

# Excavations at Lagham Manor, South Godstone, Surrey (TQ 364 481)

by LESLEY L KETTERINGHAM

## Summary

This report describes five years' work at Lagham Manor between 1973 and 1978 by the Bourne Society Archaeological Group directed by the writer. The object was to discover the original medieval buildings excluding the house itself which almost certainly lies beneath the front lawn of the present house. The owner, the Hon Mrs D C R MacNeile Dixon, gave permission to dig in nearly all the rest of the land enclosed by the moat.

The earthwork, a moat, is a scheduled Ancient Monument and the present 17th century house is a Listed Building Grade II. Permission to excavate was received from the DoE provided that the moat itself was not disturbed. Footings of outbuildings dated 13th–14th century, possibly a bakehouse and brewery, have been discovered, also those of a large barn probably dated to the late 12th or early 13th century. Pottery from all periods since then represents the later development of the site. Owing to the size of the area a limited amount only has been dug. This paper should be regarded as an interim report.

## The Location of the Site (fig 1)

Lagham (OE Lagu- water; ham- house, estate) lies to the east of the A22 about 300m south of South Godstone station on the 70.7m contour. It lies on Weald clay on what was originally marshy land with low sandstone outcrops of the Lower Greensand. It was not built on the slightly higher land, however, but on pure clay only a few feet above the water table. It is surrounded by a large, irregular, heart-shaped moat which serves to drain the land as well as to protect it militarily, which appears to have been the original purpose. The total area enclosed and occupied by the moat is 9 acres (3.6 ha) and it slopes gently from north-east to south-west.

Within the moated area the clay is covered to a depth of about 0.76m by a layer of imported topsoil. The footings of the medieval buildings lie directly on the clay. The topsoil has been intensively cultivated and no levels are discernible above that of the 17th century destruction and rebuilding although brick walls and drains, from later periods, have been observed.

The nearest main road to Lagham was the London to Portslade Roman road across Tilburstow Hill 550m to the west (Ketteringham 1974). The coaching cut, now the A22, was made to skirt the hill, thus avoiding the steep climb, in 1841 (Fairall [c 1936], 34, 52, 74). The present entrance from the A22 dates only from the advent of the railway and all maps until 1850 show a driveway running from the estate directly northward to Leigh Mill and Walkenstead (Old Godstone). This driveway can still be traced across the fields (see also maps by Rocque (1748). Greenwood (1823) and OS 1806, 1809–10 & 1811).

## The Excavation

### THE EARTHWORKS AND MOAT (figs 1b, 2)

The old estate of Lagham lay within a park, the bank and ditch of which is still visible for almost its entire length, in places standing up to 3m high, and is traceable on the OS 6" map. The remains of Lagham Wood are still extant in the north of the enclosure and in AD 1316 the park

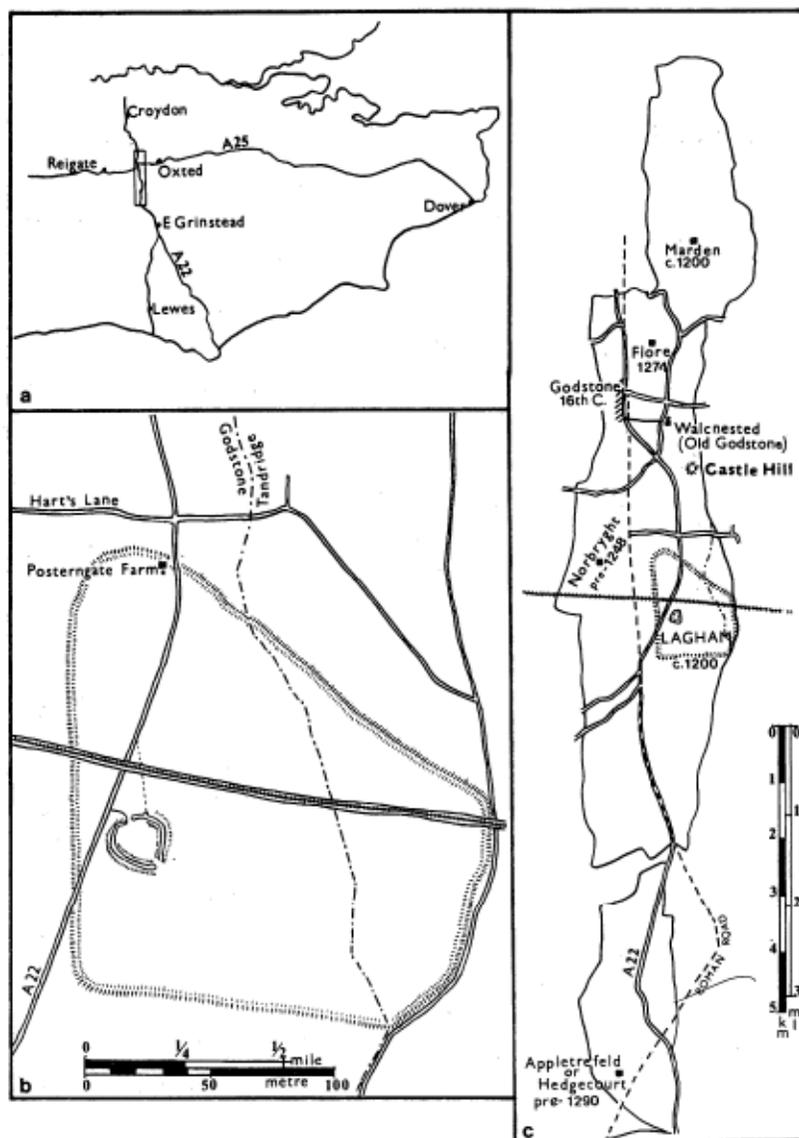


Fig 1. The location of Laghams in South Godstone.

lands measured over 300 acres (121 ha) (Lambert 1929, 106).

Laghams moat is one of the largest surrounding a non-military establishment in south-east England. It has impressive banks and is fed by surface drainage and a very small stream which flows around the south-west corner. As it now appears the width of the water in the north and east channels varies from 10.36m to 18m. It is from 1 to 2m deep over at least another metre of silt. The south channel is now dry but the old water level can be seen on the banks, showing that it was from 15 to 22m wide. The inner bank at the north-west corner has been pushed down into the moat leaving a west channel only 7m wide, but this was probably between 10 and 15m originally. The average width between the outer and inner crests of the north, east and south banks is about 32m and the greatest height of the banks is 4.5m above the silt level in the south channel.

