

THE AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE CHICHESTER ESTATES IN 1388

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DURING the month of June 1388 a detailed survey was made of the temporalities of the Bishopric of Chichester, which had escheated to the Crown,¹ and although the surviving records of the survey² are an incomplete copy made at a much later date they throw a good deal of interesting light upon the farming activities of a widely scattered group of manors in a county of very varied topography and soils.

There were originally, it would seem, two parallel sets of documents, one giving details of the arable land, meadow, pasture, woodland, and mills, the other dealing with stock, implements, and other movables, &c. This suggests that the survey was undertaken in two parts—the first, which is the less incomplete, being apparently carried out by the King's escheator, John Olyver, in person, whereas, judging by the dates given, the rest of the survey was the work of Robert Kent, though Olyver's name is linked with his in the heading of each separate account. Kent was, in all likelihood, a colleague who followed on a few days behind.³ The dates on which local juries submitted their evidence are:

<i>Manor</i>	<i>Arable, &c.</i>	<i>Stock, &c.</i>
Cakeham	6 June	..
Sidlesham (with Greatham) ⁴	8 ,,	10 June
Aldingbourne	9 ,,	..
Amberley (with Rackham)	10 ,,	..
Ferring	11 ,,	13 ,,
Streatham	12 ,,	14 ,,

¹ Thomas, Bishop of Chichester, had been convicted and attainted of high treason (see J. le Neve: *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae* (1854), i. 112).

² Add. MSS. 6165. No accounts for 11 Rich. II are given under Sussex in P.R.O. MS. list.

³ Olyver's name, but not Kent's, appears in the 'List of Escheators for England' at the P.R.O.

⁴ 'Hamme' in the accounts. See *Place-Names of Suss.* (P.-N. Soc.) i, 86.

<i>Manor</i>	<i>Arable, &c.</i>	<i>Stock, &c.</i>
Preston	13 ..	15 ..
Bishopstone	14 ..	16 ..
Bexhill	15 ..	17 ..
Ticehurst	16 ..	..
Broyle ¹	17 ..	21 ..
Drungewick	19 ..	..

The information given for each manor may be roughly divided for our present purpose into three sections: (a) arable land, (b) meadow, pasture, and woodland, and (c) stock, details relating to mills, implements, &c., being omitted. But before turning to the inventory itself it will be advisable to examine briefly the character of the locality in which each manor was situated. For this purpose we may regard the estates as falling into four groups—Wealden, Scarp Foot Zone, Downland, and Coastal Plain—each with its own particular geographical setting.

Wealden: Drungewick was on Weald Clay in the upper Arun Valley and only two miles from the Surrey border; Streatham, also on Weald Clay, and at the foot of the shallow Lower Greensand escarpment, lay in the flood plain of the Adur a couple of miles up-stream from Bramber; Ticehurst and Bexhill manors were on higher ground where patches of Tunbridge Wells Sand overlie Wadhurst Clay.

Scarp Foot Zone: Amberley and Rackham manors were favourably situated on the narrow outcrop of Upper Greensand, the soil of which, mingling with that of the Lower Chalk formation, produces an excellent loam. In both cases there was close proximity to the flood plain of the Arun, on the one hand, and to the downs on the other.

Downland: Preston and Bishopstone manors were typical of the chalk country proper, though the former no doubt included a portion of the Valley Gravel deposit stretching up the combe towards Patcham. Both would have been characterized by light soils on sunny slopes.

