

## THREE MOATED SITES IN NORTH-EAST SUSSEX PART 1: GLOTTENHAM

by David Martin

with historical background by Nigel Saul and contributions by F. W. Anderson, J. R. B. Arthur, the late G. C. Dunning and D. B. Harden

*Occupation of the site began in the 11th or 12th century. The first building was replaced in the late 12th or early 13th century by a hall and kitchen. In the early years of the 14th century a moat was constructed around these buildings and subsequently new accommodation was built. Access to the moated site was provided across a counter-balanced bridge and through a gate-house. Within the moated site were two ranges of buildings including a hall, a probable kitchen and stable block. The site was abandoned in the mid to late 14th century, although an attempt was made, perhaps in the 15th century, to reoccupy the site.*

Between 1964 and 1974 three moated sites in north-eastern Sussex were excavated by the Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society, at Glottenham in Mountfield, Hawksden in Mayfield and the moated homestead at Bodiam. This first report describes the work at the site at Glottenham (TQ 726221), which was dug between 1964 to 1971 as a research excavation.

The moated site at Glottenham is situated on the crest of a ridge to the south-west of Robertsbridge in East Sussex. The main access to Glottenham was, until relatively recently, from the Brightling-Mountfield road along a tenement track known in 1447 as Glottenham Gate (Fig. 1).<sup>1</sup> This was probably the route mentioned in a charter of c. 1210 in which Robert de Glottenham granted the monks of Robertsbridge Abbey a right of way through the 'court of Robert' to the house of Robert, son of Gervase de Glottenham and as far as 'the great way to Brightling'.<sup>2</sup> Until the late 19th century a 26-acre area of the manor, including the moated site, formed a detached portion of Etchingham parish.

Although the name 'Glottenham' is of Old English origin, it is not mentioned in the Domesday survey.<sup>3</sup> Many of the tenements in the north of the Rape of Hastings were colonized from downland manors and are entered in Domesday Book under the name of the mother manors. Glottenham, although now in Henhurst Hundred, was originally situated in the Hundred of Netherfield. In that hundred Domesday Book records that Reinbert, the forefather of the Etchingham family, held a tenement of two virgates, formerly part of Chalvington.<sup>4</sup>

### GLOTTENHAM AND THE ETCHINGHAM FAMILY (by Nigel Saul)

The early history of the Glottenham estate is obscure; but its owners were presumably the family of that name several of whose members either made or attested grants of land to Robertsbridge abbey.<sup>5</sup> Robert de Glottenham, who witnessed a grant in 1241, was styled a knight;<sup>6</sup> and the aspirations which he and his family had to gentle status may be indicated by the ample scale of the Period C kitchen uncovered on the site.<sup>7</sup> But if the Glottenham

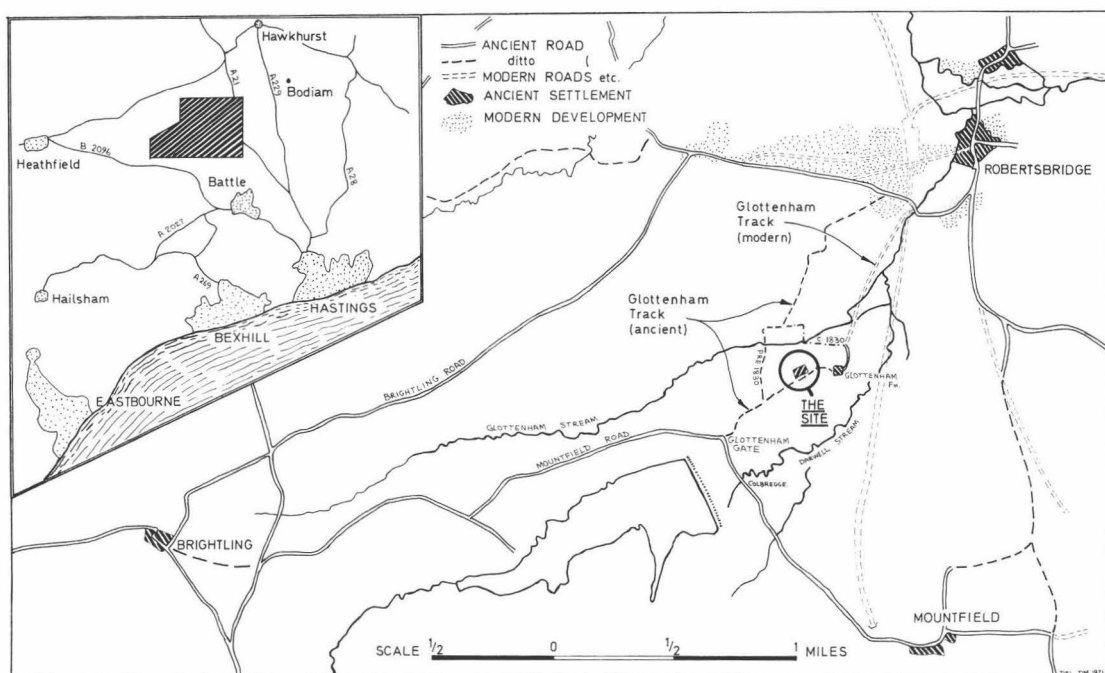


Fig. 1. Glottenham. Location Plan.

estate constituted their only manor—and it seems that it did—they must have found it increasingly difficult to make ends meet as the rise in prices in the 13th century eroded their real income. Adam, Robert's son, who himself made a grant to the abbey (undated), was not styled a knight, and after him the family disappears from view.<sup>8</sup> It is possible that what appears to be grants were in fact sales made under pressure of urgent need—in which case we may be justified in seeing the de Glottenhams as one of those lesser knightly families who were obliged by inadequate means to cease supporting a style of life they could no longer afford.<sup>9</sup> Such an interpretation would certainly accord with the archaeological evidence of abandonment of the site sometime before its reoccupation by a new proprietor.<sup>10</sup>

The earliest evidence we have of the change of ownership is a fine levied in 1299 by Robert de Etchingham and his wife Petronilla settling the manor on the heirs of their bodies with

remainder to the right heirs of Petronilla.<sup>11</sup> This fine was clearly a settlement of the manor which Petronilla already held in her own right. In a plea of trespass heard in the Court of Common Pleas in Michaelmas 1316, it was stated that Petronilla, wife of Robert de Etchingham, had held the manor of Glottenham of Sir William de Etchingham, but that she had since surrendered it to one William de Offington and received it back entailed on the issue of her body with remainder to her rightful heirs.<sup>12</sup> The settlement referred to is clearly that of 1299. But how long previously Petronilla had held Glottenham is not clear.

The origins of her connection with the place are in fact as ill-charted as the circumstances attending the decline of the de Glottenhams. All that can be said is that she was not a de Glottenham heiress. Her father was John Andrew, a citizen or 'baron' of Winchelsea. The relationship is established by a case heard before the eyre justices in Kent in 1313.<sup>13</sup> A certain

Nicholas de Sandwich successfully brought an assize alleging that Petronilla and her husband had disseised him of a tenement in the manor of Bilsington (Kent). He produced a charter showing that John Andrew had granted to his father, John de Sandwich, all the lands in Bilsington which had belonged to John Maunch. Petronilla and Robert in their replication said that John Andrew had died seised of the manor, but the jury found against them, and Nicholas was awarded seisin. They therefore gave notice that their next move would be to bring an assize of mort d'ancestor on the grounds that Petronilla was her father's heir. The later stages of litigation need not concern us, however. It is enough for our purpose to have established that Petronilla was John Andrew's daughter: indeed, it seems likely that she was his sole heiress.

For someone who had only a daughter to whom to transmit his inheritance (unless we suppose that he had a son who pre-deceased him) John had invested in land to a remarkable degree. The fine which his daughter and son-in-law levied in 1299 settled the descent not only of Glottenham, but also of Holwist and 29 acres in Lydd and Broomhill (Kent) and another 77 acres and 18s of rent in Fairlight and Icklesham (Sussex)—all within a few miles of Winchelsea. In view of his urban background it is tempting to think of John as someone who specialized in buying up the estates of financially embarrassed landowners in the neighbourhood of his native town. But in the absence of any further evidence it would perhaps be unwise to assert the possibility too strongly.

Petronilla's marriage to Robert de Etchingham brought her into the fold of one of the great landowning families of east Sussex. Her husband was the second of the four sons of Sir William de Etchingham III (d. 1294). While no more than a teenager he had been betrothed to Christine, daughter of William de Sokenersh, a minor landowner from near Brightling; but he later repudiated the engagement, and his elder brother was to find himself sued, as his father's heir, for breach of contract.<sup>14</sup> The subsequent

marriage to Petronilla was probably therefore one into which the two parties entered of their own free will.

By marrying Petronilla—who, albeit a townsman's daughter, brought with her a couple of manors—Robert actually did better for himself than if he had married the country gentleman's daughter. However, the manors were not large ones, and without additional sources of income he might have found it difficult to support himself as a knight.<sup>15</sup> He therefore decided on a career in service. A year or two before 1300—perhaps in 1298 he accompanied his elder brother on the Falkirk campaign<sup>16</sup>—he caught the eye of the elder Sir Hugh Despenser, and a connection was forged which was to link the two men for the next quarter-of-a-century. Hugh was a member of a family which had given England a baronial justiciar in the reign of Henry III, but which in that of Edward II was to be overwhelmingly royalist in its sympathies. Hugh the younger, appointed chamberlain in 1318, showed himself to be a greedy and rapacious courtier, and his father was little better. By 1321, indeed, the two men had made themselves so unpopular in the Welsh Marches that the local barons took to harrying their lands, and in August 1321 the king was obliged to bow to demands for their exile. Their departure left their retainers without protection of course, and it may have been for this reason that in July Edward decided to admit Robert as a knight of the royal household with a retaining fee of 40 marks per annum to be received from the issues of Rye and Winchelsea.<sup>17</sup> Within a matter of months, however, the Despensers were back, and early in the following year their enemies were crushed. The last four years of Edward II's reign, when the king and his favourites ruled in harness without internal opposition, were probably the busiest of Robert's life. Indeed, in 1324 he was required to undertake not only routine administrative duties expected of a household knight, but also diplomatic errands occasioned by the deterioration in relations between England and France.<sup>18</sup>

In November 1323 a Gascon lord by the name of Raymond Bernard had attacked and burned a bastide the French were building at Saint-Sardos. In the following month he was summoned by the seneschal of Perigord to answer for this outrage but, feigning illness, declined to attend. Edward's response was to send Robert de Etchingham to Paris with letters asking for a stay of execution.<sup>19</sup> Charles, however, was reluctant to accede, and in August his armies invaded the duchy. Robert in the meantime had withdrawn in that direction himself, and in September he stood alongside the Earl of Kent when the latter submitted to a truce at La Reole.<sup>20</sup> In the following month he was sent back to England with a request for reinforcements.<sup>21</sup> But by then it was too late. The hostilities were over almost as soon as they had begun.

Two years after the end of this war Edward II was deposed, and Robert lost his position at court. He was one of the casualties of the revolution that swept his masters from power—but by no means a fatal casualty as is shown by his subsequent appointment as a keeper of the peace in Sussex.<sup>22</sup> That he should have escaped as lightly as he did may be attributed in part to the absence against him of any allegations of misconduct such as were levelled against other Despenser retainers.<sup>23</sup> Clearly he was not someone who had made himself rich at other people's expense; indeed, as far as we can tell, he had not made himself very rich at all. He lived comfortably—that much we can deduce from the sherds of imported pottery found on the site. But he never acquired the wealth which would have allowed him to invest in land.<sup>24</sup> To that extent the rebuilding of Glottenham represented the limit of his ambitions—and probably too the limit of his means. He was a minor courtier; and Glottenham for all the neatness of its masonry details, was never more than a minor courtier's house.

At the time that he was dismissed from court Robert was entering into his own in Sussex. In 1326 he succeeded his childless elder brother

William IV, and in so doing united his and his wife's estates with those of the main line of the family.<sup>25</sup> But within twelve months he too had died, likewise without issue, and Simon, the third brother succeeded.<sup>26</sup> Who, if anyone, occupied Glottenham in these years is not altogether clear. It was Simon who was assessed for taxation there in 1332—'apud Marler', as the taxers' assessments put it in what was probably a scribal slip for 'manerium'.<sup>27</sup> But a year earlier it had been settled on Simon's nephew James and his young bride Joan. Joan was certainly, and her husband probably, a minor, and it seems likely that the intention was to provide them with a source of income for the future rather than a home for immediate occupation.<sup>28</sup> Whether, or when they took up residence there we cannot say. But by the end of the decade James had succeeded his uncle, and it may be presumed that he would have removed to Etchingham, if they had not already done so.<sup>29</sup>

It was probably during James's time as head of the family that Glottenham started to fall into disuse—for there was no one now in need of its accommodation. Of James's two brothers, one—Richard—soon disappeared from view, and the other—John—became an Oxford academic and resided either at the University or at South Malling, of which he was dean.<sup>30</sup> The decision was therefore taken to lease the place. The first lessee was one Bartholomew atte Felde, whose heirs were his sisters Mabel Neyr and Katherine, wife of John Nicol. In 1361 Mabel conveyed her half of Glottenham to Richard Kenne, and in the following year she and Katherine and her husband John Nicol conveyed the other half to Robert de Ore, who acted as a trustee for a settlement of the Etchingham manors on Sir William.<sup>31</sup> A final third of the manor was settled on him in 1380.<sup>32</sup>

From this time Glottenham descended with the manor of Etchingham. It does not appear ever again to have been settled on junior members of the family. As it happens, William V, like his great-uncle, had no fewer than three brothers for whom provision had to be made, but



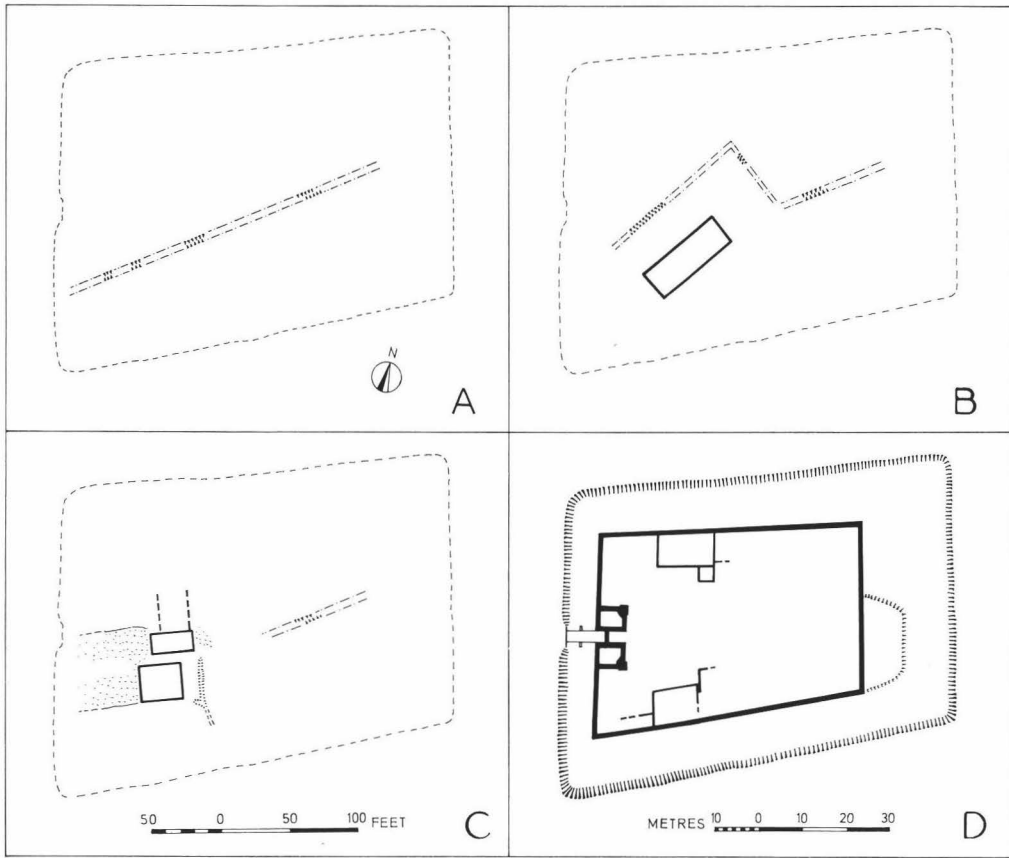


Fig. 2. Phase plan, Periods A to D.

this seems to have been achieved without calling Glottenham back into use.<sup>33</sup> Robert, we know, married Joan, daughter and heiress of Hamo atte Gate, and lived at her house of Great Dixter. John and Richard may have lived at one or other of the several moated sites in the Etchingham neighbourhood. Glottenham's days of glory were over, and the very silence of the documentary record is an apt comment on the desolation that was overcoming the place.

#### THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

The excavation at Glottenham was dug entirely by hand and machinery was only used for backfilling. The area of the moated site was examined partly by cutting trenches across the

site and partly by open-area excavation (Fig. 5). The scope for excavation was limited by the presence of a number of mature trees on the site and all the areas dug showed extensive root disturbance. Sieving was carried out on material from the bottom of the moat, the drawbridge recess and the period CI midden.

#### PERIOD A (Fig. 2)

All that remained of this period was a single ditch of an average depth of 0.6 metre and 1.4 metres wide which ran across the site. This was on the same alignment as a field boundary to the east of the site and it is possible that the ditch represents a continuation of this boundary.

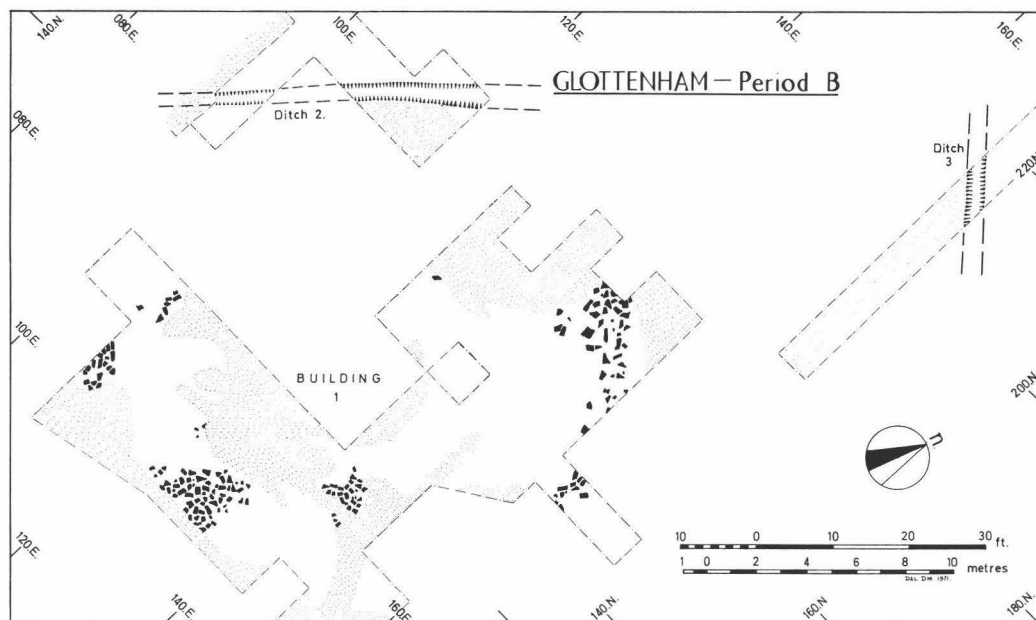


Fig. 3. Period B plan.

### PERIOD B (Figs. 2 and 3)

A long building was constructed on the site, probably during the 11th or 12th century, which was surrounded on at least two sides by a narrow, deep-sided boundary ditch. The part of the Period A ditch which lay within this enclosure had been filled in, but the remaining length of the ditch continued in use throughout Period B. The building, which measured approximately 20 metres  $\times$  8 metres, had been badly cut away and mutilated by works in Period D. The walls consisted of small, irregular Paludina limestone slabs bedded in clay. Their original width could not be ascertained because they had become spread. Although the building was constructed on gently undulating ground, no apparent attempt had been made to level the floor, which leaves the structure's use in doubt.

On the north-west a single wall had been built over the enclosure ditch, which was backfilled at this point. It is likely that this represents the remains of a wing added to the original building. No finds could be attributed with certainty to this period because of the

similarity of layers of Periods B and C1, and thus the destruction cannot be dated more closely than the 12th or early 13th centuries.

### PERIOD C (Figs 2 and 4)

The remains of this period similarly were slight and had been very badly damaged at a later date. Although the drystone ground walls had been almost completely robbed out, two buildings could be recognized.

Building 2 was a timber-framed structure, 9.5 metres  $\times$  8.5 metres laid on stone ground walls which held a slightly raised floor. The edge of the floor marked the alignment of the robbed walls and on the western side the width of the walls was indicated by a cinder-paved area which had been laid up to the walls in Period C3. Much of the interior of the building had either been destroyed or was not available for excavation, because of the presence of mature trees, and consequently few details were recovered. A shallow robber trench indicating some form of supporting wall, a pair of post-holes set parallel to the western wall and a pit of uncertain date

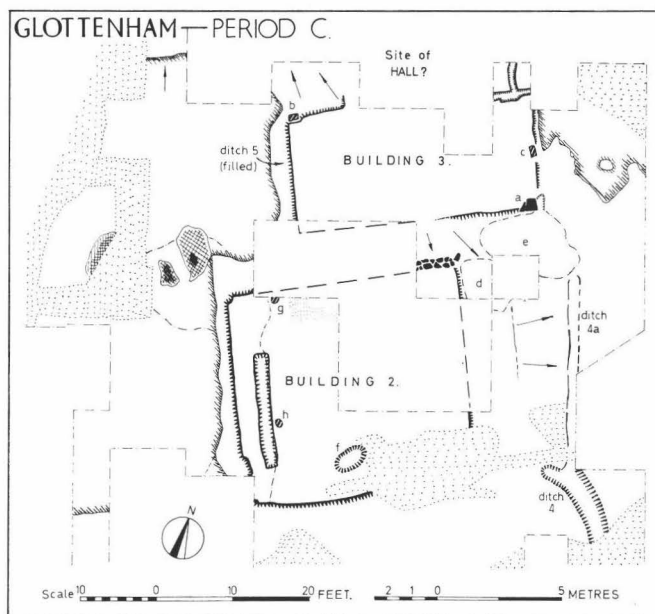


Fig. 4. Period C plan.

(Fig. 4, f) were found within the structure.

Beyond the building on the southern and eastern sides there was a large surface midden containing considerable quantities of domestic rubbish and pottery, much of it 12th or early 13th century in date. Some of the pottery may have been of Period B date for the differentiation between Period B and C layers was difficult.

The square shape of the building, the proximity of a midden and the presence of a number of sherds from two chimney pots and a separate ventilator finial (Fig. 24, nos. 12–14) strongly suggests that this structure was a detached kitchen. If so, it was a large example of its type, comparable in size to the kitchen at the Bishop's Palace, Chichester.<sup>35</sup> It was probably of aisled construction, possibly with its aisle-posts supported on the robbed internal wall.

The remains of Building 3 were also fragmentary, especially on the north side, but it was possible to identify a cross-wing, 9.9 metres  $\times$  4.6 metres set to the south of the hall block which was 6.7 metres wide. The type of

construction was similar to Building 2, but the ground walls had also been largely removed. Only one stone escaped robbing; a large ironstone block was set on the south-east corner of the building, presumably to take the additional weight of the corner principal post. Notches for similar stones which had been removed were found elsewhere in Buildings 2 and 3. On the north-east, where the exterior ground surface rose, the robbed ground walls had been set within a shallow trench. In the centre of the east wall and in the north-east corner rectangular holes about 0.17 metre deep were found. These may have been post-holes, but they are more likely to be impressions of the rotted timber packing used to support the sill beams during erection.

Between Buildings 2 and 3 there was a shallow depression which was drained to the south by a deeply cut ditch (Ditch 4a). The depression was caused by the settling of the Period B earth back-fill into the Period A ditch.

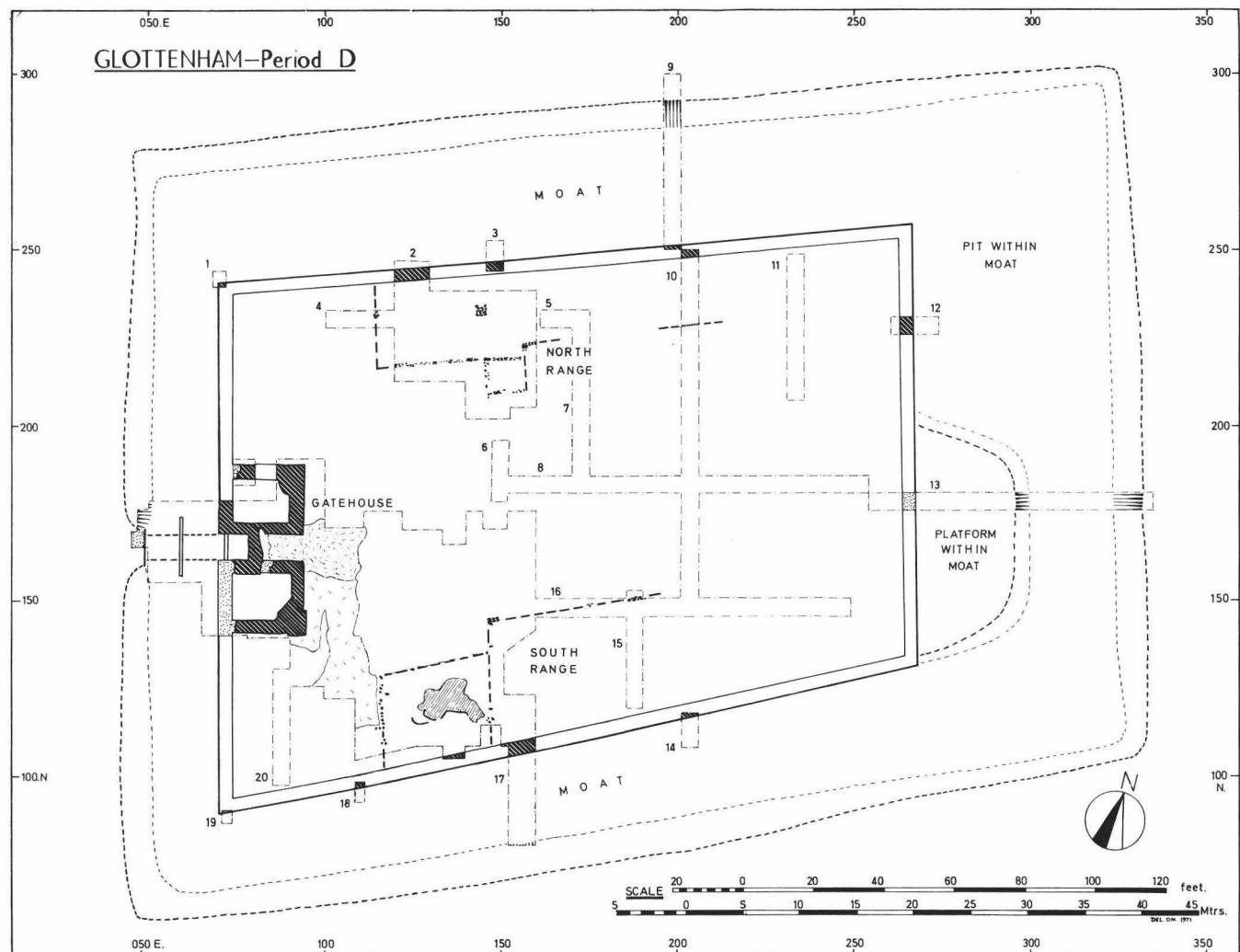


Fig. 5. Period D. General plan.

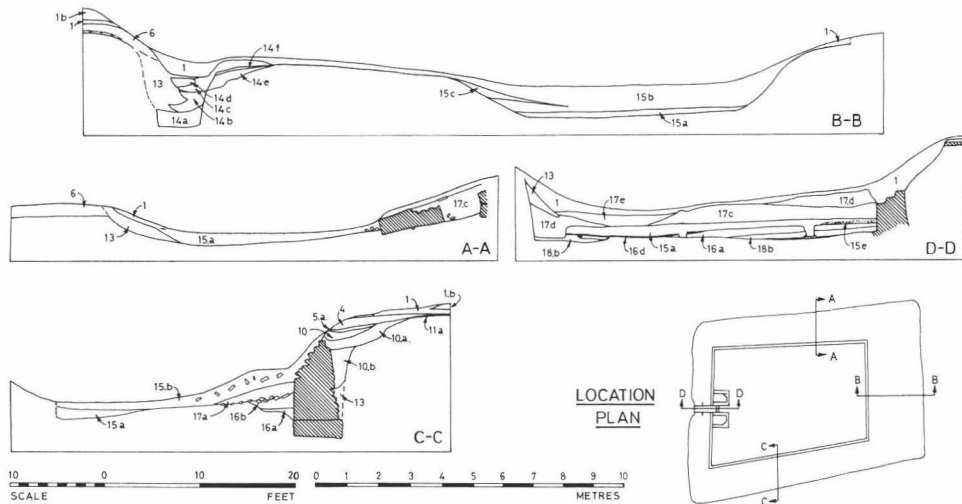


Fig. 6. Moat sections. Description of layers: Modern: 1. Loam and topsoil. Period D and E Destruction: 14a. Clay and silt mixed, 14b. Clay and loam mixed, 14c. and d. Rubble and loam, 14e. Dark grey loam and charcoal, 14f. Redeposited clay, 15a. Clean grey silt, 15b. Dark silt mixed with leaves, 15c. Ash and silt, 17a. Mortar destruction, 17c. Stone and sandy debris, 17d. Large rubble, 17e. Grey silt. Period D Occupation: 4. Yellow loam and rubble. Period D Construction: 5a. Sticky grey clay, 10. Gritty sand and mortar, 10a and b. Redeposited clay, 13. Slipped natural clay, 16a. Mortar and stone, 16b. Crushed stone and clay, 18b. Sand and stone mixed. Periods A-C: 11a. Grey loam and charcoal. Natural: 6. Yellow loam over natural clay.

