

# Excavations at the Jenner and Simpson Mill site, Mount Street, Battle, East Sussex

by Richard James

with contributions from

Luke Barber  
Lucy Sibun  
Pat Hinton

*In 1997 Archaeology South-East carried out a major excavation in the centre of Battle, on the site of the medieval market place. An earlier evaluation in 1990 revealed the existence of stratified medieval deposits on the site. The 1997 work was hampered by extensive modern disturbance relating to the recent industrial use of the site, but did reveal an interesting sequence of features relating to the medieval and early post-medieval use of the site. Fragmentary remains of a stone building identified from documentary sources as being a former market hall or courthouse were excavated, together with a major boundary ditch and a series of rubbish pits. Two large ponds were also located. Artefacts included quantities of medieval and early post-medieval pottery, which, although not forming major assemblages, nevertheless cast light on the life of the town.*

## INTRODUCTION

In June 1990, Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the University College London Field Archaeology Unit, carried out an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed redevelopment on the site of the Jenner and Simpson Mill, situated at the corner of High Street and Mount Street, Battle (NGR TQ 7475 1603) (Fig. 1). The discovery of stratified archaeological deposits of medieval date indicated the need for further work to take place on the site. Consequently, in the late summer and autumn of 1999, and following the demolition of the mill buildings, ASE conducted a more extensive excavation of the site. This later phase of work comprised six large trenches (A–F), of which three (A and C) were located within the footprint of the recently demolished mill building (Fig. 2).

## THE SITE

The site occupied a large irregular plot to the east of the junction between High Street and Mount Street, at the northern end of the historic core of Battle. The site was bounded to the north and south by business properties, with the Mount Street car park to the east. Buildings largely hemmed in the western side, but two narrow alleys extended out to the frontages of both streets. Trenches A to C (Fig. 2) occupied the site of the demolished mill buildings, comprising a large expanse of demolition rubble, while trenches D to F were situated on concrete and tarmac hard-standing. The site is situated at

the western end of the northeast-trending Caldbec Hill ridge, at the point where it joins the main Battle ridge. The underlying geology is recorded as Wadhurst Clay, forming a ridge overlooking the heavily faulted Ashdown Beds to the north and east (British Geological Survey 1980).

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The origins of the medieval town of Battle are unusual in that they can be determined with precision. This is the result of a set of unique historical factors deriving from the Norman Conquest of 1066. Evidence for pre-Norman activity on the site of the town, comprising a handful of isolated findspots of Bronze Age artefacts (a sword and a ‘trumpet’) scattered along a prehistoric ridgeway, is sparse. No significant Saxon settlement is known from the site, although some level of exploitation would be expected, perhaps by coastal communities utilizing the woodland resources.

The impetus for the creation of the town was provided by the decision of William I to found an abbey on the site of his great victory. He granted the monks total control of all the surrounding land within 1.5 miles of the high altar of the abbey, subsequently known as the *leuga* or *banlieu*, for which they were answerable to no authority other than that of the King, although the legal status of this was ambiguous. The monks created a town to service their community that, by 1110, had over 100 tenants (Searle 1974). This settlement

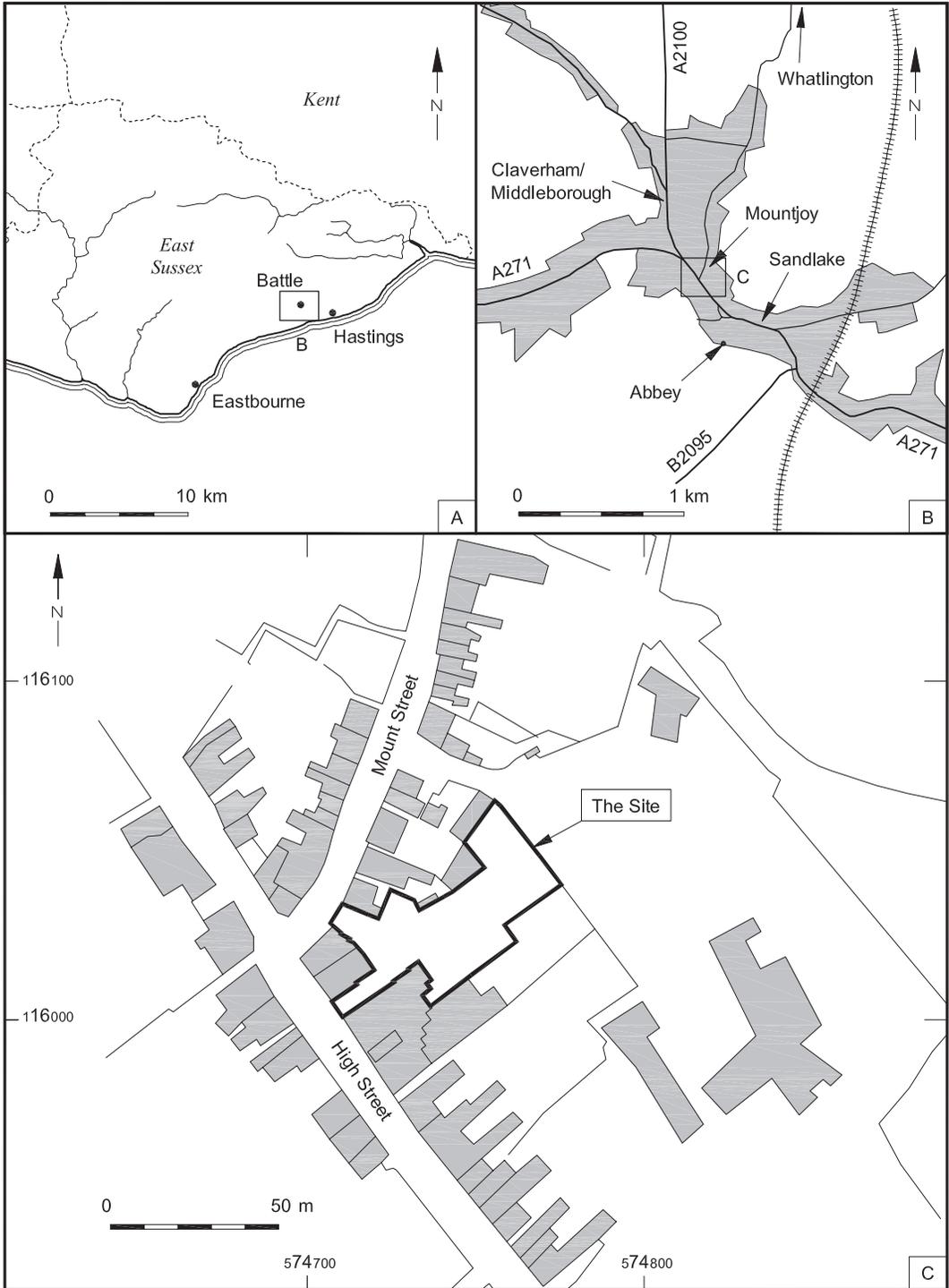


Fig. 1. Site location plan.

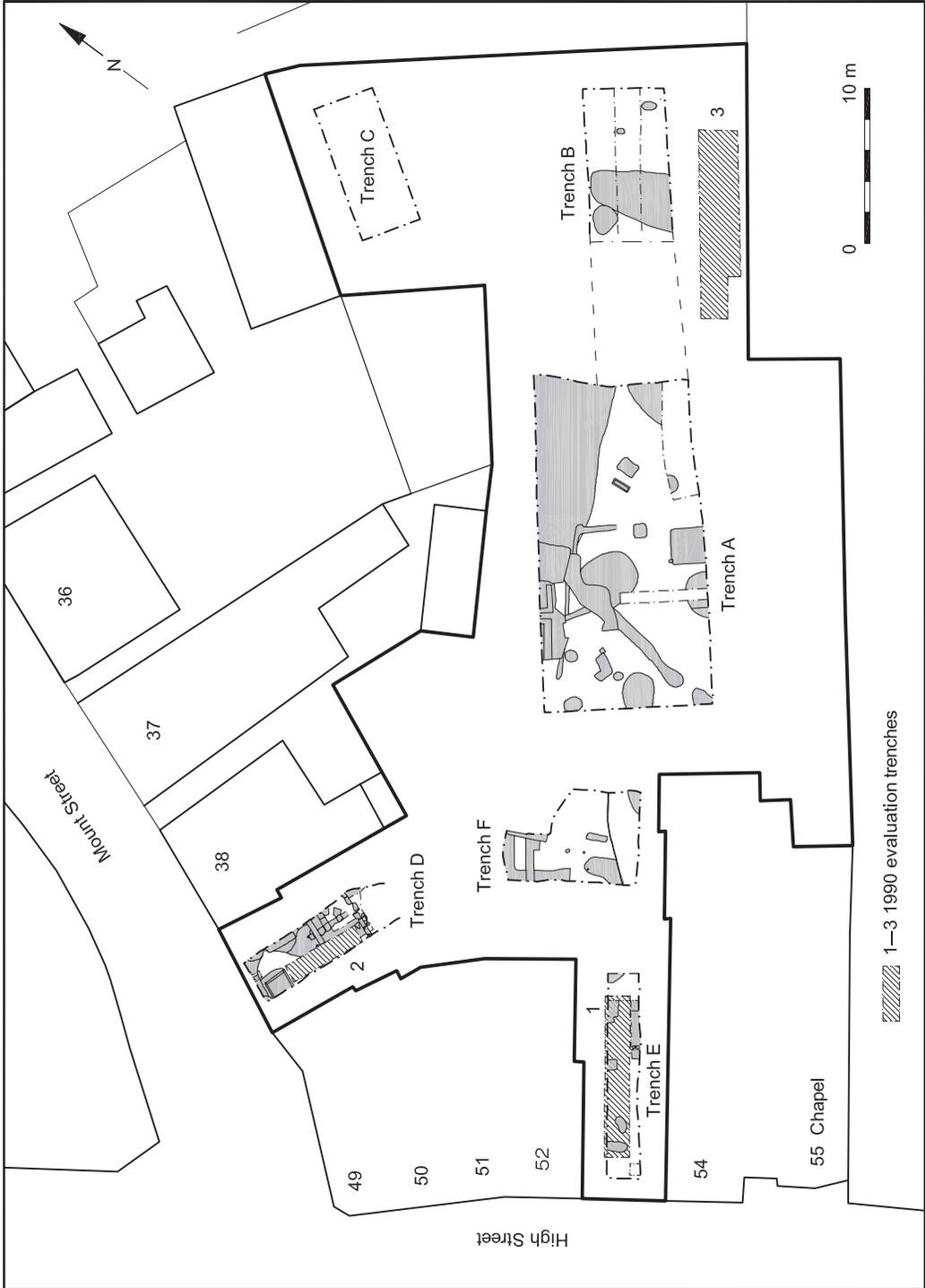


Fig. 2. Trench location plan.

initially consisted of two parts: Sandlake, the area to the east of the parish church, and Claverham, (also known as Middleborough) the present High Street from the Bullring to beyond the Mount Street junction, each with its own guildhall. A market place was established on the eastern side of the High Street at the Mount Street junction, marking the point where an existing track to Whatlington branched off from the main road and situated at the opposite end of the town from the Abbey. The broad outline of the market place was still reflected in the property boundaries on nineteenth-century maps.

A suburb known as Mountjoy had developed along the Whatlington track by the early thirteenth century, although the main commercial centre of the town still lay in the High Street. The initial expansion of the town along the ridge could not be sustained and the later medieval period witnessed a shrinking of the population. A rental of 1433 indicates that between 15 and 20 of the 77 burgage plots (20–25%) in Mountjoy were former house sites given over to gardens and crofts (Searle 1974, 362). By the 1470s, the original market place had ceased to be used for this function and the space had been built on.