Coastal Plain: The exceptionally fertile Brick Earth

¹ The distance from Ticehurst to the Broyle, over 60 miles, suggests an error in dating in the first column.

and the somewhat lighter Coombe Rock or Valley Gravel deposits form the setting for this group. The former, however, is sometimes very thin, so that, as apparently in the case of Cakeham, the underlying sandy formation may determine the character of the surface soil.¹

(a) Since the total arable acreage and the acreage under crops are given, we may presumably deduce the area left fallow by subtracting the latter from the former. And the ratio of this fallow to the total arable acreage should indicate whether we are dealing with a two-, three-, or more field system. H. L. Gray has demonstrated that the crest of the South Downs was roughly the northern limit of open-field agriculture in Sussex,² so that all but one of the manors in Table I lay within his 'Midland System'. The exception is Bexhill, the evidence for which suggests a two-field scheme, but Gray only accepts those in which definite mention is made of arable land lying 'in common'. Of the Chichester manors, only Amberley and Rackham fall into this category, though references to pasture and woodland lying in common are scattered throughout the accounts. The evidence of the custumals,³ however, indicates open-field agriculture at Aldingbourne, Bishopstone, Streatham, and Sidlesham, so our main problem is to try and decide how many fields were in existence at each manor.

Turning to Table I we note that, by inference, five manors were organized on a two-field basis, and two had three fields each, whilst the small amount of fallow in the remainder leads us to suspect that some irregularity had been introduced. But the earliest evidence adduced by Gray for the beginning of a multiple-field system belongs to the sixteenth century.⁴ One hesitates to assume that any of these manors had more than three fields, especially as Gray was familiar with these

¹ Hall and Russell, *Agriculture and Soils of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex* (1911), p. 69.

² H. L. Gray, *English Field Systems* (1915), frontispiece.

³ *S.R.S.* xxxi (1925).

⁴ Gray, *op. cit.*, chapter III.

documents, but some explanation is needed to account for the situation at Preston and Bishopstone in particular.

TABLE I
Field systems

<i>Group</i>	<i>Manor</i>	<i>Total arable acreage</i>	<i>Total sown acreage</i>	<i>Net fallow</i>	<i>Fields</i>	<i>Gross fallow</i>	<i>Fields</i>
Wealden	Streatham	200	105	95	2	114	2
	Bexhill	100	48	52	2	58	2
Scarp Foot Zone	Amberley	176	92	84	2	94	2
	Rackham	160	106	54	3	74	2
Downland	Preston	300	250	50	6	68	4-5
	Bishopstone	262	230	32	8	56	5
Coastal Plain	Alding-bourne	485	314	171	3	241	2
	Ferring	214	171	43	5	83	2-3
	Cakeham	479	379½	99½	4-5	231½	2
	Sidlesham	277	144	133	2	165	2
	Greatham	204	102	102	2	128	2

N.B.—The Net Fallow excludes, and the Gross Fallow includes, the acreage under peas, beans, &c.

Any change from the simpler early forms of cultivation to something more complex would involve much reorganization, and would not be undertaken unless likely to be justified by an increase in production. And an increase in production would, at any rate at first, be achieved most easily by an increase in the amount of land under crops each year, with a corresponding diminution of the fallow. During the later Middle Ages a number of two-field manors were reorganized on a three-field basis, and it is significant, as I have pointed out elsewhere,¹ that all the available evidence brought together by Gray to illustrate this important change relates to the principal grain-growing region of the Midlands. However, the Sussex coastal plain, though very small by comparison, was a prolific grain-growing area,² and it is not unreasonable to suppose that attempts would have been made to increase local production in a similar way, especially as close proximity to the sea meant that any surplus available for export could be so

¹ H. C. Darby (ed.), *An Historical Geography of England before 1800* (1937), p. 236.

² See *S.A.C.* LXXII. 169.

easily shipped coastwise or abroad.¹ Although no evidence has been forthcoming to prove that this was done in Sussex, it is possible that some irregularities had crept into the earlier scheme at Preston and Bishopstone, if not elsewhere. Richer land could stand the heavier cropping that this change would involve, so it is perhaps not mere chance that the manor with the smallest quantity of fallow (Bishopstone—12 per cent.) is the one with the highest valuation for its arable land—one shilling per acre *si debet dimitti ad firmam*.

