

# Moated Site Near Moat Farm, Hookwood, Charlwood

by D. J. TURNER

## SUMMARY

Excavations in 1963 and 1965 in advance of anticipated destruction by ploughing of the moated enclosure produced evidence of short-lived occupation from the late 13th to mid-14th century. The sleeper walls of a building located at the north-east corner of the island had been disturbed by ploughing and the main result of the excavation was the recovery of a corpus of pottery with an arguably restricted date range. The site has no certain medieval documented history but tentative inferences are made from the post medieval documentation and topographical evidence.

## BACKGROUND

### The Site (Figs. 1, 2 & 6)

A 'homestead moat', listed by *VCH* (4, 399) as a nearly circular enclosure of approximately  $\frac{1}{5}$ A (0.1 ha), lay on the edge of a terrace overlooking the River Mole at approximately 53 m OD (NGR TQ 266447) 150 m from the modern farm called Moat Farm. The moat was listed by the SCC (1965) as an antiquity but has not been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts.

Aerial photographs (Aerofilms S7259260) and field visits showed the enclosure to be roughly trapezoidal and to have a well marked ditch on all but the south side. The short western arm of the moat was divided into two sections by a causeway. Water was held in both sections of this arm as a result of partial infilling but, as the site slopes downwards slightly from west to east, the ditch system, when clear, may not have held water in its entirety without intermediate sluices, for the existence of which, however, there remains no direct evidence. Upcast from the ditches had been used to construct an outer bank to the eastern ditch and there are signs on the aerial photographs of a possible leat running along the edge of the terrace from a point well upstream to the eastern arm of the moat. The site is bounded on the east by the flood plain of the river.

The level of the causeway across the western arm of the moat was below that of the land on either side but this may have been the result of erosion. The ditch to the south side of the enclosure, between the enclosure and

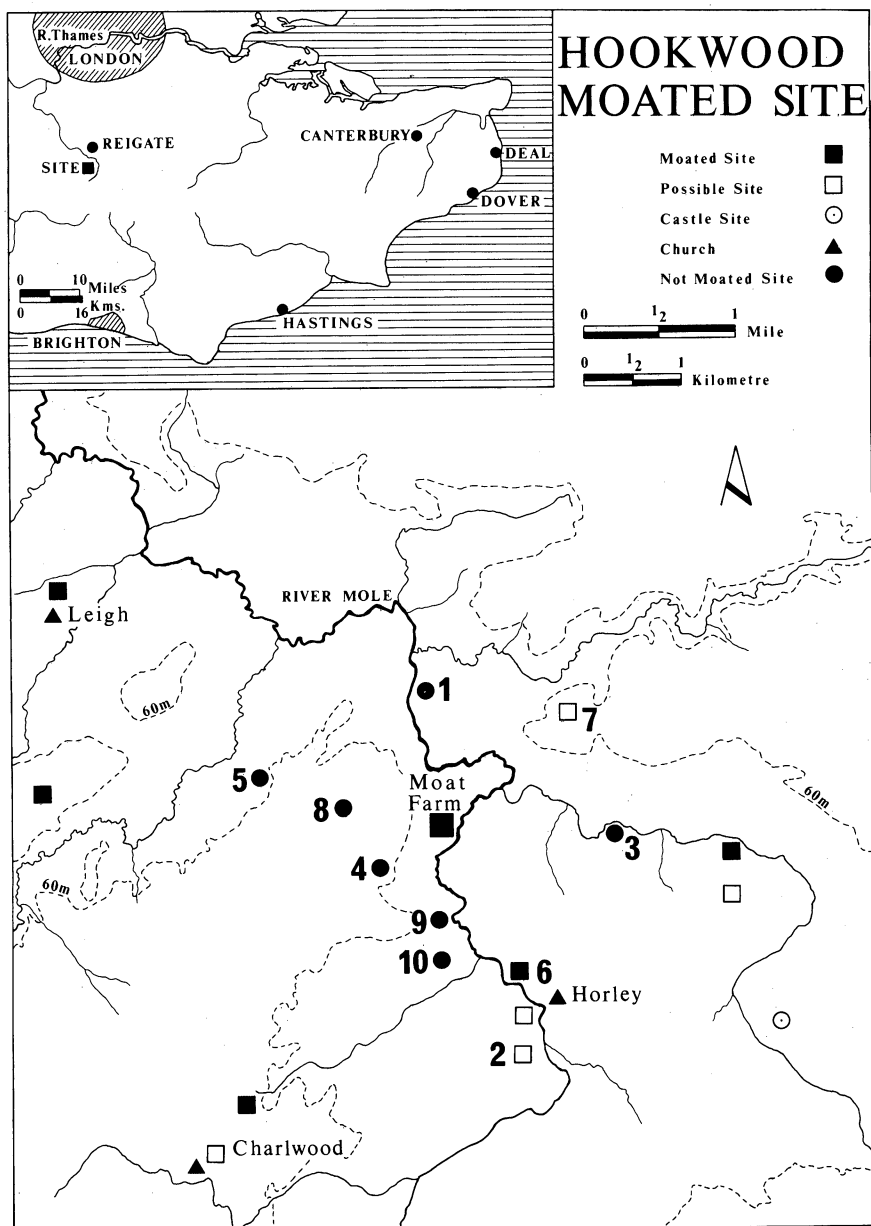


Fig.1 Location of Site. 1 Kinnersley Manor; 2 Gatwick; 3 Bonehurst; 4 Crutchfield; 5 Bushes; 6 Court Lodge; 7 Horley Lodge; 8 Duxhurst; 9 Hopps; 10 Hookwood. (See also Fig. 6)

higher ground, was only of shallow profile in 1962, probably as a result of deliberate infilling at some time before 1870 as the ditch is not shown on the 1st edition of the 6-inch OS plan (Fig. 6D).

Adjacent to the south-west corner of the main enclosure were two ill-defined subsidiary enclosures marked by ploughed-out ditches more clearly visible on the aerial photographs than on the ground (Fig. 2). The presence of subsidiary enclosures may be considered indicative of the original status of the site and could suggest a substantial holding. The aerial photographs also show traces of what appear to be blocks of ploughed-out ridge and furrow north-west of the site.

A resistivity survey of the main enclosure undertaken by Mr A. J. Clark, FSA, proved unhelpful because of the uneven distribution of ground water and the presence of nodular ironstone.

The site, including the platform of the main enclosure, was being grazed but had been ploughed before 1961 and the ditches were being filled in to facilitate farming. Since 1965 the western sections of the moat have been completely filled in, the northern and eastern sections have been partly filled and the site has again been ploughed.

### **Topography and Geology**

The terrace on which the site stands, although slight, is the dominant one in the vicinity and derives from an early period in the history of the Mole. The terrace rises from approximately 51 m (170 ft) OD at Betchworth, to 54 m (180 ft) OD at Horley and 60 m (200 ft) OD at the Surrey-Sussex border (Green et al. 1934).

Below Meath Green the Mole runs in a channel about 3 m deep and about 6 m wide on a noticeable flood-plain up to 50 m wide between the terraces. As a consequence, flooding is normally restricted and the land beyond the flood-plain is better drained than the flood-plain itself. The site at Moat Farm was placed to utilise this as, apparently, was the nearby manor of Kinnersley (Fig. 1), which is of medieval origin but which appears not to have been moated.

The sub-soil is Wealden Clay with nodular ironstone (Edmunds 1948, 25) which was reached in all trenches opened. The only soil developed on the site was ploughsoil which varied from 0.25 to 0.45 m in depth.

### **Documentary Evidence**

Charlwood manor was held by the priors of Christchurch, Canterbury, down to the Dissolution and was granted to Sir Robert Southwell in 1539. At that time it may have been leased to Henry de la Hay who quitclaimed to Southwell in 1542. Southwell alienated to Sir Henry Lechford in 1547 and

the manor stayed in the Lechford family until 1625 when it was conveyed to Edmund Jordan of Gatwick, Shiremark and Hook (*VCH* 3, 184-5).

The history of the area north of Gatwick and Hook is confused and ill-documented. The reputed manor or sub-manor of Erbridge, first mentioned in 1539 (*M & B*, 2, 199) and said to have been held as a member of Charlwood manor, is alleged to have had lands in both Horley and Charlwood parishes. According to Mrs Lane (1958, 33) it ran from Bonehurst, east of the Mole, to Crutchfield, west of the Mole, and included Barnlands and Bushes and thus included the site under consideration. Barnlands and Bushes are in a detached portion of Charlwood parish that is enclosed on three sides by Horley parish and bounded on the west by Leigh. In 1539 the manors of Horley and Charlwood both came into the possession of Sir Robert Southwell and there may have been some redistribution of lands between manors over the succeeding five years as Southwell sold them to other magnates. Southwell sold Erbridge to Sir Henry Lechford of Charlwood but it passed to Richard Bonwick of Horley and its separate descent to Charlwood manor is recorded by Sewill and Lane (1951, 211) until it came back into the ownership of the manor of Charlwood, temporarily, in 1756.

The site under consideration lies on the property known in the 16th and 17th centuries, when it can first be identified with certainty in the documents, as Barnlands or Barnelands (Sewill and Lane 1951, 91 and 95, where Barnlands itself is incorrectly described as standing within the moat). Barnlands stood near the present Moat Farm, approximately 200 m south-west of the site, and a barn survives there which dates from the 18th century, if not earlier. In 1550, Barnlands was inherited by John Bristowe from his father Richard. The rent at this time was 8s 1½d.