A manorial survey of 1569 (ESRO BAT 42) suggests that by then messuages existed along both sides of Mount Street, although references to the 'market place' suggest that portions of the open space still existed. The bulk of the excavation site occupied the rear portions of the four northernmost tenement plots along the High Street (nos 52–5 on Fig. 2), although only the frontage of no. 53 fell within the site boundary. The heirs of Richard Berchett occupied nos 52–4, while no. 55 (the present chapel) was held by William Higham. The corner plot (nos 49–51, lying outside the site boundary) comprised a compact messuage and small garden held by William Higham. The survey records that this plot was bounded to the north by the 'market place' and also indicated the existence of a 'courthouse' situated between no. 49 High Street and no. 37 Mount Street (now the Kings Head public house, but in 1569 the messuage of John Morebredd). Comparison of the 1433 Rental with the 1569 survey suggests that nos 37 and 38 Mount Street formed one messuage, not subdivided until a later date, and that the courthouse may therefore have been sandwiched in the plot between no. 38 Mount Street and no. 49 High Street — therefore

falling within the excavation site. The Court Book for 1610 (ESRO XA3/5) records a licence granted to a Mr Jarrett allowing him to demolish the courthouse, suggesting that at some point in the preceding 40 years the land upon which the courthouse stood had become a tenement of the manor. Later maps show this plot to have been built on, with a house marked on the 1859 Tithe map (ESRO TDIE 158). The Corn Mill is mentioned in Pike's Directory for 1923, although the exact date of construction is unclear. Kelly's Directory for 1899 lists a William Jenner, miller and corn merchant, resident at no. 52 High Street and associated with Battle mill, although this may refer to the windmill on Caldbec Hill.

#### METHODOLOGY

The 1990 evaluation phase consisted of three machine-cut trial trenches (Gardiner 1990, fig. 2). Trench 1 (10 m in length) occupied the alley leading on to the High Street, trench 2 (5 m in length) occupied the alley leading on to Mount Street and trench 3 (12 m in length) was positioned at the eastern end of the mill site. Structural evidence of medieval and post-medieval date was found in trenches 1 and 2, and a large medieval ditch in trench 3. Consequently, the 1999 excavation was designed to examine these deposits in greater detail.

Trench A measured 22 m by 10 m in area and was located in the central part of the former mill site (Fig. 2). Trench B was a 10 m by 6 m extension of Trench A (shortened from an original length of 20 m by a water-filled soakaway). Trench C measured 9 m by 4 m and was positioned in the northeast corner of the site, but was swiftly abandoned when it became clear that the area had been severely disturbed by the construction and subsequent removal of concrete vehicle inspection pits. Trench D was located in the Mount Street alley and measured 10 m by 3 m (3 m shorter than planned owing to the presence of HV electric cables from an adjacent substation). Trench E was placed in the High Street alley and measured 14 m by 2 m. Trench F was positioned in the space between trenches A, D and E, and measured 9 m by 7 m. It was hoped that such a trench plan would allow most of the tenement plot to be examined. The trench sizes were limited by the need to allow constant safe access to surrounding properties.

## THE EXCAVATIONS

The excavations began with the machine removal of all overburden. In trenches A and B this consisted of *c.*500 mm of modern demolition material relating to the former mill (context [1]), below which was a 300–400 mm-thick deposit of greenish-grey clayey-silt [2], which contained over 1 kg of late-thirteenth to early fourteenth-century pottery. This deposit was interpreted as a degraded and compacted medieval soil that effectively sealed most of the underlying features. A similar deposit [300] was observed in trench F, below a thick modern capping of tarmac and hardcore. The situation in trenches D and E was slightly different in that the tarmac and hardcore directly overlay the archaeological deposits, indicating that the site had suffered a degree of truncation.

The excavations produced a moderate assemblage of dating evidence, with pottery recovered from 56 of the 181 excavated contexts (30.9%). This has enabled four broad phases to be recognized.

### PHASE 1 – 1100–1225

Phase 1 reflects the earliest recorded occupation of Battle. Four features were dateable to this phase, located in trenches A and F.

#### *Trench A* (Fig. 3)

This trench contained an L-shaped length of shallow gully 600 mm wide, [40], that extended up to 3 m to the southeast before petering out. The northwest arm ran for 10 m ([7] and [42]) but was cut into three short lengths by modern disturbances. The fill, [6], [39] and [41] comprised a grey clay-silt. The feature is fragmentary, but appears to represent part of a boundary or enclosure. No traces of any structural features such as post- or stake-holes were found and it seems likely to have been utilized for drainage purposes: the expansion of the corner angle is characteristic of erosion caused by running water. The space enclosed by the gully contained one possibly contemporary pit; a small square pit, [24], measuring 620 mm across and 210 mm deep, just visible on the edge of an area of modern disturbance. The pit produced a limited number of pottery sherds that indicate a thirteenth-century date straddling the end of Phase 1 and the beginning of Phase 2. Context 18 was only partially visible within the trench, and comprised

a sub-rectangular feature 1.25 m wide of fairly shallow depth (340 mm).

#### *Trench F* (Fig. 6)

This trench contained a large oval feature [308], only partially exposed in the southern corner, measuring over 3.5 m in length and 1 m in width and totalling 700 mm in depth. Phase-1 pottery was recovered from the upper and lowermost fills: [311], [306] and [307] (Fig. 6, Section 6).

### PHASE 2 – 1225–1400

The bulk of the dateable deposits relate to Phase 2, the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when the town was at its economic height.

#### *Trench A* (Fig. 3)

Several features relating to this phase were observed in Trench A, cut into the natural clay subsoil. The largest comprised a large spread of light-grey clay-silt, [29]. Sample excavation suggested an irregular steep-sided cut (although a clear interface was difficult to resolve with the clay subsoil), filled with numerous laminated layers of silt. Interpretation is difficult, as only the southern edge of the feature was encountered. However, the laminated nature of the fills suggests a water-lain origin, perhaps relating to a pond. The pottery assemblage was fairly extensive and included a small amount of residual Phase-1 pottery. Two pieces of slag were also found. Other features comprised a portion of a cut feature [82], which was difficult to resolve as it had been largely destroyed by a modern soakaway pit, but which appeared to be a pond or water-filled pit. It was sealed by [31] (not illustrated), essentially a sub-context within [2] (*see above*). Also present were a scatter of shallow pits ([16], [20], [22], [33] and [35]) of a type characteristic of tenement plots, and an irregular linear feature [17], presumably representing a boundary or drainage ditch, although it was on a different alignment to any of the historically attested boundaries in the area.

#### *Trench B* (Fig. 3; Section 1)

This trench contained a large ditch terminal [61], which must be a continuation of the large ditch partially sectioned several metres to the southeast during the 1990 evaluation, which was found to contain at least two recuts, the latest of which contained pottery of fourteenth-century date. The fills observed in the recent fieldwork were less easy

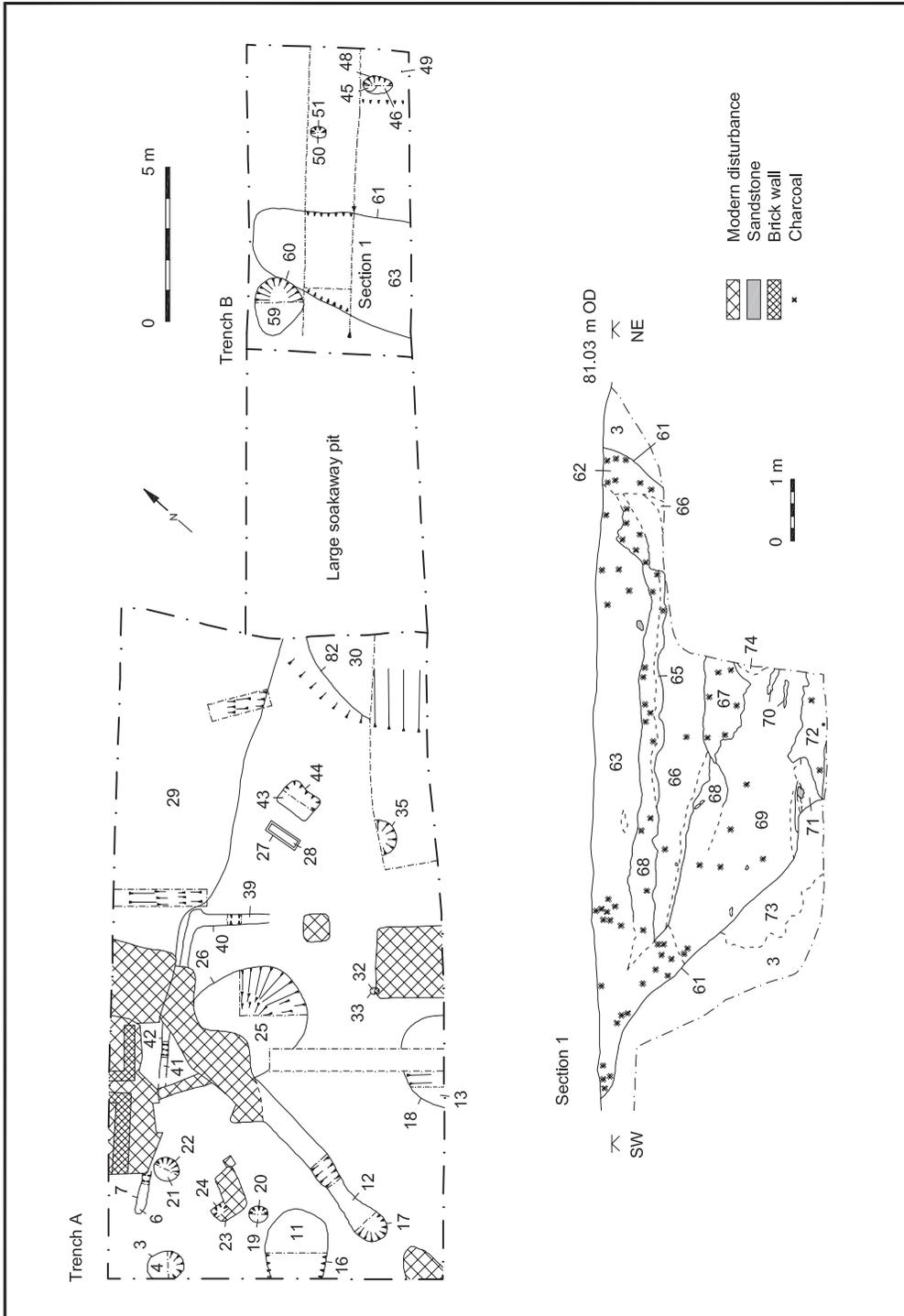


Fig. 3. Trenches A and B: plan of excavated features and section.

to resolve: they comprised a complex pattern of superimposed blue and grey clay-silts that had very poorly defined interfaces. Nevertheless, one of the lowest fills, [75] (not shown on Fig. 3, Section 1), did produce one sherd of sand-tempered pottery dateable to 1275–1375, while the upper fill [63], produced material dating to 1250–1350, supporting the limited dating evidence recovered in 1990. A small oval pit [48], to the east of the ditch also produced several sherds of fourteenth-century pottery.

*Trench D* (Fig. 4; Sections 2 & 3)

During the fourteenth century a building was constructed along the Mount Street frontage, of which only the lowest elements had survived modern truncation, rendering interpretation of the building difficult and largely speculative. Three walls survived ([108], [160], [163]) comprising partially surviving squared sandstone blocks delineating a possible three-roomed L-shaped structure positioned end-on to the street.

Wall 163 was the most complete, although composed of smaller and cruder blocks, with two courses surviving, bonded with a white lime mortar, and flanked to the east by smaller pieces of tumbled masonry, which in turn sat upon three layers of silty clay ([133], [134], [164]) producing pottery of the period 1275–1400. More small pieces of sandstone were evident lying on top of the lowest of these deposits [134], and may perhaps be interpreted as construction debris. To the west was a deposit of brown silty clay [128], 180 mm deep which overlay two sandstone blocks [161] and [162]. These blocks sat upon, and were sunk slightly into, the natural clay subsoil. The clay [128], produced pottery dating from 1250–1350, and was partly overlain by a layer of black silty clay [135] 20 mm thick (not illustrated), containing 13 sherds of fourteenth-century pottery, and suggestive of a trampled area associated with wall 108, which was built directly on top. This wall was more fragmentary, but could be traced for 3 m to the northwest. Only four blocks survived, bonded with a yellow sandy mortar, but the wall-line in between was perpetuated by a linear spread of disturbed clay interpreted as a robber trench [129], although only Phase-2 pottery was recovered from it. A further group of mortared blocks was visible in the far northwestern section of the trench indicating that the wall probably extended right along the trench to the street frontage.

A third wall [160], was observed running parallel to wall [163], 1.7 m to the northwest, and sat directly upon clay [128]. The three walls appear to indicate three rooms, or possibly two rooms forming an L-shaped building. A possible floor deposit, or occupation surface [127], occupied part of the southern end of the trench, to the west of wall 108, and may be the same as deposit [35], recorded in section in evaluation trench 2 (which occupied most of the western side of trench D). The northern half of the trench was truncated down to the natural clay, and partially disturbed by a modern concrete pit (probably an air-raid shelter), but the northwestern section (Fig. 4, Section 3) contained several thin layers of clay, [104]–[107], similar to occupation surface [127], which lay to the west of, and butted up against, the remnant of wall [108]. The surviving evidence was too fragmentary to be certain, but an interpretation of all these deposits as floor levels (or bases for a floor surface such as tiles) is feasible.