## PERIOD C2 AND C3

Sometime after the construction of the buildings there appears to have been a period of abandonment (Period C2), for the initial occupation layer surrounding the structure had been sealed by a layer of clean, grey soil. This was mainly thin, except in the Ditches 4 and 5 and in the depression to the east of Buildings 2 and 3, where a thicker deposit had accumulated.

In Period C3 the buildings were reoccupied and the finds of this date indicate a high standard of living. The pottery is of a finer ware and includes many glazed vessels and several imported jugs of polychrome ware from the Saintonge region of south-west France. The occupants were much tidier and disposed of most of their domestic rubbish by burying it in pits (Fig. 4, d and e), rather than discarding it over the ground surface.<sup>36</sup> Most of the Period C1 ditches were not cleaned out, but the southern part of Ditch 4 was recut at this date and extended westwards towards the south-eastern corner of Building 2. At the close of Period C3

this too was utilized as a rubbish pit and finally filled in.

The higher standards of living of the occupants in Period C3 is further emphasized by the construction of a cinder-paved area to the west of the buildings to form a courtyard in front of the complex. There were traces of a similar, but smaller area of paving to the rear, just outside the back doorway to the hall.

## PERIOD D—the moated site (Figs. 2 and 5–12)

The reoccupation of the building in Period C3 was brief, for soon afterwards work began on the construction of the Period D fortified house. Great pains were taken to ensure the continued occupation of the site throughout the building works. It seems surprising, especially as the existing buildings were to be demolished, that the new buildings were not erected upon an adjacent site, so as to avoid the considerable difficulties of constructing a moated site around an occupied building.

It is possible to determine the method and

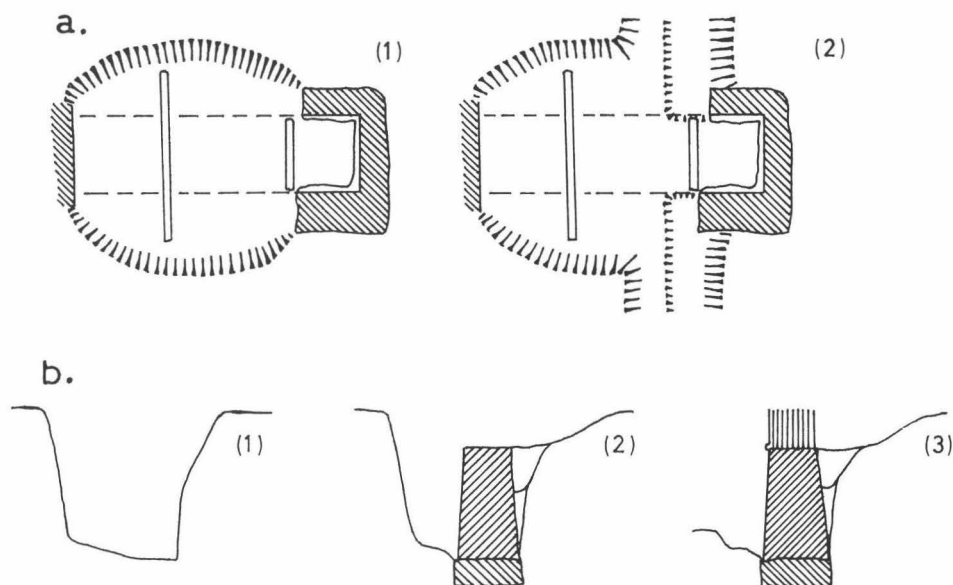


Fig. 7. Period D. Sequence of building works.

sequence of construction adopted by the builders. The work was begun by establishing an access route to the existing Period C buildings. A 6 metre length of moat was dug in the form of a pit, and alongside this masonry retaining walls were built (Fig. 7a). The main entrance bridge was then constructed across the pit to provide continuing access to the existing buildings during the works.

A foundation trench 3 metres wide and with an average depth of 2.25 metres was dug for the curtain wall (Fig. 7b, 1). Foundations of rough stone and mortar 1.60 metres wide and 0.53 metre deep were packed into the base of this trench and on this was constructed a substructure wall which retained the soil of the enclosure. The trench was probably dug in sections, the masons followed behind constructing the substructure wall before the sides of the trench fell in. The spoil from the wall trench was used to back-fill behind the wall and to level the interior of the enclosure (fig. 7b, 2). Only when this had been completed was work begun on the excavation of the moat.

The digging of the moat entailed the removal of almost 3500 cubic metres of soil, a lengthy job which would probably have continued for most of the duration of the building works. Whilst this was in progress the superstructure of the curtain wall, the gatehouse and the other Period D buildings were constructed (Fig. 7b, 3). With this complete the existing Period C buildings could be demolished, the site cleared and the access road resurfaced.

The moat varied in width from 6 metres on the west side to 19 metres on the eastern side (measurements taken approximately half way up the outer bank). It was built with a crossfall to give a maximum depth of water against the vulnerable external bank and there was a probably unintended fall in the moat from west to east. This gave the least depth of water along the western side where the moat had been cut into rising ground.<sup>37</sup> Furthermore, beneath the entrance bridge the base of the moat rose by at least 0.45 metre and at this point there must always have been a depth of less than one metre of water. The high base to this section of the



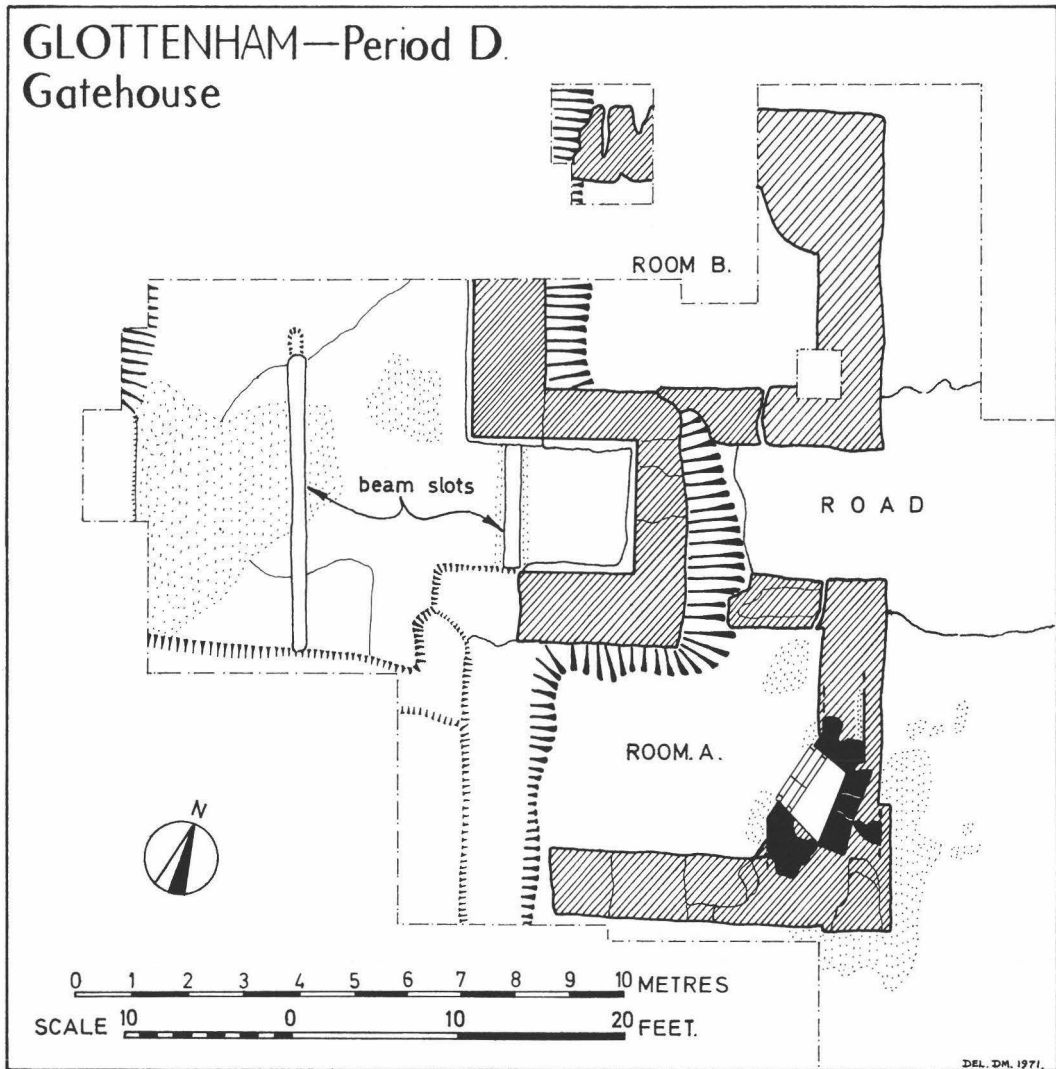


Fig. 8. Period D. Plan of Gatehouse.

moat was due to digging the pit for the entrance bridge prior to finalizing the levels of the moat.

The moat surrounded an enclosure 61 metres long and between 38 metres and 45.75 metres wide. The inner edge of the moat was formed by the curtain wall. On the outer side there was an earth bank rising at roughly 45 degrees, and at the eastern end this bank was slightly raised above the height of the ground

level to form an external dam. This side of the moat is of excessive width and incorporates a large pit which apparently pre-dates Period D.

The curtain wall of local Wadhurst sandstone was constructed on a foundation 1.60 metres wide and 0.53 metre deep consisting of rough stone and mortar packed into the base of a trench. Upon this was set the sub-structure wall, which retained the soil of the enclosure. This rose

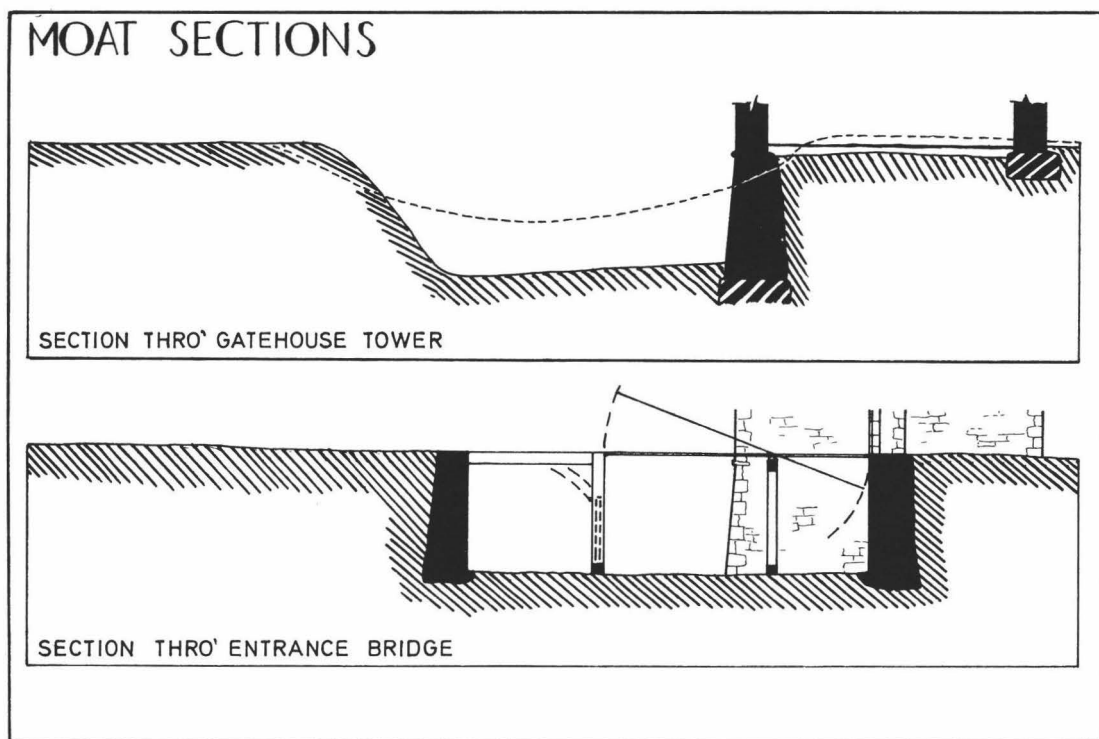


Fig. 9. Reconstruction of moat at gatehouse.

2.33 metres above foundation level, and was faced on the outer side with roughly cut, uncoursed ashlar blocks, laid to form a 1:12 batter. The core of the wall was mortar and rubble, whilst the rear battered face consisted of selected rubble. Upon this was built a 0.9 metre wide superstructure wall. The junction between the sub- and superstructure was marked by a neatly-dressed half-rolled string course. A section of this plinth was found in situ on the northern side of the site, where a length of walling had overturned (Fig. 6, section A-A). Other sections of string course were found discarded at several points around the site. The quoins at the corners of the walls and the window and door openings were also of well cut stone. No coping stones were recovered and the height of the superstructure wall could not be ascertained.

#### *The Gatehouse and Bridge (Figs. 6, 8–9)*

The gatehouse consisted of two stone rooms constructed against the rear of the western curtain wall, and between them lay an entrance 2.45 metres wide. The wall at the entrance was set back from the alignment of the curtain wall in order to form a bridge pit for a counter-balanced entrance bridge. Within the gatehouse the presence of a spiral stairway in the north-east corner of the northern room suggests that it was two storeys in height. It is unlikely to have exceeded this. The steps were 0.19 metre high, set around a 0.11 metre diameter central newel, and the underside of the step unusually was dressed to form a continuous sloping soffit, instead of the more common negative impression of the step above.

In the southern room was a short surviving section of the superstructure walling, 0.25 metre

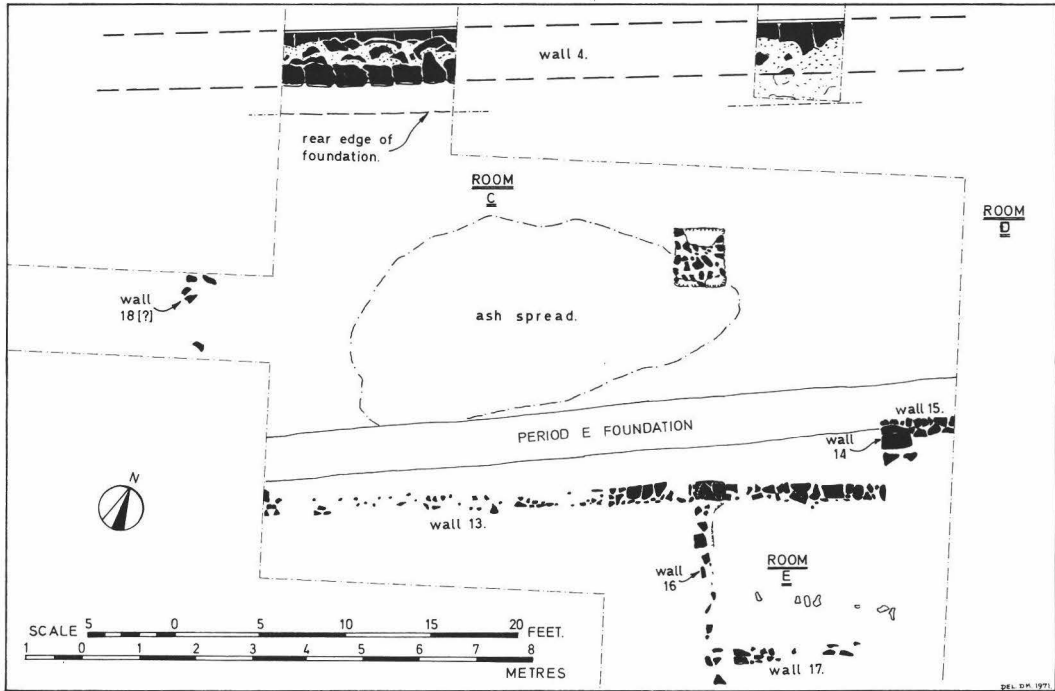


Fig. 10. Period D. North Range.

thick and this included a rebated and chamfered sill for a fireplace 1.2 metres in width. Although the hearth had been robbed, its mortar bedding remained, together with the rear wall constructed of Paludina limestone. The gatehouse was roofed with clay nibbed tiles.