Bristowes still held Barnlands at the time of the 1593 Lay Subsidy returns and another John Bristowe, rector of Charlwood from 1615 to 1637, is said to have been brought up there (Sewill and Lane 1951, 95). However, Thomas Caryll inherited Barnlands in 1670 from John Caryll, at which time the property was 60A (24 ha) in extent. A list of annual quit rents in the manor of Charlwood, of c 1690, shows Barnlands held by the ironmaster Thomas Caryll with Wykeland (Court Rolls, abstracted by Mrs E. Lane and Mrs R. Sewill; Sewill & Lane 1951, *passim*). A drawing of 1741 by T. Redford taken from a survey of 1691 by Abraham Waller of the lands of Thomas Kirrell (Kent Record Office U. 1350) shows the property and, presumably, the Caryll family of Barnlands can be equated with the Kerrells who possessed a share of Horley Lodge from the late 16th century and who, apparently, subsequently added to their holding. Interestingly, the 1691/1741 map appears to show that there was no house at Barnlands at this time. Rocque clearly shows buildings at this point again by the late 18th century.

Map evidence shows that the site was crossed in the 18th and 19th centuries by the trackway from Meath Green to Ledgers Farm and Duxhurst which passed close to the south ditch of the main enclosure and may have resulted in the filling of this feature. The line of the trackway, marked by Rocque and on the 1st edition 1-inch OS map, is discernible on the aerial photograph

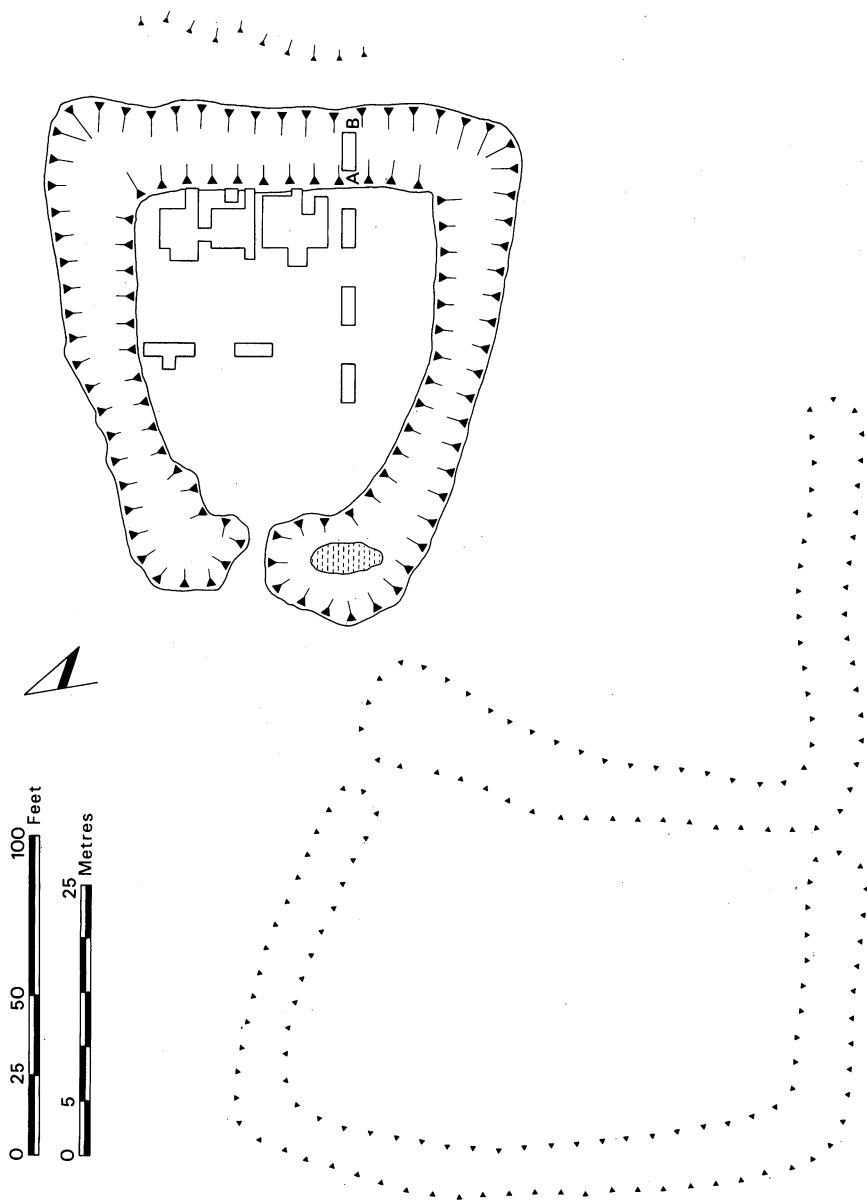


Fig.2 Plan of Site showing disposition of trenches

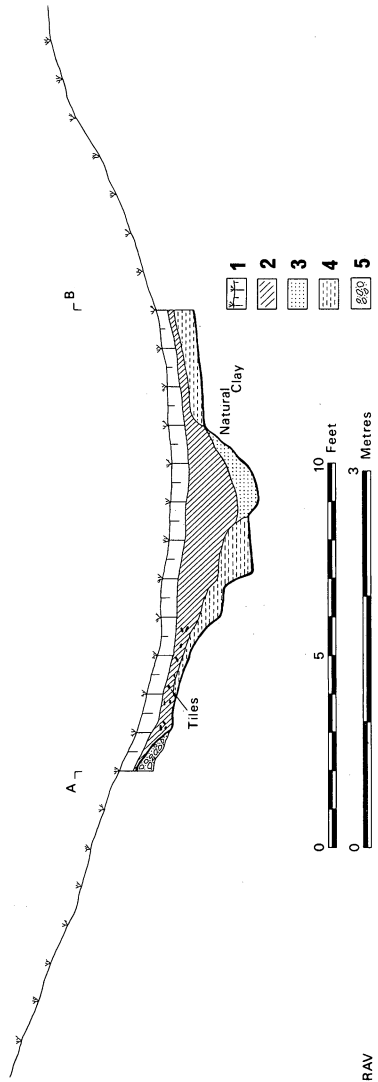


Fig. 3 Section A-B in moat

Key — 1. Top soil

2. Light brown-dark grey soil

3. Orange-grey silty clay

4. Orange-brown gritty clay

5. Nodular ironstone (natural)

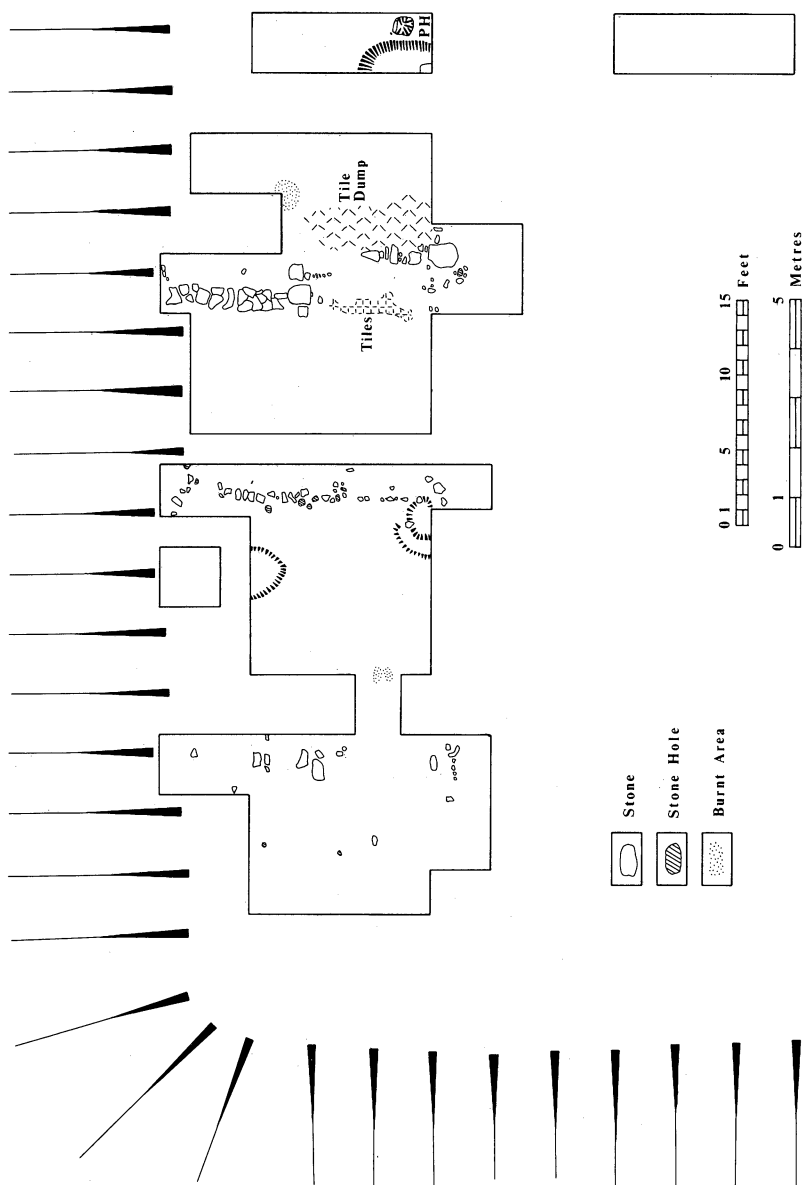


Fig. 4 Plan of Excavations at N.E. corner of enclosure

and, in part, on the ground. Its successor, a public footpath, remains in occasional use to-day. The site was wooded until after 1820 but the wood had been felled by the time of the 1st edition 6-inch OS map (c 1870). The name Barnlands survived until at least 1930 (6-inch OS map).

## EXCAVATION

Two seasons, in 1963 and 1965, of two weeks each with a small volunteer labour force, were all that could be arranged in the face of the threat of destruction. This only allowed the partial excavation of the main enclosure.

