ibid.*, 249; 251). Thus, there can be little doubt that output of the Rye kilns commenced somewhat earlier than has been supposed hitherto. It is, of course, conceivable that another yet unknown centre was producing similar wares, but it seems more probable

that the earlier types are not represented adequately among the material recovered from Spit(t)al Field.

Stamped wares do not occur in the early contexts at Battle, but they were found in later levels where they are likely to have been residual. None of the examples discovered on other sites comes from a closely dated context. At the Hospital of SS. Stephen and Thomas, New Romney, associated finds have been dated c. 1300, and on historical grounds the lower level of the east midden cannot be dated later than the 1320's (Rigold 1964, 60; 63). A similar date of around 1300 has been suggested for the raspberry-stamped jug attributed to Period I at Chingley, Lamberhurst. There is circumstantial documentary evidence for ironworking in the area possibly during the last quarter of the thirteenth century, but it is not certain that this was the site in question (Crossley 1975, 2; 46). Thus, in both cases, while a date before c. 1300 cannot be ruled out, there is no conclusive evidence that the stamped wares from Rye were in use earlier than the first quarter of the fourteenth century.

Excavations at Battle Abbey, however, have yielded more positive evidence for the dating of later types. Fragments of a near-complete jug bearing the distinctive Rye fabric were found in late medieval make-up associated with alterations to the drainage system north of the reredorter (Phase Cl4). A sherd of Tudor Green Ware was found elsewhere in the same deposit, and there is circumstantial evidence that this phase dates from c. 1420 (Streeten forthcoming a). The shape of the jug is similar to one shown on a fifteenth-century illustration in the account rolls of the Bailiwick of South Malling (Legge 1902, 77 fig. 3), but this conical form is dated conventionally to the late fourteenth century. Similar jugs with horizontal grooves are represented among the wasters from Rye (Barton 1979, 239 nos. 2 and 5), but, unlike the Battle jug, these examples do not have thumbled bases. This is certainly a Rye product, however, and the occurrence of a near-complete vessel in an early fifteenth-century context provides useful corroborative evidence that the Rye industry persisted after 1400. It also necessitates revision of the stylistic criteria adopted for the dating of late fourteenth-century wares.

In the absence of clear documentary evidence for pottery manufacture at Rye, it would be unwise to place undue emphasis on surnames which merely contain the element 'pot'. Written sources do not, therefore, assist with establishing the duration of production.

Barton (1979, 192) states that the earliest 'potter' surname was that of Andrew de Pottepenney who is noted elsewhere as being a witness in c. 1250. Both Vidler (1932, 86) and Dell (1962, 192), however, give the surname as Pottepurye, and the latter favours a slightly later date c. 1260 for the relevant document. The element 'de' accompanying the surname Pottepurye suggests a topographical association with 'Potepiriestrete' mentioned in 1324. Which came first - place-name or surname - is not certain, but the street-name is probably older than the names of those such as Andrew Potepyrie who held property there in the fourteenth century. The location of Potepiriestrete has not been ascertained, but the evidence for an association with medieval pottery manufacture is far from conclusive. Vidler (1932, 86) implied that it was near Spit(t)al Field, but the fourteenth-century deed does not contain any information about its location. Moreover, this place-name has not been recognised so far among any of the later documents relating to Rye (Mr. G. Mayhew, pers. comm., 1983).

The surnames Potter and Crokkere recorded in 1358 and 1397 respectively suggest a more obvious link with pottery production. Despite the occurrence of two different surnames derived from the occupation of potter and the presence of medieval pottery kilns in the town, however, these surnames may well have become hereditary by the second half of the fourteenth century.

Similar problems of interpretation are posed by the surnames 'Poteman' and 'Potelonde' which occur in c. 1280 and 1343-4 respectively. Likewise, the surname 'Potyn' and its variants is recorded first in 1362; appears extensively in the sixteenth century; and remained a common local surname at least until the second quarter of the seventeenth century.

Ancestors of these families may have been potters, but the surnames would almost certainly have become hereditary by the time they appear in the records. Indeed, members of the Potyn family were fishermen during the sixteenth century, but this could indicate the subsequent fortunes of families which were once engaged in pottery manufacture.

Individually, there are grounds for discounting each of the surnames which appear at Rye. Taken together, however, the evidence for an association with pottery production is more substantial. Given the persistence of medieval surnames in a particular area, there can be little doubt that some at least of the families recorded in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were descended from an earlier

community of practising potters. This is particularly true of those bearing the surname 'Potter' and 'Crockere' in the second half of the fourteenth century, and it is even possible that these were the men who worked in Spit(t)al Field.

The place-name Crockerfield (1306) in the neighbouring parish of Playden (see no. 480, above) suggests that the medieval pottery industry in this area may have been more extensive than can be inferred from the available archaeological evidence. Vidler (1933, 45) asserts:-

"This spring (1932) I uncovered another and better built kiln to the westward of the three previously found, and this seems to complete the number that existed."

The extensive date range of the products, however, surely indicates that there must have been more than the four kilns which he uncovered. Judging from the retaining wall found in the north-west corner of his excavation, and the absence of kilns in the trial trenches to the north-east, it seems likely that any further kilns would have been situated to the south of the excavated area. Moreover, the extensive depth of the excavation suggests that the kilns may have been built in former clay pits, possibly associated with earlier production elsewhere on the site.

In addition to uncertainty about the duration and scale of production, even the form of the kilns is subject to controversy (fig. 5.12). The excavator believed that Kiln 1 was fired from the west and that there was a 'chimney' at the east end (Vidler 1932, 90). Initially, he was of the opinion that the superstructure formed a permanent dome or barrel-shaped vault, but in the final report he revised this interpretation in favour of a removable covering (ibid., 1936, 109). Musty's assessment published in 1974 identified the kilns at Rye as a hybrid 'Sussex type' incorporating elements of both pottery and tile kilns (Musty 1974, 47). He also put forward the suggestion made by Barton (later published 1979, 156-7) that single flue pottery kilns had been constructed back-to-back with conventional tile kilns.

The drawings, photographs and published descriptions of the kilns leave many questions unanswered, and interpretation of Kiln 4 - the most complete example - has to rely on a small-scale plan with no section drawing (Vidler 1936, 108). Nevertheless, in the case of Kilns 1 and 4 it is safe to assume that the spine wall marks the extent of the main firing chamber. By analogy with medieval tile kilns, this chamber would have been enclosed by a wall at either end - presumably here

supported on the ends of the spine wall. Traces of such a wall at the east end of Kiln 1 are visible in the published photographs, but the section drawing implies that this was the springing for the superstructure of a separate chamber.

Whatever the details of the arrangement, the firing tunnels beneath the main chamber were open at either end, and in this respect the plan differs markedly from that of a conventional parallel flue tile kiln. The sloping floor of the firing tunnels in Kiln 1 also implies that it may have been fired (or at least raked out) from both ends. If so, the chamber at the east end may be no more than a variant on the 'bottle-shaped' plan which is characteristic of the flues in all three of the principal kilns at Rye. Indeed, the apparent springing for a dome over this chamber may simply have supported a platform above the stokehole similar to that found in the tile kiln at Chertsey (see Section 9.4.5 no. 93). Unless there was a secondary blocking, however, the apsidal wall and constricted opening at the east end is most unusual.

Likewise the small kiln (no. 2) attached to the south-east corner of Kiln 1 represents a novel arrangement. Barton (1979, 192) dismisses it as a 'small flue or kiln', but the spine wall implies that there must have been a raised floor, presumably supporting a small firing chamber.

The plan of Kiln 4 has several features in common with Kiln 1, notably what appears at first sight to be another separate chamber at the west end. Again, however, it can be inferred from the published descriptions that the firing tunnels were open at either end. On the other hand, it is clear that the spine wall was shorter at the western end of the kiln than at the east, which might confirm the identification of a separate chamber. Unfortunately, neither the description nor the model, nor the photographs convey details of the evidence for a superstructure at the west end.

Although of similar size and proportions to the other structures, Kiln 3 appears to have had only one stokehole. Judging from the plan, it would be classified as a single-flue kiln with narrow central pedestal or spine wall. In the photograph of the model, however, the curved east end is very far from distinct, and the possibility that there was a flue at this end, too, cannot be ruled out. The excavator's brief description merely states that this kiln was of 'the same general design' as Kiln 1 (Vidler 1932, 90).

Thus, the available evidence offers little hope of definitive interpretation. However, the suggestion that a single-flue pottery kiln was built against the back of a tile kiln cannot be accepted without qualification. Although this might appear to be the case from studying the plans, evidence in the text of the report is far from conclusive. Moreover, if the main firing chambers were intended for tiles, the waste material seems disproportionate. Even allowing for a higher degree of wastage among hollow wares, the excavator was adamant that decorated tiles were 'infinitely rarer than the pottery and it was a good day when I found even part of an inlaid tile' (ibid., 1932, 94). It is impossible to assess the quantity of roof-tile, however, because Vidler did not see fit to 'waste time' with it! Nevertheless, one cannot assume without question that pottery was fired in only part of the kilns.

It may be true that 'the so-called Sussex kiln is a myth' (Barton 1979, 158), but equally the Rye kilns defy strict comparison with other types. For the time being they are best regarded as unique.

Examination of the wasters from Spit(t)al Field suggests that two types of clay were used: one for the red and pink-coloured wares; the other for the buff types. Moreover, two distinct fabrics can be identified among the oxidised wares on the basis of the textures visible in thin-section (see Section 12.1). There can be little doubt that the raw materials for some of the red wares were obtained on the site, and Vidler (1932, 92) has also noted the presence of white-firing clays in the vicinity. The fine texture of one of the fabrics, however, suggests the possible use of alluvial clays which would likewise have been available nearby.

Local geology also favoured the establishment of a nineteenth-century pottery, although special clay requirements were imported. It was the Cadborough Pottery rather than the medieval industry which gave the place-name 'Potkiln Field' and the modern street name 'Pottingfield Road'. Indeed, but for the suggested identification by Holloway (1866, 16) of the site formerly occupied by the Hospital of St. Bartholomew and the efforts of Leopold Vidler to find the buildings, it is doubtful whether anything would be known of this important medieval industry.

It is clear from the excavator's warning that re-excavation would be a daunting task. Nevertheless, important questions about the relationship between the kilns and the nearby Hospital and about the

extent of the workshop could be answered by further investigation of the area. Not least is the need to examine even a sample of the original area to see what was discarded.

SALEHURST

Place-names

- 511. 1563 Potters lande (Crossley 1975, 183)
- 1567-70 Potters (D'Elboux 1944, 31 no. 89)
- 1646 Potters Crofte (Vivian 1953, 79-80 no. 51c)
TQ 745 242
- C18th Potters Corner (ibid., 79 no. 51c)
- c. 1840 Potters Corner Brooks (Tithe Award: ibid., 79 no. 51c)
TQ 74 24
- c. 1840 Potters Corner Cottage (Tithe Award: ibid., 79 no. 51c)
TQ 745 242

Personal names (post-1500)

- 512. 1552 Thomas Potter
(Will: Hamilton Hall 1901, 32)
- 1621 John Potter
(Vivian 1953, 72 no. 44)

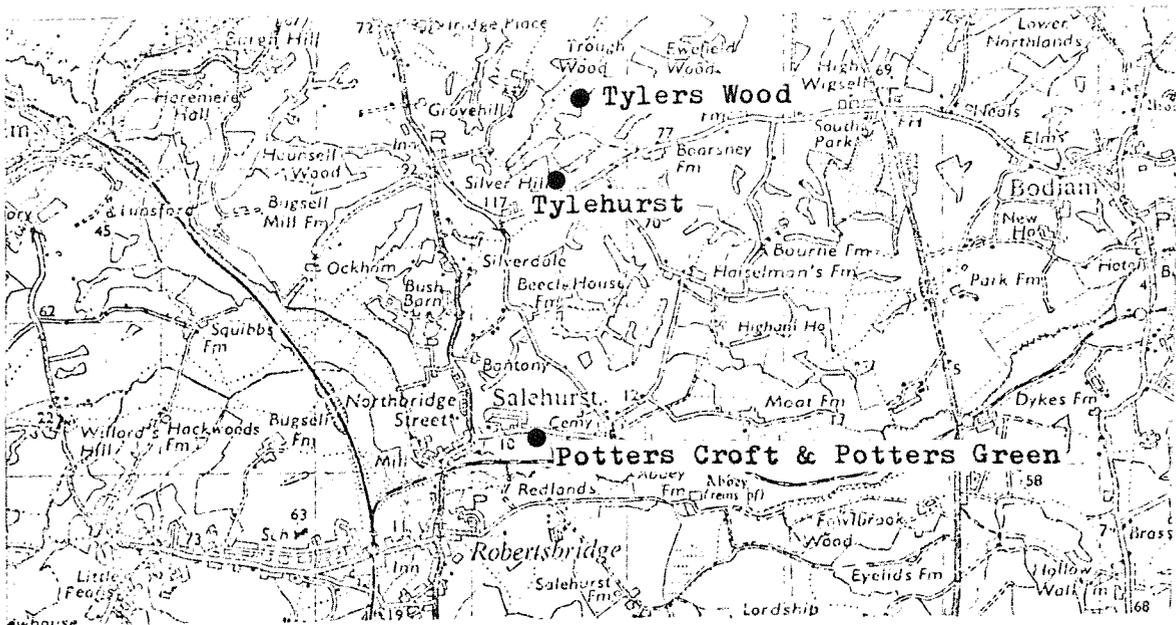


Fig. 9.97 SALEHURST, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

'Potters lande' mentioned in the Accounts of Robertsbridge Forge is probably the same as 'Potters' listed under Salehurst in the Robertsbridge Manor Survey of 1567-70. The place-names 'Potters crofte' and 'Potters Corner' situated west of Salehurst Church occur from the seventeenth century onwards. The location of Potters Croft has been identified on a map published by Vivian (1953, 251).

Potters Corner near Ashford is a known centre of medieval pottery manufacture (see nos. 147 and 149, above), but the place-names at Salehurst are more likely to be derived from a post-medieval surname. The will of Thomas Potter was proved in 1552 and one John Potter was recorded as a landowner in this part of Salehurst in 1621.

SEAFORD

Place-names

Sutton

513. 1407 Crockeresdyke (Chapman 1977, 41)

Discussion

Chapman (1977, 41) notes that on a map of 1624 'Cracken dike' is shown to the west of Sutton village. This is almost certainly the same as 'Crockeresdyke' mentioned in the 1407 charter.

The form of the late medieval place-name strongly suggests an association with earthenware potters. The solid geology of the area, however, is chalk, and the derivation must, therefore, be treated with caution - unless, of course, the name is associated with a route used by potters or with their agricultural holdings rather than with the actual production of pottery.

SELMESTON

Discussion

Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 22) cites 'archaeological' evidence for medieval pottery manufacture at Selmeston. The writer has been unable to verify this identification, and the entry in Mrs. Le Patourel's list probably denotes the Abbot's Wood kiln on the boundary nearby between the parishes of Arlington and Wilmington which is not otherwise recorded on her map (see nos. 381, above, and 529, below).

Southover: see LEWES

STREAT

514. Marchant's Farm (c. TQ 351 162)

Excavations directed by Mr. C. Ainsworth in 1981 revealed two medieval pottery kilns.

Kiln 1: The excavator identifies this structure as being similar to the Orchard Street kiln at Chichester (see no. 551, below).

Thus, it was of double-flue type with a split pedestal. Associated jugs suggest a date in the second half of the thirteenth century.

Kiln 2: Judging from associated cooking pots the second kiln may be slightly later than Kiln 1. The excavator points to similarities with the double-flue kiln found at Knighton, Isle of Wight (Fennelly 1969, 98 fig. 36), but the Streat kiln is undoubtedly earlier than this structure.

In addition to the kilns, shallow scoops were found in the underlying clay, and these probably represent the source of raw materials. A newspaper article also reports a statement from Mr. P. Heagerty, the farmer that there are traces of other kilns on his land.

(C. Ainsworth, pers. comm., 1981; Mid Sussex Times (8th May, 1981), 3; Finds: Marchant's Farm, Streat (1981))

Discussion

Comprehensive evaluation of the kilns at Streat must await publication of the excavation report. Nevertheless, even the few details so far available represent a significant addition to evidence for the structure of medieval pottery kilns in Sussex.

Information concerning the history of a medieval park nearby may assist with dating the duration of pottery manufacture, and the excavator has initiated a search for relevant documentary evidence.

The site is situated on Weald Clay, and sand from the nearby Folkestone Beds may have been used for tempering the fabrics.

Sutton: see SEAFORD

TICEHURST

Place-names

- 515. 1509 Potters Croft (ESRO: Add MS 4666/35)
- 516. 1459 Cokkys formerly Cokkeslande (ESRO: Add MS 4666/25)
- 1460 Cokkys (ESRO: Add MS 4666/26)
- 1523-4 Cokkefield (ESRO: Add MS 4666/36)

Personal names (pre-1350)

517. 1327 Robto Potter
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 220)

Discussion

Robert Potter is listed under the 'Villat de Passelegh' (TQ 706 291) in the 1327 Lay Subsidy rolls. He was assessed at only 1s. (Hudson 1910, 220) and may, therefore, have been a potter. There can be no certainty, however, of any connection with the place-name 'Potters Croft' recorded in 1509, and the writer has not attempted to locate this piece of land. Attention is drawn to the late medieval place-name 'Cokkeslande' and its derivatives because of a superficial similarity to the element crock-. It is most unlikely, however, that these place-names are significant.

UCKFIELD

Documentary evidence

518. 1613 A potter is recorded at Uckfield
(ESRO: EpV/5/1/32: Brent 1977-8, 42 n. 7)
- 1886 Pike's Directory records a brick, tile and pottery works operating under the name of 'Tyhurst & Son'.
(Baines 1980, 173)
519. Ridgewood Common
- 1770 Tradition maintains that a brick, tile and pottery works was established on Ridgewood Common in 1770.
(ibid., 171)
- 1929 Production of glazed earthenwares was abandoned when the Factory Act prohibited the use of lead, but manufacture of unglazed horticultural wares continued.
(ibid., 171-2)
- 1970 The works closed owing to regulations regarding smoke abatement.
(ibid., 172)

Discussion

The evidence for post-medieval pottery manufacture at Uckfield typifies the problems of establishing continuity of production in a given area. Following an isolated reference in the early seventeenth century, there is no further evidence for potters in the locality until over 150 years later. It is not suggested that there was direct continuity on the Ridgewood Common site, but pottery may well have been supplied from local workshops during the seventeenth and eighteenth

centuries.

UDIMORE

Personal names (pre-1350)

520. 1327 Henr' Poteman
 (Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 211)

Discussion

Henry Poteman was assessed at 1s. 3¼d. in the 1327 Lay Subsidy rolls (Hudson 1910, 211). He paid rather less than members of the Poteman family recorded in the neighbouring parish of Brede (see no. 392, above). There may well be an indirect connection with the place-name 'Potmans Field' near the known centre of medieval pottery manufacture at Broadland Wood, Brede, (see no. 386, above), but it is by no means certain that Henry himself was a potter.

WADHURST

Personal names (pre-1500)

521. 1422 John Crocehole
 (ESRO: Add MS 102)
 1463 William Potter
 (ESRO: Dyke (Hutton) MS 288)

Discussion

Baines (1980, 173) notes that several pieces of post-medieval 'Sussex Ware' are inscribed 'Wadhurst', and another vessel inscribed 'IE 1721' is thought possibly to have been made there. Documentary evidence has not been traced, however, and the location of the workshop is not known. Indeed, there can be no certainty that the inscriptions imply that the pots were actually made at Wadhurst.

The occurrence even of two different surnames containing the elements pot- and croc- is of very doubtful significance as late as the second half of the fifteenth century.

WALDRON

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/276)

- | | | |
|--------------|--|------------|
| 522. 1663 | Little Potmans (ESRO: SAS RF 2/9) | |
| 1814 | Potmans Style (ESRO: Adams MS 72 p. 9) | |
| 523. c. 1840 | Crock Kiln Wood (Tithe Award no. 650½) | TQ 576 205 |
| c. 1840 | Crooke Field (Tithe Award no. 618) | TQ 575 205 |
| 1874-5 | Crock-kiln Wood (OS 25 in. 1st ed.) | TQ 576 198 |
| | Crock Kiln Wood (OS) | TQ 576 198 |

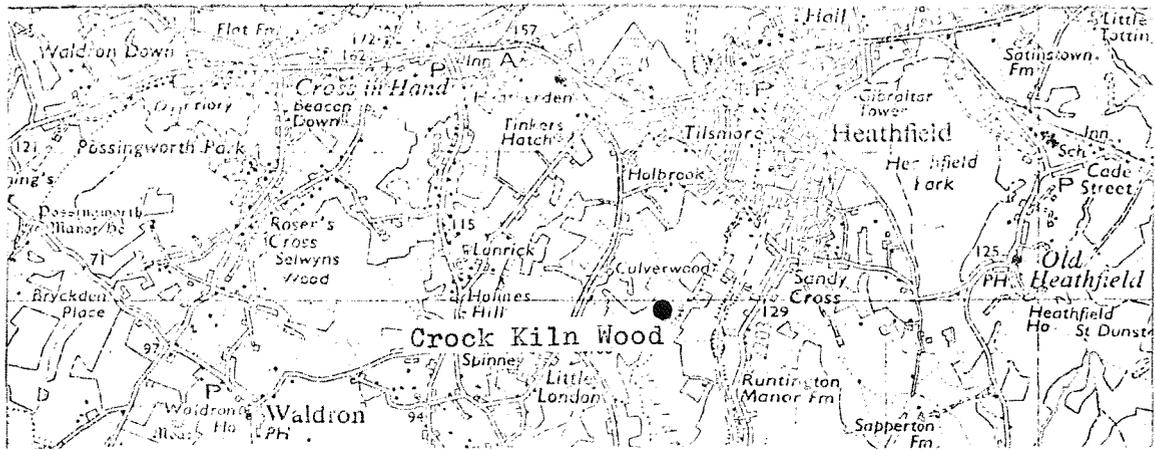


Fig. 9.98 WALDRON, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

Post-medieval documents attest that 'Little Potmans' formed part of Laughton Manor. Although incapable of proof, it is tempting to speculate that there may originally have been a connection with the (?occupational) Potter surnames mentioned in the Manorial Extent of Laughton, dated 1292 (see no. 466, above).

An insight into the later tenurial history and location of Little Potmans can be gained from seventeenth- and eighteenth-century records of the Manor of Laughton. In 1653, the admission of Henry Willard on the death of his father, Henry, confirms that he held two properties in Waldron (ESRO: SAS RF 2/8). He also held Pooks - presumably the present Pookreed Farm near Crock Kiln Wood - as a freehold of Tanners Manor (ESRO: SAS RF 2/111). On his death in 1663, two properties called Bowles and Little Potmans (3 acres) passed to his son, John Willard (ESRO: SAS RF 2/9). These were probably the two holdings referred to in 1653, and on the death of John in 1666, they passed to Elizabeth Willard, then aged 18 (ESRO: SAS RF 2/10). She married in 1675 and surrendered $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of assart land at Little Potmans to John Fuller of Waldron (ESRO: SAS RF 2/11). Little Potmans is mentioned again at the death of John Fuller in 1679 (ESRO: SAS RF 2/233). The admission of a descendant, another John Fuller, in 1745, includes $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land at Little Potmans, and this entry is followed by 20 acres of coppice adjoining Pookreed (ESRO: SAS RF 2/256). Although there is no positive proof, this could be Crock Kiln Wood, and at least it

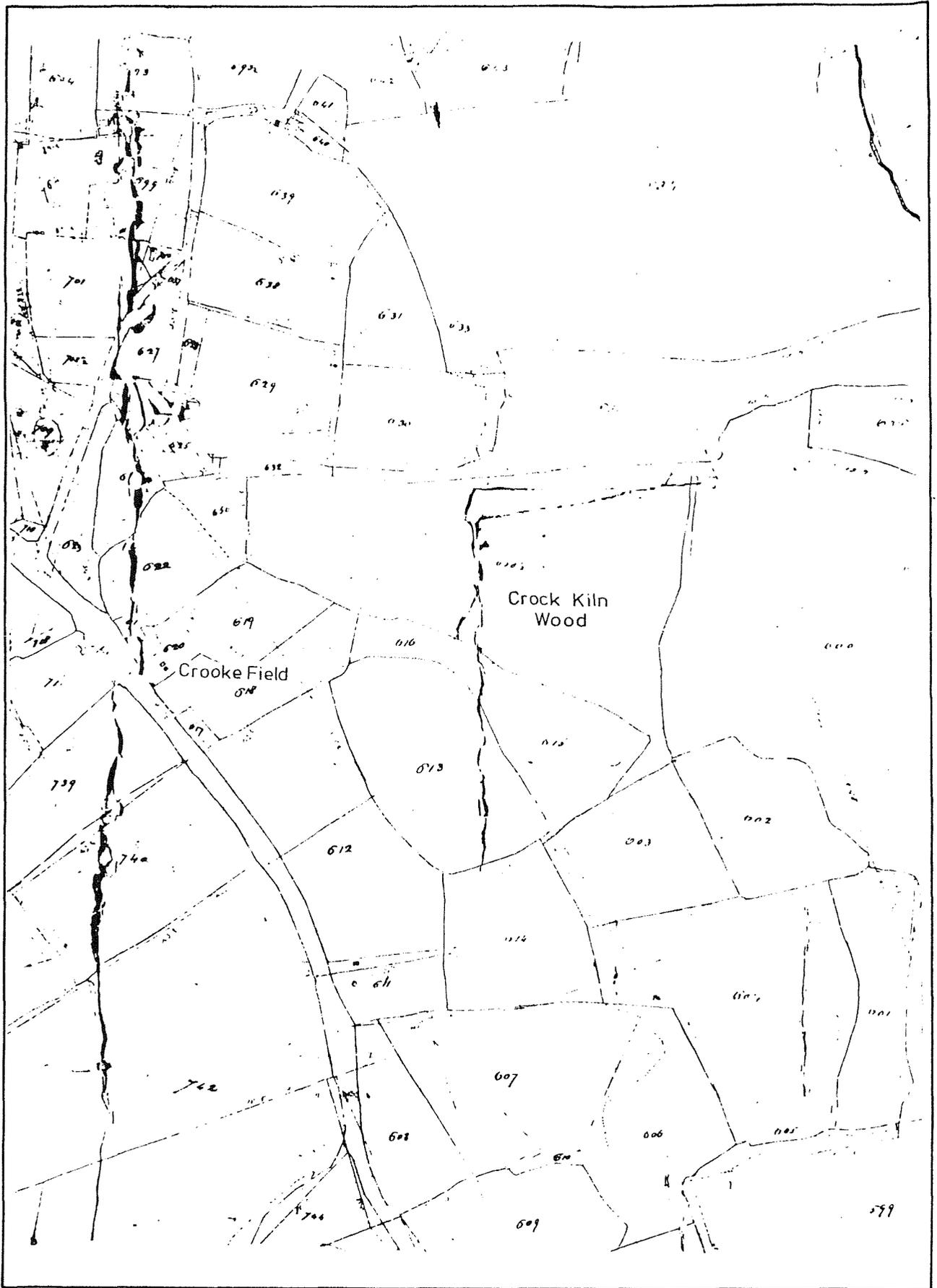


Fig. 9.99 Extract from the WALDRON Tithe Map, c. 1840 (PRO: IR 30/35/276)

confirms the likely proximity of Little Potmans to another name associated with pottery manufacture.

'Crock Kiln Wood' has been noted both in the Tithe Award and on later Ordnance Survey maps. By 1874, however, the name appears to have 'migrated' south from its earlier position shown on the Tithe Map (see fig. 9.99).

Both areas have been visited by the writer, but dense coniferous plantations preclude a satisfactory search for wasters. Mr. C. F. Tebbutt (pers. comm., 1977) has also examined the bed of Waldron Gill, but again he has not found any wasters.

Despite the lack of both documentary and archaeological evidence, however, the place-name 'Crock Kiln Wood' must imply an association with pottery manufacture. 'Crooke Field', too, may be a debased form of the element 'crock', and there is a strong indication that Little Potmans was situated nearby. The area lies on heavy clay which has been deeply scoured by the Waldron Gill stream, and the Ordnance Survey maps show ponds (?former clay pits) in Slade Wood to the north of Crock Kiln Wood. The apparent absence of post-medieval evidence might confirm that these place-names are derived from earlier pottery manufacture.

WARTLING

Archaeological evidence

524. Northfield House, Boreham Street (TQ 6696 1147)

A double-flue pottery kiln was excavated by Mr. J. Haslam in 1971, and Barton (1979, 156) compares its plan with the near-contemporary kiln at Knighton, Isle of Wight (Fennelly 1969, 98 fig. 36).

Associated hard-fired earthenwares suggest an early sixteenth-century date for the Boreham Street kiln.

(Barton 1979, 156; Finds (Samples only): Barbican House Museum, Lewes)

Documentary evidence

525. Tilley Farm (?)

c. TQ 665 129

1827 An advertisement in the Sussex Weekly Advertiser sought the services of a 'foreman potter' to work at the Tilley Kiln, near Boreham Street.

(Baines 1980, 173-4)

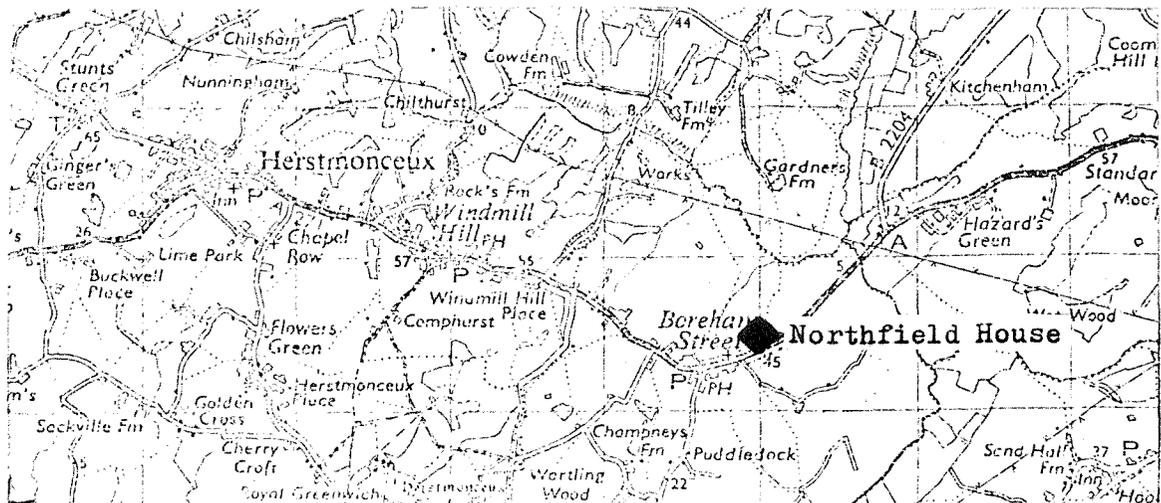


Fig. 9.100 WARTLING, East Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

Detailed assessment of the kiln at Northfield House awaits the publication of an excavation report. Nevertheless, the discovery of a sixteenth-century pottery kiln combined with the reference to a nineteenth-century workshop at or near Tilley Farm implies that local outcrops of the Wadhurst Clay were exploited for pottery manufacture at more than one period. It is, of course, impossible to demonstrate continuity of production.

The place-name 'Potters Farm' occurs near Boreham Bridge in the neighbouring parish of Ninfield (see no. 470, above), less than 1km east of the Northfield House kiln. There is no conclusive evidence, however, for an association with pottery production at Boreham Street.

WESTDEAN

Personal names (pre-1350)

- 526. 1332 Rico Potemay
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 301)

Personal names (pre-1500)

- 527. 1430 William Potteman
(Budgen 1924, 104 no. 480)
- 1457-8 Simon Poteman
(ibid., 105 no. 482)
- 1459-60 John Potman
(ibid., 91 no. 398)

Discussion

The surname 'Poteman' and its variants appear in this part of Sussex at Alciston during the fifteenth century and at Friston and Alfriston in the fourteenth century. Whether or not there was an earlier association with pottery manufacture, the extensive occurrence of this surname shows that members of the Poteman family were evidently not potters as late as the fifteenth century. Any appearance of place-names bearing the element pot- in this area should, therefore, be treated with caution.

Richard Potemay was assessed at 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the 1332 Lay Subsidy rolls (Hudson 1910, 301). His assessment falls within the range of payments made by known or inferred potters, but the derivation of his surname is doubtful.

WESTFIELD

Archaeological evidence

528. High Lankhurst (Great Ridge) TQ 818 133

A post-medieval pottery kiln was found in July 1977 by Mr. F. Boston who was searching for traces of the nearby Roman road delineated by Margary (1965, 231). Excavation commenced in an area of nettles which marked a saucer-shaped depression near the south-west corner of what is known locally as 'The Golden Field'. Large quantities of pottery and the foundations of a rectangular structure were revealed. The writer inspected the site in August 1977 and confirmed the identification of a pottery kiln. It was recommended that further excavation should be confined to a half-section through the kiln and stokeholes; the remainder to be left undisturbed. Excavation continued with the assistance of Miss S. Judson until November 1978 when the site was backfilled. An area of some 2 acres adjacent to the kiln has since been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The following account of the site is based on evidence noted and photographed by the writer during several visits to the excavation; on drawings prepared by Mr. J. Bell and Mrs. Z. Vahey; and on descriptions supplied by the excavator in some 37 letters since 1977. A brief description of the kiln accompanied by a photograph has already been published in Post-Medieval Archaeology, but it should be noted that the grid reference given is incorrect (Cherry 1979, 281).

The site is situated about 150m west of Stonestile Lane between The Ridge and the village of Westfield, in which parish it lies. The kiln was built on a steep north-facing hillside just above the 60m (200 ft.) contour. To the west, the ground also slopes steeply towards a small valley. The field had remained under pasture for at least fifteen years before the excavation took place. Upper parts of the extant foundations had been damaged slightly by the trench for a water pipe laid in 1952, but otherwise the area was undisturbed.

The rectangular kiln, measuring 3.7m x 1.8m externally, was aligned east to west with flues and stokepits at either end. It had been constructed in a trench cut into a sandstone outcrop in the Wadhurst Clay. The base of the structure rested on a level surface of natural sandstone at a depth of 0.8m below the presumed contemporary ground level. The south side of the kiln abutted sandy subsoil, but on the north side there were signs of a foundation trench cut through soft sandstone. The base of the kiln appeared to have been hewn from the underlying sandstone, but this may represent a natural bedding plane. The hard surface of sandstone ended abruptly at the east end of the kiln where a layer of clay continued eastwards at the same level, forming the base of the stokepit. The clay was at least 30cm deep and probably represents a minor geological division.

The walls of the kiln were constructed of roughly-shaped sandstone blocks bonded with clay which had been fired red inside the chamber. In the south-east corner there was some indication that the interior had been lined with a thin clay render, but this was localised and may not have covered all the walls. There was a 10cm-wide offset on the south wall, 0.45m above the sandstone base. Large stones at a similar level in the centre of the kiln are presumed to have formed a narrow spine wall, and there would doubtless have been another offset in the unexcavated northern half of the kiln. The lintel stone of the western flue arch was some 10cm higher than the offset indicating a minimum thickness for the oven floor which would have been supported on the spine wall and offsets. No clay firebars were found, but none of the pieces of burnt sandstone among debris within the kiln can be identified conclusively as coming from the oven floor.

The end walls of the kiln were thicker than those on the north and south sides. The east wall which was better preserved than the west showed the method of construction quite clearly. There were facing stones both inside and outside, with a core of sandstone rubble between them. The eastern flue arch itself was damaged and much of the stone filling above had collapsed. The western flue, however, had a lintel spanning the 0.35m-wide opening, and on the north side there was a jamb-stone set vertically. There would probably have been another lintel on the inner face of the wall. At the east end, however, there were no traces of either a lintel or vertical jamb-stones.

Excavation of the two stokepits was confined initially to a half-section, but the remainder of the filling was removed subsequently. Both pits were of irregular shape, and that at the east end had an apparent 'retaining wall' of massive stones on the south and east sides. There was a large stone set into the clay at the bottom of the stokepit and the lowest courses of the southern revetment appeared to have been laid deliberately. Some of the stones at a higher level, however, may have tumbled in from the east. The precise dimensions of the stokepit could not, therefore, be established, but it was clear that the northern edge extended beyond the north-east corner of the kiln.

The western stokepit was cut about 0.6m below the surface of the surrounding subsoil, and its outer edge was traced 1.8m west of the kiln. Unlike the east stokepit, there were no massive blocks of sandstone around the edge, and the south side was cut into soft rock. Some of the stones immediately above the eastern flue arch were burnt red, and there was a considerable amount of charcoal on the floor at the mouth of the flue. Slight blackening of the west wall may also be the result of burning, but the evidence is slight.

Both the kiln and the stokepits were filled with grey-brown clay containing lumps of sandstone (some burnt); flecks of charcoal; pieces of burnt clay; and quantities of pottery. Inside the kiln, there was a 20cm layer of clean yellow clay and sandstone chips above the burnt sandstone floor, and in the eastern stokepit there was a small deposit of burnt clay and charcoal lying against the outer face of the kiln wall. None of this material, however, can be identified conclusively as the remains of a clay superstructure.

Excavation was confined principally to the kiln itself, but an area of about 2m around the kiln was subjected to limited investigation. A line of stones on the north side, together with traces of a similar line on the south, may represent the footings of a wall. Pieces of brick were found both to the north of the kiln and around the north-east edge of the eastern stokepit. To the north, this brick debris was associated with an area of flat sandstone slabs, some of which had certainly been laid deliberately. On the south side of the kiln, there was a level surface of grey clay, varying in thickness and embedded with charcoal and pottery fragments. There was also a flat-edged stone near the south-west corner of the kiln, and a lump of pink-coloured clay was found nearby.

Apart from the wasters, a fragment of Raeren stoneware bearing an inscription dated 1583 was found in the west stokepit. Other finds included quantities of plain window glass; glass vessels; a finger ring; a jet bead; iron buckles; a key; and miscellaneous pieces of ironwork.

Samples for archaeomagnetic dating were taken from burnt natural sandstone at the base of the kiln, but the results are not available yet.

(Boston 1977; Cherry 1979, 281; Finds: Hastings Museum (currently being studied by Mr. J. Bell))

Discussion

The position of the High Lankhurst kiln on one of the restricted outcrops of sandstone within the Wadhurst Clay suggests a deliberate choice of subsoil on which to build the kiln. This is borne out by what appears to be an abrupt geological division between sand and clay coinciding with the east wall of the kiln. Sandstone used for the walls would doubtless have been obtained from quarrying on the site and possibly from an outcrop of rock in the small valley a short distance west of the kiln. The choice of sandstone subsoil would have provided a firm foundation for the structure and would have afforded good drainage. Moreover, the sandstone would have retained heat below the firing chamber, while the thicker end walls of the kiln would have fulfilled a similar function both ensuring structural stability and preventing the unnecessary loss of heat.

The stone walls of the kiln survived to a maximum height of 0.5m above the offset which represents the underside of the firing chamber floor. Allowing for a maximum thickness of 10cm, this floor would have been some 0.3m below the former ground surface. It would have been higher, though, in the unlikely event that the offsets and spine wall supported arches like a tile kiln. Unfortunately, there was no conclusive evidence for the material used in construction of the floor. The span would have been short enough for clay firebars, but none were found. Alternatively, the load of pottery may have been supported on (?removable) slabs of sandstone with vents between them. Roof tiles were used as kiln furniture for stacking the load, but they would have been too small to form the floor of the firing chamber.

The quantity of building debris (including burnt stone) found inside the kiln suggests that the stone walls would have been higher than the extant remains. The possibility of a clay superstructure at a higher level cannot be excluded, but the grey-brown clay filling within the kiln doubtless represents the matrix of the collapsed walls. There must have been access for loading the kiln either through the walls or from above. A likely reconstruction would, therefore, be similar to the 'open topped' design proposed by Orton (1982, fig. 12) for the late medieval kiln at Cheam, Surrey. After loading, the top would have been sealed with a layer of clay or turves, presumably with an exhaust vent.

Charcoal and extensive evidence of burning both inside the kiln and around the flue arches indicates that fuel was burned directly beneath the firing chamber. Experiments have shown that heat could be drawn into a pottery kiln from fires in the stokepits (Musty 1974, 57), but the absence of burning in the pits at High Lankhurst suggests that they merely served to provide draught and as access for replenishing the fuel. Space, however, would have been cramped at the east end where the base of the stone 'revetment' came to within 0.8m of the flue arch. This might indicate that some of this stone had tumbled into the stokepit, but the densely packed stonework around the edge was quite different from the filling - predominantly of clay - seen in a section through the pit.

The rectangular shape of the High Lankhurst kiln is unusual, but the general arrangement conforms to a double-flue updraught plan (Musty 1974, 44-6). The spine wall - as opposed to a larger pedestal - is reminiscent of the central wall in medieval and later tile kilns.

Unequivocal evidence from High Lankhurst, however, shows not only that there was one flue at either end, but also that the spine wall was about 0.2m shorter than the internal dimensions of the kiln. Thus, the closest resemblance to other pottery kilns in the region is to be found in the (?late medieval) structures at Rye. The stone construction, however, is superior, and the High Lankhurst kiln invites comparison with the rectangular pottery kiln shown in a woodcut accompanying Cipriano Piccolpasso's Italian manuscript on the potters' art dated c. 1550 (Jope 1956, 298 fig. 287), although the superstructure is unlikely to have been quite so sophisticated.

There was no archaeological evidence to indicate the number of times the kiln had been fired, and it is difficult to estimate the working life of such a structure. Nevertheless, the use of stone suggests that it probably functioned for several years, if not for a decade or more. These factors must be borne in mind when considering the date range of production. Moreover, there were almost certainly other kilns in the immediate vicinity.

The vegetation suggests a considerable area of disturbance, and workmen laying the water pipe in 1952 are reputed to have said that they dug through the 'remains of a village'. Geophysical surveys have not been undertaken to locate additional kilns, but even limited excavation has yielded evidence of ancillary buildings and the working area. Finds of window glass, ironwork, glass vessels and possible 'domestic' debris, such as animal bones, imply a substantial workshop.