The northeastern quadrant of the trench, bounded by walls [108] and [160], contained a series of superimposed deposits, which butted up against wall [160]. The uppermost of these deposits [117], was a clean dump of clay sandwiched between two thin layers of dark silt interpreted as trample zones. Below this was a disturbed deposit [120], containing six sherds of pottery dated to 1250–1350. An area of burnt clay [136] bisected by the 1990 evaluation trench was a probable hearth. Below [120], and extending across the whole of this end of the trench, was a greenish-grey deposit [126], similar to the former soil layer [2] in trench A and containing similar pottery. This deposit sat directly upon the clay subsoil, apart from immediately adjacent to the northeast section where it formed the upper fill of a vertically-sided rectangular pit [132] of unknown function, which contained no dating evidence. Layer [126] was very similar to layer [109], which was encountered in the northern end of the trench. Both deposits were seen in section to subside into an earlier feature [122], situated in the northern corner of the trench. Only a small part of this feature was visible in the excavated area, and groundwater levels prevented full excavation, but it appeared to be a pit dating earlier than 1275, the earliest pottery date from layer [109]. This layer [109] was seen to be earlier than wall [108], which accords with the pottery evidence recovered from occupation surface [127],

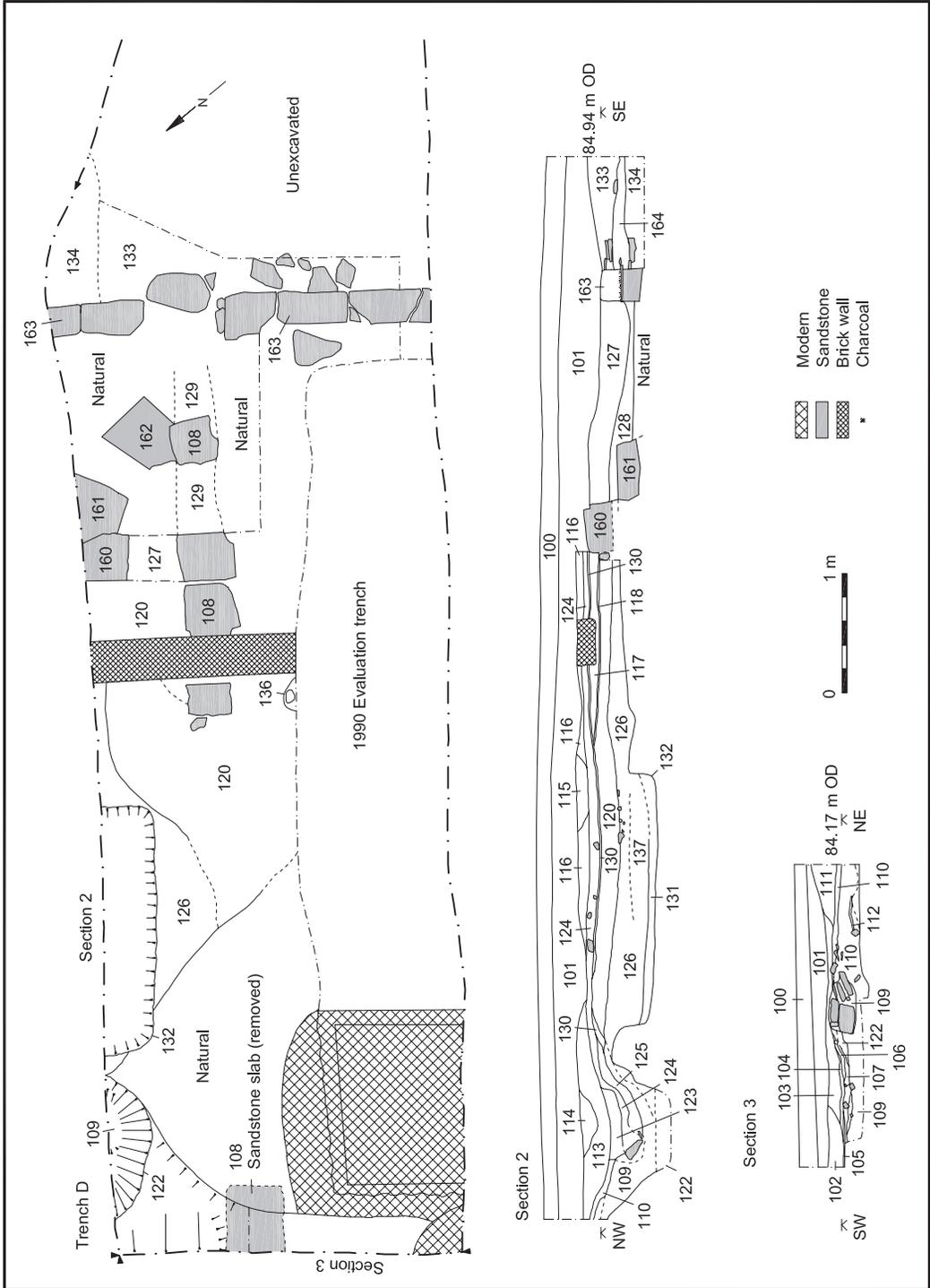


Fig. 4. Trench D: plan of excavated features and sections.

the trample/construction layer underlying wall [108] further east. However, the equivalent layer further east, [126], was seen to butt up against wall [160], but did not continue beyond. This may suggest that the greenish-grey deposit [126] is an early pre-building soil that has survived to the east of wall [108], which was an external space, and to the west of the wall [108], where it was capped by a number of internal floor deposits, but had been removed within the southern end of the trench, particularly in the 'room' formed by walls [108], [160] and [163].

*Trench E* (Fig. 5; Sections 4 & 5)

The earliest dateable features within this trench, situated at right angles to the High Street frontage, date from Phase 2 and suggest another building set back from the frontage. A sandstone wall [165] was observed in the 1990 evaluation running across the trench on a NW-SE alignment (parallel with the street frontage), and relocated in the 1999 trench. The wall itself produced no dating evidence, but it appeared to be constructed on a soil layer [154] that contained one pitcher handle of fourteenth-century date; a similar layer in 1990 produced Winchelsea Blackware. The wall was flanked to the east by a series of superimposed thin clay deposits [150]–[152], difficult to interpret within the limited confines of the trench, but likely to represent floor levels, while a thicker single clay deposit [153] lay at a similar level to the west of the wall. A possible clay hearth was partly observed in 1990. A sondage excavated at the extreme southern end of the trench produced pottery of 1250–1350 from the lowest layer [142] immediately capping the natural clay.

*Trench F* (Fig. 6)

The remaining dateable contexts from this trench were entirely of Phase-2 date, and comprised a large feature, probably a pit [312], in the eastern corner of the trench. Modern deposits had truncated most of the remainder of the trench.

**PHASE 3 – 1400–1550**

This phase represents the later medieval and Dissolution periods in the town's history, when significant changes were experienced, both in terms of the physical landscape and in tenorial arrangements. Although many of the upper levels of the site stratigraphy are likely to date from this phase, only a small number of features contained dateable evidence.

*Trench A* (Fig. 3)

The centre of the trench was occupied by a large oval cesspit [26], at least 2.2 m in diameter (full extent destroyed by modern disturbance) and <1.2 m in depth. The feature was not fully bottomed for safety reasons. The centre of the feature was occupied by a badly degraded wooden lining [58] <700 mm in diameter, possibly extending the full depth of the pit, although this could not be confirmed. The lining was made up of a series of planks 106 mm in width and appears to have been a barrel. It was filled by a dark brown silty loam [55] containing eleven sherds of sixteenth-century pottery (within the range 1500–50), including imported wares (Raeren Ware and Beauvais sgraffito ware), together with animal bone, considerable quantities of tile (including a hip-bonnet roof tile) and brick, slag, shells and glass. The pit outside the barrel contained two fills, the lowest [57], containing a pottery assemblage similar to that in the barrel fill. The main fill [25], was a brown silty clay, and appeared to be a backfill deposit. It also contained a pottery assemblage comparable with the rest of the feature.

*Trench E* (Fig. 5; Section 5)

The extreme northeastern end of the trench was disturbed by a steep-sided pit [147], which could not be fully excavated owing to confined space and groundwater ingress. The upper fill [146], together with a soil layer 400 mm thick [145] sealing the pit, contained pottery falling within the range 1450–1550. However, the lowest excavated fill [156], produced two small residual sherds of pottery falling within the Phase-2 date range together with part of a relatively well-preserved leather shoe of Tudor style and the end of a small, triangular-sectioned wooden stake.

**PHASE 4 – 1550–1800**

A very limited assemblage of material was found relating to this phase. This is probably due to the fact that the uppermost early post-medieval deposits on the site were the most vulnerable to later post-medieval truncation. Such truncation has been severe and most of the upper layers were of relatively modern date.

*Trench A* (Fig. 3)

A shallow irregular rectangular pit, [44], possibly originally wood-lined, lay towards the eastern end

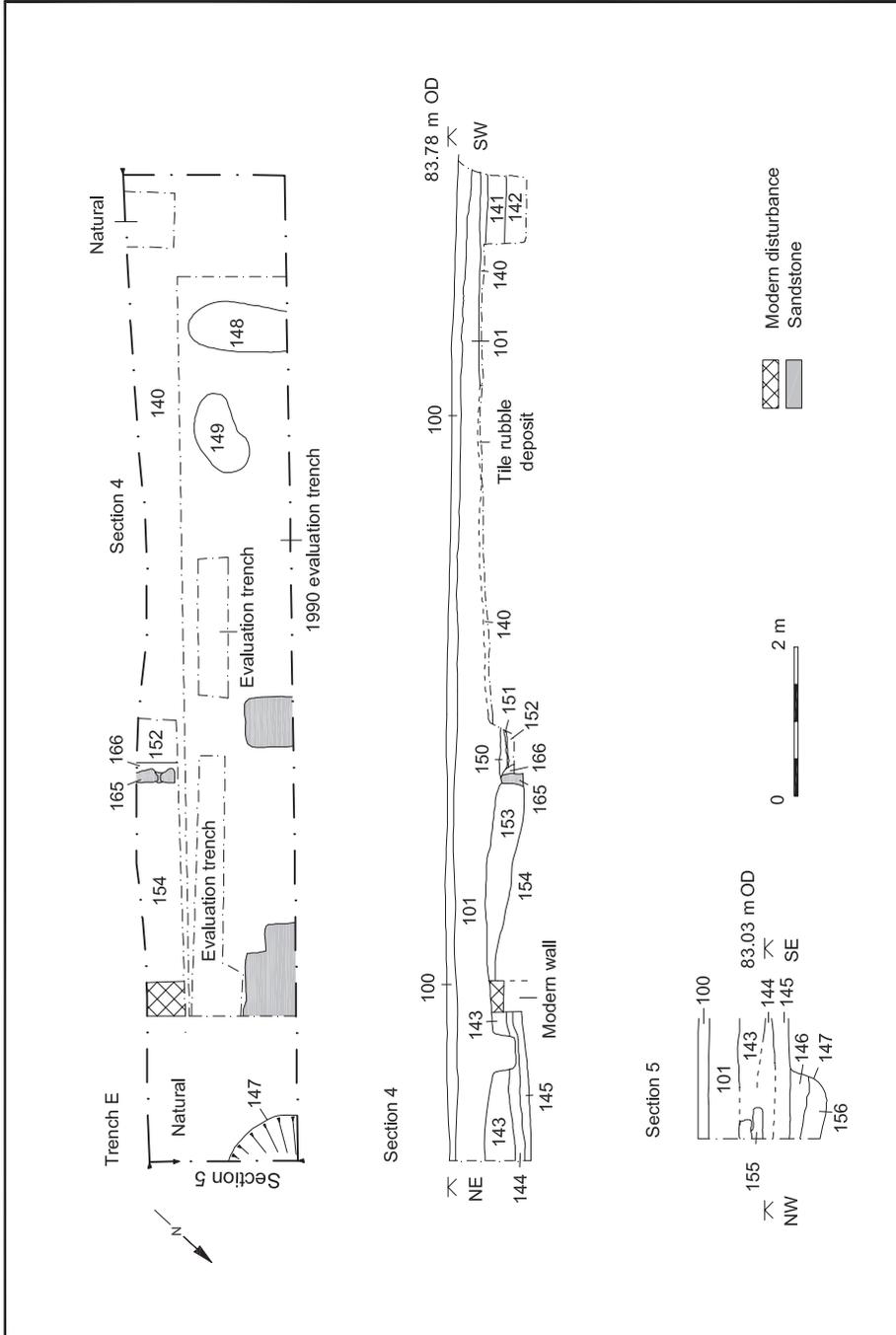


Fig. 5. Trench E: plan of excavated features and sections.