Two lines of trenches were cut perpendicularly to each other across the site (Fig. 2) and the eastern arm of the moat was sectioned (Fig. 3). A few sherds of pottery were found and one shallow, stone-packed, post-hole. A trench cut in the north-east corner of the enclosure, however, produced a considerable quantity of pottery and further excavation in this area exposed the remains of unmortared stone footings, presumably of timber-framed walls of a structure approximately 9 m (33 ft)  $\times$  4.7 m (16 ft) with an internal partition dividing it into approximately equal portions (Fig. 4). Ploughing had, however, left insufficient of these features for satisfactory interpretation and had removed all stratification. There was no trace of a properly constructed hearth.

The stone footings had been packed with broken roofing tiles and it is possible that tiles had originally been wedged in position to provide a level base for the cill beams of a box-frame building. Quantities of tile over this part of the site implied that the building had had a tiled roof.

The structure appears to resemble the service end of a hall-house but this hypothesis would require a hall of some 9 m (33 ft) span immediately west of the structure excavated. The footings, though disturbed, would seem to have been too flimsy for a structure of this size and there was, in fact, no trace of walls running westwards from the excavated area. Furthermore, in the Weald, the span of timber-framed houses seems to be limited to about 6 m by the size of the timber for tie beams. There is reason, therefore, to conclude that the building was freestanding. The apparent absence of a hearth suggests that there must originally have been at least one other building on the site and possibly two—a hall and kitchen. The building excavated can be interpreted as a chamber or service-block since the quantity of pottery found in its vicinity indicates a domestic purpose. Barns, stables, etc. would probably have stood within one of the ancillary enclosures. The close proximity of the building to the moat edge would seem to rule out the possibility of a palisade within the ditch, even when allowance for a moat-side collapse is made.

Pottery found (Appendix 1) indicates a narrow date range for the occupation from the late 13th to mid-14th centuries.



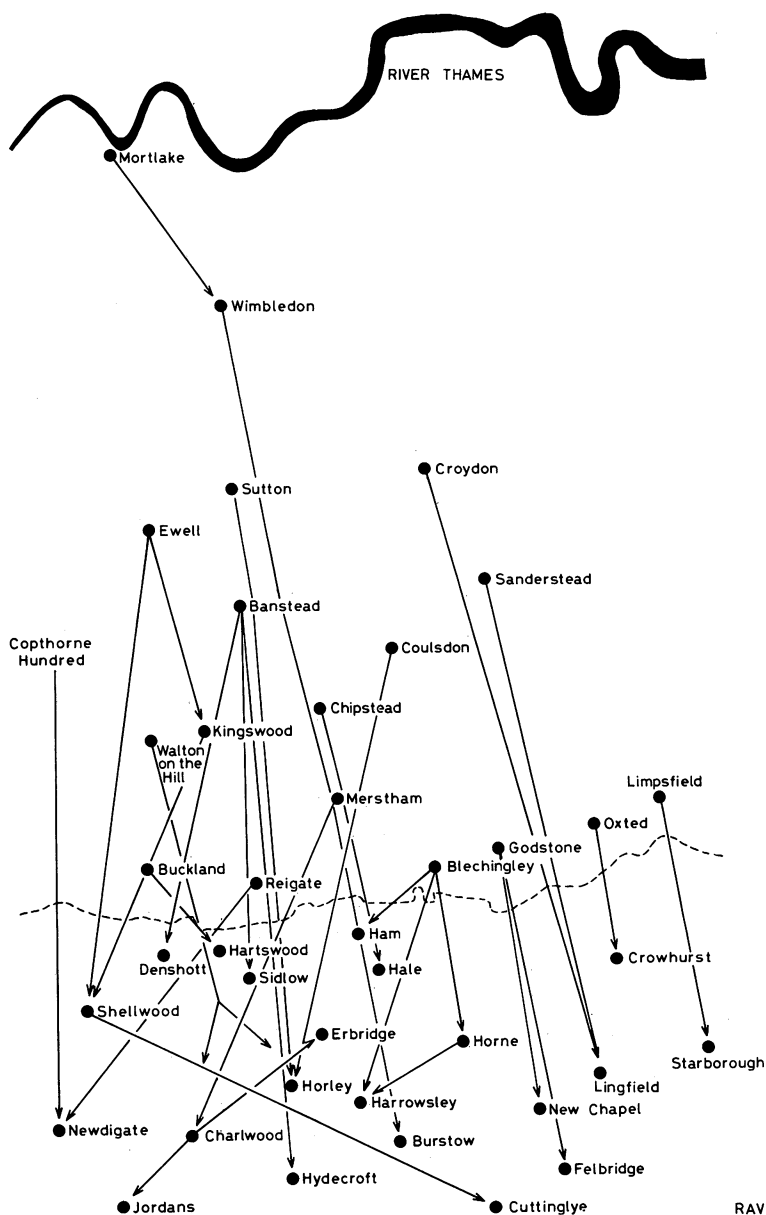


Fig. 5 Connections between Wealden holdings and manors outside the Weald (after Dr G. P. Moss)

## DISCUSSION

The site under consideration cannot certainly be identified from the published histories of Charlwood and Horley. However, the Lay Subsidy Return of 1332 contains many 'atte' and 'de' names that cannot to-day be given a topographical identity (Sewill and Lane 1951, 22-3) and the moat in question may have belonged to one of these men.

The classic explanation of the earliest medieval settlement of the Weald is that it was for pannage for pigs. Dr G. P. Moss has demonstrated that the links between Wealden holdings in the Horley-Charlwood area (Fig. 5 after Moss 1973, fig. 3) show how the older manors to the north settled the Weald piecemeal. Initially, the main demand may indeed have been for pannage, probably on a seasonal basis, but eventually this temporary occupation became more permanent, either in order to retain a presence throughout the year or to service local industries such as iron-working or charcoal burning. There is evidence for settlement in Horley, Charlwood & Burstow from before the time of the Conquest but none of these places was mentioned in the Domesday Survey. They may originally have formed part of a large estate known in the 10th century as Thundersfield (Moss 1973, *passim*). The medieval records show that Charlwood was linked to Merstham (*VCH* 3, 184, 214) while Horley was linked to Sutton and Coulsdon (Lane 1960, 15, and Moss 1973, *passim*, citing E. Toms 1935, 297, 632 and 674). By the 12th century the eponymous nucleated villages of Charlwood and Horley had become established on a broad agricultural basis, each with its own church. By the 13th century the area of settlement was being expanded into the forest. The density of moated sites in the vicinity (Fig. 1) may be seen as evidence for this movement as it can on clay lands elsewhere in the lowland zone (e.g. Roberts 1965 and 1968). Not all the farms that may have been established at this time, however, show evidence of having been moated and it is becoming increasingly realised that the only distinction between a moated medieval farm and an un-moated medieval farm may be the moat: in all other respects the range of facilities possessed could have been the same. The presence of a moat has allowed the identification and, in some cases, ensured the preservation of a deserted site: the number of deserted un-moated sites cannot be guessed and, in fact, very few have survived sufficiently to have been identified. To this extent, our view of the medieval settlement pattern on clay lands must inevitably be a distorted one.

Atkinson (1972) and Taylor (1972) have argued that the construction of moats reflected the fashion of a social group and cannot be ascribed to any particular material function. Roberts (1965) considered that two broad social groupings could be identified among moat-builders. Firstly, some moats are associated with the lords and their wealthier sub-tenants, usually of knightly status. Secondly, a class of wealthy free tenants, generally holding land in areas of late colonisation, also built moats. The typology of moats as they survive to-day, however, gives little indication of the grouping of their founders according to this social division.



Fig. 6 The Vicinity of the Site

A Relict features—moat, leat, ridge and furrow. (Parish boundary shown by broken chain.)

B 1691. For Key to field numbers see table on p.69

C 1842

D c1868

Scale approx 1:15,000

The site at Moat Farm had weakly demarcated ancillary enclosures and its moat was hardly likely to deter a determined attacker. It fits well into the postulated class of fashionable moats. The presence of ancillary enclosures may imply a holding of some substance.

It has long been recognised that economic trends were sharply reversed in the 14th century and stagnation, decline and decay in varying degrees became widespread. The drastic fall in population following the Black Death (at its height in Surrey in 1349) and its recurrent visitations exacerbated an economic decline that had already begun. In several counties many deserted and shrunken villages can date their decline to this period and isolated farms must also have suffered. Some, including moated examples, became deserted at this time.

Sewill and Lane (1951, 27) said that many of the families named in the Lay Subsidy Return of 1332 had 'died out' by the second half of the century. They were presumably referring to their study of the Charlwood court rolls which have survived in part from 1365 (*ibid*, 31). Although the Black Death cannot certainly be cited as the cause of desertion of the site at Moat Farm, the pottery found does suggest that abandonment took place around the middle of the 14th century.

When the property on which the moat is situated emerged from obscurity into the records as Barnlands in the 16th century it was associated with Crutchfield, Bushes and Wykelands. Lane (1958, 33) claimed that Crutchfield, Bushes and Barnlands were part of the sub-manor of Erbridge. Both Crutchfield and Barnlands were held by branches of the Bristowe family. Sewill and Lane's information about Barnlands in 1550 (1951, 91) appears to derive from the court rolls of Charlwood (three years after the sale of Erbridge) and in the late 17th century Barnlands appears in a Charlwood manor rental (Mrs Lane's abstracts). Mrs Lane quoted no evidence for her statement that Barnlands was part of Erbridge manor and, for the present at least, it may be as well to reject the suggestion. Mrs Lane (1958, 33) claimed that Erbridge also included Hopps, a farm in the main portion of Charlwood parish immediately south of Crutchfield. However, Hopps seems to have been part of the Hook property as it was bequeathed by Jordans of Gatwick in 1552 (Sewill and Lane 1951, 201).

The earliest known references to Barnlands and Hopps is from 1550 and 1552 and to Bushes from the 17th century (*ibid*, 91) but a de Cruchefeld name appears in the Charlwood Lay Subsidy Return of 1332 and the place-name includes the arguably early-*feld* element. Hopps, Bushes and Barnlands have the appearance of being comparatively modern name forms.