There is a further aspect of this problem that is worth considering. In the coastal plain manors, more particularly, the percentage of the total sown area devoted to peas, beans, vetches, and 'haras'² is abnormally high. Small quantities of these were grown on most manors, but comparison with corresponding details of the Winchester manors for 1396–7³ shows that beans, pulse, and peas were grown on a large scale only at Ivinghoe, but even there they occupied only 24 per cent. of the area cropped. Unfortunately, we cannot tell whether these peas, &c., formed part of a definite rotation in Sussex, though it may be significant that if we add these crops to the fallow we increase the latter to about one-half of the total arable acreage at Rackham, Aldingbourne, Cakeham, and possibly Ferring, as indicated in Table I (column 5). In other words, we increase the number of possible two-field manors from five to nine (column 6). We must not lay much emphasis upon this fact, however, for the evidence of an earlier terrier points to there having been three fields at Aldingbourne,⁴ but the evidence for Cakeham makes one suspicious that a considerable portion of the fallow of what was formerly a two-field manor had been planted with peas.

The actual choice of crops and the acreage under each naturally varied from manor to manor (Table II).

¹ ". . . and if the lord (of Bishopstone) sells corn to ships he (customary tenant) shall cart the lord's corn to Sefford and no further, with the lord's aid." (*S.R.S.* xxxi. 89).

² I have not been able to identify this product.

³ N. S. B. Gras, *Evolution of the English Corn Market* (1915), Appendix A.

⁴ *S.R.S.* xxxi. 128–9.

Wheat, barley, and oats formed the staple crops on all except one of the manors for which full details are available: at Bexhill rye was substituted for barley—by no means a surprising fact in view of its sandy soil. Incidentally, this is the only mention of rye, and even so it is limited to four acres.

TABLE II
Percentage of sown area devoted to each crop

Group	Manor	Total acreage sown	per cent.					
			Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peas, beans, and vetches	'Haras'
Wealden	Streatham	105	29	24	29	..	18	..
	Bexhill	48	25	..	54	9	12	..
Scarp Foot Zone	Amberley	92	58	27	5	..	10	..
	Rackham	106	47	19	15	..	19	..
Downland	Preston	250	45	40	8	..	..	7
	Bishop- stone	230	46	38	5	..	11	..
Coastal Plain	Alding- bourne	314	51	17	10	..	22	..
	Ferring	171	42	23	12	..	..	23
	Cakeham	379½	29	15	21	..	35	..
	Sidlesham	144	42	18	18	..	22	..
	Greatham	204	39	12	24	..	25	..

Generally speaking, wheat occupied about a half or a third of the total area sown. The proportion was a little lower at Cakeham and Bexhill, as we should expect, these being the two manors in which a sandy soil is specifically mentioned. Barley runs a close second to wheat on the lighter chalk loams at Preston and Bishopstone, though barley of equal quality was produced at Ferring, Sidlesham, and Greatham (Table III). The acreage under oats tended to be inversely proportional to that devoted to barley. It forms only 8 per cent. of the total crop acreage at Preston and 5 per cent. at Bishopstone, but rises to 54 per cent. at Bexhill. At Streatham, which is on Weald Clay, the proportion is 29 per cent., but this probably means that the arable fields stretched south to include a strip of the lighter Hythe Beds (Lower Greensand formation).

TABLE III
Values per acre of standing crops

Group	Manor	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peas	Vetches	Beans	'Haras'
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wealden	Streatham	3 0	2 0	1 4	..	1 4	?	..	..
	Bexhill	2 0	..	1 0	1 6	..	..	1 0	..
Downland	Preston	3 0	2 2	1 3	..	..	..	..	1 0
	Bishopstone	3 0	2 6	1 0	..	..	8	1 0	..
Coastal Plain	Ferring	3 4	2 6	1 6	..	..	..	..	1 4
	Sidlesham	3 0	2 6	1 6	..	1 8	..	..	..
	Greatham	3 0	2 6	1 6	..	1 8	..	..	..

It is clear from these facts that, whatever may have been the field system employed, or the rotation followed, the choice of crops to be cultivated and the acreage devoted to each were not decided arbitrarily.

