Short articles

Archaeological investigations at the junction of High Street and Kilnmead, Crawley, West Sussex

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with contributions by Luke Barber & Jeremy Hodgkinson

INTRODUCTION

Planning permission was granted by Crawley Borough Council for the erection of an office block on land at the junction of Kilnmead and High Street, Crawley, West Sussex (Fig. 1). A requirement for an archaeological evaluation of the site prior to the commencement of groundworks was made a condition of that permission. This report represents a summary of the main archive reports from the preliminary evaluation (Stevens 1998a) and from the subsequent excavation phase (Stevens 1998b) which are housed with the site archive in Crawley Museum.

THE EVALUATION TRENCHES

Four evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated at the site during the early part of February 1998 (Fig. 1). The trenches were cut through the tarmac surface of a former car park and layers of modern leveling until the surface of the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand was encountered.

Trench T1 was found to contain 13 archaeological features comprising small pits, postholes, two ditches, and the course of a modern culvert. The features contained high concentrations of iron-working slag and were presumed to be medieval in origin. Similarly, slag-rich features were also found in Trench T2, which formed the focus of the larger excavation.

Trench T3 contained part of the surviving foundations of a brick-built structure and a number of slag-rich pits, which were again presumed to be of medieval origin. Trench T4 contained a modern drainage pipe and disused gas-pipe.

THE AREA EXCAVATION

The decision was taken to excavate part of the 'footprint' of the proposed building prior to the development of the site. The removal of between 500 mm and 770 mm of car-park surface and other overburden revealed a number of archaeological features cut into the underlying natural clays and sands at a height of approximately 67 m OD (Fig. 2). The remains consisted of a number of pits of varying size all containing similar fills with high concentrations of iron-working slag, a small number of which contained medieval pottery. Part of the foundation of a post-medieval building was also uncovered, as were a number of features dating from the use of the site as the garden of the house. The northern end of the site was found to have been heavily disturbed during the removal of a hedge line.

The most northerly surviving features were a group of three inter-cutting pits, (74/75), (76/77), and the third, latest, pit (35) which contained two separate fills, with an uppermost slag-rich fill (36) overlying a layer of silting (37), which suggested that the pit had been left open for some time before backfilling with the main upper fill. Primary silting had also occurred in another pit in this part of the site (5/6).

Further to the west, a pair of inter-cutting pits provided dating evidence. The earlier of the pits (26/27) was cut by a deeper pit (8/9) which contained medieval pottery. Similar pits (16/17), (46/47), (48/49) (56/57), and a post-hole (18/19) lay nearby, but none contained any artefacts other than lumps of slag.

There was a noticeable concentration of features in the south-west quarter of the site. Two large, inter-cutting pits provided dating evidence. Pit (64/65) was cut by a larger pit (62/63) from which medieval pottery was recovered. There was a layer of silting (78) at the bottom of the feature similar to that encountered in pits (5/6) and (35/36). Another slag-rich pit (66/67) was located nearby.

In the extreme south-western corner of the site there were more slag-filled, inter-cutting features. The earliest pit (40/41) contained medieval pottery. This feature was cut by a smaller pit (38/39). The south-eastern corner of the area excavation also produced medieval features. The largest was a pit (22/23) with four other smaller pits (20/21), (50/51), (52/53) and (54/55). Pit 50/51 contained medieval pottery.

The brick and sandstone foundations (60/61) encountered at the southern end of the excavation area are those of 'The Magazine', a former oats store converted into cottages before 1804 (Nadine Hygate pers. comm.). The other recorded features were post-medieval in origin, dating from the use of the site as a garden.

THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

THE POTTERY by Luke Barber

With the exception of Victorian material, which was not collected in the field, the evaluation produced no pottery of archaeological interest. The follow-on area excavation however, produced a very small assemblage of material (17 sherds weighing 70 g from five different contexts). The assemblage can be divided into two periods: the later medieval (10 sherds from four contexts) and post-medieval (7 sherds from pit 42/43).

The medieval material is represented by small sherds,

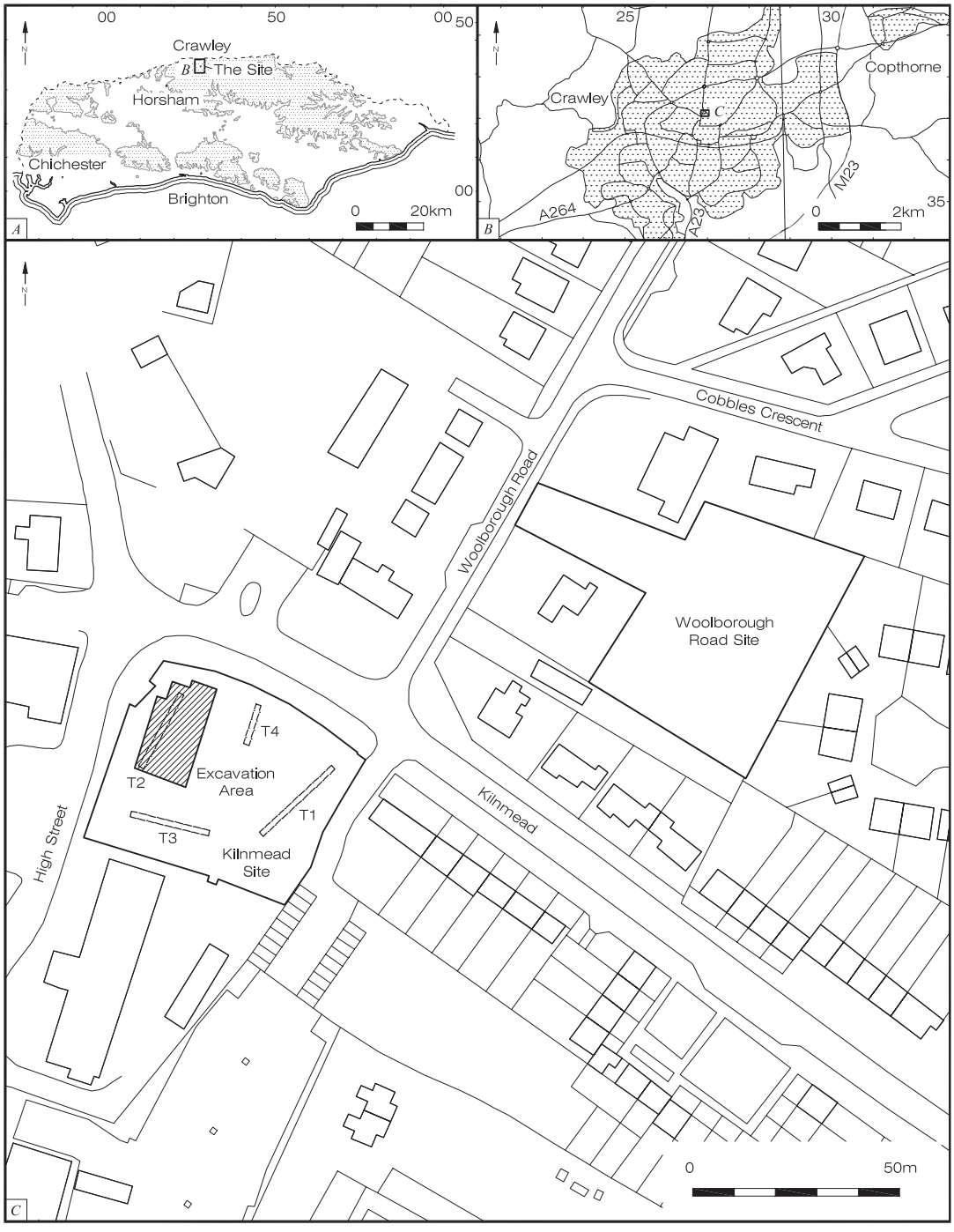

Fig. 1. Site location plan.

