

## SHORTER NOTICES

This section of the *Collections* is devoted to short notes on recent archaeological discoveries, reports on small finds, definitive reports on small-scale excavations, etc., and also to similar short notes on aspects of local history. Material for inclusion should be sent to Mr. Alec Barr-Hamilton, 226, Hangleton Road, Hove. Those without previous experience in writing up such material for publication should not be deterred from contributing for Mr. Barr-Hamilton will be happy to assist in the preparation of reports and illustrations.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN SUSSEX—The following monuments have been scheduled since publication of the last list in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (hereafter *S.A.C.*), vol. 114 (1976), p.323.

### County

Number	Parish	<i>East Sussex</i>
397	Hartfield	Pillow mound and circular earthwork in Northbank Wood.
398	Hartfield	Cotchford forge site.
399	Hartfield	Newbridge early post-medieval blast furnace site.
400	Hartfield	Romano-British iron bloomery site in 'The Park,' Ashdown Forest.
401	Mayfield	Two iron furnace sites in Furnace Wood and Banky Wood.
402	Hartfield	Iron ore minepits in Tugmore Shaw.
403	Forest Row	Romano-British iron bloomery site in field known as 'Far Blacklands,' south of Cansiron Wood.
404	Hartfield	Iron Age enclosure $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Kings Standing, Ashdown Forest.
407	Glynde and Ringmer	Medieval site on Saxon Down.
408	Withyham	Iron furnace site.
416	Eastbourne	Martello Tower No. 62, north of Langney Point.
418	Bexhill	Martello Tower No. 55, west of Norman's Bay.
429	Framfield	Moated site at Newplace Farm.
<i>West Sussex</i>		
415	West Dean	Roman villa south of Brickkiln Farm.
428	Arundel	Arundel Castle and earthworks.
433	Lower Beeding	Remains of moated site, Bewbush Manor.
437	Harting	The Vandalian Tower, Up Park.
440	Patching	Bronze Age Settlement, New Barn Down.

E. W. HOLDEN (*Honorary Correspondent for Sussex, Ancient Monuments Inspectorate, Department of the Environment*)

A MESOLITHIC SITE AT HASSOCKS LODGE, HASSOCKS—In February, 1975, the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit was informed by Caroline Dudley, of the Brighton Museum, of a find of Mesolithic flints on a building site known as Hassocks Lodge (TQ 305 155), on the south side of Keymer Road, Hassocks. A single week-end was available for investigation of the site before building work resumed. Four trenches, 1m. square, were opened c.25m. to the south of the Keymer Road. The top 0.20m. of sandy soil had clearly suffered modern disturbance (the original house on this site was built in 1911; previously, the site had been woodland). Below this disturbed layer, was a uniform deposit of grey-brown sand from which most of the worked flints came. Most of the implements were scrapers and there were several fine cores, plus a large number of waste flakes, all of dark grey flint. No features associated with the flints were detected in the grey-brown sand but this sand deposit was very productive of worked flints (the finders of the site having collected several hundred) and it is clear that Hassocks Lodge is another Mesolithic site to be added to those already known in the Hassocks area.

I should like to thank Coastal Holdings Ltd. for allowing the excavation to take place and I am grateful to E. W. Holden, John Kirby and Dr. and Mrs. Moore, for help during the excavation.

OWEN BEDWIN

EXCAVATIONS IN SOUTHDOWN ROAD, SHOREHAM-BY-SEA (TQ 215 056)—The map of New Shoreham, published by J. Edwards in 1789 (Fig. 1), shows a mound on the north side of the town, in the angle where the present Mill Lane and Southdown Road meet; it could have been the remains of an earth motte, placed here to guard the northern approaches to the town.

No trace of the mound exists today but, prior to the building of a garage in the garden of 42, Southdown Road, the opportunity was taken to look for the remains of a possible surrounding ditch. A cutting, 6.2m. by 1.2m. was made, positioned so as to extend westward across the mound and ditch site, as indicated by Edward's map.

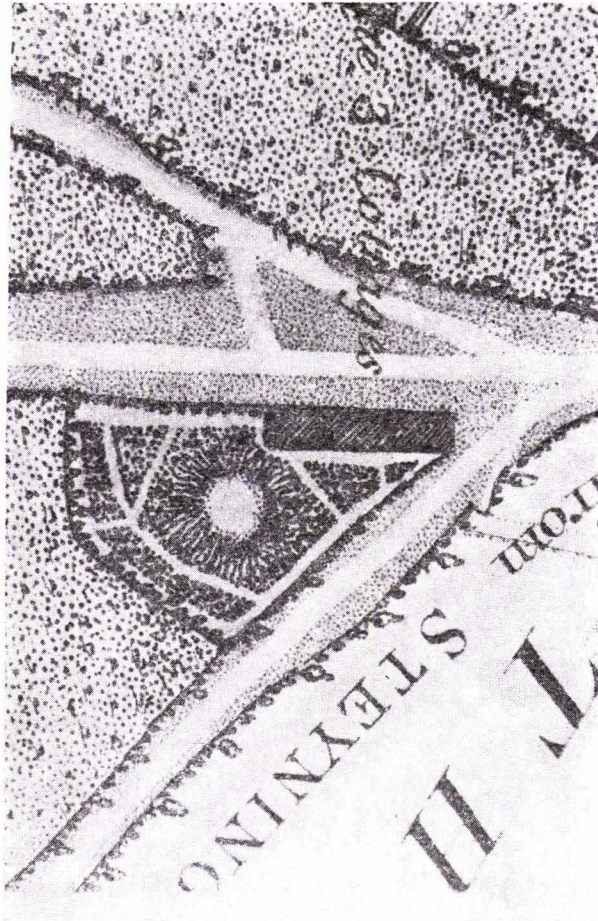


FIG. 1. Mound site, Southdown Road, Shoreham-by-Sea, from Edwards map of 1789

The excavation revealed a flat-bottomed ditch (Fig. 2), at least 3.8m. long and 1.1m. deep. The full length of the ditch could not be ascertained, as the cutting had to end against the inner face of the garden wall. The ditch had been cut through the clay soil, to the top of the Coombe Rock. At its western end, it cut across the top of a well; since half of the latter lay outside the southern edge of the cutting, which could not be extended because of the need of access to the house, and since a drainpipe ran across the well, it could only be excavated, with safety, to a depth of 2.4m. At a depth of 1.7m., part of a course of steining remained; this consisted of large nodular flints, tabular flints, sandstone blocks and an ashlar block set against the Coombe Rock. Undercutting showed that the steining continued round that part of the well not excavated. The diameter of the well, inside the steining, was estimated to be 1.1m.

Three layers (Nos. 5, 6 and 7) were noted in the well. Layer 6 was an annulus of compacted, brown clay above the steining; it contained a little Roman pottery including sherds of coarse ware and Samian dated to the late 1st/early 2nd century. The filling of the well comprised two layers. Layer 5 consisted of fine, black soil, with some broken flints; it contained a few sherds of pottery dated to the fourth century and some animal bones and mussel shells. Layer 7 was a dark-brown, clay soil, containing a few sherds of pottery, also dated to the 4th century, a red tessera, a fragment of imbrex and some oyster shells.