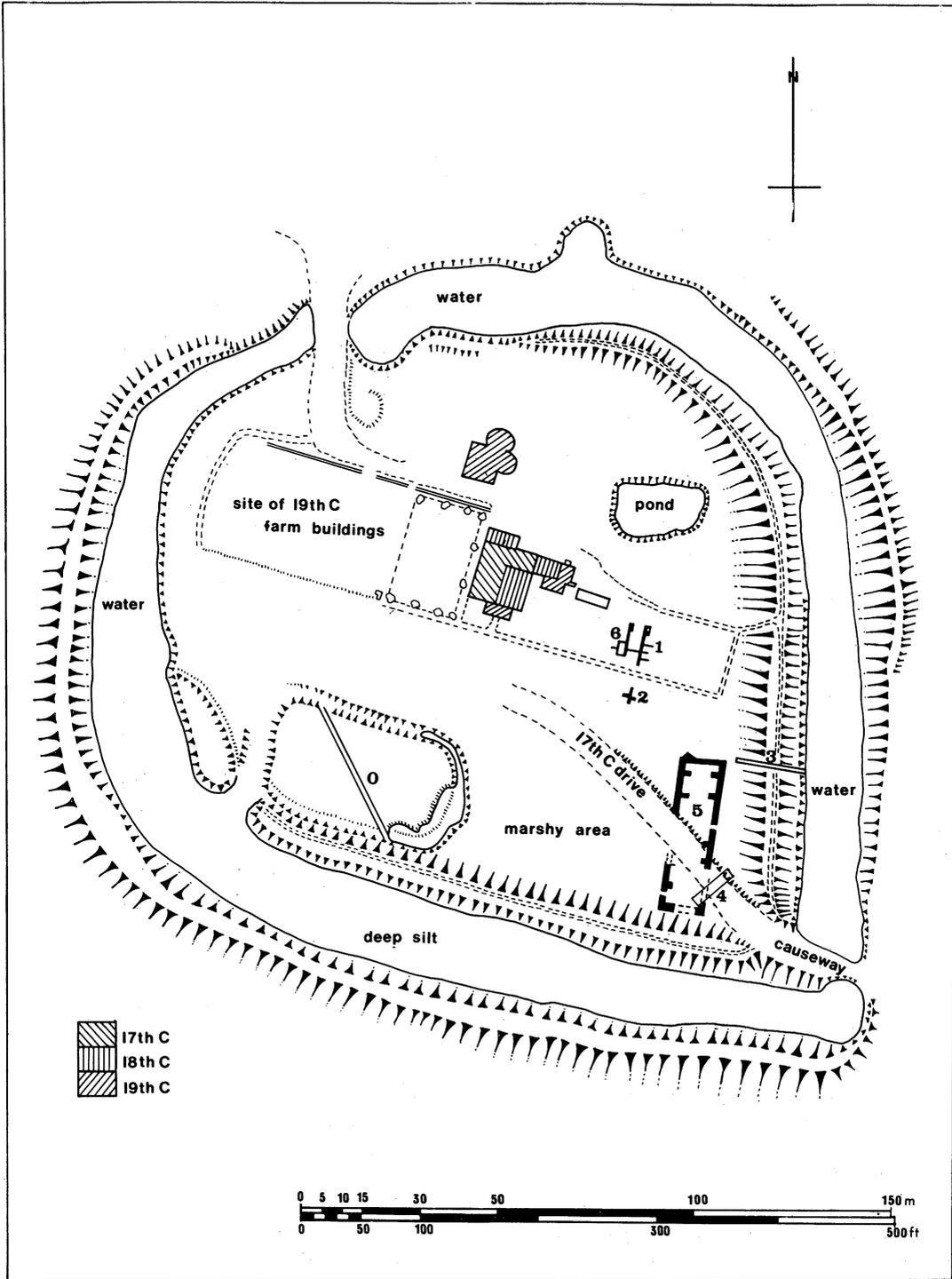


Fig 2. Laghman Manor and the Moats

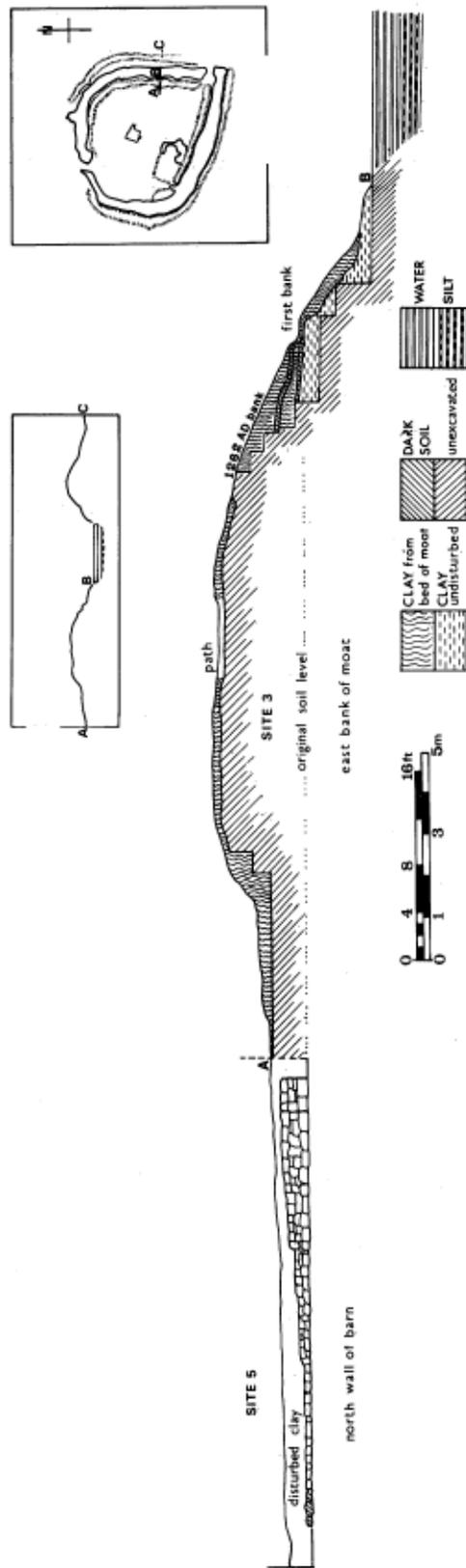


Fig 3. Lagham Manor; Section through the east inner bank of the Moat

A complete survey of the moat and its environs has been carried out, showing that the north, west and east channels were dug out of the clay, but the south channel runs between two built banks, the level of the water in the channel being higher than the surface of the field outside. It is estimated that the outer bank alone would have required approximately 56,000m<sup>3</sup> of clay, while the inner bank required rather less. Probably 100,000m<sup>3</sup> would have had to be dug and transported to complete the south side of the moat in addition to the widening and deepening of the fortification. There is a large pit in the adjoining field which may have been the source of the clay.