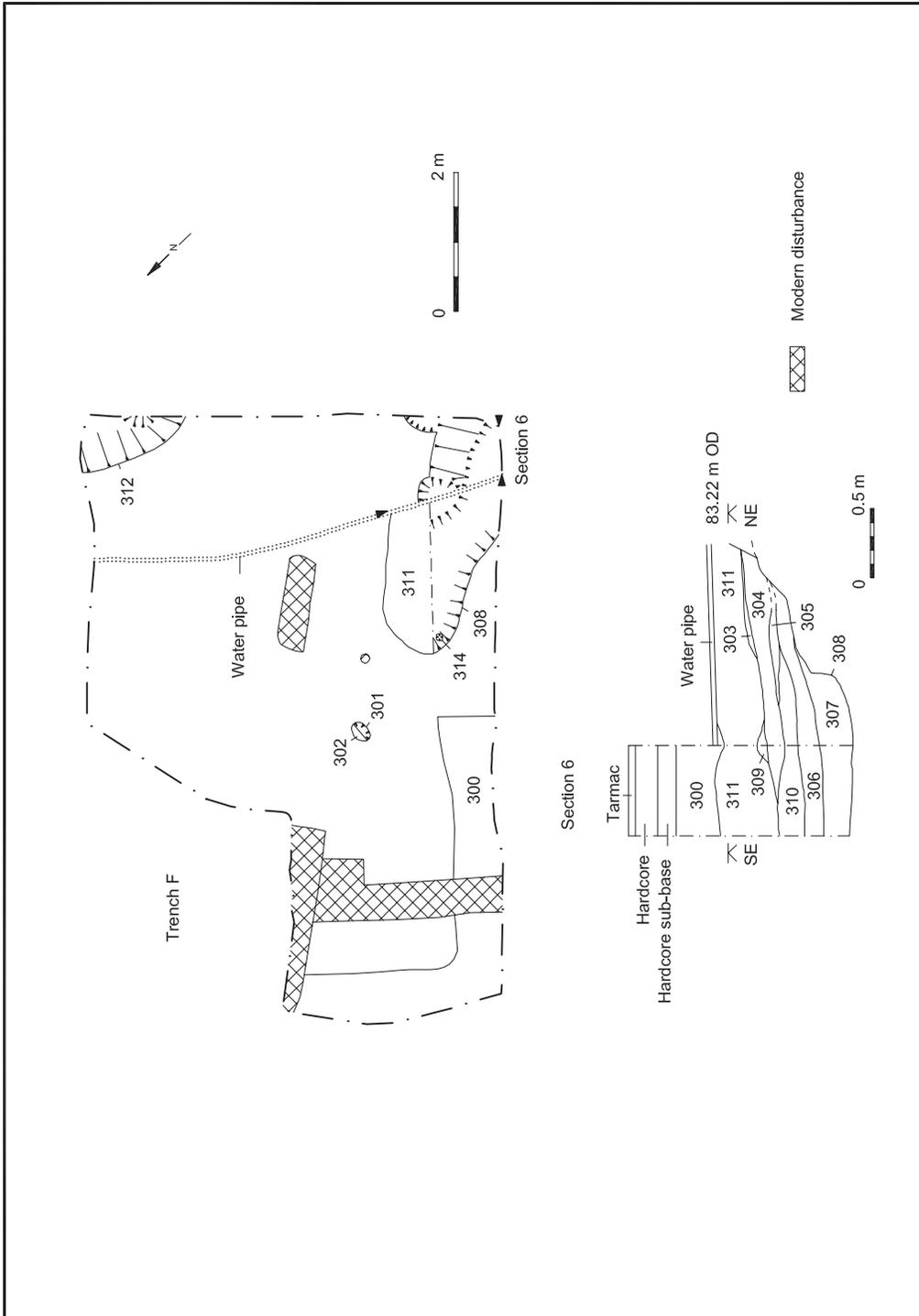


Fig. 6. Trench F: plan of excavated features and section.

of the trench and contained a small assemblage of pottery dating to 1500–1625. Just to the west were the remains of an undated wooden clay-lined trough [27], 1.2 m in length, 300 mm wide and less than 50 mm thick, lying on the clay subsoil. Both features were situated within a disturbed area cut through the medieval soil layer [2], and feature 27 is likely to be of post-medieval date. The wood was

very degraded and disintegrated when an attempt was made to lift it.

*Trench B* (Fig. 3)

This trench contained a large oval pit [60], nearly 0.05 m deep, and situated on the edge of ditch [61]. The fill contained a small assemblage of eighteenth-century stoneware.

## THE FINDS

### THE POTTERY by Luke Barber

#### Introduction

The excavations at the site produced a relatively small assemblage of pottery: 1422 sherds weighing 11,410 g from 60 individually numbered contexts. The earliest material consists of a few sherds from heavy storage vessels with flaring rims (Fabric 1d), which are likely to fall within a tenth- to early twelfth-century date range. However, by far the majority is of mid/late twelfth- to early/mid fourteenth-century date. A little early-/mid-sixteenth-century material and a scattering of eighteenth-century material is also present. The condition of the assemblage is mixed. Sherd size is generally small and much of the material has obviously been reworked with moderate abrasion present on a good proportion of sherds. The average sherd weight for the medieval assemblage is only 7.7 g. However, some medieval sherds, despite their small size, have quite fresh edges. The post-medieval material, although generally badly fragmented, shows less signs of abrasion/reworking than the medieval assemblage (117 sherds, weighing 1,386g, giving an average sherd weight of 10.8 g).

The assemblage from the site comes from both cut features and layers though individual groups tend to be small in size. The largest single group is from feature [11], which contained 171 sherds, weighing 932 g (an average sherd size of 5.6 g). Unfortunately, the small sherd size and abraded nature of much of the medieval pottery means the degree of intrusiveness, and particularly residuality, is uncertain in many contexts. The presence of flint-, sand and shell, and sand-tempered wares in the same context groups could be due to contemporaneous use, particularly during the thirteenth century. However, a number of the flint-tempered wares are almost certainly residual and as such the true fabric ratios, and their changing ratio through time cannot reliably be studied from the existing assemblage. The small group of early post-medieval sherds from pit [26] is more reliable as the residual medieval sherds are easily isolated.

The main aims of the pottery analysis were to characterize the assemblage and to help the dating of the excavated deposits. In addition, this is the first assemblage from the actual medieval town — the only other notable assemblage came from excavations at the Abbey (Streeten 1985a).

All of the studied pottery was divided into fabric groups based on a visual examination, using a hand-lens where necessary, of tempering, inclusions and manufacturing technique. Context groups were then spot-dated. Only the largest, or least mixed, assemblages were quantified by sherd count and weight by fabric (see below). Quantification based on Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) or form was not considered appropriate owing to the small size of the assemblages. Very few sherd groups suitable for illustration

were noted. Comparisons were made to the fabric description for the Battle Abbey excavations (Streeten 1985a). Although the general fabric types were obviously the same, in the absence of comparative reference sherds it was not possible to correlate most of Streeten's fabric sub-types with the current material with any certainty. Where possible a probable correlation has been made. Shortened fabric descriptions are given below.

#### The fabric groups

The assemblage contains a surprising variety of medieval fabrics though many are probably simple variations from the same local kilns; as with the Battle Abbey finds few can be attributed to a source with any certainty.

*FABRIC 1: FLINT-TEMPERED WARES (Streeten's Groups A and B)*

*Fabric 1a: Moderate/abundant multicoloured flint and sparse voids/shell to 3 mm.*

Reduced/Oxidized. Low-medium-fired. Undecorated cooking-pots only. Probably twelfth century.

*Fabric 1b: Moderate multicoloured flint to 1 mm, sparse voids/shell to 2mm, rare fine sand and rare/spare red iron oxides to 1 mm.*

Reduced/Oxidized. Low-medium-fired. Undecorated cooking-pots only. Probably twelfth to early thirteenth century

*Fabric 1c: Sparse multicoloured flint to 1 mm, sparse voids/shell to 2 mm, moderate fine sand.*

Reduced/Oxidized. Medium-fired. Undecorated cooking-pots, sometimes with accidental splashes of glaze. Probably late twelfth to thirteenth century.

*Fabric 1d: Moderate/abundant multicoloured flint to 2 mm.*

Reduced/Oxidized. Low-fired. Heavy cooking-/storage pots, frequently with surface smearing. Although these crude vessels could be as early as the tenth century they are probably more likely to be of eleventh- to twelfth-century date. In Context 316 two F1d storage jars, one with vertical applied thumbled strips and one with crudely incised triangular stamps, were found associated with an F1b cooking-pot.

*Fabric 1e: Moderate rounded white quartz to 3 mm, moderate fine sand and sparse iron oxides.*

Oxidized. Medium-fired. Undecorated cooking-pots only. Probably late twelfth to thirteenth century.

*Fabric 1f: Sparse/Moderate sub-angular white quartz to 2 mm, moderate fine/medium sand.*

Oxidized/reduced. Medium-fired. Related to F1e. Undecorated cooking-pots only. Probably mid-twelfth to thirteenth century.

*Fabric 1g: Sparse/Moderate sub-angular/rounded white quartz to 2 mm, moderate fine/medium sand.*

Oxidized. Medium–high-fired. Related to F1e and F1f.? Cooking-pots only, occasionally with a white patchy external ?slip and unintentional spots of glaze. Probably mid-twelfth to thirteenth century.

**FABRIC 2: SAND- AND FLINT-TEMPERED WARES**  
(*Streeten's Groups A and B*)

*Fabric 2a: Sparse/Moderate medium sand and sparse/moderate flint to 2 mm.*

Oxidized/reduced. Medium-fired. Cooking-pots and occasional unglazed jugs. No decoration noted. Probably late twelfth to thirteenth century.

*Fabric 2b: Moderate/abundant medium sand, sparse/moderate flint and iron oxides to 2 mm.*

Oxidized mainly. Medium-fired. Cooking-pots. No decoration noted. Probably thirteenth to early fourteenth century.

*Fabric 2c: Moderate medium sand and sparse flint to 2 mm.*

Oxidized/reduced. Medium- to well-fired. Cooking-pots. No decoration noted. Probably late twelfth to thirteenth century.

*Fabric 2d: Sparse/Moderate medium sand, rare flint to 2 mm and iron oxides to 4 mm.*

Oxidized. Medium-fired. Cooking-pots. No decoration noted. Probably late twelfth to thirteenth century.

**FABRIC 3: SAND-TEMPERED WARES WITH FLINT/IRON OXIDE INCLUSIONS**

*Fabric 3a: Moderate/abundant medium sand, sparse iron oxides to 1.5 mm and white flint to 1 mm.*

Oxidized mainly. Medium-fired. Cooking-pots and occasional jugs with external dull green glaze. Ringmer-type. Probably mid-thirteenth to mid-fourteenth century.

*Fabric 3b: Sparse/moderate fine/medium sand, very rare flint to 1 mm.*

Oxidized mainly. Quite high-fired. Cooking-pots. No decoration noted. Possibly a development from Fabric 3a. Probably late thirteenth century to fourteenth century.

*Fabric 3c: Sparse fine sand, very rare flint to 1 mm.*

Oxidized mainly. Quite high-fired. Cooking-pots. No decoration noted. Related to Fabric 3b. Probably mid/late thirteenth to fourteenth century.

*Fabric 3d: Moderate medium sand with very rare flint/quartz inclusions to 1.5 mm.*

Oxidized mainly giving a distinctive buff to light grey surfaces. Medium-fired. Cooking-pots. No decoration noted. Probably late twelfth to thirteenth century.

*Fabric 3e: Moderate/abundant medium sand, sparse iron oxides to 3 mm.*

Similar to Fabric 3a but with no flint. Oxidized mainly. Medium-fired. Cooking-pots. No decoration noted. Probably late twelfth to thirteenth century.

*Fabric 3f: Moderate medium/coarse sand, very rare to sparse flint to 1 mm.*

Oxidized mainly. Quite high-fired. Cooking-pots, occasionally with applied thumbed strips and patches of internal glaze. Probably fourteenth century.