The site of the entrance bridge was clearly marked by sill-beam slots in the bed of the moat. It comprised three bays. The western-most span crossed from a stone abutment, which had been robbed-out, to a centrally-set trestle. The trestle was supported on a sill beam 5.40 metres long and had a pair of posts set about 2.45 metres apart, which were presumably strengthened by two external foot-braces. A similar arrangement was found at Bodiam Castle.<sup>38</sup>

Across the other two bays was a counter-balanced bridge, 6 metres long which was pivoted upon a trestle set between the two towers of the gatehouse. The trestle had a sill beam (0.25 metre by 0.28 metre wide) which was supported

on a drystone foundation, presumably to support its excessive weight, with a mortar fillet down either side. A similar pivot trestle was found at Penhallam in Cornwall, though there the ends of the sill beam were set into side walls.<sup>39</sup>

Refuse had been thrown through the main entrance into the bridge-pit at a time when the bridge had been raised.

#### *The Buildings of Period D*

Within the enclosure were found the remains of other timber-framed buildings set on drystone ground-walls. The walls had later been extensively robbed, and on the eastern half of the site this was so thorough as to make the identification of the plan impossible. To the west traces were recovered of buildings set against the north and south curtain walls; apart from the gatehouse there was no corresponding western range.

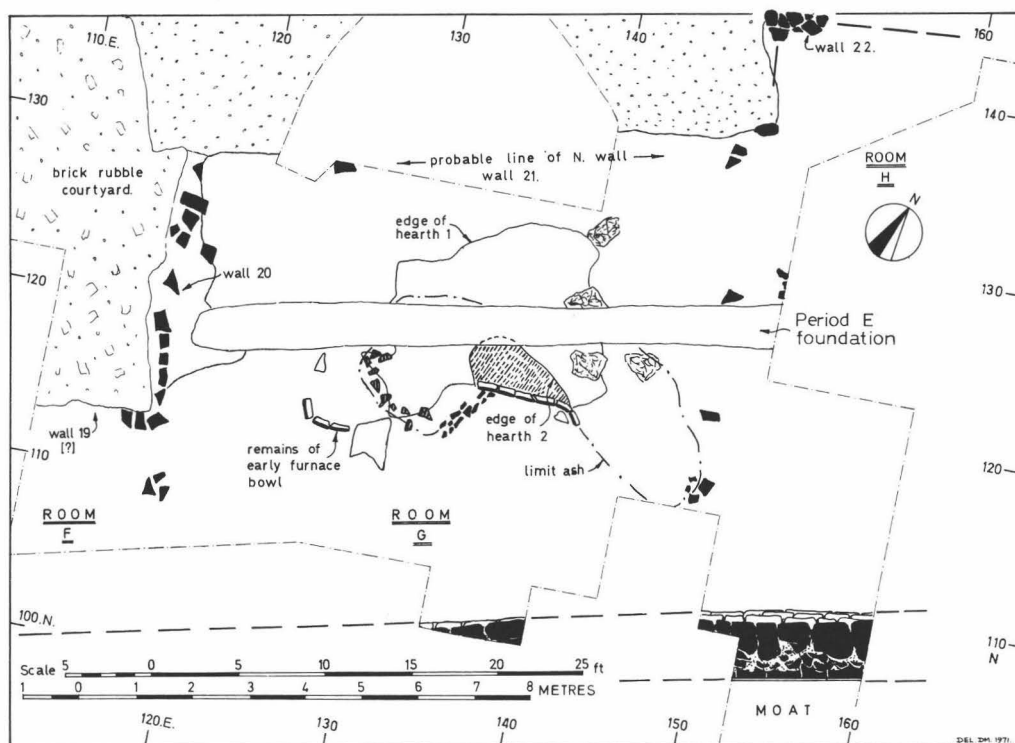


Fig. 11. Period D. South Range.

### *The North Range (Fig. 10)*

The principal room excavated (Room C) measured 11.9 metres by 7.3 metres internally and had the plan of a hall. At the east end of the southern wall were the remains of a possible small porch (Room E). The large post-setting at the centre of Room C, in line with the western wall of Room E, may have been added to support some form of screen or overshot chamber. The existence of an open hearth within Room C is suggested by a large spread of trampled ash in the centre of the room, though no trace of the hearth itself had survived. At the east end, a dog-leg on the south wall marked the position of a former cross-partition. This appears to have been laid directly on to the floor, for no signs of a ground wall were recovered. One interpretation of the dog-leg may be that the room was quasi-aisled on the south side. All the drystone walls were constructed of iron-impregnated Paludina slabs.

### *The South Range (Fig. 11)*

Only small fragments of the buildings along this side of the site survived, but it was possible to recognize a range of three attached buildings, each of different widths and dating from at least two periods. It is possible that the earliest of these was the eastern-most building, Room H. If Room H had postdated Room G, it is likely it would have utilized the end wall of Room G. Only a small part of the sandstone ground walls forming the north-west corner of this structure survived, but from this it was evident that the building was separately framed from those to the west. It is possible that for a time the Period C kitchen (Building 2) was retained, and that only after its destruction were the western buildings (Rooms F and G) built.

The walls to both these other buildings were of Paludina slabs, though not iron-impregnated. The central building excavated in the south range

(Room G) was 9.75 metres by 7.90 metres. It was dominated by a large centrally-set hearth, which had been cut in Period E by a foundation trench (Fig. 12). Further damage had been caused to it during the destruction of the Period D buildings. Even so, sufficient survived to show that it consisted of a highly burnt and blackened area bounded on its southern side by a kerb of flat sandstone slabs set on edge, which acted as a retaining wall. These were laid upon a drystone foundation. The southern edge of the hearth was cut 0.2 metre into the ground. The kerb had been reddened and shattered by intense heat. The floor of the hearth had been lined with clay several times and each lining was burnt to a bright red colouring.

The north side of the hearth was not traceable and the east side was badly disturbed, but on the west were the remains of two partly superimposed oven-like structures. Both were thickly smothered in ash and did not show any signs of intense burning. The earlier of the two was contemporary with the hearth and had a kerb of similar construction. The ground within the feature had been hollowed out to form a shallow bowl.

The eastern half of the feature had been destroyed by the construction of the second possible oven further to the east. This consisted of a wall constructed of small stones laid directly upon the bed of the earlier structure and was of considerably smaller radius. Amongst the ashes on the north-east of the second hearth were four

patches of rusty iron flakes, but no other associated small finds. The use of the feature remains uncertain, but they may represent the cooking hearth and ovens of the Period D kitchens.

The western-most room in the range (Room F) was extremely narrow, only 3.5 metres wide internally. It was entered from the north by a brick rubble courtyard and may have been a stable block.

### *The Destruction of the Period D Buildings*

No clues were found to accurately pinpoint the date of abandonment, though the finds suggest a short period of occupation terminating in the mid to late 14th century. The buildings upon the enclosure were dismantled, and the drystone foundations, except those in part of the north range were lifted and carted away. The walls were collected into heaps before removal and one of these was placed over the north-west corner of Room H. The lower stones of this heap were not removed, having been covered by soil, and consequently this fragment of wall escaped destruction. Although the curtain wall, gatehouse and bridge may have been dismantled at this date, this seems improbable bearing in mind the Period E works.

### PERIOD D1

While the ground walls over most of the site were thoroughly removed, a considerable amount of the foundations of the northern range

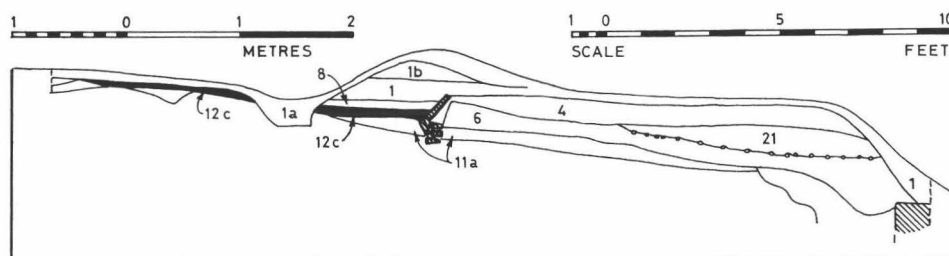


Fig. 12. Section through Room G and hearth. Description of layers. Modern: 1. Loam and topsoil Period E: 1a. Fill to foundation trench, 1b. Spoil from the same. Period D Occupation: 4. Yellow loam and rubble, 8. Black charcoal and some stone, 12c. Burnt red clay hearth. Period D Construction: 21. Redeposited clay. Pre-Period D: 6. Yellow loam, 11a. Grey loam and charcoal.

survived. This may indicate that the buildings there were retained at the time of the Period D destruction. A limited number of 15th-century finds were discovered in the upper layers of the site<sup>40</sup> and these might be associated with continuing occupation or with the Period E works. Alternatively, the north range may not have been built until after the destruction of the Period D structures, for the walls are of a different nature to the surviving Period D drystone wall fragments. It is most likely, however, that this range was constructed, like Room G in the south range, after the initial Period D building works, but prior to the Period D destruction. Room C in the north range could represent an added guest hall or retainers' quarters.

### PERIOD E

An attempt was made, presumably prior to 1700, to reoccupy the site, though this faltered before the first stones were laid. The works appear to have ceased before the foundation trench for the courtyard wall had been completed, for at the western end, on both the north and south sides, it comes to an abrupt ending. The trench was drained by means of small gulleys issuing both into the moat and the interior of the site, and the spoil was left heaped along the side in the form of a continuous mound. It is clear that the builders intended to construct north and south ranges of 6.2 metres and 4.8 metres internal width, together with an exceedingly narrow eastern range. It is, however, possible that the builders intended to reconstruct the eastern curtain wall further east, thus giving a range of more acceptable width.

### THE FINAL DESTRUCTION OF THE SITE

After the Period E works had been abandoned, it was only a matter of time before the curtain wall and gatehouse were robbed of their stone. The superstructure walls were dismantled quickly for there was little superstructural destruction debris, which would

have certainly accumulated if left to slow decay and piecemeal robbing. The bridge timbers were removed; a notch at one end of the beam slot of the central trestle clearly shows where a crowbar had been used to prise the beam out of the silt. Once the superstructure had gone the site was left for piecemeal robbing of the substructure walls. In places the entire wall had been dug out, presumably for road-mending, whilst elsewhere the facings had been stripped for use in building works. A causeway was constructed across the moat in the north-west corner in order to obtain access to the site after the bridge was removed. Much of this work must have been undertaken in the 18th and 19th centuries, for Horsfield writing in the early 19th century says of the foundations, 'considerable remains of which have been dug up for stone within these few years'.<sup>41</sup>

### THE FINDS

#### POTTERY (Figs. 13–20).

Little is known about medieval pottery in East Sussex owing to the lack of systematic work undertaken in this area. From the material at Glottenham it is possible to add to the understanding of the medieval ceramics of the region, for here large quantities of pottery were found in sealed groups. The pottery recovered from the site falls into four main types.

#### Type I—Flint-gritted Ware

These have a reduced core and are often incompletely oxidized at the surface. The fabric is fine and smooth, but there is usually a moderate to coarse flint temper. This ware was prevalent in the Period C1 layers, but was rare in the deposits belonging to Period C3. It does, however, appear in considerable quantity in three of the Period D layers. These all immediately overlie deposits of earlier periods, from which considerable contamination is likely to have occurred. It may therefore be concluded that this type was in common use at Glottenham up to the end of Period C1.



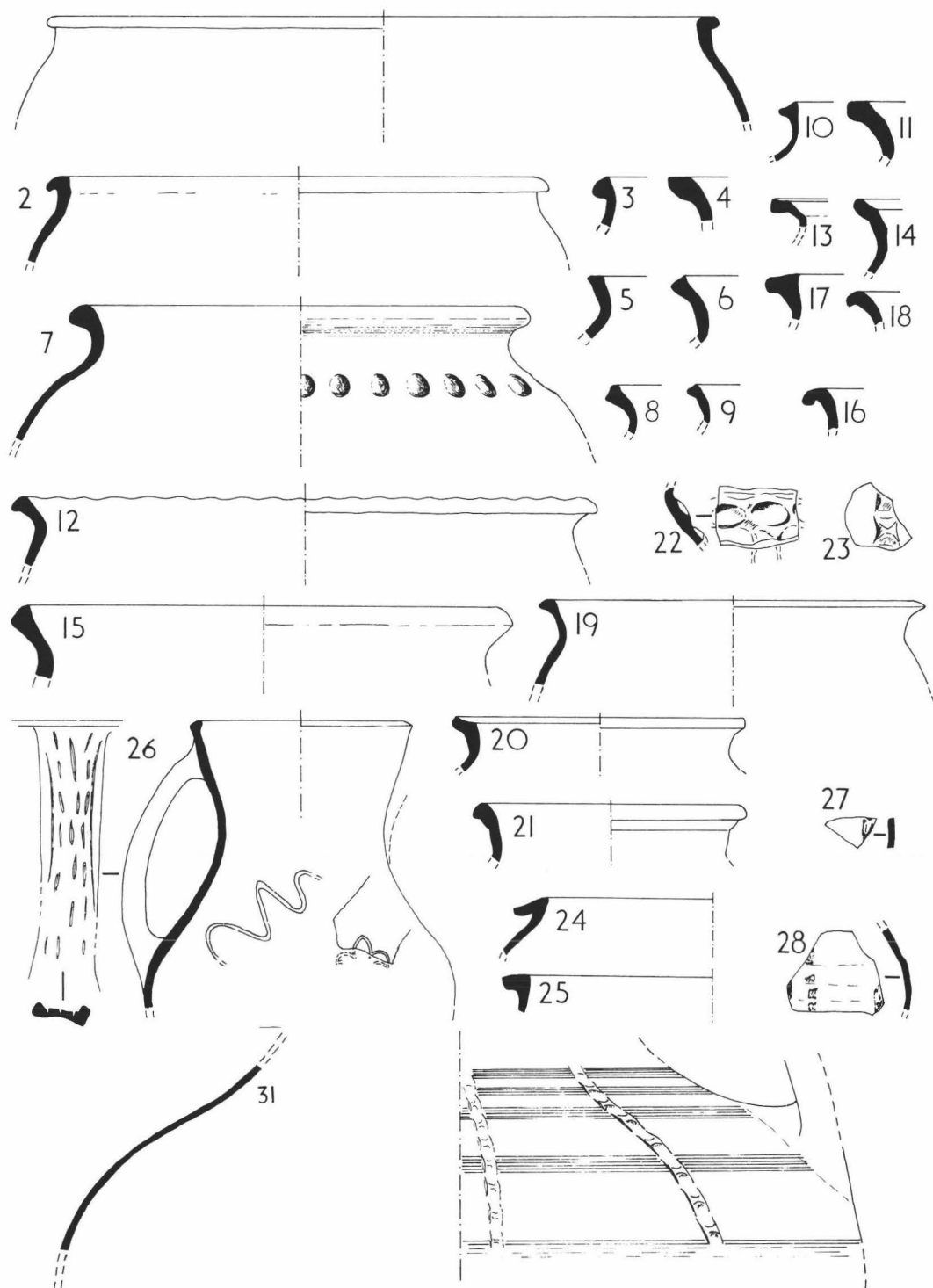


Fig. 13. Pottery Nos. 1-28 Group A, No. 31 Group B ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ).

