

REPORT ON THE NATURE AND DISPOSITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS
FROM BODIAM CASTLE, EAST SUSSEX

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Introduction and Scope

The following document summarizes the nature and location of artifact finds from a century of archaeological survey and excavation at Bodiam Castle, East Sussex. It is intended as a brief guide and overview to the finds, and also contains suggestions for future avenues of research. Anyone intending to carry out a study of the artifacts from Bodiam should refer to the referenced reports and storage locations for complete lists, detailed contextual and descriptive information about the finds, and to examine the objects.

The grounds at Bodiam Castle, East Sussex are a Scheduled Ancient Monument (1994; No. 24405) within a High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and the castle itself is a Grade 1 Listed Building (1917; List of Buildings DOE, District of Rother, East Sussex) (Figure 1). The artifact collection, however, is not currently registered (Thackray and Bailey 2007:16). Though the number of artifacts collected from Bodiam is small, the collection is of significant potential. Following the National Trust's 2007 Conservation Statement for Bodiam Castle (Thackray and Bailey 2007), the artifact collections should continue to be professionally catalogued, analyzed, conserved, and displayed. Displaying the artifacts alongside a program of analysis and detailed contextual interpretation serves to enhance visitor experience by providing a material context to convey the realities of everyday life in and around a medieval castle, an appreciation of the various ways in which the site has been occupied and used over two millennia, and a sense of the castle's place within an evolving historical context.

Archaeological analysis of the finds collections is also of considerable potential, as a source of information about the castle and those who lived and worked in and around it from prehistory to the present day. In particular, if considered in concert with the results of the 2010-2012 geophysical evaluation of the castle landscape (Barker, et al. 2012) and other recent environmental work (e.g., Burrin and Scaife 1988; James, et al. 2007; Pope, et al. 2009; Priestly-Bell and Pope 2009; Waller, et al. 1988), the finds have the potential to expand and enrich what is known about the history of Bodiam and its landscape, including the importance of the Rother to the functioning of the Roman Empire (Classis Britannica), the economics and practicalities of daily life on a medieval English manor, and the recent history of the site's excavation and use as a popular destination for tourism, recreation, and education.

This document is intended to summarize the location and content of all finds from Bodiam, to provide recommendations for further assessment and analysis of the collection, and to serve as a starting point, inspiration, and guide for the next stage of artifact analysis.

History of Bodiam

The property now owned by the National Trust consists of 27.84 hectares (68.05 acres) to the north and south of the river Rother near Robertsbridge, East Sussex (Thackray and Bailey 2007:4), an area that has been exploited and inhabited by humans from at least ca. 50 BC to the present day (see Appendix 1 for a detailed timeline).

Though some scattered lithic finds at the site date to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, the earliest known human use of the area is related to a pre-Roman cremation burial dated to ca. 50 BC – 50 AD (Johnson, et al. 2000a:26; Thackray and Bailey 2007:5-6; Whistler 1940). A Roman road runs through Dokes Field to the northeast of the castle (Barker, et al. 2012; Cornwell, et al. 2010), and other Romano-British activity consists of a settlement in the Saltings field south of the Rother, a possible harbor, and scattered indications of iron working (Barker, et al. 2012; Johnson, et al. 2000a; Lemmon and Darrell Hill 1966; Puckle 1960). No Saxon use of the area is yet known, though a recently discovered timber dated to the 6th century suggests the possibility of a Saxon presence (Priestly-Bell and Pope 2009).

The Domesday Book (1086 CE) notes the presence of a hall at Bodiam. This date means the manor is unlikely to correspond to the moated site located north of the National Trust property, which is no earlier than the late 13th century (Martin 1990:97-98). The manor may instead have been located on the Court Lodge property. Through a complex chain of descent, the manor and estate eventually came into the possession of Sir Edward Dallingridge through his 1363 marriage to Elizabeth Wardedieu. Dallingridge obtained a license to crenellate on the property in 1385, a grant to hold a market and fair in 1383, and a license to divert the Rother for a mill in 1386 (Johnson, et al. 2000a:29-34). The castle was likely completed by 1388 if not several years earlier.

Following Dallingridge's death in 1395, the property remained in the hands of his children until 1470 when it descended to the Lewknors, Tuftons, Powells, and Websters in succession through various complex chains of inheritance and sale. The partial dismantling of the castle interior has been attributed to Nathaniel Powell ca. 1645, who may have mined the castle for stone to build his own house at Ewhurst Place (Johnson, et al. 2000a:34-39).

John Fuller purchased Bodiam from the Websters in 1829. Fuller's ownership of the castle and estate marks the beginning of modern interest in the castle as a romantic and picturesque ruin. Fuller and his successor, George Cubitt (Lord Ashcombe), carried out some restoration and landscaping work in the castle and its environs. Circa 1864, Ashcombe drained the moat for the first documented time (Holland 2011; Johnson, et al. 2000a:39-44).