The ditch filling consisted of four layers. Layer 4, the earliest, was loose, ginger-brown, clay soil, with a few broken flints and lay immediately upon the Coombe Rock; two sherds of pottery, recovered from this layer, suggested an early 14th-century date. Layer 3 had a maximum thickness of 9cm. It consisted of soil containing many broken tiled and brick fragments, together with some broken flints. The tiles were of the pantile type,

—SOUTHDOWN ROAD SHOREHAM—

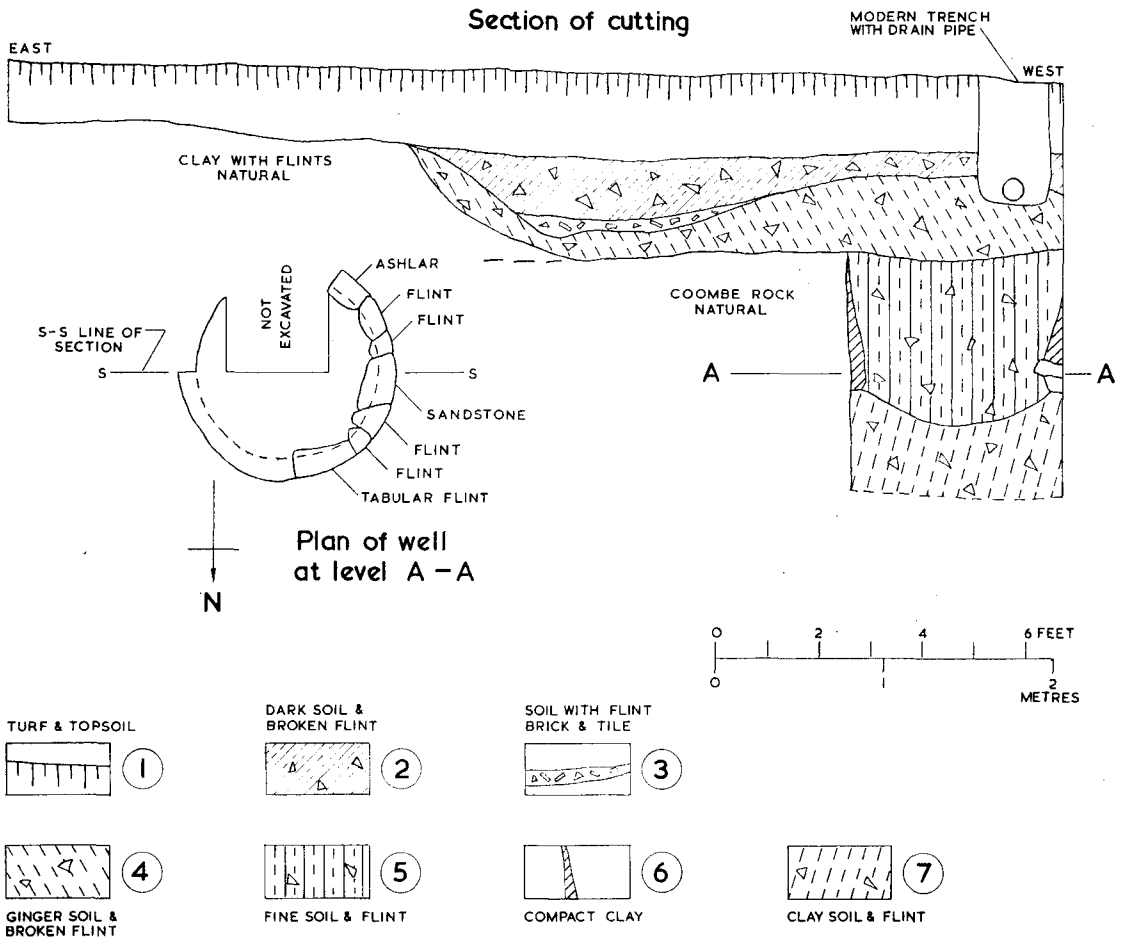


FIG. 2. Medieval ditch and Roman well at Southdown Road, Shoreham

similar to tiles still in use on the roofs of the adjacent three cottages, shown on Edward's map. These pantiles suggest an early 18th-century date for this layer. Layer 2 extended over the whole area of the cutting. It was a very dark soil and contained broken flints with a great quantity of 19th-century rubbish and, at a depth of 51cm a George III penny of 1806. Layer 1, the topsoil, was very similar to Layer 2, except that it contained a mixture of 19th- and 20th-century pottery.

*Discussion.* The construction of the well can be dated to the late 1st/early 2nd century by the Roman sherds in the annulus of soil packed around the steening to give it stability. The pottery from the well indicates that it was filled in during the late 4th century or later. The difference between Layers 5 and 7 is not significant, as they both contain pottery of the same date. The presence of a tessera and an imbrex fragment in the filling, and the use of an ashlar block in the steening, suggests a Roman building in the vicinity. This is the first indication of a Roman building in the Shoreham area.

No purpose can be suggested for the ditch. It was only 1.1m. deep and dug into relatively soft clay, not into the Coombe rock. It is estimated that the spoil from a circular ditch of the dimensions excavated, and contained within the area shown on Edward's map, would have created a mound only 2m. high. The ditch can be dated no earlier than the 14th century, so the presence of an early motte on this site is unlikely.

The author wishes to thank Mr. P. Gumbrell for permission to excavate in his garden, Messrs. R. Hartridge, B. Holmes and L. Suggars for their assistance with the excavation and Mr. J. Holmes for dating the pottery from the site.

The pottery and other finds will be deposited in Brighton Museum.

F. H. WITTEN

#### EXCAVATIONS IN HORSHAM 1975-1976: Interim Report

During 1975-76 excavations were carried out in the grounds of Causeway House (TQ 17253045) prior to the re-erection of a large Wealden timberbarn. It is hoped that the excavations will provide information on the development of the town and a basis for establishing a complete pottery sequence for the Area. It is also hoped that a contribution will be made to the Sussex Archaeological Unit's project 'The Origin of Sussex Towns.' The finds are deposited in Horsham Museum.

Horsham lies on the river Arun, on the western edge of the High Weald. It is first mentioned in late Saxon Land Charter bounds of 947 and 963 A.D. It seems possible (Aldsworth/Freke 1976) that the present road junction formed by East Street, Deene Road and Park Street, which each make use of the higher ground to cross the river valley, may have formed an early nucleated force. Deene Road may be traced southward through Deene Park where a deep hollow-way, representing many centuries of use, cuts through the Horsham Stone capping of the clay.

Although not mentioned in the Domesday Book Horsham is referred to as a borough in 1235 and 1248 and, as one of the oldest representative boroughs, it has sent members to Parliament since 1295.

Settlement appears to have been concentrated around the market area, The Carfax, until the seventeenth century when the main road to the South was blocked by the emparking of the Deene. A new route further West, now Worthing Road, was established at this date.

In 1975 an Archaeological group was formed within the Museum Society to train the ever-increasing number of volunteers interested in Archaeology and to try and gain some information from the 'developments' within this historic town. The projected re-development in the grounds of Causeway House gave us an opportunity to investigate this important area.

Causeway House lies between The Causeway and Deene Road and is a fine collection of buildings dating from about 1450 when a two or three bay, rafter roof, timber-frame building was erected, this is the earliest standing building on the site.

The earlier building was incorporated into a much larger building in the sixteenth-century at the Causeway end of the burgage plot, this sixteenth-century building was itself considerably modernised in the eighteenth century.

#### *The Excavations*

##### Trench A

Our first trench, about 2m. square, was chosen midway between Deene Road and what was the medieval part of Causeway House. Immediately below the topsoil we came upon the metalled surface of a roadway. This surface was constructed of Horsham Stone, broken brick and general rubble on a base of re-used blast furnace slag. The rubble used in the construction of this surface contained many sherds of nineteenth-century pottery. Immediately below this level was another surface of beaten clay and crushed Horsham Stone, with clearly defined cart tracks impressed into it. Fragments of Delftware and several clay pipes suggest a seventeenth or eighteenth century date for this surface. Below the last level there was no evidence of a further made-up roadway, but there were several sherds of fourteenth- and fifteenth-century medieval pottery of the West Sussex type and a sherd of twelfth century rim was found on top of the natural clay.

##### Trench B (Fig. 3)

In 1976 a new trench was opened nearer the medieval house to follow the line of the roadway in Trench A. Again, immediately below the topsoil we came upon a metalled surface but this time it filled the whole trench and appears to be the floor of either a courtyard or a building. This surface is made of two distinct sections of Horsham Stone and blast furnace slag and has a large stone conduit running through it. Large amounts of domestic rubbish, i.e. bones, oyster shells, pottery, clay pipes, glass and metal were found on this surface. The pottery and glass date from 1650-1700.