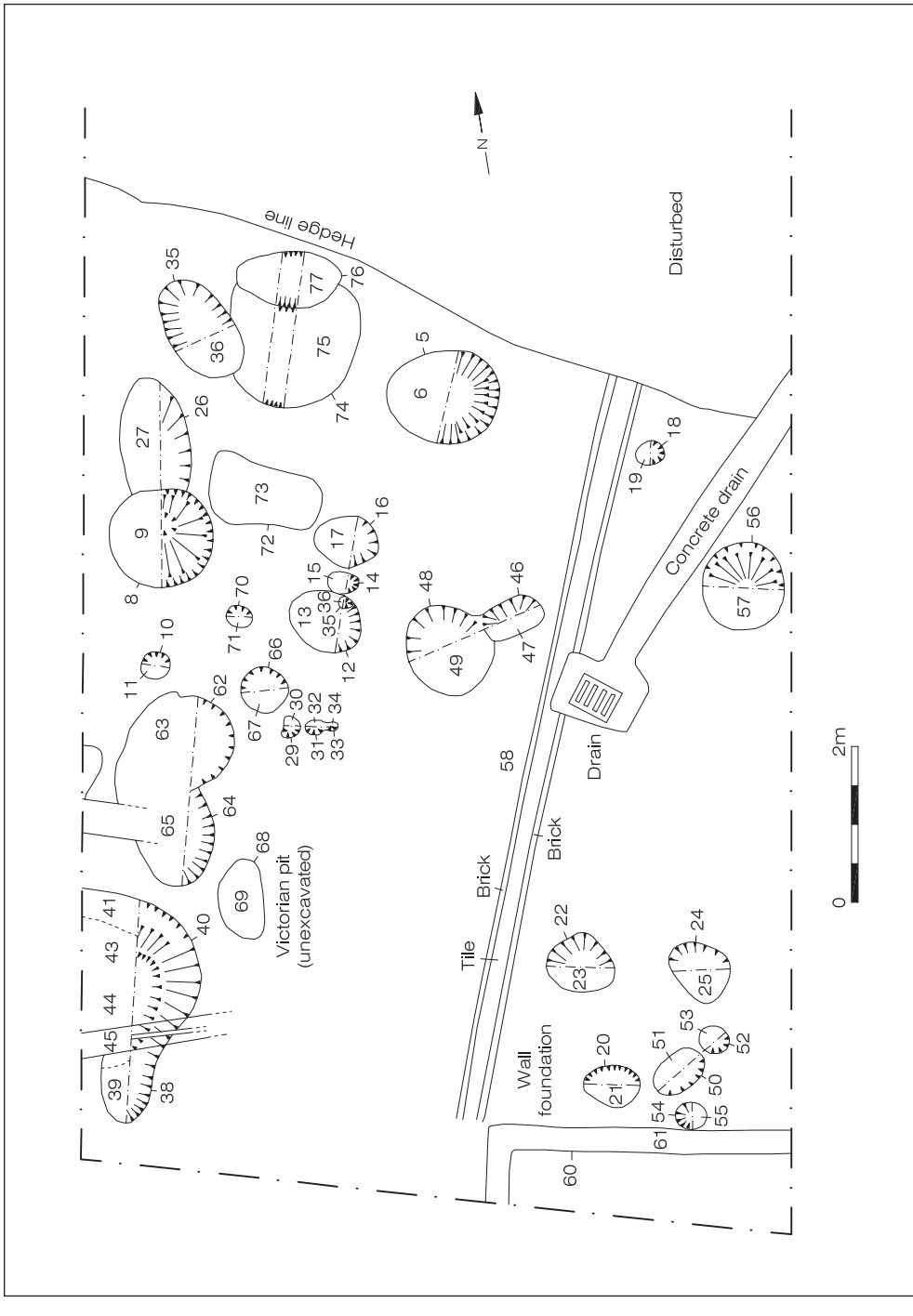

Fig. 2. Area excavation feature plan.

most of which are abraded and as such suggest a fair degree of redeposition, presumably at the same time as the slag material. The sherds are all from cooking pots and jugs in sand-tempered fabrics equating to Earlswood and West Sussex Ware products (Fabrics 1a, 1c, 2 and 4, in Barber 1997) and suggest a later thirteenth- to fourteenth-century date range for the features (pits 8/9, 40/41, 50/51 and 62/63). The small group of post-medieval pottery from the 'garden' features shows less sign of abrasion. All the sherds are from an internally green-glazed Border Ware/Graffham bowl of late sixteenth- to seventeenth-century date.

THE SLAG by Luke Barber
incorporating comments by Jeremy Hodgkinson
The slag from the site is all the result of ironworking, with both bloomery and forging slag present. However, the assemblage is dominated by bloomery slag (both furnace cinder and tap slag) suggesting that smelting was the main process being undertaken in the vicinity. Indeed, several pieces of iron ore (in pits 50/51 and 52/53) are also present. The smaller quantities of forging slag attest to some secondary working. The total absence of blast furnace slag would tend to confirm the late medieval date of the activity. Most of the slag exhibits signs of weathering, suggesting that it was left exposed, perhaps in heaps, before being dumped into the pits.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Luke Barber
Environmental samples were taken at the site, and were examined by Pat Hinton. However, the examined samples contained few seeds and only small quantities of charcoal. This is likely to be the result of both the acidic nature of the sub-soil at the site and of its probable proximity to an industrial rather than domestic activity area. In such a situation food refuse is unlikely to be incorporated into the archaeological deposits.

The low quantity of charcoal from the site is surprising and suggests that only weathered slag was dumped into the pits rather than associated burnt deposits from the industrial activities. The small quantity of charcoal makes further study futile; details of the environmental samples are housed with the archive.

DISCUSSION

The archaeological investigation at the junction of Kilnmead and High Street produced evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity. The foundations of 'The Magazines' encountered in the evaluation trenches and in the excavated area, and the large number of later features illustrated the post-medieval utilisation of the site, with a brick building and garden area. This is supported by clear documentary and cartographic evidence (Stevens 1998b)

The earlier use of the site was represented by a number of slag-filled pits and a small quantity of medieval pottery. Although the assemblage of pottery was small, it did provide dating evidence for the ironworking in the vicinity. The discovery of thirteenth- and fourteenth-century pottery in close association with both bloomery and forging slag shows that both smelting and secondary working were being carried out at that date in close proximity to the site.

The paucity of pottery and of the environmental evidence suggests that the site was not used for the disposal of domestic refuse during the medieval period. In addition, the high concentrations of slag in the pits suggest a deliberate backfilling with the material, rather than its accidental inclusion with other waste, a phenomenon noted in cesspits at the Old Post Office site (Stevens 1997). It is likely that the pits were dug for clay which was then used to line nearby furnaces (Cleere & Crossley 1985, 38), and that the waste products from the smelting and subsequent forging processes were then eventually deposited in the conveniently placed, still-open holes. This hypothesis is given some credence by the presence of silting in the bottom of some of the pits and by the weathering of the slag, suggesting a delay between the clay-digging and the deposition of the slag after the production of the iron.

Evidence suggests that the northern end of the High Street was given over to the medieval iron industry. It is apparent that late medieval ironworking activity was carried out in a considerably wider area than the extent of the current site, given the presence of ironworking hearths as well as large quantities of slag recorded during an excavation on the opposite side of the High Street. Archaeomagnetic dating carried out at that site suggests that at least one of the hearths was contemporary with pottery deposited at the current site (Cooke 2001). Results of an evaluation some 60 m to the north, at No. 7 Woolborough Road (Fig. 1), also uncovered pits containing ironworking slag, demonstrating this activity extended to the north. Although no dating evidence was recovered, the similarity of the fills to those encountered at the current site suggests that the features were also medieval in date (Stevens 2000).

Originally it was thought this site and its environs contained clear evidence of medieval industrial activity deliberately located away from the residential core, which was believed to be centered further to the south on the High Street (Stevens 1998b), as seen at the Old Post Office site (Stevens 1997) and on sites investigated prior to the construction of the Relief Road (Saunders 1998). However, recent large-scale excavations at the Asda site at the southern end of the High Street have shown the presence of medieval ironworking in this part of the settlement too (Stevens in prep.), demonstrating that there was actually no clear industrial/domestic dichotomy in the topography of the medieval town. Hence the current site should not be considered in isolation, but should be interpreted as part of the rapidly growing corpus of data from archaeological sites in the town.

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Archaeological investigations at the site of Loxwood Place Farm, Loxwood, West Sussex

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INTRODUCTION

In 1997 Chichester District Council granted planning permission for the demolition of some of the farm buildings at Loxwood Place Farm, Loxwood, West Sussex, and for the redevelopment of the site, which is located at NGR TQ 0380 3141 (Fig. 1). The presence of an earthwork (presumed to be one arm of a moat) suggested that the area had archaeological potential. Trial trenching produced evidence of activity from the thirteenth to eighteenth centuries (Kirk 1996) and examination of a seventeenth-century barn revealed the re-use of fourteenth-century timbers (Martin & Martin 1997). The excavation was undertaken after the demolition of the buildings, before the commencement of groundworks. This report is a summary of the main archive report (Stevens 1997), which is housed with the remainder of the archive in Chichester Museum.

THE EXCAVATION

Following the discovery of archaeological remains during the evaluation of the site, seven trenches were mechanically excavated in order to investigate the potential alignment of the moat and to explore the archaeological remains in the 'interior' (Fig. 1: Trenches A–H). The underlying clay was encountered at a height of approximately 31.50 m OD over the whole site, which was found to have been heavily truncated during the construction, utilization and demolition of the farm buildings.

Trenches A, B, D, E, F and H contained evidence of recent activity, including the foundations of the brick and stone walls of farm buildings, brick-lined drains and shallow pits containing fragments of modern brick and tile, interpreted as recently-cut garden features. The only feature to produce significant datable artefacts was a small post-medieval pit (Cut 96/97) in Trench E. However, the other two trenches did contain medieval remains.

Trench C produced a small number of archaeological features (Fig. 2). The most productive was a stretch of ditch, Cut 26. Its fill (Context 27) contained a large assemblage of sixteenth- to seventeenth-century pottery, animal bone, oyster shell, worked stone, tile, slag and metalwork as well as residual medieval ridge tile and pottery (see below).