The Marquis George Nathaniel Curzon of Kedleston purchased Bodiam in 1918 and sold much of the estate around the castle. Curzon drained the moat again in 1919-1920, carried out additional repair and landscaping work, and performed the first systematic archaeological excavations at Bodiam (Curzon 1926; Johnson, et al. 2000a:44-45).

On Curzon's death in 1925, the property passed to the National Trust, which has since held the castle and its land in trust for the people of Britain and the world. The pillbox was constructed in 1940. In 2006, the Trust purchased the Saltings field to the south of the Rother, incorporating a

portion of the Roman settlement and bringing the National Trust property at Bodiam to its current size and extent (James, et al. 2007; Johnson, et al. 2000a).

Archaeology at Bodiam

The finds from Bodiam have been collected under various circumstances, formal and informal, over the 20th and 21st centuries. Excavations, survey, and collecting can be divided roughly into two phases: those that occurred prior to the 1994 extension of the Scheduled Ancient Monument boundary to include the landscape setting and grounds (Johnson, et al. 2000a:Appendix 4), and those that have occurred in the years since (most of which comprise watching briefs, mitigation activities, and geophysical survey).

The total artifact collection also includes miscellaneous finds made by individuals, including tenants on the Bodiam estate. These objects are largely unprovenanced and are filed with those from Lord Curzon's excavations (Gardiner, et al. 1994:1).

A brief summary of excavations, finds, and locations follows. See Appendix 2 for an even briefer table. Figures 1 and 2 provide a general idea of the locations at which these finds were collected; for more details the reader should refer to the referenced articles and reports.

As the scope of this report did not include visual examination of most finds, it is not known whether they have all been washed and labeled. Of the finds known, it may be presumed that at least those held by Bodiam, those on display at Battle, and those excavated by Archaeology South-East have been professionally processed. That is, a researcher intending to work with the finds should expect to find the majority in good condition to proceed with analysis.

Curzon's 1926 report on his excavation and survey work at Bodiam includes reference to a mortar that was found in the moat while the Websters held the land (1723-1829) (Curzon 1926:95). The mortar appears to be the same one now held at the Royal Artillery Museum. It is probable that other artifacts were collected prior to Curzon's excavations, but no specific record of such early finds is known.

Several pre-Roman cremation burials were found behind the Old Rectory in 1902, dated to between 50 BC and 50 AD (Cornwell, et al. 2010:3-4; Johnson, et al. 2000a:26; Thackray and Bailey 2007:5-6; Whistler 1940). Only one urn survives; it is part of the permanent Bodiam collection.

Lord Curzon's excavations during 1919/1920 led to some of the most varied finds from the site, including several coins; keys, spurs, and other metal objects; assorted pottery; shoes; and numerous other finds dating from the medieval period and later (Curzon 1926:157-159; Myres 1935). The majority of these artifacts are held at the castle, either on display in the visitor's center or in storage in the West Tower.

Several archaeological investigations occurred on the property between 1959 and 1966. Numerous Romano-British finds were collected from the vicinity of the Roman road, mostly to the south of the castle in the Saltings (the field acquired by the Trust in 2006) (anonymous 1959-60; Lemmon and Darrell Hill 1966; Puckle 1960). Additional excavations were carried out south of Court Lodge, exposing some finds of Roman origin as well as some possible structural remains of a medieval date (Darrell Hill 1960-61; Johnson 2002b:26; Lemmon 1960-61; Taylor, et al. 1990:157).

The 2012 geophysical survey of the Viewing Platform showed some pit-like anomalies that may correspond to the location of these excavations (Barker, et al. 2012:54).

A 1966 excavation of the Romano-British site resulted in numerous finds now on display at Battle Museum (Appendix 5), but the details of this excavation are not known, pending additional communication with the curator at Battle; the date on display may have been confused with the date of Lemmon and Darrell Hill's 1966 report on excavations that had occurred some five years earlier. Hastings Museum and Art Gallery also holds a collection of finds from the Roman road that may correspond to some of this work (Walling pers. comm. 12 August 2013). Some finds may also have been filed with Lord Curzon's collection.

The moated site north of the castle was partially excavated in 1964 and 1970 (Martin 1990:89). Finds from this project have been deposited at Hastings Museum (Walling pers. comm. 12 August 2013). However, recent analyses suggest that this site was not associated with Bodiam Manor; rather, the old manor house may have been at Court Lodge (Johnson, et al. 2000a:30, 33).

In 1970, the National Trust contracted with South Eastern Archaeological Services (now Archaeology South-East) to drain the moat and conduct excavation of the bridge and abutments under David Martin's direction (Martin 1973). The project led to detailed publications on the construction of the moat and bridges as well as some finds, which are in storage at the castle. The finds list was scheduled to be published in the early 1970s in *Recolagea Papers* (the Journal of the Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society) (Martin 1973:22), but I have been unable to verify its publication.