*Fabric 3g: Moderate fine/medium sand with very rare to sparse white flint to 1.5 mm.*

Oxidized. Medium-fired. Cooking-pots and jugs, the latter with thumbed bases. No decoration noted. Probably Ringmer. Mid-thirteenth to fourteenth century.

*Fabric 3h: Sparse very fine sand with sparse/moderate flint to 2 mm.*

Oxidized mainly. Hard-fired. Cooking-pots, sometimes with internal partial glazing on the bases. Probably late thirteenth to mid-fourteenth century.

**FABRIC 4: SHELL-TEMPERED WARES** (*Streeten's Group C*)

*Fabric 4a: Rare/sparse fine sand with moderate/abundant shell (voids) to 2 mm.*

Some sherds have very rare flint inclusions to 1 mm. Reduced to dark grey/black. Low- to medium-fired. Cooking-pots and bowls, both with wide horizontal rims. No decoration noted. Probably mid-thirteenth to mid-fourteenth century.

*Fabric 4b: Rare/sparse fine/medium sand with sparse/moderate shell (voids) to 2 mm.*

Very similar to Fabric 4a but oxidized to give light brown to buff surfaces. Medium-fired. Cooking-pots and bowls, both with wide horizontal rims. No decoration noted. Probably mid-thirteenth to mid-fourteenth century.

*Fabric 4c: Moderate/abundant medium/coarse sand with very rare shell (voids) to 2 mm.*

Reduced to dark grey/black. Medium- to hard-fired. Cooking-pots and bowls, both with wide horizontal rims and occasionally applied thumbed strips. Probably fourteenth to early fifteenth century.

*Fabric 4d: Moderate medium sand with sparse to moderate shell (mainly voids) to 2 mm.*

Some sherds have very rare flint inclusions to 1mm. Reduced to dark grey/black. Medium-fired. Cooking-pots and bowls, both with wide horizontal rims. Some incised/combed decoration noted. A development from Fabric 4a. Winchelsea Black. Probably mid/late thirteenth to fourteenth century.

**FABRIC 5: SAND-TEMPERED WARES** (*Streeten's Group D*)

*Fabric 5a: Moderate coarse sand with rare iron oxides to 1 mm.*

Mainly oxidized. Medium- to well-fired. Jugs with external dull green, or occasionally yellow orange glaze. Some horizontal rilling under glaze noted. Probably thirteenth to early fourteenth century.

*Fabric 5b: Moderate medium sand with rare iron oxides to 1 mm.*

A mixed group of miscellaneous sandy wares. Mainly oxidized though some deliberately reduced. Medium-fired. Cooking-pots and jugs, the latter with external patchy dull green glaze. Probably thirteenth to fourteenth century.

*Fabric 5c: Moderate fine/medium sandy greyware.*

Some sherds have very rare voids to 2 mm, possibly from burnt-out shell. A distinctive well-made uniform fabric. Always reduced to an even light to mid grey. Medium- to well-fired. Cooking-pots and jugs, the latter with external patchy dull green glaze. Some applied thumbled strips on the cooking-pots. Probably mid-thirteenth to fourteenth century.

*Fabric 5d: Moderate fine sandy grey/blackware.*

A distinctive well-made uniform fabric. Well-made and quite fine/thin-walled vessels. Always reduced to mid grey, often with black outer surfaces. Medium- to well-fired. Cooking-pots, jugs and ?pipkins recognized. External dull green glaze on some jugs. Probably fourteenth to early fifteenth century.

*Fabric 5e: Moderate fine sand.*

Some sherds with iron oxide inclusions to 0.5 mm. Usually oxidized (buff to orange). Medium- to well-fired. Cooking-pots but mainly jugs, the latter with external even green glaze, often over incised/combed wavy line decoration. Occasionally white slip on the interior of jug necks. Some Rye products may be within this group. Probably mid/late thirteenth to fourteenth century.

*Fabric 5f: Moderate fine/medium sand with rare/sparse iron oxide inclusions to 1 mm.*

Usually oxidized (dull orange to brick red). Medium- to well-fired. Cooking-pots but mainly jugs, the latter with external patchy orange red to brown glaze. Occasionally white slip on the interior of jug necks. Rye ware. Probably mid/late thirteenth to fourteenth century.

*Fabric 5g: Sparse/Moderate fine sand with rare iron oxides to 1 mm.*

Oxidized (buff to orange). Medium-fired. Only undecorated cooking-pots noted. Probably late thirteenth to fourteenth century.

*Fabric 5h: Sparse/moderate fine hard fired sandy greyware with rare iron oxides to 1 mm.*

Some sherds have very rare voids to 2 mm, possibly from burnt-out shell. A distinctive well-made uniform fabric probably a development of Fabric 5c. Always reduced to an even light to mid grey. Medium- to hard-fired. Undecorated cooking-pots noted. Possibly from the Brede area. Probably fourteenth to early fifteenth century.

**FABRIC 6: WHITEWARES (Streeten's Group E, part)***Fabric 6a: Fine whiteware.*

Sparse fine sand. Medium-fired. Only jugs noted, usually with thin external clear/yellow glaze. Only two sherds were noted from the whole site (Contexts u/s and 11). One of these consists of a rod handle with applied ears at the top join with the handle (u/s). French. Mid-/late thirteenth to fourteenth century.

*Fabric 6b: Fine micaceous whiteware with sparse sub-rounded milky quartz inclusions to 2 mm.*

Virtually untempered smooth fabric. Medium-fired. Only jugs noted, usually with external mottled green glaze. Only six sherds were noted from the whole site (including Contexts 109 and 300). French, probably early Saintonge ware. Mid-/late thirteenth to early fourteenth century.

*Fabric 6c: Sparse/moderate fine/medium sandy whiteware.*

Pinkish to off-white. Medium- to well-fired. Only jugs noted, usually with thick even external pale green glaze, sometimes over vertical incised line decoration. Only ten sherds were noted from the whole site (including Contexts 13, 31 and 300). Probably English. English-made whitewares were also noted at the abbey excavations (Fabric Eii), where Streeten suggested a source in Surrey. Fourteenth to early/mid-fifteenth century.

**POST-MEDIEVAL WARES**

These wares fall into two main groupings. The majority can be dated to the late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth centuries. The smaller group relates to mid-eighteenth-century rubbish disposal, though the small quantities concerned show this was not common at the site. The early coarsewares PM1-PM3 are all likely to be local products, quite possibly originating from the late Rye industry as well as the Boreham Street kiln.

PM1a – High-fired earthenware. Sparse fine sand with very rare to sparse iron oxides to 2 mm. Oxidized. Occasional sparse internal green/brown glaze. Probably mid-/late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century.

PM1b – as PM1a but with reduced surfaces. Probably mid-/late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century.

PM1c – as PM1a/b but with occasional inclusions of grit/chalk to 2 mm. Probably mid-/late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century.

PM2a – High-fired earthenware. Very sparse fine sand with very rare to sparse iron oxides. Oxidized. Occasional sparse internal green/brown glaze. Occasional external glaze spots. Probably mid-/late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century.

PM2b – as PM2a but with reduced surfaces. Probably mid-/late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century.

PM2c – as PM2a but with occasional inclusions of grit/chalk to 2 mm. Probably mid-/late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century.

PM3a – High-fired earthenware. Sparse medium/coarse sand with very rare to sparse iron oxides and occasional inclusions of grit/chalk to 2 mm. Oxidized. Probably mid-/late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century.

PM3b – as PM3a but with reduced surfaces. Probably mid-/late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century.

?Dutch Redware – a sandy red earthenware with thick internal glaze. Late fifteenth to mid-/late sixteenth century.

Dutch/Low Countries sgraffito slipware. Late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century. A single plate is represented in Context 55.

Beauvais Sgraffito slipware. Late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century. Two dishes are represented: Contexts 25 and 55.

Raeren stoneware. Late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century. Drinking mugs were located in Contexts 25 and 57.

Tin-glazed earthenware. Seventeenth to eighteenth century. Context 59.

London stoneware. Eighteenth century. Context 59.

?Staffordshire stoneware. Eighteenth century. Context 59.

White salt-glazed stoneware. Eighteenth century. Context 59.

Glazed red earthenware. Eighteenth to nineteenth century. Contexts 11 and 59.

### The assemblage

On the whole the small assemblages do not allow for detailed comparisons or comments regarding form composition.

#### Pit [16], Fill [11]

The assemblage from this feature is the single largest from the site and demonstrates the difficulty of precise dating owing to the possible presence of residual material. The single sherd of eighteenth-century glazed red earthenware is obviously intrusive. The remainder of the assemblage is medieval but consists of an apparently wide chronological spread. The flint-tempered wares (Fabric 1) and sand- and flint-tempered wares (Fabric 2) make up a sizeable proportion of the group and suggest a date in the early to mid-thirteenth century. This would not be out of keeping with the presence of the sand- and shell-tempered wares (Fabric 4), though it is suspected these may span the later part of the thirteenth century. The presence of good quantities of sand-tempered wares (Fabric 5), particularly some of the finer, better-fired fabrics such

Table 1. Pit [16], Fill [11] Pottery quantification (Average sherd size 5.6 g).

Fabric	No. of sherds	%	Weight (g)	%
1a	2	1.2	8	0.9
1b	15	8.8	116	12.4
1c	26	15.2	174	18.7
2a	14	8.2	45	4.8
2b	10	5.8	53	5.7
2c	2	1.2	15	1.6
3a	4	2.3	26	2.8
3b	2	1.2	10	1.1
3c	1	0.6	9	1.0
4a	27	15.8	147	15.8
4b	5	2.9	34	3.6
4c	2	1.2	16	1.7
5a	2	1.2	8	0.9
5b	14	8.2	60	6.4
5c	14	8.2	59	6.3
5d	10	5.8	46	4.9
5e	19	11.1	90	9.7
6a	1	0.6	9	1.0
PM GRE	1	0.6	7	0.8
Totals	171	100.1	932	100.1

as Fabrics 5d and 5e (Rye) appear to represent the latest material in the group which could span the later thirteenth to early/mid-fourteenth centuries. A mid-/late thirteenth to early/mid-fourteenth-century date is suggested for the group as a whole, however, the degree to which the flint-tempered wares are residual (particularly Fabric 1) is impossible to deduce from this assemblage.

#### Pit [18], Fill [13]

The assemblage from this context is similar to that from pit [16] in that it has a wide chronological spread of medieval material. However, the flint-tempered wares are present in notably lesser proportion suggesting they are now either simply residual, or represent pieces of old vessels. The presence of notable quantities of sand/shell-tempered wares (Fabric 4), together with the higher fired Fabric 3h and a good spread of sand-tempered wares strongly suggest a date in the latter years of the thirteenth century, through to perhaps as far as the mid/late fourteenth century.

Catalogue (Fig. 7)

1. Cooking-pot. Dark grey core, brick red margins. Dull orange to light brown inner, and dark brown outer surface. Exterior sooted. Fabric 3h.
2. Cooking-pot. Mid-orange to light grey throughout.

Table 2. Pit [18], Fill [13]. Pottery quantification (Average sherd size 6.4 g).