Wykelands, held by Thomas Caryll in 1690, may be the same as the 'manor' of Wykes, Wykeland or Weekland (*VCH* 3, 186; Sewell & Lane 1951, 34, 57, 67 and 105) which was, in the late 15th century, a parcel of the manor of Gatwick.

Fields immediately north-east of Barnlands are named as Great Wick Field, Middle Wick Field and Little Wick Meadow on the Tithe Map and it can be

questioned whether these were the Wykelands held by the Carylls. There was a barn, at least, adjacent to these fields in 1691 and 1842.

The moated site appears, from the aerial photograph previously noted, to be associated with relict traces of broad ridge and furrow (Fig. 6A). However, this ridge and furrow can arguably be ascribed to the post-medieval period.

That the area around Barnlands was covered by hedge-enclosed fields before 1691 can be seen from the drawing of 1741 by T. Redford taken from the survey of 1691 by Abraham Waller of the lands of Thomas Kirrell (Kent Record Office U.1350). This is here re-drawn (Fig. 6B) on the basis of the aerial photograph and it can be seen that the 17th century fields of Great Lodgers and Six Acres correspond to one block of ridge and furrow, Further High Ash Field another and Great and Little High Ash Fields a third. The enclosure of these fields probably pre-dated the formation of the ridge and furrow but this could possibly be tested by excavation. The names Great and Little Lodgers suggest that these fields were linked in some way to Ledgers (once Lodgers) Farm, immediately to the west in Horley parish and part of Duxhurst manor. (See also Appendix 3).

The 1842 Charlwood tithe map has also been re-drawn on the basis of the aerial photograph (Fig. 6C) and the following comparison between the 1691 survey and the Tithe Map shows the extent to which field names changed:

1691 Survey	A. R. P.	1842 Tithe Map
1* High Ash Field	4.2.38	Three Cornered Field
2* Great High Ash Field	10.1.06	Great Ash
3* Little High Ash Field	2.2.30	High Ash
4* Further High Ash Field	6.0.30	Further High Ash
5* Little Lodgers	2.3.05	Little Lodges
6* Great Lodgers	4.2.32	Pit Field
7* Six Acres	6.3.38	Seven Acres
8* Peartree Field	4.2.00	Peartree Field
9* Hovel Field	5.0.20	Peat Field
10* Barnland Bank & Pond	1.1.10	
11* Barnland Plat	0.3.29	
12* Barnland Grove	5.2.16	Grove
13* Barnland Meadow	6.3.00	Leg Mead
14 Long Croft	5.2.20	Long Croft
15 Bridge Field	3.3.14	Three Acres
16 Peat Croft	5.2.00	Hop Garden
17 Barn Field	7.2.00	Little Wick Meadow
18 Great Week Field	13.1.00	Great Wick Field

\* Fields probably making up Barnlands (60A) in 1670. These fields total 62A 2R 14P including Barnlands Bank & Pond and Barnland Plat or 60A 1R 15P without them.

*Note* The numbers on the left relate to Fig. 6B

## CONCLUSIONS

The site at Moat Farm probably had its origins in 13th century colonisation by assarting and may have fallen a victim to the economic decline of the early 14th century or of the Black Death.

It is tempting to equate the moated site with the medieval Wykes, Wykland or Weekland on the basis of field-name evidence but this appears too tenuous at present to accept. Equally resistible is the temptation to equate the site with a medieval Erbridge. Further research into the history of Charlwood—preceded, possibly, by the publication of the manorial records—may eventually enable the problem to be solved.

Of the farms in the vicinity of the site, Crutchfield is the only one that makes an early appearance in the documents and, of the others, only Barnlands, with its moated site, has a claim to medieval origin. Barnlands, however, is a distinctly modern-sounding name form and it is more reasonable to associate this with the re-occupation of the lands of the abandoned and nameless moated site sometime between 1350 and 1550.

This re-occupation was accompanied or followed by the establishment of a system of hedged arable fields.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the site owners, the Surrey County Council, and the then tenant farmer, Mr Heron, for permission to excavate. The work was carried out by members of the Surrey Archaeological Society and the Holmesdale Archaeological Group under the direction of Mrs M. D. Turner and the writer. Arrangements were made by Mr N. P. Thompson and initial surveying was undertaken by Mr Brian Christmas. The late Mrs Elizabeth Lane and Mrs Ruth Sewill generously allowed the writer to make use of their MS notes and abstracts from Charlwood documents. I am also grateful to Dr G. P. Moss for discussing problems of local history and drawing my attention to a number of references—particularly to the 1691 survey. All concerned are grateful to Mr W. C. Woodhouse, sometime of the Ordnance Survey, for drawing our attention to the threat to the site. Mr Raymond Varley prepared the illustrations to the report from the author's working drawings.

## APPENDIX 1—THE POTTERY (Figs. 7-12)

### Introduction

The pottery recovered cannot be grouped in a meaningful way either by its stratification or by its plan location. Some widely separated sherds have

been found to join. The bulk of the sherds can, however, be divided into four main types of vessel and three principal wares.

The four types of vessel are:

- Cooking pots — vessels whose mouths were clearly smaller than their girth
- Jars or bowls — vessels whose rims were less than 20 cms (8 ins) diameter internally and whose girth was little more
- Dishes — vessels whose rims were the widest part (sides may be oblique, curved or carinated)

#### Jugs

Cooking pots and jars occur in both necked and neckless versions. Jars are vessels that are distinctly deeper than bowls and have a smaller girth than cooking pots with the same neck diameter. In many cases, however, it is not possible to reconstruct the profile sufficiently to be certain which classification applies. Other types were only identifiably represented by one skillet handle, one possible lid, one large rectangular dish and one possible aquamanile fragment. The apparently narrow range of vessel forms represented, however, may be the result of the fragmentary nature of the material.

The principal wares are:

Reduced grey ware

Pink oxidized sandy wares

White, or near white, coarse sandy ware

Within 30 km of Moat Farm few published sites afford good stratigraphical evidence and there are possibly three distinct medieval pottery 'provinces'. Only a tentative date can therefore be given to the pottery from the site but none of it appears to be either substantially earlier or later than the first half of the 14th century.

#### Reduced grey ware

Grey to brown-buff with grey tones. Medium to coarse sand filler. The wide colour range is matched by sherds from the numerous well known waster heaps in the Limpsfield area (Prendergast 1973 & 1975) but sherds from Limpsfield have less coarse sand filler. Sherds of this pottery were not numerous at Moat Farm and all sherds that can be figured are shown.

- 1-4 Necked cooking pots with level and flat-flanged rims. One slightly undercut, the others not.
- 5 Neckless cooking pot. Wall of vessel thickened below flange. cf vessel 74 below. Sand filler finer than other reduced vessels.
- 6 Jar or cooking pot.

A source other than Limpsfield for most of the cooking pots may be suggested. The cooking pot rims published by Prendergast (1975) from Limpsfield sites show a dominance of undercut flanges and none of the rims from Moat Farm is closely paralleled. The neckless cooking pot (5) does not seem to be paralleled at all from Limpsfield. The form of the Moat Farm flanges is paralleled at Alsted, Merstham (Ketteringham 1976), in 'hard grey reduced ware'.

It is probable that, in East Surrey, the necked form of cooking pot was earlier than the neckless form but a lengthy overlap can be assumed until contrary evidence is forthcoming.

Rigold (1972, 164-6), discussing the pottery from Eynsford where Limpsfield ware was not—contrary to early interim reports—certainly identified, stated 'the flat flange without any upper bevel [is] a fashion seen around 1300 in pottery over a wide area'. At Eynsford the context of the flat flanged rims was arguably c 1260-c 1312 (Phases B to D) but the terminal date of 1312 marked the virtual end of the pottery series at that site and is not to be taken as a terminal date for the flat flanged rim.

- 7 Dish of less well fired ware than the other reduced ware vessels. Grey body with grey-brown surface. Sherds of a similar but thicker vessel with applied strip decoration.

The dish from Moat Farm with its undercut flange can be compared with dishes published from Limpsfield which do not appear, however, to have undercut flanges. It should, perhaps, be noted that a small proportion of the pottery recovered from the Bushfield Shaw kiln site (Turner 1975), less than 5 km distant, was reduced and the vessel and rim forms under discussion were all paralleled at that site.

- 8 Slashed strap handle from large jug of pale grey sandy ware with brown tones. From fill of moat. Jugs of this form have usually been ascribed to the 13th century (e.g. Hurst 1962, fig. 71:2 and 71:3; London Museum 1954, pl. lxii: 3). Unglazed jugs with slashed handles have been found at Limpsfield (Prendergast 1975) but the jug handles in 'hard grey' ware at Alsted were stabbed—a treatment also known from Limpsfield.
- 9 Rim of large jug of buff-brown ware with grey core. Sandy fabric, possibly Limpsfield.

### **Pink oxidized sandy wares**

The fabrics range from bright pink to dull grey-pink and the sand filler varies from free and coarse to sparse and fine with free, medium sand filler predominating.