Later in the 1970s, Gwen Jones carried out some fieldwalking in the Saltings and collected a small amount of Romano-British and medieval pottery (James, et al. 2007:4). In 1983, Sussex Archaeological Unit (now a part of ASE) performed a survey of the site (Holland 2011:6), and in 1985 Alister Bartless for the Ancient Monuments Laboratory carried out magnetometry and resistivity surveys of the Saltings field, the results of which were inconclusive (James, et al. 2007:4). The disposition of any finds from these activities is unknown, but they may be stored at Bodiam with Curzon's finds, or possibly at Battle Museum.

The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's 1988 topographic survey of the Bodiam landscape did not result in the collection of any artifacts, but the details it revealed about the landscape context of the castle influenced the scheduling of the full property as part of the Ancient Monument in 1994 (Johnson, et al. 2000a:3; Taylor, et al. 1990).

The 1990s and 2000s have seen a series of watching briefs, mitigation projects, survey reports, and geophysical prospection within the property at Bodiam. Most of these have been undertaken by Archaeology South-East (ASE), with the exception of recent geophysical survey carried out by the University of Southampton. Watching briefs in 1995 (Priestly-Bell), 1996 (Speed), 1999 (Johnson), 2002 (Johnson), and 2003 (Johnson) do not appear to have resulted in any finds.

In 1995, representatives from ASE sectioned part of the moat bank in order to describe its stratigraphy prior to alterations to the bank and visitor pathways (Stevens 1999). Limited finds dated from the Mesolithic (a flint core) to the modern (a 1936 penny). Their disposition is unknown, but they may reside at ASE offices, Bodiam Castle, or at Battle Museum.

A 1998 (Barber) watching brief on the installation of a new sewage treatment plant near the car park resulted in a relatively large collection of finds, mostly from the 18th and 19th centuries, but some tile, earthenware, and other artifacts most probably date to the late 15th or 16th century. A single pottery sherd dates to the late 13th century. A box in the West Tower of the castle is labeled “finds from sewage tank construction 1998” which is consistent with this brief (see Appendix 3).

A 2007 (Barber 2007a) watching brief on drainage works recovered some Roman tiles, 14th-15th century pottery and some 17th century debris (Priestly-Bell and Pope 2009). The disposition of these finds is unknown; they may be at ASE offices (likely Portslade), Bodiam, or Battle.

A further 2007 watching brief (Barber 2007b) followed the collapse of a portion of the moat bank and the loss of several trees during a storm. At the same time, the interior of the hall of the castle was partially excavated in advance of laying a new gravel surface to support visitor traffic. Small amounts of pottery, tile, glass, and other finds from the 17th-20th centuries were recovered. As of the writing of the 2007 report they were held at the ASE office in Ditchling, awaiting return to the National Trust at Bodiam. Find may have since been moved to the Portslade offices if they are not at the castle.

In 2009 ASE carried out an evaluation of the Rose Garden (the two lots to the north of the modern tea room) prior to additional drainage and sewage works. Finds ranged from the 13th to the 20th century, including 15th c timbers, leather from the 6th century, and assorted pottery and tiles (Priestly-Bell and Pope 2009:17). There is reference to a prior geophysical survey of the area, possibly carried out by ASE, but no details are provided in the report aside from an attribution to 'Honest 2009' (possibly an internal document). The disposition of finds from the Rose Garden project is unknown; they may still reside at the ASE offices in Portslade, or they may have been remitted to Bodiam or another local museum such as Battle.

A second watching brief in 2009 related to the extension of the car park (Grant, et al. 2009) resulted in a small box of finds, mostly from the 16th-19th centuries. These finds may still reside at the ASE offices in Portslade, “pending submission to a suitable local museum” (Grant, et al. 2009:8).

Some surface finds were collected during an independent geophysical survey of the Roman road through Dokes Field in 2010 by the Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group (Cornwell, et al. 2010). These included Roman iron, a Mesolithic flint, and some 14th century ceramics. The finds were remitted to Casper Johnson for the National Trust (Cornwell, et al. 2010:6), and they were still his possession as of August 2014.

Other work and reports pertaining to the castle include a report on the pill box (Smith 2000), a full survey of the landscape and history of the property (Johnson, et al. 2000a; Johnson, et al. 2000b), an investigation into the date and construction of the portcullis (Martin and Martin 2005), a detailed survey of the land south of the castle (James, et al. 2007), geophysical and topographic survey of the full landscape (Barker, et al. 2010; Barker, et al. 2012), and coring in the vicinity of the moat and castle (Southampton University in 2013, report forthcoming). None of these activities generated finds collections.

Finds Locations

Bodiam Castle. The majority of finds are in storage or on display at Bodiam Castle. See Appendix 3 for a list of artifact boxes known to be stored in the West Tower in 2013. These definitely include the majority of Curzon's finds, finds from the 1970 moat excavation, assorted individual finds from the property and wider landscape, and finds from the 1998 sewage project. Also at the castle are a collection of Roman finds, the pre-Roman urn discovered in 1902, and a large collection of tiles. The castle's collection may also include finds from earlier excavations that have been merged with those of Lord Curzon as well as finds from ASE projects that have been returned to the National Trust and are not still at ASE offices or another museum such as Battle.

