

and Anne Norwood, 1847–77, Eton, or Richard Norwood, 1839–1903, Eton (Oswald 1975, 161).

DISCUSSION

Despite Staines being recorded as having its own clay tobacco pipe industry (Higgins 1981, 217) and a late 17th or early 18th century pipe kiln being excavated at Elmsleigh House, Staines (Jones 2010, 85), there is no obvious evidence here for locally made pipes being smoked by the end-users living within the study area. The evidence of the maker-marked pipes suggests that the clay tobacco pipes were marketed from Eton, Buckinghamshire and especially those associated with the Norwood family. It may be that the Eton clay tobacco pipe industry was supplying Staines with pipes at the end of the 18th and throughout the 19th century when a local industry was not existent. What the assemblages demonstrated was that the Thames was used for the distribution of clay tobacco pipes to riverside towns to the west of Greater London.

Coins, by Murray Andrews

Four coins were recovered during the archaeological investigations. They consist exclusively of ‘single finds’ deposited individually, probably as a result of accidental loss. Three coins date to the Roman period, and comprise a copper-alloy *antoninianus* of Valerian (SF 2), a copper-alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine (SF 24), and a copper-alloy *nummus* of an uncertain 4th century issuer (SF 1); while two of these occurred as residual finds in medieval contexts (SFs 1 and 2), one is a primary inclusion in the late 4th century fill [219] of a large late Roman pit [222] in trench 22. All three coins are characteristic examples of the low- to mid-value petty coinage that circulated extensively during the prime of Romano-British monetisation in the mid-3rd to 4th centuries (Reece 1995, 183), and have clear local parallels in the coin assemblage from the roadside settlement at Elmsleigh House, Staines (Hammerson 1976, 119–20). The fourth coin is a heavily-corroded 19th century halfpenny of an uncertain issuer (SF 6) found in the late 19th century context [69]; like the earlier coins, it is representative of the everyday ‘small change’ used as a means of payment for wages and small-scale purchases in Victorian England.

CATALOGUE

Roman

Context [52]. SF 2. Copper-alloy *antoninianus* of Valerian. AD 255–6. RIC V Valerian 113, Cuneo 504. Obverse: [IM]P [C P LIC VALERIANVS P F AVG], Radiate and draped bust right. Reverse: [PROV]I[DENTIA AVGG]. Providentia standing left holding baton and cornucopiae. Die axis 180°, weight 1.7g. Moderate wear. Moderate corrosion.

Context [219]. SF 24. Copper-alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 330–5. As LRBC I 56–7. Obverse: Illegible, Laureate and cuirassed bust right. Reverse: [GL]OR [IA EXERC ITVS], Two soldiers holding two standards. Mint-mark [T]RS, mint of Trier. Die axis 0°, weight 1.7g. Moderate wear. Moderate corrosion.

Context [34]. SF 1. Copper-alloy *nummus* of an uncertain issuer. c AD 300–400. Obverse: Illegible, indeterminate. Reverse: Illegible, indeterminate. Die axis uncertain, weight 0.9g. Heavy wear. Moderate corrosion.

Post-medieval

Context [69]. SF 6. Copper-alloy halfpenny of an uncertain 19th century issuer. 1800–1900. Obverse: Illegible, indeterminate. Reverse: Illegible, indeterminate. Die axis uncertain, weight 8.4g. Uncertain wear. Heavy corrosion. Fragmentary.