During the 17th century a causeway was constructed across the south-east corner of the moat cutting off the water supply to the south channel except from the small stream which entered at the south-west corner. This was apparently sufficient, however, to maintain a shallow depth along the south channel as fishing was carried on in it until the early 20th century and a boathouse existed on the south-west corner. A culvert has now been cut (pers comm Mrs Dixon) through the outer bank and no water enters the south channel, but it is very damp and rushes and other marsh plants grow there especially towards the west end. The present entrance across the moat is over a causeway at the north-west corner, constructed in the 19th century. This is a short distance, perhaps 45 to 50m, from the believed site of the original bridge and gatehouse. A culvert runs beneath the causeway to the west channel to prevent the water in the north-east channel overflowing the causeway.

#### *Examination of the Banks, Site 3 (fig 3)*

Licence to fortify his house at Lagham with a fosse, stockade (*brethachiis*) and a paling was granted to Sir Roger de St John by King Henry III on 5th February, 1262, and for his heirs to keep it so, so long as they were faithful to the king. The word *brethachiis* has been interpreted to mean wooden towers with which the stockade or paling was fortified (Lambert 1929, 79–80).

A trench 2m wide was cut across the top and down the east side of the inner bank of the east channel of the moat in order to find traces of the stockade and to examine the construction of the bank. The top of the bank, which at the point chosen was 11m wide, was examined first. At 0.15m, after the shallow covering of humus was cleared away, there was a hard beaten clay path on which was found a keyhole horseshoe dated to the 17th century. There was no sign of postholes for a stockade, and extension of the trench for 2m on either side along the rim of the bank revealed nothing but hard, knobbly clay. The apparent absence of postholes may mean that the paling was never built.

The trench was then continued down the bank to water level. There was no stone revetment, but this may not have been necessary as the clay is very stable and has obviously moved very little if at all since it was thrown up. At 2.3m from the top a small terrace about 0.76m wide runs along the bank. This was found to correspond with the old soil level inside the bank. About 0.45m above this terrace was a darker horizon which was followed into the bank for 2.5m. This is interpreted as an original low bank of a possible drainage ditch or stream which may have existed before the building of the great moat in 1262. The vertical depth of the bank to water level at this point is 3.9m. This is the only point at which the banks of the moat have been examined.

#### *The ornamental moat site 0 (fig 2)*

In the south-west corner of the site is a small rectangular inner moated area, 48m × 24m internally, surrounded by a shallow ditch about 2m wide which acts as a drainage catchment. Water runs from its south-west corner into the moat through a channel cut through the inner bank about 3m wide, floored with chalk, beneath a later boathouse. A trench 1m wide was cut diagonally across the enclosed area to see whether it is of ancient origin, as has been suggested. No footings of any sort were encountered, but there were many pieces of roof tile and post-medieval pottery in the topsoil. There is nothing to suggest this is anything other than a 17/18th century feature for drainage and ornamental purposes. There is a rockery and water garden along the north and east banks.

## Domestic Outbuildings

SITES 1, 2 and 6

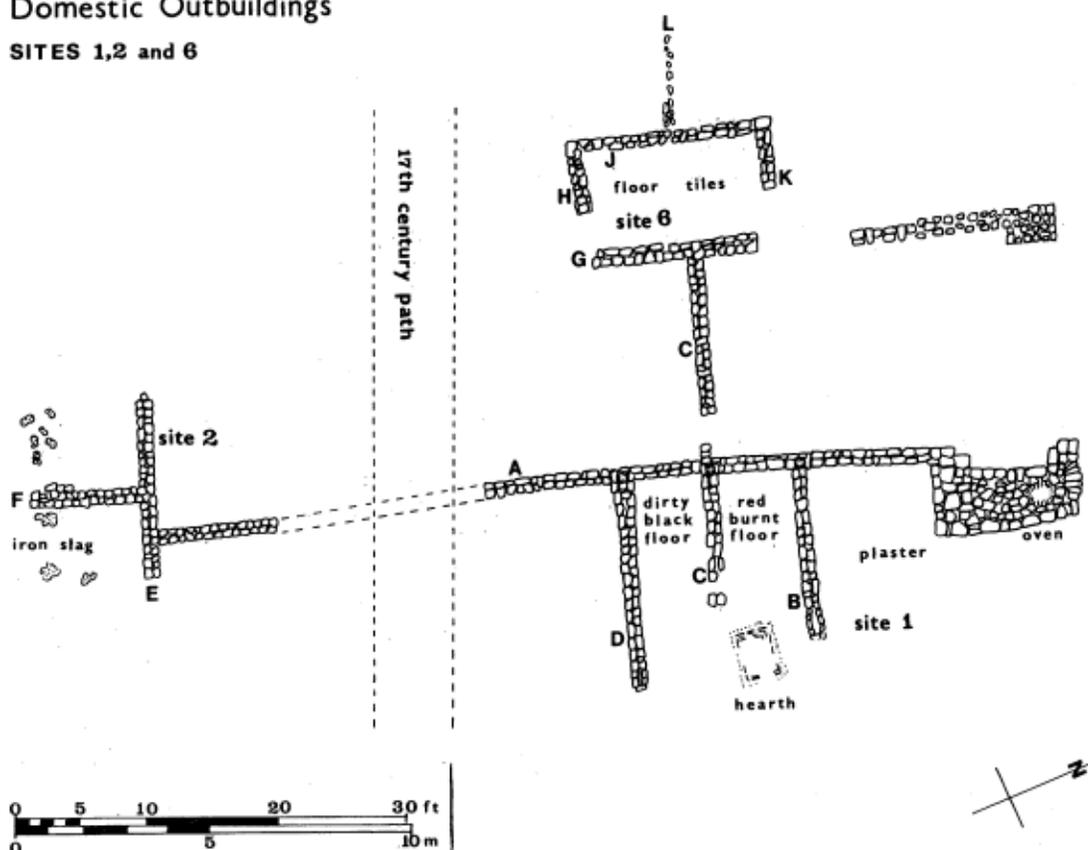


Fig 4. Lagham Manor. The Domestic Outbuildings, Sites 1, 2 and 6

*The south-east causeway site 4 (fig 2)*

It had been believed that the causeway across the south-east corner of the moat was the original medieval entrance (Lambert 1929, 83) and to test this theory a trench was cut through it close to the inner bank. Three levels of metalling were found in the top 22cm; the first contained Victorian sherds, brick and iron cinder, the second 17th and 18th century sherds, a small gold pencil of the type once used for dance programmes and the leather sole of a square-toed shoe. Down the centre of the road ran a double line of worn sandstone blocks apparently to reinforce the surface where horses' hoofs would have worn a channel.