A concentration of medieval features was encountered at the western end of the trench. Medieval pottery was recovered from post-holes 34/35, 38/39, 40/41 and 50/51. In addition post-hole 36/37 contained oyster shell and ironworking slag as well as medieval pottery, and post-hole 66/67 also contained ironworking slag in association with medieval pottery sherds. None of the other features excavated in the vicinity produced datable evidence, but the similarity of their shape and fills to those of the medieval features suggests they were broadly contemporary. None of the other features in the trench contained datable material.

Trench G contained the brick and stone foundations of farm buildings and other recently deposited contexts resulting from the agricultural use of the area, including areas of flooring, deposits of farm waste and a section of modern ditch (Fig. 3). However, medieval features were also identified including a V-profiled ditch which ran north–south across the trench (Cut 2). The uppermost fill (Context 3) contained medieval pottery and ironworking slag. The lower fill (Context 4) produced no artefacts and appeared to be the result of silting of the open ditch. The feature had been re-cut (Cut 5), and the fill (Context 6) also produced medieval pottery and slag.

A large pit (Cut 16) was located in the southern part of the trench. There was one fill (Context 17), from which medieval pottery and ironworking slag were recovered. No other features were observed in the trench, although a copper-alloy crotal bell dating from the sixteenth to seventeenth centuries was recovered from the topsoil.

THE FINDS

THE POTTERY by Luke Barber

The site produced 132 sherds of pottery (1725 g) from 11 different contexts. These are listed by context in Table 1 with their suggested deposition date.

The bulk of the medieval pottery can be assigned to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries although fifteenth-century material is also present but in smaller quantities. No pottery dating from earlier than the thirteenth century is present. The assemblage is small, consisting of only 44 sherds (this figure does not include some residual pieces in Context 27). The largest single group is from Context 39 (28 sherds) with two cooking pot rims and jug sherds present. The majority of the medieval sherds, as is to be expected, are body sherds

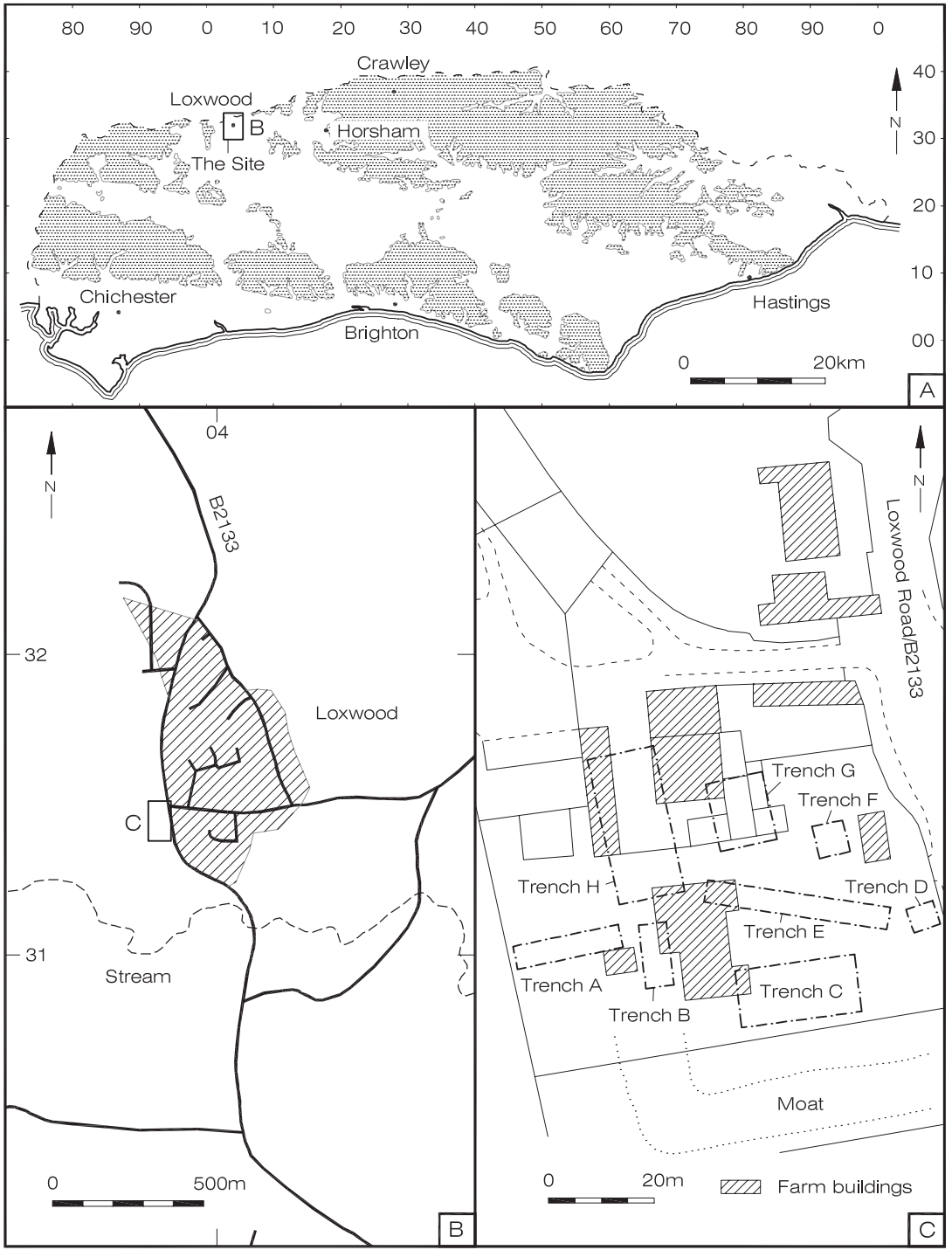

Fig. 1. Site location plan.

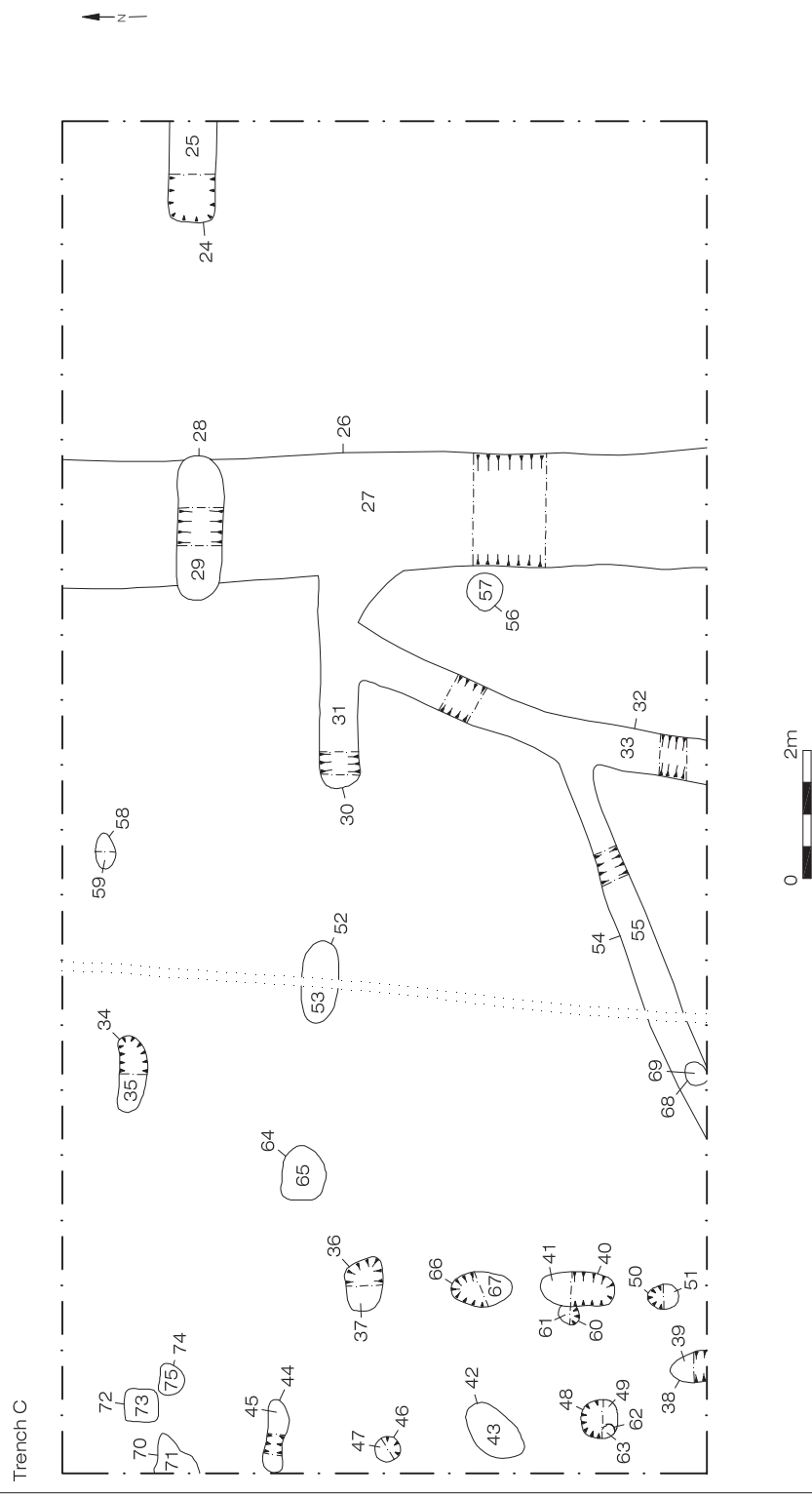

Fig. 2. Trench C: plan of features.