(b) Water meadows were a valuable asset in the days when hay was the principal winter keep for animals, and it is not surprising to find them assessed at a high figure (Table IV). Streatham and Amberley (with

TABLE IV
Distribution of meadow

Group	Manor	Acres	Value per acre
Wealden	Streatham	40	s. d. 1 6
	Drungewick	16	1 0
Scarp Foot Zone	Amberley	36	1 0
	Rackham	16	1 0
Downland	Preston	3	1 0
Coastal Plain	Broyle	17	1 4
	Aldingbourne	28	1 0
	Ferring	18	1 0
	Cakeham	2	1 0
	Sidlesham	8	8

Rackham), on the banks of the Adur and Arun, respectively, were well placed; so also, though to a lesser degree, was Drungewick. Aldingbourne's 28 acres in all probability stretched along the Rife, but elsewhere meadow land was scarce. The low valuation at Sidlesham is attributed to submergence by the sea.

The entries relating to pasture are so varied in character that comparison of the manors is difficult. Preston

and Bishopstone stand out prominently, each with pasture for 1,000 sheep, but whereas that at the former was worth 60s. the valuation at the latter was only 20s. Valuations for pasture are likely to be misleading, however, for in both these, as in other cases, the lowness of the amount is attributed to the fact that it was held in common. At Streatham and Bishopstone the pastures extended into the marshes; at Bexhill 80 acres of pasture, heather, and rushes were worth 1s. per acre, whereas at Sidlesham a similar amount was worth only 2*d.* per acre. Elsewhere, where a definite acreage is given the usual valuation is 4*d.* per acre.

Only scanty references are made to woodland. The largest recorded amount was, appropriately, at Drungewick (140 acres), but Bishopstone is credited with 80 acres, which were presumably in Heathfield, a detached member of that manor.

(c) Unfortunately, there is an inventory of stock for only seven manors, so we cannot check up to see whether the minimum prescribed in 1227 was being maintained. On that occasion (inspection and confirmation of charter) it was stipulated that the following stock should always be kept on the bishop's manors:¹

252 oxen	}	for ploughs
100 cows		
10 bulls		
3,150 sheep		
120 she-goats		
6 he-goats		
10 plough horses		

By an odd coincidence the number of sheep and lambs in the escheator's accounts is almost exactly the prescribed minimum,² but the total would almost certainly have been swelled appreciably by the inclusion of figures for Cakeham, Amberley, Rackham, and Aldingbourne, all of which lay within the sheep-rearing belt of the county.³

¹ *Cal. Charter Rolls*, I. 34.

² 3155.

³ See R. A. Pelham, 'The Distribution of Sheep in Sussex in the Early Fourteenth Century' (*S.A.C.* LXXV. 129-35).

The details relating to live stock throw some interesting light upon the degree of specialization which pastoral farming had reached upon the bishop's estates. The notion of a medieval manor as a self-contained community cut off from the outside world is, in most cases, entirely false. Manors were usually held not singly but in groups, often widely scattered, and, as we see here, it was possible to concentrate locally upon the crops or stock for which the neighbourhood was best suited. As will be noted in Table V, sheep outnumbered cattle on

TABLE V
Percentage distribution of live stock

Group	Manor	Total head	per cent.		
			Sheep	Cattle	Other stock
Wealden	Streatham	179	44	41	15
	Bexhill	443	76	16	8
Downland	Preston	789	94	4	2
	Bishopstone	1,144	93	3	4
Coastal Plain	Broyle	182	93	4	3
	Ferring	258	78	7	15
	Sidlesham	696	81	10	9

all the manors listed, but cattle were very prominent at Streatham, and comparatively important at Bexhill and Sidlesham. If we take the actual numbers into account (Table VI), these three manors stand out even more