Fabric	No. of sherds	%	Weight (g)	%
1b	1	0.7	6	0.6
1c	3	2.0	14	1.5
1d	1	0.7	14	1.5
1e	1	0.7	19	2.0
2a	3	2.0	63	6.6
2b	2	1.3	29	3.0
3a	6	4.0	29	3.0
3c	6	4.0	36	3.7
3d	1	0.7	6	0.6
3f	7	4.7	76	7.9
3g	2	1.3	8	0.8
3h	18	12.1	95	9.9
4a	41	27.5	210	21.9
4c	6	4.0	31	3.2
4d	9	6.0	46	4.8
5b	6	4.0	64	6.7
5c	6	4.0	30	3.1
5d	4	2.7	30	3.1
5e	3	2.0	14	1.5
5f	10	6.7	74	7.7
5g	4	2.7	28	2.9
5h	2	1.3	13	1.4
6b	1	0.7	1	0.1
6c	6	4.0	25	2.6
Totals	149	99.8	961	100.1

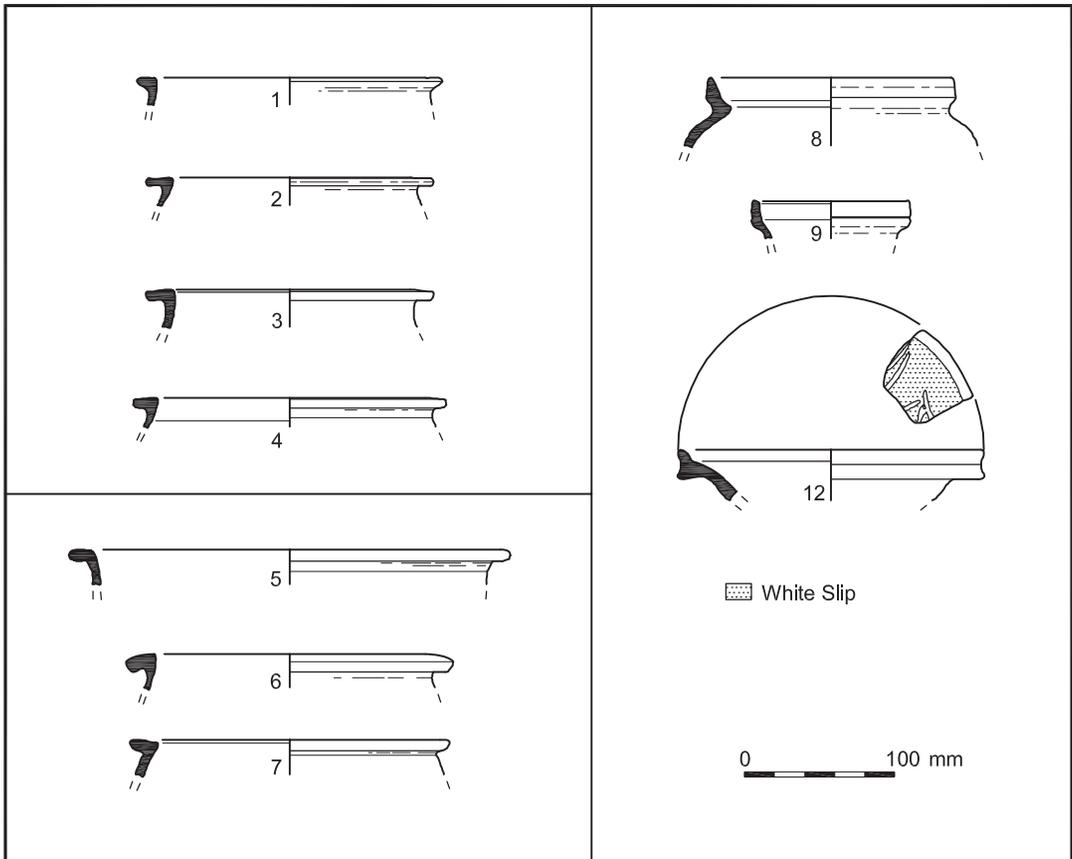


Fig. 7. Pottery.

Exterior sooted. Fabric 3h.

3. Cooking-pot. Mid grey core with dark grey/black surfaces. Fabric 4a.
4. Cooking-pot. Mid grey core with light grey buff surfaces. Exterior sooted. Fabric 4d.

#### Layer/Fill [29]

The assemblage from this context is generally similar to that from pit [18] in that the shell-tempered wares (Fabric 4) dominate. These, as before, are slightly over-represented by sherd count owing to their fragile nature, but tend to be under-represented by weight owing to their relatively lightweight fabric. Sand-tempered wares (Fabric 5) also make up a large proportion of the assemblage by sherd count though most consist of very fragmentary sherds as demonstrated by the much lower percentage when weight is considered. Interestingly, the sand with flint-tempered wares (Fabric 2) are notably less well represented than in pit [18]. The flint-tempered wares are only present in small quantities despite several large sherds being present in Fabric 1c. It is probable that the majority of flint-tempered wares are residual in this

assemblage. A late thirteenth- to late fourteenth-century date is considered probable.

5. Large bowl. Mid grey core, light grey margins. Dark grey/black outer, mid grey inner surfaces. Fabric 4a.
6. Cooking-pot. Mid grey core, dark grey/black surfaces. Fabric 4a.
7. Cooking pot. Light-mid grey throughout. Hard-fired. Fabric 5h.

#### Pit [26], Fills [25], [55] and [57]

These three fills were the only ones to produce pottery from this pit.

Although the assemblage from pit [26] is small, it is of interest in that it contains a number of continental imports that place it within the first half of the sixteenth century. This is particularly useful as it helps to date the local hard-fired earthenware fabrics and give an insight into the make-up of supply to the town at this time. Having said this, the presence of at least three sgraffito decorated slipware vessels in such a small assemblage is somewhat unusual. It may simply reflect

Table 3. Context [29] Pottery quantification (Average sherd size 6.2 g).

Fabric	No. of sherds	%	Weight (g)	%
1b	4	5.4	25	5.4
1c	10	13.5	45	9.8
2a	6	8.1	126	27.4
3a	4	5.4	29	6.3
3b	1	1.4	5	1.1
4a	21	28.4	90	19.6
4b	3	4.1	10	2.2
4d	6	8.1	59	12.8
5b	2	2.7	11	2.4
5d	4	5.4	11	2.4
5e	7	9.5	19	4.1
5f	1	1.4	1	0.2
5g	1	1.4	9	2.0
5h	2	2.7	17	3.7
6b	1	1.4	3	0.7
Totals	74	98.9	460	100.1

the taste of the owner; it does, however, indicate that the household from which this refuse originated is likely to have been fairly wealthy and one able to purchase a high proportion of imported goods. This is emphasized by the presence of fragments from at least three different Raeren mugs, though these are generally more common and are not necessarily a sign of high status.

8. Jar with lid seating. Dull orange with brick-red surfaces. Fabric PM 1a. Context 55.
9. Simple rim from a pitcher. Grey core with dull orange to brick-red surfaces. Context 55.
10. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Bodysherd from a shallow dish. Beauvais sgraffito. Fine white body with thin brown red internal slip (scratched through to white body). Clear internal glaze giving a red-brown background and yellow sgraffito lines. Similar vessels have been noted from Norwich (Jennings 1981, 95, No. 642). Context 25.
11. NOT ILLUSTRATED. Rimsherds from a plate. Beauvais sgraffito. A similar example is known from Norwich (Jennings 1981, 95, No. 643). Context 55.
12. Small Low Countries sgraffito dish with traces of a thumbled tripod foot. Dull brick-red fabric. Exterior slightly reduced, unglazed but with smears of white slip. Internal thick white slip up to the internal edge of the bead rim, scratched through to red body and clear glazed (firing yellow with brown sgraffito decoration). Similar to Hurst, Neal and van Beuningen (1986, 151, No. 229) where the ware is dated between 1480 and 1550. Context 55.

### Conclusion

The assemblage from the site is a small but nonetheless important contribution to our knowledge of the medieval

Table 4. Pit [26] Pottery quantification: [25], [55] and [57] combined (Average sherd size or residual medieval sherds 6.1g; average sherd size of post-medieval sherds 15.8 g).

Fabric	No. of sherds	%	Weight (g)	%
Context 25				
Residual med.	15	16.1	92	7.6
PM1a	5	5.4	45	3.7
PM1b	2	2.2	23	1.9
PM2a	11	11.8	204	16.9
PM2b	1	1.1	32	2.7
Raeren	1	1.1	46	3.8
Beauvais sgr	1	1.1	11	0.9
Context 55				
PM1a	6	6.5	117	9.7
PM1b	1	1.1	7	0.6
PM3b	1	1.1	15	1.2
Raeren	1	1.1	57	4.7
Beauvais sgr.	1	1.1	10	0.8
Low Countries sgr.	1	1.1	38	3.2
Context 57				
Residual med.	12	12.9	72	6.0
PM1a	16	17.2	136	11.3
PM1b	4	4.3	27	2.2
PM1c	3	3.2	33	2.7
PM2a	3	3.2	24	2.0
PM2c	1	1.1	11	0.9
PM3a	4	4.3	103	8.5
Raeren	2	2.2	54	4.5
?Dutch redware	1	1.1	48	4.0
Totals	93	100.3	1205	99.8

and early post-medieval pottery of the town. It offers the first insight into the ceramics of the town as opposed to those from the Abbey and indeed the emphasis of the current assemblage is on the medieval period (89% of the pottery assemblage from the Abbey was post-medieval). While the fabric sequence appears to be similar to that from the Abbey, particularly from the medieval period, larger, less abraded groups will be needed in order to test and refine it. Although the Abbey excavations provided some crucial dating for the fabrics, the degree of residuality, and occasionally intrusiveness, is not always clear, particularly in the absence of larger sealed medieval groups. Residuality hampers the certainty of contemporaneous fabric proportions in the current site's groups. This is emphasized by the presence of a significant quantity of medieval pottery in the early-sixteenth-century group. This material is easily isolated in this instance, but the residual pottery has a wide chronological spread and demonstrates the amount of reworked medieval pottery at the site. Such residuality is much harder to isolate in the medieval groups and further

sealed pit groups will be needed from the town to refine the fabric chronology further.

Despite the difficulties of refining the fabric series, the assemblage gives a good insight into the sources of pottery supply in the town. As would be expected, the majority of the pottery, for both the medieval and early post-medieval periods, is of probable local origin. It is likely that one or more as yet undiscovered kilns supplied the town with much of its ceramics. Despite this, the Battle market obviously attracted ceramics from further afield, including other Sussex products from the Rye area to the east as well as Ringmer to the west. The presence of probable Surrey products shows material moving in from the north. Although never present in large quantities, these wares do demonstrate that the town and market were far from isolated. Although French imports are also rare, they are present in sufficient numbers to strengthen the suggestion that the town had more than just regional contacts when it came to trade. Generally foreign imports in the Weald are absent/very rare, even on high-status sites (Streeten 1983) and their presence within the town at Battle is notable. More assemblages are needed from the town to assess to what extent their presence is to be linked to the status of individual households rather than to the townspeople simply enjoying wider trade contacts as a result of the Abbey's presence. The relatively large numbers of early-/mid-sixteenth-century French, Dutch and German imports in the small assemblage from Pit 26 is very notable. It demonstrates that wide trade contacts continued from the medieval period and that this pit at least relates to a household of some status. More post-medieval groups from other areas of the town will be needed to see if this is a consistent occurrence or not.

#### **CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL** by Richard James

The excavation produced a total of 36.306 kg of ceramic building material (CBM) from 29 contexts, 85% of which was tile. Most of this material was unsuitable for further study. However, four dated contexts produced assemblages large enough to merit further study: [31] medieval soil deposit; [25], [55] and [57] post-medieval pits. These four contexts contained 31.295kg of CBM, representing 86.2% of the total amount recovered.

Seven distinct fabrics were identified macroscopically within the assemblages (fabrics 1–5 were tile fabrics, while fabrics 6–7 were brick fabrics). These fabrics are broadly comparable with the Battle Abbey assemblages (Streeten 1985b), but as those examples were subjected to a far more rigorous study than was possible here, exact parallels have not been established. The percentage of each fabric in relation to the total assemblage follows each description:

Fabric 1 - pinkish-red to reddish-orange, medium-fired, fine sand temper, sparse ironstone (47%)

Fabric 2 - reddish-orange to reddish-purple, hard-fired, fine sand temper, sparse ironstone (31.4%)

Fabric 3 - identical to Fabric 1, but with more prolific amounts of ironstone (1.1%)

Fabric 4 - as Fabric 1, but with pale clay streaks within the main clay matrix (2.4%)

Fabric 5 - reddish-orange, medium-fired, medium sand temper, sparse ironstone (1.7%)

Fabric 6 - reddish-orange, low-fired, fine sand temper, sparse-moderate ironstone (11.3%)

Fabric 7 - reddish-purple, medium-fired, fine sand temper, sparse-moderate ironstone (5.1%)

Most of the tiles recovered were roof tiles, many of which contained peg-holes of both circular and diamond shape. Thickness varied between 10.4 mm and 25.6 mm, with the bulk of the material falling in the range 12–15 mm. No complete tiles survived, although the width dimensions (145–150 mm) could be recovered from a handful of examples. One small fragment of nib-tile was recovered, from a post-medieval context [57]. This is probably residual, as nib-tiles are generally regarded as thirteenth century in date (Streeten 1985b, 96–7). Two pieces of ridge tile were also recovered from contexts 55 and 57, both post-medieval in date. One piece of hip-bonnet tile from [55] suggests at least one hipped gable, probably at the rear of the building.