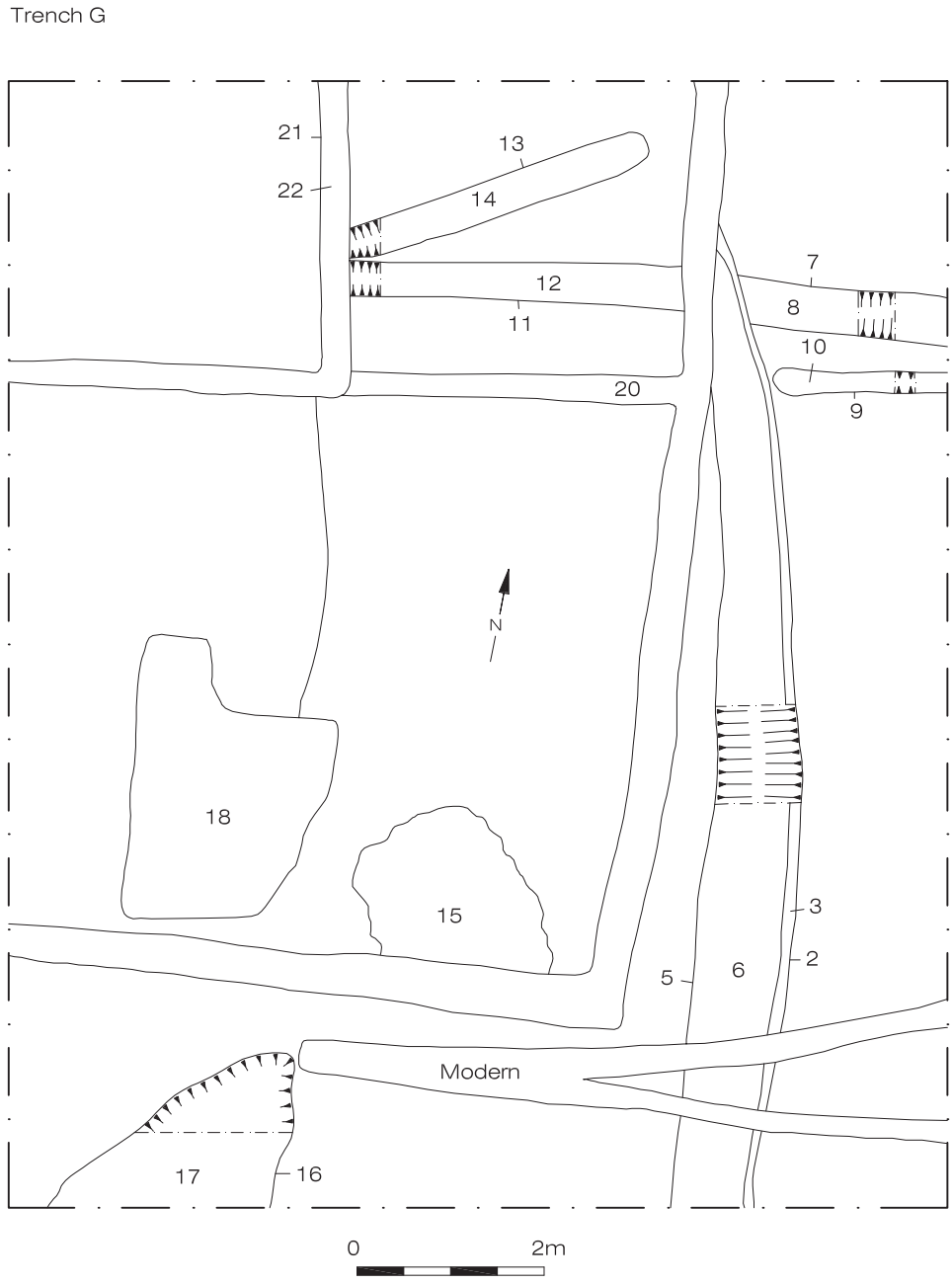

Fig. 3. Trench G: plan of features.

from cooking vessels. Fine jug sherds are present in smaller but sufficient quantities to demonstrate a relatively high-status site. Only one identifiable bowl sherd is present.

The sources of the medieval pottery are not always clear as the fabrics in the assemblage are fairly homogeneous sand-tempered wares, sometimes with grog inclusions. These are fine to medium textured wares and are usually oxidized for both the cooking pots and jugs. Little decoration was noted, but patchy external glaze, usually green but sometimes orange, is common on the jugs. Many of the jug sherds can be attributed to the 'West Sussex Ware' types and a number of the cooking pots may well be of the Binstead kilns (Barton

Table 1. Pottery quantification.

Context no.	Trench no.	Sherd no.	Sherd wt (g)	Suggested date
3	G	4	24	mid C13th–C14th
6	G	3	12	mid C13th–C14th
17	G	2	28	C13th–C14th
27	C	86	1292	early C16th–early C17th
35	C	2	28	C13th–C14th
37	C	1	26	?mid C14th–C15th
39	C	28	267	C14th–early C15th
41	C	1	22	C14th–C15th
51	C	2	13	mid C13th–C14th
67	C	1	8	C13th–C14th
97	E	2	5	mid C17th–mid C18th

1979). The only pottery definitely from further afield is the one rim sherd of Coarse Borderware from Context 41 (Pearce & Vince 1988). However, other sand-tempered sherds may be from the Earlswood kilns but no diagnostic pieces are present (Turner 1974).

The post-medieval pottery is represented by one large group (Context 27) and two stoneware sherds in Context 97. The Group from Context 27 contains a few residual medieval sherds as well as some late medieval to early post-medieval black and white painted ware (Barton 1979). These wares, along with a fragment from a bunghole pitcher may have still been in use by the end of the sixteenth century. The majority of the pottery from this context consists of jars/cooking pots in local earthenwares and proto earthenwares. These are usually oxidized and frequently show signs of internal glazing. Bowls and plates are also present but in far lesser numbers. A number of predominantly green-glazed whiteware sherds are also present. These are likely to be from the Surrey/Hampshire Borderware industry (Pearce 1992). Some similar sherds with a slightly more buff-coloured fabric may be from the Graffham industry but unfortunately no diagnostic sherds are present (Aldsworth & Down 1990). Imported material consists of two sherds of German stoneware: one from a Raeren handled mug, the other probably from a Cologne/Frechen bottle.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL by Luke Barber
The assemblage from the excavation only consists of 13 fragments of ceramic building material. These were all located in Context 27 and consist of three fragments of vitrified brick; seven fragments of late medieval/early post-medieval roof tile (ridge and peg) and three fragments of a crested medieval ridge tile with patchy green glaze.

THE METALWORK by Luke Barber
With the exception of a copper-alloy crotal bell from the topsoil the only metalwork located during the excavation came from Context 27. This assemblage consists of 27 pieces of iron and eight pieces of copper-alloy. The iron is heavily corroded but the function of most pieces is discernible. Nails are represented by 19 pieces. These all appear to be of general purpose types. The remaining ironwork is composed of five pieces of unidentifiable sheeting, two strip fragments and a hinge pivot from a door.

The copper-alloy metalwork from Context 27 consists of broken pin or wire fragments. Only one complete pin is present. This has a spherical head formed from a twist of copper-alloy wire. The pins overall length is 42 mm. The unstratified crotal bell from the topsoil is complete except for the suspension loop. The surface is decorated with lobes on the upper half of the bell and fish-scale patterning on the lower half. Bells of this type were used on animals from the late medieval period through to the nineteenth century. The fish-scale patterning on the current example would suggest an early date, probably in the sixteenth to seventeenth centuries. The diameter of the Loxwood bell, at 44 mm, is quite large and it is possible it was for use by cattle rather than sheep.

SLAG by Luke Barber
The excavations produced 34 pieces of slag, weighing 4029 g, from seven different contexts. All the slag is from ironworking and both smelting (bloomery) and forging slag is present. The slag material was found in both medieval and post-medieval contexts. The largest single group (16 pieces) came from Context 27, but it is possible this material was residual in this context. Based on the available data it would appear that either iron smelting and forging were being undertaken at the site on a small scale during the medieval period or, alternatively, this activity may have been undertaken close by with waste products deposited within the current site, perhaps to make areas of hard standing.

THE BONE by Lucy Sibun
The small assemblage of bone recovered from the site may partly reflect the acidic ground conditions. However, those that were found were not in particularly bad condition and it may be that the medieval rubbish deposits were not located during the excavation. All the bone material is from Context 27 and consists of 170 fragments weighing 3019 g. Owing to the singular occurrence of a bone assemblage and its relatively small size no detailed study has been undertaken. Identified species include cow, horse, sheep and pig, but the group is too small to make any meaningful comparisons.