Beneath these three levels the clay had been disturbed and included broken post-medieval pottery and roof tiles. A further 0.7m was removed at the bottom of which was a clay pipe stem. The colour and consistency of the clay then became lighter and more compact and at another 25cm a layer of small, rough sandstone blocks appeared with some broken animal bone and medieval roof tile. The level of the sandstone blocks, 69.3m OD is 1.5m above the present level of the water in the moat on the old soil level and the blocks themselves were all that remained at this point of the east wall, Wall N, of the barn.

The causeway was thus proved to be of post-medieval construction, possibly built when the house was rebuilt in the 17th century, as a means of access to the fields.

## THE DOMESTIC OUTBUILDINGS

*Site 1 (figs 2 & 4)*

As there was no indication of early buildings on the ground surface other than possibly under the slightly raised lawn in the front of the house, a trench 1m wide 14.6m long was cut from east to west through the vegetable garden. The topsoil contained mixed sherds of Victorian and post-medieval pottery with an occasional 13–14th century sherd. At the extreme west end of the trench sandstone footings were found running north. A grid of 12ft (3.6m) squares was laid over the area.

Wall A, 11m long  $\times$  0.35m wide, well built, two courses deep, ended at a platform 2.7m long  $\times$  1.2m wide with a fire pit measuring  $0.6 \times 0.46$ m at the north end. The platform stood about four courses high, 0.46m, and the surface stones were blackened. As the wall did not continue, this feature is thought to have stood in the corner of the building. At a point on Wall A 4.8m south from the end of the platform, similar footings, Wall B, left Wall A at right angles and ran east for 3.3m. The floor between it and the platform was covered with decayed white plaster. At a point on Wall A 1.5m south of Wall B, the footings of Wall C, 2.7m long, ran eastwards. Between Walls B and C the floor was deeply burned red to a depth of 15cm.

South of and parallel to Wall C at a distance of 3.3m was Wall D, 3.9m long. Between Walls C and D the floor was blackened and dirty. Wall D ended with a rectangular posthole  $30 \times 25$ cm. There were similar postholes built into the junctions of Walls B, C and D with Wall A. Although the soil was cleared for a further 1.8m beyond the ends of these walls, no connecting or outside walls were found. At the open end of the compartment between B and C was a much destroyed hearth of vertical roof tiles set on clay,  $1.06 \times 0.68$ m. There was nothing to show that this hearth was responsible for the considerable heat which must have been needed to produce the burnt floor.

The tentative interpretation of this complex of buildings as a bakehouse and brewery rests solely on the evidence that these two functions were often performed in adjacent buildings in medieval times, the yeast from the brewery being needed for the bakery while the warmth from the bakery assisted the sprouting of the barley for brewing (Salzman 1952, 465–552). In this case the dirty floor (not burnt) could have been where the brew was stored and possibly spilt. The entire site was covered with a layer of blackened soil, charcoal flecks and roof tiles, beneath which some 13–14th century sherds were found.

*Site 2*

Wall A continued south beneath the 17th century path and emerged in the orchard, making a total length of 17.6m when it joined Wall E crossing at right angles. Wall E, lying east-west was 3.35m long. At 1.5m from its east end it was joined by another short wall, F, leading south. This small collection of walls again ended in open spaces with no surrounding or connecting walls. There were several large lumps of iron cinder and furnace bottoms which look like the residue from iron smelting, especially towards the south.

This part of the site produced two levels of occupation 11cm apart and was also covered with a thick layer of burning, charcoal flecks and roof tiles. On the top of the footings of Wall E and in the topsoil level with them were the sherds of a fine ?15th century jug of thin, hard fabric carrying an excellent dark green glaze (fig 6:9). At the base of Wall E were sherds of a 13th century jug from the Earlswood kiln, with unusual decoration of double arcading covering the whole of the vessel (fig 6:10).

*Site 6. The Dump of Decorated Floor Tiles. (figs 4 and 7)*

Wall C was found to continue west for 4.5m to join Wall G at right angles. Wall G ran parallel with Wall A, its north end being level with the presumed oven of the bakery, where it formed a short platform  $2 \times 1$ m. No trace of a connecting wall from A to G was found at the north end, but this may not have been its true end as a post-medieval trench had been cut through this area.