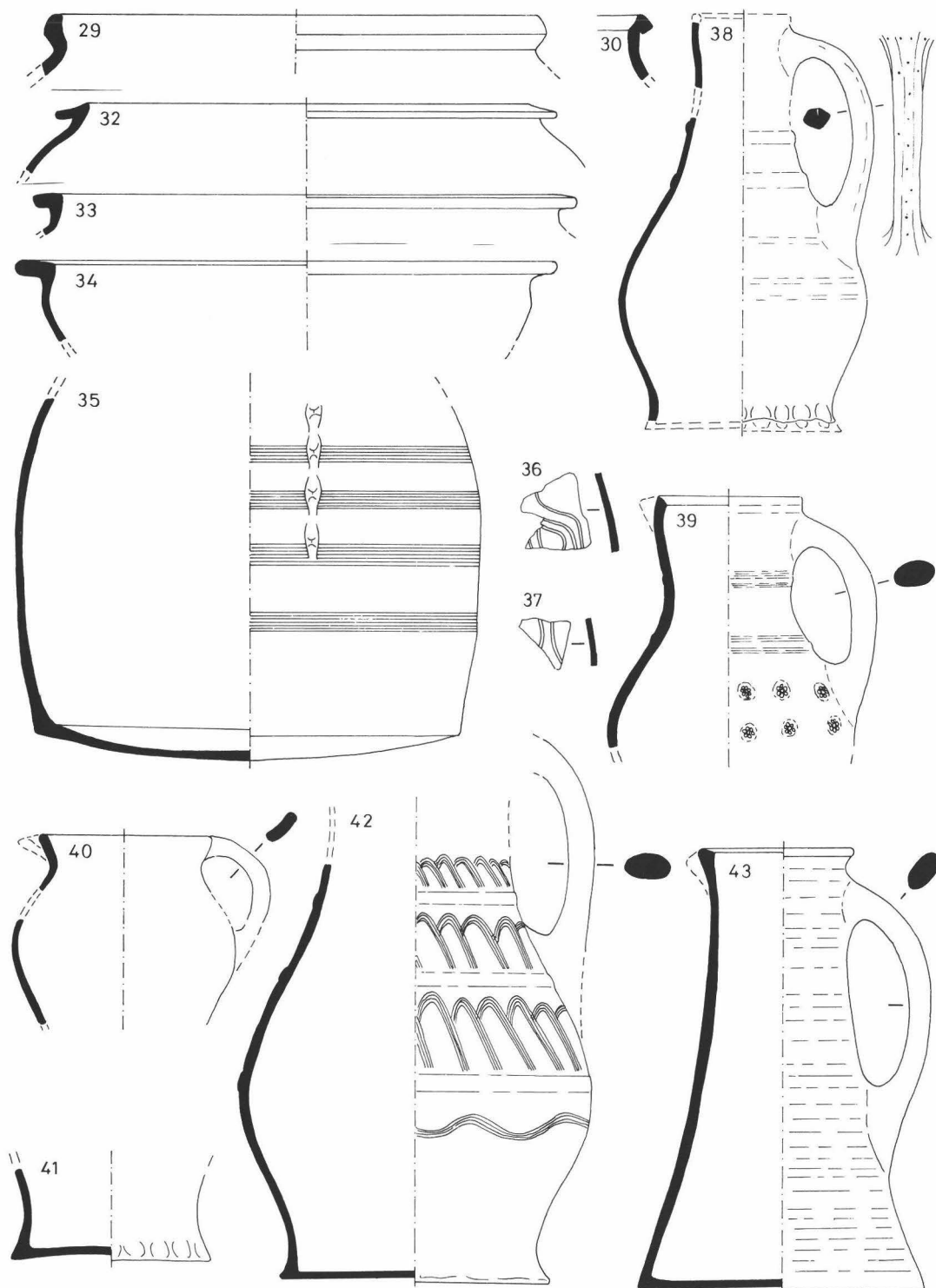


Fig. 14. Pottery Nos. 29-43, except 31 Group V ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ).

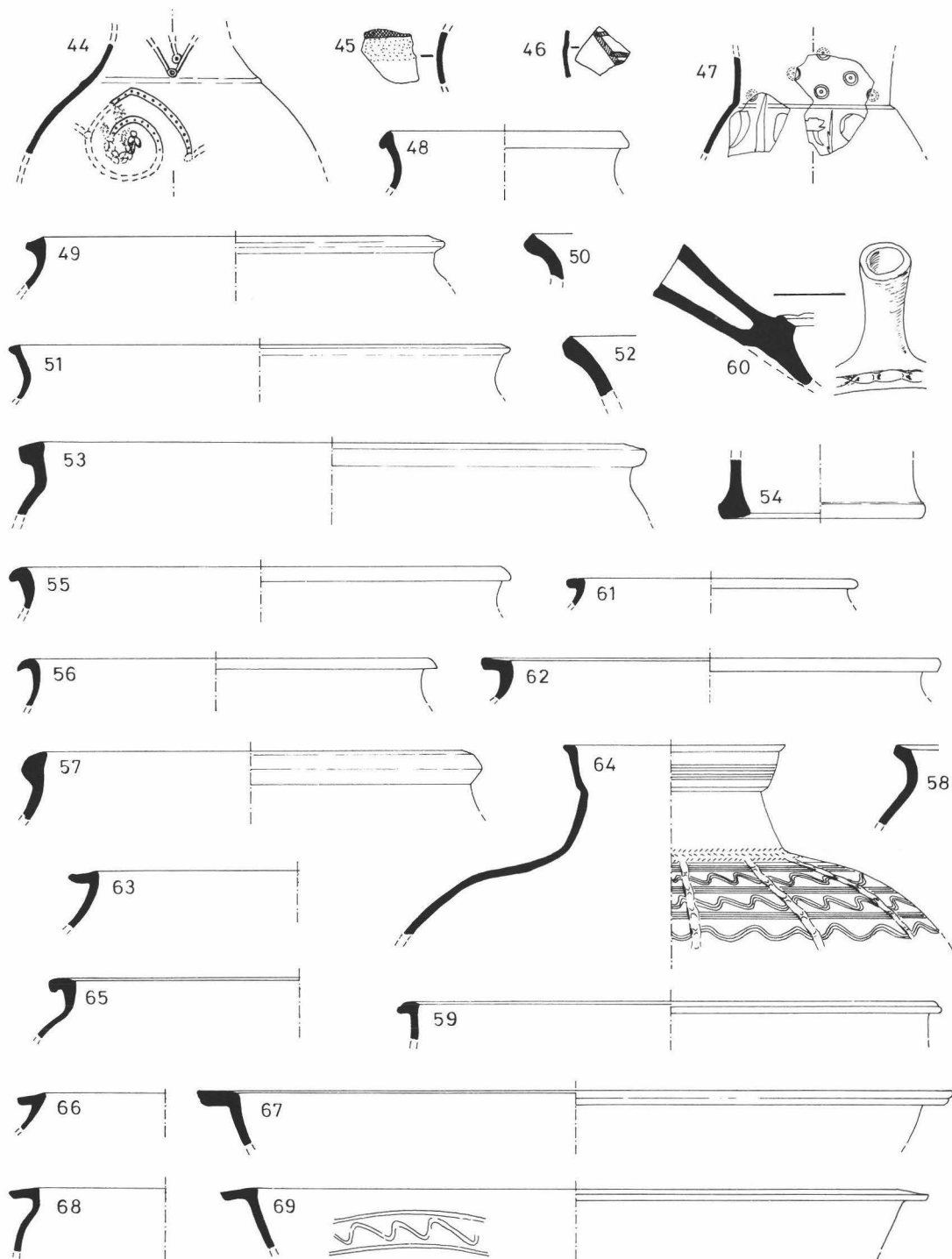


Fig. 15. Pottery Nos. 44-47 Group B, 48-69 Group C ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ).

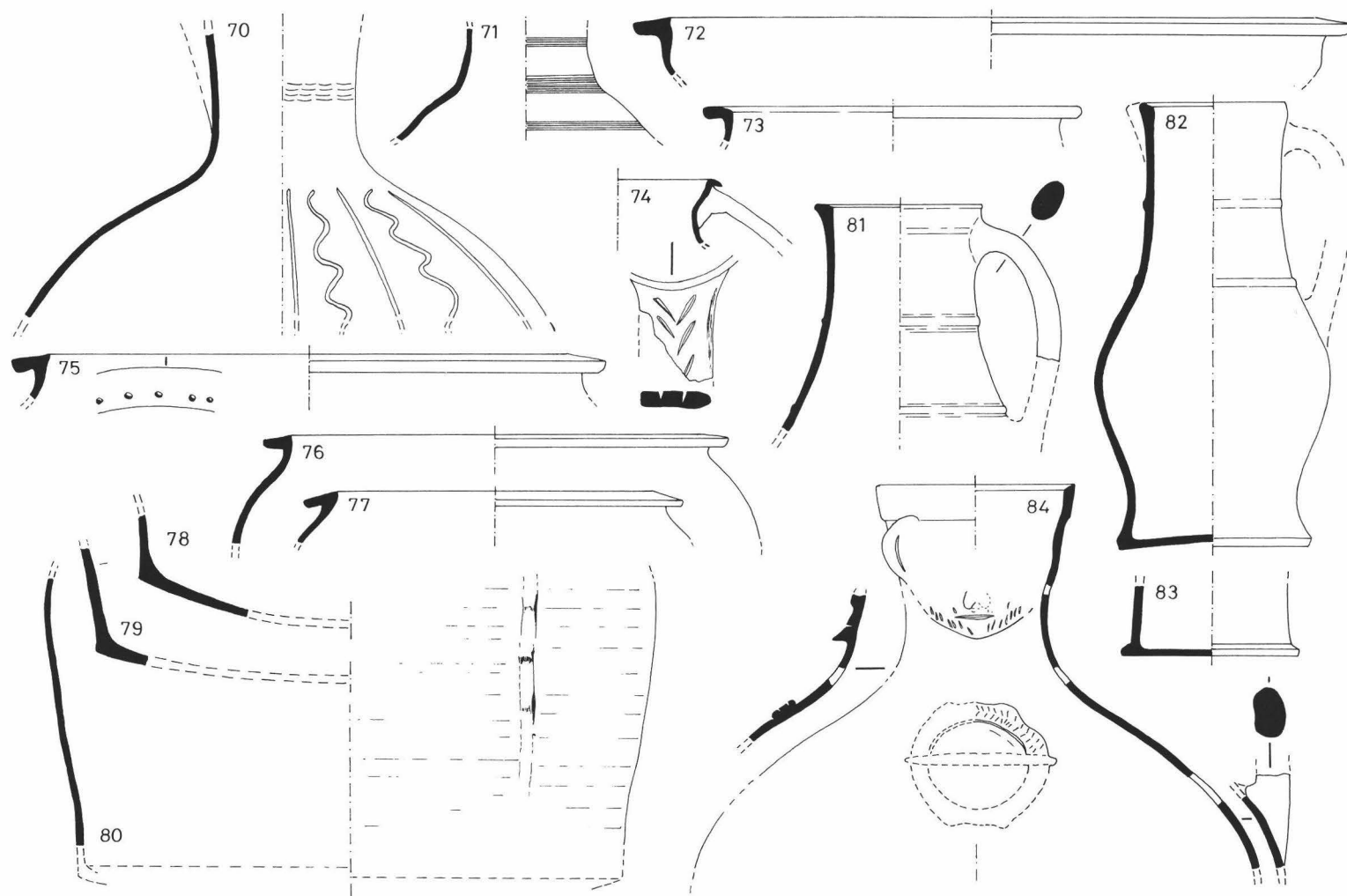


Fig. 16. Pottery No. 70 Group C, Nos. 71–84 Group D ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ).

### Type II—Fine Sandy Grey Ware

Usually reduced throughout, but occasionally having buff oxidized surfaces. Some vessels have a slight shell admixture, and many others are pitted where the shell has been dissolved. The vessels usually have flanged rims and are unglazed. The ware appears in reasonable quantities in layers of all periods, but became particularly common in the Period C3 and D deposits.

Apart from the discovery of this ware at the other moated sites, Bodiam homestead and Hawksden to be discussed in later articles, this type is also known from Bodiam Castle (post c. 1385),<sup>42</sup> and a moated site at Leigh, near Tonbridge, Kent (late 13th and early 14th century).<sup>43</sup>

### Type III—Fine Sandy Red Buff Ware

At Glottenham this ware seems to have been confined to glazed jugs. The vessels do not appear in a context earlier than the Period C3 reoccupation, but, as with Type II, they are common throughout Periods C3 and D.

### Type IV—Non-local Wares

This group includes a collection of non-local wares imported from France, Spain and various parts of England. Two of these, red-painted ware

from north-west France (Fig. 13, nos, 27 and 28) and a jug, possibly manufactured near Laverstock in Wiltshire (no. 70) were found in Period C2 layers, whilst the Period C3 and D layers contained sherds from a single decorated glazed jug from north-west France (Fig. 15, no. 44) and an assortment of late 13th- or 14th-century vessels imported from the Saintonge region of south-west France. Spanish imports are represented by a single, small mica-filled vessel from an unsealed layer (Fig. 19, no. 120).

Details of pottery groups and other illustrated vessels are given on microfiche, pp. 47–52.

## FOREIGN STONE

### Stone Mortars (Fig. 21)

1. Sandstone mortar. Approximately one-third of the bowl was recovered; the base is absent. The inner surface of the bowl and spout are worn smooth, and bear some horizontal lines. The spout is carried on a square projection supported on a 'corbel' with an attached fillet under it. This, unlike the bowl which curves

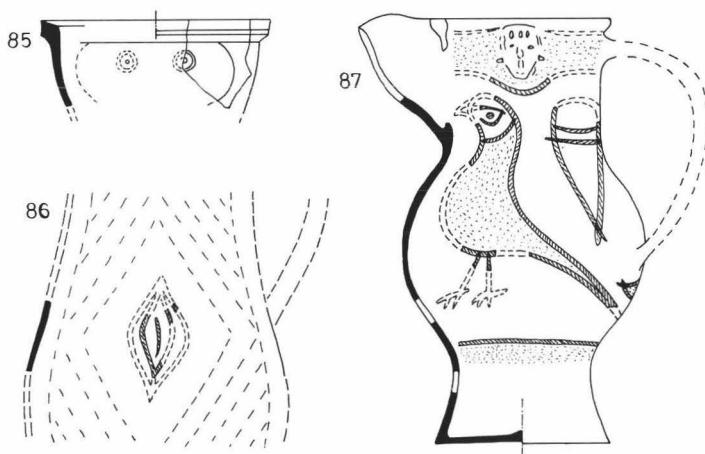


Fig. 17. Pottery Nos. 85–87 Group E ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ).