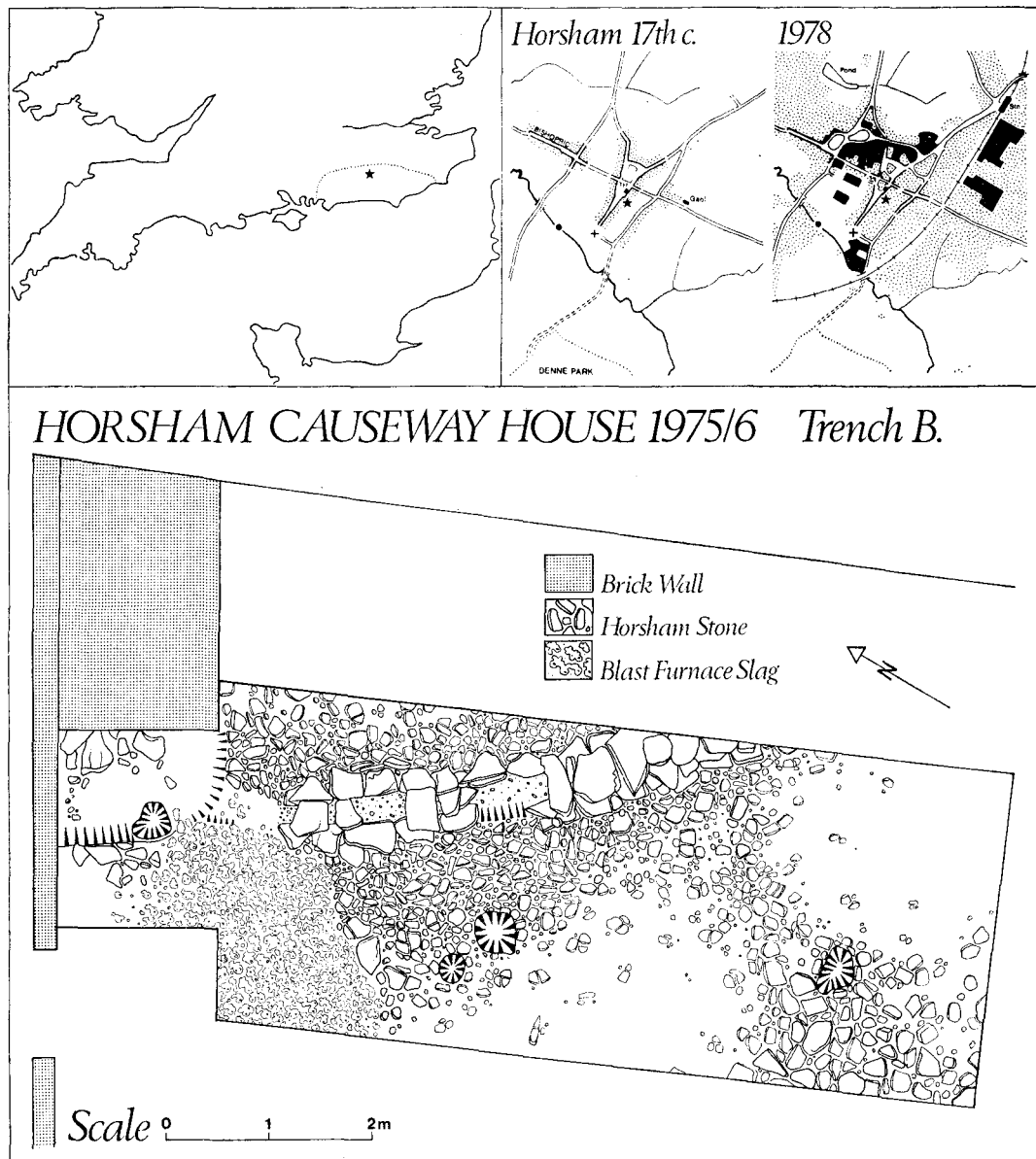


FIG. 3. Excavations at Causeway House, Horsham

*The Finds*

The Finds comprise pottery, glass, metal, clay tobacco pipes and bones and shells.

**Pottery**

By far the largest quantity of finds is the pottery, it falls within two main groups, local and imported. The local pottery mostly comprises day-to-day domestic cooking ware, usually difficult to date precisely except where it is found in the same layer as datable imported wares. Fortunately a large amount of better quality imported ware has been found which enables us to date the local domestic wares more precisely.

A quantity of so-called 'Surrey Ware' was found which corresponds with types, i.e. plates, pipkins, skillets and chafing dishes, from Farnham. Although the designs are generally the same as their seventeenth century Farnham counterparts, the Horsham 'Surrey Ware' was made at a different location as the fabric, although probably also from the Reading beds, is different.

**Glass**

To date, the site has yielded the remains of some 30-40 seventeenth-century bottles. On the basis of the neck and base shapes it has been possible to date the larger fragments to 1650-1690 with the bulk from the latter part of this period. No sealed variety has yet been found. Two fragments of early lead crystal drinking glasses have also been found, probably originating from one of the London glass houses around 1685.

**Metal**

The few metal finds all seem to fit well within the seventeenth century date of the other finds. Notable among them are a silver gilt buckle, probably from a baldric, a token issued at Rochester and a coin of Charles II.

**Clay Pipes**

The abundance of clay pipes would also suggest a date between 1660 and 1690 as they are all unmarked, except for some with bands of milling around the bowl, and all conform with D. R. Atkinson's examples.

**Conclusion**

The majority of the finds fit within the later half of the seventeenth century and this ties in well with the major building improvements on the site at this time. A few sherds of Medieval ware also correspond with known occupation of the site.

One early sherd suggests that the twelfth century saw the earliest occupation of this site, which has been occupied continuously up to the present day. Further work will help to elucidate the history of this part of the town.

JOHN KIRBY

**A BRONZE AGE BURIAL FROM SHOREHAM-BY-SEA (TQ 219 064)**—This burial was discovered and removed in 1958, during the digging of a sewage trench at the western end of Downside Close and the information and remains were obtained by the author only some time after the discovery.

The grave was reported to be roughly circular, with a diameter of about 1.5m., flat-bottomed and almost 2m. deep. The skeleton rested upon a bed of flints, at a depth of 1.5m. It lay on its right side in a crouched position, with the head to the north. The vessel and animal bones were deposited close to the front of the body.

The pottery sherds, received, represented about one-third of the vessel but, fortunately, from these it was possible to reconstruct the profile and decorations, as illustrated (Fig. 4).

When received, the skeleton was incomplete and damaged. The remains were those of a female, aged about 50 years, round headed and 1.60m. tall. It was noted that the wisdom teeth had never been formed in the lower jaw; but no observation of the upper jaw was possible, as it had been completely destroyed.

The animal bones were those of a pig.

The vessel has been restored and, together with the other remains, is in the Marlipins Museum, Shoreham-by-Sea.

F. H. WITTEN

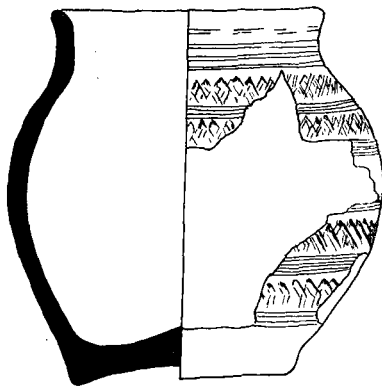


FIG. 4. Beaker from a Bronze Age Inhumation at Shoreham (½)

## TWO DAMMARTIN DEEDS

The Deed Collection at the Minet Library, Camberwell, includes a small accumulation concerning the Dammartin family and the former Augustinian hospital or priory of St. James at Tandridge, Surrey, which was founded by that family. This accumulation seems to have come from the estate records of a Tandridge property in the nineteenth century. The deeds range from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries and concern Suffolk, Surrey and Sussex. With one exception<sup>1</sup> they have not been noticed by local historians, so it may be useful to give abstracts and notes on the two Sussex deeds.