Clay lumps discovered near the kiln are almost certainly the residue of raw materials used for pottery manufacture, but the excavator estimated at one stage that the total weight of this clay found on the site amounted to no more than about 4.5kg (10 lbs.). It was described by a potter as having good plasticity suitable for throwing pots. A deposit near the south wall of the kiln could have been the potters' dump, but it would have been liable to contamination by the fire.

Some of the pale coloured clay was similar to that in a seam at the east end of the kiln. There are no signs of clay pits in the immediate vicinity of the kiln, but a probable source would have been about 150m to the south-east where there is a large 'quarry' near Stonestile Lane. Although now filled with water, this is said to have deposits of light-coloured clay suitable for potting.

In addition to the principal range of oxidised wares produced at the kiln, a small number of the wasters are in a fine white fabric. The source of this clay is not known, but it may be significant that white-firing clay used for making chimney pots at Hastings during the late nineteenth century was obtained from Forty Acre Field on St. Helens Down (Baines 1980, 76).

Evidence for the date of pottery manufacture at High Lankhurst comes from four sources: the archaeomagnetic determination; the style and range of forms; associated finds from the site; and marketed vessels found in dated contexts. Results from the archaeomagnetic samples are not available yet, but other indications suggest a date in the late sixteenth to early seventeenth century.

The repertoire includes many forms which are typical of this period, such as pipkins, chafing dishes, straight-sided mugs, cups, etc., as well as less diagnostic forms including jugs and bowls. Fragments of vessel glass from the site are also typical of the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. The dated fragment of Raeren stoneware was not found in a layer directly associated with the kiln, but it is almost certainly contemporary. Moreover, there is some indication that stoneware forms were being copied by the potters. The date 1583, however, merely signifies that the vessel was not made earlier than this. Moulds could have been in production for several decades and it is impossible to estimate the life of this pot before it was discarded.

Corroborative evidence for the suggested date comes from marketed vessels found at Battle Abbey and at Camber Castle. High Lankhurst wares were represented among loam layers which had accumulated on the site of the demolished chapter house at Battle Abbey (Phase D23). These layers probably included material discarded over a period of several decades, but a jetton which is considered to have been in circulation c. 1600 is attributed to this phase (Streeten, forthcoming a). Numerous marketed vessels have also been identified in layers above the cobbled surface of the courtyard at Camber Castle. This material and the associated finds await detailed study, but the assemblage as a whole represents debris which had accumulated in the decades before the garrison was disbanded in 1637 (Streeten 1983b, 316).

Thus, marketed vessels from the High Lankhurst kiln were probably being discarded during the early seventeenth century, but, as there may be other unlocated kilns on the site, it is impossible to define the precise date range of production. The wares can certainly be attributed to the last quarter of the sixteenth century or to the early decades of the seventeenth century, probably with a bias towards the latter part of that period.

Until the discovery of a kiln at High Lankhurst, there had been a notable lack of knowledge about locally-produced ceramics in East Sussex during this important period of transition. Much has been learned from this excavation, but many questions about the scale of production and the character of the workshop remain unanswered. Further investigation to elucidate the plan of buildings and any other kilns on the site would require a large-scale excavation. Until the resources for such a project are available, the site is protected by the Ancient Monuments legislation.

WILMINGTON

Archaeological evidence

529. Abbots Wood (TQ 4649 0742)

Wasters found in Abbots Wood have been published variously under Upper Dicker, Arlington and Selmeston (see no. 381, above). The national grid reference identified by the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division (TQ 50 NE 8), however, lies on the boundary between Arlington and Wilmington. The site itself is situated just inside a salient of Wilmington parish.

Barton (1979, 182) notes that two scatters of medieval wasters have been found, presumably during forestry works. Apart from fire-breaks, the area is covered by dense coniferous plantations, and nothing was visible on the surface when the site was visited by the writer in 1977.

Judging from an albeit limited sample of forms, the wasters can probably be attributed to the thirteenth century or possibly to the early fourteenth century.

(Barton 1979, 182-4; Finds: Forestry Commission Office, Abbot's Wood; Worthing Museum: samples only)

Documentary evidence

530. 1759 A copyhold estate with a 'Brick Kiln and Pot Kiln thereon
& All manner of conveniences for carrying on that Business'

was offered for sale.

(Baines 1980, 174)

- 1764 John Turner of Wilmington, potter, obtained a marriage licence to marry a Folkington girl.
(ibid., 174-5)

Place-names

531. 1788 Potters Lands (Baines 1980, 175)

Discussion

The elongated parish of Wilmington extends north-eastwards from the chalk into the Low Weald. It lies astride the geological zones of Gault Clay, Upper and Lower Greensand, and Weald Clay. Raw materials suitable for pottery and tile-making are, therefore, to be found in the parish.

There are outcrops of grey and mottled red-pink clay in Abbot's Wood which is situated on the Weald Clay. The medieval kiln(s) there may have been outliers of a more extensive industry centred on the Hailsham area where place-names and personal names suggest possible pottery manufacture (see nos. 438 and 440-2, above). Tiles were certainly being made at Wilmington in the sixteenth century (see Section 9.4.6, no. 156).

The writer has not attempted to identify the copyhold property known as 'Potters Lands' mentioned in 1788 and which is recorded as having a 'Pot Kiln' in 1759. Nevertheless, this is likely to have been on the clay subsoils in the northern part of the parish.

WINCHELSEA

Discussion

Barton (1979, 118-21) has identified four vessels in a distinctive fabric among the pottery found at Winchelsea. He calls this 'Winchelsea Blackware' and suggests that there was a kiln at Winchelsea contemporary with the workshop at Rye. He also notes that Robert de Hurle, clerk of the royal pantry and buttery, purchased a quantity of pots and cups for the visit of Edward II to Winchelsea in June 1315 (ibid., 120).

It is conceivable that there was a potters' workshop at Winchelsea, and there is circumstantial evidence for a medieval tiler in the town (see Section 9.4.6 no. 157). Nevertheless, both the archaeological and documentary evidence for pottery manufacture is questionable. The characteristic dark surfaces of Winchelsea Blackware occur at other

medieval sites in the area such as Chingley, Kent (Crossley 1975, 48-9) and fabrics which are similar to Barton's description of Winchelsea Blackware have been found at Battle Abbey (Streeten, forthcoming a). The documentary evidence, too, is open to several interpretations. Even assuming that the vessels were of earthenware and were bought in the town itself, there can be no proof that they were purchased direct from a potter rather than in the market.

Thus, although it is impossible to refute the suggestion that pottery was made at Winchelsea, the evidence is far from conclusive. The name 'Winchelsea Blackware' can be applied conveniently to vessels found in the town, but it would be misleading to use this term for pottery found elsewhere.

WIVELSFIELD

Discussion

Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 26) lists 'documentary evidence' for medieval pottery manufacture at Wivelsfield. The writer has been unable to verify this identification, but any pot- place-names in the area should be treated with caution. A Mr. Potter of Keymer was buried at Wivelsfield in 1726 (Sussex Archaeological Society Library: MSS Sussex Parishes 14/E).

532. See WORTH, West Sussex

9.1.7 West Sussex

ALBOURNE

Place-names

533. Potters Field (OS: TQ 21 NE)

TQ 263 170

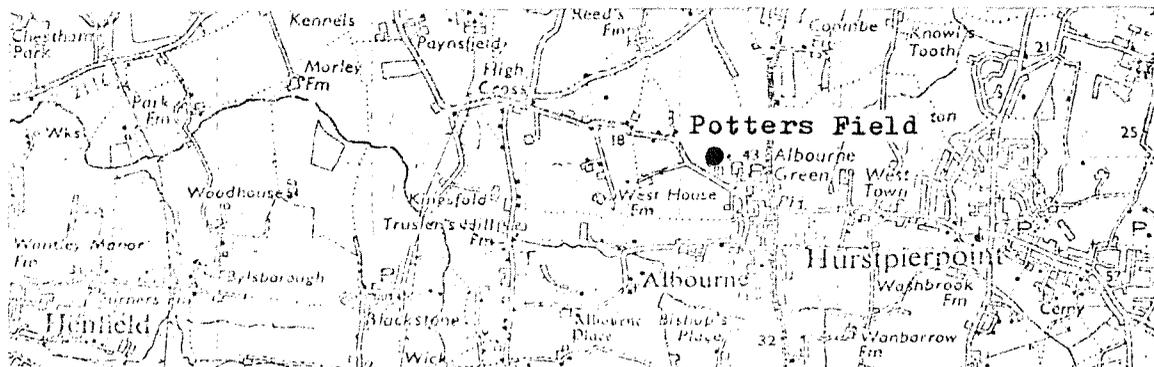


Fig. 9.101 ALBOURNE, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The antiquity of this place-name has not been traced. The field is situated on Weald Clay near an outcrop of the Hythe Beds and, thus, the possibility of an association with pottery manufacture cannot be ruled out. The name may, however, be derived from a post-medieval surname.

ANGMERING

Place-names

534. Hammerpot (OS; Mawer & Stenton 1929, 165)

TQ 077 057

Personal names (pre-1350)

535. 1311-2 Walter de Potham

(Feet of Fines: Salzman 1916, 12 no. 1324)

1332 Thom' Crokebek

(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 263)

Personal names (pre-1500)

536. C15th Robert atte Puttere

(Clough 1969, 124)

C15th Alice Potter

(ibid., 124)

Discussion

Personal names provide circumstantial evidence for medieval tilers at Ecclesden in Angmering (see Section 9.4.7 no. 158), but, despite the occurrence of personal names containing the elements pot- and cro(c)k- in the same area, there is no evidence for an association with pottery production. The surname of Walter de Potham, mentioned in connection with land at Angmering, would have been of topographical origin - possibly associated with the modern name 'Hammerpot' - and the name 'Crokebek' is unlikely to be derived from 'crockere'. Likewise the fifteenth-century surnames are most unlikely to have any connection with pottery manufacture.

ARDINGLY

Documentary evidence

537. 1887 Kelly's Directory lists the 'Ardingly Brick and Pottery Works'.
(Baines 1980, 164)

ASHINGTON

Personal names (pre-1350)

538. 1296 Alic Pottyng
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 54)

Discussion

Alice Pottyng is listed under the 'Villat de Wurmyngeherst, Chyldyngton et Disschenhurst' in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1296 (Hudson 1910, 54). She was assessed at 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and might, therefore, have been a potter. It is not, however, possible to establish in which of the three places she lived. Warminghurst is in the parish of Ashington; West Chiltington lies to the west of Thakeham (see no. 621, below), and Dishenhurst is a lost place-name in the parish of Itchingfield (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 176). There were outcrops of clay at all of these places.

ASHURST

Personal names (pre-1350)

539. 1296 Margeria atte Potte
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 65)

Discussion

The surname 'atte Potte' is of topographical derivation, unconnected with pottery manufacture. It probably comes from the place-name 'la Potte' in the neighbouring parish of West Grinstead (see no. 636, below).

BILLINGSHURST

Place-names

540. Potts (OS)

TQ 106 252

Personal names (pre-1350)

541. C12th Henry de la Potte
(Booker 1975, 37)

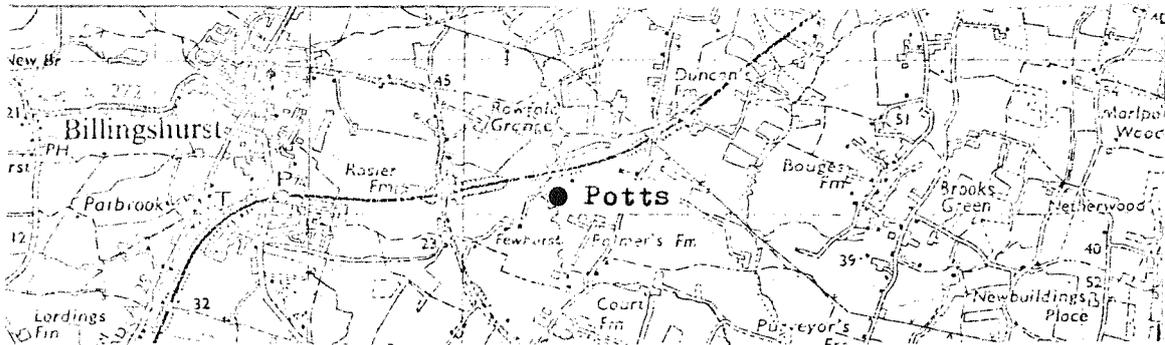


Fig. 9.102 BILLINGSHURST, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The antiquity of the place-name 'Potts' has not been traced, but the twelfth-century surname 'de la Potte' suggests a topographical origin derived from the element ME potte- (pit; deep hole).

Binsted: see TORTINGTON

BOGNOR

Place-names

542. 1494 Crockmannys (Fleming 1949, lxxiv)

Discussion

The name of a cottage and four acres of land called 'Crockmannys' recorded in the fifteenth century does not suggest an obvious association with pottery production. Nevertheless, there are outcrops of the Reading Beds and London Clay near Bognor, so the possibility of medieval pottery manufacture in the area cannot be ruled out.

There was a small pottery at Bognor during the first part of the

twentieth century (Baines 1980, 165).

BOXGROVE

Place-names

543. Crockerhill (OS: Mawer & Stenton 1929, 66; Copley 1958, 299)

SU 922 071

Crockerhill House (OS)

SU 924 072

Crockerhill Farm (Steer 1962, 168)

Personal names (pre-1350)

544. 1296 Margar' de Crokkereshull

(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 96)

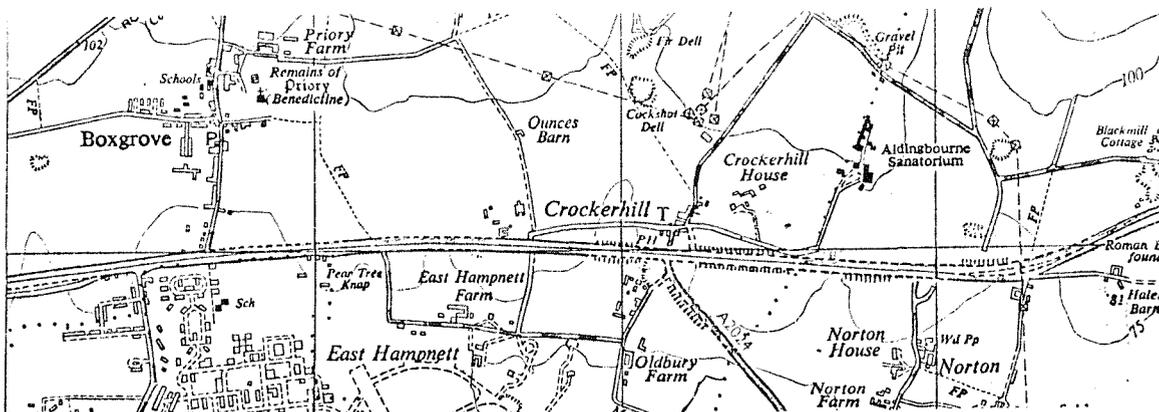


Fig. 9.103 BOXGROVE, West Sussex (1:25,000)

Discussion

Mawer and Stenton (1929, 66) interpret the name 'Crockerhill' as the place 'where the crocker or maker of pots lived'. 'Crokkereshull' occurs as a topographical surname in the 1296 Lay Subsidy rolls under the neighbouring vill of East Hampnett which is also in the parish of Boxgrove. One Thomas de Crokehell held a messuage in Chichester during the thirteenth century (Fleming 1960, 120 no. 255) and his name occurs as a property holder in 1220-6 (Ballard 1908, 45). This place-name can, therefore, be traced back at least as far as the first quarter of the thirteenth century.

Comparison with the place called 'Crockerhill' near Fareham, which lies near a known centre of pottery production, implies that the same name at Boxgrove is likely to be of similar origin. This interpretation is reinforced by the local geology. Crockerhill is situated near

a narrow outcrop of the Reading Beds, with surface head deposits both to the north and to the south. Thus, there are gravel pits of some 5-10m depth at two points near Crockerhill (SU 923 073 and 922 069), but the Reading Beds outcrop occurs on the south side of the main (A27) road. The writer has been unable to find visible signs of former pottery manufacture in the area, but there are irregularities in the grassland south of Aldingbourne Hospital (SU 928 070).

If there is indeed an association with medieval potters, then the relatively early date at which this place-name becomes known as a surname suggests that ceramic production would probably have been established in the twelfth century or earlier.

BURGESS HILL

Documentary evidence

Baines (1980, 135-49) has discussed the several potting families recorded in the area which became known later as Burgess Hill. Information is summarised below under the four principal sites of the nineteenth-century workshops.

545. Station Road, Keymer (TQ 312 188)

1813 An advertisement appeared inviting potters to apply for work either to William Norman at Charley or at St. John's Common Brick Kilns, Keymer. This may mark the beginning of pottery making on a site on the north side of Station Road which was near the later 'Burgess Hill Pottery' run by the Meeds family.

(Baines 1980, 136)

1840's A pottery recorded in the 1845 Tithe Award was bought later by James Meeds who extended the site to include land on the opposite side of the road.

(ibid., 143-4)

1912 The works was closed in 1912.

(Brears 1971a, 217)

546. London Road (east side), Keymer (TQ 308 189)

1830 An announcement in the Sussex Weekly Advertiser recorded the opening of a new works at St. Johns Common, Keymer.

(Baines 1980, 137-8)

1930 The site of the Norman potteries comprising about 24 acres of land was sold for redevelopment.

(ibid., 141)

547. London Road (West side) Clayton (TQ 307 191)

1830's Another site on the west side of the London Road was acquired by William Norman. A flask inscribed with his name and the date 1839 may have been made to commemorate the opening of this works.

(Baines 1980, 138)

1855 A brickyard in the general area of the former workshop founded by William Norman is recorded in local directories. In 1867 the proprietor was listed as a 'manufacturer of bricks, tiles, chimney pots, water pipes and brownware pottery'.

(ibid., 148)

C20th The works closed down early this century.

(ibid., 148)

548. Station Road/Pottery Lane (TQ 309 188)

1828 William Shaw (a former partner of William and Richard Norman) is shown in the Keymer Enclosure Awards to have set up his own workshop on a new site near the junction of Station Road and London Road.

(Baines 1980, 141)

1853 The site was acquired by John Gravett. The pottery remained in the hands of his son until the works was closed in 1909 owing to exhaustion of the clay.

(ibid., 143)

Place-names

549. 1828 Pottery Lane (Baines 1980, 141) TQ 309 188

Discussion

Brickmaking is recorded on St. Johns Common at least from the seventeenth century onwards (Baines 1980, 135), but earthenware manufacture does not seem to have commenced until about the first quarter of the nineteenth century. By 1828, however, this local industry had given its name to 'Pottery Lane', now known as Station Road.

Like the Ditchling Common potters to the east, St. Johns Common is situated on Weald Clay (see no. 545, above).

BURY

Archaeological evidence

550. Grevatts (SU 999 149)

Possible evidence for medieval pottery manufacture was discovered in the course of searching for the nearby Roman road (Winbolt & Ward

1928-9). Winbolt (1936, 41-2) describes the finds as follows:-

"Before leaving Grevatts we must notice the field SE of it extending down the N. slope. It is provocative because it is artificially terraced: so a party of three interrogated it with spades. At some time apparently it has been used for the manufacture of pottery and bricks: the underlying soil is grey clay. At the top of the field we found pieces of burnt clay, yellow gravel flints (probably crushed for use with the clay), two black flint flakes, a shard of black medieval pot gritted with flint, a piece of ridge tile, and many fragments of burnt flint. Similar fragments were found right down the slope to the bottom of the field, in mole casts, etc., nearly to the stream. In light grey sandy soil (also imported) at the top were fragments of charcoal and burnt flint. I suspect a medieval pottery and brick works. It has been hinted that the Romans used clay here for brickmaking, and the possibility cannot be denied, though till now I have seen no evidence of this. It is a place which asks for fuller investigation."

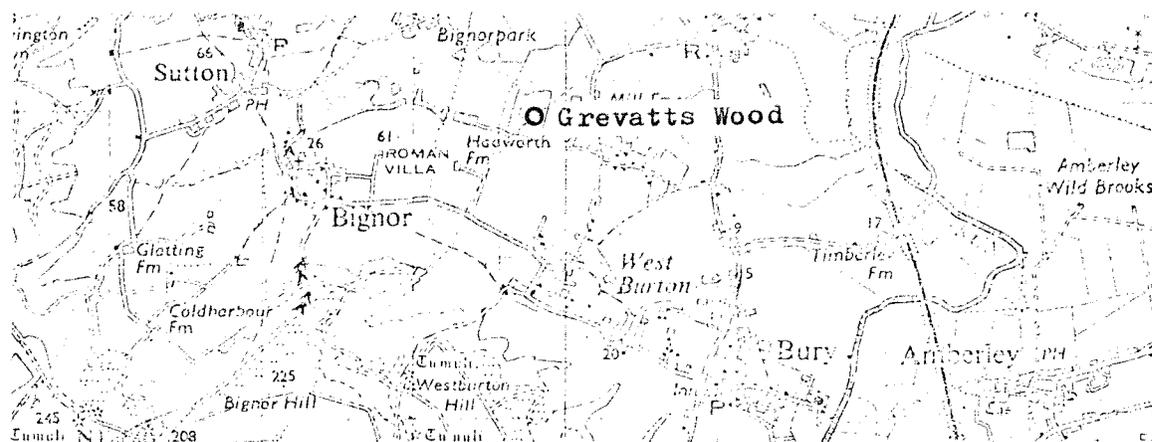
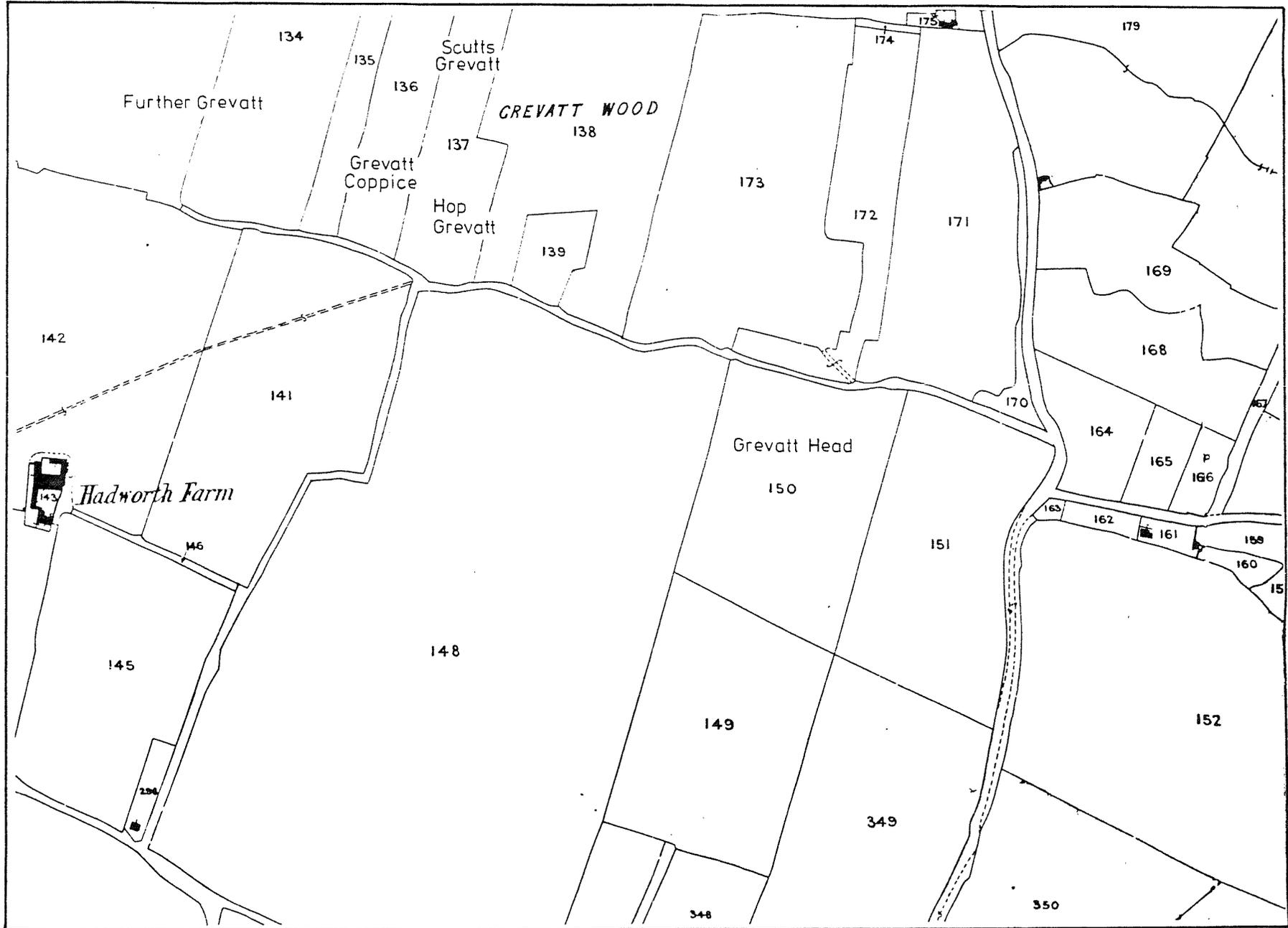


Fig. 9.104 BURY, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

Presumably on the strength of Winbolt's suggestion, Mrs. Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 2) has included 'Bignor' (near Grevatts, which is situated in the parish of Bury) in her list of sites for which there is 'archaeological' evidence of medieval pottery manufacture. Winbolt was doubtless encouraged in his identification of a supposed pottery kiln not only by the clay subsoil but also by the derivation of the name Grevatts. Mawer and Stenton (1929, 17; 125) attribute its origin to the element 'grafan' meaning 'to dig', which is from the same root as the place-name OE grafett- (trench) (Smith 1956, 1; 207). The place-name

Fig. 9.105 Extract from the BURY Tithe Map (PRO: IR 30/35/50)



'Grevatts' occurs extensively in the Bury Tithe Award (fig. 9.105), but it should be noted that the parcel numbers on the map in the Public Record Office (from which fig. 9.105 is derived) are not the same as those in the Tithe Award examined by the writer in the West Sussex Record Office (WSRO: Microfilm 79/50/2).

Winbolt (1936, 39) also marks the words 'Pottery Field' on his map of Stane Street, but this probably signifies the discovery of pottery here rather than an ancient field name. None of the evidence is conclusive, and Barton (1979, 157) reports that Mr. C. Ainsworth has 'shown the mounds at Bignor not to be kiln sites'. These mounds are presumably on the same site as that investigated by Winbolt, and in the absence of further evidence, the identification of Bignor or Bury as a centre of medieval pottery manufacture must now be refuted.

CHICHESTER

Archaeological evidence

551. Orchard Street (1 St. Pauls Road)

Part of a medieval pottery kiln was exposed during roadworks in 1967. Excavation by Mr. A. Down established the elliptical double-flue plan of the kiln and revealed pits containing wasters, some of which were earlier than the kiln.

The outer walls were set on horizontally-bedded tiles bonded with clay. The walls themselves were composed of flints, sandstone, chalk and greensand fragments in a clay matrix. There was a short central spine wall flanked by two walls parallel to the outer sides of the kiln. In effect this created a central pedestal bisected by two channels. Inside, the floor, walls and sides of the channels had been rendered with clay fired to a hard surface. The structure survived to a height of 0.4m and the inner faces of the outside walls were recessed at the top to support kiln bars which would have formed the floor of the firing chamber. One complete bar and fragments of six others were found in the excavation. They had been made from rods of prepared clay, hollowed on the underside.

Clay reinforced with tile wasters found among the destruction debris is assumed to have come from the collapsed superstructure. A small amount of soft clay mixed with chalk was found at the base of the kiln and probably represents the temporary upper seal from the last firing.

The kiln was built over an earlier pit containing wasters which had been sealed by a layer of clay. The ground around the kiln walls had been made up to a level corresponding with the floor of the firing chamber. Excavation to the north of the service trench in which the kiln was found revealed another pit filled with wasters. Evidence for another possible kiln was noted some 20m to the east, also on the site of No. 1 St. Pauls Road.

(Down & Rule 1971, 153-64; Barton 1979, 158-70; Finds: Chichester City Museum)

552. 4-5 Orchard Street

An area of burnt clay was sectioned during roadworks in 1967 at the same time as the kiln was found on the site of No. 1 St. Pauls Road. This is interpreted as probable evidence for yet another kiln.

(Down & Rule 1971, 157; Finds: Chichester City Museum)

553. 41-42 Southgate

Medieval wasters and part of a kiln bar were found in pits discovered in 1970.

(Down 1974, 21; Finds: Chichester City Museum)

554. New Magistrates Courthouse, Southgate

Three kilns and a dense scatter of wasters were revealed during a watching brief in 1974.

One of the kilns was excavated. Roughly circular in shape, it was of single-flue updraught type dug into the natural clay which had been fired red. A few flints set into the subsoil were all that remained of the walls which had otherwise been destroyed during building works.

Inside, a hump of clay near the centre of the kiln floor has been interpreted by the excavator as a diminutive pedestal on which radiating fire bars would have supported the load of pots. Two under-fired tile wasters were leaning against the west wall of the kiln, and the interior was filled with clay and pottery waste. Three inverted vessels - a cooking pot; a tripod pitcher; and a spouted pitcher - were set into the clay subsoil behind the wall of the kiln. Their function is not clear.

About 28m west of the excavated kiln was a dump of wasters including fragments of peg tile and ridge tile.

(Down 1978, 10-16; Finds: Chichester City Museum)

555. Adcocks, Eastgate

Quantities of medieval pottery, including wasters, were found in 1974. The material had collapsed across the remains of a twin-flued kiln (?) situated on land belonging to the Blackfriars.

(Down 1978, 5; Finds: Chichester City Museum)

556. Tower Street: Area 7

A late Saxon pottery clamp or kiln was discovered in 1974, and there were traces of another one nearby.

At the bottom of a shallow pit was a layer of charcoal and burnt clay, above which the fill contained late Saxon pottery wasters. Many fragments of baked clay daub had wood impressions varying between 10-15mm in diameter; these are interpreted as the remains of a clay-lined superstructure. Two nearby pits also contained burnt clay, wasters and several large pieces of charred oak, presumably derived from the nearby clamp.

Evidence for the possible second clamp came from a layer of destruction debris above the Roman Thermae which had probably been robbed in the twelfth century. This deposit contained charcoal, burnt daub and late Saxon pottery wasters.

(Down 1978, 158; Finds: Chichester City Museum)

557. Chapel Street: Area 8

Six mid-eleventh-century pottery clamps were excavated in 1978. They had been cut into the partially robbed remains of a Roman building. The fill comprised dark soil, charcoal and pottery, but the upper levels had generally been ploughed away.

In the excavation report it is stated that samples of fired clay from the floors of these clamps have yielded an archaeomagnetic determination of A.D. 1030₊₄₀. Elsewhere, however, the mean date is given as A.D. 1050₊₅₀. The excavator proposes a date c. 1030 - 1050.

(Down 1981, 138; 191-2; Finds: Chichester City Museum)

558. Crane Street: Area 9

Seventeenth-century wasters occurred in post-medieval layers excavated in 1978. Much of the material came from a deposit of brown clayey soil with mortar and chalk lumps below the garden soil.

This layer also contained later finds dated up to c. 1890, but there were a few uncontaminated contexts including a dump of well-levigated clay possibly derived from the potter's workshop.

The range of forms includes a fairly high proportion of flatwares suggesting a date in the mid-seventeenth century or later. One vessel with rosette decoration imitating a stoneware type bears the broken inscription '(16)44'.

A narrow area to the east of the 1978 excavation was examined in December 1981. This showed that the levigated clay had been dumped in a small brick-lined pit. Part of the kiln was discovered on the edge of the trench, showing that one of the charcoal-filled pits found in 1978 was, in fact, the end of the flue.

Fragments of coal associated with the wasters raise the interesting possibility that sea-coal might have been used for fuel in the kiln. (Down 1981, 153; 196-211; Mr. A. G. Down, pers. comm., 1982)

559. 44-45 West Street

Discoveries during building works in 1979 included medieval pottery and a kiln or clamp.

(Down 1981, 18)

Personal names (pre-1350)

560. 1218 William Pot
(Peckham 1946, 104 no. 403; Down & Rule 1971, 157)
- 13th Walter Potarius
(Peckham 1946, 136 no. 522; Down & Rule 1971, 157)
- 13th Thomas de Crokehell
(Fleming 1960, 120 no. 255)
- 1220-6 Thomas de Cro(c)krehull
(Ballard 1908, 45)

Discussion

The earliest evidence for post-Roman pottery manufacture comes from the late Saxon clamp kilns found in Chapel Street and Tower Street. The excavator believes them to be contemporary and on the basis of an archaeomagnetic date for the Chapel Street clamps, he suggests a date c. 1030-50. There is a dearth of post-Conquest activity on the site which tends to confirm the early date of the clamps, and at Tower Street, robbing of the Roman buildings which destroyed the clamps is thought to have been associated with post-Conquest building activity at the Cathedral.

At the time of discovery, it was not clear whether the Tower Street clamps represented domestic production or a more organised workshop. In view of the number of clamps now found, however, pottery manufacture

was evidently being undertaken on a commercial scale within the city, albeit having a repertoire restricted to cooking pots, pitchers and shallow bowls. Most of the vessels were wheel-thrown which again suggests technical competence commensurate with commercial production. One important contrast between the clamps at Tower Street and Chapel Street has, however, been noted: whereas there were definite traces of a clay superstructure at the former site, there was no sign of burnt daub associated with the Chapel Street clamps. This probably reflects just a minor difference in technology.

If the dating is correct, these discoveries at Chichester achieve the distinction of being the first known evidence for pre-Conquest pottery manufacture in the region. Similar urban-based industries can be inferred elsewhere on the basis of their products, but the production sites have yet to be found.

The duration of pottery manufacture within the city walls at Chichester cannot be determined, but it is reasonable to assume that production in the north-west quadrant had ceased before the Roman buildings were robbed. Apparent abandonment of domestic tenements might have offered opportunities for production to continue elsewhere, but Down (1978, 191) suggests the possibility of deliberate reorganisation and conversion to arable land use. It may have been at this time, therefore, that potting became a suburban activity, but the evidence for such an assumption is lacking.

Potters are known to have been working outside the city walls in the Southgate area at least from the first half of the thirteenth century. The repertoire of this workshop included an unusual type of shouldered roof tile which has been found in late twelfth-century deposits at Seal House in London (see Section 9.4.2 no. 9, discussion). These tiles can be no later than the thirteenth-century date to which the excavator ascribes the pottery, and, by analogy with the London finds, they could be somewhat earlier. At present, however, there remains a gap of more than 150 years between the date of the clamps within the city walls and the known activities of the suburban potters.

The discovery of one definite kiln and two more possible kiln sites in Orchard Street confirms that there were suburban potteries on both the south and north-west sides of the city. Barton (in Down & Rule 1971, 163) attributes the Orchard Street wares to the thirteenth century.

It is during this period that we hear of two men bearing 'potter' surnames in the city. William (not Walter as stated in Down & Rule 1971, 157) Pot was granted a house in 1218 and Walter Potarius sold six houses in Parislane (Chapel Street) next to the city wall some time during the third quarter of the thirteenth century. A tenurial link with an area of the city near which there are known medieval kilns suggests that the surname Potarius may well have been associated with pottery manufacture. Nevertheless, Walter was evidently a man of some substance as he owned six houses, and his surname may, therefore, have been inherited from an ancestor who plied a craft with which he no longer had any connection. Another surname occurring in Chichester during the thirteenth century was that of Thomas de Cro(c)kerehill, but he is unlikely to have been a potter. This personal name is undoubtedly of topographical origin derived from the place-name Crockerhill at Boxgrove (see no. 543, above).

The range of forms represented among the wasters from Orchard Street suggests that production is unlikely to have continued into the fourteenth century on this site. In any case, the potters would doubtless have been forced to leave their land when the new city ditch was constructed nearby in 1378. The discovery of marketed vessels elsewhere in the city, however, implies that Chichester was the source of a distinctive type of oxidised 'West Sussex Ware' attributable to the fourteenth century (Barton 1971, 141). No wasters representing this group have been discovered so far, but thirteenth-/fourteenth-century pottery manufacture is attested on land which belonged formerly to the Blackfriars. The quality of the fabrics from the so-called Adcocks kiln, however, is inferior to the normal standards of this period and Down (1978, 6) has suggested that this may represent production for domestic needs rather than for the general market.

It is clear from excavated groups of later wares representing the end of the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries that a good deal of the pottery used at this time was supplied from outside the city, notably from Graffham. Thus, the duration of manufacture at Chichester itself has not been determined. The discovery of a mid-seventeenth-century kiln at Crane Street, however, indicates a revival of production - perhaps only for a short period - on land inside the city walls. The inscribed sherd bearing the date (16)44 leaves little doubt as to the chronology, but, despite an exhaustive search, there is so far no known documentary evidence for potter(s) at this date. It has, therefore,

been suggested that the Crane Street kiln may have been established by an entrepreneur as one of several commercial interests in the area (Down 1981, 211). The relatively small quantity of wasters found in the 1978 excavation may not be representative of the scale of production, but it does suggest that the enterprise was probably short-lived. As at other periods, town life and pottery manufacture are unlikely to have been compatible.

Examination of the oxidised Crane Street fabrics has shown that the clay was the same as that used for the medieval wares fired in kilns at Orchard Street and Southgate (Streeten 1981a, 215). Indeed, accessibility to abundant supplies of London Clay throughout the city must have been an important factor determining the persistence of medieval and later pottery manufacture at Chichester. Some of the paler Crane Street wares may, however, have been made from clay obtained from the Reading Beds to the south of the city. Moreover, Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 10) notes 'documentary' evidence for medieval pottery manufacture at Fishbourne - also in the administrative district of Chichester. Although the writer has been unable to verify the evidence, Fishbourne is situated near an outcrop of the Reading Beds which is known to have been exploited extensively as a source of potting clay both in Sussex and in Surrey.

As a result of extensive archaeological excavation and observation in the city, more is known about the vicissitudes of urban pottery manufacture at Chichester than at any other town in the region. Even if the broad outline is now clear, however, many problems remain to be solved. Most interesting of all is the chronological relationship between workshops inside the city walls and in the suburbs. In particular, we know little of the transitions which took place in the late eleventh to twelfth century and during the late medieval period. Above all, the discoveries of the 1960's and 1970's have demonstrated the value of rescue and salvage excavations, and it is to be hoped that continued work at Chichester will soon yield evidence for kilns belonging to different periods.

CLIMPING

Personal names (pre-1350)

561. 1327

Adam le Pote

(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 138)

1332 Ad' Pote
(ibid., 255)

Discussion

Adam le Pote was assessed at 1s. under the 'Villat de Atheryngton' (TQ 006 008) in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1327, and at 1s. 6d. in 1332 (Hudson 1910, 138; 255). The same surname occurs in the neighbouring parish of Ford at this time (see no. 576, below) which suggests that this is probably a hereditary local family name rather than an occupational surname. Association of the personal name 'Pote' with pottery manufacture would, in any case, be doubtful.

The solid geology of the area is chalk and, thus, Thom' le Bolur who is also recorded under the 'Villat de Atheryngton & Abyton' in 1296 (ibid., 80) was probably a woodworker rather than a potter.

COLDWALTHAM

Personal names (pre-1350)

562. mid C13th Godwin Crockere
(Custumal: Peckham 1925, 59)
mid C13th Trewe le Potir
(ibid., 59)

Discussion

The original manuscript of the Amberley custumal has been lost, and the published text is based on a transcript made between 1369 and 1385. Peckham (1925, ix-xii) has suggested that the original document may have been compiled in the mid-thirteenth century. At this date the surnames 'Crockere' and 'Potir' would almost certainly have denoted the occupation of the bearer. An association with pottery manufacture is borne out not only by the descriptive element 'le' in the surname of Trewe le Potir, but also by the occurrence in the same area of two different surnames derived from the term for an earthenware pot.

Godwin Crockere and Trewe le Potir are listed as niefs of Waltham (Coldwaltham). The custumal states that Godwin 'holds one cottage and renders 3d. and 8 hens at St. Thomas' day and shall toss hay for 1 day without food and (shall come) to 1 harvest boonwork at the lord's food'. Trewe also held a cottage; rendered 6d.; and owed a service (Peckham 1925, 59).

EAST DEAN

Place-names

564. Potcomb (Copley 1958, 301) SU 918 123

Discussion

Both the element -comb and the location on Chalk imply that this name is of topographical origin, unconnected with pottery manufacture.

EAST GRINSTEAD

Documentary evidence

565. Park Road Pottery (TQ 387 385)

1855 A new pottery was established on land adjoining the pre-existing brickworks.

(Baines 1980, 151)

1946 At the time of its closure owing to blackout restrictions during the Second World War, the pottery was still run by members of the Foster family who had been operating the workshop for more than sixty years. The business was finally wound up in 1946 and the buildings were demolished in the early 1970's.