There is a steady gradation of colour and filler and surfaces are sometimes noticeably smooth. All these characteristics are shared by pottery from the kiln at Bushfield Shaw, near Earlswood (Turner 1975), and by pottery recovered from Alsted, Merstham (Ketteringham 1976). Cooking pots and



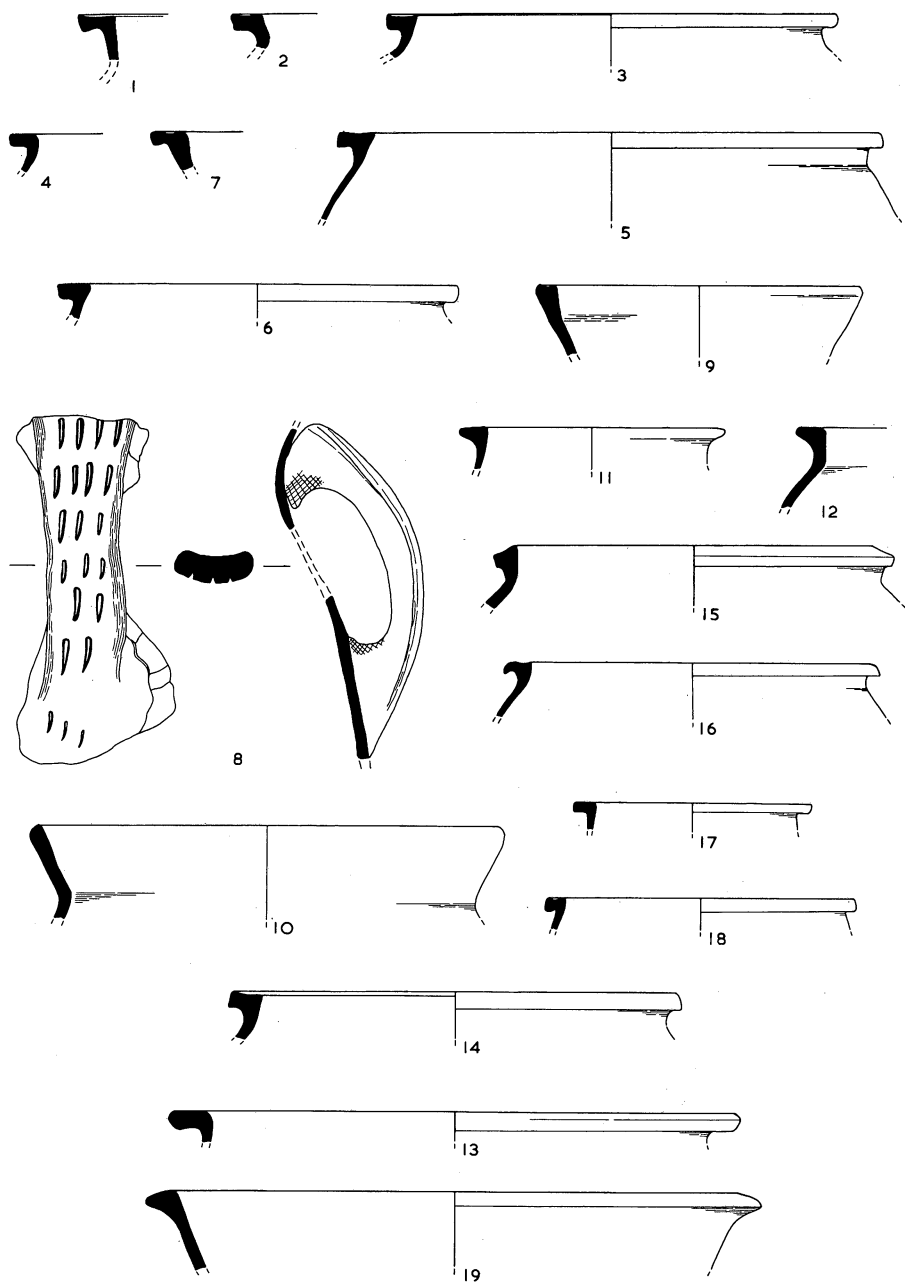


Fig. 7 Pottery (Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ ); 1-9 reduced ware; 10-19 pink oxidized ware

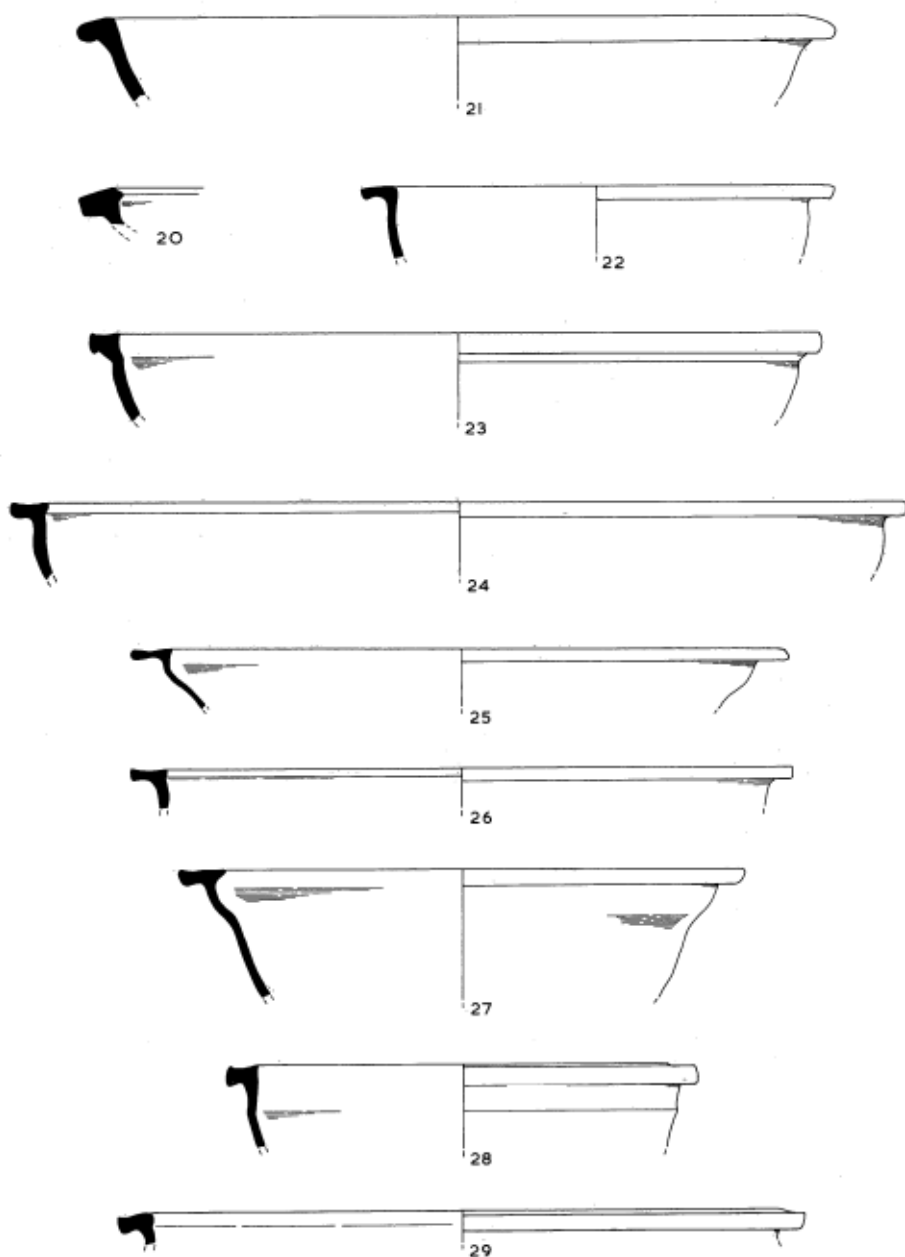


Fig. 8 Pottery (Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ ); pink oxidized ware

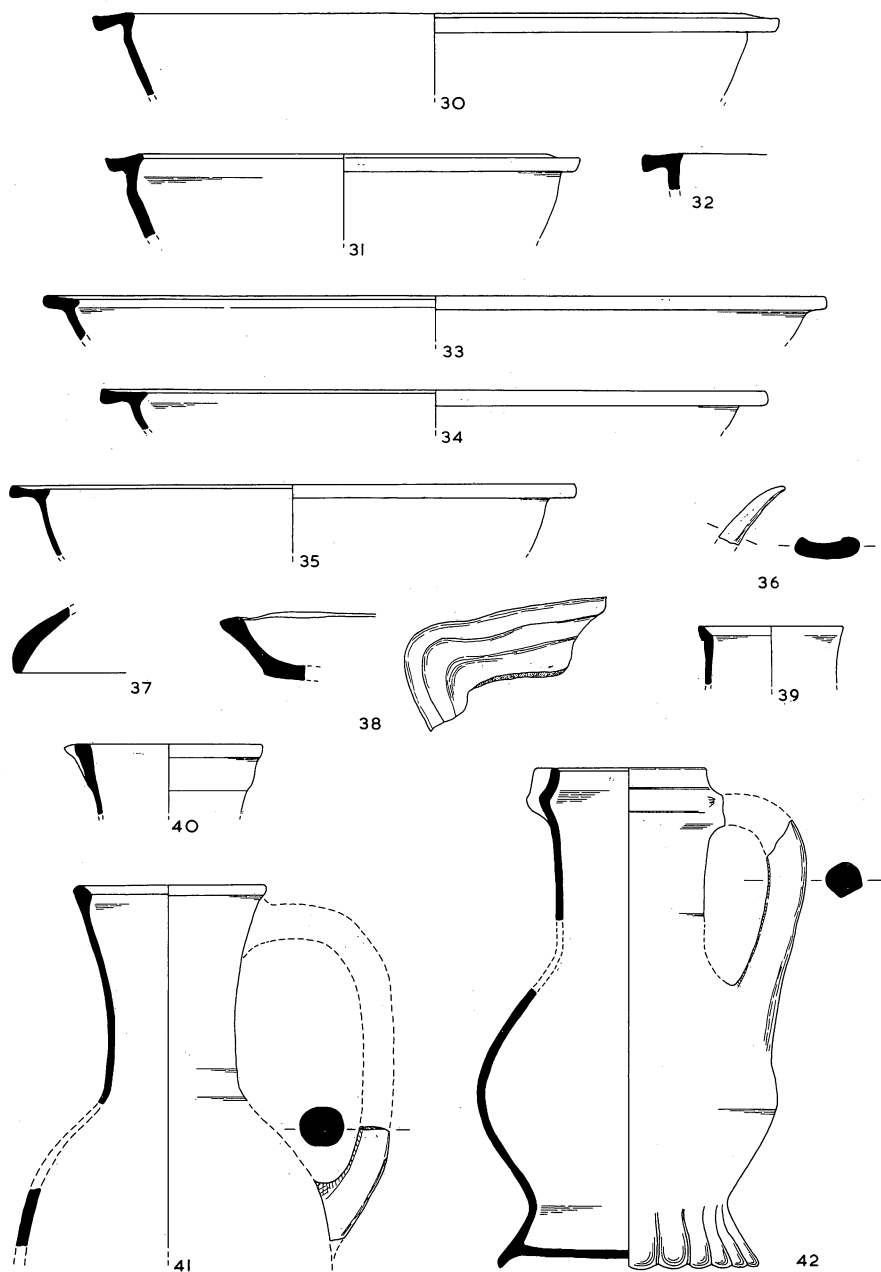


Fig. 9 Pottery (Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ ); pink oxidized ware