ST. IVES OF SENTIE, in HARTFIELD. At the Dissolution the manor of Sentie in Hartfield was held by Tandridge priory; the last conventional lease of the manor had been granted on 27 Feb. 1521 to John Hayward, for a term of 61 years at £4 rent,<sup>2</sup> subject also to a rent charge of 23s. 1d. to Witherham manor.<sup>3</sup> After the Dissolution the manor passed with all the other former possessions of the priory to John Rede by grant of 2 Jan. 1538.<sup>4</sup> The lease of 1521 was the earliest evidence for the place name Sentie that the editors of *Sussex Place Names* could find (Vol. ii, 368). *Minet Deed 3607*, which seems to represent the original grant of this estate to the priory, enables us to take the name back to the early thirteenth century. It is as follows:—

I, Alice de Danmartin daughter of Odo de Danmartin, grant to God and the hospital of St. James at Tanregge and the brothers of the same hospital there serving God for my soul and the souls of my father and mother and my ancestors and successors, in pure and perpetual alms all my land of Seintetie with all its appurtenances, to hold of me and my heirs quit of all service exaction and secular demands, in waters, meadows, mills, pastures, woods, groves, roads, ways and in all liberties, saving service due to the chief lords of that land; and I warrant that land to the hospital against all men and women. Witnesses: Odo de Danmartin, Adam Pincerna, William de Danmartin, Ralph de Pimpe, Robert Bernard, Robert the chaplain, William de St. John, Peter and Adam de Talewrth, William de Warlingeham, Eustace de Wikested, Graland and Baldric de la Wdecot' and many others.

The monastic archivist has endorsed the deed: *Carta Alicie de terra de Sentetie*; the seal is lost. The first witness is the donor's brother; the rest are knights or prominent freeholders who were the Dammartin's tenants in eastern Surrey or western Kent, [all of whom witness other deeds of the family. Adam of Talworth (in Long Ditton, Surrey) was a knight active in county affairs who appears to have died in 1209 since in 1210 Hilary term his widow Mary began the first of several actions for dower in her late husband's lands.<sup>5</sup> Luke de la Woodcote (of Woodcote in Beddington, Surrey) was also a knight active in his county's affairs up to 1208; Graland and Baldric were his sons,<sup>6</sup> who join with him in witnessing an earlier Dammartin grant to Tandridge.<sup>7</sup> In 1204 Luke was acting as an attorney for Odo de Dammartin.<sup>8</sup> It seems likely that he would have witnessed Alice's grant had he been alive when she made her gift.] The deed may be dated as certainly before 1210 and possibly after 1208. [Nothing is at present known about the lives of the other witnesses to enable a more precise date to be suggested.]

Alice's father Odo was the head of the main English line of the Dammartins but the succession of this line in the late twelfth and early thirteenth century is very obscure. Alice's description of herself suggests that she was unmarried when making the grant. Her first husband was John de Wauton, a prominent knightly tenant of the earls of Warenne in Surrey and Yorkshire whom she must have married by 1222 at latest since their son and heir John received seisin of his estates on 28 May 1244 after coming of age.<sup>9</sup> Her brother Odo had been head of the family for some years when, after a period of insanity, he died between Feb. and April 1225, leaving Alice as his heir. In the years following, John and Alice were engaged in much litigation about estates alienated by Odo in his insanity and about the dower of Odo's widow. John de Wauton was one of the many who went on Henry III's expedition to Brittany in the summer of 1230; he died then, apparently in the epidemic of sickness which affected the army.<sup>10</sup> By May 1231 Alice had married Roger de Clare, whose elder brother Gilbert, earl of Gloucester and Hereford, had also died in the expedition of 1230.<sup>11</sup> Roger took part in the crusade of 1240-1, presumably in the English contingent led by Richard of Cornwall; he was believed to be on his way home in May 1241 but by August 1241 was known to be dead.<sup>12</sup> Thereafter, Alice seems to have leased or alienated her lands in southern England and to have retired to her East Anglian estates. She was living in 1249; litigation about conflicting grants of two of her Surrey manors suggests that she died about 1255.<sup>13</sup> There is evidence to suggest that after 1249 she married a third time. When the debts owing to the important Jewish banker Elias le Evesk were taken over by the King and charged in the pipe roll of 1259, the distinguished Sussex knight Nicholas de Wauncy and his wife Alice de Danmartin were entered in the Sussex account as owing £130.<sup>14</sup> This debt, like the rest of those owed to Elias, had of course been contracted some years before 1259, perhaps about 1252 when Nicholas left office after his second term as sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, heavily indebted to the King. Nicholas had certainly married Alice de Danmartin by 1251, when the couple were distraining a tenant for customs and services due in the manor of Mickleham, Surrey, which was one of the ancestral manors of the main line of the Dammartins.<sup>15</sup> An element of doubt about this Alice's identity remains, however, because William de Danmartin, the third witness in the deed, also had a daughter named Alice.<sup>16</sup> With Alice's death about 1255 the main English line of the Dammartins came to an end.

<sup>1</sup> *Surrey Archaeological Collections* hereafter Sy. Arch. Coll. vol. 54 (1955), 88-9.

<sup>2</sup> A. Heales, *The history of Tandridge Priory, Surrey* (1885), 45, 58, 137.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 52-3.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Curia Regis Rolls*, vi, 2-3.

<sup>6</sup> *Chartulary of the Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, Southwark*, (privately, 1932), no. 827; cf. British Museum, *Add. Charter 23544*.

<sup>7</sup> Heales, *Tandridge*, app. i.

<sup>8</sup> *Curia Regis Rolls*, iii, 237, 246.

<sup>9</sup> *Close Rolls 1242-7*, 191.

<sup>10</sup> *Cal. Patent Rolls 1225-32*, 357; *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium* i, 202.

<sup>11</sup> *Curia Regis Rolls*, xiv, 1526 (also in *Bracton's Note Book*, ed. F. W. Maitland, I, no. 574); *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum*, ii, 98.

<sup>12</sup> *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, i, 334, 350; *Justices Itinerant Roll*, no. 867, m. 1.

<sup>13</sup> *Norfolk Feet of Fines, Henry III*, no. 1082; *Justices Itinerant Roll*, no. 1193, m. 4.

<sup>14</sup> *Pipe Roll 44 Hen. III*, rot. 15d.

<sup>15</sup> *C. P. 25(1)*, 226/14, no. 36.

<sup>16</sup> *Merton College, Oxford*, deed 917.