THE SHELL by Luke Barber
Only two contexts produced shell. Eighteen oyster fragments (weighing 157 g) were located in Context 37 (late medieval) while 89 oyster fragments were located in Context 27 (post-medieval). Although too small an assemblage to be statistically viable, the presence of this material on the site which is a long way from coastal resources, suggests the area was suitably affluent to be able to import this commodity.

DISCUSSION

Although the study of moated sites has been on the medieval research agenda for some time (e.g. Aberg 1978), comparatively little attention has been paid to those in Sussex, and there have been few published excavation reports. Jones (1999, 51) gives a figure of 'over 235' for the total number in the county, and there is clearly a wide distribution. However, there is a useful study of moated sites in the west of the county, including a thorough gazetteer (West 2000), but the handful of recently published accounts of investigations are mostly for sites in East Sussex (e.g. Martin 1989; 1990; Farrant *et al.* 1991).

Hence there is no great corpus of published sites from

which to draw meaningful direct parallels with the work at Loxwood. However, the excavations demonstrated that there was medieval activity at the site, with the majority of evidence dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. This dovetails with the dating of the occupation, and the construction of a stone-built hall, at one of the few published West Sussex sites, at Streatham (West 2000, 40, table 6).

The presence of a high-status medieval building at Loxwood suggested by the reused timber in the barn (Martin & Martin 1997) was supported by the discovery of fragments of glazed medieval roofing tile deposited in the sixteenth- to seventeenth-century ditch (Cut 26/27) in Trench C. The presence of post-holes and other features dating from the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in Trenches C and G adds weight to this. Although the pattern of post-holes in Trench C (Fig. 2) suggests the presence of at least part of a medieval structure, perhaps an outbuilding, this is far from proven. However, the retrieval of unabraded medieval pottery from the features does suggest domestic activity nearby. Unfortunately, the degree of truncation at the site was such that any shallow sill wall foundations for a timber-framed structure are likely to have been removed. The discovery of metalworking slag from both smelting and forging processes also suggests small-scale medieval industrial activity on, or near the site.

Strangely, no evidence for the course of the moat was found in any of the trenches. There are a number of explanations for this: possibly the moated site is larger than first imagined, perhaps even encompassing a property on the opposite side of the road (West 2000, appendix A, Site Ref. 31), and hence the arms of the moat would lie entirely outside of the development area; or the moat was never completed and the visible earthwork forms most, or even all of it. However, all such explanations are purely conjectural, and further work would be needed to address this conundrum.

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The possible identification of a Priory grange at Washington

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In 2002 a photograph of a barn at Church Farm, Washington, was published in *West Sussex Barns and Farm Buildings*.[1] Taken from the south this showed a long elevation of rubble walling with a central door, hipped corrugated roofing, and the tower of the church to the north, and gave no clue as to what might lie within. Five years later the barn had been sold for conversion into a dwelling and a contact suggested it was worth examining in more detail while work was progressing, as it was actually timber-framed.

It proved to be a rare survival: originally a fully timber-framed, crown-posted structure of five bays, about 24 feet wide (*c.* 7.3 m) by over 50 feet (*c.* 15.2 m) long, with evidence for a canopy over the entrance to the central bay.[2] A slightly narrower central bay of *c.* 11½ feet (*c.* 3.5 m) was flanked by two bays each side of 12¼ feet (*c.* 3.7 m) each and there was no evidence to suggest that any bay was ever floored.

The north and west elevations, which were relatively intact, had a pattern of pairs of long down-braces, halved across the mid-rails. There was evidence for staving below the eaves plates for wattle infill that was set behind the bracing. The evidence below the mid-rails was not clear, with curious run-out grooving, but the indications suggested wattle infill at the upper level above boarding at the lower level.

The bay posts averaged 9 inches (255 mm) square, with heavy tapered jowl profiles and long arched braces; rafters measuring 7 by 4inches (178 by 102 mm) tapered towards the apex. The four crown-posts were braced twice to both purlin

and ties, and the westernmost appeared to be a reused piece of eaves plate. The mid-rails to the western elevation were also reused material. Carpenters' numbering and the direction of the pegs indicated that the roof had been assembled from the western end. There were also local memories of a Horsham stone roof still in place in the 1920s, and this might be verifiable by photographic research.

In the absence of a dendro-chronological date, which has not been attempted and currently is not anticipated, it is necessary to use constructional features and what is known of the historical background to estimate a building date.

The records show that by 1096 the advowson of the church at Washington was one of six among the endowments of Sele Priory; the others were at Beeding, Bramber, Old Shoreham and New Shoreham. This meant that the Priory was the corporate 'rector', and had the right to take the parochial income, using part of that to pay a priest — the vicar — to carry out pastoral business. Parochial income consisted of the traditional tithes, or tenth part of all produce, which were meant to be employed to maintain the fabric of the church and its priest.

In 1385 Sele Priory received 9s 7d. rent from the manor of Washington, and £22 in 1477 from 'the grange at Washington'; in that same year £7 6s. 8d. and £12 13s. 4d. came from granges at Durrington and Annington, underscoring the respective values. In early records 'grange' was often used instead of 'barn', so this probably relates to the value of the stored tithes.[3]

A terrier of church property in 1663 recorded a

> Vicarage with Barne close to the Street; abutting two barns & gates or yards belonging to the Parsonage appropriate to St Mary Magdalen College in Oxford called Priors barnes on East, churchyard on West, vicarage house and garden on North, Kings highway on South.[4]

The 'two barns and gates or yards' appear to correspond with the property south of the church that was later known as Church Farm. By the time of the diocesan survey of 1724, the vicar — then John Fortrie the younger — 'held the great tythes by lease from Magdalen College', as the body who had been granted the property of Sele after its final demise in 1480. That survey also referred to the 'mansion house, one barn, stable, woodhouse and dovehouse in good repair'.[5] The drawing of the church in the Sharpe collection (1804) shows a barn with a half-hip south-west of and at right angles to the tower, apparently thatched; this no longer exists.

A dendro-chronological date of 1465 has been given for a barn at Field Place, Warnham, which has similar passing braces but has lost its crown-posting, and the 1477 reference supports the existence of a barn at Washington by that time. A barn at Cowfold, with passing braces and a crown-posted roof, has been identified as having been a house before its downgrading in 1583, and manorial references suggest that the house may have been in existence by 1373/4.[6]

Stephen de Sauz was prior of Sele from 1378 to 1429, during which time (in 1396) the priory was 'naturalised', although it continued to pay an annual sum to the parent abbey at Saumur, and trustees of the Duke of Norfolk held the manor in 1411.[7] In this respect, it is worth noting an entry in Washington manorial accounts in 1448/9 relating to the costs of building a new grange or barn: for cutting wood at Knepp, Stockpark and Hookland, for lathes and stakes, sills, pinning and a stone roof, and for paying five named carpenters to frame and erect.[8]

After 1429 the priory began to decline and in 1459 the Duke released the rights of patronage to William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, who was scheming to 'wind-up' the establishment and transfer all its assets to his foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford (*see* above).

The construction of a barn such as that at Church Farm, Washington could have been carried out in response to actual or potential need, and would have required considerable investment. Did the 'denization' of 1396 act as stimulus, while the priory was still in steady hands? The period of decline after 1429 would not seem to have been a good time for expensive projects, but could Bishop Waynflete have been protecting the assets he coveted between 1459 and 1480 ? Alternatively, was it the Duke of Norfolk who made the investment, in his capacity as patron and on the back of his considerable interests in the area?

NOTES

1. A. Hughes & D. Johnson, *West Sussex Barns & Farm Buildings* (Wimborne: Dovecot Press, 2002), 24.
2. I have records of 19 wholly or partially surviving crown-posted barns in West Sussex.
3. For the chartulary and history of the priory *see* L. F. Salzman, Heffer & Son (1923) and *VCH* **2**, 61/2.
4. West Sussex Record Office PAR 205/6/1.
5. Sussex Record Society vol. **78**.
6. SRS vol. 31.110; WSRO Ep/VI/12/7/25; the barn has been restored to a house once more.
7. The Mowbray dukes had succeeded the de Braose as tenants-in-chief and lords of the Rape of Bramber.
8. Arundel Castle Muniments H1.