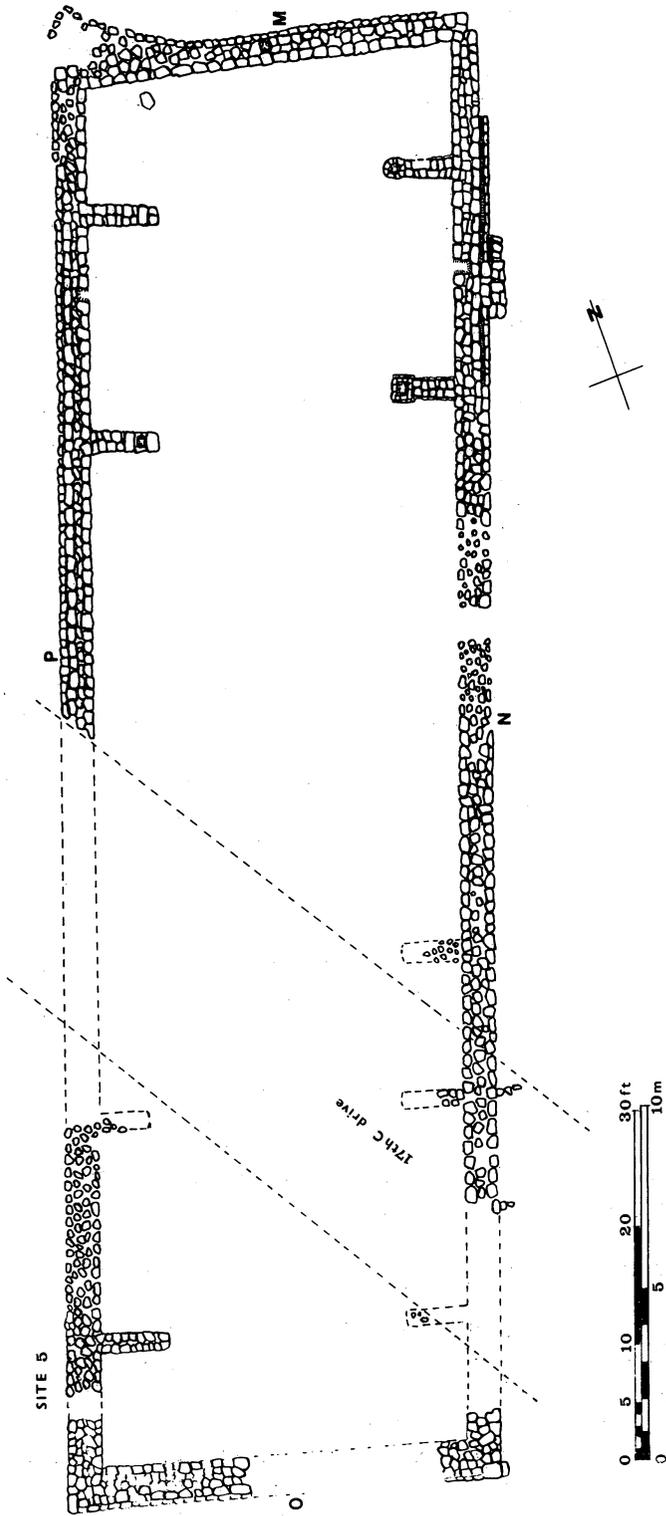


Fig 5. Laghan Manor: The Barn, Site 5

A small room or outbuilding with less substantially built footings measuring  $3.12 \times 1.9\text{m}$ , Walls H, J and K was attached to the west side of Wall G towards its southern end. Beneath the usual layer of roof tiles, but with no layer of burning, a considerable number of broken plain and decorated floor tiles was found in a jumbled heap. The clay floor contained 13–14th century pottery. Fragments of floor tiles have been found in other parts of the garden. The floor to the west of Wall J had been paved with sandstone, possibly as chippings which had decomposed. A nebulous wall, L, continued the line of Wall C westward but petered out after 1.5m.

This complex of walls and buildings covers an area  $19.5\text{m}$  long  $\times$   $12\text{m}$  wide, and the only possible outside wall was Wall G, in which case site 6 was an outshot. Considering the size of this obviously domestic area it produced very little pottery. However, there was sufficient to date the buildings to the 13–14th century and the layer of burning and collapsed roof indicates that it was destroyed by fire, probably in the mid-14th century.

*Site 5. The Barn (fig 5).*

A partial magnetometer survey of the site was carried out by A J Clark, of the DoE, in the hope of finding an iron-working area. Several anomalies were registered but with one exception these have proved to be post-medieval and modern rubbish dumps. One reading near the east bank of the moat was caused by a small spread of iron cinder and charcoal forming a drainage sump of the 19th century lying on irregular lumps of sandstone at a depth of 0.45m. The topsoil, clay and iron cinder were cleared, uncovering the broad, shallow footings of a wall.

The almost complete plan of a barn of early type was revealed measuring  $33.72 \times 8.53\text{m}$  internally, lying north-south close to the east and south banks of the moat. The footings were 0.86m wide except for the south wall, O, which was 1.21m wide, well built of large, roughly squared sandstone blocks set in a trench. The northern end of the building, on slightly higher ground, was in much better preservation than the southern end and all walls, except for Wall O, lay directly on the clay.

The north wall M, stood 0.68m, about 5 courses, high at the east corner but tapered down to one course at the west corner. The interior faces of the north-east corner were particularly well built and smooth, the blocks fitting closely together. The rubble filling was set in clay. At the north-west end the footings fanned out into a triangular shaped platform, 1.82m at its widest point. Mrs J le Patourel suggests that this may be a foundation platform for a ladder leading to an upper opening in the wall; or it may simply be where the stones collapsed when the drainage sump was dug later on. There was a rectangular posthole almost in the centre of Wall M. The two long walls, N and P carried short, stone, low aisle walls of which the two pairs at the north end were well preserved. They were 1.8m long and terminated in rectangular post bases  $35 \times 30\text{cm}$  formed either from one large block of stone or of a depression at the end of the spur surrounded by a stone border. Each spur was 30cm deep, tapering slightly towards the inner end and was flat on the surface. The building was divided into seven bays as follows: counting from the north end 3.35m; 5.48m; space for two of 5.48m but with no aisle wall; 3.35m; 5.48m and 3.35m. The south ends of Walls N and P were built of small irregular lumps of sandstone only one course deep, but they may have been robbed.

It is possible that the entrance was near the centre of Wall P as the footings were absent at this point. The 17th century metalled driveway and ditch crosses the building and has destroyed any footings which may have been there. The footings of Wall N still exist beneath the raised causeway, site 4. The original ground level drops 1.21m from the north-east to the south-west corner of the building which stands on what may always have been wet land. The ground at the south end was raised and roughly floored with stone paving in an attempt to level it and possibly to raise it above the wet ground surface. There was no discernible floor in the rest of the building. The north and east walls, M and N, carried an extra course of large blocks along the tops of the inside edges, narrowing the upper surface 0.55m. This extra course appears to stop after two bays in Wall N and about half way along wall M, but robbing may have taken place.