SOUTHWICK. Southwick was a Braose fee which in the thirteenth century emerges with the le Counte family as mesne tenants. The best account of the place does not notice the Dammartin connexion<sup>1</sup> but it seems certain that the Dammartins held a manor there for at least a century. About 1130 Odo de Dammartin, head of the English line, died, leaving a widow Basilia and a son Odo who succeeded him;<sup>2</sup> the younger Odo survived until after 1154 but was dead by 1166 when he had in turn been succeeded by a son Odo.<sup>3</sup> In a deed of William de Braose, ascribed by Salzman to about 1145, the second witness is 'Odo de Danmartin, my nephew.'<sup>4</sup> Since William de Braose had succeeded to his estates by about 1130<sup>5</sup> it is possible that it was the first of these Odos who married William's sister (in which case she may have been the Basilia widowed in 1130) and the second who was William's nephew. But since William de Braose survived until the 1180s and the deed may be later than 1145 it is also possible that it was the second Odo who married William's sister. In either case there was a marriage connexion between the Braose and Danmartin families in the first half of the twelfth century and it is reasonable to suppose that a gift of land at Southwick accompanied this marriage. Southwick appears among the 14 manors for which Odo de Danmartin obtained a royal charter of freewarren on 1 Dec. 1202.<sup>6</sup> Among the bequests made by Odo son of William de Dammartin to Tandridge hospital, apparently between 1218 and 1222, were oxen and pigs at Southwick.<sup>7</sup> We have seen that Alice de Dammartin's brother Odo became deranged towards the end of his life. In 1225 Hilary term Peter de Watevill was one of two principals who, with others unnamed, complained that they were being disseised of estates which Odo had granted to them; the justices ordered them to be restored to seisin but at Odo's request, and confession that he was incapable of looking after his affairs, they committed Odo and his seal to the guardianship of his brother in law, John de Wauton, and another Surrey knight, Gilbert de Pudinggen.<sup>8</sup> Immediately Odo died, John and his wife Alice began litigation against those who had profited by Odo's insanity; [Thomas de la Graye was one of their attorneys in this.<sup>9</sup>] The action brought against Peter de Watevill was for a carucate at Southwick and after Peter had claimed a view of the estate the action was pleaded in the Bench at Easter one month 1226, Martin de Pateshull being then the senior justice [of that court].<sup>10</sup> John and Alice pleaded Odo's insanity in avoidance of Peter's grant. Peter rebutting this, said that Odo, after being present at the seige of Bedford (June-August 1224) had gone to Norfolk, where he had knighted him, and had then held a great feast and gathering in Sussex where, in a good state of health, he had given him this estate. The justices reserved judgment, which they ordered to be given in the next Sussex eyre. A visitation of the eyre throughout the whole of England was planned to begin in the summer of 1226 and it was presumably thought that Sussex would be visited in the course of the next year or two. In fact, Sussex and Surrey were left out of the main eyre visitation of 1226-8 and did not receive special eyres on their own until 1229. But before these took place the dispute had been settled out of court by *Minet Deed 3611*, which is as follows:—

I, Peter de Watevile, for me and my heirs release to John de Wauton and his wife Alice and her Heirs Suwike with all its appurtenances, which I admit to be their right and which I had of the gift of Odo de Domartin and about which there was a plea between us in the King's court at Wemust' before Martin de Pateshille then justice. For this release and admission of right John and Alice have given me 20 marks silver. Witnesses; sir Roland de Hacstede, sir Manser de Pecham, sir Nicholas Malem, sir John de Burstowe, sir William de Domartin, Nicholas Hereman, Thomas de la Grave, Samson de Mulseseye and many others.

The seal is lost; there is no endorsement.

We have seen that the action was pleaded on or about 17 May 1226. By Sep. 1227 Manser de Pecham was dead, for his widow was then litigating for dower.<sup>11</sup> The deed must therefore have been made between these dates and probably in 1226. A generation later it was produced in litigation. We have seen that Alice de Dammartin, after the loss of her second husband in 1241, alienated many of her estates. In May 1248 she conveyed three Surrey manors to Thomas de Warblington, who by 1251 had also obtained some kind of tenancy in Alice's dower manor in Norfolk.<sup>12</sup> It seems that he similarly obtained a grant of Southwick, for in the Sussex eyre of November 1248 John de Wauton the younger began an action of mort d'ancestor, grounded on the death of his father John (in 1230), against Beatrice relict of John de Warblington for 100 acres at Southwick.<sup>13</sup> Beatrice vouched Thomas de Warblington to warrant; Thomas warranted and in turn vouched the widowed Alice Dammartin to warrant. The central court of the Bench was at this time not in session because of the eyre visitation. The action was therefore adjourned to the 1249 Hampshire eyre, where Alice was essoined, and thence to the Wiltshire eyre at Easter one month, where she defaulted.<sup>14</sup> A further adjournment was then made to the Middlesex eyre at the Strand on 25 June for Alice to appear and warrant; the sheriff was also commanded to produce then the assize jurors of 1248 'and William Daunmartin and Nicholas Hereman, witnesses in a charter which Thomas de Warblington has proffered in the name of Peter de Wauteville.' These were the only two survivors of the witnesses; of the others, Roland of Oxted is known to have died about January 1240, Nicholas Malesmeins between 1229 and 1234, John of Burstow between 1235 and 1239 and Samson of Molesey about March 1235. No roll survives from the 1249 Middlesex eyre but the action must have been determined then because there is no trace of it in the Bench plea rolls when that court resumed [sessions] in Michaelmas term 1249. John de Wauton was presumably unsuccessful because his father had only held the manor in his wife Alice's right and she had herself later alienated it.

C. A. F. MEEKINGS

<sup>1</sup> E. F. Salmon, 'Southwick,' *Sussex. Arch. Coll.* vol. 63 (1922), 87-91.

<sup>2</sup> *Pipe Roll 31 Hen. I*, 94, 98.

<sup>3</sup> *Red Book of the Exchequer*, ed. H. Hall, i, 402.

<sup>4</sup> *The Chartulary of Sele*, ed. L. F. Salzman, no. 9.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 10.

<sup>6</sup> *Sy. Arch. Coll.* vol. 54 (1955). 88-9, translating *Minet Deed 3606*.

<sup>7</sup> Heales, *Tandridge*, p. 7 and app. ii.

<sup>8</sup> *Curia Regis Rolls*, xii, 344.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 1396.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, 1487, 2509.

<sup>11</sup> *Justices Itinerant Roll*, no. 358, m. 28.

<sup>12</sup> *Surrey Feet of Fines*, Henry III, 13, no. 50; *Justices Itinerant Roll*, no. 565, m. 20d.

<sup>13</sup> *Justices Itinerant Roll*, no. 909A, m. 9.

<sup>14</sup> *Justices Itinerant Roll*, no. 997, m. 11; there is an inferior record on a parallel roll, no. 777, m. 27.



**THE REVEREND JOSEPH DALE AND THE EXTENSION OF BOLNEY CHURCH**—The interior of Bolney church has suffered from neglect at several periods of its long history. By Christmas 1591, when Joan Shud chose to sit in a seat that the churchwardens had allotted to another 'with Consent & liking of the better sorte of the parishioners of Bolnie,<sup>1</sup> they had removed 'out of the Church the seates there beinge ruinous, olde and decayed,' and consequently there was insufficient accommodation for all the parishioners.<sup>2</sup>

Such comments were repeated in 1802, when the churchwardens applied for a faculty to repair or replace the existing pews.<sup>3</sup> Once again, it was presented that some pews were 'quite worn out by length of time and totally dilapidated,' and others needed repair to be fit for use at divine service. The churchwardens had tried unsuccessfully to gain the co-operation of the pew-holders, and now had the support of the vestry to seek permission to levy a rate to cover the expense of repairs and replacements, some of which had already been done. The vicar appears not to have supported his wardens in these proceedings, and we may imagine the social tensions generated if we compare the 'fruitful source of envy, malice and all uncharitableness' that existed at this period in connection with such matters at Westbourne, on the western extremity of the county.<sup>4</sup>

Even so, a note of the accommodation in the church during January 1803 shows that there were only twenty pews, offering perhaps 170 seats for a population of some 500 souls. Since the capacity of the pews varied between four and fifteen seats, it is clear that both straight and square pews were used, arranged with the reading desk as the focal point.<sup>5</sup> Thirty years later, when the population had increased to 635, the accommodation was virtually unchanged; nevertheless, the then vicar, William Vincent, expressed himself as satisfied that it met the needs of the parish. The seats were fully taken up only for evening services; the morning services seemed only to attract an attendance of about 100.<sup>6</sup>

Towards the end of his ministry, however, Mr. Vincent made a striking alteration to the internal structure of the church. Perhaps to reduce the distinction between chancel and nave (both of which seem to have contained pews), or to change the significance of the altar for the congregation,<sup>7</sup> he replaced the low romanesque chancel arch and the two smaller arches flanking it by one large pointed opening.<sup>8</sup>

Such were the conditions in October 1849 when the Reverend Joseph Dale arrived in Bolney as Vincent's successor. Then in his early sixties, he seems to have combined the meticulous habits of the pedant with the zeal of an antiquary and an energetic personality that certainly did not commend itself to some wealthier parishioners. Most, if not all, of his previous ministry had been spent in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, and it seems probable that he moved south at the invitation of the Bishop of Chichester, with whom he was contemporary at Brasenose College, Oxford.<sup>9</sup> The Bishop did not favour the Oxford Movement,<sup>10</sup> and Mr. Dale clearly shared his evangelical sympathies.