Records stored at the castle include a finds catalogue compiled by Gardiner and Barber in 1994, which appears to correspond to the contents of the West Tower at that time (it does not include artifacts on display). The catalogue lists finds from Lord Curzon's excavations, assorted unprovenanced finds from the surrounding landscape, finds from David Martin's 1970 moat excavation, Roman finds discussed by David Rudling, and tiles described by Simon Stevens. Most of the finds listed remain in the Tower, though the skip numbers recorded in the finds report may no longer be accurate. The finds report is accompanied by a handwritten catalogue of the 1970 finds, attributed to the late Guy Barker, a long-term volunteer at Bodiam. It also includes a complete catalogue of tile boxes with numbers, compiled by Simon Stevens, and a handwritten list of photographs, author unknown.

The provenance of the boxed tiles is unclear, though the association with Stevens in the report suggests they may derive at least in part from the sectioning of the moat in 1995. Judging by the labels on the boxes, several boxes of tiles are missing from storage in the west tower (B2, D1, D2, and F) as well as a few individual tiles. See Appendix 3.

Also at the castle, in the care of George Bailey, are four boxes of accession cards and photos. Appendix 4 summarizes their contents. Boxes 1 and 2 document finds that are on display in the museum and visitor's center, including finds such as coins, the effigy from Robertsbridge Abbey, the pre-Roman urn, the lead plumb bob, and other items that are not registered in the 1994 finds report. These boxes seem to have been last updated in 1989. The cards also document drawings, photos, engravings, maps, and other paper archival records stored at the castle. All cards are marked with decimal catalog numbers and some items are marked with codes in the format letter.#, though these do not correspond to the numbers in the finds report. Display numbers in the form BOD/letter/# go up to 180, the first number given to the tiles in the long boxes stored in the west tower and described in the 1994 finds report, suggesting that the finds report starts up where the old database left off. The display case numbers in the photo files refer to display cases that are no longer in use – finds are now in the west tower in boxes that should be labeled with their old case number (Bailey pers. comm. 7 August 2013). However, a visit to the west tower only revealed boxes labeled with case numbers 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, and 14. The majority of the artifacts described in the photo files lack provenance information; most of them likely relate to Curzon's excavations. The photos and cards in boxes 3 and 4 correspond to the handwritten log appended to the finds report, though the photos for Skips 7 and 8 are missing from the box.

Notes in the card catalogue and photo files suggest the contents are duplicated in the computerized database, CATALIST, which is no longer compatible with the computing resources in the Trust office. The National Trust is in the process of developing new database software for

museum collections; Gill Nason and Nathalie Cohen are investigating the best way to transfer these files (Bailey pers. comm. 7 August 2013; Cohen pers. comm. 16 August 2013).

Paper archival material and records stored in the Bodiam archives include copies of medieval and later historical documents about the castle's ownership and administration (originals should be on file at the East Sussex Records Office in Lewes). The archive also includes lithographs, maps, photographs, drawings, paintings, prints, and other papers and artwork related to the castle and its landscape since approximately 1815. In addition, collections of personal papers are stored at the castle, including the notes and documents compiled by long-term volunteer Guy Barker about the castle and its analogues elsewhere in Europe (Bailey pers. comm. 7 August 2013).

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Bodiam Castle

Bodiam, Near Robertsbridge

East Sussex

TN32 5UA

Battle Museum. Battle Museum of Local History holds numerous Romano-British finds from Bodiam, on display in their gallery as of August 2013. These finds date to the excavations that took place in the 1960s (see Appendix 5, Figures 3-10). The assistant head curator, Fred Carver, was in the process of collating a complete catalogue of objects held by the museum as of August 2013, but this work has since been stalled. This work may indicate whether additional Roman or medieval artifacts from Bodiam are in Battle's collections, including possibly some finds from later work by ASE.

Contact:

Fred Carver, assistant head curator

01 424 774 224

<http://battlemuseum.co.uk> (under development as of August 2013)

The Almonry

High Street

Battle

East Sussex

TN33 0EA

Hastings Museum. Hastings Museum and Art Gallery holds a box of finds from the Bodiam Moated Homestead site (likely related to Martin 1990) as well as some finds from the Roman road, possibly related to excavations in the 1960s (e.g. anonymous 1959-60; Lemmon 1960-61; Lemmon and Darrell Hill 1966; Puckle 1960) (Walling pers. comm. 12 August 2013). They may also hold at least one of Mad Jack Fuller's fundraising medallions (Bailey pers. comm. 7 August 2013).

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Firepower, The Royal Artillery Museum. The museum holds a mortar said to have been removed from the moat in the 1820s during the Websters' tenure at Bodiam. It was stored at Battle Abbey until its acquisition by the museum in 1862. The mortar is featured on the museum's website at <http://www.firepower.org.uk/index.php/explore/history-gallery/>. The museum should be contacted in case they have any further specifics about the provenance of the bombard.