The windmill 'betweene the Bridges of Bramber'

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Victoria Ridgeway's article 'A medieval saltern mound at Millfields Caravan Park, Bramber, West Sussex' states that 'the name "Millfields" probably originates from nineteenth-century ownership: the 1839 Tithe Map describes the area as "Mill Green", being pasture land with a wharf belonging to a Mr. William Mills.'[1]

The Mills surname is misleading, as there is ample documentary evidence that this ground formerly supported a windmill, certainly in the late-sixteenth and through much of the seventeenth century. It can be seen in the illustration of *Bramber Castle and Church, 1636* attributed to John Dunstall senior (Fig. 1). The windmill stands just north of the causeway between Bramber and Beeding bridges, where the river formerly bifurcated. The Bramber/Beeding parish boundary passes through the site from north to south. Though more or less at sea level, this was a good place for a windmill in the windy former estuary of the Adur valley.[2]

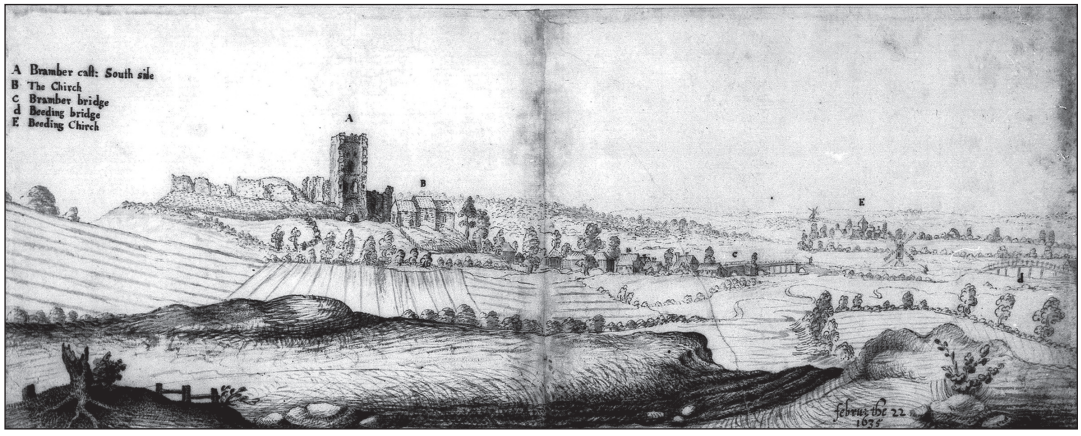

Fig. 1. Bramber Castle and Church, 1636, attributed to John Dunstall senior (©Leeds Museums and Galleries: City Art Gallery).

The last reference to salt-making in the Adur valley is apparently in 1526 at Bramber. It is possible that after this a windmill was built not far from the saltern mound excavated in 1997.[3] A large pit, several post-holes and timber were found, some of which were linked with a nineteenth-century saw-pit, though not with a windmill. Three nearby salterns measured in the early 1970s were between 1.82 m and 2.13 m in height; originally they would have been higher. A saltern could have formed a useful raised base for a mill.

In 1984 I investigated documentary evidence for this windmill at Magdalen College Archives, Oxford. A deed of 1565 refers to 'a parcel of land called Sallcott [presumably a corruption of Saltcote] with a windmill thereon, in the parishes of Beding and Bramber'. Ridgeway found evidence of medieval building on the saltern, presumably the remains of a saltcote. In 1981 Holden and Hudson note 'A salt cottage or cote (*cotagium salinum*) with its appurtenances in Bramber … in a deed of 1404', though there is no evidence that it was at the windmill site. Another Magdalen College deed dated 28 July 1599 describes the parcel of ground on which it stood: 'betweene the Bridges of Bramber … their wyndmill situate & being uppon the said parcell of ground'. It was to be leased for 40 years by James Colley of Steyning. Colley's probate inventory and will describe him as a gentleman, and he lived at what came to be known as the Prison House at the crossroads there (now the Stone House, 21 High Street, Steyning). The lease gives the measurement of the mill's ground — ten square yards — together with the annual rental of 40s. and no subletting allowed. Colley was to 'well and sufficiently repair, sustain and mayntain and uphold the said wyndmill (except saving great rough timber) at his own cost'. He would also provide sufficient millstones for the mill. The timber would be provided by Magdalen College. Colley's inventory of 25 April 1622 shows that he was still leasing the windmill at his death. The College granted a new 40-year lease to his widow Anne in 1625, repeating the description of 'a wyndmyll with a parcel of wast ground, between Bramber Bridges.'[4]

A terrier taken on 20 January 1636, a month before Dunstall's drawing, refers to the windmill, 'com[m]onle called Bramber mill standing neere unto the River on the west side thereof.'[5]

In 1668 John Finch of Godstone, Surrey, wrote to Mister Childes (presumably of Magdalen College), saying that when he was at Oxford two years previously he had missed Childes, who had gone to Steyning. Finch's business with him was to take the mill at Bramber 'which is now like to fall donne without it be suddenly repaired'. He wished to take the lease on the previous terms and said it would cost him £40 or more to make the repairs. If Childes did not take him on as tenant, 'I shall not meddle with her for If sume speedy course be not taken with her this summer shee will fall donne.' Mills, like ships, were often referred to by the female gender. It is not known whether 'she' did fall down. There is a note of a Magdalen Mill Fair in the area *c.* 1767, though the mill itself might not have been in existence then. It is absent from a watercolour sketch of the area dated 1844. However, the memory has survived locally, preserved in the place-names Mill Green in 1839 and Millfield in the twenty-first century.[6]

Acknowledgements
I would like to thank Robin Darwall-Smith, archivist at Magdalen College, Oxford, John Mills of West Sussex County Council, and Heather Warne, archivist at Arundel Castle, for their helpful advice and comments.

NOTES

New Style dating has been applied throughout this article, the year beginning on 1 January.

1 V. Ridgeway, 'A medieval saltern mound at Millfields Caravan Park, Bramber', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (hereafter *SAC*) **138** (2000), 137. The name should be Millfield, not Millfields.

2 T. P. Hudson (ed.), *The Victoria County History of Sussex* **6**, pt 1 (1986), 209; 'Bramber Castle and Church, 1636', in J. H. Farrant (ed.), *Sussex Depicted*, Sussex Record Society, **85** (2001), 169; the author can testify to the winds that blow up and down the Adur valley, having lived at Botolphs, a mile south of the windmill site, 1977–1993; Arundel Castle, Ms. H 1/8, a map of the manor of King's Barns dated 1627, shows the two bridges, though

the surveyor does not seem to have drawn them as accurately as Dunstall, which led Hudson (1986), 203, to postulate that the stone bridge had been buried by that date. No windmill is illustrated, though it is evidenced in documents both before and after 1627. I would like to thank David Thompson of Burgess Hill for drawing my attention to this map.

3 E. W. Holden & T. P. Hudson, 'Salt-making in the Adur valley, Sussex', *SAC* **119** (1981), 129, 137; Ridgeway, 143.

4 Magdalen College Archives (hereafter MCA), Beeding 16, (Ts.Cat.); Ridgeway, 140–43; Holden & Hudson, 125; MCA, Register 'H', fol. 392v; West Sussex Record Office (hereafter WSRO), EPI/29/183/017, probate inventory of James Colley; WSRO, S.Dean 16, will of James Colley; MCA, Register 'L', fol. 93.

5 WSRO, EPI/25/3. This terrier was taken on 20 January 1636 for the visitation of Archbishop Laud.

6 MCA, EP/144/32; WSRO, Add. Ms. 45,498; Chris Tod, curator of Steyning Museum, pers. comm.

Iron and brass ware in East Sussex in the 1540s

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A survey has been made of cooking implements mentioned in Lewes Archdeaconry wills for the years 1540 to 1551. This was done primarily to test the theory that the success of Sussex ironfounders in producing cannon of high quality from 1543 onwards was due to the extent to which the Weald had already become one of the European iron industry's most dynamic growth areas. The opposite view is that the implantation of cannon founding in 1543 was itself the factor which prompted the expansion of the Wealden iron industry between 1543 and 1574. The investigation tended to support the second view, and suggested that the extent of the casting trade before 1543 was extremely limited.

Whilst 116 wills contained mentions of 166 brass pots and implied the existence of more than 13 others, the number of iron pots was only seven, none of which was mentioned before September 1547. In contrast, the brass pots ran at rather more than 1.5 per will, with a more or less even distribution through the period. A full list of the wills consulted is given at the end of this note.

BRASS POTS

Pots ranged from three of 1 gallon (Mountfield 1543; Ewhurst July 1546), including 'a little brass pot of one gallon and more' (Ewhurst 1545), to one of 2 gallons (Westfield 1545), three of 3 gallons (Rye & Warbleton 1543; Willingdon March 1544), and one of 4 gallons (Mountfield 1543), to 7 gallons (Willingdon March 1544) in size. They were much prized, as can be gauged from the two with broken rims (Hastings April 1547; Rye 1548) and a large one with a hole in the side (Rodmell 1548), which were still considered worth bequeathing. Brass conducted heat less readily than iron, so a brass handle remained relatively cool. A pot or pan with a handle and three legs, to stand in or adjacent to the fire, was called a skillet. A 'lesser long leggyd' brass pot (Beckley 1548) was perhaps of the skillet type.

Table 1. Brass pots.

	wills	pots		wills	pots
1541	6	11+	1546	18	27+
1542	6	11+	1547	13	19+
1543	10	19	1548	12	18+
1544	10	11+	1549	15	20+
1545	11	21+	1550	5	9

It appears that most other pots were hung over the fire from pot-hangers, probably of wrought iron. In 1543 an 'iron bar to hange pottes on with the pott hooks thereto belongyng' was bequeathed at Rye. Pairs of pot-hangers were bequeathed at Albourne and Henfield in 1545 and at Wilmington in 1550. A pair of 'pot-hokes' was bequeathed at Winchelsea in 1549, and a single pot-hanger at Beckley in 1547. A Rotherfield brass pot of 1544 had its own bail or handle to suspend it from a hook.