The new vicar lost little time in taking an active part in parochial affairs. On 25 March 1850 he took the chair at a vestry meeting, an office his predecessor never seems to have assumed,<sup>11</sup> and in the following June he erected over the south porch the present sundial, to a design by 'my old schoolfellow and friend' the Reverend William Stewart, of Hale near Warrington, who is commemorated by the letter S incorporated into the gnomon. In December 1851 he planted a number of sapling oaks and pines around the churchyard, and followed these three years later with a couple of yews, and 100 oaks in the glebe.

His principal memorial is the extension and repair of the church that was undertaken at this time. In February 1852 he returned an estimate of 230 seats to cater for a population of 789;<sup>12</sup> unlike many of the neighbouring parishes, Bolney had enjoyed a steady increase in population since the beginning of the century,<sup>13</sup> but the accommodation in the church had not shown any corresponding increase. It seems very probable that there were no free seats for the poorer churchgoers, but that all were rented out at the direction of the churchwardens; the evidence is not quite clear on the point. This was a period at which there was concern at the lack of sufficient seating,<sup>14</sup> and it was not unnatural for the vicar and churchwardens to apply for a faculty to add a north aisle.<sup>15</sup>

The initial proposals were modified to increase still further the capacity of the church. From the outset the new aisle was planned to overlap the chancel, with a fresh north door opposite that existing on the south wall. In the rough plan of 1852 (presumably Dale's own)<sup>16</sup> a line of bench pews faces south across the new aisle towards

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the 1632 seating plan at Sedlescombe (*Sussex Archaeological Collections* (hereafter *S.A.C.*), vol. 52 (1909) at p.96.

<sup>2</sup> West Sussex R.O., Ep. II/5/5, fols. 405b, 407a. For other examples, see J. S. Purvis, *Tudor parish documents of the diocese of York* (Cambridge, 1948), pp.87-91, and A. J. Willis, *Winchester consistory court depositions, 1561-1601* (Lyminge, 1960), p.51. See also A. T. Hart, *The man in the pew, 1558-1660* (London, 1966), p.129, and W. E. Tate, *The parish chest* (Cambridge, 1960), pp. 90-1.

<sup>3</sup> Ep. II/27/22. A similar faculty had been granted in 1699.

<sup>4</sup> *S.A.C.*, vol. 22 (1870), pp.82-3; cf. vol. 4 (1851), pp. 284-5.

<sup>5</sup> The note gives details of the numbers of seats and their occupants, probably as determined by the churchwardens, but information is lacking for two pews. See G. W. O. Addleshaw and F. EtcHELLS, *The architectural setting of Anglican worship* (London, 1948), pp.86-92.

<sup>6</sup> Return of revenue, 12 September 1832 (Church Commissioners, file NB 10/35).

<sup>7</sup> Addleshaw and EtcHELLS, pp.200-2.

<sup>8</sup> *S.A.C.*, vol. 10 (1858), p.61; discussed by E. A. Fisher, *The Saxon churches of Sussex* (Newton Abbot, 1970), p.50. The adjective 'low' appears in Dale's further note in the baptismal register, 1813-50, still at the church, where much of the

material is located. See also R. H. Nibbs, *The churches of Sussex* (Brighton, 1851), no. 39, where there is also an etching of the church at this time as viewed from the south-west; compare the earlier view in W. H. Godfrey and L. F. Salzman, *Sussex views* (Sussex Record Society, 1951), pl. 24. The seventeenth-century church at Reculver contained a three-arch iconostasis (P. H. Blair, *An introduction to Anglo-Saxon England* (Cambridge, 1956), pp.150, 151). The general effect of such a screen can still be seen at Hamsey (see *V.C.H.*, vol. 7 (1940), p.86).

<sup>9</sup> Joseph Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses, 1715-1850* (Oxford, 1886), s.vv.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. his comment that 'I have no confidence' in the views of J. M. Neale (W. Walsh, *The history of the Romeward movement in the Church of England* (London, 1900), p.365).

<sup>11</sup> The name 'Wm St Andw Vincent Vicar' occurs among the ordinary members of the vestry in 1830.

<sup>12</sup> Church Commissioners, file 673.

<sup>13</sup> Population tables in *V.C.H.*, vol. 2 (1907), pp.273-5.

<sup>14</sup> F. L. Clarke, *Church builders of the nineteenth century* (London, 1938), pp. 23-8.

<sup>15</sup> Ep. II/27/92.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, annotated in his hand.

the western half of the chancel; this arrangement was retained in the final plan dated 1854, as drawn up by the architect, Henry Woodyer,<sup>1</sup> to meet the requirements for a grant from the Incorporated Church Building Society.<sup>2</sup> But the original proposal to retain the old square pews in the chancel and along the south wall was modified, and only bench pews were actually used. The earlier plan shows a solid block of pews extending down the length of the centre of the nave; but there is a note that the architect proposed a wide passageway to link the two doorways across the centre of the church, and this was retained in the final plan, although the north door was eventually eliminated as 'unnecessary & likely to cause draughts,' to yield space for a further pew. Finally, the font was repositioned from an obscure spot near the west end of the south wall to take up the space of half a pew inside the south door; this was no more than placing it in the position indicated in the 1604 canons. It was also proposed to replace 'the present dilapidated gallery' at the west end of the church with a singing loft with room for fourteen or sixteen musicians in the tower above the four pews to be placed there.<sup>3</sup>

In April 1853 Dale circulated a letter to his parishioners; on the copy pasted inside the baptismal register, 1850-83, he was careful to note the Bishop's approval of his message. From this we learn that subscriptions to the project had been made; Dale has left us a list of subscribers that includes 32 of his personal friends outside the parish as well as 55 landowners and others connected with it. Nevertheless the scheme had encountered opposition from others with vested interests. The existing arrangement of pews was inconvenient and not conducive to worship; but all 'belong to the Parishioners at large for the purpose of divine worship' subject to annual allocation by the churchwardens, from which there was an appeal to the Bishop. The Church Building Society evidently approved, for £20 was added to its original grant of £96. In the event 310 seats were 'set apart for the use of the poorer inhabitants of the parish for ever.'<sup>4</sup> 57 out of a total of 73 pews were so designated, and therefore were not at the disposal of the churchwardens; the remaining 14 pews were those in the chancel and scattered in the body of the church.

While these extensions were being carried out, to Dale's evident satisfaction, the architect Ewan Christian surveyed the existing fabric.<sup>5</sup> He found that the walls needed repointing, that the roof should be replaced, and that the floors and windows required attention; Mr. Dale himself referred to the 'present disgraceful state' of the chancel as requiring immediate attention. The lessees of the Hova Villa prebend, who had financial responsibility, disagreed; the more active, William Marshall, who was also a churchwarden, opined that 'if the Chancel does require repair, it should not be done at the present time.' On the same day Mr. Dale wrote to the Commissioners expressing the hope that they would be willing to help with the repairs despite the lessees' ungenerous offer of £30 towards the cost, as against the £68 originally requested. After having sight of the plans, however, the lessees compromised by paying £50, and the work was undertaken by Charles Dalby of Steyning, who had completed the work on the north aisle. The church was re-opened by the Bishop on 11 February 1854.