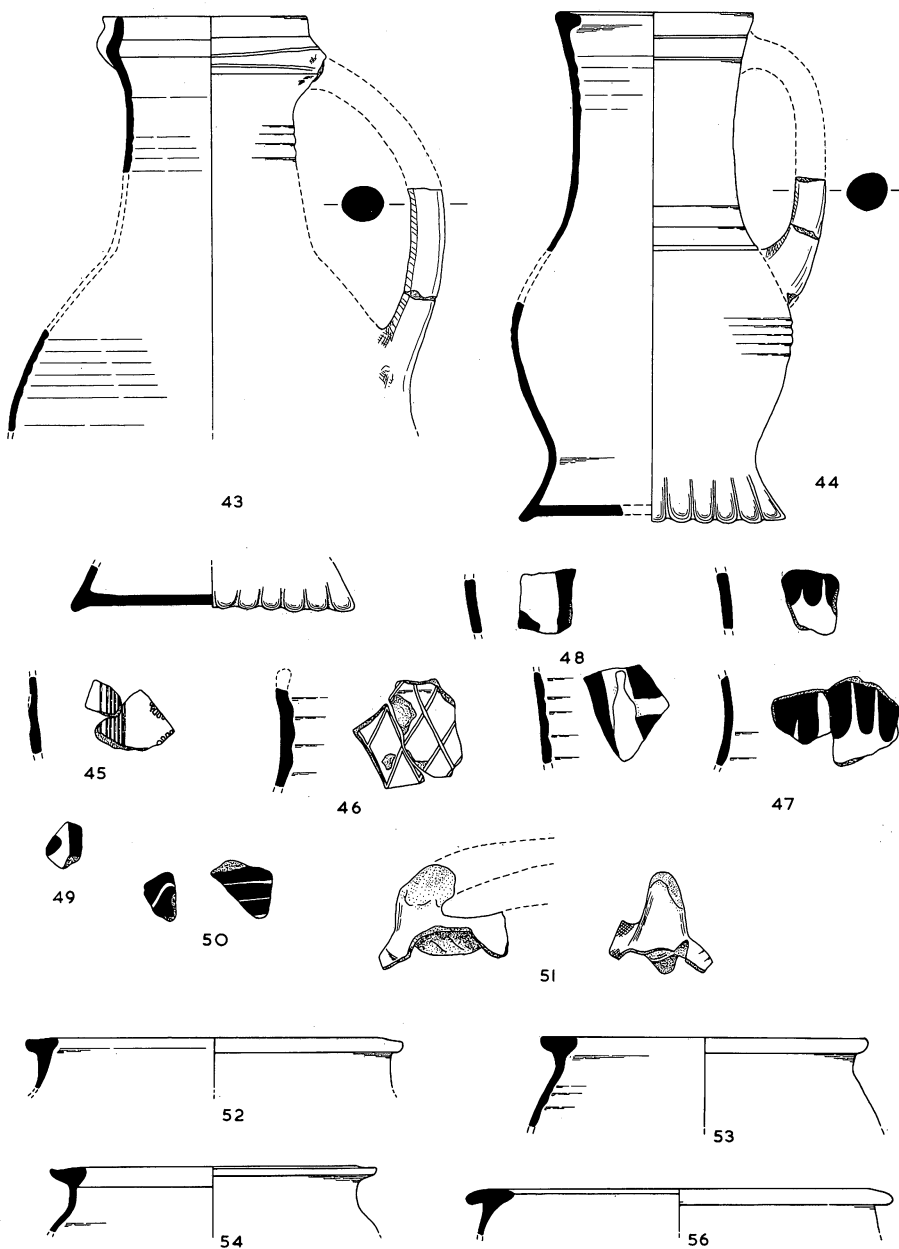


Fig.10 Pottery (Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ ); 43-51 pink oxidized ware; 52-54, 56 white ware

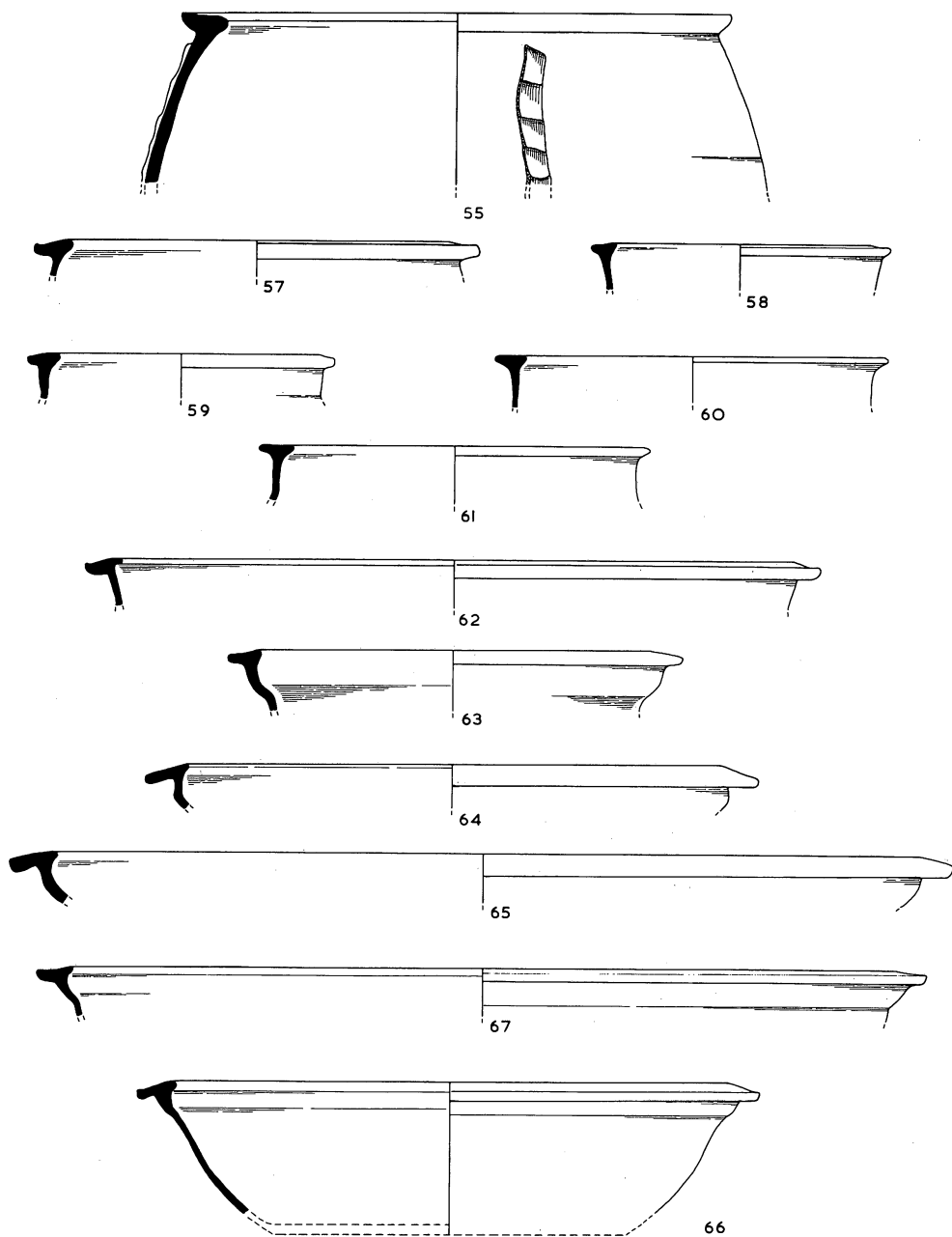


Fig. 11 Pottery (Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ ); white ware