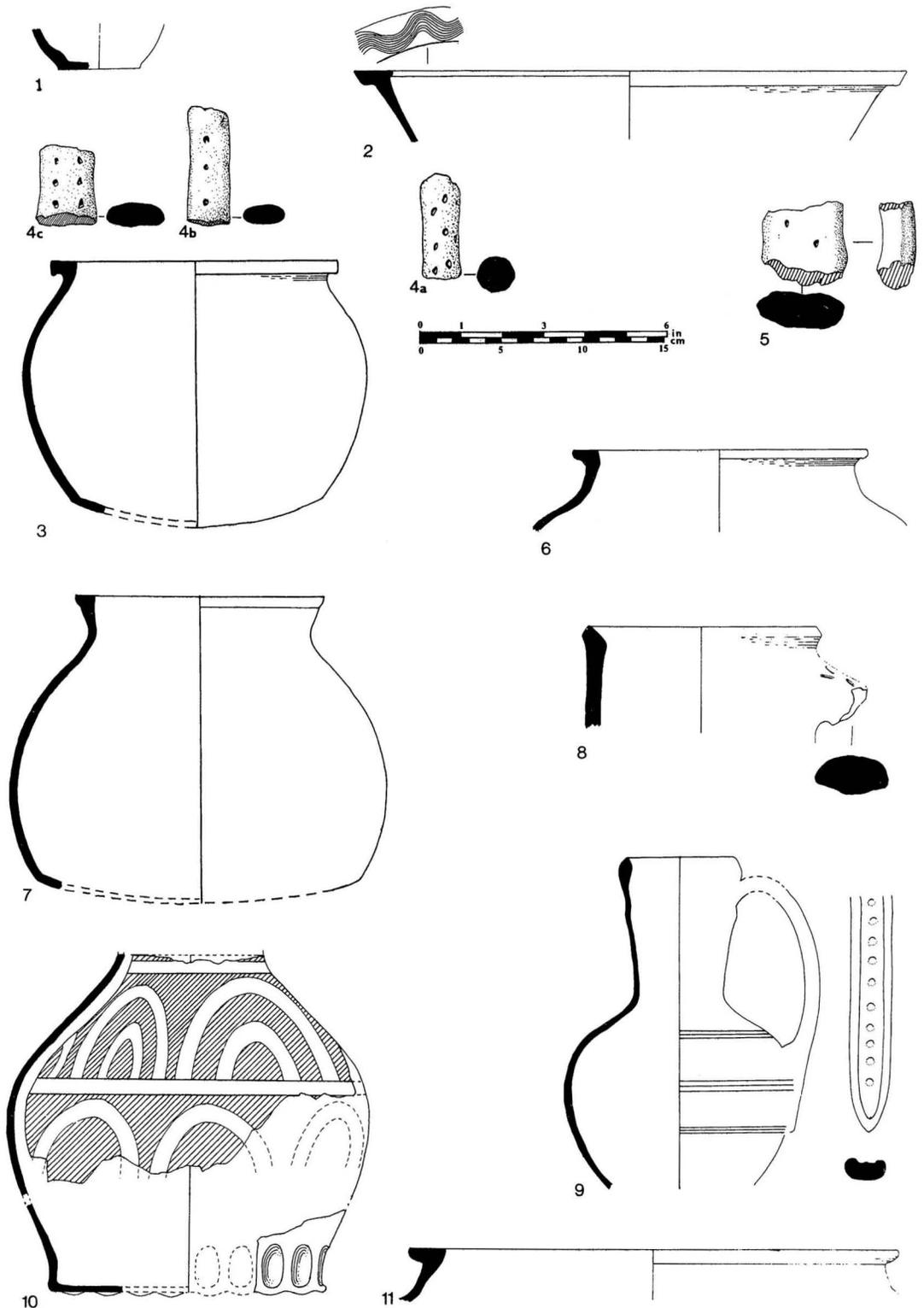


Fig 6. Lagham Manor: The Pottery, Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Tentative reconstruction: the width of the footings suggests that the walls were of clay, but the narrower top courses of walls M and N would point to the use of sleeper beams and a timber frame, at least at the northern end. The two 3.5m bays at each end were probably outshots. The absence of low aisle walls in the centre may have been in order to provide a turning circle within the buildings, though there is no indication as to how the purlins were supported over this 11m length. The roof was probably thatched as there were no roof tiles and there was no porch. The rafters, resting on the purlins and wall plates, would have extended slightly beyond the clay walls in order to protect them from the weather. The few pottery sherds of medieval period found in and on the stonework have been identified by analysis as coming from Earlswood (fig 8b Microfiche 8). They are thin with fine sand temper, pinkish with a grey core and break with a straight fracture. There are two small stabbed handles, oval in section (fig 6:4b & c).

#### DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE DATE

If the barn was constructed at the time when the manor was first mentioned at about the end of the 12th century there would have been no moat enclosing the demesne. The high banks were thrown up c 1262 and the barn was included although the shape of the moat had to be distorted in order to accommodate it. The banks would have trapped the surface water, as they still do, and the lower end of the barn must have become waterlogged and useless for the storage of grain. It may therefore have been abandoned, or perhaps only the southern part was abandoned and the stonework at that end robbed for use elsewhere. It was at the north end that the Earlswood pottery was found embedded in the foundation stones. It has hitherto been thought that pottery from the Earlswood kiln dates to the mid 13th century, but the writer suggests that it is more likely that it can be dated rather earlier (see also Microfiche 6).

*The small finds and plans from the excavation are housed in the East Surrey Museum, 1 Stafford Road, Caterham.*

#### The Finds

##### THE POTTERY TO 1500 by M. Saaler (fig 6)

###### Roman

1. Base of a jar. Smooth orange fabric tempered with mica and grog. Faint traces of colour-coating.  
Sherds of five other Roman vessels were found.

###### Medieval

###### *Limpsfield Ware*

- 2 Rim of a dish. A wide rim undercut inside, decorated with wavy lines. Brownish-grey fabric tempered with medium to fine quartz. There were three other dish rims, but these were undecorated.
- 3 Rim, body sherds and base of a cooking pot in brownish-grey fabric tempered with medium to fine quartz.

###### *Red Wares*

- 4a Rod handle of a jug. Pinkish-red fabric tempered with medium to fine quartz. Decorated with cream slip and greenish-brown glaze. The handle has three rows of irregular stabbing.
- 4b Strap handle of a jug. Pinkish-red fabric tempered with coarse to fine quartz and large pieces of grog. This handle has a single row of stabbed holes. 4c is similar but with a double row of holes. 4b and 4c were found in the stones of the footings of the Barn, site 6.