Archaeology South-East. ASE probably holds collections from several excavations and watching briefs between 1990-2010, probably at their current offices in Portslade. It is also possible that these finds have already been remitted to the National Trust and are stored somewhere at the castle, either in the West Tower or elsewhere. They might also be at Battle Museum concurrent with ASE's directive to submit finds to "a suitable local museum" (Grant, et al. 2009:8). I attempted to contact Jim Stevenson and Trista Clifford in August of 2013 and received no response to my inquiries.

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Future Work

The finds currently stored at Bodiam Castle, in the West Tower and on display, are in the process of removal to new storage and display facilities in the Northeast Tower in accordance with the National Trust's Conservation Statement for Bodiam Castle (Thackray and Bailey 2007:16). The facilities are on site and the work is expected to be complete by Summer 2014 (Bailey pers. comm. 7 August 2013). The National Trust is also in the process of assessing the state of archaeological

archives and collections across all of their properties (Cohen pers. comm. 16 August 2013). In conjunction with this reorganization and assessment work, the existent finds catalogues should be revised and updated, new film and digital photos taken, and a computerized database developed to replace the now obsolete CATALIST. If possible, the opportunity should be taken to locate and include those finds stored off-site at other museums within the database so that all finds are accessible for analysis and interpretation.

Bodiam has been at the center of a debate over the meaning of castle architecture. The castle and its landscape have been understood either as fundamentally military in nature, or as a declaration and symbol of elite social status, wealth and power (Creighton 2009; Everson 1996; Johnson 2002b; Taylor, et al. 1990). Matthew Johnson has recently suggested that a more nuanced approach to Bodiam should also consider the landscape as a place of work, where people through centuries of time have been engaged in the pedestrian activities of daily life (e.g. Johnson 2013). The finds, which are largely comprised of domestic refuse, provide a glimpse into the minutiae of day-to-day, ordinary encounters with objects. Finds can therefore serve as a fundamentally material way to address the long-term rhythms and cycles of work across the landscape of Bodiam. A perspective that relates everyday tasks to archaeological materials will also provide visitors with a clear analogue to their own experiences, guiding them to build connections across the centuries.

While each individual component of the finds collection is small and limited in scope, taken together they comprise an invaluable resource for developing a narrative of the lives, tasks, and priorities of those who lived in and around Bodiam over the past two millennia. A complete archaeological analysis of the finds would begin with assuring that the finds are securely dated where possible, to provide an estimated timeline of prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval settlement. A spatial distribution of each type and date of find should help to describe how certain areas were used at particular times, keeping in mind that only some small parts of the landscape have been subject to excavation. The majority of recent work has occurred near the car park, the probable location of a harbor and port at many periods of the site's history. Changes and continuities in the materials used and discarded at a river port over time would emphasize the multiphase nature of the site and how its various inhabitants have performed similar tasks on the landscape despite the separation of centuries.

Placing the finds in a broader context of trade will show how medieval Bodiam was connected to the rest of England, Europe, and the world – the pottery and tiles seem to hold particular potential, if they can be sourced stylistically, chemically, or by thin section analysis. Were the tiles produced locally, or imported from a significant distance? Furthermore, if excavation to the southwest of the castle could show a connection between the tiles and the magnetic dipole anomalies seen in the geophysics (Barker, et al. 2012), the scope and nature of on-site production during the castle's construction may be addressed.

Examinations of individual faunal assemblages have so far concluded that each collection is too small to be of interest (e.g. Priestly-Bell and Pope 2009:21), but an examination across all collections might show illuminating trends in butchery marks or presence of certain species at a given time even if minimum counts or significant statistical analysis is not possible. If available, a comparison to the finds collections of another estate of similar size and date, such as Scotney or

Iden, would help to contextualize Bodiam's place within the social world of medieval East Sussex and Kent.

In conjunction with published environmental and landscape reconstructions of the Rother valley and the Bodiam property, as well as the recent geophysical survey and other geoarchaeological work (Barker, et al. 2012; Burrin and Scaife 1988; Pope, et al. 2009; Priestly-Bell and Pope 2009; Waller, et al. 1988), the finds will enrich the existing narrative of environmental and social change. Artifact finds can be placed in conversation with these surveys to build a more complete picture of how the social and environmental landscapes of Bodiam intersect.

The post-medieval finds may suggest the extent of Bodiam's involvement with the Atlantic trade, and can bring to light the experiences of those who worked upon and enjoyed the picturesque landscape in the 19th and early 20th centuries before the National Trust's stewardship began. The excavation, distribution, and organization of the finds over the last hundred years adds a modern component to the biographies of the objects in the collection. The history of the collections tells an interesting story about the changes in archaeological and curatorial practice over the course of the 20th century, both in terms of scientific methodologies and the kinds of artifacts and other evidence that have been deemed interesting and informative enough to keep, store, and display, as well as the kinds of research that have been funded and supported. Bodiam presents a good case study of the changes within the discipline of archaeology in Britain, particularly medieval archaeology, in the context of the changing political climates that have affected the operations of the Trust.