TABLE VI
Distribution of cattle

Group	Manor	Total head	Oxen	Bulls	Cows	Other cattle
Wealden	Streatham	74	18	1	27	28
	Bexhill	69	10	1	20	38
Downland	Preston	31	31	..	..	..
	Bishopstone	36	25	1	1	9
Coastal Plain	Broyle	8	8	..	..	..
	Ferring	19	19	..	..	..
	Sidlesham	68	34	1	12	21

markedly. Moreover, the high proportion of cows in each, together with the presence of a bull, several steers and heifers, makes it clear that these were cattle-rearing

manors which no doubt supplied the other estates with beef and dairy produce as well as draught oxen. Streat- ham, with its 40 acres of valuable meadow coupled with marsh pastures, was ideal for the purpose; Bexhill lacked meadow but possessed 80 acres of exceptionally rich pasture, judging by its high valuation of 1s. per acre; whilst Sidlesham, though perhaps less fortunately situated (at 2*d.* per acre its pasture was evidently much poorer), had the advantage of a few acres of meadow and proximity to marshland. It is worth noting that these vaccaries were well distributed to act as centres of supply for the other manors, though whether this was part of a deliberate policy we cannot tell.

Preston and Bishopstone manors were endowed by nature to be sheep farms, and the details given in Table VII show that they functioned as such. Rams are not

TABLE VII
Distribution of sheep

<i>Group</i>	<i>Manor</i>	<i>Total head</i>	<i>Wethers</i>	<i>Rams</i>	<i>Ewes</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Other sheep</i>
Wealden	Streatham	80	..	..	..	..	80
	Bexhill	336	300	..	..	36	..
Downland	Preston	745	320	11	226	70	118
	Bishopstone	1,059	263	16	360	200	220
Coastal Plain	Broyle	171	(not specified)		..	..	..
	Ferring	200	..	..	140	60	..
	Sidlesham	564	161	..	220	112	71

listed elsewhere, and although large numbers of ewes are recorded at Ferring and Sidlesham¹ they may quite well have been transferred from the higher ground, for there was much interchange of flocks and pastures in those days.²

The presence of ewes in large numbers, combined with the absence of rams, suggests that the former were kept on these coastal plain manors primarily for their milk,

¹ This confirms the evidence of the *Nonarum Inquisitiones* which give a higher proportion of ewes and lambs for the coastal plain parishes than for those on the downs.

² Miss A. M. Melville, 'The Pastoral Custom and Local Wool Trade of Medieval Sussex,' 1085-1585 (unpublished M.A. thesis in University of London Library), p. 50.

especially as ewes pastured on salt marshes were expected to give a higher milk yield than those kept on the downs.¹ The fact that considerable numbers of lambs are listed with them need not rule out this possibility, for at the time of year when these facts were recorded (mid-June) the lambs had been weaned at least a couple of months.² It may be noted that the neighbouring manor of Apuldram, one of the Battle Abbey estates, was kept stocked exclusively with ewes and young animals, the wethers being sent to downland manors for pasturage.³

Communication between these various manors must have been much easier than is commonly assumed for the Middle Ages, for although the escheator's accounts provide no direct evidence on this score the printed custumals contain numerous references to long-distance transport services. We thus get a picture of a group of manors whose activities, in spite of distances, were so integrated that specialization, based on a keen appreciation of geographical factors, could be developed to a rather remarkable extent.

Summarized details of the various manors follow:

Manor of Cakeham

- (a) Total arable land: 479 acres (3d. per acre only, because it was sandy).

Crops under cultivation:

wheat . . .	109½ acres
barley . . .	58 "
oats . . .	80 "
peas . . .	132 "
Total . . .	<u>379½</u> "

- (b) Meadow: 2 acres (2s.).
 Pasture: (1) for 300 sheep (10s.).
 (2) unspecified (30s.).
 Woodland: none recorded.

- (c) Stock: none recorded.

¹ *Walter of Henley's Husbandry*, ed. Lamond, p. 27.

² Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, gives 1 May as the day on which lambs were weaned, but according to the Chichester custumals Lady Day was preferred.