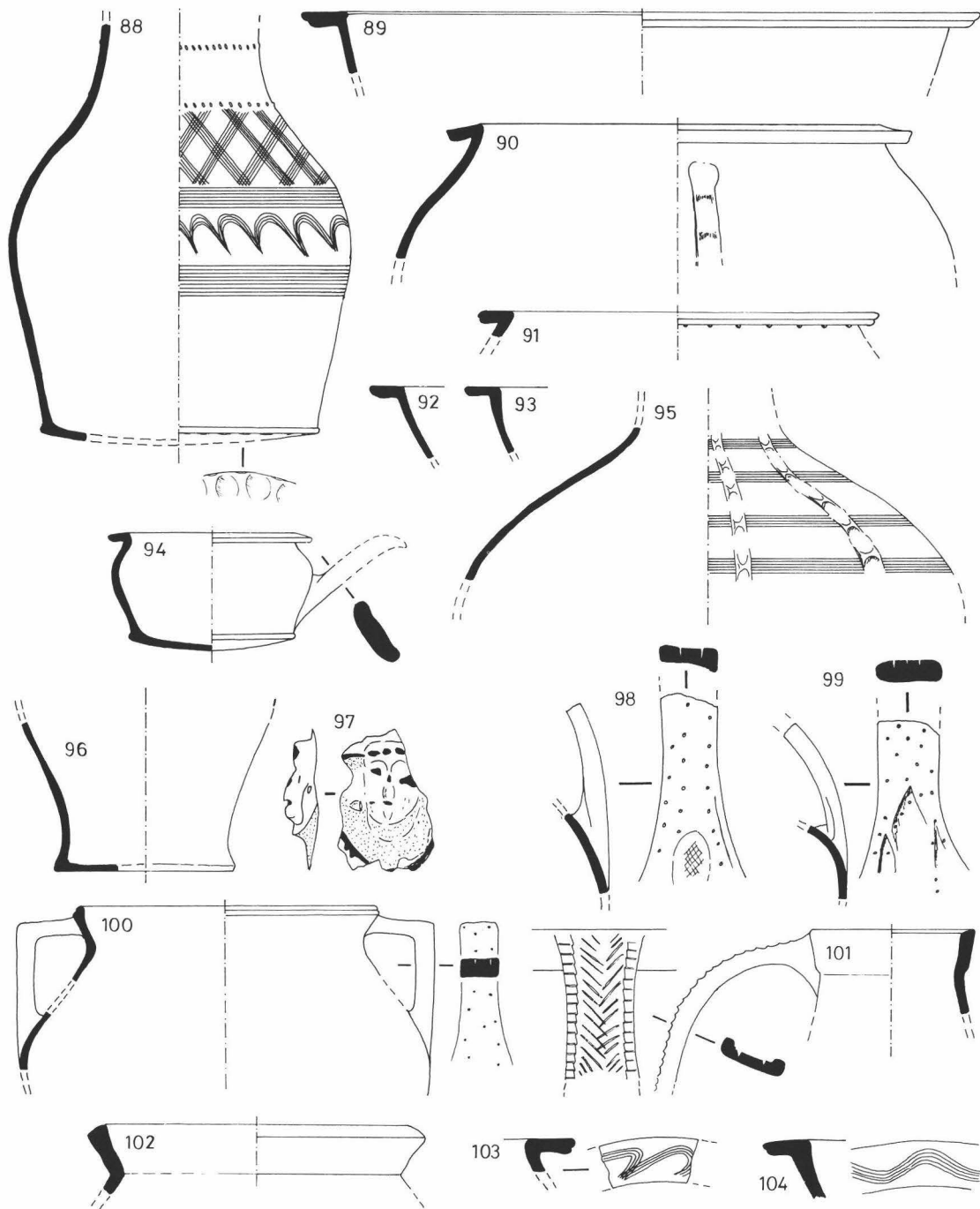


Fig. 18. Pottery Nos. 88–97 Group F, Nos. 98–104 unsealed pottery ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ).



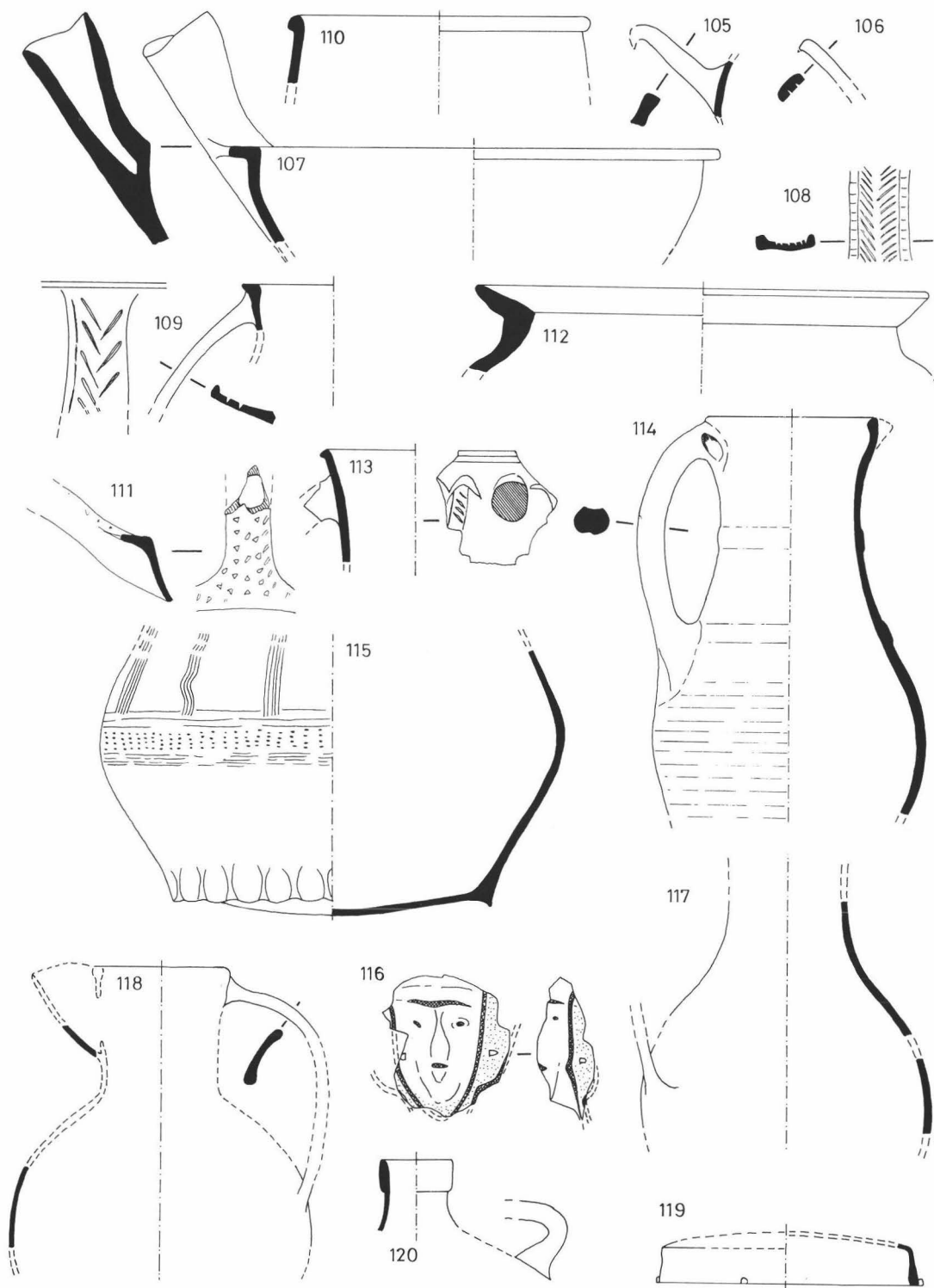


Fig. 19. Pottery Nos. 105–120 unsealed pottery ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ).

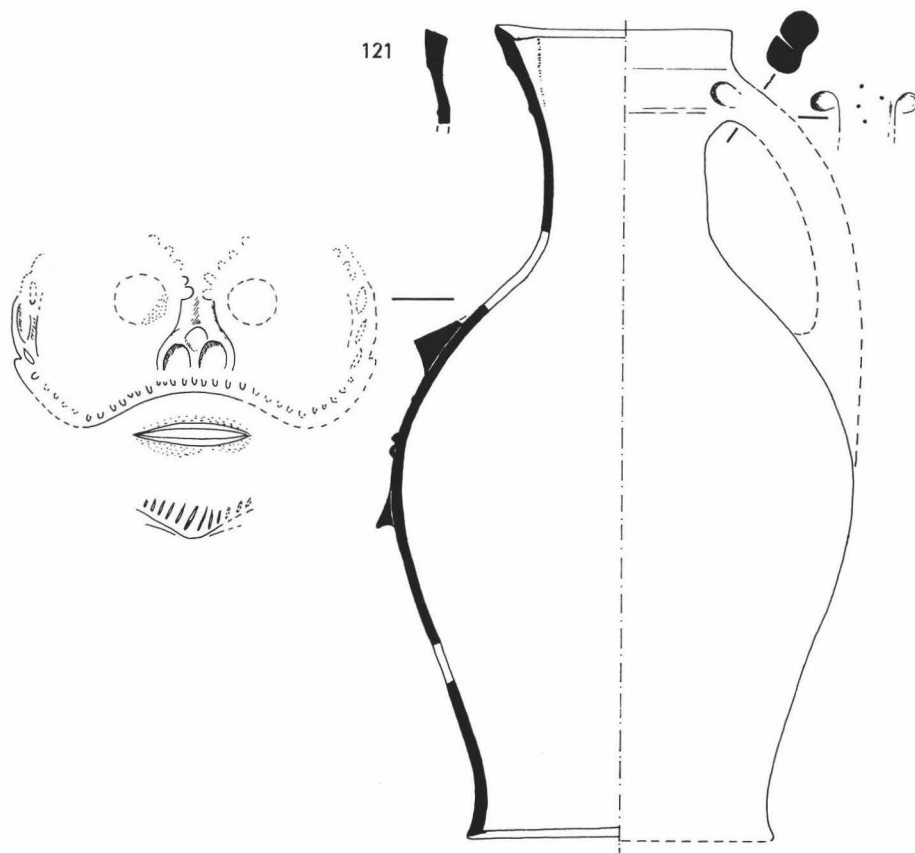


Fig. 20. Pottery No. 121 Face Jug ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ).

inwards, is carried down straight.

One of the handles remains, much broken. Enough survives to show that it was of the grip type attached to the body for its full length. Above it is a projecting lug similar to that of the spout. The vessel was discovered in association with the Period C1 midden attached to building 2, and was sealed by the Period D moat upcast. Discussion by the late G. C. Dunning on microfiche, pp. 52–3.

2. Quarr stone mortar. Practically half of a very worn stone mortar discovered in the upcast to the Period E foundation trench near the southern edge of building 2, the kitchen. At this point the ditch cuts

through the Period C1 midden.

The vessel is 16 cm. in diameter at the rim; the depth is unknown. Two of the four equally-spaced rim lugs remain and both of these are approximately rectangular. One lug is 1 cm. in depth and would originally have been sited at the rear of the vessel opposite, a similar lug containing a runnel for the spout. The second lug is similar, but below it is a flat rib or fillet running down the side of the vessel to its base. In character the vessel is similar to a Purbeck marble mortar exported from England to Aardenburg.<sup>44</sup> Geological report by Dr F. W. Anderson on microfiche, p. 53.

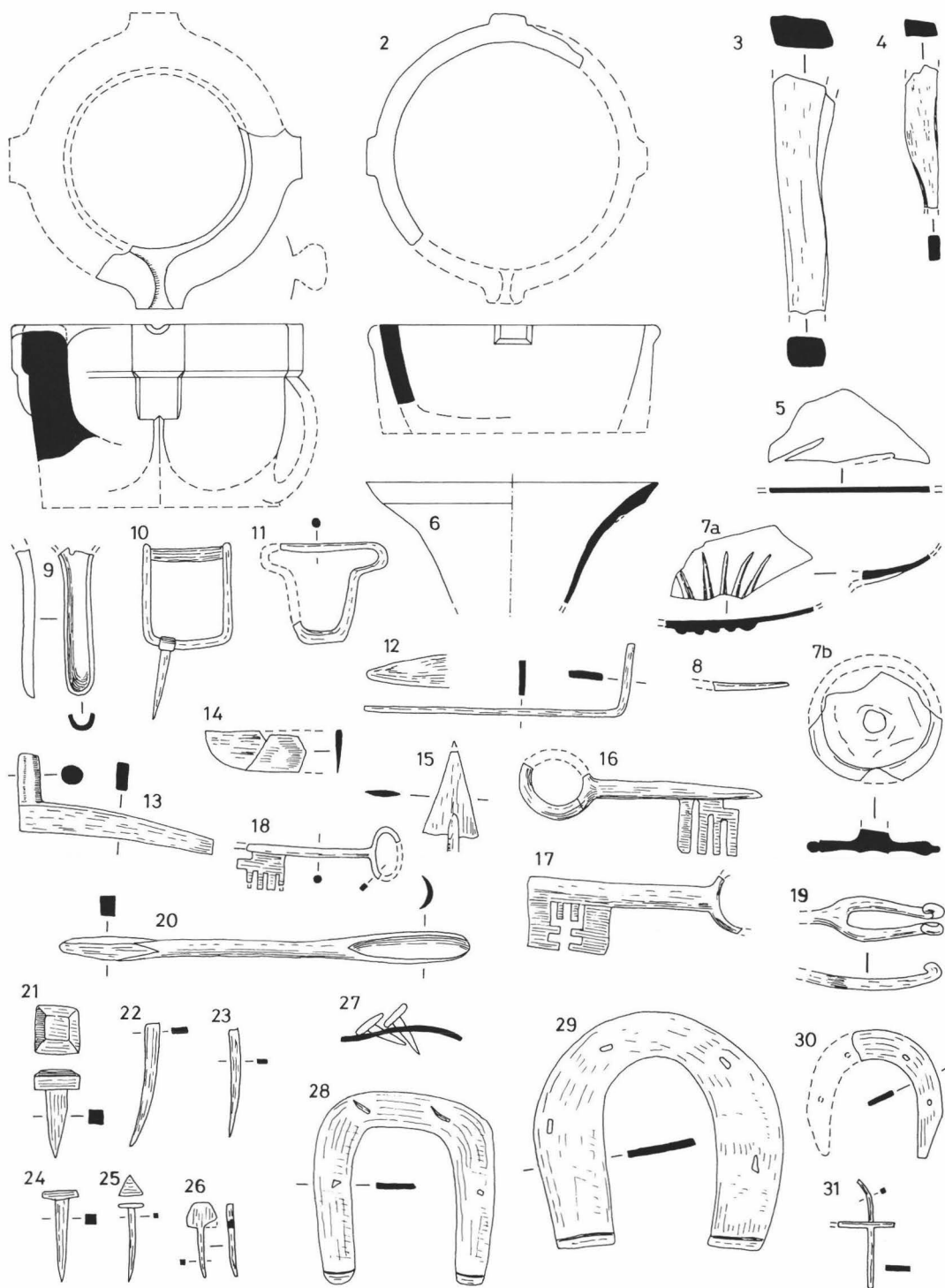


Fig. 21. Small Finds. Nos. 1-2 ( $\times \frac{1}{8}$ ), nos. 3-4, 9-31 ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ), 5-8 ( $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ).