'A brass pot I bought of Colman', mentioned by Thomas Delve of Little Horsted in 1542, is the only indication of the source of these pots, but does not prove that Colman was a maker of pots, rather than a supplier. However, a century later Simon Coleman was an iron potfounder at Brede during the 1630s. Some indication of the worth of these pots is given by Andrew James of Hooe (1547), who valued three of his pots at 6s. each, but without giving any indication of their size.

Only hammered brass goods (battery ware) were mentioned in the will of a brazier, Richard Lodge of St Mary's parish, Lewes (1517).[1] Lodge bequeathed his house in the market place at Lewes to his cousin Anne and her husband Jervys Browne, a London brewer. He bequeathed 15 cwt of battery ware, valued at 40s the hundredweight. A third of this went to his cousin Anne Browne; a further third, half in pans and half in cauldrons, went to Lodge's cousin Robert Effyngton. No pots were mentioned.

It seems possible therefore that the pots were cast, rather than being of hammered brass, and an origin in the southern Netherlands, rather than locally, is possible. Although Lodge's will does not mention pots, it suggests a fairly precise source for them because his residuary legatee and executor was Philip Dawaugne of the 'Stiliard'. The Hanseatic Steelyard in London had included a counter for the merchants of Dinant from around the middle of the fourteenth century. Dinant was the centre of copper and brass manufacture on the Meuse and the fact that the township of Awagne is located only 5 km north-east of that town makes it reasonably certain that Dawaugne's family originated from the Dinant area.

OTHER BRASS VESSELS

The almost ubiquitous pots were among the smallest brass vessels mentioned in the wills. Larger vessels such as the pans and cauldrons mentioned in Lodge's will were of battery ware. Kettles, apparently also of battery ware, were much the same size as pots, and they varied from 2 (Brede 1549; Lewes 1550), to 3 (Winchelsea 1543; Udimore 1545), 4 (Wartling 1541; Ditchling 1549) and 5 (Hooe 1546) gallons. One is stated to be

of brass (Lewes 1536), and they could be bound (strapped with copper bands) (Beckley 1547; Ditchling 1549), or unbound (Ewhurst 1545; Ditchling 1549). Two kettles were 'hanging kettles' (Berwick 1540; Cuckfield 1544); and a narrower one had a handle or bail to hang it from (Willingdon March 1544); another had two ears (Guestling 1541), which could have been to pick it up by, or to suspend it from pot-hangers. They were presumably for heating liquids, and at Rye (22 Dec 1549) a 'tan-kettle' suggests a specialized use. A legatee at Mountfield (1543) was left 'two shillings to buy her a kettle'.

Pans were almost always of brass (Bexhill 1542; Warbleton (of red brass) 1543; Mountfield 1543; Rotherfield 1544; Ditchling 1545; Henfield May 1545; two at Ninfield 1546; Heathfield 1547; Westfield 1547). They were much more various in size and shape than the pots and kettles. Whilst one pan was as small as 1 gallon (Heathfield 1547), two were of 2 gallons (Westfield 1545; Lewes 1550), two of 12 gallons (Bexhill 1542; Henfield May 1545) and one of 16 gallons (Mountfield 1543). No 'hanging' pans were mentioned, though one had two ears (Ewhurst 1545), and another two rings (Brede 1549), which were presumably either to hang, or pick them up by. Two frying pans (Southover 1543; Beckley 1547) and a dripping pan (Southover 1543) suggest some specialized uses. Two were defined as 'skillet' pans (Warbleton 1543, Ewhurst 1545).

Cauldrons were very large. Cauldrons of 18 (Westfield 1545) and of 20 gallons (Warbleton 1543) are mentioned, whilst another had the capacity of 'one bushel' (Kingston-next-Lewes 1541). William Hunt of Ticehurst (1544) had a cauldron with two ears, and the fact that his other cauldron was specified as being 'unbound', or in another case (Willingdon March 1544) was 'without a bound', suggests that others were strapped or bound with copper. The material of manufacture of cauldrons is not mentioned, and it is their mention in Lodge's will that suggests they were of brass.

At Hooe in 1550 there was a 'great cawdron in the fornes', the furnace usually being in the kitchen (Alfriston 1543). A furnace was mentioned at Hailsham (1543) 'with all the vessel to the same'. Many households would have carried on home brewing in the sixteenth century, but only a small minority seems to have had equipment specially designed for brewing. John Chatfield of Hurstpierpoint (1547) mentioned his 'furnes and all other thyngs belongyng to bruying'. Robert Bonyface of Poynings (1543) had a 'little brewing vat'. John Shervall of Northiam (1544) bequeathed a 'bruyng vessell of brasse with 2 ears'. Chatfield also mentioned his tan-vats. In the case of fermentation vats they may perhaps have been of wood.

John A'Fyld of Warbleton (1543), whose will was witnessed by the ironmaster Richard Woodman, bequeathed 'a panne of rede brasse and a little brasse pan and a skellet pan, 2 brasse potts and a brasse pott of 3 gallons', as well as the cauldron of 20 gallons previously mentioned. The latter, and a 'spytt or broch of 10 foote longe', were to be heirlooms or 'standards' to his house.

OTHER MATERIALS

Differentiated from 'brass' vessels were those of 'latten', of which basins were made. Latten basins occurred at Winchelsea (1543) and Hastings (1544), whilst at Eastbourne five were bequeathed, alongside the five brass pots, in 1546. Two bequeathed separately at Ewhurst in July and November 1546 were specified as 'great'. They were probably not used for cooking, and the designation of two as 'lavors' (Playden 1545, and alongside the 'great latyn basyn' at Ewhurst July 1546) suggests their use in toiletry. Another use was suggested by Stephen Honesty (1544), who bequeathed a 'basyn of latten full of bottons [buttons?]'.

Along with the ubiquitous pewter plates and saucers, a number of pewter pots were bequeathed. Of the five whose capacity was specified, four, two at Cuckfield, one each at Beckley and Rye (all 1547), each measured a quart, whilst one at Winchelsea contained a pint (1549).

Excluded are the many pots whose material is unmentioned.

IRON UTENSILS

Spits are the only obviously iron cooking objects bequeathed throughout the period, and A'Fyld's (Warbleton 1543) would have been of wrought iron. Some 20 spits were mentioned during the period, and although spits must have been available earlier, in medieval times, and more particularly from the 1490s when the introduction of the blast furnace made wrought iron more available, large ones were still quite scarce. William Ticehurst of Ashburnham (1551) left two pots and two cauldrons of brass, as well as an iron pot, but it is of his great spit that he wished 'the same to be occupied amongs my neighbors when they have nede of hit, and so to be brought home agen'.

A pair of wafering irons was mentioned in one will only, that of William Sholder of Wivelsfield (1544).

Iron pots were late and disappointingly few. In addition to the iron pot bequeathed by William Ticehurst of Ashburnham in 1551, iron pots were mentioned at Beckley (September 1547), Hooe (February 1548), Westfield (April 1548), Brede (August 1549), Wilmington (August 1550) and Maresfield (February 1551). Of these places, only the latest, Maresfield, lies outside the extreme south of the county and the south-east of the ironworking area.

Brand-irons or andirons were mentioned at Eastbourne in 1541, and at Crawley and Salehurst in 1542, and were perhaps more plentiful later, when pairs were mentioned at Ewhurst in July 1546, at Heathfield in October 1546, at Rye on 22 December 1549 and at Wilmington (several, including a pair of cast ones) in 1550; single ones were also mentioned at Beckley in 1547 and at Brighton in 1550. However, even after 1545, the higher melting point of wrought-iron andirons would have made them still preferable to cheaper cast-iron ones. Plates, presumably referring to ornamental ones cast to protect chimney backs, were mentioned only at Heathfield (four in 1546) and at Frant (1549).

NOTE

[1] TNA, PROB 11/18/34 (will dated 22 June and proved on 11 July 1517).

Table 2. Wills used in the survey (ESRO: microfiche).