(Brears 1971a, 218; Baines 1980, 156)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/117)

566. 1597-8 Potyns & Potins (Buckhurst Terrier: Straker 1933, 46)

1739 Potters (ESRO: Add MS 2925)

567. 1840 Crockshed Woods (Steer 1962, 139) TQ 376 372

c. 1840 Crooksheds Wood (Tithe Award no. 1321)

c. 1840 Seven Acres Crooksheds (Tithe Award no. 1320)

c. 1840 Six Acres Crooksheds (Tithe Award no. 1321)

568. c. 1840 Potters Plat (Tithe Award no. 1197) TQ 379 359

Crockshed Wood (OS) TQ 376 372

Personal names (pre-1350)

569. 1275 Robert Potyn

(Salzman 1932, 82)

1296 Ricro Crockere

(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 35)

1316-7 Richard le Crocker

(Salzman 1932, 86-7)

1327 Ricus Crocker

(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 202)

- 1332 Rico Crocker
(ibid., 229)
1332 Johe Crockere
(ibid., 229)

Personal names (post-1500)

570. 1570 Emma Potter
(Will: Hamilton Hall 1901, 89)
c. 1840 John Potter
(Tithe Award)

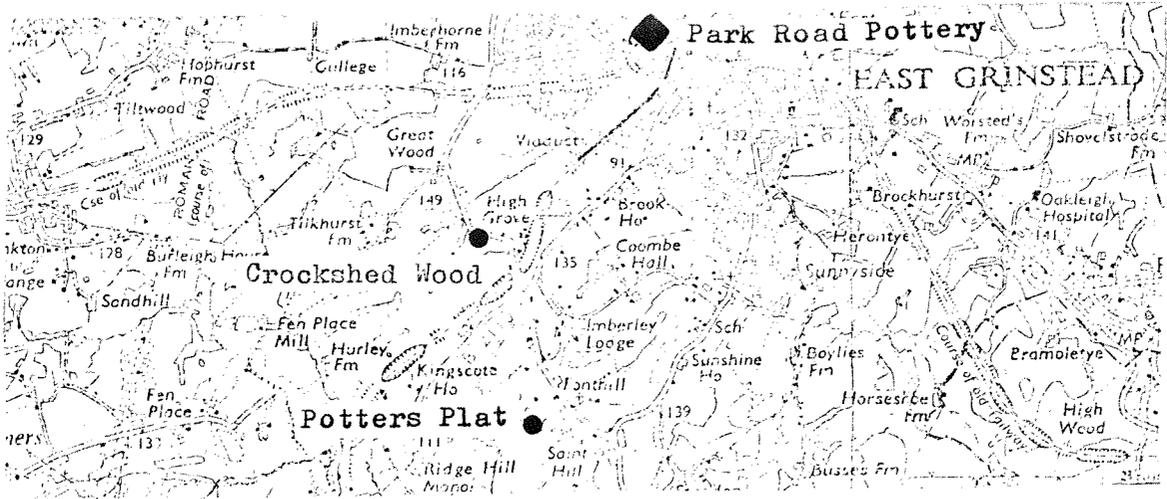


Fig. 9.107 EAST GRINSTEAD, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The presence of a nineteenth-century workshop attests the suitability of local raw materials for pottery manufacture. Interpretation of the place-names and medieval surnames, however, remains inconclusive.

The place-name 'Crockshed Wood' is strongly indicative of an association with pottery production, but there can be no certainty that it is derived from medieval surnames in the area. Richard le Crocker is mentioned as a witness on two occasions in the Cartulary of Lewes Priory. The descriptive element 'le' suggests that his surname may have denoted his occupation, but it is curious that the name Richard Crockere; Croeker; and Crocker occurs in the Lay Subsidy rolls for 1296, 1327 and 1332 without the element 'le'. There can be no proof that this is the same family, but Richard Crockere was assessed at 4s. 1³/₄d. in

1296 and Richard Croeker paid 4s. 5d. in 1327 (Hudson 1910, 35; 202). These assessments are surely too high for him to have been an earthenware potter and the spelling Croeker in 1327 suggests a derivation from the French family name Crèveœur.

John Crockere, however, was assessed at 1s. 3d. in 1332, and may well, therefore, have been a potter. He was listed specifically under the 'Burgus de Estgrensted', so perhaps he was related to Richard le Crocker mentioned some fifteen years earlier.

The place-name 'Potyns' recorded in 1597-8 is doubtless derived from the medieval surname occurring in 1275, but an association with pottery manufacture is most unlikely. 'Potters Platt', however, lies within 1.25km of Crockshed Wood, and it is tempting to speculate that these two names share a common derivation from former pottery production. The surname Potter, however, is recorded in the area in the sixteenth century, and one John Potter is listed as a property owner in the East Grinstead Tithe Award. On balance, it seems probable that the place-names 'Potters' and 'Potters Platt' recorded in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are probably derived from post-medieval surnames.

Thus, there is no conclusive evidence for medieval pottery manufacture at East Grinstead. The most promising indication lies in the surnames of Richard le Crocker and John Crockere, but there is no proven link with Crockshed Wood. These woods are situated on Grinstead Clay and there are outcrops of buff and grey clay at the surface. Stiff yellow clay and silty red clays also occur to the north-west. The area is under thick woodland, and conditions are not, therefore, suitable for fieldwalking at present. Any future opportunity for fieldwork arising from a change of land use should certainly be taken.

EAST LAVINGTON

The history of medieval and post-medieval pottery manufacture at East Lavington is being studied as part of an interdisciplinary research project in the Graffham area coordinated on behalf of the Chichester Excavations Committee by Messrs. F. G. Aldsworth and A. Down. The evidence cited below is merely intended as a synopsis of the principal sites.

Archaeological evidence

571. Lavington Common (SU 9460 1830)

Pottery, including wasters, attributed to the mid-fifteenth to early sixteenth century was found in a stream bed in 1976.

(Aldsworth & Down 1976, 333; Finds: Chichester City Museum)

572. Upper Norwood (SU 9370 1790)

A dense concentration of wasters dating from the fourteenth to seventeenth centuries was found in 1976. Redevelopment revealed a brick-lined kiln within about 100m to the north-east and a small excavation was undertaken in 1977.

The circular kiln had been damaged by a trench cut through the centre, but enough remained to show that it had one flue. There was a waster heap on the south side.

(Aldsworth & Down 1976, 333; Finds: Chichester City Museum)

Documentary evidence

573. 1899 The Norwood Pottery was listed in Kelly's Directory.
(Baines 1980, 166)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/303)

574. 1839 Pottery buildings and yards (Tithe Award no. 192) SU 942 187
The Potteries (OS) SU 942 187

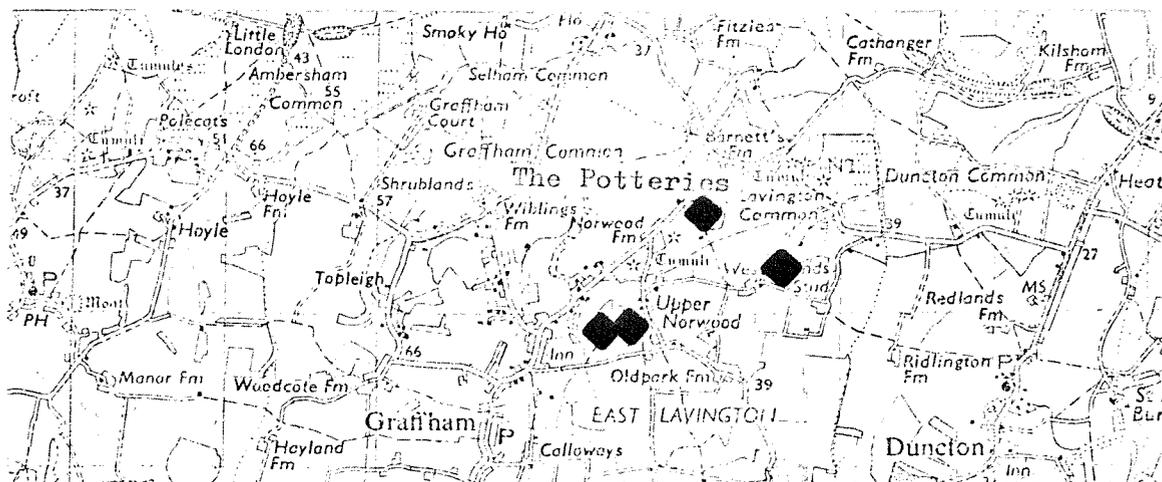


Fig. 9.108 EAST LAVINGTON, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The medieval and later potteries at East Lavington form part of an extensive industry centred on the neighbouring parish of Graffham (see no. 579, below).

So far, there is neither archaeological nor documentary evidence for potters working in either parish before the fourteenth century. The range of forms found at Upper Norwood, however, implies continuity of production on or near the same site from the medieval period until the seventeenth century or later. Clay pits are visible in the wood to the south-west of the principal waster concentration, and there are irregularities in the surface of the field lying west of the kiln found in 1977.

The Norwood Pottery had been established on the site now known as 'The Potteries' before the Woolavington Tithe Map was prepared in 1839, although the workshop was not on exactly the same spot as the present buildings.

Both 'The Potteries' and the inferred kiln site on Lavington Common are situated on the Folkestone Beds of the Lower Greensand, but Upper Norwood lies on the Gault Clay near the junction grit which the southern edge of the Lower Greensand. Thus, the clay pits would have been dug to obtain Gault Clay. Indeed, another known kiln site at Ochre Pits Copse, Graffham (see no. 578, below) is also situated on the junction between the Gault Clay and Lower Greensand, and there are indications that the potters were exploiting a narrow seam of clay which occurs at the base of the Gault.

FITTLEWORTH

Place-names

575. 1743 West Potters (Booker 1975, 228)

Discussion

A farm at Fittleworth was known in the eighteenth century as 'Whitlands alias Whitelands alias Wheatlands and West Potters' (Booker 1975, 228). The antiquity of the name 'West Potters' has not been traced, but it is probably derived from a post-medieval surname rather than from former pottery production.

FORD

Personal names (pre-1350)

576. 1296 Johanne Pote
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 79)

1327 Gilbto le Pote
(ibid., 137)

1327 Johne le Pote
(ibid., 137)

- 1332 Johe le Pote
(ibid., 253)
- 1332 Johe le Pote (sic)
(ibid., 253)

Discussion

As in the neighbouring parish of Climping (see no. 561, above), the medieval surname 'le Pote' is unlikely to have been associated with pottery manufacture. Lay Subsidy assessments for members of this family ranged from 1s. in 1296 to 3s. paid by Johe le Pote in 1332 (Hudson 1910, 79; 253), but the occurrence of similar names in the adjoining parish suggests that the surname was hereditary. Like Climping, the solid geology of Ford is Chalk.

Goring: see WORTHING

GRAFFHAM

A research project covering all aspects of pottery manufacture at Graffham is being coordinated by Messrs. F. G. Aldsworth and A. Down on behalf of the Chichester Excavations Committee. The evidence listed below is intended merely to summarise what is known about the industry already, pending full publication of the more recent research.

Archaeological evidence

577. Middleheath Copse (SU 929 182)

Winbolt (1932, 125) noted many sherds of (?) fourteenth-century pottery near the site of a probably Romano-British pottery or tile kiln, and staff of the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division have noted modern pottery and brick dumped in the stream (SU 91 NW 12). Observation by Miss K. M. E. Murray of main drainage works during September 1974 confirmed that a thin stratum of brick and pottery was visible beneath some 2m of grey clay. Workmen described the material as looking like a dump. Finds included both medieval fabrics and white-painted wares of the fifteenth/sixteenth century, but there were no definite wasters. (Winbolt 1932, 125; K. M. E. Murray: MSS notes in Chichester Museum; Finds: Chichester City Museum)

578. Ochre Pits Copse (SU 922 182)

Wasters were reported by the late Miss P. A. M. Keefe during the early 1960's. Similar (?seventeenth-century) pottery was recorded in the bed of a stream by staff of the Ordnance Survey Archaeology

Division (SU 91 NW 17) above and below the waterfall and for about 50m upstream (SU 9221 1811). Large quantities of pottery, brick, tiles and some kiln props were still visible when the site was visited by the writer in 1977.

(Wilson & Hurst 1960, 164; 1962-3, 348; Finds: Landowner (Mr. Harmer, 1977); Chichester City Museum; Worthing Museum, 67/1202)

Documentary evidence

579. 1341 The vicar of Graffham had a 'composition' from the men who made clay pots, which was worth 12d.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 252; Barrett 1953, n.p.)
- 1624 The Churchwardens Presentments record that a potter by the name of William Munnery disgraced himself 'for that he upon Sunday 21st November 1624 was so exceeding drunke that he spued in our church most beastly in the tyme of divine service, at evening prayer, before all the congregacion.'
(Johnstone 1947-8, 126; Baines 1980, 166)
- 1639 An inventory of the possessions of Henry Ewen, potter, records that he held one acre of land.
(Barrett 1953, n.p.)

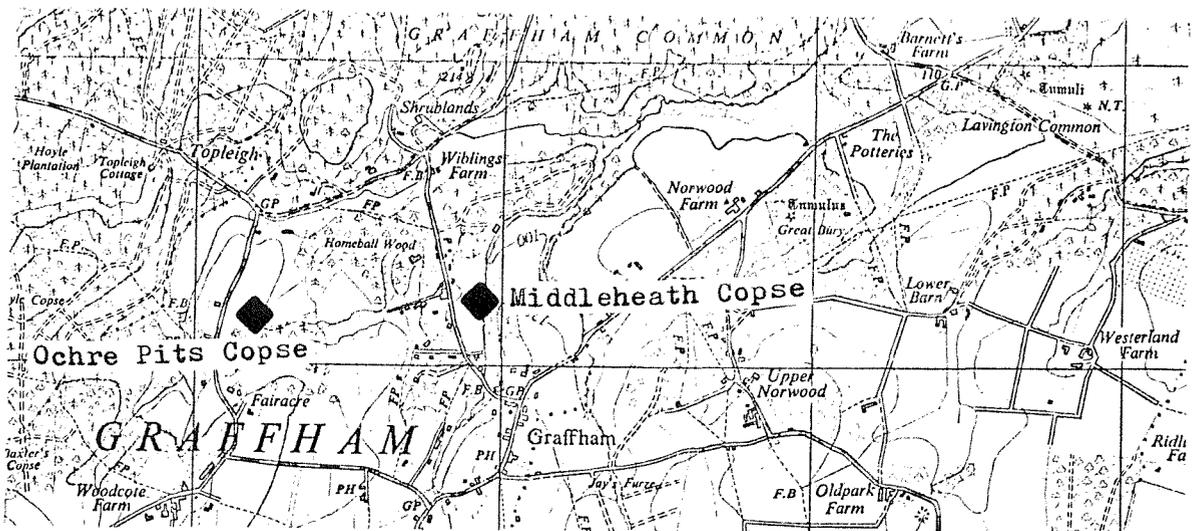


Fig. 9.109 GRAFFHAM, West Sussex (1:25,000)

Discussion

Graffham lies at the centre of an extensive area of pottery production which also includes the neighbouring parish of East Lavington and possibly Heyshott as well (see nos. 571-2, above and no. 587, below).

The reference to an annual payment made by potters to the vicar of Graffham in the mid-fourteenth century confirms a medieval origin for the industry, but most of the wasters found at Graffham are post-medieval. It is difficult to identify the precise location of the kilns because pottery waste found in stream banks may have been washed some distance from the place where it was dumped. Moreover, Winbolt (1932, 125) believed that the pottery found near Middleheath Copse was connected with the potters at Norwood over 1km away. The circumstances of discovery, however, strongly suggest the presence of another kiln nearby.

There were certainly pottery kilns at Ochre Pits Copse, and it is significant that this site lies in a corresponding geological location to that of the Upper Norwood kiln(s). The name Ochre Pits Copse is suggestive, and there are numerous pits cut into a stratum of clay above the Lower Greensand (SU 9222 1807). This seam at the base of the Gault Clay appears to have been chosen deliberately by the potters as the source of raw materials for their redwares. White fabrics which are also to be seen among the wasters from Graffham and East Lavington would doubtless have been made from paler coloured grey clays found in the same deposit. This, too, would probably have been the source of the white slip used to decorate the fifteenth-/sixteenth-century products.

The duration of pottery production at Graffham cannot be defined with precision. Winbolt (1932, 126) recorded that a mould similar to the type used on sixteenth-/seventeenth-century stonewares was found at Graffham, and he suggested a connection with local earthenware manufacture. Barrett (1953, n.p.) gives the date of discovery as 1947, but this must be incorrect as Winbolt published his note in 1932. The former does, however, add that the mould was found 'behind a cottage at the bottom of Popple Hill'. The significance of this object is doubtful, but the seventeenth-century date would be consistent with both the documentary and archaeological evidence for pottery manufacture in the village. Production may have continued into the eighteenth century, but the reference cited by Barrett (*ibid.*) stating that there was still a pottery in 1848 probably refers to the Norwood Pottery at East Lavington rather than to Graffham.

HARTING

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/126)

580. 1403	Pottereslane (VCH Sussex 1907, 252)	
581. c. 1840	Putmans Barn Field (Tithe Award no. 491)	SU 778 209
582. c. 1840	Crockfords Meadow (Tithe Award no. 749)	SU 802 193
	Putmans Lane (OS)	SU 777 210
	Putmans (OS)	SU 7775 2099

Personal names (pre-1350)

583. 1332	Johe atte Putte
	(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 236)

Personal names (post-1500)

584. 1618	Richard Crocforde
	(Will: Fry 1915, 96)
1664	Richard Croxford
	(ibid., 96)

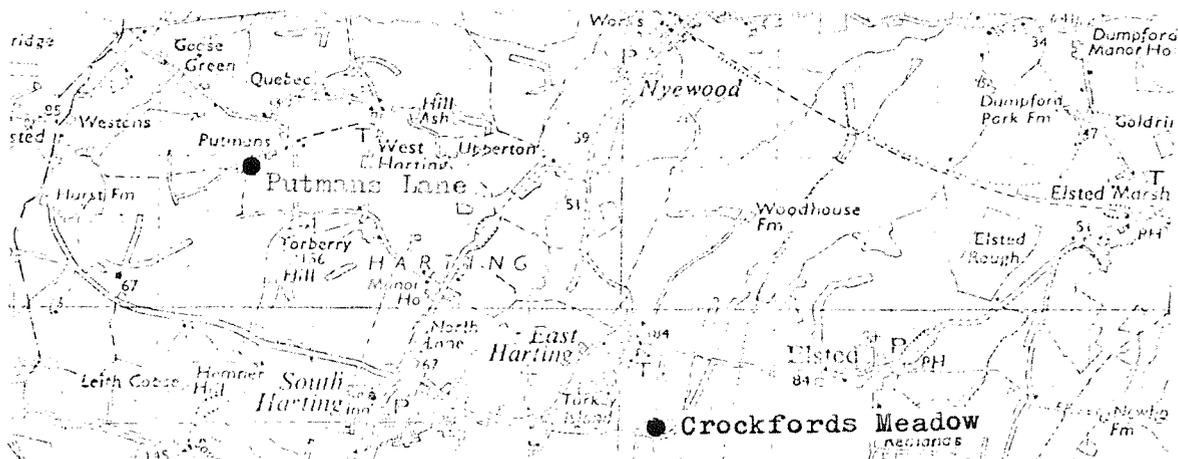


Fig. 9.110 HARTING, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 13) states that there is 'documentary' evidence for pottery manufacture at Harting. The medieval spelling of 'Pottereslane' certainly suggests a connection with potting, but there can be no proof that pots were made here. This may simply have been a lane frequented by potters whose workshops were elsewhere.

'Putmans' is situated on the Upper Greensand, but there is clay in the garden (Mrs. P. Troop, pers. comm., 1977), and the Gault Clay lies

about 0.5km to the north. Thus, raw materials suitable for pottery production would have been available locally, but the surname John atte Putte recorded in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1332 raises certain doubts about derivation of the place-name. The surname 'atte Putte' occurring in the fourteenth century implies that Putmans may not be a simple corruption derived from the fifteenth-century form of 'Pottereslane'.

The seventeenth-century surnames Crockforde and Croxford almost certainly indicate that the place-name Crockfords Meadow has no association whatsoever with pottery production.

HENFIELD

Place-names

585. 1661 Potwell (Booker 1975, 80)
Potwell (OS; Mawer & Stenton 1929, 218) TQ 21 15

Personal names (pre-1350)

586. 1373-4 Robert Potwelle
(Peckham 1925, 116)
1369-85 John atte Puttewell
(Mawer & Stenton 1929, 218)

Discussion

The antiquity of the place-name Potwell is attested by topographical surnames associated with this place in the fourteenth century. Mawer and Stenton (1929, 218) give the meaning as 'spring in or by a pit' and there is certainly no connection with pottery manufacture.

HEYSHOTT

Archaeological evidence

587. Church (SU 897 181)

A small medieval single-flue pottery kiln was found in the south-west corner of the church during excavations by Mrs. M. Rule in 1972. It is described as having a floor supported by clay piers. (Webster & Cherry 1973, 185)

588. Hoe Copse (SU 885 184)

Thirteenth-century pottery was found by Miss P. A. M. Keefe in 1952, but no definite wasters have been identified.

(Mr. F. G. Aldsworth, pers. comm., 1977)

Discussion

The discovery of a pottery kiln inside a medieval church is most remarkable. Even if the kiln was covered by a later extension of the

church, pottery manufacture in a churchyard is none the less curious.

The writer has been unable to obtain details of the discoveries, but Mr. A. Down (pers. comm., 1979) who saw the excavation has refuted a suggestion that the so-called kiln could have been a bell-casting pit. Thus, it is tempting to speculate that the pottery kiln may have been made by the church-builders, possibly even for firing accoustic jars. However, no examples have been recognised so far at Heyshott Church. The only plausible explanation remaining would be that part of the church had gone out of use for a time and was given over to temporary and perhaps illicit pottery-making.

Dating is also uncertain, because the excavator reports contradictory evidence that 'the kiln contained sherds of West Sussex ware of the middle of the thirteenth century' (Webster & Cherry 1973, 185). If the sherds were typical West Sussex ware, then a fourteenth-century date would be more appropriate.

Pottery found at Hoe Copse does not offer conclusive evidence for medieval pottery manufacture, but both this site and the church are situated on Gault Clay which is known to have been exploited by medieval and later potters in the parishes of Graffham and East Lavington to the east of Heyshott (see nos. 571-2 and 587, above).

HORSHAM

Documentary evidence

589. 1778 John Gravett, potter of Horsham, offered a reward for information leading to the arrest of his runaway apprentice.
(Baines 1980, 168)

Place-names

590. C10th preo crochyrsta (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 226; Alberty 1947, 34; Copley 1958, 303)
1254 Crochurst (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 226; Alberty 1947, 35-6)
1318 Crochurst (Alberty 1947, 36)
1321 Crochurst (ibid., 36)
591. 1532 Potters field (VCH Sussex 1907, 251)
1556-7 Potterscrofte (Booker 1975, 86)
1624-1816 Potters Croft (Title Deeds: Steer 1968a, 130)
1809 Potters (Steer 1968a, 101)

Personal names (pre-1500)

592. 1428 Thomas Potter
(Will: Smith 1895, 423)
- 1436-7 William Pottere
(Feet of Fines: Salzman 1916, 250 no. 3011)
- 1471-2 William Potter
(ibid., 276 no. 1391)

Personal names (post-1500)

593. 1514(?) Richard Potter
(Will: Smith 1895, 423)
- 1521 Johan Potter
(Will: Fry 1915, 295)
- 1633 Edward Potter
(ibid., 295)
- 1678 John Potter
(ibid., 296)
- 1693 William Potter
(ibid., 296)
- 1727 John Crocker
(ibid., 96)
- 1749 Ann Potter
(ibid., 295)

Discussion

At first sight, the bewildering array of croc- and pot- place-names at Horsham suggests an association with medieval pottery manufacture. On closer inspection, however, the evidence can be dismissed, leaving as the earliest known potter, one John Gravett, who was mentioned in 1778.

There were three (lost) places by the name of Crochurst in the late Saxon charter of Washington. Mawer and Stenton (1929, 226) acknowledge the difficulties of interpreting this name, but suggest a derivation similar to that of Crowhurst meaning a 'crow-frequented wooded hill' (ibid., 461). Thus, it is interesting that the additional 'c' in 'Crochurst' - sometimes with an extra 'k' as well (Albery 1947, 34-6) - can suggest a derivation quite different from the likely etymology of the original name.

The place-name 'Potters Croft' is also unlikely to be associated with pottery manufacture. Situated in East Street, this property was known formerly as the 'Wonder Field' in early deeds (Steer 1968a, 130), and the numerous late medieval and post-medieval 'Potter' surnames in the town suggest that Potters Croft took its name from an early owner. The possibility that this family name had been inherited from a previous generation of earthenware potters in the area cannot be ruled out, but William Pottere mentioned in connection with land at Roughey, Horsham, was a clerk in 1436-7 (Salzman 1916, 350).

At the time of discovery in 1867 (not 1967 as stated by Barton 1979, 94), a large group of West Sussex ware jugs found in West Street, Horsham, was believed to represent the debris from a potter's workshop (Honeywood 1868). Indeed, it was suggested in the report that a metal implement found on the site had been used for incising the distinctive decoration on these vessels. Careful examination of the material by Barton (1979, 94-5), however, has demonstrated that there are no wasters in the collection, and he has suggested that the pottery probably came from a cellar or from a deep well. Nevertheless, there are subtle variations in style between the so-called 'Horsham-type' West Sussex wares and the more common 'Binsted-type' variant. This suggests another production centre in the area, but there is no evidence whatsoever that medieval pottery was made at Horsham itself.

HORSTED KEYNES

Documentary evidence

463. (sic) A passing reference to trades mentioned in the (parish)
?C19th registers of Horsted Keynes states that 'highly skilled trades like thatching, basket-making and pottery once flourished in the parish but are now no more'.
(Eardley 1939, 144)

HURSTPIERPOINT

Documentary evidence

594. 1874 Stephen Gander of Little Park had been recorded as a brickmaker since 1855, but was described as a potter in the 1874 edition of Kelly's Directory.
(Baines 1980, 168)

LAVANT

Personal names (pre-1350)

595. 1327 Rico Crokebogh
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 121; Fleming 1949, cxiv)

Discussion

Richard Crokebogh was assessed at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1327 (Hudson 1910, 121; Fleming 1949, cxiv). However, it is doubtful whether the crok- element in his surname denotes an association with pottery manufacture. Indeed, as the solid geology of Lavant is chalk, pottery is unlikely to have been made there.

LINDFIELD

Documentary evidence

596. 1380 Two potters are mentioned in the Poll Tax returns.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 252; Le Patourel 1968, 125 fig. 26
no. 15)
- 1629 And. Pye, potter
(ESRO: W/A/23)
- 1633 Tr. Joye, crockemaker
(ESRO: W/A/23/3: Brent 1977-8, 42 n. 7)

Discussion

The two potters at Lindfield in 1380 offer the only proven evidence for medieval pottery manufacture in the High Weald. The next known reference to potters in the parish comes some 250 years later. It would, therefore, be unwise to postulate continuity of production, although these isolated references could represent all that is known of a long-lived industry.

The location of both the medieval and post-medieval potteries remains uncertain. The place-name Kiln Wood (TQ 344 263) might offer a clue, but Hall (1960, 95) suggests an association with charcoal burning, other possible identifications being a brick or lime kiln. The wood has dense undergrowth and cannot, therefore, be examined at present.

LOWER BEEDING

Documentary evidence

597. Holmbush Pottery (TQ 22 33)
- 1851 The census records the existence of a 'Brickyard and
Pottery'.
(Baines 1980, 169)

- 1862 A directory records that Thomas and Jesse Norman were 'ornamental brick and tile manufacturers, drainpipe and brownware pottery manufacturers and farmers'. This branch of the Norman family from Burgess Hill had taken over the brickyard and pottery in the mid-1850's and either started or re-named the adjoining site as Holmbush Pottery.
(ibid., 169)
- 1897 The Holmbush Pottery remained in the hands of the Norman family, but has now been rebuilt and is used as a builder's yard.
(Brears 1971a, 216; Baines 1980, 169)

Discussion

Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 1) lists 'archaeological' evidence for medieval pottery manufacture at (Lower) Beeding. Presumably this entry is on the strength of sherds in Barbican House Museum, Lewes (Acc. No. 35), which are labelled as coming from a 'kiln'. Barton (1979, 95) notes that these finds were deposited by Dr. Eliot Curwen, but there are no further details concerning the circumstances of discovery. Certainly there are no wasters among the material examined by the writer, and the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division has no record of the find-spot.

Lower Beeding lies on the Hastings Beds at the west end of the High Weald. The post-medieval Holmbush Pottery near Colgate on the north side of the parish was situated near the southern edge of the Weald Clay. Abundant supplies of fuel would doubtless have been available from St. Leonards Forest to the south. Medieval potters may also have been attracted to this area by the availability of raw materials, but the archaeological evidence is most unreliable.

MADEHURST

Personal names (pre-1500)

598. C15th Nicholas Potell
(Clough 1969, 110)
- C15th Thomas atte Pottere
(ibid., 137)
- C15th Thomas atte Putte
(ibid., 137)

Discussion

Nicholas Potell held lands both at Madehurst and in Binsted - a known centre of medieval pottery manufacture. However, this is probably coincidence, and the surnames 'atte Putte' and 'atte Pottere' are unlikely to denote an association with pottery production.

MIDHURST

Documentary evidence

599. 1283 The Burgesses of Midhurst made a joint payment of potteresgavel amounting to 36s. 8d.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 251; Barrett 1953, n.p.; Le Patourel 1968, 104; 125)

Discussion

The thirteenth-century (clay?) rent at Midhurst indicates that pottery was made here at an earlier date than the known origins of the industry centred on Graffham some 5km to the south-east. Indeed, Le Patourel (1968, 104) has suggested that the Saxon word-form 'potteresgavel' may imply the existence of an early industry. It should be noted, however, that the medieval potters of Brill (Bucks.) also paid a 'claygavel' of 4s. 6d. in c. 1254 (VCH Buckinghamshire 1908, 115). The figure of 36s. 8d. paid at Midhurst is very high indeed compared both with the sum of 4s. 6d. at Brill and with clay rents paid elsewhere in the region. Thus, either the 'potteresgavel' may have afforded special privileges or there may have been a large community of potters; or perhaps both.

The valley of the West Sussex Rother near Midhurst lies on the Lower Greensand, but supplies of potting clay could have been obtained from the Gault which occurs within a distance of about 2km to the south of the town.

MILLAND

Place-names

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 600. Crockers Wood (OS) | SU 832 276 |
| Crockers Farm (OS) | SU 835 276 |
| Crockers | SU 835 275 |

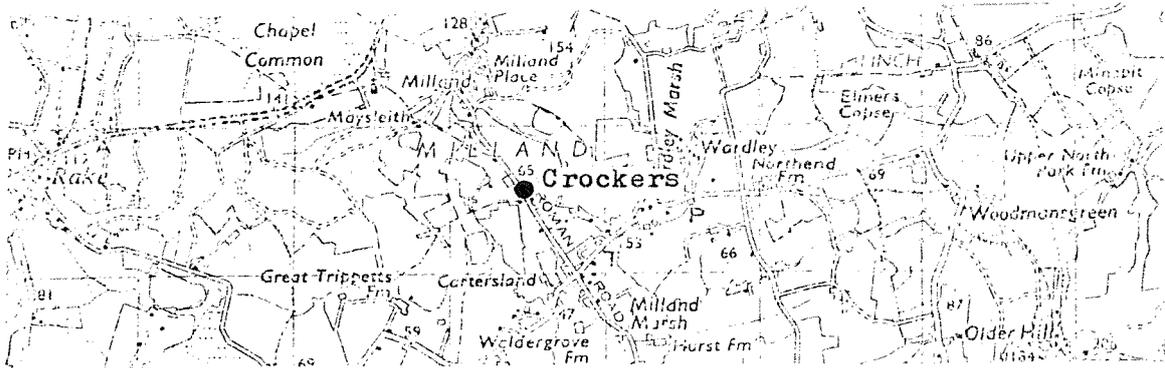


Fig. 9.111 MILLAND, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The antiquity of the place-names 'Crockers Farm' (now Milland Farmhouse) and 'Crockers Wood' has not been established. The house known as 'Crockers', however, was formerly a Public House called the 'Volunteer Arms' until it was converted to domestic use during the 1950's (Mrs. E. Bourke, pers. comm., 1978). There is a modern pottery behind Milland Farmhouse, but this is not necessarily the origin of the place-name 'Crockers'. Medieval pottery and tile has been found in the field opposite Crockers Farm, but there are no identifiable wasters (ibid.)

NORTHCHAPEL

Place-names

601. Potland Farm (OS)

SU 957 325

Discussion

Early forms of the place-name 'Potlane' have not been traced. Although Potlane Farm is situated on the Weald Clay, its name is probably derived from the element ME potte- (pit; deep hole), rather than from OE pot- (crock; earthen vessel).

NORTH STOKE

Personal names (pre-1500)

602. C15th

Edith Pottere

(Clough 1969, 129)

Discussion

The surname of Edith Pottere is unlikely to denote her occupation. Nevertheless, she may have been a descendant of potters who almost

certainly plied their craft in the thirteenth century some 5km further up the Arun Valley at Coldwaltham (see no. 562, above).

POYNINGS

Discussion

Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 18) lists 'documentary' evidence for medieval pottery manufacture at Poynings. The writer has been unable to verify this identification, but the local geology would be favourable for pottery production. The village of Poynings lies in the scarp-foot zone of the South Downs. To the north-west, narrow outcrops of the Upper Greensand, Gault Clay, Lower Greensand and Weald Clay sweep eastwards to cover much of the northern part of the parish.

PULBOROUGH

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/216)

- | | | | |
|------|---------|---|------------|
| 603. | 1299 | Moor de la Potte (Booker 1975, 195) | |
| | C17th | Pot Street (Garraway Rice 1930, 256) | |
| 604. | c. 1840 | Pot Common (ibid., 256; Tithe Award no. 1244) | |
| | | | TQ 054 187 |
| | c. 1840 | East Pots Common Field (Tithe Award no. 1348) | |
| | | | TQ 055 187 |
| | c. 1840 | West Pots Common Field (Tithe Award no. 1349) | |
| | | | TQ 055 187 |
| 605. | c. 1840 | Puttocks (Tithe Award no. 1029) | TQ 055 200 |
| 606. | c. 1840 | Pot Field (Tithe Award no. 992) | TQ 051 203 |

Personal names (pre-1350)

- | | | | |
|------|------|--|--|
| 607. | 1299 | Thomas de la Potte
(Booker 1975, 195) | |
| | 1327 | Robto atte Potte
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 65) | |
| | 1327 | Johe Puttok
(ibid., 146) | |
| | 1332 | Robto atte Potte
(ibid., 260) | |
| | 1332 | Johe Pottok
(ibid., 260) | |

Personal names (pre-1500)

608. c. 1840 John Pottok
(Clough 1969, 107)

Personal names (post-1500)

609. c. 1840 Thomas Potter
(Tithe Award)

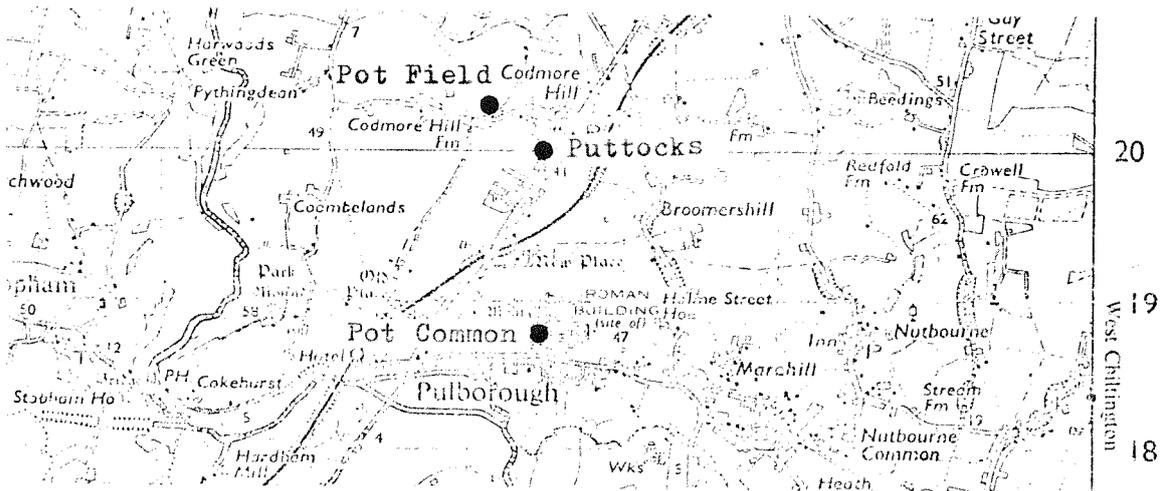


Fig. 9.112 PULBOROUGH, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 19) lists 'documentary' evidence for medieval pottery manufacture at Pulborough, presumably following the statement by Garraway Rice (1930, 256), who believed that the name 'Pot Street' recorded in a seventeenth-century will might have been associated with pottery manufacture.

Examination of medieval personal names at Pulborough, however, shows that the evidence for medieval potters in the area is far from conclusive. The surname 'atte Potte' is certainly of topographical derivation, and the surname 'Puttock' or 'Pottok' is not a recognisable corruption from 'Pottere'. Indeed, it is significant that two distinct medieval surnames - atte Potte and Puttok - are reflected by two different place-names - 'Pot Common' and 'Puttocks' - surviving on the nineteenth-century Tithe Map. Moreover, the post-medieval surname 'Potter' serves as a caution against attaching undue significance to any other 'Potter' place-names found in the area.

The origin of these names, therefore, remains obscure, but as Pot Common is situated on outcrops of the Folkestone and Sandgate Beds of the Lower Greensand, this cannot have been a source of potting clay. Weald Clay occurs within about 1km to the north, but, in the absence of either hollows suggesting a derivation from ME potte- (pit; deep hole) or any archaeological evidence for pottery manufacture, it is tempting to speculate that the name might have been derived from pottery associated with the site of a Roman building nearby (see fig. 9.112).

ROGATE

Archaeological evidence

610. Durleighmarsh Farm (SU 7817 2370)

Major J. L. M. Henslow has reported that two circular 'burnt red areas' were exposed when the site was ploughed for one season in 1965. A wide scatter of medieval pottery was also found to the south-west when Fontwest Marsh was drained at about the same time. (Aldsworth 1976, 328; Finds (including correspondence):

Chichester City Museum)

Discussion

The burnt areas have been identified as possible pottery kilns. Aldsworth (1976, 328), however, stated that the pottery could no longer be traced, but the writer has located two boxes marked Fontwest Marsh (Durleigh Farm, Rogate) among unregistered material in Chichester City Museum).

Classification of the fabrics was hindered by the fact that the sherds were unwashed, but, while confirming the general thirteenth-/fourteenth-century date suggested at the time of discovery, examination has shown that some vessels probably belong to the fifteenth century. One sherd showed signs of spalling on the surface, but there were no definite wasters. Moreover, the apparent diversity of fabrics suggests that this pottery probably represents domestic debris.

Some of the wares are comparable with those from Graffham, but the possibility that there were other production centres with a similar output cannot be discounted. Although Durleighmarsh Farm is situated on the Lower Greensand, Gault Clay occurs within 1km to the south. The site certainly merits further investigation should the opportunity arise, but until then the evidence for medieval pottery production must be treated with circumspection.

RUSPER

Place-names

611. 1532 potters Felde (Rental of Rusper Priory: Way 1852, 260)

Personal names (pre-1500)

612. 1487-8 William Potter
(Feet of Fines : Salzman 1916, 287 no. 3267)

Discussion

The field-name 'potters Felde' situated on the Weald Clay and mentioned in the sixteenth-century rental of Rusper Priory suggests a possible association with pottery manufacture. The fifteenth-century surname of William Potter, however, casts doubt upon such an assumption. His surname would doubtless have been hereditary at this date, and in the absence of corroborative evidence, the significance of the place-name remains questionable.

RUSTINGTON

Documentary evidence

613. Victoria Brickworks and Potteries (SU 064 029)
1884 The enterprise was advertised as making 'red bricks, tiles, chimneys, water pipes, flowerpots, and ornamental vases'.
(Baines 1980, 171)

Discussion

Although the solid geology of Rustington itself is Chalk, outcrops of the Reading Beds occur 1-2km to the north of the works.

SHOREHAM

Personal names (pre-1350)

614. 1255-6 Robm de Crokherst
(Feet of Fines: Salzman 1907, no. 592)
1327 Johe Pottere
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 152)
1332 Johe Pottar
(ibid., 227)
1347 John le Pottere
(Cheal 1921, 95)

Discussion

The surname of Robert de Crokherst is almost certainly of topographical origin, possibly derived from 'Crockhurst' in Durrington (see no. 644, below). John Pottere's surname, however, may have been occupational, although in a town such as New Shoreham, he would probably have been a metalworker rather than an earthenware potter. John was assessed at 1s. in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1327, while (?the same) John Pottar was assessed at 2s. in 1332 (Hudson 1910, 152; 227). By 1347, however, one John le Pottere was evidently a man of substance. He is mentioned in connection with the earliest known reference to a fine stone building called the Marlipins which still stands today:-

"Grant by John le Pottere, of New Shoreham, to Juliana, late the wife of Reginald le Cartere of the same of a stone-built corner tenement called Malduppinne in the market place called Otmarcat (Oat Market) in New Shoreham to hold for life, with remainder to Richard her son."

(Cheal 1921, 95)

This association of the surname 'Pottere' with a substantial property in the town serves to illustrate the problems of interpreting urban surnames even when they are accompanied by the descriptive element 'le'. Nevertheless, many occupations are represented among personal names in the town, and Cheal (1921, 98) summarises the evidence succinctly as follows:-

"Trade names abound in the early Assize Rolls and we find at Shoreham mention of such individuals as Reginald the Smith, William le Goldsmith, Robert le Baker, John le Sopere, Nicholas le Taylor and Richard le Barbour. John le Botiler was no doubt a maker of leather bottles, and John le Pottere probably fashioned most of his vessels from pewter and not clay"

By the fourteenth century, however, such names must be treated with caution as many of them may have become hereditary.

SLINFOLD

Place-names

615. Plattershill Copse (OS)

TQ 118 335

Discussion

This place-name may be derived from the word 'platter' applied to domestic utensils, but there is no proof of an association with earthenwares.