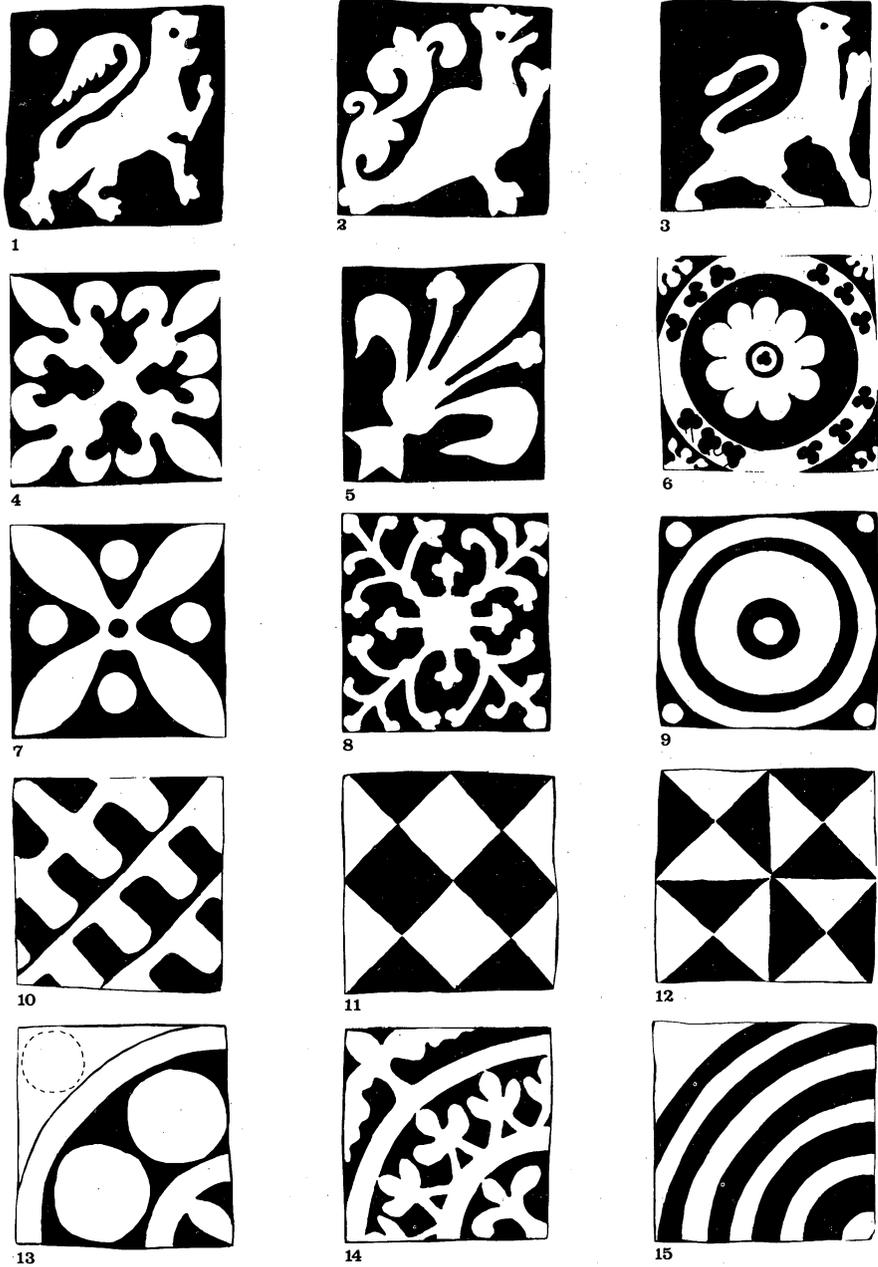


Fig 7. Lagham Manor: The Decorated Floortiles, scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

- 5 Jug handle. Brown fabric tempered with coarse to fine quartz, decorated with cream slip and traces of yellow-green glaze. This handle has a double row of small stabbed holes.
- 6 Rim of a cooking pot. A flat rim, undercut externally in pinkish-brown fabric tempered with coarse to fine quartz.
- 7 Rim and profile of a cooking pot in pinkish-brown fabric tempered with medium to fine quartz.
- 8 Rim and upper strap handle junction of a jug in smooth red fabric tempered with medium to fine quartz, decorated with cream slip and green glaze. This is a product of the Earlswood kiln. There were fragments of about five other similar vessels. (Turner 1974, 47–55).
- 9 Rim, handle and body sherds of a jug, probably imported, in very hard dark reddish-brown fine fabric. It has a mottled green-brown glaze in excellent condition and three sets of cordons on the shoulder, girth and below the girth. The handle has a single line of pellets between a raised rim. The inside of the neck is cream slipped. The source of this vessel has not yet been discovered.
- 10 Rim, base and body sherds of a jug in smooth, red fabric tempered with very fine quartz. Greenish-brown glaze with bands of cream arcading both above and below the girth. An Earlswood product.

#### *Surrey White Wares*

- 11 Rim and fragments of a cooking pot. A wide, flat rim rounded externally in off-white fabric tempered with coarse to fine quartz. The base of one other vessel in a similar fabric was found.

#### **Conclusion**

The presence of Roman pottery is probably due to the proximity of the Roman road which is about half a kilometre to the west. No other traces of Roman occupation were found. The amount of pottery recovered from this site is very meagre considering the length of time it has been occupied. It can only be suggested that the domestic rubbish was thrown into the moat as a matter of course. No pits of the period under discussion were found. The pottery in this paper covers the period from mid-13th to mid-14th centuries, except for no 9, which may be about 100 years later (see Microfiche 6–7).

#### THE PLAIN AND DECORATED FLOOR TILES (fig 7)

Although the tiles found in the dump at site 6 were broken, possibly deliberately as some showed small holes which looked as though they were made by a pick, a sufficient number of sherds was collected to suggest a pavement at least  $2 \times 3.5$  m, ie more than 600 tiles when reconstructed. This must be a conservative estimate as pieces of the tiles are still turning up in other parts of the garden. The tiles were printed, measuring 114mm  $\times$  114mm and varying in thickness from 25mm to 30mm. They include triangular half tiles and quarter tiles showing that at least part of the design was set diamondwise.

The plain tiles were glazed dark green/black or bright yellow. The decorated ones were all white impressed into red, turning pale yellow on reddish brown when glazed. Some showed the apparent carelessness characteristic of the 'Westminster' type (Eames 1980, 207). There are 15 different designs in this assemblage, only one of which (no 8) appears to be identical with an illustration in the above-mentioned publication (design 2478). The other designs are similar but not identical, differing slightly in pattern or size. Mrs Eames comments as follows: '. . . tiles from Laghman Manor are really important as they are on this obviously domestic site (as opposed to ecclesiastical). All the designs are known in this Westminster or 'Westminster Tiler' series . . . except possibly the four-tile circular band. . . At the moment I cannot see this illustrated anywhere. . .'

Westminster type tiles are dated to the 14th century but may be as early as 1290. This poses a question as regards Lagham. The heyday of this house was during the occupancy of Sir Roger de St John (1227–65) and his son John who died in 1316. Sir Roger had fortified his house in 1262 when it was probably at its best, though it is possible his son John had the tiled floor laid. After his death the house and family went into decline and his son and grandson were both selling off their estates elsewhere in England and were in debt. The value of Lagham greatly deteriorated (IPM Ed II AD 1316 and IPM Ed III 1346). It would seem therefore that the tiles were laid before 1316 and were not in position very long as the pottery found with them in the pit is dated only to the 13–14th century. This may account for the fact that they show very little wear. One tile is identical with Eames design 2478, mentioned above. Mrs Eames' tile was found at Dunstable Priory, which was built by the Dominican Friars (Black Friars) in 1259 (Mee 1973, 48). It may be that this particular series is of 13th rather than 14th century date.