The vicar's financial difficulties, however, were not yet over. As early as 1851 he found that part of his emoluments, poor though they were, had found their way to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and he was compelled twice to seek restitution.<sup>6</sup> Now he had to approach the Commissioners yet again. Woodyer and Dalby had misinterpreted his remarks, and had ordered fresh glass for the east window from James Powell and Sons in London. This had been already delivered, but the cost was unknown. He had himself contributed £80 towards the new aisle; clearly he felt he had done his share. The Commissioners sanctioned the new glass within a few days of his letter in June 1854; it was inserted within a month, and a further contribution of £10 was made.<sup>7</sup>

That Mr. Dale's last years at Bolney were marked by discord is shown by the vestry minutes. In March 1858 William Marshall refused to stand for re-election as vicar's warden, and became people's warden ten days later; only in 1861, after Dale's death the previous August, did he resume as vicar's warden. In December 1858 Dale obtained a reduction in his assessment for a tithe rent-charge;<sup>8</sup> but three months later the decision was reversed, and subsequently the vestry declined to settle the solicitor's bill in the matter.

WYN K. FORD

**MID SUSSEX WATER COMPANY PIPELINES**—During 1976 and 1977 the Mid-Sussex Water Co. laid an 800mm. pipeline from near Clay Hill, Ringmer (TQ 442147) to a new underground reservoir at Horsted Keynes (TQ 392286) and in the latter year two smaller branch lines. One of these (marked 'A' on Fig. 1) was from Lindfield (TQ 351249) to join the main line just S. of Horsted Keynes (at TQ 391266). The other ('B') ran from Nobles Farm (TQ 368283) direct to the reservoir. Only by chance was some prior notice of these works obtained as pipelines are not required to be notified to the planning authorities.

It was thought that watching the digging of some 12 miles of shallow trenches across a section of the Weald, S. of the Forest Ridge, would prove a useful comparison with the study already done of the prehistoric occupation of the Ashdown Forest area.<sup>9</sup> Other archaeological finds might also be expected. Unfortunately, owing to the work starting earlier than was originally anticipated the main line S. of Isfield and the branch line 'B' W. of TQ 377285 were completed unobserved.

<sup>1</sup> For his principal work, see Clarke, pp.113-14, 264.

<sup>2</sup> Dale noted in a letter of 8 February 1853 'the Society's stipulation for one half of the increased area for the poorer inhabitants,' confident that the requirement would be more than met (Ep. II/27/92).

<sup>3</sup> For some undated notes, see S.A.C., vol. 60 (1919), pp. 14, 32.

<sup>4</sup> The plan of 1854 shows that the arrangements had been altered at a late stage. The final allocation of free seats is also to be seen on an iron table in the porch.

<sup>5</sup> Church Commissioners, file 672. On Christian, see Clarke, pp. 158-9.

<sup>6</sup> Church Commissioners, file 673.

<sup>7</sup> File 672.

<sup>8</sup> Presumably the rectorial title was possessed by Hova Villa prebend, i.e. William Marshall.

<sup>9</sup> C. F. Tebbutt, "The prehistoric occupation of the Ashdown Forest Area of the Weald," *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. 112 (1974), pp.34-43.

The method of working by the contractors was to dig mechanically a shallow trench about 12m. wide to the depth of the top or ploughed soil, usually about 200-255mm., and pile the soil along one side of the trench. As a next step heavy tractors and trailers dumped pipes along the route, followed by a mechanical digger that dug the pipe trench. The pipes were then laid, the pipe trench filled in, and finally the topsoil spread and levelled. An exception to the above obtained in woodland where only the pipe trench was dug and only sufficient woodland growth cleared to give access.

Optimum conditions for looking for human artefacts were just after the initial shallow trench digging when both the spoil heap and trench surface were still relatively undisturbed. Weather conditions, erratic working, and availability of time, sometimes made this impossible. Woodland was of course quite unproductive.

A map of the pipeline routes (Fig. 1) was examined to see whether they were likely to affect any known or probable archaeological sites. These proved to be few. At Isfield the trench passed immediately E. of the churchyard, passing through ground where a deserted Medieval village might have been expected,<sup>1</sup> but no sign of human settlement was observed. Slightly further N. at Foxearth Wood (TQ 446193), and again just E. of Buckham Hill House (TQ 449205), the line coincided with the London to Lewes Roman road.<sup>2</sup> At both places a scatter of bloomery slag was found, no doubt from the road surface.

Barkham is another possible deserted Medieval village site, and the pipeline passed N. of Barkham Manor across Church Field (TQ 440218). Despite this possibly significant name nothing was found here, although two sherds of Medieval pottery were found in the adjoining field. South of Sheffield Park the line passed close to Coleham Farm. Here finds were made and are described below.

Of the finds the most significant were the flint artefacts. They confirmed a wide and scattered occupation of this part of the Low Weald in the Mesolithic, Neolithic and/or Bronze Ages and even possibly in the Upper Paleolithic. In the writer's opinion the occupation was not as dense as in the High Weald. As in the High Weald the favoured site was on the upper valley side at the point that had a clear view of all the slope to the valley bottom.

Over the large area that was inspected one would have expected to find pottery sherds from many periods widely spread from farmyard middens and manure heaps. However, the experience of field walking on other parts of the Weald was confirmed in a lack of such artefacts earlier than the Tudor period. In addition to the pottery, glassy blast furnace slag was also found. The presence of the latter is puzzling; in the writer's experience scattered lumps are found on most Wealden fields, well away from roads or gateways. I can only suggest that dust charcoal, a much favoured form of fertilizer, was carted from the blast furnaces to spread on the fields. There is evidence of the sale of 'woodashes' and 'cole duste' from Panningridge furnace in 1548 and 1551.<sup>3</sup> Blast furnace slag is widely scattered round all furnace sites and would certainly be mixed with the waste charcoal.

Details of the sites are given below with numbers and names that may be referred to the sketch map (Fig. 5).

*Main Pipe Line* (for position of site numbers see Fig. 5)

1. TQ 445177. On a slight rise on low ground above the Ouse flood plain. The most prolific site found, 48 flints being picked up with patination varying from black to grey. They included three cores, one point, one serrated blade and several retouched flakes. Almost certainly a mixture of Mesolithic and later.
  2. TQ 444186. On low ground just above the Ouse flood plain. Sixteen flints were found, including two cores, patinated black, brown, grey and white. Probably Neolithic or later. There was also a scatter of bloomery slag, probably from the surface of the nearby London-Lewes Roman road.
  3. TQ 445188. Situation as 2, with eight flint flakes showing black, grey and white patination, and a possible hammer stone. Probably Neolithic or later.
- Lodge and Foxearth Woods. The swath cut through these woods by the pipeline revealed that they were really one bloc, of woodland only divided by a bank, in some places ditched on both sides, which runs from the Ouse at TQ 441196 east to TQ 449196. This was much more formidable than an ordinary property boundary, more like that of a deer park, and is not a present parish boundary. In Lodge Wood, at about TQ 444199, are many large and small opencast pits, including bell pits.
4. TQ 446214. A large site extending as far as TQ 448213 and on high ground sloping towards the Ouse on the SW. Some forty flints were found including cores, thumbnail and hollow scrapers, a serrated blade, a fabricator and snapped bulb ends. They varied in patination from black to grey, and were probably a mixture of Mesolithic with Neolithic or later. Nearby, at TQ 446214, was a bloomery site with much tap slag and roasted iron ore.
  5. TQ 441218. Beside a stream, E. of Barkham Manor, were found eight flint flakes with black to grey patination. Near them were two pottery sherds of early and late Medieval date.
  6. TQ 439218. Church Field, Barkham Manor. The only finds were a flint core, a retouched blade, and three flakes. All probably Neolithic or later.
  7. TQ 435225. Here were four flints with black to grey patination, including one with retouch. All probably Neolithic or later.

<sup>1</sup> Isfield Church is now in isolation about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile by road from the present village.

<sup>2</sup> I. D. Margary, *Roman ways in the Weald* (1975), p.149.

<sup>3</sup> D. W. Crossley, "Sidney Ironworks accounts 1541-1573," *Camden Fourth Series 15* (1975), Royal Historical Society, pp.68, 98.