SOUTHBOURNE

Nutbourne

Documentary evidence

616. 1845 Joseph Hoare, potter, is recorded in the Post Office Directory.
(Baines 1980, 174)

Place-names

617. Pottery Lane (modern street name) SU 793 055

Personal names (pre-1500)

618. C15th Alice atte Potte
(Clough 1969, 157)

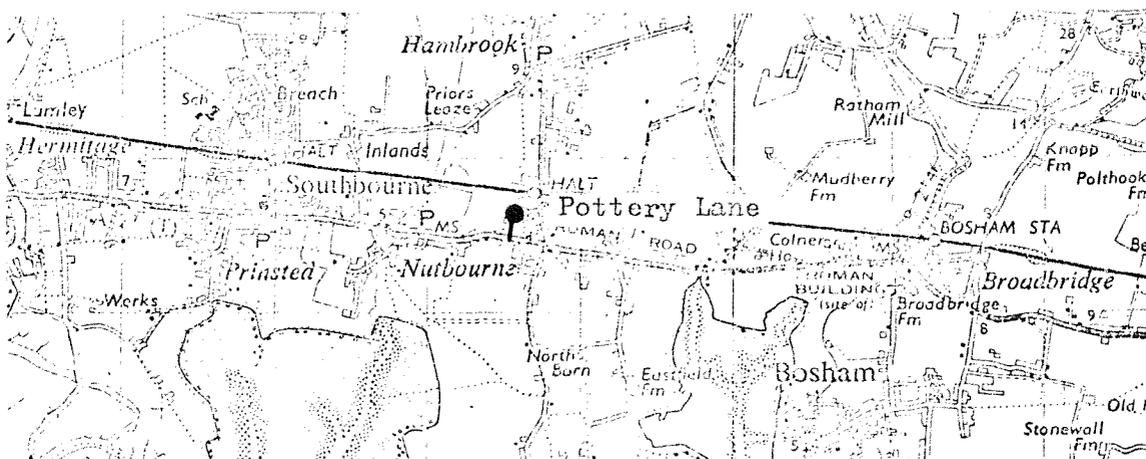


Fig. 9.113 SOUTHBOURNE, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

Nutbourne is a small village in Southbourne formerly in the parish of Westbourne. The area is situated on brickearth, with outcrops of the Reading Beds at Hambrook about 1km north of Nutbourne. Yeakell and Gardner's Map of Sussex (1778-83) shows a brickworks on the fringes of Hambrook Common. By 1845 there was a pottery at Nutbourne, but it is not shown on the Westbourne Tithe Map. However, this does not necessarily imply that it was established after c. 1840 because there are known potteries elsewhere which are not specified as such in the Tithe records. The modern place-name 'Pottery Lane' doubtless indicates the location of the workshop.

There is no evidence for pottery manufacture at Nutbourne before the nineteenth century. The fifteenth-century surname 'atte Potte' is of topographical origin and had evidently become hereditary by this date because another member of the same family is recorded in the neighbouring hamlet of Prinsted (Clough 1969, 164).

STEYNING

Personal names (pre-1350)

619. 1327 Willo Potekyn
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 153)
- 1337 Willo Potekyn
(ibid., 227)

Discussion

Although William Potekyn was assessed at only 6d. and 1s. in the Lay Subsidy rolls for 1327 and 1332 respectively, his surname does not belong to a recognised form associated with pottery manufacture.

STORRINGTON

Personal names (pre-1500)

620. C15th Robert Potter
(Clough 1969, 133)

Discussion

Although Storrington is situated close to a potential source of potting clay from the Gault, the surname of Robert Potter would have become hereditary by the fifteenth century. No earlier 'Potter' surnames have been encountered in the area.

THAKEHAM

Place-names

621. Potter's Barn (OS) TQ 1098 1909

Personal names (post-1500)

622. Edith Potter et al.
(Attree 1912, 234 no. 1068; Mawer & Stenton 1929, 182)

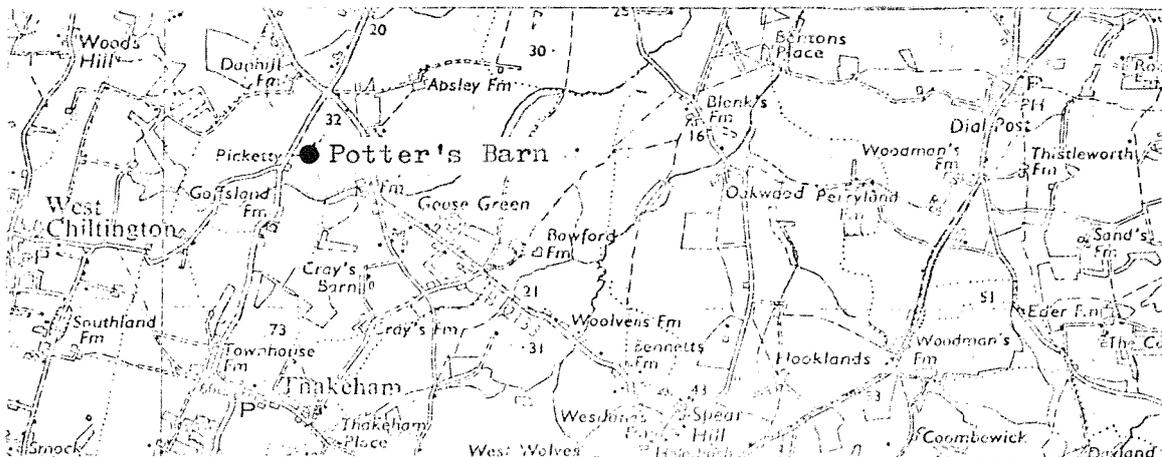


Fig. 9.114 THAKEHAM, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 23) lists 'documentary' evidence for medieval pottery manufacture, but the writer has been unable to verify this assertion. Unless Alice Pottyng, who is listed under the 'Villat de Wurmyngeherst, Chyldyngton et Disschesherst' in the 1296 Lay Subsidy rolls, was a potter in nearby Thakeham (see no. 538, above), the only other 'Potter' personal name traced in the area occurs in the seventeenth century. Mawer and Stenton (1929, 182) attribute the origin of the place-name 'Potter's Barn' to this post-medieval surname.

TORTINGTON

Binsted

Archaeological evidence

623. 'All the World' (now 'Tyghlers') (SU 9791 0655)

Following the discovery of pottery at 'All the World', excavation by Mr. C. Ainsworth in 1965-6 revealed a medieval pottery kiln and an adjacent tile kiln. The two kilns had been built back-to-back, the principal stokehole of the pottery kiln facing south, that of the tile kiln facing north.

The pottery kiln was of four phases. These have been summarised in a note published in Medieval Archaeology for 1967. In order to avoid ambiguity, the excavator's account of the phases is quoted in full below:-

"1. Of the earliest period there remained one curved wall with a vitrified inner surface and a small part of the floor, once renewed. The first floor resting on a puddled chalk surface was separated from that above by a layer of charcoal and ash.

"2. Inside the demolished period-1 kiln, a new kiln was built with roof tiles. It was an updraught kiln with a semicircular chamber and with twin flues leading from the stokehole. The spine between the flues was bonded to the rear wall and by analogy with period 4 carried arches which supported the kiln floor, gases ascending through the spaces between.

"3. Part of the spine was demolished, the floor above was relaid, the kiln proper was enlarged, and two side flues constructed. Pot rings burnt into the floor indicate that the pottery was fired on it. No evidence for a separate firing-chamber was found.

"4. The period-2 plan was readopted. A spine was relaid on the period-3 floor and parts of the floor at the rear of the kiln were restored. The W. side flue, though not the E., was blocked with flints laid in clay, and the inner surface was faced with clay. The spine supported arches of tile on which the kiln floor lay."

(Wilson & Hurst 1967, 317-8)

The four-phase pottery kiln had been built on a bed of pottery and tile waste, the latter presumably derived from the tile kiln. This implies that the tile kiln was already in operation before the pottery kiln was constructed. Nevertheless, Barton (1979, 170-1) records that the tile kiln had obliterated 'what was taken to be the remains of a simple double-flue updraught kiln'.

To the south of the kiln complex lay a 'workshop area' drained by two gulleys.

Samples for archaeomagnetic dating were taken from the latest phase of the pottery kiln.

(Evans 1966, 106; Wilson & Hurst 1967, 316-8; Barton 1979, 170-1; Finds (including correspondence): Worthing Museum)

624. Church Farm (SU 9810 0647)

Medieval pottery was found in 1943 by Mr. Wishard who indicated the find-spot to staff of the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division in 1971 (SU 90 NE 33).

Mr. C. Ainsworth (pers. comm., 1979) has also found a scatter of wasters in a field to the east of the excavated kilns. This would be near the Church Farm find.

Personal names (pre-1350)

625. 1332 Willo atte Potte
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 256)

Personal names (post-1500)

626. 1662 John Pottock
(Will: Fry 1915, 296)

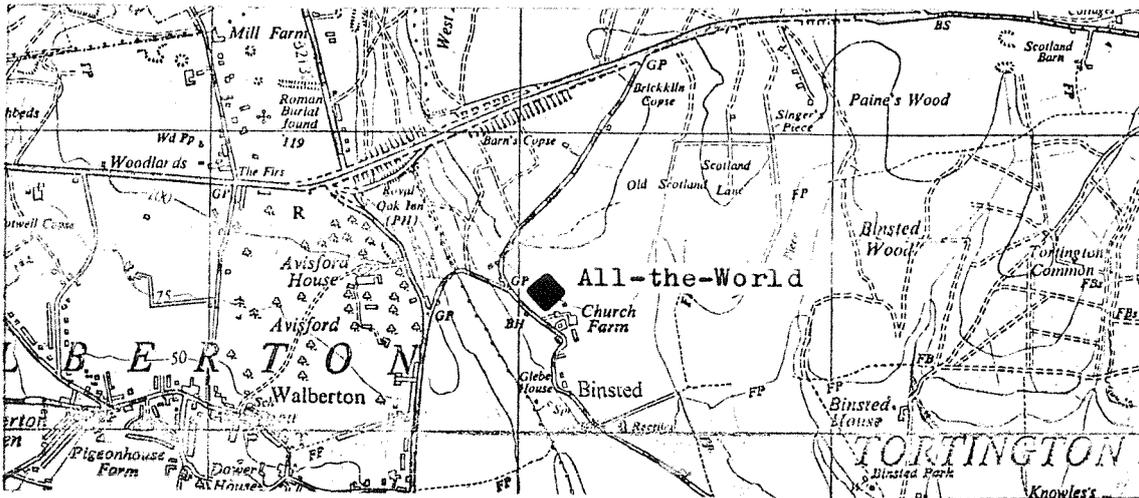


Fig. 9.115 TORTINGTON, West Sussex (1:25,000)

Discussion

The medieval ceramic workshop at Binsted is an interesting example of a combined enterprise. Its output included a wide range of pottery, roof furniture, roof tiles and even floor tiles. Although the general sequence of production has been established, however, details of both the extent of the industry and of the relationship between tile-making and pottery manufacture remain unclear.

Barton (1979, 170-1) cites evidence for an early pottery kiln, but this is not mentioned in the excavator's account of the discoveries. Clearly, though, the remains of the early kiln were insubstantial because:-

"of this so little was seen as to make its occurrence almost a supposition were it not for the small group of sherds of special character that were found in it The first kiln was too destroyed to be readily identified. It produced or at least it is assumed that it produced coarse red sandy fabrics and only sherds from cooking pots have been found at the lowest levels and associated with the structure."

(ibid., 170-1)

This phase of activity may belong to the first half of the fourteenth century.

At that time, the Lay Subsidy rolls record William atte Potte and John le Tighelar in the 'Villat de Tortiton et Biensted'. Both were assessed at 8d. (Hudson 1910, 256). John was almost certainly a tile-maker, and the tile-kiln excavated in 1965-6 may have belonged to him. The occupation of William atte Potte, however, is less certain, because his surname does not suggest an obvious association with pottery manufacture. Barton (1979, 172) states that there is a record of both a potter and a tiler working in Binsted in 1336, but the writer has been unable to trace the source of this reference. The evidence may, however, be derived from the same two surnames recorded in the Lay Subsidy rolls. In any case, the fact that neither William nor John appears in the earlier Subsidies of 1296 and 1327 might be significant for establishing the origin of the industry.

Pottery - including 'West Sussex Ware' and 'paint-under-glaze' types - associated with the four-phase kiln implies a later fourteenth-century date. Moreover, Barton (1979, 173) believes that some of the forms, such as the everted cooking pot rims with lid-seatings, point to continued production during the period c. 1375-1425. Thus, it is difficult to calibrate the sequence of phases identified in the kiln itself. Unfortunately, the results of the archaeomagnetic tests are not particularly helpful in establishing an absolute chronology. Correspondence in the archives of Worthing Museum indicates that the readings were as follows:-

$$I = 52.8 \quad D = 10.5^{\circ}E \quad \theta 68 \quad 1.1^{\circ}$$

These figures yield a date of c. 1220-80, but judging from associated pottery this must be regarded as too early. The late Dr. G. C. Dunning (pers. comm., 1977) suggested a more likely date of c. 1340-50.

Clearly, therefore, there are few fixed points in the sequence established by excavation. The earliest kiln may belong to the first half of the fourteenth century, but such a suggestion relies upon a tenuous link between the excavated tile kiln and an occupational surname in the Lay Subsidy rolls. Moreover, there were undoubtedly other kilns in the area, and any precise statement about the duration of production would be premature before the full range of material has been published.

As always on a kiln site producing both pottery and tiles, it is difficult to establish the function of each kiln. The plan of the rectangular kiln at Binsted is typical of medieval tileries, but Barton (1979, 170) has described the earliest structure beneath the tile kiln as a 'multi-purpose double-flue kiln' similar to that found at Orchard

Street, Chichester, which may have been used for firing both pottery and tiles (see nos. 551-2, above). The smaller and later kiln at Binsted, however, would almost certainly have been used exclusively for firing pottery. Indeed, the excavator believed that an abundance of West Sussex ware associated with the last phase implied that the more sophisticated kilns of periods 2 and 4 were used for firing glazed wares while the output of period 3 was coarse ware (Wilson & Hurst 1967, 318).

Size is an important factor in determining the use of the kilns, and the plan published by Barton (1979, 176) shows that the pottery kiln was substantially smaller than the rectangular tile kiln. Discrepancies between Barton's drawing and that accompanying the excavator's note (Wilson & Hurst 1967, 317 fig. 91), however, demonstrate that the scale of the former is incorrect. The linear scale must be 4m long, not 2m - a minor point, but one which is significant when comparing the Binsted plan with other kilns elsewhere (see Fig. 5.13).

The Binsted pottery kiln is certainly unusual. Its parallel flues and central spine wall have much in common with contemporary tile kilns, and broad comparisons can be made with the kilns at Rye (see no. 502, above). Nevertheless, the side flues are so far unique among pottery kilns in Sussex, the nearest parallel being the plan of the kiln at Park Row, Farnham, where a conventional double-flue arrangement appears to have been accompanied by side flues or vents as well (see no. 319, above). Repeated alterations to the layout at Binsted, however, indicate that kiln technology was in a constant state of change.

Such experiments may have been necessitated by the raw materials from which the pottery was made (see Section 5.6.2). The white fabrics represented among the wasters at Binsted show that the Reading Beds were exploited as a source of potting clay. The kilns lie on the side of a heavily wooded valley near the junction between the Reading Beds and London Clay. Over much of the area, these Tertiary Clays are concealed beneath deposits of coombe rock and marine gravels, but the kilns are situated on an exposure of the Reading Beds. Drainage was evidently a problem which was met by cutting gullies - in one case lined with ridge tiles. Difficulties of drainage may also account for why the kiln was built on a bed of wasters.

Irregularities in the surface suggest that clay was probably obtained from scoops in the Reading Beds cut into the slope behind and

to the south-west of the kilns. More irregularities in the grassland further south (on the east side of the valley) suggest that this, too, may have been a source of London Clay. Ponds on the higher ground either side of the valley (e.g. SU 982 069) doubtless represent former exploitation of the Reading Beds, and the place-name Brickkiln Copse occurs nearby.

TROTTON

Place-names

627. 1541 Crokyslande (Dibben 1960, 16)

Discussion

Letters Patent dated 24th June, 1541, in the Cowdray Archives, record an 'annual rent of 6s. 8d. and service called Crokyslande now or late in the tenure of Henry Colpays in Trotton' (Dibben 1960, 16).

Trotton lies in the valley of the West Sussex Rother about 5km west of Midhurst where there is documentary evidence for medieval pottery manufacture. Outcrops of Gault Clay occur within about 3km to the south of Trotton, but, in the absence of independent evidence for pottery production, the significance of the place-name 'Crokyslande' must remain doubtful.

WALBERTON

Place-names

628. Potwell Copse (OS) SU 965 067

Personal names (post-1500)

629. 1694 Joane Potts
(Will: Fry 1951, 296)

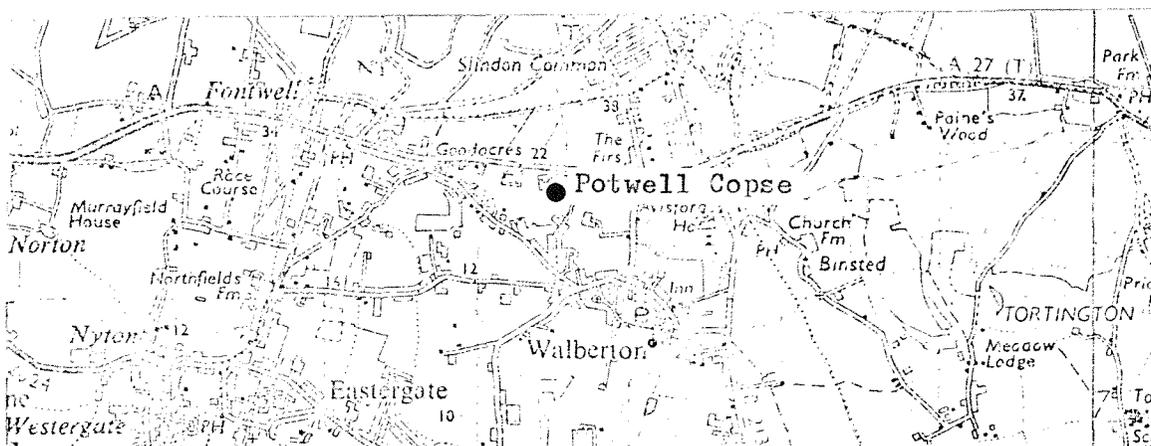


Fig. 9.116 WALBERTON, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The combination of elements suggests that here, as at Henfield (see no. 585, above), the place-name 'Potwell' means 'spring in or by the pit' (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 218). Nevertheless, this is one of several pot- and crock- names occurring along the outcrop of Reading Beds clay on the coastal plain of West Sussex.

WARNHAM

Personal names (pre-1350)

630. c. 1270-80 Richard le Crockere
(Ekwall 1933, 86)

Personal names (post-1500)

631. 1757 Hannah Potter
(Will: Fry 1951, 295)
1787 Benjamin Potter
(ESRO: QDH/EW1 pp. 38)
1799 Benjamin Potter
(Will: Fry 1951, 295)

Discussion

Ekwall (1933, 86) attributed the origin of the surname 'Crockere' to OE crocc- (Crock; earthen vessel). The element 'le' at this date certainly implies that Richard was an earthenware potter. Indeed, Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 no. 25) lists this as 'documentary' evidence for medieval pottery manufacture at Warnham.

The parish lies on Weald Clay, but post-medieval surnames in the area should serve as a caution if any 'potter' place-names come to light. In addition to the names listed above, one Thomas Potter of Capell married Sarah Ansell of Warnham in 1749 (Sussex Archaeolog. Library: MSS Sussex Parish Registers, 14/E).

WASHINGTON

Personal names (pre-1350)

632. 1296 Rico le pottere
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 57)
1327 Walto le Potter
(ibid., 156)

Discussion

Richard le pottere was assessed at 1s. 1½d. and Walter le Potter at 6d. in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1296 and 1327 respectively (Hudson 1910, 57; 156). Their relatively low rate of assessment and the descriptive element 'le' suggests that both men had occupational surnames. Moreover, the parish of Washington is situated in the scarp-foot zone of the South Downs, where there are nearby outcrops of Gault Clay suitable for pottery manufacture.

WESTBOURNE

Racton

Documentary evidence

633. c. 1840 The Tithe Map shows what is described as a 'Brickyard and Pottery'.
(Steer 1962, 200)

Woodmancote

Personal names (pre-1500)

634. C15th Thomas atte Potte
(Clough 1969, 166)

Discussion

Information derived from the Westbourne Tithe Map provides evidence for a pottery at Racton. This makes a notable addition to Baines' list of post-medieval potteries (Baines 1980, 164-77). The fifteenth-century surname of Thomas atte Potte recorded in Woodmancote, however, is certainly not connected with pottery manufacture.

WEST GRINSTEAD

Documentary evidence

635. Jole's Field Common, near Partridge Green (TQ 18 19)
1814 The earliest evidence for pottery making on this site comes from an advertisement in the Sussex Weekly Advertiser.
(Baines 1980, 174)
1887 Kelly's Directory lists 'Jolesfield Brick Tile and Pottery'.
(ibid., 174)

636. Partridge Green (c. TQ 19 19)
 1887 In addition to the Jolesfield Pottery, Kelly's Directory also mentions another 'Brick Tile and Pottery' whose proprietor was one Charles Kempshall. (Baines 1980, 174)

Place-names

- 1392 La Potte (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 187)
 1395 Potte (ibid., 187)
637. Potcommon Furze-field (OS) TQ 165 181
 638. Pothill Farm (OS; Mawer & Stenton 1929, 187; Copley 1958, 221) TQ 161 179
 639. Pothill Wood (OS) TQ 163 180

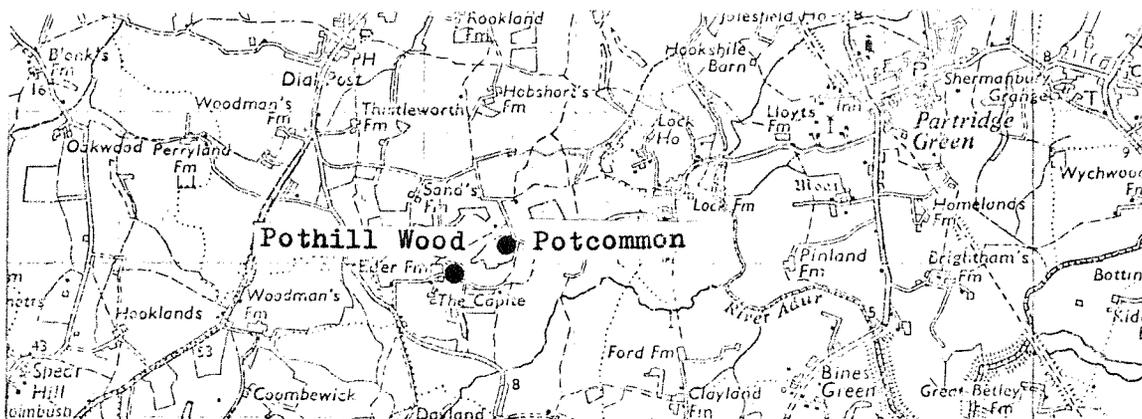


Fig. 9.117 WEST GRINSTEAD, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

The late fourteenth-century spelling of the place-name 'Potte' or 'la Potte' implies a derivation from ME potte- (pit; deep hole) rather than from OE pot- (pot; earthen vessel). The name can be traced back to the late thirteenth century when it occurs as a surname in the neighbouring parish of Ashurst (see no. 539, above), but its origin is obscure. Mawer and Stenton (1929, 187) note that 'there is no hollow here and no record of any pottery-working'.

Thus, although the area lies on Weald Clay, it seems that the nineteenth-century potteries at Partridge Green provide the earliest known evidence of pottery manufacture in the parish.

WISBOROUGH GREEN

Place-names

640. Potters (OS)

TQ 019 219

Personal names (post-1500)

641. 1593 John Biddell alias Potter
 (Booker 1975, 144)

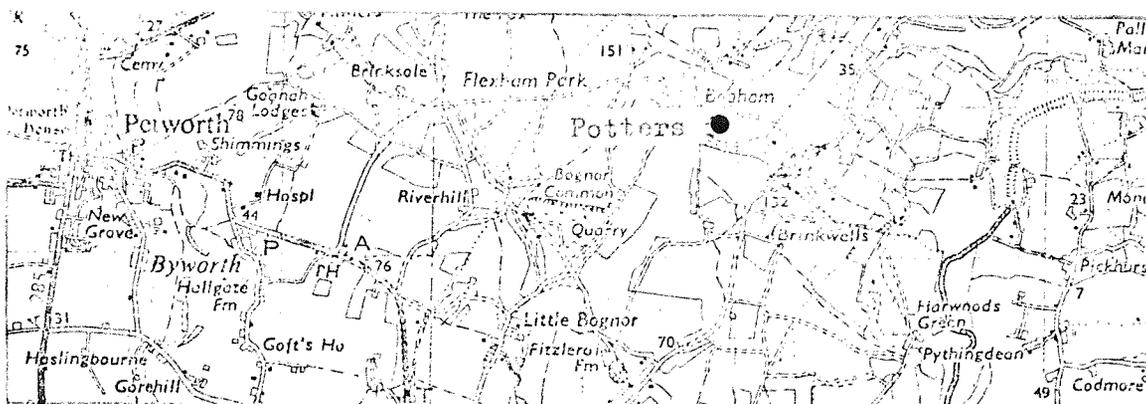


Fig. 9.118 WISBOROUGH GREEN, West Sussex (1:50,000)

Discussion

'Potters' in the parish of Wisborough Green is situated on the Weald Clay. The sixteenth-century surname of 'John Biddell alias Potter', however, casts doubt upon the likelihood of an association with pottery manufacture. John was mentioned, together with one John Lutman, in connection with the sale of woodland in Wisborough Green and Pulborough (Booker 1975, 144). The place-name Luttmans Farm lies about 1km north-east of Potters, and it seems probable, therefore, that both of these place-names are derived from post-medieval surnames.

WISTON

Place-names

642. 1614 Potters (Booker 1975, 57)
 1682-3 Potters (ibid., 278)
 1738 Potters Farm (ibid., 273)

Personal names (post-1500)

- 643. 1607 Thomas Potter
(Booker 1975, 239)
- 1664 Thomas Potter
(ibid., 277)
- 1686 Elizabeth Potter
(ibid., 12)

Discussion

A pottery flask dated 1812 bears the inscription 'Made by John Siggery, Potter, Wiston, Sussex' (Baines 1980, 24). This is the only conclusive evidence for post-medieval pottery manufacture in the parish, and it is probably coincidence that a 'tenement called Potters' is mentioned in 1614 and 1682-3 (Booker 1975, 57; 278). The presence of seventeenth-century 'Potter' surnames in the area suggests that the place-names 'Potters' and 'Potters Farm' are probably unconnected with pottery manufacture.

WORTH

Documentary evidence

- 532. 1551 A potter is mentioned in the Subsidy roll for the rape
(sic) of Lewes and his name appears at the end of a list of
aliens in Crawley and Worth.
(PRO: E179 190/246: B. Awty, pers. comm.)

Discussion

The sixteenth-century Subsidy rolls have been examined by Mr. B. Awty who believes that the aliens were ironworkers, probably at Worth furnace. He comments (pers. comm., 1979) as follows:-

"It is fairly certain that (the aliens) are ironworkers, but less certain that they are all at Worth furnace as the seventh name is 'Barington's man' - i.e. an employee of Sir William Barentyne of Horsted Keynes (PRO: E179 190/246).

"The following year there are seven ironworkers in the list, only two or three of whom are identical with the names of the previous year. They are followed by:

John Hans	alien	in goods	nil	8d.
Christopher Hans	alien	in goods	nil	8d.

whom I cannot identify with known ironworkers (PRO: E179 190/247).
.....there are seven entirely new names, but all ironworkers as far as I can judge.

"I do not think that the Subsidy rolls can be made to yield anything closer than the above as regards location."

Little is visible on the site of Worth furnace owing to disturbance caused by the nearby railway and the growth of the forest (Straker 1931, 464). In view of the possible association with post-medieval pottery

manufacture, however, any further disturbances should be examined for wasters. There may have been an association between pottery production and ironworking as noted at Lower Parrock (see no. 443, above).

WORTHING

Durrington

Place-names

- 644. 1535 Crokehurst (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 197; Copley 1958, 300)
- Crockhurst Dell (OS) TQ 130 057

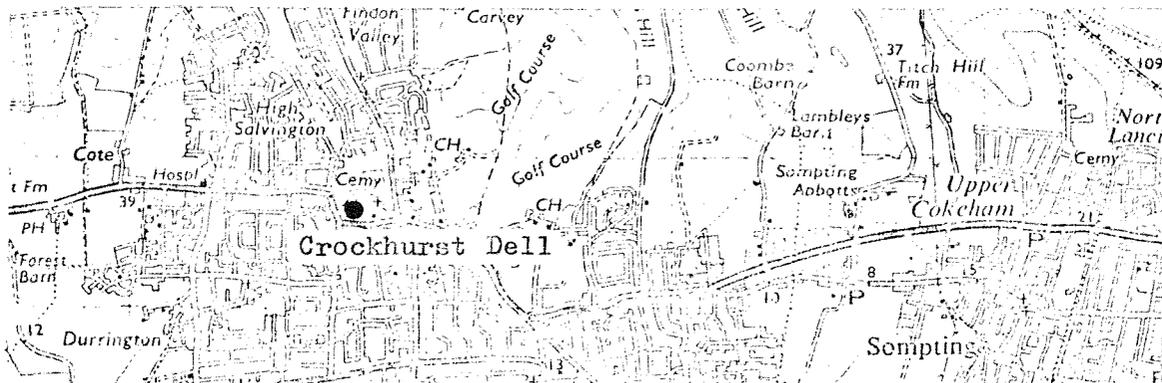


Fig. 9.119 WORTHING, West Sussex: Durrington (1:50,000)

Discussion

Derivation of the place-name 'Crockhurst' is uncertain. The solid geology of the area is Chalk which renders an association with pottery manufacture unlikely. Moreover, had there been any pottery here, it would doubtless have come to light in the cemetery now situated at Crockhurst. Mawer and Stenton (1929, 197; 226) suggest that the name may share a similar derivation to the late Saxon place known as 'Crochurst' in Horsham (see no. 590, above). This, they believe, might denote a 'crow-frequented wooded hill' like Crowhurst.

Goring

Place-names

- 645. 1537 Potlondes (Gover et al. 1931, 1v)
- 1627 Potlands (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 169; Copley 1958, 302)
- c. 1840 Potland Coppice (Tithe Award no. 6) TQ 094 054
- Potlands Farm TQ 092 055

Potlands Copse

TQ 094 054

Pot Lane

TQ 09 05

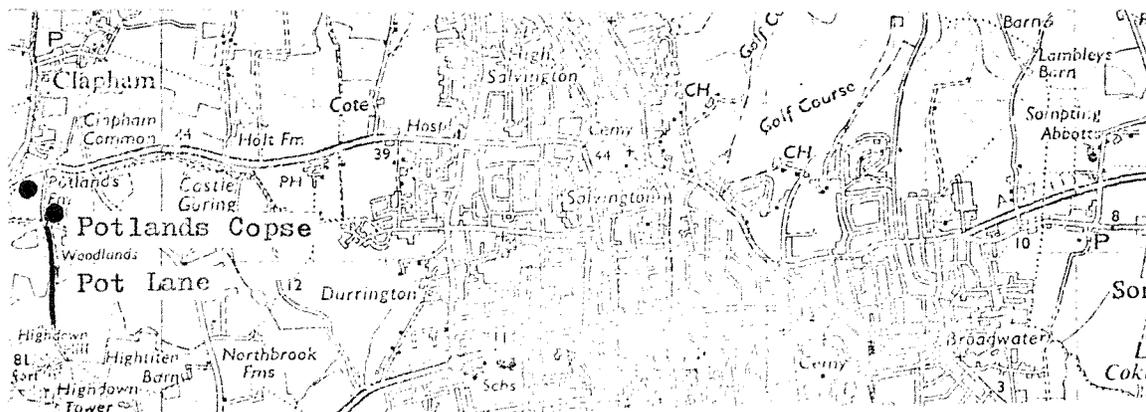


Fig. 9.120 WORTHING, West Sussex: Goring (1:50,000)

Discussion

'Potlands Farm' is situated at the junction of the London Clay and Oldhaven Beds, while 'Potlands Copse' and 'Pot Lane' lie entirely on the London Clay. There are outcrops of the Reading Beds both to the north and to the south. This area forms a salient of Goring parish adjacent to Clapham where there is a working brickyard.

Le Patourel (1968, 125 fig. 26 nos. 3; 11) lists 'documentary' evidence for medieval pottery manufacture at both Clapham and Goring, but the writer has been unable to identify the source of this information. There may, however, be an association with the place-name Potlands. Both the geology, which affords clay of good plasticity (e.g. TQ 093 052), and the form of the place-names suggest a possible connection with pottery manufacture, but archaeological evidence is lacking (J. F. Somerset, pers. comm., 1977). Nevertheless, there is a report of possible tile wasters near Potlands Farm which may indicate ceramic production in the area (see Section 9.4.7, no. 173). Most of the land is under grass or coppice at present, and fieldwork is, therefore, impractical.

Salvington

Personal names (pre-1350)

646. 1248-9 Johem de Pote

(Feet of Fines: Salzman 1902, 131 no. 486)

Discussion

Although Salvington is situated near an outcrop of the Reading Beds, the element 'de' implies that the surname of Johem de Pote is of topographical origin unconnected with pottery manufacture.

YAPTON

Personal names (pre-1350)

647. c. 1225-50 Roger de la Pote

(Fleming 1960, 164 no. 374)

c. 1225-50 Roge de Potta

(ibid., 179 no. 416)

Discussion

Yapton is situated on London Clay, with a narrow outcrop of the Reading Beds about 1km to the north. The surname 'de la Pote' or 'de Potta', however, implies a topographical derivation from a place containing the element ME potte- (pit; deep hole), rather than an association with pottery manufacture.

9.1.8 Addenda to the gazetteer of medieval and later pottery
production sites in South-East England

Information about the following sites was received after the gazetteer had been completed. Brief details are included here, but the site numbers are not shown on the location map (Fig. 9.1).

Greater London

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (LB)

Kingston-upon-Thames (formerly Surrey)

Archaeological evidence

648. Knap-Drewett (Union Street) Site (TQ 178 694)

Part of a pottery kiln and associated Surrey white ware wasters were found in 1982. Only the stokehole, associated flue arch and a short segment of the kiln wall survived, but samples have been taken for archaeomagnetic dating.

(Richardson 1983b, 289)

Kent

HACKINGTON

Archaeological evidence

649. Brittoncourt Farm (TR 143 618)

Pottery waste, including fragments from roulette-decorated pitchers, was found during fieldwork by Mr W. McLachlan in 1983.

The material is assigned to the mid-twelfth century by analogy with stratified finds from excavations in Canterbury.

(Tatton-Brown 1983; Macpherson-Grant 1983).

Discussion

The discovery of kiln-fired wasters attributable to the twelfth century confirms the early origins of pottery manufacture at Tyler Hill already inferred from fabric analysis of traded vessels found in Canterbury. The topographical significance of these finds in relation to thirteenth-/fourteenth-century pottery and tile waste will remain unclear until more early wasters have been found in the area. It is possible, however, that the tile kilns and pottery finds to the south of Tyler Hill may represent expansion from the original nucleus of the industry in the vicinity of Hackington Road.

9.2 MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY MANUFACTURE IN ENGLAND : A
SELECT GAZETTEER.

9.2.1 Introduction

The gazetteer of English medieval and later centres of pottery manufacture provides the evidence from which maps in Section 8.2 have been prepared. This tabulation offers a convenient means of assessing the extent to which general conclusions have taken account of the available information. It is intended both as a checklist against which future discoveries can be monitored and as a means of defining the scope of the literature search which has been undertaken.

Coverage is inevitably less comprehensive than that for South-East England, and production centres which appear in the regional gazetteer (Section 9.1) are not therefore included in the national list. Bibliographical references are not intended as a comprehensive guide to the published sources; rather, they serve the less ambitious purpose of indicating the origin of the information used to assign each production centre to its appropriate period.

Both 'documentary' and 'archaeological' evidence has been included, but the classification is less rigorous than that employed in the regional study. In the national list, 'documentary' evidence includes certain occupational surnames and early place-names for which there is strong circumstantial evidence for an association with pottery manufacture. However, minor place-names in the Home Counties cited by Copley (1958) have been excluded from the national gazetteer, although they are shown on the regional maps in Section 8.2. Evidence for pottery manufacture from the tenth to early seventeenth century has been included on a country-wide basis, but for the later post-medieval period only sites in the southern half of the country have been included. The extent of this coverage is shown on Fig. 9.121. A select list of potting villages denoted by the place-name elements Pot- or Crock- appears on Fig. 9.122.

Much of the information has been drawn from published national summaries, notably by Le Patourel (1968) and Brears (1971a). Annual excavation summaries in Medieval Archaeology and Post-Medieval Archaeology also constitute an important source of information. There are, however, a number of useful regional surveys including those by Renn (1964), Douch (1969) and Stebbing et al. (1981) which have provided more comprehensive coverage of particular areas. Where

no reference is given in the list, this indicates that the information is derived from an unpublished source, usually a lecture or informal conversation. Quite apart from the intended purpose of this list, the survey offers a vivid impression of the imbalance of archaeological fieldwork and research between different regions.

In view of the limited objectives, no attempt has been made to identify the sites by civil parish, although they have been assigned as far as possible to the appropriate post-1974 County. Where one site is known by two or more names these have been cross-referenced. Six-figure grid references have only been given where there is a reliable account of one particular kiln. In the case of documentary evidence or larger agglomerations of kilns, the grid references are confined to generalized four-figure numbers intended only to assist with identifying the symbol on the location map (Fig. 9.121).

Finally, it should be stressed that it would have been unnecessary and quite impossible for the present purpose to verify from primary sources all the information contained in this gazetteer.