3. Broken rectangular section whetstone from the gatehouse, Period D.
4. Broken rectangular section whetstone, but smaller in size than 3. From the South Range, Period D.

#### GLASS OBJECTS (by D. B. Harden) (Fig. 21)

5. Triangular fragments of window-quarry, light blue glass; one edge grozen with pincers, the other two fractured. Length 4.8 cm., width 2.2 cm., thickness 1 mm. The quarry was originally much thicker, but weathering has removed a considerable thickness from both surfaces and left them pitted and uneven, though with little or no iridescence. There is also some strain-cracking, notably in the form of a long 'inlet', looking like a saw-cut, extending 1.5 cm. into the fragment.

This piece is certainly window glass, but it does not necessarily imply that there were glazed windows at the site, for it could have been used as a lantern, or to fill a small hole in a wall sufficient to admit a little light, but not large enough to be dignified with the name window (though, if so, one would expect it to be colourless or common green glass, rather than blue). On internal evidence this piece could be late Saxon or medieval. The late 12th- or 13th-century date implied by its find-spot is quite acceptable.

6. Fragment of rim and neck of bowl, green glass. Rim widely outplayed, lip folded downwards, solid; side tapers downwards. Depth *c.* 11 cm., height, as extant 2 cm. Several opaque white strips and one streak of opaque red visible as inclusions; perhaps the white ones intentional and meant to provide a kind of spiral trailing, but the red is small and apparently accidental, caused by a little copper in the batch. Surfaces as on no.5.

I can cite no parallels for the shape of this piece among medieval glass, but its

shape corresponds closely with that of the Teutonic palm-cup, and such cups often have streaks of opaque white and red in their walls.<sup>45</sup> So little, however, is known about glass vessels of the 13th century that it would be a mistake to accept this equation with 7th-century palm-cups and ignore the stratigraphic dating of the fragment, especially since opaque red streaks are by no means unknown in medieval glasses.

- 7a. Fragment of footstand and bottom of stem of a stemmed cup, deep green glass. Stem drawn out and twisted, footstand tooled into flat disc (the tool-marks on the surface are very clear) and then enlarged further by adding a thick trail of similar glass all round the edge. Pontil-mark on the underside. Depth 4 cm., height as extant 6 mm. Streaky, no iridescence.
- 7b. Fragment of bottom of body of a stemmed cup, deep green glass. Radial ribs on the under-side, splaying out from the top of stem towards a carination at bottom of side. Depth at bottom *c.* 6 cm. Some usage scratches and incipient pitting, no iridescence.

These two fragments (7a & b), though found *c.* 10 m. apart, almost certainly belong to one vessel. We can say that this was a goblet on a fairly tall stem; but a detailed reconstruction is not possible on the basis of these two fragments and I do not know of a more complete specimen that has the characteristics required. Tall-stemmed goblets with or without ribs on their bowls are a well-recognized form of the late 13th and 14th centuries, but in all instances that I know of the footstands are tall, conical ones, quite unlike the flat disc of the present example.<sup>46</sup> Despite this I have no hesitation in accepting this as 14th century as its stratification indicates.

**BONE OBJECT (Fig. 21)**

8. Point of pin made from highly polished fish spine. Period D, gatehouse.

**LEAD OBJECTS (Fig. 21)**

Around the gatehouse many fragments of lead were recovered. These appear to be offcuts from the building works and may be associated with lead weatherings at the abutment of eaves with walls. A single fragment of lead, 175 mm long and triangular in section, was discovered on the floor of Room C.

**COPPER AND COPPER ALLOYS (Fig. 21)**

9. Single fragment of a skillet leg (?) The object is semi-circular in section and rounded at one end. The opposing end is broken off, but begins to widen for the fixing to the body of the skillet.

Not illustrated. Single fragment of thin copper 'band' from gatehouse, Period D. The band is 13 mm. in width and was loosely wound into a roll.

**IRON OBJECTS (Fig. 21)**

10. Buckle with circular section ring and rectangular section belt bar. Period D, entrance road.
11. Buckle (?) Period C1, ditch 4a.
12. One of a pair of brackets having pointed terminals for building into masonry. Period D, gatehouse.
13. Hinge ride for use in conjunction with a masonry wall. Period D, gatehouse.

Not illustrated. Hinge ride similar to last but smaller. The stem tapers to a point. Period D, gatehouse.

14. Broken triangular-section knife-blade with rounded end to the cutting edge. Period D, room A.
15. Small arrow-head, possibly barbed. Period D, brick courtyard.
- 16–17. Keys with round bows. Periods C or D.
18. Small key with forged oval bow. Period D, gatehouse.
19. Part of a 'hasp and staple' door closer (?). Period C, pit e.

20. Carpenter's spoon-auger for boring  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. (15 mm.) diameter holes. Period C, between buildings 2 and 3.
21. One of several door studs with chamfered edges to the upper surface of the stud head. Period D, SE corner of room A and entrance area of gatehouse.
- 22–25. A selection of over a hundred nails recovered from the site. Nos. 22 and 23, of rectangular section were found mainly on the Period D gatehouse floors. Nos. 24 and 25, with square-section shanks and either circular- or triangular-shaped flat heads were common in both Periods C and D.
26. Horseshoe nail with triangular head.
27. One of four lead 'washers' on average 50 mm. × 38 mm. × 2 mm., pierced by a pair of square-section nails with wide flat heads. Period D, gatehouse.
28. One of five medium-sized horseshoes recovered from the site. Four were broken, but calkins were recognizable on all shoes which had retained their ends. Fixing was by way of both rectangular- and square-section nails.
29. Wide, heavy cart-horseshoe with well-defined calkins. The positions of four fixing-holes could be recognized. At least one had retained part of its nail which was rectangular in section.
30. Fragment of small shoe, the end tapered and without calkins.
31. Iron and bronze upper plate and attachments from a wooden-cased padlock. Period C, ditch 4a.

**PRE-MEDIEVAL FINDS (Fig. 22, nos. 32–33)**

Three objects pre-dating the medieval period were discovered.

32. A small flint arrow-head from the upcast to the Period E foundation trench. It was presumably dug out from either the original ground surface or the Period D upcast; both were cut by the ditch.
33. An Iron Age bowl in grey reduced ware,

from 'undisturbed' clay under the main entrance.

Not illustrated. A single sherd from a Roman mortarium. It is likely that this was brought to the site amongst the bloomery cinder, used for metallurgy, which is probably of Roman origin.

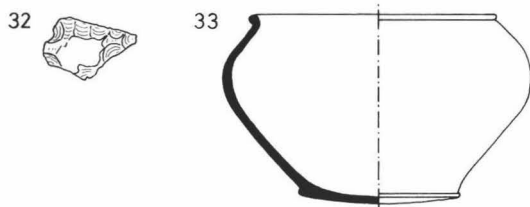


Fig. 22. Pre-Medieval finds. No. 32 Flint ( $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ), no. 33 Pottery ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ).

## BUILDINGS MATERIALS (Figs. 23–24, nos. 1–22)

### Stonework

Both the clay-bedded Period B walls, and those to the Period D north range, were constructed of Paludina limestone slabs (Sussex marble) laid directly upon the ground surface. Many of the slabs were iron-impregnated giving a distinct rusty colouring to their otherwise grey surface. Small outcrops of this material are found locally, the most notable of these being at Coombe Wood and Rounden Wood in neighbouring Brightling parish. Limestone was certainly being obtained from these woods during late medieval times, and probably long before.<sup>47</sup> The material usually occurs in thin layers 7.5 to 22.5 cm. thick, ideal for use in sleeper walls.

All other work upon the site (with the exception of a levelling course of Paludina at ground level in the Period D curtain wall) was constructed in Wadhurst sandstone, a locally common material which is soft and tends to flake under wet, freezing conditions. The material was probably obtained locally, perhaps from a small quarry in the valley about 250 metres north-west of the site.

### Dressed Stone (Fig. 23)

Only limited quantities of dressed stone were recovered, these being from the Period D curtain wall and the gatehouse. All were of Wadhurst sandstone and had simple chisel dressing.

- 1–2. Fragments of splayed window jamb (Gatehouse).
3. double chamfered jamb, probably from a doorway (Gatehouse).
4. Fragment of plainly chamfered arch voussoir (Gatehouse).
5. Fragment of attached roll from the jamb of a moulded opening (Gatehouse).
6. Sill of fireplace formed from two stones found in situ within the south room of Gatehouse.
7. Newel and section of attached step from spiral staircase. Note the continuous winding soffite to the underside of steps (Gatehouse).
8. Half roll string-course from junction of sub-structure and superstructure of curtain wall.

### Bricks

Two types of bricks were recovered. Both were associated with the early years of Period D, the early 14th century. Type B was more common.

Type A—large bricks of soft, fine fabric, bright red in colour. In no instance could a length be ascertained, though they were in excess of 22.5 cm. The width ranged from 11 to 12.5 cm. The origin of the brick is unknown.

Type B—Small yellow/buff bricks showing signs of mould press marks. Although of fine fabric, the bricks were generally well fired to a hard finish. In some instances the surfaces bore a distinct red tinge, whilst others were of a fawn colour. At least three of the bricks were wasters, having been damaged during firing, whilst the surfaces of others had become vitrified. This vitrification, or glazing, was formed accidentally during firing. In size the bricks varied from 18.5  $\times$  7.5  $\times$  3.5 cm. to 20  $\times$  9.5  $\times$  4.5 cm.,



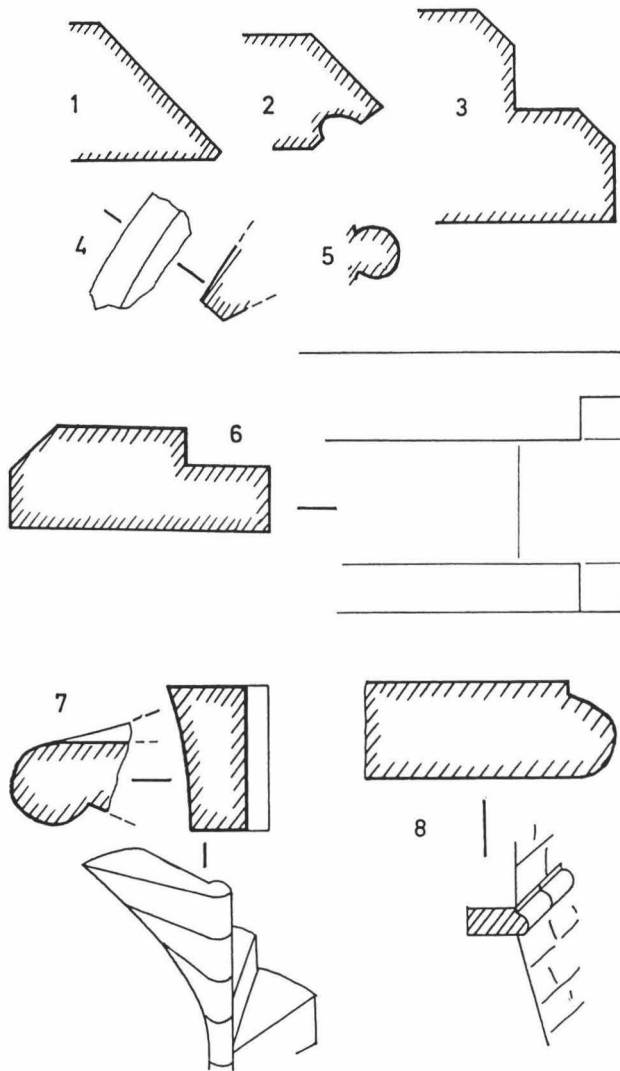


Fig. 23. Building materials. Nos. 1-8 Stonework ( $\times \frac{1}{8}$ ).

the majority being  $19 \times 9 \times 4$  cm. The bricks are possibly imports from Flanders.<sup>48</sup>

#### Renderings

Many fragments of lime and coarse sand mortar rendering were recovered from the gatehouse area. The surface had been roughly smoothed, and in many instances showed traces of buff-coloured staining. The rendering had

been attached to thin 'blocks' 3.3-4.5 cm. thick with dull corners, not unlike the impression left by rendering over brickwork with raked-out joints.

#### Roof Furniture (Fig. 24)

Fragments of two chimney pots, a separate ventilator finial and a louvre were discovered associated with Period C layers, though whether

they belonged to Period C1 or C3 could not be ascertained. All but the ventilator were discovered on the Period C3 ground surface surrounding Building 2, the kitchen, and may well have come from that structure. The louvre was lying on the surface of pit e, near the south-east corner of Building 3 and it may have come from the roof of the open hall.

*Louvre* (Fig. 24, nos. 10–11) Two sherds of a louvre in soft orange sandy ware with olive green external glaze. No. 11, which had structural joins to two sides, showed signs of smoke staining. Both the ware and shapes were paralleled by sherds from the louvre at Bodiam moated homestead.

*Chimney Pots and Ventilator-Finial* (Fig. 24, nos. 12–14) Parts of two chimney pots and one ventilator-finial were discovered. The finial was a light orange-red sandy fabric with sparse grits. It was glazed to a lustrous medium red colour which originally covered the whole of the outside of the finial. A detailed description and discussion of the chimney pots and ventilator-finial by the late G. C. Dunning occurs on microfiche, pp. 54–5.

#### *Roof Coverings*

*Slate* Although small fragments of slate were found around the area of the gatehouse, these may have been utilized as packing within the masonry walls. Certainly there were only limited quantities and none showed signs of fixing holes. The slate was of West Country origin and similar to that discovered at Bodiam moated homestead and Hawksden.

*Clay Tiles* (Fig. 24, 15–20) With four exceptions, these were limited to the layers around the gatehouse. None could be given a date prior to Period D (early 14th century). In texture all were sandy, pink-red in colouring and, with one exception, the tiles were fixed by means of a single nib attached centrally to the upper end of the tile. The exception, no. 19, was a relatively

thin tile of different texture and colouring to the others. The majority also had a pair of peg holes, one on either side of the nib, though these appeared to be unused, often still partially blocked as when manufactured. The width could only be ascertained with certainty in one case (21.5 cm.), though assuming the nibs to have been set centrally the normal width would have been between 19 and 20 cm.

No. 17 had been cut in half to form a 'half tile' for use at a verge. The tile had initially been manufactured whole and scored vertically when green in order to aid cutting when fired. No. 19 represents the thickly sooted remains of a ridge tile recovered from the moat, whilst no. 20 illustrates a tile bent and trimmed whilst green; its use is unknown.