The scheduled status of Bodiam and its landscape means that additional excavations are unlikely to occur in the near future, except for the inevitable watching briefs. Even so, the finds collection as it stands today holds significant potential for the development of a multifaceted research project that would explore medieval economies and practices, changes in the perception of the landscape over time, and the evolution of archaeological and curatorial practices in the 20th century.

Visitors enjoy the experience of interacting with objects from the castle, and a systematic study of the finds would make more of them available for display and perusal. Connecting the finds to the common experiences of daily life, such as cooking, eating, and travelling, creates and enriches a vibrant tapestry of medieval life that will allow visitors to connect to the castle and its landscape at a fundamental human level.

In addition to its own intellectual value and potential to enrich the experiences of visitors to the castle, analysis of the finds will provide guidance for the formulation of the next stage of archaeological research at Bodiam - whatever form that may ultimately take.

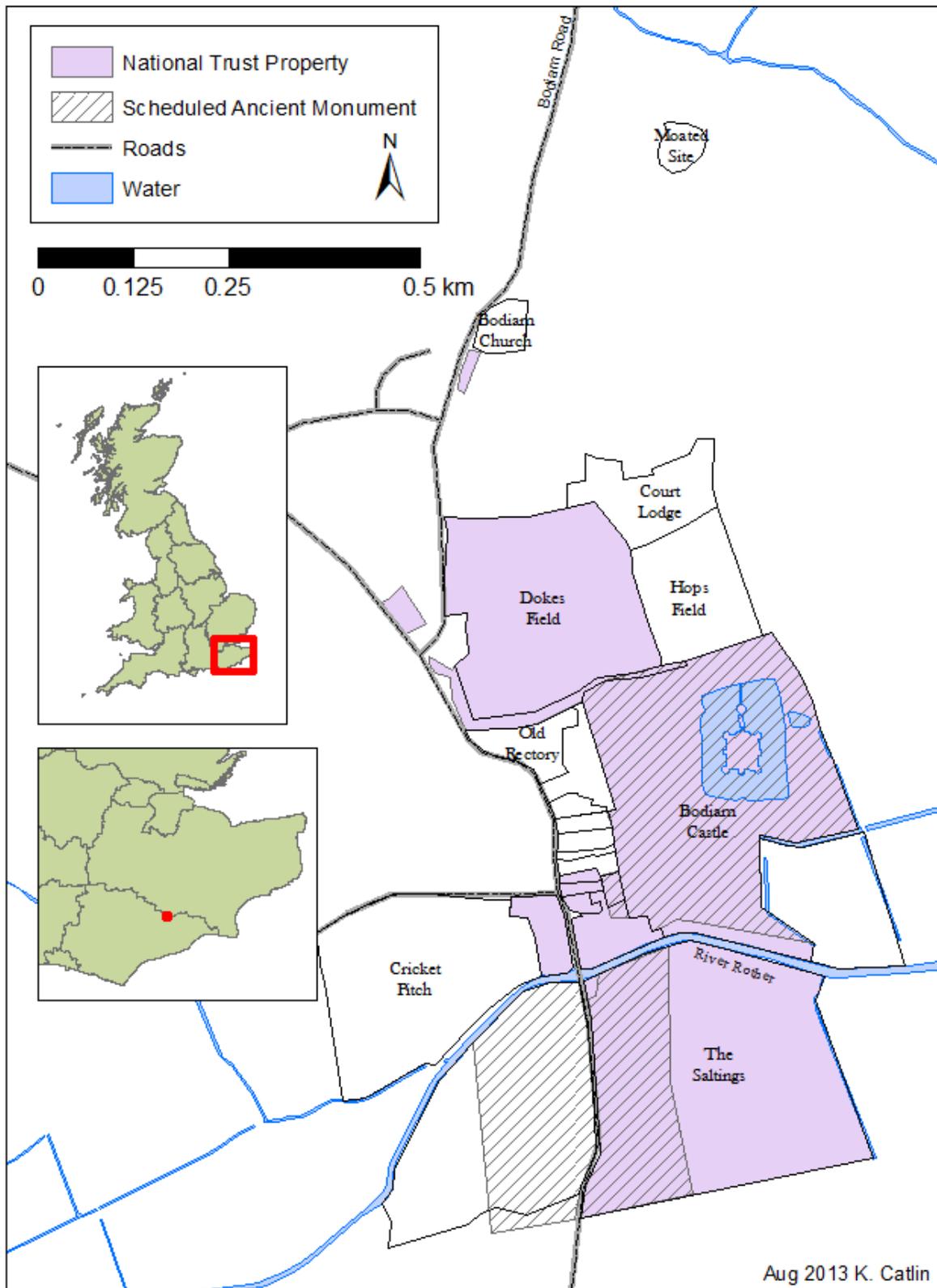


Figure 1. Location map of Bodiam Castle and its environs. Redrawn after maps in (Barker, et al. 2012; James, et al. 2007; Johnson, et al. 2000a); roads and water data ©2013 Ordnance Survey.