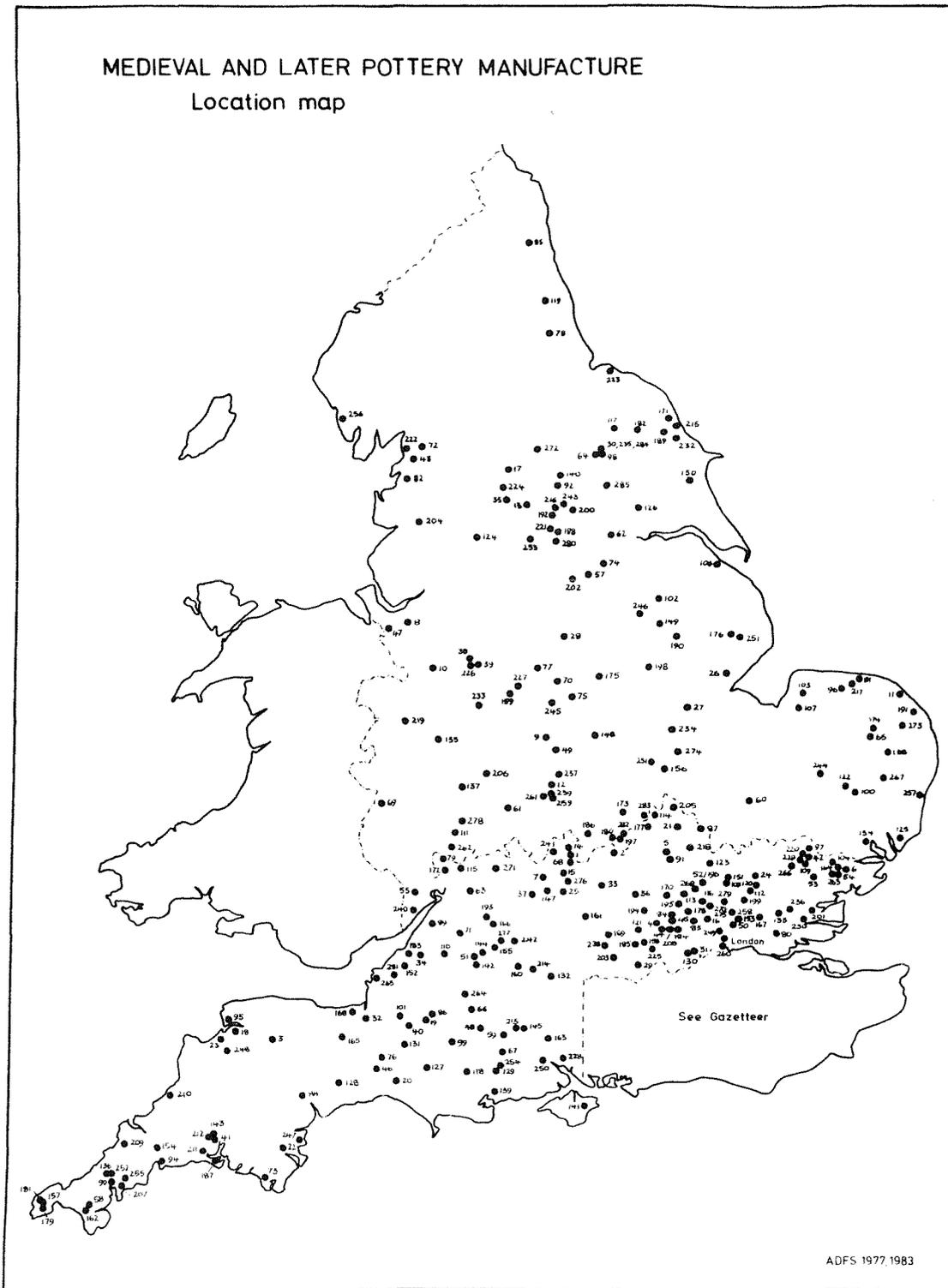


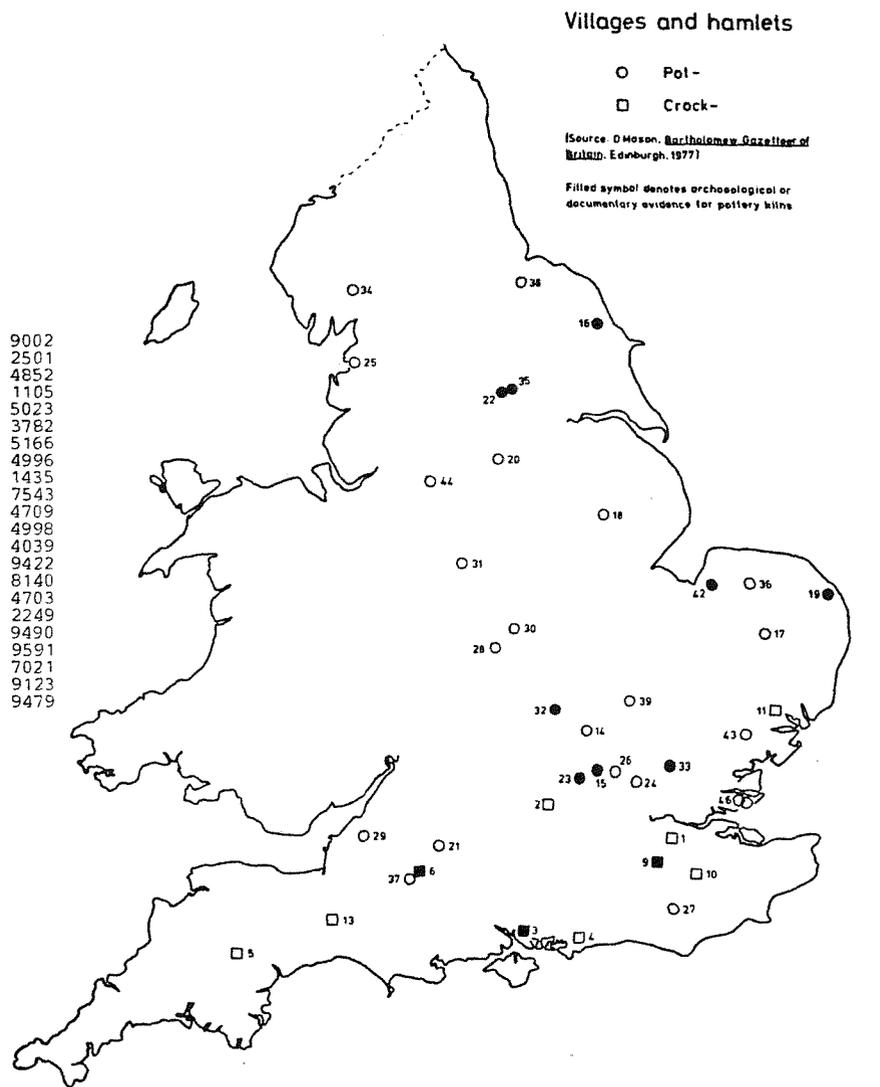
Fig. 9.121 Selected medieval and later kilns in
England: location map

Fig. 9.122 Place - name evidence for medieval pottery manufacture in England: a select list and location map

Pot- and crock-place-names

1*	Crockenhill	Kent	TQ 5067	23*	Potter Row	Bucks.	SP 9002
2*	Crocker End	Oxon.	SU 7086	24*	Potters Bar	Herts.	TL 2501
3*	Crockerhill	Hants.	SU 5709	25*	Potters Brook	Lancs.	SD 4852
4*	Crockerhill	W.Sussex	SU 9207	26*	Potters Crouch	Herts.	TL 1105
5*	Crockernwell	Devon	SX 7592	27*	Potter's Green	E. Sussex	TQ 5023
6*	Crockerton	Wilts.	ST 8642	28*	Potter's Green	W. Midlands	SP 3782
7	Crocketford	D. & G.	NX 8372	29*	Pottershill	Avon	ST 5166
8*	Crockey Hill	N. Yorks.	SE 6246	30*	Potters Marston	Leics.	SP 4996
9*	Crockham Hill	Kent	TQ 4450	31*	Potter Somersal	Derbs.	SK 1435
10*	Crockhurst Street	Kent	TQ 6244	32*	Potterspurty	Northants.	SP 7543
11*	Crockleford Heath	Essex	TM 0326	33*	Potter Street	Essex	TL 4709
12	Crock Ness	Orkney	ND 3293	34	Potter Tarn	Cumb.	SD 4998
13*	Crock Street	Som.	ST 3213	35*	Potterton	W. Yorks.	SE 4039
14*	Potsgrove	Beds.	SP 9529	36*	Potthorpe	Norfolk	TF 9422
15*	Potter End	Herts.	TL 0108	37*	Pottle Street	Wilts.	ST 8140
16*	Potter Brompton	N. Yorks.	SE 9777	38*	Potto	N. Yorks.	NZ 4703
17*	Pottergate Street	Norfolk	TM 1591	39*	Potton	Beds.	TL 2249
18*	Potterhanworth	Lincs.	TF 0566	40*	Potton Creek	Essex	TQ 9490
19*	Potter Heigham	Norfolk	TG 4119	41*	Potton Island	Essex	TQ 9591
20*	Potter Hill	S. Yorks.	SK 3397	42*	Pott Row	Norfolk	TF 7021
21*	Potterne	Wilts.	ST 9958	43*	Pott's Green	Essex	TL 9123
22*	Potternewton	W. Yorks.	SE 3136	44*	Pott Shrigley	Ches.	SJ 9479

* Denotes locations marked on the accompanying map



9.2.2 MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERIES IN ENGLAND (a select list)

Key to columns

1	Location	5	m./l.C11th	9	l.C14th/m.C15th	13	c.1700-1750	17	c.1900-1940
2	County	6	e./m.C12th	10	l.C15th/e.-m.C16th	14	c.1750-1800	18	Not specified (medieval)
3	National Grid reference	7	l.C12th/e.C13th	11	l.C16th/e.C17th	15	c.1800-1850	19	Not specified (post-medieval)
4	C10th/e.C11th	8	m.C13th/m.C14th	12	m./l.C17th	16	c.1850-1900		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	ADDERBURY	Oxon.	SP 47 35												*				Stebbing et al. 1980, 25
2	AKELEY	Bucks.	SP 70 37												*				Brears 1971a, 169
3	ALLER VALE	Devon	SS 76 25													*			Brears 1971a, 177
4	AMERSHAM	Bucks.	SU 95 97											*	*				Brears 1971a, 169
5	AMPTHILL	Beds.	TL 03 38							*									Brears 1971a, 168
6	ARDLEIGH	Essex	TM 03 26							*									Brears 1971a, 180
	Arkley see BARNET																		
7	ASCOTT D'OYLEY	Oxon.	SP 30 18				*												Jope & Threlfall 1959, 246
8	ASHTON	Cheshire	SJ 506 692				*												Davey 1977, 70-85
9	ATHERSTONE	Warws.	SP 30 97(?)				*												Le Patourel 1968, 123
10	AUDLEM	Cheshire	SJ 65 43				*												Webster & Dunning 1960
11	BACTON	Norfolk	TG 34 33																---
12	BAGINTON	Warws.	SP 34 74						*										Brears 1971a, 219 Stebbing et al. 1980, 26
13	BAILDON	W. Yorks.	SE 15 39				*	*	*										Wilson & Hurst 1965, 218 ibid. 1966, 218 Le Patourel 1968, 110
14	BANBURY	Oxon.	SP 45 40												*	*			Brears 1971a, 198
15	BARFORD ST. MICHAEL	Oxon.	SP 437 326											*	*				Stebbing et al. 1980, 25
16	BARNET	Herts.	TQ 233 964				*												Wilson & Hurst 1960, 162 Renn 1960
17	BARDEN WOOD	Yorks.	SE 08 58				*												Manby 1964, 108
18	BARNSTAPLE	Devon	SS 556 335							*	*			*	*				Brears 1971a, 176 Cherry 1973, 111
19	BATCOMBE	Somerset	ST 68 38				*												Le Patourel 1968, 123
20	BEAMINSTER	Dorset	ST 48 01											*					Brears 1971a, 177-8
21	BEDFORD	Beds.	TL 051 491						*	*									Webster & Cherry 1975, 243

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bentley see DUFFIELD																			
22 BERRY POMEROY	Devon	SX 82 61									*								---
23 BIDEFORD	Devon	SS 45 26									*	*			*	*			Brears 1971a, 176
Bircham see GREAT BIRCHAM																			
24 BISHOP'S STORTFORD	Herts.	TL 483 151					*	*											Renn 1964, 11
25 BLAYDON (See also Woodstock)	Oxon.	SP 44 14		*															Le Patourel 1968, 104;109
26 BOSTON	Lincs.	TF 331 437								*									Cherry 1976, 172-3
27 BOURNE	Lincs.	TF 107 200					*	*	*	*									Brears 1971a, 193 Webster & Cherry 1974, 220
28 BRACKENFIELD	Derbs.	SK 372 608 SK 348 412					*	*											Webster & Cherry 1973, 184 ibid.
29 BRACKNELL	Berks.	SU 89 69													*	*			Brears 1971a, 168
30 BRANDSBY	N. Yorks.	SE 592 721					*	*	*										Le Patourel 1968, 124 Wilson & Moorhouse 1971, 178 Webster & Cherry 1972, 208 ibid. 1973, 185
31 BRENTFORD	Gtr. Lond.	TQ 182 780													*				Cherry 1976, 172-3
32 BRIDGWATER	Somerset	ST 29 37					?										*		Le Patourel 1968, 125
33 BRILL	Bucks.	SP 65 13					*	*	*	*	*	*			*				VCH Buckinghamshire 1908, 114-115 VCH Buckinghamshire 1927, 15 Jope 1945, 96 Dunning 1949b, 9 Jope 1953-4 Le Patourel 1968, 110;116 Brears 1971a, 169 Cherry 1976, 172 Farley 1979
34 BRISTOL	Avon	ST 58 72					?					*	*	*					Brears 1971a, 200 Cherry 1972, 218 Dawson 1972, 159-167 Cherry 1975, 257
35 BRUNTHWAITE	W. Yorks.	SE 053 463					?										*		Wilson & Hurst 1966, 218
36 BUCKLAND	Bucks.	SP 88 12										*	?						Brears 1971a, 169
37 BURFORD	Oxon.	SP 25 12													*				Brears 1971a, 198
38 BURSLEM	Staffs.	SJ 87 49					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			Hurst 1967, 115-6 ibid. 1968, 187 Le Patourel 1968, 115 Brears 1971a, 202-4
39 BURSTALL	Staffs.	TM 09 44					*												Le Patourel 1968, 123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
40 BUTLEIGH	Somerset	ST 52 33				*													Le Patourel 1968, 123
41 CALSTOCK	Cornwall	SX 43 68											*						Douch 1969, 38
42 CASTLE HEDINGHAM	Essex	TL 78 35													*	*			Brears 1971a, 183
43 CATON	Lancs.	SD 53 64					*												Davey 1977, 108;121
44 CHALFONT ST. PETER	Bucks.	TQ 00 90												*	*	*			Brears 1971a, 170
45 CHANDLER'S CROSS	Herts.	TQ 06 98					*												Sheppard 1977
46 CHARD	Somerset	ST 32 08					*												Le Patourel 1968, 123
47 CHESTER	Cheshire	SJ 405 666					*												Droop & Newstead 1931, 17-18 Dunning 1949b, 9 Davey 1977, 86-91
48 CHILMARK	Wilts.	ST 97 32													*				Brears 1971a, 221
49 CHILVERS COTON	Warws.	SP 36 90					*	*	*	*	*								Le Patourel 1968, 117 Wilson & Hurst 1968, 208-9 ibid. 1969, 287 ibid. 1970, 205 Webster & Cherry 1972,208 Cherry 1973, 114 Webster & Cherry 1974,221 Cherry 1974, 134 ibid. 1975, 257 Webster & Cherry 1980,263
50 CHINGFORD	Essex	TQ 38 93					*												Le Patourel 1968, 106;123
51 CHIPPENHAM	Wilts.	ST 91 73													*				Brears 1971a, 221
52 CODICOTE (See also Pottersheath)	Herts.	TL 21 18					*												Copley 1958, 267 Le Patourel 1968, 107
53 COGGESHALL	Essex	TL 85 22													*				Brears 1971a, 180
54 COLCHESTER (Middleborough)	Essex	TM 00 25 TL 993 255		*	*	*	*												Le Patourel 1968, 113 Webster & Cherry 1979,276
55 COLEFORD	Glos.	SO 57 10													*				Brears 1971a, 185
56 COLEY	Berks.	?													*				Brears 1971a, 168
57 CONISBOROUGH	S.Yorks.	SK 51 98					*												Le Patourel 1968, 113;115
58 CONSTANTINE	Cornwall	SW 73 29								*	*	*	*						Douch 1969, 39
59 COOMBE BISSETT	Wilts.	SU 10 26					*												Le Patourel 1968, 123
60 COTTENHAM (alias Coteham)	Cambs.	TL 45 67					*												Le Patourel 1968, 123
61 COUGHTON	Warws.	SP 08 06							*										Brears 1971a, 220
62 COWICK	Humbs.	SE 647 216					*	*	*										Wilson & Hurst 1964, 297 Le Patourel 1968, 107;110;117

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
63 CRANHAM	Glos.	SO 89 12													*	*			Brears 1971a, 185
64 CRAYKE	N.Yorks.	SE 56 70							*	?									Brears 1971a, 222-3
65 CRINGLEFORD	Norfolk	TG 180 064								*									Cherry 1977, 98
66 CROCKERTON	Wilts.	ST 862 423				*	*			*				*					Hurst 1967, 116 ibid. 1968, 187-9 Le Patourel 1968, 187-9 Brears 1971a, 221
67 DAMERHAM	Hants.	SU 10 15					*												Le Patourel 1968, 123
68 DEDDINGTON	Oxon.	SP 468 309												*	*				Stebbing et al. 1980, 25
69 DEERFOLD FOREST	H & W.	c.SO 36 67							*	*	*								Brears 1971a, 187-8
70 DERBY	Derbs.	SK 34 35					*												Le Patourel 1968, 123
71 DIDMARTON	Glos.	ST 82 87					?											*	Joep 1952b, 74
72 DOCKER MOOR	Lancs.	SD 575 755					?											*	Edwards 1967 Davey 1977, 121
73 DODBROOKE	Devon	SX 73 44									*								---
74 DONCASTER	S. Yorks.	SE 578 032					?											*	Wilson & Hurst 1966, 218 Le Patourel 1968, 113
75 DONNINGTON	Leics.	SK 423 268							*										Brears 1971a, 193
76 DONYATT	Somerset	ST 324 136							?	?	*	*							Hurst 1969, 202 ibid. 1970, 184 Moorhouse 1971, 215 Brears 1971a, 200 Cherry 1972, 219 ibid. 1973, 113-4
77 DUFFIELD	Derbs.	SK 348 412 SK 343 437				*	*												Hughes 1957 Wilson & Hurst 1959, 325 ibid 1967, 316 Le Patourel 1968, 102
78 DURHAM	Co. Durham						?												Le Patourel 1968, 102
79 DYMOCK	Glos.	SO 70 31								*									Vince 1977b
80 EAST HORNDON	Essex	TQ 63 89										*							Brears 1971a, 180
81 EAST RUNTON	Norfolk	TG 19 42					*				*								Davey 1939 Dunning 1949b, 9
82 ELLEL	Lancs.	SD 48 56				*	*												Davey 1977, 21
83 ELSTREE	Herts.	TQ 17 95					*												Biddle 1961a, 66 Sheppard 1977, 34-5
84 ENFIELD	Gtr. Lond.	TQ 32 96					?											*	Renn 1964, 11
85 ESHOTT	Northd.	NZ 195 981			*	*													Youngs & Clark 1982, 201
86 EVERCREECH	Somerset	ST 64 38					*												Le Patourel 1968, 123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
87	EVERTON	Beds.	TL 20 51				?	*											Hassall 1976, 69-75
88	EXETER	Devon	SX 92 92			*			*										Fox & Dunning 1957 Hurst 1977c, 77 no. 16
89	FALFIELD	Avon	ST 691 937																Hurst 1970, 183
90	FEOCK	Cornwall	SW 82 38										*						Douch 1969, 41
91	FLITWICK	Beds.	TL 033 343						*										Cherry 1976, 172
92	FOLLIFOOT	N. Yorks.	SE 345 524				*	*	*										Wilson & Hurst 1965, 218-19 Le Patourel 1968, 124
93	FORRABURY	Cornwall	?								*								Douch 1969, 41
94	FOWEY	Cornwall	SX 12 51												*				Douch 1969, 42
95	FREMINGTON	Devon	SS 51 32										*	*	*	*			Brears 1971a, 177
Fryerning see INGATESTONE																			
96	FULMODESTONE	Norfolk	TF 986 311						*	*									Cherry 1975, 257 Wade-Martins 1983
97	GESTINGTHORPE	Essex	TL 81 38										*	*	*				Brears 1971a, 180-1
98	GILLING EAST	N. Yorks.	SE 614 769					*											Webster & Cherry 1973, 185
99	GILLINGHAM	Dorset	ST 80 26												*	*			Brears 1971a, 178
100	GILSINGHAM	Suffolk	TM 084 723				?											*	Wilson & Hurst 1959, 325
101	GLASTONBURY	Somerset	ST 50 39															*	Le Patourel 1968, 125
102	GLENTWORTH	Lincs.	SK 94 88				*												Le Patourel 1968, 106
102a	GLOUCESTER	Glos.		*															Heighway, Garrod & Vince 1979, 169
103	GREAT BIRCHAM	Norfolk	TF 76 32		*	?													Rogerson & Adams 1978
104	GREAT HORKESELEY	Essex	TL 97 31				*												Drury & Petchey 1975, 54
105	GREAT MUNDEN	Herts.	TL 349 207				*												Renn 1964, 7
106	GRIMSBY	Lincs.	TA 27 09				?											*	Wilson & Hurst 1960, 162
107	GRIMSTON	Norfolk	TF 713 217				*	*	*										Wilson & Hurst 1962-3, 348 ibid. 1964, 296-8 Le Patourel 1968, 124 Clarke 1970 Wilson & Moorhouse 1971, 176 Webster & Cherry 1972, 206
108	GROVELANDS	Berks.	?												*				Brears 1971a, 168
109	HALSTEAD	Essex	TL 805 297				*	*											Wilson & Hurst 1958, 211 ibid 1959, 325 Le Patourel 1968, 123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
110 HAM GREEN	Avon	ST 534 758				*	*												Wilson & Hurst 1961, 337 Barton 1963a
111 HANLEY CASTLE	H & W.	SO 84 42				*	*	*	*	*									Le Patourel 1968, 108;124 Vince 1977a
112 HARLOW	Essex	TL 44 09					*	*	*	*	*								Newton 1960 Le Patourel 1968, 106-7
113 HARPENDEN	Herts.	TL 13 14									*								Edwards 1974, 7
114 HARROLD	Beds.	SP 948 569				*	*												Le Patourel 1968, 123 Wilson & Moorhouse 1971, 176
115 HASFIELD	Glos.	SO 82 27		*															Le Patourel 1968, 104
116 HATFIELD	Herts.	TL 23 08							*										PRO:KB 27/918 m46 (c. Whittick, pers. comm.)
117 HELMSLEY	N. Yorks.	SE 598 913							*										Moorhouse 1971, 216
118 HERMITAGE	Dorset	ST 656 067					*		*?										Field 1966
119 HEWORTH	T & W.	NZ 28 61															*		Le Patourel 1968, 114
120 HIGH CROSS	Herts.	TL 354 194					*												Renn 1964, 10 Moodey 1968
121 HIGH WYCOMBE	Bucks.	SU 86 92													*				Brears 1971a, 170
122 HINDERCLAY	Suffolk	TM 025 767						*	?										Wilson & Hurst 1959, 325 ibid. 1960, 164 ibid. 1965, 297
123 HITCHIN	Herts	TL 18 29							?										Renn 1964, 11
124 HOLDEN WOODS	W. Yorks.	SD 89 23					*												Le Patourel 1968, 117
125 HOLLESLEY	Suffolk	TM 345 453					?										*		Owles 1970-2, 207 Wilson & Moorhouse 1971, 177 Webster & Cherry 1972, 207
126 HOLME-ON-SPALDING MOOR	N. Yorks.	SE 82 35					*												Bellamy & Le Patourel 1970, 112 Mayes & Hayfield 1980
127 HOLNEST	Dorset	ST 65 09								*									Brears 1971a, 178
128 HONITON	Devon	ST 16 00									?			*					Brears 1971a, 177
129 HORTON	Dorset	SU 031 075									*								Cherry 1978, 199 Keen 1976, 57
130 HOUNSLOW	Gtr. Lond.	TQ 182 789												*					Bloice 1976, 371
131 ILCHESTER	Somerset	ST 52 22					?										*		Le Patourel 1968, 125
132 INKPEN	Berks.	SU 36 64												*	*				Brears 1971a, 168

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
133	INGATESTONE (Mill Green)	Essex	TQ 64 99				*												Christy 1884 Christy & Reader 1918 Dunning 1949b Wilson & Hurst 1968, 207 Sellers 1970 Drury & Petchey 1975, 52
134	IPSWICH	Suffolk	TM 16 44	*															Musty 1974, 61
135	JACKFIELD	Salop.	SJ 68 02						*	*	*	*	*						Brears 1971a, 199 Cherry 1982, 224
136	KENWYN	Cornwall	SW 81 45										*						Douch 1969, 45
137	KIDDERMINSTER	H & W.	SO 83 76						*										A. Vince, pers. comm.
138	KIRSTEAD	Norfolk	TM 29 97		*	?													Wade 1976, 105-115
139	KINSON	Dorset	SZ 35 57												*				Brears 1971a, 178
140	KNARESBOROUGH	N. Yorks.	SE 35 57														*		Le Patourel 1968, 110
141	KNIGHTON	I.o.W.	SZ 569 856						*										Fenelly 1969
142	LACOCK	Wilts.	ST 931 691				*												Webster & Cherry 1972, 208 Mc Carthy 1974
143	LANDULPH Langhale see KIRSTEAD	Cornwall	SX 43 61				?										*		Douch 1969, 45
144	LANGLEY BURRELL	Wilts.	ST 93 75						*										R. Wilcox & S. King, pers. comm.
145	LAVERSTOCK	Wilts.	SU 15 30				*												Le Patourel 1968, 117;120 Musty, Algar & Ewence 1969
146	LAYNTWORDEN	H. & W.	?							*									Morgan 1955-7, 133
147	LEAFIELD	Oxon.	SP 320 148										*	*	*	*	?		Cherry 1973, 113 Stebbing et al. 1980, 21-24
148	LEICESTER	Leics.	SK 58 04	*															Hebditch 1967-8
149	LINCOLN	Lincs.	SK 97 71														*		Webster 1949, 6
150	LITTLE KELK	Humbs.	TA 09 58				*												Bellamy & Le Patourel 1970, 112
151	LITTLE MUNDEN	Herts.	TL 351 206				?										*		Copley 1958, 269 Webster & Cherry 1975, 258
152	LONG ASHTON Longbridge Deverill see CROCKERTON	Avon	ST 52 69														*		Le Patourel 1968, 125
153	LOUGHTON	Essex	TQ 42 96								*	*							Hurst 1970, 182
154	LOSTWITHIEL	Cornwall	SX 10 59				?	?	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				Douch 1969, 45-6
155	LYNEHAM	Wilts.	SU 023 789				*												Wilson & Hurst 1960, 164

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
156 LYVEDEN	Northants.	SP 98 85					*												Steane 1967 Le Patourel 1968, 124 Wilson & Hurst 1969, 285 ibid. 1970, 203 Wilson & Moorhouse 1971, 177 Bryant & Steane 1971 Webster & Cherry 1972, 206-7 ibid. 1973, 183 ibid. 1974, 220-1
157 MADRON	Cornwall	SW 45 31									*	*	*						Douch 1969, 57
158 MAIDENHEAD	Berks.	SU 860 817					*	*	*										Pike 1965-6 Hinton 1973a, 182
159 MARCHINGTON	Staffs.	SK 13 30	*																Le Patourel 1968, 105
160 MARLBOROUGH	Wilts.	SU 18 69														*			Brears 1971a, 221
161 MARSH BLADON	Oxon.	SU 56 99							*	*									Brears 1971a, 198-9
162 MAWGAN IN MENEAGE	Cornwall	SW 71 25									*	*	*	*					Douch 1969, 53
163 MICHELMERSH	Hants.	SU 34 26	*	*	?	?	?												Wilson & Moorhouse 1971, 176 Webster & Cherry 1972, 205 Addyman 1972, 127-30
164 MILE END Mill Green see INGATESTONE	Essex	TL 99 27					*	*											Drury and Petchey 1975, 33-60
165 MILVERTON	Somerset	ST 12 25					*												Le Patourel 1968, 123
166 MINETY	Wilts.	SU 011 911					*												Webster & Cherry 1972, 208
167 NAVESTOCK	Essex	TQ 53 97				*	*												Le Patourel 1968, 106;123
168 NETHER STOWEY	Somerset	ST 185 395					*				*	*							Le Patourel 1968, 104;125 Wilson & Moorhouse 1971, 177 Moorhouse 1971, 215 Webster & Cherry 1972, 207
169 NETTLEBED	Oxon.	SU 710 868							*					*	*				Brears 1971a, 199 Hinton 1973, 182 Stebbing et. al. 1980, 13-19
170 NETTLEDEN	Herts.	TL 016 106				*	*												Dunning 1949b, 9 Renn 1964, 5-6
171 NEWBY	N.Yorks.	TA 015 899						*											Rutter 1961, fig. 10
172 NEWENT	Glos.	SO 72 25									*								Vince 1977b
173 NORTHAMPTON	Northants.	SP 75 60		*															Webster & Cherry 1972, 189
174 NORWICH	Norfolk	TG 22 08		*						*									Hobson 1903, 156 Wilson & Hurst 1964, 296 Atkin et al. 1983
175 NOTTINGHAM	Notts.	SK 57 40					*	?	?	?	?	*							Parker 1932 Brears 1971a, 197

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nuneaton see CHILVERS COTON Nuneham Courtney see MARSH BLADON																			
176 OLD BOLINGBROKE	Lincs.	TF 356 649							*	*	*	*	*						Wilson & Hurst 1966, 217 ibid. 1967, 316 ibid. 1968, 208 Brears 1971a, 194
177 OLNEY HYDE	Bucks.	SP 88 51						*											Wilson & Hurst 1968, 206 ibid. 1970, 203
178 PARK STREET	Herts.	TL 14 04					*												Le Patourel 1968, 123
179 PAUL	Cornwall	SW 46 27										*							Douch 1969, 57
180 PAULERSBURY	Northants.	SP 722 467									*								Cherry 1974, 134
181 PENZANCE	Cornwall	SW 47 30													*	*			Brears 1971a, 171
182 PICKERING	N. Yorks.	SE 79 83					?										*		Bellamy & Le Patourel 1970, 114
183 PILL	Avon	ST 52 75					*	*	*	*	*	*							Le Patourel 1968, 124
184 PINNER	Gtr. Lond.	TQ 107 912					*												Sheppard 1977
185 PINKEYS GREEN	Bucks.	SU 85 82													*	*			Brears 1971a, 168
186 PLUMPTON	Northants.	SP 59 48									*								Brears 1971a, 195
187 PLYMOUTH	Devon	SX 47 54											*						Brears 1971a, 177
188 POTOVENS	W. Yorks.	SE 315 225							*	*	*	*							Wilson & Hurst 1965, 219 Brears 1971a, 228-30 Bartlett 1971
189 POTTER BROMPTON	N. Yorks.	SE 97 77				*	*												Brewster 1958, 445-6 Le Patourel 1968, 124
190 POTTER HANWORTH	Lincs.	TF 05 66					*												Le Patourel 1968, 124
191 POTTER HEIGHAM	Norfolk	TG 41 19					*												Le Patourel 1968, 124
192 POTTER NEWTON	W. Yorks.	SE 31 36					*												Le Patourel 1968, 124
193 POTTERNE	Wilts.	ST 99 58		?															Le Patourel 1968, 124
194 POTTER ROW	Bucks.	SP 90 02				?	*												Renn 1964, 11
195 POTTERS CROUCH	Herts.	TL 115 052					*	*											Renn 1964, 9-10
196 POTTERS HEATH (See also CODICOTE)	Herts.	TL 239 182					*												Copley 1958, 271 Renn 1964, 9
197 POTTERS PURY	Northants.	SP 75 43					*	*	*	*	*								Jope 1950 Wilson & Hurst 1965, 217 ibid. 1966, 218 Mayes 1968 Le Patourel 1968, 124 Wilson & Moorhouse 1971, 177 Brears 1971a, 197 Mynard 1972

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
198 POTTERS MARSTON	Leics.	SK 89 43					*												Dunning 1949b, 9 Haynes 1951 ibid. 1959, 55 Le Patourel 1968, 124
199 POTTER STREET	Essex	TL 46 08					*												Renn 1964, 11
200 POTTERTON	W. Yorks.	SE 40 39		*?					*	*									Wilson & Hurst 1964, 297 Mayes & Pirie 1966 Le Patourel 1968, 105 Brears 1971a, 230
201 PURLEIGH	Essex	TL 84 02									*								Brears 1971a, 184
202 RAWMARSH	S. Yorks.	SK 43 96					*	*					*	*					Le Patourel 1968, 124 Milefanti & Brears 1971
203 READING	Berks.	SU 71 73																	Brears 1971a, 168-9
204 RIBBLETON	Lancs.	SD 56 30					?											*	Davey 1977, 108
205 RISELEY	Beds.	TL 04 62								*									Brears 1971a, 168
206 ROMSLEY	Worcs.	SO 946 801					*						*						Taylor 1954
207 RUAN LAIN HORNE	Cornwall	SW 89 42											*						Douch 1969, 60
208 RUISLIP	Gtr. Lond.	TQ 09 87																*	Renn 1964, 11
209 ST. COLUMB MAJOR	Cornwall	SW 91 63								*									Douch 1969, 39
210 ST. GLENNYS	Cornwall	SX 14 97								*									Douch 1969, 42
211 ST. GERMANS	Cornwall	SX 356 578							*	*	*	*							Wilson & Hurst 1957, 170 Douch 1969, 42 Brears 1971a, 171
212 ST. STEPHENS IN BRANNEL	Cornwall	SX 41 58 ?								*									Douch 1969, 60
213 SALISBURY	Wilts.	SU 14 29																*	Hinton 1977a, 201, fig. 37
214 SAVERNAKE	Wilts.	SU 21 66					*												
215 SCARBOROUGH	N. Yorks.	TA 044 890			*	*	*		*										Rutter 1961, fig. 10 Wilson & Hurst 1968, 187 Farmer 1979 Farmer & Farmer 1982a;b Pearson 1982
216 SHADWELL	W. Yorks.	SE 343 396						*											Webster & Cherry 1978, 187
217 SHARRINGTON	Norfolk	TG 03 36								*									Brears 1971a, 195
218 SHEFFORD	Beds.	TL 14 39					?											*	Westell 1934-6 Renn 1964, 11
219 SHREWSBURY	Salop.	SJ 49 12					*												Barker 1970, 16-17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
220	SIBLE HEDINGHAM	Essex	TL 783 322			?	*	*											Andrews & Dunning 1939, 307 Dunning 1949b, 9 Wilson & Hurst 1959, 325 Le Patourel 1968, 124 Webster & Cherry 1972, 205 ibid. 1973, 184 ibid. 1974, 220
221	SILCOATES	W.Yorks.	SE 312 221						*										Woodrow 1971
222	SILVERDALE	Lancs.	SD 463 757						*										Murton 1865 Edwards 1974 Edwards 1975 Davey 1977, 102
223	SKELTON	Cleveland	NZ 65 18				*	*											Le Patourel 1968, 113
224	SKIPTON	N. Yorks.	SD 98 51				*												Manby 1964, 108
225	SLOUGH	Berks.	SU 97 80												*				Brears 1971a, 170
226	SNEYD GREEN	Staffs.	SJ 89 49															*	Bemrose 1956-7, 85-6
227	SOMERSHALL	Derbs.	SK 13 35				?											*	Le Patourel 1968, 124
228	SOUTHAMPTON	Hants.	SU 41 12				?											*	Hinton 1977a, 201, fig. 37
229	SOUTHEY GREEN	Essex	TL 795 323				*												Wilson & Hurst 1965, 216-7
230	SOUTH WOODHAM FERRERS	Essex	TQ 808 982					*											Couchman 1979, 67-69
Standon see HIGH CROSS																			
231	STANION	Northants.	SP 914 871				*												Webster & Cherry 1973, 185 ibid. 1980, 262-3
232	STAXTON	N. Yorks.	TA 015 790				*												Brewster 1958 Wilson & Hurst 1958, 213 Rutter 1961, fig. 10 Wilson & Hurst 1965, 170-220
233	STAFFORD	Staffs.	SJ 92 23	*															Webster & Cherry 1980, 232
234	STAMFORD	Lincs.	TF 02 07	*	*	*	*												Dunning 1949b, 9 Hurst 1957 Wilson & Hurst 1964, 294-6 Mahany 1968 Webster & Cherry 1977, 259 Kilmurry 1977 ibid. 1980 ibid. 1982 Simpson 1982
235	STEARSBY	N. Yorks.	SE 608 715						*	*									Moorhouse 1971, 216
236	STOCK	Essex	TQ 69 98						*	*	*	*							Dunning 1949b, 9 Brears 1971a, 184-5
237	STOKE	W. Mids.	SP 37 79				*	*						*	*				Brears 1971a, 220

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
238 STOKE ROW	Oxon.	SU 685 834												*	*	*			Brears 1971a, 199 Stebbing et. al. 1980, 20
239 STONELEIGH	Warws.	SP 33 72							*										Brears 1971a, 220
240 STROAT	Glos.	ST 575 977								*									Wilson & Hurst 1961, 336
241 SWALCLIFFE	Oxon.	SP 376 379												*					Stebbing et al. 1980, 25
242 SWINDON	Wilts.	SU 15 84													*				Brears 1971a, 221
243 THORNER	W. Yorks.	SE 37 40					*												Wilson & Hurst 1967, 318 Le Patourel 1968, 109
244 THETFORD	Norfolk	TL 86 83		*															Knocker & Hughes 1950, 43-44 Davison 1967b, 192-93
245 TICKNALL	Derbs.	SK 35 23							*	*	*	*	*						Brears 1971a, 175
246 TORKSEY	Lincs.	SK 83 78		*															Barley 1964, 175-84 ibid. 1981
247 TORQUAY	Devon	SX 91 64													*	*			---
248 TORRINGTON	Devon	SS 49 19 ?									*								---
249 TOTTENHAM	Gtr. Lond.	TQ 33 89										?	?	?	?	?			Renn 1964, 11
250 TOTTON	Hants.																*		Hinton 1977a, 201, fig. 37
251 TOYNTON ALL SAINTS	Lincs.	TF 395 634					*	*	*	*									Wilson & Hurst 1959, 325 ibid. 1962-3, 348 ibid. 1965, 217 ibid. 1966, 217 Brears 1971a, 195 Webster & Cherry 1973, 184-5 Cherry 1973, 111 Webster & Cherry 1973, 259
252 TRURO	Cornwall	SW 810 450																	Douch 1969, 61 Hurst 1969, 198 Brears 1971a, 171
253 UPPER HEATON	W. Yorks.	SE 180 195					*												Wilson & Hurst 1961, 338 ibid. 1962-3, 349 Manby 1964, 70-110 Le Patourel 1968
254 VERWOOD	Dorset	SU 08 08									*	*	*	*	*	*			Brears 1971a, 178 Young 1979
255 VERYAN	Cornwall	SW 91 39										*							Douch 1969, 64
256 WABERTHWAITE	Cumbria	SD 10 95					?										*		Davey 1977, 108
257 WALBERSWICK	Suffolk	TM 499 743					?										*		Wilson & Hurst 1970, 205
258 WALTHAM ABBEY	Essex	TL 38 00					*												Renn 1964, 11
259 WAPPENBURY	Warws.	SP 37 69		*															

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
260 WAPPING	Gtr. Lond.	TQ 34 80									*								Edwards 1974, 14
261 WARWICK	Warws.	SP 28 65					*	*											Wilson & Hurst 1967, 318 ibid. 1968, 210
262 WELLAND (alias Wenlond ?)	H. & W.	SO 79 39					*												Le Patourel 1968, 123
263 WEST BERGHOLT	Essex	TL 963 269									*	*	*	*					Holbert 1978
264 WESTBURY	Wilts.	ST 87 51		*															Le Patourel 1968, 104 Brears 1971a, 221
265 WESTON SUPER MARE	Somerset	ST 32 61																	Brears 1971a, 200
266 WETHERSFIELD	Essex	TL 71 31							*	*									Brears 1971a, 185
267 WEYBREAD	Suffolk	TM 24 79							*										Moorhouse 1971, 215
268 WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Herts.	TL 175 165				*	*												Williams & Dunning 1939, 310 Dunning 1949, 9 Renn 1964, 6-7
269 WIGWELL	Derbs.	?					*												Le Patourel 1968, 123
270 WILDHILL	Herts.	TL 255 021 TL 261 068					*	*	*										Biddle 1961, 66 Renn 1964, 8
271 WINCHCOMBE	Glos.	SP 02 28													*	*			Brears 1971a, 185
272 WINKSLEY	W. Yorks.	SE 240 716					*												Wilson & Hurst 1966, 219 ibid. 1967, 318 Bellamy & Le Patourel 1970, 104-125
273 WOODBASTWICK	Norfolk	TG 325 131					?											*	Wilson & Hurst 1961, 337
274 WOODNEWTON	Northants.	TL 034 945						*											RCHM Northamptonshire 1975, 113
275 WOODSIDE	Herts.	TL 252 070		*	?	?	?	?	*	*									Hurst 1967, 114-5 Ashdown & Davey 1970, 103 Brears 1971a, 188
276 WOODSTOCK	Oxon.	SP 44 16					*												Le Patourel 1968, 107;109;115
277 WOOTON BASSETT	Wilts.	SU 06 82					*												Leslie 1892, 416 Goddard 1896 Dunning 1949b, 9
278 WORCESTER	Worcs.	SO 85 55			*	*						*							Le Patourel 1968, 106 Hurst 1968, 189 ibid. 1969, 203 ibid. 1970, 184 Carver 1980
279 WORMLEY	Herts.	TL 340 070					?											*	Renn 1964, 11
280 WRENTHORPE	W. Yorks.	SE 312 222							*	*	*	*							Wilson & Hurst 1962-3, 349 ibid 1964, 298 Mayes & Pirie 1966, 258 Hurst 1969, 203

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
281 WRINGTON	Avon	ST 47 62															*		Le Patourel 1968, 125
282 YARDLEY GOBION	Northants.	SP 766 446									*	*							Hurst 1969, 200-2 Brears 1971a, 197
283 YARDLEY HASTINGS	Northants.	SP 863 568					*												Webster & Cherry 1980, 263
284 YEARSLEY	N. Yorks.	SE 58 74							*	*	*	*							Brooke 1951 Brears 1971a, 231
285 YORK	N. Yorks.	SE 60 52						*											Le Patourel 1968, 112

9.3 MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY MANUFACTURE IN WESTERN EUROPE: A SELECT GAZETTEER.

9.3.1 Introduction

The principal sources from which medieval and later pottery was imported to South-East England are identified on the list of European production centres. This information relates to the conclusions drawn in Sections 6 and 8.

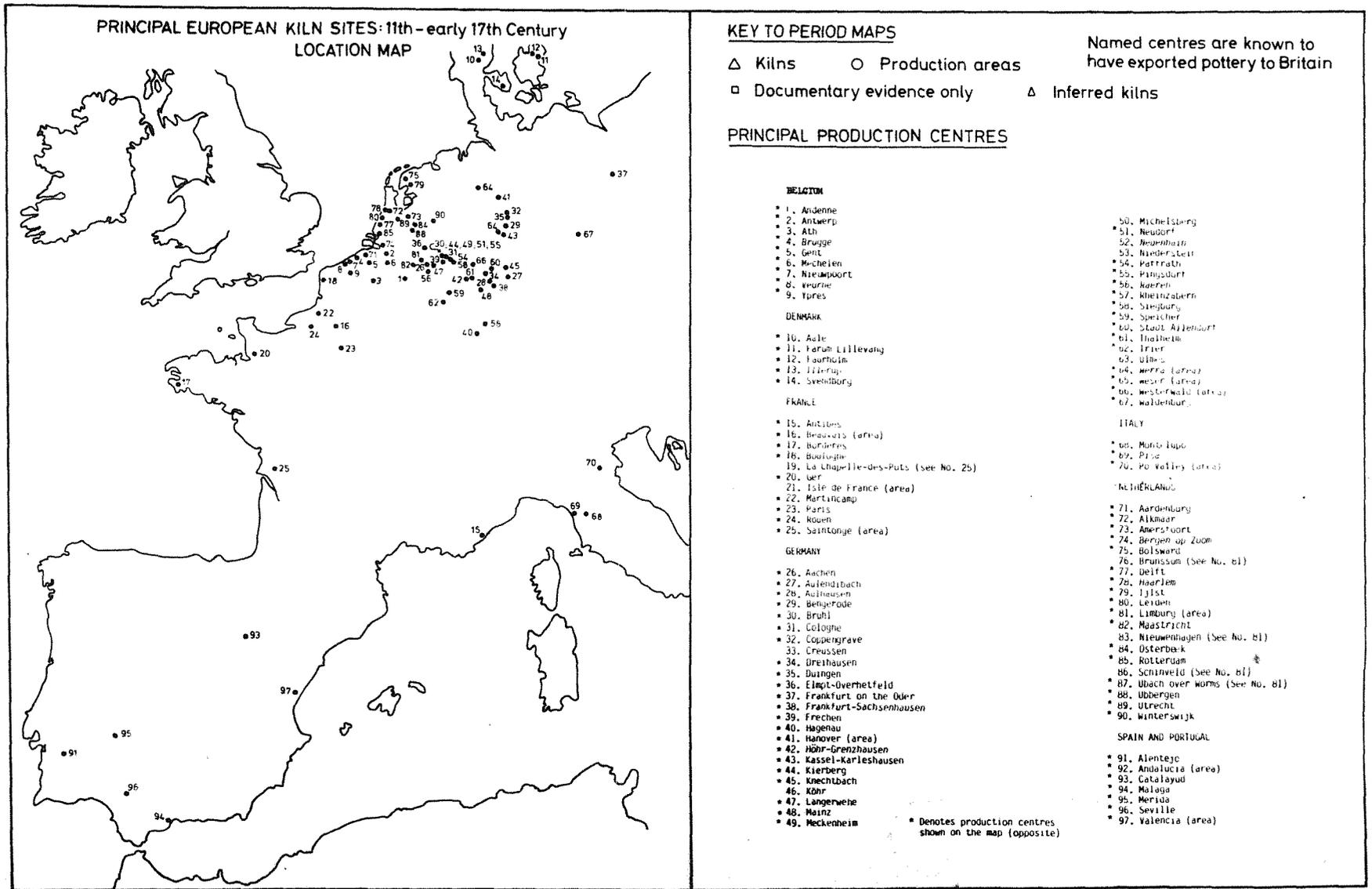
Specific kiln sites have been identified where information is easily accessible and especially where - as in the case of the Rhineland stonewares - vessels found in England can be attributed to known workshops. Other production centres are indicated by more general locations.