### Historical background

The history of Lagham has been written fully by Lambert in (1929). It may be helpful, however, to have a short note on the events and owners of the manor where they augment the archaeology.

The first known mention of Lagham occurs at the end of the 12th century when Odo de Dammartin married Margaret, sister of Richard de Lucy of Walcnested (Old Godstone) and established a house called Laguham. The name was appropriate as the site of the house on Weald clay must have been very damp and, especially in winter, often flooded, as the water table is so close to the surface. De Lucy had split in half the manor of Walcnested, which he held as of the Honour of Boulogne, giving the southern half to Margaret and Dammartin who were known to be living there in 1211 (Flower 1944, 3) and the northern half to Roger de St John with his other sister, Cecily where they founded the manor of Marden (Lambert 1929, 62–3, Meekings & Crook 1983).

The descent of the manors, their confluence, parting and final amalgamation as Godstone is well documented. Lagham appears to have gained in importance with the advent of Roger de St John in 1248 when he acquired the manor from his niece, Alice de Wauton, daughter of Margaret and Odo, joined the north and south moieties and established his seat there. It was probably within a few years that the decorated floor tiles were laid. The house itself was sufficiently embellished to warrant the protection of the great moat 14 years later.

With the death of the St John lord during the Black Death in 1349, the house seems to have accelerated its decline. It was probably about this time that the outhouses were destroyed by fire and that the tiled floor was demolished and buried in the ruins. Nothing was built upon the area afterwards. The later outhouses were probably on the raised ground to the west of the present house where, in the early part of this century, farm buildings stood. Old foundations are said to lie beneath the lawn which is surrounded by blocks of roughly dressed sandstone.

The house itself may not have been demolished until the early 17th century by which time it had passed through many hands. In 1617 Sir William Gardener, High Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, acquired the manor and it may have been he who built the early part of the present house, including the cellar, or perhaps Sir George Luxford, after 1630. The causeway across the south-east corner of the moat was probably constructed at the same time.

No courts are known to have been held at Lagham after 1565, the time of Sir John Harcourt, when the seniority was shifted back to Marden.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer wishes to record thanks to the Hon Mrs D C R MacNeile Dixon who gave every encouragement and facility to the members of the Bourne Society Archaeological Group during

this excavation. Thanks are also due to Mrs Elizabeth Eames for discussions on the floor tiles; to Mrs J le Patourel for her interest in the barn and the site generally; to the late G C Dunning and to the late S E Rigold for consultations; to Michael Russell for his petrological report on the pottery, to Peter Kench who surveyed the site and to Dr A J Clark for the magnetometric survey.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Eames, E, 1980 *A catalogue of medieval tiles*, Brit Mus
- Emery, F V 1962 Moated Settlements in England, *Geography*, 47
- Fairall, H (ed) [c 1936] *Glorious Godstone*
- Flower, C T (ed), 1944 *Introduction to the Curia Regis Rolls, 1199-1230*, Selden Soc, 62, 3
- Hinton, D A, 1977 Rudely made earthen vessels, in D P S Peacock (ed) *Pottery and early commerce. Characterization and trade in Roman and medieval ceramics*
- Hurst, J G, 1961 The kitchen area at Northolt Manor, *Medieval Archaeol*, 5, 216-99
- Hurst, D G, & Hurst, J G, 1967 Excavation of two Moated Sites: Milton, Hampshire, and Ashwell, Hertfordshire, *J Brit Archaeol Assoc*, 3 ser, 30, 48-86
- Ketteringham, L L, 1974 The Roman road, Godstone, *SyAC*, 70, 13-17
- , 1976 Alsted: Excavation of a thirteenth-fourteenth century sub-manor house with its ironworks in Netherne Wood, Merstham, Surrey, *Res Vol SyAS*, 2
- , forthcoming Excavation of an early medieval site at Generals Grove, Godstone
- Lambert, U, 1929 *Godstone*, privately published.
- Mee, A, 1973 *The King's England; Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire*, revised edn
- Meekings, C A F & Crook, D (eds) 1983 *The 1235 Surrey Eyre*, SyRS, 32
- Orton, C, 1982 Pottery evidence for the dating of the revetments, in G & C Milne, *Medieval waterfront development at Trig Lane, London*, London Middlesex Archaeol Soc Special Paper, 5
- Peacock, D P S, 1977 Ceramics in Roman and medieval archaeology, in D P S Peacock (ed) *Pottery and early commerce. Characterisation and trade in Roman and later ceramics*, 21-33
- Percy, K, 1970 Limpsfield: documentary evidence for medieval potters, *SyAC*, 67, 11-12
- Prendergast, M D, 1973 *The coarseware potteries of medieval Limpsfield in Surrey*, privately circulated
- , 1974 Limpsfield medieval coarseware: a descriptive analysis, *SyAC*, 70, 57-77
- Russell, M J, 1983 The excavation of a medieval site at the King and Queen, Caterham, *SyAC*, 74, 123-33
- , forthcoming a The excavation of a multi-period site in Chaldon, 1979-1983
- , forthcoming b The characterisation and analysis of pottery in East Surrey from AD 1200 to 1400
- Salzman, L F, 1952 *Building in England down to 1540*
- Shvetsov, M S, 1955 Concerning some additional aids in studying sedimentary formations, *J Sediment Petrol* 25, 229-34
- Streeten, A D F, 1979 Fabric analysis and distribution, in D J Freke, The excavation of a 16th century pottery kiln at Lower Parrock, Hartfield, East Sussex 1977, *Post-medieval Archaeol*, 13, 79-125
- , 1981 Potters, kilns and markets in medieval Sussex, *Sussex Archaeol Collect*, 118, 105-18
- , 1982 Potters, kilns and markets in medieval Kent, in P E Leach (ed) *The archaeology of King to AD 1500*, Counc Brit Archaeol Res Rep, 48, 87-95
- Turner, D J, 1970 Medieval pottery from Reigate, *SyAC*, 67, 29-36
- , 1973 Medieval pottery from Watendone, Kenley, *SyAC*, 69, 214-18
- , 1974 Medieval pottery kiln at Bushfield Shaw, Earlswood: interim report, *SyAC*, 70, 47-55
- , 1977 Excavation of a moated site at Hookwood, Charlwood, *SyAC*, 71, 57-87
- Williams, D W, 1983 16 Bell Street, Reigate, Excavation of a medieval and post-medieval site, 1974-6. *SyAC*, 74, 47-89