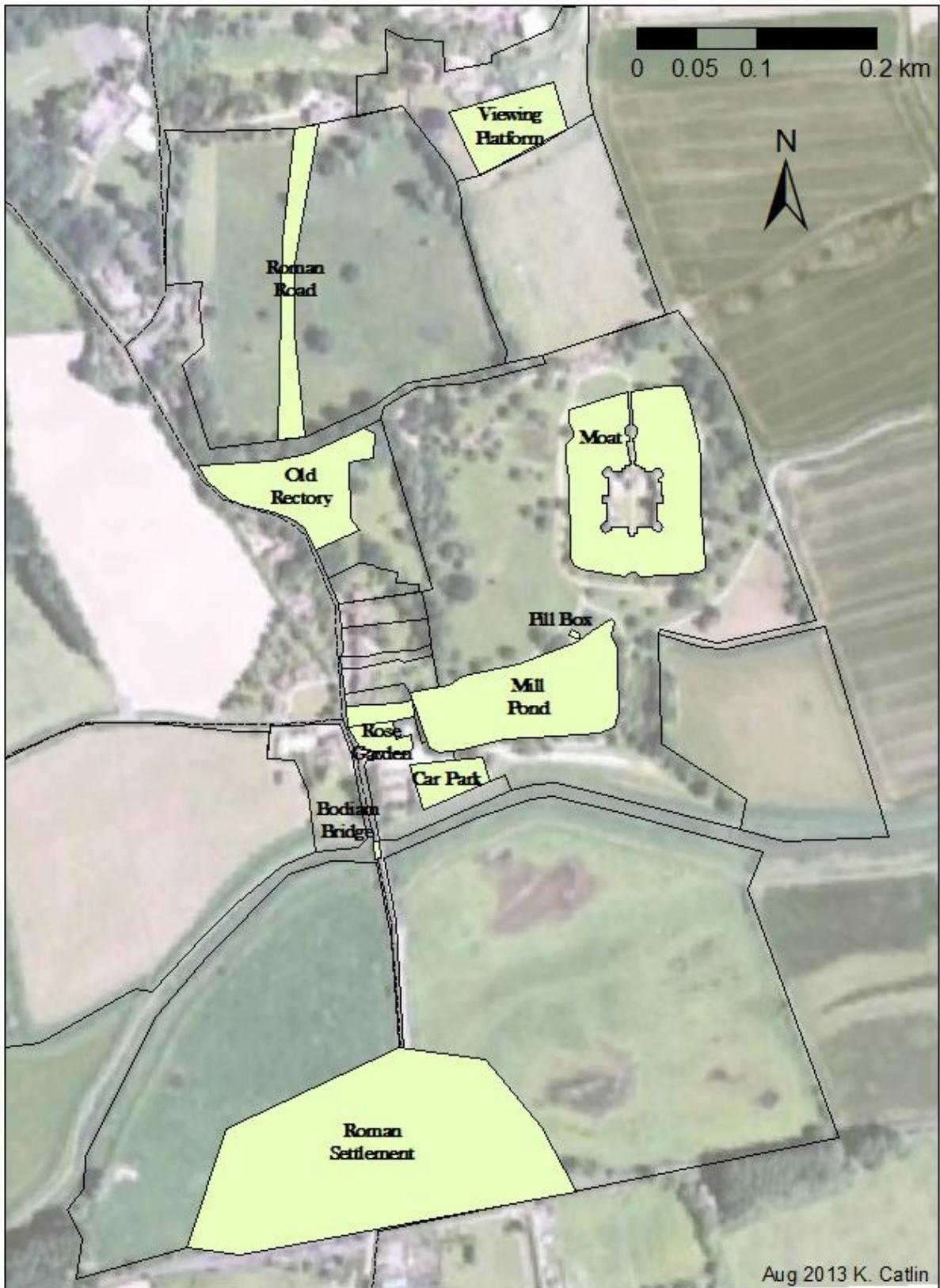


Figure 2. Selection of historic features, excavated areas, and known finds locations in the vicinity of Bodiam Castle. Redrawn after maps in (Barker, et al. 2012; James, et al. 2007; Johnson, et al. 2000a).