The information is not exhaustive, but the English periodical literature and other principal sources have been consulted. Published references are not cited for each production centre, but useful bibliographical information can be obtained from reports on the assemblages of pottery imports from Plymouth (Gaskell-Brown 1979) and Norwich (Jennings et al. 1981). Articles on particular wares or regions, notably those by Barton (1965a; 1966; 1969; 1974; 1977) and Hurst (1969; 1974; 1977a; 1977b), contain more detailed information about the continental literature and collections, while comprehensive summaries of certain European production centres are to be found in Ceramics and Trade (Davey & Hodges 1983).

9.3.2 Medieval and later potteries in Western Europe (a select list)

The list and accompanying location map appears on Fig. 9.123. The output of each production centre is classified by period on Figs. 9.124-126.

Fig. 9.123 Principal European kiln sites: 11th to 17th century, a select list and location map



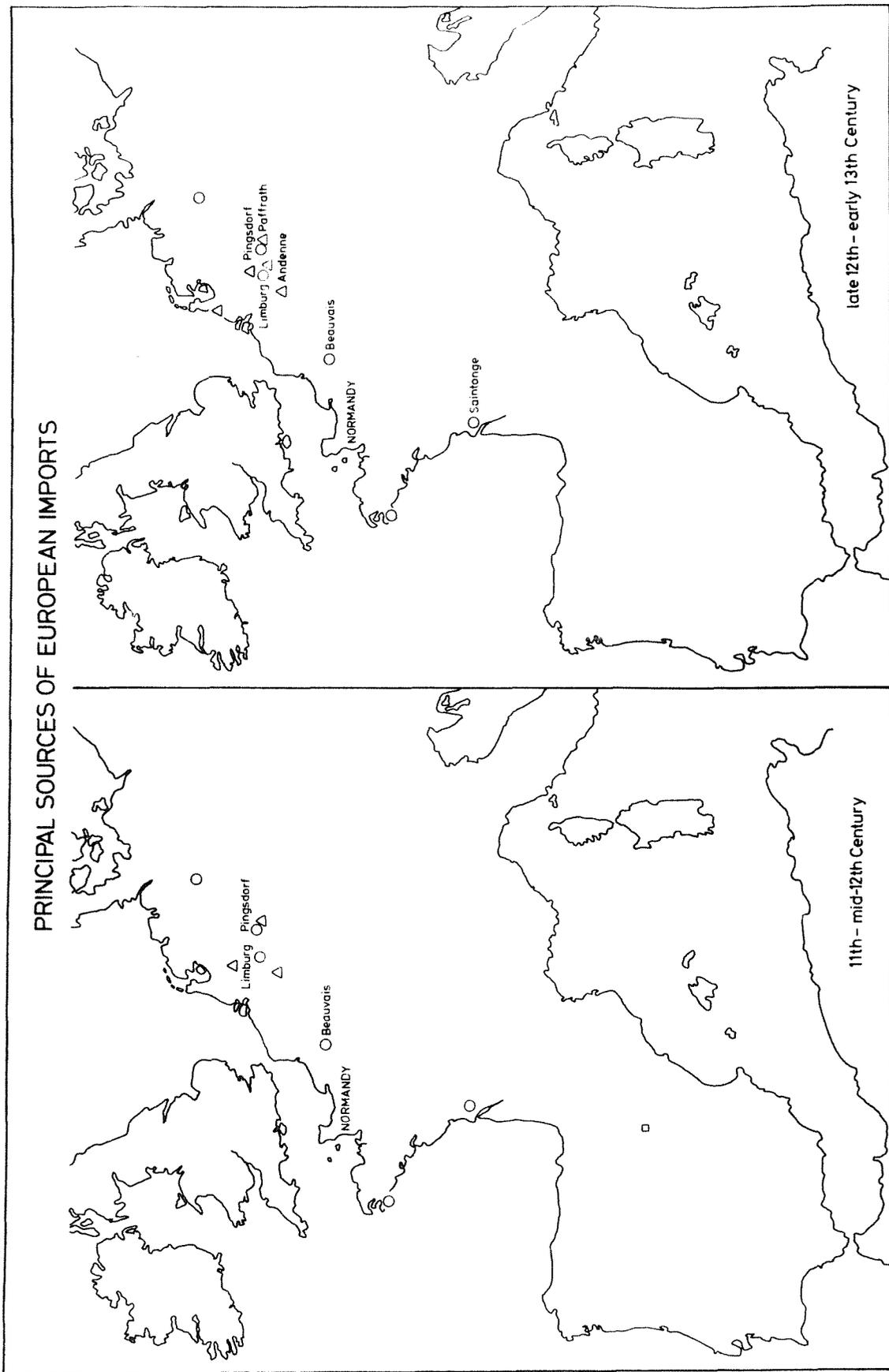


Fig. 9.124 Principal sources of European imports: 11th to early 13th century

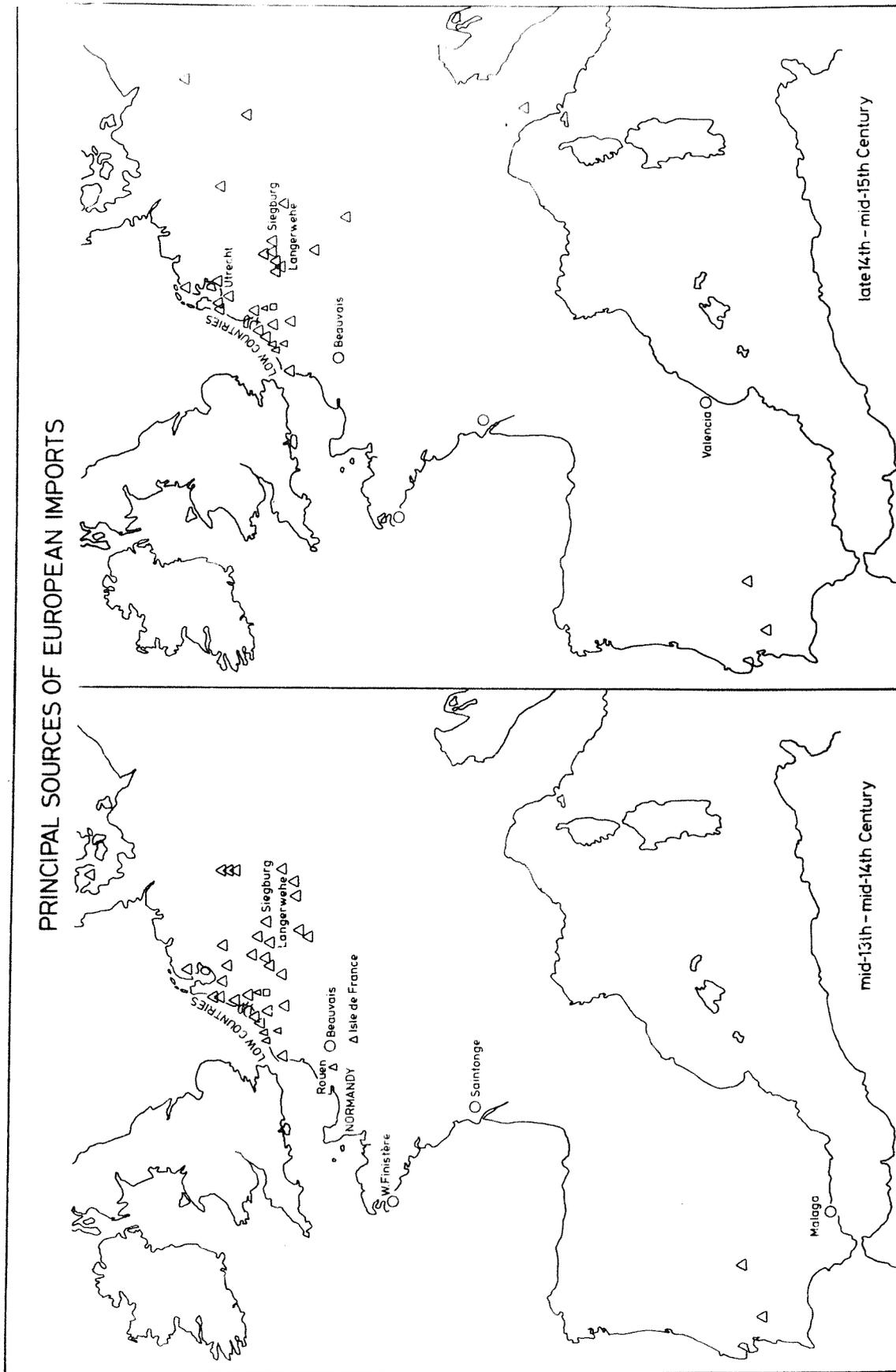


Fig. 9.125 Principal sources of European imports: mid 13th to mid 15th century

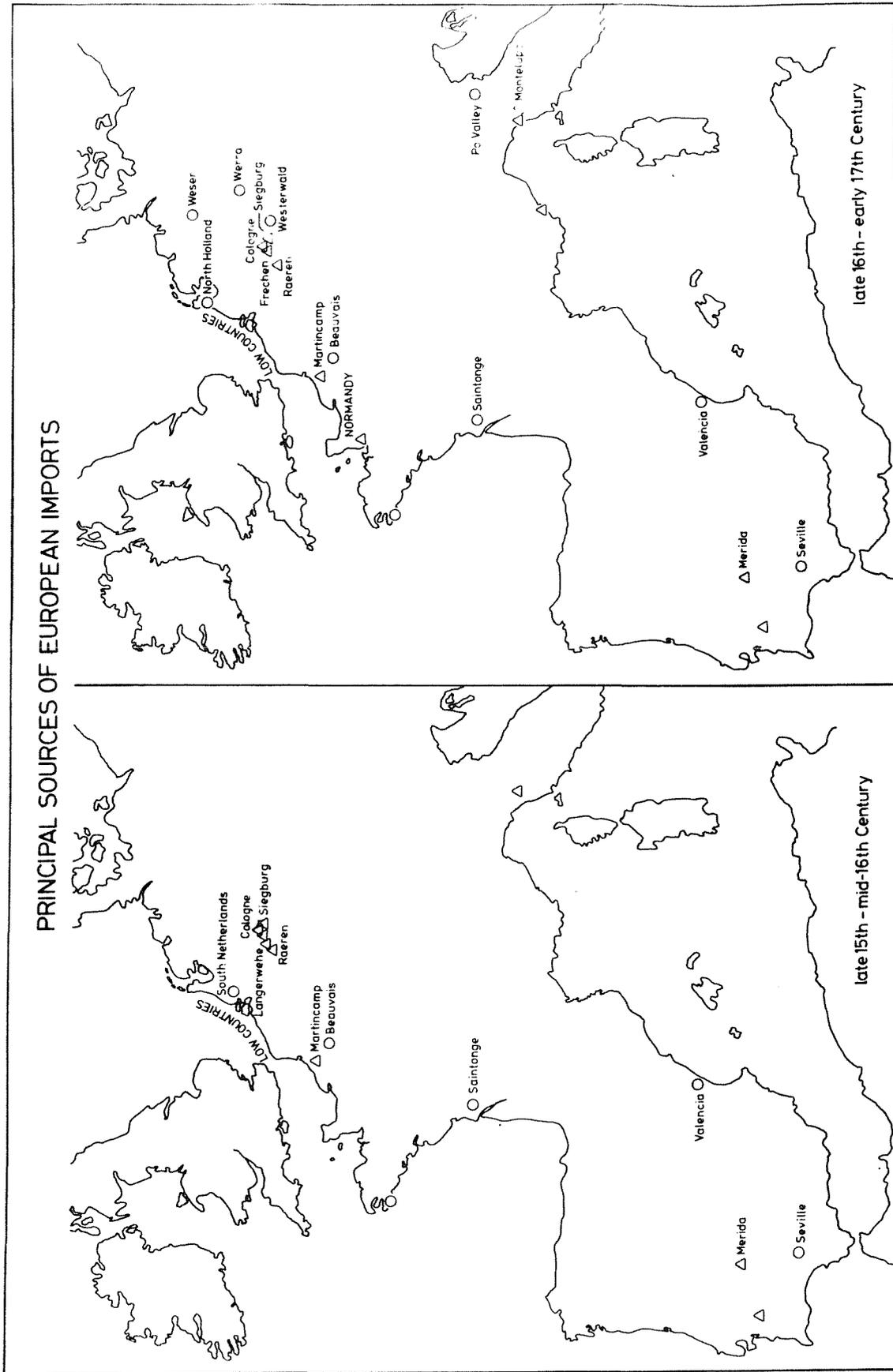


Fig. 9.126 Principal sources of European imports: late 15th to early 17th century

9.4 Gazetteer: the evidence for medieval and later tile manufacture in South-East England (a select list)

9.4.1 Introduction

The gazetteer of tile kilns and associated evidence follows the same principles as those adopted for presenting the information relating to pottery manufacture (Section 9.1). Reference numbers are shown on the location map (fig. 9.127), and some of the sites have been plotted on the maps in Section 7, where appropriate.

The evidence derived from place-names and personal names suffers from even greater limitations than that used for identifying possible centres of pottery manufacture. The problems and methods of evaluation are outlined in Section 7.1.

In view of these difficulties of interpretation, the collection of personal names and place-names has been selective. Surnames encountered before c. 1350 are included, but no attempt has been made to assess the possible significance of numerous late medieval and post-medieval names. Place-names have also been selected on their merits. The search has been confined to those names which appear from their etymology to be associated with tile-making, as opposed to names such as 'Tile Barn' which are probably descriptive. Debased forms are included where there is earlier evidence to indicate a possible association with tile manufacture. However, this survey is likely to have come across only a fraction of the post-medieval field names which contain a combination of the elements 'Tile' and 'Kiln'.

Brick clamps and kilns have not been included, but relevant details are discussed for the late medieval period when terminology makes it difficult to distinguish between bricks and tiles. Post-medieval brick-making has been excluded for practical reasons and because local researchers are actively engaged in more thorough investigations than could be attempted here. A selection of the brickworks appearing on recent Ordnance Survey maps is shown in fig. 1.4.

9.4.2 Greater London

BEXLEY (LB)

Bexley (formerly Kent)

Archaeological evidence

1. Baldwyns (TQ 50478 72533)

A post-medieval tile kiln was excavated in 1971. The tile-built structure had two parallel firing tunnels. An unusual (probably secondary) hearth or oven built into the north-east buttress of the kiln was possibly used for drying sand. Traces of foundations for a structure over the firing pit were also discovered. Associated pottery dates from the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century, and there is evidence for an earlier structure underneath. (Dale 1974)

Documentary evidence

- 2. c. 1513 Sacrist's accounts for Lesnes Abbey include expenditure of 66s. 8d. on the 'Tyle Kyn apud Bawdyne'. (Clapham 1915, 28 n. 2; Dale 1974, 25)

Place-names

- 3. 1513 The New Tilehouse (Clapham 1910, 129)
- t.H VIII le Tyle kyll (Wallenberg 1934, 14)
- 4. Tile Kiln Lane (modern street name) TQ 50 72 to TQ 51 72

Discussion

A tenement called 'The New Tile House' in the Parish of Bexley was bequeathed to Lesnes Abbey in 1513 (Clapham 1910, 129). Both Erwood (1910, 164) and Clapham (1915, 36) confirm that the Abbey tileries were at Baldwyns. Thus, there is documentary evidence for tile manufacture from at least the first half of the sixteenth century, and excavation indicates production in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century, together with traces of an earlier (post-medieval) kiln. However, there do not appear to be any references to tile-making in the nineteenth century (Dale 1974, 26). The surviving name 'Tile Kiln Lane' indicates the general location of tile manufacture in the area, and extensive clay pits filled with tile wasters have been observed during building operations (Dale 1974, 25). Residual sherds of medieval pottery found in the excavation confirm the presence of earlier occupation (or industrial activity?) in the locality.

Clay would have been available from outliers of the Woolwich Beds, and supplies of fuel could doubtless have been obtained from the nearby Joyden's Woods.

BROMLEY (LB)

Chislehurst (formerly Kent)

Place-names

5. Tile Kiln Field (EPNS: Tithe Award no. 18)

Keston (formerly Kent)

Archaeological evidence

Holwood (c. TQ 42 63)

6. A medieval tile kiln was found in 1955; excavated in 1972-3; and has been preserved in the grounds of Holwood House. The tile-built arches of two parallel firing tunnels survive beneath the perforated floor of the kiln chamber. Small bricks were used for this floor, while the outer face of the kiln walls was composed of chalk and flint rubble bonded with clay.

In view of the sophistication of construction and the use of bricks, the excavator has ascribed this kiln to the fifteenth century.

(Philp 1973; 1982)

Place-names

7. 1485 Tylelathefeld (Philp 1982, 149) c. TQ 42 63

St. Mary Cray (formerly Kent)

Place-names

8. Tile Kiln and other woods (EPNS: Tithe Award no. 244)

Tile Kilns Wood (OS) TQ 490 670

CITY OF LONDON

Archaeological evidence

9. Farringdon Road

A tile kiln was found in the 1860's close to Farringdon Street Station. There were three firing tunnels, each with ten or more vents. Tile-built arches supported the floor of the firing chamber and large quantities of burnt wood - presumably fuel - were recovered. Slip-decorated floor tiles, including wasters, were found among the destruction debris assumed to have been derived from the superstructure.

(Price 1870; Eames 1980, 739)

Discussion

It can be inferred from the Ordinances of 1212 (Salzman 1952, 223), which specify tile as an acceptable roofing material, that local tile makers were serving London's needs by the first decade of the thirteenth century. Archaeological evidence from Swan Lane indicates that shouldered peg tiles and 'roman-type' roof tiles were available by the last quarter of the twelfth century, but the sources of manufacture are not known (Armitage et al. 1982).

In the fourteenth century, orders for floor tiles required in royal building works were sometimes met from the Chiltern tileries (Eames 1980, 222). Apart from the monastic tillery at Chertsey, however, the Farringdon Road kiln is the only known example in south-east England of floor tile manufacture carried out in such close proximity to a medieval town. The situation of the kiln on the suburban fringe does not suggest an immediate association with any of the religious houses outside the north-east corner of the City (Ordnance Survey 1954; Keene 1976, fig. 42).

Roof tiles were made at Smithfield (Salzman 1913, 124) and tilers also occupied some of the river-front tenements (Dyson & Schofield 1981, 66).

CROYDON (LB)

Norbury (formerly Surrey)

Place-names

10. Tylecroft Road (modern street name) TQ 301 692

Discussion

The element -croft suggests that this is derived from an old name, but there is no positive association with tile manufacture.

GREENWICH (LB)

Woolwich (formerly Kent)

Documentary evidence

10a 1375 J. Frost supplied 20,000 tiles for a chapel at Havering at 5s. 10d. per thousand.
(Salzman 1952, 230)

1385 1,100 tiles were brought from Woolwich to Westminster at a cost of 7s. 6d. including transport.
(ibid., 230)

1458 Reference to a 'tylekelle' at Woolwich.
(VCH Kent 1932, 393)

Place-names

- 10b 1462 Le Tyleawe (VCH Kent 1932, 393; PRO: E40/4893/8 H6;
D. Harrington, pers. comm.)

Discussion

There is unequivocal evidence of tile manufacture at Woolwich at least from the last quarter of the fourteenth century. It is also tempting to speculate that there may have been a connection with craft surnames associated with pottery production and recorded in the area earlier in the fourteenth century (see Section 9.1.2 no. 24). Local clay sources were certainly exploited by post-medieval potters.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (LB)

Kingston-upon-Thames (formerly Surrey)

Archaeological evidence

11. 70-72 Eden Street (TQ 1816 6920)

Quantities of plain roofing tile were found in association with the pottery wasters excavated in 1968-9 (see Section 9.1.2 no. 25). Some may have been used for stacking in the pottery kiln, but the amount of tile implies that it was manufactured nearby.

(M. Smith, lecture 1976)

Documentary evidence

12. 1377 Account of the Prior of Merton for the royal manor of
Banstead:-

".....to Robert Tylere of Kyngston for 4000 tiles bought called pleyntylles, bought from him at 5s. a thousand 20s. And to the same Robert for 50 tiles called Holltyle, bought from him for the same works, price 2s.

"And to the same Robert for 4½ quarters of lime, bought from him for the same works at 12d. a quarter ... 4s. 6d."

(Lambert 1912, 131)

- 1417 A 'Tylhouse' in Eden Street is mentioned in a rental.

(M. Smith, lecture, 1976)

- C15th Several tile-makers are mentioned in the Court Leet Records.

(M. Smith, lecture, 1976)

- 1538 Tiles were delivered from Kingston to Nonsuch at 4s. 10d. per thousand.

(Dent 1962, 264)

Discussion

The probable archaeological evidence for tile manufacture combined with documentary references demonstrates that tiles were produced at Kingston during the late fourteenth, fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. It is, of course, conceivable that Robert Tylere was a 'builders' merchant' supplying materials rather than making them, but in view of the later documentary evidence and his craft surname he was almost certainly a tile-maker. Despite the limitations of scattered documentary references, it may be significant that known evidence for tile manufacture comes later than that for pottery production. Tile-making may, therefore, represent diversification at a time when the output of pottery appears to be in decline. However, in the absence of large-scale excavation on areas adjacent to the Eden Street site, neither the extent of the industry nor the relationship between pottery and tile production can be established with any degree of certainty.

LAMBETH (LB)

Streatham (formerly Surrey)

Documentary evidence

13. 1437 Roof tiles were supplied from Streatham to Sheen.
(Salzman 1952, 230)
- 1538 Tiles were delivered to Nonsuch at 5s. per thousand.
(Dent 1962, 264)

Discussion

The location of the tilery is not known, but there is a 'Potter's Lane' in Streatham which may be associated with pottery manufacture (see Section 9.1.2 no. 57).

LEWISHAM (LB)

Deptford (formerly Kent)

Documentary evidence

14. 1418 Henry Sonderyltes was employed by the wardens of London Bridge to make 'bryk till' at Deptford.
(Salzman 1952, 142)

Discussion

The reference to 'bryk till' implies the existence of a brickyard at Deptford, and as at Woolwich, the output may have included tiles as well. Deptford was the chief source of bricks (not tiles) for construction of the royal manor houses at Dartford in 1541-5 (Kirby 1961, 9).

MERTON (LB)

Merton (formerly Surrey)

Personal names

15. 1332 Pietro Tieler
(Lay Subsidy: Willard & Johnson 1932, 83)

Discussion

Pietro Tieler was assessed at 8d. which suggests that his surname is occupational. There can be no certainty, however, that he made tiles rather than laid them.

Wimbledon (formerly Surrey)

Documentary evidence

16. 1627 Licence to dig clay on Wimbledon Common for making tiles.
(Lawrence 1866, 221)

SUTTON (LB)

Carshalton (formerly Surrey)

Personal names (post-1350)

17. 1445 Iohannes Tyler
(View of Frankpledge: Carshalton Court Rolls, 57)

Discussion

The name Tyler is unlikely to be a craft surname in the fifteenth century, but tiles were definitely supplied from men called 'Tiler' at both Kingston and Reigate as late as the 1370's (see nos. 12, above, and 110, below). Pottery manufacture at Cheam (see Section 9.1.2 nos. 82-8) attests the availability of suitable raw materials in this locality and there could have been a tile-maker at Carshalton.

Cheam (formerly Surrey)

Archaeological evidence

18. 15-23 High Street (TQ 2434 6364)
Floor tile wasters, including one with sgraffito decoration, were found in association with debris from a late fifteenth/early sixteenth century pottery kiln (see Section 9.1.2 no. 87). The size of the plain tiles (c. 200mm square) is similar to contemporary imported Flemish types.
(Orton 1979b, 357; 1982, M42-3)

19. Parkside (TQ 242 636)

Roof tiles were incorporated in the structure of the fifteenth century pottery kiln (see Section 9.1.2 no. 85), but there is no evidence that they were made on the site.

(Marshall 1924, 82)

Documentary evidence

20. 1373 Sybthorpe's Accounts for royal building works at Banstead include:-

"..... to John Pottere of Chayham for two crests made like mounted knights, bought for the hall there at 1s. each, 2s."

(Lambert 1912, 129; Marshall 1924, 93; Salzman 1952, 231; Brown et al. 1963, 2, 897, n. 10; Moorhouse 1981, 109 fig. 89)

Place-names

21. Tilehurst Road (modern street name) TQ 241 642

Discussion

Building accounts for the Manor of Banstead indicate that roof furniture, although not necessarily roof tile, was made at Cheam in the second half of the fourteenth century. However, the fact that tiles were supplied to Banstead from further afield at Reigate and Ashted might suggest that plain roofing tiles were not available at Cheam.

The name 'Tilehurst', on the other hand, is often derived from the element -oast (kiln). Although there is no proof of the antiquity of this name, an association with tile-making is conceivable.

The discovery of floor-tile wasters at 15-23 High Street, Cheam, provides significant evidence that late medieval plain tiles were sometimes manufactured in England as well as being imported from the Low Countries. The scale of production, however, shows that floor tiles were a minor and apparently unsuccessful element in the output of an industry whose prime concern was with pottery manufacture.

WANDSWORTH (LB)

Earlsfield

Place-names

22. Tilehurst Road (modern street name) TQ 267 732

Discussion

The derivation and antiquity of this name is not known. It is probably of recent origin, but possible interpretations are the same as those for Cheam (see no. 21, above).

9.4.3 Hampshire

BASING

Place-names

23. Tile Kiln (Castle 1980, 9 no. 16) SU 650 556

Personal names (post-1350)

24. 1412-3 William Tyler (dec'd.)
(Baigent & Millard 1889, 255)

Discussion

Alice, wife of Robert Tannere, was executrix of the will of William Tyler in 1413-4. William's working life probably included the last decades of the fourteenth century, but even at this date there is no certainty that the surname was occupational. Nevertheless, the place-name 'Crockfords Farm' may be significant (see Section 9.1.3 no. 97), and the presence of a post-medieval tile kiln indicates that suitable raw materials would have been available for local tile-making.

BASINGSTOKE

Personal names (post-1350)

25. 1399 Henry Tyler
(View of Frankpledge: Baigent & Millard 1889, 245)

Discussion

Henry may have been related to William Tyler recorded in the nearby parish of Basing, but there is no firm evidence for the occupation of either of them.

BISHOPS WALTHAM

Documentary evidence

26. 1370's The Manorial Account Rolls record that tiles used at Bishop's Waltham came from the Lord's tile house there.
(J. N. Hare, pers. comm., 1983)

Discussion

These references do not necessarily imply the existence of a permanent tilery, but tiles were certainly made for the Bishop's use.

OTTERBOURNE

Documentary evidence

27. 1395-6 Entries in the accounts of Winchester College include:-
"To Richard Porteur of Farnham for having clay dug there and carted to Otterbourne for the making of tiles to pave the chancel and vestry (of the Chapel).

"To William Tyelere of Otterbourne for 8,000 paving tiles made for paving the chancel and vestry at 10s. per 1,000."

(Knapp 1958, 104; Norton 1976, 30; 39)

1402 Reference to carting (?roof-) tiles from Otterbourne.
(Norton 1976, 30)

Late C14/ Tiles were supplied for works at Bishop's Waltham.
early C15 (J. N. Hare, pers. comm., 1983)

Place-names

- 28. Kiln Lane (modern street name) SU 458 228 to
SU 473 219

Discussion

The Otterbourne tilery is one of numerous centres of pottery and tile manufacture near the narrow outcrop of Tertiary clays in West Sussex, Hampshire and Wiltshire. In addition to known industries, other names such as Potter's Heron, Ampfield, may be associated with ceramic production exploiting these clays.

It is by no means certain that Kiln Lane at Otterbourne is derived from the medieval tilery rather than from a brick- or lime-kiln, but this name may indicate the general area of production (Knapp 1958, 104). Much of the adjacent land lies on gravels of the Itchen Valley, but clay is visible near the surface in the area west of Moat Farm on the south side of Kiln Lane. This local red-firing clay would have been suitable for making the tiles themselves (ibid., 104), but the raw materials obtained from Farnham suggest that the white-firing clay used for decoration was brought from further afield.

Otterbourne lies just outside the area covered by the map (fig. 9.127), but this site has been included in the gazetteer because it is one of the few known medieval tileries in the county. Furthermore, it provides evidence for geographical continuity of the pattern of ceramic production centres noted in West Sussex and south-east Hampshire.

OWSLEBURY

Archaeological evidence

- 29. Marwell Manor (SU 508 217)

Excavation of a rose bed in the courtyard of Marwell Manor in 1948-9 revealed many unworn fragments of patterned glazed floor tiles, including wasters.

(Jackson 1961, 7-8)

Documentary evidence

- 29a Mid-/late Tiles were supplied from Marwell for works at Bishops
C15 Waltham and in 1442 there is a specific reference in
the Manorial Account Rolls to the 'tilers of Marwell'.
(J. N. Hare, pers. comm., 1983)

Discussion

Although there are known instances where medieval tile waste has been used as hard core, the documentation confirms that there must have been a medieval tilery at Marwell. Its precise location, however, remains unconfirmed.

PETERSFIELD

Documentary evidence

- 29b Late C14/ The Manorial Account Rolls indicate that tiles used at
early C15 Bishops Waltham were obtained from Petersfield.
(J. N. Hare, pers. comm., 1983)

Discussion

Although there can be no certainty that these references relate to a tilery rather than to a store of building materials, there is every likelihood that the local Gault clays were used for tile-making.

UPHAM

Documentary evidence

- 29c Late C16 Churchwardens Accounts record that tiles bought at Upham
were used at Stoke Charity Church.
(J. N. Hare, pers. comm., 1983)

Discussion

Upham is situated on the Reading Beds clay so there is every reason to suppose that the tiles bought in the village were the products of a local tilery.

9.4.4 Kent

ADDINGTON

Archaeological evidence

30. West of Westfields Farm (TQ 638 588)

A medieval tile kiln was found during motorway construction in 1970. The rectangular structure had two parallel firing tunnels constructed of horizontally-bedded roof-tiles with some sandstone in the core of the walls. Arches over the flues were clearly butted to the spine wall, and there were traces of a possible stoke pit. Debris from the superstructure was found in both the east and west chamber.

An adjacent deposit of tile and ash with a few sherds of thirteenth-/fourteenth-century pottery may represent the fill of a clay pit.

(Philp 1977)

Discussion

It is notoriously difficult to date tile kilns of this type because the form remained substantially unaltered from the thirteenth to seventeenth century or later. In view of its simplicity, the excavator assigns this example to the thirteenth or fourteenth century - a date which would be supported by pottery finds in the vicinity.

AYLESFORD

Archaeological evidence

31. Eccles (TQ 718 605)

Discoveries during the laying of a pipeline in 1971 included a medieval tile kiln in an area which also yielded debris from a Romano-British pottery kiln.

The tile kiln had been constructed in a pit cut both into the Romano-British waste-heap and into the clay subsoil which was reddened to a depth of 0.1m on the three remaining sides. A central spine wall, comprising no more than a row of tiles supporting the walls across it, abutted the sides of the pit at either end. Four transverse flue walls were set at right angles to the spine wall, and were constructed of medieval tiles set in clay, with some re-used Romano-British material. There were vents between the flue walls, and each wall had arches spanning the two parallel flues either side of the spine 'wall'. The stokehole - if there was one - would have been destroyed by industrial excavation, but

ash presumably representing final use of the structure was sealed by a deliberate dump of clean clay and debris which may have provided the base for a later kiln.

(Detsicas 1974, 130-1; A. P. Detsicas, pers. comm., 1983)

Place-names

32. c. 1840 Tile Kiln Field (Tithe Award no. 137)

Discussion

There was no independent dating evidence for the medieval kiln at Eccles, but the excavator assigns it to the thirteenth century on the basis of tiles incorporated in the structure. This would be consistent with the date of pottery found among the robber-debris on the Romano-British villa site some 400m away.

The kiln itself is of unusual construction, and it is difficult to reconcile the design with the normal method of operation. Judging from the plan and photograph (Detsicas 1974, fig. 1a; plate II) which show the two parallel flues flanking the spine 'wall', one would expect to find the stoke pit on either the north-west or south-east side of the kiln. However, either end of the spine 'wall' appears to have abutted the sides of the pit which mark the wall of the kiln, and the excavator has confirmed (pers. comm., 1983) that there was absolutely no trace of a stokehole - not even a scoop in the clay.

In view of the low spine 'wall' and the apparent absence of a stokehole, it must be concluded that the kiln was used as a clamp, and that the flue arches were merely intended as a means of increasing the draught through the base of the load. The excavator is convinced that the kiln was abandoned after one firing, in which case this may have been an experimental design. Alternatively, it may represent a small-scale attempt to produce one batch of tiles for a particular building operation nearby. The kiln is certainly quite unlike those found at medieval tileries, and even the kilns - such as that at Hartley (see no. 67, below) - which appear to be associated with a specific building are of parallel flue type.

The absence of a deep construction pit demonstrates that under less favourable conditions such a structure may not survive at all. It is possible, therefore, that this type of 'clamp' firing could have been more common in the medieval period than might be supposed.

BILSINGTON

Archaeological evidence

33. Bilsington (?TR 01 36)

Tile wasters have been reported.

(J. Bradshaw, pers. comm.)

Documentary evidence

34. 1539-40 Tiles were supplied from Bircholt Barony for construction of Sandgate Castle.

(Rutton 1893, 236)

Discussion

No details of the archaeological discoveries are available. Bircholt, however, was a small area centred on Bilsington, and the price of the tiles supplied in 1539-40 suggests that they were from a tilery rather than secondhand material brought from Bilsington Priory. The industry may have originated as a monastic tilery, but there is no proof of this suggestion.

BLEAN

Archaeological evidence

Fieldwalking in the Tyler Hill area during the 1950's and 1960's, initially by J. Chappell and subsequently as part of a 'Forest of Blean Research' project under the Reculver Excavation Group, had revealed at least twelve separate tile (?and pottery) kiln sites by 1966. Among these was the damaged kiln excavated in 1967 (see no. 54, below).

(Wilson & Hurst 1957, 170-1; Philp & Swale 1967; unpublished summary by Cramp & Horton 1978)

Documentary evidence

35. 1585 The occupation of one Hopkin in the Parish of Blean is described as a 'tile striker(?)'.

(Canterbury Marriage Licences: Mr. D. Harrington, pers. comm.)

Discussion

Published details of kilns in the 'Forest of Blean' are inadequate, and the precise location of the discoveries is not stated. Not all of the sites are necessarily in the Parish of Blean itself. The 'Forest of Blean' tile industry covered a wide area centred on Tyler Hill north of Canterbury, encompassing parts of Blean, Hackington and Whitstable (see nos. 51 and 81, below).

BOROUGH GREEN

Archaeological evidence

36. Glenfield (c. TQ 609 574)

Part of a tile kiln of uncertain date was found during construction of an air-raid shelter in 1940. The kiln had been built in a pit, and was constructed of fused tile with an outer cladding (?) of ragstone. Traces of the flue arches were obliterated by the concrete air-raid shelter.

(Jessup 1940)

Documentary evidence

37. 1493-4 Three 'tile-oasts' were in operation on the southern fringes of the borough of Wrotham.

(KAO U55 M59: Mrs. A. Thompson, pers. comm.)

Discussion

The tile kiln found in 1940 appears to be post-medieval, but evidence for earlier tile-making in the area comes from the late fifteenth-century rental of the Manor of Wrotham. A clue to the possible location of the 'tile-oasts' is provided by a reference in the same document to 'Sterries with a pytte of water lying thereunto' (c. TQ 612 578) implying that there had been clay digging in the area. A brick kiln is shown nearby in 1799 (Baker 1965, 155 fig. 3).

BOXLEY

Archaeological evidence

38. Boxley Abbey Farm

A tile-built kiln was discovered by workmen in 1926. Associated material (presumably products of the kiln) included plain and slip-decorated floor tiles.

(Cook 1928; Grove 1958, 218; Finds: Maidstone Museum)

39. Harburland (TQ 771 578)

The site of the tile kilns shown on a map dated 1697 was still visible in the 1950's.

(Grove 1958, 220)

40. Newnham Court, Sittingbourne Road (TQ 779 574)

A large brick-built kiln was found during road construction in 1957. It had two flues divided by a spine wall. The outer walls extended further than the spine and tapered inwards towards the stoke pit.

The mouth of the kiln had been blocked by later brickwork.

Clay pipes dating from the mid-/late eighteenth century were found

in the lowest sandy fill of the flues, suggesting abandonment of the structure c. 1800. Products of this kiln included bricks as well as plain and ridge tiles.

(Pirie 1958)

Documentary evidence

41. 1362 The Boxley Abbey tilery supplied 5,000 (plain) tiles at 6s. 8d. and 2,000 tiles at 10s. per thousand.
(Salzman 1923, 174-5; VCH Kent 1932, 393; Grove 1958, 216; Eames 1980, 735)
- 1424-5 John Brode of Boxley was paid 13s. 4d. for 4,000 tiles supplied to the Maidstone College of Priests.
(Grove 1958, 218)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/44)

42. 1697 The Tyle Kiln Belonging to Newnham Court (Grove 1958, 218) TQ 779 574
43. The Tyle House Field (Grove 1958, 218) c. TQ 771 578
Workhouse Yard and Kiln (ibid., 218) c. TQ 771 578
- 1821 Brick Kiln Field and Kiln Field (ibid., 218)
c. TQ 779 574
44. 1535 Tyland (Wallenberg 1934, 135)
- c. 1840 Tyland Farm (Tithe Award no. 618) TQ 753 593

Discussion

There is documentary evidence for medieval roof-tile manufacture at Boxley Abbey, and monastic production of floor-tiles can be inferred from the location of the kiln found in 1926. Boxley Abbey is notable for the discovery of rectilinear floor tile mosaic of a type which is unusual in south-east England. Tester (1973, 144-6) suggested the Boxley kiln as a likely source for these and a few other Kentish examples, but Norton and Horton (1981, 78-9) have since distinguished the mosaic tiles in Canterbury from what they term the 'Medway' group which includes Boxley. Until wasters of mosaic as well as slip-decorated tiles have been discovered, the source of manufacture must remain uncertain. Indeed, there is every likelihood that these early/mid-thirteenth-century mosaic tiles were made at more than one place, possibly by itinerant tile-maker(s).

Post-medieval tile manufacture is attested by archaeological evidence and place-names. Tiles were certainly made at kilns on the edge of the Folkestone Beds to the south of Boxley village, and bricks and tiles supplied by Robert Hartridge 'of Maidstone' (see no. 76, below) to

Chatham Dockyard in 1670 may have come from the kilns at Harbourland (Grove 1958, 218 n. 7). Tyland Farm (together with Potts Croft) situated on the Gault Clay may indicate a former tilery to the west of the Abbey, but Wallenberg (1934, 135) attributes the derivation of Tyland to OE -teag (tye; enclosure).

CANTERBURY

Discussion

There is circumstantial documentary evidence that clay roof tiles were used in Canterbury during the last quarter of the twelfth century. The mention of roofing materials 'de lapide vel tegula' in a charter dated 1177-9 or 1186-8 (Urry 1967, 416-7) presumably refers to stone or clay tiles which would have posed less of a fire risk than thatch or shingles. However, the alternative use of stone or tile implies that clay tiles were already available at this date (Norton & Horton 1981, 78 n. 6).

Although the source of manufacture is not known, a twelfth-century date for the introduction of roof tile appears to be confirmed by the sequence of tile hearths excavated at Beer Cart Lane, Canterbury (Mr. P. Bennett, pers. comm.). The fabrics are similar to thirteenth-century tiles, and, like the pottery (see Section 9.1.4, nos. 189-99), roof tiles may have been made at Tyler Hill during the twelfth century. Documentary research by the late James Hobbs, however, has shown that tiles were also made in Canterbury itself during the later medieval period (T. Tatton-Brown, pers. comm.).

CHERITON

Place-names

45. c. 1840 Tile Lodge Cottage and Kilns (Tithe Award no. 252)
c. TR 20 36

Discussion

This name probably represents the site of a nineteenth-century tilery.

CHEVENING

Place-names

46. Tile Hurst Wood (OS: XXIX SE) c. TQ 48 57

Discussion

Although there is no proof of the antiquity for the name 'Tile Hurst Wood', the combination of tile- and -hurst suggests a possible

Discussion

Like Tile Kiln Lane at Folkestone (see no. 48, above), the antiquity of this name has not been traced. Its presence, however, suggests that the names 'Potters' and 'Platters Farm' also found in the area may be potential sites for pottery manufacture (see Section 9.1.4 no. 185). The likelihood of an association with Robert Teghelere in the fourteenth century, however, is remote.

HACKINGTON

Archaeological evidence

52. Honey Wood (TQ 146 615)

Pottery found in a bomb crater was published in 1942, but in a subsequent note, Spillett (1949) mentions the discovery of 'tiling with fingered dog-tooth impressions' near the site of the probable kiln.

(Spillett et al. 1942; Spillett 1949)

53. Honey Wood (c. TQ 14 61)

A second kiln site was found in 1945 on the northern edge of the area disturbed by bombing. Products included roof tiles, and plain and slip-decorated floor tiles.

(Spillett 1949)

54. Tyler Hill (TR 143 605)

A fragment of a kiln which had been damaged in about 1964 was excavated in 1967. It was built of tile bonded with clay and had been constructed in a pit below ground level. There were two parallel flues separated by a spine wall, but both ends of the kiln had been destroyed.