#### *Floor and Hearth Tiles*

21. Two pieces from a 13.5 cm-square encaustic floor tile. In addition to those illustrated, a further five fragments were recovered from the site. All display the typical splay-cut edges and sporadic red glazing to the upper surfaces and edge. In places underlying slip has caused patches of yellow glaze, though there appears to be no pattern.
22. A single fragment of hearth tile, 3 cm. thick and of similar fabric to that used for roof tiles. One face showed signs of smoke staining.

#### ANIMAL REMAINS

A fair number of bones were recovered from the site, mainly from the layers and pits around Building 2 of Period C. Many of these were stained and several had clearly been cut rather than broken. On the whole the bones were fragmentary and not worthy of detailed analysis.

The remains of ox and pig were plentiful. The bones of other animals found included horse (one lower jaw and several long bones), sheep (several ribs and long bones, mainly from the drawbridge recess) and rabbit (several long bones from the site and a practically complete

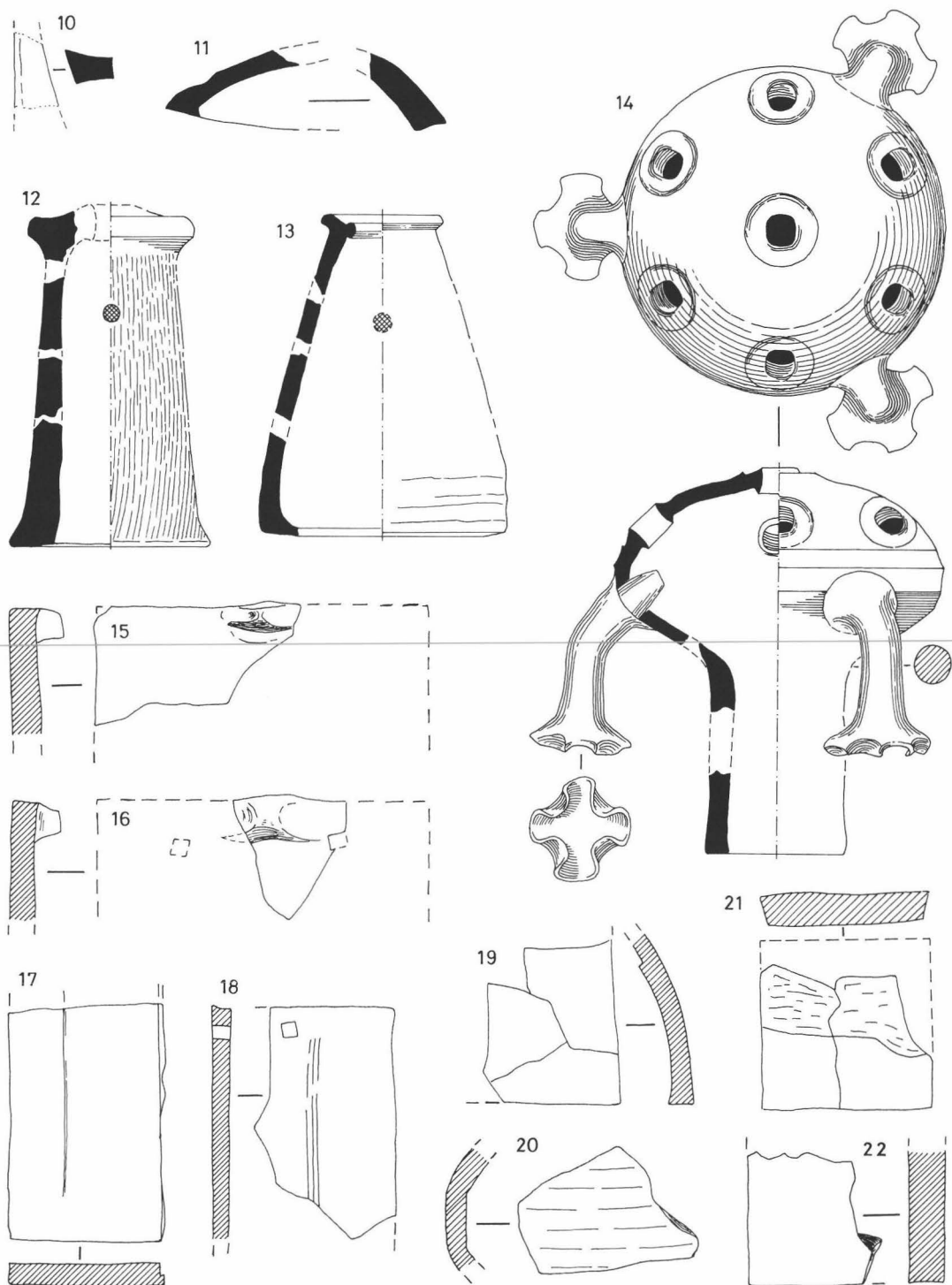


Fig. 24. Building materials. Nos. 10–11 Louvre ( $\times \frac{3}{8}$ ), nos. 12–13 Chimney Pots ( $\times \frac{3}{16}$ ), no. 14 Ventilator-finial ( $\times \frac{3}{16}$ ), nos. 15–20 Clay tiles ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ), nos. 21–22 Floor and hearth tiles ( $\times \frac{1}{4}$ ).

skeleton from the drawbridge recess).

The majority of the bones appear to be from mature animals, a fact which is confirmed by the abundance of well-worn teeth.

## MOLLUSCA

Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*), Winkle (*Littorina littorea*) and Cockle (*Cardium edule*) were all present on the site. Oyster shells were found commonly throughout all periods and were especially concentrated in the Period C1 midden, Period C3 pit d and the drawbridge recess of Period D. Winkles and Cockles were the least common, though a moderate quantity of shells were found in the Period D drawbridge recess. With a few exceptions, the Mussel and Whelk shell were mainly found in pit d of Period C3, where they were common.

## GRAIN (by J. R. B. Arthur)

Carbonized grain was recovered from both the Period C1 midden and from the Period D drawbridge recess. It is important before a concise and accurate examination is possible on cereals to have parts of the ear, in any case the glumes. Here only carbonized grain was available.

The first sample from the drawbridge recess contained five grains of wheat and two of oats. Sample two from the Period C1 midden comprised almost entirely oats, with a small amount of wheat.

### *Oats (Avena spp.)*

One or two showed clearly the oat floret of Bristle oat (*Avena strinosa schreb*).

### *Wheat (Triticum spp.)*

By the very rotund shape these could

possibly be *T. Turgidum L.*, but without the rachis it is not possible to be certain. In the medieval era we find for the first time the wheat Rivet or Cone wheat (*Turgidum L.*) appearing in deposits. It is hardly possible to differentiate between the two wheats (*T. turgidum L.* and *T. aestivum L.*) in the carbonized state without having other parts of the ear.

## *Contents of Microfiche:*

Pottery Plan of the distribution	
of Groups A and B	p. 47
Group A	p. 48
Group B	pp. 48-9
Group C	pp. 49-50
Group D	p. 50
Group E	pp. 50-51
Group F	p. 51
Unsealed pottery	pp. 51-2
Stone Mortars	
Sandstone mortar	pp. 52-3
Quarr stone mortar	p. 53
Roof furniture	
Chimney pots	p. 54
Ventilator-finial	pp. 54-5

## *Acknowledgements*

Thanks are due to the former owner, S. J. Comber and Sons for permission to excavate at Glottenham and to Mark Gardiner for his help in editing this report. The author would also like to thank the volunteers who have helped at various times on the excavation. The work was financed by the Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society, with the assistance of a generous grant from the Sussex Archaeological Society.

*Author:* David Martin, The Flat, 16 Langham Road, Robertsbridge, East Sussex.

## Notes

- <sup>1</sup> *Lathe Court Rolls and Views of Frankpledge in the Rape of Hastings*, eds. E. J. Courthope and B. E. R. Formoy (Suss. Rec. Soc. 37 (1931)), 145. The term 'gate' is a Middle English word for roadway.
- <sup>2</sup> *Calendar of Charters and Documents relating to the Abbey of Robertsbridge . . . Preserved at Penshurst among the Muniments of Lord de Lisle and Dudley* (1873), no. 175.
- <sup>3</sup> A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton, *The Place-Names of Sussex* (1930), 2, 475.
- <sup>4</sup> J. Morris (ed.) *Domesday Book: Sussex* (1976), 9.115.
- <sup>5</sup> *Cal. Robertsbridge Charters*, nos. 74, 75, 175, 176, 192.
- <sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 192.
- <sup>7</sup> See below.
- <sup>8</sup> *Cal. Robertsbridge Charters*, no. 178.
- <sup>9</sup> For the view that the knightly class may have been passing through a crisis in the 13th century, see M. M. Postan, *The Cambridge Economic History of Europe* (2nd ed., 1966), i, 590–5 and R. H. Hilton, *A Medieval Society: the West Midlands at the End of the thirteenth Century* (1966), 49–55.
- <sup>10</sup> See below.
- <sup>11</sup> *Feet of Fines for the County of Sussex From 34 Henry III to 35 Edward I*, ed. L. F. Salzman (Sussex Rec. Soc., 7 (1908)), no. 1127.
- <sup>12</sup> P(ublic) R(ecord) O(ffice), CP40/216, m. 2d.
- <sup>13</sup> *Eyre of Kent, 6 and 7 Edward II*, 3, ed. W. C. Bolland (Selden Soc. 29 (1913)), 26–7.
- <sup>14</sup> P.R.O., CP40/158, m. 188d.
- <sup>15</sup> He had assumed knighthood by November 1307 (*Calendar of Ancient Deeds*, 1, A523. The document, as calendared, is dated '1 Edward I', but it is clear from internal evidence that '1 Edward II' is meant).
- <sup>16</sup> H. Gough (ed.) *Scotland in 1298*, (1898), 213.
- <sup>17</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls 1317–21*, 599. This paragraph and the next summarize a much larger body of material discussed in more detail in N. Saul, *Scenes From Provincial Life: Knightly Families in Sussex, 1280–1400* (1986).
- <sup>18</sup> His more routine duties included commissions of array, of walls and ditches, etc. (for example, *Cal. Pat. Rolls 1321–4*, 132; 1324–7, 302).
- <sup>19</sup> *War of Saint-Sardos (1323–1325)*, ed. P. Chaplais (Camden Society, 3rd series, 87 (1954), 24–5).
- <sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, 63.
- <sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 81.
- <sup>22</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls 1327–30*, 89.
- <sup>23</sup> In the wake of the Despensers' downfall a large number of petitions were submitted against the retainers of theirs who had over-reached themselves during the previous five years, but significantly there is not a single one against Etchingham. That is not to say that his behaviour had always been beyond reproach: only that he was not to be numbered with those like Simon Reading, John le Boteler of Llantwit and William Clif whose misdeeds are only too well attested.
- <sup>24</sup> No acquisitions are recorded in the feet of fines.
- <sup>25</sup> William had died shortly before 19 June 1326 when the writ *diem clausit extremum* was issued (*Cal. Inqs. post Mortem*, 6 no. 725).
- <sup>26</sup> Robert was dead by 30 september 1327 (*Cal. Fine Rolls 1327–37*, 64). Petronilla must have died some years before, because at the time of his death his widow was said to be one Joan, who subsequently married Sir Roger Hussee (*VCH Buckinghamshire*, 4, 1927, 212).
- <sup>27</sup> These assessments, which are preserved among the Battle Abbey muniments in the Huntingdon Library, San Marino, California, were printed by L. F. Salzman, 'Early Taxation in Sussex, part II', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* 99 (1961), 10–17. I am grateful to Christopher Whittick for showing me the photocopies which Salzman commissioned for his use. The word in question certainly looks like 'Marler'; but it also bears a strong resemblance to 'manerium' as abbreviated elsewhere in the documents, and it is possible that the clerk misread 'manerium' in the list from which he was working. There is no record of anywhere called 'Marler' in Glottenham.
- <sup>28</sup> *Feet of Fines for the County of Sussex From 1 Edward II to 24 Henry VII*, ed. L. F. Salzman (Sussex Rec. Soc. 23 (1916)), no. 1788.
- <sup>29</sup> The last reference to Simon appears to be that in the Herstmonceux court roll of 9 December 1337 (Harvard Law School library, no. 69).
- <sup>30</sup> For John, see A. B. Emden, *A Biographical Dictionary of the University of Oxford to A.D. 1500* 3 vols, 1957–9, 1, 623.
- <sup>31</sup> *VCH. Sussex* 9 (1937) 213.
- <sup>32</sup> *Feet of Fines . . . 1 Edward II to 24 Henry VII*, no. 2498.
- <sup>33</sup> It is possible, of course, that a member of the family took up residence at Glottenham informally without a transfer of tenancy being registered by fine. But the absence of finds on the site of late 14th-century date seems to tell against the idea.
- <sup>34</sup> L. F. Salzman, 'Descent of the Manor of Dixter', *Suss. Arch. Coll.* 52 (1909), 153.
- <sup>35</sup> *VCH Sussex* 3, (1935) 151.
- <sup>36</sup> Pit d mainly contained debris such as shells and lacked any pottery of significance.
- <sup>37</sup> There is a similar variation in the levels of the moat bed at nearby Bodiam Castle. Both are probably due to inadequate methods of obtaining levels.
- <sup>38</sup> D. Martin, 'Bodiam Castle Medieval Bridges', *Hastings Area Archaeological Papers* 1 (1973). The Bodiam bridges did not have internal scissor bracing, but being about 75 years earlier the Glottenham example may have had.
- <sup>39</sup> G. Beresford, 'The medieval manor of Penhallam, Cornwall', *Med. Archaeol.* 18 (1974), 116–20.
- <sup>40</sup> The majority of these were of little interest and therefore are not illustrated.
- <sup>41</sup> T. W. Horsfield, *History of the County of Sussex* (1835), 1, 563.
- <sup>42</sup> From excavations of the well and bridges carried out in 1970. Finds as yet unpublished.
- <sup>43</sup> J. H. Parfitt, 'A Moated site at Moat Farm, Leigh, Kent', *Archaeologia Cantiana* 92 (1976), 185–94.
- <sup>44</sup> See *Berichten Van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek Jaargang 15–16* (1965–6), 207, fig. 15 for medieval mortars imported to Aardenburg from England and France.
- <sup>45</sup> For opaque red in one of them see the piece from Rheims in the British Museum, D. B. Harden *et al.*, *Masterpieces of Glass* (1968), 97, no. 134 (7th century AD).
- <sup>46</sup> D. B. Harden, 'Medieval Glass in the West', *Proc. VIIIth International Congress on Glass 1968* (1969), 106, figs. 8,

14–17.

<sup>47</sup> *Surveys of the manors of Robertsbridge. Sussex . . . .*, 1567–1570, ed. R. H. D'Elboux (Sussex Rec. Soc. 47 (1944)), 183. In 1536–7 the rent for Rounden Wood was 'four waggon loads of chalk'. Rounden contains limestone

quarries, and it is therefore presumably limestone which is meant.

<sup>48</sup> L. F. Salzman, *Building in England down to 1540: a documentary history*, (1952) 140.