Five pieces of floor tile were recovered from contexts 31 (medieval), 25 and 55 (both post-medieval). None were *in situ* or intact; four were glazed, each with a separate colour (yellow on a white slip, green, green-brown and dark brown). One had been recut into a polygonal shape from an earlier rectangular original, suggesting re-use. The presence of floor tiles suggests a building of some status on the site.

The brick came from post-medieval contexts. No complete examples survived, with only one measurement possible, a piece from context 25 with a width of 87.5 mm. With such a small sample available, little further interpretation is possible.

The remaining 25 contexts produced a scattering of CBM, mostly small undiagnostic pieces of tile and, to a much lesser extent, brick. One interesting piece of *tegula* was recovered from [15] (the fill of a pond-like feature). The presence of a tile form usually found in Roman contexts is unusual on a site with no apparent Roman activity. It could be a special type of medieval tile, a reused tile of Roman date (perhaps derived from Beauport Park or a similar Roman site) or an intrusive Roman tile brought onto the site at a later date.

#### **THE METALWORK** by Luke Barber

The excavations recovered a mere 32 pieces of metalwork from nine different contexts of medieval, early post-medieval and modern date. All have been listed for archive on pro forma record sheets. The assemblage consists of 21 iron and 11 copper-alloy items. The ironwork is in a poor state of preservation owing to the acidic subsoil. With the exception of a horseshoe fragment from context 59 (dated to the sixteenth century), the only recognizable items consist of general-purpose nails. The earliest copper-alloy item consists of a well-preserved tailor's thimble (sheet metal sewing ring) with crude indentations from context 300 (height 13 mm, diameter 13–16 mm). Such types are common in medieval deposits of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (Egan 1998, no. 820). The remains of a further thimble, with domed top, were also recovered from context 25 (dated to the sixteenth century). The condition of this is extremely poor suggesting the burial environment to have been unusually acidic, perhaps due to the presence of cess material.

**THE METALLURGICAL REMAINS** by Luke Barber

The excavations at the site produced a relatively small quantity of metalworking slag: 163 pieces, weighing c. 10.5 kg from 30 different contexts. All material has been quantified on metallurgical remains record forms which are housed with the archive.

The material is virtually exclusively from the smelting of iron. Only a single piece of slag from context 300 may relate to smithing, though the piece is not diagnostic and could equally relate to smelting. The earliest contexts containing slag date from the mid-twelfth century though quantities are always low, with a combined total of only 473 g. Most of the slag was found within deposits dated to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries containing a total just over 8 kg of slag. Only six small assemblages, totalling just over 1.5 kg date from the mid-fifteenth century onwards, of which most relate to the sixteenth century. It is likely that the slag within these contexts is residual.

Although Battle is situated in the heart of the Wealden iron industry, the size of the current assemblage of slag demonstrates that ironworking was not occurring at the site itself but had probably derived from nearby smelting sites in, or close to, the town. The material may have been brought to the site to help create yard and track surfaces originally but had been subsequently dispersed.

**THE LEATHER** by Luke Barber

Two pieces of leather, together forming the sole of a single shoe, were recovered from pit [147] in trench E. The sole, which appears to be from a right-footed shoe, has a narrow heel and very wide 'club-like' toe typical of the Tudor period. Similar examples have been recovered from the Mary Rose (Rule 1982, 196).

**THE MARINE MOLLUSCS** by Luke Barber

Some 51 pieces of shell, weighing just under 1 kg, were recovered from 16 different contexts. The material is fully listed for archive and the assemblage is summarized in Table 1. Generally the shell is in poor condition.

Table 5. Marine molluscs.

Period	No. of contexts	Oysters (upper/lower valve frags) minimum no. individuals	Other species
C13th–14th	11	(11/16) 17	Immature whelk: 1
C16th	4	(7/13) 11	-
C18th	1	(0/3) 1	

Although the assemblage is small, it clearly demonstrates that coastal resources were making their way well inland during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The material from the eighteenth-century context may be residual.

**THE GLASS** by Luke Barber

The excavations recovered 22 pieces of glass, weighing 97 g, from 10 different contexts. The material has been fully listed on Glass Record Sheets in the archive. Much of the

material is intrusive into medieval contexts though a few pieces are contemporary with the deposits they were found in. The latter consists of beaker fragments in soda glass from contexts 43 and 55 (1g each), and of four clear window and four dark green wine bottle fragments of eighteenth-century date from context 59.

**THE GEOLOGICAL MATERIAL** by Luke Barber

The excavations produced a small assemblage of stone: 19 pieces, weighing just over 6 kg from 12 different contexts. Of this total 11 pieces are from medieval contexts (spanning the twelfth to fourteenth centuries), six are from post-medieval contexts (sixteenth century), and two are from undated contexts. Although small, the assemblage is diverse, with 13 different stone types being present. All are fully listed on Geological Material Record Forms which are housed with the archive.

The stone from medieval contexts is dominated by local fine sandstones and clay ironstones of the Wealden Series (the latter probably being derived from the Ashdown Beds). However, the single most common type is a shelly limestone (four pieces weighing just over 3 kg). This appears in twelfth-century contexts on site, though is present in later medieval, and indeed post-medieval, deposits. The source of this stone is likely to be one of the inliers of the Purbeck Beds which outcrop at Brightling and Mountfield and which have been extensively quarried for lime-burning and building stone in the area. As such, virtually all the stone in medieval contexts is from the immediate locality. The two exceptions to this consist of a small (2 g) piece of granite (Layer 300) and a fragment from a whetstone in Norwegian Ragstone (from context 15). These whetstones were common in the medieval period and similar examples have been found in Hastings (Barber 1993) and at The Pilgrims Rest site in Battle (James, in prep.).

The sixteenth-century stone consists of sandy limestones and hard sandstones. All are again of probable Wealden/ local origin. The shelly limestone in context 55 may be residual medieval material. Only one worked piece of stone was recovered from a post-medieval context: [25] - an incomplete small, flat, tapering whetstone (dimensions 83 mm+ long; 6 mm thick; 18 mm wide, increasing to 27 mm+ wide) in a hard, mid grey siltstone.

**THE ANIMAL BONE** by Lucy Sibun**Introduction**

The medieval and post-medieval bone assemblage consisted of 466 fragments, weighing 7092 g. The condition of the bone varied greatly but there were very few complete bones, a large percentage being highly fragmented. The assemblage was collected by hand excavation and flotation.

It was, however, possible to identify 85% of the assemblage. The following species were noted: cattle (*Bos taurus*); sheep/goat (*Ovicaprid*); pig (*Sus scrofa*); horse (*Equus caballus*); red deer (*Cervus elaphus*); dog (*Canis familiaris*); small mammal; domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*); fish.

The animal bone records form part of the site archive. Wherever possible bone was identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Age estimations were made when the fragment permitted and measurements were taken where possible. A summary is presented here; detailed information can be found in the site archive.

The assemblage has been divided into two main

occupation phases, twelfth-fourteenth century and fifteenth-sixteenth century. The table below is a quantification of bone by phase and species.

Table 6. Faunal remains.

Species	12th–14th century		15th–16th century	
	% of assemblage	Frag. total	% of assemblage	Frag. total
Cattle	53.7	145	55.2	69
Sheep/Goat	26.3	71	20	25
Pig	14.1	38	9.6	12
Horse	1.5	4	4.8	6
Red deer	0.4	1	-	
Dog	0.4	1	-	
Small mammal	1.1	3	-	
Domestic fowl	0.7	2	0.8	1
Fish	1.8	5	9.6	12
	Total	270		125

### Twelfth to fourteenth century

A total of 270 identifiable bone fragments date to this phase of occupation. These were recovered from a total of 13 contexts including pit and ditch fills. However, the largest groups were recovered from gully [7] and soil layer [31], containing 74 and 53 fragments respectively. Cattle comprise over 50% of the assemblage but sheep (26.3%) and pig (14.1%) are also significant. The other species identified; horse, deer, dog, small mammal, domestic fowl and fish represented by less than five fragments each.

All parts of the skeleton from the meat-producing species are present and butchery marks associated with skinning and jointing the animals can be seen on these species. A total of 15 juvenile fragments were identified from cattle, sheep and pig.

### Fifteenth to Sixteenth century

This phase is represented by a small assemblage. Four contexts (pit fills [25], [57], [146] and barrel fill [55]) produced 125 identifiable bone fragments. Cattle are again the predominant species forming 55% of the assemblage, with sheep forming 20% and pig 9.6%. Horse, domestic fowl and fish are also present, but in small quantities.

The meat-producing species are represented by all parts of the skeleton. Evidence of butchery (including cuts to long-bone shafts and split vertebral bodies) can be seen on fragments identified as cattle and sheep. The only juvenile fragments noted belong to cattle.

### Discussion

From the twelfth- to the sixteenth-century occupation, the relative percentages of species present remains largely unaltered with cattle predominant. Unfortunately, owing to the relatively small size and fragmentary nature of the assemblage, it is impossible to draw many conclusions regarding the age or sex ratios of any herd.

It is interesting to note the difference in proportions of

species represented here and of those recovered during the excavations at Battle Abbey (Locker 1985, 183-189). Pigs seem to be the best-represented species at the Abbey (29% of the assemblage) although cattle and sheep are significant comprising 21% and 18% respectively (Locker, 1985, 183). Cattle form over 50% of assemblage recovered during the recent excavations with pig being the least well-represented of the three main species. There does not seem to be any obvious reason for this discrepancy but perhaps it is a reflection of social differences that may have existed between inhabitants of the Abbey and the town.

### THE PLANT REMAINS by Pat Hinton

#### Methods

Environmental samples were taken from ten contexts and processed by flotation. Flots were retained on 500-micron sieves, while residue was retained on a 1 mm mesh. The flots were rapidly scanned using a binocular microscope (×20) in order to assess their content and nine selected for further analysis. The residues were sorted by eye to extract bone shell, artefacts and organic material. The plant remains from six contexts are listed in the table under common habitats but these are not necessarily exclusive. Totals were estimated for some seeds which occurred in larger numbers. The term *seeds* is used loosely to include all plant parts e.g. caryopses, achenes etc.

#### Results

All samples contained charcoal, in varying amounts. Three ([13], [31] and [146]) included only small amounts of charred seeds, mainly cereals, but the most valuable results came from the waterlogged conditions in ditch [61]. In two contexts ([69] and [69A]) the anaerobic conditions permitted, in addition to charred cereals, the survival of a larger number of uncharred seeds.

#### Contexts [13] (Pit 48) and (Layer 31)

Among the few poorly preserved charred cereals two grains of oats (*Avena* sp.) were identifiable in [13] and two grains of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) in [31], the only certainly identified barley from the site. This context also included a single fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*).

#### Contexts [69], [69A] and [69B] (Ditch [61])

There are slightly more charred cereals from these contexts, although somewhat degraded. Rye (*Secale cereale*) is the major cereal and in [69A] there are four grains which might be either rye or wheat (*Triticum* sp.). There is no definitely identified wheat in any of the samples from the site and no possibly useful chaff fragments have survived.

Among the uncharred seeds in two of these three samples are parts of achenes (nutlets) of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). These are almost complete halves from which the enclosed seeds are lost and must represent at least one, or in [69A], two whole nutlets.

The great majority of the uncharred seeds are of wild plants and are valuable as indicating surrounding vegetation.

#### Context 146 (Pit 147)

This sample contained very few cereals but is the only one with charred weed seeds, possibly associated with the cereals.

Table 7. Plant remains.