³ Miss Melville, *op. cit.*, p. 49.

*Manor of Sidlesham*¹(a) Total arable land: 277 acres (4*d.* per acre).

Crops under cultivation:

wheat	60 acres at Sidlesham
barley	26 " "
oats	26 " "
peas and vetches	32 " "
	<hr/>
	144 " "

wheat	40 acres at Greatham
barley	12 " "
oats	24 " "
peas and vetches	26 " "
	<hr/>
	102 " "

(b) Meadow: 8 acres (8*d.* only, because submerged by sea).Pasture: 80 acres, including heath, &c. (2*d.* per acre).Woodland: 11 acres (pannage and pasture, 8*d.*).

(c) Stock:

3 horses	34 oxen	161 wethers	2 boars
2 mares	1 bull	220 ewes	3 sows
1 foal	12 cows	71 hoggets	18 hogs
	6 calves	112 lambs	35 porkers
	5 steers (2-year-old)		
	5 heifers		
	5 yearlings		

Manor of Aldingbourne(a) Total arable land: 485 acres (6*d.* per acre).

Crops under cultivation:

wheat	160 acres
barley	53 "
oats	31 "
peas and vetches	70 "
	<hr/>
	314 "

(b) Meadow: 28 acres (1*s.* per acre).Pasture: (1) 4 acres in severalty (4*s.*).(2) park (10*s.*).

(3) sheep pasture (in common).

(c) Stock: none recorded.

¹ Terrier of 1 Edward III gives measurements of 3 'seasons' at Sidlesham and 3 at Greatham (S.R.S. XXXI. 127).

Manor of Amberley

(a) Total arable land: 176 acres (4*d.* per acre).

Crops under cultivation:

wheat	.	.	.	.	53	acres
barley	.	.	.	.	24	„
oats	.	.	.	.	5	„
beans	.	.	.	.	2	„
peas and vetches	.	.	.	.	8	„
					<u>92</u>	„

(b) Meadow: 36 acres (1*s.* per acre).

Pasture: (1) small pasture (6*s.* 8*d.*).

(2) enclosure called Waltham Park.¹

(c) None recorded.

Manor of Rackham

(a) Total arable land: 160 acres (4*d.* per acre).

Crops under cultivation:

wheat	.	.	.	.	50	acres
barley	.	.	.	.	20	„
oats	.	.	.	.	16	„
peas and vetches	.	.	.	.	20	„
					<u>106</u>	„

(b) Meadow: 16 acres (1*s.* per acre).

Pasture: one of unknown size (10*s.*).

Woodland: none recorded.

(c) Stock: none recorded.

Manor of Ferring²

(a) Total arable land: 214 acres (6*d.* per acre).

Crops under cultivation:

wheat	.	.	.	.	71	acres
barley	.	.	.	.	40	„
oats	.	.	.	.	20	„
'haras'	.	.	.	.	40	„
					<u>171</u>	„

¹ It is clear from this and the custumal that Amberley included territory on the other side of the Arun.

² 'La Fure', now High Fure, near Billingshurst, was a detached member of this manor in 1379 (*S.R.S.* xxxi, 75, footnote).

- (b) Meadow: 18 acres (1s. per acre).
 Pasture: (1) sheep pasture (6s. 8d.).
 (2) another of unknown size (6s. 8d.).
 Woodland: none recorded.
- (c) Stock:

3 draught horses	19 oxen	140 ewes	2 boars
		60 lambs	3 sows
			31 porkers

Manor of Streatham

- (a) Total arable land: 200 acres (6d. per acre).
 Crops under cultivation:

wheat	.	.	.	.	30 acres
barley	.	.	.	.	26 „
oats	.	.	.	.	30 „
peas	.	.	.	.	8 „
beans	.	.	.	.	3 „
vetches	.	.	.	.	8 „
					105 „

- (b) Meadow: 40 acres (1s. 6d. per acre).¹
 Pasture: (1) 40 acres, including marsh (4d. per acre).
 (2) park (10s.).²
 Woodland: 'Bonewode' (pannage and pasture, 2s.).³