APPENDIX 2: Table of excavations, finds, and locations

Date	Excavator	Finds	Dates	Location	Citation
1902	unknown	pre-roman cinerary urns (1 survives)	50 BC - 50 AD	Bodiam Castle - display	(Johnson, et al. 2000a:26; Whistler 1940)
1919-1920	Curzon and Weir	building materials; metals (iron, lead, pewter, copper); leather; stone tracery; glass; coins; assorted pottery; faunals; tobacco pipes	13th - 20th century	Bodiam Castle - display Bodiam Castle - west tower Artillery Museum (bombard)	(Curzon 1926; Gardiner, et al. 1994)
1959-1960	Wingrove Payne	Roman finds		Battle Museum (probable)	(anonymous 1959-60; Cornwell, et al. 2010; Priestly-Bell and Pope 2009:4)
1959-1960	Lemmon & Hill	Roman finds		Battle Museum (probable)	(Lemmon and Darrell Hill 1966)
1960	Puckle & Oliver	Roman road		Hastings Museum (probable)	(Puckle 1960; Walling pers. comm. 2013)
1961 1966?	Darrell Hill	Unknown finds from Gun Garden	unknown	Battle Museum (probable)	(Darrell Hill 1960-61; Johnson 2002b:26; Taylor, et al. 1990:157)
1970	David Martin	building materials; metals (keys, nails, copper, pewter, iron); stone (tracery, whetstone); assorted pottery; faunals; tobacco pipes; wood	13th - 19th century	Bodiam castle - west tower	(Gardiner, et al. 1994; Martin 1973)
1970s	Gwen Jones	Roman and medieval pottery	unknown	unknown	(James, et al. 2007)
1990	David Martin	finds from the moated homestead site	13 th -14 th century	Hastings Museum (probable)	(Martin 1990; Walling pers. comm. 2013)
1995	Archaeology South-East (ASE)	Pottery; tile; flint; coin	Mesolithic - 20th century	unknown - possibly tiles in West Tower at Bodiam	(Barber 2007b; Stevens 1995; Stevens 1999)
1998	ASE	assorted pottery; building materials (tile, brick); iron; glass; faunals; ballast flint	13th-19th century	Bodiam castle - west tower	(Barber 1998)

Date	Excavator	Finds	Dates	Location	Citation
2005	ASE	portcullis sample?	1280-1410	Bodiam castle - west tower	(Martin and Martin 2005; Thackray and Bailey 2007)
2007	ASE	Roman tiles; assorted pottery; building materials; tile; glass	14th-20th century	unknown; initially stored at ASE Ditchling	(Barber 2007a; Barber 2007b)
2009	ASE	Assorted pottery; tiles; faunals; leather (6th c); timber (15th c)	13th - 20th century	unknown; ASE Portslade?	(Priestly-Bell and Pope 2009)
2009	ASE	assorted pottery; building materials (tile, brick)	16th - 19th century	unknown; ASE Portslade?	(Grant, et al. 2009)
2010	Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group (HAARG)	Roman iron; mesolithic flint; tile; ceramic	14th century	Casper Johnson	(Cornwell, et al. 2010)

APPENDIX 3: Boxes observed in the West Tower at Bodiam Castle on 5 August 2013

All boxes are located on the shelf along the west wall unless noted.

Ceramics & Leather, Crate 14, Museum Cases 14 &4

Ceramics Crate 12 Cases 8 &12

Glass Crate 6 Museum Case 6

Crate 11 Cases 5 & 6

Sample of Portcullis

An unlabeled crate of ceramics

3 flat white archival boxes, unlabeled

3 unlabeled cardboard boxes (possibly Martin boxes 1-3 from finds report)

4 plastic tubs, unlabeled (possibly skips from finds report)

Finds from sewage tank construction 1998 (on the shelf opposite the other finds)

Tile Boxes

A1, A2

B1 (B2 missing)

C (3 boxes; #269 missing)

D3 (D1, D2 missing, #337 missing)

E (2 boxes)

G1, G2, G3 (F missing)

H1, H2, H3

I (#456 missing)

J1, J2

K1, K2

L (3 boxes)

APPENDIX 4: Summary of contents of photo file boxes stored at Bodiam Castle, 7 August 2013

Bench Case #	Notes
BOX 1	also includes envelope of small photos of engravings and drawings
2	Castle Models
3	metal objects
4	leather shoes
5	tracery from altar screen from 1919-20 excavation in chapel stained glass from moat, 1919-1920 exc. Pre-roman urn from Rectory 15th c bronze ewer
6	glass bottles
7	effigy from Robertsbridge Abbey 1823; Lewes Castle Museum 1860; now on loan from Sussex Arch. Soc.
8	18/19th c pottery; lead plumb bob; iron strike-a-light
9	coins and metal ring note on title card: British Museum Coins: 882, 886, et seq. (may refer to similar holdings or typologies at BM?)
10	pewter
11	pottery Turner sketches 1815 Note: some may be on loan to GG Barke, Birch Cottage, Netherfields Road, Battle, Sussex, TN33 OHL in 1972. which ones? Were they ever returned? Associated phone number 042 46 2983
BOX 2	Note: "box complete on database"
12-14	Pottery old lithographs/paintings/photos
15	Tiles; bricks; lead comes; molding
16	title card but no photos or other information!
17	excavation photos window leads from 1919-1920 moat excavation
18	Etchings; books
19	Reserve, West Tower: pottery maps illustrations 1671, 1730 manorial maps 1919-1920 excavation photos wood portcullis bit 1864 plans of castle
20	Engravings; iron & silver finds
BOX 3	Note: "entered into catalist March 04" photos & cards corresponding to Skips 1-5 in handwritten photo log appended to finds report
BOX 4	Photos & cards corresponding as above to Skips 5, 6, 9 Skips 7&8 photos (S55-X67) missing? Also includes a sealed envelope

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