Feature Probable date range		Pit 48 c. 1175–1275	Layer c. 1275–1400	Ditch 61 c. 13th cent.			Pit 147 c. 1475–1550
Context		[13]	[31]	[69]	[69A]	[69B]	[146]
Sample volume (litres)		10	10	1.5	8	5	10
Preservation: C = Charred; W = Waterlogged		C	C	W	W	W	W
<b>Cultivated plants</b>							
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. - caryopses	rye			7 <sup>c</sup>	7 <sup>c</sup>	6 <sup>c</sup>	
<i>Secale/Triticum</i> sp. - caryopses	rye or wheat				4 <sup>c</sup>		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. - caryopses	hulled barley		2				
<i>Avena</i> sp. - caryopses	oats	2			5 <sup>c</sup>		1 <sup>c</sup>
Cerealia indet. - fragments	unspecified cereals	2	3	3 <sup>c</sup>	1 <sup>c</sup>	5 <sup>c</sup>	1 <sup>c</sup>
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L. – achene fragments	hemp			2	3		
<b>Arable/Ruderal or grassland plants</b>							
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> L. - pinnule fragments	bracken			1	1		
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	meadow, creeping or bulbous buttercup			10*	20*		
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	common nettle			250*	350*		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	fat hen			16	40		2 <sup>c</sup>
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoot			15	50*		4 <sup>c</sup>
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	orache			7	3		
<i>Stellaria media/neglecta</i>	common or greater stitchwort			1			
<i>Stellaria graminea</i> L.	lesser stitchwort			1	2		
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> L.	corn spurrey			1			
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L. - testa frags.	corn cockle			4			
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> (Baumg)	common mouse-ear			2	5		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> agg.	knotgrass			4	7		
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (L.) Gray	pale persicaria			1	2		
<i>Rumex obtusifollius</i> L. - achene + perianth	broad-leaved dock			5	8		
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i> L. - achene + perianth	wood dock			3	17		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	dock			30*	70*		
cf. <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's purse			1			
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. - siliqua segment	wild radish				1		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i> (L.) Raeusch	tormentil				1		
<i>Geum rivale/urbanum</i> - achene frags.	water or wood avens			1	3		
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> L.	parsley-piert			1	1		
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.	fool's parsley				1		
Apiaceae indet. - mericarp frags.	carrot family			1	3		
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	forget-me-not				1		
<i>Stachys</i> cf. <i>sylvatica</i>	hedge woundwort				1		

Table 7. (cont.)

Feature Probable date range		Pit 48 c. 1175–1275	Layer c. 1275–1400	Ditch 61 c. 13th cent.			Pit 147 c. 1475–1550
Context		[13]	[31]	[69]	[69A]	[69B]	[146]
Sample volume (litres)		10	10	1.5	8	5	10
Preservation: C = Charred; W = Waterlogged		C	C	W	W	W	W
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.	nipplewort			1	3		
<i>Leontodon</i> cf. <i>autumnalis</i>	autumn hawkbit			1	1		
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	smooth sow-thistle			2	2		
<i>Sonchus asper</i> L.	prickly sow-thistle			1			
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	stinking mayweed			14	9		
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> L.	corn marigold			5			
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	brome grass				2 <sup>c</sup>		
Poaceae indet.	grasses			2	3		
<b>Hedgerow</b>							
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. - nut shell frags.	hazel		1	1			
<i>Rosa</i> sp. - thorn	rose			1			
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	bramble/blackberry			30*	100*		4
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	elder			3	2		2
<i>Viburnum lantana</i> L.	wayfaring tree			1			
<b>Damp places</b>							
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> (L.) Spach	water-pepper			1	1		
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	hemlock			2	3		
<i>Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis</i>	spike rush			3	2		
<i>Carex ovalis</i> Gooden	oval sedge			2	3		
<i>C.</i> cf. <i>flacca</i>	glaucous sedge			1	3		
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedge			5	6		
<i>Musci</i> spp. - stem frags.	mosses			2	3		
<b>Wet places</b>							
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	water plantain			1			
<i>Ephippia</i>	water-flea egg cases			20*	10*		

**Key:** <sup>c</sup> = charred when in waterlogged deposit. \* = estimated

### Discussion

The charred cereals and seeds probably derive from burnt rubbish with possible origin in cereal processing, storage, domestic, or since this is a town site, commercial usage. The only charred weed seeds, fat hen (*Chenopodium* spp.), occur so widely that they provide no information about where the cereals may have been grown. Rye and oats are undemanding and are tolerant of poor soils and they may have been grown as separate or combined crops (maslin). Their many uses would have included bread- and pottage-making, brewing or fodder for draught animals. It is disappointing that only a few charred cereals were found in other deposits and comparisons cannot be made.

Hemp, probably grown for its fibre, best from the stems of the male plant, prefers moist alluvial soil. The seeds from the female plant are oil-rich and have been used as cattle feed; possibly the source of the fragments in the ditch deposits. Alternatively, the remains may represent 'stray' plants grown from bird-distributed seed.

The local environment is illustrated by the uncharred wild plant seeds. Moderately acidic sandy soils such as would be present on higher ridges of the Weald are suggested by corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*) and bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). Heavier clay soils are indicated by stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and damper areas by mosses, water-pepper (*Persicaria hydropiper*), hemlock (*Conium*

*maculatum*), spike rush (*Eleocharis* spp.) and various sedges (*Carex* spp.). Evidence of standing water is provided by the seeds of water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*) and the egg cases of water fleas. Hedgerows or wood margins are suggested by hazel and the fruits of blackberries (*Rubus* spp.),

elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*). The majority of the wild plant seeds however would be from disturbed areas and grassland and the whole assemblage suggests a landscape with areas of poor soils and damper hedged and ditched fields.

## DISCUSSION

Surprisingly little archaeological work has been undertaken in Battle, outside of the Abbey Precincts. Much of the fieldwork that has taken place has been small-scale in nature, usually consisting of limited watching briefs. The excavations at the Jenner and Simpson Mill site are of importance therefore, owing to the scale of the works. In addition to this, the pottery assemblage, although limited in scale, contained a significant proportion of medieval material, in contrast to the largely post-medieval assemblage recovered from the Abbey. However, the excavated features have suffered a great deal of truncation and the evidence recovered from the site was partial and difficult to interpret.

### THE LOCATION OF THE MARKET PLACE

The historical evidence indicates that the area around the junction of High Street and Mount Street was utilised as the main market place of the town, established a good distance from the Abbey to allow the monks to exploit the material benefits of trade whilst remaining suitably distant from the noise and squalor. The market place, together with the parish church, often formed the focus around which medieval towns developed. However, while the historical importance of markets is well-documented, they have tended to be neglected by archaeology. This may be due to the fact that many market places remain in use as thoroughfares, but it is also the case that they are not easily examined archaeologically, consisting largely of open spaces devoid of structures (Schofield & Vince 2003, 59), although in the case of Battle it is known from the documentary record that a courthouse existed within, or adjacent to, the market place. What is not known with any confidence is exactly how far the market place extended. The 1858 Tithe map shows the High Street occupied by a regular series of long narrow tenement plots extending as far north as no. 54 High Street (Fig. 2), with a far more irregular plot layout beyond and into Mount Street. If this reflects the boundary of the market place, then the bulk of the excavation site would have fallen within it, apart from a strip along

the southern edge of trenches A and B, which would have occupied the plot behind no. 54. Unfortunately, the extensive modern truncation of the site resulted in a far less informative investigation than might have been hoped.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE

The historical development of Battle would suggest that the market place was a Norman creation, with no Saxon precursor. This is borne out by the excavated evidence, where no features or artefacts of clearly Saxon date were found, although some of the pottery appears to have been of Saxo-Norman date. The earliest features on the site are of no great help in elucidating the early history of the site. The L-shaped gully in trench A may be the remains of a drainage gully, perhaps delineating the site of a holding pen for stock.

The bulk of the excavated evidence concerns the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when the town was at its economic zenith. The northern end of the town witnessed an expansion as the suburb of Mountjoy developed along the Whatlington road. It is presumably this increase in population at the northern end of the town that prompted the construction of the building found in trench D. Stratigraphic evidence suggests that the building was constructed at some point in the early fourteenth century. The remains are far too fragmentary to provide much detail regarding its function or form, although the absence of any extensive rubble in the vicinity might suggest that it was largely timber-framed on stone footings. The documentary evidence indicates a possible interpretation as the courthouse, an administrative building. A number of similar structures are known elsewhere in the country, which tend to consist of first-floor halls and chambers set above an open, or partially open, ground floor used for storage. Historical evidence indicated that the building was demolished in the early seventeenth century, and this is consistent with the archaeological evidence. A second building was located in trench E, although this is impossible to interpret given the limited trench available. However, the fragmentary traces suggest that what is now an alleyway was

once occupied by a house fronting onto the High Street (no. 53).

The remainder of the medieval and post-medieval features are mainly a collection of isolated pits and similar features of no particularly obvious significance. However, two large features containing water-lain silts are of potentially greater interest. These seem to have been ponds, perhaps for the watering of stock on market days. The eastern limit of the site is marked by a large ditch. This is probably the original eastern boundary of the town.

The market is known to have declined in later years, becoming largely built over by the 1470s. The evidence for late medieval and post-medieval use of the site is not extensive, and the archaeological results throw little light on this period.

### ECONOMY

The artefactual material from the site was not extensive, and it would be unwise to extrapolate too far from the results. Nevertheless, some interesting points can be made regarding the economy of medieval and early post-medieval Battle.

The medieval pottery is largely of local origin, with examples from Ringmer, Rye and Winchelsea represented. Imported wares from the Continent are very scarce, with only eight sherds of French origin, which was also the case in the Battle Abbey assemblage (Streeten 1985a, 122). The implication of this is that foreign trade was not a major factor in Battle, although the presence of two whetstones of Norwegian origin from the town indicates that some foreign goods were valued over local alternatives. In addition, the presence of shellfish and fish bones indicates links with the coastal ports, although this may perhaps be weighted due to religious dietary requirements. The general trend of the artefactual evidence indicates that Battle was dependent on local suppliers, perhaps reflecting the control maintained by the Abbey.

Streeten noted that the late fifteenth century

saw the replacement of the declining weekly market by permanent shops supplying a wider range of goods (Streeten 1985a, 126). This is supported by the post-Dissolution pottery finds from the Jenner and Simpson Mill site, which include a wider range of continental imports, although the assemblages are too small to allow much analysis. They do indicate, however, a wealthy household with a cosmopolitan taste in keeping with the widening horizons that were characteristic of the age. However, the pottery tails off in the second half of the sixteenth century, with later material relating to eighteenth- to nineteenth-century rubbish disposal. This perhaps reflects the town's gradual change in status from an important settlement associated with a powerful monastic house to a less prominent market town.

### CONCLUSIONS

The excavations at the Jenner and Simpson Mill site provided an opportunity to excavate a relatively large area within the historic core of the town. However, extensive modern disturbance relating to former industrial use of the site had destroyed or severely truncated many of the stratified archaeological deposits which existed on the site. Nevertheless, fragmentary remains of a stone building tentatively identified as the courthouse contribute to the known urban morphology of medieval Battle. The artefactual material was not extensive, but provides an important addition to the range of material already recovered from the town, and also served to support some of the ideas put forward for the development of the town in the past by other fieldworkers. The excavation has clearly highlighted the potential that small towns like Battle have for containing stratified and often quite complex, archaeological deposits. It has reinforced the importance of ensuring that all opportunities to carry out archaeological fieldwork in the small towns of Sussex are fully exploited.

**Author:** Richard James, Archaeology South-East, Units 1 & 2, 2 Chapel Place, Portslade, East Sussex, BN41 1DR.

### REFERENCES

**Barber, L.** 1993. The Stone, in D. Rudling, L. Barber & D. Martin, Excavations at the Phoenix Brewery Site, Hastings, 1988, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (hereafter SAC) **131**, 100–101.

**British Geological Survey** 1980. *Hastings & Dungeness, sheet 320/321, Solid and Drift edition, 1:50000*, Southampton.

**Egan, G.** 1998. *The Medieval Household: Medieval Finds from Excavations in London*: 6. London: HMSO.

- 
- Gardiner, M. F.** 1990. An Assessment of Archaeological Deposits at Jenner & Simpson Mill, Battle, East Sussex. Unpublished SEAS Report 1990/20.
- Hare, J. N.** 1985. *Battle Abbey: the Eastern Range and the Excavations of 1978–80*. English Heritage: HBMCE Archaeological Report 2.
- Hurst, J., Neal, D. & van Beuningen, H.** 1986. *Pottery Produced and Traded in North-west Europe 1350–1650*, Rotterdam Papers **6**.
- James, R.**, *in prep.* Excavations at Pilgrim's Rest, Park Lane, Battle, East Sussex.
- Jennings, S.** 1981. Eighteen centuries of pottery in Norwich, *East Anglian Archaeology* **13**.
- Locker, A.** 1985. Animal and plant remains, in Hare 1985.
- Rule, M.** 1982. *The Mary Rose*. (2nd ed.) London: Conway Maritime Press Ltd.
- Schofield, J. & Vince, A.** 2003. *Medieval Towns*. (2nd ed.) London: Continuum.
- Searle, E.** 1974. *Lordship and Community: Battle Abbey and its Banlieu 1066–1538*. Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies.
- Streeten, A. D. F.** 1983. The pottery, in A. Streeten, *Bayham Abbey*. Sussex Archaeological Society Monograph **2**, 91–105.
- — 1985a. The pottery, in Hare 1985.
- — 1985b. Ceramic building material, in Hare 1985.
-