- (c) Stock:

1 mare	18 oxen	80 'kebbers'	3 sows
	1 bull		12 hogs
	27 cows		9 porkers
	13 calves		
	5 bullocks (3-year-old)		
	4 „ (2-year-old)		
	6 „ (1-year-old)		

Manor of Preston

- (a) Total arable land: 300 acres (4d. per acre).
 Crops under cultivation:

wheat	.	.	.	.	112 acres
barley	.	.	.	.	100 „
oats	.	.	.	.	20 „
'haras'	.	.	.	.	18 „
					250 „

¹ 76 acres in 47 Edward III (*S.R.S.* xxxi, 125).

² Presumably park near church in Henfield (*S.R.S.* xxxi, 123).

³ Streatham possessed over 100 acres of wood at Warninglid (*S.R.S.* xxxi, 124).

- (b) Meadow: 3 acres (1s. per acre).
 Pasture: (1) for 1,000 sheep (60s.).
 (2) for 20 oxen (6s. 8d.).
 Woodland: none recorded.

(c) Stock:

3 draught horses	31 oxen	320 wethers	1 boar
		11 rams	3 sows
		226 ewes	6 porkers
		118 hoggets	
		70 lambs	

Manor of Bishopstone

- (a) Total arable land: 262 acres (1s. per acre).
 Crops under cultivation:

wheat	.	.	.	.	107 acres
barley	.	.	.	.	88 "
oats	.	.	.	.	11 "
beans	.	.	.	.	12 "
vetches	.	.	.	.	12 "
					<u>230</u> "

- (b) Meadow: none recorded.
 Pasture: (1) for 1,000 sheep (20s.).
 (2) 'Ware doune' (6s. 8d.).
 (3) 68 acres (including marsh, 4d. per acre).
 Woodland: 80 acres (3s. 4d.).

(c) Stock:

3 draught horses	25 oxen	263 wethers	1 boar
	8 bulls	16 rams	2 sows
	1 cow with calf	360 ewes	34 hogs
	7 heifers	220 hoggets	9 porkers
	2 bullocks	200 lambs	

Manor of Bexhill

- (a) Total arable land: 100 acres (3d. per acre).
 Crops under cultivation:

wheat	.	.	.	.	12 acres
oats	.	.	.	.	26 "
rye	.	.	.	.	4 "
beans	.	.	.	.	6 "
					<u>48</u> "

- (b) Meadow: none recorded.
 Pasture: 80 acres, with heath and rushes (1s. per acre).
 Woodland: 8 acres (in common).

(c) Stock:

1 horse	10 oxen	300 wethers	1 boar
3 mares	1 bull	36 tithe lambs	2 sows
	20 cows with calves		31 porkers
	38 bullocks		

Manor of Ticehurst

- (a) Total arable land: 110 acres (6d. per acre).
Crops under cultivation: none recorded.
- (b) Meadow: none recorded.
Pasture: none recorded.
Woodland: unspecified (pannage, 3s. 4d.).
- (c) Stock: none recorded.

Manor of Broyle

- (a) Total arable land: 135 acres (6d. per acre).
Crops under cultivation: none recorded.
- (b) Meadow: 17 acres (1s. 4d. per acre).
Pasture: (1) 33 acres (4d. per acre).
(2) 'Rowe' (20s.).
(3) divers pastures of unknown extent (40s.).
Woodland: unspecified (pannage, 6s. 8d.).
- (c) Stock:
2 draught horses 8 oxen 171 sheep 1 sow

Manor of Drungewick

- (a) Total arable land: 89 acres (3d. per acre).
Crops under cultivation: oats, 12 acres.
- (b) Meadow: 16 acres (1s. per acre).
Pasture: none recorded.
Woodland: (1) 40 acres (in common).
(2) 100 ,, (pannage, 13s. 4d.).
- (c) Stock: none recorded.