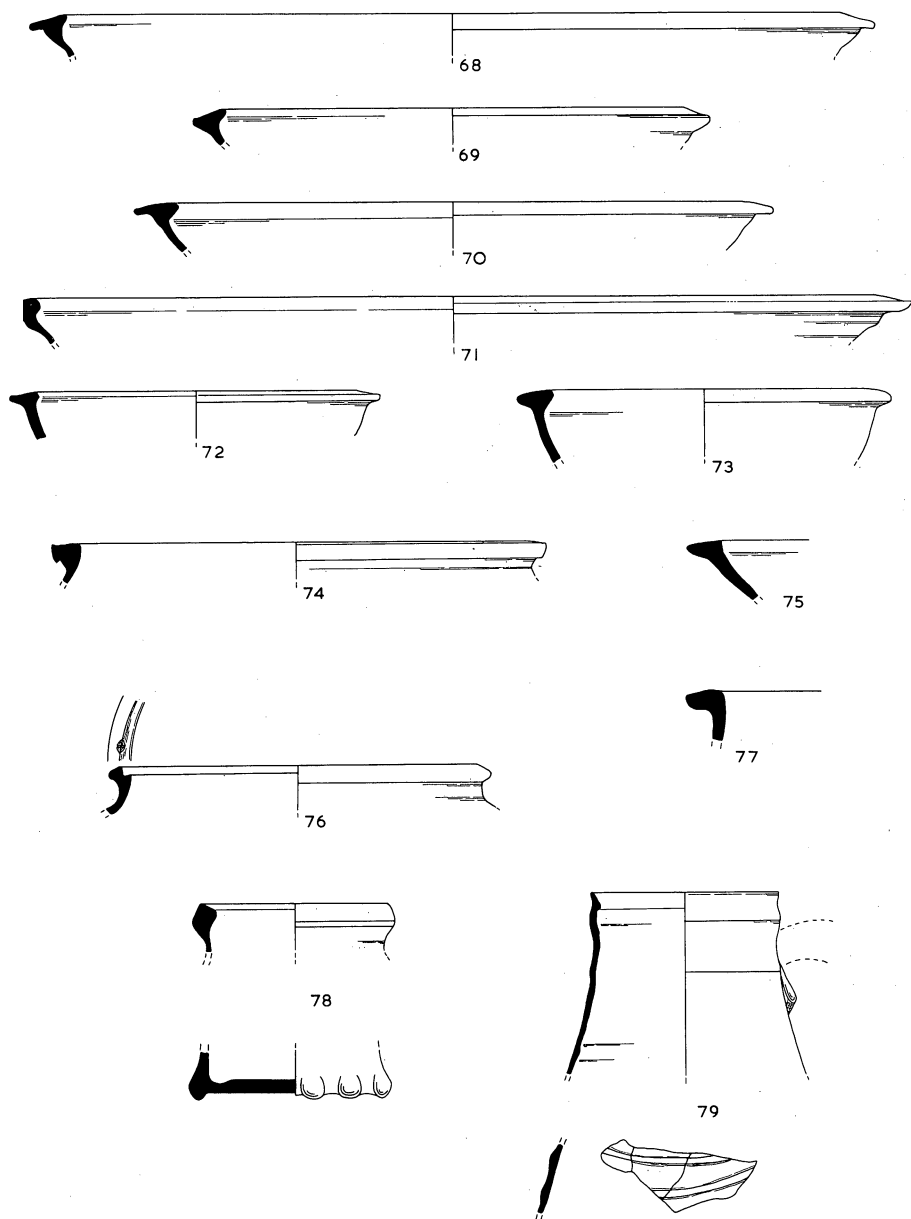


Fig. 12 Pottery (Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ ); 68-70 white ware; 71-73 buff surfaced ware; 74-79 miscellaneous

bowls predominate. Sherds of this ware were numerous and less than half the rim sherds have been figured.

- 10 Everted neck with plain rim. Poor clear glaze internally and smoke-blackened externally. Pinky-brown, skin-like surface on pink sandy body.

An identical form is illustrated from Leadenhall Market (London Museum 1954, fig. 74) with two elbow handles imitating metal cauldrons and ascribed to the 14th century. The Leadenhall Market vessel is in buff fabric but elbow handles in oxidized ware were found at the Bushfield Shaw kiln and the same form in a related buff-surfaced pink fabric is recorded from Alsted (Ketteringham 1976, vessels 80 and 86). Vessels of similar profile, but unglazed and without handles, are well known in earlier fabrics.

- 11 and 12 Simple triangular rimmed vessels. 12 is a straight necked cooking pot or skillet (cf Ketteringham 1976, vessel 84).

The simple triangular rim with a flat top is found widely in Kent and Surrey, e.g. Eynsford (Rigold 1972, vessels D4, D5, D6, D8 and D9); Effingham, Lee Wood, in a sandy shell-filled fabric (Lowther 1955, vessel 11); Ashtead kiln (Frere 1941, vessels 6, 7, 22); Carshalton, Queens Well, on a shell-filled ware (Turner 1970b, vessel 11); and Merton Priory, on reduced ware (Turner 1967, vessel 91). The parallel from Effingham in an early (?) fabric was ascribed to c 1200 by Lowther but such a simple form could be expected to have a long life. At Eynsford the rims were in an early 14th century context and were absent from earlier layers.

- 13 Level and flat-flanged rim, slightly undercut and faceted on the outer edge. Probably from a necked cooking pot. cf Alsted, vessel 57.
- 14 Stubby, squared flanged rim, slightly bevelled internally, on an inward sloping neck.

Paralleled by a less squared-off rim in gritty, brick-red ware at Ashtead kiln (Frere 1941, vessel 1); at Carshalton in a reduced fabric from an arguably late 13th century pit (Turner 1970b, vessel 2); and, also at Carshalton, in possibly Limpsfield ware (ibid, vessel 18). Similar rims with some shell filling were found at Eynsford (Rigold 1972, vessels B17 and B20) stratified before the 14th century.

- 15 Coarse sandy ware with some grains up to 2 mm dia. Pink surfaces with grey core.
- 16 Undercut flange on a thickened neck.
- 17 Simple, level and flat-flanged rims on jar. The plain rectangular flange is similar to vessel 4 above.
- 18 Downturned and undercut, squared flanged rim on a small jar or cooking pot. Dark grey surfaces.
- 19 Triangular rim, similar to 11 and 12 above, on dish.

- 20 Angular, downturned, flanged rim on large diameter dish.
- 21 Weak flange above thickened wall on bowl.
- 22-35 Broad flanged bowl or dish rims, squared or rounded outside, usually undercut and with a small but well defined beading on the inner margin. Flanges are level (22-26), downbent (27-32) or sloping upwards (33-35).

Similar dishes in 'sandy ware with free admixture of white shell' and in 'fine sandy ware with smoothed, slightly harsh surface' were found at Joydens Wood, Bexley (G. C. Dunning in Tester and Caiger 1958, fig. 5: 10-12); in sandy ware at Eynsford in the early 14th century level (Rigold 1972, vessels D21-35) and, on a carinated dish of pink oxidized fabric, at Carshalton (Turner 1970b, vessel 23). Not well paralleled at the Ashted kiln or at Effingham. A few sherds show applied strip decoration but the proportion is far lower than among the sherds from the Bushfield Shaw kiln.

- 36 Skillet handle in grey-pink sandy ware. cf Alsted vessel 84 in buff-surfaced pink fabric.
- 37 Large lid (?) of buff-pink ware with very free sand filler. Uncertain diameter.
- 38 Corner of heavy rectangular dish of partly oxidized pale pink sandy ware. Poor clear glaze internally, fire blackened externally.
- 39 Rim and neck of thin walled jug of pale brown ware. Possibly of baluster form.
- 40 Rim of jug of dark grey-surfaced, pinky-grey, sandy ware. Skin-like surface.
- 41 Jug of pink ware with medium sand temper. White slip externally and patchy green-brown glaze. Slip extends internally to approximately 2.5 cm below rim.
- 42 Jug of partially oxidized pale pink ware with overall white slip externally covered with mottled green glaze. Continuous overlapping thumbing round base.
- 43 Rim, neck and rod handle of a large pink sandy ware jug with overall white slip under mottled green glaze. Base possibly from same jug.
- 44 Bulbous jug of pink sandy ware with white slip to within 6 cm of the continuously thumbed base. Streaky, mottled green glaze. Rod handle.
- 45 Sherd of jug of buff surfaced, pinky-buff sandy ware, green-glazed over white slip. Decorated by deep vertical combing and stamped rosettes (?).
- 46 Two sherds of pink ware jug with white slip and thick green glaze. Deep diaper incised decoration.



- 47 Several sherds of pink sandy ware jug decorated with alternate rows of elongated scales, alternately cream over brown and brown over cream, under lead glaze.
- 48 Sherds of thin pink or grey ware jugs decorated with either bands of brown on white slip or bands of white slip on brown surface.
- 49 Small sherd of pink ware vessel decorated with band(s) and blob(s) of white clay.
- 50 Sherds of pink sandy ware decorated with incised waves and bands of white slip. Similar to pottery from the Bushfield Shaw kiln (Turner 1975).
- 51 Part of an aquamanile (?) in bright pink ware with white slip under mottled pale green glaze.

The jug fabrics, with the exception of vessel 40, are closely paralleled at the Bushfield Shaw kiln but the decorated forms predominating there were rare at Moat Farm. This could be the result of differential marketing but the presence of triangular rims (11 and 12)—absent from Bushfield Shaw—and predominance of beaded flanges on the dish rims (22-35)—rare at Bushfield Shaw—and the comparative rarity of applied strip decoration may suggest that the Moat Farm assemblage is a little later than the Bushfield Shaw kiln. Rigold (1963, 41) claimed that overall white slip was a 14th century innovation but Dunning (London Museum 1954, 212-3) has claimed that continuously thumbled bases were 13th rather than 14th century. Continuous thumbing is present at both Moat Farm and Bushfield Shaw.

### **White, or near white, coarse sandy ware**

Freely sand-filled pottery with a narrow range of colour from white to off-white. Some badly fired sherds showing patches of mid-grey. Glaze, usually mottled yellow to dark green, is present on many of the vessels, especially on the interiors of dishes. The ware is similar to some of the sherds from a probable kiln site at Ash, near Guildford (Holling 1968), but Mr. Holling does not consider this group to be the products of that kiln (pers. comm.).