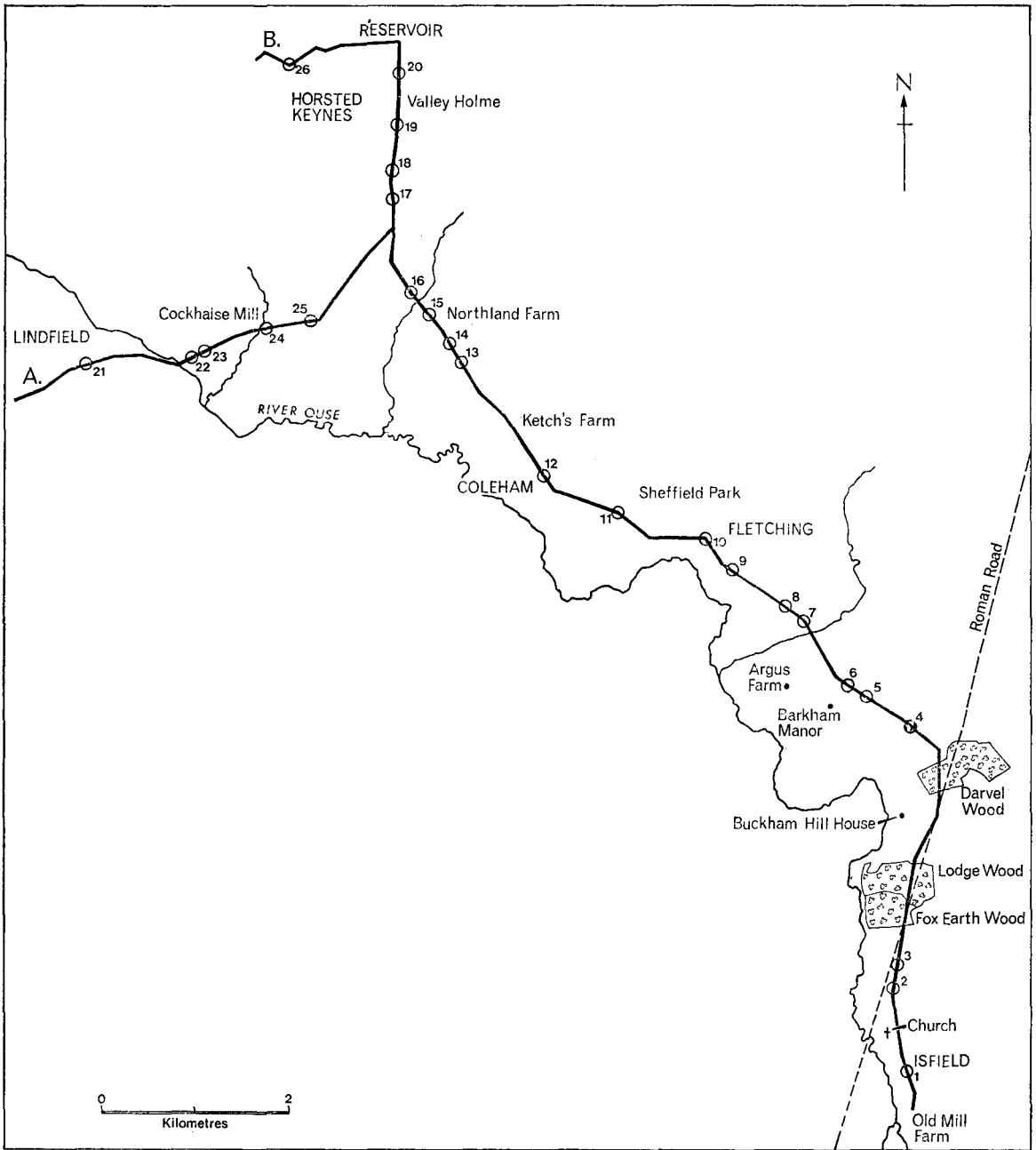


FIG. 5. Archaeological finds along the line of a new water pipe-line





PLATE 1. Romano-Gaulish figurine, Hastings

**A BRONZE AGE SPEARHEAD FROM BERWICK**—A Bronze Age socketed spearhead (Fig. 6) was found at Berwick brickyard (TQ 525072) in 1952 by Mr. G. Parsons, 3 Lindfield Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne, while he was engaged in mechanically digging clay there, and has been in his possession ever since. He has now generously given it to Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

The spearhead was submitted to the British Museum and examined by Mrs. G. Vandell, to whom I am indebted for the following comment. "There is little I can say about the object beyond . . . that it is a Middle or Late Bronze Age socketed spearhead dating anywhere between about 1400-600 BC. Unfortunately the critical parts are missing—the whole of the blade edge, the base of the blade, and the socket."

I am also grateful to Miss Karen Hughes, of the British Museum, for the drawing.

C. F. TEBBUTT

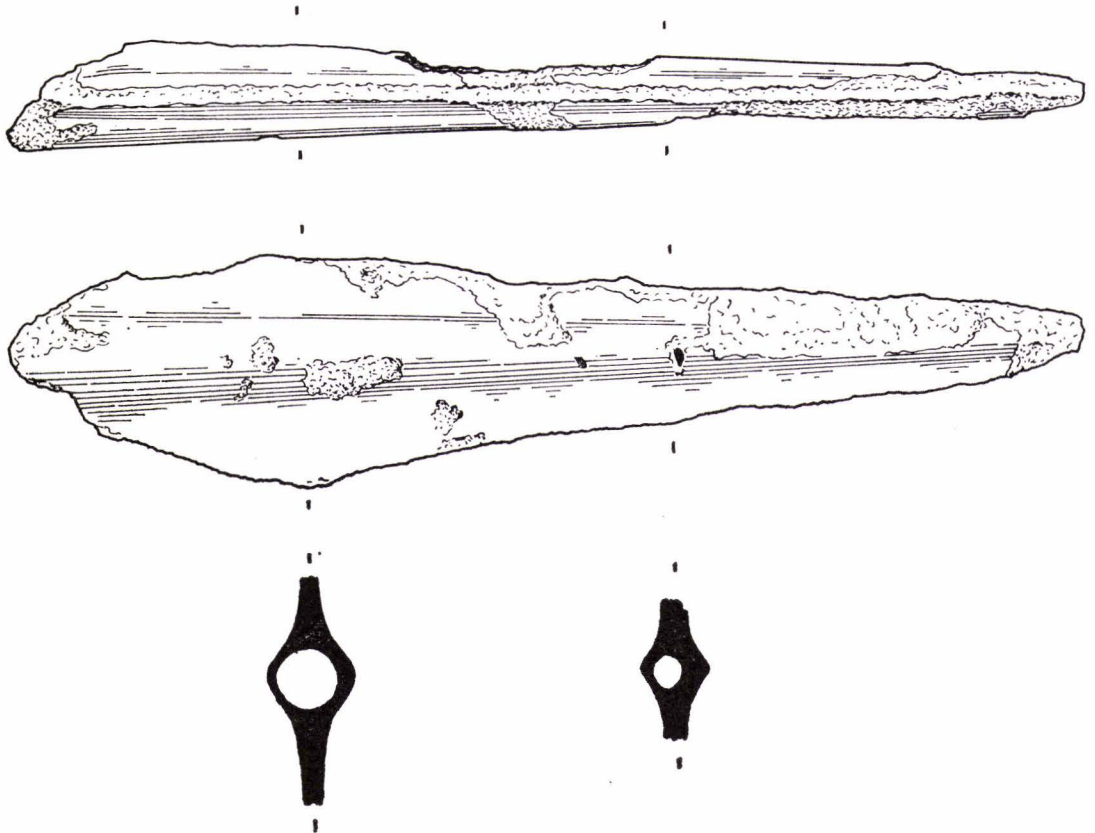


FIG. 6. Bronze Age spearhead from Berwick