			Pots		Reference
Date	**Name**		**Brass**	**Iron**	
1536 Dec 20	Henry Squyer	Lewes	1		A1a/26
1538 Apr 22	Agnes Allyn	Ticehurst	3		A1/51v
1540 Aug 15	Alice Susan	Berwick	2		A1a/25
1540 Dec 20	Thomas Jarred	Salehurst	2		A1a/31
1541 Feb 4	Robert Baccheler	Guestling	2		A1a/12
1541 Feb 16	Ellen Peper, widow	Eastbourne	1+		A1/29
1541 Mch 19	Richard Frankwell	Wartling			A1a/36v
1541 Apr 6	Joan Morbred, widow	Ticehurst	2		A1/10
1541 Apr 21	William Shereffe	Wivelsfield	1		A1/39v
1541 Sep 11	Joan Taylor	Kingston-next-Lewes	2+		A1a/37
1541 Oct 26	Alice Hun	Brighton	3		A1/53
1542 Mch 28	Richard Showsmyth	Bexhill			A1/39v
1542 Apr 11	Alice Yonge	Ticehurst	1		A1/81v
1542 May 28	Richard Hardy	Salehurst	2		A1a/15
1542 Sep 30	Nicholas Wordsworth	Crawley			A1/3
1542 Oct 27	Alice Pettman	Eastbourne	2		A1/21
1542 Nov 10	Eleanor Kensley, widow	Hailsham	2		A1/6
1542 Dec 1	Richard Fayreman	Westfield	2		A1/2
1542 Dec 10	Thomas Delve	Little Horsted	2+		A1/52
1543 Jan 4	Robert Bonyface	Poynings			A1/20
1543 Jan 27	Isabel Ynce	East Hoathly	1		A1/191
1543 Feb 2	John Medherst	Mountfield	2 (1 and 4 gals.)		A1/17v
1543 Feb 21	Thomas Drewe	East Grinstead	3		A1/1
1543 Mch 1	John At More	Wivelsfield	1		A1/47
1543 Mch 31	John Comber	Arlington	1		A1/196v
1543 Apr 2	John A'Fyld, yeoman	Warbleton	3 (one of 3 gals.)		A1/7
1543 Apr 25	Thomas Bryers	Winchelsea	2		A1/6
1543 May 15	Myles Batman, shereman	Alfriston			A1/22v
1543 May 15	John Clerke	Hooe	1		A1/13
1543 May 22	John Tokye	Rye	1 (3 gals.)		A1/60v
1543 Jun 22	Robert Saxpes	Southover	2		A1/35
1543 Jun 26	Nicholas Wyllard	Hailsham			A1/29v
1543 Nov 30	Richard Torner	Horsted Keynes	1		A1/85
1543 Dec 2	Thomas Ryckeward	Southease	1		A1/52v
1544 Jan 5	William Sholder	Wivelsfield			A1/42v
1544 Jan 18	William Hunt, senr.	Ticehurst	1		A1/51v
1544 Jan 31	Geffray Mychell	Rye	1		A1/50v
1544 Mch 12	Thomas Collyng	Rotherfield	1		A1/97
1544 Mch 15	Richard Draper	Arlington	1		A1/48v
1544 Mch 16	William Eightacre	Willingdon	2 (3, 7 gals.)		A2/3
1544 May 8	John Shervall	Northiam			A1/41v
1544 May 13	Thomas Theccher	Willingdon	1		A1/55v
1544 Jun 22	Stephen Honesty	Cuckfield			A1/89
1544 Jun 24	Thomas Kypps	Hastings			A1/80v
1544 Jul 3	Roger Godman, tanner	Horsted Keynes	1		A1/146v
1544 Sep 12	Thomas Smyth	Ewhurst	1		A1/60
1544 Nov 14	George A'Weke	Westfield	1		A1/84v
1544 Dec 26	Thomas Crowbeck	Litlington	1+		A1/78
1545 Jan 6	William Tele	Playden	1		A1/87

Date	Name	Place	Pots		Reference
			Brass	Iron	
1545 Mch 23	Thomas A'Kent	Withyham	2		A1/100v
1545 May 31	John Flusher	Henfield			A1/69v
1545 Sep 6	Joan Buschop	Whatlington	1		A1/92
1545 Sep 16	Nicholas Whytyng	Ditchling	1+		A1/120
1545 Sep 25	Henry Fowle	Albourne			A1/109v
1545 Oct 9	John Pococke	Westfield	1 (2 gals.)		A1/81
1545 Oct 15	Richard Canon	Henfield			A1/121v
1545 Oct 18	Simon Baron	Brede	3		A1/117v
1545 Oct 24	William Sawnder	Etchingham	1+		A1/100
1545 Nov 2	Margery Oxenbrige	Ewhurst	3		A1/66v
1545 Nov 3	Philip Bacheler	Udimore	1		A1/132v
1545 Nov 15	Robert Tokey	Fairlight	5		A1/79v
1545 Dec 17	Thomas Bodell	Waldron	2		A1/71v
1546 Jan 6	Gilbert Ungle	Ardingly	2		A1/87v
1546 Feb 21	Nicholas Kerchew	Horsted Keynes	1		A1/99
1546 Mch 20	William A'Crowch	Hooe	1		A1/110v
1546 Apr 10	John Leche	Salehurst	2		A1/142
1546 Apr 10	Richard Erle	Dallington	1+		A1/179
1546 May 3	Richard Thomas	Rodmell	1		A1/98v
1546 May 3	John Prowte	Hove	1		A1/106v
1546 Jul 10	Katharine Poglas	Guestling	1		A1/141
1546 Jul 14	Thomas Thomset	Ewhurst	1 (1 gal.)		A1/163v
1546 Jul 15	George Trendell	Hurstpierpoint	1		A1/99v
1546 Jul 22	Richard Cowper	Ninfield	3		A1/139
1546 Aug 22	Richard Wright	Willingdon	1		A1/103v
1546 Sep 10	John Shervold	Iden	1		A1/135
1546 Oct 9	Thomas Holcombe	Cuckfield	1		A1/110
1546 Oct 20	Nicholas Lopdall	Eastbourne	5		A1/101v
1546 Oct 24	John Eggyngworth/Gybon	Whatlington	1+		A1/133v
1546 Oct 28	William Shepard	Heathfield			A1/190
1546 Nov 15	William Allyn	Ewhurst	1		A1/147
1546 Dec 8	Joan Ashe, widow	Rye	2+		A1/107
1547 Jan 21	Thomas Wyld	Rotherfield	1+		A1/92
1547 Feb 24	John Coo	Rotherfield	1		A1/135
1547 Feb 28	John Chatfield	Hurstpierpoint			A1/158v
1547 Mch 5	Christopher Harry	Burwash	1		A1/111v
1547 Mch 12	Thomas Bulke	Wartling	2		A1/138v
1547 Apr 5	John Taylor	Hastings	1		A1/140
1547 May 12	Joan Reder, widow	Heathfield			A1/128v
1547 May 18	William Fyrrall	Eastbourne	1		A1/151v
1547 May 18	Robert Benet, fisherman	Rye	1		A1/155
1547 Jun 6	Agnes Harry	Westfield	1		A1/147v
1547 Sep 12	Agnes Sampson, widow	Beckley	1	1	A1/142v
1547 Oct 1	Joan Waller	Old Priory	1		A1/154v
1547 Oct 8	John Beche	Cuckfield	2		A1/153
1547 Dec 17	Andrew James	Hooe	5		A1/113v
1547 Dec 18	Thomas Walter	Hastings	1		A1/154
1548	Thomas Venner	Worth	1		A1/173v
1548 Jan 6	Thomas Wyke	Brede	2		A1/107v
1548 Feb 6	Edmund Barnett	Hooe		1	A1/185v
1548 Apr 19	Dennys A'Weke, widow	Westfield	1	1	A1/166v

Date	Name	Place	Pots		Reference
			Brass	Iron	
1548 Apr 21	William Ive	Beckley	1+		A1/167
1548 May 13	John Gybyns	Bexhill	1		A2/26v
1548 Jun 21	Thomas Bakeholder	Pett	2		A1/149
1548 Jul 5	John Agate	Cowfold	1+		A1/181v
1548 Sep 14	Richard Coppard	Rodmell	5		A1/162v
1548 Sep 17	John Stollyan	Heathfield	1		A1/149
1548 Nov 9	John Hunt	Udimore	1		A1/174v
1548 Nov 20	Helen Leyll	Rye	2		A1/172
1549 Mch 11	Thomas A'Weke	Westfield	2		A1/183v
1549 Jun 10	John Alexander	Cuckfield	2		A1/183
1549 Jun 12	Richard Clerke/Holyar	Hooe	1		A1/188
1549 Jul 12	Richard Yerves	Ninfield	1		A1/184
1549 Aug 17	Thomas Trepe	Brede		1	A2/14v
1549 Aug 24	Edward Homewood	East Grinstead	1+		A2/16
1549 Sep 7	William Trendle	Ditchling	1+		A1/177v
1549 Sep 16	William Neston	Hooe	1		A2/6v
1549 Sep 17	William Hode	Winchelsea	1		A1/188
1549 Oct 31	Joan Beche	Cuckfield	1		A1/172
1549 Nov 11	John Gylles	Telscombe	1		A1/180
1549 Nov 15	John Berd, senr.	Dallington	2		A1/178v
1549 Dec 12	James Bramley	Frant			A1/187
1549 Dec 20	William Roodes	Rye	2		A1/185v
1549 Dec 22	Alexander Wulphyn	Rye	3		A2/9v
1549 Dec 26	Richard Peper	Cowfold	1		A2/14
1550 Feb 18	Elizabeth Truslay	Lewes	2		A2/3v
1550 Mch 24	Ann Davy	Brighton			A2/16v
1550 Mch 31	Lawrence Clever	Seaford	1		A2/2
1550 Apr 1	Nicholas Bacholder	Pett	1		A2/26
1550 Aug 9	Henry Marshall, vicar	Wilmington	3	1	A2/30
1550 Dec 30	Wiliam Aneston	Hooe	2		A2/20v
1551 Jan 4	Margaret A'Rede, widow	Brede	1		A2/17v
1551 Jan 18	William Ticeherst	Ashburnham		1	A2/20v
1551 Feb 27	Alice Alen	Maresfield		1	A2/14
1551 Mch 25	Gregory Alsnothe	Rye	1		A2/8