Two piers constructed of purpose-made bricks projected from the outer wall of the east chamber, and are presumed to have formed a base for arches supporting the floor of the firing chamber. The absence of corresponding features on the west side, however, suggests that these piers may have been a later addition.

Finds from the surface of the adjacent field included floor tiles, roof-tiles and medieval pottery. Although there was no direct evidence from the excavation, the kiln was probably used for firing tiles rather than pottery.

(Philp 1974)

55. Darwin College, University of Kent (c. TR 144 599)
The fill of pits and ditches excavated in 1969 included roof-tiles, floor tiles and kiln debris as well as pottery wasters.
(Cramp 1970a, 26)
56. Darwin College, University of Kent: Kiln I (c. TR 144 599)
A tile-built kiln of at least two phases was excavated in 1969-70.
Phase one: There were two spine walls forming three parallel flues. The sides of the kiln extended some 2m further than the spine walls and tapered inwards towards the stokehole. Springers of the arches which would have supported the floor of the firing chamber were noted on the outer walls of the kiln. The structure was built below ground level, and a drain composed of ridge tiles, a chimney pot and a drainpipe had been cut beneath the kiln.
Phase two: The sloping floor of the second kiln overlay the spine walls of the first. Samples taken for archaeomagnetic dating have yielded a determination of A.D. 1300 \pm 25. Wear on the floor surface indicates that there were three flues, similar to the arrangement in the first phase. The impression formed by one of the second-phase spine walls was noted at an early stage in the excavation.
(Cramp 1969; 1970a; 1970b; Cramp & Horton 1978)
57. Darwin College, University of Kent: Kiln II (c. TR 144 599)
A second tile kiln, similar to the first, was found in 1970. There were two parallel flues in the first phase, but in three subsequent phases the plan followed a three-flue arrangement. The walls were constructed of roof-tile and floors representing the four phases were of baked clay.
(Cramp 1970b; Cramp & Horton 1978)
58. Little Hall Farm (TR 1443 6023)
A tile kiln was excavated in 1971, and continued work revealed evidence for an earlier structure underneath. This is by far the most complete kiln examined at Tyler Hill.
Phase one: The early structure was represented by traces of tile-built walls on a slightly different alignment beneath the floor at the south-east corner of the later kiln.
Phase two: The rectangular kiln with two parallel flues was constructed in a pit below ground level, and was built of tiles bonded with hard-fired clay. Springers of arches supporting the

floor of the firing chamber survived both on the sides and on the spine wall of the kiln. A complete section of the floor with vent holes and clay lining remained extant near the centre of the structure.

Whereas the floor at the south end of the kiln was supported on narrow arches with intervening vents, the springers at the north end imply a continuous arch leading to the stokehole. The spine wall was on a slightly different alignment in the northern sector, and the excavator has suggested that the kiln was lengthened by extending the arch at the stokehole end. If, however, the evidence for a continuous springing really does imply a continuous arch without vents, then this extension cannot have included enlargement of the firing chamber. It is more likely to represent an attempt to improve the draw of the kiln by lengthening the flues. The mouths of the firing tunnels were paved with tiles set on edge, and there was an adjacent 'working area' of shaped stone and flints at the north end of the kiln. Fragments of mortared masonry and a tile-built 'retaining' wall were found near the limits of excavation.

Although quantities of medieval pottery were recovered from the excavation, there is no internal dating evidence. The excavator suggested a fourteenth-century date, but Cramp and Horton (1978) place it as late as the sixteenth century.

(Harrington 1971)

59. Little Hall Farm (TR 144 602)

A waster heap, some 1.5m deep, was found 35m north of the excavated structure. Among the products represented were slip-decorated floor tiles, roof-tiles and pottery. The somewhat large size of the roof-tiles here compared with those in the excavated kiln may indicate an earlier date.

(Harrington 1971, 150)

60. Timber Wood (TR 14 61)

Tile wasters found in 1971 indicate the site of another kiln.

(Harrington 1971, 151)

61. Tyler Hill (TR 1427 6049)

Fieldwork in 1978 revealed a dense concentration of roof-tiles, floor tiles, kiln debris and pottery waste.

Documentary evidence

62. 1465 William Belsyre leased a 'tyleoste' with a workshop lying at 'Tylernehelde' to John Appys and Edmund Helere of Canterbury for two years at a rent of 26s. 8d. In addition to the kiln, William Belsyre handed over 15,000 'tyle standardes' valued at 18d. per thousand, 80 'palethe bordes', and three 'long bordys for the kelle (kiln) walles'.
(Salzman 1913, 124; VCH Kent 1932, 394; Harrington 1971, 150-1)

Place-names

63. 1304 Tylerhelde (Wallenberg 1934, 498)
1363 Teghelerehelde (Salzman 1913, 124)
1465 Tylernehelde (ibid., 124)
64. 1484 Tyle Oast Field (D. Harrington, pers. comm.)

Personal names

65. 1292 Peter le Theghelere
(Wallenberg 1934, 499; Harrington 1971, 150)
1292 Philip le Tythelere
(Wallenberg 1934, 499)

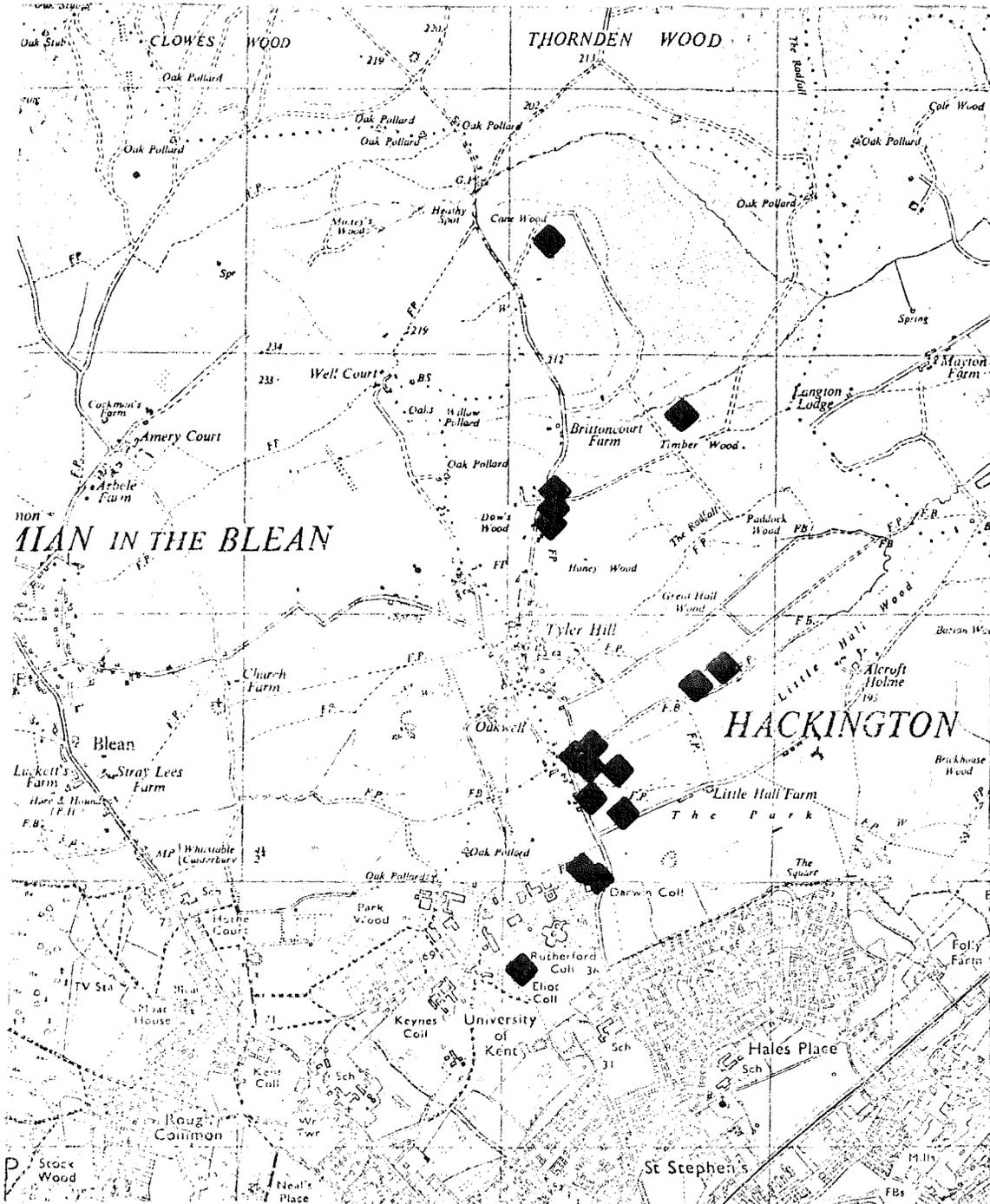


Fig. 9.128 HACKINGTON, Kent (1:25,000)

Discussion

Tile waste and kiln debris has been noted at some seventeen or more sites in the area around Tyler Hill. Irregularities in the ground surface (e.g. TR 14 60) indicate former clay digging on the extensive outcrops of London Clay, and the place-name 'Honey Wood' which can be traced at least as early as 1328 (Wallenberg 1934, 498) bears witness to the intractable clay soil covered with woodland. Factors which have

influenced the distribution of archaeological discoveries are considered in the discussion of pottery manufacture at Tyler Hill (see Section 9.1.4 no. 199).

Harrington (1971, 150) makes passing reference to documentary evidence for tile making in the early thirteenth century near Canterbury, but the name 'Tylerhelde' is not recorded before 1304. The surname 'Theghelere', however, occurs in 1292. Norton and Horton (1981, 78) follow Harrington (1971, 150) in ascribing this name to a topographical rather than occupational origin, but the element 'le' recorded by Wallenberg (1934, 499) surely denotes an occupation. Thus, the evidence from personal names and place-names confirms the archaeological indications that roof-tiles, if not floor tiles, were being made in the area at least from the last decade of the thirteenth century onwards.

Although there is circumstantial evidence for production of roof-tiles in the late twelfth century (see no. 56, above), the earliest known floor tiles at Canterbury (in the Corona Chapel of the Cathedral) are now assigned to the last quarter of the thirteenth century, probably to the period c. 1285-90 (Norton & Horton 1981, 66; 80). In their review of the evidence, Messrs. Norton and Horton have argued that the tiles in the Corona Chapel do not belong to the original altar step dated c. 1220, but that instead they form part of a later alteration. Furthermore, they suggest not only that the mosaic tiles probably represent the first stage in the production of floor tiles at Tyler Hill, but also that both the mosaic and slip-decorated designs have close Parisian connections. They believe that this may have arisen from the employment of Continental craftsmen, brought over originally to work at Canterbury Cathedral, who later established a permanent tiler at Tyler Hill. It would certainly be logical for such an innovation to take place where pottery manufacture was already firmly established and where roof tiles were also probably being made.

Poor survival of the records for Westgate Manor hinders systematic documentary research into the Tyler Hill industry (Harrington 1971, 150). Nevertheless, it is clear that one area of land used for tile-making remained in the hands of the Belsire family for over a century (Salzman 1913, 124).

None of the excavated kilns can be linked with particular documentary references, and dating, therefore, relies upon the single archaeomagnetic determination of c. 1300 \pm 25 and upon typological comparison with other kilns. Three of the four structures which have

been excavated show signs of rebuilding. This ranges from re-flooring of the Darwin College kilns to total reconstruction followed by extension at Little Hall Farm. There can be little doubt, therefore, that production continued for some years - possibly decades - at each of these sites. The Little Hall Farm kiln is certainly the most complete structure so far excavated at Tyler Hill. Its apparent sophistication invites comparison with the (?fifteenth-century) kiln at Keston, Kent (see no. 6, above), although the design has affinities with the Chertsey Abbey kiln (see nos. 93-5, below) dated to the last decade of the thirteenth century.

At a multi-period industrial centre such as Tyler Hill, pottery is seldom sufficiently well stratified to provide a reliable indication of the chronology. Furthermore, owing to the problems of stratigraphy, it is difficult to identify the wasters from a particular kiln. The structures which have been excavated are certainly tile kilns and, by analogy with finds elsewhere in the county, they are unlikely to have been used for firing pottery. The relationship between tile-making and the manufacture of wheel-thrown building materials, however, is open to question. Chimney pots and drainpipes could have been fired either with tiles, or, more likely, with the pottery.

Thus, the kilns which have been excavated provide a general indication of the chronology and range of ceramic building materials manufactured at Tyler Hill, but there is little evidence so far for the duration of production on individual sites within an area known for its tileries until the mid-nineteenth century. Likewise, it is not clear whether the apparent dominance of tile kilns in the archaeological record means that the potters were forced to find new land or whether the roof-tile makers and subsequently the tilers specialising in floor tile manufacture were working together with the potters - perhaps even in some form of partnership. In the absence of comprehensive documentation, answers to such questions can only be sought from extensive area-excavation on a scale which would be unprecedented for the study of medieval ceramic production in the region.

HADLOW

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/158)

66. 1844 Tile Clay Field (Tithe Award no. 70) TQ 598 495

Discussion

Although this place-name indicates the source of clay used for

tile-making, the location of the kiln is not known.

HARTLEY

Archaeological evidence

67. Chapel Wood (TQ 6032 6639)

What was believed at the time of discovery to be part of a Roman building was excavated in about 1926 (Druce 1927, xlix). Surviving fragments of the structure were re-examined in 1963 and were shown to belong to a double-flue tile kiln, probably of medieval date.

The sides and spine wall were built of tiles set in clay, and photographs taken in 1926 show that at least four of the tile-built arches spanning the firing tunnels survived at that time. A second chamber at the south end was separated from the firing tunnels by an incomplete line of (?re-used) sandstone blocks. Although of different construction, the structural relationship to the main kiln was not determined. The east side of the south chamber had been destroyed, but the south and west sides were lined with clay. The west wall was constructed of sandstone blocks, and the south wall was of small flints set in clay.

Both parts of the kiln had been constructed in a pit, and the walls were packed round with clay and large flints.

(Philp 1973, 220-3)

Discussion

This structure entered the archaeological literature as part of a Roman hypocaust. Identification as a tile kiln was suggested first by Jessup (1940, 142), and the medieval date has been determined from the plan and from the type of 'nib' tiles used in its construction (Philp 1973, 222).

The stokehole probably lay at the north end of the kiln, but the function of the second - apparently separate - chamber at the south end is not clear. A small oven (of quite different character) set into the side of the post-medieval kiln at Bexley has been interpreted as a possible drying chamber for the sand used by the tile-makers in their moulds (see no. 1, above).

The construction of the Hartley kiln appears to be less substantial than those at Tyler Hill or other 'commercial' tileries. This may indicate an earlier date, but it is more likely to reflect the nature of production. There can be little doubt from its location close to a

medieval earthwork that this kiln was probably built in connection with medieval building operations nearby. Indeed, excavations within the earthwork since investigation of the kiln have yielded identical tiles from among the building debris (Mr. E. Connell, pers. comm., 1978).

Particles of 'grit' in the fabric of tiles from the kiln structure (Philp 1973, 223) suggest that the raw materials for tile-making were derived from the local clay-with-flints. Wood for fuel would doubtless have been readily available from an area situated on this type of sub-soil.

HERNHILL

Documentary evidence

68. 1610 Andrew Gate of Hernhill, tile-maker.
(Canterbury Marriage Licences: D. Harrington, pers. comm.)
- 1617 Edward Murgy of Hernhill, tile-burner.
(Canterbury Marriage Licences: D. Harrington, pers. comm.)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/178)

69. 1839 Tile Kiln Wood (Tithe Award nos. 168-9)

Discussion

Hernhill lies at the western end of the Forest of Blean which was an important centre of medieval tile-making (see no. 65, above). The London Clay appears to have been exploited for tile manufacture in the seventeenth century, and Tithe Award names such as 'Brick Close Field' (no. 533) and 'Brick Clamps' (nos. 409-10) as well as 'Tile Kiln Wood' attest production of ceramic building materials in the post-medieval period.

HIGH HALDEN

Documentary evidence

70. 1752 A. Paul, 'tileman'.
(Kentish Express, 19th April, 1930; Baines n.d., 1)
- 1843 Bagshaw's Directory of Kent lists five 'Brick and Tyle Makers' in High Halden.
(Kentish Express, 19th April, 1930; Baines n.d., 2)

Discussion

Local tradition assigns the origin of pottery and tile manufacture at High Halden to dates ranging from c. 1500 (Kentish Express, 19th April, 1930) to c. 1700 (Baines n.d., 1). The early history of the industry is linked with one Anthony Paul whose ancestry has been researched by Mrs. M. Dudbridge (pers. comm.).

Tiles in the church are reputedly marked 'A. Paul' in a circle and examples have certainly been found near the rectory. These are presumed to be the work of the 'tileman' A. Paul mentioned in 1752, and whose death in 1758 at the age of 78 is recorded on a tombstone. Local tradition maintains that the initials 'A.P.' on window glass at Potkiln Farm are those of his grandfather, another Anthony Paul. The glass still remains (L. Tassell, pers. comm., 1977), but the initial 'M', thought to represent Mary (or, correctly, Margaret), his wife, and the date '1600' have not survived (Kentish Express, 19th April, 1930). However, there is no evidence that these ancestors had any association with tile manufacture and the purported origin of the industry c. 1500 has no doubt arisen from confusion with the 'tileman's' great grandfather - yet another Anthony Paule - who was rector of Hunton and was buried in 1610.

Thus, although a family connection with Potkiln Farm can probably be inferred as early as the seventeenth century, the first conclusive evidence for tile manufacture at High Halden comes in 1752. Potkiln Farm is recorded under that name in 1792 (see Section 9.1.4 no. 207).

There were two potteries at Further Quarter in High Halden: one near Potkiln Farm; the other adjoining Dents Farm, apparently established during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Both were producing bricks and tiles in 1843, as well as drainpipes and pottery. Among the products listed in 1871 were building bricks, dressed paving bricks, coping bricks, plain tiles, corner tiles, gutter tiles and ridge tiles. Production ceased in 1904-5 when the supplies of clay were exhausted.

HOLLINGBOURNE

Documentary evidence

71. 1617 Alex. Fakey of Hollingbourne, tile-maker.
(Canterbury Marriage Licences: D. Harrington, pers. comm.)

Discussion

Like Boxley and Detling (see nos. 44 and 47, above), Hollingbourne belongs to a group of post-medieval tileries situated on Gault Clay adjacent to the Lower Greensand.

HORSMONDEN

Place-names

73. c. 1840 Tile Kiln Farm (Tithe Award, no number)

IGHTHAM

74. Town House (TQ 59 56)

Two tile kilns set at right angles to each other were found in 1895-6.

Kiln 1: The walls were constructed of roof tiles with local ironstone on the exterior. Although the published description does not mention a spine wall, it is clear from the account of five pairs of triangular-headed arches that there were two parallel firing tunnels with twin flues on the south side.

Kiln 2: The second kiln abutted the south-west corner of the first, but it was fired from the west end. Only one flue with a round-headed arch (constructed of square tiles rather than roof tiles) is mentioned. This kiln was narrower than the first, suggesting that there was just one firing tunnel spanned by four narrow cross-walls.

The tiles used in construction of the kilns have been ascribed to the (?) sixteenth century, and a few fragments of sixteenth- or seventeenth-century pottery were found in the excavation.

(Payne 1897, 1 - li; Jessup 1940, 142)

Discussion

Payne (1897, 1) identified these structures as kilns for burning bricks or tiles. He also mooted the possibility that they might have been pottery kilns. The form of Kiln 2 is certainly unusual, but both were probably used as tile kilns.

KINGSNORTH

Place-names

75. c. 1840 Tile Kiln Field (Tithe Award no. 659)

MAIDSTONE

Documentary evidence

76. 1670 Robert Hartridge 'of Maidstone' supplied 20,000 bricks at 17s. per 1,000 for Chatham Stores, together with 1,000 ridge tiles and 1,000 gutter tiles at 15s. per 1,000.
(VCH Kent 1932, 394)

Discussion

Although Robert Hartridge is described as 'of Maidstone', Grove (1958, 218 n. 7) has shown that the bricks and tiles were probably made at Harbourland in the neighbouring parish of Boxley (see no. 39, above).

NEWINGTON

Documentary evidence

77. 1618 Michael Norris of Newington, tile-maker.
(Canterbury Marriage Licences: D. Harrington, pers. comm.)

Discussion

Newington lies in the area north of the chalk downs and is situated on outcrops of Brickearth and the Thanet Beds.

SITTINGBOURNE

Place-names

78. Tile Kiln House (OS: TQ 96 NW)

STURRY

Documentary evidence

79. 1670 Tile Kiln
(PRO: E40/4893: D. Harrington, pers. comm.)

Place-names

80. c. 1840 Tile Kiln (Tithe Award no. 348) c. TQ 17 60

TYLER HILL: see HACKINGTON

WHITSTABLE

Archaeological evidence

81. Clowes Wood (TR 126 639)
A mass of tile apparently from a kiln was found while digging a land drain in 1967. Finds included two fragments of slip-decorated floor tile, one of which was definitely a waster.
(Millard 1968b)

Documentary evidence

82. 1669 Four acres in the Parrock area of the Blean, mentioned in 1661, were leased to a tile-maker for 21 years.
(PRO: E40/4893: D. Harrington, pers. comm.)

Place-names

83. 1769 A map by Andrews and Dury marks a 'tile kiln' near the boundary of Whitstable Hundred.
(D. Harrington, pers. comm.)

Discussion

Tile wasters found on the edge of Clowes Wood undoubtedly represent an outlying kiln belonging to the 'Tyler Hill' industry centred on Hackington (see nos. 54-61, above). Possible pottery wasters have also been found about 1km away near Hackington Road (see Section 9.1.4 no. 263), and tile-makers were working at Whitstable in the seventeenth century.

WOMENSWOLD

Place-names

84. c. 1840 Tygh Close (Tithe Award no. 166) c. TR 22 50
c. 1840 Tygh Wood (Tithe Award no. 167) c. TR 22 50
c. 1840 Tygh Wood Field (Tithe Award nos. 454-5)
c. TR 22 50

Discussion

There is a remote possibility that 'Tygh' may be derived from OE -tigel (tile), but the antiquity of the name has not been proved, and an association with tile-making is improbable.

WROTHAM

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/17/405)

85. 1842 Great Tylers Meadow (Tithe Award no. 1190)
c. TQ 591 584
1842 Little Tylers Meadow (Tithe Award no. 1191)
c. TQ 591 584

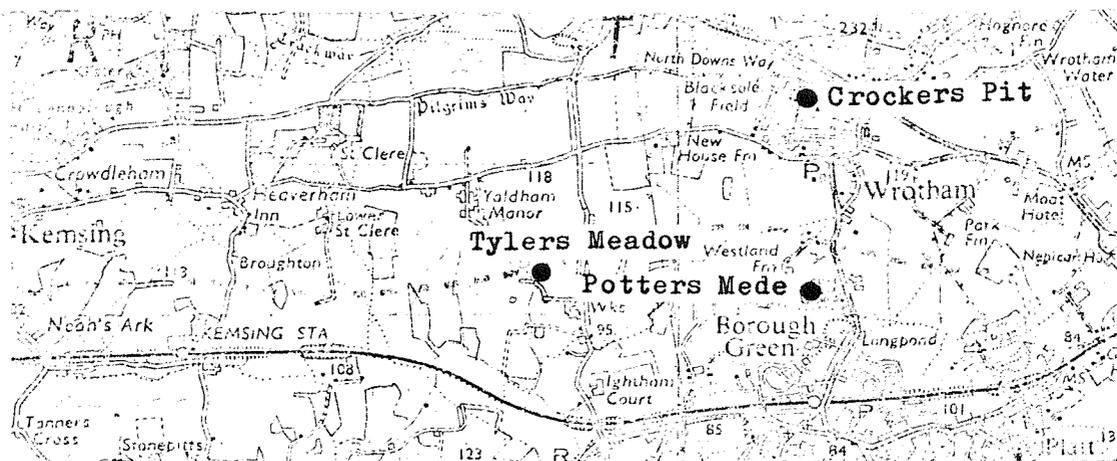


Fig. 9.129 WROTHAM, Kent (1:50,000)

Discussion

'Tylers Meadow' lies on Gault Clay in an area known for post-medieval and earlier manufacture of pottery and ceramic building materials. The name almost certainly denotes (?post-medieval) tile production, but it could be a meadow belonging to tilers and used either as a source of clay for their tileries elsewhere or for another purpose unconnected with tile-making.

WYE

Archaeological evidence

86. Nackholt Wood (TR 06 42)

There is no record of systematic fieldwork at this important centre of medieval and later tile manufacture. The area should not, however, be confused with the modern place-name 'Naccolt' which migrated with the brickworks to a new location in the 1900's (TR 04 44).

The site of the medieval tileries was visited by the writer with Mr. M. Horton in 1978. Extensive evidence for clay-digging was observed not only throughout the present woodland, but also to the south (TR 065 424) and south-west (TR 060 424). Probable post-medieval tile scatters and clay pits were also noted (TR 061 429; TR 059 426).

Documentary evidence

87. 1330-80 Extant manorial records of the Wye tilerly.
(Salzman 1913, 121-3; VCH Kent 1932, 393)
- 1340 Tileries are mentioned at Wye.
- 1355 Ten kilns produced 98,500 plain tiles; 500 'festeaux' and 1,000 corner tiles.
- 1366 Two small tileries lost their tenants.
- 1370 Thirteen kilns, belonging to two tileries, produced 168,000 plain tiles, 650 'festeaux', and 900 corner tiles.
- 1371 Output was reduced owing to a damaged kiln.
- 1375 Diminished output because of a scarcity of workmen. Many had died at the time of the pestilence.
- 1381-2 Tiles were sent from the tileries at Wye to Washenden Manor (Biddenden, Kent).
(Battle Abbey Accounts 1381-2: J. N. Hare, pers. comm.)
- 1533-4 Lands demised to Roger Twysden included the tile kiln of Nacolte.
(Morris 1842, 32)
- 1582 Tiles used for repairs at Dover Castle were obtained from Wye.
(VCH Kent 1932, 393)
- 1719 "This place (Nackholt Wood) though no notice be taken of it by our Kentish writers, is yet very famous for tile lodges, and the very best tiles in Kent are here made, and sent into all the eastern parts of the County."
(Dr. Harris, cited by Morris 1842, 32)

Discussion

Nackholt Wood lies on heavy Gault Clay not far from outcrops of coarse brown sand belonging to the Folkestone Beds. It, therefore, occupies a similar position to tileries in the Gault vale at the foot of the Chalk escarpment near Boxley and around Wrotham (see nos. 44 and 85, above).

The comprehensive documentation of the medieval tileries on Battle Abbey lands at Wye provides a useful indication not only of the duration of production but also of the organisation of the industry (see Section 9.1.4 no. 276). The writer has not attempted a study of the original documents, but it is clear from the published extracts that the material has considerable potential. Topographical information

to help with distinguishing the sites of medieval and later tileries would be of particular importance. It is ironical that we know more about the archaeology of the Tyler Hill industry where the documentation is weak than we do about the technology and range of products at Wye where the documentary sources are potentially more helpful.

Published references to the medieval documents mention only roof-tiles, but certainly by the post-medieval period the Churchwardens' Accounts of Wye indicate that paving tiles were being obtained from Nackholt (Hubbard 1951, 25).

PLACES IN THE HISTORIC COUNTY OF KENT, NOW IN GREATER LONDON

- Bexley (Bexley LB)
- Chislehurst (Bromley LB)
- Deptford (Lewisham LB)
- Keston (Bromley LB)
- St. Mary Cray (Bromley LB)

9.4.5 Surrey

ASHTEAD

Archaeological evidence

88. 14-15 Newton Wood Road (TQ 187 594)

Material associated with an area of dark soil and charcoal found in 1939 included tiles as well as pottery wasters. Plain floor tiles measured 35-40mm in thickness, and both plain roof-tiles and (?) ridge tiles were represented.

(Frere 1941; Eames 1980, 735)

Documentary evidence

89. 1372-3 Sybthorpe's accounts for the royal manor of Banstead record that 'Henry Tilere of Asshstede' received £2 7s. 3d. for supplying 10,500 roof-tiles, carted in ten loads to Banstead.

(Lambert 1912, 1; 129; Lowther 1952, 23; Renn 1968, 58; Moorhouse 1981, 109)

- 1381-2 Henry Tyler paid rent of 13s. 4d. for 'Tyleresplace'.
(Lowther 1952)

- 1384 Henry Tyler received 30s. for tiles supplied for the 'Lord's Kitchen' at Ashtead Manor.
(Lowther 1952)

- 1400 The manorial account rolls record 'a deficit for 13s. 4d. in respect of 'Tyleresplace' late of Henry Tyler, which was this year on the hands of the Lord of the Manor for lack of a tenant, and has now been let out in separate plots'

(Lowther 1952)

Place-names

90. C14th Tyleresplace (Lowther 1952)

Personal names (pre-1500)

91. C14th Henry Tyler
(see above)

Discussion

Documentary references to Henry Tyler and his land called 'Tyleresplace' have been linked tentatively with the archaeological discoveries at Newton Wood Road. The evidence implies a workshop producing both pottery and roof-/floor tiles.

The names of craftsmen who supplied tiles, etc., for the royal building works at Banstead demonstrate that occupational surnames were still common in this part of Surrey during the second half of the fourteenth century. Lowther (1952) noted that the surname Tyler lingers on in the manorial accounts of Ashted, but it had ceased to be associated with tile-making by the fifteenth century.

BRAMLEY

Personal names (pre-1350)

92. 1332 Waltero le Tygeheler
 (Lay Subsidy: Willard & Johnson 1932, 22)

Discussion

Waltero le Tygeheler was assessed at 8d. under the 'Villata de Bromlegh' in the Lay Subsidy of 1332. His assessment and the descriptive element 'le' suggest that he was almost certainly a tiler, although not necessarily a tile-maker.

CHERTSEY

Archaeological evidence

93. Chertsey Abbey (TQ 044 672)

Decorated floor tiles from Chertsey Abbey were exhibited first at the Society of Antiquaries in 1787, and more were found during the nineteenth-century excavations. It was not until 1922, however, that discovery of a kiln confirmed that the tiles were made at the Abbey. The kiln was excavated by Dr. E. Gardner, and the site was explored again by the Duke of Rutland in 1923 and 1924. The kiln was constructed of roof-tiles and had two parallel firing tunnels separated by a spine wall. The foundations of the structure were set below ground level, and the space between the kiln and the sides of the construction pit had been filled with chalk and clay. The floor of the firing tunnels was of rammed chalk covered by a thick layer of clay containing broken tiles. It was not flat, but sloped upwards away from the stokehole. At the north end of the kiln nearest the stokehole, tile arches supported a solid platform of roof-tiles laid flat. Three solidly-constructed arches spanning the centre portion of the kiln are thought to have carried the north wall of the firing chamber which occupied the south end of the kiln. The floor of the western chamber, however, had been completely destroyed,

and the triple arches supporting the wall on that side had been blocked by tiles bedded in clay. This suggests that part of the kiln may have gone out of use before it was finally abandoned.

(Gardner & Eames 1956)

Place-names

94. 1433 Tylecroft (Chertsey Cartularies I, 339-40 nos. 597-8)
c. TQ 02 67

Personal names (pre-1350)

95. C13th Thomas Tiler
(Chertsey Cartularies I, 223 nos. 347-8)

Discussion

Chertsey Abbey was an important patron for the manufacture of medieval floor tiles, but there is also circumstantial evidence for tileries elsewhere on the Abbey lands. In the thirteenth century, one Thomas Tiler, a free tenant, paid 20d. rent for a tenement at Styventon in the vill of Chertsey, and in the fifteenth century there was a croft in Chertsey known as Tylecroft 'which is now a certain part of Monkesgroves' (c. TQ 02 67).

The tilery at Chertsey Abbey itself was situated close to the monastic buildings, and, after abandonment of the kiln, the area was used as a graveyard (Gardner & Eames 1956, 31). Some of the tiles from Chertsey, now in the Rutland Collection at the British Museum, are marked 'Kiln 2' which suggests that a second kiln was found in 1923-4 (Eames 1980, 150). However, there are no details of this discovery.

Dr. Manwaring Shurlock who published a folio volume entitled The Tiles of Chertsey Abbey in 1885, made the first attempt to date the tiles. Using the styles of armour represented in some designs, he assigned them to the second half of the thirteenth century. Subsequent research has refined this dating. Gardner and Eames (1956, 36) identified three periods at which the dies had been used, but only the third stage is represented among tiles from the kiln. The starting point in the sequence was established by stylistic comparison with tiles known to have been laid in the Chapter House at Westminster Abbey between 1253 and 1258. This comparison, combined with evidence from the type of armour, suggested that the first group of Chertsey tiles was probably made in the early 1260's. The second period was tentatively ascribed to the 1280's, while tiles belonging to the third group had probably been made at Halesowen Abbey as well as Chertsey

before 1298-9. After considering several possible relationships between the Halesowen and Chertsey tiles, Gardner and Eames (1956, 41) favoured some overlap in production. They believed that output of the third period tiles at Halesowen had commenced by c. 1295, and that the famous Tristram dies had been obtained from Chertsey while other designs were simply copied. In this case, production in the kiln at Chertsey need not have been finished by 1298, but the absence of any reference to a tilery in the comprehensive series of Abbey accounts beginning in 1307 suggests that tile manufacture had ceased before the end of the first decade of the fourteenth century.

As witnessed by references to the tilery at Battle Abbey (see nos. 127-131, below), monastic accounts do not necessarily provide reliable evidence for the duration of tile-making at Chertsey. However, Penn-type tiles found at the Abbey suggest that floor tiles were obtained from elsewhere by the mid-fourteenth century. Seen in a wider context, Eames (1980, 164-6) believes that the Tristram tiles and 'combat series' were originally commissioned by Henry III for use in the private rooms of some of his principal residences, possibly before 1250, and that it was only afterwards that these pictorial designs were used at ecclesiastical sites such as Chertsey Abbey. The mid-thirteenth century elaborate mosaic and circular picture designs were gradually simplified at Chertsey. From here they appear to have been introduced to the West Midlands where they developed into the fine inlaid designs of the early fourteenth century found in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire.

The kiln found in 1922 was thus in use during the last decade of the thirteenth century, but tiles were made at Chertsey before that date, and possibly for a short time afterwards.

DORKING

Documentary evidence

96. 1497 Tiles were supplied to Thorncroft Manor from Dorking at 3s. 6d. per thousand.
(Harvey 1955, 47)
- Thomas Dey of Dorking supplied the following materials for Thorncroft Manor: 20,200 'breke' at 4s. 3d. per thousand, 7,000 'tyle' at 3s. 6d. per thousand, 'corner tyle' at 5d.
(Harvey 1955, 53)

Discussion

It seems likely that the tiles supplied by Thomas Dey in the fifteenth century were made at the 'tyleost' which was mentioned in the late sixteenth century and which is now represented by the debased place-name 'Tilehurst' in the modern parish of Milton (see no. 106, below).

Earlswood: see REIGATE

EGHAM

Documentary evidence

97. 1315 A survey of the manors in Egham recorded in the Chertsey Cartulary states that one of the tenants 'shall carry wood value 2½d. and (provide) tiles for the house'.
(Chertsey Cartularies II, 386 no. 1305)

Discussion

Although there can be no certainty that the tiles were of clay or that the landholder was a tiler, there is every likelihood that rent would be paid in goods made by the tenant.

FARNHAM

Personal names (pre-1350)

98. Late C13th Thomas le Tighelere
(Robo 1935, 58-9)
1299 Thoma. le Tyelere
(Deedes 1924, 592)

Discussion

Witnesses to the conveyance of a property at Farnham in 1299 included 'Thoma. le Tyeler et multis aliis'. This may well be the same Thomas who had a contract for the upkeep of roofs at Farnham Castle during the second half of the thirteenth century. In 1289 he took over High Mill (Robo 1935, 58-9), but, in view of the evidence for medieval pottery manufacture in the town (see Section 9.1.5 no. 319), he may have retained an interest in the production of ceramic building materials. Moreover, a piece of meadow situated in the Wey valley called Tyghelbed (or Tilebed) - presumably in the vicinity of Farnham - could also denote an association with tile-making (Robo 1935, 53).

GODSTONE

Place-names

99. Tylers Green (OS: TQ 35 SW) TQ 34 52
Tylers Close (modern street name) TQ 349 523

Personal names (post-1500)

100. 1597 Edward Tyler
(Surrey Wills)

Discussion

'Tylers Green' is likely to be associated either directly or indirectly with the post-medieval surname 'Tyler'. However, this personal name may also have occurred in the parish at an earlier date, and a link with tile-making is not, therefore, impossible.

GREAT BOOKHAM

Documentary evidence

101. c. 1350 Receipts from the Manor of Great Bookham included '400 tiles for Epsom Manor with carriage, 1 li 4s. 0d.'
(Chertsey Cartularies II, 395 no. 1324)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/14)

102. c. 1840 Tile Field (Tithe Award no. 434) TQ 133 514

Discussion

Tiles supplied from Great Bookham in 1350 may have been secondhand, but the presence of the Reading Beds outcrop close by suggests that there was probably a tile kiln on the manor.

GUILDFORD

Place-names

103. Tylehost (modern street name) SU 984 522
Tilehouse Estate (modern street name) SU 98 52

Discussion

Copley (1958, 297) has traced the name 'Tilehouse' back to the sixteenth century (listed under the neighbouring parish of Worplesdon: see no. 122, below). The modern street name 'Tylehost' is undoubtedly a corruption of 'Tile Oast' implying the presence of a tilery situated on the London Clay.

LIMPSFIELD

Archaeological evidence

104. Postlands (TQ 407 536)

Tiles as well as pottery were reported in 1891. Although the material has not been located, it is recorded that peg-tiles were stamped with the device 'Θ', presumably a maker's or batch mark. (Leveson Gower 1891, 250; Prendergast 1973, 7 and 24)

Place-names

105. Tile Oast (Leveson Gower 1891, 250; Prendergast 1973, 5)

TQ 406 532

Discussion

The minor place-name 'Tile Oast' combined with tile debris in association with pottery wasters implies the existence of a tilery. Dating of the tiles is not certain, but output of the medieval workshop may have included contemporary manufacture of both pottery and tiles.

MILTON

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/45: Dorking)

106. 1597 Tylost (Gover et al. 1934, 276; Copley 1958, 292)

107. c. 1840 Tilehouse Meadow (Tithe Award no. 2331)

Tilehouse Farm (OS)

TQ 179 486

Tilehurst Lane (OS)

Discussion

One Thomas Day supplied tiles from nearby Dorking in 1497 (see no. 300, above). Thus, there may be an association with the place-name Tylost recorded in 1597 and now represented by Tilehurst Farm situated on the parish boundary between Dorking and Milton.

Tilehurst Farm lies on the edge of an outcrop of Atherfield Clay with Weald Clay to the east and Hythe Beds some 500m to the south. Such an environment is similar to the location of the medieval pottery at Earlswood and certain kilns at Limpsfield (see Section 9.1.5 nos. 366 and 336-49). The MSS Geological Survey map of Dorking marks deposits of 'brown clay, clay ironstone and grey clay' in the Weald Clay near Tilehurst Farm. Moreover, the Geological Surveyors noted that the area had been worked over extensively for iron ore, but it is conceivable that irregularities in the ground surface represent clay pits associated with a medieval tilery rather than ore quarries.

OXTED

Documentary evidence

108. 1360's The Bailiff's Accounts record that a tiler by the name of Gautronis and his assistant were employed for roofing work at Oxted Manor. The records indicate that a house and kiln were built (for the tilers), and other men were employed to dig clay.
(Mumford 1966, 79)

Discussion

The tile kiln at Oxted was evidently intended to supply the materials for a specific building campaign. Indeed, Mumford (1966, 79) notes that the name 'Gautronis' does not appear elsewhere in the records, and he may, therefore, have been a contractor brought in from outside the manor.

REIGATE

Archaeological evidence

109. Bushfield Shaw, Earlswood (TQ 284 479)
Roof-tiles were incorporated in the structure of the medieval pottery kiln excavated in 1973-4, and associated debris included both roof-tiles and floor tiles. There can be no certainty that they were fired in this kiln, but, in view of the documentary evidence (see below), they are almost certainly of local manufacture, and output of the kiln included at least one item of roof furniture.
(Turner 1974)

Documentary evidence

110. 1372-3 10,000 tiles at 4s. per thousand and 50 ridge tiles at 2s. were supplied by John Tilere of Reigate for the royal building works at Banstead Manor.
(Lambert 1912, 1; 129; Hooper 1945, 107; Moorhouse 1981, 109 fig. 89)
- 1377 Accounts of the Prior of Merton for the royal manor of Banstead include payments to John Tylere of Reigate for 1,000 'pleyntylles' at 3s. 8d., together with a quarter of lime used for repairing a lodge in Banstead Park.
(Lambert 1912, 1; 131; Hooper 1945, 107)

1447 The Reeve's Accounts include an entry of 4s. for 1,000 tiles made of clay taken from the lord's soil on Earlswood Common.

(Hooper 1945, 107)

C16th Elizabethan Parish Registers include a reference to one James Staplast, tyler, who occupied land on the southern edge of Earlswood Common.

(Hooper 1945, 107)

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/103)

111. c. 1840 Great Tylers (Tithe Award no. 322)

 c. 1840 Little Tylers (Tithe Award no. 308)

112. Tilers Way (modern street name) TQ 262 484

Personal names (pre-1350)

113. 1332 Laurencio tyeler

(Lay Subsidy: Willard & Johnson 1932, 5)

Personal names (pre-1500)

114. 1372-3 John Tilere

(Lambert 1912, 1; 131; Hooper 1945, 107)

1377 John Tylere

(ibid.)

Discussion

Earlswood Common has been an important centre of ceramic production since the medieval period. Documentary sources indicate tile-making at least from the second half of the fourteenth century, and Laurencio tyeler, assessed at 3s. 4d. in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1332, may also have been a tile-maker. Taken at face value, the documentary evidence suggests that tile-making commenced somewhat later than pottery production. This may be due merely to survival of the documents, but, if it is correct to assume that pottery was manufactured at or near Earlswood during the twelfth century, then tile-making would almost certainly have been a later innovation (see Section 9.1.5 nos. 365-7).