- 52-55 Rims of cooking pots showing a similar range to those of the dishes of the same fabric. The smaller-beaded rims are found on cooking pots with a straight neck developing (?) to a neckless vessel with an asymmetric T-rim. Similar rim forms are found at Ash.
- 56-61 Jars with slightly more delicate T-rim forms than those on the cooking pots. Similar vessels, of off-white sandy ware ascribed to Surrey, were found at Northolt (Hurst 1962, 273-4, figs. 68: 64-71 and 69: 72-74) and dated c 1300-1400.
- 62-70 Dish rims ranging from similar to the flanged-and-beaded rims of the oxidized series, but with weaker flanges always downturned (62-65), through versions with the dish wall thickened below the internal bead (66-69), to rims where the internal bead is enlarged to form a T-shaped

rim and may be deeper than the flange (70). The only close published parallels known to the writer are among the pottery from Ash and one dish with a clumsy T-rim from Eynsford (Rigold 1972, D53) arguably c 1312. Published dishes of similar fabric from Alsted have flat rims (Ketteringham 1976, vessels 107 and 108). (But cf vessel 20 from Effingham, Lee Wood (Lowther 1955).) Unpublished vessels of similar form and fabric are known from Horley (Court Lodge Farm: information from Dr G. P. Moss) and Reigate (Cliftons Lane: information from Mr F. Harvey).

### **Buff surfaced sandy ware**

- 71-73 Dishes of buff-surfaced sandy ware (Turner 1967, 58-9). 71 has thick mottled green glaze with red-brown spots internally and splashes below the rim externally. The rims correspond closely to those of the white sandy ware bowls.

At Northolt pottery of this type was given a date of from c 1350 to 1425, with a special local reason for the terminal date (Hurst 1962, 274-5), while at Merton the present writer argued a date from early 14th century to c 1500 (Turner 1967). Although this terminal date must probably now be brought back to c 1450-75, there is no reason to date the bowls from Moat Farm much later than c 1350. By the 15th century, flanged rims may be flat or up-turned again (e.g. Turner 1971, vessel 11).

### **Miscellaneous**

- 74 Rim of cooking pot of black surfaced grey ware with coarse sand filler (cf Reigate, Turner 1970a, 34-35).
- 75 Triangular rim of dish of coarse black ware with coarse sand temper. Uncertain diameter. Thick (6 mm) sherd of similar ware with heavy applied vertical ribbon decoration.
- 76 Rim of cooking pot of buff-surfaced pale grey sandy ware. Rim moulded for lid seating and possibly decorated with a stamp. A similar rim seating has been described on a storage jar from Ashted kiln (Frere 1941, vessel 16) in red-brown sandy ware with applied strip decoration.
- 77 Flanged rim from a dish (?) of light grey sandy ware with bright pink margins and a duller surface—i.e. red-brown surfaced, grey, sandy ware (Turner 1970a, 34). Uncertain diameter, approximately 50 cm.
- 78 Rim and base of grey ware jug with all over white slip (Merton, Turner 1967, 56-57, ware (c)), apparently without glaze. Neatly spaced thumbing round base.
- 79 Sherds of jug of pale grey ware with buff surface internally and uniform olive glaze externally. Trial decoration of narrow ridges of brown clay.

## Discussion

The complete lack of stratification throws the entire argument onto typology. Apart from a few rims (e.g. 1-5, 75, 77) from a collection of two hundred or so, there is little that is arguably earlier than the end of the 13th century. The absence of shell-filled ware (found on the nearby site at Court Lodge Farm, Horley: information from Dr Moss) may be significant but the terminus ante quem for shell filling in the Surrey Weald has yet to be determined—at Eynsford shell filling continues into the 14th century, while at Reigate shell filling is rare even in the early 13th century pottery (Turner in Woods 1975). The small number of buff surfaced sandy ware sherds and the absence of the finer grey-buff ware of the 15th century may be due to distributional factors but this pottery reached Horley (Court Lodge Farm) and, in the absence of any sherds clearly datable to post 1350, it is simpler to argue that the site—or at least that small part of it excavated—became deserted c 1350 and that the pottery covers a limited date range from c 1275 to c 1350 at the outside.

## APPENDIX 2—THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE AREA

### Water power

The gradient of the Mole is not greatly different at Moat Farm to that at Horley Mill (Green et al 1934, 57) and would probably have been sufficient to support a small, intermittently-used mill. The gradient of the stream was a significant factor in the siting of early undershot watermills in view of their inefficiency. Recent cutting and re-cutting of the Mole channel nearby has, no doubt, left little trace of any mill that might have been built on its banks in medieval times.

### Building stone

Building stone is relatively rare in the Weald. However, timber buildings rot quickly if set directly into the soil and the practice of setting the cill beam of the timber frame onto a sleeper wall grew up. The date at which this concept spread to different areas is not closely known. *Paludina* and the associated *Cyrena* limestones occur in a narrow seam which runs from Crowhurst to Charlwood and Rusper. These stones, which have resulted in the formation of distinct ridges at Norwood Hill and Outwood Common, were used for the construction of sleeper walls and represented a useful supply of building material after the 16th century (Gulley 1962; Gravett 1970).

### Clay

Wealden Clay was suitable for tile, brick and pottery production and was probably exploited from the 13th century onwards. A brick works of

unknown antiquity existed 1 km S near Povey Cross (Sewill and Lane 1951, 200). A medieval pottery kiln on the Wealden Clay near Earlswood was excavated in 1974 (Turner 1975).

### **Iron ore**

The 15th-17th century Wealden iron industry (Straker 1931; Worssam 1972) was based on outcrops of ironstone which occur just below the Horsham stone. Clay-ironstone outcrops as a band in Charlwood parish and this source was exploited from the late 14th to 18th century (Sewill and Lane 1951, 83-92; *VCH* 3, 184; Sheppard 1888, 420 and 459; *M & B* 2, 255). No direct evidence of iron working in the vicinity of Moat Farm is known to the writer but a field to the north of Barnlands was known as Black Acres and another nearby was Pit Field at the time of the Tithe Award. Cinderfield Cottage at Meathgreen Bridge (TQ 275451) is listed by Straker as a possible bloomery site but recent search has failed to produce any slag there (information from Mrs J. Shelley) and the name may not be of any antiquity. The Carylls who held Barnlands and Horley Lodge in the 17th century were, however, ironmasters and may have exploited the resources of the area. No evidence of medieval iron working was found on the site.

### **Timber**

Timber was more abundant in the Weald in medieval times than now and was used for building, fuel and charcoal making. Timber remained the main building material until the late 17th century when it was supplanted by brick.

## **APPENDIX 3: THE RELICT RIDGE AND FURROW AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESENT FIELD PATTERN**

It is generally presumed that broad ridge and furrow implies medieval or early post-medieval open fields (e.g. Taylor 1974, *passim* but c.f. Taylor 1975, 136). However, in the Weald, open fields should only be expected in the vicinity of early settlements that developed on nuclear lines. A deed of 1211 (Sewill & Lane 1951, 8-9) implies that Charlwood village possessed two modest open fields of 28A and 32A and that each field was separately cropped on a two-shift rotation. 'Common fields' are recorded at Burstow and Horley (*VCH* 3, 176; 4, 409, 422, 438) and Moss (1973, 21) has taken this as additional evidence for the early settlement date of Burstow and Horley.

Brandon (1974, 94-104) has drawn attention to the frequent occurrence, in the Low Weald of Sussex, of a pattern of small fields enclosed by shaws of up to 10 m (2 rods) in width. Brandon (1974, 123-4) goes so far as to suggest, for Sussex, that all land won from the forest in the 12th and 13th centuries was individually farmed using shaw-enclosed fields and implies that all traces of open fields belong to an earlier phase of settlement.

Shaw-enclosed fields may be identified in the area around Crutchfield but Barnlands and Hopps are surrounded by hedge-enclosed fields, presumably from a later phase of agrarian development.

From the 17th century there was considerable development in Wealden farming under the impetus of rising corn prices (the response to the fast growing population) and food shortages exacerbated by war. Hooper (1945, 100-102) has charted the rise of oatmeal milling in Reigate in the 17th and 18th century and this must have been accompanied by a growth in cereal farming in the surrounding Weald. The first road to be turnpiked in Surrey was that from Reigate to Povey Cross via Horse Hills (turnpiked in 1697) which passed little more than 1 km from Barnlands.

Under these influences the Weald was transformed from grassland largely into arable as farmers broke up rough pasture and upgraded worn-out fields. The extra labour required for arable economy resulted in some new cottage building and many farms were rebuilt or re-fronted. Old enclosures were improved by burning, marling or liming.

The extension of tillage has left many relict features and among these the imprint of ridge and furrow may be noted. This is most pronounced on the heavier soils where ridging into 'lands' for wheat was the customary method of land drainage until superseded by tile-drainage in the 19th century. Arthur Young writing in 1813 strongly commended the care taken by Sussex farmers in the preparatory ridging of the ground. Unfortunately, the equivalent survey of Surrey (James and Malcolm 1794) is silent on this point. Although narrow ridge and furrow is rightly regarded as post-medieval, it is not certain that all broad ridge is medieval and it is probable that the relict ridge and furrow visible north of Barnlands on the aerial photographs was associated with the 17th or 18th century rather than medieval farming (Fig. 6A). The systematic mapping of Wealden ridge and furrow has yet to be attempted and is urgent in view of the speed with which traces are being ploughed out by modern methods. While it is doubtless 17th, 18th or even 19th century farming in the main that has left this record, the possibility that some is older cannot be ruled out.

The new fields that resulted from the post-medieval expansion were quite distinct from the small timber-bound closes originating from ancient clearances. The new farming landscape was characterised by larger enclosures bounded by quickset hedges standing on ditched banks which began to appear in the Elizabethan period. Instead of occasional ploughing by oxen, frequent tillage by horse teams became usual, producing larger, geometrically shaped fields.

By 1700, centuries of colonisation had left little more cultivatable wilderness to claim and continuity was more notable than change in the pattern of farm, field, hedgerow and shaw during the 18th and 19th centuries. Eventually, by means of 'Parliamentary enclosure' the landscape of hedged fields was extended across the remaining common pasturage such as Hookwood, Horley and Charlwood commons.

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