Despite the lack of conclusive archaeological evidence, there is every reason to suppose that the medieval tileries were situated near Earlswood Common. The 'Perna' bed in the Atherfield Clay was exploited for post-medieval brick- and tile-making, and this, too, is the likely source of clay mentioned in the fifteenth-century Reeve's Accounts.

RIPLEY

Archaeological evidence

115. Newark Priory (TQ 042 577)

A thirteenth-century floor-tile waster has been reported by Mr. F. Holling.

(Eames 1980, 739)

Discussion

The discovery of a tile waster near the site of Newark Priory implies that there was probably a monastic tilery. However, the position of the kiln is not known, and the waster may have been brought from elsewhere as hard core. It is conceivable that there was a connection with the fifteenth-century place-name 'Tyle Ostefelde' in the adjacent parish of Send, some 2km south-west of Newark Priory (see no. 117, below).

SEALE AND TONGHAM

Archaeological evidence

116. Hampton Park, Seale (SU 909 476)

A medieval building of two periods and an adjacent tile kiln were excavated in 1939. The alignment of the kiln suggests that it was contemporary with the second phase of the building.

The kiln was constructed of bricks, and was trench-built with its foundations cut into the natural sand at the south-west corner. There were two flues separated by a spine wall built on a broad foundation of brick 'paving'. These footings were all that remained at the northern end of the spine wall, but the side walls of the kiln survived to a maximum height of 0.6m. They indicated clearly the method of construction with relatively narrow walls flanked by strips of 'paving' on the interior. The unpaved areas within the kiln were of compact sand fused to a hard red-brown surface.

Both the side walls and the central spine wall were more substantial at the north end of the kiln where they would have supported the arches of two firing tunnels. Here, the floor of the tunnels was paved with brick, which also extended some 2m outside the stokeholes. Evidently, the arrangement with a firing chamber at the south end of the kiln would have been similar to the tile kilns found at Little Hall Farm, Tyler Hill, and at Chertsey Abbey (see nos. 58 and 93, above), where there appears to have been a solid platform supported

on the arches of the tunnels outside the firing chamber itself. The arches must have been over 0.6m high because no trace of a springing was observed in the extant brickwork.

To the south of the kiln was a dry stone retaining wall evidently intended to prevent the fall of earth from behind. Considerable quantities of pottery were found both in the area around the kiln and also associated with the adjacent buildings. This material was not examined in detail at the time of excavation and it has since been mislaid. The finds were placed in the custody of Mr. H. Hodges for study at the Institute of Archaeology, Regents Park, but, despite exhaustive attempts to trace the material, it cannot now be located (J. H. Money, pers. comm., 1976; 1979; J. D. Evans, pers. comm., 1979; F. W. Holling, pers. comm., 1979). The quantity of material might indicate that pottery production as well as tile manufacture took place on the site, but no wasters were recorded .

(Money 1943)

Discussion

In the absence of a detailed study of the associated pottery, it is impossible to suggest a reliable date for the Hampton Park kiln or for the nearby buildings. The use of brick in the walls of the kiln, however, indicates a late medieval or post-medieval date, possibly fifteenth or sixteenth century, yet the plan is analogous with the thirteenth-century tile kiln at Chertsey.

Tongham - situated on outcrops of the Reading Beds and London Clay - was renowned as a source of potting clay at least from the sixteenth century onwards (see Section 9.1.5 nos. 372-3). It may be significant, therefore, that the excavator recorded a layer of redeposited buff-coloured clay on the floor of the kiln at Seale. Judging from charcoal in the upper fill of the structure, wood is likely to have been used as fuel.

SEND

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/34/108)

117. C15th Tyle Ostefelde (Copley 1958, 221)

c. 1840 Tilefield (Tithe Award no. 206)

TQ 025 558

Discussion

The fifteenth-century place-name 'Tyle Ostefelde' implies a former tilery, and the site is probably represented by 'Tilefield' recorded in the Tithe Award. There may indeed be an association with Newark Priory some 2km to the north-east (see no. 115, above). Send is situated on gravels of the Wey valley, but there are outcrops of London Clay to the south-east. Numerous clay pits are listed in the Tithe Award under the combined parish of Send-with-Ripley (e.g. nos. 438; 438a; 439; 490; 490a; 492; 1097; 1169).

SHALFORD

Documentary evidence

118. Tiles were supplied to Guildford Castle from the medieval tileries at Shalford.

(Salzman 1923, 124)

Place-names

119. 1590 Tylers (Gover et al. 1934, 247)

Tilehouse Farm (OS)

TQ 001 477

Personal names (pre-1350)

120. 1332 Willelmo le Tygheler

(Lay Subsidy: Willard & Johnson 1932, 26; Gover et al. 1934, 247)

Personal names (pre-1500)

121. 1382 John Tyghlere

(Gover et al. 1934, 247)

Discussion

The sixteenth century place-name 'Tylers', represented by Tilehouse Farm, is almost certainly associated with the medieval surname 'Tygheler'. William le Tygheler was assessed at 14d. in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1332, and an association with tile manufacture is indicated by the documentary evidence for tiles supplied from Shalford to Guildford Castle. John Tyghlere, recorded in 1382, would doubtless have been a descendant of William, but his name does not include the descriptive element 'le'. Thus, the surname may have become hereditary by the late fourteenth century, although working tilers bearing a craft surname are known in the 1370's at Kingston, Ashted and Reigate (see nos. 12, 88 and 110, above).

WORPLESDON

Place-names

122. C16th Tilehouse (Copley 1958, 297)

Personal names (pre-1500)

123. ?C15th Ad' Tylere
(Gover et al. 1934, 163)

Discussion

The place-name 'Tilehouse' implies a former tilery, but the (?) fifteenth-century surname 'Tylere' does not necessarily denote the occupation of the bearer at this date. The place-name is probably associated with the 'Tilehouse Estate' and modern street name 'Tylehost' in the adjacent district of Guildford (see no. 103, above).

PLACES IN THE HISTORIC COUNTY OF SURREY, NOW IN GREATER LONDON

Carshalton (Sutton LB)
Cheam (Sutton LB)
Earlsfield (Wandsworth LB)
Kingston-upon-Thames (Kingston LB)
Merton (Merton LB)
Norbury (Croydon LB)
Streatham (Lambeth LB)
Wimbledon (Merton LB)

9.4.6 East Sussex

ALCISTON

Documentary evidence

124. 1538 Reference to a tile-house formerly belonging to Battle Abbey.
(Letters & Papers Henry VIII, 13.1, 396)

Discussion

Hired labour on Alciston Manor before the Black Death included a tiler (Brent 1968, 91), but there is no indication that he was a tile-maker. Like the Battle Abbey estates at Wye (see no. 87, above), however, there was a tilery at Alciston before the Dissolution.

ARLINGTON

Archaeological evidence

125. Michelham Priory (c. TQ 559 090)

Traces of what may have been a tile kiln represented by roof-tile wasters were found after ploughing in 1944. The possible kiln lay to the south of Michelham Priory (Field No. 433; Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division TQ 50 NE 9), but investigation of the area in the 1960's failed to rediscover this site. Roof-tile wasters have also been found during excavations at the Priory itself.

(Barton & Holden 1967, 9-11)

Discussion

The location of the possible kiln suggests identification as a monastic tilery. Only roof-tile wasters have been reported, but, in the absence of a comprehensive investigation, the possibility of floor-tile manufacture cannot be ruled out.

ASHBURNHAM

Documentary evidence

126. 1362 A 'building called a Tylehous for baking (siccandis) tiles' is recorded.
(Salzman 1923, 123)
- 1682 4,000 tiles were supplied to the Ashburnham ironworks from the estate brickyard.
(Beswick & Beswick 1981, 20)
- 1780 300 tiles, as well as large quantities of brick, were supplied to the Ashburnham ironworks.
(ibid., 20)

Discussion

The writer has not attempted to locate the 'Tylehous' at Ashburnham. Nevertheless, the availability of suitable raw materials for tile-making is witnessed by the well-known estate brickyard which occupied several sites successively until its closure in 1968 (Leslie 1971; Woodforde 1976, 164-71; Harmer 1981, 14-21).

BATTLE

Archaeological evidence

127. Tower Hill Farm (TQ 739 159)

Excavations during 1962 were undertaken in 'tile kiln field' where 'green-glazed bricks' had been ploughed up in 1960. A stone 'courtyard' area laid on a former ground surface was located in two trial trenches, and destruction debris also indicated the presence of buildings apparently destroyed by fire. Finds included two plain floor tiles and a fragment of slip-decorated floor tile, together with quantities of roof-tile.

(Lemmon 1961-2; MSS Report, Battle Museum; Eames 1980, 735; Finds: Battle Museum)

Documentary evidence

128. Battle Abbey

1279 The first reference to a tilery at Battle Abbey appears in the Cellarer's Accounts as follows:-

"for making a new house for the tilery, 8s."

(Cellarer's Accounts: Searle & Ross 1967, 46)

1307 The tiler and his boy were paid for six months and another man was paid for helping in the tilery during the whole year.

(ibid., 48)

1319-20 The cellarer's income included 26s. 8d. received from one 'Dom Richard of Battle from tiles sold to him'.

(ibid., 49)

1351-2 'Works' included 'making tiles by taskwork, 13s. 4d.'

(ibid., 57)

1359-60 Payments included 'for newly building one house at the tilery and for all expenses towards the same 50s. 11d. For the salary of Robert Tiler during 2 months, 20s.'

(ibid., 60)

- 1440-1 'Necessary expenses' for the year included 'for carters hired for carrying clay (lute) to the tilery, 2s. 9d.' (ibid., 130)
- 1442-3 A similar entry reads as follows:-
"for carriage hired for carrying clay (lute) to the tile-house, 14d. And for 3 men hired for digging (fodiend') the clay and filling the small cart with it for 2 days, 12d., each of them making 2d. per day with food."
(ibid., 136)
- 1521 John Trewe obtained from the Abbot of Battle a lease of property described as 'the tile kiln with all houses and buildings belonging to it with the close called Buttes close, land called Le Launds, land for digging clay and gravel and pasturage for six oxen and two horses or mares'.
(Thorpe 1835, 136; VCH Sussex 1907, 252)
- 1535 Receipts of the Abbey included 26s. 8d. 'for rent for a building in Battel called a Tylehouse'.
(Valor Eccl. 1, 346; VCH Sussex 1907, 252)
- 1539 The grant of Battle Abbey to Sir Anthony Browne in 1539 included a 'tile house'.
(Dugdale 1846, 255)
129. Telham
C13th A thirteenth-century tile kiln is recorded at Telham, near Battle.
(Cleveland 1877, 3)

Place-names

130. 1724 Tile Kiln Field (ESRO: 4421(7)) TQ 759 149

Personal names (pre-1500)

131. 1359-60 Robert Tiler
(Cellarer's Accounts: Searle & Ross 1967, 57)
- 1369-70 Robert Tiler (tegarar')
(ibid., 64)

Discussion

The first clear reference to a tilery belonging to Battle Abbey comes in 1279, and thereafter references to it occur intermittently in the Cellarer's Accounts until 1466. The tilery did not, however, always appear in the account of the same obedientiary. Thus, although there are long periods during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries when the

kiln is not mentioned in the printed Cellarer's Accounts, this does not necessarily imply that production was intermittent.

It is seldom clear from the documents whether, during the fourteenth century, the tilery was being run directly by the Abbey for its own use, or whether, as in the later period, it was leased out. Wages were paid in 1307, and payment for making tiles by taskwork is recorded in 1351-2. There is also an entry in 1412-3 for making 14,000 tiles, for a 'building in the court' (Searle & Ross 1967, 107), but neither the location of the kiln nor the organisation of production is implicit in this reference. Income derived from the sale of tiles in 1319-20, however, implies that the tilery was run directly by the Abbey, although there is an albeit remote possibility that these were secondhand tiles. As in the case of the fifteenth-century kiln at Mayfield (see no. 143, below), tiles were probably made both for use on the estate and for sale outside, while the supplies of clay mentioned in 1440-1 and in 1442-3 imply that tiles were being made specifically for the Abbey at this period.

Some of the terminology used in the documents poses problems of interpretation. For example, it cannot be assumed uncritically that the 'kiln' is the tile kiln rather than another type of kiln. Likewise, it is not always certain whether the 'tiler' was a man who made tiles or a craftsman who laid them on a roof or even on a floor. Thus, a reference to the tiler's utensils in 1279 (Searle & Ross 1967, 45) is ambiguous, and the wages recorded in 1369-70 (*ibid.*, 64) could have been for building works rather than for tile manufacture. More reliable evidence for actual tile-making does occur at about this time, but even the references to building a 'new house' at the tilery and to the salary of Robert Tiler in 1359-60 are ambiguous. These particular wages do not, therefore, necessarily provide conclusive evidence for the important issue of whether or not the tilery was operated directly by the Abbey.

Likewise, references to the 'kiln' in the second half of the fourteenth century and first decade of the fifteenth century are probably related to the tilery, but not necessarily so. Indeed, leaving aside the question of organisation, the printed Cellarer's Accounts for the entire period 1275-1513 contain only six specific references to the tilery. By 1488, however, it was accounted for in the Abbey accounts which include payments for making and firing tiles in 1500 and 1509 (Dr. J. N. Hare, pers. comm.).

The tilery was certainly being leased by 1521 and its site has been identified with the place-name 'Tile Kiln Field' marked on Richard Budgen's map of 'Battel Manor belonging to Sir Thomas Webster' dated 1724. Some confusion has arisen over this name because the field was identified incorrectly as 'the kiln field' in a typescript report concerning excavations on the site. This error has been perpetuated by Eames (1980, 735), but the original map examined in the East Sussex Record Office shows quite clearly that the name reads 'Tile Kiln Field'.

Archaeological evidence for the Abbey tilery remains tantalisingly inconclusive. Indeed, the roof-tiles found in the excavation at Tower Hill Farm were probably derived from nearby buildings rather than from a kiln, and the only indication that output of the presumed tilery included slip-decorated floor tiles comes from the single fragment found in 1962. Nevertheless, Lemmon (1961-2) records clay pits in Tile Kiln Field and there is every likelihood that this was the site of the Abbey tilery. In support of this identification, Mr. D. Martin (pers. comm., 1982) comments that the name 'Le Launds' mentioned in 1521 strongly suggests a site for the tile house either within Great Park or Little Park, because 'Laund' is a typical name given to an open area within a park. Clearly, the site at Tile Kiln Field would repay further excavation, particularly in view of the associated documentation.

BECKLEY

Documentary evidence

132. 1611 Ta Hodstock of Beckley, tile-maker.
(ESRO: Ry 47/82: C. Whittick, pers. comm.)

CHAILEY

Place-names

133. Tilehouse Farm (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 317)

Discussion

In view of the mid-fourteenth-century form of this place-name, Mawer and Stenton (1929, 121; 317) suggest a possible derivation from the Saxon personal name 'Tulla' rather than from an association with tile-making.

EWHURST

Place-names

134. 1597 Tylehost fielde (D'Elboux 1944, 149 no. 372)
1597 Tylehost Wood (ibid., 148 no. 366)
135. 1597 Tylecrofte (ibid., 130, no. 293) TQ 753 231
c. 1824 Tile Croft (Estate Map of Abbey Farm, Salehurst, no. 158)
TQ 753 231
- Tile Croft Shaw (ibid., no. 159)

Personal names (pre-1350)

136. 1296 Ricro le Tyghelere
(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 13)

Discussion

Richard le Tyghelere recorded under 'Iwhurst and Edlescumb' (Ewhurst and Sedlescombe) was assessed at 1s. 10d. in the Lay Subsidy rolls of 1296. In view of his rate of assessment and the descriptive element 'le', the surname almost certainly denotes his occupation either as a tile-maker or (less likely) as one who laid tiles.

It is not possible to establish a link with the sixteenth-century place-name 'Tylehost', but there may conceivably have been a connection with the medieval surname. The element -host ('oast'; kiln) certainly suggests the former presence of a kiln. The location of the two relevant place-names is described in a Survey of the Manor of Robertsbridge (1597):-

"One field of pasture ground called Tylehost fielde lying in the parish of Ewhurst betwene Welhed Wood on the North and West and in parte Est and Longley in parte on the Est and Monkyn Lane on the South & cont' by measure x acres and a half."

(D'Elboux 1944, 149 no. 372)

"Also ij^o woods measured together, the one called Yerckshill Wood the other called Tylehost Wood conteyninge by measure lij acres."

(ibid., 148 no. 366)

Another place-name 'Tile Croft' may also be associated with tile-making. The term 'croft' suggests that the name is an old one, and, like 'Tylehost' its location is also described in the Survey of Robertsbridge Manor:-

"The same John Hawes holdeth in farme at the lord's will one parcell of ground called Tylecrofte lyinge in the parishe of Ewhurste between Courthills Wood on the N(orth) & W(est) and Dudeham Wood on the S(outh) and Welhed Wood in part and the land and wood appoynted to the Fordgemen, sometyme parcell of Welhed Wood in part on the Est. and conteyneth by measure vij acres. And payeth by the yere at Mich'as and our Lady Daye by even porcions xiiijs"

(D'Elboux 1944, 130 no. 293)

This description identifies the site as that of 'Tile Croft' and 'Tile Croft Shaw' shown on a nineteenth-century map of Abbey Farm, Salehurst, which is in possession of the present owner of the house (seen by the writer in 1981). Proximity to Robertsbridge Abbey suggests a possible monastic tilery, but no tile wasters have yet been found in these fields. The site was under orchard for many years and has only been ploughed recently. When visited by the writer after ploughing in November 1981, nothing was visible apart from one insignificant patch of dark soil. The farmer also confirmed that no traces of tile debris had been discovered. Thus, although both the place-name and location are suggestive, conclusive evidence remains elusive. Moreover, even if this name does indicate former roof- or floor-tile manufacture, there is still no proof that it was contemporary with the Abbey.

Goring: see WORTHING

HAILSHAM

Place-names (PRO: IR 30/35/120)

- | | | | |
|------|---------|--|------------|
| 137. | 1556-7 | Tylehost alias Colbrogh (Budgen 1924, 6 no. 26) | |
| | 1585 | Tylehouse (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 437) | |
| | 1587 | Le Tylehouse land (Salzman 1901, 253) | |
| | 1598 | Tylehouse land alias Tylehoste (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 437) | |
| 138. | c. 1840 | Tylers Field (Tithe Award no. 671) | TQ 578 103 |
| 139. | c. 1840 | Tylers Wood (Tithe Award no. 672) | TQ 576 100 |
| 140. | | Tile Hurst (OS) | TQ 578 098 |

Discussion

The place-name Tylehost and its derivatives almost certainly indicate the presence of a tile 'oast' (kiln) in the sixteenth century or earlier. The land evidently belonged formerly to Michelham Priory as witnessed by a grant in 1587 to Herbert Pelham of Hellingly which included 'the site of Michelham Priory and the manor and messuages excepting le Tylehouse land already alienate to Thomas Selwyn (and others)' (Salzman 1901, 253). Local geology would be favourable for tile manufacture, and there is documentary evidence for brickmaking at Hailsham during the seventeenth century (VCH Sussex 1907, 253).

HASTINGS

Archaeological evidence

141. Bohemia (c. TQ 80 10)

The discovery of a 'fictile works of large extent' was reported in 1859, and a subsequent account of the discoveries stated that seven kilns had been seen. As well as pottery, the products included slip-decorated floor tiles manufactured in at least one of the kilns. Details of the structures are not given, but in a different context, Price (1870, 35) recorded the content of his correspondence with Thomas Ross of Hastings. From this it appears that the Bohemia kilns had arches formed of sandstone and that the floors were also paved with small pieces of sandstone. Some of the kilns were apparently cut into the natural rock, and quantities of burnt clay found in the vicinity were believed to have come from the superstructure.

(Lower 1859; Price 1870, 35)

Place-names

142. Tile Kiln Farm (TQ 71 SE)

TQ 788 119

Discussion

Despite numerous difficulties in assessing the discoveries made at Bohemia in the 1850's, this was evidently an extensive centre of medieval pottery and tile manufacture. The site lies near the original medieval town of Hastings, situated in the Cuckoo Hill area. Thus, the kilns would have been close to the Augustinian Priory (Martin 1973, 6 fig. 2), but it cannot be assumed from the available evidence that there was a direct association with the monastic establishment.

The place-name Tile Kiln Farm at Hollington attests the availability of suitable raw materials used for both brick and tile manufacture in the locality during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Indeed, there is documentary evidence for brickmaking at Hollington in 1580 and 1590 (VCH Sussex 1907, 253). Sources of white clay needed for the manufacture of medieval slip-decorated floor tiles would also have been available in the vicinity of Hastings, because tradition records that chimney pots were made from white-firing clays obtained in Forty Acre Field on St. Helens Down during the late nineteenth century (Baines 1980, 76).

MAYFIELD

Documentary evidence

143. 1456 500 tiles were left over from the previous year, and 11,000 were made of which 9,000 were used on the estate for repairs. Expenses included 2s. 6d. for the cutting, preparation and carriage of underwood.
(VCH Sussex 1907, 252)
- 1461 The tile kiln did not make a profit because all the tiles were used on the estate that year.
(ibid., 252)

Discussion

The location of the Mayfield kiln(s) is not known. However, the references cited from the Lambeth Court Rolls not only provide an example of estate tile manufacture on the Archbishop's land at Mayfield, but the evidence also illustrates an organisation which must have been common practice at estate tileries: part of the output was used on the estate itself, while the remainder was sold outside.

RINGMER

Archaeological evidence

Introduction

Although tile waste does not occur in the same profusion as pottery scatters at Ringmer, several probable and possible tile kilns have been observed by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr and others. For convenience, the evidence is listed below according to reliability of the identification.

Excavated kilns

144. Potters Field: Kiln A (TQ 4493 1287; Parcel 8890)

A tile kiln was excavated in 1894. The parallel firing tunnels were set below ground level and the base of the kiln was constructed of 'bricks or blocks their dimensions being approximately 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.'

(Martin 1902, 131-2).

A curious arch, which was set off-centre to the line of the firing tunnel in the end wall of the kiln, appears to belong to another adjacent structure; alternatively, it may represent modification of an earlier construction phase. Contrary to the statement by Barton (1979, 180), however, none of the flue arches had survived: fig. 4 of the original report to which he refers shows Kiln B,

not this structure.

(Martin 1902; Legge 1902, 81; 1903, 3; Barton 1979, 180-2)

145. Potters Field: Kiln B (TQ 4499 1278; Parcel 9779)

A tile kiln excavated in 1894 was re-examined by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr in 1972. He observed that only part of the structure originally uncovered had survived.

The published drawings indicate that there were two parallel firing tunnels set below ground level, with six remaining flue arches (not five as recorded by Barton 1979, 80).

Martin (1902, 130-2) implies that the kiln was constructed of brick, but re-examination of the structure has shown that the walls and arches were of stone. However, there were fragments of other brick walls adjacent to the kiln.

(Martin 1902; Legge 1902, 81; 1903, 3; Barton 1979, 180-2;

Finds (1972): Barbican House Museum, Lewes)

Probable tile kilns

146. Kiln Field (TQ 4504 1278; Parcel 0989)

A probable tile kiln has been observed by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (pers. comm., 1977) and the site is noted in the records of Lewes Archaeological Group.

147. Ryngmer Park (TQ 4430 1261)

A probable tile kiln is noted in the records of Lewes Archaeological Group.

Other possible tile kilns

148. The following sites have been observed by Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (pers. comm., 1977):-

Barnett's Mead (c. TQ 451 127; Parcel 1881)

Cemetery (TQ 4449 1249; Parcel 4850)

Delves Field (TQ 447 127 and 446 126; Parcel 6574)

A total of six or seven possible tile kilns has been observed on the east side of Delves Field.

Great Meadow (c. TQ 455 128; Parcel 4884)

Other possible tile wasters

149. Delves House (TQ 4470 1258; Parcel 6759)

Delves Field (c. TQ 447 126; Parcel 7771)

Ringmer Green (TQ 4486 1268; Parcel 8061)

Documentary evidence

150. 1305-6 The rental of the Archbishop's lands at South Malling states that the Ringmer potters paid a clay rent which included licence to have 'clay (terram) for the making of tiles'.
(Redwood & Wilson 1958, 138; Bleach 1982, 49)
- 1534-5 John Gillott of Ringmer supplied 350 brickstones and 115 ridge tiles for works at Lewes Priory.
(Bleach 1982, 45)

Discussion

The distribution of probable and possible tile kilns at Ringmer is shown in relation to medieval pottery scatters on fig. 5.2. From this it would seem that the medieval (?) tile kilns were situated around Delves Field, whereas the potters appear to have worked principally on land to the north of Bishop's Lane. The two tile kilns excavated in Potters Field are probably somewhat later, and Barton (1979, 181) believed that the use of brick suggests a date after 1400. Moreover, he has noted that the size of the bricks in Kiln A conforms to the statutory requirements confirmed in 1570-1. Although Kiln B is now known to have been constructed of stone rather than brick, the discovery of other brick walls nearby supports the suggested late medieval or post-medieval date. Nevertheless, the problems of dating tile kilns present so far unresolved difficulties for interpreting the chronological relationship between pottery and tile manufacture (see Section 9.1.6 nos. 483-501).

Documentary sources imply that potters were engaged in tile-making during the first decade of the fourteenth century, if not earlier, but, despite the extent of his observations, Mr. C. E. Knight-Farr (pers. comm., 1977) has been unable to identify any tile kilns which he can date earlier than the fourteenth/fifteenth century. Again, however, it is difficult to establish a precise chronology from the archaeological evidence, and it may be significant that fragments of tile were found embedded in the walls of the early pottery kiln at Barnetts Mead. On present evidence, however, there can be no certainty that these tiles were manufactured on the site.

Bleach (1982, 44-5) has argued that pottery manufacture gave way to brick and tile-making during the second half of the sixteenth century. Brickmakers are recorded in 1588, 1594 and 1640 (VCH Sussex 1907, 253), and there was a brick kiln at Ringmer in 1651 (ESRO: FA/806). As witnessed by the order from John Gillott in 1534-5, brickmakers may also have made tiles. The hand of another local craftsman may also be represented by the inscription 'Mary Cruse made me begorr, 1791' discovered on the underside of a ridge tile from Ringmer church. Interestingly, the name is that of a woman, but the very presence of the inscription could imply that it was unusual for her to be making tiles.

Whatever the exact duration of tile manufacture at Ringmer, it is clear that tilers were attracted to this area by the availability of Gault Clay. Similar raw materials were exploited extensively for medieval and later tile-making in Kent and Surrey, as well as elsewhere in Sussex.

RYE

Archaeological evidence

151. Spit(t)al Field (TQ 9218 2109)

Roof-tiles, roof furniture and slip-decorated floor tiles are represented among wasters associated with the kilns excavated by Mr. L. Vidler in 1931-2. His discoveries were reported in three volumes of the Sussex Archaeological Collections.

(Vidler 1932; 1933; 1936)

The structures are discussed here in the gazetteer of pottery production sites (see Section 9.1.6 no. 502), but three significant stratigraphic details were noted in the excavation reports:-

(i) "..... the broken fragments, as well as the few whole tiles, that have been found are mixed and scattered at all but the lowest depths among the pottery fragments."

(Vidler 1932, 93-4)

(ii) Small floor tiles were confined to an oval spread between Kilns 1 and 3.

(ibid., 1933, 59)

(iii) The larger size of decorated floor tiles occurred in association with the white-slipped earthenwares and were scattered throughout the excavation. However, the excavator noted that 'both had been largely used in the building up of the upper parts of the kilns'.

(ibid., 1933, 57)

Like the pottery, the tiles from Vidler's excavation were deposited in the Ypres Tower Museum, Rye. They remained there until 1981 when the collection was transferred to the Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

Personal names (pre-1500)

152. 1497 John Tyler
 (Dell 1962, 235)

Discussion

The kilns at Spit(t)al Field, Rye, are akin to the typical form of medieval tile kiln. Indeed, Barton (1979, 156) has suggested that they were used principally for firing tiles and that pottery was fired in a smaller single-flue kiln. The excavator, however, was of a different opinion when he said:-

"First of all I wish to make it quite clear that the pottery kiln was primarily one for making household utensils, such as pots, jugs, bowls, lids, dishes, pipkins, roofing tiles, etc., and the making of floor tiles formed two short and casual episodes, evidently for definite purposes."

(Vidler 1933, 47)

Clearly, roof-tiles and roof furniture formed a higher proportion of the output than floor tiles, but it has been argued elsewhere that these kilns were almost certainly used for firing pottery as well (see Section 9.1.6 no. 502). The most likely interpretation is that the same chambers were used, as the need arose, for separate loads of pottery and tiles, but such a suggestion is incapable of proof.

The limited stratigraphic evidence from the excavation implies that 'plain' (i.e. roof?) tiles were discarded - and, therefore, manufactured? - during the same period as the earthenwares bearing elaborately incised designs. However, if the statement that tiles were not found in the lowest levels can be taken at face value, this may imply that ceramic building materials were added to the repertoire of an already established pottery. Alternatively, this aspect of the archaeological record may have no chronological significance, and it could simply represent the stratified debris from different kiln loads.

In his second report, the excavator drew attention to the fact that the larger size floor tiles were associated with the distinctive earthenwares coated with an external white slip (Vidler 1933, 57). Independent evidence, however, shows these to be of very different date: the pottery almost certainly belongs to the fifteenth century, while Vidler himself cites stylistic parallels for attributing the floor tiles to the last

quarter of the thirteenth century (ibid. 1932, 96). Internal evidence is, therefore, of little value in dating the floor tiles either in absolute terms or in relation to the pottery.

Nevertheless, the late thirteenth-century date suggested for at least some of the floor tiles is earlier than that of c. 1300 proposed by Barton (1979, 219) for the initial repertoire of pottery. In view of the evidence for earlier Rye wares at Battle Abbey, however, this does not imply that floor tiles formed the original output. If anything, the stylistic date of the floor tiles reinforces the chronological evidence from Battle. On the other hand, the smaller floor tiles are probably somewhat later than the larger ones. An example of this series of smaller designs was found 'about 4 ft. down in the south chapel of Rye church' (Vidler 1932, 95 n. 3). Although the stratigraphic context is far from clear, this Early English chancel chapel can be dated to the last half of the thirteenth century, and it is possible that the tile was associated with its construction.

Much of the evidence for the sequence of output from the Spit(t)al Field kilns is contradictory. Roof-tiles and roof furniture probably formed a regular element in the repertoire, but it seems that floor tiles were manufactured at more specific periods, perhaps by specialist craftsmen who joined the enterprise for a while before moving on elsewhere. General conclusions such as these can safely be drawn from the limited evidence available, but more specific statements about the relative chronology of floor tiles and pottery types could only be derived from a meticulously recorded excavation supported by the discovery of both pots and tiles in dated contexts elsewhere. Neither of these criteria is fulfilled at Rye, and the written sources, too, are unhelpful because the surname of John Tyler would almost certainly have been hereditary by the fifteenth century.

SALEHURST

Place-names

1528-9	Tylers Lane (Vivian 1953, 83-5 no. 56)	
153. 1528-9 (?)	Tylehurst (ibid., 83-5 no. 56)	TQ 746 259
154. 1580	Tylers Wood (ibid., 53 no. 32)	TQ 747 265
c. 1840	Tile House Field (Tithe Award no. 1101)	

Discussion

The place-name 'Tilehurst' recorded in the sixteenth century may contain the element -oast (kiln) corrupted to 'hurst'. Moreover, the name 'Tylers Lane' (now Merrimans Lane) given to a road rather than to a property may indicate a derivation from local craftsmen rather than from a surname. The geology of this area would certainly be favourable for tile manufacture.

SELMESTON

Archaeological evidence

155. Mr. J. Bell (pers. comm., 1977) has reported a tile waster from Selmeston, but there is no further evidence of tile manufacture.

Discussion

Tile waste was sometimes used as hard core (Moorhouse 1981, 107), so the discovery of a waster at Selmeston must be treated with caution. Nevertheless, the parish lies astride the outcrop of Gault Clay which is known to have been exploited for tile-making elsewhere in Sussex, and there is documentary evidence for a sixteenth-century or earlier tiliary in the neighbouring parish of Alciston (see no. 124, above).

Telham: see BATTLE

WILMINGTON

Documentary evidence

156. 1539 'ye tyler of Wilmington' supplied 5,000 tiles at 4s. per 1,000.

(ESRO: Budgen 95/33)

Discussion

Medieval pottery was made at Abbot's Wood on the boundary between Wilmington and Arlington, and there is evidence for eighteenth-century pottery manufacture in the parish (see Section 9.1.6 no. 529). The location of the sixteenth-century tiliary is not known, but it was presumably on the clay subsoils in the northern part of the parish. There may perhaps have been an association with Wilmington Priory.

WINCHELSEA

Personal names (pre-1500)

157. 1358 John Tighlere

(Cooper 1850, 150)

Discussion

There are known instances at Kingston, Ashtead and Reigate where tiles were supplied during the second half of the fourteenth century by craftsmen bearing the surname Tiler or one of its variants (see nos. 12 and 89-110, above). At this date, however, there can be no proof that the surname of John Tighlere denoted his occupation. Even if he was a tiler, he may have been one who laid tiles rather than a tile-maker.

9.4.7 West Sussex

ANGMERING

Personal names (pre-1350)

158. 1296 Stepho le Tyghelere
 (Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 70)
- 1332 Ad' le Tighelar
 (ibid., 263)

Discussion

Both Stephen and Adam are listed under Ecclesden in the Lay Subsidy rolls. The former was assessed at 1s. 6d.; the latter at 3d. (Hudson 1910, 70; 263). Their low rate of assessment and the descriptive element 'le' suggests that they were tilers. Moreover, it can be inferred from the location of Ecclesden near an outcrop of the Reading Beds and London Clay that Stephen and Adam were probably tile-makers exploiting the same clay which was certainly used for medieval tile manufacture elsewhere in this part of Sussex (see no. 170, below).

Binsted: see TORTINGTON

BURGESS HILL

Documentary evidence

159. Brickmaking is recorded at Burgess Hill (formerly St. Johns Common) at least from the seventeenth century onwards. Tiles were made at the four known potteries during the nineteenth century, and hand-made tiles are still produced at the Keymer Junction works.

CHICHESTER

Archaeological evidence

160. Orchard Street (1 St. Pauls Road)
- Tile wasters were incorporated below the walls of the medieval pottery kiln discovered in 1967, and they were also found in pits which were either contemporary with or earlier than the kiln. There can be no certainty that tiles were fired in the pottery kiln, but tile and pottery waste was inextricably mixed. Output of the workshop also included chimney pots.
- (Down & Rule 1971, 153-64; Barton 1979, 158-70)

161. New Magistrates Courthouse, Southgate

Two shouldered peg tiles were found stacked at the base of a single-flue (pottery?) kiln exposed during salvage excavations in 1974.

Both of the tiles were under-fired wasters, but they do not afford conclusive proof that tiles were fired in this kiln. A dense scatter of wasters observed about 28m to the west of the kiln also contained a large quantity of glazed roof-tiles and ridge tiles.

(Down 1978, 10-16)

Documentary evidence

162. 1324 One William King transported roof-tiles from Chichester (presumably made there) to Portchester.
(Cunliffe 1977, 124)

Discussion

There can be little doubt that the production of roof-tiles and roof furniture at Chichester was closely linked with pottery manufacture. Indeed, the same kilns may have been used for both pottery and tiles.

Barton (in Down & Rule 1971, 163) has suggested a thirteenth-century date for pottery associated with the Orchard Street kiln. Moreover, the stratigraphy demonstrates that tiles must have been made there before the kiln was constructed.

Only a small quantity of material was salvaged from the Southgate kilns, but Down (1978, 16) believes that the forms are broadly contemporary with those at Orchard Street. At the time of discovery, the shouldered roof-tiles could not be paralleled either in the city or elsewhere. It was, therefore, proposed that they formed a special batch of a type which was not part of the regular repertoire (ibid., 16). In the light of subsequent discoveries at London, however, shouldered peg tiles are now a recognised medieval form. They were the predominant type in a late twelfth-century deposit at Seal House (Armitage et al. 1981, 361). Thus, some of the broken wasters from Southgate which have been reconstructed in the published excavation report as conventional peg tiles (Down 1978, 15 fig. 3.4 nos. 18-19) may belong to the shouldered type. One of the so-called 'lugs' (ibid., no. 21) may also be from a shouldered tile, but at least one example certainly did not have a shoulder (ibid., no. 17).

Discussion

There is some doubt whether the tiles are wasters or whether, as stated in the records of the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division, they indicate the presence of nearby buildings associated with the kiln or workshop.

HARTING

Personal names (pre-1350)

166. 1332 Robto le Tyghelar
 (Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 236)

Discussion

Robert le Tyghelar was assessed at 9d. in the 1332 Lay Subsidy rolls. His relatively low assessment combined with the descriptive element 'le' accompanying his surname indicates that he was almost certainly a tiler.

The Gault Clay in the valley of the West Sussex Rother near the northern edge of Harting parish was exploited for brickmaking until c. 1960 (Maj. Gen. L. A. Hawes, pers. comm., 1977) and there is every reason to suppose that these raw materials would also have been favoured by a medieval tile-maker.

KEYMER

Documentary evidence

167. c. 1600 A Survey of Keymer records that there was a 'tile oast and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre grown about it in the common at Stutforth' where clay was obtained for brick and tile-making at a rent of 20s. per acre.
 (ESRO: Survey of Keymer)

Discussion

The parish of Keymer lies astride the Low Weald north of the Downs. Narrow outcrops of Upper Greensand, Gault Clay, Lower Greensand and Weald Clay are all to be found within the parish.

NUTHURST

Personal names (pre-1350)

168. 1327 Willo. Teglere
 (Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 155)

Discussion

William Teglere was assessed at 3s. in the 1327 Lay Subsidy rolls (Hudson 1910, 155). This figure is high by comparison with known potters and tile-makers. Nevertheless, Nuthurst lies on the junction between Weald Clay and the Hastings Beds and, thus, raw materials would have been available for tile manufacture. In the absence of corroborative evidence, however, this surname cannot be assumed to denote William's occupation.

POLING

Personal names (pre-1350)

169. 1332 Ad' le Tighelar
 (Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 267)

Discussion

Poling is one of several villages on the Sussex coastal plain where circumstantial evidence for pottery or tile manufacture coincides with outcrops of the Reading Beds clay.

Adam le Tighelar was assessed at only 8d. in the 1332 Lay Subsidy rolls (Hudson 1910, 267), and this low figure, combined with the descriptive element 'le', indicates that he must have been a tiler. The fact that Poling is situated on a restricted outcrop of clay suggests that Adam was a tile-maker rather than one who laid tiles.

TORTINGTON

Archaeological evidence

170. 'All the World' (now 'Tyghlers'), Binsted (SU 9791 0655)

Excavations by Mr. C. Ainsworth in 1965-6 revealed a medieval tile-kiln and an adjacent pottery kiln. The two structures had been built back-to-back, with the tile kiln facing north. Work was hampered by the presence of a willow tree on top of the tile kiln, but details of its plan were elucidated.

The rectangular structure was built of tiles bonded with clay. Inside, the surface of the walls had become vitrified. There was a central spine wall from which sprang eight pairs of arches spanning the firing tunnels. A few tiles thought to represent the residue from the last firing were found above the arches. At the south end, there was a broader arch, which would have supported the end wall of the firing chamber. The west wall appeared to have been extended on a flint foundation.

Output of the tilery included both roof tiles and slip-decorated floor tiles, but it is not certain whether other roof furniture was fired in the tile kiln or in the smaller pottery kiln.

(Wilson & Hurst 1967, 316-8; Barton 1979, 170-1; Finds (including correspondence): Worthing Museum)

171. Gravel Pits, near Slindon (SU 9777 0730)

A seventeenth-century tile kiln was cut by a mechanical excavator in 1965-6. The structure shown to staff of the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division (SU 90 NE 28) had two parallel walls with a stokehole to the north. Inside, the brick walls had become vitrified, and there was a scatter of burnt chalk.

Three other kilns were located using a proton gradiometer.

(Evans 1968, 137)

Personal names (pre-1350)

172. 1332 Johe le Tighelar

(Lay Subsidy: Hudson 1910, 256)

Discussion

John le Tighelar was assessed at 8d. in the 1332 Lay Subsidy rolls for the 'Villat de Tortiton et Biensted' (Hudson 1910, 256). He was almost certainly a tile-maker, and the kiln found in 1965 may represent the site of his workshop. It is perhaps significant that his name does not appear in the earlier Subsidies of 1296 or 1327, which might indicate that the tilery was not established until the second quarter of the fourteenth century. Nevertheless, there is every likelihood of other kilns in the area and it is impossible to establish a firm connection between the archaeological evidence and a single occupational surname recorded in the Lay Subsidy rolls.

Floor tiles appear to have formed a minor element in the repertoire. One can speculate, therefore, that they were made by a specialist craftsman who joined the pre-existing workshop to meet a specific order - perhaps for Tortington Priory less than 3km away.

Supplies of both red and white-firing clay would have been available from the Reading Beds on which the kiln is situated. Further details of the raw materials are included in the discussion of pottery manufacture at Binsted (see Section 9.1.3 no. 104). The duration of medieval tile-making has not been established, but none of the pottery associated with the kiln complex can be dated later than the fifteenth century. However, the discovery of kilns attributed to the seventeenth century found elsewhere in the parish of Tortington implies continued

exploitation of the Reading Beds Clay for tile-making well into the post-medieval period.

WORTHING

Goring

Archaeological evidence

173. Potlands Farm (TQ 092 055)

A scatter of possible tile waste has been reported. The distribution of this material near the present farmhouse suggests that there may have been a tile kiln in the vicinity of Potlands Farm. (Mr. C. Ainsworth, pers. comm., 1979)

Discussion

The place-name 'Potlands' suggests a possible association with pottery manufacture (see Section 9.1.7 no. 645). Potlands Farm lies at the junction between the Oldhaven Beds and the London Clay, and there is a working brickyard nearby in the adjacent parish of Clapham.